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VERULAMIUM

The King Harry Lane site

I M Stead and V Rigby



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English Heritage

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Preface

In August 1964, Dr Ilid Anthony, then Director of the Verulamium Museum, informed the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments that Lord Verulam had sold several fields for housing development. The site, in the angle between King Harry Lane and Bedmond Lane, was immediately outside the walls of Verulamium but had not been scheduled as an Ancient Monument. However, it did include two archaeological features: first, the Roman road from Verulamium to Silchester would have left the South-West Gate and probably followed the field-boundary at right angles to the Gate; second, an Iron Age ditch had been identified by the Wheelers in 1933 (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 42, pl cxviii) and traced from Prae Wood across this threatened area, parallel with the Verulamium town wall and at right angles to the Silchester Road (Fig 1). The possibilities of extramural ribbon development and/or Roman burials alongside the Silchester Road, and of Iron Age settlement connected with the ditch from Prae Wood, persuaded the Inspectorate to launch a major investigation of the area.

The developers, William Old, refused to allow excavation on land intended for houses but made available two parts of the site destined for open space. It was decided to regard these areas as a sample of the threatened site, and a preliminary investigation was carried out in 1965. There were no useful air photographs, so the first step was to approach Dr M J Aitken, Oxford University Research Laboratory for Archaeology and the History of Art, and to request a proton magnetometer survey. The entire threatened area was surveyed and pegged, and because of the requirements of the geophysical survey a grid of imperial measure (50ft) was established and used throughout the subsequent excavations. The geophysical survey showed magnetic anomalies adjoining the Roman road at the Verulamium end of the site and this provided an initial target for the excavation; but the magnetometer met with only limited success in detecting the Iron Age ditch – a useful control because it was a major feature that crossed the entire site. It seemed that geophysical surveying would not reveal a detailed pattern of occupation on this site, so random areas would have to be excavated.

In the summer of 1966 the north-west field (Field A, Fig 2) was investigated. Trial trenches in 1965 had shown little depth of stratification so the topsoil was stripped by a Drott tractorshovel. The work was divided into eight sites: six examined the area adjoining the Roman road (where the magnetometer survey had found anomalies); the seventh covered the junction of the Roman road with the Iron Age ditch; and the eighth cut a wide section across that ditch. These excavations clearly defined the line of the Roman road and produced scrappy evidence of Roman occupation, but they also identified an important Iron Age cemetery.

In January 1967 circumstances changed when much of the site was sold to another firm of builders, Pearce and Barker of Luton. The new owners gave permission for more extensive archaeological work, so

an excavation was organised at Easter 1967 to explore Fields B and C (Fig 2) and to select sites for more detailed work in the summer. The south-western end of Field C had been available for excavation previously and several strips had been surveyed by the magnetometer in 1965; at Easter 1967 a site was excavated there and a Romano-British cremation cemetery was found. Three other sites were opened in the newly-available Field B: one located a Romano-British inhumation cemetery, a second further investigated the Iron Age cemetery, and the third explored the area south-west of the Iron Age ditch but produced little evidence for occupation. In the summer of 1967 excavations were concentrated in the north-western part of Field B where the full extent of the Iron Age cemetery was revealed and excavated, a further area of Romano-British occupation was explored, and an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery discovered. In a final season, in the summer of 1968, the excavators returned to Field A and completed the excavation of the Iron Age cemetery.

The excavations during 1965–8 merely sampled the available area, and it came as no surprise when in 1970 builders' trenches uncovered further archaeological remains. Excavations at King Harry Lane were resumed under the auspices of the St Albans and Hertfordshire Architectural and Archaeological Society with Michael Freeman as director (Wilson 1972, 329–30). Those excavations will be published separately.

The Inspectorate's excavations were directed by the writer assisted by A L Pacitto, with Valery Rigby in charge of the finds. The site supervisors who carried the brunt of the work throughout the three years were Sheelagh Stead, C G Dalby, A R Warden, and P C Buckland, while J-L Flouest, R Goodburn, C J Gordon, R J Hall, P E Judkins, and M R Snodin served for two seasons, and Philippa Franklin, I W Hampsher-Monk, A B Havercroft, R E M Hedges, J Hinchliffe, and A Parkinson each supervised for a single season. Rachel Cullen recorded and sorted the cremated bones from the Iron Age cemetery. N Suffield-Jones assisted with administrative matters for the final two seasons, and W T Jones directed the trial excavations in 1965. The Verulamium Excavation Committee organised a hostel which catered for and accommodated about 100 students in each of the summer seasons. R H Hayes served as Camp Warden, and in his spare moments assisted in the field. It is a pleasure to record thanks to Dr Ilid Anthony who initiated the excavations and was always on hand to encourage and help the excavators. Peter and Elsie Curnow provided invaluable support and magnificent hospitality.

The preparation of this report started immediately after the excavation, and at that stage many of the finds were drawn by Gillian March. But progress was interrupted by other commitments and work was not resumed until 1983 when Joanna Bacon was appointed as a full-time Research Assistant/Illustrator; she completed the illustrations, organised the remaining work, and brought the project to fruition. Unless otherwise noted, Valery Rigby has written all the pottery aspects of the report and I M Stead is responsible for the rest.

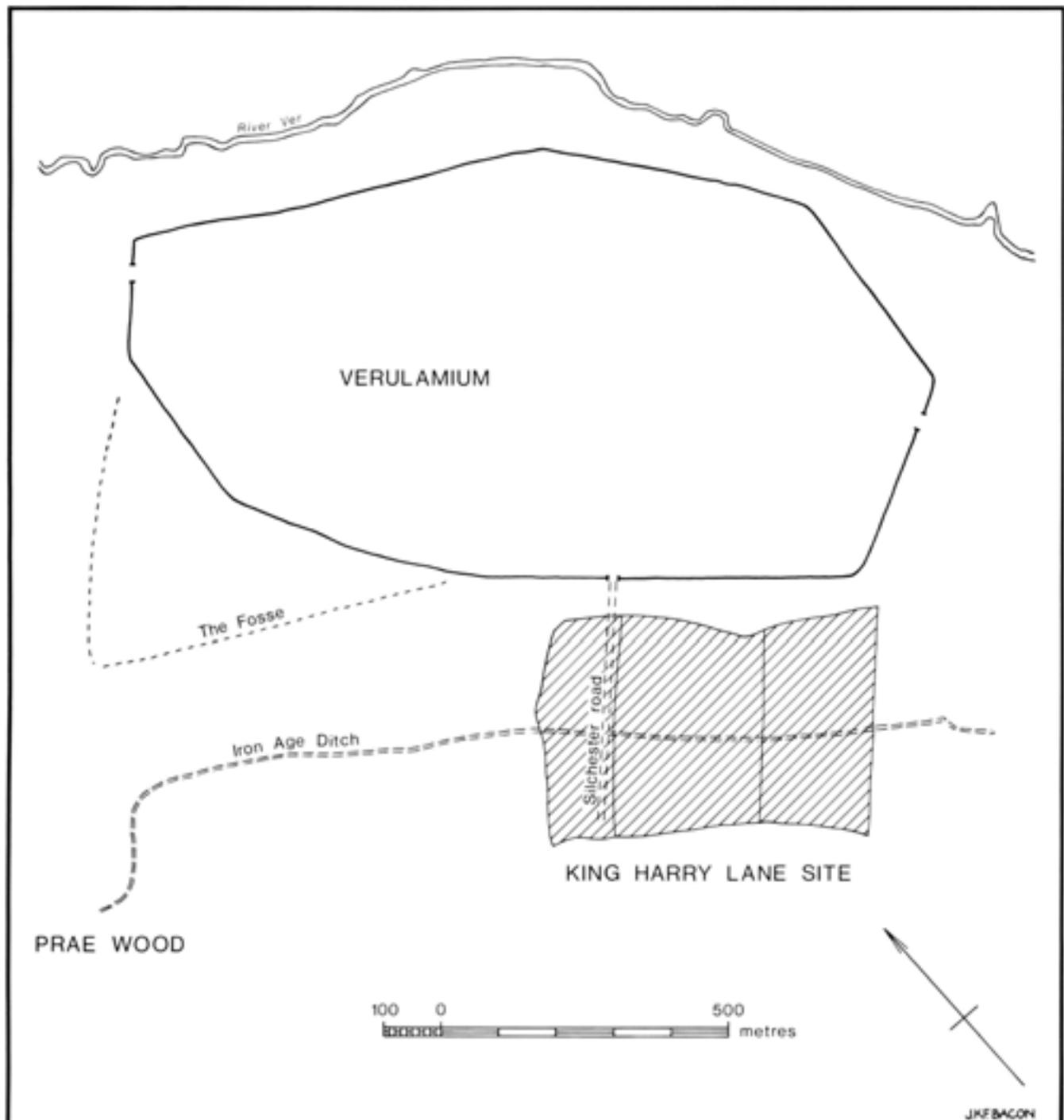


Fig 1 The King Harry Lane site in relation to Verulamium (defined by the third-century walls); the Iron Age ditch and Silchester Road were the only known features before the excavation started

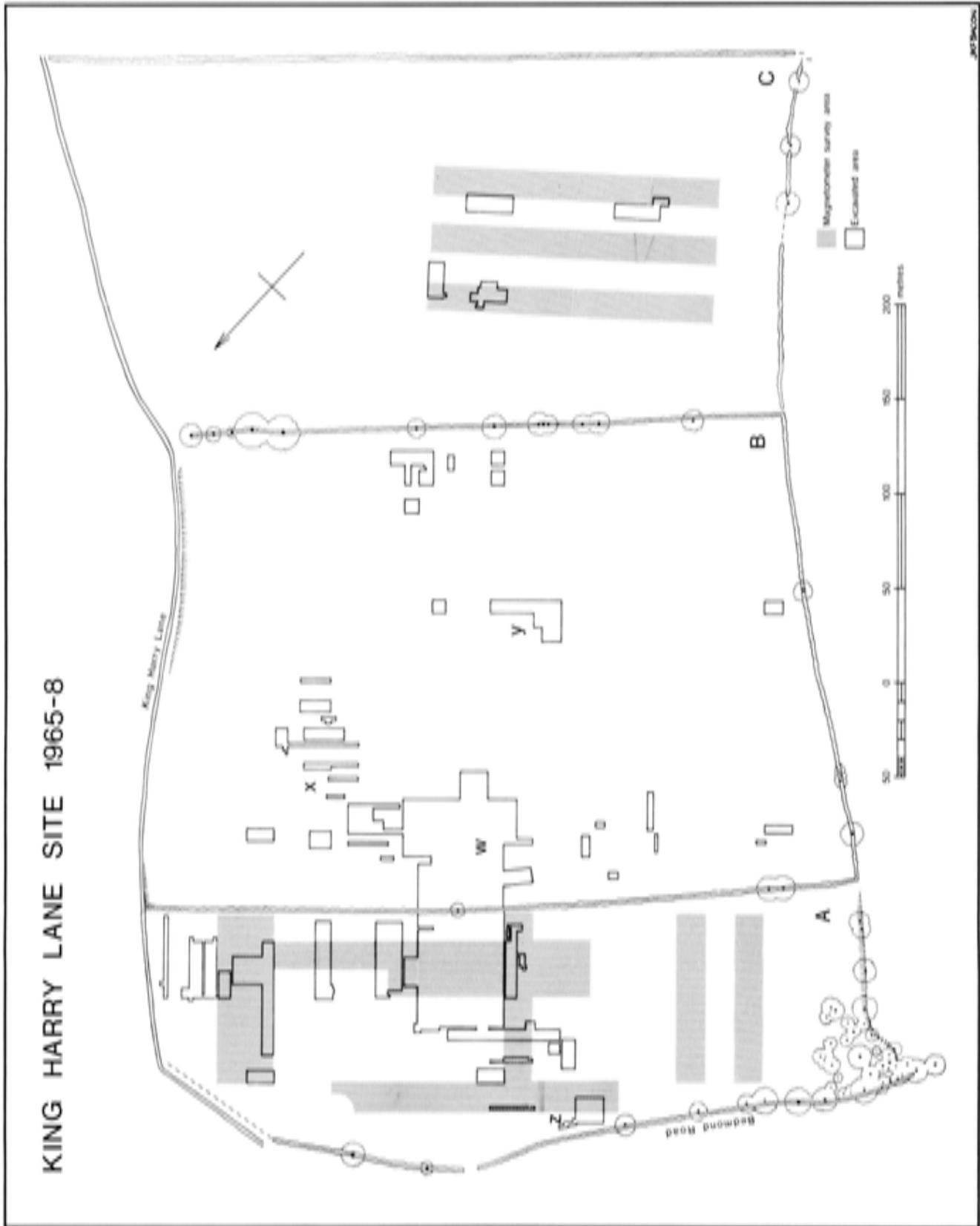


Fig 2 The King Harry Lane site, showing the extent of excavations and geophysical survey in Fields A-C; sites w, x, y, and z refer to the location of finds (see Appendix 1)

1 The Roman settlement

The Roman road to Silchester was identified in a trench at the north-east end of Field A, some 90m outside the South-West Gate of Verulamium (Fig 3). It was 7.5m wide and constructed of gravel up to 0.25m deep, with a markedly cambered surface. The centre of the road (1) had been lost in ploughsoil, but on the south-east side a 3m width sloped down to a ditch (2) 1.5m wide and 0.75m deep (its base was 1.2m below the present ground level) and on the north-west side a 2m width sloped to a sharp edge but without a corresponding ditch. Further to the north-west beyond a broad shallow disturbance (possibly a roadside quarry) were the remains of a tiled 'oven' (3) 2m long and burnt for the full length. Six large rectangular tiles (each 0.3×0.45m) formed its floor, and at one end the base of a curved wall of tiles stood three courses high.

Further out from Verulamium two successive surfaces of the cambered road were found on the south-east side (4), with a ditch adjoining, but the centre and north-west side had disappeared completely as a result of ploughing. There was second-century pottery in the lower filling of the ditch. Beyond the road to the north-west a fairly level gravelled surface (5) had been laid out no earlier than c AD 120. It sealed a 1.5m wide ditch (6) and ended on the south-west side at a rough line of chalk blocks (8) more or less at right angles to the road. Above the gravelled surface was a layer of rather larger stones, flints, and chalk in which a series of wheel-ruts could be distinguished. This was apparently a subsidiary track converging on the Silchester Road, but its surface was not cambered and it lacked side ditches. It may be the same road as that recognised by the Wheelers in the east corner of 'Pond Field' (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 48–9, pl xii). Pit 7 had been cut into the gravel surface and filled in the fourth century – an exceptionally late feature for this site.

The cambered surface here (4) was the last trace of the Silchester Road until it crossed, and subsided into, the Iron Age ditch 160m to the south-west (Fig 4, 61). Elsewhere it had been completely removed by ploughing and was distinguished only as a broad blank strip, sometimes bordered by ditches or postholes. One of the ditches (6, 9, 19), although set well back from the presumed edge of the road, seemed to be more or less continuous. Others had been dug to define roadside plots rather than to delimit the road, and corresponding ditches and fence-lines were detected at right angles. Roadside occupation in this area started early in Flavian times and finished in the middle of the third century. The continuous ditch (9) had been filled early in the second century and a subsequent ditch (10) had completely silted by the end of that century or very soon after – a coin of Macrinus (AD 217–18) in its upper levels was quite consistent with the pottery evidence. At the south-west end of the area planned on Figure 3 a 12m width was available for the road – considerably more than its well-defined limits at the north-east end of the site. Roadside settlement was represented by a layer of occupation debris but there

was no trace of buildings. The most important feature, Pit 18, produced a useful group of pottery and a denarius of Caracalla (under Septimius Severus, AD 196–211).

The area planned on Figure 4 was more thoroughly examined in the course of the complete excavation of the Iron Age cemetery. The Roman settlement was defined by the broad band of natural gravel once covered by the Silchester Road, ranging from 9 to 12m wide and defined by a series of flint-packed postholes. Apart from the cemetery and Ditch 60 the only other feature likely to have been earlier than the road was Ditch 24/25, aligned with the cemetery and producing pre-Flavian domestic pottery.

The major ditch (60), here some 4 to 4.5m wide and about 2.3m deep below present ground level, had been partially filled to create a broad causeway to carry the Silchester Road. At road level the causeway was 17m wide and the entire width had a rammed gravel surface. The causeway was removed and the ditch filling below was excavated completely, but it was not possible to assign the construction of the road to a firmer date than some time in the later first century AD. Eventually this first road surface subsided markedly: in the centre it was found 0.53m below the base of the ploughsoil whereas to the north-east and south-west all traces had been removed by ploughing (Figs 5 and 6a–b). The hollow had been filled with a layer of clean sand and then more gravel to prepare a second road surface. Immediately above the first road was an Antonine coin and a Colchester-derivative brooch, and there was late second-century pottery below the second road. Still more subsidence was corrected by a subsequent layer of gravel that must have been the foundation for a third road whose surface has not survived.

North-west of the causeway Ditch 60 remained open and was wider, with less steep sides. Antonine samian was found in its lower filling and there was Saxon pottery in the middle filling (Fig 6c–d). Here a broad strip was excavated on both sides of the ditch but no hint of a bank was detected. The excavated sections of the ditch showed no conclusive evidence of silting from an adjoining bank, but the overall plan of the Iron Age cemetery (Fig 182) does indicate an unoccupied band on the north-east side of the ditch. If this was the site of a bank, then its back was delineated by three successive Roman ditches (53–5) between 9m and 12m from the edge of Ditch 60. The earliest of the Roman ditches (53) had been filled in the first century, followed by 54 and 55 (apparently in that order) in the second century, whilst a recutting (56) produced third-century pottery.

At their south-east ends two of the Roman ditches cut a shallow feature (57) no more than 0.6m deep. Perhaps it had been a quarry for road metalling. Its north-eastern part had been used in the first century AD and produced nothing later than Claudian sherds, but the rest belonged to the second century. Further north-east a comparable feature (32) was not completely defined, but across the road another quarry (44) was extensively excavated. It covered at least 14 by 11.5m and had gently sloping sides and an irregular base with a series of pit-like cuttings no

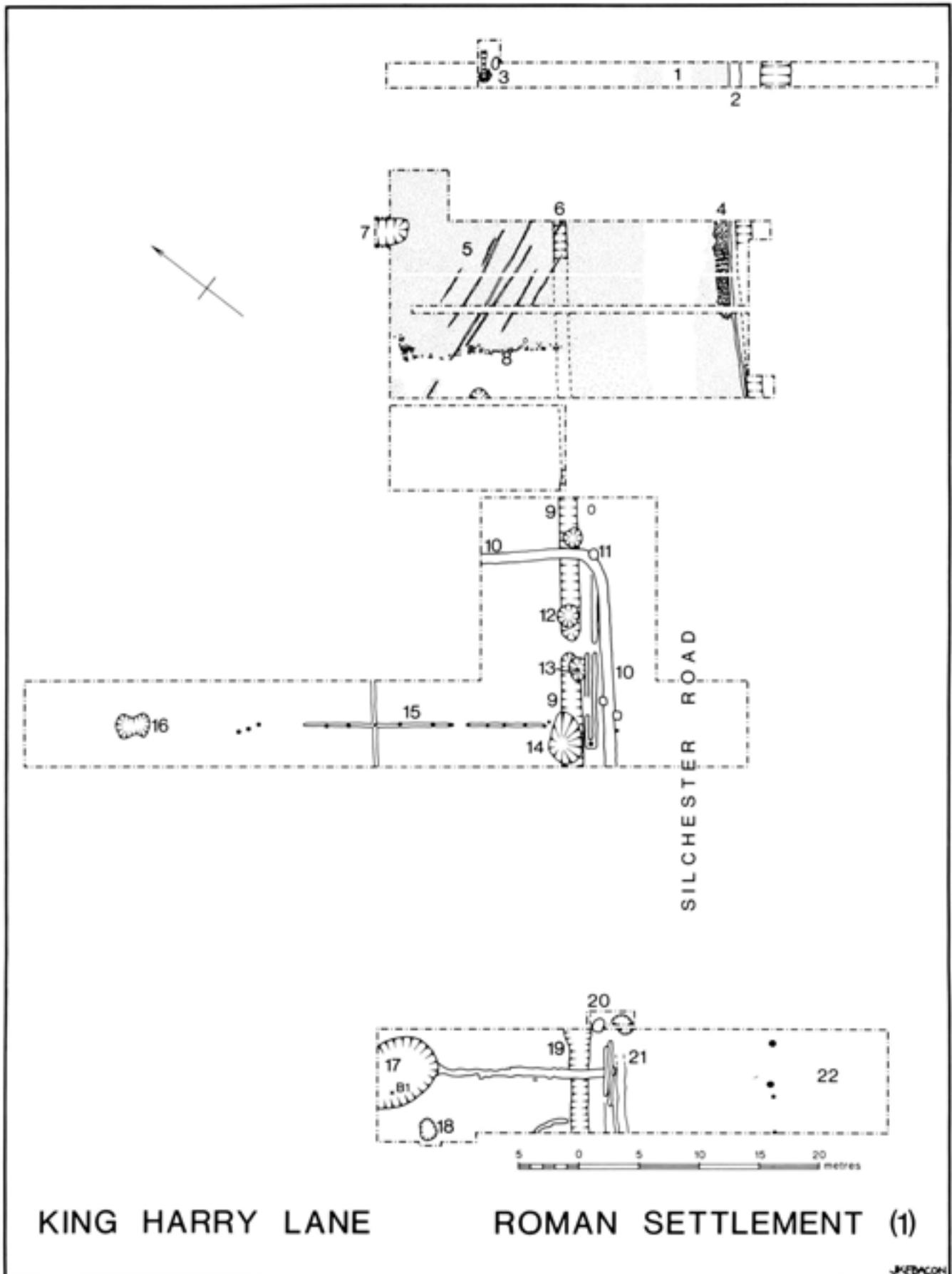


Fig 3 King Harry Lane: Roman settlement, showing features excavated along the Silchester Road in Field A (for location see Fig 2)

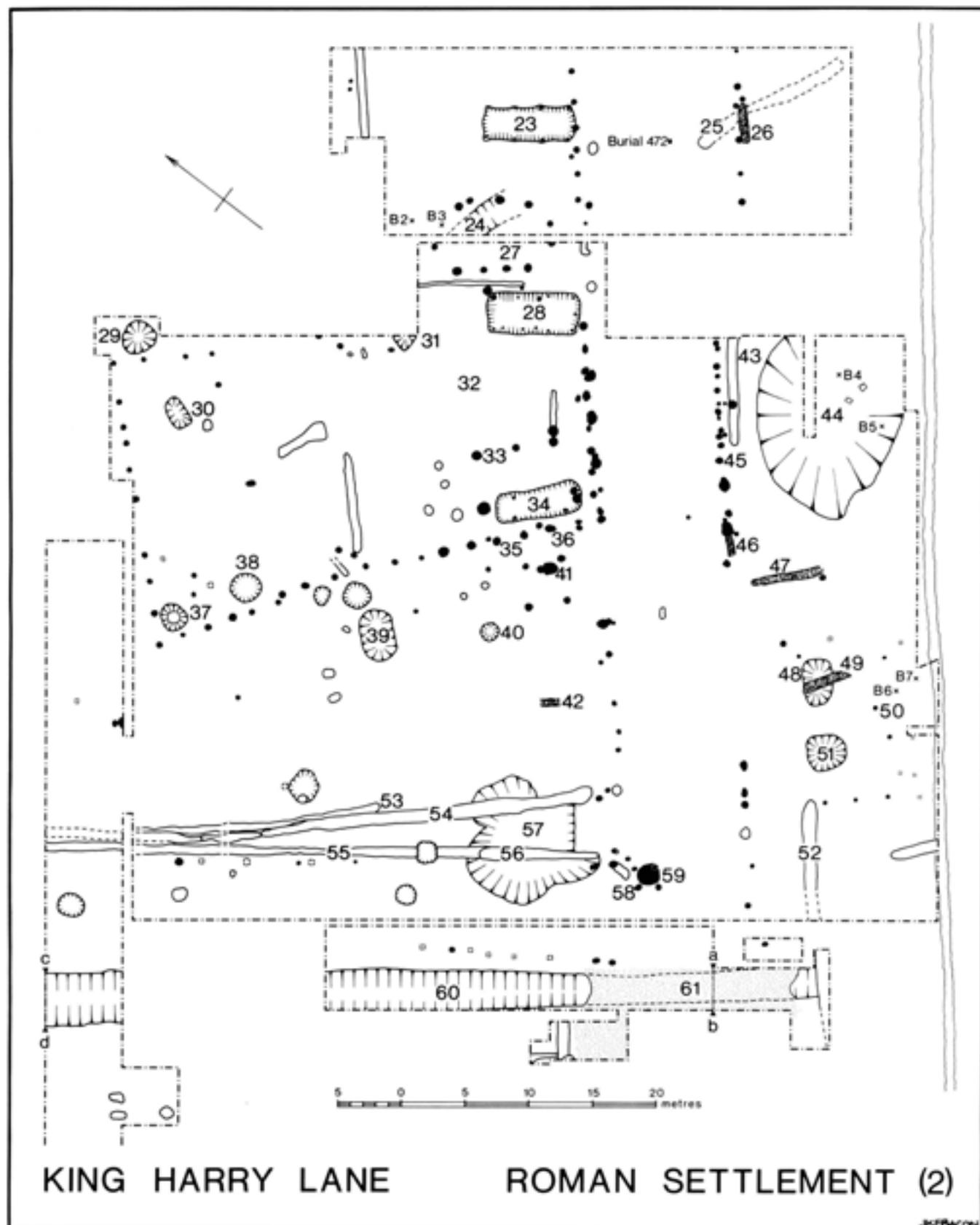


Fig 4 King Harry Lane: Roman settlement, showing features excavated along the Silchester Road in Field A (for location see Fig 2)



Fig 5 Subsidence of the Silchester Road over Ditch 60 (scale in feet) (photo: A L Pacitto)

more than 1.4m deep below the present ground level. Its filling included layers of burnt material and two well-preserved tiled hearths about 0.8m above the quarry floor.

The most impressive remains of occupation were three large rectangular pits or 'cellars' (23, 28, and 34), set equidistantly 11.5m apart and more or less parallel with one another at right angles to the Roman road. They were similar in size and all had been bordered by posts. The first (23, Figs 7 and 8b) measured about 7 by 2.5m at the gravel surface and had been excavated 0.9m deep into the subsoil. The sloping walls had been cut back to receive eight vertical posts arranged more or less symmetrically at 2.1m intervals in two rows about 2.5m apart. The filling was of fairly clear dark earth and there was no prepared floor level. The second cellar (28) resembled the first but was slightly wider (7.5 by 3.2m at gravel level) and shallower (0.75m). It too had eight posts at similar intervals, but there were others, perhaps replacements: a pair more or less central in the sides, one in the centre at the south-east end, and an odd one in the south-west side. The third cellar (34, Fig 8a) was similar in size (6.7 by 2.3m at the top and 0.85m deep) but only three postholes were recognised and they were well in from the edge: the one pair was centred only 1.6m apart, with the isolated post 4m away. They had been set rather deeper than the posts in 23 and 28, up to 0.25m below floor level. At the south-east end of 34 a larger pit had been cut to the same depth below the floor, but there was no indication that it had ever held a post.

The filling of Cellar 34 was no more informative than that of the others: at the bottom was a layer of very wet, dark, greenish-grey earth with some charcoal, and above that was earth interspersed with layers of burnt material and chalk rubble; there was

more rubble, including tiles, in the upper filling. Much of the pottery from the three cellars was residual; all included late second-century sherds, and 28 produced the rim of an Oxford mortarium of the early or middle third century. The latest coins were Severan – two from the top of 34 and one from an upper layer of 28. Cellar 28 had certainly fallen out of use before the end of occupation on the site: it had been superseded not only by a roadside posthole but also by a clay-lined feature (Fig 8, profile c–d) about 3m square whose distinctive yellowish clay was on average about 0.3m thick (up to 0.4m at the base). Near the centre of the south-west side was a sharply-defined cutting 0.6m wide and 0.15m deep. Perhaps it had been a setting for a water-tank.

Features 23, 28, and 34 seem likely to have been connected with buildings and may well have been domestic cellars. Their uniform arrangement suggests that there had been a regular pattern of buildings alongside the road, for which little direct evidence survived. Short lengths of wall foundations were recognised in five places, of which two (46 and 47) could have belonged to the same building. Elsewhere a number of chalk-packed postholes (27) suggest the plan of a timber building: its south-west wall is represented by a straight line of four postholes unevenly spaced over a length of 5.5m, the north-east wall is a much more irregular line, but again the end holes are 5.5m apart, and there are two similar chalk-packed postholes at one end and another 9m away at the other end. The chalk packing for these postholes was recognised immediately below the ploughsoil so any contemporary floor level would not have survived ploughing. Cellar 34 is enclosed by an arrangement of postholes defining an area 9 by 6.5m, and indeed it seems to be in the corner of a much larger enclosure about 36m long by 21m wide, and

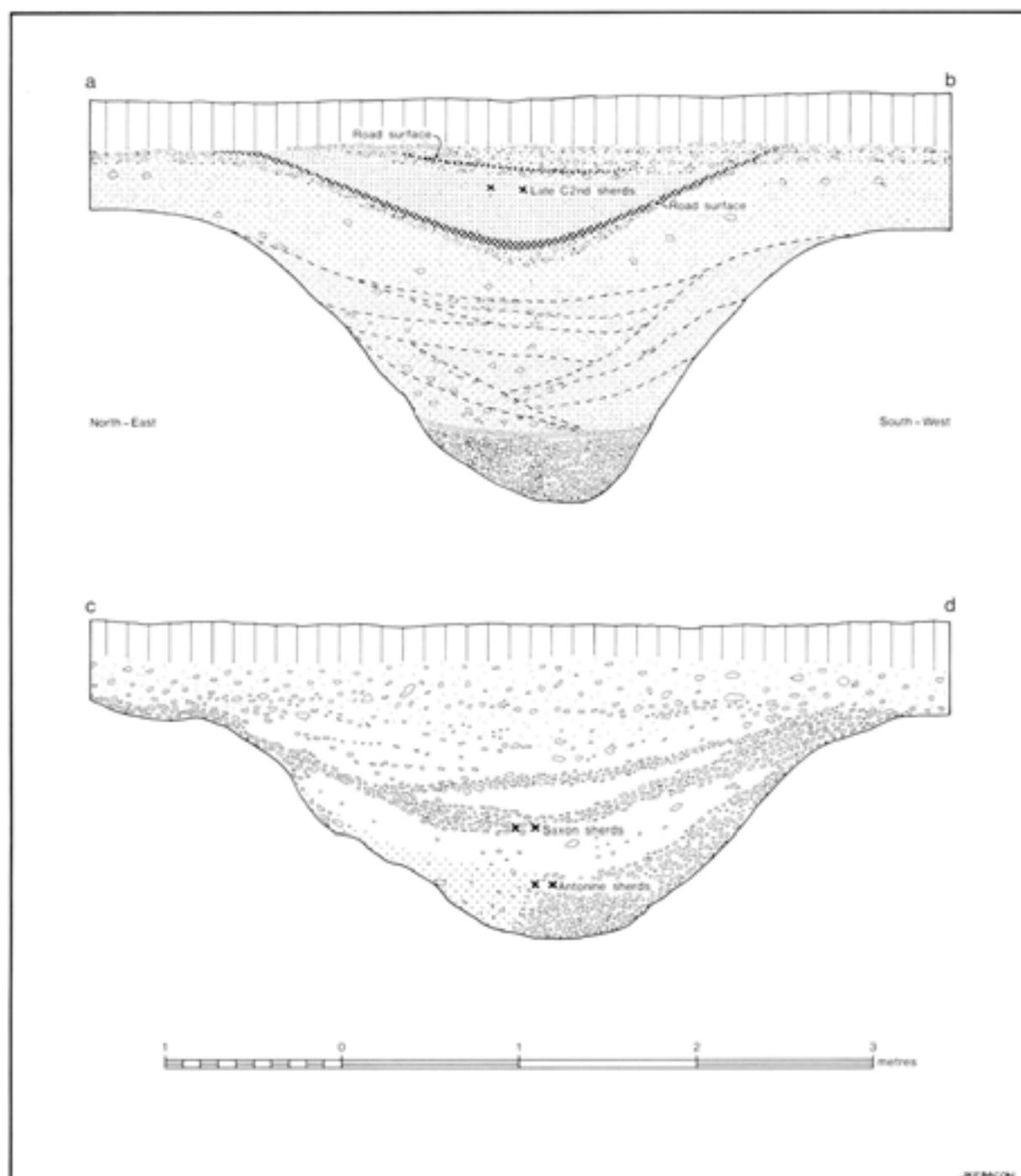


Fig 6 Sections of Ditch 60 (for locations see Fig 4)

possibly ending on line with Cellar 28. In the west corner of this enclosure was a well (37) whose 0.75m diameter shaft was excavated to 2m deep, but this was certainly not the bottom. South-west of Cellar 34 an arrangement of four postholes (41) in a 3m square may also represent a structure: unlike most of the postholes on this site they were chalk-packed rather than flint-packed. Within the square was a chalk-built oven.

At the south-west end of the site another group of postholes (58), including four arranged in a 1.5m square, is particularly interesting because, unlike other Roman features, it markedly encroaches on the

road. Furthermore, one of the postholes cut a substantial pit that had held an enormous post. The smaller postholes lacked any stone packing, and ranged from 0.35 to 0.7m in diameter and from 0.3 to 0.8m deep. One (58) had a coin of Hadrian in its filling. In the filling of the larger pit (59), about 1.7m in diameter and cut 1.5m into the gravel, the side of a vertical post could be distinguished: it had been about 0.3m in diameter and in the upper part had been disturbed by a cutting for a replacement post sunk to a depth of only 0.75m. In the fine silt at the very bottom of 59 was a coin of Hadrian. It is tempting to link this arrangement of postholes with

the three successive Roman ditches (53–5) and the large Iron Age ditch (60) only 5m away. Perhaps the Iron Age ditch at some time limited the Roman settlement – certainly it seems to have been kept open in Roman times and would have formed an obvious boundary. The huge post markedly reduces the width of the road, and might possibly have been linked with the control of passage into and out of the town.

Discussion

The earliest activity recorded in the excavations reported here dates from the Bronze Age (p 53, Area z, Field A). Then there are slight traces of a settlement sometime in the first half of the first millennium BC (pp 53–8, Area y, Field B), and more widespread, though still slight, evidence for settlement at the end of that millennium (a few scattered sherds earlier than the mid first century BC, eg Fig 33, no 1, and many more from the first half of the first century AD, especially from Area v, Fig 33, nos 2, 3, 7–9). But the first major feature that can be closely dated is the large cemetery of 454 cremations and 17 inhumations. A single outlying grave (Burial 472) dates from the last years of the first century BC, but otherwise the cemetery started about AD 1 and received only a very few burials after AD 60. In spite of extensive

excavations, its precise relationship with Ditch 60 is obscure. This major ditch crosses Fields A, B, and C in a straight line, and is earlier than the Silchester Road, for whose passage it was back-filled. Any associated bank has long since been levelled, and left no trace in the form of holes for a revetment. The filling under the road and the silting beyond seem to have been derived from both sides. The burials in the cemetery border the ditch, but stop some 3 to 4m from its edge, which suggests that the ditch was present during the use of the cemetery and perhaps had a slight bank on that side. But the orientation of the enclosures in the cemetery does not coincide with the line of Ditch 60, which may suggest that the cemetery was established before the ditch was dug. Certainly there is no evidence that the ditch had a long life before it was crossed by the Silchester Road.

Ditch 60 was presumably a boundary. As it is no more than 2.3m deep below present ground level, it is unlikely to have had any defensive function and is dwarfed by the 10m deep Beech Bottom Dyke (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 16–19). It extends from the ditch system in Prae Wood, which the Wheelers regarded as the predecessor of Roman Verulamium. But the extent and nature of British Verlamion is not now so simply explained (Hunn 1980; Saunders 1982). The settlement in Prae Wood, which is obvious because earthworks survived among the trees, can now be matched by an impressive collection of

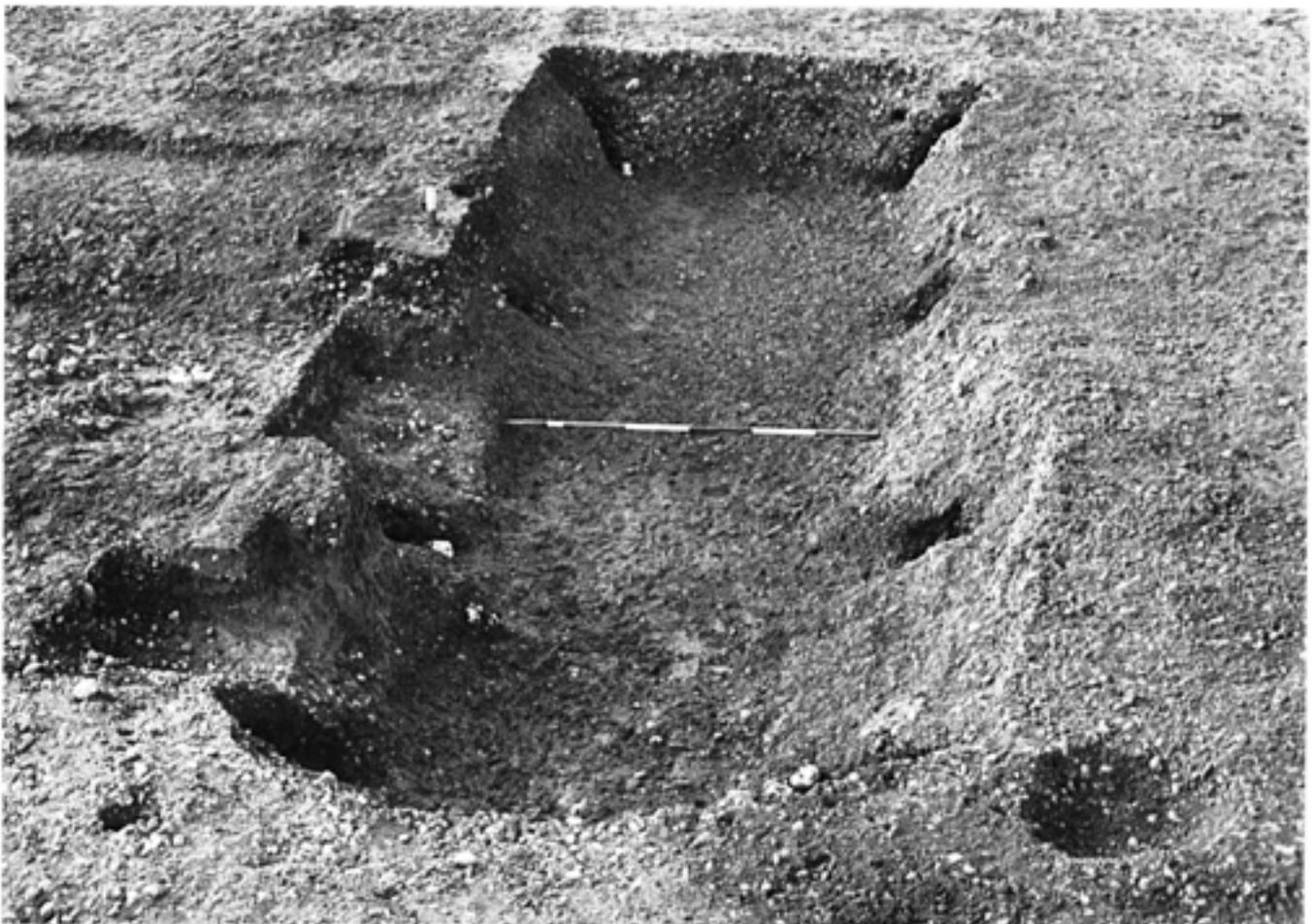


Fig 7 Cellar 23 (scale in feet) (photo: A L Pacitto)

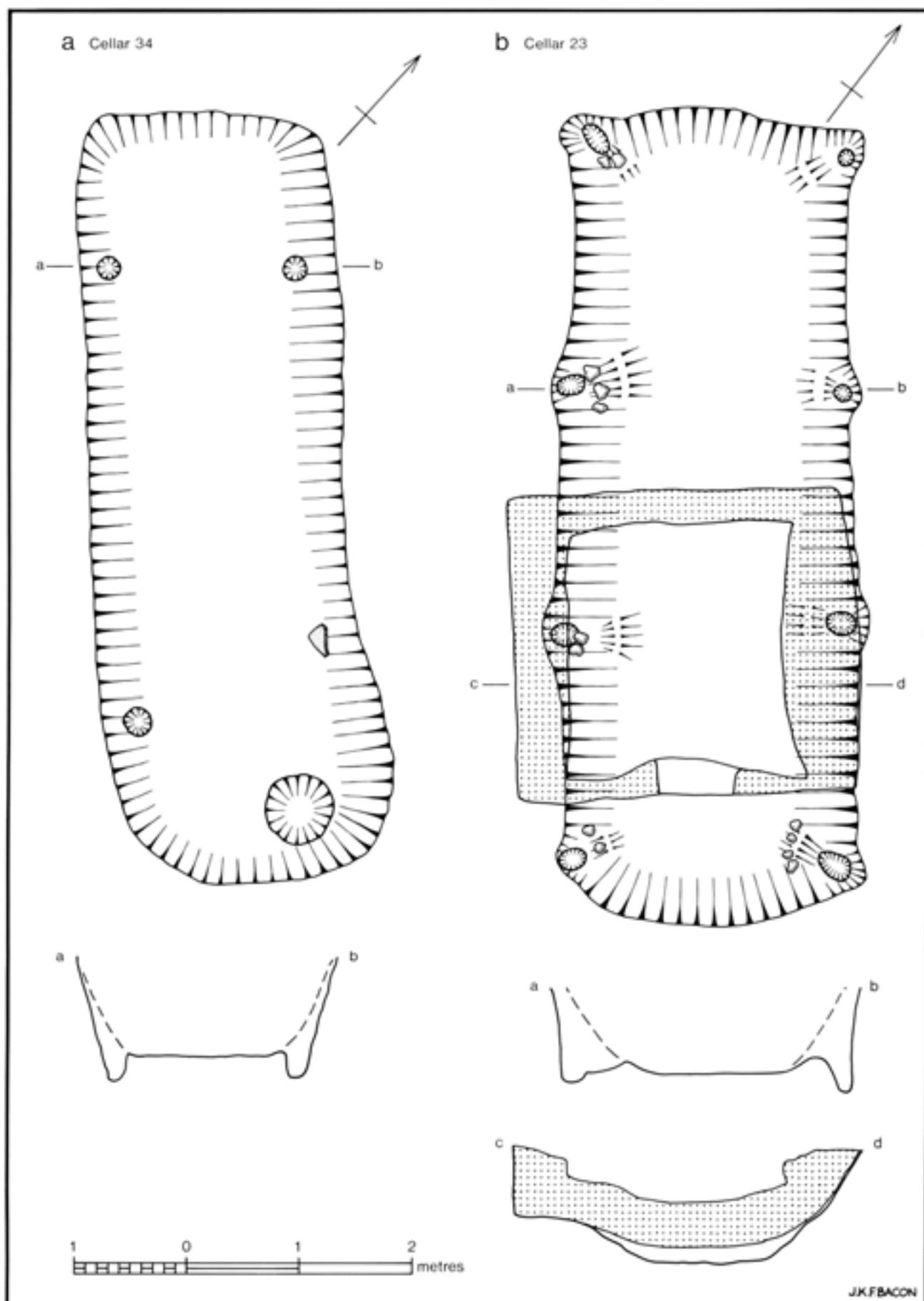


Fig 8 Plans and profiles of Cellars 34 and 23; the stipple represents yellowish clay

artefacts found by metal detectors and fieldwalkers in the cultivated fields south-west of the King Harry Lane site (Hunn 1980, fig 4, marked 'Belgic pottery'; Greep 1987). Under Roman Verulamium British mint debris has been found on five sites (Frere 1983, 30–2) and it has been suggested (*ibid.*, 193–4) that a major ditch under the forum may define an enclosure for the mint or even for a royal residence. Apart from the cemetery published here, pre-Roman burials have been found at Verulam Hills Field (Anthony 1968, 10–17) and under *Insula XXVIII* (Frere 1983, 273). It seems that there were concentrations of pre-Roman settlement to the south-west, north-west, and north-east of the King Harry Lane cemetery, and that Ditch 60 was a boundary within that complex.

The Silchester Road may have been sited over a recently disused cemetery, but it is quite likely that the construction of the road brought the cemetery to an end, *c.* AD 60. Its route crossed an early part of the cemetery, but covered several post-conquest burials (especially Burials 132 and 141, but also 203 and 205). The date of the road is further defined by the settlement alongside it, which seems to have reached this area (some 180 to 460m beyond the first-century city) early in Flavian times. There is no pre-Flavian samian from the settlement, but both imported and coarse wares suggest that occupation started soon after AD 70. This is consistent with the coin evidence, for there are only 9 pre-Flavian coins compared with 14 from AD 69 to 79. Frere (1983, 5) suggests that the Roman city was founded *c.* AD 50, and that within a decade it was defended by the 1955 ditch (*ibid.*, 47); it seems that the construction of the Silchester Road was part of the same development.

Few structures survived from the settlement alongside the Silchester Road; the most interesting are the three 'cellars' (features 23, 28, and 34). But the settlement is important chronologically because it did not span the entire Roman period: occupation ended, apparently quite suddenly, sometime in the third century AD. Again, the evidence of coins and pottery seems to coincide, but unfortunately the settlement was abandoned at a time for which dating is notoriously vague. There is a sharp drop in coin loss about AD 260 compared with the situation elsewhere in Verulamium; but earlier in the third century coins are rare on any site (eg for the two decades AD 238–59 there are only two coins from King Harry Lane). The coin evidence suggests that the site was abandoned by *c.* AD 260, but leaves open the possibility of a slightly earlier date. The bulk of the pottery from the settlement dates before AD 270. One outstanding group, in remarkably good condition, came from Pit 18, together with a denarius of Caracalla (under Septimius Severus, AD 196–211) in excellent condition. The date suggested for the pottery is rather later than that for the coin. Could this deposit be linked with the abandonment of the site? The desertion of the King Harry Lane site could obviously be linked with the construction of the third-century defences of Verulamium, which Frere (1983, 37) dates to the decade AD 260–70, and probably to AD 265–70. It seems likely that the occupants of the Silchester Road ribbon development sought refuge within the new city walls.

For the rest of the Roman period there was only a little activity on the King Harry Lane site. A few coins were lost, and there is some pottery, including a useful group from pit 7. But the main use of the area south-west of Verulamium's walls was for burial – and the graves are not impressive. Sporadic occupation continued beyond Roman times, with a deposit of Saxon pottery in the upper filling of Ditch 60, and the funerary sequence is completed with a small seventh-century (or late sixth-century) Saxon cemetery.

2 Small finds from the Roman settlement

a Coins

British coins

by Roger Goodburn

CUNOBELIN

Mack 243

1 1.44gm, AE, slightly worn, somewhat corroded (over Ditch 25)

2 1.24gm, AE, almost unworn, rather corroded around edge, small fragment broken off at lower left of obv and rev pattern (Area w, unstratified near Burial 412)

Obv: *CUNOBELINVS*, Roman helmeted head right within pelleted border; design runs off flan to upper left

Rev: *TASCIIVANII*, sow standing right on ornamented exergual line, letter F below; pelleted border

There are about 65 examples of this type recorded, one from Verulamium (the Gorhambury Estate) and one from Park Street.

Mack 249

3 1.14gm, AE, slightly worn, slightly corroded; small fragment broken off at right of obv (found with no 1, over Ditch 25)

Obv: *CVNO*, Pegasus right; pelleted border

Rev: *TASCI*, Victory right sacrificing bull; pelleted border

There are 75 provenanced examples, five besides this one from Verulamium.

These three coins are of the 'developed' or 'classical' types of Cunobelin (cf Allen 1964). They were struck in the later part of his reign, c AD 10–40. The inclusion of the name of Tasciovanus links them with Cunobelin's western territories, being minted in the Verulamium area. Their discovery here thus occasions no surprise. We note that they were recovered from a restricted area of the site some 70m N–S by 20m E–W (which also includes Burial 317 with ten Celtic coins).

The Roman coins

by Peter Curnow

These are listed in Table 1. Modern coins found at KHL are also included.

The Roman coins and their interpretation

by Richard Reece

The coins from the excavations form a very unusual group from the comparative point of view and yet, taken one by one, they present few peculiarities or features worthy of note. Seen therefore as a coin list from an archaeological site the catalogue needs no commentary. The points of interest arise when this site is seen in relation to other sites, and the most obvious site with which to compare it is the town to which it is attached. The features which emerge when a comparison is made have already been identified (Curnow 1974) and comprise the high representation of coins from the first and second centuries, compared with the town, and the low representation of coins from the later third and fourth centuries. In the earlier publication attention was drawn to the fact that the site seems to have been divorced from coin loss, and perhaps from coin supply or coin use, at the time related to the building of the walls round the town and the clear demarcation between town and countryside. While this is not the only possible explanation for the drop in coin loss the coincidence is well noted. Alternative possibilities would be a change in the use of coinage outside the urban centre or a concentration of money use inside the town. Neither of these points is supported by wider analogy. Curnow has already made the point that the very small number of later coins is sparse even when judged as an agricultural scatter from the nearby town. On the other hand Reece (1987a) has drawn attention to other towns such as Caistor by Norwich and Colchester where sites immediately outside the walls, in some cases cemetery sites, are better provided with later coins than the town sites themselves. At present we can do little more than note this unusual feature of the site in the hope of finding better comparative material in the future.

To help in the understanding of the comparison which has been mentioned, the coins from the excavation have been compared with the coins from sites in Verulamium in the form of a diagram (Fig 9). Table 2 gives the number of coins from the excavation, separated into the same chronological periods as the coins from Verulamium, and these are then expressed as coins per thousand. From the tables in *Verulamium 3* (Frere 1984a, table II) a mean value has been found for the coins from the excavations of Frere and Wheeler, the Theatre, and Lord Verulam's collection of site-finds. If the KHL coins are a normal sample of Verulamium coins they ought to lie around the Verulamium mean, some above and some below, so the diagram chosen is one in which the KHL coins are plotted as a percentage of twice the Verulamium mean. This should show that KHL values which equal those of Verulamium lie on the mean (50%), those which are double lie at 100%, and those which are more than double lie further out. When this sort of method has been used on other sites (Reece 1987b) the general picture is of the occasional value rising above 100%, or twice the

Table 1 List of coins: KHL 1966–8

No	Reign	Date		Site context
1–3	Cunobeline	Belgic 10–40	(<i>The Coinage of Ancient Britain</i> – Mack) 243[2], 249	w, 25, 25
<i>Roman Imperial</i>				
1	Augustus (Nero)		As cmkd NCAR (Nero)	24
2	Caligula		As cf BMC 49	19
3–4	Claudius I	41–54	69 + 1 Irregular As–Minerva type cf 66	25, 52
5–9	Nero	54–68	321[2], 319/23, cf 338 but no PP after IMP, + 1 As	25, 9, 14, 5
10	Irregular Otho–Vespasian	69+	Hybrid plated denarius: Obv Otho. . . Rev Vesp. . . .	Saxon burial 21
11–22	Vespasian	69–79	75, 497, cf 747, 764, 766a, + 1 Sest, 2 Dup, 4 Asses	60, 54, x, 25, w, 60, 34, 34, 8, 25, 23, w
23–4	Titus (Vespasian)	70–79	777a, 786 (Vespasian)	17, 25
25	Titus	79–81	97/8	Iron Age cemetery enclosure ditch
26–34	Domitian	81–96	325, 326a, 340, 356a, 405, 434, + 2 Dup, 1 As (Fortunae Augusti)	55, 9, 23, 12, 32, 14, 5, w, 60
35	Nerva	96–98	1 Sest	52
36–41	1st cent	–	1 As? Claudius I. 1 Dup? Domitian, 3 Dup or Asses – Flavian (inc 1? Domitian), + 1 Dup or As uncertain	25, 50, 46, 25, 25, 25
42–6	Trajan	98–117	503, 578, cf 641 (but Obv legend C2), 676 + 1 Sest	61, 28, 25, w, 5
47–67	Hadrian	117–38	Plated Denarius Obv p 347 Bust C, Rev cf 44, 562b, 579c, cf 586a, cf 598, 613a, 617[2], 636, 779, 803, 832, 852, 669/975[2], + 3 Dup, + 3 Dup or Asses	24, 51, w, 5, 59, 27, 25, 2, 25, 34, 25, 52, 58, 25, 25, 25, 23, 10, 25, 25, 50
68	Aelius Caesar (Hadrian)	137	1071 (Hadrian)	15
69–78	Antoninus Pius	138–61	610, 855, 934[4], 933/50 + 2 Sest, 1 Dup	57, 17, 25, 25, 25, 61, 61, 25, 60, 25
79–82	Faustina I (Antoninus Pius)	c 141	1159a, 1162, 1169, 1180 (Antoninus Pius)	w, 25, 25, 25
83–86	Aurelius Caesar (Antoninus Pius)	141–61	1238, 1322/54, + 1 Sest (COS II), 1 Dup or As (½ coin) (Antoninus Pius)	25, 25, Saxon burial 10, 22
87–88	M Aurelius	161–80	861, 1205/22	5, 25
89	L Verus (M Aurelius)	161–69	1479/84/86 (M Aurelius)	28
90	Faustina II or Lucilla (M Aurelius)	161–80	Dup or As (M Aurelius)	25
91	Commodus Caesar (M Aurelius)	172–80	Dup (M Aurelius)	60
92–4	1st or 2nd century	–	1 Dup 1 As (Antonine), + 1 Dup or As	60, Saxon burial 10, w
95–7	? 1st to early 3rd century	–	1 Sest, 1 Dup + ¼ cut AE	5, 25, 52
98	Sept Severus	193–211	295 (Den)	28
99	Caracalla (Sept Severus)	196–211	13a (Den)	18
100	Caracalla	211–7	275a (Cut ½ Den)	34
101	Macrinus	217–18	152	10
102–4	Severus Alexander	222–35	65, 139, 188 (Den)	w, 39, 34
105	Gordian III	238–44	129a (Den)	Saxon burial 10
106	Philip I	244–49	166 but As	w
107	Gallienus (sole reign)	259–68	330 (8K)	60
108–10	Tetricus I	270–73	87/8, 100, + 1	38, y, 28
111	Carausius	286–93	880 (5F)	28
112	Irregular radiate	270+		w
113	PROVIDENTIAE AVGG (Constantine I)	324–30	LRBC 1 38 s	43
114	Urbs Roma	330–37	Mint uncertain	39
115	Irregular Urbs Roma	330+	AE 4 size	39
116	GLORIA EXERCITUS 1 Std, (House of Constantine I)	335–41	Mint uncertain	w
117	VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN (Constans)	341–48	LRBC I 14OP	Saxon burial 21
118–20	Irregular Fel Temp Reparatio (fallen horseman)	353+	1 cut down regular AE 3, + 2 minims	31, 11, 27
121–2	Uncertain Roman	–	1 frag 4th cent + 1 orichalchum or billon	50, 5

References to *Roman Imperial Coinage*, vols I–V, unless otherwise noted.

continued

Table 1 continued

No	Reign	Date	Site context
		<i>Modern English</i>	
1	Charles I	1625-49	Maltravers farthing 1635-49
2	George I	1714-27	Halfpenny 1720
3	George II	1727-60	Halfpenny 1753

mean value, but values of 200% and above being highly unusual. Both Table 2 and Figure 9 show that KHL has few points of comparison with sites in Verulamium; the early coins are far too large a proportion of the group, and the later coins are ridiculously few – as judged, it has always to be said, against the background of the nearby town. Just as numbers of coins lost in the town rises (c 260), coin loss on the site drops sharply. This is hardly a surprising new discovery, but it puts the comparisons already made in easily assimilable form.

Apart from the obvious over-representation of early coins, shown in Figure 9 by the bars above the area of average values, and the heavy lack of later coins, there is no way of knowing how safe any more detailed interpretation may be. It would appear that coin use took time to develop, so that the unusual values can be seen to grow slowly through the later first century AD. There is a small number of coins of Trajan compared either to the Flavian emperors or Hadrian, and this holds good either on an absolute or a comparative level, but it is for the excavator to consider any meaning which it may have in relation to the other finds. From the numismatic point of view there is no obvious message. The absence of coins of Commodus, on the other hand, is a common feature of coin finds in Britain, but the method used in Figure 9 over-emphasises this absence, resulting as it does from the simple fact that there were no coins of

Commodus from KHL whereas some have been found in the town. This would then give a fairly gentle slide from the high values of c 150 to the very low values of 260. While the numbers of coins found anywhere for the early third century are few, and hence numbers at that period give highly erratic results, the presence of any relevant coins is important and this shows a strong contrast to the absence of normally common coins of the later third century. The virtual absence of coins of the 330s, usually the period of very high coin loss, is very surprising for it means that, beyond the fact that the site was not apparently in use or occupation, the usual rubbish which drifts at all times out of towns seems absent, and there may even be enough evidence to wonder about purposeful desertion.

b Brooches (Figs 10–12)

Nos 1–36 are copper-alloy and nos 37–40 iron.

1 Simple one-piece brooches with solid catch-plates (Iron Age cemetery type A). Nos 1–3 have flat bows and are decorated; 5–10 have round-section bows.

1 35mm (incomplete), grooved bow (SS/JR, Ditch 25)

2 41mm, notched bow (SF/CW, Quarry 44)

Table 2 KHL Roman coins

Date	KHL numbers	KHL %	Ver mean	Ver mean × 2	KHL as % of Ver
to AD 41	1	9	9	18	50
41–54	3	26	14	28	93
54–69	6	53	11	22	241
69–96	29	219	30	60	365
96–117	6	53	16	32	166
117–138	23	202	14	28	721
138–161	18	158	15	30	527
161–180	5	44	9	18	244
180–192	0	0	3	6	0
193–222	4	35	11	22	159
222–238	3	26	5	10	260
238–259	2	18	7	14	129
259–275	4	35	244	488	7
275–296	2	18	204	408	4
296–317	0	0	10	20	0
317–330	1	9	26	52	17
330–348	4	35	181	362	10
348–364	3	26	111	222	12
364–378	0	0	62	124	0
378–388	0	0	1	2	0
388–402	0	0	18	36	0

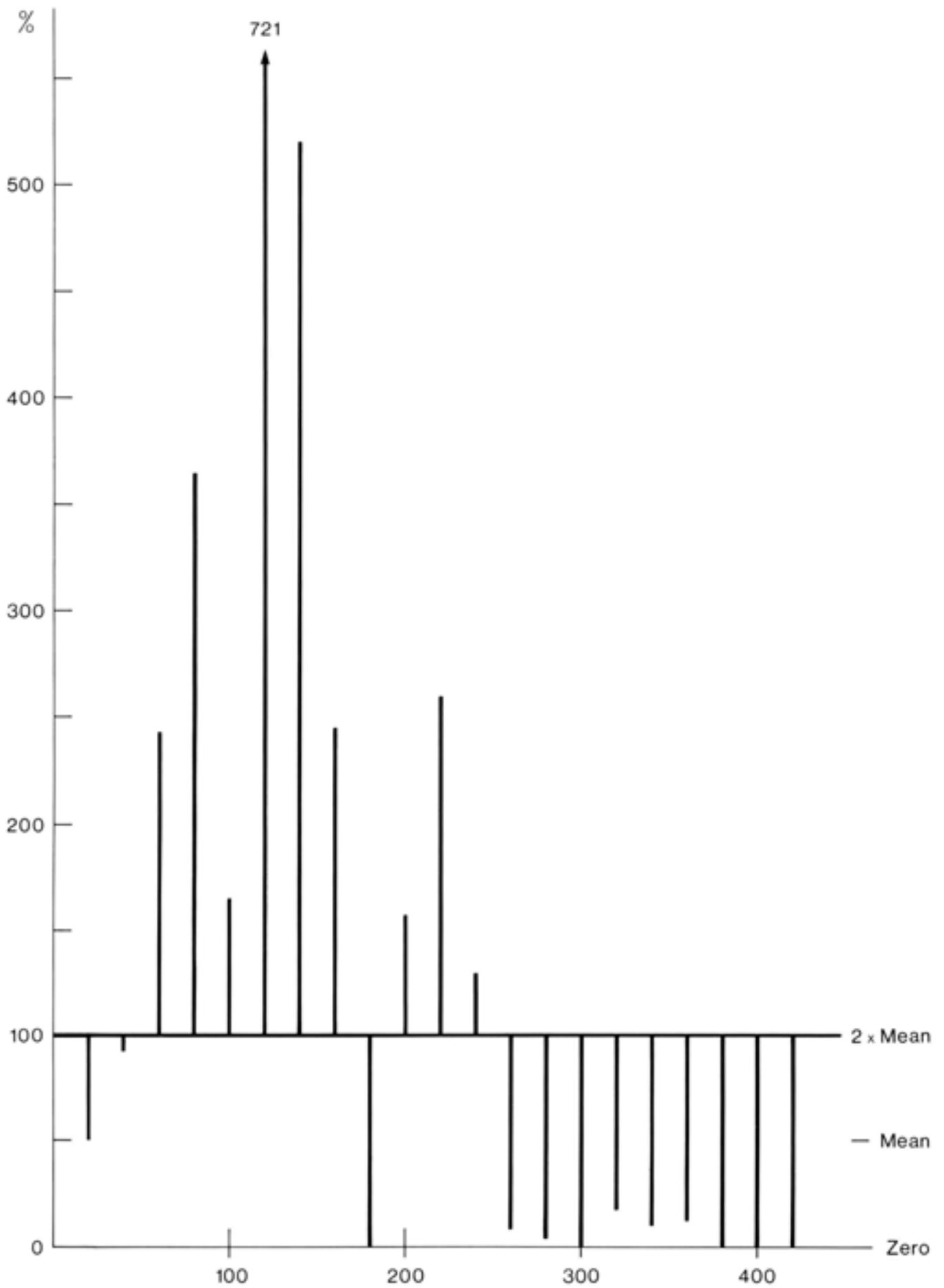


Fig 9 Diagram showing the KHL coins as a percentage of twice the mean values for Verulamium



Fig 10 Copper-alloy brooches (1:1)

- 3 36mm (incomplete), tooled catch-plate (AA/DF, Pit 51)
- 4 30mm (incomplete) (SS/JJ, Ditch 25)
- 5 32mm (incomplete) (SG/AA, NW of 28)
- 6 45mm, deep catch-plate with slight upwards projection (SF/EA, Quarry 44)
- 7 36mm, slight hint of projection like no 6 (AS/BU, Quarry 57, SW of 56)
- 8 29mm (incomplete) (AL/FY, Cellar 34)
- 9 42mm (incomplete), possibly an unfinished brooch – it seems that the catch-plate has never been hooked (SL/DM, Layer 22)
- 10 41mm (distorted) (SK/AJ, Area w)

Nos 2, 3, and 6–8 were found within the area of the cemetery, and no 10 was just beyond its limits, so it is conceivable that they were from disturbed burials. On the other hand, this type is comparatively rare in the cemetery (only 6 out of 188 copper-alloy brooches (3%) compared with 10 out of 36 from the settlement (28%).

II Colchester brooches; 11 and 12 belong to type Cd of the cemetery classification, 13 and 14 to type Ce.

- 11 54mm, repaired spring (SS/OA, NW of Cellar 23)
- 12 54mm (SK/AR, Area w)
- 13 32mm (incomplete) (SX/FS, Area w)
- 14 21mm (incomplete) (SJ/FT, Area w)
- 15 44mm, a brooch of Colchester-type construction, but with a broad ribbed bow suggesting that it was influenced by the Langton Down type. Four coils survive from an 8-coil spring (SX/BP, Area w)

III Colchester derivative brooches; only one example was found with a burial in the Iron Age cemetery, type D.

- 16 46mm, undecorated, 8-coil spring (SF/FT, Quarry 44)
- 17 38mm, worn tooled decoration on the bow, 7-coil spring with central rod (SS/JK, NE of 26)
- 18 40mm, worn tooled decoration on the bow, broken spring with central rod (ST/BW, Ditch 9)
- 19 57mm, broken spring (SR/EW, Road 61)

No 16 was found within the area of the cemetery, but in view of the rarity of the type there it is unlikely to have come from a disturbed burial. For a 'Polden Hills' brooch see Saxon burial 10.

IV Langton Down brooches (cf Iron Age cemetery type E)

- 20 46mm, as cemetery type Ec (SS/GH, SE of 26)
- 21 22mm (head only), as cemetery type Eb or Ec (AA/BR, NW of 48)
- 22 36mm, a small brooch, with squared head (cf cemetery no E28) (SJ/FT, Area w)

V Thistle brooches (cf Iron Age cemetery type F)

- 23 54mm, cemetery type Fb (AL/FU, Cellar 34)
- 24 42mm (fragment), cemetery type Fb (SC/EL, Area w)

Both thistle brooches were within the area of the cemetery and may have come from disturbed burials.

VI Hod Hill and related brooches

- 25 40mm, a Bagendon 'A' brooch (Hull 1961, 176–7) with iron bars through the bow – very like the example from Bagendon itself (*ibid*, fig 33, no 1); the knob on the foot is a separate element; traces of tinning (AA/DF, Pit 51)
- 26 41mm, a flattened brooch of Hawkes and Hull 1947, type XVIII A, Ettlenger 1973, type 31 (no wings); no trace of tinning (ST/BY, Pit 13)
- 27 37mm; the edges of the bow are damaged, but there is no hint of wings – Hawkes and Hull 1947, type XVIII A, Ettlenger 1973, type 31, tinned (SS/FR, Feature 27)
- 28 21mm (fragment), worn head of a Hod Hill brooch, Hawkes and Hull 1947, type XVIII B, Ettlenger 1973, type 34, with no trace of tinning (SH/AO, Area w)
- 29 33mm, remains of a very worn Hod Hill brooch (cf no 28) (SK/AE, Area w)

Nos 25 and 28 were within the area of the cemetery, but hinged brooches are so rare in the cemetery that they are not likely to have come from disturbed burials.

VII Other hinged brooches

- 30 56mm (including cast loop), T-shaped hinged brooch (pin hinged on iron bar) with a moulding in the middle of the bow and two rectangular panels with the remains of turquoise enamel on the upper part of the bow; this brooch belongs to a type well represented at Nor'nour (Hull in Dudley 1967) (SF/CL, Quarry 44)
- 31 27mm (fragment), the wing of a cross-bow brooch, Ettlenger 1973, type 56, Riha 1979, type 6.4;

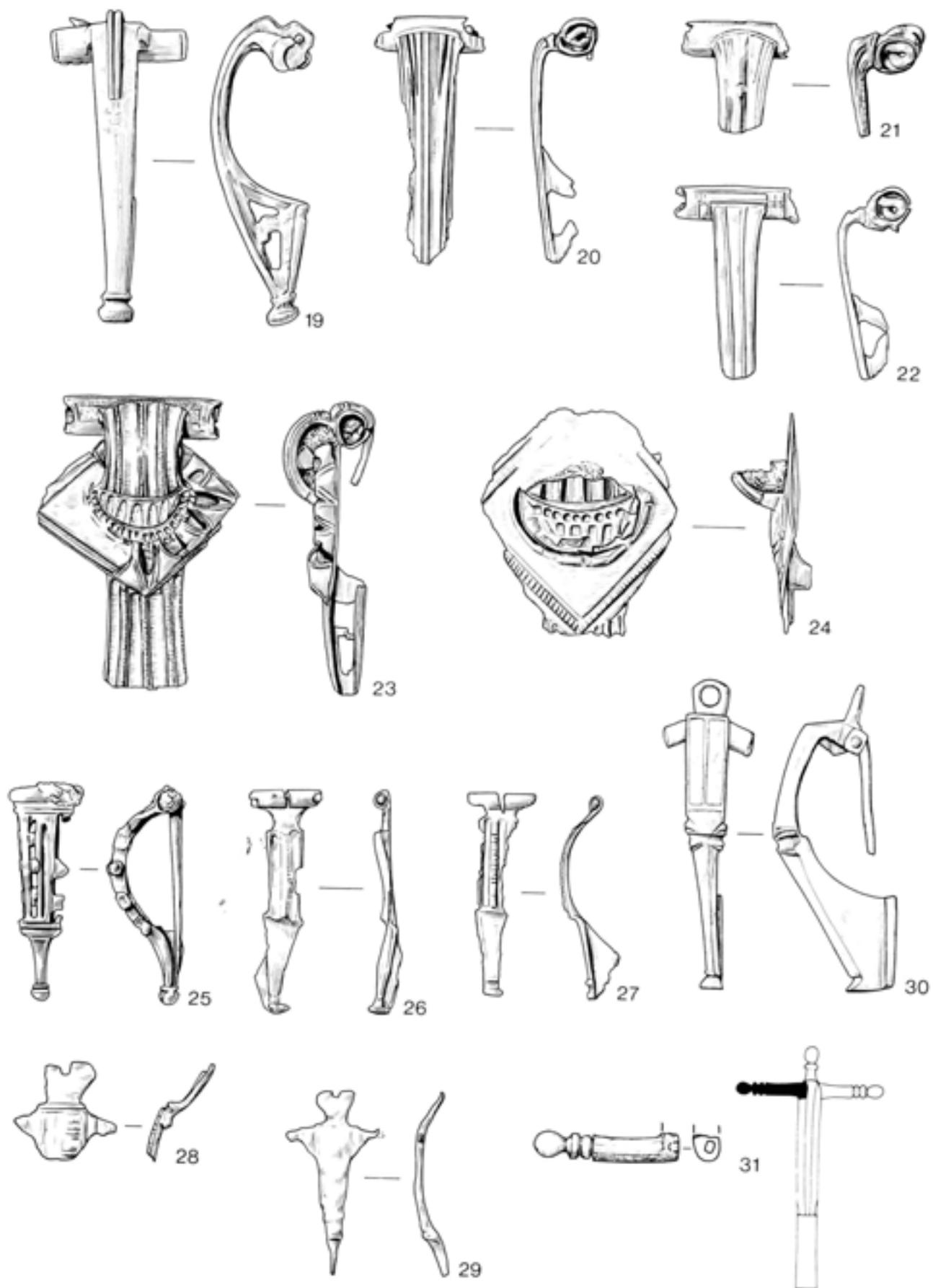


Fig 11 Copper-alloy brooches (1:1)

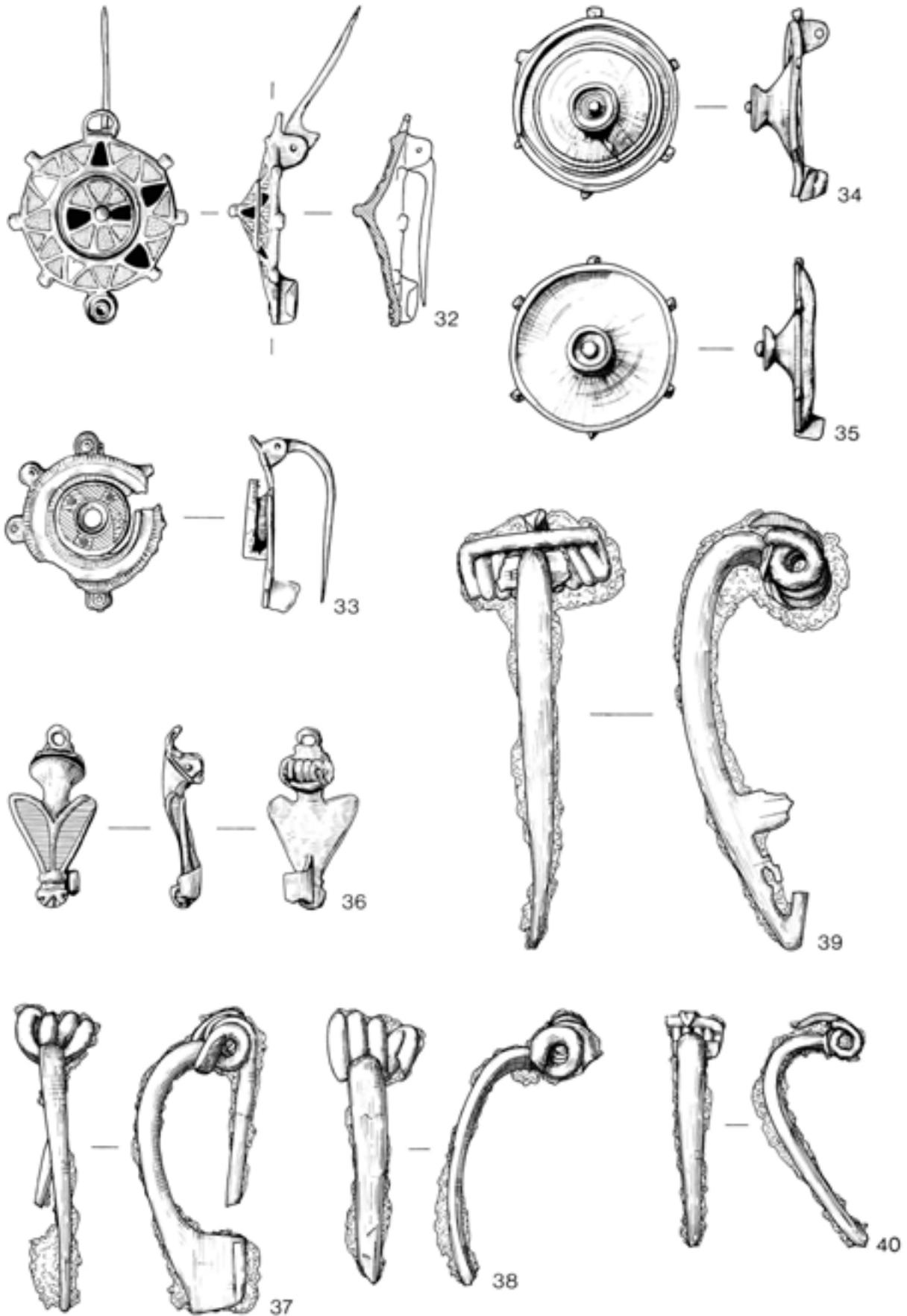


Fig 12 Copper-alloy (32-6) and iron (37-40) brooches (1:1)

the Ancient Monuments Laboratory reports that XRF analysis suggests that the metal is probably a bronze with traces of lead and zinc; the arm (but not the terminal knob) has been coated with tin (SN/CK, Pit 7)

VIII Plate brooches

32 Diam 26mm, enamelled disc brooch published by Butcher (1977, 51–2, fig 5, no 7) (SS/ML, Feature 27)

33 33mm, damaged disc brooch with fine enamel ornament – alternate panels of red and turquoise, the turquoise with fine central chequer-pattern in black, red, and light green (ST/BY, Pit 13)

34 33mm, typical tutulus brooch, Ettliger 1973, type 50 (especially Ettliger 1973, pl 5, no 10; Riha 1979, pl 60, no 1588) (AM/AD, Quarry 32)

35 33mm, tutulus brooch, as no 34, silvered or tinned (SS/GZ, Ditch 25)

36 32mm (including cast ring), enamelled brooch in the shape of a fly, the two wing-panels with the remains of blue enamel; a 3-coil spring on a copper-alloy rod housed in projecting lugs (cf Butcher 1977, 56, fig 7, no 13, and references there) (AL/FK, Posthole 33)

IX Simple iron brooches (cf Iron Age cemetery type T)

37 54mm, rod bow (AT/DT, Pit 29)

38 50mm, incomplete, flat bow (SF/ES, Quarry 44, within the area of the cemetery)

X Iron Colchester brooches (Iron Age cemetery type Vb)

39 76mm; the wings cannot be distinguished on the X-rays (SX/GM, Area w, within the area of the Iron Age cemetery)

40 42mm (incomplete) (SS/NO, Feature 27)

c Finger-rings (Fig 13)

by Catherine Johns

No 41 is silver, nos 42–50 copper-alloy, and nos 51–4 iron.

41 The hoop is slender, with a raised oval box-bezel and slightly 'humped' shoulders. The setting is lost, but a layer of hard whitish material is present, presumably the remains of an adhesive in which the gem was bedded. The internal dimensions are 19×16mm, bezel 12×10×5mm high. The Ancient Monuments Laboratory has carried out an XRF analysis, showing that the ring is silver, with traces of copper, zinc, gold, and lead. The form is an early

example of a typical third-century shape; Marshall 1907, 526 is similar, though rather more developed, with higher and more angular shoulders. Second-third century (SK/AC, Area w)

42 A small example of a standard rounded Henig 1978, Type II ring, with the gem and the back of the hoop missing. There are traces of a greyish material in the bezel, probably the remains of the gem itself rather than adhesive. Internal width c 14mm, a small woman's or child's size (more likely the former). Width of bezel 9mm. First-second century (SH/AL, Area w)

43 The box-bezel and part of one shoulder, slightly indented, but flat-surfaced, with an incised line decorating it. The bezel is round, 6mm in diameter and 5mm high. The gem is lost. Third-fourth century? (AN/AT, W of 52)

44 Fragmentary snake-ring, probably of the complex double-headed type (cf Backworth, Snettisham). One head and a distorted portion of the hoop. Total length 33mm. The snake-head is very small (c 7mm long), worn and flattened. Second century (ST/BY, Pit 13)

45 A small, distorted, flat ribbon hoop with a single lengthways groove. Probably a finger-ring; bezel lost. Present diameter 11mm, but the distortion makes this meaningless. Third-fourth century? (ST/AD, Pit 14)

46 Fragment, possibly from a finger-ring (SB/LZ, Ditch 43)

47 Plain finger-ring, external diameter 21mm (SJ/ED, Area w)

48 Plain ring, probably a finger-ring, external diameter 18mm (SG/AB, Feature 27)

49 Plain ring, probably a finger-ring, external diameter 17–18mm (SL/BV, Layer 22)

50 Plain ring, possibly a finger-ring, external diameter 18–19mm (SG/AX, NW of 28)

51 Ring of Henig 1978, Type III – flattened hoop, distinct shoulders. Internal dimensions 19×17mm, width at bezel 13mm. Setting with oval nicolo, 8×7mm. The gem is very worn, but the engraving is identifiable as a satyr bending down to a child/cupid who reaches up to him. The scene occurs on a fine fourth-century gold ring from Silchester (in private possession) found in 1985. Second century (AL/FG, Cellar 34)

52 A heavily corroded hoop with the back missing, Henig 1978, Type II. The corrosion is too great for it to be certain whether or not the remains of the gem are present. Internal width 18mm. First-second century (AN/DZ, Quarry 57)

53 The back of the hoop is lost. The type seems basically to be a II/III, but the hoop is very slender

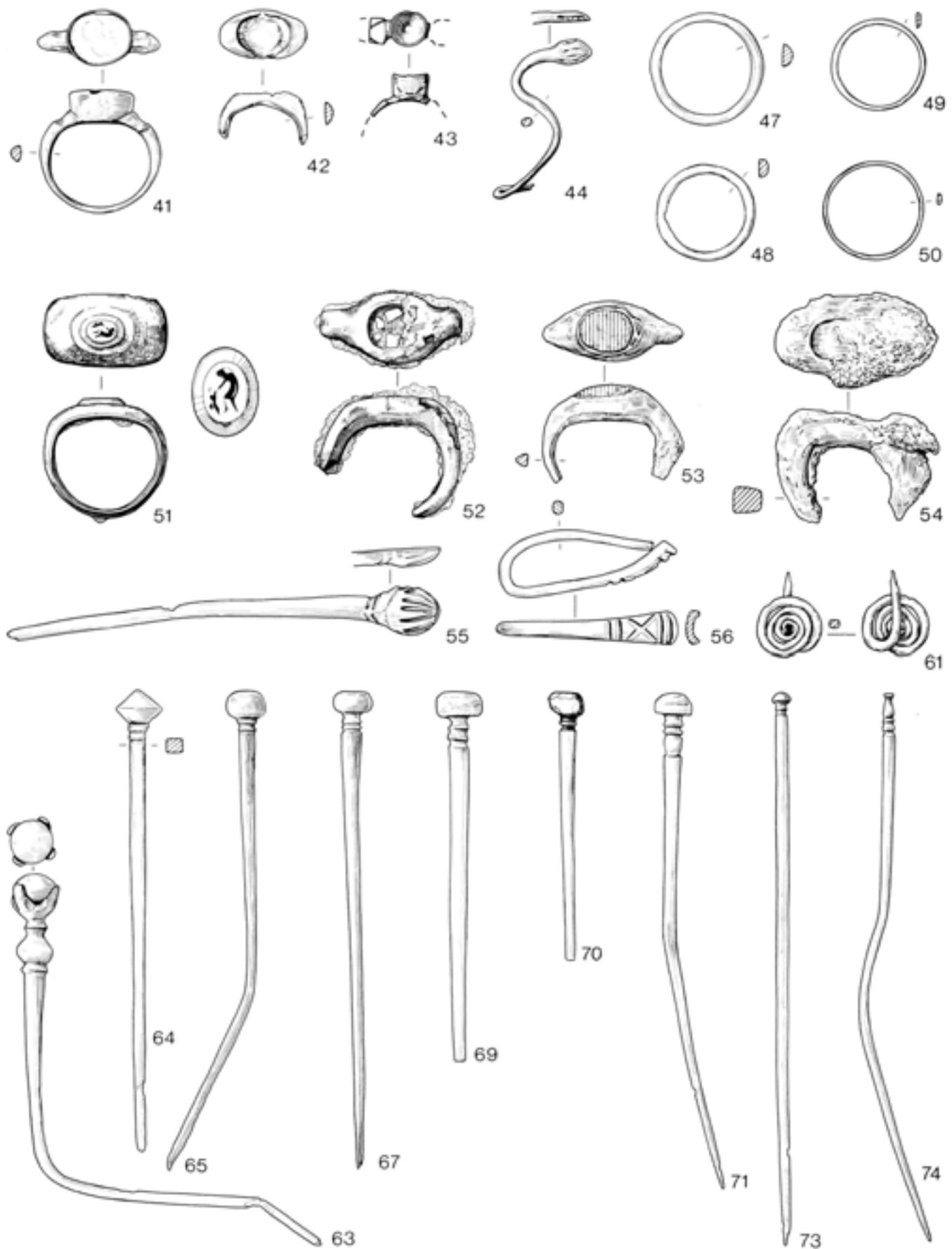


Fig 13 Copper-alloy finger-rings (except 41, silver, and 51-4, iron), bracelets, ear-ring, and hairpins (nos 45, 46, 57-60, 66, 68, 71, and 75 are not illustrated) (1:1)

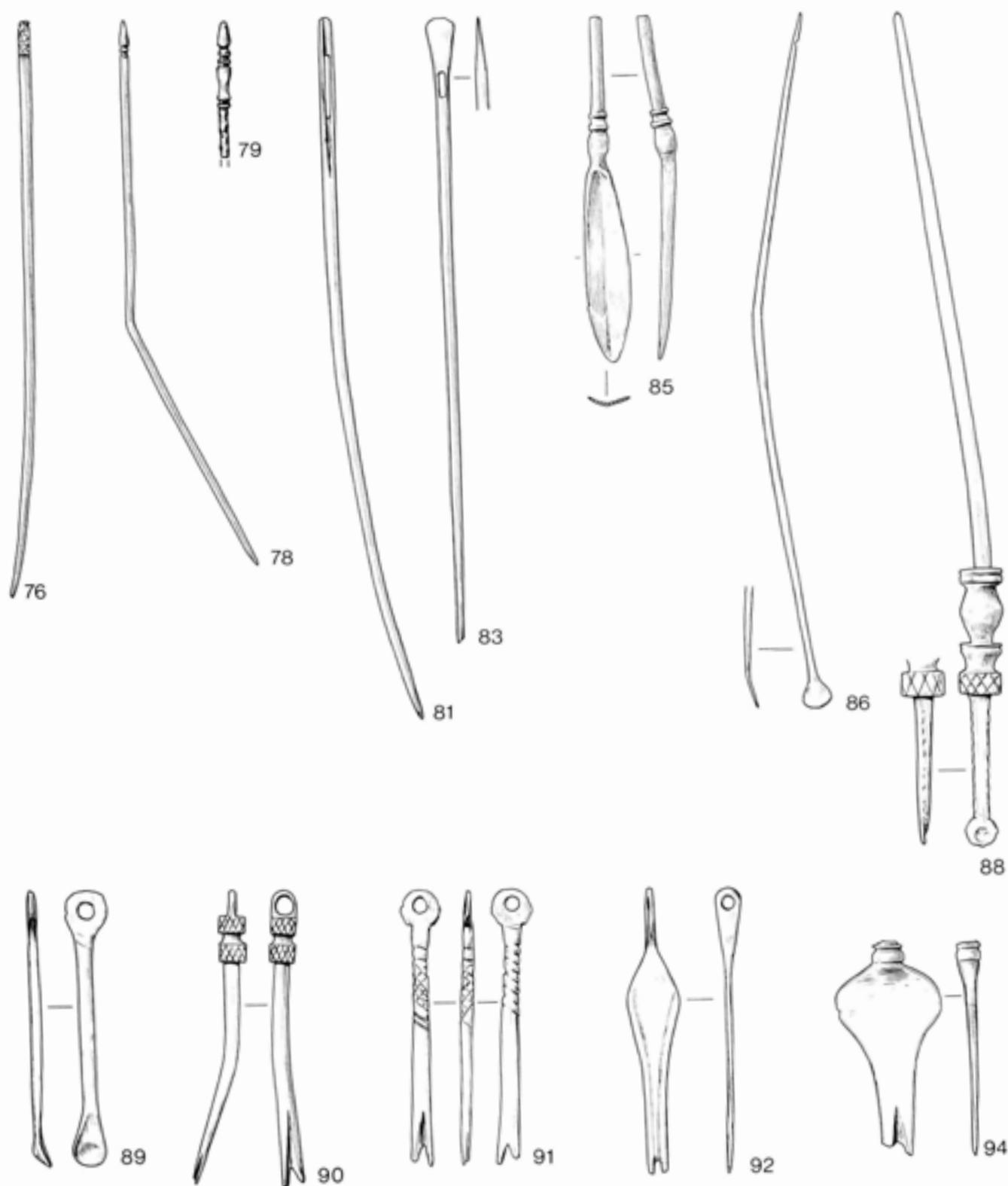


Fig 14 Copper-alloy hairpins, needles, spatula, ligula, ear-probe, ear-scoop, and nail-cleaners (nos 77, 80, 82, 84, 87, and 93 are not illustrated) (1:1)

and the shoulders slight. Internal width *c* 20mm, setting *c* 10×9mm. The bezel is green glass, extremely battered, so that no trace remains of any engraved or moulded decoration. Second century? (SS/EO, N of 24)

54 Very heavy corrosion, bezel and shoulders only. The setting appears to be lost. The shoulders are massive and flattened. Third century? (SK/AN, Area w)

d Other copper-alloy objects (Figs 13–17)

Items 55 and 146–51 by Catherine Johns.

55 Broken and corroded section from a snake-head bracelet; surviving length 80mm. The body is slender and apparently plain, the moulded snake-head terminal blurred and considerably corroded, so that little detail survives. This very simple type in base metal is not possible to date closely. It was certainly current as early as the first century, but perhaps a second–third century date is equally likely for this one (AM/AL, Pit 31)

56 End of a bracelet, distorted, with decorated terminal (SC/EG, Area w)

57 Fragmentary bracelet, of the same type as the iron bracelet from Burial 150 in the Iron Age cemetery. Broken at both ends, but tapering towards one of them, probably very near to the terminal. A separate piece of wire wrapped round. Diam *c* 72mm (SS/GZ, Ditch 25)

58 Twisted strand, flat in section, probably from a bracelet (SF/EC, Quarry 44)

59 Fragment with ribbed terminal, possibly the end of a bracelet. L 21mm (SF/CL, Quarry 44)

60 Fairly straight length, oval in section, with one original terminal, possibly from a bracelet. L 109mm (SF/CL, Quarry 44)

61 Possibly an ear-ring (cf Stead and Rigby 1986, no 202; Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 126, no 3,217). L 16mm (incomplete) (ST/BL, Ditch 9)

62 Spiral, possibly from a piece like no 61 (SN/CO, Ditch 6)

63 Bent hairpin, lacking the tip; a green glass bead clasped on the head. L 112mm (incomplete) (SN/AR, above 5)

64 Hairpin with sharply carinated head, lacking the tip. L 87mm (incomplete) (SS/MJ, SW of 23)

65 Hairpin with rounded head. L 92mm (incomplete) (AA/CT, Pit 48)

66 Similar. L 89mm (incomplete) (SN/BM, between 5 and road)

67 Hairpin with rounded flattened head. L 89mm (damaged tip) (SN/CH, below 5)

68 Similar. L *c* 100mm (distorted) (SN/BY, between 5 and road)

69 Hairpin with larger flattened head. L 70mm (incomplete) (SF/EK, Quarry 44)

70 Similar, but head distorted. L 51mm (incomplete) (SF/EK, Quarry 44)

71 Similar. L 93mm (SH/AO, Area w)

72 Hairpin with rounded head. L 93mm (SL/EJ, Layer 22)

73 L 104mm (ST/BN, Ditch 10)

74 L *c* 106mm (distorted) (SN/CG, above 5)

75 Similar. L 38mm (incomplete) (ST/BY, Pit 13)

76 L 101mm (AN/BJ, Pit 38)

77 L 54mm (incomplete) (SH/CF, Area w)

78 L 100mm (AS/AC, Ditch 56)

79 L 24mm (incomplete); the shank has been hammered to produce numerous facets (cf Frere 1984a, 43, nos 127 and 128) (SK/AM, Area w)

80 Hairpin with damaged ribbed head. L 53mm (SC/BR, Area w)

81 Needle. L 124mm (SR/CZ, Ditch 60)

82 Fragments of needles, like no 81:

a L 79mm (incomplete) (SB/AX, between 28 and 32)

b L 97mm (incomplete) (SL/DJ, Layer 22)

c L 105mm (incomplete) (SR/AW, Ditch 60)

d L 64mm (incomplete) (SR/CX, Road 61)

83 Flat-topped needle, lacking the point. L 109mm (incomplete) (SS/HU, SW of 23)

84 Incomplete needles, like no 83:

a L 118mm (AN/FA, Quarry 57, SW of 56)

b L 126mm (AS/AV, Ditch 56)

85 End of a spatula. L 61mm (incomplete) (AL/FF, Cellar 34)

86 Ligula with flat circular blade. L 124mm (SR/EU, Ditch 60)

87 Incomplete ligulae, like no 86:

a L 68mm (AM/CE, Cellar 28)

b L 82mm (SJ/ED, Area w)

c L 67mm (AN/CU, Quarry 57)

88 Ear-probe. Flat blade, with the adjoining part of

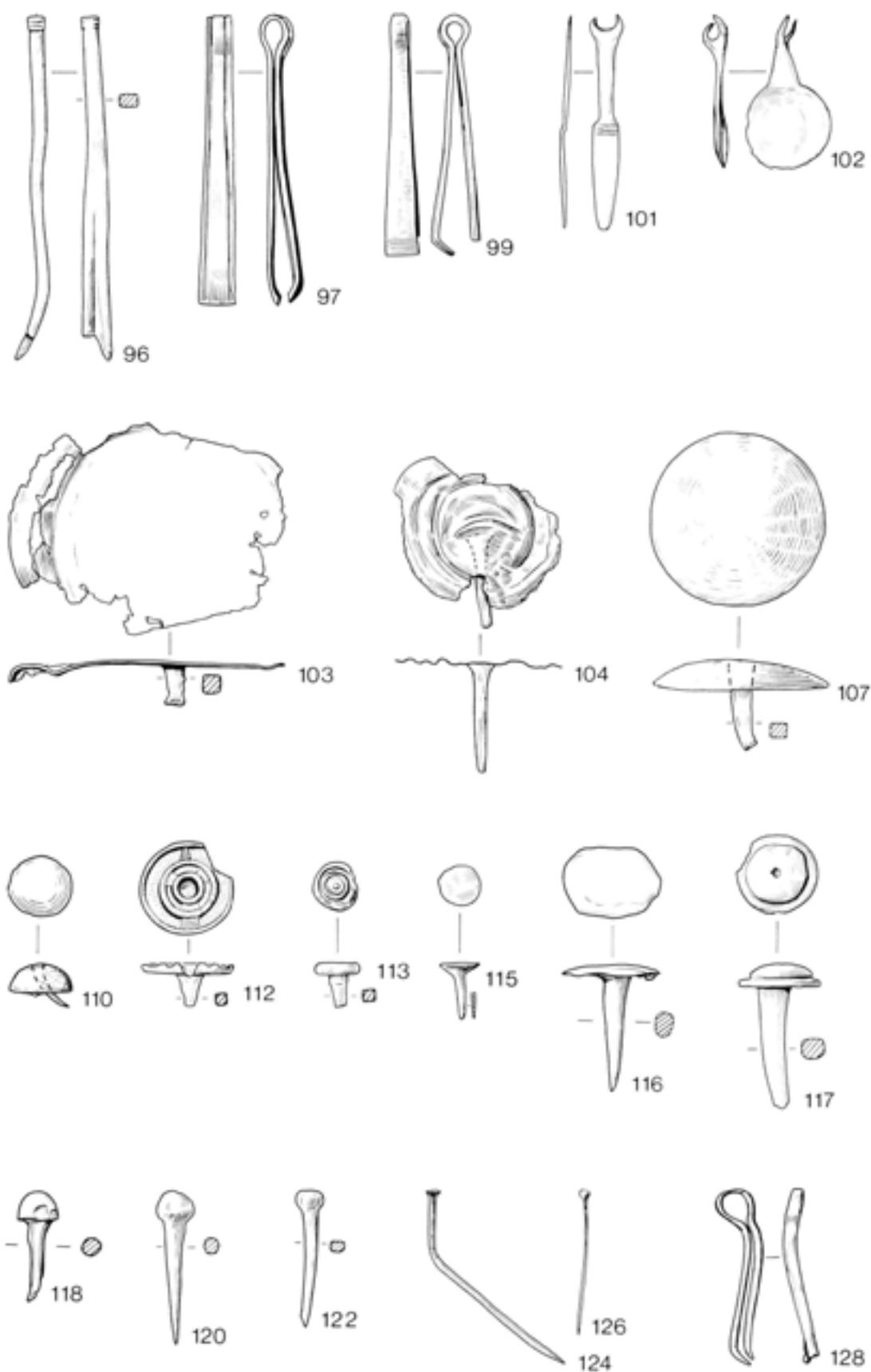


Fig 15 Copper-alloy nail-cleaner, tweezers, spatula, spoon, studs, nails, pins, and spilt-pin (nos 95, 98, 100, 105, 106, 108, 109, 111, 114, 119, 121, 123, 125, and 127 are not illustrated) (1:1)

- the shank notched on both sides. L 148mm (SS/MJ, SW of 23)
- 89 Ear-scoop. L 49mm (SK/AN, Area w)
- 90 Nail-cleaner. L 53mm (SC/DO, Area w)
- 91 Nail-cleaner. L 49mm (tip broken) (SL/AR, Pit 17)
- 92 Nail-cleaner. L 51mm (tip broken) (SL/DJ, Layer 22)
- 93 Incomplete nail-cleaners, like no 92:
 a (SN/AE, above 5)
 b (AN/CV, Quarry 57)
- 94 Nail-cleaner. L 38mm (broken at both ends) (SB/KN, Posthole 36)
- 95 Distorted and fragmentary nail-cleaner (SN/AR, above 5)
- 96 Broken object, possibly a nail-cleaner, or perhaps a bodkin. L 57mm (tip broken) (SN/AG, above 5)
- 97 Grooved tweezers. L 48mm (AN/CU, Ditch 52)
- 98 Tweezers similar to no 97:
 a L 46mm (AA/DF, Pit 51)
 b L 46mm (SK/AN, Area w)
 c L 43mm (SS/HA, Feature 27)
 d L 44mm (SL/EJ, Layer 22)
 e L 39mm (incomplete) (AN/CV, Quarry 57)
 f L 42mm (incomplete) (AA/AA, Pit 51)
- 99 Plain tweezers. L 40mm (SN/CG, above 5)
- 100 Tweezers similar to no 99:
 a L 51mm (incomplete) (SC/BY, Area w)
 b L 57mm (SC/DH, pit disturbing Burial 306 in the Iron Age cemetery)
 c L 46mm (AT/AQ, NW of 34)
- 101 Possibly a spatula, with a broken suspension-ring. Slightly damaged at the end, but with no indication of bifurcation, so it is unlikely to have been a nail-cleaner (?cf Frere 1984a, 53, no 194). L 36mm (SK/AA, Area w)
- 102 Ring-ended small spoon, possibly for cosmetics; or perhaps a pendant. L 25mm (SF/BN, S of Quarry 44)
- 103 Stud or rivet with a large head; its diameter has been about 50mm (SG/AX, NW of 28)
- 104 Stud with distorted ribbed head. Diam about 28mm (AA/DF, Pit 51)
- 105 Stud with damaged flat head about 18mm across; there has been a groove round the edge of the head (SL/AQ, Ditch 19)
- 106 Stud with flat head. Diam c 26mm, shank 11mm long (SL/EE, Trench 21)
- 107 Stud with domed head. Diam 30mm (AL/FZ, Cellar 34)
- 108 Stud with domed head. Diam 19mm (SF/DA, Quarry 44)
- 109 Stud with domed head. Diam 20mm (SN/AR, above 5)
- 110 Small stud with domed head. Diam 11mm (AA/CT, Pit 48)
- 111 Studs like no 110:
 a Diam 12mm (SS/HP, W of 23)
 b Diam 13mm (AL/FU, Cellar 34)
- 112 Stud which has had an elaborately enamelled head (a central hole and two concentric rings), but with little of the enamel surviving. The shank is blunt but apparently complete. Diam 15mm (SL/EG, Layer 22)
- 113 Small stud with a ring stamped on the head. L 8mm (incomplete) (SN/BM, between 5 and road)
- 114 Similar to no 113. L 14mm (incomplete) (SL/AR, Pit 17)
- 115 Small tack with flat head. L 10mm (SS/EH, Feature 27)
- 116 Larger tack. L 21mm (ST/BL, above road SE of 10)
- 117 Stud with domed flanged head, shank with rounded tip. L 25mm (SH/AP, Area w)
- 118 Nail with high domed head, squared on the underside. L 17.5mm (point broken) (AS/AA, Ditch 55)
- 119 Another, the bottom of the head not so sharply defined. L 21mm (AN/DW, Quarry 57)
- 120 A cruder version of no 119. L 25mm (SS/DO, Cellar 23)
- 121 Nails like nos 119 and 120:
 a L 23mm (point broken) (AN/AU, Ditch 52)
 b L 17mm (tip damaged) (ST/AH, Ditch 9)
 c L 13.5mm (point broken) (SS/FF, pit cut into Cellar 23)
 d Small crude version. L 12mm (SS/EA, SW of 23)
- 122 Nail like no 121 but with flatter head. L 23mm (SN/BK, Pit 7)
- 123 Nails like no 122:
 a L 23mm (tip broken) (AA/CT, Pit 48)
 b Crude version. L 10mm (SS/BN, Cellar 23)
- 124 Pin. L 42mm (ST/BM, above road SE of 9)
- 125 Small pin. L 14.5mm (point broken) (SN/BX, above 5)

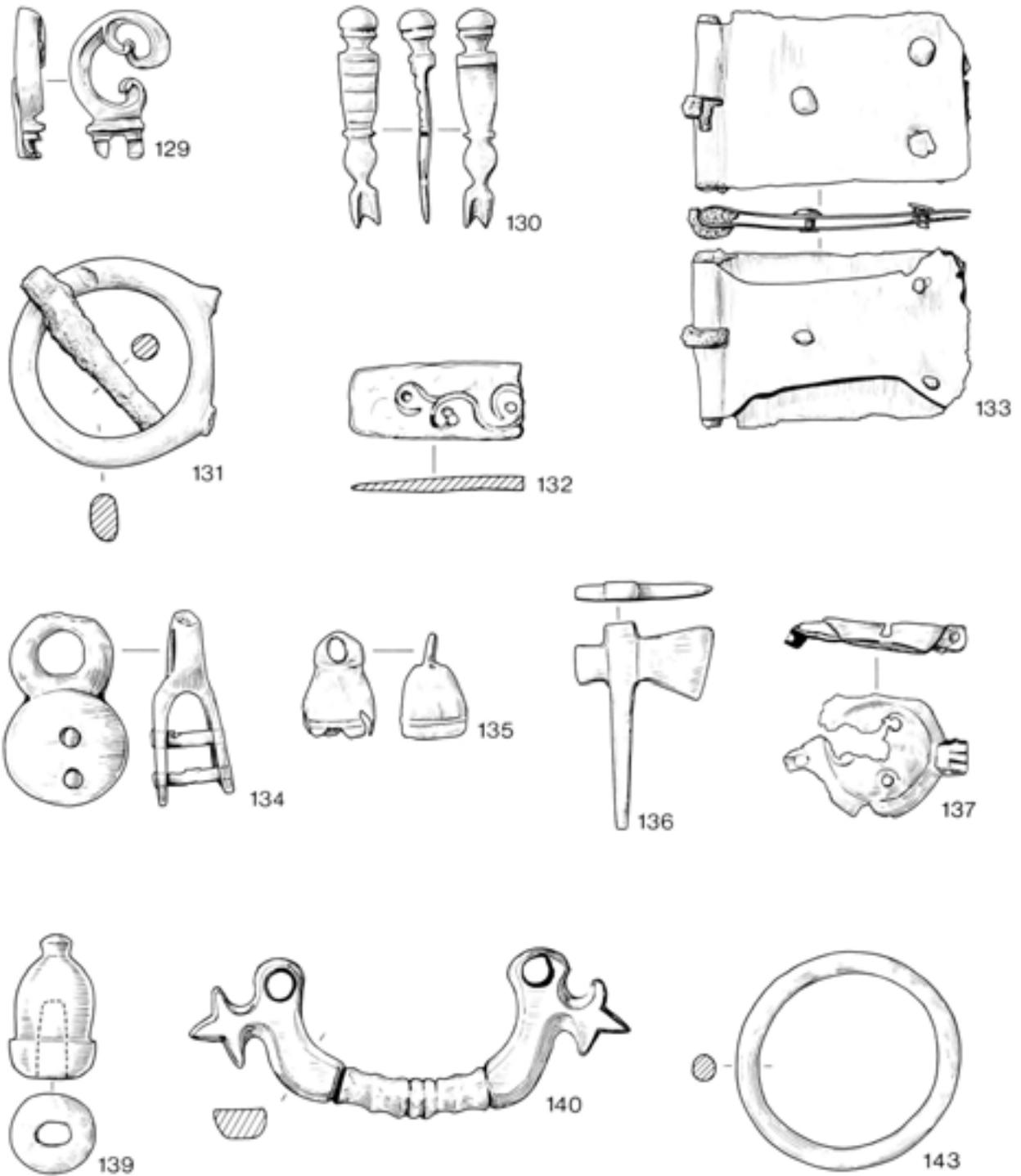


Fig 16 Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (nos 138, 141, 142, 144, and 145 are not illustrated) (1:1)

- 126 Fine dressmaking pin. L 23.5mm (SL/CH, Layer 22)
- 127 Pins like no 126:
 a L 22.5mm (bent) (SL/CH, Layer 22)
 b L 11mm (top only) (SS/FH, SE of 26)
 c L 23mm (SD/BB, Area x)
- 128 Split pin. L 29mm (ST/BM, Ditch 10)
- 129 Fitting with broken hinge. In style it resembles some military buckles (cf Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl cii, nos 1–23, but our example is unbroken; it is not half of a buckle). L 24mm (SX/GZ, Area w)
- 130 Possibly a military strap-end (cf Ulbert 1959, pl 18, 10) reworked as a nail-cleaner. L 35mm (SB/HT, Wall 46)
- 131 Ring with the stubs of two projections and an iron pin; possibly a simple terret (cf Frere 1972, 130, no 126) in which case the iron pin is extraneous. Diam 34mm (SL/DB, Ditch 19)
- 132 Strip, with worn scroll ornament, possibly a strap-end. L 28mm (AL/BC, Posthole 35)
- 133 Strap-end, with the remains of an iron pin. 44.5×29mm (SF/FT, Quarry 44)
- 134 Attachment for a wooden or thick leather object (8mm thick); the ring is well worn on the inside at the top. L 30.5mm (SL/DM, Layer 22)
- 135 Pendant in the form of a bell, with iron corrosion on the inside. L 16.5mm (SS/FU, Ditch 25)
- 136 Miniature axe. L 33mm (SL/DJ, Layer 22)
- 137 Badly damaged base of a seal-box. L 30mm (distorted) (SJ/ED, Area w)
- 138 Another, as no 137, but with less surviving (ST/AE, Ditch 9)
- 139 Terminal in the form of an acorn. L 23.5mm (ST/BY, Pit 13)
- 140 Handle of a casket, flat on the back; the two rings are well worn. L 71mm (AL/FF, Cellar 34)
- 141 Damaged lock-plate, with rivet-holes round the edges but little of the key-hole surviving. 72×50mm (AA/CW, near Posthole 50)
- 142 Fragments of mirrors:
 a (AN/DQ, Quarry 57)
 b (SN/AC, on 5)
 c (SK/CR, Area w)
 d (SX/GD, Area w)
 e (AL/ET, Cellar 34)
 f (AL/EW.1, Cellar 34)
 g (AL/EW.2, Cellar 34)
- 143 (SL/CE) Ring. Diam 36×37mm (SL/CE, Pit 17)
- 144 Smaller rings:
 a 21mm (SL/CN, Pit 18)
 b 22mm (SL/CN, Pit 18)
 c 25mm (ST/BR, Ditch 9)
 d 21mm (SB/EU, Posthole 45)
- 145 Penannular ring. Diam 19mm (SG/AA, E of 28)
- 146 Three fragments of metal strip decorated in line in repoussé. Width possibly not quite complete – 28mm; L (i) 57mm, (ii) 53mm, (iii) 56mm folded, about 94mm altogether (SN/CT, Pit 7)
- There are rows of small raised dots along the sides; many of the points in the design are broken through. The rest of the decoration is crude and apparently haphazard; elements include a 'star' of four crossed lines, a series of lozenge shapes, a diagonally-placed square with dots in the centre and running from the corners, oblique lines, and a herringbone pattern. The only motifs which might be representational rather than geometric are a tall, narrow, house-like shape with a pointed roof, and something which may remotely resemble a ship.
- The pieces are strongly reminiscent of the 'sceptre-binding' from Farley Heath (BM 1936, 3–11.1, but excavated in the 1840s and acquired in 1853); see Goodchild 1938, 391. There is no sign, in the fragments we have here, of the recognisable though crude human and animal figures which feature on the Farley Heath strip, but the style and technique are very close indeed. The main problem would appear to be function. Though the Farley Heath strip is now quite flat, this is evidently the result of nineteenth-century restoration: an early drawing (Goodchild 1938) shows it to have retained the spiral curves and the attachment to the still-extant iron terminal which have been taken to indicate that it was wrapped round a rod.
- The three fragments from St Albans appear to be flat; even allowing for the fact that they are quite short lengths, and that one has been folded, one would expect at least some trace of the spiral curve to survive if they had been used to cover a rod or wand of some kind. In spite, therefore, of the resemblance to the Farley Heath 'sceptre-binding', it would be stretching the evidence to attribute the same function to these pieces. It would seem more likely that they were used to adorn a flat object (a box?). Indeed, the same might originally have been true of the Farley Heath piece – there is no way of knowing that the spiral wrapping was its primary purpose.
- As to religious significance, again the evidence for the Farley Heath strip, while not entirely convincing, is a lot stronger than it is for the KHL pieces. The human and animal figures have no obvious significance in terms of Romano-Celtic religion, but the wheel-like form and a motif which looks like a pair of tongs are certainly suggestive; above all, however, the findspot of the Farley Heath piece is suggestive, as it is an undoubted temple site.
- With the KHL pieces, there is no convincing religious interpretation to be placed on any of the motifs – they could be simply decorative elements chosen for ease of execution – and in view of the

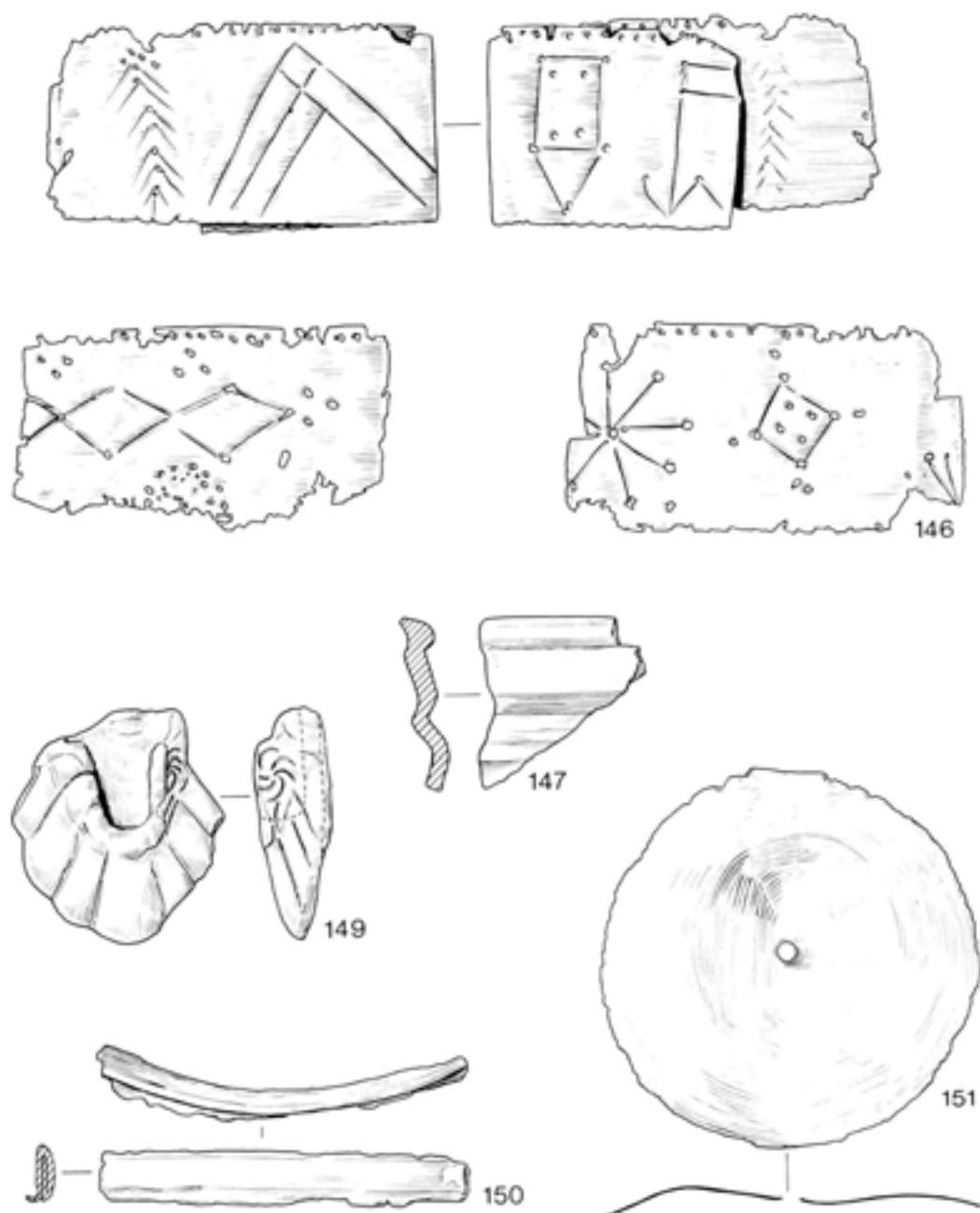


Fig 17 Miscellaneous copper-alloy objects (no 148 is not illustrated) (1:1)

crude technique the avoidance of complex forms is unsurprising. The maker need not have been a skilled metalworker at all.

147 A small cast fragment with straight edge and sharply delineated mouldings. The interior is fairly roughly finished, and the colour of the metal rather bright green. Maximum dimensions 24×22mm (SD/Al, Area x)

The object is probably a fragment of the pedestal base of a statuette. Such bases are not commonly found and tend to vary a good deal, but the base of a Fortuna in Trier (Menzel 1966, no 64) is an example which is not too far removed from this one. It is not closely dateable within the Roman period.

148 A roughly triangular cast fragment with solder on the slightly concave underside. 30×28×11mm (SN/AT, SW of 8)

Though very large and heavy for the purpose, this would appear to be a handle attachment for a vessel. It has the same form as the handle escutcheon of the concave-sided bucket, den Boesterd 1956, pl vi, 153 (also 47). She quotes numerous parallels for this form of attachment, with a suggested date-range of second-third century.

149 Handle attachment in the form of a very simple and stylised palmette. The interior curve suggests that it was a vessel-handle, eg from a jug. 33×29mm. First-second century (SR/BZ, Road 61)

150 A folded strip, L 53mm, with considerable corrosion and pitting. There is a definite slight curve, but it is distorted. The general appearance of the fragment suggests that it is part of a small upstanding rim from a bowl. The diameter cannot be calculated because of the bending of the piece. Not dateable (SS/DF, Ditch 25)

151 A slightly dished disc, 53mm in diameter, with a neat central perforation just under 3mm in diameter. The edges of the disc are broken, not finished. The metal is fairly robust, and appears to have been spun and raised rather than stamped out of bronze sheet; the fragment would appear, therefore, to be from a vessel rather than eg the backing plate for a decorative mount, in spite of the hole. The latter could be a deliberate enlargement of the central point from the lathe, perhaps for some secondary use? The broken edge presumably demarcates the foot-ring/base; this suggests a fairly small bowl, with a rim diameter of c 120–130mm. It may well have been a simple pushed-up base (cf den Boesterd 1956, pl iv, 95). First-second century? (SM/AC, Area y)

e Iron objects (Figs 18–23)

by R P J Jackson

152 Spearhead with closed socket. L 112mm (SS/FU, Ditch 25)

153 Spearhead with flat triangular blade and flanged socket (cf Manning 1985a, V71). L 82.5mm (SS/JH, Ditch 25)

154 Cross-pane hammer, a metalworking tool. L 101mm; Wt 223g (SL/DA, Ditch 19)

155–60 Hoard of objects from Ditch 52(AN/DX):

155 ?Metalworker's punch. L 150mm

156 Punch or awl, lacking the tip. L 137mm

157 Carpenter's tanged chisel that has lost the edge of its blade

158 Plane iron. L 117mm

159 Dividers, with tapering arms that pivot on a long pin with flat circular head and a wedge through the shank. L 146mm (cf Gadebridge Park Villa, Manning 1974, 162, no 352)

160 Fragment, possibly part of a bucket-handle. L 116mm

161 Punch, lacking the tip, possibly a metalworker's tool. L 84mm (AM/BO, Cellar 28)

162 ?Blunt-nosed punch. Below the tang the stem is of circular cross-section and has a rounded end. L 164mm (AL/GC, Posthole 35)

163 Tanged bradawl. L 148mm (SL/FM, Pit 18)

164 Tool, possibly a paring chisel. The short tang suggests that it would have had a mushroom-type handle. L 143mm (SL/FN, Ditch 19)

165 Tanged spatula. L 92mm (AL/FE, Cellar 34)

166 Carpenter's or mason's chisel, with solid handle, lacking the tip. L 161mm (SG/AN, Feature 27)

167 Wedge or smith's chisel. L 72mm (AE/AC, between 37 and 53)

168 Similar wedge or chisel. L 82mm (SS/FE, Feature 27)

169 Blade of a reaping-hook. L 100mm (SL/CN, Pit 18)

170 Socketed 'spud', a weeding implement, with broken tip and broken flanged socket. L 159mm (SS/AN, Cellar 23)

171 Socketed implement, perhaps a variant of the spud. L 210mm (AT/CW, Pit 39)

172 Prong of a hay-rake. L 135mm (cf Manning 1985a, 59) (AM/BV, Cellar 28)

173 Collar, probably from the handle of an implement. H 21mm (SL/DU, Pit 17)

174 Another, as no 173. H 18mm (AN/DX, Ditch 52)

175 Ring and distorted link from a bridle-bit, presumably the normal two-link type. Diam 54mm (AL/FF, Cellar 34)

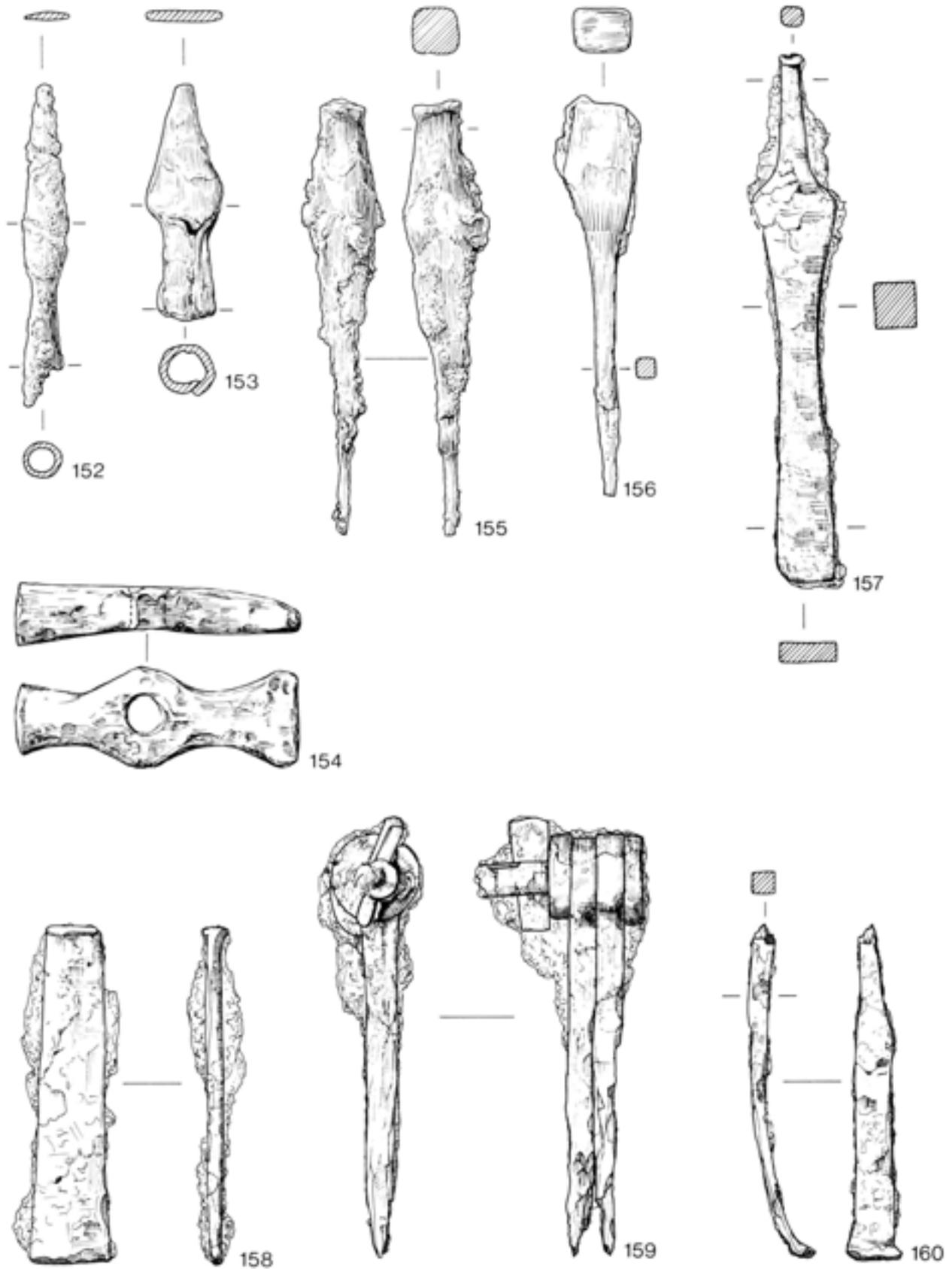


Fig 18 Iron objects (1:2)

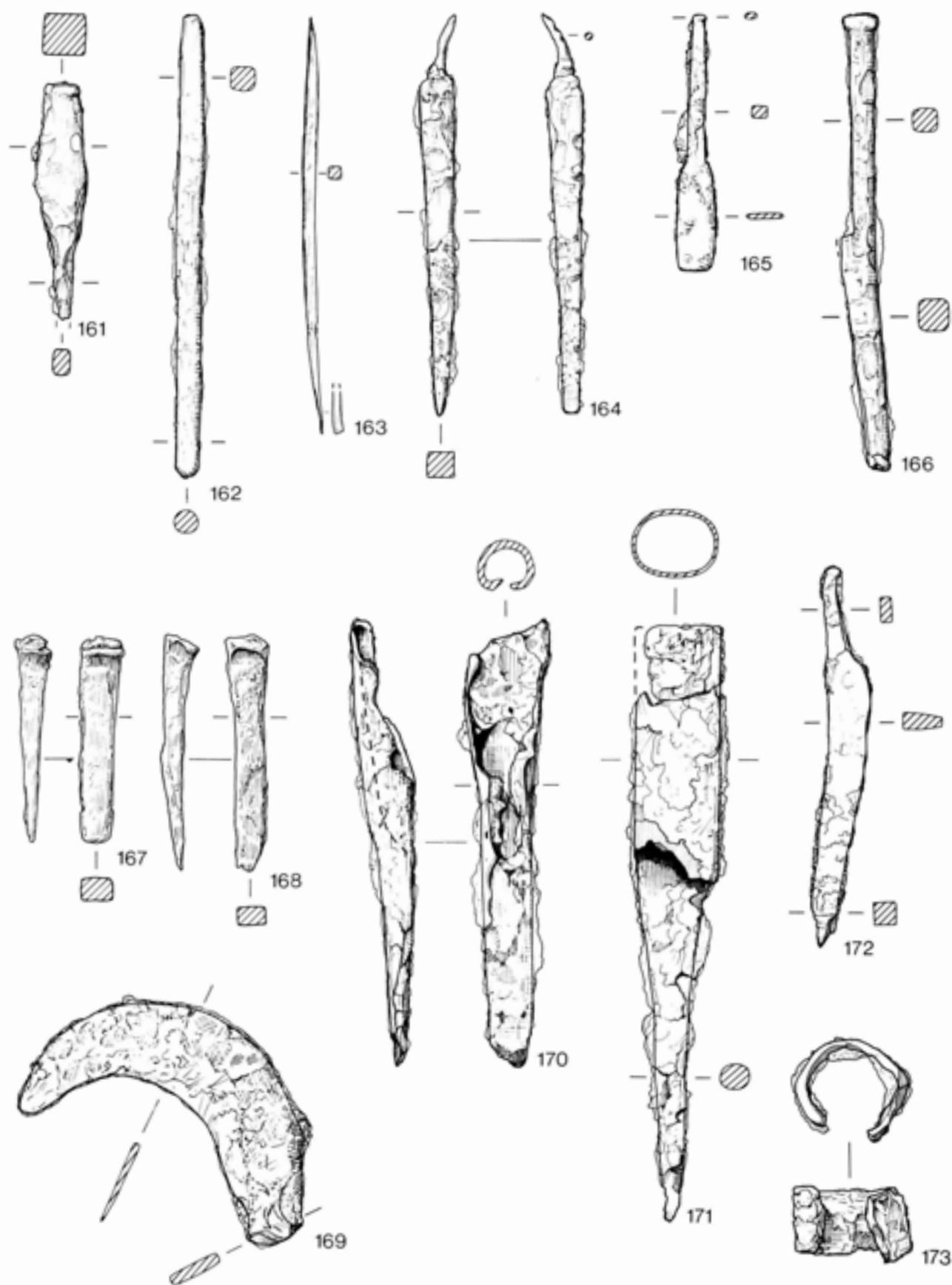


Fig 19 Iron objects (1:2)

- 176 Bridle-bit link. L 72mm (AL/FE, Cellar 34)
- 177 Front loop from a hipposandal of Aubert's type 1 (cf Manning 1985a, 63-5). L 108mm (AL/BH, Wall 42)
- 178 Fragments, probably from type 1 hipposandals:
 a 92mm (SL/CR, Pit 17)
 b 60×67mm (SL/BY, Pit 17)
 c 60×65mm (AL/GQ, Cellar 34)
 d 55×66mm (SL/CP, Trench 21)
 e 40×62mm (SC/DX, Area w)
- 179 Flattened hipposandal of Aubert's type 2 (cf Manning 1985a, 65). L 200mm (SY/AA, Area w)
- 180 Fragments of type 2 hipposandals:
 a 80mm (SS/BY, Feature 27)
 b 60×46mm (SS/CT, NE of Cellar 23)
 c 50×68mm (SX/CM, Area w)
- 181 Fragments of hipposandals, types 1 or 2:
 a 45×73mm (SL/DA, Ditch 19)
 b 45×48mm (SL/AU, Pit 17)
 c 136×49mm (SS/GJ, Ditch 25)
 d 78×65mm (SR/BX, Ditch 60)
 e 66×60mm (SS/BN, Cellar 23)
 f 70×47mm (SL/DN, Layer 22)
- 182 Linch-pin of type 2b, the commonest of all types (Manning 1985a, 74). L 143mm (SR/BN, Ditch 60)
- 183 Ox-goad, with coiled socket. L 36mm (SH/CG, Area w)
- 184 Ox-goad, with rolled tubular socket. L 44mm (AT/BH, Pit 39)
- 185 Ox-goad, as no 184. L 42mm (AA/DE, Ditch 52)
- 186 Stylus, type 1 (Manning 1985a, 85), in two pieces. L 90 and 43mm (AL/ER, Cellar 34)
- 187 Stylus, type 1, tip missing. L 131mm (SS/FR, Feature 27)
- 188 Stylus, type 4, with mouldings on the shank. L 112mm (AL/FO, Cellar 34)
- 189 Stylus, type 4. L 121mm (AL/FU, Cellar 34)
- 190 Tanged knife, type 7 (Manning 1985a, 111-13). L 150mm (SS/CN, Cellar 23)
- 191 Knife blade, type 7. L 146mm (SS/OB, SW of 23)
- 192 Tanged knife, type 12 (Manning 1985a, 114). L 137mm (AM/BW, Cellar 28)
- 193 Small knife with a short socket. L 85mm (AT/BT, Pit 39)
- 194 Blade from a pair of shears. L 147mm (AN/CV, Quarry 57)
- 195 Handle. L 136mm (AM/BW, Cellar 28)
- 196 Bucket handle, broken across the channelled grip. L 180mm (AL/FF, Cellar 34)
- 197 Bucket handle mount, L 204mm, and another, L 136mm (SL/BG, Pit 18)
- 198 Handle-loop as no 197. L 143mm (AL/FU, Cellar 34)
- 199 Latch-lifter. L 293mm (SL/CP, Trench 21)
- 200 Lift key. L 122mm (SR/BK, Ditch 60)
- 201 Lift key. L 201mm (SR/DB, Ditch 60)
- 202 L-shaped lift key. L 126mm (SD/AX, Area x)
- 203 Slide key. L 66mm (AT/BP, Pit 39)
- 204 Slide key. L 80mm (SL/AK, Ditch 19)
- 205 Slide keys like no 204:
 a L 86mm (SR/BN, Ditch 60)
 b L 98mm (SL/DJ, Layer 22)
- 206 Lever-lock key. L 83mm (SR/BI, Ditch 60)
- 207 Locks: the only remains of locks recognised were:
 a Much of a padlock bolt. L 142mm (SL/CA, Pit 17)
 b Possible barbs from a padlock bolt (SL/CD, Pit 17)
 c Possibly a hasp from a padlock. L 145mm (SL/BB, Pit 18)
 d Another. L 55mm (ST/AX, Pit 16)
- 208 Part of a small strap hinge, possibly from a cupboard. L 42mm (SF/CW, Quarry 44)
- 209 Staple for a drop-hinge. L 66mm (SS/AV, NE of Cellar 23)
- 210 Candle-holder with a spike for driving into a post or wall. L 99mm (AL/EW, Cellar 34)
- 211 Another, lacking the tip of the spike. L 80mm (AM/BO, Cellar 28)
- 212 Joiner's dog, large, L 106mm, and part of another (SF/EC, Quarry 44)
- 213 Joiner's dog, as no 212. L 121mm (SR/BN, Ditch 60)
- 214 Joiner's dog. L 38mm (SL/AU, Pit 17)
- 215 Needle. L 110mm (SX/DN, Area w)
- 216 Smaller needle. L 70mm (AL/FF, Cellar 34)
- 217 Shank of needle or pin, lacking the head. L 118mm (SL/CR, Pit 17)

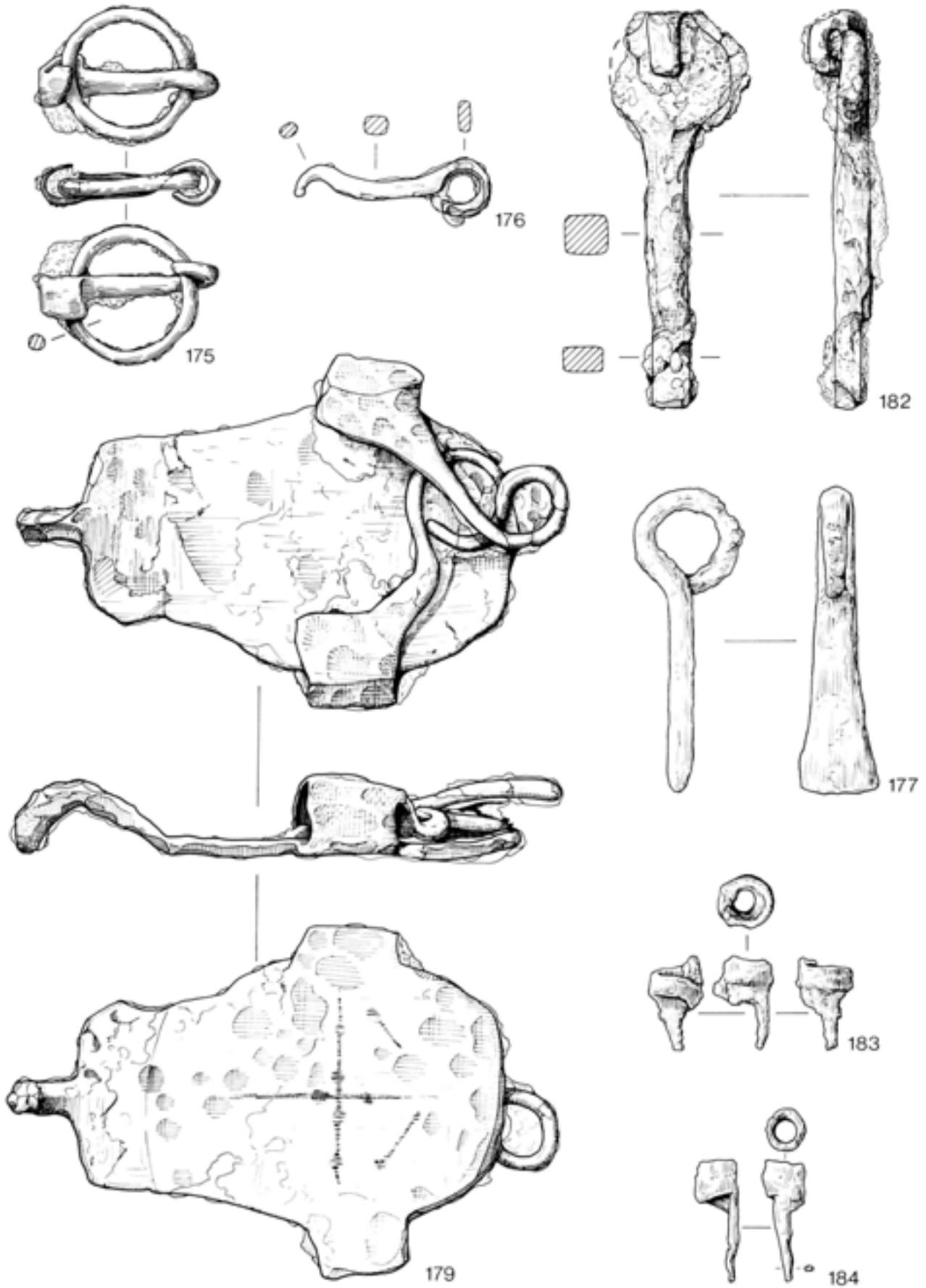


Fig 20 Iron objects (1:2)

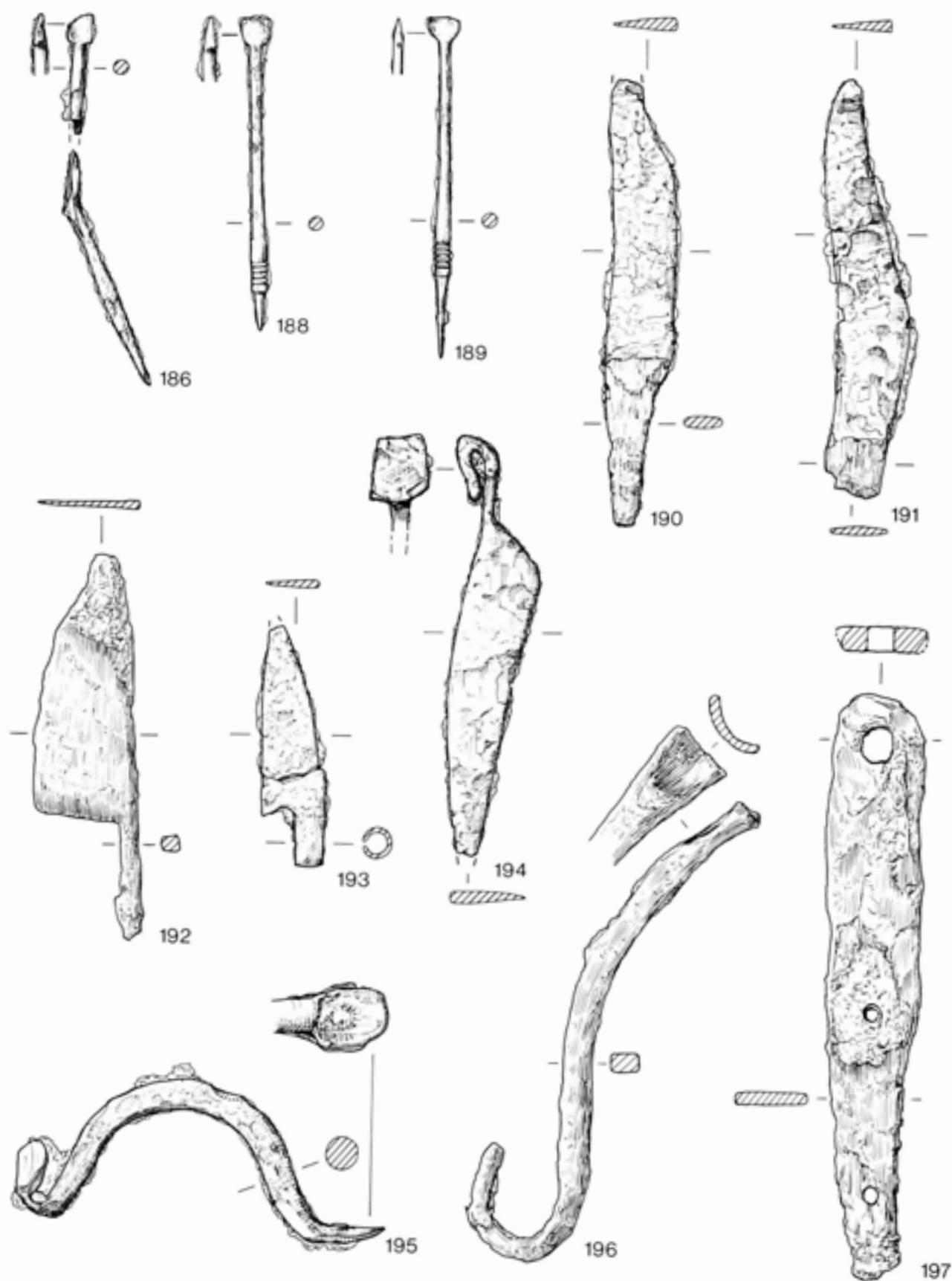


Fig 21 Iron objects (1:2)

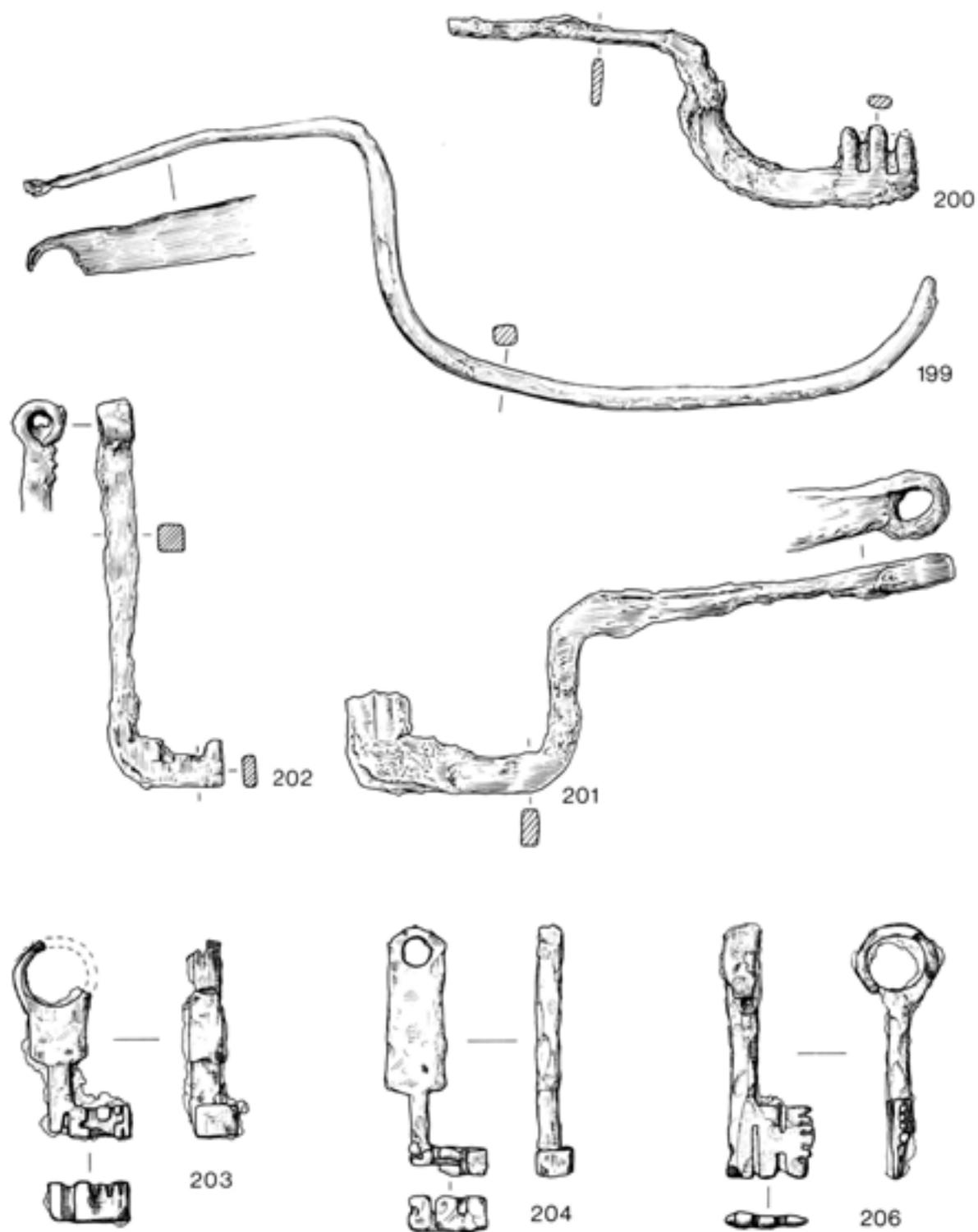


Fig 22 Iron objects (1:2)

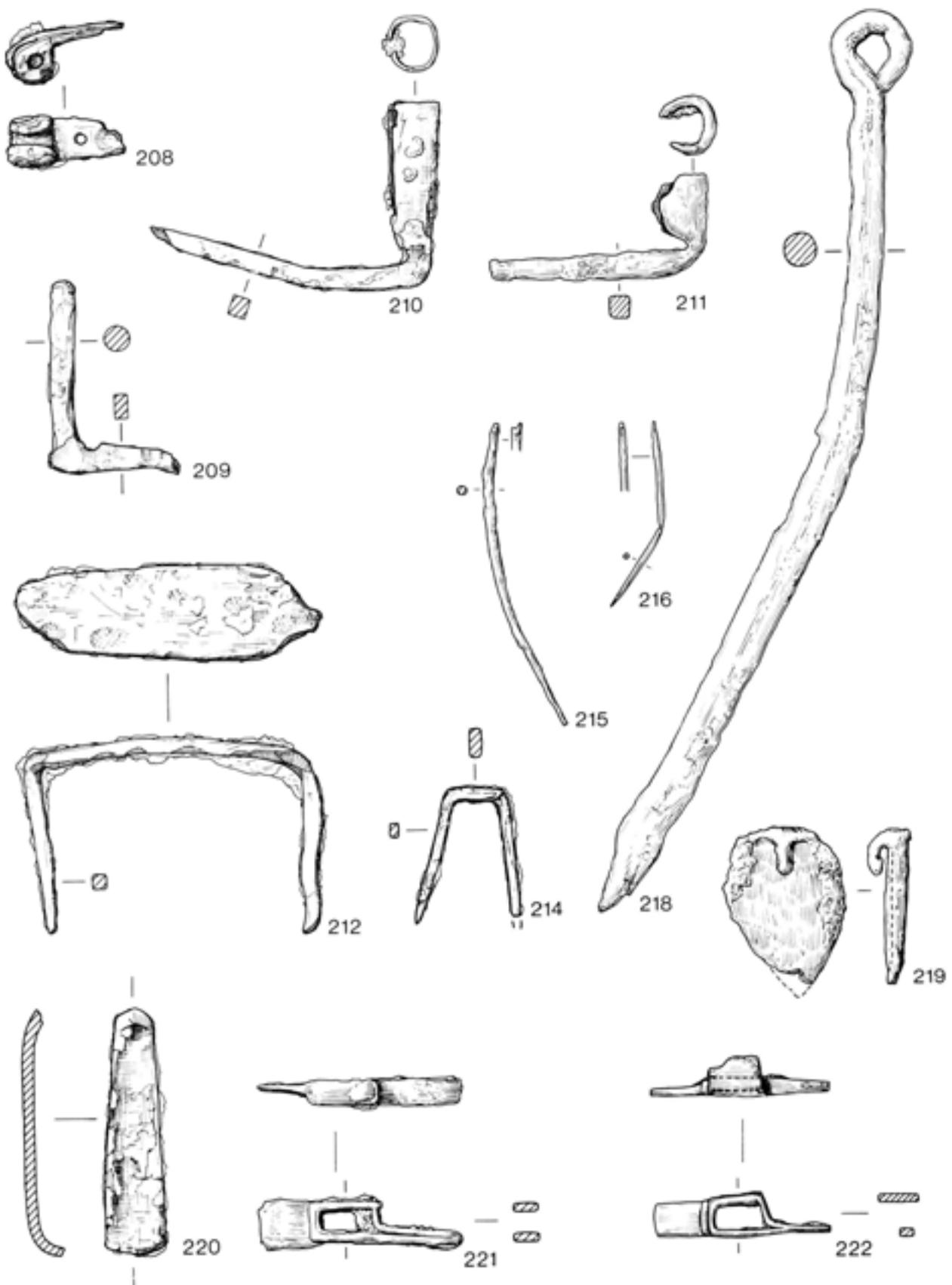


Fig 23 Iron objects (1:2)

218 Tethering peg (or tent peg). L 337mm (AV/BO, Area z)

219 Iron blade, possibly from a 'ritual rattle' (cf Wheeler 1930, 108, pl xlviii, 1-3). L 57mm (SR/BH, Ditch 60)

220 Fragment of a ?strigil handle. L 85mm (AM/AV, Cellar 28)

221 Object, purpose unknown. L 73mm (AL/FZ, Cellar 34)

222 Another. L 62mm (AL/GH, Cellar 34)

f Jet, bone, ceramic, and stone objects (Fig 24)

223 Jet spacer bead, notched round the edges. L 16mm (SP/CE, Ditch 60)

224 Jet hairpin. L 77.5mm (AT/CS, Pit 39)

225 Bone hairpin. L 80mm (incomplete) (AN/EA, Quarry 57)

226 Cruder versions of no 225:
a L 31mm (fragment) (AM/BV, Cellar 28)
b L 57.5mm (AM/BV, Cellar 28)

227 Smaller head. L 71mm (point broken) (AN/EA, Quarry 57)

228 Similar small head; two fragments. L 36.5mm, 26.5mm (AN/EA, Quarry 57)

229 L 88mm (SF/FR, Quarry 44)

230 L 120mm (SL/CG, Pit 17)

231 As no 230, but with a more rounded head. L 78mm (point broken) (AL/GN, Cellar 34)

232 As no 231, but with a slightly deeper head. L 67mm (point broken) (AL/GB, Cellar 34)

233 L 99mm (AL/FV, Cellar 34)

234 Head only. L 36mm (SK/AW, Area w)

235 Similar, but with cruder flat head. L 41.5mm, top only (AL/FU, Cellar 34)

236 L 64.5mm (incomplete) (AM/BA, Cellar 28)

237 Similar, but with cruder head. L 83.5mm, lacking point (AM/BP, Cellar 28)

238 Bone needle, lacking the tip (possibly re-sharpened). L 88mm (AL/FN, Cellar 34)

239a Similar, damaged at both ends. L 67mm (AL/FG, Cellar 34)

239b Lower part of another, broken at the perforation. L 85mm (AL/FE, Cellar 34)

240 Head of a bone needle. L 50mm (AM/BM, Cellar 28)

241 Bone peg with broken head. L 57mm (SX/DO, Area w)

242 Bone counter with concentric grooving. 24×22.5mm (SL/AV, Pit 17)

243 Crude bone counter. 20.5×19mm (SL/AV, Pit 17)

244 Perforated cannon-bone of a sheep, possibly a bobbin or netting-needle (cf Cunliffe 1984, 389, nos 3, 177, and 178) (SS/MZ, W of 23)

245 About a third of a bone hinge, as Frere 1972, 150, nos 188 and 190. L 29mm (AM/BP, Cellar 28)

246 Badly corroded antler or bone handle with an iron tang *in situ*. L 61mm (incomplete) (AT/CY, Pit 39)

247 Disc crudely cut from a samian sherd. Diam 37mm (AL/ET, Cellar 34)

248 Perforated disc, possibly a spindle-whorl, neatly fabricated from a grey potsherd. Diam 40mm, perforation 7mm (SR/BN, Ditch 60)

249 Large disc with off-centre perforation, crudely made from a thick coarse sherd. 58×62mm (ST/AD, Pit 14)

250 Barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, lacking the tip and one barb. L 32mm (SC/AQ, Area w)

g Pipeclay figurines (Fig 25)

by Catherine Johns

251 A small portion of a pipeclay bust, showing the base of the neck, the left shoulder, and part of the chest. H 50mm. The back is smoothly finished, with a vertical rib. The figure wears a tunic and a mantle forming a thick roll of fabric over the left shoulder. There is a close parallel in Rouvier-Jeanlin 1972, no 902, a well-proportioned bust of a young man without any divine attributes. It is difficult to say whether our piece is actually from the same or a parallel mould, but the resemblance is very close. Second century (SS/JG, Feature 27)

252 A female face and neck, the rest of the head and the figure/bust lost. The fabric is fine, cream in colour, with slight pink and grey areas, perhaps the result of burning. The modelling of the face is competent and rather less stylised than the faces of most of the mother-goddess statuettes. The pose is also slightly turned: the mother-goddesses tend to stare straight ahead. The head is therefore more likely to belong to a bust. Many of these have a slight

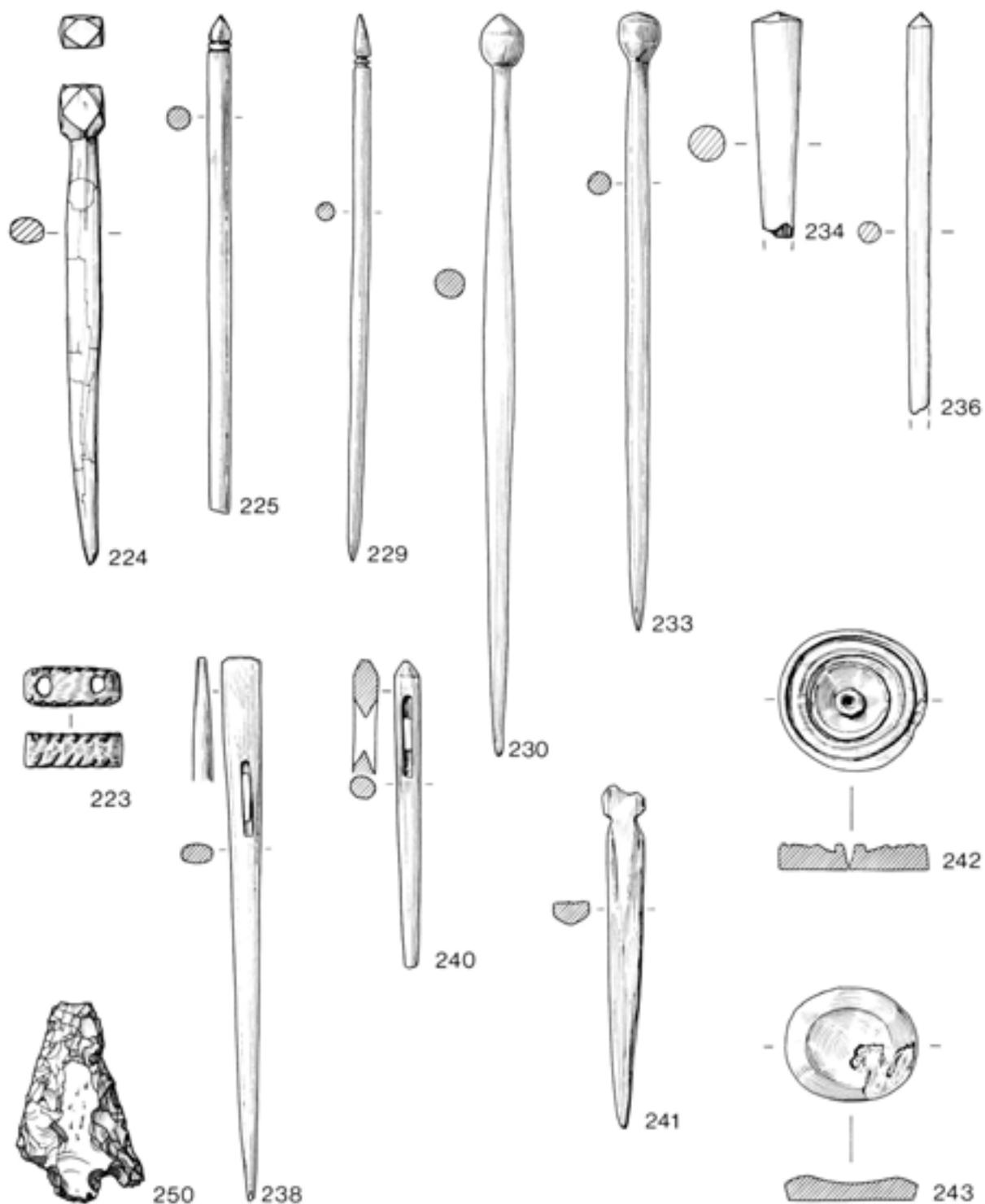


Fig 24 Jet (223-4) and bone objects, and a flint arrowhead (nos 226-8, 231, 232, 235, 237, 239, and 144-9 are not illustrated) (1:1)

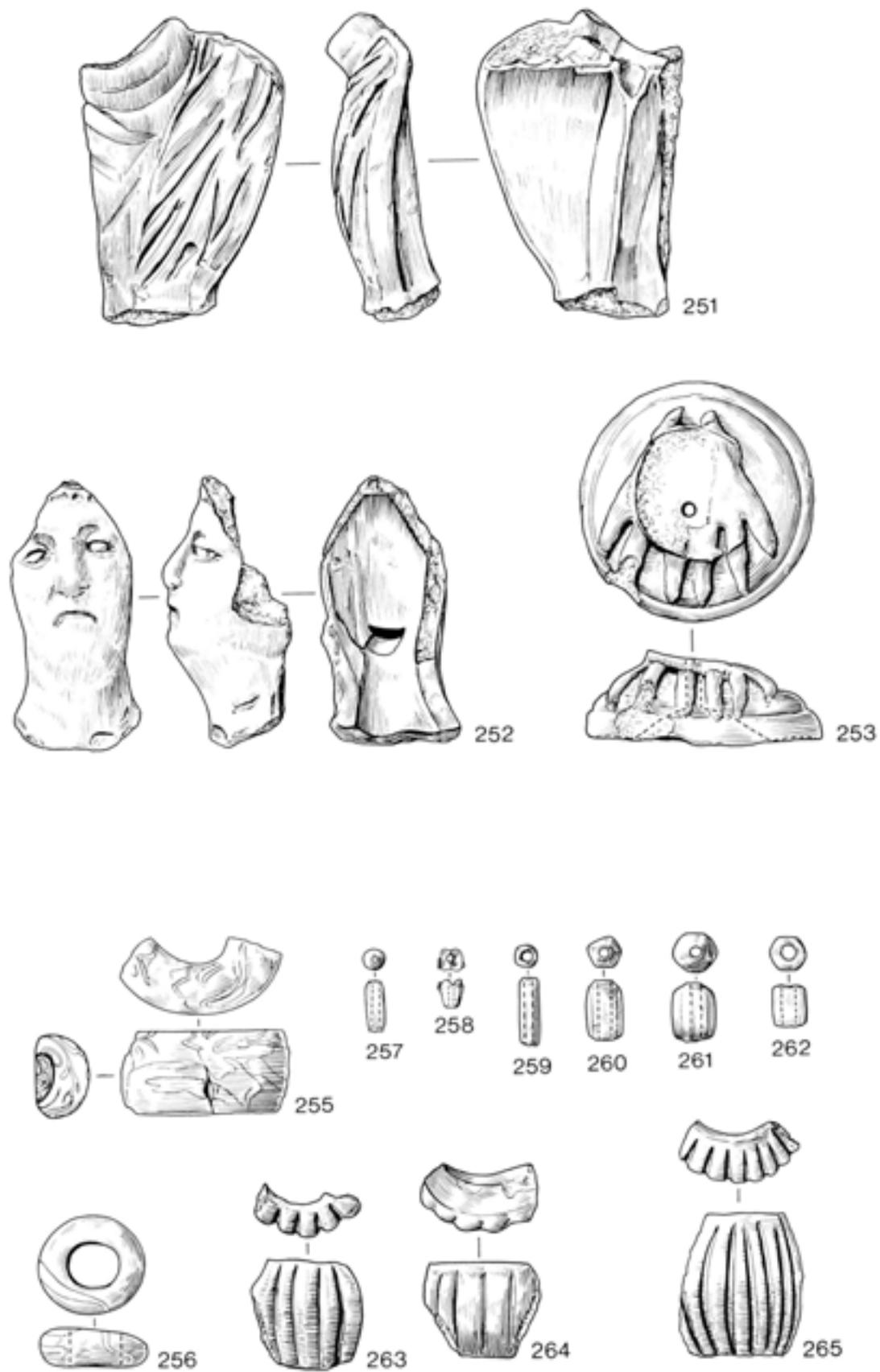


Fig 25 Pipeclay figurines (no 254 is not illustrated); glass beads (1:1)

downward or sideways inclination of the head. Unfortunately, the loss of the top and back of the head makes it virtually impossible to establish an exact parallel – the facial features are not distinctive enough for comparison with the photographs in Rouvier-Jeanlin, as the hairstyle generally constitutes the most characteristic feature. Second century (AN/CV, Quarry 57)

253 Base of a bird figurine: a domed circular base, 38mm in diameter, with a slight groove encircling it near the bottom, and the bird's feet in relief on the top. An almost complete example in the BM from Colchester (1870, 4-2, 466) seems closer than any in Rouvier-Jeanlin. It depicts a bird with a pigeon-like head but a vertical tail like that of a domestic hen, and is probably intended as the latter. Second century (SN/BV, NW of 1)

254 The fragment is 27mm high and from the front half of the mould. It depicts the chin and upper part of the neck of a female figure together with a very small part of the upswept hairstyle on the right-hand side of the face. The mouth is damaged by a small chip of clay which has been lost at that point. The fabric is a very fine, cream-coloured pipeclay with a glossy, burnished surface. The figure is of Central Gaulish manufacture and probably second-century date, though a range from late first century into the third is possible. The fragment is far too small for close identification, but must belong to one of two broad types, the seated mother-goddesses or the female busts which have similar hairstyles framing the face and drawn into a bun or elaborate plait at the back. The type of mother-goddess figurine which is closest is Rouvier-Jeanlin's (1972) Type II B [1] (her nos 365-9): this is the type which is represented by a complete example from Welwyn (BM, P.1981, 11-2, 1; Rook 1973, 3, pl 1A). It is characterised by the single infant nursed by the goddess, and by the details of the hairstyle. However, even allowing for the disproportionately large heads found on most of the figures, the present piece has to be from a larger figure than the Welwyn example and the parallels in Rouvier-Jeanlin's catalogue. It may therefore be from a bust such as Rouvier-Jeanlin's no 806. It is not as large as the very fine head from Rawreth, Essex (BM 1856, 7-1, 5108; Brailsford 1964, fig 30, 6) which is almost certainly from a bust, and has no exact parallel in the French catalogue (SS/FD, Feature 27).

h Glass (Figs 25-27)

by Jennifer Price

i Objects

Beads

255 Two joined fragments, annular bead; D-shaped section. Core: colourless, translucent purple chips. Outside surface: dark blue ground; opaque white swirls and chips. H 14.5mm; max Diam 34mm; T

(section) 8.5 mm; perforation 16mm (SS/BX, Feature 27)

256 Complete annular bead. Squared section. Light blue; opaque white marvered wavy trail. H 5-6mm; max Diam 16-17mm; perforation 7.5mm; T 4-4.5mm (SL/CN, Pit 18)

257 Narrow cylindrical bead. Translucent dark green. Slight lip at each end of perforation. L 8.5mm; W 3mm; perforation 1.5mm (ST/BO, Ditch 10)

258 Small square sectioned bead, tapering at one end, two lobes at wide end. Nearly opaque green-blue (peacock blue). Chips of similar glass attached to two sides. L 4mm; W 2×2-3×4mm; perforation 1mm (SR/AV, Road 61)

259 Square sectioned bead. Slight lip at each end of perforation. Translucent green-blue (peacock blue). L 11mm; W 3×3.5mm; perforation 1.5-2mm (SC/DH, Area w1)

260 Pentagonal bead. Lip at each end. Opaque yellow core; green-blue translucent surface. L 10.5mm; W 6mm; perforation 2mm (SN/BX, Feature 8)

261 Hexagonal bead. Lip at each end. Opaque yellow core; green-blue translucent surface. L 10mm; W 7mm; perforation 2mm (AL/CE, Pit 40)

262 Hexagonal bead, cracked off at one end, lip at other end. Opaque yellow core; translucent green-blue surface. L 7mm; W 5-5.5mm; perforation 3mm (SN/CA, Feature 5)

263 Fragment, melon bead. Dark blue. H 18mm; max Diam c 22mm; perforation 10mm; T 6mm (SN/BX, Feature 8)

264 Fragment, melon bead. Dark blue. H 14-16mm; max Diam c 28mm; perforation 14mm; T 7.5mm (SF/EK, Quarry 44)

265 Fragment, large frit melon bead. Pale blue surface, brown core. H 23mm; max Diam c 26mm; perforation 12mm; T 6.5mm (SS/HL, Feature 27)

Tessera

266 Small cube (?). Opaque bright blue, pitted on one surface. Dimensions 10×8.5×6mm (SS/BS, Cellar 23)

Rod

267 Part of tapering oval rod. Yellow-brown. L 46.5mm; Diam 15×11mm (11×9.5mm) (AS/AB, Ditch 56)

*ii Vessels***Cast: polychrome**

268 Rim fragment, carinated bowl. Floral mosaic: (a) purple translucent ground, opaque white flowers with red and yellow centres; (b) green-blue (peacock) ground, opaque yellow spirals. Small horizontal everted rim, edge rounded, convex upper body tapering in, constriction, part of convex lower body. Surfaces ground. Present height c 20mm; T 2.25–3mm (SS/JC, Feature 27)

Cast: monochrome

269 Four joined fragments; rim and body, pillar-moulded bowl. Blue-green. Heavy rim, edge rounded on outside, short shoulder, convex curved body, two prominent thick ribs, flattened tops. Inside surface, rim, shoulder ground, outside surface on ribs smooth. PH c 70mm; rim Diam c 200mm; T 4.3–5.5mm (SN/AR, Feature 5)

270 Body fragment, pillar-moulded bowl. Blue-green. Part of shoulder and convex curved body, three ribs, rounded tops. Inside surface and shoulder ground, outside surface on ribs shiny. PH c 55mm; T 4–6.5mm (SC/BJ, Area w1)

271 Body fragment, pillar moulded bowl. Blue-green. Part of convex curved body, one widely spaced rib, rounded top. Inside surface ground, outside surface smooth. PH c 37mm; T 1.75–3.75 mm (AA/HG, SE of 52)

272 Small body fragment, pillar-moulded bowl. Blue-green. Part of convex curved body, one rib. Inside surface ground, outside smooth and shiny. PH 20mm; T 6.5mm (SS/JL, vicinity of 23)

Also Melted body fragment, as 269–72

Mould-blown

273 Body fragment, cup (?). Pale blue-green. Small part of curved rim, edge missing, straight side (cylindrical or conical). Raised horizontal cordon with part of raised feature below. PH 32mm; T 1.25mm; body Diam c 80mm (SR/AR, Pit 14)

Blown: polychrome

274 Rim fragment, cylindrical bowl. Translucent dark blue ground, opaque white blobs. Vertical tubular rim, edge bent out and down (much of rim now missing), small part of straight side. Small oval blobs marvered flush with body. PH 18mm; T 1.2mm (ST/CK, Ditch 9)

275 Neck fragment, flask. Translucent yellow-green, opaque white streaks. Part of wide cylindrical neck expanding out. Fine vertical trails combed into zigzags and marvered flush. PH 42mm; neck Diam 36mm; T 2–2.8mm (SS/AY, Cellar 23)

Blown: monochrome – facet and linear cutting

276 Small lower body fragment, hemispherical bowl. Colourless. Dull, pitted. Part of thick convex curved side. Fine abraded line, part of facet (probably a large oval) above line, part of large circular facet below line. Very worn surfaces. Dimensions 24×33.5mm; T 3.5–4mm (SF/EA, Quarry 44)

277 Body and base fragment, cylindrical cup. Colourless. Dull, lightly pitted. Part of straight side tapering in slightly to thick flat base. Three horizontal bands of wheel-cutting on body; two on lower body with one raised rib between two broad wheel-cuts; one above base with two closely set fine wheel-cuts. PH 43mm; base Diam 50mm; T 2–5.25mm (AE/ER, N of 53)

Blown: monochrome – trailed

278 Nine fragments, many joining, rim, body, and base, ovoid cup or jar. Pale blue-green. Dull, weathered outside surface. Slightly everted rim, edge fire rounded, convex curved upper body expanding out, lower body tapering into tubular pushed-in base ring and concave base with high central 'kick'. Spiral unmarvered trail below rim (four turns extant), and on lower body (three turns extant). PH (rim) c 32mm; (base) 29mm; RD 80mm; BD 49.5mm; T 0.7–1.55mm (SB/DM, Ditch 43)

Also A small body fragment

Blown: undecorated*Coloured*

279 Two joined fragments, cup or bowl. Deep green-blue (peacock blue). Slightly inturned rim, edge fire rounded, small part of convex curved side. PH 15mm; RD 80mm; T 1.25–1.5mm (SL/AS, between 17 and 21)

Also Seven small body fragments

Colourless

280 Rim fragment, cup. Slightly everted rim, edge fire rounded, almost straight side expanding out. PH 20mm; RD 80mm; T 0.7mm (AL/FE, Cellar 34)

281 Rim fragment, cup or bowl. Greenish colourless. Everted rim, fire rounded edge, straight side. PH 23mm; RD 90mm; T 1mm (AL/GO, Cellar 34)

Also Six body fragments

282 Base fragment, cylindrical cup. Small part of lower body, tubular base ring, slightly concave base with inner trailed base ring on underside. PH 8mm; BD 46mm; T 1.5–2.5mm (AV/AY, Pit 38)

283 Base fragment, cylindrical cup. Part of concave base, inner trailed base ring with central pellet. PH 3mm; BD 18mm; T 1.5–2 mm (SN/BM, Feature 5)

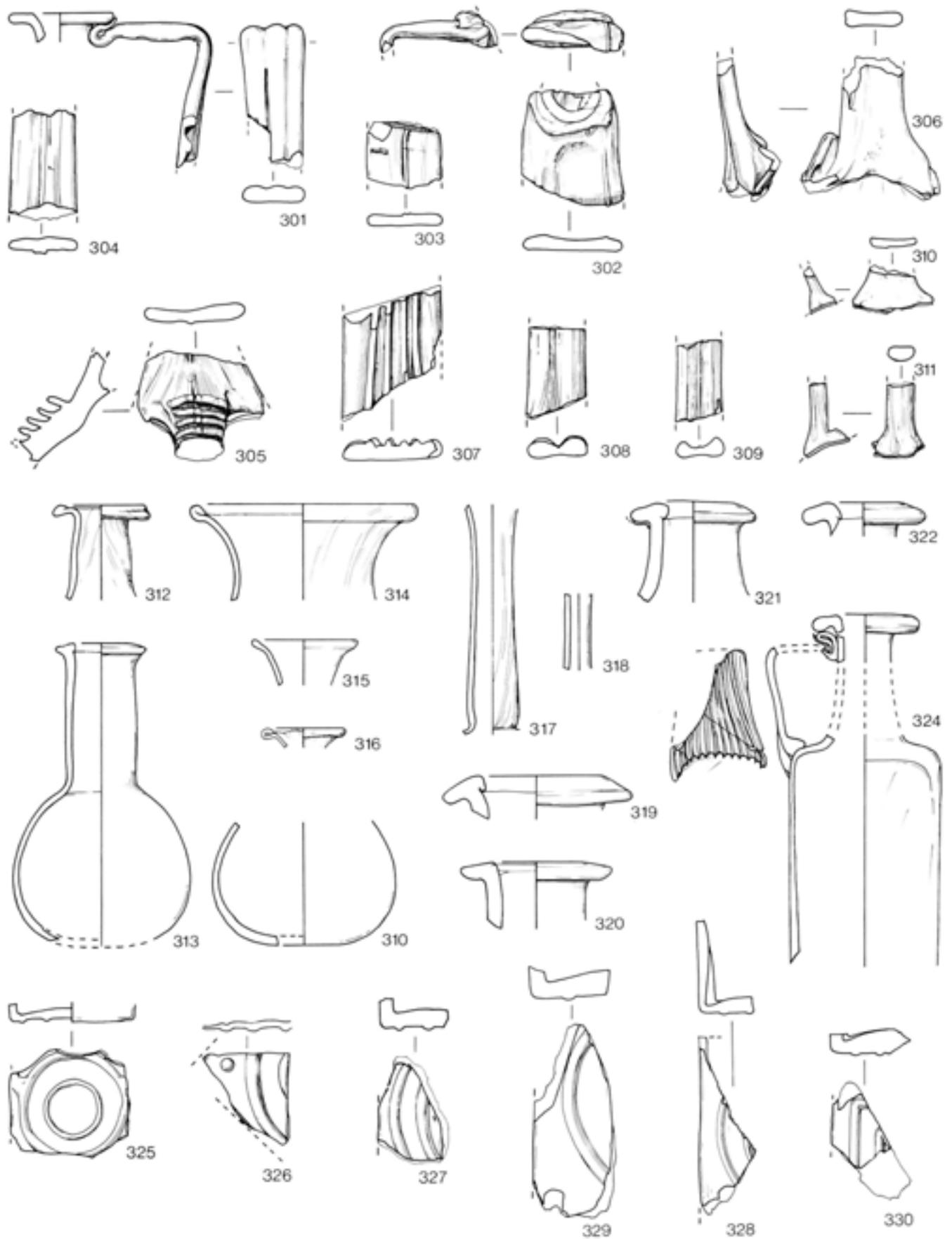


Fig 27 Glass vessels (1:2)

284 Lower body and base, cup (?). Part of convex curved lower body tapering in to thick pad base with slightly rounded edges. Small pontil mark. PH 11mm; BD 38mm; T 1.25–2mm (SL/CP, Trench 21)

Also Lower body, and base, as 284

285 Lower body and base, cup. Lower body tapering in to small flat base, separately blown outplayed foot with cracked-off and ground edge. PH 12mm; BD c 40mm; T 1.25–4.5mm (SS/BN, Cellar 23)

Bowls

286 Rim fragment, tubular rimmed bowl. Dark blue. Vertical rim, edge bent out and down. Broken edges of upper body grosed for secondary use. PH 15mm; RD 190mm; T 1.5–2mm (ST/AD, Pit 14)

287 Rim fragment, tubular rimmed bowl. Dark blue. Vertical rim, edge bent out and down. PH 13mm; RD c 200mm; T 2–3mm (SS/FS, Feature 27)

Also Rim fragment, as 286–7

288 Three joined rim fragments, bowl. Blue-green. Horizontal rim, edge fire rounded, fine trail on underside of rim. PH 7mm; RD 200mm; T 105mm (AL/ET, Cellar 34)

289 Rim fragment, bowl. Blue-green. Vertical rim, fire rounded edge, convex curved side. PH 21mm; RD 120mm; T 1–2mm (SH/CF, Area W5)

290 Base fragment, bowl. Blue-green. Convex curved lower body, tubular base ring, slightly concave base. PH 12mm; BD 84mm; T 1.5–2mm (AA/DF, Pit 51)

291 Base fragment, bowl. Blue-green. Lower body grosed for secondary use, solid base-ring, concave base, pontil mark. PH 14mm; BD 58mm; T 1.75mm (AL/FM, Cellar 34)

Also Three base fragments, as 291

292 Two base fragments, bowl. Blue-green. Small part of wide lower body and flat base. Applied true base-ring. Diagonal scoring or pressure marks on inside and outside surfaces of base-ring. Marks of 'post' on underside of base-ring. PH 11mm; BD 80mm; T 3–5.5mm (ST/AD, Pit 14)

Also Base fragment, as 292

293 Base fragment, bowl. Blue-green. Small part of wide lower body, slightly concave base, low applied base-ring. Marks of 'post' on underside of base-ring. Grosed edges. PH 10mm; BD c 80mm; T 3–4.5mm (SR/CO, Ditch 60)

294 Base fragment, bowl. Pale blue-green. Small part of wide lower body, flat base, applied base-ring. Diagonal scoring or pressure marks on inside and

outside surfaces of base-ring. Marks of 'post' on underside of base-ring. Broken edges roughly grosed. PH 11mm; BD 46mm; T 1.5–2mm (SG/AO, Cellar 28)

Jars

295 Rim fragment, jar. Yellow-green. Part of outplayed vertical tubular rim, edge bent out and down to form collar (most of outside surface missing), upper body expanding out. PH 17mm; Diam 96mm; T 2–2.5mm (AA/DH, vicinity of 50)

296 Two joined fragments, rim, jar. Light green. Part of vertical tubular rim, edge rolled in, then bent out and down to form collar. Broken edges grosed. PH 18mm; RD 100mm; T 2mm (SS/EX, vicinity of 23)

Also Rim fragment, as 296

297 Rim fragment, small jar. Blue-green. Part of small vertical tubular rim, edge rolled in, then bent out and down to form collar. PH 11mm; RD c 50mm; T 1–1.5mm (AA/DS, Pit 51)

298 Rim fragment, small jar. Blue-green. Part of outplayed rounded rim, edge rolled inwards, neck sloping inwards. PH 8mm; RD c 100mm; T 1.75mm (SL/DF, 17 and 21)

Jugs

299 Rim, neck, and handle fragment, jug. Yellow-green. Diagonal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened, narrow cylindrical neck, scar of upper attachment of handle. PH 23mm; RD 40mm; T 6mm (ST/AJ, Pit 14)

300 Rim, neck, and handle fragment, jug. Blue-green. Horizontal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened. Narrow cylindrical neck, scar and trail of upper attachment of handle. PH 13mm; RD c 44mm; T 4mm (SX/FA, Area w4)

301 Rim, neck, and handle fragment, jug. Blue-green. Horizontal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened, small part of narrow cylindrical neck. Angular ribbon handle with three rounded ribs, attached to neck and underside of rim. PH 61mm; RD c 40mm; T 3–4 mm (SL/BJ, Pit 17)

302 Neck and handle fragment, jug. Yellow-green. Small part of narrow cylindrical neck and upper attachment of angular ribbon handle. PH c 20mm; neck Diam 26mm; T 3mm (SG/AJ, Feature 27)

303 Handle fragment, jug. Dark yellow-brown. Small part of angular ribbon handle with central rib. Distorted by heat. PL 27mm (SS/JX, Feature 27)

304 Handle fragment, jug. Yellow-brown. Part of angular ribbon handle with central rib. PL 41.3mm (SR/CO, Ditch 60)

305 Body and handle fragment, conical jug. Yellow-green. Black streaks and specks. Part of straight side expanding out. Angular ribbon handle, central rib, lower 'claw' attachment, central extension with four pinched projections. PH 48mm; T 1.5–2 mm (AM/AB, Quarry 32)

306 Body and handle fragment, conical jug. Blue-green. Small part of straight side expanding out. Part of curved or angular ribbon handle, lower attachment on body, pinched projection (one now missing) at either side of lower terminal. Vertical ribs on body (five extant). PH 52mm; T 2.5mm (SR/AQ, Road 61)

307 Handle fragment, jug. Dark blue. Broad angular ribbon handle with four narrow ribs. PL 49mm (ST/AE, Pit 14)

308 Handle fragment, jug. Yellow-green. Angular ribbon handle, two broad rounded ribs. PL 34.3mm (ST/AD, Pit 14)

Also Thirteen fragments of jugs

309 Handle, jug. Blue-green. Part of angular ribbon handle with two rounded edge ribs and small narrow central rib. PL 29.5mm (AT/DR, Pit 29)

Also Fragment, similar handle terminal

310 Body and handle fragment, jug. Blue-green. Very bubbly. Part of wide, convex curved upper body, undecorated ribbon handle. PH c 17mm; T 1mm (AT/CZ, Pit 39)

311 Two fragments, neck, body, and handle (not joining), jug. Blue-green. Part of wide neck and convex curved body with D-sectioned rod handle applied. PH (handle fr) c 30mm; T 1mm (SF/CJ, Quarry 44)

Also Fragment, neck and handle

Flasks

312 Rim and neck, flask or jug (?). Pale blue-green. Very bubbly. Horizontal folded rim, edge bent down, up, in, and flattened, short cylindrical neck, tooling marks at base. PH 33mm; RD 40mm; T 2.5mm (SF/FA, 44)

313 Four joined fragments, rim, neck, and body, ovoid flask or unguent bottle. Blue-green. Diagonal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened, cylindrical neck, tooling marks above convex curved body expanding out above base (mostly missing). PH 114mm; RD 34mm; T 2–3mm (ST/AH, Pit 14)

Also Eight fragments of flasks or jugs

314 Rim fragment, flask or jar. Blue-green. Bubbly. Slightly everted folded rim, edge rolled in, funnel mouth, cylindrical neck or body. PH 36mm; RD 80mm; T 2.5 mm (SK/AN, Area w2)

315 Rim fragment, flask. Blue-green. Everted rim, rounded edge, funnel mouth. PH 19mm; RD 40mm; T 2mm (AM/AB, Quarry 32)

316 Rim fragment, flask (?). Blue-green. Everted folded rim, edge rolled in, funnel mouth. PH 12mm; RD 32mm; T 1.5mm (AL/FE, Cellar 34)

Also Rim fragment, flask

317 Neck fragment, flask (?). Blue-green. Flared rim (now missing), long narrow cylindrical neck, constriction above body (missing). PH 84mm; neck Diam 15–19mm; T 2–2.5mm (AE/ET, N of 53)

Also Neck fragment

318 Neck fragment, flask or funnel. Blue-green. Part of narrow cylindrical tube. PH 29mm; neck Diam 10mm; T 1.5mm (SL/EL, Layer 22)

Also Eighteen miscellaneous blue-green body fragments

Bottles

Rims

319 Rim and neck fragment, bottle. Diagonal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened; small part of cylindrical neck. PH 18mm; RD 80mm; T 6mm (SS/LB, Feature 27)

320 Rim and neck fragment, bottle. Diagonal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened, cylindrical neck. PH 26mm; RD 58mm; T 6mm (SG/AB, Feature 27)

321 Rim and neck fragment, bottle. Diagonal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened, short neck expanding out towards shoulder. Handle scar on neck and underside of rim. PH 37mm; RD 47mm; T 5.5mm (SF/EA, Quarry 44)

322 Rim fragment, bottle. Diagonal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened. PH 13mm; RD 46mm; T 5.5mm (SH/AL, Area W5)

Also Rim fragment, as 319–22, eight fragments of necks and shoulders, and five fragments of handles

Cylindrical bottles

323 Four fragments, body, cylindrical bottle. Part of vertical side curving in to base (mostly missing). Wear on base edge. PH 90mm (largest fragment); body Diam c 140 mm; T 4.5 mm (AM/CC, Cellar 28)

Also Four fragments of cylindrical bottles

Square bottles

324 Sixteen+ fragments, mostly joining, small bottle. Horizontal folded rim, edge bent out, up, in, and flattened, neck mostly missing, curved shoulder,

tall narrow body, square section. Angular ribbon handle, 12 fine ribs, applied to shoulder and neck below and on underside of rim. Bubbly glass, some black specks. PH c 115mm; RD 42mm; W of sides c 50mm (SL/CP, Trench 21)

Also 67 fragments of square bottles, and four fragments of handles

325 Five fragments, body and base. Square bottle. Very bubbly, black specks. Parts of two vertical sides, slightly concave base. Raised design: two low concentric circles (some surplus glass outside circles). PH 43 mm; W of sides 47mm; T 1.5–2.5mm (SS/FR, vicinity of 23)

326 Fragment, concave base. Two raised concentric circles, small pellet near surviving corner. Dimensions 30×44mm; T 1–3mm (SL/EK, Layer 22)

327 Fragment, concave base. Two raised concentric circles. PH 11mm; dimensions 39×25mm; T 6.5–8mm (SF/CG, S of 44)

328 Fragment, side and base. Lower part of vertical side, concave base. Two raised concentric circles. PH 34mm; dimensions (base) 63×20mm; T 2–6mm (SB/AS, Quarry 32)

329 Fragment, concave base. One large concentric circle. PH 12mm; dimensions (base) 72×29mm; T 6–10mm (AL/DE, NE of 39)

Also Seven base fragments, each one circle

330 Fragment, concave base. Two raised rectangular mouldings, parallel to base edge. PH 9mm; dimensions 31×40mm; T 7–9mm (AN/DW, Quarry 57)

Also Two base fragments, each with one raised rectangular moulding, as 330, and two other base fragments

Hexagonal bottles

Three fragments, each with part of two sides with angle

Melted fragments

Ten melted fragments, probably vessel glass

iii Window glass

Fragments of window glass were found in Feature 5 (SN/AC), Pit 17 (SL/BR), Trench 21 (SL/CP, DX), Layer 22 (SL/EA, EL), Cellar 28 (AM/BR), Cellar 34 (AL/FM, FN, FV), NW of 34 (AL/DC), Pit 39 (AT/CW), NE of 39 (AL/DD), vicinity of 51 (AA/CN), Quarry 57 (AN/ER), and Ditch 60 (SR/BP, BQ).

Discussion

The excavation of the settlement produced 13 objects (ten glass beads, one frit bead, one tessera, and one rod), 310 vessel fragments, 25 melted lumps, presumably from vessels, and 22 window pane fragments. In addition, a melted vessel, three groups of melted lumps, five beads, and two counters or gaming pieces came from the burials. The vessel glass assemblage is predominantly blue-green (255 fragments), though four polychrome, 28 brightly coloured (two peacock blue, four yellow-brown, four light green, nine yellow-green, and nine dark blue) and 24 colourless fragments were also found. The melted lumps were blue-green, and the window glass was either greenish colourless (six fragments) or blue-green (16 fragments).

A wide range of vessels occurs in the assemblage. These fall into two broad categories: the tablewares, which include the bowls, cups, jugs, and perhaps also the jars; and the containers, which are most of the flasks and the bottles. Among the tablewares a minimum of 42 vessels have been recognised. They include 15 bowls (polychrome cast and blown, four pillar-moulded bowls, colourless facet-cut and abraded, eight with tubular or fire-rounded rims, and a variety of bases); ten cups (mould-blown, colourless linear-cut, two trailed, three colourless cylindrical, three other colourless); 12 jugs (mostly of the long-necked conical or discoid types); four jars; and the polychrome flask. The containers include at least six flasks, but although there are 165 fragments from bottles it has proved difficult to establish the minimum number of vessels; there may be as few as 22 (five cylindrical, three hexagonal, and 14 square), though many more are probably represented by the surviving fragments. Apart from the prismatic bottles, five cast or sagged vessels (one polychrome ceramic-form bowl, four blue-green pillar-moulded bowls), and a decorated mould-blown cup, the vessel glass is free-blown, and all the window glass fragments come from cast matt-glossy panes.

The dates of production of the vessels found at the King Harry Lane site range from the early to mid first century to the early to mid third century, though more were in use during the late first and second century than at any other period. Most of the tablewares were competently produced in fairly good quality glass, though the vessels are not of great luxury, and only a few pieces, such as nos 268, 274, and the melted unguent bottle from grave 25, are at all unusual in Britain.

With the exception of no 255, all the glass beads are types commonly found in Britain in late Iron Age or Roman contexts (Guido 1978, Groups 5 and 6, and Roman cylinder, square sectioned, polygonal, and melon beads). No 255 has been formed from two different kinds of polychrome mosaic glass, presumably recycled fragments of cast vessels, and is extremely unusual, though one other annular bead formed from two kinds of polychrome mosaic glass is known from Claydon Pike, Gloucestershire (Price and Cool forthcoming, no 76).

The blue tessera (no 266) need not necessarily have

come from a mosaic pavement. Numerous examples of these objects have been recorded on Romano-British sites in first-second-century contexts, and some were probably used for making beads. The solid tapering glass rod (no 267) is not easily identifiable; it might perhaps be part of a small glass sculpture, but these are very rare and the piece could equally well have had a quite different function.

The rim fragment (no 268) comes from a cast polychrome floral mosaic bowl constructed from pre-formed canes, which has a small everted rim and a constricted convex profile. The fragment is too small to allow the certain identification of the vessel-form, but it belongs either to a small hemispherical bowl similar to Dragendorff Form 27 in samian pottery which was produced in both polychrome and monochrome glass (Isings 1957, Form 2), or a wide shallow bowl or plate (Berger 1960, pl 3, 30-31) which was usually produced in monochrome glass, though a few polychrome examples are also known.

Polychrome floral mosaic glass is quite frequently found in Augustan and Tiberian contexts in the Mediterranean region and at early military sites in the Rhineland, but it is rare in Britain, and very few examples of these vessel-forms have been noted. A piece from a small opaque yellow bowl with purple insets flecked with white and green is known from the Sheepen site, Camulodunum (Charlesworth 1985, fig 80, 10, microfiche 3:F2); a similar fragment, with dark green ground and opaque yellow and red floral insets, was found in the Alstone Cottage excavations at Caerleon (unpublished); and a rim fragment from a wide shallow bowl has been recorded at Silchester (Boon 1974, 230-2, fig 36, 2).

Nos 269-272 come from at least four blue-green pillar-moulded bowls (Isings 1957, Form 3). These bowls were produced in very large quantities during the first 75 years or so of the first century AD, and are found throughout the Roman world; they occur frequently in Claudian, Neronian, and early Flavian contexts in Britain (see Price 1985, 304-5 for recent discussion of these vessels).

Only one piece of decorated mould-blown glass was found (no 273). This probably comes from a cylindrical cup with a curved rim and a horizontal cord on the upper body. Early Imperial mould-blown glass was produced during the second and third quarters of the first century AD, and usually occurs in Britain in late Claudian to early Flavian contexts (Price forthcoming). A few cylindrical cup fragments with various geometric, leaf-and-tendril, and pellet motifs are known, such as the tall cup at Kingsholm, Gloucester (Price and Cool 1985, 43, fig 18,16) and the pieces from Brockley Hill (Harden 1973, 106-7, fig 8, G1), but the commonest mould-blown cylindrical cups in Britain and elsewhere in the western provinces are decorated with scenes of chariot-racing, gladiatorial combat, or athletic contests. This fragment may perhaps come from a circus cup but unfortunately too little of the decoration survives for the design to be recognised.

There are fragments from three first-century blown polychrome vessels: a cylindrical bowl with tubular rim, a flask (nos 174-5), and the melted unguent

bottle from Grave 25. Cylindrical bowls with tubular rims were usually produced in blue-green or brightly coloured monochrome glass (see nos 286-7), and only a few examples with marvered opaque white splashes are known, though there is a complete bowl with dark blue translucent ground colour at Houdeng-Goegnies (Faider-Feytmans 1940, 218, 13, pl 3,1). In Britain, a dark blue and white base fragment from Kingsholm, Gloucester, may come from a similar vessel (Price and Cool 1985, 43, fig 17,17).

Yellow-green flasks with marvered opaque white trails are known in the Rhone valley and northern Italy (Isings 1957, Form 28a), and have come from a few Romano-British sites. A nearly complete example with a truncated conical body was found in Old Broad St, London, apparently in association with first-century pottery (Wheeler 1930, 121, pl 53,3), and fragments of two similar vessels came from Fishbourne, one in a context dating from AD 75-100, and the other from AD 100-270 (Harden and Price 1971, 350-1, fig 140, 64-5). The form and decoration of the melted unguent bottle are not uncommon; for instance, a blue specimen with white spiral trail is known from Grave 59 in Molenstraat, Courtaul (Leva and Coene 1969, 64, fig 30,2). It is, however, more difficult to find exact parallels for the colours, though several other first century blue-green vessel-forms are known with opaque blue blobs or trails.

No 276 comes from the lower body of a colourless hemispherical bowl with facet-cut decoration. These vessels, which were decorated in a wide variety of patterns, were produced during the second and third centuries (Isings 1957, Form 96), and fragments are frequently found in Britain, as at Verulamium (Charlesworth 1972, 208-10, fig 78, 48-53) and London (Wheeler 1930, 121-2, fig 42, 1-3). This fragment is very small, but the surviving design elements (oval and circular facets separated by a horizontal abraded line) are comparable with a piece from the Railway Station cemetery, York (Harden 1962, 137, fig 88 HG 205.1), and another found at Corbridge (Charlesworth 1959, 44, fig 3,6).

Nos 277 and 285 come from colourless drinking cups produced in the late first to mid second century. No 277 is a narrow cylindrical cup with linear cutting and a flat base. Many types of cups with linear cutting are found in second-century contexts in Britain, and these have a wide variety of bases; for instance, there are several examples in an Antonine pit at Felmongers, Harlow (Price 1987, 188-92, fig 2,8-17).

Cylindrical cups with flat or slightly concave bases are known from Burial 33 at Skeleton Green, Herts (Charlesworth 1981, 268-9, fig 105,3), and from several settlements, including Fishbourne (Harden and Price 1971, 346, fig 140,56A, 59), Winterton (Charlesworth 1976, 247, fig 133,14), and Castle Cary (Charlesworth 1959, 49, fig 7,6). Several varieties of cups have applied blown base-rings similar to no 285. Biconical and cylindrical examples with linear cutting are known from Felmongers, Harlow (Price 1987, 189-91, fig 2,8-9), Verulamium (Charlesworth 1972, 306, fig 77,43), and elsewhere, and some thin-walled truncated conical beakers with linear- and facet-cut

decoration have similar base-rings, as on one from Euenheim bei Euskirchen (Doppelfeld 1966, 40, pl 40). No complete examples are known in Britain, though two cups from Verulamium (Charlesworth 1972, 207–8, fig 77,41–2 – the latter wrongly restored), one from Corbridge (Charlesworth 1959, 42, fig 3,7), and many other pieces may have had applied blown base-rings.

The blue-green cup or jar with spiral trailed decoration (no 278) is a form which has seldom been recorded in Britain. It is similar to a rim fragment from Chichester (Charlesworth 1974, 134, fig 8,13,18), and to a taller and narrower cup with spiral trails on the upper and lower body found in the well deposit in Building 8, Insula IV at Verulamium (Wheeler 1936, 186, fig 29,27); this deposit has been dated by the excavator to c AD 160–190, but it was probably open for a longer period (I am grateful to Dr Denise Allen for this information).

Comparatively few fragments of green-blue (peacock blue) glass have been found in Britain, and the form of no 279 has not previously been noted in this colour. Most strongly coloured vessels occur in pre-Flavian contexts and appear to have gone out of production soon after the mid first century, though it is likely that yellow-brown and yellow-green vessels were made until the early second century. Strong green-blue may also have continued in production, as vessels have occasionally been found in second-century contexts, as at the villas at Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, and Flint, Powys (both unpublished).

Nos 280–284 come from colourless cups produced in the late second and early third century, and no 289 is from a similar blue-green vessel. Colourless cylindrical cups with fire-rounded rims, tubular base-rings, and inner coiled rings, sometimes with a central pellet (nos 281–3) are found very frequently in the north-west provinces (Isings 1957, Form 85b), and are the commonest drinking cups in Britain from their introduction in the third quarter of the second century (Price 1987, 192–3, fig 2,19). Many examples have been found in Verulamium, as in the well in Insula IV, Building 8 (Wheeler 1936, 186, fig 29,24), and in various contexts in Insulae VIII, XIV, XXI, XXII, XXVIII, and extramural buildings (Charlesworth 1984, 156–8, fig 64, 62–69).

The rim fragment, no 280, and the base fragment, no 284, come from ovoid drinking cups with fire-rounded rims and thick bases which were in use at the same time or a little later than the cylindrical cups. They are not as common in Britain and few have been published; one is known from the main drain at East Grimstead Roman villa, Wiltshire (Sumner 1924, 43, pl 8,3), and fragments which may come from similar vessels have been noted in Exeter (Charlesworth 1979, 224, fig 70,16), Bishophill, York (Charlesworth 1978, 57, fig 30,177), and the Minster, York (unpublished).

Nos 206–294 are rim or base fragments from a wide range of bowls. Cylindrical bowls with tubular rims (Isings 1955, Form 44) have already been mentioned in connection with no 274, above. Almost all examples were produced in monochrome blue-green or strongly coloured (dark blue, yellow-brown, and

occasionally dark green or purple) glass. They occur at many periods, from the late first century BC to the late fourth century AD, but in Britain and the north-west provinces the common form, a large deep bowl, usually with an applied 'true' base-ring and sometimes with ribs on the body, was in use in the late first and early second century. The bowls are occasionally found in burials, as at Faversham, Kent (Harden *et al* 1968, 84, no 110), and fragments have been noted on many settlement sites; pieces from Verulamium include 18 from Insula XIV (Charlesworth 1972, 199–200, fig 74,6–11), and 18 from Insulae XIV, XX, XXII, XXVII, and XXVIII (Charlesworth 1984, 151–3, fig 62,21–9). The rim fragment, no 288, which has a wide horizontal fire-rounded rim with a trail on the underside, comes from a bowl rather similar to the colourless examples found at Hauxton, Cambridgeshire (Harden 1958, 15, fig 7a-b).

The pieces with vertical double-folded rims (nos 295–7) most probably come either from square-sectioned jars (Isings 1957, Form 62) or globular jars (Isings 1957, Form 67c). These, particularly the globular jars, which often have ribbed decoration on the bodies, were widely used in the north-west provinces in the later first and early second century. They are commonly found in Britain, usually as fragments on settlement sites, and occasionally as grave goods. Finds in Verulamium include fragments from Insula XIV (Charlesworth 1972, 204–5, fig 76,25–6) and from Insulae VIII, XVII, XXVII, and XXVIII (Charlesworth 1984, 166, fig 67,105–6, and 112–14). Smaller jars with rolled rims are represented by no 298, and perhaps also 314. These vessels are quite frequently found in Britain in second-century contexts, as in the Antonine pit deposit at Felmongers, Harlow (Price 1987, 195, fig 3, 23–4). These fragments are similar to others from Verulamium, in Insula XIV (Charlesworth 1972, 205, fig 76,28 and 30) and Insulae XXII and XXVIII (Charlesworth 1984, 167, fig 67, 110, 116–17).

A large number of jug fragments were found during the excavations. Many of these (nos 299–307) come from jugs with folded rims, long necks, angular ribbon handles with central ribs and pinched vertical projections, conical or globular bodies, sometimes with ribs, and open base-rings or simple concave bases (Isings 1957, Forms 52, 55). These were widely distributed in Britain as elsewhere in the north-west provinces during the late first and early second century, some continuing in use until the third quarter of the second century, as at Felmongers, Harlow (Price 1987, 193–5, fig 3,20). Similar fragments have been found elsewhere in Verulamium, in Insula XIV (Charlesworth 1972, 202–4, fig 76,20–1), and Insulae XIV, XVII, XIX, XXVII, and XXVIII (Charlesworth 1984, 162–5, fig 66,88–94). It is more difficult to identify the form and period of use of nos 308–11, as small ribbon handles are found on a wide range of jugs.

Nos 312–18 probably come from flasks or unguent bottles, but in most cases it has not been possible to identify the vessel-form precisely. Sufficient of no 313 survives to be certain that it comes from a thick-walled flask or unguent bottle with an ovoid body (Isings 1957, Form 16). These occur in first-century

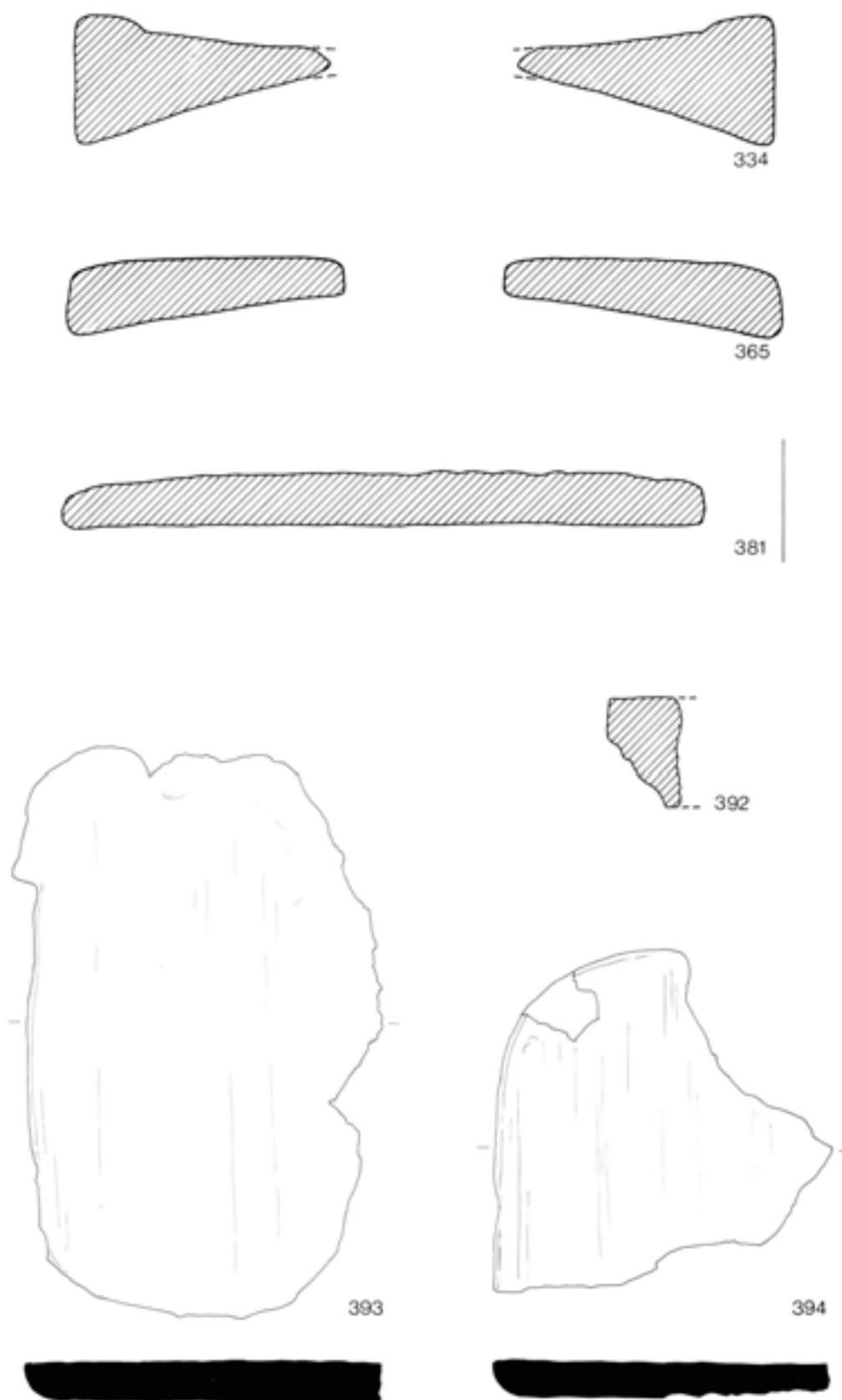


Fig 28 Querns, stone moulding, and fired-clay plates (1:4)

contexts in many other parts of the Roman world, and are usually found on Claudian to early Flavian sites in Britain, as at Camulodunum (Harden 1947, 304, pl 88,83–4).

Fragments from blue-green bottles (nos 319–330) accounted for more than 50% of the total number of vessel glass fragments. Bottles with folded rims, cylindrical necks, broad angular ribbon handles with multiple reeding, square-sectioned or cylindrical bodies, and concave bases (with raised designs in the case of square bottles) were very commonly used as containers for liquid and semi-liquid substances, and are found in many parts of the Roman world (Isings 1957, Forms 50, 51). The production of square bottles commenced in the early first century, probably around AD 40, but, in Britain at least, they do not occur in large numbers before the Neronian-Flavian period. Thereafter they are found in great quantities on almost all sites until the end of the second century, and some probably continued in use into the third century.

Cylindrical bottles are also extremely common on first-century sites, but they appear to have gone out of production soon after AD 100, as they become rare on second-century sites. Hexagonal bottles occur in first-century contexts, but may also have gone out of production in the early second century. They have not been noted in large quantities, in part because small body and base fragments are indistinguishable from square bottles, and all three bottle forms have similar rims, necks, and handles. Bottles already known from Verulamium include pieces in Insula XIV representing at least 32 vessels (Charlesworth 1972, 200–2, fig 75, 12–19), and in Insulae V, XIV, XVII, XIX, XX, XXI, XXVII, and XXVIII representing at least 20 vessels (Charlesworth 1984, 161–2, fig 66,81–85).

The fragments of window glass came from panes which were flat and dull on one side and uneven and shiny on the other. This window glass was produced by pouring hot glass into trays (Boon 1966), and for the most part the edges of the panes were rounded, though sometimes the cast piece was cut into small panes, in which case the cut edges were ground (Harden 1974). Cast, matt-glossy window glass was in use from around the middle of the first to the early third century, and thereafter was replaced by blown window glass.

j Stone objects (Fig 28)

by A P Middleton

Approximately 60 quernstone fragments (or groups of associated fragments) have been examined, together with one whetstone and a piece of architectural stone. A representative selection of the quernstones was thin sectioned and examined using a petrological microscope. The main aim of the study has been to identify the rock types used and, where possible, to comment on their likely geological/geographical provenance.

i Quernstones

The quernstones appear to fall into three main groups: apart from no 390 (possibly glacial drift), none of the rock types used is thought to have been of local origin. Nos 363, 387, and 390 are from saddle-querns and all other samples are from rotary querns.

A This group comprises fragments made from a fine-grained, grey vesicular lava. Examination of samples in hand specimen and of a selection in thin section (331, 351, 352) indicates that all the fragments are from a single source. However, to be certain of this it would have been necessary to section each fragment and perhaps undertake chemical analysis; this was not thought to be justified. The petrographic characteristics of these fragments suggest that they were obtained from the well-known Mayen quarries in the Eifel Hills of Germany.

There is only one substantial piece (about a quarter survives) from a lava quern – part of an upper-stone (diam c 440mm worn thin towards the hopper-hole (no 334); 22 smaller fragments (or groups of fragments) were found elsewhere on the site.

331 (BM Research Lab no 28873V) (ST/CG, Pit 13)

332–3 (SS/AN, SS/DC, Cellar 23)

334 (SS/DU (29575U), vicinity of 23)

335 (SS/BK, E of 23)

336 (SS/GO (29576S), Feature 27)

337–42 (SG/AA, AM/AZ (29566W), AM/BM (28876P), AM/BY (28568S), AM/BL (29567U), AM/CB (28872X), Cellar 28)

343–4 (SB/JT1 (29570T), SB/JT2, SE of 32)

345–8 (AL/EE (29560X), AL/EP (29563R), AL/ET (29564P), AL/GK (29565Y), Cellar 34)

349–50 (AL/EJ (29561V), AL/EN (29562T), NW of 34)

351 (SF/EA (28874T), Quarry 44)

352 (AA/CU (28875R), Wall 49)

353 (AS/BM (29569Q), Ditch 55)

354 (SP/BT Ditch 60)

355–9 (SC/CD (29571R), SK/BU (29574W), SJ/BN (29572P), SK/BT (29573Y), SY/AQ (29577Q), Area w)

B Included in this group are a number of quern fragments made from a conglomeratic to pebbly, buff to pinkish-coloured sandstone; the pebbles present seem to be predominantly of quartz/quartzite. In thin section (samples 363, 369, 372–4) it can be seen that these sandstones are feldspathic. They were probably

obtained from an outcrop of Devonian Quartz Conglomerate (and associated sandstones) in the Welsh Borders, possibly the source in the Forest of Dean noted by Peacock (1980), or from outcrops further to the west, in the Monmouth area (Roe 1988).

Of the 13 samples, only one, an upper-stone, was large enough to show the complete section from the outside edge to the hopper-hole (no 365, less than 1/5 surviving, diam c 460mm).

360 (SL/FD (29584S), Pit 18)

361-2 (SL/FE (30181Z), SL/DJ (30180Q), Layer 22)

363 (SS/MN (28879U), Feature 27)

364 (SS/BK, E of 23)

365-70 (SB/JN1-4 (29580P, 29581Y, 29582W, 29583U), SB/JP (28869Y), SB/JN, SE of 32)

371 (SF/EY (29585Q), Quarry 44)

372-4 (SB/KZ (28878W), SB/KZ1 and 3 (28881V, 28880X), Wall 47)

375 (AA/GR (29578Z), Pit 51)

376-8 (SR/AI (30182X), SP/BT (30183Y), SP/BZ (29586Z), Ditch 60)

379 (AM/BC (29579X), Area z)

C These querns are made from buff-coloured sandstone/gritstone, which can be seen in thin section (387) to be feldspathic (subarkoses). It is thought that these stones are probably of Millstone Grit, derived from the Pennines, although they could conceivably represent variants of the Devonian rocks of Group B.

There are fragments of nine querns in this group, including four pieces from a very large upper-stone – two join and one overlaps to provide a complete section (no 381, diam c 900mm).

380 (SN/CG (29594Z), Layer 5, reused as whetstone)

381 (SL/CO (29593Q), Pit 18)

382 (SG/AW (29592S), Feature 27)

383-7 (SB/KZ2, 4-6, and 8 (29588V, 29589T, 29590W, 29591U, 28877Y), Wall 47)

388 (AN/EH (29587X), SW of 57)

D A fine-grained, micaceous sandstone, probably derived from an outcrop of a flaggy, Coal Measures sandstone in the Pennine area.

389 (AA/AJ (28871Z), vicinity of 50)

E A medium-grained, brown-coloured (apparently weathered) rock of moderate density; thin section analysis shows that it consists mainly of laths of

plagioclase feldspar and more irregular grains of clinopyroxene together with minor iron ore, some altered orthopyroxene, and accessory quartz. The mineralogy and medium-grained sub-ophitic texture of the rock suggest that it is a quartz-dolerite. The ultimate source of this rock probably lies in the north of England but it seems likely that this relatively small fragment may have been obtained locally from glacial drift deposits.

390 (SM/AD (30184T), Area y)

ii Whetstone

391 The macroscopic appearance, size, and shape of this sample are characteristic of whetstones made from the Kentish Ragstone, a fine-grained sandy limestone from the Hythe Beds of Kent (see Moore 1983). For a quernstone reused as a whetstone see no 380 (AM/BV (28884P), Cellar 28).

iii Architectural stone

392 A short length of moulding (L 130mm); grey-coloured, shelly limestone, probably of Jurassic age. It is perhaps a fine-grained variant of the Alwalton Marble (limestone) of Cambridgeshire or it may be from the Forest Marble (limestone) of the Cotswolds (SS/CG (28868P), Cellar 28)

Conclusions

This examination of the stone fragments from King Harry Lane has shown that stone artefacts (or the raw or partially worked stone from which to make them) were being imported on to the site from several widespread sources. The evidence suggests that quernstones were obtained from the Eifel Hills in Germany, from the Welsh Borders, and perhaps also from the Pennines, whilst the whetstone originates from Kent and the piece of architectural stone was probably obtained from a Jurassic limestone in Cambridgeshire or the Cotswolds.

One surprising feature is the absence of any querns made from the distinctive Eocene flint pebble conglomerate known as Hertfordshire Puddingstone. This occurs in the area and forms an important element in the quernstone assemblage from Braughing, Hertfordshire.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Mr D T Moore (British Museum, Natural History) and Mr R Sanderson (Geological Museum) for their help in assigning provenances to the objects.

I M Stead comments:

The absence of Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns from King Harry Lane is interesting, and invites comparison with nearby Baldock where about a third of the querns were of Hertfordshire Puddingstone (Stead and Rigby 1986, 179-82). There is also a

marked difference in the relative numbers of lava querns from the two sites; they amount to about half the total at King Harry Lane, but only one-sixth of the Baldock assemblage. These differences are unlikely to be due to geographical factors, for the two sites are only 28km apart, but it may be significant that Baldock was occupied far longer (c 50 BC–AD 400, compared with c AD 70–250 at King Harry Lane). The different proportions might be explained if the production of Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns ended before the start of occupation at King Harry Lane, and if lava querns were used mainly within the period AD 70–250. Certainly, the typical Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns are early forms (bee-hive querns, Curwen 1937, 140–2) and lava querns are said to be most common in Britain in the first two centuries AD (Peacock 1980, 50). There are no Hertfordshire Puddingstone querns from the 1955–61 campaign at Verulamium; only seven querns are listed, one granite, two Millstone Grit, and four lava (Frere 1984a, 80–1). No querns were published from the 1930s excavations at Verulamium.

k Clay slabs or tiles (Fig 28)

by Valery Rigby

393–4 Fragments from two flat slabs or tiles in fired clay; no 393 is substantially complete. They are the same rectangular shape, about 480×300mm, with deliberately rounded corners, and about 30mm thick with rounded angles on the underside. Fabric: very heavily tempered with coarsely chopped organic matter and some grog or pelletised clay inclusions. Only the upper surface had been finished off with longitudinal finger-smoothing; the sides and underside had been left unfinished. They had been fired at a low temperature and have a thick dark brown core with thin and patchy oxidised orange-brown surfaces. The similarity of the rounded angles of both slabs and the unfinished sides suggest that they were shaped in a mould.

A range of comparable slabs in similar organic-tempered fabrics was found at Baldock in pre- and post-conquest contexts dating to the first century AD. No function could be deduced for them, although it was suggested that those in highly vesicular fabrics might be interpreted as 'salt licks' for use in cattle rearing, and that they are briquetage (Stead and Rigby 1986, 187).

The KHL examples are associated with much earlier pottery, suggesting that this type of artefact was already being produced in the first half of the first millennium BC (Area y).

3 Pottery from the Roman settlement

A BRONZE AGE POTTERY (Fig 29)

by I H Longworth

1 Five undecorated wall sherds (three joining) from a bucket urn with plain horizontal cordon. Light brown externally, light brown to grey internally. Heavily weathered. Fabric: coarse, heavily tempered with fine to large angular flint grits (AV/BZ, Area z3)

2 Rim sherd of bucket urn. Brown externally, grey internally. Decoration: on the rim, a row of finger-tip impressions; a row of perforations made from the external surface before firing beneath the rim (one perforation failed to pass through wall). Fabric: coarse, heavily tempered with small to medium angular crushed flint grits (AV/BZ, Area z3)

3 Undecorated wall sherd, possibly from globular vessel. Brown both faces, outer surface well smoothed. Fabric: fine, tempered with some fine angular flint grits (AV/BZ, Area z3)

The well-preserved rim (2) and fragment from near the rim of a second vessel (1) suggest that the sherds may possibly be derived from burial urns once inverted; they were found at a high level in (possibly over) a pit 0.4m in diameter and 0.6m deep in Area z, Field A (Fig 2).

The three features present, plain shoulder cordon, finger-tipping on the rim, and perforations beneath the rim, can all be found in Deverel-Rimbury assemblages in East Anglia, the Thames Valley, and more sporadically over much of south-eastern England.

B LATE PREHISTORIC POTTERY (Figs 29, 30)

Besides occasional sherds recovered from the main area of the Iron Age cemetery, evidence for occupation dating to the first half of the first millennium BC was found in the filling of three shallow features in the isolated Area y of Field B (Fig 2). Two adjacent pits or postholes contained groups of sherds, including joining sherds from the same vessels, implying that they could have been filled at the same time. Other artefacts which may be contemporary with the pottery are part of a saddle-quern (no 390), and fragments of two fired clay plates (nos 393-4).

There were over 100 sherds from at least 14 different vessels in the two features. The largest sherds are approximately 50×50mm, and they mainly belong to three vessels, nos 2, 11, and 14, while the remainder vary from mere crumbs to about 20×20mm. In the latter category are the 40+ sherds of the shouldered jar, no 12, suggesting further fragmentation, *in situ*, of much larger sherds. The

condition of sherds also varies considerably; predictably perhaps, the largest sherds are in better condition than the smallest, with fairly sharp fracture edges and much of the original surface finish surviving. Small sherds, like those of no 12, however, have abraded, rounded fracture edges, and little or no surface finish inside or out, the implication being that they have had a much longer or more mobile history of disturbance and redeposition than the larger sherds of nos 2, 11, and 14. Since no 12 is a comparatively thin-walled vessel, in a noticeably soft-fired fabric, its poor condition could be the result of the inherently friable nature of the fabric, rather than of a long period of weathering and disturbance before its final deposition.

The fabrics vary considerably in appearance, but all are more or less sandy in texture, and either tempered with white flint, or having occasional flint inclusions. The temper size is commonly below 2mm in length, and the density only medium to sparse; there are no examples of the coarse and dense tempering, with the grit size often in excess of 2mm, of the earlier middle Bronze Age assemblage (Fig 29). Black inclusions of organic matter, crushed grog, and natural clay pellets can be observed in some vessels, varying from common where they can be considered as deliberate inclusions, to sparse, where they are presumably accidental.

All vessels are handmade, but with three exceptions, nos 7, 11, and 12, the sherds do not provide evidence of the fabrication techniques employed. The fracture edge at the neck base of the bowl (no 7) demonstrates that, although there was a change of angle at this point, the neck and shoulder had been shaped in a single operation. In contrast, the fracture edges at the shoulder carination of the bipartite carinated bowl (no 11) show that the lower body and shoulder were made in two separate circuits which had been overlapped and luted together to form the sharp angle. The upper edge of the lower body circuit overlapped the lower edge of the shoulder circuit on the outside, an arrangement which probably strengthened the vessel and increased the water resistance of the seam. The fracture edges at the base of the shouldered jar (no 12) demonstrate that it had been formed as a separate circular slab onto which the lower body wall had been luted.

More time had been expended in the shaping and the finishing of some vessels than of others, and they had received different pre-firing treatments. Little effort had been made to even out the wall-thickness and overall shape of the consequently asymmetrical jar (no 2). Much more attention had been paid to the finishing of the carinated bowl (no 11). While the inner surface was just roughly tooled, leaving horizontal facets, the outer surface had been carefully smoothed and burnished to produce a glossy red finish when fired. Similar careful attention to shaping and surface finishing, both inside and out, is demonstrated by the three vessels with self-coloured black surfaces, two bowls (nos 7 and 8) and a high-shouldered jar (no 14).

Differences in the quality of the pots and in the techniques used may indicate that the pottery in these groups was produced under different systems.

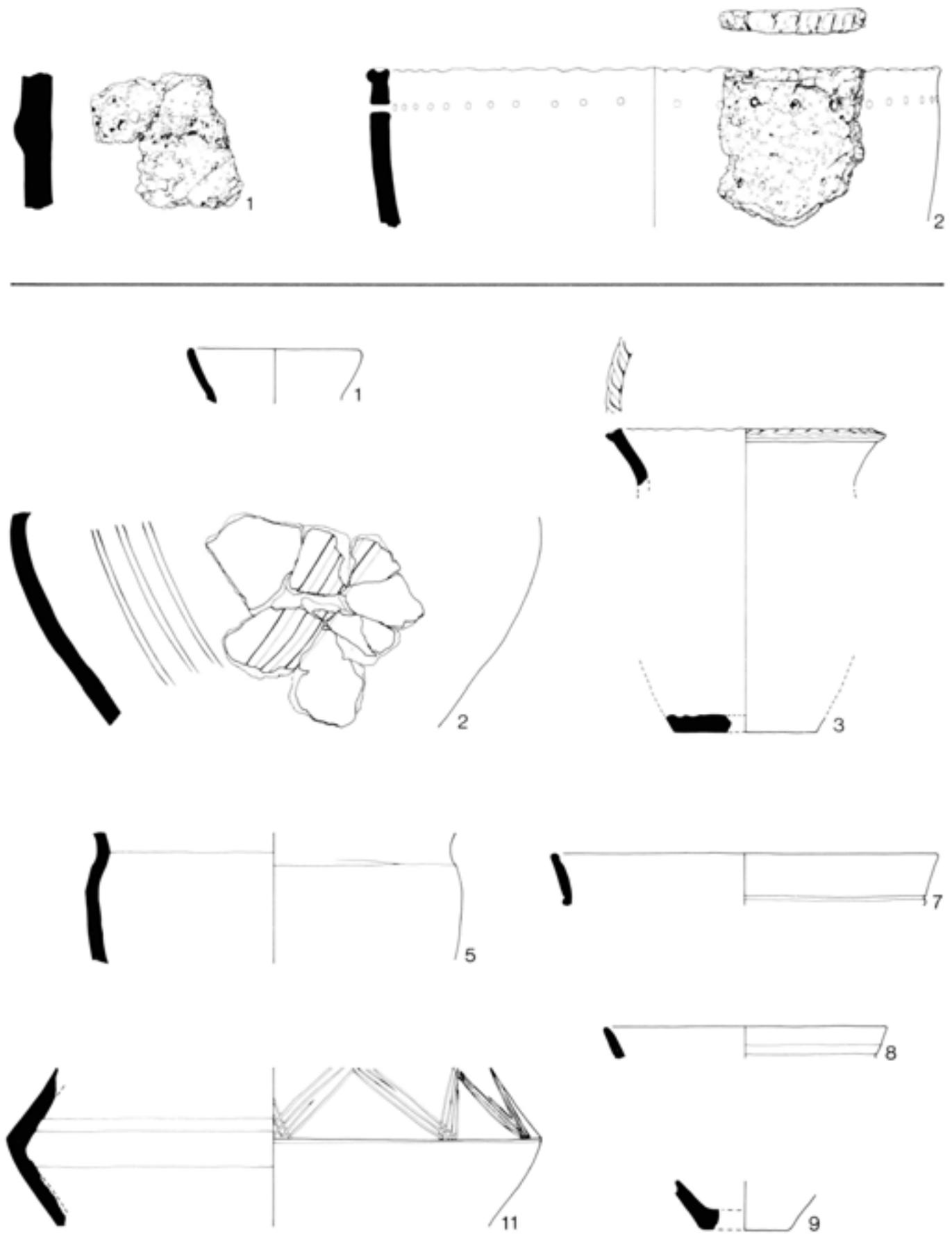


Fig 29 Bronze Age pottery (above); Late Prehistoric pottery (below) (1:3)

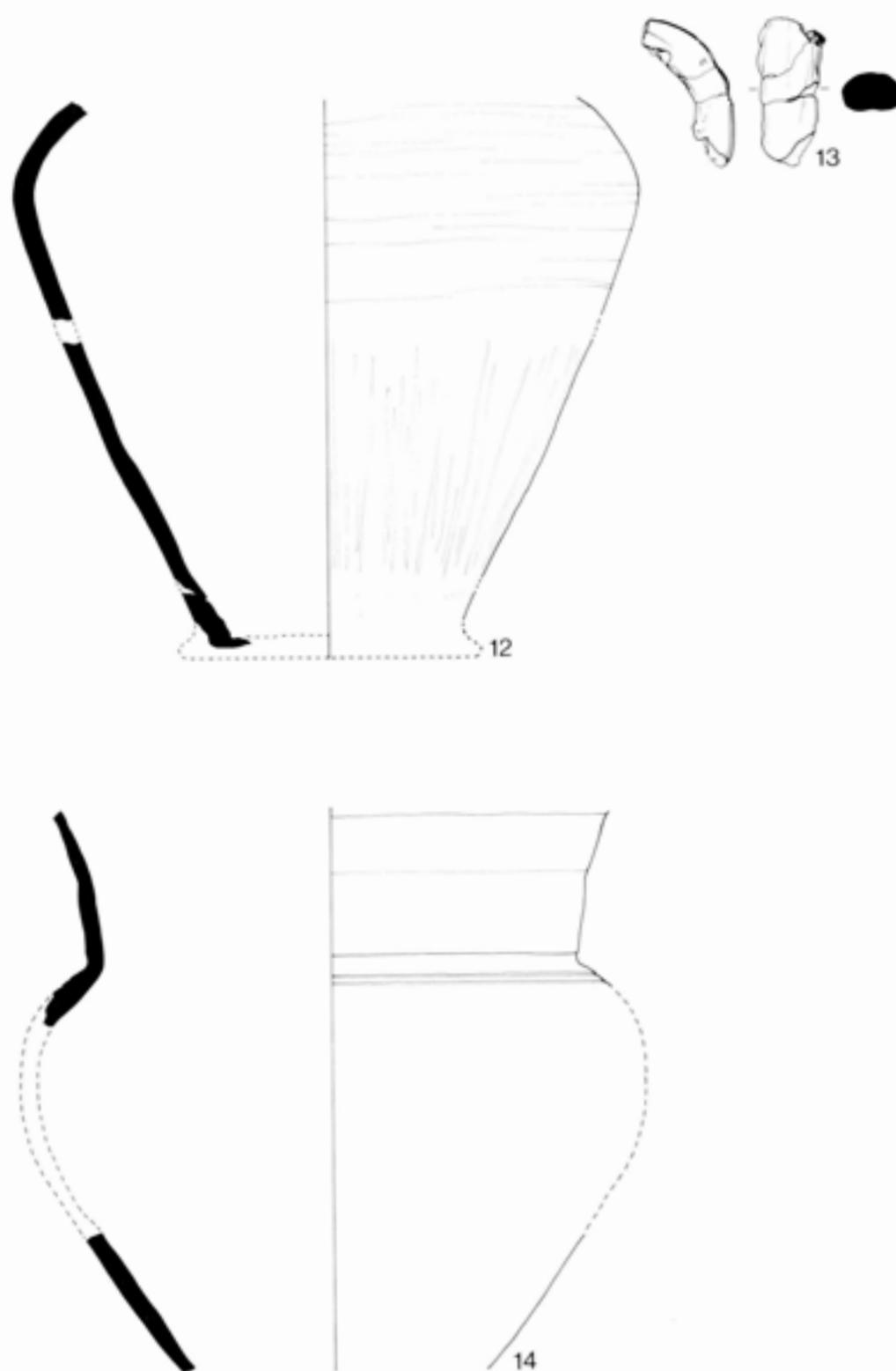


Fig 30 Late Prehistoric pottery (1:3)

It is conceivable that while the less well-finished pots were made for home use only, in small batches as the need arose, the more skilfully shaped and finished decorative vessels were the work of specialist potters, male or female, who bertered their wares as widely as possible. Without necessarily being full-time potters, they could and needed to develop their skills by regular and comparatively large-scale production not possible for any home potter.

The groups from Area y cannot be closely paralleled in the immediate area of St Albans, although the relative date of individual pots can be estimated using a combination of typological study and analysis of the ceramic techniques used. The carinated bowl, no 11, is the most easily recognisable vessel, and it can be closely paralleled from settlements at Aldermaston, Berkshire, and West Harling, Norfolk.

The sparse, fine, flint inclusions, red finish on the outer surface, and rough, faceted finish on the inside combine to suggest that, technically, the bowl belongs to the period running from the eighth to the sixth century BC. During this period the ceramic traditions of the middle and late Bronze Age, which were based upon the use of high densities of coarse aplastic temper, particularly flint, were replaced by techniques using sparser and finer temper which allowed for the shaping of thinner-walled vessels, decorated with extensive patterns of deep and broad incised lines or channels. At the same time there was a move from hard and white obtrusive flint temper towards quartz sand or softer and darker more readily masked tempering agents which were available locally, like shell, calcite, and glauconitic clay, or recycled fired clay, ie grog.

The other decorated jars (nos 2 and 14) present interesting problems of interpretation with important cultural and chronological implications. The channelled chevrons decorating the body of the shouldered jar (no 2) cannot be closely paralleled, although the technique is represented on rounded forms at Aldermaston and Darmsden (Bradley *et al* 1980, fig 25, 17–20; Cunliffe 1968, figs 1 and 2).

The exaggerated profile of vessel no 14 can be related to two different traditions, both with continental origins but chronologically quite distinct. If the jar had a high, rounded shoulder, decorated with a zone of deeply incised grooves, then the origins would lie in the continental Hallstatt tradition of no later than the seventh century BC. However, if the shoulder was sharply carinated, then it would be related to the tripartite carinated forms of La Tène I, which succeeded the rounded vessel-forms of the Halstatt tradition in the sixth and fifth centuries BC.

The presence of mainly shapeless, round-bodied vessels in the groups and the complete absence of either angular or rounded vessels decorated with finger-tip or finger-nail impressions suggest that they belong to a period towards the middle of the first millennium BC, perhaps the sixth century. The absence of any sherds with dense, coarse flint temper also supports a date towards the middle of the first millennium, in the Iron Age rather than in the late Bronze Age, although many vessels belonging to that period too can easily be described as shapeless.

These groups are the first evidence for occupation dating to the first half of the first millennium in the immediate area of St Albans. In addition, occasional sherds sparsely tempered with fine flint were recovered from grave fillings in the Iron Age cemetery, particularly in and around Burials 243, 252, 254, and 261, which may indicate contemporary occupation in this area also.

i Feature 1

1 One rim from a thin-walled, rounded, open bowl or cup (Matthews 1976, fig 18, 8). Fabric: medium density fine flint tempering, generally less than 2mm in length. Grey core, with very abraded red-brown surfaces; no original finish survives (SM/AB2)

2 Nine sherds from the shoulder and lower body of a shouldered vessel of unknown form. Fabric: medium density fine flint tempering, with occasional black inclusions. Fine matrix, dark grey with buff and brown patches on the outer surface; rough and unfinished interior surface; highly burnished exterior. Decoration: a group of three broad channels survives which was probably paired with an opposed group of three, to form a chevron. The original arrangement may have consisted of pairs of chevrons placed on opposite sides of the shoulder at the quarters (SM/AB3)

The vessel is comparatively well shaped and finished. In its present incomplete condition it cannot be closely paralleled, although similar decorative techniques have been identified in some assemblages: for example, chevrons are combined with horizontal grooves on a round vessel found at Rook Hall, Essex (Priddy 1985, fig 15, 25), and channelling was used to decorate various sherds at Aldermaston, Berks (Bradley *et al* 1980, fig 10, 16–20). Horizontal grooves and single chevrons are combined on a high-shouldered jar at Darmsden, Suffolk, which has particularly strong affinities with north-western France and Belgium (Mariën 1960, pls 30–5; Lemain-Delérive 1986, pls 1–7).

3 Two rims, five bases, and 20+ tiny body sherds, together representing less than one-eighth of the body circuit of a shapeless, slightly necked and shouldered jar with lightly impressed cabling along the rim top. Fabric: low density fine flint inclusions, with occasional grits over 5mm in length. Coarse-grained, gritty matrix, very similar in texture to that of flagons and mortaria produced in the Verulamium region potteries in the Roman period; dark brown core, patchy orange and brown surfaces, so abraded that very little of the original burnished finish survives on the outer surface (SM/AB1). A rim sherd found in Field C (SU/AZ) is identical and could be from the same pot, despite the intervening distance.

The form can be paralleled at Wilbury, Herts, and at Grimes Graves, Suffolk (Moss-Eccardt 1964, fig 39, 3; Longworth *et al* 1988).

4 There are also 20+ other badly abraded and laminated sherds from another vessel of unknown form in a very similar fabric with a similar finish (not illustrated) (SM/AB)

5 Four joining and three other sherds from a shapeless, lightly necked and shouldered jar. Fabric: sparse fine flint temper, with occasional grits about 5mm in length. Sandy textured matrix, dark grey-brown; inner surface roughly smoothed in horizontal facets, outer surface matt and unfinished (SM/AS2)

6 Five body sherds from a vessel of unknown form. Fabric: medium density flint temper. Fine sandy matrix, dark grey, with smoothed surface finish inside and out (not illustrated) (SM/AB+AS)

ii Feature 2

7 Rim sherd probably from a carinated bowl (Fell 1953, fig 4, 22-9; Avery *et al* 1968, fig 23). Fabric: sparse fine white sand inclusions. Fine sandy textured matrix, grey-black and even, horizontal burnishing inside and out. This is a particularly well shaped and finished vessel, in marked contrast to the shouldered jar, no 2 (SM/AA1)

8 Rim sherd, probably from a vessel similar in shape to no 7, but smaller. Fabric: as no 7, with well-burnished finish, inside and out (SM/AA2)

9 One base and two body sherds from a vessel of unknown form. Fabric: heavily burnt and discoloured. Grog-tempered, with smoothed finish inside and out (SM/AA6)

10 Body sherds in the same fabric as nos 12 and 13, but from a different vessel of unknown form (not illustrated) (SM/AA)

iii Vessels represented in Features 1 and 2

11 Four joining sherds from a large bipartite carinated bowl, with incised decoration on the shoulder. Fabric: sparse fine flint inclusions, occasional grits over 5mm in length. Fine sandy textured matrix, dark grey-brown with roughly smoothed, faceted finish on the inside; the outer surface has a red, well-burnished finish (see Appendix 2a). Decoration: broad, shallow grooves grouped in threes or fours to form a chevron pattern around the shoulder (SM/AS1+AB+AA)

The bowl was formed from slabs of clay at least 60mm wide, seamed along the line of the shoulder carination, with the lower slab overlapping the upper on the outside. The inner surface was only roughly smoothed off, leaving marked horizontal facets, but the outer surface had been well burnished to mask the inclusions and give a smooth and glossy red finish.

The present distribution shows that red-finished carinated bowls are more common and widely found

in the Wessex area than in eastern Britain (Middleton 1987).

12 Forty+ base and body sherds, comprising just under a quarter body circuit and extending above the maximum girth, from a shouldered jar of unknown form, possibly rimless, with a splayed base and two applied lug-handles; see below, no 13 (Simco 1973, fig 4, 10). Fabric: sparse fine flint inclusions and black organic temper. Fine, sandy textured matrix, dark grey, with roughly finished inner surface; the outer surface of the lower body was decorated with fine, vertical combing or scratching (SM/AA4+AS)

The vessel was formed from 60mm wide slabs of clay, overlapped and luted together with the top of each slab on the outside. The base had been applied as a separate round disc, with its edge turned up over the outside wall and then luted to it and pinched into place. Little attempt had been made to even out and smooth the surfaces, so that the vessel remained somewhat uneven and asymmetrical in shape. The combing or scratching is very fine and lightly incised and apparently followed a wet hands, slurry finish which produces a fine slip-like layer at the surfaces (see Appendix 2a).

13 Three fragments from a rounded lug-handle, at least 75mm in length, which perhaps belonged to the shouldered jar, no 12, or to no 10 (SM/AA5)

Jars with applied lug-handles occur intermittently in groups of pottery belonging to the first millennium BC. They may have developed from the pierced lug-handles of Bronze Age Globular Urns, but since they are considerably larger in proportion to the vessel size, and somewhat differently placed, any connection is not simple. The handles vary considerably in size, shape, method of attachment, and position, so that several different functions can be envisaged – securing a lid or cover, suspension, or manhandling in various ways. However, as yet, no typological, chronological, or regional sequence has been established.

Lugged jars emerged during the first half of the first millennium BC in the Hertfordshire – Bedfordshire – Cambridgeshire – Northamptonshire area, which suggests that there may have been a regional specialisation here. The sites range from the hillforts of Rainsborough, Northants, and Wilbury Hill, Herts, to undefended settlements like Bozeat, Beds, and Linton, Cambs. This neat regional concentration is somewhat spoiled by examples from Aldermaston, Berks, Allen's Pit, Oxon, Carshalton, Surrey, and Eldon's Seat, Dorset, which imply that jars with lug-handles were current over a much wider area of southern Britain. Moreover, the basic form, and perhaps also function, appear to have been more common and long-lasting in the north-east, for in Yorkshire and South Humberside production began equally early but continued until the end of the Roman period.

14 Three sherds from the neck and shoulder of a sharply profiled, necked vessel which is probably best interpreted as a tripartite carinated jar; its height was some four times the existing depth of the neck.

(It could, however, have had a rounded shoulder; see above.) Fabric: sparse fine white flint and grog. Sandy textured matrix with dark brown core, orange margins, and dark brownish-black surfaces; the inner surface is worn and appears unfinished, while the outer surface has a highly burnished, glossy finish with horizontal facets. Decoration: at least three narrow, deeply incised horizontal grooves (SM/AA3+AS)

Whether this markedly shaped vessel had a carinated or rounded shoulder, its cultural affinities must have been continental. If it originally had a high, wide shoulder decorated with grooving, then its prototypes lie in the continental Bronze Age, while if it was originally a tripartite carinated vessel, then it belongs to the succeeding Iron Age tradition. The rather shapeless nature of some of the accompanying vessels in Features 1 and 2, coupled with their fabric, suggests that a date in the fifth century BC may be more appropriate, in which case the vessel is a tripartite carinated jar with La Tène I affinities, particularly relating to north-western France and Belgium.

C ROMAN POTTERY

i Samian potters' stamps (Fig 31)

by Brenda Dickinson

Each entry gives: excavation/pot number, potter (i, ii, etc, where homonyms are involved), die number, form, reading of the stamp, pottery of origin, date. (a) indicates that the stamp is attested at the pottery in question; (b) indicates that the stamp is not attested at the pottery in question, though the potter is known to have worked there; (c) indicates that the stamp is assigned to the pottery on the evidence of fabric, distribution, and/or form. Underlined letters in stamps are ligatured.

- 1 Aeternus 2a 33 AE[TERNIM], retrograde, Lezoux (b). c AD 160–85 (AA/CO, 52)
- 2 Africanus ii 1b 33 AFRIC[ANIM] Lezoux (b). c AD 145–75 (SC/CG, w1)
- 3 Albucius ii 6a 33 ALBVCI Lezoux (b). c AD 150–80 (AM/AG, 32)
- 4 Annius ii 1b 33 AN[NI]O2F Lezoux (b). c AD 130–50 (AA/CN, 51)
- 5 Attius ii 5b 27 ATTIVS-FE Lezoux (b). c AD 135–50 (SH/AO; w5)
- 6 Aventinus ii 1a 31 [AVE]NTINI-M Lezoux (a). c AD 150–80 (SN/AC, 5)
- 7 Avitus iii 1c 18/31 [AVI]TI-MA Lezoux (b). c AD 125–50 (SS/CL, 23)
- 8 Avitus iii 2a 18/31 or 31 AVITI-M Lezoux (a). c AD 125–50 (AV/CA, z2)
- 9 Belsa-Arve(rnicus?) 1a 31R BELSA-ARVEF Lezoux (a). c AD 170–200 (SP/BV, 60)
- 10 Biga 2a 27 BIGAI'I Lezoux (b). c AD 125–150 (SF/CV, 44)
- 11 Calvus i 5m 15/17 or 18 OFCA[LVI] La Graufesenque (a). c AD 70–95 (ST/BM, 9)
- 12 Calvus i 5pp 15/17 or 18 OFCALVI La Graufesenque (a). c AD 70–100 (ST/AI, 9)
- 13 Capellio la 33 (burnt) CAPEIIIOA, retrograde, Lezoux (b). Antonine, probably after AD 160 (AL/GN, 34)
- 14 Caratillus 6a 33 [CλλTI]LLI' Lezoux (b). c AD 150–80 (AS/AC, 56)
- 15 Carbo 1a 15/17 or 18 CARBONISMA La Graufesenque (a) c AD 65–85 (SK/AM, w2)
- 16–18 Censor i 3b 15/17 or 18 (3) OFC-EN La Graufesenque (b). c AD 65–95 (AS/AT, 55; SL/CE, 17; SS/EM, 24)
- 19 Censor i 3e (probably) 27 [OFC]EN La Graufesenque (b). c AD 65–95 (SF/EK, 44)
- 20 Cinnamus ii la 37 CINNAMIOF Lezoux (a). c AD 150–80 (SD/AI, x4)
- 21 Cinnamus ii 5b 37 [C]INN[AMI], retrograde, Lezoux (a). c AD 150–80. (SN/BF, 5)
- 22 Cintusmus i 2c 31 [CINTVSM]IM Lezoux (b). c AD 150–80 (AL/EX, 34)
- 23 Cintussa la 31 C-INT.[VSSA] Lezoux (c). c AD 130–60 (SF/EN, 44)
- 24 Cocuro 1d 18/31 COCVRO-F Lezoux (b). AD 130–60 (SN/AK, 1)
- 25 Consta(n)s i 1c 40(?) CO(NST)A[S-F] Heiligenberg (a), Rheinzabern (a). The fabric suggests origin at Rheinzabern. c AD 155–80 (AM/AV, 28)
- 26 Criciro v 2a 18/31R CRIC-I[R-O-OFI] Lezoux (b). c AD 135–60 (SL/CU, 17)
- 27 Dagomarus 3a 18/31 DAGOM[ARVSF] Les Martres-de-Veyre (b). c AD 110–25 (AT/DG, 30)
- 28 Donnaucus 2c (probably), cup D[ONNAVCI] Les Martres-de-Veyre (b). c AD 100–25 (SS/FR, 24)
- 29 Draucus ii la 33 DRAVCIM Lezoux (a). c AD 160–85 (AM/BQ, 28)
- 30 Duppius 1b 33 DVFPIVSF Lezoux (b). c AD 150–80 (SL/DP, 20)

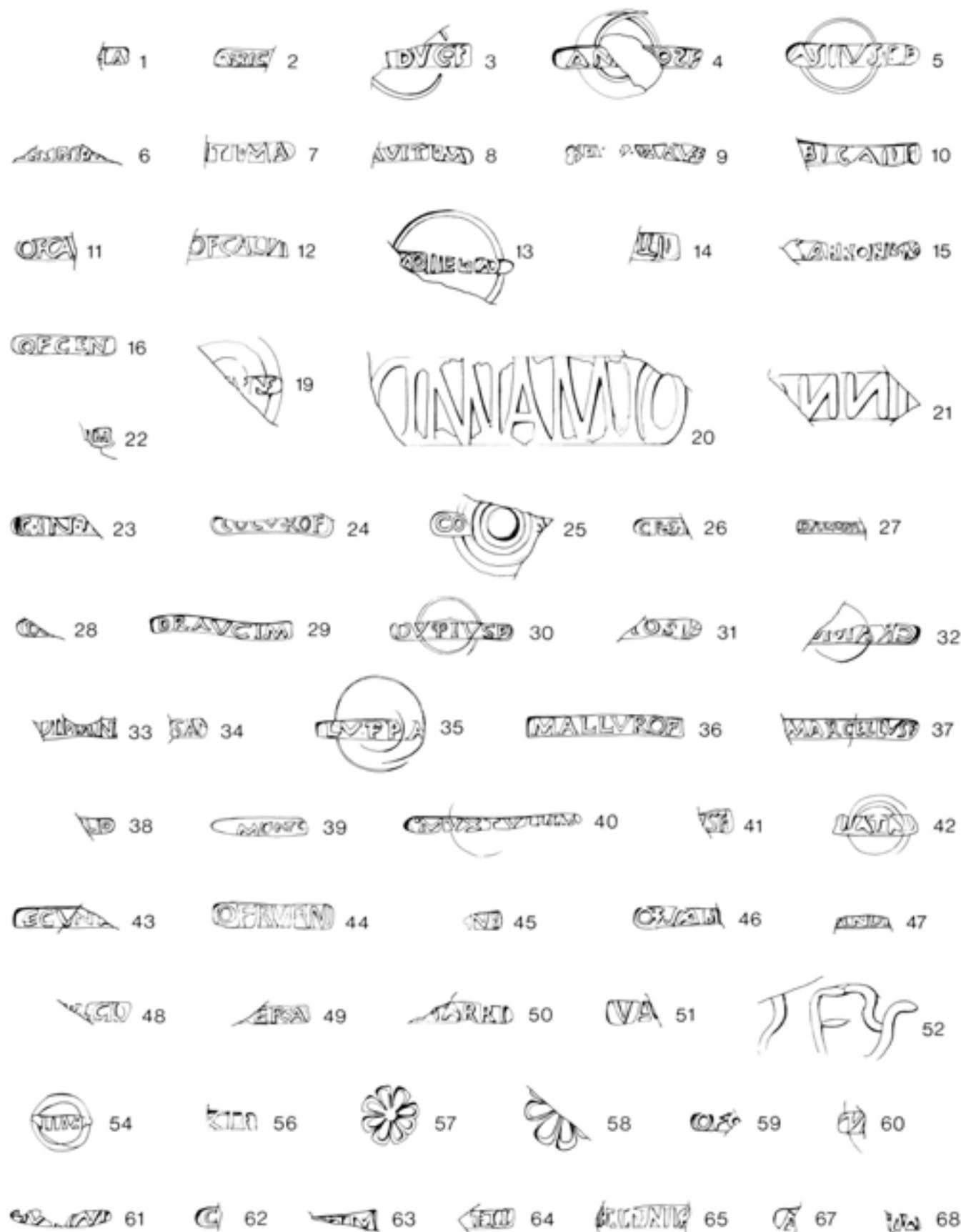


Fig 31 Samian potters' stamps (1:1)

- 31 Gnatius ii 7a 38 [CNA]TOS¹ Lezoux (c). c AD 130–60 (SN/AK, 1)
- 32 Granio 1a 18/31 or 31 GRANIO[M], retrograde, Lezoux (b). c AD 130–160 (AN/CV, 57)
- 33–4 Iulius Talussa 3a 18/31 (1 or 2) [I]VLI-TALV[SSA];]SS Les Martres-de-Veyre (a). Trajanic or early-Hadrianic (SF/EC, SF/EV, 44, possibly joining sherds)
- 35 Luppa ii 2a 33 LVPPA Lezoux (b). c AD 125–50 (AA/GL, 51)
- 36 Malluro i 3e 27 MALLVROF Lezoux (a). c AD 135–65 (SL/DM, 22)
- 37 Marcellus iii 8a 44 (stamped on the collar) MARCELLVSF Lezoux (b). c AD 130–50 (AS/AM, 55)
- 38 Mascellio i 4a 33 [MASCII]LI^o Lezoux (a). c AD 165–200 (SJ/AO, w3)
- 39 Monti-Cres- 6a 27g OFMONTIC La Graufesenque (b). c AD 65–85 (SN/BJ, 1)
- 40 Muxtullus 1a 31 *MVXTVLLI-M Lezoux (b). c AD 150–80 (AM/AV, 28)
- 41 Paterclus ii 12a 18/31 [PATERCL]VSF Les Martres-de-Veyre (a). c AD 110–25 (SN/AT, 8)
- 42 Patricius i 19d 27g PATRI La Graufesenque (b). c AD 70–100 (ST/AE, 14)
- 43 Peculiaris i 5a 33 ⁹ECVLI[AR-F] Lezoux (a). c AD 140–60 (SK/AX, w2)
- 44 Rufinus ii 2d 15/17R or 18R OF.RVFINI La Graufesenque (b). c AD 65–90 (ST/BX, 12)
- 45 Rufinus ii 3a 18 [OFRV]FINI La Graufesenque (b). c AD 70–90 (SN/BA, 3)
- 46 Sabinus iii 8d 15/17 or 18 OFSABI[NI] La Graufesenque (b). Flavian, probably early in the period (SS/NM, 23)
- 47 Secundus v 1b 18/31R or 31R [SEC]ANDI[W] Lezoux (b). c AD 150–80 (SS/CL, 23)
- 48 Sulpicius 8c 18 [SVL]PICI La Graufesenque (b). c AD 80–110 (ST/AD, 14)
- 49 Tempera 1a 31 [TEMP]ERA Lezoux (c). Mid Antonine (SS/CU, 23)
- 50 Tuttarrus 1a 18/31 or 31 [TVT]TARRI Lezoux (c). Hadrianic or early Antonine (SF/CV, 44)
- 51 Vaxtius 1a 27g VA[XTI] La Graufesenque (c). Flavian (ST/AH, 14)

Cursive signature

52 Form 37, Central Gaulish, with]ser retrograde, upside-down, below the decoration; a signature of Servus ii of Lezoux (Stanfield and Simpson's (1958) Servus 3), inscribed in the mould before firing. The decoration is apparently freestyle and includes a tendril attached to the basal ridge, a tier of cups (Rogers Q48, upside-down), a grass-tuft (Rogers L19) and a ram's-horn motif (Rogers G351) with a figure above. A signed bowl of this potter in the Plicque Collection (Musée des Antiquités Nationales, St-Germain-en-Laye) shows connections with the styles of Casurius ii, Docilis i, and the Sacer i group. Early to mid Antonine (SS/DD, 23)

Illiterate

- 53 IICII• on form 27, South Gaulish. Flavian (not illustrated) (SS/JN, 23)
- 54 I•IMA on form 27g, South Gaulish. Flavian (SS/KW, 23)
- 55 A./... on form 27g, South Gaulish. Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic (not illustrated) (AS/AV, 56)
- 56 [XII]XII on form 33, Central Gaulish. Antonine (SL/AV, 7)

Rosettes

- 57 An eight-petalled rosette on form 46, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or Antonine (SD/AX, x1)
- 58 An eight(?)-petalled rosette on form Curle 15 or 23, Central Gaulish. Antonine (SN/AC, 5)

Unidentified

- 59 OFC[on form 15/17 or 18, South Gaulish. Flavian (AM/AC, 32)
- 60 MAI[on a cup, South Gaulish. Flavian (SF/CV, 50)
- 61NI on form 15/17 or 18 (large), South Gaulish. Flavian or Flavian-Trajanic (SD/AH, x1)
- 62 C[on form 18/31, burnt, from Les Martres-de-Veyre. Trajanic (US)
- 63]IM on form 18/31, Central Gaulish. Hadrianic or early Antonine (SY/AQ, w5)
- 64]ETI on form 31, Central Gaulish. Antonine (SN/GC, 5)
- 65]RONI[on form 31, Central Gaulish. Antonine (SP/BK, 37)
- 66]TI on form 31, Central Gaulish. Mid to late Antonine (not illustrated) (SB/EU, 45)

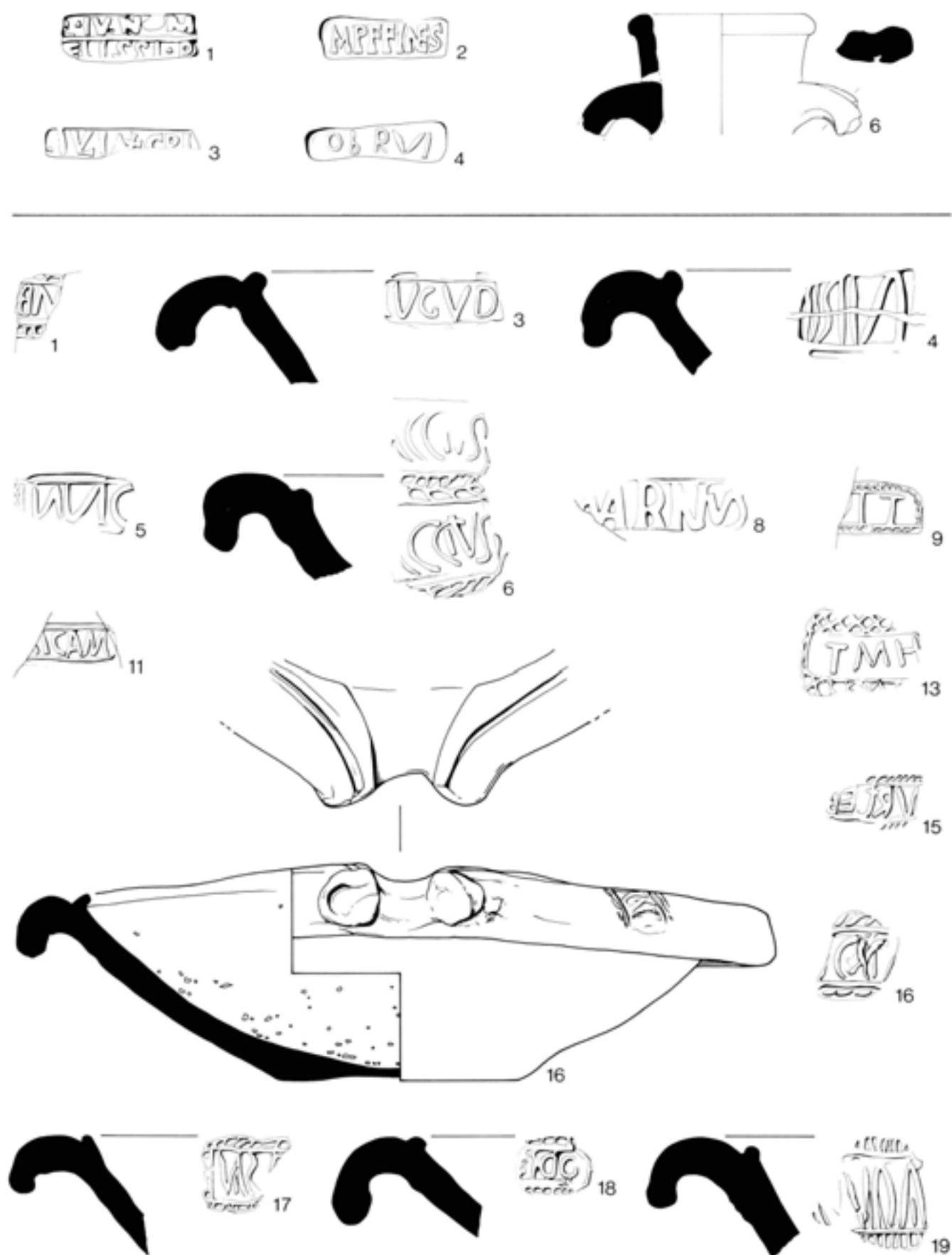


Fig 32 Amphora stamps (above); mortaria and mortaria stamps (below) (1:2)

67 A[on form 31R, Central Gaulish. Mid to late Antonine (AV/BE, 37)

68]M on form 31R, Central Gaulish. Mid to late Antonine (AV/BJ, 38)

ii Amphora stamps (Fig 32)

With the exception of the rim sherds from a Dressel form 2-4 (Fig 32, 6), all amphora sherds recovered from the area of the Roman settlement were from globular vessels of Dressel form 20. A minimum of nine different examples are represented, including the five stamped handles published below. The majority of sherds and three stamps occurred in Feature 9, a road ditch, cut by Pit 14 (Fig 3).

Dr D F Williams examined sherds from no A2 and other vessels, and reports: 'Dressel 20 was the most common amphora type imported into Britain, though recent research has shown that it was already present on a number of late Iron Age sites (Williams and Peacock 1983). Dressel 20 amphorae were made along the banks of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the southern Spanish province of Baetica, and were used for the transportation of olive oil (Ponsich 1974; 1979). This type of amphora has a wide date range, from the Augustan prototype (Oberaden 83) with fairly upright rim, a short spike, and a body less squat and bulbous than the later form, to the well-known globular vessel which, with some typological variation, was in use at least until the late third century AD (Zevi 1967).'

A1 L. IVNI. M/ELISSI.P for L. Junius Melissa; double-line stamp, with triangular stops. See Callender 879; probably the same die as the illustrated example from Corbridge (Callender 1965, fig 9, 23). Typical fabric. Second century AD. Examples are fairly common on British sites (ST/AB, 19)

A2 MPFFINES see Callender 1158b. Probably from the same die as the illustrated example which was found at Vindonissa (Callender 1965, fig 11, 36). Typical fabric. Second half of the first century AD (ST/AJ) – an almost complete Dressel 20, with sherds from at least two others in Feature 9, a road ditch, found with other pottery dating from the Flavian to the Antonine periods)

A3 [P].IVLIA+CRI with a cross stop. Apparently a stamp of P Julius Crispus, see Callender 1338; it most closely resembles a stamp from Wiesbaden (Callender 1965, fig 13, 2). Typical fabric. Second half of the first century AD (SR/BN, 60)

A4 OPTI. RVI or OPT.RVI or OPI.RVI. Reading uncertain. Typical fabric (SS/LP, 23)

A5 A...P or A R..R a very worn and incomplete impression. Typical fabric (not illustrated) (ST/BR+BP, from the same context as no 2)

A6 Dr D F Williams reports: 'Two bead-rimmed joining sherds, part of a handle, and three body-sherds, all in a soft, friable fabric containing many inclusions of quartz and feldspar which protrude through the surfaces, reddish-yellow (Munsell 5YR 7/6) in colour. In thin section under the petrological microscope large discrete grains of plagioclase and potash feldspar are common, together with grains of subangular quartz, flecks of mica, and a few fragments of granite.

'These sherds belong to the Dressel 2-4 amphora form, or a close variation. The small piece of handle has a deep groove on the underside, but owing to its fragmentary nature it is not clear if it can be regarded as bifid or not. This amphora type was produced in considerable quantity, mostly but not exclusively in the western Mediterranean region. The more important producing regions during the lifetime of this form, latter half of the first century BC to the mid second century AD, include Italy, Spain, and France (Peacock and Williams 1986). A granitic source is suggested by the petrology, and it is possible, for example, that the KHL amphora may come from one of the granite areas of Spain. A source in the southern part of the country may be more likely than the north since the KHL sherds contain much more mica than is generally found in material known to have been made in the Catalan (ibid). Dressel 2-4 amphorae primarily carried wine.' (SS/AX, 25)

iii Mortarium stamps (Fig 32)

by K F Hartley

M1 AB[XRI] retrograde. A product of the potteries sited between Verulamium and London, including Radlett and Brockley Hill, and referred to throughout as the Verulamium region. c AD 110-50 (AN/CV, 57)

M2 [ALBI]NVS (not illustrated). Verulamium region. c AD 60-90. From the same die as a stamp from Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 145, 3) (ST/AD 124, 14)

M3]LVGVD[Verulamium region. c AD 60-90. A worn counterstamp of Albinus (see M2), this die is not illustrated in Frere 1972 (SS/JN, 23)

M4 In greyish-cream fabric with white, grey, and red-brown grit; the vessel has been well worn. The inside and upper surface is burnt and the vessel was riveted at some time. This stamp has formerly been read as LVRI but AVRI retrograde is more likely. The name intended could be Aurius, but more complete impressions of the beginning are needed for certainty. Three other stamps from the same die are known, all from Verulamium. The fabric points to production in the local potteries and a date c AD 110-45 is likely for the rim-form (SD/BK, x1)

M5 DIVAL[VS], retrograde perhaps for Devalus. Verulamium region. c AD 60-90. There are two stamps from different dies from Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 145, 17 and 18) (SS/ME, 25)

M6 [DRI]CCIVS Brockley Hill, Middx, and Radlett, Herts. *c* AD 110–50 (AN/DW, 57)

M7]AΛΛ[(not illustrated). The stamp reads LALLAIVS retrograde. Verulamium region. *c* AD 90–130. For a similar stamp see Frere 1972, fig 145, 24, and for a reinterpretation of the name see Frere 1984a, 280, no 24 (SK/AF, w2)

M8 MARINVS Brockley Hill, Middx. *c* AD 70–110. Burnt. For a stamp from a different die see Frere 1972, 376, no 26 (SG/AW, 27)

M9 [FEC]IT A broken and burnt counterstamp of Marinus which was used with the name stamp found at Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 145, no 26). He certainly worked in the Verulamium region, and nine stamps of his from the kilns at Brockley Hill, Middx, suggest that he may have worked there at some time. *c* AD 70–110 (SH/BN, w5)

M10 MARTNVS for Martinus (not illustrated). Verulamium region. *c* AD 70–110. There is a stamp from the same die from Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 145, no 27) (SL/DZ, 19)

M11 [MO]RICAM(VLVS) Verulamium region. *c* AD 70–100. There are two stamps from the same die from Verulamium (Frere 1972, 376, nos 29 and 30) (ST/CC, 9)

M12 XO[VIDVS] (not illustrated). Verulamium region. *c* AD 110–50. For a stamp from the same die see Frere 1972, fig 146, no 43 (SR/AL, 61)

M13 TMH This mortarium was made in the Verulamium region but the potter was a migrant from potteries in the Colchester region. The overall period of his activity can be dated *c* AD 110–45 and his products from the Verulamium region are probably to be dated later than AD 120 (see also Frere 1972, 379, no 39, where only his counterstamp is referred to) (SL/EU, 22)

M14 SATVRNINVS I (not illustrated). Verulamium region. *c* AD 105/10–40. A burnt and well-worn fragment. For another stamp from the same die see Frere 1972, fig 146, no 36 (AN/ER, 57)

M15 A flange fragment in granular, creamy-buff fabric with a greyish core. The incorporate stamp reads VRTER retrograde. Only one other stamp from the same die is known, from kilns outside the south-east gate of Verulamium (Anthony 1968, fig 14, no 11). He certainly worked in the Verulamium region, perhaps at these kilns, and his rims point to a date in the period AD 110–50. (SD/AX, x1)

M16 D]COII[OX In orangy-cream fabric with a grey core and with grey, white, and red-brown trituration grit. This is an incomplete stamp of a semi-literate potter who worked in the Verulamium region. Like many of the second-century potters working in these potteries his stamps cannot be read with certainty though clearer examples may help in this case. The

initial letter appears to be D, but the final X, present on more complete examples, is probably a space filler. Other stamps from the same die are recorded from Corbridge, London, and Verulamium (2). His mortaria clearly belong to the first half of the second century, probably *c* AD 110–45 (SJ/FC, w4)

M17 In granular orange fabric with slip of indeterminate colour; white and red-brown trituration grit. The stamp is the work of another semi-literate potter whose mortaria have been found at kilns outside the south-east gate of Verulamium (Anthony 1968, 35, nos 2–7). Apart from the stamps found at the kilns only one other is known, also from Verulamium. The stamps were formerly read as ? NSRO retrograde, but this example shows one end clearly and other clear stamps may permit the reading to be completed. A date within the period *c* AD 115–45 would best fit the range of his rim-forms (SF/EA, 44)

M18 A burnt, semi-literate stamp. Reading uncertain. Verulamium region. *c* AD 110–45 (AM/CD, 28)

M19 A worn stamp. Reading uncertain. Verulamium region. *c* AD 95–145 (ST/AT, 15)

M20–23 Four fragmentary stamps (not illustrated). Verulamium region (AN/AE, 57; AS/AC, 56; SK/AJ, w2; SL/DZ, 19)

iv Late Iron Age and Roman coarse pottery (Figs 33, 34)

Although a considerable quantity of grog-tempered pottery belonging to the first century AD was recovered from the settlement areas, it occurred mainly in the Roman road ditches, and was thoroughly mixed with a wide variety of Roman wares of first- and second-century date. In the absence of securely stratified, closed groups, examples have been selected to extend the typological and chronological ranges of the KHL and Roman cemeteries. The aim has been to concentrate on forms and fabrics which are not well represented in previously published material.

a Pottery predating the KHL cemetery

1 Grog-tempered Wares

Grog visible as subangular black and red argillaceous inclusions.

1 Rim sherd from a handmade, wide-mouthed, shoulderless jar. Fine sandy matrix, patchy dark grey and brown; roughly smoothed-off inner surface, rim, and neck, deliberately roughened lower body. Decoration: a single row of unevenly shaped impressions; the repeat is every fourth notch which implies that a tool with three uneven teeth was used.

The size, wall-thickness, and form suggest a date

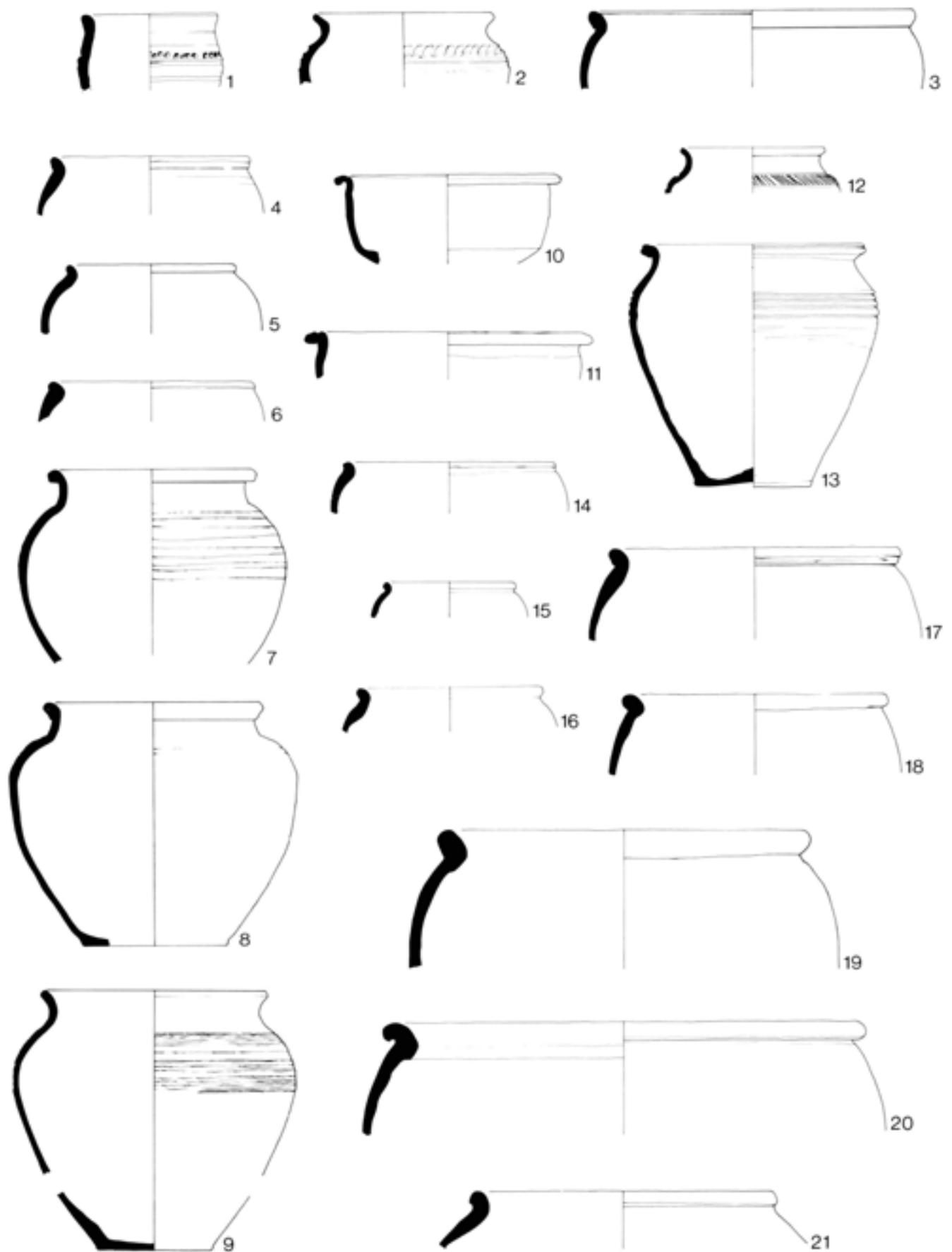


Fig 33 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (1:4)

of manufacture in the middle Iron Age, before the first century BC. It cannot be paralleled in the KHL cemetery (AAJS, 52)

2 Six rim and body sherds from a handmade necked and shouldered jar. Sandy matrix, grey-black, with carefully smoothed inner surface, rim, and neck. Decoration: a single row of angular impressions made with a twig; evidence of deeply incised combing on the lower body. Probably dates to the second half of the first century BC. It is not paralleled in the KHL cemetery (AR/API, v2)

b Pottery contemporary with and later than the KHL cemetery

The pottery has been grouped according to fabric so that vessels of different form but likely to have been made at the same workshop or production centre will be grouped together. Vessels are wheel-thrown, unless otherwise stated.

1 Vesicular Wares

Densely voided fabrics, with no original temper surviving. The voids may represent organic matter burnt out during firing, or shell, either crushed marine or riverine shell or shell occurring as a natural component of a shelly clay from the Jurassic Series. No such vesicular fabrics were found in the cemetery, although five wheel-thrown examples occurred in Roman cremations (Burials 3, 42, 43, 50, 55).

3 Rim sherd from a bead-rimmed jar. Densely voided fabric, very soft and friable. Black ware with smoothed outer surface (AR/AE2, v1)

2 Vesicular Grog-tempered Wares

Grog-tempered, with sparse to medium density voids. The voids are comparatively fine which suggests that this calcareous component was natural to the clay matrix, and was added as part of a sand or a sandy clay temper. In thin section these fabrics can be seen to include varying proportions of organic matter. Not represented in the KHL cemetery.

4 Three joining rims comprising about one-third of the rim circuit of a handmade, high-shouldered, bead-rimmed jar. Grey ware, with smoothed inner surface; patchy grey and orange-brown outer surface; worn (ST/AR2, 14 and SN/BV, 1)

5 Five rims comprising about half of the rim circuit from a high-shouldered, bead-rimmed jar which was either wheel-thrown or wheel-finished. Grey ware, with sooty grey-black outer surface; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt (SN/BV, 1)

3 Grog-tempered Wares

Typical bonfired-firing colour and finish. Grog visible as subangular black and red argillaceous inclusions.

In thin section these fabrics can be seen to include varying proportions of fragmented organic matter.

6 Rim sherd from a handmade, bead-rimmed jar; the wall thickens markedly at the rim. Grey ware with smoothed surfaces inside and out. Probably first century BC (ST/AD2, 14)

7 Almost complete necked and shouldered jar. Grey core, patchy grey, brown, and orange surfaces. Smoothed neck, combed body. Mid to late first century AD (AR/AJ1, v1)

Such jars are common on local settlement sites, where heavily sooted examples are evidence that they functioned as cooking-pots. The form is extremely scarce in the cemetery, where only three horizontally combed examples were found, perhaps suggesting that cooking-pots were not ritually acceptable as grave goods.

8 Almost complete necked and shouldered jar. Unevenly fired grey, brown, and orange surfaces, with grey core; matt neck, combed band on the shoulder, and roughened lower body. Mid to late first century AD (AR/AJ2+AI, v1)

9 Less than half the body circuit of a wheel-finished necked and shouldered jar. Overfired or burnt so that no original colour or surface finish survives; combed band on the shoulder. Mid to late first century AD (AR/AE3, v1)

4 Grog- and Sand-tempered Wares

The amount of grog temper varies from sparse to medium density and these fabrics may mark an intermediate step between the traditional, bonfire-fired, grog-tempered wares of the late Iron Age ceramic tradition, and sand-tempered, kiln-fired, Roman products. The firing conditions were controlled to produce a smoky reducing atmosphere so that very dark, grey-black fabrics were produced. Not only is the very dark appearance of the fabric different, but it occurs in new vessel-forms, for example carinated bowls with reeded rims, wide-mouthed carinated jars, and various types of necked and bead-rimmed jars, none of which occurred in the cemetery. Similar changes in fabrication technique and vessel-forms were noted at the Highgate Roman pottery (Brown and Sheldon 1974, 224).

Examples of the fabric and sooty firing have been identified in early levels at Verulamium, both pre- and post-Boudiccan, but none had definitely been made by combined technique, with handmade body and wheel-thrown rim (Frere 1972, nos 47, 71, 75, 152, 156, etc).

10 Four sherds comprising about three-quarters of a body circuit of a carinated bowl, with a single groove on the top of the rim. Sooty grey-black ware; burnished rim top, remaining surfaces with a pimply, rough finish. The form is represented at Highgate, in Fabric B (Brown and Sheldon 1974, fig 3, 24-6). Nero-Flavian (ST/AJ1, 14)

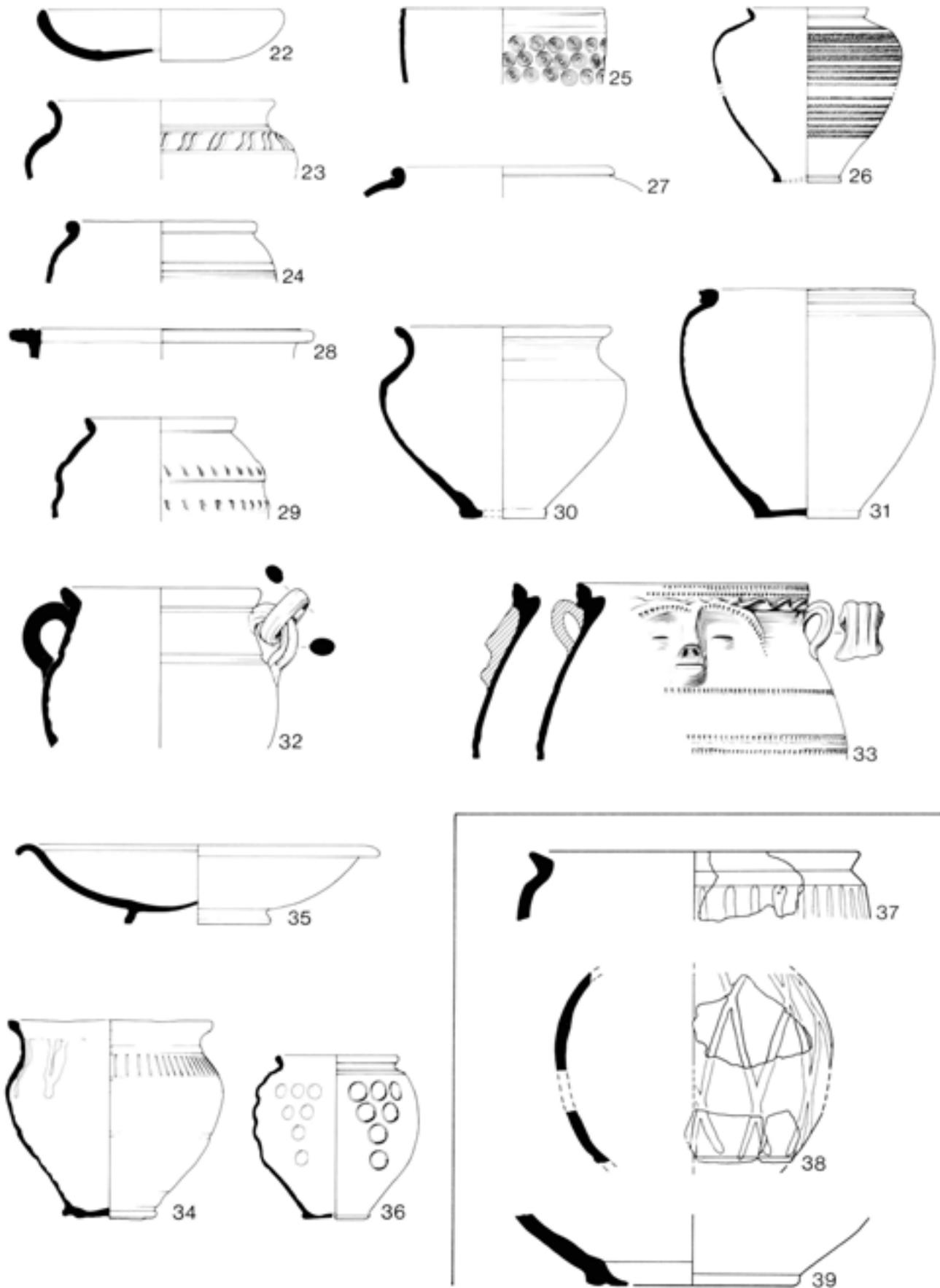


Fig 34 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery (1:4; except 37-9, 1:2)

11 Two joining sherds from a larger version of no 10. Nero-Flavian (ST/BT+BR1, 9)

12 About a quarter of the rim circuit of a wide-mouthed, necked jar with grooved and carinated shoulder. Fired as no 10, with soapy, smooth, burnished finish on the rim. Decoration: burnished stripes. Nero-Flavian (ST/AJ+AL, 14)

13 Sherds comprising about a three-quarter base circuit and decreasing to about half of the rim circuit of a handmade and wheel-finished, necked and shouldered jar. The matrix is coarser-grained in texture than nos 10–12. Firing as no 10, with rough and unfinished surfaces. Decoration: unevenly combed band. Flavian (ST/BT+CL1, 9)

14–16 Single rim sherds from three wheel-thrown or wheel-finished, bead-rimmed jars. Firing and finish as no 10. Bead-rimmed jars of this type were noted at Highgate (Brown and Sheldon 1974, fig 3, 27–8, 32–4, 38–41). Nero-Flavian (ST/CL3, ST/BQ1, ST/AJ2, 9 (2), and 14)

17 Rim sherd from a wheel-finished, bead-rimmed jar. Dark grey ware, lighter buff outer surface, with smoothed finish. Nero-Flavian (ST/AD1, 14)

18 Four rims and six sherds comprising about a quarter of the rim-circuit of a handmade, bead-rimmed jar. Brown core, with dark grey-black, rough, and pimply surfaces. Nero-Flavian (SR/CR2, 60)

19 Twenty+ sherds comprising much of the upper body of a handmade, bead-rimmed jar. Grey-core, red-brown margins, dark grey-black matt and pimply surface finish. Very similar to no 18, with which it was found. Nero-Flavian (SR/CR, 60)

20 Rim sherd from a handmade jar with rolled bead-rim. Firing and finish as no 18. Nero-Flavian (ST/AJ4, 14)

21 Rim sherd from a wheel-finished, high-shouldered, bead-rimmed jar. Firing and finish similar to no 18 (SN/BV, 1)

5 Fine Sand- and Grog-tempered Wares

These fabrics represent a further stage of development from the traditional grog-tempered wares to the kiln-fired sand-tempered products of Roman potters. Silt-grade quartz is the main tempering agent, with black, grey, and red argillaceous inclusions, whether grog or natural clay pellets, and organic matter having been reduced to an incidental, minor role. The vessels were kiln-fired. No examples were found in the KHL cemetery.

22 About a quarter rim circuit from a convex-sided platter. Orange core, dark blue-grey surfaces; very worn, but traces of a burnished finish on the upper surface, and a smoothed, matt finish on the underside. Flavian-Trajanic (ST/AJ+AL1, 14)

23 Three rims from a wide-mouthed necked jar, with grooved and carinated shoulder. Micaceous fabric, light grey-buff core, with black, burnished surface finish. Decoration: burnished. Flavian-Trajanic (ST/BT+CL2+BZ, 9 and 10)

24 About a half rim circuit of a bead-rimmed jar. Light grey core, fired to a black burnished finish. Decoration: traces of horizontal combing below the shoulder groove. Flavian (SN/BV, 1)

25 Rim sherd from a deep bowl. Micaceous fine sand-tempered fabric; partially oxidised orange ware with duller brown outer surface. Decoration: a deep zone of at least three rows of circular stamps. This bowl is probably related to one found in Verulamium, which combined two different motifs on a deep, carinated bowl (Corder 1941, fig 10). Trajanic-Hadrianic (SL/FH, 19)

Sherds from at least a dozen bowls with compass-point decoration dated c AD 90–160 were also found on the site (for discussions of stamp decorated wares, see Stead and Rigby 1986, 246–53; Rodwell 1978).

6 Quartz Sand-tempered, Kiln-fired Wares

26 Discontinuous profile for about a quarter body circuit of a globular beaker, with everted rim. Fine sand temper. Grey core; buff and grey streaky surfaces; smoothed rim, shoulder, and base. Decoration: a broad zone of simple rouletting (ST/AJ+AH+AR, 14)

Probably a local version of a typical Flavian form.

27 Tiny rim sherd from a wheel-thrown, high-shouldered jar with a bead-rim. Even-textured, sand-tempered ware. Grey with unfinished, matt outer surface (ST/BT1, 9)

28 Rim sherd from a carinated bowl with a reeded rim. Iron-free clay matrix, heavily tempered with coarse quartz sand and fired to produce a white body with blue-grey surfaces; burnished rim top, with grooves (SC/DJ, w1)

i Reduced Parchment Wares

29 Rim sherd. Fine quartz sand-tempered ware, with some natural argillaceous pellets; abraded light grey with no surface finish surviving. Decoration: at least two rows of finger-nail or stick impressions. Probably local. Flavian (SX/CT, w4)

30 Sherds comprising about a three-quarters circuit of a wide-mouthed, necked jar with carinated shoulder. Fired as no 26; streaky and uneven burnished finish (SN/BV, 1)

The basic body colours and textures of Reduced Parchment Wares are very similar to Verulamium Region Parchment Wares produced from the Nero-Flavian period onwards, although they differ in having deliberately reduced blue-grey surfaces with areas of burnishing and also burnished decoration.

Examples are fairly common in early post-Boudiccan levels at Verulamium implying a date of introduction *c.* AD 70 (Frere 1972, nos 155, 158, 172–3). The range of vessel-forms includes platters, cf no 22, bowls with reeded rims, cf no 29, plain and pattern burnished carinated bowls and jars, cf nos 30 and 23, and jars with a cordon at the neck base. Very similar products were manufactured from the mid first century AD to the third century in northern Gaul, including the production area of Gallo-Belgic fine wares around Rheims (Marne). Similar Reduced Parchment Wares were produced on a large scale in the Nene Valley potteries from the early second century AD, and also at the Crambeck potteries, North Yorkshire, in the fourth century.

ii Verulamium Region Parchment Wares and related products

31 Sherds comprising over half of a high-shouldered jar with collared rim. Fine-grained, almost iron-free matrix, heavily tempered with coarse quartz sand; pale pinkish cream ware with the outer surface entirely coated in sooty grey deposits; unsmoothed, matt finish (ST/AJ+AE+AI, 9+14)

This fabric falls within the definition of Verulamium Region Parchment wares, while the form is represented at Brockley Hill, and is also recorded elsewhere in the Verulamium area at Elstree, Middx (Castle 1973, fig 5, 33; 1977, 192). It was presumably manufactured in the Flavian period. The fabric and finish form an interesting contrast with Reduced Parchment Wares above.

32 Rim and sherds from a hanging bowl. Non-micaceous, iron-free, fine quartz sand-tempered parchment ware. Possibly from the Verulamium Region potteries. Late second or early third century AD (AM/BS+BT, 28)

33 Rim sherd. Typical buff VRP abraded surfaces. Decoration: applied frill and features; rouletted bands on rim and body (SX/BT, w3)

34 Carinated bowl 6Cl. White-slipped Reduced Ware; blue-grey fine sand-tempered fabric; thin, matt, white slip extending from inside the rim to below the maximum girth. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B; overfired and distorted 'second' (SS/EF, with Infant Burial B5)

7 Mica-coated Wares

35 Almost a half circuit from an open bowl, similar to Drag 36. Fine textured matrix with fine quartz sand temper. Blue-grey core, yellow-buff margins and undersurface; mica-coating overall, including the foot-ring. Late second to early third century AD. (AL/FN +GE+GR, 34)

A bowl from the same source was found at Baldock in a group deposited in the late Antonine period (Stead and Rigby 1986, no 592).

36 Sherds comprising a discontinuous profile and body circuit of about one-third of a globular beaker

decorated with defined bosses. Fine-grained, dense matrix, with fine quartz sand temper: orange ware with mica-coating from inside the rim to the underside of the base. Nero-Flavian (ST/AQ +AJ+AM, 14)

8 Lead-glazed Wares

Sherds from three different vessels, all beakers, were recovered. They are very similar in appearance and are therefore likely to be from the same source. The clay matrix is non-micaceous and iron-rich, with fine sand tempering. It is orange with an underfired grey core at the thickest parts. The glazes are dark brownish green, and had been applied to both the inner and outer surfaces. In form and fabric the sherds conform to Arthur's south-east English group, which has Staines as the proposed production centre, a distribution pattern suggesting riverine trade, downstream (Arthur 1978, 298–301).

One lead-glazed vessel was found in the main cemetery, Burial 132, but this is a Gaulish import; however, 'Staines' products were found in Roman burials at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981).

37 Rim sherds from globular beaker with carinated shoulder, Arthur type 2. Barbotine stripes in white clay slip had been applied before the glaze, and through the glaze the stripes appear yellow. Late first century AD (AM/AL, 28)

38 Three body sherds from a globular beaker, Arthur type 3. A simple lattice in white clay slip had been applied before the glaze. Late first century AD (SP/CJ, Ditch 60, Layer 3 – see p 77)

39 A base sherd from a globular beaker, Arthur type 3; no decoration survives. The form and fabric suggest that it is from the same pot as no 2 with which it was found, although the diameters do not match. (SP/CJ, Ditch 60, Layer 3)

c Coarse ware stamp

Only one vessel in local Roman coarse ware from the settlement had been stamped with a maker's mark. At least seven others have been found in Verulamium and its environs, and some could have been made locally. There is evidence from the KHL cemetery that stamped platters in traditional grog-tempered fabrics were produced locally in the immediate post-conquest period, if not before (pp 152–8).

CW1]VIXIV[Central mark, on the upper surface of a small platter, or deep bowl, with functional foot-ring. Fine quartz sand-tempered fabric; blue-grey, smooth ware; no surface finish survives (AA/DC, 52)

Die-style: apparently random arrangement of I, V, and X motifs; no other stamps from this die have been identified. Source: unknown. Similar dies are represented on very similar vessels at Berton, Mileoak Villa, Milton Keynes, and Towcester, Bucks, Stonea, Cambs, Baldock, Herts, and Alchester, Oxon, so that the Oxfordshire potteries are likely

sources (Young 1976, platter types 041 and R60) c AD 90–170

d Mid third-century group from Feature 18 (Figs 35, 36)

The condition of much of the pottery in this group was remarkably good when compared with the vast majority of sherds recovered from the settlement area. Although 17 illustrated pots appear to have been complete, or substantially complete, at the time of deposition, this is not the case; there are only four, the flanged bowl, no 2, the funnel, no 12, and two dishes, nos 22 and 23, where Feature 18 can be considered as the primary discard location. The remaining pots are represented by sherds which join to form no more than half of the body circuit or profile, so that at least half of each is missing. The condition of individual incomplete pots is variable, ranging from the single half circuit sherd of the large mortarium, no 7, through the complete upper body circuit of the flagon, no 9, and the opposed rim and base circuits of the roller-stamped beaker, no 24, to the thin profile slivers of the reeded-rim bowls, nos 14 and 15. Clearly the sequence of breakage, discard, movement, and deposition suffered by each of these particular vessels must have been different, and yet some sherds from each ended up in the same feature, along with a fairly small collection of markedly worn and residual sherds. It would be instructive to know just where the missing sherds from these vessels were deposited, and whether or not they are also associated.

The presence of four complete vessels perhaps indicates that this was a ritual pit-closing deposit, like those found at Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 257–60). If so, an unusual and interesting range of different functional types is represented amongst both the ritual pots and the accompanying rubbish, for the mortarium, flagons, cooking-jars and bowls, and the funnel would all be appropriate to the kitchen rather than the dining-room table.

This group can be used to demonstrate the sources of 'kitchen wares' in the early to mid third century AD. Potters belonging to the Oxfordshire Region industry had already supplanted local mortarium producers, the only Verulamium region example being a survival (no 4), and were also supplying flagons (no 8). Cooking-pots and deep bowls were predominantly in parchment wares produced in local workshops (nos 13–21); there is no evidence in this group for direct functional competition from other sources of origin. However, the Dorset BB1 Industry was providing almost half of the flat-based platters and pie-dishes, with BB2 producers, possibly locally based, supplying the remainder; there may have been direct competition here. Of the more decorative types, the red-slipped flanged bowl, no 2, was traded or imported from an unknown workshop, while the 'Castor box' was probably traded from the Lower Nene Valley potteries, although it is not one of their best products.

The market for kitchen wares therefore seems to have been carved up amongst local and more distant, specialised producers by the early third century. The

most obvious 'trade war' between the mortarium producers of the Verulamium and Oxfordshire regions had already been resolved in favour of the latter. Local potters were limited to perhaps less functionally specialised forms.

1 Samian

Ten+ badly eroded sherds from at least five different vessels: Drag 32 (1), East Gaul, late second or early third century; Drag 36 (1), 31 (3), and miscellaneous bowl sherds, Central Gaul, Antonine

2 Red-slipped wares

1 Rim sherd from a bowl of Drag form 31. Iron-rich, fine sand-tempered fabric; orange with worn red slip suggesting a source in East Gaul, rather than the Oxfordshire potteries (SL/BC)

2 Complete circuit from a flanged bowl. Iron-rich, micaceous fine sand-tempered ware, with red iron pellets; bright orange with traces of a samian-like red slip. Probably from East Gaul, certainly not an Oxfordshire product (SL/CT+FL)

There are also body sherds from two flagons, one with a flanged neck, and a round-bodied vessel of unknown type in similar red-slipped fabrics which are also not obviously from the Oxfordshire potteries.

3 Colour-coated wares

i Nene Valley-type products

3a–b Sherds comprising half of the rim circuit of a bowl and its matching lid. Fine-grained pale orange matrix, with red and white clay pellets; abraded surfaces so that only patches of the original matt slip survive, orange-brown on the inside, red-brown shading to dark brown on the exterior. Rather a poor quality product (SL/CL+CN+BC+BG)

In the same fabric, body sherds from a rouletted flagon, form unknown.

ii Lower Nene Valley products

More typical of the Lower Nene Valley potteries are sherds from a box bowl, NVP 89, and seven beakers, including two folded, two with barbotine decoration, NVP 29–30, and a hunt cup, NVP 26.

4 Amphora

A body sherd from an amphora of South Spanish origin (see p 62).

5 Mortaria

by K F Hartley

i Verulamium Region products

4 A quarter rim circuit. Very worn surfaces with few

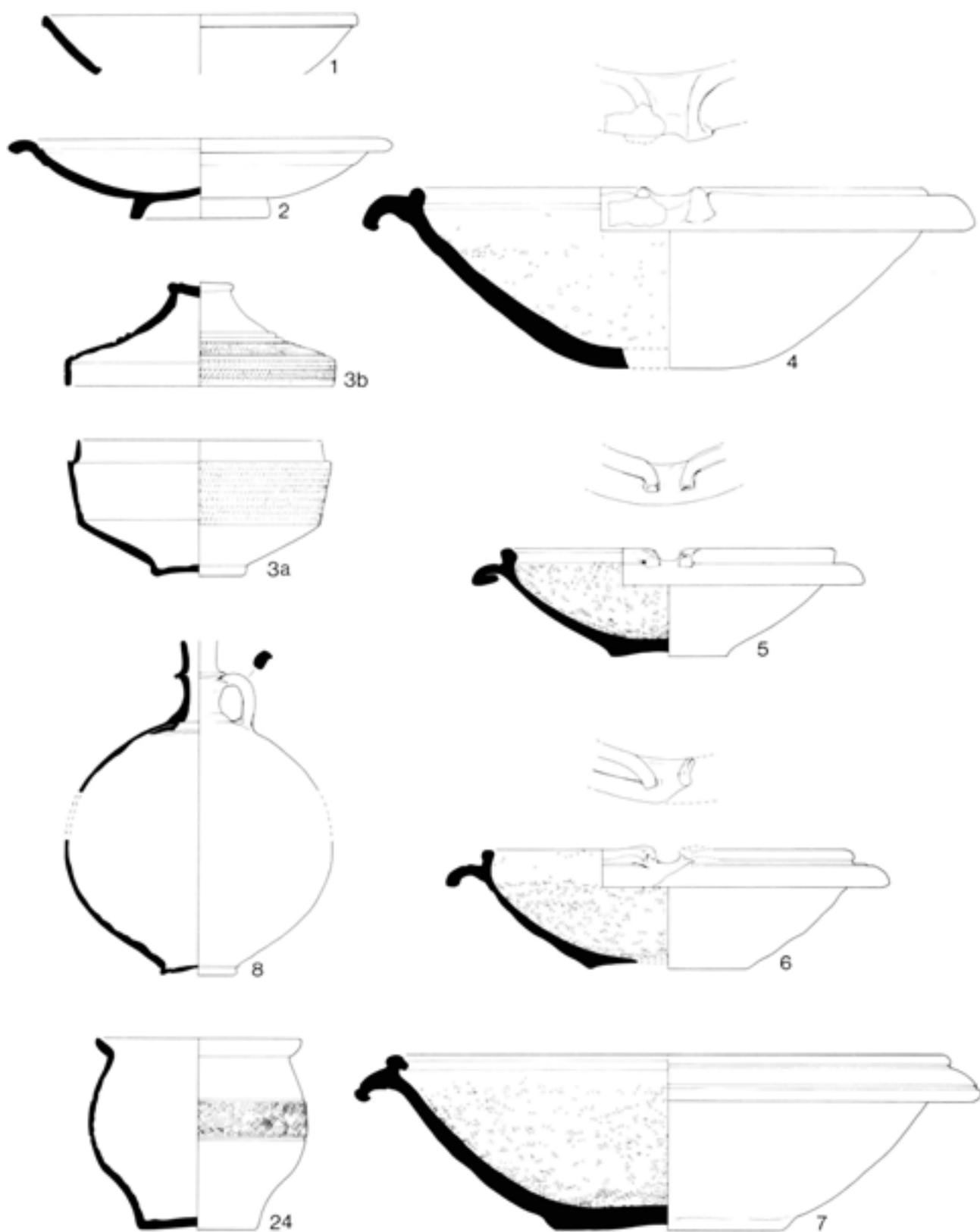


Fig 35 Pottery from Feature 18 (1:4)

trituration grits surviving. Granular, orange-brown fabric, with pale greyish core, and sparse, large grey and white flint trituration grit. The base edge is very worn, so now has a rounded profile. (SL/CT).

The fabric points to manufacture between Verulamium and London (including Brockley Hill and Radlett). The form belongs primarily to the second century. In the first and second centuries, the bead was normally cut away in the process of forming the spout, but in later flanged mortaria, the bead was left untouched and the spout formed on top of the flange; here the bead survives entire, which undoubtedly points to a date in the late second or early third century.

ii Oxfordshire products

5-7 Typical slightly sandy texture, cream finish, with a pink core; all have crystalline pink, white, and brown trituration grit, derived from the Lower Greensand, and typical of the potteries in this region. Since all four survive in a similar state of preservation, in a well-defined group, it seems likely that they should be dated to the early third century.

5 Complete base and about half rim circuit. Burnt inside and on the rim. Cheese-cutter base. Young M17.11 (SL/BG+CT)

6 About a quarter circuit. Burnt and discoloured. Heavily used, the base had been worn through before the vessel was discarded. Young M20.1 (SL/CL+CN)

7 About half of the vessel, in a single piece. Burnt exterior. Young M21.4 (SL/CM)

In addition, two worn and burnt rim sherds. Young M18 (SL/BB)

6 White fine sand-tempered wares

Oxfordshire products

8 Complete neck and about half base circuit from a flanged flagon. The neck and body were made separately and then luted together. Young W21. Third century (SL/CN+BC)

7 Coarse sand-tempered wares

i Verulamium Region Parchment products

9 Complete upper body circuit from a cup-mouthed flagon. Typical VRP. Worn surfaces. It was thrown in one operation. The collar width is uneven and the rings very slight. (SL/GL)

10 A rim sherd from a flagon. Typical VRP (SL/BG)

11 About half body circuit from a large, closed vessel, a honeypot, with applied, ribbed lug-handles. Typical VRP with pink core. Decoration: incised (SL/CN)

In addition, two sherds from a second example

12 Complete but for the end of the spout which was removed in antiquity. Typical dark cream ware (SL/CT)

13 Complete base circuit, with one rim sherd. Typical VRP cream with an orange core; sooty rim and outer surface; abraded (SL/CT)

14 Complete base with one-eighth rim circuit. Typical VRP dark orange ware; sooty black exterior and rim (SL/CT)

15 Complete base with one-eighth rim circuit. Typical VRP cream with an orange core; sooty grey exterior and rim (SL/CT)

16 Ten or more sherds from the upper body. Typical VRP cream with an orange core (SL/BG)

17 About half circuit. VRP pale and dark pink marbled ware, the effect produced by mixing iron-rich and iron-free clays. Cheesecutter base. Abraded (SL/BG+BC+BL)

In addition, a rim sherd from a second example (SL/CN)

18 About half circuit. Typical VRP; sooty exterior and burnt patches inside. Six holes were pierced through the base after firing. (SL/BC+CL)

19 Over half of the rim circuit. VRP pale and dark orange marbled ware. In similar fabric, rims from four other jars (SL/BG)

20 Large rim sherd. Typical VRP (SL/CL)

21 Complete lower body with over a quarter rim circuit. Typical VRP with sooty exterior. Cheesecutter base (SL/CL)

ii Dorset Black Burnished Ware 1

22 Complete circuit. Typical BB1. Decoration: burnished arcading on outer surfaces, with scribble and scrolls on underside of base (SL/CT)

23 Complete circuit. Typical BB1. Decoration: burnished arcading, with scribble on the underside of the base (SL/CT)

8 Fine sand-tempered wares

i Reduced self-coloured grey wares

24 Complete base with a quarter rim circuit. Blue ware; burnished rim, shoulder, and base. Decoration: roller-stamping (SL/BG)

Not obviously a product of any known production centres of roller-stamped wares – Colchester, Essex, Mancetter-Hartshill, Warks, and Rossington Bridge, South Yorks

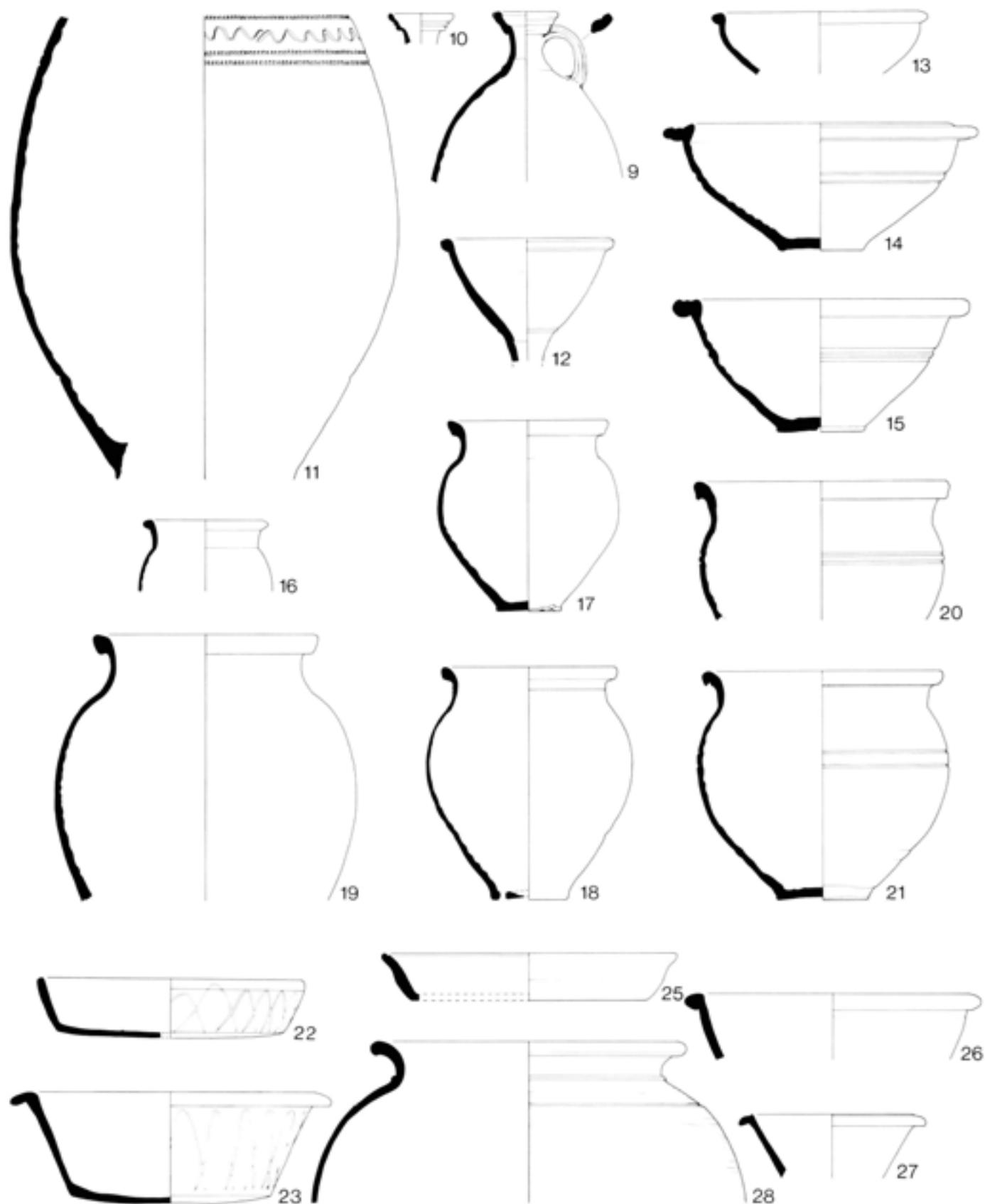


Fig 36 Pottery from Feature 18 (1:4)

ii Black Burnished 2-type wares

25 Two sherds. Dark grey ware fired to produce a sooty black finish (SL/CX)

In addition, rim sherd from a second example

26 Rim sherd. Typical of the BB2 range of forms and fabrics (SL/CT)

In addition, sherds from two other examples

27 One large rim sherd. Slight groove on top of the rim (SL/CN)

9 Shell-tempered wares

28 One large rim sherd. The matrix appears typical of VRP, with the addition of flint and shell sand. Buff ware; rilled finish below the shoulder groove (SL/BG)

In the same fabric, rim sherd from a large necked storage jar, and base from a large jar of unknown form.

e Early fourth-century group from Feature 7 (Figs 37, 38)

No complete vessels were found in this group, but the sherds were of comparable size and condition to those in Feature 18, although the range of surviving vessel-types is not so unusual and varied (see below). The group comprises a random sample of more or less contemporary sherds which had not undergone a prolonged period of disturbance and redeposition, although Feature 7 cannot be considered as their primary discard location. There is, in addition, a comparatively small group of small, worn, miscellaneous, residual sherds, including samian and mortaria.

When compared with the group from Feature 18 there are marked changes in the pattern of pottery discard which may reflect changes in supply. It is notable that Verulamium region potters were by now apparently limiting output to necked jars, and possibly also honeypots, for no bowls are represented in the group (nos 13–19). The Dorset BB1 industry now supplied perhaps over half of the shallow, deep, flat-based dishes, with a variety of BB2 workshops providing the remainder (nos 20–7 and 28–32). Miscellaneous jars in reduced fine sand-tempered fabrics may have been local, or traded from Much Hadham or Colchester. A coarse flint- and sand-tempered cooking-pot (no 36), with combing on the shoulder, may indicate the presence of a new local workshop exploiting the demise of the Verulamium region pottery industry, while late Roman shell-tempered wares are represented, pre-saging later developments. Oxfordshire red-slipped products are notably scarce in the assemblage, but there is a marked increase in the number of vessels in metallic colour-coated wares compared with the earlier pit group (nos 2–10).

1 Samian

Twenty-six sherds representing 23 different vessels, all extremely worn and abraded so that little or no surface finish survives; the largest sherds belong to mortaria Drag form 45: Drag 45 (6), Central and East Gaul, late Antonine; Drag 79 (2), Central Gaul, late Antonine; Drag 31 (2), Drag 37 (2), miscellaneous bowls (5), Central Gaul, Antonine; Drag 37 (1), Les Martres-de-Veyre, Trajanic-Hadrianic; Drag 18 (1), Drag 15/17 (1), Curle 11 (1), South Gaul, Flavian

2 Red-slipped wares

1 Two rims from a shallow bowl cf Drag form 31. Light orange fine-grained ware; extremely abraded, no slip survives. From East Gaul or possibly the Oxfordshire potteries (SN/CL)

3 Colour-coated wares*i Rhenish imports*

2 Rim and three sherds. Fine-grained, smooth grey ware with metallic green coating. Decoration: at least one row of fine rouletting. Third century AD (SN/BS)

ii Gaulish imports

3 Four sherds from a round-bodied beaker. Light orange ware with darker colour-coat. Decoration: white barbotine scroll within rouletted bands. Probably imported from East Gaul (SN/CT+BS+BK)

iii Matt brown wares

4 A base and six sherds. Burnt and discoloured orange ware, with an extremely abraded matt brown slip (SN/BS+BK)

5 Rim sherd from a beaker with a beaded lip. Orange ware with matt brown slip. Oxfordshire potteries (not illustrated)

In the same fabric, rim and base from two beakers of unknown form, and sherds from three folded beakers

6 Twenty+ sherds, almost complete circuit. Orange ware; good quality ginger-brown colour-coat. Decoration: four bands rouletted over the coating to expose the contrasting orange fabric beneath (SN/CT)

iv Nene Valley-type wares

7 Twenty+ rims and sherds comprising about a half circuit, no base sherds. Burnt and discoloured. Extremely abraded surfaces, little finish survives. Decoration: at least two zones of rouletting. Neither the form nor the fabric are typical of Nene Valley products, although the lid, NVP 73, could function with a jar of this type, rather than a small box bowl like NVP 89. (SN/CL+CU)

8 Two rims and two sherds. Cream ware with abraded dark metallic brown surfaces. Decoration: at

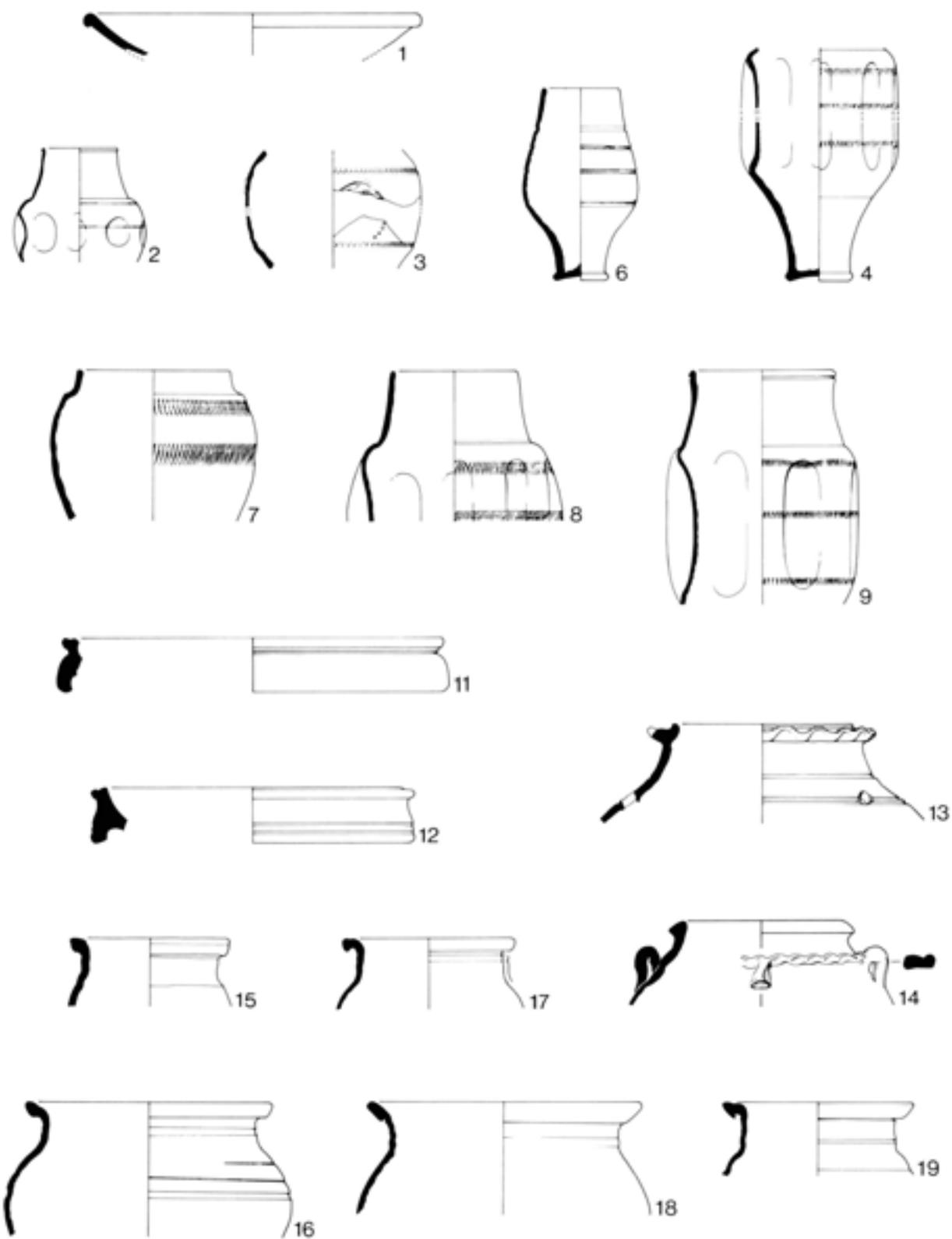


Fig 37 Pottery from Feature 7 (1:4)

least two zones of rouletting. Typical Nene Valley product, cf NVP 43 (SN/CU+BS+BP)

In the same fabric, rims from three similar beakers

9 Three rims and ten sherds. Fabric as no 8. Abraded. Decoration: at least three rows of rouletting (SN/BS+BP)

In the same fabric, rims from two similar beakers; also complete bases from four beakers of unknown form, and body sherds from six barbotine beakers, NVP 29–30, one grooved and barbotine beaker NVP 35, four folded and rouletted beakers, NVP 43, and a jar, cf NVP 75–7.

10 A rim and ten+ sherds. Fabric as no 8, with well-preserved dark greenish brown colour-coat, NVP 89 (not illustrated) (SN/BS+BT+CT+CU)

In the same fabric, sherd from a box bowl, NVP 89

4 Coarse sand-tempered wares

i Verulamium Region Parchment products

11–12 A rim sherd from each vessel. Dark cream ware with orange core; very abraded (Frere 1984a, nos 2685 and 2692) (SN/BP)

13 Three rims. Pale pink ware. At least one hole cut below the rim before firing. Possibly a face-vase, but no evidence of applied features or handles (SN/BX)

14 Two rims and sherds from a face-vase, with only a triangular-shaped, applied nose surviving. Light orange ware, burnt and discoloured. Matt finish (SN/BK)

15 About half rim circuit, no other sherds. Cream ware with sooty patches on rim and shoulder. Matt finish (SN/CU)

16 Rim and two sherds. Cream ware with pink core. Matt finish (SN/BS)

17 About half rim circuit, no other sherds. Cream ware with orange core. Matt finish (SN/CU)

18 About half rim circuit, no other sherds. Cream ware with sooty patch on rim. Matt finish (SN/CU)

19 Rim sherd. Light orange ware with grey core. Matt finish (SN/CL)

ii Dorset Black Burnished Ware 1

20 Just less than a half circuit. Decoration: burnished interlocking scrolls (SN/BS)

21 About a quarter circuit. Decoration: burnished arcading (SN/BK+BS+BP)

22 A rim sherd (SN/BP)

23 Two rims and two sherds. Decoration: burnished arcading (SN/BP+CT)

24 Three small rims and two sherds (SN/CT+BS+BP)

25 About a quarter circuit. Decoration: burnished stripes (SN/CU)

26 About a quarter circuit. Decoration: burnished interlocking scrolls (SN/CT)

27 About a quarter circuit. Decoration: burnished arcades (SN/CU+CT)

In the same fabric, bases from three other dishes and a jar

iii Reduced, self-coloured wares

28 Rim sherd. Fine-grained matrix tempered with coarse sand. Burnt and discoloured; no finish survives (SN/CT)

29 Two rims comprising about a quarter circuit. Coarse-grained fabric. Pale buff ware with pale grey core; abraded surfaces; no finish survives except traces of banded burnishing on the inside (SN/CU)

30 Fifteen+ rim and body sherds comprising about a half upper body circuit, no base sherds. Coarse-grained fabric, with dark grey sand inclusions. Matt finish (SN/CL+CK+BK)

5 Fine sand-tempered wares

i Black Burnished 2-type wares

31 Three rims. Burnt and discoloured micaceous fine sand-tempered ware. Extremely abraded; no finish survives. Probably from potteries along the Thames Estuary (SN/BS)

32 Rim sherd. Fine sand-tempered ware; grey with sooty black burnished surfaces (SN/BK)

33 Three rims and 20 sherds, comprising about a half body circuit. Micaceous fine sand-tempered ware; brown with dark grey surfaces. Burnished rim, shoulder and base. Decoration: burnished lattice on a matt ground. Possibly from the Colchester or Much Hadham potteries (AN/CU+CT+BP)

ii Reduced, self-coloured grey wares

34 Rim sherd. Blue-grey ware; abraded surface; no finish survives (SN/CL)

35 Twenty+ sherds, probably from a narrow-necked flask, no rims or bases. Micaceous fine sand-tempered ware; blue-grey; burnished finish. Decoration: at least two zones of burnished lattice on a matt ground (SN/CU)

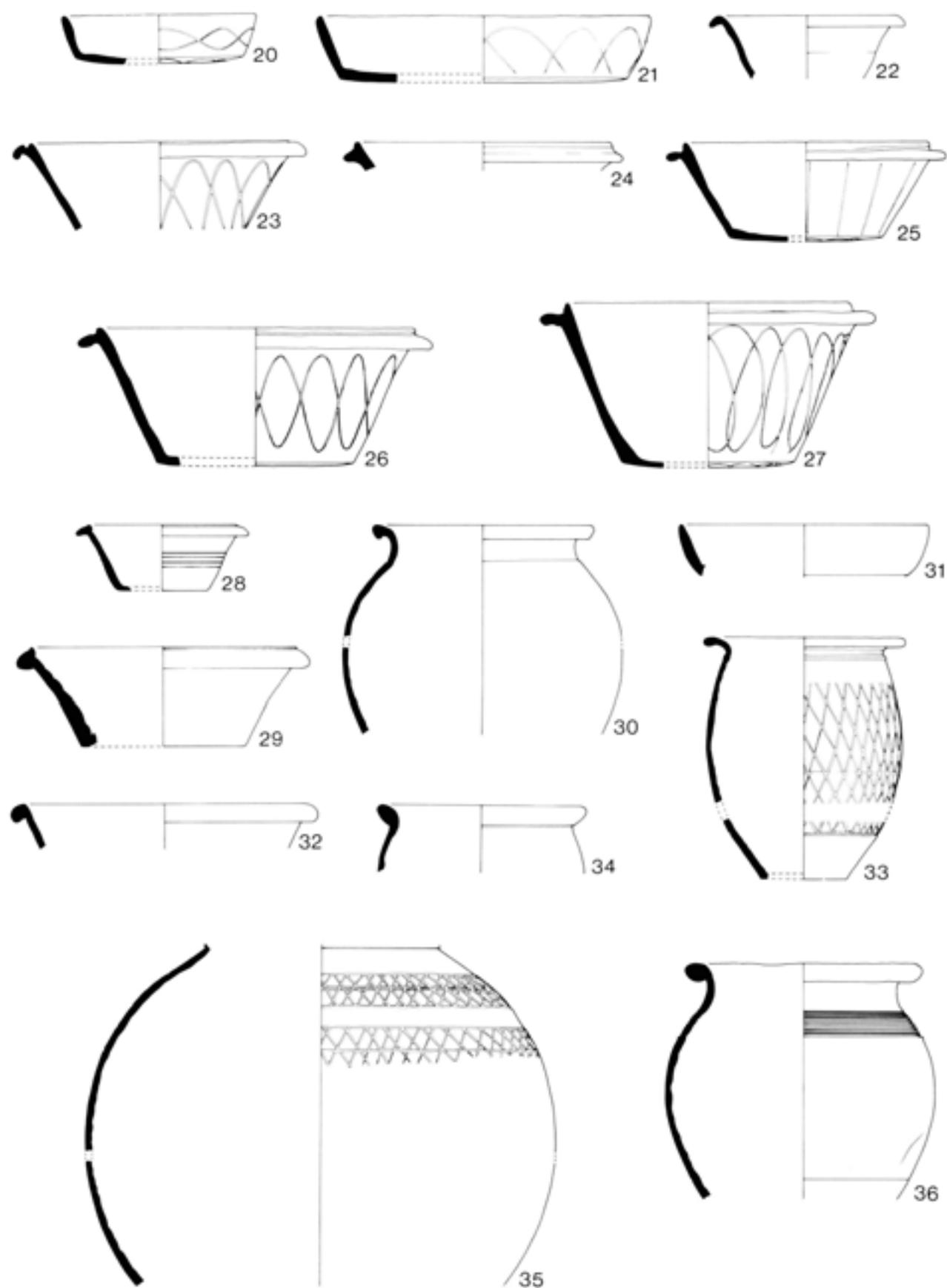


Fig 38 Pottery from Feature 7 (1:4)

In similar reduced fabrics, rims from a dish and a necked jar, and a body sherd from a jar decorated with burnished lattice.

6 Flint- and coarse sand-tempered wares

36 Complete rim circuit to the maximum girth, no lower body or base sherds. Light grey ware; matt finish. Combed zone on the shoulder (SN/CU+BP+BK+BS+Bl)

In the same fabric, two rims from a similar smaller jar.

7 Shell-tempered wares

37 Twenty+ base and body sherds from a storage jar. Vesicular buff ware (not illustrated) (SN/BK+BL+BP+BS+CT+CU)

In the same fabric, rims from a small necked jar and a bowl

D 'GRASS-TEMPERED' SAXON POTTERY (Fig 39)

by B M Ager

Identification of associated Roman pottery by Valery Rigby

The 'grass-tempered' pottery from the KHL site comprises a fragmentary bowl from Anglo-Saxon Burial 2 (Fig 78), half a beaker from Burial no 38 (Fig 83), and a quantity of sherds from Ditch 60. All sherds and vessels described below are Anglo-Saxon handmade and grass-tempered unless stated otherwise. Some sherds of this fabric have additional mineral temper (see 'General characteristics').

Ditch 60

A group of over 120 grass-tempered sherds, associated with a much smaller group of very worn, residual Roman fabrics, was found in the upper layers 3, 4, and 6, of the boundary Ditch 60; none occurred in the lowest layers 7 or 8 (Fig 6, section c-d). The Saxon sherds had been deposited in a depression at the top of the ditch caused by the consolidation of the initial filling.

Layer 3

Sixteen sherds representing a minimum of six vessels, and including the rim of one.

1 Rim sherd of brown ware with darker grey core; some sand and small quartz grits (1mm), also one flint (4mm); thickness 10mm(SP/BM)

Also two sherds of quartz sand-tempered ware

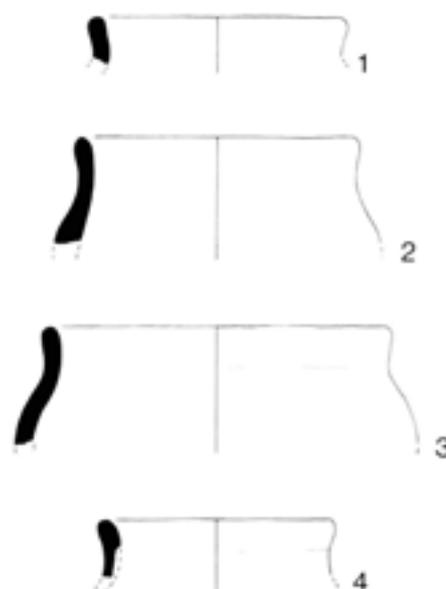


Fig 39 'Grass-tempered' Saxon pottery (1:4)

Roman sherds: Drag 31 (1), Central Gaul, Antonine; glazed beakers (Fig 34, 38-9); flanged mortarium, Oxfordshire parchment ware; colour-coated flagon, NVP 66 or 67, fourth century; flanged dish (cf Fig 38, 25), probably local, late third or fourth century

Layer 4

115 sherds representing a minimum of ten vessels, and including eight base and base angle sherds and four rims. Four rims of reddish brown to grey-brown ware with grey core and greyish brown interior; occasional flint and quartz grits (9mm), thickness 8-10mm (SP/BQ, SP/BQ+CD, SP/CD)

Roman sherds: 'dog-dish' (cf Fig 38, 20-1). BBI, second to fourth centuries; jar, shell-tempered ware, late third or fourth century

Layer 6

Eight body sherds representing a minimum of four vessels.

Roman sherds: Drag 31 (1), Drag 33, Central Gaul, Antonine; scaled beaker cf NVP 37, folded beaker NVP 40 or 42, third century; flanged dish (cf Fig 38, 25-7), late third or fourth century

Layer 7

No Saxon sherds

Roman sherds: Drag 31, Central Gaul, Antonine; jar, shell-tempered ware, late third or fourth century; flagon base, typical VRP, second century

General characteristics

In general the outer surfaces are dull brown to reddish-brown or tan, with patches varying from grey to brick-red; core mainly dark grey, some blacker, some brown; interior surface mainly dark grey to brown, some reddish-brown and grey-brown. The only surface treatment is the wiped exterior of the bowl from Burial 2. Thickness is very variable, even in the same vessel, ranging from 4–15mm.

The amount of organic temper used varies from slight to very heavy, in which case the surfaces have often flaked off; in most cases it is quite heavy. Additional mineral temper in some cases comprises flint (both angular and rounded) and quartz grits, from 2.5–10mm across, and also some sand (grains 0.3mm), either mixed in varying amounts or singular; also, rarely, small brown nodules (1–4mm).

Other local finds of grass- or organic-tempered pottery are reported from excavations on the south side of the Abbey Church at St Albans (Frere 1984b, 304–5), though probably in a rather smaller quantity than first thought, and from other sites in the city and at Wheathampstead (Saunders and Havercroft 1978, 74).

Discussion

'Grass-tempered', or, less specifically, organic-tempered ware is a roughly finished type of handmade domestic pottery common in the Early and Middle Saxon periods (c AD 425–850). It is distinguished by the use of a wide variety of organic tempering materials including wheat and barley chaff, ferns, and possibly dung and other vegetable matter. Sometimes, too, as at St Albans, there are additional amounts of sand, flint, chalk, etc, depending on the locality, which are most probably derived either from the clay source or, accidentally, from the manufacturing site. On firing, the organic temper burns out giving a corky, irregularly laminated texture in the break and leaving voids and black patches of carbonised material in a dark grey core. The surfaces are usually oxidised to a dull grey-brown with reddish to tan patches and, unless burnished, the voids, including impressions of stalks, seeds, etc, also appear here.

The ware is often extraordinarily heavily organic-tempered, making it very friable, while its coarseness makes it generally unsuitable for decoration, although ornamented examples are occasionally found, dating from the sixth century onwards, eg at Hayton, Yorks (Cook 1978, 112).

The tradition of organic-tempering appears to have been brought to southern and eastern England (eg at Mucking, Essex, and Portchester Castle, Hants) in the fifth century by Anglo-Saxon settlers familiar with its use in the North Sea coastlands of Holland and northern Germany (D Brown 1974, 18; 1976, 191; Cunliffe 1976, 177–183, 190–1; Kidd 1977, 96–7). Its occurrence on sub-Roman sites, however, in the West Country and Welsh Marches (eg at Cadbury Camp, Congresbury, and Wroxeter) suggests the possibility

of local innovation in these western areas after the collapse of the Roman pottery industry (Hurst 1976, 294; Fulford 1979, 123–4). Where found on sites in the intermediate area, in Wiltshire and Gloucestershire, it is uncertain to which tradition it belongs, Anglo-Saxon or Celtic. But at St Albans, which lies well to the east and where it occurs in graves with Anglo-Saxon associations, it seems safe to assume the former.

During the course of the Pagan Saxon period, it came into widespread use, as also at Watling Street, Canterbury (Mainman 1982, 96), Sutton Courtenay, Oxon, where it was used for the largest domestic vessels (Leeds 1922, 178), and sites in the Upper Thames Valley (Berisford 1972, 58), East Anglia, and the Midlands (D Brown 1976, 192). It is now also reported from northern sites such as Hayton Fort and Wharram Percy, Yorks (Cook 1978, 112; Hurst 1981, 249). In London, in the Middle Saxon period, it became one of the two main pottery types, alongside Ipswich Ware (Vince 1984, 433).

The end of its period of use varies from region to region and is at present hard to define because of problems of residuality. In many areas it was superseded by other wares during the eighth century (D Brown 1976, 192; Hodges 1981, 56), but in the London/Essex region it seems to have remained in use into the ninth century (P Crummy 1981, 17–19; Jones and Moorhouse 1981; Vince 1984) and in Essex possibly into the early tenth (Hodges 1981, 55).

It is therefore impossible, without resort to thermoluminescent dating, to date the grass-tempered sherds from the ditch at the KHL site any more closely than later fifth to possibly ninth century; one rim (SP/CD; Fig 39) finds a parallel at Shakenoak (Berisford 1972, 65, no 415). The bowl and beaker from Burials 2 and 38 can, however, be more precisely dated by reference to their grave associations (see discussion of grave goods) and also by parallels in form.

The bowl is of the wide-mouthed, globular form widespread in the Pagan Saxon period (fifth–seventh centuries); cf the bowls from Chessell Down, Isle of Wight, Caythorpe, Lincs, Newark, Notts, and Lackford, Suffolk (Myres 1977, figs 41/3079, 41/500, 42/3444, 44/2986). The beaker is of a much less common type and comes closest to the group of sub-biconical beakers illustrated by Dr Myres, eg from Colchester, Essex, and Clifton, Beds (1977, fig 35, nos 412 and 4138). Other vessels in this group are dated late in the Pagan period and into the seventh century by Myres. The St Albans beaker is also similar in form to a sub-biconical, vase-shaped urn with stamped decoration from Riby Park, Lincs, dated to late in the sixth century, or even later, on the basis of its decorative scheme (*ibid.*, fig 303/605).

The coarseness and porosity of grass-tempered pottery appear to represent a backward step in pottery manufacture and there has been much discussion as to why such temper was used and why the ware became so common in the Middle Saxon period c AD 650–850). It has been suggested that the addition of organic temper to the clay gave it some degree of resistance to thermal shock during firing in clamp kilns, and also that it gave increased plasticity

to the clay, making manufacture very simple (D Brown 1976). On the authority of the twelfth-century craftsman Theophilus, horse-dung was kneaded with clay for the construction of glass-kilns and for coating melting-pots before firing, because it made the clay firmer (Theophilus, Book II, 22 and 25, eds Hawthorne and Smith 1979), and this seems likely to have been a major reason for the use of organic tempers by the Anglo-Saxons too. The wide distribution of this type of pottery indicates that there is no single explanation for its invention and production (Hodges 1981, 55) and firing experiments are currently being conducted in order to investigate further (Stokes 1984, 29).

4 The Iron Age cemetery

Iron Age burials were found by chance while exploring areas of extramural settlement alongside the Silchester Road. Extensive area excavation defined the limits of the cemetery very clearly on the north and east sides (Fig 182); on the north-west the burials gradually petered out; and on the south-west the cemetery was bounded by a major ditch (60, Fig 4). No burial was found within 3m of this ditch and most were at least 4m away, suggesting that there may have been a bank along the north-east edge of Ditch 60. Several areas south-west of Ditch 60 were explored but no burials were found.

Within the defined area the occasional burial may have been missed under the line of the modern hedge separating Fields A and B (ie between Burials 252 and 300, and between 278 and 312); there the spread of the hedge and roots prevented complete excavation, and it was particularly difficult to recognise features in the dry subsoil. In the area immediately south-east of that hedge other burials have been lost by ploughing and erosion in the relatively blank strip running north-east/south-west between Burials 318 and 319; there was a fall in ground level of almost 1m between the two fields as earth had accumulated against the hedge in Field A but had eroded in Field B. Other shallow burials may have been destroyed by ploughing because many graves were less than 0.10m deep when excavated, and some must have been disturbed by later Roman features. But nevertheless, a very high percentage of the burials in this cemetery has been excavated: 455 cremations and 17 inhumations are recorded here.

One of the main features of the cemetery is the use of ditched enclosures for groups of burials. It seems that each enclosure had a prominent burial, more or



Fig 40 Iron Age burial 272 (scale in inches; photo: A L Pacitto)



Fig 41 Iron Age burial 346 (scale in inches; photo: A L Pacitto)

less central, with less important graves grouped around it. The vast majority of burials were reasonably spaced – very few disturbed earlier interments – so some surface marking must have been used. The central burial was usually in a larger pit, and several had a greater number of grave goods than the surrounding burials. Burial 241 is a good example: in a grave 1.80 by 1.60m and 0.5m below the gravel surface, the cremation was accompanied by five pots and the remains of a wooden tray. There were 46 burials around it, in a ditched enclosure 14m wide and 16m long. The ditch was up to 0.4m deep in the gravel and at most 1.2m wide, but there may have been a slight internal bank because no burial was within 1.5m of the edge of the ditch. In the centre of the north-east side of this enclosure was an entrance about 5m wide, and the distribution of burials to the north-east suggests an approach from the east. Burials 41, 117, 148, 272 (Fig 40), 299, and 325 were similar central burials whose ditched enclosures were in part defined.

Three other major burials – 9, 309, and 346 (Fig 41) – seem to have had relatively minor graves grouped around them, here classified as 'Family Groups'. A slight ditch may well define the north corner of an enclosure for 309, but there was no trace of a ditch round the others. It is probably significant that the centres of these family groups are in line with three of the burials central to enclosures – Burials 41, 241, and 272.

The enclosures seem to have been arranged in two rows, with a 5m wide 'Corridor' between them. The gap was spanned only by the ditch defining the south corner of the enclosure round Burial 117. Interestingly, the enclosures are not aligned with the major Ditch 60, which bounds the cemetery on the south-west side: there is a clear 10° difference between the two orientations.



Fig 42 Iron Age burial 280 (scale in inches; photo: A L Pacitto)

All the central burials were in large graves, and most had outstanding collections of grave goods. Burials 9, 241, 325, and 346 were certainly among the richest in the cemetery; 41 had been robbed, so might well have belonged to the same category; and 272 was distinctive in being the only burial accompanied by a complete amphora. Burials 117 and 309 produced useful grave groups and 299 had a pair of very large imported flagons, but 148 was in no way spectacular. Of the impressive burials not in ditched enclosures, two – 280 with nine pots (Fig 42) and 282 with five – were together in the Corridor between the two groups of enclosures.

Several enclosures seem to have had entrances on the north-east side, although few of the boundaries were completely defined. The largest enclosure, up to 16 by 18m with Burial 41 at the centre, had been either subdivided or provided with an annexe: the inner square seemed to have an entrance in the north-east side, but the outer part was entered from the south-east. Three inhumations defining or adjoining entrances (Burials 254, 318, and 319) may have been cut into ditch-fillings (it was impossible to establish the stratigraphical relationship between graves and ditches), in marked contrast to the cremations which definitely avoided ditches (Burials 22 and 195 are exceptional).

In all, 17 inhumations were found: three in ditches, four within enclosures, and ten others. Most were orientated on the alignment of the enclosures (WNW/ESE or NW/SE) and only one was markedly different (Burial 88, NE/SW). Few of the bones had survived, and in only ten burials was it possible to distinguish the head from the foot of the grave; of those, five had the head at the NW end (or WNW) and five at the SE (or ESE). Grave goods were limited to four pots with Burial 88 and a copper-alloy ring and glass beads with Burial 261. (Burial 332 may have been the inhumation of an infant.)

The vast majority of burials in the cemetery (455 out of 472) were cremations, usually in urns. Many were quite shallow, and ploughing had reduced

some to no more than the base of a jar. More elaborate burials were often in deeper graves, though it was not always possible to recognise the grave itself; many pits had been refilled with the clean excavated gravel. Several graves had been covered by wooden boards or planks. The remains were almost black, some no more than streaks but others relatively substantial with clear marks of wood grain (Fig 43). Figure 44a (Burial 415) illustrates such a wooden board in section, at a fairly high level above the cinerary urn. Ploughing had reduced many graves to a much lower level so traces of a wooden cover at this height would have been destroyed. The remains of the board in Burial 415 were fairly level; over a full upright jar in a simple small grave-pit there would have been little subsidence. But sometimes in more complex graves there had been considerable movement where large, thin-walled vessels had collapsed, or perhaps where substantial items of organic origin had been buried. In such graves, eg Burials 299 (Figs 43 and 44d) and 309 (Fig 44e), the remains of wooden boards had subsided and were draped over the pots. The wooden boards seem to have been no more than covers over the graves, though possibly they had served some other purpose in the funeral ritual; there was no suggestion that they had been the lids of boxes enclosing the cremation and grave goods. Only Burial 241 (Fig 135) had a wooden board on the floor as well as one over the top of the grave, but there were no vertical pieces and the wood grain suggested that the boards had been set at different orientations. Burial 370 (Fig 44c) had traces of a wooden cover crossed at right angles by a strip of wood, suggesting that two lengths had been joined by a cross-piece (but no nails had been used). Burial 471 (Fig 44b) had clear black streaks



Fig 43 Iron Age burial 299 (scale in inches; photo: A L Pacitto)

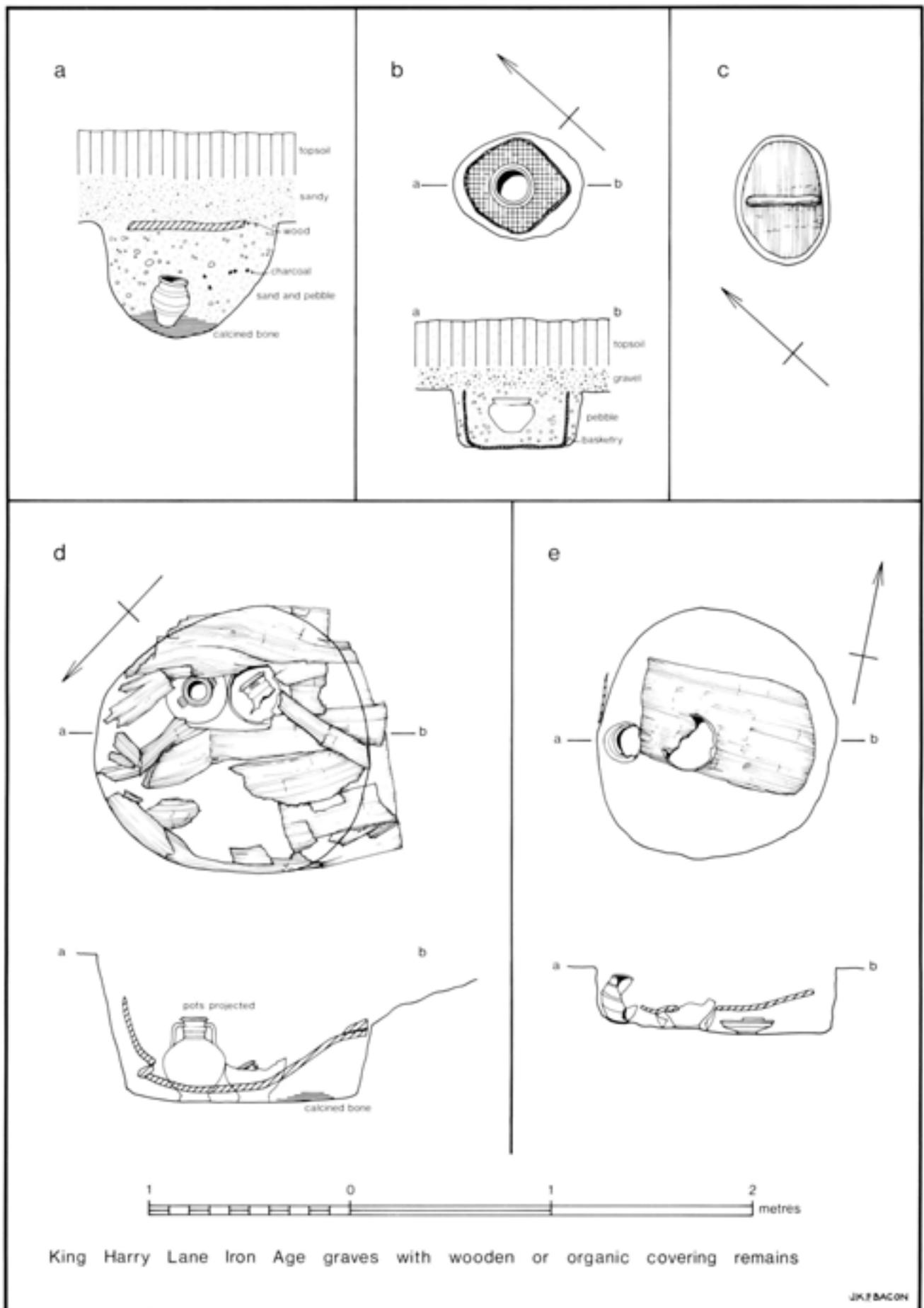


Fig 44 Wooden boards in Iron Age graves: a 415; b 471; c 370; d 299; e 309

Table 3 A comparison of the size and richness of burials with separate and inurned cremations

No of pots per burial	Separate cremation		Inurned cremation		Imports in separate cremations	Imports in inurned cremations
1	20	30%	192	64%	7 (10.5%)	35 (26%)
2	24	36%	64	21%	8 (12%)	29 (22%)
3	8	12%	25	8%	7 (10.5%)	17 (13%)
4	5	7.5%	14	5%	6 (9%)	17 (13%)
5	1	1.5%	2	1%	2 (3%)	3 (2.5%)
6	3	4.5%	2	1%	7 (10.5%)	8 (7%)
7	3	4.5%	1	0.5%	16 (24%)	15 (11.5%)
8			1	0.5%		7 (5.5%)
9	1	1.5%			8 (12%)	
10	1	1.5%			5 (7.5%)	2 (1.5%)
Total no of burials	66		301		30	86
Total no of pots	175		488		66	133
Av grave group size	3(-)		2(-)		2(+)	2(-)
Central graves	8				23	
In family groups + enclosures	26	39%	87	29%	29	37

Percentages in brackets are of pots; those without brackets are of burials

defining the entire grave, rounded in plan and suggesting the remains of a basket. Wooden boards in other graves might well have left no trace whatsoever. Certainly in the Roman cremations and inhumations there were iron nails from boxes and coffins, but no other hint of wood; and Burials 117 and 309 had hinged boards, but again no blackened wood survived.

The most common type of cremation, with 192 examples, had the calcined bones in a pot (eg Burial 395; Fig 45) and about a third of such graves had one or more accessory vessels (eg Burial 373; Fig 46). Other types of cremation lacked any container – or any surviving trace of a container. Some of these separate cremations were the simplest on the site: 33 burials consisted of merely a collection of calcined bones, usually in a shallow pit. But in the most elaborate burials, too, the bones seemed to lack a container. Table 3 shows that only 3% of the inurned cremations had more than five pots, compared with 13.5% of the separate cremations. On the other hand, 64% of the inurned cremations were accompanied by a single pot (the urn) compared with 30% of the separate cremations. A high percentage of vessels in the single-pot graves were of local manufacture, although there were two amphorae, three imported lagenae, and numerous butt beakers. Apart from pottery the 237 brooches were by far the most common form of grave goods, followed by 15 knives (6 triangular and 9 others), 6 mirrors, and toilet instruments in five graves. Otherwise no one type of artefact was represented in more than three graves.

The complete absence of weapons is worth noting. Other things being equal, it might suggest that this was the cemetery of a peaceful community. But other things are not equal, for this community witnessed the Claudian invasion: Britons in the south-east of England fought, were defeated, and conquered. These dramatic events had no effect on the funerary ritual at KHL, but the alien impinged on the cemetery about a generation later when the Silchester Road

was driven through the very centre of the sacred area. Some of Verulamium's inhabitants must have seen the tombs of recent ancestors completely obliterated.

It seems likely that the cemetery started with some of the major burials, at the centres of enclosures or family groups. Burials 241, 299, 325, and 346 include a wide range of late Augustan Gaulish and Italian imports as early as any others in the cemetery. The first graves could be as early as 15 BC, and are certainly earlier than AD 9 (p 204). Enclosures B241, 272, 299, and 325 and Family Groups B309 and 346 were established no later than the first decade of the first century AD (enclosures and family groups are numbered according to the central burial).



Fig 45 Iron Age burial 395 (photo: A L Pacitto)



Fig 46 Iron Age burial 373 (scale in inches; photo A L Pacitto)

At the other extreme, the cemetery certainly survived the Claudian conquest because post-conquest imports were found (p 207). Indeed, some graves with Verulamium Region products suggest the intermittent use of the cemetery into the second century AD; but its main use must have ceased under Nero. If the cemetery had long survived the Claudian conquest, then it is difficult to explain the rarity of samian and the absence of some Gallo-Belgic imports common in Britain c AD 50–85. As for local wares, products of the Verulamium Region potteries, established c AD 55, belong only to the last years of the cemetery and kiln-fired Roman wares of local manufacture are extremely rare. Another clue to dating the end of the cemetery is provided by a comparison between the samian stamps from the cemetery and those from the subsequent settlement; the two groups are mutually exclusive, and the settlement list starts about AD 65.

The main use of the cemetery, then, seems to extend from about AD 1 to 60. Within that period some subdivision can be suggested on the basis of pottery (pp 204–10), with some support from brooches (p 98). Essentially, this distinguishes pre-conquest (Phase 1) from post-conquest (Phase 3), and allows the development of the cemetery to be seen in four stages (Fig 47): Phase 1, AD 1–40; 2, AD 30–55; 3, AD 40–60; and 4, after AD 60 – the continuing intermittent use of the cemetery. The plan for Phase 1 shows all the certain pre-Claudian burials concentrated in and around the four initial enclosures and two family groups. Phase 2, with Tiberio-Claudian burials spanning the conquest, sees the cemetery spread to its maximum extent and the addition of B148 to the southern range of enclosures. In the post-conquest Phase 3 the large Enclosure B41 is added to the north-west, B9 appears at the centre of a family group beyond, and Enclosure B117 crosses the 'Corridor'. Finally, Phase 4 shows those burials

that produced local pottery to Roman specifications of form, fabric, finish, and firing, with 4b reserved for burials with Verulamium Region wares, undatable within the late first and second centuries AD. In this last stage the Roman road crossed the centre of the KHL cemetery, and the final burials are concentrated well to the south-east. It seems that the status of the cemetery declined after the Roman conquest – even before the construction of the Roman road; rich graves are rare and there is an increasing proportion of simple single-pot burials.

Although one of the largest to have been excavated in the Celtic world, the KHL cemetery does not represent an enormous community. Its 472 burials span two or three generations, so it may have served a population of perhaps 200 people, which must have been a small proportion of the inhabitants of Verulamium. Most burials were of adults, but youngsters were not excluded; the cremations of 24 children under the age of 12 were identified, including three who died in their first six months (see chapter 9). Much of the cemetery was organised in fairly small social groups; the largest that can be clearly defined (Enclosure B241) has 47 burials and could relate to a group of perhaps 20 people. Of the cremations at the centres of these groups, Burial 309 was an adolescent,

Fig 47 (opposite) Phases of burials in the Iron Age cemetery

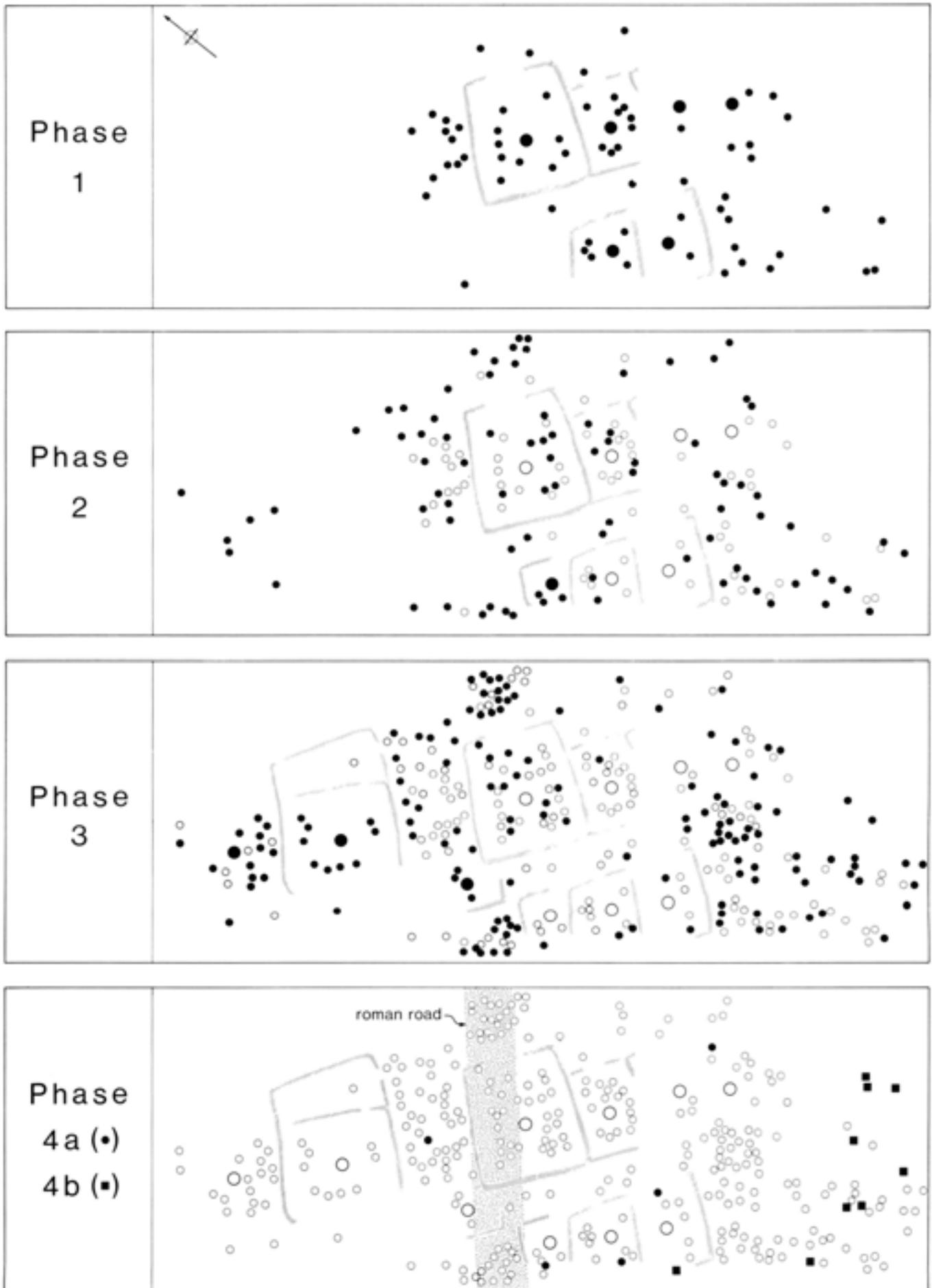
Phase 1: 71, 75, 79, 81, 82, 84, 93, 96, 97, 98, 109, 123, 146, 172, 199, 202, 206, 211, 215, 216, 220, 223, 229, 235, 237, 241, 242, 249, 251, 256, 262, 263, 264, 268, 270, 272, 274, 278, 279, 280, 287, 288, 291, 296, 298, 299, 309, 312, 313, 317, 322, 325, 328, 340, 344, 346, 349, 355, 357, 359, 384, 390, 397, 403, 410, 413, 416, 424, 455, 457, 467, 468, 472

Phase 2: 2, 7, 8, 13, 18, 20, 24, 30, 42, 53, 56, 58, 60, 66, 67, 73, 76, 85, 92, 95, 102, 108, 119, 121, 125, 128, 137, 138, 143, 145, 148, 149, 150, 152, 157, 161, 165, 168, 173, 186, 189, 190, 191, 192, 197, 208, 210, 212, 213, 218, 228, 231, 238, 252, 255, 259, 260, 265, 275, 276, 282, 283, 289, 293, 301, 303, 305, 310, 324, 338, 339, 345, 353, 360, 361, 371, 378, 382, 386, 396, 399, 409, 412, 414, 420, 427, 433, 438, 439, 440, 461, 469

Phase 3: 3, 6, 9, 10, 12, 14, 15, 19, 21, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, 32, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 52, 55, 57, 59, 63, 68, 72, 77, 86, 89, 90, 100, 104, 106, 111, 112, 117, 118, 120, 124, 127, 129, 130, 131, 132, 134, 135, 139, 141, 142, 154, 156, 159, 162, 163, 164, 167, 171, 174, 175, 178, 179, 181, 182, 184, 185, 187, 195, 196, 201, 203, 204, 205, 217, 221, 224, 230, 233, 236, 240, 244, 250, 257, 281, 297, 300, 304, 311, 315, 316, 321, 331, 334, 336, 341, 343, 348, 351, 352, 354, 358, 363, 365, 366, 367, 368, 370, 372, 373, 374, 376, 380, 385, 387, 389, 391, 395, 398, 400, 411, 415, 417, 421, 422, 423, 425, 437, 445, 447, 448, 449, 450, 454, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 470

Phase 4a: 88, 126, 153, 295, 320, 333

Phase 4b: 431, 442, 443, 444, 446, 452, 453, 458



but the others were adults, including two males, two ?males, but also one female (Burial 299).

The KHL cemetery belongs to the Aylesford Culture tradition of cremation burials. Cremation had become the standard practice in south-east England in the course of the first century BC; very few can be dated earlier than Caesar's expeditions, although one at Baldock could be as early as the second century BC (Stead and Rigby 1986, 51-61). This rite is occasionally associated with square-plan funerary enclosures; there are examples from Baldock (*ibid.*, 61, Burials 2 and ?4; Burleigh 1982, 12-14) and Owslebury (Collis 1968, 23-8), and doubtless others would have been found if more cemeteries had been fully excavated. At Aylesford the cremations were grouped in several 'more or less irregular circles', one of which was excavated by Arthur Evans (his 'family-circle'), an arrangement that invites comparison with the burial groups at KHL (Evans 1890, 320-22 and fig 4). A generation ago the introduction of cremation to south-east England was seen as the result of an invasion from Gaul, but more recent research has clouded the issue and separated the components of the supposed invasion.

However, there can be no doubt that cremation became fashionable in England as a result of close contact with the continent, and that contact was a continuing process. Throughout the first half of the first century AD burials on both sides of the English Channel are indistinguishable; in particular, there are identical collections of Gallo-Belgic imports and brooches. Such groups are found not only in north-west France but across Belgium, Champagne, Luxembourg, and the Mosel Valley to the Rhine (eg Bastien and Demolon 1975; Noël 1968; Roualet 1977-9; Haffner 1974b; Oesterwind and Schäfer 1987).

The use of ditched funerary enclosures emphasises the continental connection. Square-plan ditches delimiting burials are a feature of La Tène cultures from Britain to Hungary, and were introduced to Yorkshire long before they reappeared with cremations in south-east England (Stead 1979, 29-35). Originally only a single burial was enclosed, and the square-plan ditch was dug to raise a mound over it. Even in the first century BC single burials are the norm, and there is some evidence for barrows (Flouest and Stead 1979, 32). But several Gallic sites have groups of enclosed burials and the ditch seems to define an enclosure rather than a mound (eg Brisson and Hatt 1969; Brisson *et al* 1970). This development reaches its apogee at KHL; no other example can match the 47 burials in Enclosure B241.

5 Metal and bone objects from the Iron Age cemetery

a British coins

by Roger Goodburn

Mack 190

The following ten copper alloy coins (nine are illustrated in Allen 1968, 4) were all found in one cremation pit, Burial 317.

- 1 1.34gm, slightly worn, rather corroded
- 2 1.47gm, quite heavily worn, rather corroded
- 3 0.77gm, slightly worn, slightly corroded, two small fragments broken from flan
- 4 1.00gm, apparently very worn, rather corroded
- 5 1.36gm, apparently rather worn, quite corroded
- 6 1.77gm, quite worn, very corroded
- 7 1.55gm, fairly worn, very corroded
- 8 1.56gm, fairly worn, slightly corroded
- 9 1.53gm, apparently very worn, very corroded
- 10 0.91gm, apparently very worn, very corroded
Obv: *RVII* or *RVIIS*, head with cropped hair and ample beard and moustache. A pigtail-like feature visible on some coins. Pelleted border
Rev: *RVII* or *VER*, helmeted horseman galloping right, right hand raised brandishing sword. Pelleted border

Only some 12 other examples are known, from within 35 miles of Verulamium and generally along the line of the Chilterns. They come from near Braughing (1) and Tring (1), Herts; Harlow temple (3) and Harlow (1), Essex; Creslow (1) and Little Kimble (1), Bucks; Dorchester, Oxon (1); Upper Stondon, Beds (1); two are of unknown provenance.

The legends still seem somewhat vexed. The coin from near Braughing and possibly that from Creslow show *RVIIS* on obverse. The present collection has *RVII* (nos 2 and 8). The reverse of one Harlow coin and that from Tring seem to read *VER*; elsewhere, including those here, *RVII* seems likeliest.

Of only 22 coins of this type recorded, ten are from this one grave. The weights of these ten vary from 0.77 to 1.77gm, though some have lost weight. All those from other sites, bar one (1.30gm), are heavier than those from KHL, being 1.82 to 2.34gm. This is no statistical sample, but the difference is clear, if curious. Not too much reliance should be placed on this observation because the KHL coins are an ancient collection, while the rest are a random scattered selection. But it may be that the weight standard was

changed during the (apparently short) life of this issue.

The wear varies from slightly to very worn (the least worn is the lightest coin). This suggests the deposition of used coins, not a special collection of mint issues. The fact that they all come from an area c 100mm across perhaps indicates that they had been placed in a purse.

Derek Allen suggested that this group of coins, together with the sealed hoard of ten coins of Cunobelin from Colchester (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 101, 140), indicates that British bronze coinage ran in tens. He also suggested that 'this burial offering was intended to represent the traditional denarius, composed of ten asses, even though at this time and for a long time before the Roman as had been reckoned at sixteen to the denarius' (Allen 1968, 4). The clay mould from Verulamium (Frere 1983, 30-2), presumably for casting bronze blanks, contains 50 holes, which suggests a decimal system.

This collection is notable in that all the coins are of the same type (at Colchester there were perhaps only two types). Derek Allen suggested perhaps one reverse die-link. One might hypothesise a particular connection with *RVES...* or burial precisely when he was in full control at Verulamium, perhaps c AD 7-10, between the times of Tasciovanus and Cunobelin. But this is emphatically hypothetical.

b Brooches

See also the analytical report, Appendix 3A.

The most important typologies used in this classification are those of Hawkes and Hull (1947), Ettlenger (1973), Riha (1979), and Feugère (1985).

i Copper-alloy brooches

A Simple brooch with solid catch-plate (6 examples)

Simple one-piece brooches with solid catch-plates, 4-coil springs, and internal chords (Fig 48A) are very common in Britain, but a detailed subdivision has yet to be published: they may be divided provisionally into those with flat bows (nos 1-3) and those with circular-section rod bows (4 and 5). These brooches are usually classified as 'Nauheim-derivative', but are quite different from Nauheim brooches and should be considered separately. On the continent they would be classified with Ettlenger type 4, Riha type 1.6, and Feugère type 6. Decorated examples are rare abroad (eg Böhme 1972, pl 4, no 292) but in Britain they are relatively common (Stead and Rigby 1986, 109, nos 15-22). Not earlier than Claudian at Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull type VII), three examples at Baldock (all with flat bows, one decorated) were stratified in contexts earlier than c AD 50, including one (Stead and Rigby 1986, 109, no 25) very similar in profile to our no 1.

Few brooches of this type were found in the KHL

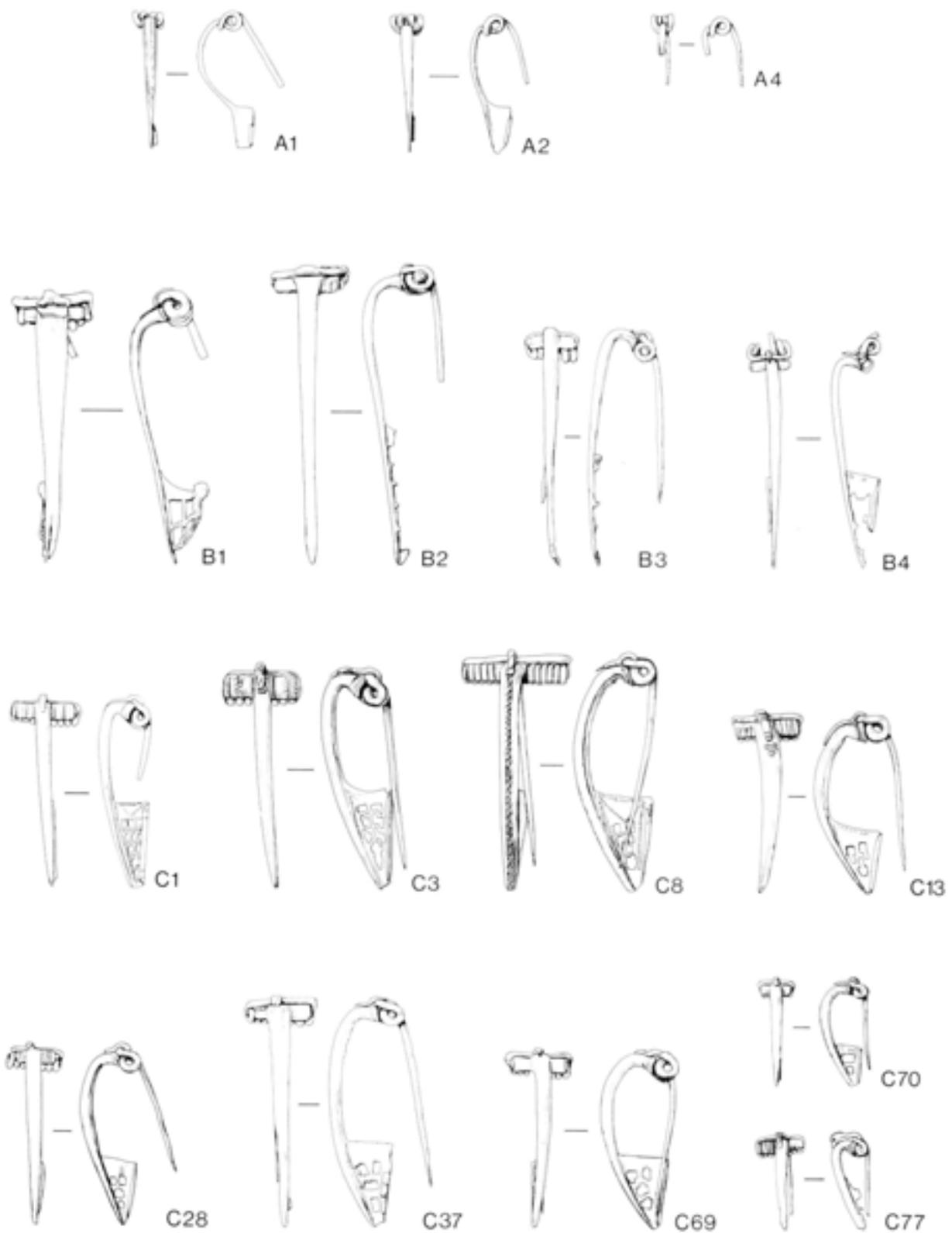


Fig 48 Copper-alloy brooches, types A-C (1:2)

cemetery, and only two are complete; the type is more common in the settlement (pp 14–17).

1 317 (SJ/GF) 44mm (Fig 48). The flat bow, quite highly rounded in profile and angled to the rectangular catch-plate, has two rows of walked scorper ornament. Phase 1; with two bodies, one immature and the other adult

2 32 (AT/AT) 47mm (Fig 48). A lower bow, running smoothly into a triangular catch-plate. Phase 3

3 315 (SJ/FH) 20mm (fragment). Head only. Phase 3

4 270, 2 (SF/BB) 24mm (fragment) (Fig 48). Head only, rod bow. Phase 1; ?female

5 258 (SF/BH) 25mm (fragment). Head only, corroded and broken, rod bow. Phase ?; ?female

6 375 (SJ/CI) 29mm (fragment). Distorted spring and pin only, ? this type. (The spring seems to have been wound the wrong way round). Phase ?; immature

B Simple Gallic brooch (11 examples)

Ettlinger type 9, Feugère type 14a. Riha distinguishes two varieties of the flat bow version according to the form of the hook: type 2.2.2 has a broad flat hook (as no 1, below) whereas type 2.2.1 has a narrow hook. Riha's nos 182–4 (classified within type 2.2.4) are very similar to Bb, below, with circular-section bow, but apparently without the stamped ornament. Hawkes and Hull distinguish the flat bow version as the 'continental form' (their nos 34 and 35, p 310); their no 24, with a particularly straight bow, is similar to Bb, below. Although certainly a continental form, there are enough examples from England to consider the possibility of native production as well. On the other hand, the next type – the Colchester brooch – is only rarely found abroad and was undoubtedly made in England. Two varieties of the Simple Gallic brooch occur at KHL.

a Long flat bow, undecorated wings protecting an 8-coil spring, external chord attached by a broad-topped hook; elaborately pierced catch-plate. This type is found in Haffner's Horizont 5 (50/40–10 BC), cf Haffner 1974b, fig 4, no 64 = Burial 58 at Wederath.

1 270, 3 (SF/BB) 92mm (Fig 48). Broad-topped hook, some iron chain corroded to the head, and a separate length as well – oval links, 5–6mm long, shaped from wire, bent and with butt-ends; the foot has been heated and partly melted. Phase 1; ?female

2 31, 5 (AA/AV) 101mm (Fig 48). Short broad hook, broken catch-plate, replacement pin; hinged on iron bar through coils of spring. Phase 2; child

b Long low tapering bow quite sharply angled under the head; wings undecorated or with a single slight groove at each end; 6- or 8-coil spring; elaborately pierced catch-plate with circular stamped ornament on the inside face only. The form and

decoration of this type seem more standardised than usual – perhaps the product of a single factory.

3 296, 3 (AA/EU) 79mm (Fig 48). Phase 1; ?male

4 312, 4 (SK/BK) 75mm (Fig 48). Phase 1; infant

5 238 (SB/HA) 61mm (incomplete: it would have been about the same size as no 3). Phase 2; ?male

6 170, 2 (SB/AY) 72mm. Phase ?

7 339, 5 (SH/BV) 84mm. Catch-plate crudely repaired by a substitute plate attached by three rivets; broken spring repaired by inserting copper-alloy rod. Phase ?

8 399, 4 (SX/AO) 69mm. Fragment, but has the stamped ornament. Phase 2

9 128, (AN/AO) 64mm. No trace of stamped ornament (but quite corroded). Phase 2

10 430 (SK/CJ) 61mm. Lacking catch-plate; broken spring repaired by inserting copper-alloy rod. Phase ?

11 399, 3 (SX/AO) 42mm. Fragment, undecorated wings; replacement iron spring. Phase 2

C The Colchester brooch (77 examples)

Hawkes and Hull type III. Derived from the Simple Gallic brooch, this very common type ought to be subdivided, and is here classified mainly on grounds of decoration and the shape of the bow.

a Low bow, usually shorter than the Simple Gallic brooch, slightly more rounded in profile, and not so markedly tapered; sharply angled under the head; ribbed wings, some with hatched ornament; elaborately pierced catch-plate with walked scorper ornament on both sides; and a long hook often decorated on top. Usually 8- or 10-coil spring

1 397, 6 (SX/BT) 65mm (Fig 48). Phase 1; ?male

2 202, 9 (AB/BE) 68mm (short hook). Phase 1

3 202, 11 (AB/BE) 76mm (Fig 48). Phase 1

4 202, 10 (AB/BE) 74mm. Phase 1

5 337, 2 (SC/BA) 42mm. Foot missing, ?this type; spring repaired by inserting copper-alloy rod. Phase ?

6 360 (SJ/DL) 52mm. Fragment, ?this type. It seems to have had a comparatively straight bow. Phase 2; male

7 189 (SB/AQ) 65mm. Fragment, ?this type – certainly has decorated ribbed wings, but apparently no tooled ornament on catch-plate. Half of a 12-coil spring survives. Phase 2

b Decorated brooches whose bows are much more

rounded in profile than a, above. Usually 6- or 8-coil springs. They are decorated in several different ways, all examples having at least two forms of decoration:

- (i) A decorative band along the top of the bow
- (ii) Punched ornament at the head of the bow
- (iii) Ribbed wings
- (iv) Punched ornament on the hook
- (v) Ribbed ornament on the hook
- (vi) Walked scorper ornament on both sides of the catch-plate, bordering the catch-plate, or additionally with diagonal lines, or with a single line on the inner edge
- (vii) Angled grooves underneath the catch-plate (On some brooches these features could have been obscured/lost by corrosion/damage.)

- 8 231, 4 (AA/BA) 81mm (Fig 48). (i), (iii), (iv), (vi). 14-coil spring. Phase 2; child
- 9 205, 4 (SB/EE) 82mm. (i), (iii), (v), (vi), (vii). 10-coil spring. Phase 3
- 10 205, 5 (SB/EE) 80mm. (i), (iii), (v), (vi), (vii). Phase 3
- 11 230 (AA/AM) 70mm. (i), (iii), (iv), (vi). Phase 3; ?young adult
- 12 361, 3 (SJ/DE) 72mm. (iii), (vi). Phase 2; ?male
- 13 23 (AE/AQ) 62mm (Fig 48). (ii), (iii), (v), (vi). Phase 3; young adult
- 14 410, 2 (SX/BD) 57mm. (iii), (vi). Phase 1; ?male
- 15 206, 3 (SB/FX) 53mm. (iii), (iv), (vi). Phase 1
- 16 346 (SH/BH) 53mm. (iii), (iv) – shaped hook, (vi). Phase 1; male
- 17 464, 2 (SY/AO) 53mm. (iii), (iv), (vi). Phase ?
- 18 152, 2 (AN/DG) 57mm. (iii), (v), (vi). Phase 2
- 19 433 (SX/DM) 33mm (incomplete). (ii), (iii). Phase 2
- 20 177, 2 (SB/CY) 72mm. (ii), (iii), (vi). Phase ?
- 21 42 (AL/DF) 70mm. (i), (iii). Phase 2
- 22 53, 4 (AL/CN) 60mm. (ii), (iii), (vi). Phase 2; two bodies, one immature and the other adult
- 23 312, 6 (SK/BK) 49mm. (iii), (v). Phase 1; infant
- 24 312, 5 (SK/BK) 43mm. (iii), (v). Phase 1; infant
- c** Similar, but decoration apparently confined to ribbed wings
- 25 259 (SG/AO) 86mm. Phase 2
- 26 424 (SJ/AY) 81mm. Phase 1; male
- 27 86, 6 (SB/GU) 71mm. Phase 3
- 28 204, 3 (SB/DS) 61mm (Fig 48). Phase 3; ?female
- 29 177, 3 (SB/CY) 55mm. Phase ?
- 30 410, 3 (SX/BD) 53mm. Phase 1; ?male
- 31 115, 3 (AB/AA) 50mm. Phase ?
- 32 387 (SJ/AL) 50mm. Phase 3
- 33 398 (SX/BL) 45mm. Phase 3; female
- 34 431, 3 (SX/DK) 40mm (two circular perforations). Phase 4; ?male
- 35 431, 2 (SX/DK) 39mm. Phase 4; ?male
- 36 196 (SB/DU) 44mm. Fragment, but typical ornamented wings. The lower part distorted and melted. Phase 3; ?male
- d** The typical Colchester brooch. Rounded bow, usually undecorated wings (some with a single groove at each end), 6- or 8-coil spring with external chord and hook, and a catch-plate with three to five perforations (number of perforations depending to some extent on the size of the brooch)
- 37 388, 3 (SJ/AK) 79mm (Fig 48). Phase ?; male
- 38 388, 4 (SJ/AK) 79mm. Phase ?; male
- 39 93 (AL/BY) 72mm. Phase 1; young female
- 40 337, 3 (SC/BA) 67mm. Phase ?
- 41 58 (SB/FH) 62mm. Phase 2; male
- 42 117, 4 (AB/CC) 61mm. Phase 3
- 43 359 (SJ/DR) 50mm. Phase 1; ?male, adolescent
- 44 107 (AN/BM) 53mm. Phase ?
- 45 152, 3 (AN/DG) 53mm (Fig 48). Phase 2
- 46 464, 3 (SY/AO) 44mm (incomplete). Repaired spring. Phase ?
- 47 112 (AN/BP) 49mm. Phase 3
- 48 47, 3 (AL/AL) 50mm. Phase 3
- 49 432 (SX/ED) 47mm. Phase ?
- 50 244 (SF/DM) 52mm. Repaired spring. Phase 3; male
- 51 59 (SB/EY) 57mm. Phase 3; male
- 52 143, 3, (AB/AV) 55mm (four holes). Phase 2
- 53 37, 6 (AS/BG) 55mm. Phase 3; adolescent

- 54 439 (SX/FO) 57mm. Phase 2
 55 379 (SJ/CD) 55mm. Phase ?
 56 69 (SB/HP) 55mm. Phase ?; two bodies, one young adult and the other adult
 57 37, 5 (AS/BH) 56mm. Phase 3; adolescent
 58 339, 4 (SH/BV) 50mm (?four holes). Phase 2
 59 39, 3 (AS/AF) 55mm (four holes). Phase 3
 60 324 (SJ/EV) 51mm (incomplete, head distorted and partly melted; four holes). Phase 2
 61 465, 2 (SY/AL) 47mm. Phase ?; female
 62 448 (SJ/ER) 47mm. Phase 3
 63 215 (SB/HR) 50mm. Phase 1
 64 15, 3 (AV/AE) 46mm. Phase 3; immature
 65 174 (SB/CE) 52mm. Phase 3; child
 66 83, 2 (SB/GT) 52mm. Phase ?
 67 242, 4 (SB/CS) 49mm. Phase 1
 68 39, 4 (AS/AF) 46mm (fragment). Phase 3
 69 182 (SB/CF) 61mm (Fig 48). Phase 3; male

e Small Colchester brooches, undecorated, two or three perforations

- 70 13, 4 (AV/AZ) 38mm (Fig 48). Phase 2; ?male
 71 124, 3 (AN/BL) 36mm. Phase 3
 72 330 (SX/FU) 37mm. Phase ?
 73 165 (SB/AP) 32mm. Phase 2; two bodies, one adult and a child
 74 233, 2 (AA/AT) 32mm. 10-coil spring, two circular perforations. Phase 3
 75 306, 6 (SC/DH) 24mm. Only one circular perforation; expanded top to the hook (broken). Phase ?
 76 28 (AE/EF) 24mm (incomplete). Phase 4

f 77 450 (SJ/EU) 33mm (Fig 48). A unique brooch, ribbed wings (some ribs notched) and the hook in the form of a bird's head. Phase 3; young adult, ?female

D Colchester-derivative brooch (1 example)

316 (SJ/FN) 38mm. An extremely fine Colchester-derivative brooch in excellent condition. Cast in one piece, with a separate 16-coil spring with external chord which is retained in two perforations under the head (the rod, ?iron, through the centre of the spring

has not survived). Decorated down the centre of the bow and on the wings, and with an elaborately pierced catch-plate. Phase 3

The Colchester-derivative brooch, Hawkes and Hull type IV, was subsequently classified by Hull as Colchester B and given a date range AD 50-70 (Crummy 1983, 12).

E Langton Down brooch (29 examples)

The Langton Down brooch, named by Wheeler and Wheeler (1932, 71) and classified as type XII at Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 317, distinguishing three sub-types on grounds of length and the shape of the bow), is also well known on the continent (eg Ettliger type 23, Riha type 4.4, Feugère type 14b1b). Most Langton Down brooches have long reeded bows, usually flat on the underside and slightly rounded (and raised in the centre) at the head. The separate spring is encased, and the casing is sometimes decorated. The catch-plate usually has a single triangular perforation, but large examples can have multi-perforations. Subdivisions can be distinguished by the shape of the bow as seen from above, but the differences are slight.

a Broad head tapering to a fairly straight-sided bow expanding slightly at the foot

1 413, 4 (SX/AM) 63mm (Fig 49). Multi-pierced catch-plate; hatched on spring-case; bow thickened in the centre. Phase 1; ?male

2 309 (SK/BX) 45mm. Faint decoration on spring-case, mainly obscured by patina. Phase 1; adolescent

b Broad head and equally broad foot, waisted in the middle of the bow.

3 287, 7 (AA/GM) 51.5mm (Fig 49). Phase 1

4 287, 5 (AA/GJ) 41mm. Phase 1

5 71, 3 (SB/GN) 43mm. Phase 1

6 71, 4 (SB/GN) c 45mm. Phase 1

7 255 (SF/AN) 42mm. Phase 2; neonate

8 156, 4 (SB/DT) 50mm. Phase 3; ?female

9 156, 3 (SB/DT) 52mm. Phase 3; ?female

10 184 (SB/BW) 42mm. Corroded, but probably this type. Phase 3

11 166 (SB/BJ) 39mm. Apparently this type, but damaged edges. Phase ?

c Fairly straight-sided bow, sometimes expanding slightly at the foot

12 370, 4 (SJ/EN) 73mm. Phase 3; child

13 370, 5 (SJ/EN) 52mm (Fig 49). Phase 3; child



Fig 49 Copper-alloy brooches, types E-L (1:2)

14 465, 3 (SY/AL) 52mm. Relatively straight at the head. Phase ?; female

15 4 (AV/AP) 51mm. ?this type, damaged edges. Phase ?

16 68, 6 (AL/BU) 41mm. ?this type, damaged edges. Phase 3; infant

17 361, 4 (SJ/DE) ?this type, two fragments. Phase 2; male

18 97 (AL/AO) 41mm. No expansion at the end; thickened in the centre on the underside; three dotted triangular shapes on the spring-case. Phase 1

19 413, 3 (SX/AM) 44mm. Damaged at the edges; thickened in the centre on the underside. Phase 1; ?male

20 399, 2 (SX/AO) Bow fragment only; thickened in the centre on the underside. Phase 2

d Damaged examples, sub-type unknown

21 355 (SJ/DA). Phase 1; infant

22 156, 2 (SB/DT). Phase 3; ?female

23 41 (AT/CJ). Phase 3

e A very distinctive variety whose bow has a squared head and broad side-grooves, sometimes decorated. Riha included it in his type 4.4.4 (cf especially pl 19, no 505) and Olivier also distinguishes it (1988, 45), but most other writers have included it within the general Langton Down group (Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl xciv, no 89; Feugère no 1214).

24 287, 6 (AA/GK) 59mm (Fig 49). A very fine specimen; two perforations in the catch-plate; punched scroll in the two wide grooves. Phase 1

25 117, 5 (AB/CC) 46mm. Apparently similar decoration, but not well preserved. Phase 3

26 202, 8 (AB/BE) 41mm. Phase 1

27 289 (AA/BW) Bow only, punched scroll. Phase 2

f Other varieties

28 68, 6 (AL/BU) 38mm (Fig 49). The bow tapers from a broad squared head (it can be matched at Baldock; Stead and Rigby 1986, 113, no 92). Phase 3; infant

29 47, 4 (AL/AL) c 27mm. Head only. Has only two broad grooves down the bow, and radiating incised ornament at the head. Phase 3

F Thistle brooch (33 examples)

Related to the Langton Down brooch in that it has an encased spring and a reeded bow, the Thistle brooch

differs in having a large circular or rhomboidal plaque in the middle of the bow: Hawkes and Hull type X; Ettliger type 24; Riha type 4.5.2; Feugère type 19a-d. Sub-types can be distinguished by the shape of the plaque and the way in which the brooch has been constructed. Feugère's subdivisions are broadly in line with those recognised here: (a) = his types 19a2 and 19b2; (b) = 19d; (c) = 19a1 and 19b1.

a The most elaborate form (Fig 49, F3) has the base-plate of the central circular plaque cast in one piece with the bow. At the centre is a relatively thick lunate shape, often decorated with triangular motifs. Bordering that, either in the casting or subsequently cut, is a deep groove that seats the inner edge of a separate circular semi-tubular openwork framework. The outer edge of the framework is not attached to the circular plaque. The top edge of the plaque adjoins but is separate from (or perhaps in some instances soldered to) the spring-case, creating a weak point where the brooch might easily bend. To counter this weakness the underside of the bow is usually packed with a flat strip of iron rolled into two coils, with one rod above and one between them (Fig 49, F13). Most of these rods are flat pointed copper-alloy strips, but some are iron with copper-alloy terminals (nos 1 and 2); in nos 9 and 10 no packing survives. The top of the spring-case is often decorated, and most of the springs are much shorter than the cases. The catch-plate is multi-pierced.

1 158, 3 (SB/AO) 97mm. Phase ?

2 306, 2 (SC/DH) 54mm, incomplete. Phase ?

3 370, 7 (SJ/EN) 73mm (Fig 49). The spring has four coils on one side and three on the other. Phase 3; child

4 73, 2 (SB/HQ) 69mm. Phase 2

5 73, 3 (SB/HQ) 67mm. Phase 2

6 118 (AB/AE) 66mm. Phase 3

7 218, 5 (AB/BR) 43mm. Phase 2

8 353, 4 (SJ/SCM) 50mm. Phase 2

9 15, 4 (AV/AD) 47mm. Phase 3; immature

10 53, 3 (AL/CH) 43mm. Phase 2; two bodies, one immature and one adult

b Precisely similar in construction, but with a flat rhomboidal-shaped plaque (Fig 49, F13). Nos 14 and 18 have packing rods with copper-alloy knobbed terminals; 19 has no surviving rod; 20-23 have no surviving packing. The two smallest brooches, 23 and 24, have the top of the rhomboidal plaque attached to the spring-case in the casting (but nevertheless 24 has the typical packing).

11 109 (AN/BZ) 73mm. Phase 1

- 12 86, 5 (SB/GU) 73mm. Phase 3
- 13 323, 1 (SJ/FV) 77mm (Fig 49). Phase ?
- 14 73, 4 (SB/HQ) 62mm. Phase 2
- 15 9, 9 (AE/CJ) 55mm. Phase 3
- 16 86, 4 (SB/GU) 59mm. Phase 3
- 17 86, 3 (SB/GU) 58mm. Phase 3
- 18 356 (SJ/EK) 49mm. Phase ?; ?female
- 19 370, 6 (SJ/EN) 58mm. Phase 3; child
- 20 110, 2 (AN/BQ) 55mm. Phase ?
- 21 110, 3 (AN/BQ) 55mm. Phase ?
- 22 68, 3 (AL/BU) 43mm. Phase 3; infant
- 23 14 (AV/AI) 39mm. Phase 3
- 24 9, 8 (AE/CI) 36mm. Phase 3
- c** 25 323, 2 (SJ/FV), the head of a brooch of Fa or Fb
- d** The effect is similar to Fa, but the construction is different. Two discs have been slotted over the bow and superimposed in the centre of the brooch; the upper disc is perforated near the edge, imitating the semi-tubular framework of Fa; the lower disc is solid but for the central perforation and an adjoining slot that allows it to be fitted over the foot. One example (26) has packing with knobs at the ends of the central rod and two other rods each terminating in a cup presumably intended for inlay; another (27) is similar but with only one cup-ended rod surviving. 28 and 29 have no packing.
- 26 325 (SX/FX) 49mm. Phase 1
- 27 397, 7 (SX/BT) 46mm (Fig 49). The pin is hinged on a bar through the coils of the original spring. Phase 1; ?male
- 28 206, 2 (SB/FX) 37mm. Phase 1
- 29 287, 4 (AA/GL) 37mm. Phase 1
- e** Three brooches rather larger than Fd, constructed in the same way, but simpler in that they lack the upper disc. No packing under the bow
- 30 242, 3 (SB/CS) 68mm (Fig 49). Phase 1; adult
- 31 199 (SB/DJ) 59mm. Phase 1; male
- 32 231, 3 (AA/AV) 59mm. Phase 2; child
- f** 33 37, 7 (AS/BJ) A fragment, unclassified, from the foot of a Thistle brooch – reeded bow and two perforations in the catch-plate. Phase 3; adolescent

G Rosette brooch (5 examples)

Small brooch, similar in shape to a Thistle brooch. The pierced circular or rhomboidal frame is a separate element secured by a copper-alloy rivet (cup-shaped to hold inlay – a red bead survives in no 1) crudely turned-over on the underside. A single circular perforation in the catch-plate. Included within Ettlinger type 26 and Hawkes and Hull type XI (nos 80 and 81); Feugère type 20a/b; Riha type 4.7.2.

a Circular plaque

- 1 67, 2 (SB/HF) 45mm (Fig 49). Phase 2
- 2 67, 3 (SB/HF) 45mm. Phase 2
- 3 122, 1 (AN/CR) Two fragments. Phase ?

b Rhomboidal plaque

- 4 122, 2 (AN/CR) Fragment. Phase ?

c 5 417 (SK/CW) Another fragment, shape of plaque unknown. Phase 3

H Lion brooch (7 examples)

In overall shape the Lion brooch resembles the Thistle brooch, but the head of the bow, instead of being broad and reeded, is cast in the shape of a lion, its hind quarters being attached to the spring-case and its forequarters at the centre of the brooch (Fig 49, H1). It comprises four separate pieces (five including the spring which is a separate element in all spring-encased brooches) linked by a projection on the underside of the lion's chest, which serves as a rivet. Immediately below the lion is a perforated framework resting on a rhomboidal plaque (never circular, it seems) with the separate reeded foot below. There are two main varieties, one with a complete lion and the other with two conjoined forequarters facing in opposite directions and a moulding between them. Included within Ettlinger's type 26 and Hawkes and Hull type X; for Riha and Feugère classifications, see below.

a Complete lion (cf Riha type 4.6; Feugère type 19c/e; Hawkes and Hull, pl xciii, no 75)

- 1 218, 3 (AB/BR) 63mm (Fig 49). Phase 2
- 2 66 (AL/BS) 38mm. Phase 2; two bodies, one immature and the other adult

b Conjoined forequarters (cf Riha type 4.5.7; Feugère type 19f; Hawkes and Hull, pl xciii, no 76)

- 3 218, 4 (AB/BR) 63mm (Fig 49). Phase 2
- 4 306, 3 (SC/DH) 60mm. Phase ?
- 5 188 (SB/CK) 57mm. Phase ?; infant

c Fragment which, judging from its construction, belongs to this group

6 356 (SJ/EK). Phase ?; ?female

d Fragment of perforated plaque, presumably from this type

7 57 (SB/DW). Phase 3

J Nertomarus brooch (2 examples)

Ribbed bow thickened in the centre on top, heavy cast perforated catch-plate, and a moulded pattern on the end of the spring-case. Ettlenger type 22; Riha type 4.3.1; included in Feugère type 14b2; the sole example from Camulodunum was classified by Hawkes and Hull as Langton Down C (pl xcv, no 107).

1 234 (SB/FW) 64mm (Fig 49). Phase ?

2 159 (SB/AJ) The foot only of a similar brooch, with ribbed bow. Phase 3

K Knee brooch (2 examples)

Sharply humped bow, channelled on top, encased spring, and open catch-plate. Continental examples have silver inlay on the bow. Riha type 4.4.6 (considerably longer than the KHL brooches).

1 272 (SF/AZ) 34mm (Fig 49). Has a pronounced hook on the inside of the spring-case. Phase 1; ?male

2 218, 2 (AB/BR) 32mm. ?remains of a similar hook. Phase 2

L Miscellaneous brooches with encased springs (6 examples)

a Similar in shape to the simple Thistle brooch, but with the remains of a silver cover, soldered on to the copper-alloy brooch. Included in Ettlenger type 26 and Hawkes and Hull type XI (nos 82–4); Riha type 4.7.1; Feugère type 20c

1 67, 4 (SB/HF) 42mm (Fig 49). Phase 2

b Simple brooch with encased spring: thickened bow, heavy cast perforated catch-plate, undecorated apart from a moulded collar round the head of the bow. Ettlenger type 21; Riha type 4.2.2; Feugère type 14b3; included in Langton Down C by Hawkes and Hull

2 306, 5 (SC/DH) 49mm (Fig 49). Phase ?

c A brooch similar to no 2 but larger and with the bow decorated with a series of deeply cut confronted hook motifs, inlaid with copper

3 157 (SB/BA) 85mm (Fig 49). Phase 2

d A simple brooch with thin rounded copper-alloy sheet bow

4 361, 5 (SJ/DE) 61mm (Fig 49). Phase 2; ?male

e Brooch with broad expanding foot, undecorated but for a central line; the head of the bow moulded in the form of a stylised lion; encased spring with ribs at the ends. Included in Ettlenger type 27; Riha type 4.8.1; Feugère type 18a4

5 353, 5 (SJ/CM) 38mm (Fig 49). Phase 2

f Decorated brooch. Included in Ettlenger type 27 (cf pl 8, no 2); Riha type 4.8.3; Hawkes and Hull type XIII. This brooch seems to have a precise parallel at the Magdalensberg – the bird panel is identical but the Austrian brooch has lost the panel on the head (Egger 1952, 154, fig 41).

6 240 (SB/GM) 51mm (Fig 49). Decorated with two panels of repoussé ornament soldered on to the cast body of the brooch. In the panel over the catch-plate is a scene with two birds standing and confronting one another; the panel, which has a beaded border, is damaged and some details are lost. The birds have raised wings, quite long tails, and the surviving head has a rather thick beak. The panel on the head of the brooch is decorated with a kneeling helmeted warrior, holding an upright spear in front, wearing a short sword, and carrying a shield – depicted in high relief – which seems to be circular and is decorated with the radiating petals of a rosette. Above the shield are two more vertical lines, and there is another below the shield. This second panel also has a beaded border but extends beyond the beading and over the spring-case, where it is decorated with a straight wreath of overlapping leaves. Phase 3; ?male

James Fisher, the ornithologist, was shown illustrations of this brooch and had no doubt that the birds were magpies – perhaps wing-flirting at a ceremonial gathering or more probably a mated pair greeting one another. Rupert Gillmor, who has published many drawings of birds, was equally confident that they were magpies. But Derek Goodwin (Bird Room, British Museum, Natural History), a specialist on magpies, was more cautious and wondered if the artist had intended to represent fighting domestic cocks.

M Aucissa brooch (4 examples)

Hinged brooch, flat decorated bow, highly arched in profile, small triangular catch-plate with a separate knob on the end. Uninscribed. The pins are hinged on iron bars. Ettlenger type 29, Riha type 5.2, Feugère type 22b, Hawkes and Hull type XVII (Hull 1968, 84 recognises three sub-types, of which our nos 1 and 2 are Hull A, = Riha 5.2.1, and no 3 is Hull B, = Riha 5.2.3).

1 158, 2 (SB/AO) 43mm. Phase ?

2 205, 3 (SB/EE) 32mm (incomplete). Phase 3

3 362, 2 (SJ/BS) 55mm (distorted). Phase ?; young adult

4 306, 4 (SC/DH) 22mm, incomplete. Distorted (melted) hinged brooch – possibly an Aucissa. Phase ?

N Hod Hill brooch (2 examples)

a The foot of a Hod Hill brooch. It has a very heavy moulding on the bow and a series of iron bars through the bow – two below the moulding and three above. Note also the heavy reinforcement at the head of the catch-plate. Brooches of this type were discussed by Hull 1961, 179–82.

1 233, 3 (AA/AU) 48mm. Phase 3

b The upper part of a damaged brooch with a stamp-decorated circular copper-alloy disc attached by a bronze rivet with ?iron head. The upper part of the bow is ribbed. cf Hawkes and Hull, pl xcvi, no 162, there classified as Hod Hill C; Olivier 1988, 48, no 66.

2 153 (AN/DF) 25mm (fragment). Phase 3

P Plate brooch (3 examples)

Brooches with the pin hinged on lugs suspended below the plate.

1 203 (SB/DH) 42mm. Rosette brooch, similar in overall shape to type G, but hinged. A raised copper-alloy disc is attached by a long copper-alloy rivet with a ?iron head. Ettlenger type 42.2 (pl 13, 7); Riha type 7.10 (no 1583); Hull 1968, no 41. Phase 3; ?male

2 362,3 (SJ/BS) 46mm. A long waisted plate-brooch with a moulding in the centre. Phase ?; young adult

3 68, 4 (AL/BU) Diam 22mm. A circular brooch with domed copper-alloy centre-piece. The separate semi-tubular border has linear perforations. Phase 3; infant

ii Iron brooches

R Large brooch with a two- or three-part raised collar near the head of the bow. The trumpet-shaped head covers a 6-coil spring with internal chord, and the catch-plate is elaborately pierced. This is a variety of the Knotenfibel (Ettlenger type 8) which Feugère subdivides into his 8a, with internal chord, and 8b (= Almgren 65), with external chord. Examples with trumpet-shaped heads and those with plain straight heads are usually grouped together (Feugère type 8a, Stead 1976). Typologically R and S are the earliest brooches in the cemetery and they occur only in iron – there are no copper-alloy versions. It may be that blacksmiths continued to produce these types for some time after they had been replaced in the bronzesmiths' repertoire. Knotenfibeln in iron are rare (most are made of silver or copper-alloy) but

there is a close local parallel from Hitchin (Stead 1976, 408, fig 3, no 4).

1 124, 4 (AN/BL) c 116mm originally, now in fragments (Fig 50). Phase 3

2 270, 4 (SF/BB) 95mm. Phase 1; ?female

S Large brooch with 4-coil spring and internal chord, whose rod bow rises high at the head and then slopes gradually to the elaborately pierced triangular catch-plate. Included in Feugère's type 6b (eg no 887). An iron brooch from Swarling (Stead 1976, 410, fig 4, no 3) may belong to this type, and there is a copper-alloy example from Alesia (Furger-Gunti 1979, 128) apparently dating from the siege in 52 BC.

1 270, 5 (SF/BB) 107mm (Fig 50). Phase 1; ?female

2 143, 5 (AB/AV) 114mm. Phase 2

3 114 (AB/AC) c 81mm in fragments. Phase ?

4 170, 3 (SB/AV) 24mm. The head only; 6-coil spring, either this type or the next. Phase ?

T Simple brooch with 4-coil spring, internal chord, and solid catch-plate. The few examples grouped here seem to be similar in size but vary considerably in shape. Hawkes and Hull type II.

1 440 (SX/FN) 67mm (Fig 50). High rounded bow, deep catch-plate slightly upturned at the end (cf Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl lxxxix, no 4). Phase 2

2 134 (AN/CO) 52mm, incomplete (Fig 50). Low, relatively flat bow, flattish in section. Phase 3

3 83, 1 (SB/GT) 34mm, incomplete. Similar to no 2, but round in section. Phase ?

4 291 (AA/BC) 54mm, incomplete. Foot only survives, suggesting that the bow was similar in shape to type S (cf Berkhamsted, Stead 1976, 411, fig 4, no 6). Phase 1

5 101 (AL/AA) 65mm. The pin and much of the spring only. Phase ?

V The iron Colchester brooch, which has wings protecting the spring and external chord retained by hook exactly the same as the copper-alloy version. The number from the KHL cemetery is surprisingly large, as the type is not common in England (cf Hull 1961, 168; Mackreth 1981, 135). Most examples are badly corroded, and radiographs were needed to identify them.

a The typical iron Colchester brooch, with a low and fairly straight bow, resembles one of the more unusual copper-alloy versions (type Ca) and is quite close to the Simple Gallic brooch. It can be matched elsewhere in England (eg Skeleton Green, Mackreth 1981, figs 66, no 5 and 67, no 8; Richborough,

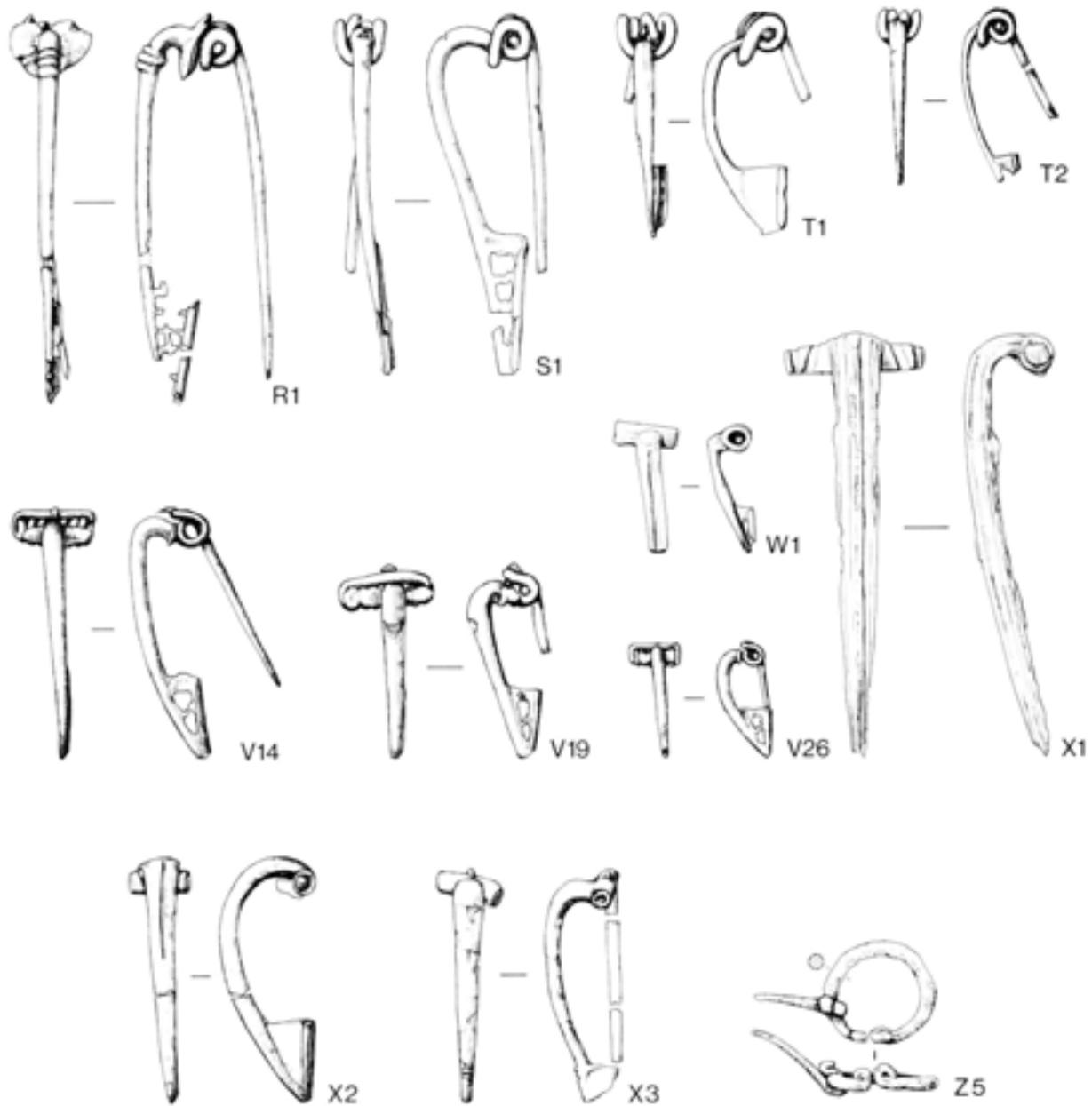


Fig 50 Iron brooches, types R-Z (1:2)

Bushe-Fox 1932, pl ix, 9) and abroad (Ettlinger pl 20, 8 and 9; Riha type 2.2.3; Thill 1969, no 44).

- 1 75 (SB/GW) 80mm, incomplete. Phase 1; young adult
- 2 108 (AN/CM) 83mm. Phase 2
- 3 135 (AN/AD) 82mm. Phase 3; young adult
- 4 207 (SB/LA) 71mm, incomplete. Phase 3
- 5 256 (SF/AH) 48mm, head only. Phase 1
- 6 204, 4 (SB/DS) 43mm, head only. Phase 3; ?female
- 7 177, 4 (SB/CY) 14mm, head only. Phase ?

- 8 211 (SB/EC) 64mm, incomplete. Phase 1
- 9 249 (SF/CO) 64mm. Phase 1
- 10 115, 5 (AB/AB) 73mm. Phase ?
- 11 420, 4 (SJ/BB) 60mm. Phase 1
- 12 143, 4 (AB/AV) 69mm. Phase 2
- 13 338 (SC/DK) 58mm. Phase 2
- 14 106 (AB/BV) 74mm (Fig 50). Phase 3
- 15 84 (SB/FV) 44mm, incomplete. Phase 1
- 16 268 (SF/AP) 52mm. Phase 1; male

- 17 314 (SJ/FJ) 47mm. Phase ?; ?male
 18 219 (AB/BT) 49mm, incomplete. Phase ?
 19 235 (SB/GH) 58mm (Fig 50). Phase 1
 20 283 (AA/FC) 56mm. Phase 2; male
 21 389 (SJ/AB) 55mm, incomplete. Phase 3

b Brooches with a relatively high bow, more rounded in profile, and more like the typical copper-alloy Colchester brooch type Cc

- 22 347 (SH/BO) 61mm. Phase ?
 23 123 (AN/AI) 63mm. Phase 1
 24 420, 3 (SJ/BB) 50mm. Phase 2
 25 296, 4 (AA/EN) 44mm. Phase 1; ?male
 26 73, 5 (SB/HQ) 34mm (Fig 50). Phase 2

W An iron Langton Down brooch with a copper-alloy spring

- 1 13, 5 (AV/AZ) 40mm (Fig 50). Phase 2; ?male

X Miscellaneous hinged brooches

1 388, 2 (SJ/AK) 126mm, incomplete (Fig 50). Extremely large brooch with ribbed bow and decoration over the arms of the hinge. Phase ?; male

2 179 (SB/CD) c 70mm (Fig 50). Two fragments possibly (but not certainly) from the same brooch. It has a broad flat bow with a central groove inlaid with a copper strip. Phase 3

3 95 (AL/AF) 69mm, incomplete. (Fig 50). The bow is nicked above the start of the catch-plate. Phase 2

Y Unclassified

1 231, 6 (AA/AV) 26mm, perforated catch-plate only. Phase 2; child

2 115, 4 (AB/AB) Two fragments, a solid catch-plate and a bow that expands at the head. Phase ?

Z Penannular brooches

There are no copper-alloy penannular brooches from the cemetery, and all iron penannulars are of the same type: the terminals are simply rolled back on themselves (Fowler 1960, type C). A copper-alloy version of this type from Skeleton Green came from a pre-Conquest level (Mackreth 1981, 136, fig 72, no 56).

- 1 146 (AB/BE) 37×32mm. Phase 1
 2 178 (SB/BY) 34×32mm. Phase 3; child

- 3 327 (SX/HB) 35×38mm. Phase ?
 4 460 (SY/AN) 34×32mm. Phase 3
 5 384 (SJ/CF) 33×30mm (Fig 50). Phase 1; ?male

iii Discussion

The 237 brooches found in the cemetery show the range of types used at a major settlement in southern England before and just after the Roman conquest, say AD 1–60, and there is information that warrants an attempt to date these types more closely. Brooches were found in 150 graves, of which 48 provide associations of different types; but 8 of those types were not associated in more than one grave, and 7 others are general types of loosely related brooches. There remain 35 graves with associated brooches of different types that can be arranged in seriation. A further 9 graves can be added by including associations between brooches and dated imported pottery. The brooch types in these 44 graves were analysed and arranged in seriation by F R Hodson, using a computer programme he has developed at the Institute of Archaeology, London University (Table 4).

The information provided by the computer seriation may be compared with brooches from graves classified into phases on the basis of pottery typology (pp 204–10). Most of the brooches in the cemetery are included in this approach, and four phases have been recognised: 1, AD 1–40; 2 (an overlapping phase), AD 30–55; 3, AD 40–60; and 4 (only a few burials), after AD 60 (Table 4 and caption to Fig 47). Comparison between the seriation and this phasing reveals few anomalies, the most obvious being Grave 117, early in the seriation but classified as Phase 3. Here it seems likely that an early brooch (Ee) was kept for some time before being deposited in the grave.

Further information about brooches can be gleaned from a comparison of the cemetery data with the 40 brooches from the KHL settlement (Table 5). The settlement succeeded the cemetery on the same site, and there seems to have been no chronological overlap between the two (cemetery c AD 1–60, settlement c AD 70–250). One problem here is the probability that some of the brooches recovered from settlement layers were redeposited from disturbed graves in the cemetery. The cemetery was entirely covered by the Roman road from Verulamium to Silchester, and by occupation bordering the road. Several burials were undoubtedly disturbed (cf especially Burial 306) and brooches from such burials could have been incorporated in settlement refuse. However, considering the large sample available for study, this problem is perhaps not too serious, and it can be almost discounted when considering types of brooch better represented in the settlement than in the cemetery.

Slightly further afield, it is worth comparing the KHL brooches with the large collections from settlements at Braughing and Baldock. Comparison

Table 4 Seriation of brooches; with phases based on pottery typology

	Grave no	Brooch typet														Phase										
		Type Ca	Type Fd	Type Ee	Phase 1	Type Cd	Type Cb	Type Ea	Type Ec	Type Va	Type Bb	Type Fe	Type Ba	Type S	Type R		Type Vb	Type Fa	Type Fb	Type Cc	Phase 3	Type Ce	Phase 2	Type M	Type K	Type Hb
1	397	*	*																							1
2	287		*	*																						1
3	202	*		*																						1
4	325		*	*																						1
5	117			*																						3
6	337	*						*																		?
7	206		*						*																	1
8	346					*		*																		1
9	152							*	*																	1
10	464					*		*																		?
11	309					*			*																	1
12	413							*		*																1
13	465					*		*		*																?
14	361							*		*																2
15	268					*				*																1
16	312					*		*		*																1
17	339					*				*																2
18	399								*																	?
19	242					*																				1
20	231							*			*															2
21	170										*			*												?
22	143					*				*				*												2
23	270										*			*												1
24	296										*			*												1
25	420								*		*			*												2
26	015					*									*	*										?
27	073														*	*	*									2
28	370								*							*	*									3
29	068								*							*	*									3
30	177							*		*							*									?
31	115									*							*									?
32	204								*								*									3
33	086								*							*	*									3
34	410							*									*									1
35	338								*								*									3
36	009									*						*	*									3
37	124										*							*								3
38	028								*							*	*									3
39	053							*							*											2
40	013								*							*	*									2
41	205							*										*				*				3
42	158															*					*					?
43	306															*				*		*		*	*	?
44	218															*				*		*	*	*	*	2

† Associations between dated imported pottery and brooch types are included in the three columns headed Phases 1, 2, and 3

Table 5 Comparison between brooches from KHL, Baldock, and Skeleton Green (Puckeridge)

Type	KHL cemetery			KHL settlement			Baldock c 50 BC – AD 400				Skeleton Green c 15 BC – AD 65							
	Type	no	%	Type	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%				
La Tène III forms				R	6	2.5					13	8.8		1	1.7			
One-piece Disc-brooch	A	6	2.5	T	5	2.1	10	25	2	5	29	19.6	1	0.7	10	16.9	3	5.1
Eye-brooch and varieties											2	1.3			3	5.1		
Gallic brooch and varieties											5	3.4						
Colchester	B	11	4.6								5	3.4			2	3.4		
Colchester-derivative	C	77	32.5	V	27	11.4	5	12.5	2	5	12	8.1			13	22.0	3	5.1
Langton Down	D	1	0.4				4	10			16	10.8			1	1.7		
Thistle and related forms	E	29	12.2	W	1	0.4	3	7.5			9	6.1			5	8.5		
Aucissa	FGH	45	18.9				2	5			4	2.7			2	3.4		
Hod Hill (with iron varieties)	M	4	1.7								3	2.0			3	5.1		
Plate	N	2	0.8	X	3	1.3	5	12.5			20	13.5	4	2.7	3	5.1	3	5.1
Penannular	P	3	1.3				5	12.5			11	7.4			2	3.4		
Other	JKL	10	4.2	Z	5	2.1					7	4.7			3	5.1		
				Y	2	0.8	2	5			7	4.7			1	1.7	1	1.7
		188	79.3		49	20.7	36	90	4	10	143	96.6	5	3.4	49	83.0	10	17.0

with Skeleton Green (part of the Braughing/Puckeridge site, only 30km from Verulamium) is particularly interesting because the excavated settlement is virtually contemporary with the KHL cemetery – c 15 BC to AD 65 (Partridge 1981, 32–4; but Rigby suggests that it could have started earlier and emphasises a major break in the occupation between c AD 10/20 and AD 50). Baldock (28km from Verulamium) had a longer occupation, from c 50 BC to AD 400. Recent excavations have produced a useful number of brooches (Table 5): 59 have been classified from Skeleton Green (Mackreth 1981), and 148 from Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 109–25).

A Simple one-piece brooch with solid catch-plate

Although not seriated, one of these brooches can be linked to the seriation because it was found in Grave 270 (about the middle of the seriation). That brooch and one other belong to the pre-conquest Phase 1, whilst two more are assigned to Phase 3.

Type A accounts for 30% of the brooches from the KHL settlement and about 20% from Skeleton Green and Baldock, but less than 5% from the KHL cemetery. Their relatively poor representation in the cemetery need not be due entirely to chronological factors (p 101), but there can be no doubt that they were fashionable during the lifetime of the settlement. They must have been in use after AD 70 –

contra Hull 1968, 76 'their incidence is pre-Flavian', cf Simpson 1979, 332–5 and 338; but Mackreth (1981, 138) suspected their survival and it tallies with the evidence from Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 123).

B Simple Gallic brooch

This prototype of the Colchester brooch is not early in the seriation, being later than three of the Colchester sub-types (Ca, Cd, and Cb). In the pottery phasing there are three in Phase 1 graves, six in Phase 2, but none in Phase 3.

C Colchester brooch

A large number of Colchester brooches were found in the cemetery so the type is well suited for analysis. Most of the sub-types (Ca, Cb, Cc, and Ce) are seriated in the expected typological order. In the seriation Ca is particularly early, and there are examples in two Phase 1 graves; but there are also two in Phase 2. The seriation suggests that the decorated Cb had a particularly long life, and this is supported by the phasing: five in Phase 1, six in Phase 2, and three in Phase 3. Most of the decorative features seem to have been used throughout, but perhaps the band on the top of the bow is a relatively late trait (in two Phase 2 graves and two Phase 3, but not in Phase 1). The pottery phasing suggests that Cc

starts earlier and perhaps continues later than the seriation indicates; it occurs in two Phase 1 graves, one Phase 2, five Phase 3, and there is even a pair from the Phase 4 Grave 431 (with pottery from the Verulamium region); but there are none from the KHL settlement.

The simple undecorated Cd starts very early in the seriation (between Ca and Cb) and stops surprisingly early, but this does not correlate with the other evidence. Certainly there are several early examples – four from Phase 1 and six from Phase 2. But more were found in the post-conquest Phase 3 (13 examples) and there were two from the KHL settlement. The small Ce is surely post-conquest; late in the seriation and absent from Phase 1, there are two in Phase 2, two in Phase 3, and one in Phase 4. The only Cf was in a Phase 3 grave.

The percentage of Colchester brooches in the cemetery is much higher than in the contemporary settlement at Skeleton Green (44% compared with 27%) and very significantly higher than at Baldock (8%). The lower figure from Baldock may to some extent reflect its longer occupation which allows this type to be diluted in a more extended sequence of brooches, whereas the KHL cemetery obviously coincided with the heyday of the Colchester brooch; but nevertheless the discrepancy in the percentages from the three sites is curious.

D Colchester-derivative brooch

The one Colchester-derivative brooch from the cemetery (in Grave 316, late in the seriation), compares with a single example from Skeleton Green, but the type is relatively common in the KHL settlement (10%, compared with only 0.4% in the cemetery). This suggests an introduction of the type *c* AD 60, and supports Hull's opinion (1968, 76) that it 'is not pre-Roman'. At Baldock the earliest example was in a Neronian context, but the type seems to have arrived earlier at Hod Hill (before AD 51, according to Richmond).

E Langton Down brooch

The seriation has the distinctive Ee at a particularly early stage – before both Ea and Ec – but the pottery phasing suggests that it might have had a longer life; although there were two in Phase 1 there was also one in Phase 2 and one in Phase 3. Ea is early in the seriation and the only two examples found were in Phase 1 graves. Eb is linked with the seriation (there is a pair in the early grave 287) and was found in two Phase 1 graves, but also in one Phase 2 and two Phase 3. Ec occurs about the middle of the seriation, twice in Phase 1 and three times in both Phases 2 and 3, as well as twice in the KHL settlement.

F Thistle brooch

The more elaborate forms of Thistle brooch (Fa and Fb) are well represented in late graves in the seriation and pottery phasing, and Fb occurs twice in the KHL settlement. Those sub-types may start just before the conquest (cf one Fb in Phase 1), but the less ornate

forms (Fd and Fe) are earlier, with Fd being one of the earliest brooches in the seriation. Fd was in four Phase 1 graves, and Fe in two Phase 1 and one Phase 2. There is a marked discrepancy between the relative numbers of Thistle brooches from the cemetery (19%) and the settlements considered here – KHL (5%, perhaps boosted by brooches redeposited from the cemetery), Skeleton Green, and Baldock (each about 3%). It is interesting to contrast these percentages with those of the simple one-piece brooch (type A): between 20% and 30% from the settlements but less than 5% from the cemetery. It may well be that the grander Thistle brooches were deliberately selected for graves, or perhaps the simpler one-piece brooches were more readily lost in settlements where more care might have been taken to retrieve the relatively complex and presumably expensive Thistle brooches.

G Rosette brooch

Rosette brooches are rare and do not appear in the seriation. A pair was found in Phase 2 and a single example in Phase 3.

H Lion brooch

Lion brooches are almost as rare as Rosettes but two are seriated, in the late graves 218 and 306. In the pottery typology the type occurs three times in Phase 2 and once in Phase 3.

J Nertomarus brooch

There is a single example in a Phase 3 grave.

K Knee brooch

One Knee brooch was found in a late context – in Grave 218, almost at the end of the seriation (but in Phase 2) – and the other was in a Phase 1 grave (272).

L Miscellaneous brooches with encased springs

These oddities were not seriated as a type, but one (L2) was in a grave late in the seriation (306) and another (L4) was in the upper half of the sequence (361). Four belong to Phase 2 and one (the decorated bird-brooch) is Phase 3.

M Aucissa brooch

Three of the four examples were seriated, and are grouped at the end of the sequence; one belongs to Phase 3. The type seems to be post-conquest – but its absence from the KHL settlement might also suggest that it is pre-Flavian.

N Hod Hill brooch

One of the more interesting types, because of its extreme rarity in the cemetery. Only two copper-alloy specimens were found, and neither occurred in a seriated grave; although in Grave 233 one was associated with a post-conquest type Ce. The late date is confirmed by the pottery phasing: both were

in Phase 3 graves. Unlike the Aucissa brooch, the Hod Hill was found in the KHL settlement (five examples), which suggests that it was still used in Flavian times (but cf Hull, quoted by Simpson 1979, 323: 'almost always on pre-Flavian sites'). However, the absence of this type from the cemetery is not entirely consistent with evidence from other sites. Some Hod Hill brooches in the area have been reported from relatively early contexts: three from Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 120, nos 112, 114, and 121) and one from Skeleton Green (Mackreth 1981, 134-5, no 16; for stratification see p 183) should be contemporary with the main use of the KHL cemetery. The many examples from Hod Hill itself should date no later than AD 51 (Richmond 1968, 117-19), although perhaps the Hod Hill brooch was more favoured by the army (cf Hull 1968, 76), and a large number could have been lost in a short time at the type-site. After studying 417 examples from Britain Hull concluded that the Hod Hill brooch started in 'the second half of the first century BC, and it was exceedingly popular up to the middle of the first century AD in Britain' (quoted by Simpson 1979, 323). The period of its great popularity, according to Hull, coincides exactly with the use of the KHL cemetery; its extreme rarity there may still await explanation.

P Plate brooch

One plate brooch (from Grave 68) can be linked with the seriation and occurs towards the middle of the sequence; that grave, and one other with a Plate brooch, belong to Phase 3. The type is relatively common in the KHL settlement.

R and S Large iron La Tène III brooch

It is curious that these brooches, typologically the earliest in the cemetery, occur only in iron; the more common copper-alloy version is absent from KHL. Even more curious is the fact that the seriation does not reflect the typology, but groups type S about the middle of the sequence and has one type R considerably later. Indeed, the latter (in Grave 124) is associated with a post-conquest Colchester brooch (Ce) and that grave belongs to Phase 3. Grave 270 (with R and S associated) is Phase 1 and there is one type S from Phase 2.

T As type A, but in iron

Five examples were found, but not one was in a seriated grave. Three were evenly spread in phased graves, from Phases 1, 2, and 3.

V Iron Colchester brooch

Type Va belongs to the middle of the seriation, and there are eight from Phase 1, four from Phase 2, and five from Phase 3. Type Vb is not so common, but may well have had a longer life than the seriation suggests: it occurs twice in Phase 1, twice in Phase 2, but also twice in the KHL settlement.

W Iron Langton Down brooch

The only example is from a Phase 2 grave that occurs late in the seriation.

X Iron hinged brooches

None has been seriated; one belongs to Phase 2 and another to Phase 3.

Z Iron penannular brooches

None has been seriated; two belong to Phase 1 and two to Phase 3.

With regard to iron brooches in general, it is worth noting that they are relatively more common in the KHL cemetery (21%) than in the settlement (10%). This may be a chronological factor because 'iron brooches mostly occur on sites which were occupied before the Roman conquest' (Hull 1968, 77).

Apart from matters of typology and chronology, there is also a little information about the people who wore the brooches. About a third of the cremations (but none of the inhumations) produced brooches, and those burials that could be sexed suggest that there was no difference between men and women in this respect (41% of the females had brooches, and 38% of the males). On the very limited evidence available there seems to be no difference in the types of brooch deposited with each sex. Brooches were found with infants, children, and sub-adults, and some of these had relatively rich collections; one infant had four brooches and another three; and two of the children each had four.

c Bracelets

Bracelets are extremely rare in the cemetery, being found in only three graves (and one of those was merely a fragment). Two types are represented:

A 1 296 (AA/ET) Heavy cast copper-alloy bracelet. Two bands of ?walked scorper ornament with deeply ribbed borders; and a similar arrangement of ornament, at right angles, for the terminals. 60×56mm; 6.5mm deep, expanding to 7mm at the terminals. Phase 1; ?male

2 85 (SB/FY) Fragment of a similar bracelet, with four bands of stabbed ornament. 10mm deep. Phase 2; male

There is a related bracelet from an Aylesford Culture burial at Borough Green, Wrotham, Kent (Fox 1958, pl 26, d; Warhurst 1953, 160, fig 5, no 2; for the associated brooches, see Stead 1976, 406), and one from an Arras Culture burial at Eastburn is not so very different (Stead 1979, 75, fig 28, no 8).

B 1 150 (AN/DB) Iron bracelet whose overlapping terminals (only one survives) have been wrapped on to the body of the bracelet. 95×89mm. Phase 2

This popular La Tène III form (Déchelette 1914, 1227) occurs in silver and gold as well as in base metals (Krämer 1971, 115–16, pls 22, nos 3a and b, and 27, no 2). There is an example from the KHL Roman settlement (p 23, no 57), and the type was in use throughout the Roman period (Clarke 1979, 304, type Cla, from late fourth-century graves; cf also Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 132, no 3,249, with references).

d Mirrors

See also the technical report, Appendix 3B.

1 9 (AE/CH) The edge is quite crudely bevelled, with a straight filed line c 23mm long at one point. Broken and corroded. Diam 90mm. Phase 3

2 13 (AV/AZ) Crude 'stepped' edge. Diam c 75mm. Phase 2; ?male

3 66 (AL/CJ) Corroded and broken. Diam c 102mm. Phase 2; with two bodies, one immature and the other adult

4 138 (AN/EJ) Roughly bevelled edge, crudely filed in places. Diam c 110mm. Phase 2

5 222 (AB/AT) Fragments of a small mirror, possibly no more than 70mm in diameter. Phase ?

6 325 (SX/GC) Badly damaged, corroded, and broken but still with some highly polished surface. More highly polished than the others in the Iron Age cemetery. Diam c 115mm. Phase 1

These six simple disc mirrors vary from 70 to 115mm in diameter and are between 0.6mm and 1.2mm thick. They are slightly domed, highly polished on the convex surface, and matt (as cast) on the back. The thin cast metal is very susceptible to damage, and all are broken and corroded. They belong to a popular Roman type, classified by Lloyd-Morgan 1981, 30ff, as Group F. One of the earliest examples she quotes, from Wincheringen, is contemporary with that from Burial 325, in the early stages of the KHL cemetery. None of the other KHL mirrors is certainly pre-conquest.

It is not surprising to find mirrors with Aylesford Culture cremations – almost half of the known Iron Age mirrors from Britain have been found with burials (Fox and Pollard 1973; Farley 1983, 295–6) – but it is surprising that they should be simple Roman disc mirrors and not the elaborately decorated Celtic form. The dating of British decorated mirrors has been critically considered by Spratling (1970, 13–15), who concluded that most belong to the century between Caesar and Claudius with more evidence for AD than for BC dates. So the KHL cemetery covers exactly the period when decorated mirrors might be expected, and falls well within their geographical distribution. Yet the only mirrors found are of the later Roman form.

Spratling's dating rests on four associated finds. The Birdlip mirror had been buried with a copper-

alloy brooch, a native variant of the Knotenfibel (Ettlinger type 8, Feugère type 8a). The copper-alloy Knotenfibel is absent from KHL (but two iron versions suggest that it had been recently in vogue) and has been proposed as a type-fossil for an earlier phase occupying the second half of the first century BC (Stead 1976, 408–9, 412). The Birdlip variant is typologically late, but not necessarily as late as Spratling suggests ('early first century AD').

For the Colchester mirror-burial Spratling relied on Hull's dating of the pottery (c AD 10–43), but more recent research suggests an earlier date – contemporary with Welwyn Garden City and slightly earlier than KHL (Valery Rigby, pers comm).

The St Keverne mirror was found with part of a copper-alloy brooch (flat bow, one surviving spring-coil, no foot, cf R A Smith 1909, 330, fig 1). It might be compared with type A in the KHL cemetery, but could have had an open catch-plate. Close dating is impossible.

The Nijmegen mirror is certainly from a Roman context and must have been buried some considerable time after it was made (Lloyd-Morgan 1981, 114, notes 'extreme wear'). An associated glass urn belongs to Isings' type 63 which 'originated somewhere in the second half of the first century and lasted throughout the second century' (Isings 1957, 82). Of this particular vessel Isings comments: 'the long neck, narrowing towards the rim, may be a second century AD feature, but the jar cannot be dated more accurately as the mirror was obviously an heirloom'!

Since Spratling's paper, two mirrors have been found in graves: Aston included two coarse ware pots for which Rigby suggested a date in the second half of the first century BC (Rook *et al* 1982, 23); and Dorton had a Dressel 2–4 amphora no earlier than c 16 BC and flagons comparable with both Welwyn Garden City and KHL (Rigby in Farley 1983, 291–2). The handle of another mirror is said to have been found in a cremation with a copper-alloy Knotenfibel at Billericay (*ibid*, 289).

So the case for giving some British decorated mirrors a BC date is now more convincing, and this would certainly make better sense of the evidence from the KHL cemetery. By the start of the Christian era the simpler, and doubtless cheaper, Roman disc mirrors were fashionable in Verulamium and perhaps throughout the south-east. The West Country was slower to succumb to Roman merchants, so there the old-fashioned decorated mirrors might have been used longer.

e Rings and handles

1 157 (SB/BA) Fragmentary iron finger-ring with corroded bezel. c 25×28mm (internally c 20×22mm). Phase 2

2 160 (SB/AK) Heavy spiral ferrule. Diam c 36–38mm (internally c 25mm); and another, similar but slightly larger (Diam c 40mm). cf Manning 1985a, 141, no S 95; Jacobi 1974, pl 64, nos 1104–10. Phase ?

3 296 (AA/ES) Bent copper-alloy wire ring, perhaps a crude finger-ring (there is also a bracelet from this grave), but the rather pointed terminals are out-turned. 21.5×18.5mm. Phase 1; ?male

4 261 (SF/DR) Copper-alloy ring (not a finger-ring), sharply angled (in places ribbed) on the outside. 26.5×28mm. Phase ?; inhumation

5 182 (SB/CF) Large copper-alloy ring, distorted – especially in the middle of one side. Possibly used as a handle. 61×51.5mm. Phase ?

6 409 (SX/HC) Much of a heavy ribbed copper-alloy handle, lacking the attachments. W 62mm. Possibly from a wooden object, as in Burial 117, but such handles also occur on metal vessels (eg Stead 1967, figs 12 and 14) and on Roman helmets (Robinson 1975, 48, figs 76–80). Found on the calcined bones, in a grave that might have been robbed. Phase 2

(For another handle see p 109, from Burial 117.)

f Toilet instruments

The remains of toilet-sets were found in three graves, two pairs of tweezers in another, and individual items in two more. The two pieces in Burial 86 and the 'cosmetic set' in Burial 203 are copper-alloy; all other pieces are iron.

1 203 (SB/DH) Phase 3; ?male

a (Fig 126, 203, no 3) Iron suspension frame with a ring on top, L 32mm. Two pairs of tags at the bottom of the frame hold rivets from which at least two iron toilet instruments were suspended; one, still in position pivoted on one of the rivets, has lost its functional end.

b (Fig 126, 203, nos 4 and 5) A copper-alloy 'cosmetic set', L 83 and 62mm. For detailed description and full discussion of the type see Jackson 1985 (where this is no 1). The two components, 'mortar' and 'pestle', clearly belong together. There are five other such pairs, but most pieces have been found singly and of the 99 examples catalogued the majority are mortars. The type is distinctively British – indeed it is restricted to south-eastern England – and dated examples belong to the first or second century AD. Only two have been found in graves, where associated objects might be expected to give a clue to function; here at KHL they were found with tweezers, and at Chichester with a *ligula* – associations that might suggest a link with toilet or medicaments and support the hypothesis that they might have been used for preparing and applying cosmetics (ibid, 169–72).

2 242 (SB/CS) Phase 1

a (Fig 136, no 7) Iron tweezers, L 46mm, and the stem of another object (?ear scoop or nail-cleaner), both suspended from a bar that is riveted to the ends of a V-shaped frame

b (Fig 136, no 6) Iron object, L 37mm. One end is a nail-cleaner and the other an apparently flat oval spatula (not a spoon and too big for an ear-scoop)

c Stem of an iron ear-scoop (?), L 29mm. Does not join (a)

3 86 (SB/GU) Phase 3

a (Fig 103, no 8) Corroded copper-alloy tweezers, suspended on the remains of a copper-alloy ring. L 47mm

b (Fig 103, no 7) Copper-alloy object, broken at both ends. Perforated at one end and with the central part notched by a file. Possibly the handle of a toilet instrument

4 122 (AN/CR) Phase ?

a (Fig 109, 122, no 3) Iron tweezers, L 56.5mm

b (Fig 109, 122, no 4) Iron tweezers, L 49mm, but lacking an end

5 422 (SJ/BQ) Iron ear-scoop, possibly with the remains of a suspension ring through the head. L 48mm. Phase 3

g Spoons

1 (AA/CR) (Fig 51, no 1) Copper-alloy spoon with badly damaged circular bowl; handle bent and chipped. Traces of tinning. L c 90mm; bowl diam c 20mm. Not from a grave, but from the ditch of a burial enclosure (south of Burial 283)

2 325 (SX/GA) Similar copper-alloy spoon with chipped circular bowl and broken faceted handle; well-marked V grooves prolonging the handle under the bowl. L 52.5mm (incomplete); bowl diam c 21mm. Phase 1

3 27 (AE/DS) Corroded iron spoon with oval bowl and broken handle. L 46mm (incomplete); bowl 20×c 28mm. Phase 3

The small round-bowled spoon (*cochleare*) is a first-century AD Roman type (Strong 1966, 155); there are three (copper-alloy) from the Wederath cemetery, two of them with early and mid first-century coins (grave 580, Haffner 1974a, pl 161 no 25; graves 1026 and 1056, Haffner 1978, pls 267, no 9 and 272, no 2).

h Iron knives

A Triangular blades, usually with a small handle at one corner

1 123 (AN/AI) L 140mm; W originally c 100mm. Badly fragmented. The top is flat, sloping, and slightly thickened. Phase 1

2 182 (SB/CF) L 133mm (maximum L on longer side 162mm); W 138mm. Thickened and slightly rounded

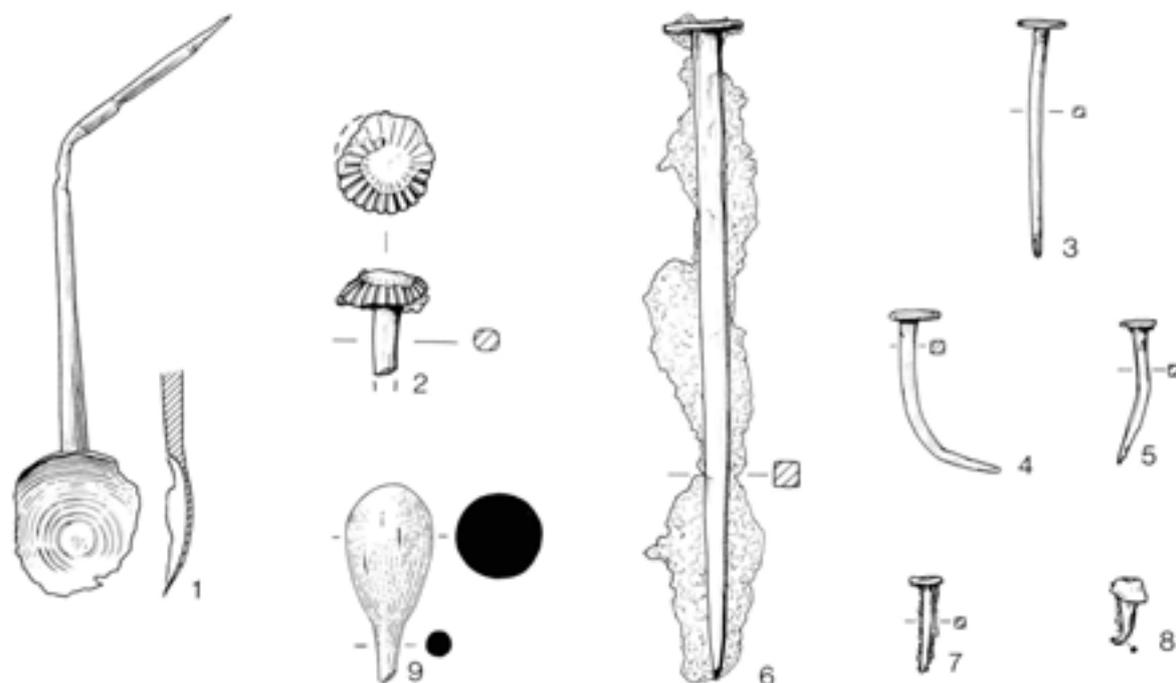


Fig 51 Copper-alloy objects from enclosure ditches: 1, spoon, S of Burial 283, p 104; 2, stud, S of Burial 118 (1:1). Iron nails from burials: 3, Burial 295; 4, Burial 119; 5, Burial 451; 6, Burial 26; 7, Burial 447; 8, Burial 351 (1:2). Bone peg: 9, from Burial 38 (1:1)

at the top, two perforations in the middle of the blade. Phase 3; male

3 259 (SF/AO) Badly corroded piece of iron, apparently a triangular knife. Phase 2

4 316 (SJ/FN) L 122mm; W c 110mm (lacking one corner). A fairly symmetrical blade, straight and markedly thickened at the top with two projecting finials. Mineral-preserved wood on both sides of the blade has been examined by Jacqui Watson (Ancient Monuments Laboratory): 'As the wood grain runs in the same direction on both sides, the knife must have been embedded in a block of wood, or buried in a case made from a single piece of wood. Using the SEM the wood was identified as probably *Acer* sp (maple).' Phase 3

5 384 (SJ/CF) L 102mm; W 66mm. Rounded blade and knobbed handle. Phase 1; ?male

6 455 (SJ/FR) L c 130mm; W 100mm. It has a copper-alloy handle, terminating in a knob, which has been riveted to the blade. A copper-alloy rivet can be seen near one corner, and there may be another in the opposite corner, but the surface is corroded and such details are not easy to distinguish. Wood traces on one side and along one edge. Phase 1

Triangular knives of this type have been found with La Tène III or Early Roman burials at Welwyn Garden City, Snailwell, Walmer (all in Stead 1967, 38, fig 23), and Owslebury (J R Collis, pers comm). One was found in a Roman well at Ewell (Mariën 1971, 214-16; cf Lowther 1946, 21, fig 12, no 1).

On the continent they first occur about the middle of the first century BC; there is one in Haffner's Horizon 4 from Wederath (grave 242, Haffner 1971, pl 58; cf Haffner 1974b, 70, note 9, listing the grave as Horizon 4), and a couple from a rich grave at Trier-Olewig (Schindler 1971, 52, fig 7 nos 1 and 2 - early in Horizon 5). Three other triangular knives from Wederath have Horizon 5 contexts (graves 235, Haffner 1971, pl 56; 320, *ibid*, pl 81; and 784, Haffner 1974a, pl 200; ie Haffner 1974b, fig 4, nos 70, 71, and 69 respectively) and two more were in graves of the earliest Gallo-Roman phase (graves 725, Haffner 1974a, pl 190, and 918, Haffner 1978, pl 245).

The Wederath triangular knives are made entirely of iron, the earliest type suggested by Mariën (1971, 227) who illustrated Belgian examples from graves dating from the middle and second half of the first century AD. Knives of this type with copper-alloy handles - usually animal heads - continued in use later in the Roman period (*ibid* and Mariën 1973) and occur as far east as Syria (Frisch and Toll 1949, 33).

Haffner (1974b, 62) favoured Mariën's view that they were razor-knives, but Joachim (1973, 33) regarded them as saddlers', furriers', or cooks' knives. They seem to be found in men's graves - several of the continental pieces are associated with swords - and are not regularly associated with toilet instruments such as shears, tweezers, or nail-cleaners. Only two of the KHL examples were from sexed graves, one male and the other ?male.

B Knives with handles or tangs and long triangular blades

The back slopes down from the handle, the edge of

the blade is straight, and there is a deep step to the handle.

1 72 (AL/CL) Solid handle. L 167mm (lacking the tip). Phase 3; child

2 202 (AB/BE) Solid handle. The blade is likely to have been the same shape as no 1, but has been well honed. The X-ray seems to show a series of bands of copper-alloy across the back of the handle – possibly strips of inlay. L 104mm. Phase 1

3 403 (SX/AL) Flat tang to which bone plates have been attached by copper-alloy rivets; there are two rivets in the handle and one in the corner of the blade (with the outline of the rounded edge of the handle clearly preserved). Some replacement fabric on one face of the blade. L 145mm (lacking the tip). Phase 1

This is a rare type; Manning (1985a, 113, type 8) illustrates three from Hod Hill and lists two more, one from Verulamium (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, 219, pl lxivb) and another from Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, 153, no 525). A much larger knife from the Hertford Heath grave belongs to the same type (Hüssen 1983, 17, and 34, no 128), and there is one like our no 3 from the early Flavian grave 5 at Alton (Millett 1986, 70).

C *Tanged knives with parallel-sided blades*

The back of the blade is straight throughout, but the sharp edge is angled and tapers to a pointed tip. Each of the knives has the remains of a copper-alloy collar between blade and tang.

1 66 (AL/CH) The tang, which is central to the blade, is now bent, but the knife was originally about 212mm long. Phase 2; two bodies in the grave, one immature and the other adult

2 296 (AA/ER) Tang in line with the back of the blade; the blade had been bent in antiquity and has been straightened in the drawing. L c 100mm, lacking the tip of the blade and most of the tang. Phase 1; ?male

3 316 (SJ/FW) Central tang. L 113mm, lacking the tip of the blade and most of the tang. Phase 3

D *Miscellaneous knives*

1 28 (AE/EF) Curved knife with solid handle terminating in a spiral device. It seems that the blade was no deeper than the handle. L 113mm (lacking the tip). Phase 4

2 45 (AL/AV) Short length of blade, slightly curved along the back. L 33mm, W 11–13mm (fragment only). Phase ?

3 330 (SX/FU) Tiny iron knife with solid modelled handle. L 65mm. The blade resembles B2, above, and is honed in the same way; Manning 1985a, Q59, from

London, has a comparable handle but a much longer blade. Phase ?

j **Iron shears**

1 242 (SB/CS) Small pair with simple U-shaped handle, L 99mm with blades L 45mm. Phase 1

2 384 (SJ/CF) Large pair with well-defined omega-shaped handle, L 203mm with blades L 122mm. Phase 1; ?male

Shears are rarely found in British Iron Age graves, but there is a large pair from Hertford Heath (Hüssen 1983, no 129; L 252mm, with omega-shaped handle and a marked flange at the back of each blade). Shears with U-shaped handles were found in a Claudian grave at Alton, but they are much longer (L 185mm) than our no 1 (Millett 1986, 50). There is one similar but longer (L 232mm) pair from Manching (Jacobi 1974, pl 25, 408); all other shears from Manching have omega-shaped handles.

k **Iron tools**

by Vanessa Fell

1 295 (AA/HS) Hammer-head, L c 86mm, with a flat burred face and a narrow rectangular face. The rounded-rectangular eye lies towards the burred face and the sides of the hammer are straight. The front has a pronounced angle above the eye whereas the back is almost straight. One face is essentially flat, thickened, and slightly burred, measuring 14.5×17mm immediately behind the burr. The other is fractured across the face but the X-ray and stains in the surrounding soil suggest that it was c 17mm long and well rounded at the edges. Weight c 130g, including mineralisation and attached bone. Phase 4

This was no doubt a metalworking hammer: the flat face may have been used for shaping and light forging, the narrow face for forming sheet or bar. The forms of the faces are like those of other Iron Age hammers, although not necessarily with this combination. An elongated eye is characteristic of pre-Roman hammers but usually there is a corresponding swelling of the sides, with the front smoothly curved. Hammers with a pronounced angle at the front and straight sides are uncommon from British Iron Age contexts. A similar but larger hammer of possible Iron Age date was found with ashes and iron slag at Casterley Camp (Cunnington and Cunnington 1913, 103, pl viii, 1), although this is not of certain Iron Age date. A small example was found at Oare (Cunnington 1909, 134, pl ii, e) and two at Hod Hill with less accentuated fronts (Manning 1985a, 6, pl 2, A7 and A8). The form is common on the continent, eg Manching (Jacobi 1974, 270, pl 1, 1, 2, and 4) and Stradonice, Bohemia (Pič 1906, 84, pl xxxv, 27 and 31, pl xxxvi, 1–3, 8, and 9).

2 456 (SJ/FF) Hammer-head, L 60mm, with a square face and a narrow rectangular face. The eye, which is roughly circular, extends lengthways with a slit towards each face and there is a corresponding expansion in the sides of the hammer. The sides are angled downwards, with the apex above the central eye. One face is 7mm square and appears unburred. The other, which is rectangular, L 7.5mm, is flat along the tip of the face, bevelled on the inside, and slightly rounded on the outside. Weight c 20g. This light hammer may have been used for finishing small items of metalwork; the weight is too low for forming, other than fine shaping or riveting. No similar examples are known. Phase 2

3 134 (AN/CO) Tapering rod, possibly a punch. L 137mm, complete at both ends. The section is square, becoming more rounded towards the tip and the broad end appears to be flat and unburred. Surface detail is obscured by corrosion layers. The presence of a needle in the grave group and the absence of a burr at the head of this tool suggests that it may have been used for decorating soft materials such as leather. Phase 3

1 Miscellaneous iron objects

1 375 (SJ/CI) Two small lift keys, one with a ring handle, L 106mm, and the other with a flattened but broken handle, L 100mm. The type was in use in the Iron Age in Europe (cf Jacobi 1974, 156–61), and there is an example from Hod Hill (Manning 1985a, 90, no O 21). Phase ?; immature

2 270 (SF/BB) Needle with bent head and broken point. L c 95mm if straightened (incomplete). Phase 1; ?female

3 134 (AN/CO) Iron needle, broken at both ends. L 55mm. Phase 3

4 457 (SJ/FE) Part of a joiner's dog, with wood traces on the underside. L 43mm. Phase 1

5 234 (SB/FW) Double-spiked loop. A common Iron Age and Romano-British type; there are several examples from Hod Hill (Manning 1985a, 130); cf also Jacobi 1974, pl 61. L 70mm (incomplete). Phase ?

6 325 (SX/GB) Disc, Diam 77mm, with a central circular perforation, Diam 11mm. Phase 1

A somewhat similar disc from a late Iron Age/early Romano-British context at Beckford (Diam c 80–84mm) has a short tubular fitting in the central perforation and two adjoining perforations near the rim (J D Hurst, pers comm); one from Danebury (cp 7 context) is 68.5mm in diameter with a perforation 9mm in diameter (Cunliffe 1984, 370, fig 7.23, no 2.174 – details in microfiche); another from Spettisbury is 59–64mm in diameter with a 7mm perforation (Gresham 1939, 123, pl vi, 5). No function has been suggested for any of these parallels.

7 75 (SB/GW) Circular disc, Diam 39mm, attached

by at least three (with the hint of a fourth, and ?a hole for a fifth) nails now 8mm long (flattened ends, like rivets, not pointed). Phase 1; young adult

There is a similar piece from Danebury (Cunliffe 1984, 370, fig 7.24, no 2.195), Diam 41.5mm with two nail-holes.

8 148 (AN/BR) Two fragments from a perforated sheet that has been wrapped round the edge of a ?leather or thin wooden object. At least 24×40mm as reconstructed. Phase ?; ?male

9 346 (SH/BE) A rod, bent and broken. Now in two parts, it must have been complete when placed in the grave, but had been sharply bent at a right angle – and there it broke. The shorter piece, L 220mm, was on the floor of the grave and the longer, L 545mm, rose almost vertically; the bent and broken end projected upwards and was found by the excavators before the grave was defined. Rectangular in section, c 12×6mm, with no taper until the very end (on the floor of the grave) where it is squared and c 9×5mm. Otherwise the rod is without feature. Its total length would have been more than 765mm. Phase 1; male

It bears a superficial resemblance to a 'spit-shaped' currency bar, but they are usually shorter, wider, and thinner (Allen 1967). The longer, and narrower, example from Spettisbury is 575mm long, 21–22mm wide, and 4–5mm thick (BM 62.5-27.18). Allen records currency bars from the Meon Hill hoard as narrow as 0.5in (12.5mm), but this is exceptional and they are thinner than the KHL rod. In any case, currency bars have not been found in graves, and Verulamium is well beyond the area where spit-shaped bars are found (ibid, 313). The other type of artefact that invites comparison is the blacksmiths' slice, or 'poker', three of which were found at the same time as three inhumations at Witham, Essex, in 1844 (Rodwell 1976; cf Saunders 1977, 16). But in the absence of the distinctive spatulate end this comparison cannot be pursued.

10 295 (AA/HS) Broken length of tube, Diam c 10mm, L 56mm. Phase 4

11 294 (AA/EL) Unidentified fragments. Phase ?

m Bone objects

1 270 (SF/BB) ?a bone belt, with an iron buckle; the bone is unburnt, and each length has a longitudinal perforation. Phase 1; ?female

a Thirty-six lengths, undecorated, and fragments of seven others. Complete examples L 46mm (2), 45mm (13), 44mm (13), 43mm (6), and 42mm (2)

b Single length with two oval perforations in one face, L 45mm

c Ten lengths, each with five oval-shaped transverse perforations, L 60.5, 59 (2), 58 (3), 57 (2), 55, and 50mm

d A long piece with simple 'V' decoration on one face, L 67mm

- e As (a), but shorter and considerably scratched. L 40mm
- f Single short length with single perforation in the centre of one face, L 18mm
- g An iron buckle, L 68mm (Fig 142, 7)

The bone pieces could have been threaded together and used as a belt, as illustrated (Fig 142), with the iron buckle to fasten it. The only pieces not used in this reconstruction are (b), which might be another example of (a) but mistakenly pierced, and (f), which could be a toggle for the end of the thread, or perhaps part of the fastening device.

2 310 (SK/BC) Five damaged lengths of unburnt bone, each with one original end (the bottom, as illustrated, Fig 151) and one broken end, and all with a longitudinal perforation. Phase 2

- a Three circular perforations in one face only (Diam 3, 4, and 4mm), L 42mm (Fig 151, 310, 4)
- b Three perforations in one face with at least two of them also perforating the opposite face (all 4mm). L 32mm (Fig 151, 310, 5)
- c-e No surviving perforations, L 34, 32, and 33mm (Fig 151, 310, 6-8)

Possibly part of a musical instrument, but in some ways similar to the bone from Burial 270, above.

3 249 (SF/CF) The remains of 21 pegs, apparently not burnt with the cremation (and certainly found in a separate pile). There are two types: ten have decorated heads – they are more damaged than the drawings suggest because most have only one well-preserved top; eleven are quite plain. One of the decorated pieces is further distinguished by a dot and circle. Only two decorated pegs are complete, L 34 and 37mm, and there is an incomplete example, L 38mm; the undecorated pegs seem to have been slightly longer; there is a single complete piece, L 42mm, and two damaged specimens, L 39mm. Phase 1

It seems likely that the pegs were used in a board game. Pegs can be used in games of alignment (eg *merels*), in race games (eg an Ancient Egyptian example from Thebes where half the pegs had dog-heads and the others jackal heads; Murray 1952, 15), and in war games (eg the perforated board for pegged men from a crannog at Ballinderry, Co Westmeath; *ibid* 59). Presumably the pegs from Burial 249 were originally in two equally matched teams, with at least 11 men on each side. *Merels* (Nine Men's Morris) can be played with three, five, six, nine, eleven, or twelve men each, but the board for more than nine men does not seem to be known before medieval times (*ibid*, 37-48). Race games are controlled by dice, which were not found in this grave, though it is possible that only part of the game was buried (or that the dice did not survive). There is a contemporary race game from the Welwyn Garden City burial (Stead 1967, 14-19). On balance, it seems likely that the pegs in Burial 249 were used in a war game.

Four bone pegs – similar to those from Burial 249

but with lattice decoration – were found in the early Feature 52 at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, 61, fig 26, no 1). There were bone pegs with dice, and possible game pieces in the form of smooth pebbles, in a double inhumation at Knowth, Co Meath (Burials 10 and 11; Eogan 1974, 76-80).

4 148 (AN/BR) Two 'bone' (?possibly shaped from animal teeth) pegs, whose bulbous heads are decorated with ring-and-dot motifs. Burnt with the cremation, and cracked. L 26 and 19mm (point broken). Phase 2; ?male

Perhaps they are game pieces, like the pegs from Burial 249, above.

5 38 (AS/AE) 'Bone' (as above) peg, similar to those from Burial 148, but undecorated. Also cracked by fire. L 25mm (point broken) (Fig 51, no 9). Phase 3

6 20 (AE/AX) Fragments of two dice, burnt with the cremation. L18mm and 16mm, measured along the grain of the bone. Phase 2

7 9 (AE/CR, CT) Remains of a decorated object, apparently a handle, which has been burnt with the cremation and thus distorted. There is no staining from an iron tang. It seems possible that both ends are represented here – one notched and the other plain. The decorative scheme seems to comprise a central band of concentric circles, bordered by strips of lattice-pattern, then plain bands, and finally a border of concentric circles. The length seems to have been c 120mm. Phase 3

8 118 (AB/AE) Fragments apparently from a cylindrical box burnt with the cremation and distorted, but the diameter seems to have been in the region of 35-40mm (Fig 109, 118, 8). Phase 3

- a Two pieces from the rim of a lid
- b A large piece 21mm deep with projecting flanges top and bottom, possibly from one of a series of interlocking components
- c Two fragments differing in having a double-groove inside the 'lid-seating'

n Glass objects

by Jennifer Price

1 261 (SF/DR) Five translucent undecorated annular beads. Phase ?; inhumation

- a Intact. Pale blue-green. Large perforation. Very bubbly. Fairly irregular outline. H 5-6mm; max Diam 16.5mm; perforation Diam 8mm (Fig 139, 261, 3)
- b Intact. Pale blue-green. Large perforation. Bubbly. Uneven height and thickness. H 3.7-5.2mm; max Diam 14.8mm; perforation Diam 7-8mm (Fig 139, 261, 2)

(a-b Guido 1978: Group 6 (iib), pp 66 and 144)

- c Intact. Green-gold. large perforation. H 4.4–5.3mm, max Diam 15.5mm; perforation Diam 7.3mm (Fig 139, 261, 5)
- d Intact. Green-gold. Large perforation. Uneven height and thickness. H 3.9–5.8mm; max Diam 13.9mm; perforation Diam 7.1mm (Fig 139, 261, 4)

(c–d Guido 1978: Group 6 (iiib), pp 66 and 151)

- e Intact. Yellow-brown ('amber'). Large perforation. Uneven height and thickness. H 4.2–6.5mm; max Diam 14.8mm; perforation Diam 7mm (Fig 139, 261, 6)

(Guido 1978: Group 6(v), pp 68 and 162)

- 2 9 (AE/CQ) Two plano-convex counters. Phase 3
- a Opaque white. Base completely smooth. H 5.8mm; max Diam 13.5–15mm (Fig 90, 10)
- b Opaque green-blue. Base completely smooth. H 5.8mm; max Diam 12.5–13mm (Fig 90, 11)

There is an incomplete set of game pieces, three black and one white, from grave 1095 at Wederath (Haffner 1978, 38).

- 3 25 (AE/AD) Melted unguent bottle. Completely distorted, perhaps globular reservoir. Pale blue green; opaque bright blue spiral trail. At least nine turns. Dimensions 60×56.5mm. Phase 3

- 4 153 (AN/DE) Melted vessel. Three lumps, completely melted. Blue green. Dimensions 42.5×40mm; 35.5×22.5mm; 19×20mm. Phase 3

- 5 217 (AB/AQ) Melted lump. Lump; completely burnt; pock-marked surface. Dimensions 26×19.5mm. Phase 3; ?female

- 6 445 (SJ/FU) Four melted fragments. Small blobs, ?vessel. Completely distorted. Dimensions 18.5×12mm; 17×9.5mm; 7.5×6.5mm. Phase 3; adolescent

p Spindle-whorls

- 1 325 (SX/GL, FW) Two purpose-made pottery spindle-whorls in blue-grey fabric, crudely perforated, with a marked flange round the hole. 27×29mm and 29×31mm, with perforations 3.5–4mm. Phase 1

- 2 370 (SJ/EN) Spindle-whorl cut from a sherd. 29×31mm, perforated 4mm. Phase 3; child

q Metal fittings from wooden objects

1 117

- a (AB/CK) Copper-alloy hinge, both ends slightly damaged, but each element measuring 39×9mm;

linked by a copper-alloy pin. Four copper-alloy nails survive, but three are broken (Fig 108, 7)

- b (AB/CE) Similar copper-alloy hinge, 41×9mm and 39×9mm, linked by a copper-alloy pin; one surviving copper-alloy nail (Fig 108, 8)
- c (AB/CJ) Small copper-alloy handle, 36mm wide and 19mm deep, attached by split-pins (Fig 108, 6)

The hinges were 550mm apart between centres and the handle was roughly midway between them and about 150mm above. As the hinges were open and flat on the floor of the grave, they may have belonged to a hinged board rather than to a casket. Wood on (a) had a cut edge showing that the hinge had been attached to the very end of the board. Phase 3

Preserved wood and possible traces of leather were examined by Jacqui Watson (Ancient Monuments Laboratory): 'As the wood had not been replaced by corrosion products, it was possible to thin section a sample and identify it using transmitted light microscopy – *Acer* sp (maple). All the fragments of wood appeared to have radial surfaces, which suggests that the original boards were quarter sawn. The thickness of the boards can only be estimated by the depth of the split spiked loop used to attach the drop handle (c), and the longest nail shank, both of which give a depth of around 12mm. The possible presence of leather between the wood and hinge suggests that the board was originally covered in this material. A leather-bound wooden cremation casket with copper-alloy decorative fittings from M Green's excavations at Godmanchester is currently being studied in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory.'

An early Flavian burial at Baldock had hinges similar to those in Burial 117, 520mm apart, attached to wood 16mm thick; a similar drop-handle was about 200mm away from a mid-point between the two hinges, and was perhaps attached to the edge of the board (Stead and Rigby 1986, 68–9, Burial 6, no 14). It is conceivable that the handle in Burial 117 had originally been in a comparable position – it was found at the very edge of a disturbance that had destroyed almost half of the hinged board.

2 309

- a (SK/DL) Open copper-alloy hinge, 50×15mm and 44×13mm; overall L 87mm. The two elements are linked by an iron pin, and each has been attached to wood by two copper-alloy nails. The two surviving nails show that the wood attached to the smaller element was 17mm thick and to the larger 14mm. Some mineralised wood on one nail (Fig 152, 7)

- b (SK/DL) Open copper-alloy hinge, each element 46×12mm, linked by an iron pin. Holes for four nails, but only one survives; it is made of iron and has been attached to wood about 17mm thick (Fig 152, 7)

As in Burial 117, the hinges were 550mm apart and the open one had the nails pointing downwards; they were about 250mm from the edge of the grave. Between the two hinges was a platter (CA), with a

cup (CB) inside it, and they would have sat on the hinged wood along with some animal bones; the base of the pot BZ was apparently just beyond it. Phase 1; adolescent.

Burials 117 and 309, and the early Flavian Burial 6 at Baldock, seem to have had comparable folded boards. When open they would have been in the region of 600×400mm; closed they would have been about 600×200mm. Their final function was as a wooden base-board for grave goods, but for this a simple unhinged board (eg as Burial 241, below) would have been equally effective. The hinges suggest that the inner surface of the board had to be protected; a game board is an obvious possibility, and game pieces are occasionally found in graves (but not in the graves that produced the hinged boards). For game pieces see pp 108, 109. Traces of a wooden board with a drop-handle at one edge (as in Burial 117) were found in the Claudio-Neronian grave 2 at Alton; there were game pieces in the same grave and it was suggested that the board might have been a game board (Millett 1986, 57–8).

3 241 (SB/PO–PV) The very fragmentary remains of eight studs. At least two sizes, with heads c 14mm and c 20mm in diameter. Slightly domed and packed on the underside, each had a central shank penetrating wood to a depth of at least 5mm. They were arranged roughly symmetrically in three rows (3, 3, and 2) on one half only of a wooden 'tray' c 900×400/500mm with the cremation and several pots on it. Phase 1; male

The remains have been examined by Jacqui Watson (Ancient Monuments Laboratory): 'Using the SEM it was possible to identify the wood as *Ulmus* sp (elm), and the board seems to have a radial surface which could indicate either radial splitting or quarter sawing in this timber. The studs are made from thin copper-alloy sheet filled with solder. On initial examination it was thought that the studs were backed with a thin sheet of horn or shell between the solder and wood, but at higher magnifications this turned out to be corrosion products that had formed as a separate layer.'

4 280 (AA/JL, JM, etc) Five thin copper-alloy discs, each with a concentric rib and two rings of repoussé dots; Diam c 39mm. Each attached to wood (?) by a dome-headed copper-alloy stud whose shank (?de-mineralised iron) has not survived. Four of the discs were in an approximate line (L 530mm) across the middle of the grave and the fifth was found with a piece of copper-alloy sheet (JJ) at the edge of the cremated bones some 250mm from the centre of the line of four. Phase 1

5 299 (AA/FY) Fragmentary copper-alloy staples up to 4mm wide and with a maximum surviving length of 20mm. They were found at three places on the floor of the grave, near the pots, and within a length of 250mm. Phase 1; female

6 118 (AB/AE) Remains of copper-alloy sheet found in a badly disturbed grave

a The largest piece, c 30×28mm, has one original edge, apparently curved, bordered by a cordon (Fig 109, 118, 7)

b At least three pieces from a separate border or binding, also with a marginal cordon. Two of these pieces have pins just within the cordon (shanks now c 3mm long, but points broken), and the third has a pin-hole in a similar position; the largest piece is sharply bent at the opposite (broken) edge, as illustrated (Fig 109, 118, no 6)

The pins show that the copper-alloy sheet was attached to a ?wooden base – the fragments were not the remains of a metal vessel. Phase 3

7 (AN/AY) Three copper-alloy studs whose domed heads have radiating ribs; points broken – the longest stud is 14mm. Not from a burial, but found together in one of the cemetery enclosure ditches (south of Burial 118) (Fig 51, no 2)

8 295 (AA/HS)

a An iron nail in pristine condition, L 62mm, and the remains of eight others of the same type, mostly bent and broken (Fig 147, 295, 4)

b Curved iron strip, L 93mm, W 15mm, with three iron nails and the hole for a fourth; all the nails are broken and the longest survives up to 14mm from the strip (Fig 147, 295, 3)

c Three ring-headed iron pins or staples. One, badly corroded, seems to be complete, L c 78mm; another, L 56 mm, is broken; and the third has the shank sharply bent in the opposite plane to the ring (L c 62mm if straight, ?point broken). For the type see Manning 1974, 178, no 546. The arrangement of the nails suggests that they might represent a wooden box c 250mm square (the one in pristine condition was with the calcined bones and not part of this 'box'). The iron strip was at one end, and might have secured a repair (though now bent) and the three ring-headed pins could have belonged to some kind of hinge. There were cremated bones within the 'box', some firmly attached to the iron, but no wood traces. At the opposite end to the iron strip was a hammer-head (p 106), whilst an iron tube (p 107) was at the centre of a third side. Phase 4 (Fig 147, 295, 6–8)

9 9 (AE/CM) Nine iron nails, apparently from a wooden board. Four of them were distributed over a 300mm length, in a straight line, and the others were amongst the adjoining calcined bones. All might have been from a board on which the bones had been placed. Phase 3

10 27 (AE/DA–DQ) Seventeen iron nails in two parallel rows, c 400mm long and about 260mm apart, the nails standing vertically with the heads uppermost. They seem to represent a wooden board (?400mm square) placed above the cremated bone. Phase 3

11 89 (AL/BK) Six iron nails, four on the base of the pit and two in the cinerary urn. Phase 3

12 173 (SB/LY) Five iron nails, four of them more or less in a straight line (L 250mm) and the fifth 480mm away at the opposite side of the grave. Phase 2

13 332 (SX/HD) Two rows of nails, each c 500mm long, about 700mm apart, defined two ends of a box. One of its sides was seen as a soil-mark. Phase 5

r Iron nails

Iron nails in six graves seem to represent the remains of boards or boxes (Burials 9, 27, 89, 173, 295, and 332, above). Elsewhere nails found amongst the cremated bones may represent similar wooden objects that had been burnt on the pyre; usually only a single nail was found in these circumstances, but occasionally there were two, three, and even four. The nails were on average 50–60mm long with square-section shanks and flat oval heads some 14mm in diameter. Three of those illustrated are in pristine condition having been burnt with the calcined bones: two (Fig 51, 3, Burial 295, and 4, Burial 119) are typical in size but the third (Fig 51, 5, Burial 451, L 40mm) is the smallest nail of this type. Some of the larger examples exceeded 80mm, but the nail from Burial 26 (Fig 51, 6, L 170mm) is quite exceptional.

They belong to type IB in Manning's classification (1985a, 134) and may be compared with the vast majority of nails from the legionary fortress at Inchtuthil (ibid, 1985b, 289–92). The type is rare at Danebury, where only seven were found (Cunliffe 1984, 370); for examples from Manching see Jacobi 1974, pl 73. From Burial 447 there is an extremely small nail, L 26mm, with a head only 8mm in diameter (Fig 51, 7) whilst Burials 72 and 351 each produced a stud (or hob-nail): the more complete example is about 18mm long and has a solid domed head (flattened on top) 10mm in diameter (Fig 51, 8).

There was one nail in each of Burials 32, 38, 58, 67, 73, 119, 120, 122, 135, 174, 234, 248, 278, 318, 323, 248, 365, 370, 373, 414, 436, 441, 452, and 453; there were also single nails of other types from 26 (very long), 72 and 351 (hob-nails), and 447 (very small, as mentioned above). Two nails were found in Burials 25, 69, 280, 321, 329, 351, 372, 393, 437, 451, 456, and 458; Burials 72, 154, and 165 each produced three nails, and there were four from Burials 40, 44, 153, and 375.

s Copper-alloy fragments

3 27 (AE/DS) Corroded iron spoon with oval bowl and broken handle. L 120mm; bowl 20×c 28mm. Phase 3

1 37 (AS/BJ) Small piece from the rim of a vessel – the only metal vessel represented in the cemetery apart from the strainer fragment in Burial 325 (below)

2 72 (AL/CL) Fragment

3 123 (AN/AI) Sheet fragment

4 235 (SB/GH) Piece of binding

5 280 (AA/JJ, JR) Sheet fragment

6 384 (SJ/CF) Piece of binding

7 455 (SJ/FR) Sheet fragment

t Fragments from copper-alloy objects distorted by heat

1 9 (AE/CR) Wt 4.2g

2 105 (AL/AT) 1.3g

3 146 (AB/BB) 0.2g

4 148 (AN/BR) 5.4g

5 206 (SB/FX) 6.9g

6 229 (AA/AL) 2.2g

7 235 (SB/GH) 5.0g

8 241 (SB/PY) 8.4g

9 242 (SB/CS) 5.4g

10 252 (SF/BE) 1.4g

11 272 (SF/BE) 2.7g

12 280 (AA/JH) 4.9g

13 299 (AA/FU, FX) 13.0g

14 308 (SK/AU) 2.3g

15 309 (SK/BX) 4.8g

16 325 (SX/FY) 202.0g

17 373 (SJ/EY) 2.5g

18 416 (SK/CF) 11.0g

19 460 (SY/AN) 9.4g

Burial 325 is exceptional in having a number of quite large pieces, including part of a perforated sheet, presumably from a strainer. Note also the brooch from Burial 196, partly distorted.

6 Pottery from the Iron Age cemetery

The 472 burials from the Iron Age cemetery produced over 700 vessels including a wide range of imports from Greece, Italy, Spain, and Gaul. All of the pottery has been classified by fabric and form. The fabrics were described, defined, and collected into associated fabric groups using hand specimens supported by a selective programme of thin section analysis by I C Freestone and A P Middleton, and the petrographic reports are published in Appendix 2. The criteria for defining the fabrics were the colour and texture of the clay matrix, and the type and size of the aplastic inclusions.

No single system of typological classification was adopted. Existing 'common usage' typologies were used for the samian and amphora imports, while specific systems were evolved for the remaining imports and the local products. The principal problem presented by the local pottery was the variety of typological detail on vessels of otherwise similar appearance. It was necessary to provide a flexible system which allowed for both the grouping of major vessel-types and the more precise identification of specific variants while permitting the study of certain typological details. Forty basic vessel-forms have been identified and each has been given a keyword title which describes the chief typological characteristic and its generic or functional name, eg foot-ring platter, necked bowl, bead-rimmed jar, etc. A three-component code signifies individual variants. Two of the three components have consistently proved to be body and rim shapes, while the third is specific to the vessel-form. Where only a simple example of a particular vessel-form has been found, it has been given a keyword title, but no variant code. The range of vessel-forms and variants has been limited to those found in the KHL cemetery; no attempt has been made to make the typology comprehensive.

Having established this framework, it was necessary to accommodate size. Besides a normal size range which was comparatively restricted, and included the vast majority of examples of each vessel-form, there were a few which were notably small, that is with all the dimensions proportionately reduced, or squat, with body height considerably more reduced than girth. It was decided to maintain the overall integrity of each vessel-form by qualifying the keyword title with 'small' or 'squat' where appropriate.

Since imported pottery had such a marked effect on late Iron Age ceramic traditions in southern Britain, the pottery report has been arranged with the specialist contributions on imports before the much larger group of local products. The imports have been ordered by area of origin as well as specific function, the local products by fabric, fabrication technique, and then vessel-form and function, beginning with traditional Iron Age, moving on to transitional immediately post-conquest, and finishing with fully evolved kiln-fired Roman products. Each of the 40 vessel-forms has been characterised, and the range of

variants and fabrication techniques is presented in the relevant typological tables, discussed and also illustrated. Its association and distribution within the cemetery is assessed for any chronological and ritual implications of its presence in the cemetery compared with conventional chronology.

All pots and sherds from burial groups have been catalogued, and most have been illustrated. The criteria for choosing vessels for illustration were to include all complete and standing pots because they provide the most unequivocal typological evidence, to illustrate all variants in all fabrics, and finally to ensure that all fabric groups are illustrated by at least one example. Where a vessel-form in a single-pot grave repeats a more complete example in another burial, or where all pots in a grave group are so fragmentary that no useful profiles could be reconstructed, then these vessels have not been illustrated. As a result, more than 90% of vessels in the KHL cemetery have been illustrated compared with less than a quarter from the Roman cemeteries of Fields B and C.

A MEDITERRANEAN IMPORTS

For the purpose of general discussion, pottery produced in Italy, Spain, the Aegean Islands, and unknown sources in the Mediterranean region have been grouped together. Mediterranean imports mainly comprise transport containers – amphorae and unguent flasks – which were traded for their contents. There is just one fine Arretine cup. From the late Augustan to Neronian periods, it seems that Mediterranean wine, and products used in food preparation and personal adornment, were very much more important than fine tablewares such as samian.

The selection of amphorae appears to reflect the declining position of Italian wine producers in the early first century AD with Rhodes, or the Aegean Islands, as a major competitor, while the Mediterranean coast of Spain was supplying olive oil, fish sauce, and fruit juice. The variety of amphora-borne products in the pre-Claudian period may indicate that a proportion of the native population had already adopted something of the Roman life-style, unless it points to immigrants from the Roman provinces living and working in southern Britain.

To avoid dividing the samian report, it has been placed in this section although it includes Gaulish products.

1 Samian

a POTTERS' STAMPS (Fig 55; Tables 6, 42)

by Brenda Dickinson

S1 AGATE, between rows of chevrons, on form Loeschcke 8Aa. Oxé-Comfort (1086) suggests the name Agathemerus, a workman of N Naevis Hilarus of Pozzuoli. The stamp occurs there (*ibid*, 284, d) and also at Haltern (before AD 9; Schnurbein 1982, no 622). c 5 BC–AD 20 (SH/BA, Burial 346)

Table 6 A comparison of samian stamps from cemeteries and settlements at KHL and Baldock

	AD	1-30	20-55	45-65	55-70	65-95	80-125	120-50	135-80	160-90	170-200
KHL cemetery samian stamps		3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Baldock cemetery samian stamps		-	-	8	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
KHL settlement samian stamps		-	-	-	-	15	8	10	16	3	2
Baldock settlement samian stamps		1	1	15	14	19	4	26	33	13	12
KHL settlement coins		-	-	2	-	30	6	22	15	8	6
Baldock settlement coins		-	-	2	-	10	5	5	12	3	4

S2 OFIFIRM, Firmo i of La Graufesenque, Die 4a, on form Drag 27g. This is not a particularly well-attested die, usually on form 27, occasionally on Drag 24/5, including one from the early cemeteries at Nijmegen, and Ritterling 8. However, Firmo certainly began work under Tiberius – witness examples of Drag 29 with typically Tiberian decoration and rouletted central moulding at Baldock (Letchworth Museum 8/52/6), Alésia (three examples), and Nijmegen (Mus Kam 414), though these are all stamped with a different die reading FIRMO.FEC. On balance, the KHL die seems likeliest to be Claudian, and the form of the cup would certainly fit with a date c AD 40–55 (AE/EH, Burial 28)

S3 LoTH-VR (with TH and VR ligatured) on form Loeschcke 2a. A stamp of L Titius Thyrsus of Arezzo, but from a die used at his branch factory at Lyon (La Murette). It occurs also at Mainz (Geissner 1902, 13, 197–8). Vessels stamped with many of his other dies reached Haltern (Schnurbein 1982, nos 792–832). c AD 1–25 (SX/AC, Burial 328)

S4 QVARTVSF (with V and A ligatured), Quartus ii of La Graufesenque, Die 8a, form Drag 15/17. This die is not known from any Flavian sites and its range of forms – Drag 15/17, 18, 24/5, and 27, all of the standard South Gaulish varieties – suggests a pre-Flavian date also. The KHL dish is, however, a standard example of the kind also in use in the early Flavian period. On the whole, the period AD 50–65 seems the most probable for its manufacture, but a slightly earlier date would not be impossible (AA/HR, Burial 295)

S5 Form Loeschcke 8b. The stamp appears to read AEPLI (with AE and PL ligatured), though the middle is abraded. It is less likely to have come from a die of Ateius, since the bars of the E would project in both directions. The origin is not apparent from the fabric. Augustan or early Tiberian (SJ/CZ, Burial 365)

S6 Form 18/31, almost complete, in one piece, Central Gaulish. The stamp is completely eroded.

Hadrianic or, less probably, early Antonine (SJ/AQ, Burial 452)

b DISCUSSION

Only six samian vessels were found in the KHL cemetery, and all were stamped. Five of them can be assigned to the three main phases, up to c AD 60, while the sixth belongs to the later period of intermittent use. There is only one late Augustan Italian cup, and five Gaulish vessels ranging from the late first century BC to the mid second century AD. Throughout this period samian was imported into Britain on an increasingly large scale, so it is surprising that more was not deposited in the cemetery. The Gaulish imports are from several sources: a pre-Claudian platter from the La Murette factory at Lyon, two post-conquest vessels from La Graufesenque, and a dish from Central Gaul.

The Dragendorf 15/17 platter was balanced on its edge in a grave which included iron tools but no other pot. The other samian vessels were accessories in grave groups with four to ten pots – presumably the burials of comparatively wealthy and Romanised individuals. Even the second-century Roman grave (Burial 452) contained four pots, which is as many as any other Roman grave on the site. It is perhaps surprising that no samian was found in graves central to enclosures, although there was one in the middle of a Family Group B346.

Samian is much less common than G-B imports in the KHL cemetery. There are three samian vessels earlier than AD 25, none in the period spanning the conquest, AD 25–50, and two in the immediate post-conquest period, AD 45–65. The comparable figures for G-B wares are 10, 12, and 9, with the addition of one platter dated AD 60–85. In the late Augustan period apparently three times as many G-B vessels as samian were available as grave goods, and there are similar proportions from the settlement at Skeleton Green (Features F52 and F9, Partridge 1981, 54 and 64). Finds from the cemetery suggest that by AD 25 the supply of samian had dried up, and even after the conquest it was very restricted. But it is clear

Unguent Flasks



1A2



1A1

Arretine Cup



L8Aa

Amphorae



1.i



2.i



2.ii



2.iii



2.iv



3.i

Fig 52 Typology of Mediterranean imports: Arretine (1:6); amphorae (1:15); and unguent flasks (1:3). The amphorae are numbered according to the section headings in the text

Table 7 Amphorae from the KHL cemetery

Burial no	Location of grave	Date of grave	Amphora-type	Source of origin	Original contents	Condition	Condition at burial	Function in the grave
272	CE	late Augustan	Dressel 2-4 (P & W 10)	Italy	Olive oil	A	Complete, contents possibly intact	Sole accessory and 1 brooch
241	CE	"	Cam 185 (P & W 15)	Spain	Defrutum	L	Broken outside grave, a selection of sherds deposited	1 of 7 accessories
206	SE	?	Dressel 7-11 (P & W 16)	"	Fish sauce	H	?complete, contents possibly intact	Sole accessory and 2 brooches
369	U	?	Cam 184 (P & W 9)	Rhodes or Aegean Islands	Wine	M	Broken and trimmed outside grave, parts used to form makeshift urn	Urn, no other grave goods
117	CE	Claudio-Neronian	Cam 186A (P & W 17)	Spain	Fish sauce	K	Broken outside grave, rim sherds only	Probably intrusive, 2 other accessories and wooden board
357	U	Tiberio-Neronian	Dressel 20 (P & W 25)	"	Olive oil	K	Broken outside grave body, sherds only	Intrusive, 1 urn

from the city of Verulamium and other settlements and cemeteries that Claudio-Neronian samian was much more freely available: from Verulamium there are at least 12 pre-Flavian stamps, and at Baldock the list includes 23, 8 of which were in cremation Burials 1 and 4 (Table 6; Frere 1972, 216-62; Stead and Rigby 1986, 202-12).

The dated samian in the cemetery and that in the extramural settlement are almost mutually exclusive, which suggests that the cemetery had fallen into disuse before extramural settlement began (Table 6).

2 Amphorae (Fig 52; Tables 7, 42)

a DESCRIPTIONS

by D F Williams

1 Italian amphora

i An almost complete Dressel 2-4 amphora (Peacock and Williams Class 10), some of the rim missing, probably as the result of ploughing in recent times, so that it was complete when placed in the grave (Burial 272, 1)

This form of amphora normally has a simple rounded rim, long characteristic bifid handles formed from two rods, and a solid, slightly flared or knobbed spike. Dressel 2-4 amphorae are the direct successors on Italian kiln sites to the Republican form Dressel 1B and occur in a similar range of fabrics (Peacock 1977a), dating from the latter half of the first century BC to the mid second century AD (Zevi 1966; Peacock and Williams 1986). *Tituli picti* suggest that the main content carried was wine, although on occasion other commodities such as dates, fish sauce, and even olive oil could be carried in these vessels (ibid); in this case analysis has identified olive oil rather than wine (Appendix 4).

A hand-specimen examination of the KHL vessel,

supported by thin sectioning and study under the petrological microscope, shows that it is in a distinctive 'black sand' fabric, caused by numerous inclusions of dark-coloured augite. The presence of yellow (melanitic) garnet in this 'black sand' fabric led Courtoise and Velde (1978) to suggest an origin for it in the Latium region of Italy. However, yellow-brown garnet is also a feature of the sands further south, and a Campanian origin, in particular the area around Pompeii and Herculaneum, has been advocated by Peacock (1977b). Further analysis by Velde and Courtoise (1983) using an electron microprobe has distinguished two separate compositional groups of yellow garnet. One source they propose is situated near to Rome and another in the Vesuvius region. The latter view agrees with Peacock's (1977b) suggestion, but as yet there is no archaeological evidence for an origin near Rome for the 'black sand' fabric. A Campanian origin seems more likely, since examples of bricks and tiles in the Pompeii-Herculaneum region are in an identical fabric (ibid).

2 South Spanish amphorae

i Rim, handle, and body sherds from a Camulodunum 185A amphora (Peacock and Williams Class 15), which was clearly incomplete when placed in the grave (Burial 241, 1)

This form has its origin in Baetica, Spain (Tchernia 1980), the similarity in fabric with the more common Dressel 20 suggesting a source in the region of the River Guadalquivir (Peacock 1971). Amphorae of Camulodunum 185A form (Halter 70) recovered from the Port Vendres II shipwreck carry inscriptions describing the contents as *defrutum*, a sweet liquid obtained by boiling down the must (Colls *et al* 1977; Parker and Price 1981). For a more recent discussion of the contents and the interpretation of *defrutum* as belonging to the *vins cuits*, see van der Werff (1984). The date range for Camulodunum 185A is from about

the mid first century BC to around the mid first century AD (Colls *et al* 1977; Tchernia 1980).

ii Part of the handles, body, and rim of a Dressel 7-11/Beltrán 1 amphora (Peacock and Williams Class 16), the surviving sherds of which suggest that it was complete when laid in the grave but that subsequent ploughing and disturbance removed a section (Burial 206, 1)

This amphora probably derives from the coastal regions of southern Spain and contained marine products. The form is characteristic of the late first century BC into the first century AD (Beltrán 1970; Peacock 1974).

iii Two rim sherds only from a Camulodunum 186A amphora (Peacock and Williams Class 17) (Burial 117, 1)

This amphora probably originates from the coastal regions of southern Spain for the transport of fish sauce (Beltrán 1970). The date range is late first century BC to early second century AD.

iv A burnt body sherd from a Dressel 20 amphora (Peacock and Williams Class 25), which may well be intrusive (Burial 447, 2)

This is the most common amphora type imported into Roman Britain, though recent research has shown that it was already present on a number of late Iron Age sites (Williams and Peacock 1983). Dressel 20 amphorae were made along the banks of the River Guadalquivir and its tributaries between Seville and Cordoba in the southern Spanish province of Baetica, where they were used for the transportation of olive oil (Ponsich 1974; 1979). This type of amphora has a wide date range, from the Augustan prototype (Oberaden 83) with a fairly upright rim, a short spike, and less of a squat bulbous body than the later form, to the well-known globular vessel which, with some typological variation, was in use to at least the late third century AD (Zevi 1967).

3 Rhodian amphora

i Neck and spike circuits, minus rim and handles, trimmed from a Rhodian-style amphora (Peacock and Williams Class 9) (Burial 369, 1)

This form developed from late Hellenistic prototypes by the late first century BC, and probably lasted until the early second century AD (Panella 1973; Peacock 1977c). It has been suggested by Peacock (1977c) that the predominance of this form on pre-Flavian military sites in Britain may be associated with the possible tribute of Rhodian wine exacted during the period AD 43-53, when Claudius rescinded the liberty of the Rhodians. The identification of this amphora type at the late first century BC Lexden Tumulus (Peacock 1971) is now less certain (Williams 1986). The material from KHL is in Peacock's Fabric 1 (1977c), with a probable origin in Rhodes itself.

b DISCUSSION

Of the six amphorae, four were certainly deposited

in graves, but two are sufficiently fragmentary to have been introduced either at the time the graves were back-filled or subsequently. Table 7 summarises their condition when found and their likely condition when deposited, and demonstrates that they need not have fulfilled an identical role in the funerary ritual.

Two of the deliberately buried amphorae occurred in pre-Claudian graves, central to enclosures: Burial 241 is dated to the late Augustan period by a range of imported Gaulish wares, and Burial 272 is late Augusto-Tiberian judging from the internal chronology provided by other burials in that enclosure. Burial 206, in a potentially early context in Enclosure B241, and the makeshift urn in Burial 369 cannot be dated closely.

Three were in central burials, so amphorae were acceptable, but not essential, grave goods in prestigious burials. Only one had functioned as the container for the cremation (Burial 369), and that was a very makeshift affair, with the spike used as a stopper in the inverted neck of a trimmed Rhodian amphora. The others qualify as accessory vessels. One had certainly been complete, and one was probably complete at the time of deposition, so their contents could have been intact. They were the sole accessory vessels in single-pot burials, accompanied only by one or two brooches. Amphorae represented only by sherds were accompanied by other vessels and grave goods.

None of the amphorae in the KHL cemetery follow the ritual of the Welwyn and WGC graves, where up to five complete wine amphorae had been buried. Sherds, and incomplete wine amphorae, are known from other burials (eg Lexden Tumulus, Foster 1986, 124-32; Dorton, Farley 1983, 289-90), but in the KHL cemetery there is a further development with sherds and incomplete and complete amphorae whose original contents were fermented fruit extracts, fish sauce, and olive oil.

3 Unguent flasks (Fig 52; Table 42)

Three unguent flasks were found in three different burials. There are two shapes, a slim variant 1A1 (one example) and a more rotund variant 2A1 (two examples). All had been made in the same fine-grained, dense, smooth green-grey fabric, and were apparently from the same source. Their capacities are extremely limited, about 30-40ml.

Each was found in a cinerary urn, on top of the cremated bone, in grave groups with two to four vessels. None was in an enclosure, and none had indisputably pre-Claudian associations. Two are likely to have been deposited in post-conquest graves (1A1, Burial 395, with a Lid-seated Jar, 2B4, in Silty Ware; 2A1, Burial 373, with a Butt Beaker 2E2) and the third could have been pre-Claudian (1A1, Burial 7, with a Tiberio-Claudian TR cup).

In the hand specimen, the flasks from the cemetery cannot be distinguished from examples found on Roman sites in the Mediterranean region, where such fired-clay flasks had long been in use. They are so uniform in shape and fabric that they presumably

Table 8 Typology of Central Gaulish imports

CG form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling form	Burial no	Fabric	Possible sources	Dating evidence
i Fabric Group 1, the Standard Fabric						
CL 1						Reeded undercut collar. Type example from the WGC burial, in Central Gaulish Cream-slipped Standard Fabric (Stead 1967, fig 9, 36). Source unknown. Basic reeded collar form standardised before 10 BC; this particular version available in the final quarter of the 1st century BC. Not identified in the KHL cemetery
CL 2						Reeded undercut collar. Type example from the Dorton Mirror Burial (Farley 1983, fig 12, 1). Not identified in the KHL cemetery
CF3a			241, 7	Fabric Group 1B – Cream-slipped	Northern edge of the Massif Central and Loire valley	Found in the central grave of Enclosure B241, with a range of late Augustan imports. This vessel appears to be from the same workshop as CL3b below
CL3b	165		299, 1-2	"	"	An identical pair found in the central grave of Enclosure B299
CJ1	102	Oberaden 101	298, 1	Fabric Group 1C – Mica-coated	"	Found in Enclosure B299. The lagenae CL3b were in the central grave
			322, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B325, with a range of late Augustan imports
			340, 1	"	"	Found in the Family Group B346. The central grave included a range of late Augustan imports
ii Fabric Group 2, Micaceous TN						
CP1	1		325, 1	Fabric Group 2 – Micaceous TN	Massif Central	Found in the central grave of an enclosure with other Gaulish imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date
			173, 1	"	"	Found with a TN cup of Tiberio-Neronian date
CP2	4		123, 1	"	"	
CB1	52B		296, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B299
CT1	51	Halterm 58	279, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B272

served the same function, as containers for expensive unguents.

The fat variant (2A1) occurs in the late Augustan forts of the German limes – Rödgen, Oberaden, and Haltern – and there are fragments from Camulodunum. Four examples came from three different burials at the Titelberg, one of the earliest form, with tall spindle-shaped foot, and three of variant 2A1 (Metzler 1977, Graves 11, 25, and 44). The late Augustan grave 44 has two identical flasks 2A1 along with one in blown blue glass (*ibid*, figs 53–4). With the development of techniques of glass-blowing in the late first century BC, it seems that fired clay versions were rapidly superseded. Unlike the Titelberg, no fired clay and glass flasks were found in the same burial; however, the distorted remnants of one glass flask, with blue trailed decoration, were found in Burial 25 (p 109, no 3).

B GAULISH IMPORTS

Besides the samian vessels, at least 150 vessels had been imported from Gaul. They are decorative fine tablewares, drinking vessels, platters, and flagons,

with specialised functions and in fabrics requiring ceramic techniques outside the normal range of local potters. Previous archaeological, typological, and petrographical research has identified the sources of origin of some vessel-forms and fabrics, and so the Gaulish imports have been divided into the broad regions of Central Gaul, Gallia Belgica, Northern Gaul which equates with part of Gallia Belgica and Lugdunensis, and Lower Germany.

1 Imports from Central Gaul (Fig 53; Tables 8, 9, 42)

Fabric classification combined with typological and petrographical research has identified groups of vessels in late Iron Age contexts on British sites, with preferred sources of origin somewhere along the northern edge of the Massif Central of Central Gaul. Two of these groups have been found in the KHL cemetery. The first, Fabric Group 1 (the 'Standard Fabric'), comprises three superficially distinct fabrics which are so closely related petrographically that their sources must be geographically close. The second, Fabric Group 2, consists of three distinct,

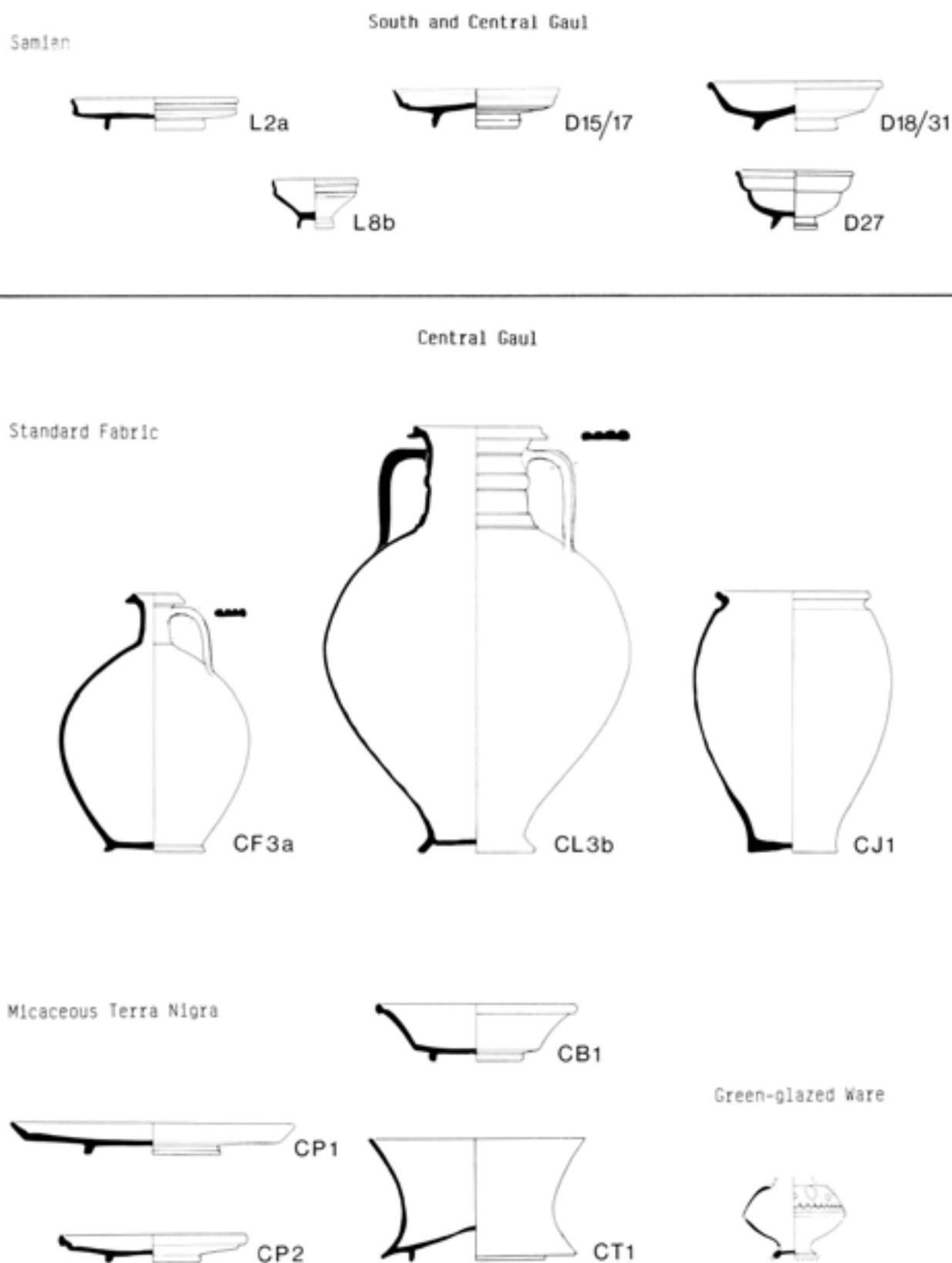


Fig 53 Typology of South and Central Gaulish imports (1:6)

Table 9 The distribution of Central Gaulish imports in the KHL cemetery

Forms	Enclosures B 241, 272, 325, 299			Enclosures B41, 117, 148			Family groups B 346, 309			Ungrouped N of B41			Ungrouped			
	Mica TN	Cream- slip	Mica- coat	Mica TN	Cream- slip	Mica- coat	Mica TN	Cream- Slip	Mica- coat	Mica TN	Cream- slip	Mica- coat	Mica TN	Cream- slip	Mica- coat	Green- glazed
CP 1	1												1			
CP 2													1			
CB 1	1															
CT 1	1															
CF 3		1														
CL 3		2														
CJ 1			2												1	
GG 1																1
Total	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1

highly micaceous wares, termed respectively Micaceous Terra Nigra (Micaceous TN), Green-glazed Ware, and Pompeian Red Ware. Micaceous TN fabrics are united by surface appearance and typological range, although the basic pastes are so petrologically diverse as to suggest a number of different, scattered production centres, distinct from those making the Standard Fabric.

a FABRIC GROUP 1: THE STANDARD FABRIC

This group includes flagons, platters, and lid-seated jars in respectively Cream-slipped, Red-slipped, and Mica-coated Wares, which in the hand specimen appear different but, in thin section, have proved to be variations of the same basic clay matrix with different surface finishes. It has been defined and discussed in detail elsewhere (Rigby and Freestone 1983; 1986).

In the hand specimen the micaceous clay matrix is fine-grained, smooth or powdery in texture, oxidised to a red-brown colour, frequently with an underfired grey core. The proportions of the main naturally occurring aplastic inclusions, golden mica (muscovite) and rounded red, white, and black clay pellets, vary considerably, and so examples can differ in appearance from slightly to highly micaceous.

Thin sectioning analysis has characterised a preferred source area for the Standard Fabric along the northern edge of the Massif Central, but it has not pinpointed specific locations (Appendix 2, Fabric Group 1). Sands sampled in the Orléans area of the Loire Valley show considerable correspondence, suggesting that the likely source areas may extend north from the Massif Central into the Loire Valley. As yet, no kilns or production centres for any version of the Standard Fabric have been found.

The typology and fabric classification are those used in Rigby and Freestone 1986.

i Fabric Group 1A: Red Slipped Standard Fabric or Micaceous Terra Rubra

Reserved for shallow platters and drinking cups or bowls, this fabric has not been identified in the KHL cemetery or settlement. Micaceous TR was probably imported into Britain only in the final decades of the first century BC, and therefore its absence may be chronologically significant.

ii Fabric Group 1B: Cream-slipped Standard Fabric

The pale, kaolin-based slip is confined to the outer surface. Adhesion was poor so that the slip mainly survives in protected areas of grooves, folds and overhangs; much of the vessel surface is a smooth orange or red-brown. There is evidence for a thin matt red underslip on the inner surface. This cream-slipped version of the Standard Fabric was used only for flagons and lagenae.

Throughout the report, flagons have been classified as closed-bodied vessels with a clearly defined, narrow neck, typically less than one-eighth of the maximum girth in diameter, with a single strap handle. Lagenae have a proportionally wider neck, between one-sixth and a quarter, two strap handles, and they are usually considerably larger and therefore have a much greater capacity than flagons.

The sharply defined and dished cornice rim of type CF3 is identical for both the single-handled flagon and double-handled lagenae, variants a and b respectively. Both variants are conspicuously thin-walled for their size, with pronounced throwing-ridges on the inner surface, crisply formed typological details, a tall and functional foot-ring, and five-ribbed handles. All three examples must have been made at the same workshop.

No identical parallels have been located outside

southern Britain. The area encompassed within the existing distribution pattern extends over much of southern Britain south of the Trent (Rigby and Freestone 1986, fig 2), with examples on the sites of oppida and major settlements at Leicester, Camulodunum, Essex, Silchester, Hants, Canterbury, Kent, Fishbourne and Boxgrove, Sussex, Baldock and Braughing, Herts, and also in cremation burials at Dorton, Bucks, the 'Mirror Burial', Camulodunum, and Burnham-on-Crouch, Essex. With the exception of the Leicester example, the vessels are so standardised in form details and fabric that they could represent a single batch of work, all thrown by the same hand, fired at the same time and exported together. Even if this was not the case, then they can still be considered as exactly contemporary.

The 'Rich Burial' from WGC provides the earliest context for a vessel in the Standard Fabric, suggesting that the first imports were introduced sometime in the second half of the first century BC. However, the lagena is typologically different from those in the KHL cemetery, and therefore almost certainly from a different workshop. At present therefore the KHL cemetery provides the dating evidence for types CF 3a and CL 3b. The single-handled Flagon CF 3a occurs with late Augustan G-B imports in Burial 241, which is central to the largest and earliest enclosure of the northern range. The pair of Lagenae CL 3b were found in the grave central to Enclosure B299, which lies in the southern range. Current evidence suggests that they were imported no later than the first two decades AD.

iii *Fabric Group 1C: Mica-coated Standard Fabric*

Much of the outer surface was left untreated so that it fired to a self-coloured orange or red-brown colour, frequently with an underfired grey core at rim and base, while the surface finish was left rather rough and matt. Clay pellets and mica flakes are visible in the fracture and at the surfaces. There are also prominent throwing-ridges inside. The mica-coating was confined to the rim and a narrow band on the shoulder and it frequently survives only in the grooving, and under the rim.

The mica is muscovite, which is common in granitic rocks and the sediments derived from them, and so supplies should have been easily accessible in the Massif Central. The flakes are comparatively coarse, indicating sources of raw materials lying at no great distance from outcrops of the parent rock. The mica was probably obtained by the flotation of mica-rich clay and sand being prepared for pottery-making.

A Lid-seated Jar CJ1 (Camulodunum form 102/262) was fairly standardised, with a tall, slim body, wide neck and out-turned rim, usually with a single groove for the lid-seating, and can be recognised with comparative ease. The distribution pattern is similar to that for Cream-slipped Standard Fabric, although none has been identified as far north as Leicester. Numerous examples were found in the early groups F52 and F9 at Skeleton Green, providing a *terminus ante quem* of AD 25.

b *FABRIC GROUP 2*

Despite the very different appearance of their fabrics, thin section analysis has grouped Micaceous Terra Nigra, Central Gaulish Green-glazed Ware, and Pompeian Red Ware (Peacock Fabric 3) as having the same sources of origin. Two, Micaceous TN and the glazed ware, are represented in the KHL cemetery, but not in the Roman settlement, while the third, Pompeian Red Ware 3, was found in the Roman settlement but not in any burial (Peacock 1977c).

i *Fabric Group 2A: Micaceous Terra Nigra*

A varied range of more or less sandy-textured, reduced fabrics, ranging from white to blue-grey in the fracture, and from dove-grey to dark blue-grey at the surfaces; whatever the shade, the tone of unburnt examples is bluish. There are versions with self-coloured and slipped surface finishes. The most notable characteristic of the hand specimens is the very high visible mica content, in the fracture, concentrated at the surfaces, or throughout the fabric. Thin section analysis has identified a higher mica content than in the Standard Fabric, with both muscovite and biotite present (Appendix 2). Typically muscovite predominates over biotite, and the quartz grains are comparatively fine, but in some examples the mica content is much lower, and the quartz much coarser. The variations suggest that a number of different production centres were involved, but as yet no clear-cut boundaries have been established.

Fabric Group 2 includes both metamorphic mica-schist and occasional volcanic rock fragments, so, like Fabric Group 1, it must be derived from a mixed source, and the area of the Massif Central is the most likely provenance. Limited typological research confirms the petrography.

The form range is limited to foot-ring platters and drinking cups or bowls, similar to the range produced by Gallo-Belgic potters but with rather less complex moulded detail, and without potters' stamps, for, although some potters did stamp their products, none has yet been identified in Britain. There are no examples in the earliest graves in the KHL cemetery suggesting that Fabric Group 2 may be later than Fabric Group 1; however, both platter forms are represented in the early pit groups at Skeleton Green, so that import in the first two decades of the first century AD is likely.

Vessel-type CP 1

(Camulodunum form 1, Skeleton Green 22, Baldock 25)

This is the most commonly found platter-type of Central Gaulish origin in micaceous TN. Although a simple form, with a plain tapering rim, it is extremely variable in angle, base configuration, foot-ring shape and size, and the precise significance of these differences is unknown; they may indicate different production centres, chronological differences, or both. Examples have been identified at Camulo-

dunum, Skeleton Green, Braughing, Baldock, Prae Wood, Welwyn, Fishbourne and Boxgrove, Canterbury, and Leicester. None has been identified at exclusively post-conquest settlements so that the import of platters in Micaceous TN was probably confined to the pre-conquest period. They are represented in the assemblages at Mont Beuvray and Haltern and were in production in the final decades of the first century BC, so could have figured amongst the earliest Roman pottery to be imported into southern Britain. The larger example was found in the central burial 325 with a group of late Augustan vessels in TR; the smaller occurred in a rather later grave, Burial 173, with Tiberio-Claudian TN.

Vessel-type CP 2

(Camulodunum 4, Skeleton Green 24, Baldock 26)

This has been less commonly found than CP 1, although it has much the same distribution pattern. At Skeleton Green, an almost complete example was found in the early feature F9, associated with a wide range of early imports (Partridge 1981, fig 20, 22), demonstrating that it was available before AD 25 in southern Britain.

A wide range of different bowl-forms has been identified in southern Britain, but they are single examples. The variant CB1 is similar to a bowl found at Camulodunum, form 52B, but was otherwise not closely paralleled. It was found in a subsidiary grave, Burial 296, in the late Augustan enclosure B299.

Since the only example of the cordoned, bobbin-shaped Tazza CT 1 had been trimmed down, in antiquity, to form a shallow lid or platter, there is no detailed typological evidence available for discussion. A wide range of different variants was made from the late Augustan to the Neronian periods. Sherds were recovered from the early pit, F9, at Skeleton Green, so that some had been imported before AD 25 (Partridge 1981, fig 28, 23). The trimmed example was found in the late Augustan enclosure B272, in a subsidiary grave, Burial 279, associated with a platter and barrel beaker in typical local Grog-tempered Wares.

ii Fabric Group 2B: Green-glazed Wares

Only a single green-glazed flagon was found in a late area of the cemetery, in Burial 136. It was fragmented and fragmentary; only the heavily burnt, discoloured, and abraded body and base could be restored, and little of the original fabric colour, glaze, or moulded decoration survived. It was apparently a small flagon, with sharply carinated body and moulded decoration on the shoulder, similar to Greene forms 1-3, in smooth white ware, with a light green glaze, typical of the Central Gaulish workshops.

No examples have ever been identified in definite pre-conquest contexts so that the date range for such flagons is conventionally AD 43-150 - which could make this one of the latest burials in the western area of the main cemetery. Glazed vessels have rarely

been found in Roman burials in Britain. One burial at Colchester, Joslin Grave 3, includes three similar flasks and a menagerie of animal and human figures in similar glazed wares, with a rich array of bronze, glass, and other pottery vessels, and 25 coins of Claudius (May 1930, 251, pl LXXV).

Table 9 summarises the distribution of Central Gaulish imports in the cemetery. All of the vessels in Standard Fabric were found in early enclosures and family groups. The flagon and both lagenae were in the most prestigious central burials, while the lid-seated jars were all in subsidiary graves. Moreover a high proportion was found in rich burials, ranging from one to ten pots; the average of over five pots per burial is the highest for any fabric group. The distribution of the second Central Gaulish fabric group, Mica TN, is not quite so impressive. Three of the five vessels were found in enclosures, one platter in the central grave. Although the grave group size ranges from two to seven pots, the average of 3.5 is considerably less and closer to the average of G-B imports than those in Standard Fabric.

2 Imports from Gallia Belgica (Fig 54; Tables 10-13, 42)

a FABRIC DESCRIPTION

The fabric classification is that used for previously published major collections of Gallo-Belgic (G-B) imports found at Skeleton Green and Baldock and Sheepen, Essex (Partridge 1981, 159-95; Stead and Rigby 1986, 223-31; Niblett 1985, 74-82). It is based upon the superficial characteristics of paste texture and colour, combined with the finish and colour of the surfaces, and is a modified version of one first used by Hawkes and Hull in *Camulodunum* (1947, 202-5). It is restricted mainly to Terra Rubra (TR) because of the difficulties of applying it to Terra Nigra (TN). The method provides a framework for classifying and dating sherds, but it does group together fabrics which may eventually prove to be from a number of different sources. A limited programme of neutron activation and thin section analysis has as yet failed to distinguish any meaningful groupings in this fine-grained, non-micaceous, and difficult to characterise fabric range.

i Terra Rubra

TR1(A) A non-micaceous, more or less iron-free matrix, with some incidental red grog inclusions; the texture varies with the amount and size of the quartz sand temper; the colour varies from white to pale pink (Munsell 2, 5YR to 10R 8/8). The polished coral red slip is confined to visible surfaces - upper (or inner) surface of shallow cups and platters, outer surface of taller, pedestalled cups (10R7/10 to 5/12). Very rarely stamped with the maker's mark. Some were made in or near Rheims in the Marne-Vesle valley. c 15 BC-AD 25

Gallia Belgica

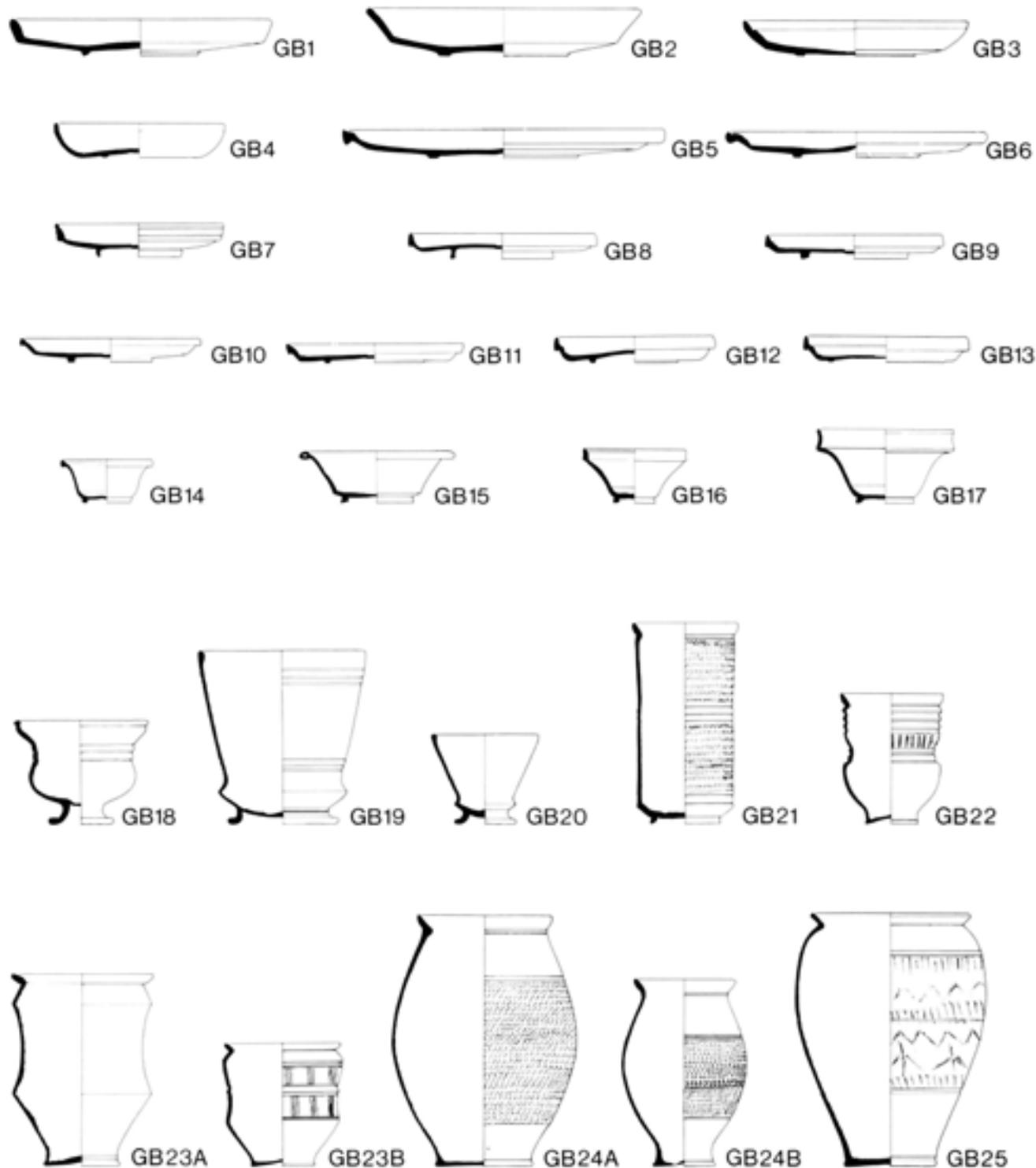


Fig 54 Typology of imports from Gallia Belgica (1:6)

Table 10 Typology of Gallo-Belgic imports, GB 1-17

GB form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling	Burial no	Fabric	Stamp no	Possible sources	Dating evidence
Platters and cups							
1	2	Oberaden 96	Form standardised by 10 BC, still in production in the Claudian period, therefore only stamped examples can be closely dated, and they are comparatively rare. The form was produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries, at Thuisy, Sept-Saulx and Louvercy; at Trier and probably also Cologne				
			9, 1	TN			Found with other G-B imports of Tiberio-Claudian date
			202, 2	"			Found in Enclosure B241 with G-B imports of late Augustan date
			241, 3	"			Found in the central grave of the earliest Enclosure B241 with other G-B imports of late Augustan date
			303, 1	"			
			305, 1	"			Found with G-B imports of late Tiberio-Claudian date
2	11/12	Haltern 74	Form standardised by AD 9. The earliest examples were made in TR1 (B) and (C). The basic form evolved to GB 13 which was produced only in TN after c AD 10 at Sept-Saulx and Louvercy in the Marne-Vesle potteries, and at Trier, the Louis-Linz-Strasse kilns. No examples in the earliest burials				
			280, 3	"	GS 21	Louvercy	Found with other imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date c AD 1-40
			118, 1	"			Found in Enclosure 117
3	13		53, 1	"	GS 24		c AD 15-40
			93, 1	"	GS 4	Sept-Saulx	c AD 1-25
			150, 1	"	GS 9		c AD 25-60
4	16	Hofheim 99	Form standardised after AD 40. It is the most widely found platter-type found in Britain with examples at forts in Wales, south-western and northern England, and Agricola's forts in Scotland. Date range AD 50-85 (Rigby 1977)				
			28, 2	TN	GS 41		Found with a samian cup of Claudian date
5	3	Haltern 72	Form standardised before AD 9; in TR out of production by c AD 45, and in TN by AD 60. Examples in TR1 (B) and TN present at Skeleton Green in the early group F52 (Partridge 1981, fig 20, 13). Produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Thuisy and at Cologne				
			305, 2	TN	GS 25		Found with other G-B imports of Tiberio-Claudian date
6	5	Oberaden 88	Form standardised before 10 BC in TR1, out of production by AD 40, in TR2 and TN, by AD 65; examples in the KHL cemetery follow this trend. Widely distributed in southern Britain within the area bounded by North Ferriby, North Humberside, Bagendon, Glos, and Gussage All Saints, Dorset. There are examples in both TR1 and TN in the early pit groups F52 and F9 at Skeleton Green, while six examples in TR2 were found in the same post-Boudiccan pit at Sheepen. The form was produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Sept-Saulx, Thuisy, and Louvercy in both TR and TN, and at Courmelois in TN. The Trier 1912 kiln produced versions in TN only				
			268, 1	TR1 (A)		Marne-Vesle	Found in Enclosure B272
			346, 2	"		"	Found in the central burial of a family group with late Augustan imports
			27, 2	TN			Found with Tiberio-Neronian imports
7			439, 1	TR1(C)	GS 42		A rare form reminiscent of Drag 15. Only one other identified in Britain in a post-Boudiccan pit at Sheepen (Niblett 1985, type 19). Atypical fabric, probably indicates a different source of origin
8	7A		A scarce variant and difficult to identify. Examples identical to B325; some have been found at North Cerney, Sheepen, Boxgrove, and Skeleton Green, in the early group F52. The stamp evidence suggests that the form was standardised in the late Augustan period, produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries, and that production did not go on beyond the Tiberian period. Found in the early contexts in the KHL cemetery				
			223, 1	TN1(A)	GS 30	Marne-Vesle	Found in Enclosure B241. c AD 10-30
			325, 2	TR1(C)	GS 12	"	Found in the central burial of Enclosure B325, with other Gaulish imports of late Augustan date. c 15 BC-AD 15

continued over

Table 10 continued

GB form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling	Burial no	Fabric	Stamp no	Possible sources	Dating evidence
9	7		450, 1	TR1(C)	GS 15	Marne-Vesle	A rare variant and difficult to identify. Examples are recorded from Camulodunum, Stebbing Green, and Skeleton Green. The form was probably standardised in the late Augustan period; it closely resembles the early samian form Loeschcke 2C, and was produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries. c 15 BC–AD 20
10	7	Oberaden 89					Form standardised by 10 BC and made almost exclusively in TR1. Stamp evidence suggests that it was made in the Marne-Vesle potteries in the late Augustan period. Comparatively rare in southern Britain, found at Camulodunum, Burgh-by-Woodbridge, Springhead, and Skeleton Green, in F52; locally it has been identified at Prae Wood and in Burial 17 in the VHF Cemetery (Anthony 1968). All examples found in early burials and contexts in the KHL cemetery
			202, 1	TR1(B)	GS 43	Marne-Vesle	Found in Enclosure B241 with late Augusto-Tiberian imports. c 15 BC–AD 20
			280, 1	TR1(B)	GS 33	Mourmelon-le-Petit	Found with other imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date. c 15 BC–AD 15
			312, 1	TR1(C)	GS 2	Marne-Vesle	Found in Family Group B309. c 15 BC–AD 15
			322, 2	TR1(C)	GS 1	*	Found in Enclosure B325. c 15 BC–AD 15
11	7	Haltern 72B					Form standardised by AD 9. More produced in TN than TR. The stamp evidence suggests that it was produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Thuisy and Louvercy. Examples have been identified at Camulodunum, Bagendon, Canterbury, Maidstone, Newhaven, Chichester, Maiden Castle, Foxton, Odell, Baldock, Prae Wood, and Skeleton Green. Two examples in early burials but one possibly an heirloom, in the latest area of the KHL cemetery
			27, 1	TN	GS 37		Very abraded. c AD 1–40
			280, 2	*	GS 29	Marne-Vesle	Found with other late Augusto-Tiberian imports. c 15 BC–AD 20
			241, 2	TR1(B)	GS 35		Found in the central burial of Enclosure B241 with late Augustan imports
12	7/8						A comparatively scarce form which was certainly made at Sept-Saulx in the Marne-Vesle potteries. In southern Britain examples have been identified at Bierton, Old Winteringham, Camulodunum, Chichester, and Skeleton Green, all are in TR2; the continental finds are Arlon, Château Porcien, Annelles, and Noyelles Godault
			265, 1	TR1(C)	GS 18	Sept-Saulx	Found in Enclosure B272. c AD 25–65
13	8	Hofheim 97AB					Form standardised between AD 10 and 25; it is absent from the late Augustan forts in Germany, but at least one die of the potter Atta, GS4, who supplied Haltern, occurs on this form. It was produced mainly in TN in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Thuisy, Sept-Saulx, Louvercy and Courmelois, and at Trier, and is the most common and widely found small, moulded platter-form. Die-links demonstrate that this platter form was made at the same workshops as the carinated cup form GB 17, and that they could form a 'set'. In Britain the distribution reaches north to North Ferriby, west to Exeter, Devon. Scarce at Skeleton Green, it is the most common platter-form in the KHL cemetery, and is extremely common at Camulodunum. Evidence from Sheepen demonstrates that the form continued in production until c AD 65. The examples from the KHL cemetery support the Tiberio-Neronian dating: none occurs in an early grave nor the early burials within the enclosures
			6, 1	TN	GS 5	Sept-Saulx	c AD 40–65
			365, 2	*	GS 6	Thuisy	Found with a samian cup of pre-Claudian date and Tiberio-Neronian G-B imports. c AD 20–65
			438, 1	*	GS 11	Marne-Vesle	c AD 25–60
			462, 1	*	GS 20	*	c AD 40–65
			52, 1	*	GS 14	Trier, same workshop	c AD 40–65
			423, 1	*	GS 13		
			149, 1	*	GS 16		Found with a G-B cup of late Augusto-Tiberian date c AD 25–65
			310, 1	*	GS 38		c AD 25–65
14	54	Rödgen 13					Form standardised before 10 BC and produced mainly in TR. It occurs in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Thuisy. Although rare in southern Britain, four examples were found in pit F52 at Skeleton Green
			241, 4	TR2	GS 7	Thuisy	Found in the central burial of the earliest enclosure with late Augustan imports

continued over

Table 10 continued

GB form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling	Burial no	Fabric	Stamp no	Possible sources	Dating evidence	
15	53	Oberaden 90b	Form standardised before 10 BC, and mainly produced in TR1(A). It occurs in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Sept-Saulx. In Britain the form has only been identified at Burgh-by-Woodbridge, Camulodunum, Leicester and Skeleton Green		280, 4	TR1(A)	Found with other G-B imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date	
16	56		Form standardised in the late Augustan period. It was probably produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries. Examples occurred in the early pit groups F52 and F9 at Skeleton Green		202, 3	TR1(C) GS 8	Found in Enclosure B241 with G-B imports of late Augustan date. c AD 1-30	
					346, 3	TR1(B) GS 26	Found in the central grave of a family group with other imports of late Augustan date. c AD 1-40	
17	56		Form standardised before AD 9, and the basic form, variations, continued in production until c AD 65, mainly in TN. Like the platter form GB 13, none occurred in early graves in the KHL cemetery. Die-links have demonstrated that this cup form was made in the same workshops as the common moulded platter form GB 13, and also the earlier versions, GB 10-12 (GS 9-11 and 29-31). It is the most common and widely found cup form which was made in the Marne-Vesle potteries at Sept-Saulx, at least, in the Ziegelstrasse kiln and at Neuss. In Britain, the distribution extends further north than that of the platter form GB 13, and includes Stanwick					
17A	56	Haltem 80	149, 2	TR1(C)	GS 32	Marne-Vesle	Found with a platter GB 13 of Tiberio-Neronian date. c AD 1-40	
			309, 1	TN	GS 22	Louvercy	Found in the central grave of a Family Group. c AD 1-40	
17B			9, 2	"	GS 36		Found with a second example and a platter of late Augusto-Neronian date. c AD 25-65	
			9, 3	"				
			24, 1	"	GS 3		c AD 25-50	
			68, 1	TR1(C)	GS 39		c AD 25-65	
			173, 2	TN	GS 10	Marne-Vesle	Found with a Central Gaulish platter of late Augusto-Tiberian date. c AD 25-60	
			395, 1	TR1(C)	GS 27		c AD 1-40	
17C			365, 3	TN	GS 19		Found with a samian cup of pre-Claudian date and a platter GB 13 of Tiberio-Neronian date. c AD 40-65	
			470, 1	"			Found in the Flagon RF6 in Silty Ware	
17D			217, 1	TN	GS 34		Found in Enclosure B241. c AD 25-65	
			384, 1	TR1(C)	GS 23	Louvercy	Found with a second example, and other imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date. c AD 15-40	
17E			305, 3	TN	GS 17		Found with a second example and other G-B imports of late Augusto-Neronian date. c AD 15-40	
			305, 4	"	GS 28	Marne-Vesle	Found in the central grave of Enclosure B325 with other Gaulish imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date. c AD 10-30	
			325, 3	"	GS 31	"		
			384, 2	TR1(C)	GS 40		Found with a second example and other imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date. c AD 10-50	

Table 11 The distribution of Gallo-Belgic wares in the KHL cemetery, GB 1-17

Forms	Enclosures B241, 272, 325, 299				Enclosures B41, 117, 148				Family groups B346, 309				Ungrouped burials N of B41				Ungrouped remainder								
	TN	TR1 A B C			TR2	TN	TR1 A B C			TR2	TN	TR1 A B C			TR2	TN	TR1 A B C			TR2					
GB 1	2												1				2								
GB 2					1												1								
GB 3					1												2								
GB 4													1												
GB 5																	1								
GB 6		1								1			1												
GB 7																					1				
GB 8	1			1																	1				
GB 9																					1				
GB 10			1	1								1									1				
GB 11			1										1				1								
GB 12				1																					
GB 13					1				1				1				5								
GB 14					1																				
GB 15																				1					
GB 16				1							1														
GB 17	2							1	1				3				5			4					
Total	5	1	2	4	1	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	17	1	1	7	0

TR1(B) A similar range of matrixes to TR1(A); varying in colour from buff to pink (10YR 7/4 to 10R 8/8). The slip covers the whole vessel, and varies from orange to coral pink (2.5YR 7/12 to 10R 7/10). Used only for platter- and cup- forms, frequently stamped with the maker's mark. The stamp evidence suggests that the Marne-Vesle potteries were a major source. *c* 15 BC-AD 15

TR1(C) Non-micaceous, iron-rich matrix varying in texture from smooth to sandy depending on the amount and size of the quartz sand-tempering; orange (cf 10YR 6/10). Highly polished darker slip confined to visible surfaces, like TR1(A). Used for platter- and cup-forms, frequently stamped, but also unstamped pedestal cups etc. A smooth-textured, heavily grogged version was made in or near Trier, in the Moselle valley; otherwise the most likely sources lie in the Marne-Vesle valley. *c* AD 1-60

TR2 A similar range of matrixes to TR1(C) but with self-coloured, polished surfaces. Probably made at the same production centres as TR1(C). Used for platter- and cup-forms, frequently, if not always, stamped. *c* AD 1-65

TR3 The non-micaceous matrix varies from iron-free white to iron-rich dark red. It varies in texture and can be a notably fine-grained smooth ware with no inclusions visible in the hand specimen. Firing conditions were controlled to provide a variety of surface finishes from glossy black to thin pearly grey haze; the former was confined to dark red fabrics, the latter was produced on the whole range of fabric

colours. Used for unstamped carinated, girth, and ovoid beakers only.

ii Terra Nigra

Since some potters are known to have produced both TR and TN, it is probable that the same basic clay and temper were used for both, and that the colour differences were due to firing conditions. Certain large-scale TN potters used a variety of different clay sources while producing superficially similar results but with pastes which are very different in colour and texture; yet all have been stamped with the same maker's die. It is not therefore meaningful to produce a detailed classification based upon the same criteria of texture and colour used for TR.

The non-micaceous matrixes vary from iron-free white to iron-rich dark brown or grey, and in texture vary from smooth and dense to sandy, according to the amount and size of the quartz sand temper. The surface colours are equally variable, from dove grey (5PB 9/1) to blue-black (10PB 2, 5/1); they are seldom uniform and such extremes can occur on the same vessel. In the hand specimen, it is not possible to distinguish between a separate, well-levigated clay slip and a self-coloured, 'wet-hands' finish, although it is possible to identify slipped finishes which have been applied to one surface only, like TR1(A) and TR1(C). TN with a slip confined to one visible surface has been termed TN1; all other versions have been termed TN.

TN was certainly produced in the Marne-Vesle potteries and at Trier, in the Moselle valley, probably also in Germania Inferior, at Cologne, and in

northern Gaul, beyond the Marne-Vesle region, at Bavay and Amiens (Nord). Initially G-B potters concentrated on TR rather than TN products, but in the Tiberian period the output of TN was the greater, by the Claudian period it greatly exceeded that of TR, and by the early Flavian period only TN was being produced.

b VESSEL-FORMS

i Platters and cups, GB 1-17

These forms were frequently, but not invariably, stamped with the maker's name or mark. Precise typological details of complex moulded forms are

chronologically significant, and may also be symptomatic of sources of origin. Given the availability of a comparatively large group of complete vessels, a specific typology was developed for the cemetery so that precise typological details of complex moulded forms could be related to the individual potters' dies used to stamp them. The distribution of platters and cups within the cemetery is summarised in Tables 11 and 12 and demonstrates that a high proportion of the G-B imports were found in early, comparatively rich burials in prestigious locations. Almost 40% occurred in enclosures and family groups, with about half of these actually in central graves. When the types are grouped according to broad date range then it can be seen that most of the definitely pre-Claudian forms came from early burials within enclosures and

Table 12 The distribution in the KHL cemetery of Gallo-Belgic imports

GB type	Rich burials 4+ pots	Enclosures		Family groups		Unenclosed
		central	subsidiary	central	subsidiary	
GB 1	5	1	1			3
GB 2	2		1			1
GB 3	0		1			2
GB 4	1					1
GB 5	1					1
GB 6	2		1	1		1
GB 7	0					1
GB 8	1	1	1			
GB 9	0					1
GB 10	3		2		1	1
GB 11	3	1				2
GB 12	0		1			
GB 13	0		1		1	6
GB 14	1	1				
GB 15	1					1
GB 16	2		1	1		
GB 17	5	1	2	1	1	11
Total	27	5	12	3	3	32
Early cups GB 14-16	4	1	1	1	0	1
Early platters GB 3, 5-11	10	2	5	1	1	9
Total	14	3	6	2	1	10
Tiberio-Claudian Cups GB 17 Platters GB 12-13	5 0	1 0	2 2	1 0	1 1	11 6
Total	5	1	4	1	2	17
Large platters GB 1, 5, 6	8	1	2	1	0	5

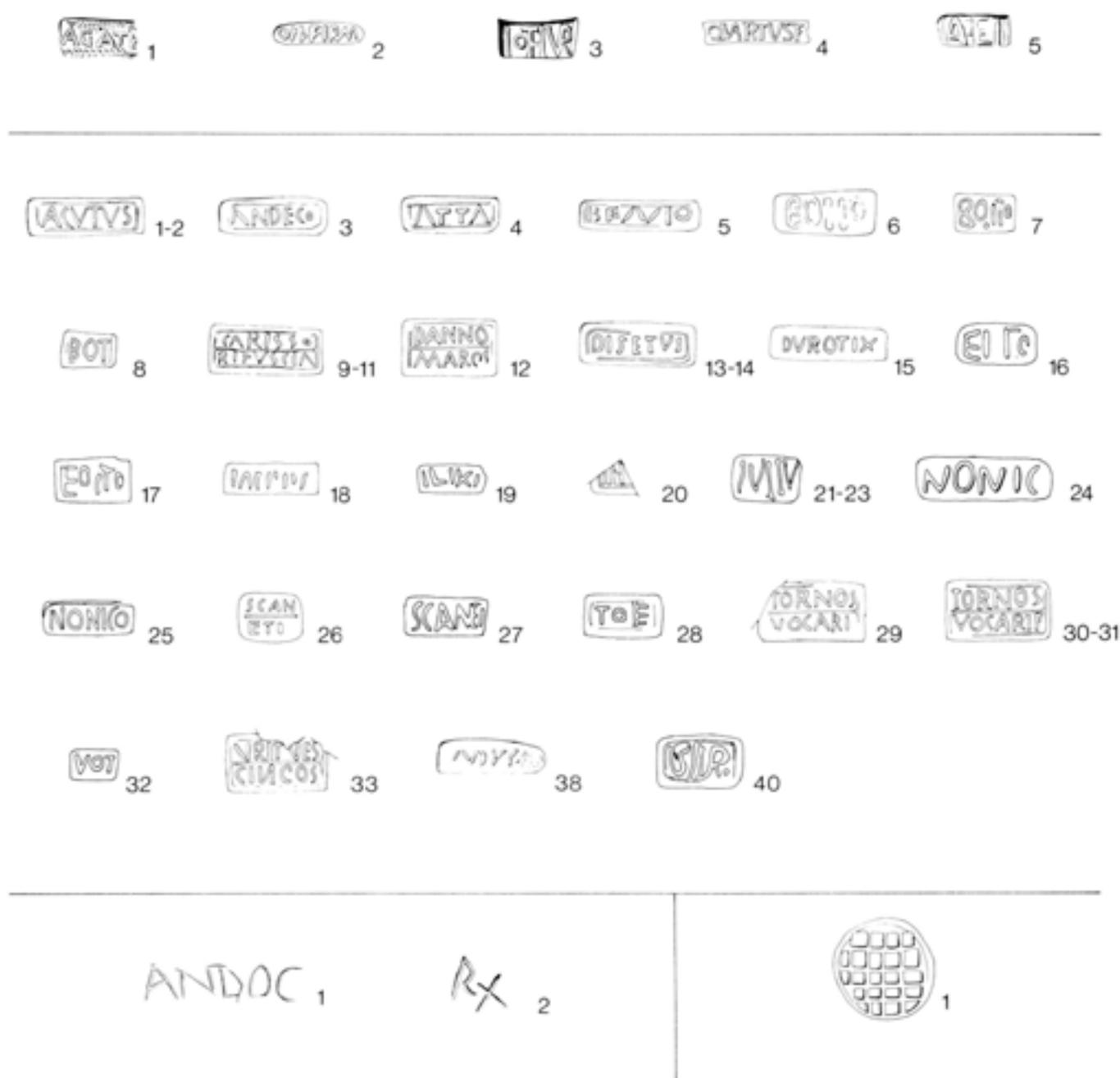


Fig 55 Samian potters' stamps (1-5, top line); Gallo-Belgic potters' stamps (1-40); graffiti (bottom left); coarse ware stamp (bottom right) (stamps full size; graffiti 1:2)

Table 13 The incidence of potters' stamps on Gallo-Belgic pottery

	Stamps		Potters		Dies		Die-makers		Stamps		Dies		Cups		Platters	
	TR	TN	TR	TN	TR	TN	TR	TN	TR	TN	TR	TN	TR	TN	TR	TN
Names	37		26		30		28		13	24	11 + 1 + 18		6	9	7	15
Copies	2		2		2		2		1	1	1 + 1 + 1		1	0	0	1
Marks	2		2		2		2		1	1	1 + 1		1	0	0	1
Illegible	2		?		2		?		2	0	2 + 0		0	0	1	1
Total	43				36				17	26	15 + 1 + 20		8	9	8	18

family groups, while most of the Tiberio-Claudian vessels were in poorer burials in unenclosed areas of the cemetery. In contrast, large platters, many of which have a broad date range, are generally associated with rich burials regardless of date or location.

Burials which include G-B platters and cups range in size from two to ten pots, over half with four or more, giving an average of over four pots per grave. Only Central Gaulish imports in Standard Fabric exceed this average, but the actual numbers are very much smaller and so may well be less representative than the G-B imports.

Potters' stamps on forms G-B 1-17 in TN and TR (Fig 55)

1 Name stamps

GS 1 ACVTVS. Central stamp; one bordered rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 10. TR1(C), orange ware; coral slip; polished finish. Acutus I die 9H1. Stamps from the same die, on TR platters: Braughing (2), Camulodunum (2), Kelvedon (1), Ubbergen, Trier. Stamps from related dies: Haltern, Vindonissa, Speyer, Langres, Paris, Camulodunum. Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* 15 BC-AD 15 (Burial 322, 2)

GS 2 ACVTVS. Identical platter to GS 1 (Burial 312, 1)

GS 3 ANDECO. Central stamp; one incised circle. Cup GB 17B. TN, pale grey ware; grey-black surfaces; polished finish. Andecos die 1A1. Stamps from the same die, on a TN cup: Camulodunum; on TN platters: Camulodunum, Odell, Beds, Bavay, Speyer; TR cups: Baldock; TR platters: Chichester, Sussex, Luxembourg. Source unknown; both Trier and Vertault have been proposed. *c* AD 25-50 (Burial 24, 1)

GS 4 ATTA. Central stamp; three evenly spaced incised circles. Platter GB 3. TN, pale grey ware; blue-grey surfaces; polished finish. Atta die 1A1. Stamps from this die, on TN platters: Camulodunum, Haltern, Lebach (Grave 36). Stamps from other

related dies: Camulodunum, Andernach, Cologne, Kreuznach, Lebach (Grave 30), Trier (a poorly fired 'second'), Sept-Saulx. Source: probably Sept-Saulx in the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* AD 1-25 (Burial 93, 1)

GS 5 BENIO. Central stamp; two rouletted wreaths. Small platter GB 13. TN, pale grey ware, so badly flaked and laminated that no surface finish survives. Bentos die 1A2. Stamps from this die, on TN cups: Chichester; on TN platters: Nijmegen. Stamps from related dies, all on TN: Ardleigh, Essex, Camulodunum, Bagendon, Glos, Silchester, Nijmegen, Noyelles Godault (Grave 23) (Pas-de-Calais), Paris, Trier. Source: possibly Sept-Saulx in the Marne-Vesle potteries, where the name occurs on an unrelated die. *c* AD 40-65 (Burial 6, 1)

GS 6 BOLLIO. Central stamp; two incised circles. Platter GB 13. TN, blue-grey, rather sandy textured matrix; abraded surfaces; no original colour nor finish survive. Bollo die 1A2. Stamps from this die, on TN platters: Camulodunum; on TR platters: Rheims; on TR cups: Trier. Stamps from related dies on TR platters, GB 5, Canterbury, Châlons-sur-Marne. Source: possibly Thuisy in the Marne-Vesle potteries (Bry 1944, 232). *c* AD 20-65 (Burial 365,2)

GS 7 BOITO or BOLLO. Central stamp; a bordered rouletted wreath. Cup GB 14. TR2, orange ware, badly flaked and laminated surfaces; traces of a polished finish. Potter unknown, possibly Bollo. Stamps from this die, on TR platters: Normé, 'Les Grands Arbres' (Marne). Source: likely to be the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* 15 BC-AD 20 (Burial 241, 4)

GS 8 BOT. Central stamp; one incised circle. Cup GB 16, small version. TR1(C), orange ware; darker orange slip; polished finish. Potter unknown, possibly an abbreviation for Bollo, with L upside down. Stamps from this die, on TR cups: Camulodunum (2). Source: likely to be the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* AD 1-30 (Burial 202, 3)

GS 9 CARISSO/RITVSCIA. Central stamp; four incised circles. Platter GB 3. TN, pale grey-blue matrix; blue-black surfaces; polished finish (Burial 150, 1)

GS 10 **CARISSO/RITVSCIA**. Central stamp; one incised circle. Cup GB 17B. TN, as GS 9 (Burial 173, 2)

GS 11 **[CARIS]SO/[RITVSCI]A**. Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 13. TN as GS 9 (Burial 438, 1)

Carisso Rituscia die 1A1 – 3 examples. Stamps from this die on TN platters: Camulodunum, Andernach, Nijmegen, Bavay; on TN cups: Trier, Strasbourg. Source: unknown, possibly the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* AD 25–60

GS 12 **DANNO/MAROS**. Central stamp; a bordered rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 8. TR1(C), dark red, sandy textured matrix; dark red slip. Dannomaros die 3C1. Dannomaros C-dies were probably cut by the same die-maker as Tornos Vocari A-dies (see below). Stamps from this die, on his particular version of TR: Braughing, Camulodunum. Stamps from his A-dies, on TR: Haltern, Fishbourne. Stamps from his B-dies, on TR and TN: Camulodunum, Skeleton Green, Dalheim. Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. 15 BC–AD 15 (Burial 325, 2)

GS 13 **DISETVS**. Central stamp; a bordered rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 13. TN, light grey matrix; flaked and laminated blue-black surfaces (Burial 423, 1)

GS 14 **DISETVS**. Almost identical platter to GS 13 (Burial 52, 1)

Disetus die 1A1 – 2 examples. Stamps from this die, on TN platters: Prae Wood, Trier. Source: unknown, possibly Trier. *c* AD 40–65

GS 15 **DVROTIX**. Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 9, with an unusually wide foot-ring. TR1(C), orange ware; coral slip; polished finish. Durotix die 1A1. Stamps from this die, on TR platters: Camulodunum. Stamps from other dies, on TR platters: Baldock, West Coker, Somerset, Hauviné, 'Arnel (Burial 7)', Rheims, Compiègne, Trier, Weisenau, Xanten, and Arlon. Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* 15 BC–AD 20 (Burial 450, 1)

GS 16 **EIPO**. Central stamp. Small platter GB 13. TN, light grey ware; abraded blue-black surfaces. Potter unknown, possibly Eiro or Ello. Stamps from this die, on TN platters: Camulodunum, Nijmegen. Source unknown. *c* AD 20–65 (Burial 149, 1)

GS 17 **EOITO**. Central stamp. Cup GB 17E, small variant. TN, highly polished blue-grey finish. Potter unknown, possibly Édito. No other stamps recorded from this die. Source unknown. *c* AD 25–65 (Burial 305, 3)

GS 18 **IAPPOS**. Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 12. TR1(C), orange ware; coral matrix; polished finish. Iappos die 1A1. Stamps from related dies, on TN platters: Camulodunum, Dragonby, South Humberside, Strasbourg; on TR platters: Nijmegen. Source: unknown, possibly Trier. *c* AD 25–65 (Burial 265, 1)

GS 19 **ILIXI**. Central stamp; an incised circle. Cup GB 17C, small variant. TN, light blue-grey ware; blue-black polished surfaces. Ilix die 1A1. A stamp from this die, on a TN cup: White Notley, Essex. Source: unknown. *c* AD 40–65 (Burial 365, 3)

GS 20 **IN[DVTIOS]**. Central stamp; a bordered rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 13. TN, pale blue-grey ware; blue-black surfaces; polished finish. Indutios die 1A1. Stamps from this die, on TN platters: Silchester, Luxembourg; on TR platters: Luxembourg. Stamps from other dies: Châlons-sur-Marne, Auberive, Nijmegen, Wederath (Grave 665), Camulodunum. Source: possibly the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* AD 40–65 (Burial 462, 1)

GS 21 **IVIV**. Three radial stamps. Four incised circles. Large platter GB 2. TN, white fine sandy textured ware; blue-black surfaces; polished finish (Burial 280, 3)

GS 22 **IVIV**. Central stamp; rouletted wreath. Cup GB 17A, small variant. TN, pale blue-grey ware; blue-black surfaces; polished finish (Burial 309, 1)

GS 23 **IVIV**. Central stamp. Cup GB 17D, small variant. TR1(C), orange ware; darker slip; polished finish (Burial 384, 1)

Jul(1)ios die 6N1 – 3 examples. Stamps from this die, on TR cups: Trier. Stamps from related dies, on TN cups: Camulodunum, Châlons-sur-Marne, Trier; on TR cups: Metz. Source: possibly Louvercy in the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* AD 1–40 (for detailed discussion of the potters Jul(1)ios see Rigby 1977)

GS 24 **NONIC**. Central stamp; two rouletted wreaths. Platter GB 3, marked offset. TN, pale grey ware; blue-black surfaces; polished finish. Nonicos die 1A1. Stamps from this die, on TN platters: Nijmegen (Burial 53, 1)

GS 25 **NONICOS**. Three radial stamps; four incised circles. Large platter GB 5. TN, white fine sandy textured ware; blue-grey surfaces; polished finish. Nonicos die 2C1. Stamps from this die: Trier. Stamps from other dies, on TN platters: Prae Wood, Silchester; on TR platters: Trier. Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. *c* AD 15–50 (Burial 305, 2)

GS 26 **SCAN/ETI**. Central stamp. Cup GB 16. TR1(B), pale pink ware; coral slip; polished inner surface. Scaneti die 1A1. Stamps from this die, on TR cups: Camulodunum, Ubbergen (Burial 346, 3)

GS 27 **SCANETIF[ECIT]**. Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Cup GB 17B, large variant. TR1(C), light orange ware; darker orange slip; polished finish. Scaneti die 2B1. Stamps from the same die, on TR cups: Nijmegen. Source: unknown. *c* AD 1–40 (Burial 395, 1)

GS 28 **TOFE**. Central stamp; three incised circles. Cup GB 17E, small version. TN, pale grey ware; blue-black surfaces; polished finish. Possibly an abbreviation of TO[RNOS] FE[CIT]. Stamps from this

die, on TN cups: Braughing, Deal, Kent (St Richard's Road Burial, excavated by Dover Archaeological Group). Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. c AD 15–40 (Burial 305, 4)

GS 29 TORNOS/VOCARI. Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 11. TN, light grey ware; blue-black surfaces; polished finish. Tornos Vocari die 1A1. Stamps from related 1A dies, on TN platters: Eccles, Kent, Camulodunum, Foxton, Cambs (in a cremation burial with a samian platter), Colchester, the Lexden Cemetery (St Clare Drive grave group 1940), Trier, Mainz, Cologne, Wederath (Grave 1039), Nijmegen (Burial 280, 2)

GS 30 TORNOS/VOCARI F(ECIT). Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 8. TN1(A), white sandy textured ware; light blue self-coloured outer surface; metallic grey slip with polished finish. Tornos Vocari die 2A6 (Burial 223, 1)

GS 31 TORNOS/VOCARI (FECIT). Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Cup GB 17E. TN, pale grey ware; light grey polished inner surface; dark blue-grey, abraded outer surface. Tornos Vocari die 2A7. The A-dies all appear to be from the hand of a die-maker, who was also used by Dannomaros (see above, GS 12). Stamps from related 2A dies: Camulodunum, Troyes. Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. c AD 10–30 (Burial 325, 3)

GS 32 VOT. Central stamp. Cup GB 17A, small variant. TR1(C), orange ware; darker slip; flaked and laminated. Potter unknown; it could be an abbreviation of a name or of [A]VOT[IS], ie, made by. Source: probably the Marne-Vesle potteries. c AD 1–40 (Burial 149, 2)

GS 33 VRITVES/CMCOS. Central stamp; a rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 10. TR1(B), pink ware; coral slip; polished finish. Vritves Cincos die 2A3. Stamps from this die, on similar TR platters: the Titelberg (Graves 44 and 46), Alésia, Rheims, Bavay. Stamps from related 1A dies: Skeleton Green, Wederath (Grave 175). Source: the Marne-Vesle potteries, possibly at Mourmelon-le-Petit, since the name Cincos is represented there (Chossenot and Chossenot 1987, fig 6). c 15 BC–AD 15 (Burial 280, 1)

2 Unidentified name stamp fragments

GS 34 V... or ...A. Central stamp. Cup GB 17D. TN, dark grey ware; badly flaked. Die and potter unknown. The surviving letter could be either an initial V or a terminal A. Source unknown. c AD 25–65 (Burial 217, 1)

GS 35 ...IO/ ...IO. Central stamp; a bordered rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 11. TR1(B), pink ware; coral slip; abraded surfaces. A double-line stamp; the die and potter are unknown. Source: possibly the Marne-Vesle potteries. c 15 BC–AD 20 (Burial 241, 2)

GS 36 SO.../SO.... Central stamp; one incised circle. Cup GB 17B. TN, pale blue-grey ware; very abraded surfaces. A single-line stamp; the die and potter have not been identified. Source: unknown. c AD 25–65 (Burial 9, 2)

GS 37 ...OS/.... Central stamp. Small platter GB 11; unusually tall foot-ring. TN, white sandy textured ware; very abraded light blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives. A double-line bordered stamp; neither the die nor the potter have been identified. The die size is correct for dies of Tornos Vocari, GS 29–31. Source: unknown. c AD 1–40 (Burial 27, 1)

3 Illiterate copies

GS 38 Uncertain reading, possibly Λ NDVC.NI or Λ NDVCV.V. Central stamp; a bordered rouletted wreath. Small platter GB 13. TN, pale grey ware; blue-black, polished surfaces. The die was cut by an unskilled die-maker, possibly copying an existing name stamp. Source: unknown. c AD 25–65 (Burial 310, 1)

GS 39 An unreadable, bordered, two-line stamp. Central stamp. Cup GB 17B. TR1(C), pale blue ware; greyish-yellow slip with polished finish; outer surface very worn so that matrix exposed. An unusual fabric. The die was probably cut by an unskilled die-maker. Source: unknown. c AD 45–65 (Burial 68, 1)

4 Marks

GS 40 Central stamp. Cup, probably GB 17, rim trimmed off in antiquity. TR1(C), pale orange ware; coral polished slip. No other stamps from this die have been recorded. Source: unknown. c AD 10–50 (Burial 384, 2)

GS 41 Central stamp; an incised circle. Small platter GB 4, with useless foot-ring. TN, white ware; badly flaked blue-grey surfaces. Only the central motif – V – of this single-line stamp is legible. Source: unknown. c AD 50–85 (Burial 28, 2)

5 Illegible stamps

GS 42 Central stamp. Small platter GB 7, unusual because it has two zones of rouletting on the outside of the rim. TR2, an atypical light orange fabric, with sparse red argillaceous inclusions. A totally illegible single-line stamp. Source: unknown. c AD 25–65 (Burial 439, 1)

GS43 Central stamp. Small platter GB 10. TR1(B), pink ware; very worn surfaces with only traces of the coral pink slip. A totally illegible stamp. The form and fabric suggest a source in the Marne-Vesle potteries, and a date in the range 15 BC–AD 20 (Burial 202, 1)

ii Pedestal cups, GB 18–21 (Fig 54; Tables 14, 16, 42)

Pedestal cups were usually produced in one of the

Table 14 Typology of Gallo-Belgic imports, GB 18–24

GB form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling form	Burial no	Fabric	Possible sources	Dating evidence
Pedestal cups						
18	76		Previously considered as a product of Camulodunum because from continental sites, but there are examples at Arlon and Annelles. The typical range of TR1 fabrics suggest that the sources were in the Marne-Vesle potteries. Dating evidence is scarce. The form is absent from the early groups at Skeleton Green and early burials in the KHL cemetery, so that the likely date range is AD 25–50			
			13, 1	TR1(A)	Probably Marne-Vesle	
			384, 3	*	*	Found with other G-B imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date
			427, 1	*	*	
19	79	Oberaden 95	416, 1	TR1(C)	Possibly Sept-Saulx	The basic form was standardised by 10 BC although there was a wide range of different versions, plain, cordoned, or grooved, some of which are represented at Sept-Saulx in the Marne-Vesle potteries. Identical grooved examples have been found at Camulodunum and Braughing, also in burials at the Titelberg (grave 38), Annelles, and Trier. The date range appears to be c 10 BC – AD 25
20	74/9		The same basic shape as GB 19, but small and plain. It is presumably from the same source of origin as GB 18 etc. There are examples in burials at Nijmegen; Arlon, Fouches, and Chantemelle, Belgium; Trier; St Clement-aux-Arnes, France; and in Britain at Camulodunum, Skeleton Green – Braughing, Bierton, North Hayton. The date range appears to be AD 10–35			
			280, 5	TR1(A)	Probably Marne-Vesle potteries	Found with a second example and other late Augusto-Tiberian imports
			280, 6	TR1(C)		
21			A unique cylindrical vessel whose fabric and decoration relate it to Ovoid Beakers GB 24, rather than the usual range of pedestal cups			
			325, 4	TR3		Found in the central burial of an enclosure with other Gaulish imports of late Augustan date
Girth beakers						
22	84	Haltern 87	Form standardised by AD 9 and examples are fairly common, particularly in burials. Fabric and decoration suggest the same sources of origin as Ovoid Beakers GB 24, presumably in the Marne-Vesle potteries. Examples occur in the early features at Skeleton Green, but were scarce at Sheepen, so that production had ceased by AD 50			
			322, 3	Cream TR3		Found in Enclosure B325 with other Gaulish imports of late Augustan date. Small version
			355, 1	*		
			328, 2	Pink TR3		Found in Enclosure B325 with a samian platter of late Augustan date
			468, 1	Red TR3		
Carinated beakers						
23	82	Gose 338	The form was apparently standardised in the late Augustan period although it is not definitely represented at Haltern, Rödgen or Oberaden. Examples occur in late Augusto-Tiberian graves at Nijmegen; Noyelles Godault; Andernach, Coblenz-Neuendorf, Trier, and Urmitz; Fouches. In Britain at Braughing-Skeleton Green, Prae Wood, Camulodunum, Old Sleaford, Silchester, Canterbury. The source was probably in the Marne-Vesle potteries, and production probably ceased before the end of the Tiberian period			
23A			338, 1	Red TR3		23A – the plain version; without parallel. Found in the Family Group B346
23B			241, 5	Cream TR3		Found in the central burial of the earliest enclosure with other late Augustan imports
Ovoid beakers						
24	112	Haltern 85	The tubby form was standardised by AD 9 while the smaller and more curvaceous variants evolved in the Claudian period. The Marne-Vesle potteries were probably one of the sources of origin. Examples of the early form were found at Skeleton Green in the early groups F52 and F9. One was found in grave 17 of the VHF cemetery (Anthony 1968)			

continued over

Table 14 continued

Form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling form	Burial no	Fabric	Possible sources	Dating evidence
24A			325,5	Pink TR3	Possibly Marne-Vesle	Found in the central burial of an enclosure with other Gaulish imports of late Augustan date
			305,5	Red TR3	"	Found with G-B imports of Tiberio-Neronian date
24B	112Cb		50,1	White TR3		
			316,1	Red TR3		
			Field C	"		

slipped versions of TR, either TR1(A) or TR1(C), with the plain, highly polished slip confined to the outer surface, while the inner remained self-coloured and unfinished. Although never stamped with the maker's name or mark, the similarity in fabrics suggests that some were made at the same workshops in the Marne-Vesle potteries as stamped platter- and cup-forms.

In all, over 20 different variants have been identified but only three are represented in the KHL cemetery, GB 18–20. The tall grooved variant, GB 19, has been separately classified as a specific type because it is distinguishable from, and earlier than the plain, less standardised version GB 20. Their sources of origin are unknown, but sherds from similar forms have been found on kiln sites at Thuisy and Sept-Saulx in the Marne-Vesle potteries (Chossenot and Chossenot 1987, figs 3 and 4). No satisfactory ceramic prototypes have been found, although there are similar stemmed vessel-forms, presumably with the same functions, of sufficiently early date in glass and metal.

The tall cylindrical vessel, GB 21, is unique; it is in TR3 and is decorated. The combination of fabric and decoration relate it to the Ovoid Beaker GB 24, particularly the example with which it was found in Burial 325, suggesting that they are from the same workshop.

At present, the dating evidence for pedestal cups in TR1(A) is difficult to equate with that of other forms in this fabric. Examples of the tall, conical, grooved version, GB 19A, have been found in burials of late Augustan–early Tiberian date at the Titelberg (Luxembourg), Annelles (Ardennes), and Trier, which accords with the dating evidence for the basic TR1 fabric. Small, plain versions, GB 20, are rare and difficult to identify from sherds. In Burial 280, they occur with late Augustan–early Tiberian imports, so that they too can be assimilated into the chronological framework. Yet pedestal beakers were absent from the early deposits at Skeleton Green, while only four sherds were recovered from the site, and then only from the upper layers (Partridge 1981, 162).

The bell-shaped form GB 18 is the most common and widely found type in Britain. Over 100 were found at Camulodunum, almost all in post-conquest contexts; moreover, it was quite numerous in the

assemblage of imports from Sheepen which is notable for the scarcity of early pieces, ie those predating c AD 25 (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 278; Rigby 1985, 75). The KHL cemetery provides some corroborative evidence. There are none in the earliest burials, nor in the earliest archaeological contexts, for none were found in any of the enclosures. Two examples were found in graves in the chronologically mixed area of the cemetery, south-east of the enclosures, while one occurred in Burial 12, which is in one of the latest areas, north of Enclosure B41. It appears that the Pedestal Cup GB 18, which was made exclusively in TR1(A), was common only after c AD 25, a time when the import of platters and cups in such a fabric, begun between 20 and 10 BC, had apparently ceased.

iii Girth beakers, GB 22 (Fig 54; Tables 14, 16, 42)

(Camulodunum form 84, Skeleton Green 37, Baldock GB 21)

A beaker-form which has a very marked constriction at the waist and a carinated shoulder with a decorative zone between. The number of cordons at the shoulder and waist varies between one and three.

There are four examples in the cemetery, all different sizes; the smallest, in Burial 322, is perhaps a quarter of the largest, in Burial 468. All vary in detail as well as size. The smallest was found in a rich burial associated with other imports, both of late Augustan date: a mica-coated jar in Standard Fabric from Central Gaul and a TR platter.

iv Carinated beakers, GB 23 (Fig 54; Tables 14, 16, 42)

(Camulodunum form 82, Skeleton Green 38, Baldock GB 22)

A beaker-form which has a sharply out-turned, almost horizontal rim, a carinated shoulder, and a more oblique carination below the waist. There are only two examples, an unusual, totally plain version in Burial 338, and one with a cordon at the waist and decorated with combed stripes. The latter was found

with a range of late Augustan imports in the earliest central burial in Enclosure B241, and is in the pale fabric typical of early products.

v Ovoid beakers, GB 24 (Fig 54; Tables 14, 16, 42)

(Camulodunum form 112, Skeleton Green 39, Baldock GB 23)

The four examples divide into two pairs, A and B, which illustrate the typological characteristics, body shape, and decoration, of early A- and later B-variants. The convex form, pale fabric, and notched scroll rouletted decoration of the typologically earliest example of GB 24A is very close to those found in the early pits, F52 and F9, at Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, figs 20–2, 27–8). It is from the central burial of Enclosure B325, and was associated with a range of late Augustan Gaulish imports. The second example is typical of the development of the form, when a divided decorative zone was common, with a combed pattern on the upper frieze and rouletting on the lower. This variant was found in a rather later grave which included a selection of TN vessels of Tiberio-Neronian date.

The latest variants are smaller, more curvaceous, and slimmer, GB 24B. Rims tend to be proportionally larger than those of the early versions, and simple rouletting or chattering has replaced incised patterning. An example in white TR3 was found in a grave in the late area to the west of the latest enclosure, Enclosure B41, while an example in red TR3 was associated with the one of the latest brooches in the cemetery, in a burial on the extreme eastern fringes.

Since ovoid beakers are the most common and widely found TR3 beaker-type, it is perhaps surprising that only four were found in the cemetery, although a third example of the late variant GB 24B was found during trial-trenching in Field 3. The distribution pattern reaches Stanwick in the north and Bagendon in the west; in comparison, the distributions of girth and carinated beakers are much more restricted and sporadic.

In all, TR beakers and pedestalled cups were found in 15 burials ranging in size from a single-pot grave to groups of nine vessels. Since over half occurred in comparatively rich graves with four or more vessels, the average number of pots per grave is 4.5, like that of G-B platters and cups, but rather less than imports in Standard Fabric.

Five occur in enclosures, two in central and three in subsidiary burials; the remaining two-thirds occurred in unenclosed areas of the cemetery, including the latest area north of Enclosure B41.

vi Barbotine beakers, GB 25 (Fig 54; Tables 15, 16, 42)

(Camulodunum 114, Skeleton Green 49, Baldock GB 27)

The Gaulish potters who made Barbotine Beakers GB

25 were the first in their region to combine in one vessel-form the use of contrasting clay slips, zones of mica-coating, and raised patterns 'en barbotine'. The earliest examples, found at Oberaden and in the rich graves of Wincheringen and Goeblingen-Nospelt, and which predate 10 BC, are large, covered in areas of red and white slip, have a zone of mica-coating on the rim and shoulder, and a barbotine pattern on the body. This version reached Britain, and sherds have been found at Camulodunum and Skeleton Green. They were presumably made in Gallia Belgica, perhaps in the Marne-Vesle potteries. This was apparently the source of a somewhat different version, smaller, in red ware, with self-coloured barbotine and a mica-coating on the rim and shoulder (Chossenot and Chossenot 1987). Later, in the Tiberian period, smaller and less colourful versions were made in white or pale pink fabrics, with self-coloured barbotine and slips, so that the only contrast was provided by the mica-coating. This is the type represented in the KHL cemetery and in a number of settlements in southern Britain.

Eight out of 11 vessels are typical examples of GB 25A and are in very similar white, fine-grained fabrics (White Smooth Ware). Although differing considerably in size, with the capacity of the largest being four times that of the smallest, seven are sufficiently standardised in form, fabric, and finish to have originated in a single production centre, and to be more or less contemporary.

There were no examples of GB 25A in the earliest graves central to the enclosures, although there is an example of GB 25C in the central grave of the earliest family group B346, associated with the other imports of late Augustan date. Two typical GB 25A were found in subsidiary graves, one in Enclosure B272 and the other in Family Group B346. The remainder were found in chronologically mixed areas beyond the enclosures and family groups.

Variant GB 25A is fairly common and widely found in southern Britain at Prae Wood, Kelvedon, Essex, Needham, Norfolk, Burgh-by-Woodbridge, Bagendon, and Rodborough Common, Glos. Examples are also fairly common in cremation burials in northern Gaul and Germany at Mulheim, Sponsheim, Lebach, Wederath, Karlich, the Titelberg, and Nijmegen. It is also represented in the Tiberian forts at Friedberg and Bad Nauheim.

Rather different techniques were used to decorate the remaining three beakers. The first, found in Burial 403, was made from a typical, pink-firing clay. In order to produce a white, standardised product, the potter had applied a white slip over the barbotine decoration, from shoulder groove to base, and had then added the mica-coating to the shoulder, but somewhat carelessly, leaving gaps. This different technique may indicate a different workshop, production centre, or date, or may simply mean that at the time the potter was short of pure Ball Clay and substituted another. Typologically, the vessel differs little from the white vessels.

The small version GB 25C has a non-micaceous, orange slip on the shoulder and rim, and a white barbotine pattern on the self-coloured creamy yellow outer surface. It was found in the central grave of

Table 15 Typology of Gallo-Belgic imports, GB 25

GB form	Cam form	Loeschcke Ritterling form	Burial no	Fabric	Possible sources	Dating evidence
25	114	Haltern 86, Abb 44, 1b				The basic form and decorative techniques had been established by 10 BC, versions in fine-grained White Ware evolved somewhat later c AD 10. Some versions were definitely made in the Marne-Vesle potteries, but the source of white ware beakers is unknown
25A			192, 1	White Fine	Possibly Marne-Vesle	
			259, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B272
			280, 7	"	"	Found with other G-B imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date
			384, 4	"	"	Found with G-B imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date
			412, 1	"	"	
			456, 1	"	"	
			460, 1	"	"	Found with a flagon in Silty Ware
			345, 1	"	"	Incomplete, no rim or shoulder sherds. Found in the Family Group B346
			403, 1	White-slipped Fine Pink		
25B			315, 1	White-slipped Silty Grey	Local kiln-fired	If local then not before AD 70
25C			346, 4	White and Orange-slipped Cream	Possibly Marne-Vesle	Found in the central burial of a family group with other late Augustan imports
25			365, 5	White Fine	Possibly Marne-Vesle	Found with other Gaulish imports of Tiberio-Claudian date

Table 16 The distribution of Gallo-Belgic wares in the KHL cemetery, GB 18–25

Forms	Enclosures B241, 272, 325, 299			Family groups B346, 309			Ungrouped N of B41			Ungrouped			
	TR1	TR3	Mica-White	TR1	TR3	Mica-White	TR1	TR3	Mica-White	TR1	TR3	Mica-White	Silty Wares
GB 18							1			2			
GB 19										1			
GB 20										2			
GB 21		1											
GB 22		2									2		
GB 23		1									1		
GB 24A		1									1		
GB 24B											2		
GB 25			1			2						8	1
Total	0	5	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	5	6	8	1

Northern Gaul

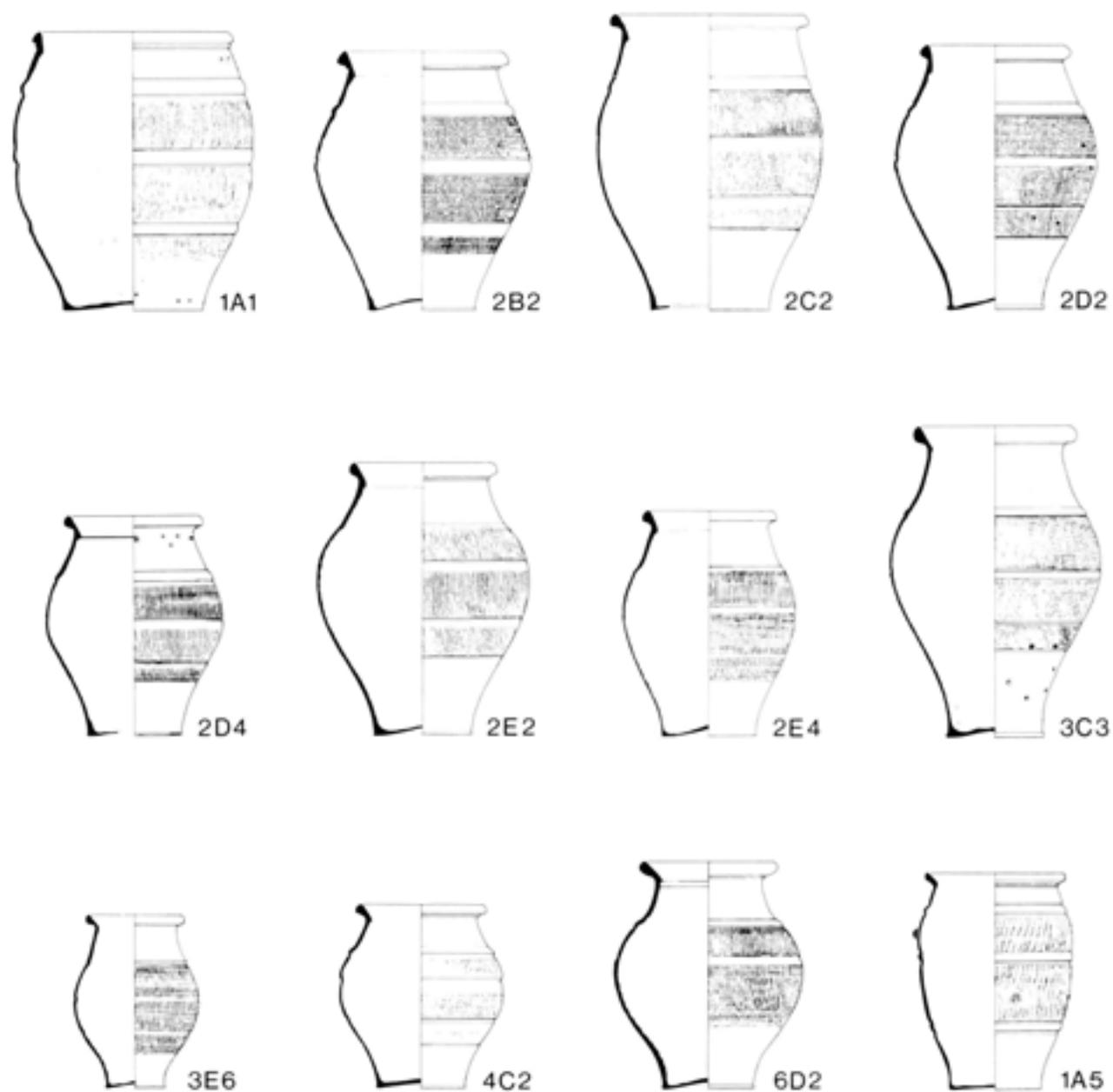


Fig 56 Typology of imports from Northern Gaul: butt beakers (1:6)

Family Group B346, with late Augustan imports, including an Arretine cup, by far the earliest context in the cemetery for this type. There seems little doubt that this was also imported from Gaul, although from a different workshop.

Copies of GB 25 were perhaps made locally in the late first century AD. Thin section analysis has identified the silty fabric of the small beaker in Burial 315 as typical of a range of varied products (pp 192–5). Knowing that this local clay fired to an unacceptable colour, the potter completed the barbotine pattern, then covered the vessel entirely with a white slip and fired it in a reducing atmosphere.

3 Imports from northern Gaul (Fig 56; Tables 17, 42)

VESSEL-FORMS

Butt beakers 1A1–6D2

(Camulodunum 113, Skeleton Green type 40)

Butt beakers in white fine quartz sand-tempered fabrics (White Fine Sand) comprise the single most common vessel-type in the KHL cemetery. The fabric is far from standardised, however, varying in colour from white to a greyish mauve and in texture from smooth to fine sandy; some also have a considerable quantity of fine grog inclusions. Sixty-five different vessels are represented, of which 57 are sufficiently complete to be fully classified. Previously considered to be native British products, it has become apparent from a study of the fabrication techniques used, their distribution pattern, and their dating evidence, that most, if not all, were imported from Gaul. As local British products of pre-conquest date, they would be unique, with no other contemporary vessel-type requiring comparable techniques and achieving such a traded distribution, including export to Gallia Belgica. However, when considered simply as pre-conquest Gaulish products, they lose their uniqueness and become just one more in a wide range of specialised fine tablewares.

Neutron activation analysis placed the only butt beaker sampled firmly amongst a wide range of G-B imports, stamped and unstamped forms, in TN and TR. The publication of early Gallo-Roman pottery from sites in the departments of Pas-de-Calais, Somme, Nord, and Aisne has provided parallels for the British finds. The largest group and greatest variety have been found at Amiens, with seven examples of Butt Beaker 1A1 and 116 of variants 2B2–2E5 (Benredjeb 1985, figs 9–10, types 26, 29, and 30). Type 30 was so common that the author is moved to write that it was indubitably the favourite form of the inhabitants of Samarobriva (Amiens). Furthermore, the evolution of the butt beaker shape into the Pentice-moulded Beaker, Gillam 42, in similar White Fine Sandy Wares, occurred in northern Gaul, in the first to third centuries AD. No relevant kiln sites have been identified anywhere, and while some sources may have been located within the area of the

Gallo-Belgic pottery industry, in the Marne-Vesle valley, the majority are likely to have been made outside this area, to the north-west; for this reason the more general term, northern Gaul, has been used to designate the area north of the Massif Central, but excluding Armorica.

The form exhibits considerable typological variation, and so the method of classification devised combines body shape, the arrangement of cordons, grooves, and rouletting, and the rim shape. Since butt beakers had a marked effect on local pottery-making wherever they were imported into southern Britain, the typology evolved for imports was extended to include local products, from close and accurate copies to only distant relatives.

Body shape

- 1 Barrel-shaped, a continuous convex curve
- 2 Straight neck, concave lower body
- 3 Comparatively tall and thin curvaceous body shape, concave neck and lower body profiles
- 4 Marked offset at the neck base and at the shoulder groove
- 5 Marked shoulder in the upper decorative zone
- 6 Markedly curvaceous profile, concave neck and lower body profiles

Delimitation of the decorative zones

- A Hollow cordon at the neck base and two others on the body
- B Hollow cordon at the neck base, one hollow cordon on the body, and a burnished band
- C Hollow cordon at the neck base, two or three grooved and burnished bands on the body
- D Hollow cordon at the neck base, two or three grooves on the body
- E Offset at the neck base, two or three grooved and burnished bands on the body
- F Offset at the neck base, two or three grooves on the body
- G Offset at the neck base
- H Offset at the neck base, burnished band at the maximum girth
- J Raised cordon at the neck base, one other on the body
- K Raised cordon at the neck base, two others on the body

L Raised cordon at the neck base, four others on the body

M Grooved cordon at the neck base, two others on the body

N Grooved cordon at the neck base, one at the maximum girth

P Offset at the neck base, cordon on the lower body, groove

Q Offset at the neck base, grooves on the body

R Cordon at the base of the neck, grooves on the body

Rim shape

1 Narrow rim, cordon on the exterior, cornice on the interior

2 Deep rim, cordon on the exterior, cornice on the interior

3 Deep rim, cordon on the exterior, no cornice

4 Deep rim, cornice on the interior, no cordon

5 Deep rim, no cordon or cornice

6 Simple, everted rim

7 Deep rim, slight cornice on the interior, with a groove below

8 Plain, narrow, tapered rim

9 Plain, narrow, rounded rim

10 Narrow, tapered rim, with cordon below

11 Cordoned double rim

12 Plain rim

13 Dished rim, with cordon below

14 Angled rim with cordon below

Typological study has distinguished at least five different body shapes, six arrangements of cordons and grooves, and six rim shapes. The results suggest that while some typological differences are chronological, some may indicate different sources of origin.

The true barrel shape, with shallow convex neck, body shape 1, is the earliest variant, and it is typically combined with a shallow 'developed rim', ie with internal cornice and external cordon, and three or more hollow cordons on the body, producing the fairly standardised variant 1A1. This variant occurred in only three burials, 237, 241, and 268; two were found with late Augustan imports, and all three were found in the early enclosures, one at the centre of

Enclosure B241, the others in subsidiary graves in Enclosures B241 and 272.

Elsewhere, examples are equally scarce, and finds are known only from Camulodunum, Skeleton Green, and Canterbury, settlements where considerable collections of late Augustan G-B imports have been found. One example found in a late Iron Age cremation burial at Deal, Kent (Birchall 1965, fig 12, 97), is likely to be from the same source of origin as the example in Burial 241, at the centre of the earliest enclosure in the cemetery. The characteristic 'developed' rim is represented in the early group from Well 52 at Skeleton Green, associated with others which show rather later traits, for example proportionally deeper rims and straighter necks (Partridge 1981, fig 21, 37-42). Butt Beaker 1A1 therefore appears to be an exclusively late Augustan import, not available after the first decade AD.

However, not all early versions were so complex. A small example, with developed rim, but grooved and with a burnished band replacing hollow cordons, was found with a late Augustan platter in Burial 322 of Enclosure B325. A very similar version was found in the early group from Pit 9 at Skeleton Green, here too associated with late Augustan G-B imports (Partridge 1981, fig 27, 20). It appears that, from an early stage after the introduction of the butt beaker, more than one variant was available, and this may indicate that more than a single source of origin was involved.

Subsequent variants, particularly 2B2, 2C2, and 2D2, were made with markedly deeper and straighter necks, deeper rims, and a reduced number of hollow cordons on the body. Together, they represent over half the total classifiable butt beakers in the cemetery, and are by far the most common variants, suggesting that they were made in greater numbers or imported over a longer period than variant 1A1. The earliest of these variants to be evolved was 2B2, which is closest to 1A1; one example with a narrow neck but deeper developed rim was found in Burial 202 with imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date. One-third of the total of 2B2 variants were found in the early enclosures, B241, 272, and 299, but none occurred in the late enclosure, B41, or the latest group of unenclosed burials beyond it to the north. Production of 2B2 may therefore have been restricted to the late Augusto-Tiberian period, after AD 10, but before AD 40.

The body cordon on variant 2C2 had been replaced by a grooved and burnished band; otherwise it differs little from 2B2. Two examples of variant 2C2 were found in early enclosures, and three in the late enclosure B41 and the late group beyond it, so it seems to be later as well as typologically simpler than 2B2. Further simplification took place in the production of 2D2, and the grooved burnished bands were replaced by a single groove. This variant was probably contemporary with 2C2, for although none occurred in Enclosure B41, one was found on the northern fringes of the cemetery beyond it.

Finally, variant 2E2 has a simple offset at the neck base replacing the cordon of variants 1A1-2D2. While it is tempting to see this as a culmination of the trend to a simplified butt beaker, examples of 1E5 found in late Augustan contexts in the cemetery and at

Table 17 Typology of imports from northern Gaul or Lower Germany: butt beakers, flagons, lagenae, and honeypots

<i>Form</i>	<i>Cam form</i>	<i>Loeschcke Ritterling form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Possible sources</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
Butt beakers						
1A1	113		237, 1	White Fine Sand-tempered	Northern Gaul	Found in Enclosure B241
			241, 6	"	"	Found in the Central Burial of Enclosure B241, with G-B imports of late Augustan date
			268, 2	"	"	Found in Enclosure B272 with G-B imports of late Augustan date
1A5			312, 2	Red Fine Sand-tempered	Northern Gaul?	Found in Family Group B309
1E5	113		322, 5	White Fine Sand-tempered	"	Found with late Augustan imports in Enclosure B325
2B2	113		85, 1	"	"	
			109, 1	"	"	
			202, 4	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241 with late Augusto-Tiberian imports. Shallow neck but deep developed rim
			220, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241
			242, 1	"	"	
			262, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B272
			291, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B299
			349, 1	"	"	
			389, 1	"	"	Found with second Butt Beaker 4C2
			413, 1	"	"	
			457, 1	"	"	An unusually large version
			467, 1	"	"	
27B?2			175, 1	"	"	
2B3			282, 1	"	"	
2C2	113		10, 2	"	"	
			30, 1	"	"	An unusually large example
			35, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B41
			52, 2	"	"	Found with a TN platter GB 13 of Tiberio-Neronian date
			72, 1	"	"	
			86, 1	"	"	Found with a second Butt Beaker 2E5
			120, 1	"	"	
			159, 1	"	"	
			213, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241
			240, 1	"	"	"
			278, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B272
			415, 1	"	"	
			420, 1	"	"	
			450, 2	"	"	Found with a TR platter GB 9 of late Augusto-Tiberian date and a silty Flagon of post-conquest date
2C4			3, 1	"	"	
2D2	113		53, 2	"	"	Found with a TN platter GB3 of Tiberio-Claudian date
			93, 2	"	"	Found with a TN platter GB 3 of Tiberio-Neronian date

continued over

Table 17 continued

<i>Form</i>	<i>Cam form</i>	<i>Loeschcke Ritterling form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Possible sources</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
			228, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241 in a grave cutting an earlier burial
			353, 1	"	"	
			386, 1	"	"	
			461, 1	"	"	
2D3			167, 1	"	"	
2D4			208, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241
			233, 1	"	"	"
2E2	113		77, 1	"	"	
			373, 1	"	"	
2E3			370, 1	"	"	
2E5			86, 2	"	"	Found with second Butt Beaker 2C2
			157, 1	"	"	Small version
2H5			359, 1	"	"	"
3C4			181, 1	"	"	
			252, 1	"	"	
3E2			363, 1	"	"	
3E6			28, 3	"	"	Found with a TN platter dated c AD 60–85
4C2			389, 2	"	"	Found with second Butt Beaker 2B2
6C2			149, 3	"	"	
			218, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241, cut by Burial 219
6D2			12, 1	"	"	
Flagons and lagenae						
GF5		Halter 46	310, 2	Buff Powdery	Northern Gaul	Found in a subsidiary grave in Family Group B309, with TN platter of Tiberio-Neronian date
			469, 1	"	"	
GF6A			317, 1	White Fine	Northern Gaul	Found with 10 British coins dated c AD 7/10 (p 87)
			322, 4	"	"	Found in Enclosure B325 with G-B imports of late Augustan date
GF6B			305, 6	"	"	Squat-bodied version. Found with G-B imports of Tiberio-Neronian date
GF9		Halter 45	346, 5	Buff Powdery	Northern Gaul	Found in the central grave of a Family Group with imports of late Augustan date
GF?			305, 7	White Fine	Northern Gaul	Typical round-bodied version, found with a squat-bodied example, and G-B imports of Tiberio-Neronian date
			438, 2	"	"	Found with a TN platter of Tiberio-Neronian date
GL4	161		316, 2	"	Northern Gaul	Found with an ovoid beaker GB 24B of Claudio-Neronian date
GL5	161		309, 2	"	Northern Gaul	Found in the central grave of a Family Group with a TN cup of late Augusto-Tiberian date
			378, 1	Buff Powdery	"	An unusually small example of the type
GL6	161		24, 2	White Fine	Northern Gaul	Found with a TN cup of Tiberio-Claudian date
			42, 1	"	"	Found in the latest Enclosure B41
			67, 1	"	"	
			173, 3	"	"	Found with Gaulish imports of late Augusto-Claudian date
			197, 1	"	"	Found in Enclosure B241

continued over

Table 17 continued

			282, 2	*	*	
			92, 1	*	*	
GL 10			66, 1	*	*	
GL 11			9, 4	*	*	Found with G-B imports late Augusto-Neronian date and a local lagena of Claudio-Neronian date
GL 12	163		13, 2	*	*	Found with a TR pedestal cup of Tiberio-Claudian date
			280, 8	*	*	Found with G-B imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date
GL?			2, 1	*	*	
Honeypots						
GH 3	175	Haltem 62	223, 2	White Fine	Northern Gaul or the Rhineland	Found in Enclosure B241, with a TN platter of late Augusto-Tiberian date. Grave cut by Burial 222
GH 4			13, 3	Buff Powdery	Northern Gaul	Found with TR pedestal cup of Tiberio-Claudian date
GH 5			462, 2	Buff Powdery	Northern Gaul	Found with a TN platter of Tiberio-Neronian date

Skeleton Green have already been discussed above, so that parallel typological evolution of variants 2B2–2D2 and 1E2–2E2 may have occurred, perhaps at different production centres. Grooved butt beakers were certainly available in the Claudio-Neronian period, for an example of 2E5 was found in the Leaholme Fort Ditch at Cirencester with a large group of unused samian of primarily pre-Flavian date (Wacher and McWhirr 1982, fig 58, 296–7).

Other chronological changes include vessel and rim shapes. The body shape continued to evolve with the neck and lower body increasingly concave, while the overall proportions became taller and slimmer (body shape 3). The developed rim with internal cornice and external cordon was varied, with the cornice (3), the cordon (4), or both cornice and cordon (5) omitted. Together about one-fifth of butt beakers in the cemetery have rim shapes 3–5, and none was found in an early burial. The simplest version (5) must have been one of the latest since this is the shape represented in the group from the Leaholme Fort Ditch discussed above (Wacher and McWhirr 1982, fig 58, 296–7).

The culmination of all the typological changes is demonstrated by Butt Beaker 3C6 in Burial 28, the simplest of all; a comparatively tall and slim shape was combined with grooving and a narrow, simple, out-turned rim. It was found with the latest TN platter-form, current in the period AD 50–85, in the latest group of graves, beyond Enclosure B41.

The overall size range is considerable, the smallest example having a base diameter and height of 60 and 120mm, while the equivalent dimensions of the largest are more than double, at 130 and 300mm respectively. The majority fall between these extremes with base diameters of 80 and 100mm, and height of 200–240mm. There are only three butt beakers below and four above this range of dimensions. The average-sized vessel contains about two litres, so the size range probably represents between half a litre and six litres.

Almost half of the burial groups with butt beakers proved to be single-pot burials and 30% were two-pot graves, including three pairs, so that only about a quarter included more than two pots. The average number of pots per burial is two, rising to just over three when only multi-pot burials are considered, and this is perhaps unexpectedly low for imports. The averages hide interesting variant differences, for no examples of Butt Beaker 1A1 or 2D2 occurred singly, while 5 out of 11 examples of variant 2B2 and 10 out of 13 of variant 2C2 were in single-pot burials. As a result, 1A1 averages four pots per burial, well above the overall average, 2B2 and 2D2 about two, the overall average, and 2C2 is just over one, well below the overall average. Butt Beaker 2C2 occurs in burials poorer in grave goods than most other variants. This difference may be accidental, or it may include a chronological factor which demonstrates a trend in the burial rite to simpler, or poorer, burials, with fewer grave goods, in the Claudio-Neronian period.

4 Imports from northern Gaul and Lower Germany (Fig 57; Tables 17, 18, 42)

A wide variety of collared flagon- and lagena-types and honeypots in fine-grained white and parchment wares was made at a number of kiln sites in northern Gaul and the Rhineland in the first century AD, eg Cologne and Remagen. Since no example from the KHL cemetery can be attributed to any particular pottery, the general terms northern Gaul or Lower Germany have been used throughout.

a FABRIC DESCRIPTION

In all, 8 flagons, 15 lagenae, and 3 honeypots in white and parchment wares from continental sources were

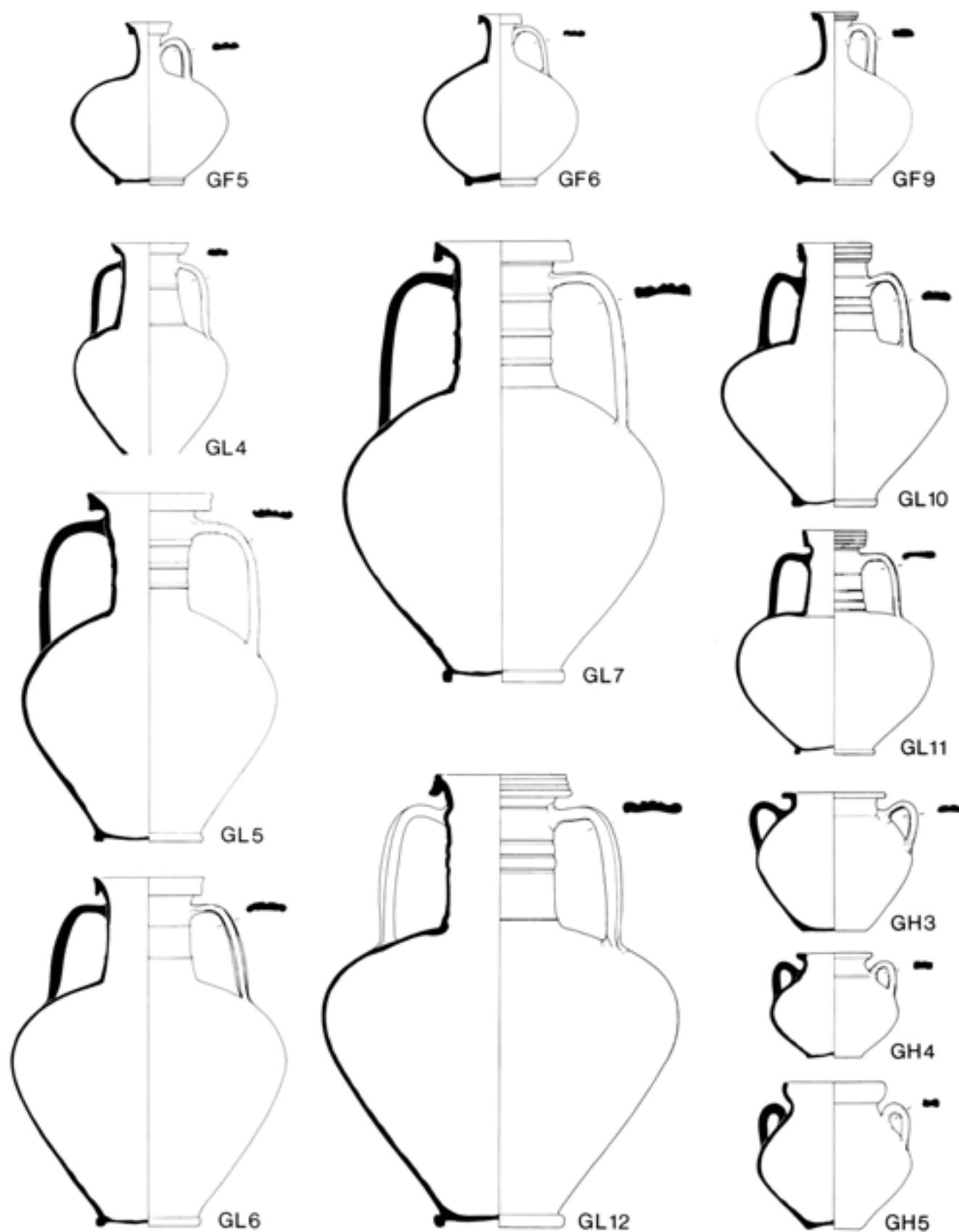


Fig 57 Typology of imports from northern Gaul and Lower Germany: flagons, lagena, and honeypots (1:6)

Table 18 The distribution of flagons, lagena, and honeypots from northern Gaul or Lower Germany in the KHL cemetery

Forms	Enclosures B241, 272, 325, 299		Enclosures B41, 117, 148		Family groups B346, 309		Ungrouped N of B41		Unenclosed	
	White Fine	Buff Powdery	White Fine	Buff Powdery	White Fine	Buff Powdery	White Fine	Buff Powdery	White Fine	Buff Powdery
GF 5						1				1
GF 6A	1								1	
6B										1
GF 9						1				
GF 7									2	
GL 4									1	
GL 5					1					1
GL 6			1				1		5	
GL 10									1	
GL 11							1			
GL 12							1		1	
GL 7							1			
GH 4								1		
GH 3	1									
GH 5										1
Total	2	0	1	0	1	2	4	1	11	4

recovered from the main cemetery. The fabrics are as follows.

i White Fine Wares

A fine-grained, even-textured, dense white or pale cream fabric produced from a well-prepared and levigated pure clay, tempered with fine white quartz. Some examples have a thin, matt, brown or grey slip on the inner surface only. Most appear to have received a wet-hands, slurry finish to concentrate and align fine clay particles at the surface, producing a relatively glossy and impermeable finish, or alternatively, a separately applied clay slip. Besides careful preparation, such dense fabrics would have required a long period of slow drying before well-controlled extended firing in either oxidising or reducing conditions.

ii Buff Powdery Wares

A fine-grained, even-textured powdery fabric, not as pale, fine-grained, or dense as White Fine Ware, but also produced from well-prepared clay and with fine quartz sand temper. The surface finish was apparently soft and friable so that it was easily abraded and worn and so no original finish survives on any example in the cemetery.

There appears to be a definite fabric/typological variant association, so that each fabric has its own particular range of forms.

b VESSEL-FORMS

i Collared flagons and lagena

Flagons GF 4–6 and 9, Lagena GL 5–7 and 9–12 (Camulodunum forms 136, 140, 161, and 163)

Flagon- and lagena-types share many characteristics so that the same typology is applied to both, with the distinction indicated by the abbreviations GF and GL for Gaulish Flagon and Lagena respectively. Types 1–3 were imported from Central Gaul (pp 119–20).

Type 4 Plain collar

GL 4 type example (Burial 316, 2). Fabric: White Fine Ware. Its small size and capacity are unusual, no greater than Flagons GF 5 or 6, and scarcely a quarter of the average size typified by GL 6. It was found in a late grave, associated with an Ovoid Beaker GB 24B of Claudio-Neronian date, and a silver dolphin brooch which is unlikely to predate AD 60.

Type 5 Narrow, plain collar

GF 5 type example (Burial 310, 2). Fabric: Buff Powdery Ware. Capacity about 1.75 litres. It was found with an imported Platter GB 13 of post-conquest date.

GL 5 type example (Burial 378, 1). Fabric: Buff

Powdery Ware. The handles are rather narrow and have only three ribs. Unlike GL 4 and 6 etc, it has no neck cordons. Its capacity, about 2 litres, is small for a lagena.

Type 6 Narrow, plain, sharply undercut collar

GF 6 type example (Burial 317, 1). Fabric: White Fine Ware. Its capacity is about 1.75 litres. Ten coins provisionally dated c AD 7–10 were found in the same grave (p 87), while a second example was found with late Augustan imports.

GL 6 type example (Burial 197, 1). Fabric: White Fine Ware; all seven examples are in the same fabric. There are detailed differences in the shape, neck cordons, and handle ribbing, suggesting that a number of different potters were involved. The size range is limited, between about 3 and 4 litres. None was found in burials central to enclosures or family groups, or with other imports of late Augustan date, which appears to confirm the conventional Tiberio-Neronian dating for their manufacture.

Type 7 Undercut rim

GL 7 type example (Burial 282, 2). Fabric: White Fine Ware. It is the second largest lagena to be found in the cemetery, with a capacity of about 8 litres. It was found with an imported Butt Beaker 2B3, of Tiberian date.

Type 8 Lid-seated and undercut plain collar

Local products, see p 196.

Type 9 Narrow, ribbed collar

GF 9 type example (Burial 346, 5). Fabric: Buff Powdery Ware. This is the only north Gaulish flagon or lagena found in any central burial; it was accompanied by a range of late Augustan imports and a locally made copy of a collared lagena in a silt- and grog-tempered fabric (p 196).

Type 10 Broad reeded collar

GL 10 type example (Burial 66). Fabric: White Fine Ware. Its capacity is about 2.5 litres.

Type 11 Lid-seated and reeded collar

GL 11 type example (Burial 9, 4). Fabric: White Fine Ware. Its capacity is about 2 litres. It was found with G-B imports of Claudio-Neronian date and a locally made lagena copy.

Type 12 Undercut and reeded collar

GL 12 type example (Burial 280, 8). Fabric: White Fine Ware. It is the largest lagena found in the cemetery, with a capacity about four times that of the small types GL 4 and 5, and about twice that of the average size of GL 6. When full, it must have weighed about 11 kilos and been difficult to move and to pour from.

The position of the original fracture lines suggests that the neck and handles were too heavy for the thin-walled body to support.

Collared flagon- and lagena-types had been standardised before c 10 BC, for they have been found, in various parchment and cream-slipped fabrics, at the late Augustan forts of Oberaden, Rödgen, and Haltern, in rich cremation burials at Wincheringen and Goeblingen-Nospelt, and in the cremation cemetery at the Titelberg. When the first examples were imported for the preparation of Italian wine, in the second half of the first century BC, ceramic flagons were completely new to Iron Age Britain, for such specialised functions and forms did not exist in the local pottery range. The WGC burial, which has been dated to the period before 15 BC, is the earliest context for any functionally specialised ceramic flagon or lagena. This Collared Lagena CL 1, in Central Gaulish Standard Fabric, has to be considered as representing a second generation of imports because three others, very different in form but in local Grog-tempered Wares, are clearly copies of a typologically different range of imports from a different source of origin (Stead 1967, fig 9, 33–5).

After c 25 BC, when a wide range of specialised fine pottery was imported into Britain from Italy and Gaul, flagons and lagenae occur as fairly standard grave goods in rich cremation burials like the Dorton and Lexden Mirror Burials, and in cemeteries at Lexden and KHL. There is a Central Gaulish Flagon CF 3a in the central burial of the earliest enclosure, B241, while two matching Lagenae CL 3b occur centrally in another, B299.

Although flagons and lagenae in White Fine Ware constitute the largest group of related vessels, they are notably absent from burials central to enclosures. Only one was found in a subsidiary grave in one of the enclosures, B241, and two in the 'Corridor' between the two ranges of enclosures, in adjacent Burials 280 and 282; otherwise both flagons and lagenae occur in areas peripheral to the enclosures. Such a distribution implies that vessels in White Fine Ware arrived later than the imports from Central Gaul, and that trade continued into the Neronian period; this interpretation accords with their conventional dating as Tiberio-Neronian. However, a possible *terminus post quem* of AD 7 is provided for the type example of Flagon GF 6 by its association with a small hoard of ten British coins (p 87), indicating that perhaps some imported flagons in White Fine Ware were available in the late Augustan period. Buff Powdery Ware was apparently already available at this time, for one flagon was found in the central burial of the earliest family group, B346, with a range of late Augustan imports. Such evidence is not confined to the KHL cemetery, for in the cemetery of the Titelberg oppidum, flagons with plain and ribbed collars, similar to types GF 4–6 and 9, occur with late Augustan TR. In Grave 44, a pair with reeded collars, GF 9, was found with an Aco-beaker of Hilarus P, Gaulish coins, and a denarius of Julius Caesar, as well as early TR platters (Metzler 1977, fig 53–4). It is perhaps noteworthy that

no lagenae or honeypots from any source were found in any one of the 44 excavated graves.

In all, seven Gaulish lagenae, about 40% of the total, but only one flagon, were found in single-pot burials; the remainder were in groups of between two and nine vessels. Matching pairs of vessels were extremely rare. The only matching pair of lagenae were those in Standard Fabric found in the central burial of Enclosure B299, while sherds from two different flagons were in Burial 305. In Burial 9, non-matching lagenae in White and Silty Wares were associated, while only in Burial 346 were Gaulish and local grog-tempered equivalents found together. Overall, pairs of various types account for less than 20% of burials.

Gaulish flagons and lagenae have been found in graves comparatively rich in both type and numbers of vessels. The average number of pots per burial is three, which rises only slightly when only multi-pot burials are considered. Imported fine wares, platters, cups, and beakers occur in two-thirds of these graves, varying from single associated vessels up to the maximum of seven, as in Burial 241. In fact in only two burials are Gaulish flagons and lagenae associated only with local products in Grog-tempered Wares.

ii Honeypots

GH 3-5 (Camulodunum 175)

Types 1-2 Tapered and everted rims

Wide, angular body; local products, RH 1-2, see p 196.

Type 3 Flat pie-dish rim

Wide, rounded body, peaked handles; GH 3 type example (Burial 223, 2). Fabric: White Fine Ware. It was found with an imported platter of late Augusto-Tiberian date in the earliest enclosure, B241.

Type 4 Flattened rim

Necked and shouldered form, rounded handles; GH 4 type example (Burial 13, 3). Fabric: White Fine Ware. It was found in a burial in the latest family group with imports of Tiberio-Neronian date.

Type 5 Deep lid-seated rim

Angular body, small rounded handles; GH 5 type example (Burial 462, 2). Fabric: Buff Powdery Ware. It was found in a late, peripheral grave with an imported platter of Claudio-Neronian date.

Honeypots are represented at the early forts of Oberaden, Rödgen, and Haltern, and therefore some forms had been standardised before 10 BC and were current in the late Augustan period. The fabrics are the same as those used for flagons and lagenae, and therefore the sources of origin are likely to have been the same. There is only one example in the cemetery in a pre-Claudian burial, ie Honeypot GH 3, in White

Fine Ware, which was found with a TN platter in Burial 223; the other two vessels were found in later, post-conquest burials. The need for the specialised function, or contents, of honeypots was not particularly great, for although the basic form was adopted by local potters and produced in Grog-tempered and Silty Wares, the combined total from all sources is only 7 vessels, compared with the equivalent of 48 flagons and lagenae.

C LOCAL PRODUCTS

Over 70% of vessels found in the main cemetery were not imported or traded but made by local potters, presumably working alone, or in workshop groups. They vary in their date of manufacture from the late first century BC to the first half of the second century AD. They can be divided into two distinct groups, traditional late Iron Age and introduced Roman, according to the fabrication techniques used, ie selection and preparation of clay matrix and tempering agents, finishing, and firing methods. The former is by far the larger and more typologically varied group, but only one basic fabric-type is represented; the fabrics in the latter group, however, are more varied in colour and finish. Since a marked fabric/form/source association was observed during processing, the typology has been initially subdivided by fabric-type, and then by form.

1 Grog-tempered Wares (Figs 58-67; Tables 19-38, 42)

Over 450 vessels in Grog-tempered Ware were found in the main cemetery, with a wide range of functional types represented, including a number of close and more distant copies of imported fine ware forms.

a FABRIC DESCRIPTION

The most notable characteristic of grog-tempered fabrics is the density of coloured inclusions, about 2mm in length, visible in the fracture and at the surfaces of abraded pieces. Although grog may be the main temper, natural clay pellets, glauconite, and organic matter frequently occur in considerable amounts, and in the hand specimen it is not always possible to distinguish between them, unless some fragments are particularly coarse. The density of the temper tends to override any appreciation of the texture of the clay matrix, unless a high proportion of coarse sand is present, whether as a natural constituent of the clay, or as additional temper. Under normal firing conditions, the temper is visible as black, grey, cream, and occasionally red sub-angular fragments in a grey or brown matrix. When a sufficiently high temperature was achieved in smoke-free, oxygen-rich firing conditions, then the grog was also oxidised to red, orange, yellow, and cream, in an oxidised matrix.

Little difference has been distinguished between fabrics used for handmade or wheel-thrown vessels,

although in thin section some of the more functionally specialised wheel-thrown forms, especially those which copy imported prototypes, are in fabrics with a notable proportion of silt-grade quartz inclusions (Appendix 2). In contrast, some of the more utilitarian and less decorative jar- and bowl-forms include a high proportion of organic matter.

b FABRICATION TECHNIQUES

The majority of examples of almost all vessel-forms were entirely wheel-thrown (some 90%); however, there is a small number of handmade vessels, and a somewhat larger group which combines a handmade body with a wheel-finished shoulder and rim. The range of handmade pots is too small and sporadic for any typological picture to emerge, and while it is tempting to interpret them as early, it is interesting that none was actually found in a demonstrably early grave.

Three vessel-types include most of the examples of 'combined technique': cordoned jars, and plain and combed necked jars (Figs 65 and 66). Here again there is no convincing evidence that 'hand-crafting' is a survival of earlier fabrication techniques; rather the reverse, for none was found in an early context, while in Burials 202, 322, and 346, wheel-thrown versions were accompanied by a range of the earliest imports represented in the cemetery. Late Iron Age and early Roman contexts of the Baldock settlement produced a pottery sequence where, in the first century BC, entirely handmade pots were superseded by entirely wheel-thrown vessels, with no discernible intermediate phase of combined technique (Stead and Rigby 1986, Features D116, B230, and B49, figs 105-7; B61 and D98, figs 108-10). Early in the post-conquest period, however, traditional wheel-thrown pottery production ceased, eventually to be replaced by a range of 'new' Iron Age forms, in rather different fabrics, made using handmade and combined techniques (Stead and Rigby 1986, Features B10, A405, and A397, figs 118-23). It appears, therefore, that a similar dislocation of pottery supply has also been detected in a few burials in the KHL cemetery, particularly Burials 3, 6, 9, 25, 70, 354, and 447.

About one-third of all grog-tempered vessels had been fired with a final phase of oxidation to produce orange or orange-brown surfaces; the remainder were fired without this phase to produce glossy, relatively dark surfaces, varying from black to grey and brown. Both results were readily achievable without any kiln structure, using bonfires and temporary clamps. Oxidised pots were produced by exploiting the naturally occurring final phase of oxidation, when the fuel has been almost consumed and falls away, exposing hot pots to the effects of oxygen in the atmosphere. Dark-surfaced pots could be achieved by treating the surfaces with organic materials before firing, and then preventing or reversing the natural final phase of oxidation. Neither bonfires nor clamps leave an obvious and permanent archaeological record; it is therefore not surprising

that, although large quantities of late Iron Age pottery were made, no kilns or pottery-making areas have been identified (Gibson 1986).

Since many pots combine all possible reduced and oxidised colours, and can only be described as variegated, firing conditions were perhaps not always well controlled. Any applied treatment and burnishing used to produce a glossy fired finish was readily removed by a relatively small degree of overfiring, with the temperature still well below vitrification point. Affected pots typically exhibit rough and unburnished blue and orange patches where the finish has been lost. It is seldom possible to distinguish between initial overfiring and subsequent reheating, and the temperature achieved during the actual cremation process would have been sufficiently high to alter pots placed at the fringes of a funeral pyre.

Flagons, lagenae and girth beaker copies, and lid-seated jars were typically produced in oxidised versions, and it is presumably significant that all can be defined as more or less close copies of oxidised Gaulish imports. All 13 carinated and girth beaker copies, and all but one of the flagons and lagenae, are in orange or orange-brown fabrics, suggesting that oxidation was standard in these cases. Lid-seated jars were produced in both oxidised and reduced versions but orange pots were much more popular and comprise 85% of the total.

There is surviving evidence for the application of a black-firing slip to the Cordoned and Combed 5E2 Jar, which has a broad zone of horizontal combing on the body, in Burial 459. The jar had been fired in oxygen-poor conditions, with a final phase of deliberate reduction which the slip was designed to exploit, so producing a dense, black, glossy coating over the cordon and part of the upper body.

c SOURCES OF SUPPLY

Most of the grog-tempered pottery found in the cemetery was presumably from local sources. The extensive settlement, or settlements, of Verulamium and its immediate vicinity, as deduced from the archaeological evidence, would have provided a sufficiently large market to support flourishing pottery production (Saunders 1982). Moreover, the range of vessel-forms with apparently specialised functions which proliferated in the first centuries BC and AD, and which are represented in both settlements and cemeteries, implies that each family unit required many more pottery vessels than was the case in earlier prehistoric cultures.

The presence of numerous unevenly and overfired sub-standard vessels in burials may indicate that the source of supply was local, as would tend to be assumed for the Roman period when 'seconds' were disposed of close to their source of origin. The evidence for local production at Prae Wood is similar, particularly in Wheeler's Group B from Enclosure Ditch A, where considerable quantities of sherds are also unevenly and overfired (Thompson 1982). Their condition is in marked contrast to that of grog-tempered vessels found in the Enclosure Ditch on the

Local Grog-tempered Wares

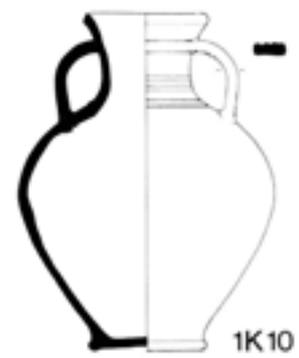
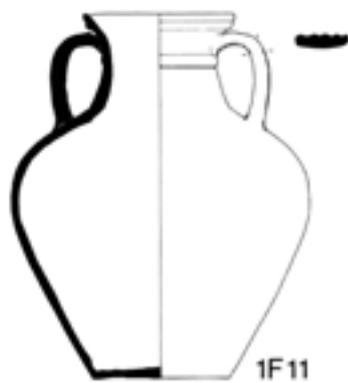
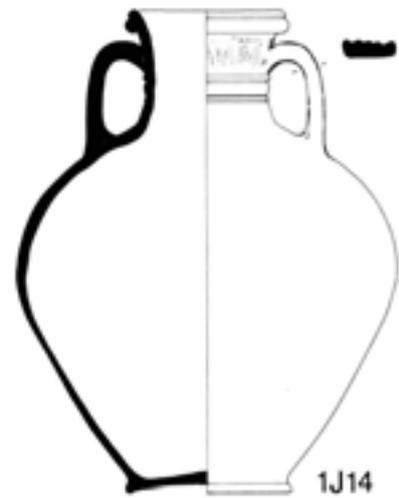
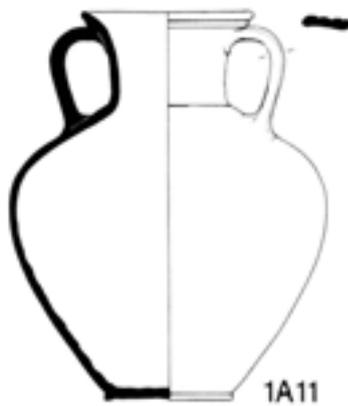
Flagons



Honeypots



Lagenae



Flasks



Fig 58 Typology of local wares: flagons, lagenae, and honeypot copies, and flasks (1:6)

Table 19 Typology of flagon, lagena, and honeypot copies

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Earliest possible imported prototype	Comments
Wide-necked flagons				
IF11	274, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered	No obvious imported prototype has been identified in Britain. Inspiration would be from the Mediterranean or South and Central Gaul; versions occur at Bibracte and Gergovia (Hatt 1949, pl VIII, 23)	Found in Enclosure B272. Probably from the same workshop as the lagenae IF 10 and 11
Lagenae				
1A10	301, 1	Grog-tempered	No close imported parallel; probably just a simplified version of collared types	Tanged handles
1A11	346, 6	Silt- and Grog-tempered	"	Found in the central burial of a family group with Italian and Gaulish imports of late Augustan date
IF11	216, 2	"	Similar to 1A11, but with neck cordon, and possibly from the same workshop	Found in Enclosure B241. Tanged handles. Also at Prae Wood (Thompson 1982, fig 113, 19)
?F11	403, 2	Grog-tempered		
IF12	202, 5	Silt- and Grog-tempered	Possibly derived from GL 10–12 (p 144)	Found in Enclosure B241. Tanged handles
	249, 1	Grog-tempered		
1J14	199, 1	"	No obvious close imported prototype	Found in Enclosure B241
2B13	81, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered	"	Tanged handles
Honeypots				
	69, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered	No close imported prototypes have been identified	

VFH site (Anthony 1968), at KHL Area v, and even in the earliest levels at Verulamium below the Boudiccan burning (Frere excavations). Wherever the workshops were located, many served both the settlement at Prae Wood and the KHL cemetery because apparently identical variants occur in both locations. There are differences, but these may be due to a combination of functional and chronological factors.

d VESSEL-FORMS

i Collared flagon and lagena copies (Fig 58; Tables 19, 38, 42)

Flagons and lagenae have been defined elsewhere (p 119). Local potters added them to their range of forms following the arrival of Roman imports in the mid first century BC, but continued to use their traditional fabrication techniques. Flagons were rarely produced in grog-tempered wares, the larger lagenae being more popular. However, if the KHL cemetery is representative of local pottery production generally,

then imports were always preferred to local products, for while 8 examples in grog-tempered fabrics were found, 15 imports in White Fine or Buff Powdery Wares are represented, almost twice the number. Considering their size and fragility and hence the packing problems the imports posed, it is a tribute to their perceived superior quality (see repaired pots, p 203, and Table 44). To distinguish grog-tempered products from imports and versions in other local fabrics, they are termed flagon and lagena copies.

There are one collared flagon and eight collared lagena copies, and they have been classified together according to body, neck, and rim shape.

Body shape

- 1 Wide and high shoulder, tapering lower body, maximum girth in upper one-third
- 2 Round-bodied, maximum girth at about mid-point
- 3 Squat-bodied, maximum girth below mid-point and greater than body height

4 Long-bodied, maximum girth at about mid-point and considerably less than body height

5 Maximum girth in lower third

Neck shape

A Plain

B Single narrow raised cordon

C Two narrow raised cordons

D Three narrow raised cordons

E Four narrow raised cordons

F Single broad cordon

G Two broad cordons

H A double broad cordon

J Multiple raised cordons

K Multiple grooves

Rim shape

1 Plain collar

2 Undercut collar

3 Flared and undercut collar

4 Upright collar with lid-seating

5 Flared and dished collar

6 Undercut, ribbed collar

7 Ribbed collar

8 Ribbed collar with lid-seating

9 Flared and ribbed collar

10 Plain flared mouth

11 Double cordon

12 Triple cordon

13 Flanged rim

14 Rounded flanged rim

Although functionally the same, the lagenae are so varied in their typological detail that each represents a different variant. Three vessels, the Flagon 1F11 and the Collared Lagenae 1A11 and 1F11, may be from the same workshop, but the remainder appear to be the products of different potters. None can be termed close copies of any of the actual imported versions found in the cemetery, or elsewhere in

southern Britain. This discrepancy may mean that there is a range of imported prototypes yet to be found, or that the traditional techniques of local potters did not adapt well to the typological details of imports or to standardised production.

The method of attaching strap handles at the neck and shoulder demonstrates a notable departure from techniques used for contemporary imports. Handles of imports were all simply luted to the outer surface, with a certain amount of additional clay applied to support the junctions. Adhesion was frequently poor, particularly at the shoulder, so that the handle and reinforcing clay peeled off. Some local potters working in grog-tempered fabrics used a different method. At one or both ends of the handle they shaped tangs to be threaded through holes in the neck and shoulder, smearing clay on the inside surface to seal and strengthen the junction; at least half of the collared lagna copies and the flagon copy have handles applied in this way. The technique had already been developed locally by the second half of the first century BC, for all three lagna copies in the WGC burial have tanged handles. It remains to be discovered whether the technique was introduced by the early prototypes for these lagnae, or whether local potters developed tanged handles independently.

The only collared flagon copy is a rare, wide-necked variant, found in Burial 273, for which no prototype has been identified. Its overall shape, and the typological detail of its rim, neck, and handle, are so similar to the equivalent lagnae from the cemetery that both must be considered as products of the same workshop. It was perhaps an experimental piece, ie a lagna with only one handle applied, and therefore no prototype was necessary.

No grog-tempered flagon or lagna was found in a burial central to any enclosure, but one was at the centre of Family Group B346 with imports of late Augustan date. The wide-necked flagon copy was found in Enclosure B272, while three of the remaining seven lagna copies were in Enclosure B241, an unusually high concentration.

One lagna and the flagon copy occurred singly in Burials 249 and 273 respectively; the remainder were accompanied by one to nine other pots. There is a certain pattern to these associated vessels: in three graves they included Gallo-Belgic imports, and in six copies of Gallo-Belgic imports, ie platters, girth beakers, and barrel beakers. Flagon and lagna copies therefore seem to be associated with the burial of individuals of comparative wealth, and probably also status, despite their absence from graves central to enclosures.

ii Honeypot copies (Fig 58; Tables 19, 38, 42)

Only one honeypot copy in traditional Grog-tempered Ware was found. It has a narrow grooved or lid-seated rim and broad five-rib handles. No close prototype has been identified. It had contained the cremation in a single-pot burial which was located in the unenclosed area between the earliest and latest

Table 20 Typology of flasks

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Earliest possible imported prototype	Comments
2A3	60, 1 353, 2	Grog-tempered	No close imported prototype has been identified for any flask-form. From its first introduction, the flask was never as common as flagons or lagenae	Both examples of this variant were clearly from the same workshop
2??	190, 1	"		Probably another example of 2A3
3B2	303, 3	"		Found with a TN platter of late Augusto-Neronian date, associated with a second flask 3C1; both flasks from the same workshop, although not an identical matching pair
3B3	361, 1	"		
3C1	303, 2	"		See above 3B2
3C4	360, 1	"		

enclosures, B241 and 41 respectively, so that it was presumably made in the Tiberio-Neronian period.

iii Flasks (Fig 58; Tables 20, 38, 42)

Flasks and narrow-necked jars have both been defined as closed forms with a narrow neck which is considerably smaller than the base in diameter. Despite this similarity in form and hence presumably also function, they have been separately classified for the purposes of this report because the same criteria could not be applied to both groups of vessels from the cemetery. The flasks have a rounded body and a narrow cylindrical neck less than half the diameter of the base, and are finished at the mouth with a collar; in shape and proportion they are collared flagons but without the strap handle. The narrow-necked jars have a different neck and rim configuration. The rim is narrow, smaller than the base in diameter, deep and waisted, with a plain rounded lip edge, and typically with one or more cordons at the base of the neck, or without girth grooves on the body, so that the criteria are much the same as for cordoned jars (p 178).

Seven flasks were found in the KHL cemetery and none in VHF. All have very constricted necks, no more than two finger-widths in diameter, and a wider collar. The classification has been based upon body, neck, and rim shapes:

Body shape

- 1 High-shouldered, maximum girth in upper third, tapering to base
- 2 Rounded, with maximum girth at about mid-point
- 3 Squat-bodied, with maximum girth considerably wider than the height

4 Long-bodied, maximum girth at about mid-point and about the same as the height

5 Slumped, with maximum girth below mid-point

Neck shape

- A Long, greater than neck diameter
- B Medium, greater than half neck diameter
- C Short, less than half neck diameter

Rim shape

- 1 Plain, undercut collar
- 2 Undercut collar with lid-seating
- 3 Lid-seated collar
- 4 Ribbed collar

All seven examples fall into three typological groupings, generally according to body and neck shape, in which there is still considerable typological and dimensional variation. Even a pair of apparently matching flasks in Burial 303 are unstandardised, although the overall effect of finish and firing is such that they could have been fired together, and hence were produced by the same potter or workshop.

Only one flask was found in a single-pot burial, three were in two-pot graves, one was with two other vessels, and the pair with three, so that the average number of pots per burial is just over two. All functioned as accessory vessels. In three burials the cremation was just heaped in the grave; in two it had been inurned.

No flasks were found in central burials, enclosures,

or family groups; they were all in ungrouped areas. It is interesting that three different types were found in adjacent two- and three-pot burials, 353, 360, and 361, suggesting that these burials were of much the same status and date. Burials 303 and 353 included imports, a TN platter of late Augusto-Neronian date, and Butt Beaker 2D2; the remaining vessels were all local grog-tempered products.

No satisfactory ceramic prototypes have been identified for any of the flask-forms represented in the KHL cemetery. The constricted neck and definite collar suggest that they had a specialised function and were designed for use with a stopper, possibly T-shaped in profile. However, it is equally possible that they were interchangeable with flagons, having evolved simply because the potters omitted to add strap handles to existing flagon-forms. Although scarcely to be considered as common, flasks appear to have been more readily adopted than their equivalent flagon-forms by local potters working in the late Iron Age ceramic tradition, for no convincing example of a narrow-necked flagon in Grog-tempered Ware was found in either the KHL or VHF cemeteries.

iv Biconical carinated flask (Fig 58)

A small biconical carinated flask with bead rim, carinated shoulder, and flat base was found in Burial 375. It had been wheel-thrown in Grog-tempered Ware, and is unparalleled amongst either imported or local pottery. The bead-rim and angled shoulder suggest that it evolved locally, but its function is likely to have been specialised, and like other narrow-necked vessels, it is likely to have contained liquids.

It was found with a necked jar and two Roman keys, in a two-pot grave located in the tight cluster of essentially post-conquest burials in the unenclosed area south of the main enclosure pattern.

v Bird-shaped flask

The orange bird-shaped vessel in Burial 280 is unique. It has a hollow body perched on a tall foot-ring, with a separate head forming the stopper, and it presumably functioned as a flask since the aperture is so narrow. It is complete save for the end of the beak which was lost in antiquity.

Since there is no trace of any luted joint or seam anywhere on the surface of the body, it had not been moulded in two pieces but had been shaped in the round. The body is a hollow ovoid with additional clay luted in place to form the wings and tail which were then sculpted in low relief. A hole 25mm in diameter forms the neck-spout. The entire surface was burnished before the tail and wing plumage was drawn with fine, lightly incised lines. The head and upper neck had been shaped from solid clay, and the eyes are in relief, emphasised by a shallow groove. Two notches at the broken edge of the beak indicate nostrils, or perhaps modelling lines along the top. The stopper section is 25mm long, with a inexplicable

conical notch at the end; it holds the head very firmly in place.

The vessel was made in typical grog-tempered clay, and had been fired in the traditional manner with a natural final phase of oxidation, so the orange surface colour is the same as that of more typical vessel-forms, particularly Lid-seated Jars 2B4.

Despite the comparatively naturalistic portrayal, the species cannot be identified with absolute certainty. In overall shape and proportion, especially its small head and deep, rounded body, it closely resembles a pigeon or dove. However, the depth of the wing, the stubby, spade-shaped tail, and apparently long and broad beak suggest a duck. Size perhaps assists the identification, for although the bird-flask is considerably smaller than either pigeons or ducks, this is due to the configuration of the tail. When an allowance is made for a longer tail, then it is close to the size of a Turtle Dove, a summer visitor to Britain; otherwise it is between half and two-thirds the size of other dove species. Ducks are generally very much larger, so the flask is less than half the size of a duck. Iconographically both interpretations are plausible but are different in their cultural affinities, the dove or pigeon being classical and the duck Celtic.

The flask was the only zoomorphic object found in the KHL and VHF cemeteries; moreover, nothing similar has been found in any pre-conquest burial in southern Britain. It was the only grog-tempered vessel with a range of late Augusto-Tiberian imports, including a lagena, platters, and various drinking cups, so that its associations are with drinking.

Despite being unique, there seems little doubt that the bird-flask was made locally, in the pre-Claudian period. The only remotely comparable pieces are an unpublished, incomplete bird-flask of early Roman date from Duston, Northants, which may be from a burial, and a collection of imported animal-shaped flasks and pipeclay figures found in an early Roman burial at Colchester (May 1930, pl LXXV, 3a and b).

Bird- and animal-shaped vessels have been made almost as long as pottery has been produced. By the late Neolithic, stylised bird-shaped vessels complete with handle joining neck and tail were developed in the Mediterranean world, while both stylised and naturalistic representations continued to be produced throughout the classical period. Zoomorphic vessels and pots with animal and bird-head terminals were a particular feature of the burials of the Urnfield and Hallstatt cultures in Europe (Pittioni 1954, figs 304, 413, 414, 430; Gimbutas 1965, fig 239). However, in only two late Iron Age burials in continental Europe have flasks utilising the neck as spout and the head as stopper been found. There is a family of three birds, possibly water-fowl, from Grave 4 at Sponshheim (Behn 1941, pl 28, 2). A pair of male and female horned animals, either deer or cattle, were found in a child's grave at Kreuznach, associated with G-B wares of pre-Claudian date (Krüger 1939, 251).

Doves were the sacred birds of Venus, and therefore figure in classical mythology. In the Roman period doves and pigeons were popular pets, and particularly fine pedigree birds changed hands for

large sums. They were also reared for food, and information concerning their habits and rearing feature in the writings of Pliny, Varro, and Columella (Toynbee 1973, 258–9). Ducks too were kept as pets as well as being reared for food, but they had no mythological significance to the Romans. However, they were a recurring theme in Celtic art and appear to have been associated with water magic and sun cults (Green 1986, 186). Doves and pigeons, on the other hand, appear to have held no magical or ritual significance for the Celts.

There is no way of establishing whether or not the bird-flask had any ritual significance, whether Celtic or Roman, when it was placed in the grave. It is quite possible that it was simply an unusual and prized possession, or represented a favourite pet bird owned by the deceased.

vi Narrow-necked jars (Fig 66; Tables 38, 42)

Only two examples were found in the KHL cemetery, and two more in the Roman cemeteries in Fields B and C (Fig 74). One squat example in Grog-tempered Ware had functioned as an urn in a two-pot grave, Burial 188, while the only full-sized version was a kiln-fired Roman product in White-slipped Sandy Ware (p 199). Although flasks are far from common in the cemetery, narrow-necked jars are even scarcer. The criteria used for their classification are the same as those for Cordoned Jars:

Body shape

- 1 Slim, maximum girth about twice base diameter, at about mid-point
- 2 Shouldered, maximum girth over twice base diameter, and in upper third
- 3 Wide-shouldered, maximum girth about three times base diameter, and in upper third
- 4 Narrow-necked, rim diameter less than base
- 5 Rounded, maximum girth twice base diameter and at mid-point
- 6 Slumped, maximum girth below mid-point

Profile detail

- A Smooth junction of rim and shoulder
- B Offset at neck base
- C Narrow cordon at neck base
- D As C with shoulder groove
- E Broad cordon at neck base
- F As E with shoulder groove

- G Double cordon at neck base
- H As G with shoulder groove
- J Broad cordon with narrow one below
- K As J with shoulder groove
- L Triple cordon at neck base
- M As L with shoulder groove
- N Triple cordon as L with additional cordon below
- P As N with shoulder groove
- Q Cordon at neck base and on shoulder

Rim shape

- 1 Simple upright rim
- 2 Out-curved with beaded lip
- 3 Markedly long neck, waisted

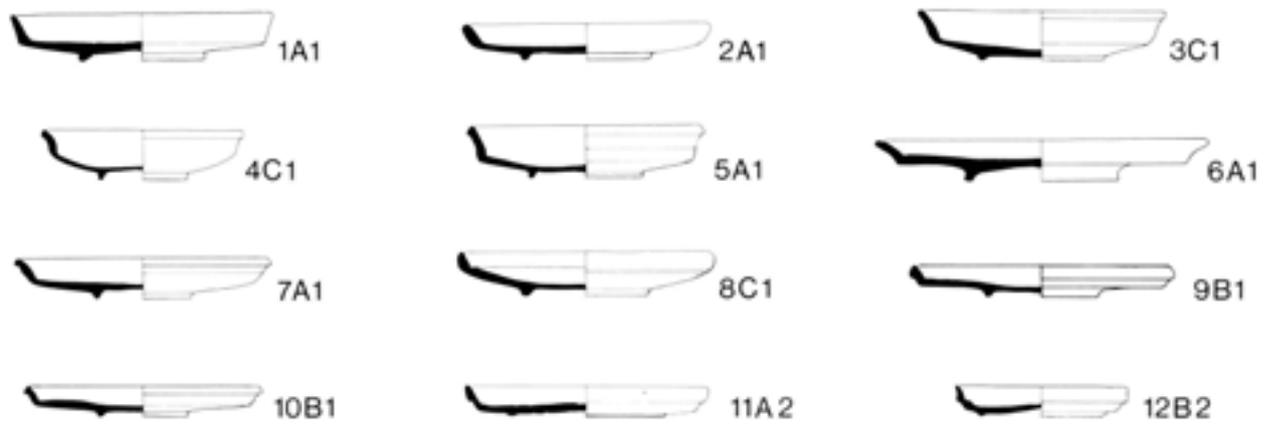
Wheel-thrown narrow-necked jars with various arrangements of cordons, grooves, and pattern burnishing became fairly standard grave goods in La Tène III and early Gallo-Roman cemeteries at Noyelles-Godault (Pas-de-Calais), Fouches (Hachy), and Ville-sur-Retourne (Ardennes) (Bastien et Demolon 1975; Roosens 1954; Flouest and Stead 1979). The earliest identified example in southern Britain was found in the WGC burial. Made in typical, local Grog-tempered Ware, it has a complex carinated, cordoned, and pattern burnished body, with tripod feet, and was only recently identified when rim sherds were found in some miscellaneous sherds from the grave (Stead 1967, fig 8, 25).

Significant numbers of narrow-necked jars occurred in contexts of immediately post-conquest date at Baldock, where the development in fabrication techniques and form can be traced from traditional late Iron Age, through transitional, to Roman kiln-fired (Stead and Rigby 1986, 278, 340, 411, 545, 608–9).

vii Foot-ring platters (Fig 59; Tables 21, 38, 42)

Foot-ring platters are comparatively shallow, with a depth less than one-sixth of the diameter, and have a more or less sloping wall, flat base, and a shallow, applied foot-ring. Locally made examples occur in Grog-tempered and Silty Grog-tempered Wares only. They are one of a range of functionally specialised metal and ceramic vessels which were first introduced into southern Britain from the Roman Empire in the second half of the first century BC. Local potters began to produce their own versions using traditional methods, but they did not adopt techniques used in Gaulish manufactories to produce large-scale, standardised output, nor did they at-

Platters



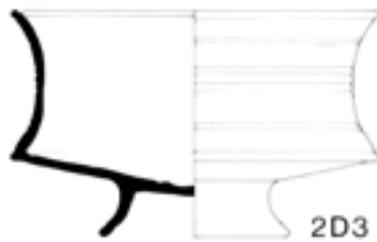
Cups



Conical Cups



Tazze



Pedestal Cups



Carinated Bowls



Fig 59 Typology of local wares: platters, cups, pedestal cups, tazze, and carinated bowls (1:6)

Table 21 Typology of foot-ring platters

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Comments
1	The earliest imported prototype yet identified is platter CP1; Red-slipped Standard Fabric; from Central Gaul. Form and fabric standardised before 11 BC. Earliest examples in Britain in the WGC Burial (Stead 1967)		
1A1	282, 3	Grog-tempered	Found with another, 8B1, and Tiberio-Neronian imports
1B1	301, 2	"	Unusually large diameter for a platter in Grog-tempered Ware. It closely copies early Central Gaulish imports
	125, 1	"	
	301, 3	"	
1C4	237, 2	"	Found in Enclosure B241, with an imported butt beaker of late Augustan date. This platter has the tall foot-ring typical of early Central Gaulish imports.
2	Shallow platter with marked rounded angle at the junction between the wall and base and a comparatively tall, functional foot-ring. May have had a Central Gaulish prototype		
2A1	58, 1	"	
	95, 1	"	
	227, 1	"	Found with a barrel beaker in Enclosure B241
	252, 2	"	
	Types 3–5, most with relatively small diameters, lack close imported parallels. They are so simple that, once the idea of the platter had been introduced, no prototype was necessary		
3A1	382, 1	"	
3B1	351, 1	"	
	378, 2	"	Burnished spiral on the upper surface
3C1	192, 2	"	
	353, 3	"	
	370, 2	"	Found with a typologically late butt beaker of Neronian or Nero-Flavian date
	417, 1	"	Burnished spiral on upper surface
	460, 3	"	Found with a similar but not identical platter, 5A1, and a flagon in kiln-fired Silty Ware post-dating c AD 50. Likely to be from the same workshop as 370, 2
3C2	371, 1	"	
3C3	316, 3	"	Found with an imported ovoid beaker of Claudio-Neronian date
	373, 3	"	Found with an imported butt beaker of Claudio-Neronian date, and an unguent flask
4	Shallow platter with sloping and slightly lipped wall. No close standardised imported prototype		
4B1	28, 4	"	
	346, 7	"	Found in the central grave of a Family Group, with a range of late Augustan imports including a platter
4C1	56, 1	"	
	212, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	276, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B272
4C2	427, 3	"	Found with a Tiberio-Claudian Pedestal Cup GB 18
4C3	439, 2	"	Found with an imported platter GB 7

continued over

Table 21 continued

5	Shallow platter with convex, sloping and lipped wall. No close standardised imported prototype, therefore quite variable. 5A1 appears post-conquest		
5A1	37, 2	*	Found in Enclosure B41 with a local kiln-fired flagon post-dating c AD 40. Platters 37, 2; 52, 3; 57, 1; 112, 2; 118, 2 are likely to be from the same workshop
	52, 3	*	Found with a TN platter of Tiberio-Neronian date
	57, 1	*	
	111, 2	*	Found in Enclosure 117
	118, 2	*	"
	137, 1	*	
	460, 4	*	Found with another, 3C1, and a local kiln-fired flagon
5C1	309, 3	*	Found with late Augusto-Tiberian cup GB 17A, in the central grave of a family group, the earliest context for platter 5
5C3	15, 1	*	
	21, 1	*	
6	Prototypes GB 2 and 3; the earliest, late Augustan, versions were in TR, from c AD 20 onwards they were only in TN		
6A1	142, 1	*	
	470, 3	*	Found with imported G-B cup of Tiberio-Neronian date and a local, kiln-fired flagon of post-conquest date
6A2	85, 2	*	
6B1	75, 1	*	
	327, 1	*	Found in Enclosure B325
6C1	256, 1	*	Found in Enclosure B272, possibly the earliest context for platter 6 grouping
	317, 2	*	Found with coins provisionally dated AD 7/10
7	The prototype may have been either of the beaded samian platter forms Drag 18 or Ritt 1; however, a prototype was scarcely essential. Two examples could be in pre-conquest graves since they were found within early enclosures		
7A1	208, 2	*	Found in Enclosure B241
	287, 1	*	Found in Enclosure B299
	360, 2	*	
7C1	367, 1	*	
	175, 2	*	
8	This form may copy the overhanging lip of Arretine and Gaulish imports, but all traces of the internal moulding have been omitted		
8C1	127, 1	*	
	178, 1	*	
	282, 4	*	Found with another, 1A1, a Tiberian butt beaker, and a collared lagena of Tiberio-Claudian date
9	As Platter 8 above. All three are very similar and from the same, late area of the cemetery, and therefore are likely to be from the same Claudian workshop		
9B1	117, 3	*	Found at centre of Enclosure B117 with an amphora and a local, kiln-fired honeypot of post-conquest date
	135, 1	*	
	139, 1	*	
10	As platters 8 and 9 above		

continued over

Table 21 continued

10B1	384, 5	"	Found with G-B imports of Tiberio-Claudian date
10C1	279, 2	"	Found with a Gaulish import of late Augusto-Tiberian date in Enclosure B272
11	The prototype was similar to the moulded G-B platter GB 10, one of the earliest late Augustan platter-types to be imported into Britain, with a <i>tpq</i> of 10 BC		
11A2	289, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B299
12	The prototype, GB 13, is the latest G-B moulded platter-type to be standardised, c AD 20, and it continued to be produced into the Neronian period		
12B2	372, 1	"	

tempt to reproduce the typological detail of the forms or the decorative finishes of the fabrics. In comparison with imports, the local products are much simpler and less standardised in typological detail and size, so that the connections appear somewhat tenuous.

The typology is based upon the individual shapes of the rim, base, and foot-ring.

Rim shape

- 1 Shallow, tapering
- 2 Shallow, convex wall/base junction
- 3 Plain, sloping, deeper than 1
- 4 Concave, sloping
- 5 Markedly concave with beaded lip, sloping
- 6 Single offset groove on the inner surface, below the lip, sloping
- 7 Convex, with marked bead rim on the outer surface, upright
- 8 Convex, with deep bead rim, sloping
- 9 Deep moulded rim on the outside
- 10 Undercut rim on the outside, sloping
- 11 Overhanging rim on the outside, slight step at wall junction inside
- 12 Upright rim, quarter-round moulding on the inside, copying the import GB 10

Base shape

- A Flat
- B Domed at centre
- C Markedly sagging

Foot-ring shape

- 1 Shallow, functional
- 2 Very slight, useless
- 3 Grooved and moulded
- 4 Tall, hollow, functional

Of the 12 types identified, only two, Platters 11 and 12, copy the complex moulding of prototypes with any recognisable degree of accuracy. Furthermore, they are the only two stamped examples in the cemetery, despite the prevalence of potters' stamps on Italian and Gaulish imports. Because the platters are unstamped, and generally so simple and unstandardised, it has been possible to identify the products of only two different potters or workshops, both of which seem to have been post-conquest in date. Five examples of the simple form 5A1, and three of the lipped form 9, are sufficiently standardised to be the products of just two potters or workshops.

The scarcity of typologically close copies of imported prototypes, and the lack of standardisation of local products, has meant that no clear-cut typological/chronological sequence of development can be established. Simple and shallow types tend to occur in earlier graves than deeper and more complex grooved and moulded examples; thus examples of types 1 and 4 occur with late Augustan imports, within enclosures and family groups, while types 3, 5, 8, and 9 are associated with vessels of post-conquest date in later areas of the cemetery.

Sizes range from 140 to 280mm, with about 90% grouped between 160 and 220mm. When compared with Gaulish imports, the absence of really large, shallow platters, between 300 and 360mm in diameter, becomes apparent. Moreover, while still comparatively shallow, local platters are normally considerably deeper than imports, being more like soup dishes than plates.

Sixty local platters were found in 57 different burials. There are three pairs of local products and five paired with imported platters; otherwise, with

the exception of one single-pot burial, the remainder are associated with one or more other vessel-types. Burial groups range in size from two to ten pots, so that the average number of pots per burial is three, which is high for a locally produced vessel-type.

When imported and local platters are considered together, the total rises to 95 platters in 81 burials. Again there is only one single-pot grave, while burial group size ranges from two to seven pots, with an additional ten-pot burial. The average number of pots per burial is slightly higher, at about 3.5; unusually, removing single-pot burials has little effect on the average because there are only two.

Local platters occurred in about 12% of graves in the cemetery, but when imports are included this proportion increases to about 17%. Platters therefore appear to have been ritually unsatisfactory on their own, but very acceptable grave goods when accompanied by other vessels. They occur throughout the period of the cemetery in both early and late graves, but are under-represented in the western range of enclosures, ie B148, 299, and 325, and also in the unenclosed group outside the entrance to Enclosure B241. There is no obvious chronological explanation for this, and it may be accidental.

Local platters formed an important class of grave goods throughout the period of use of the cemetery. They do not occur in the earliest and most important graves in enclosures, but are common elsewhere, and are associated with a wide range of imports and other local products. The function of platters in graves remains obscure. While some may have carried offerings of food, some had been inverted as covers for cremation urns and separate cremations.

The potters' stamps

Only two platters from KHL cemetery had been stamped with the maker's mark. Both copy moulded imported prototypes in grog-tempered fabrics and so are amongst the earliest stamped vessels to have been made in southern Britain. CS 1 was probably made in the pre-Claudian period, while CS 2 appears to be later.

CS 1 Pattern mark (a cross-hatched roundel) on the upper surface, within a burnished wreath. Platter 11A2, with useless foot-ring. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces, abraded, but traces of a burnished finish (Burial 289, 1, AA/EW)

Die-style: a simple decorative motif, which recurs on Roman, Saxon, and medieval pottery; used as a potter's mark it is unique. Source: unknown, presumably local. Date: the prototype for the platter-form is related to GB 10 and late Augustan in date. The burial was in the potentially early context of Enclosure B299, but cuts an earlier grave. The span is c AD 10-70; however, it is probably pre-Claudian.

CS 2 Illegible bordered impression on the upper surface. Platter 12B2, with useless foot-ring. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; patchy grey, abraded surfaces; no finish survives (Burial 372, 1, SJ/DY)

Source: unknown, presumably local. Date: the prototype for the platter-form is GB 13 and Tiberio-Neronian in date; range c AD 30-70, but probably post-conquest.

viii Foot-ring cups (Fig 59; Tables 22, 38, 42)

Only six locally made foot-ring cups were found in the main cemetery and none in the Roman burials. Like platters, the first cups were imported into southern Britain from Gaul and Italy in the second half of the first century BC and were adopted by local potters who continued to use their traditional methods. No stamped examples were found.

The six are quite varied in form; none has a satisfactorily close imported prototype, and even the so-called pair, found in Burial 27, are unstandardised in size and typological detail, so that no typological or chronological discussion is feasible. They have been classified according to body and rim shape and the type of offset moulding inside.

Table 22 Typology of foot-ring cups

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Comments
There are no satisfactory close prototypes for any of the cups found in the cemetery, although they all show a general resemblance to Arretine and Gallo-Belgic imports			
1A1	37, 3	Grog-tempered	Found in the latest Enclosure B41, with a locally made collared flagon of post-conquest date, and a Grog-tempered Platter 5A1
1A2	324, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B325
2A1	312, 3	"	Found with late Augustan imports in probably the earliest context for local cups in the cemetery
3A1	27, 3-4	"	A not quite identical pair of cups, found with imports of Claudio-Neronian date
3B3	192, 3	"	

Table 23 Typology of bell-shaped and conical pedestal cup copies

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Bell-shaped pedestal cup copies				
1B2	321, 1	Grog-tempered	Pedestal Cup GB 18, Tiberio-Claudian	An unusually large example
1D1	427, 2	Silty Ware	*	Found with the imported prototype GB 18, Tiberio-Claudian
2B2	41, 1	Grog-tempered	*	Found in the central grave of the latest enclosure, Enclosure B41
Conical pedestal cup copy				
	328, 3	Silt- and Grog-tempered	GB 19, late Augustan, and GB 21, late Augusto-Tiberian	Found in Enclosure B325, with a samian platter dated AD 1–20, and a Girth Beaker GB 22, of Tiberio-Claudian date

Table 24 Typology of tazza copies and carinated bowls

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Continental parallels or earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1D??	96, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered	For flat-tazze in Aquitania see Santrot and Santrot 1979, type 175. Large example in WGC burial means earliest type developed or prototypes imported before c 25 BC. Central Gaulish imported versions, CT 1, all have domed bases	Trimmed in antiquity for use as a platter or lid. Original arrangement of cordons unknown
2A2	278, 2	Grog-tempered	Various carinated bowls in Grog-tempered wares have occurred in rich burials associated with Dressel 1B amphorae at WGC and HH	Found in Enclosure B272, with a late Augusto-Tiberian butt beaker
2C3	393, 1	*		
2D3	322, 6	*		Large version. Found in Enclosure B325 with late Augusto-Tiberian imports
	346, 8	*		Small version. Found in central grave of family group with late Augustan imports
273	79, 2	*		Fragmentary, could be either a tazza or a bowl
3B1	27, 5	Silt- and Grog-tempered	Probably copies a Gaulish prototype	Found with G-B imports of Claudio-Neronian date
	150, 2	Grog-tempered		Found with G-B import of late Augusto-Tiberian date
4A1	7, 2	*		
	252, 3	*		
	303, 5	*		
4A3	121, 1	*		
4A4	102, 2	*		
5A1	118, 3	*		Found in Enclosure 117
	282, 5	*		Found with Tiberio-Claudian butt beaker
6C1	320, 1	Quartz Sand-tempered		This variant in this particular kiln-fired fabric was not in production before AD 70, despite location in Burial 325
Corrugated bowl				
	388, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered	No obvious imported prototype. Examples occur sporadically throughout Herts-Beds-Northants region (Stead and Rigby 1986)	

Body shape

- 1 Rounded
- 2 Carinated
- 3 Conical

Interior

- A Plain
- B Offset moulding

Rim shape

- 1 Narrow, upright collar
- 2 Broad, upright, reeded collar
- 3 Narrow, intumed collar

It appears that foot-ring cups did not achieve the immediate functional popularity of platters, perhaps because a wide variety of other shapes and sizes could be used as drinking vessels. On settlements the proportion of imported G-B cups to platters is typically no more than 1:4, with the suggestion that perhaps a 'set' comprised one large and two small platters and one cup, and this proportion is maintained in the cemetery (Rigby 1985, 75). Local cups were in even less demand as grave goods in the cemetery, for the proportion is 1:10. Little can be deduced from their distribution within the cemetery other than that they were probably being produced in small numbers from the first or second decade AD until the Neronian period.

ix-x Bell-shaped and conical pedestal cup copies (Fig 59; Tables 23, 38, 42)

Bell-shaped and conical pedestal cups are yet more forms which were copied in grog-tempered fabrics by local potters from imported prototypes, presumably GB 18 and GB 21. Four were found in the main cemetery, all in different graves, although one bell-shaped copy was actually accompanied by its imported prototype GB 18.

The characteristic double-curve of the bell-shaped cup was faithfully reproduced by the local potters, but the pedestals were reduced and simplified. There are too few vessels for the typological and chronological implications to be assessed. Clearly bell-shaped copies overlapped chronologically with at least some of their prototypes and were produced in the Tiberio-Neronian period. Prototypes for conical pedestal cups were available somewhat earlier, in the late Augustan period. The only copy found in the cemetery was associated with Gaulish imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date.

The bell-shaped cups have been classified according to the shape of the body, pedestal, and rim edge.

Body shape

- 1 Double rounded curve
- 2 Double angular curve

Pedestal shape

- A Flat base, no pedestal foot or foot-ring
- B Shallow, functional foot-ring
- C Moulded base
- D Tall, hollow pedestal

Rim edge

- 1 Grooved bead lip with flattened edge
- 2 Grooved bead lip

xi-xii Tazza copies and carinated bowls (Fig 59; Tables 24, 38, 42)

Tazza copies and carinated bowls overlap typologically in basic body shape and the decorative use of a horizontal cordoning on the outer surface, but differ in the formation of the foot. Tazze have tall, hollow, conical pedestals, while carinated bowls do not. For the purposes of this report they have been classified together.

Body shape

- 1 Waisted and flat-bottomed (flat-tazza)
- 2 Waisted with rounded base (tazza-bowl)
- 3 Waisted with domed base (domed tazza)
- 4 Markedly flared mouth with rounded base
- 5 Tripartite carinated, with defined neck, shoulder, and lower body, deep upright neck
- 6 Tripartite carinated, shallow neck
- 7 Tripartite carinated, deep body

Foot shape

- A Simple, undefined, flat base
- B Shallow, functional applied foot-ring
- C Grooved and moulded defined base
- D Tall, hollow, conical pedestal

Bowl decoration

- 1 Plain

- 2 Single cordon at the waist
- 3 Evenly spaced narrow cordons
- 4 Grouped cordons
- 5 Single cordon at neck base
- 6 Two cordons, at rim and neck base

In general, tazze group as 1-3, D, 2-4, and carinated bowls as 2, 5-7, A-C, 1-5, and hence are typologically very varied.

xi Tazza copies

Tazze vary considerably in shape, having flat, rounded, or domed bases, in the type of cordoning, and in size, and the precise chronological and geographical significance of these differences is not understood. It has been suggested that the tazza-form was ideally suited for lathe-turning in wood, so that it may have been introduced as a wooden vessel and then later adopted by potters and workers in shale (Hawkes and Hull 1947, form 210). To benefit from lathe-turning, wooden and shale versions had to be flat-bottomed, with or without a central recess and pedestal foot, while rounded or domed bases were better suited to turning on a potter's wheel; technical limitations may therefore have caused at least one major variation.

Two of the three definite examples in the main cemetery are typologically similar, being tazza-bowls with evenly spaced cordons, of type 2D3; however, they differ markedly in size, one being small, drinking cup size and the other perhaps six times its capacity, the size of a punch-bowl. Both occur in rich graves, in Burials 346 and 387, with a range of other vessels, including late Augustan imports which should predate AD 10; this rare form is therefore represented in high status and early burials in the cemetery. The third example is a flat tazza, which was so heavily trimmed in antiquity that all other typological detail has been lost. It was found in Burial 96 with two other locally made vessels, of types which continued in use after the Roman occupation and suggest that the tazza-form also survived.

The presence of a large, wheel-thrown, flat tazza in local grog-tempered fabric in the rich burial at WGC, and of two small tazza-bowls, also local products, in both of the equally rich graves found nearby at Welwyn, has interesting chronological implications (Stead 1967, figs 7, 10-11; 8, 18; R A Smith 1912, pl iii). They demonstrate that tazze had already been taken into the local late Iron Age ceramic tradition before c 25 BC, and that they therefore mark an earlier and separate stage of development in late Iron Age pottery. They predate the trade in Roman fine pottery with Gaul which developed in the late Augustan period, after c 15 BC, and which led to the adoption of a wide range of specialised functional types not previously used in southern Britain.

The basic flat-bottomed, conical, and cordoned

shape, minus any pedestal foot, was apparently being produced in south-western Gaul as early as c 100 BC, while fully developed recessed and footed forms were current in Central Gaul by the mid first century BC, if not before (Burnez *et al* 1971, fig 6.1; Hatt 1949, pl vii, 15). Once available in Central Gaul, the transport of Italian wine via the Garonne, and the Saône-Loire and Saône-Seine routes facilitated the spread of pottery of all types, including tazze, to Aquitania, Gallia-Belgica, Armorica, and hence southern Britain. It remains to be determined whether or not prototypes were actually imported, but tazze could easily have been introduced alongside other wheel-thrown multi-cordoned vessels from Armorica, ie Bushe-Fox Class B and Cunliffe Class 1, Hengistbury Head Cordoned Wares (Bushe-Fox 1915, pl XVII; Cunliffe 1978, fig 21). It may be significant that the flat tazza-form was produced in shale and that the region with the closest Armorican contacts in terms of imported pottery was important for the production of lathe-turned shale artefacts; Kimmeridge shale outcrops 20km from Hengistbury.

xii Carinated bowls

Twelve carinated bowls were found in the main cemetery area, including one kiln-fired Roman version dating to the late first or second century AD. They are extremely varied, and appear to have evolved almost experimentally from different combinations of typological characteristics of tazze and necked bowls.

Bipartite carinated bowls of types 2A2 and 2C3 appear to be so closely related to tazze that they qualify for consideration as 'footless tazze', and perhaps some parallel development took place; therefore the same typological and chronological discussion is relevant. The earliest example is probably type 2A2 which was associated with a pre-Claudian butt beaker in Burial 278, in the potentially early context of Enclosure B272. The remaining examples were found in Burials 79 and 393 which postdate the establishment of the enclosure pattern, but could still be pre-conquest in date. The flared, plain variants 3B1 occur in burials which date to either side of the conquest period.

Tripartite Carinated Bowls 4, 5, and 6, with well-defined neck and shoulder, may have developed from necked bowls, with the S-shaped profile exaggerated and the angles sharpened. This group is particularly varied, and there are no usefully associated and dated examples. None is from an early grave group or location in the cemetery layout, so that a Tiberio-Neronian date should include all but the deep variants in Roman grey ware.

A survey of complete carinated bowls from other late Iron Age burials and settlements in the south-east demonstrates that only a small proportion of the full typological range is represented in the KHL cemetery. Such variety indicates that a large number of different potters or workshops were producing them over an extended area and period, so that many more examples are required before any reliable regional/chronological framework can be established.

The tripartite carinated shape, with deep body, variant 6C1, was apparently developed only after the Roman conquest in the Verulamium area, for there are none in traditionally fired Grog-tempered Ware in the main cemetery. Numerous examples in 'fumed' Grog-tempered Wares were found in the later settlement, and one is illustrated (Fig 33, 12). By the end of the first century AD variants were being produced on a considerable scale in a number of sand-tempered, kiln-fired, grey wares. Self-coloured versions and others with dark grey- and white-firing slips over the outer surface are represented in the cemetery in Burial 320 and the Roman infant B5. White- and Dark-slipped Wares were obviously manufactured locally since they are so well represented in burials and settlement material.

No tazza was found in a single-pot burial; all occurred in burials of between three and ten vessels, so that the average number of pots per burial is over six, by far the highest of any vessel-type in the cemetery. The two largest groups included a wide range of Italian and Gaulish imports of late Augustan date.

The two carinated bowls found in single-pot graves were the largest tazza-bowl variant and the Roman version 6C1; the remainder were in groups of two vessels. The average number of pots per burial is about 3.5, rising to over four when only multi-pot burials are considered. Carinated bowls may have been found in smaller grave groups than tazze, but half included Gaulish imports so that both vessel-types were associated with rich graves.

xiii Corrugated bowl (Fig 61; Tables 24, 42)

One corrugated bowl with two hollow cordons on its neck was found in Burial 388. It had been wheel-thrown in grog-tempered fabric. The inner surface was not finished, but outside the lower body and cordons had been burnished, while pattern burnishing on a matt ground decorated the intervening zones. It had served as a cinerary urn in a single-pot burial.

The vessel-type is very distinctive and easily identifiable; examples have been found over a wide area north of the Thames, extending to High Cross, Leics, and with an isolated outlier at Richborough (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 126, 258; Thompson 1982, type G4, 500-5). The similarity of examples as widely dispersed as Baldock, Bletchley, Bucks, Ircchester, Northants, and KHL, demonstrates again the close connections of the ceramic traditions in this region. There is a possibility that they were all produced at the same workshop.

There is no obvious imported fine ware prototype for the corrugated bowl. It may have been influenced by G-B girth beakers, but it is equally possible that the origins include tazza-bowls. In overall shape and proportions the corrugated bowl is reminiscent of the tazza-bowls found in burials at Cheriton and Allington, Kent, and also at the local settlement at Prae Wood (Thompson 1982, type F3-4, 428, 30-4, 429, 13).

xiv Carinated beaker copies (Fig 60; Tables 25, 38, 42)

Carinated beakers have been defined as having two angular carinations with a 'waist' between. Their imported prototype, GB 23, was in production in Gallia Belgica before AD 10, and occurs in the central burial of Enclosure B241. Only one copy was found in the cemetery, in Burial 468.

xv Girth beaker copies (Fig 60; Tables 25, 38, 42)

Girth beakers have been defined as having an angular shoulder carination and a markedly constricted waist emphasised by grooves and cordons. The prototype for this form is the Gallo-Belgic import GB 22, which was in production before AD 10 and which is represented in six graves in the cemetery.

Unlike several other functionally specialised vessel shapes copied by local potters using their traditional techniques, which were notably variable, all 12 examples are comparatively standardised in their size and typological detail. They divide into two groups on the basis of overall body shape and proportions: the first comparatively tall and slim, the second shorter and fatter. This division carries through into typological detail, for the tall variant has a thin everted rim, broad cordons, and fine combed decoration, and is very close to the imported prototype, while the fatter variant has a tapering rim, narrow cordons, and coarser combing. The groups are sufficiently standardised in form, fabric, and finish to suggest that only two potters, or workshops, were involved, over a short period of time; the vessels in each group should thus be considered as exactly contemporary. The typological detail of the first group overlaps with that of a few local butt beakers found in the cemetery, so that they were perhaps made in the same workshop.

Body shape

- 1 Tall and slim
- 2 Short and fat

Cordons

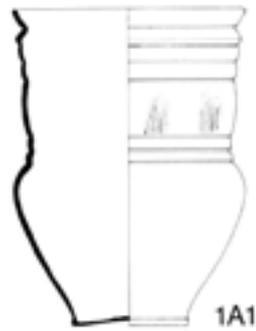
- A Two shoulder and two waist
- B One shoulder and two waist
- C One shoulder and one waist

Rim shape

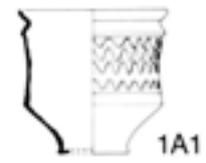
- 1 Slim and everted
- 2 Tapered and everted

The tall slim group clusters at 1, A-B, 1, and the fat group at 2, A-C, 2.

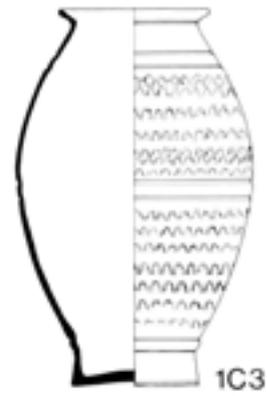
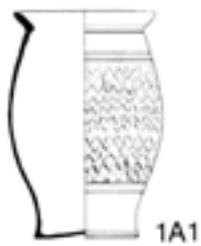
Girth Beakers



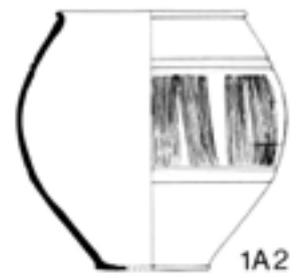
Carinated Beakers



Ovoid Beakers



Globular Beakers



Barrel Beakers

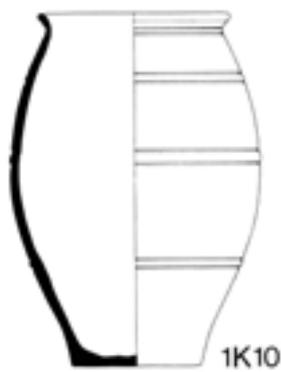
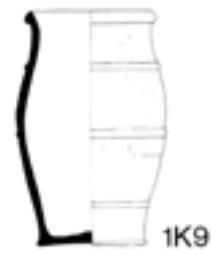
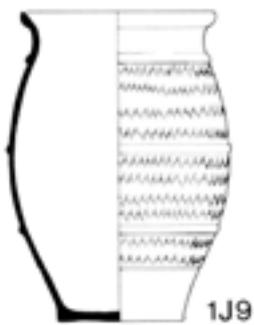


Fig 60 Typology of local wares: girth, carinated, ovoid, globular, and barrel beakers; grooved butt beaker (1:6)

Table 25 Typology of carinated and girth beaker copies

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Carinated beaker copies				
	468, 2	Oxidised Silt- and Grog-tempered	GB 23A; earliest examples were in production before AD 10	Found with an imported Girth Beaker GB 22, Tiberio-Claudian
Girth beaker copies				
1A1	139, 2	Oxidised Grog-tempered	GB 22; earliest examples in production before AD 10. The five larger versions are so similar they probably come from the same workshop	Unusual small version
	157, 2	"		Found with a Claudio-Neronian butt beaker
	210, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B241
	303, 4	"		Found with a TN platter of late Augusto-Neronian date
	382, 2	"		
	396, 2	"		
1B1	143, 1	"		
2A2	121, 2	Oxidised Silt- and Grog-tempered		
	216, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B241
	283, 1	"		
	414, 1	"		
2B2	145, 1	"		

Table 26 Typology of ovoid and globular beaker copies

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>
Ovoid beaker copies				
1A1	455, 1	Oxidised Silt- and Grog-tempered	GB 24 which had been standardised by AD 10 at the latest. Versions from Central Gaul may be earlier	
1B1	276, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B272
2B2	238, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B241
Globular beaker copies				
1A1	366, 1	Grog-tempered	The prototype, Cam. form 91, does not occur in the cemetery. Its import appears to post-date AD 43	
2B1	224, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered		Found in Enclosure B241
	352, 1	Grog-tempered		Small version

The size ranges vary between groups 1 and 2. Of the six examples in group 1, five are of similar proportions, 230–250mm in height and 180–190mm at the shoulder, with the dimensions of the small versions being about half, 120 and 100mm. Excluding the incomplete examples from Burial 145, group 2 beakers are also in two sizes, the dimensions of the larger being 220 and 210mm, while those of the smaller are about two-thirds, 150 and 140mm.

Girth beaker copies are represented in 2% of graves in the cemetery. One example from each typological group was found in Enclosure B241; otherwise they occurred in the unenclosed areas of the cemetery. No examples were found in the latest areas – Enclosure B41 and the group beyond, on the northern fringes of the cemetery. The distributional evidence therefore supports the results of the typological study which are that each group was produced in one workshop, over a very short period of time, so that they could represent parts of a single firing event.

Only two examples, both from group 1, were associated with imported vessels: in Burial 303, a large TN platter of late Augusto-Neronian date; and in Burial 157, a small butt beaker of Claudio-Neronian date.

Three girth beaker copies occurred in single-pot graves, three in two-pot graves, and the remainder were in groups of between three and five pots, giving an average of about 2.5. None was found in a grave central to an enclosure or family group. The chronological implication is that girth beaker copies were produced locally until after the original five enclosures of the cemetery had been laid out, before c AD 10, and were no longer in production by the time Enclosure B41 was added, c AD 40. Although absent from central burials, and not commonly associated with imported vessels, girth beaker copies occur only in comparatively rich burials in terms of the number of pots present, which implies that they conferred some status upon the individuals buried.

xvi Ovoid beaker copies (Fig 60; Tables 26, 38, 42)

Ovoid beakers in TR 3 were imported from Gallia Belgica in the late Augustan period, before AD 10 (GB 24, p 134). Four examples were found in the cemetery, including the central grave of Enclosure B325, with other imports of late Augustan date. It was apparently the most widely distributed and common TR beaker-form to reach Britain, so that typically at Skeleton Green and Baldock it outnumbered examples of more or less contemporary girth beakers by at least 2:1; but in the cemetery the totals are equal. Despite this greater popularity, girth beaker copies are more numerous than ovoid beaker copies in the cemetery, suggesting that the girth beaker-form was the more popular for burial deposits. Although it was widely distributed in southern Britain and copied by native potters, neither the imported prototype nor the copy of the ovoid beaker achieved the popularity of imported butt beakers nor the myriad copies which that particular vessel-type stimulated. The gulf is illustrated by finds

from the KHL cemetery: there are four imported Ovoid Beakers GB 24, compared to 65 Butt Beakers IA1 etc; and 3 ovoid beaker copies compared to over 100 related barrel, grooved butt, and butt beaker copies.

The criteria for the classification of ovoid beakers are as follows.

Body shape

- 1 Slim, with maximum girth at about mid-point, or above groove

Decorative zones

- A Single broad zone with narrow cordon top and bottom
- B Broad zone, two grooved cordons top and bottom
- C Two zones delimited by three grooved cordons

Rim shape

- 1 Everted and tapered
- 2 Everted with a cordon

xvii Globular beaker copies (Fig 60; Tables 26, 38, 42)

Examples of globular beakers in TR 3 imported from Gallia Belgica are scarce in Britain, and none was found in the cemetery. It apparently never achieved the popularity of even ovoid or girth beakers from the same source so it is not surprising that few potters adopted the form, and that only two copies were found in the cemetery.

Body shape

- 1 Uninterrupted body profile
- 2 Offset at the shoulder

Decorative zones

- A Broad zone, grooved cordon at top and bottom
- B Undefined zone

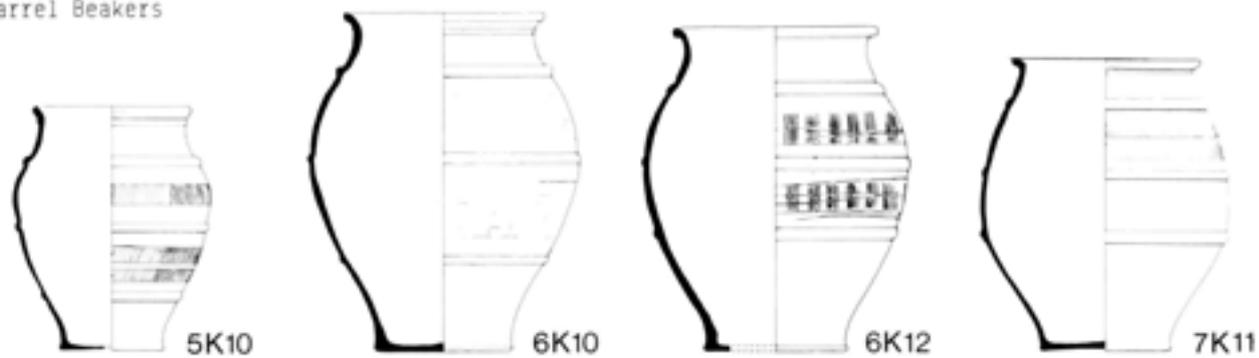
Rim shape

- 1 Everted and tapered
- 2 Beaded

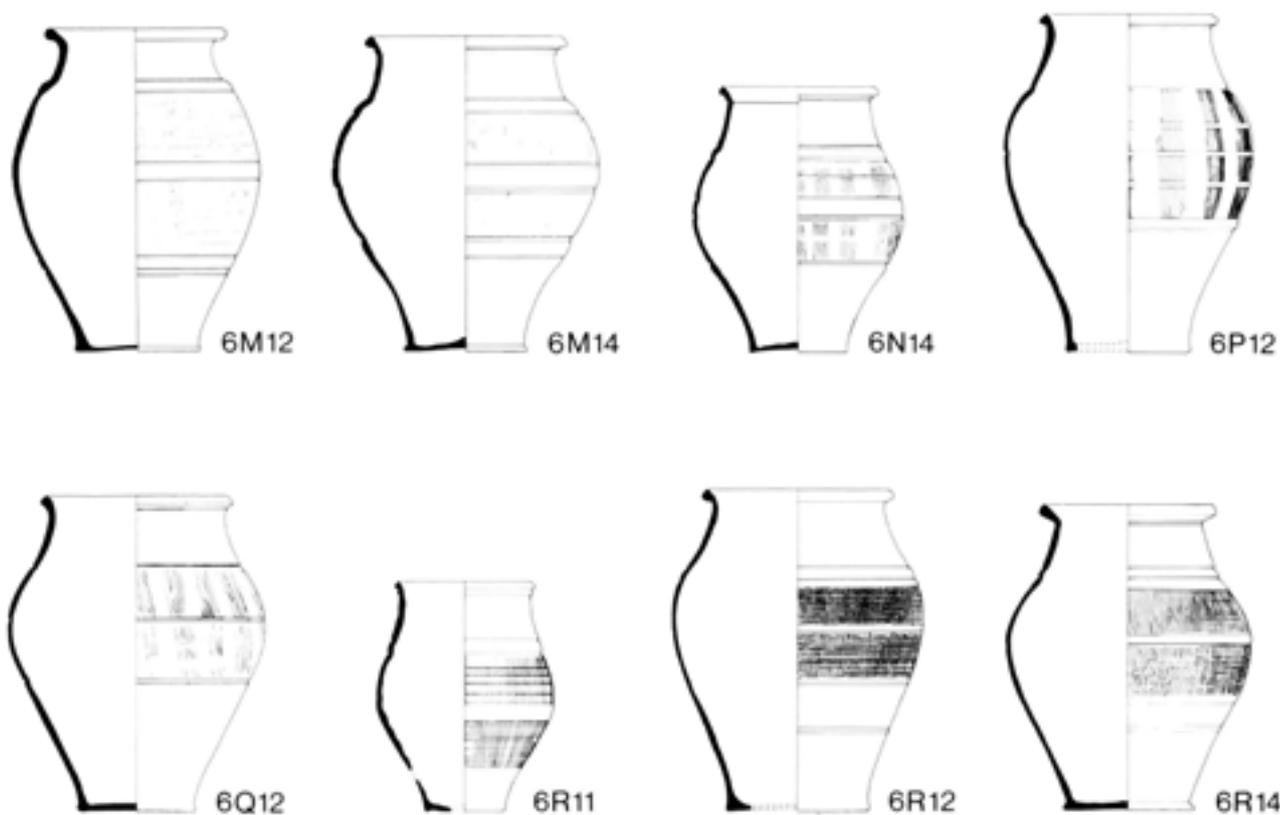
xviii Barrel beakers and grooved butt beakers (Figs 60, 61; Tables 27, 28, 38, 42)

Imported Gaulish butt beakers in White Sandy Wares were widely copied in grog-tempered fabrics by the local potters of southern Britain from the late Augustan period. The basic form proved so popular

Barrel Beakers



Grooved Butt Beakers



Corrugated Bowl

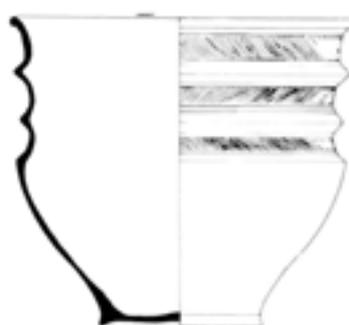


Fig 61 Typology of local wares: barrel and grooved butt beakers, and the corrugated bowl (1:6)

Table 27 Typology of barrel beakers

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Comments
Prototype for barrel beakers was most probably a Central Gaulish version of GB 1A1, rather than the G-B version. This would allow for typological differences and result in a rather earlier <i>tpq</i> in the second half of the first century BC			
1J11	178, 2	Grog-tempered	Small version
	204, 2	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	397, 1	"	
1K6	230, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B241
1K8	146, 1	"	
	403, 3	"	
1K9	85, 3	Sandy Grog-tempered	
1K10	113, 1	Grog-tempered	
	199, 2	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	211, 1	"	"
	242, 2	"	
	268, 3	Sandy Grog-tempered	Found in Enclosure B241, with imported G-B imports of late Augustan date
1K11	18, 1	Grog-tempered	
	81, 2	"	Probably from the same workshop (1) as 279, 3; 305, 8; 309, 4
	82, 1	"	
	97, 1	"	Probably the same workshop (2) as 263, 1; 270, 1; 325, 6
	108, 1	"	Probably from the same workshop (3) as 128, 1; 152, 1
	128, 1	"	
	152, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B148
	237, 3	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	263, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B272; cut by Burial 264
	270, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B272
	279, 3	"	"
	305, 8	"	
	309, 4	"	Found in the central grave of a family group, with G-B cup of Tiberio-Claudian date
	313, 1	"	
	325, 6	"	Found in the central burial of an enclosure with G-B imports of late Augustan date
		328, 4	"
	344, 1	"	
	355, 2	"	
1K14	121, 3	"	
1M11	75, 2	"	
5K10	115, 1	"	Possibly same workshop (4) as 257, 1. Found in Enclosure B117
	125, 2	"	
	257, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B272
	390, 1	"	Possibly same workshop (5) as 71, 1
5K12	71, 1	"	
5K14	341, 2	"	Small version

continued over

Table 27 continued

6J8	189, 1	*	
6K10	56, 2	*	
	169, 1	*	
	227, 2	*	Found in Enclosure B241. Grave cuts Burial 226
6K12	17, 1	*	
	56, 2	*	
	234, 1	*	Found in Enclosure B241

that it became the most common 'fine ware copy' of the early first century AD, and the range of variants produced continued to proliferate until the early Flavian period. The variability of examples and lack of standardisation within recognised variants suggests that a considerable number of different potters or workshops were involved, and, like platters, barrel beakers and grooved butt beakers were the stock-in-trade of all potters working in traditional techniques.

Some variants were very close copies of their imported prototypes, but many were apparently evolved experimentally. Close copies themselves were however variable since their prototypes underwent considerable modification through time, so that close copies of early variants are very different from close copies of the latest typological development.

This large and varied group of over 100 vessels has been divided into three sub-groupings, each with its own title, although the same typological sequence classification has been applied. Barrel beakers typically have two or more raised cordons on the body and, as their name implies, are barrel-shaped and have a shallow cordoned rim; they are more or less close copies of the Butt Beaker 1A1 (p 137). Grooved butt beakers, similarly, have a series of single grooves or pairs of grooves on the body instead of raised cordons, and the vessel is generally markedly S-shaped, with concave neck and lower body. The third group, butt beaker copies, has been separated from the first two groups because all examples are in Silty Wares and VRP, not Grog-tempered Wares. This is a small but variable group and it is discussed on p 195.

Body shape

- 1 Barrel-shaped, a continuous convex curve
- 2 Straight neck, concave lower body
- 3 Comparatively tall and thin curvaceous body shape, concave neck and lower body profiles
- 4 Marked offset at the neck base and at the shoulder groove
- 5 Marked shoulder in the upper decorative zone
- 6 Markedly curvaceous profile, concave neck and lower body profiles

Delimitation of decorative zones

- A Hollow cordon at the neck base and two others on the body
 - B Hollow cordon at the neck base, one hollow cordon on the body, and a burnished band
 - C Hollow cordon at the neck base, two or three grooved and burnished bands on the body
 - D Hollow cordon at the neck base, two or three grooves on the body
 - E Offset at the neck base, two or three grooved and burnished bands on the body
 - F Offset at the neck base, two or three grooves on the body
 - G Offset at the neck base
 - H Offset at the neck base, burnished band at the maximum girth
 - J Raised cordon at the neck base, one other on the body
 - K Raised cordon at the neck base, two others on the body
 - L Raised cordon at the neck base, four others on the body
 - M Grooved cordon at the neck base, two others on the body
 - N Grooved cordon at the neck base, one at the maximum girth
 - P Offset at the neck base, cordon on the lower body, groove
 - Q Offset at the neck base, grooves on the body
 - R Cordon at the base of the neck, grooves on the body
- #### Rim shape
- 1 Narrow rim, cordon on the exterior, cornice on the interior

- 2 Deep rim, cordon on the exterior, cornice on the interior
- 3 Deep rim, cordon on the exterior, no cornice
- 4 Deep rim, cornice on the interior, no cordon
- 5 Deep rim, no cordon or cornice
- 6 Simple, everted rim
- 7 Deep rim, slight cornice on the interior, with a groove below
- 8 Plain, narrow rounded rim
- 9 Plain, narrow rounded rim
- 10 Narrow, tapered rim, with cordon below
- 11 Cordoned, double rim
- 12 Plain rim
- 13 Dished rim, with cordon below
- 14 Angled rim with cordon below
- Imported butt beakers cluster mainly as 1–2, A–E, 1–5, barrel beakers as 1 and 5, J–K, 8–12, grooved butt beakers as 6, L–T, 12–14, butt beaker copies as 2–3 and 6, C and M, 5 and 7.

Barrel beakers (Figs 60, 61; Tables 27, 38, 42)

Barrel beakers were found in 57 different burials, and 39 were sufficiently complete for classification. The size range is fairly standardised: most have a height/base ratio of between 2:1 and 3:1 while the

Table 28 Typology of grooved butt beakers

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments</i>
No usefully close imported prototypes. Grooved butt beakers markedly unstandardised and produced by many different potters or workshops			
1L13	256, 2	Silt- and Grog-tempered	Found in Enclosure B272
2M14	267, 1	Grog-tempered	Found in Enclosure B272
6M12	336, 1	"	
6M14	59, 1	"	
	112, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B117
	196, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	304, 1	"	
	422, 1	"	
	435, 1	"	
6N14	37, 4	"	Found in the latest Enclosure B41
6M/N14	41, 2	"	In the central grave of Enclosure B41
6P12	187, 1	"	
6P14	32, 1	"	Found in the latest Enclosure B41
6P?14	131, 1	"	
6Q12	90, 1	"	Possibly from the same workshop as 205, 1
	205, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	207, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B241
	425, 1	"	From the same workshop as 207, 1
	348, 1	"	
6Q14	57, 2	"	Probably from the same workshop as 182, 1
	182, 1	"	
6R11	367, 2	"	
6R12	204, 1	Sand-tempered	Found in Enclosure B241
6R14	376, 1	Grog-tempered	
6T12	185, 1	"	

maximum girth is about twice the base diameter. There are four small examples with dimensions of approximately one half at the average range, and capacities of between one-sixth and one-eighth. Size affected typology, so that small barrel beakers normally have no more than two body cordons, while three are typical of full-size vessels.

Without being identical, there are a number of fairly standardised repeats of certain variants which, particularly when decoration is also considered, may indicate products of individual workshops or potters. The most important variant is Barrel Beaker 1K11, with 14 examples: there are three distinguishable sub-groups, each of 4, 4, and 3 vessels, which are sufficiently similar to be products of just three workshops or potters, and have been designated as workshops 1-3. Workshop 2 appears to be the earliest. Three of the four were found in burials within the early enclosures B241 and 325 and one in the central grave of Enclosure B325 associated with a range of late Augustan imports. The products of workshop 1 are similar, but since only one of the four was found in an early enclosure, this may have been a rather later establishment. Workshop 3 is likely to have been later still. None of its vessels was found in an early burial; rather the reverse, for only one example was found in an enclosure, and that the late and appended Enclosure B148.

Variant 1K10 is much more variable than 1K11, and all vessels are likely to be from different workshops. However, this variant has succeeded in grouping four vessels from potentially and actually early contexts in Enclosure B241. The remaining variant groups are too small for any typological or chronological conclusions to be drawn.

Over 40% of barrel beakers occurred singly in graves, and almost 33% in two-pot burials, leaving less than 25% in larger grave groups, including the richest with seven vessels. The average number of pots is therefore just under two per grave, which means that these grave groups are rather less rich than those containing imported butt beakers; these average just over two, but include some significant richer typological exceptions. Associated vessels include 17 imports, with samian, Micaceous TN, various G-B wares, and butt beakers represented. There is only one lagena and no flagon; even when local products are added the total only rises to two lagenae. A wide range of locally made vessel-types was also found, platters, which occurred in 11 graves, being the most regular repeat. Grooved butt beakers are notable for their absence, while butt beaker copies and lid-seated jars occur only with particular small barrel beaker versions, not with full-sized examples. Assuming that only chronological factors were involved, then barrel beakers were introduced considerably earlier than grooved butt beakers or butt beaker copies.

Grooved butt beakers (Fig 61; Tables 28, 38, 42)

In all, 36 grooved butt beakers were found, 24 of which were classifiable. They proved to be more

difficult than barrel beakers because their typological detail was even more variable and less clearly defined. Such variation may have stemmed from a comparatively large number of potters or workshops being represented in the sample.

Using the internal chronology of the cemetery, the latest variants are the closely related 6N14 and 6P14, found in the latest enclosure, B41, while the earliest is 6Q12, found in Enclosure B241. Contrary to expectation, the variants occurring in the latest contexts have the more complex and defined rim shapes, with external cordon and even the vestiges of an internal cornice. Those in the potentially earlier contexts of Enclosure B241 have the simplest of out-turned rims, usually considered as late features. In fact, it appears from studies of other vessel-types that Enclosure B241 remained in use throughout the period of the cemetery, so that it includes some of the latest variants of a number of different vessel types, including a grooved butt beaker.

Over 80% of grooved butt beakers were found singly, which is double the rate for barrel beakers, while the largest grave group comprised only four vessels. Such poor assemblages mean that the average grave-group in which grooved butt beakers were placed is just over one pot and that is considerably less than the equivalent averages for barrel and imported butt beakers. It was previously noted that the occurrence of these three beaker-types within the cemetery is almost mutually exclusive and that chronology was the critical factor; however, the comparative poverty of burials with grooved butt beakers suggests that other social factors may have been involved. A comparable change in the average size of grave group was also noted for the later butt beaker variant 2C2, over 70% of which occur singly, compared to none and 45% for earlier varieties, 1A1 and 2B2. It is possible that with time there was a trend towards a less rich burial rite, so that single-pot graves were more common in the Claudio-Neronian period than in the pre-Claudian period.

xix Lid-seated jars (Fig 62; Tables 29, 38, 42)

Fifty-five necked jars, each with a single groove on the top of the rim forming a lid-seating, were found in 49 burials in the cemetery, making it one of the important local vessel-types. The prototype for this form is the Lid-seated Jar CJ1 in Mica-coated Standard Fabric, imported from Central Gaul in considerable quantities in the late Augustan period (p 120). As with all such imported forms adopted by native British potters at that time, traditional pottery-making techniques continued to be used. The naturally occurring final phase of oxidation of a bonfire firing suited this vessel-form, and at least 80% were oxidised to orange or red like their prototype, although no attempt was made to replicate the mica-coating.

The classification is the same as that used for most of the remaining jar-types and is based upon the body and rim shape along with the detail at the neck base and shoulder.

Table 29 Typology of lid-seated jars

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>		
2B4 small and plain	16, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered	Mica-coated versions from Central Gaul, including CJ 1 (p 120): imported in the late Augustan period. Common in the main cemetery, particularly in oxidised fabrics, it is scarce on settlement sites	Found with a second, larger example		
	95, 2	"				
	287, 2	"		Two examples. Found in Enclosure B299		
	389, 3	"				
	395, 4	"		Found with a second Lid-seated Jar, 2B6, and a TR cup of Tiberio-Claudian date		
	397, 3	"				
	425, 2	"				
	2B4 plain	44, 1		Grog-tempered		Found in Enclosure B41
		61, 1		Oxidised Grog-tempered		
		96, 3		"		
140, 1		"				
142, 2		"				
144, 1		"				
172, 1		"				
178, 3		"				
183, 1		"				
195, 2		"				
222, 1		"		Found in Enclosure B241		
231, 2		"		Found in Enclosure B241		
238, 2		Grog-tempered		Found in Enclosure B241		
252, 4		Oxidised Grog-tempered				
317, 3		Grog-tempered				
350, 1		"				
386, 2		Grog-tempered				
394, 1		Oxidised Grog-tempered				
397, 4		"				
404, 1		"				
405, 1	"					
409, 2	"					
2B4 Grooved	38, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B41		
	95, 3	"				
	101, 1	"				
	116, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B117		
	139, 3	"				
	150, 3	"		Found in Enclosure B148		
	151, 1	"		"		
	216, 3	"		Found in Enclosure B241		
	287, 3	"		Found in Enclosure B299		
	289, 2	Grog-tempered		"		
	399, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered				
	424, 2	"				
	465, 1	"				
14, 2	"					

continued over

Table 29 continued

	19, 2	*	
	217, 3	*	Found in Enclosure B241 with Tiberio-Claudian import
2B4 Scroll decoration	47, 1	*	Found in the latest Enclosure B41
	118, 4	*	Found in Enclosure B117
	58, 2	*	
	124, 2	*	
	179, 1	*	
	201, 1	*	Found in Enclosure B241
	448, 1	*	
	449, 1	*	
	12, 2	*	
2B4 Stamped decoration	205, 2	*	Found in Enclosure B241

Lid-seated Jars

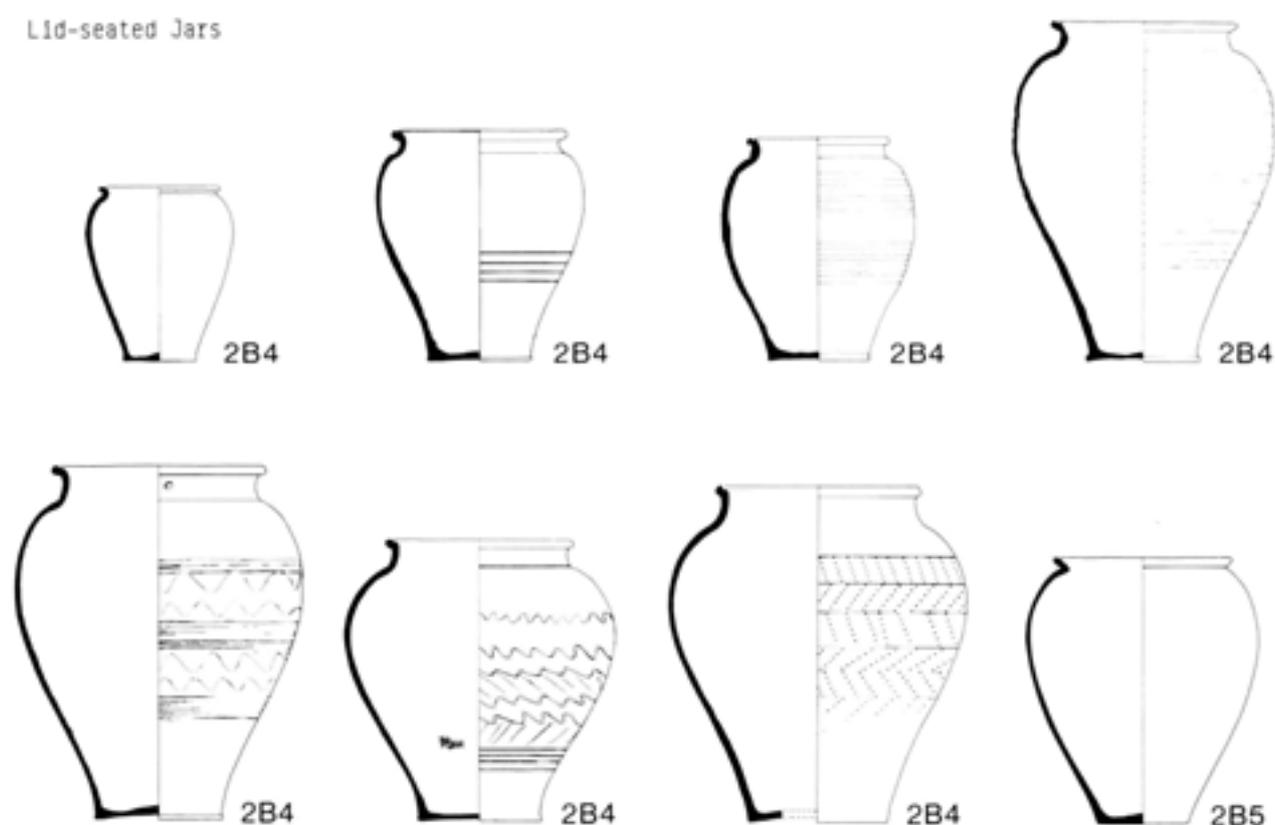


Fig 62 Typology of local wares: lid-seated jars (1:6)

Body shape

- 1 Slim, maximum girth about twice base diameter and at about mid-point
- 2 Shouldered, maximum girth over twice base diameter, and in upper third
- 3 Wide-shouldered, maximum girth about three times base diameter, and in upper third
- 4 Narrow-necked, rim diameter less than base
- 5 Rounded, maximum girth twice base diameter and at mid-point
- 6 Slumped, maximum girth below mid-point

Profile detail

- A Smooth junction of rim and shoulder
- B Offset at neck base

Rim shape

- 1 Simple, upright rim
- 2 Out-curved rim, with beaded lip
- 3 Markedly long and concave neck
- 4 Lid-seated rim, single groove on the top edge of rim-shape 2
- 5 Lid-seated rim, two grooves on an everted rim
- 6 Channelled rim, shallow, wide bead rim with marked offset groove on the top

The range of sizes was extensive, with the smallest having perhaps only one-eighth of the capacity of the largest. Even within the size groups, vessel shapes are far from standardised, rim depth and overall body shape varying markedly. The sample has proved too small for any chronological framework to be established.

A decorative technique was developed almost exclusively for use on lid-seated jars and no other form. Horizontal grooves, in narrow bands or broad zones, and simple scrolls, singly or in groups, used alone or in combinations, were lightly incised or deeply burnished into the outer surface. Finally, comb-impressions were also added to some vessels. All of the scroll-decorated vessels are in Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, but there is one grooved version in a reduced fabric.

Because it is so common in the KHL cemetery and, as I Thompson has demonstrated, also common in the settlement material from Prae Wood, the virtual absence of lid-seated jars from other sites is remarkable (Thompson 1982, B1-6 Jar). In addition to the finds she lists, one rim-shoulder was found at Baldock in what can conservatively be described as a large quantity of grog-tempered potsherds. It is possible

that the production of lid-seated jars was confined to the immediate area of late Iron Age and early Roman Verulamium, and that the outliers can be interpreted as traded vessels. However, long experience in mapping the distribution of late Iron Age and Roman artefacts suggests that initial outliers are eventually integrated into a more extensive and intensive core area as archaeological activity in the right place and of the right period is recorded. Since the same prototypes reached Camulodunum, Skelton Green-Braughing, Verulamium, and Calleva Atrebatum, it is perhaps surprising that copies were made only in the vicinity of one of these major settlements. If the lid-seated jar was manufactured for only a limited period, and was used for a very precise purpose, then it would be recovered from a very limited range of archaeological contexts on any one site, so that its absence from sites other than Verulamium would be the result of sampling error, not specialised production or limited networks for the trade and exchange of pottery.

About 33% (18) of lid-seated jars were found in single-pot burials, and this is considerably below average for the main vessel-types in the cemetery which approached 45%. It means that the average for multi-pot burials is higher than the average, in excess of 50%. However, over half are just two-pot burials, and the maximum group size is five pots, so that lid-seated jars were never placed in the richest burials in the cemetery. The average number of pots per burial is two, only slightly more than, for example, butt and barrel beakers.

None was found in a grave central to an early enclosure or family group, nor in an early burial associated with late Augustan imports. Three examples were found with G-B imports of Tiberio-Neronian date, and eight in potentially early contexts of Enclosures B241 and 299, so that a date of introduction after AD 25 seems most probable. The presence of three examples in the latest enclosure, B41, confirms that the form was still in production in the post-conquest period.

xx-xxii Necked bowls, pedestal jars, and cordoned jars

At the end of the fifth or early in the fourth century BC, the potter's wheel was introduced from the Mediterranean to north-west Europe where it greatly affected pottery production of the La Tène and Hunsrück-Eifel Cultures over a wide area north of the Alps. The new techniques favoured the development of vessel-forms with a sinuous S-shaped profile, incorporating a sharply delimited neck zone, or rim, and definite, rounded shoulder which then tapered to a comparatively narrow base. It also stimulated the use of horizontal grooves and raised cordons, singly, evenly spaced, or grouped, to emphasise changing angles in the profile, particularly at the neck base, constrictions, or the maximum girth. Tall, hollow, trumpet-shaped pedestals were added to many tall jar- and shallow bowl-forms.

The vessel-forms evolved in the late La Tène I and La Tène II periods include pedestal jars and bowls,

narrow-necked flasks, cordoned jars, and carinated, cordoned, and necked bowls. Initially, traditional grog-tempered fabrics continued to be used for wheel-thrown vessels, but new fabric-types had also been introduced which exploited quartz sand of various grades for tempering, instead of grog. There is no evidence, however, that the change in fabric-types necessitated the use of kiln structures for firing (Rigby *et al* 1989).

The same basic range of vessel-types continued to be produced throughout the pre-Roman Iron Age in northern and central Gaul, but naturally underwent considerable typological modification and variant proliferation. Not all vessels were wheel-thrown, and cooking-pots and bowls in particular continued to be handmade in grog-tempered fabrics. Trade with Italy and southern Gaul introduced vessel-types with specialised functions like flagons, lagenae, platters, and pedestal drinking cups to northern Gaul in the first century BC.

Since the potter's wheel did not reach Britain until the first century BC, Iron Age ceramic techniques and typological developments diverged considerably from those of continental areas where it had been adopted. Lacking the stimulus of the wheel, vessels were generally rather shapeless and cylindrical inside, little definition was given to rim or shoulder, and few specialist shapes evolved. When the potter's wheel was finally introduced, a range of forms very similar to that already evolved in Gaul was developed by native British potters – pedestal jars and bowls, cordoned jars and bowls, etc. Production was stimulated by the presence of wheel-thrown, cordoned imports which were reaching southern Britain from Armorica from the late second century BC.

There is evidence for several stages in the introduction and development of wheel-thrown pottery. The earliest identified wheel-thrown cordoned vessels in grog-tempered fabrics were limited to what were essentially necked jars and bowls, including pedestal jars. Sharply carinated and more specialised forms, like tazze, were introduced into the repertoire sufficiently early in the first century BC for inclusion in the rich Welwyn cremation burials; and the likely source area for the prototypes was Armorica or adjacent coastal areas to the east. When lagenae and various pedestal cup-forms were copied and placed in the WGC burial, the prototypes probably came from Mediterranean Gaul or Italy. Finally, the production of platters, foot-ring cups, barrel beakers, and butt beaker copies in grog-tempered fabrics by native British potters awaited the import of these functionally specialised Roman types from Italy and Gaul after 15 BC.

xx Necked bowls (Fig 63; Tables 30, 42)

Twenty-four necked bowls were found in the KHL cemetery, all in grog-tempered fabrics. Most had been entirely wheel-thrown, but five had handmade bodies with wheel-finished rims. There is considerable variety in size, shape, proportion, and typological detail, suggesting that a number of different potters had been involved, but over

two-thirds of the bowls had a narrow cordon at the neck base. It is perhaps notable that all have a simple flat base; none has a foot-ring or grooved foot like various bowl-types represented in burials at Aylesford, Swarling, Hertford Heath, Welwyn, and WGC.

The typology classifies body shape, detail at the neck base, and rim shape and depth.

Body shape

- 1 High-shouldered, maximum girth above mid-point
- 2 Squat, maximum girth at about mid-point

Detail at neck base

- A Smooth, no break between neck and shoulder
- B Offset at neck base
- C Narrow cordon at neck base
- D Narrow cordon and shoulder groove
- E Broad cordon at neck base
- F Broad cordon and shoulder groove

Rim shape

- 1 Simple upright rim, depth less than a quarter overall height
- 2 Out-curved neck with beaded lip, depth as 1
- 3 Deep out-curved neck with beaded lip, depth greater than a quarter of overall height of vessel

The size range is considerable with the smallest example having a maximum girth less than half of the largest version, and a height less than one-third. Within the typical range of Necked Bowls 1C2, there is an apparent tendency for sizes to rise in steps of about 40mm, while the maximum girth and height at each stage also differ by about the same, eg Burial 57, 3 – 120:80mm, Burial 212, 3 – 140:100mm, Burial 413, 2 – 160:120mm, and Burial 417, 1 – 220:180mm. Perhaps such standardisation implies that they were made by the same potter or in the same workshop. Typologically unusual variants like Necked Bowls 1A1, 1A2, and 1B2 have rather different dimensions, but do maintain a difference of about 40mm between maximum girth and height.

Just under a third of necked bowls (7) contained the cremation in single -pot graves. Size had been an important factor in vessel choice, for all seven were large versions, with dimensions of at least 160:200mm. In contrast, there was only one large necked bowl in a multi-pot grave, Burial 248, where however it also was the urn. Small necked bowls were found in five two-pot graves, and the remainder in groups of between three and seven vessels. The

Pedestal Jars



Necked Bowls

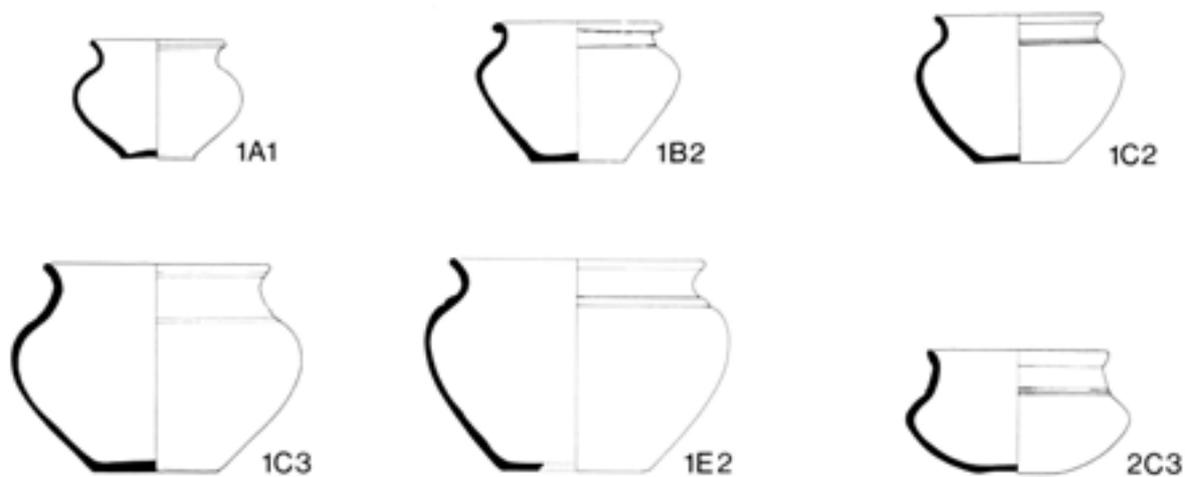


Fig 63 Typology of local wares: pedestal jars and necked bowls (1:6)

Table 30 Typology of necked bowls

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Continental Parallels or earliest possible imported prototype	Comments
1A2	39, 2	Silt- and Grog-tempered	Wheel-thrown necked bowls, with pedestal foot, evolved in Gaul in the 4th century BC and, with simple flat base, continued to develop into the 1st century BC	Found in Enclosure B41
	6, 2	Sand- and Grog-tempered		Handmade, wheel-finished
1B2	9, 7	"		Handmade, wheel-finished. Found with Claudio-Neronian imports
	57, 4	"		
1B3	343, 2	Grog-tempered		
1C1	217, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B241
1C2	57, 3	"		
	113, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B117
	128, 2	"		
	134, 1	"		
	212, 3	"		Found in Enclosure B241
	413, 2	"		
1C2 Large	170, 1	Grog-tempered		
	248, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered		
	398, 1	Grog-tempered		Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
	471, 1	Sand- and Grog-tempered		
1C3	322, 7	Grog-tempered		Found in Enclosure B325 with late Augusto-Tiberian imports
1C3 Large	70, 1	"		
	160, 1	"		
	362, 1	"		
2C3	97, 2-3	"		Both handmade and wheel-finished
1D2	310, 3	Sand- and Grog-tempered		Found with Tiberio-Neronian imports
1D2 Large	107, 1	Grog-tempered		

average number of pots per grave is therefore over two, rising to just over three when only multi-pot burials are considered.

No necked bowl was found in a grave central to an enclosure, although five were in subsidiary graves, four in the potentially early contexts of Enclosures B241, B325, and B299, and one in the latest enclosure, B41. One example was found with Gaulish imports of late Augustan date in Burial 322, three with imports of Tiberio-Neronian date, and one with Claudio-Neronian imports. As might be expected therefore, necked bowls were available throughout the main period of the cemetery, but it may be significant that all three handmade and wheel-finished examples were found in post-conquest contexts, with Claudio-Neronian products.

xxi Pedestal jars (Fig 63; Tables 31, 38, 42)

The pedestal jar, with its pear-shaped body markedly constricted above a specially shaped foot, is probably the archetypal wheel-thrown vessel of the late Iron

Age in south-eastern Britain; its presence or absence on any site is used to demonstrate cultural affinities, population movement, and chronology (Evans 1890; R A Smith 1912; Hawkes and Dunning 1931; Birchall 1965; I Thompson 1982). Its introduction to Britain is inextricably associated with great religious and social changes when the cremation rite was adopted by some stratum or strata of the population in the south-east, and also, on a more mundane level, with the development of wheel-thrown pottery. Well over a hundred varied examples have been found in cremation burials in Kent, Essex, Suffolk, Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire, and pedestal jars are well represented in the cemeteries at Aylesford, Swarling, Lexden, and Baldock (information kindly provided by Gil Burleigh). Seven were found in the WGC burial, two in the Hertford Heath burial, and at least one example in each of the Welwyn graves A, B, C, and D. Their function was not exclusively in funerary rites: many examples, some with trimmed-down pedestals, or even de-pedestalled bodies, have been found on settlements like Camulodunum, Prae Wood, Baldock and Lock-

Table 31 Typology of pedestal jars

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>
1A1	189, 2	Grog-tempered	Tall, hollow 'trumpet-shaped' pedestals evolved in the 4th century BC in Champagne	
1A2	275, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B272 so probably the earliest example of the type
1B2	372, 2	"		
2C3	424, 1	"	Intermediate hollow, conical pedestal	
2D3	215, 1	"	Quoit-shaped pedestal evolved in Armorica and northern Gaul in the late 2nd or early 1st century BC	Found in Enclosure B241
	235, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B241
	251, 1	"		
	357, 1	"		
	359, 2	"		
2E3	161, 1	"	Handmade jars with splayed pedestals evolved in Gaul in the 4th century BC and wheel-thrown versions continued into the 1st century BC (Flouest and Stead, in preparation)	
2E4	39, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B41
	73, 1	"		
	76, 1	"		
	191, 1	"		
2F4	421, 1	"	Wheel-thrown jars with 'disc-like' pedestals had evolved in Gaul by the late 2nd century BC (Flouest and Stead, in preparation)	
3D3 small	96, 2	"		A half-size version
	346, 9	"		A half-size version found in the central grave of a family group with imports of late Augustan date
3D3	384, 6	"		Found with imports of late Augusto-Claudian date
3E4	186, 1	"		
	440, 1	"		
4F3	165, 1	"		
Cordoned pedestal jars				
?D?	472, 1	Grog-tempered	Versions with broad rather ill-defined cordons found in Aylesford and Swarling cemeteries, Kent, Shoebury, Essex	Probably the earliest burial excavated, pre-dating the actual laying-out of the cemetery

leys, Herts, and even as far north as the Humber, at Dragonby, South Humberside, and Brantingham, North Humberside (Stead and Rigby 1986, 283; Elsdon and May 1987, figs 4, 8, 16, 26; information provided by J S Dent).

Since all examples found prior to 1980 in the south-east, excluding the KHL cemetery, have been published and discussed in I Thompson 1982, the typological discussion concentrates on the unpublished material. The typological features chosen for classification were overall body shape, pedestal type, and rim shape.

Body shape

- 1 Sharply carinated shoulder
- 2 Typical pear-shape, with high rounded shoulder, tapering to a marked constriction
- 3 Wide-mouthed version of the basic pear-shaped body
- 4 Convex lower body

Pedestal type

- A Tall, hollow trumpet-shape
- B Tall, hollow cordoned trumpet
- C Hollow conical foot, with broad cordon or quoit
- D Quoit-shaped foot
- E Flat-based or dished splayed foot
- F Narrow, moulded pedestal

Rim shape

- 1 Plain everted, with intermediate cordon
- 2 Plain upright, with intermediate cordon
- 3 Beaded upright rim with offset at neck base
- 4 Beaded upright rim with cordon at neck base

Pedestal jars with trumpet-shaped pedestals group as 1, A-B, 1-2, with hollow foot as 2C3, with quoit-shaped foot as 2-3, D, 3, and with splayed foot as 2-3, E, 3-4.

Twenty-six pedestal jars were found in the KHL cemetery, at least 20 with pear-shaped and three with carinated bodies. The pear-shaped vessels vary considerably, but all have an upright rim, with offset or cordon at the neck base, and over half are finished with banded burnishing. There are four different pedestal shapes, hollow, quoit-shaped, splayed, and moulded bases: no pear-shaped vessel has a tall trumpet-shaped pedestal. The remaining three jars form a typologically distinct group, with sharply carinated shoulder, cordoned rim, and tall trumpet-

472



Fig 64 Grave group, Burial 472 (1:4)

shaped pedestal. Despite forming such a distinctive group, each varies sufficiently in typological detail for at least two different potters or workshops to have been involved.

The earliest version of the jar with quoit-shaped pedestal is an incomplete example in Burial 472, which probably predates the establishment of the cemetery enclosures (Fig 64). Only the base and lower body survive from what must have been the largest example in the cemetery, with a base diameter of 140mm and projected height of between 350 and 400mm. One flat cordon formed by shallow grooves survives on the lower body, below which the surface has a burnished finish, while above the zone is lightly rilled and matt. The size and combination of burnished and matt zones suggest that it is the same cordoned variant as a pedestal jar found in Burial 19 of the Swarling cemetery (Bushe-Fox 1925, pl vii, 8). Pedestal jars with cordons on the lower body are comparatively common south of the Thames but scarce to the north, although examples were found at Baldock in contexts considered to date to the mid first century BC (Stead and Rigby 1986, figs 105, 12 and 106, 15).

Pedestal Jars 2-3B3, with quoit-shaped bases, are represented by a varied range of sizes, the smallest being considerably less than half the height of the tallest. Four vessels group between 300 and 340mm, there is one example each at 260, 220, 140, and 120mm, and two are fragmentary. Despite the size difference, the relationship of base to rim diameter remains fairly constant, between 3:5 and 5:7. However, the three smallest vessels are rather squat in shape, with the maximum girth almost the same as the overall height, while the vessels taper rapidly to the constriction above the base, so producing a rounded body shape. The difference between maximum girth and height of the larger versions varies from 40 to 80mm, while the body tapers more gradually from a higher point, and so the vessels appear to be slender and graceful.

Five examples of Pedestal Jar 2-3D3 were found in single-pot graves, while two others had been used as urns, each accompanied by a small accessory vessel; almost three-quarters had therefore served as burial urns. The remainder functioned as accessory vessels, one small version in a three-pot group, the smallest

example of all in Burial 346 with nine other vessels, and one in Burial 384, with five pots. The average number of pots per burial is therefore high: three, rising to just under five when only multi-pot burials are considered.

Given that pedestal jars of this type sufficiently conveyed the idea of high status, and were in production early enough to be represented in the Welwyn and WGC burials, their distribution pattern in the KHL cemetery is surprising. None features in a grave central to an enclosure, although there is one example, the smallest, at the centre of Family Group B346, one of the richest burials in the cemetery. Only two occur in graves within an enclosure, so that three-quarters were found in areas beyond the enclosure pattern.

Besides being found in an important grave, Burial 346, the smallest pedestal jar is the only one to be found with imports of late Augustan date. In Burial 384 a more typically sized example was accompanied by a range of G-B imports of late Augusto-Tiberian date. Since no examples of Pedestal Jar 2-3D3 were found with definitely post-conquest products, nor in the latest areas of the cemetery – Enclosure B41, and the northerly group beyond – they were probably all deposited in the pre-Claudian period.

Pedestal Jar 2C3 should probably be considered alongside 2-3D3 because it appears to have a typical quoit-shaped pedestal, but in fact the foot is hollow. Since only one example was found in a single-pot grave, outside the enclosure pattern, its geographical and chronological relationship to other variants is unclear. It may be the sole remaining survivor of an early, important pedestal jar variant, or an experimental piece produced at any time in the late Augusto-Neronian period.

Pedestal Jars 2-3E-F3-4, with simplified, and generally flat splayed bases, differ somewhat from quoit-based variants 2-3D3. The size range is much less extreme, and varies between 200 and 300mm in height, lacking both the smallest and largest versions. Seven have cordons at the neck base, and only two have simple offsets. One example, in Burial 73, may even be a 'copy' since it has a burnished groove at the point where the quoit pedestal is recessed.

Seven of the nine examples functioned as urns in single-pot graves, and the others were accompanied by one accessory vessel. The average number of Pedestal Jars 2-3E-F3-4 per burial is marginally over one and hence is considerably less than Pedestal Jars 2-3D3. As a result, this variant is notable for being associated with a single vessel-type, locally made necked bowls. Only one example was found in an enclosure, and that was the latest, Enclosure B41, which implies that Pedestal Jar 2E4 was still in production in the Claudio-Neronian period.

The remaining three carinated vessels are clearly variations on a theme. Two, variants 1A2 and 1B2, in Burials 275 and 372, could be from the same source, but the third is sufficiently different to suggest another hand. Yet another variant, sharing the body shape, shoulder carination, and tall trumpet-shaped pedestal, but with different rim details, was found at Creeksea, Essex. This suggests that the carinated pedestal jar may have had a much wider distribution,

perhaps with regional sub-types, in which case Pedestal Jars 1A1-1B2 belonged to the Verulamium Region, and Creeksea to the Camulodunum Region.

The dating evidence is somewhat unhelpful. Potentially the earliest variant is 1A2 which was found as the urn in a single-pot burial in Enclosure B241. The others were each found with a single accessory vessel: in Burial 189, a small barrel beaker possibly of pre-Claudian date, and in Burial 372, a platter which was almost certainly manufactured in the post-conquest period (Platter 12, see p 157).

xxii Cordoned jars (Figs 65, 66; Tables 32, 38, 42)

Fifty-five necked jars with variously arranged cordons at the neck base were found in 54 different graves, about 13% of burials. They have been classified together, but for the purposes of the discussion have been divided into four different sub-groups, according to the width and arrangement of cordons. While dealing with these vessels it became apparent that size had affected function, and so cordoned jars have been divided into two size groups, squat or small vessels, less than 150mm in height, and the rest.

Body shape

- 1 Slim, maximum girth about twice base diameter and at about mid-point
- 2 Shouldered, maximum girth over twice base diameter and in upper third
- 3 Wide-shouldered, maximum girth about three times base diameter and in upper third
- 4 Narrow-necked, rim diameter less than base
- 5 Rounded, maximum girth about twice base diameter and at mid-point
- 6 Slumped, maximum girth below mid-point

Profile detail

- A Smooth junction of rim and shoulder
- B Offset at neck base
- C Narrow cordon at the neck base
- D As C with shoulder groove
- E Broad cordon at neck base
- F As E with shoulder groove
- G Double cordon at neck base
- H As G with shoulder groove
- J Broad cordon, with narrow one below

Cordoned Jars

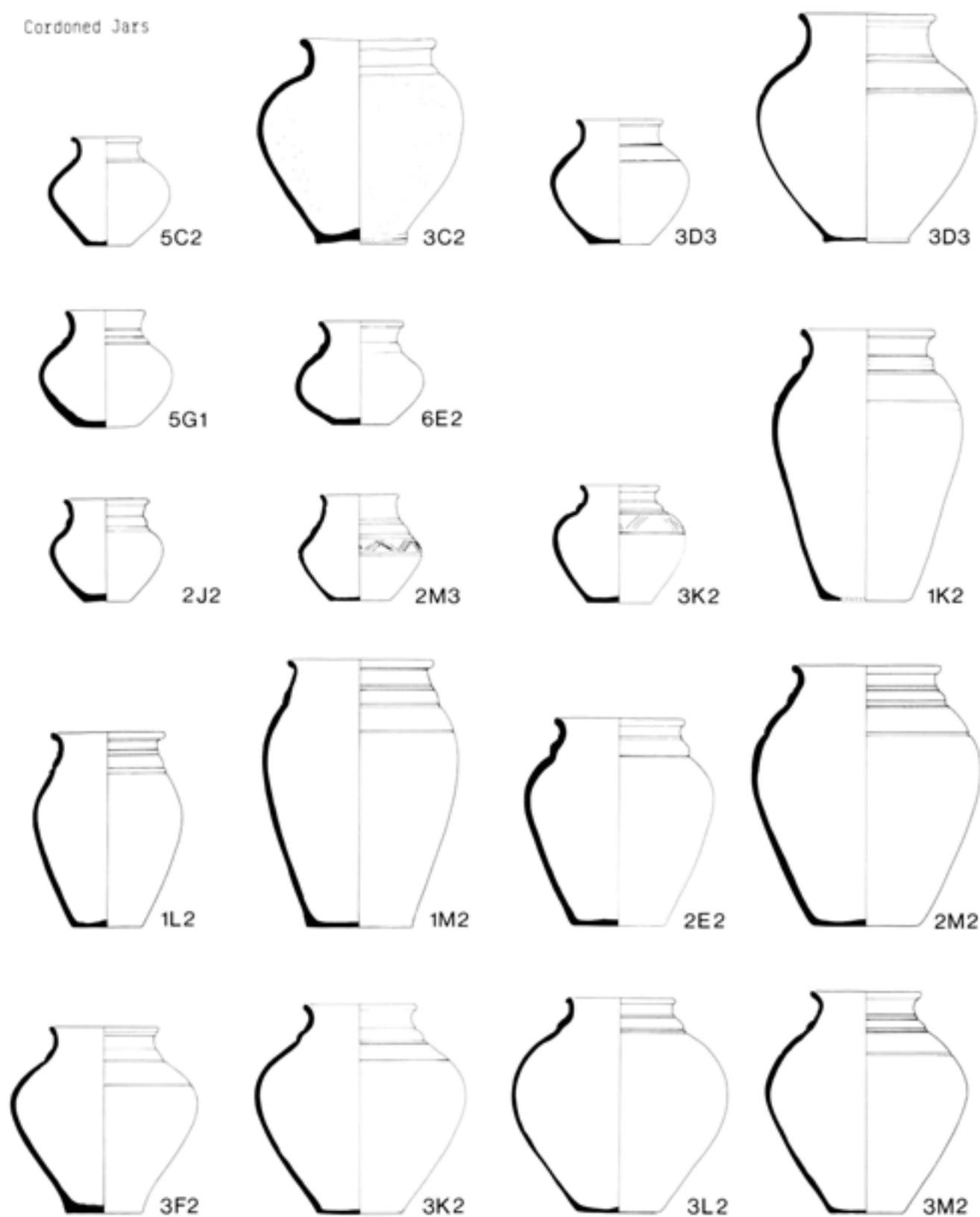


Fig 65 Typology of local wares: cordoned jars (1:6)

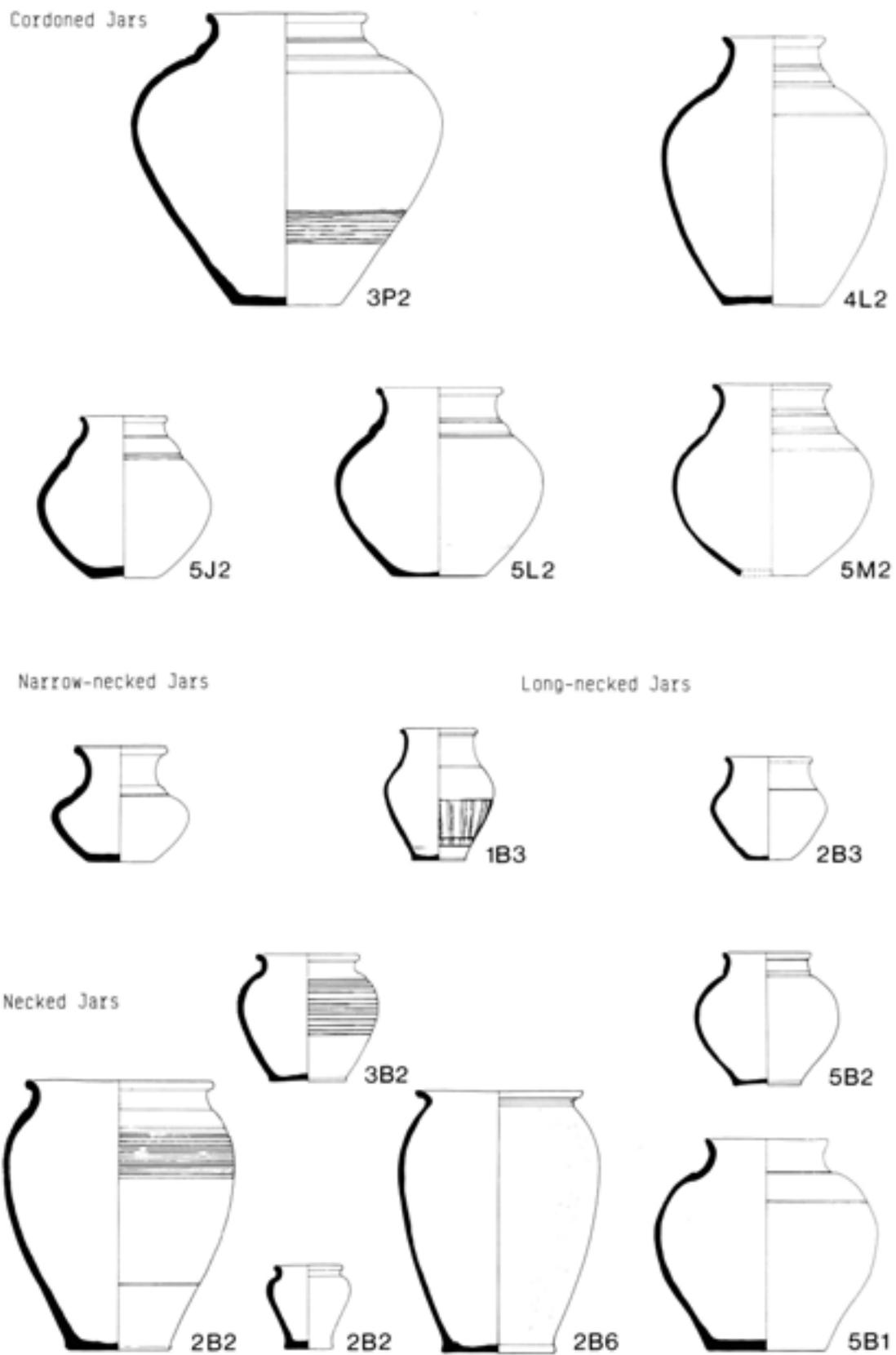


Fig 66 Typology of local wares: cordoned and necked jars (1:6)

Table 32 Typology of cordoned jars

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Continental parallels or earliest possible imported prototype	Comments
3C2 Squat	278, 3	Grog-tempered	Wheel-thrown pedestal jars and flasks with a single or multiple cordons on the shoulder evolved in Gaul from the 4th century BC, with variations developing into the 1st century BC	Found in Enclosure B272. Handmade, wheel-finished
	283, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B272
3C2	193, 1	"		Entirely handmade
6C2 Squat	85, 4	"		
6C3 Squat	56, 3	"		
3D3 Squat	59, 2	"		
	175, 4	"		
3D3	378, 3	"		
5G2 Squat	361, 2	"		
	433, 1	"		
2E2	97, 4	"		
3E2 Squat	255, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B272
	260, 1	"		"
	357, 2	"		
	371, 2	"		
6E2 Squat	9, 6	"		
3F2	3, 2	"		Handmade body, wheel-finished rim and shoulder
	354, 1	"		"
2J2 Squat	138, 2	"		
2J2	397, 2	"		
5J2	296, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B299
1K2	91, 1	"		
2K2	11, 1	"		
	306, 1	"		
3K2 Small	339, 2	"		Found with a full-sized variant
3K2	60, 2	"		
	293, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B299
1L2	273, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B272
2L2	7, 1	"		
	221, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B241
	400, 1	"		Handmade body, wheel-finished rim and shoulder
3L2	52, 4	"		
	129, 1	"		
	315, 2	"		Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
4L2	201, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B241. Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
5L2	297, 1	"		Found in Enclosure B299. Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
1M2	265, 2	"		Found in Enclosure B272
2M2	20, 1	"		
	168, 1	"		
	339, 3	"		Found with one squat and one small version

continued over

Table 32 continued

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Continental parallels or earliest possible imported prototype	Comments
2M3 Squat	143, 2	*		
3M2	15, 2	*		
	244, 2	*		Found in Enclosure B272. From the same workshop as 15, 2
	352, 2	*		Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
	358, 1	*		
4M2	148, 1	*		Found in burial central to Enclosure B148
	335, 1	*		
5M2	68, 2	*		
	184, 1	*		
3N2	447, 1	Sand-tempered		At Baldock, versions with cordons on the neck in sand-tempered fabrics found with Nero-Flavian samian (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig. 125, 241 and 246)
3P2	202, 6	Grog-tempered		Found in Enclosure B241 with late Augusto-Tiberian imports
Cordoned and combed jars				
5E2	459, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered		

K As J with shoulder groove

L Triple cordon at neck base (broad, with narrow on either side)

M As L with shoulder groove

N Triple cordon as L, with additional narrow cordon below

P As N with shoulder groove

Q Cordon at neck base and on shoulder

Rim shape

1 Simple upright rim

2 Out-curved, with beaded lip

3 Markedly long neck

Sub-groups

a Jars with a broad cordon at the neck base
Variants 1–6, E–P, 2, with a broad cordon with or without additional narrow ones, and with or without a shoulder groove

b Squat jars with a narrow cordon
Variant 3C2

c Jars with a narrow cordon and a shoulder groove
Variants 2–3, D, 2–3

d Squat jars with a double cordon
Variant 2G1–2

e Cordoned and combed jar

a Jars with a broad cordon at the neck base

Thirty-seven examples have been identified, by far the largest typologically related group. Regardless of fabrication technique or vessel shape, all examples have a broad cordon at the neck base with or without an additional narrow cordon to either side, and with or without a shoulder groove.

Nine vessels had been made by combined technique, with handmade body and wheel-finished rim and shoulder, while the remainder were entirely wheel-thrown. The evidence from Baldock demonstrated that wheel-thrown cordoned jars in grog-tempered fabrics were apparently produced for over a century, from the first century BC. The earliest examples occurred in groups which predate the import of Gaulish fine wares, while the latest versions were associated with samian and G-B imports of Claudio-Neronian date (Stead and Rigby 1986, figs 108, 51–4; 114, 122–4). In contrast, jars made by combined technique consistently recurred in post-conquest contexts and appear therefore to have been a later development (*ibid.*, figs 118–19, 177–80). The KHL cemetery offers a sufficiently large sample to test these chronological results.

No jars made by combined technique were found with definitely pre-Claudian imports, although two examples were found in potentially early contexts in Enclosures B241 and B299. In comparison, two

wheel-thrown examples were found with pre-Claudian imports in Burials 202 and 296, while eight were found in potentially early contexts in Enclosures B241, B272, and B299. The consistently late area of the cemetery lies north of Enclosure B41, where none of the burials can be demonstrated to be pre-Claudian in date. Two vessels in combined technique were also found here compared with six wheel-thrown, a rather lower proportion. The results from the cemetery confirm that both fabrication techniques were in use in the post-conquest period, but have not demonstrated that the combined technique was definitely used in the pre-Claudian period.

The typological detail within this group of cordoned jars is considerable. It seems that if the sample is sufficiently large both numerically and chronologically, then all possible permutations of body shape and cordoning will be represented (see Table 32). Unfortunately, the sample from the KHL cemetery is only sufficiently large to indicate the degree of complexity, without being able to identify which, if any, typological factor is chronologically significant. One possible chronological indicator has been isolated: Cordoned Jars 3F2, with a single broad cordon and a shoulder groove, occurred in late areas of the cemetery, while the largest example, with the most complex cordoning and a shoulder groove, was found in Burial 202 with late Augusto-Tiberian imports. Supporting evidence for this trend to simpler variants can be seen at Baldock in several Nero-Flavian groups (Stead and Rigby 1986, figs 118–19, 177–80; 120, 193–5; 122, 218).

The size range is wide, from 100 to 280mm in height, so that the largest versions are almost three times the height of the smallest of the squat versions. Rim diameters are fairly standardised, suggesting that the increase in size was graduated; the range is 90 to 220mm, with most examples grouping at 90mm (all squat versions), 120mm (11 examples), and 150mm (4 examples). Other dimensions are not so obviously standardised. The maximum girth varies from 120 to 300mm, with squat versions grouped between 120 and 150mm, and the remainder between 180 and 240mm. The height of squat versions groups between 90 and 150mm, so they tend to be almost as wide as they are tall; the others fall between 180 and 270mm, so that generally they are taller than they are broad. The wide variety of typological detail and dimensions suggests a number of different potters or workshops operating over an extended period, while the different fabrication techniques proves that two different ceramic traditions were involved, one using entirely wheel-throwing techniques, while the other combined hand-shaping with wheel-finishing.

The variety in dimensions, coupled with very marked differences in body shape, resulted in considerable variation in capacity, which perhaps reflects different function. Clearly, squat jars could not serve the same function as taller vessels. Since the maximum girth of vessels with the same height, rim, and base diameters can vary by 50% or more, then the capacity can be affected by up to 100%. The Cordoned Jar 1K2 in Burial 397 has a measured capacity of about 1.5 litres, and the wide-shouldered variant 3K2 in Burial 352 can be calculated to have a

capacity of almost twice this. During the measurement, it was noted that the groove and cordons of variant 1K2 appeared to mark proportions of the capacity, measuring two-thirds to the shoulder groove and five-sixths to the cordon, and suggesting the remote possibility that cordons and grooves were functional and not simply decorative.

Size seems to have been a significant factor in the choice of cordoned vessels considered appropriate for single-pot burials and for use as cinerary urns. Only three squat jars were found in single-pot burials, while 21 of the larger versions, over 150mm in height, occurred alone. Similarly, only one squat jar functioned as the cinerary urn, and that in a single-pot burial, compared to 31 larger examples, 20 in single-pot burials. The range of grave group size for squat cordoned jars is from 2–7 vessels, but from 2–6 for larger versions. It appears that squat cordoned jars were chosen as accessory vessels for comparatively richer burials, while the large versions were selected as cinerary urns for poorer grave groups.

Four single-pot burials each occurred in the potentially early areas of Enclosures B241, B275, B299, and in the latest area beyond Enclosure B41, the equivalent figures for multi-pot burials being similar, four and three respectively. Jars with a broad cordon at the neck base were apparently more commonly used as cinerary urns than as accessory vessels, in both single-pot and multi-pot burials throughout the main period of the cemetery.

Gaulish imports occurred in just under 20% of burials (8), and totalled 16 vessels, platters and cups being the most common. Four Gaulish vessels were found in two burials: Burial 202, definitely pre-Claudian, and Burial 9, definitely post-conquest in date. Platters were the most commonly recurring associated vessel-type, with a total of eight examples, four imports and four local products, including two burials with pairs.

b Squat jars with a narrow cordon

Five Cordoned Jars 3.6, C, 2–3, were found. One extremely asymmetrical, handmade version had been the cinerary urn in a single-pot grave, while four squat versions, three entirely wheel-thrown and one made by combined technique, were accessory vessels in different graves.

The handmade jar is unique, and is one of only a handful of entirely handmade vessels in the cemetery, most of which appear to be post-conquest in date. The squat cordoned jars are sufficiently different in fabrication technique, typological detail, and dimensions for different potters to have been involved.

Two squat variants 3C2 were found in potentially early contexts in Enclosure B272, one wheel-thrown and the other made by combined technique, while none was found in the latest enclosure, B41; it is therefore possible that Squat Cordoned Jars 3C2 were manufactured only in the pre-Claudian period.

c Jars with a narrow cordon and a shoulder groove

Three Cordoned Jars 3D3 were found, one large cinerary urn and two squat accessory vessels. All had been entirely wheel-thrown. They vary sufficiently in dimensions and proportions for all to have been made by different potters. None was found in a single-pot burial; the grave group size varied from two to four vessels, averaging three, which is higher than that of Cordoned Jar 1-6, E-P, 2, with a broad cordon at the neck base.

The largest jar was found with a Gaulish lagena of Tiberio-Neronian date. One of the squat versions was found with a Butt Beaker 2B2 which suggests a pre-Claudian date for Burial 175, but the second example was associated with a typical late Grooved Butt Beaker 3M14, so Burial 59 almost certainly dates to the Claudio-Neronian period. Since none was found in either potentially early or definitely late contexts in the cemetery, a Tiberio-Claudian date seems most appropriate for Cordoned Jar 2D2.

d Squat jars with a double cordon

Only two squat Cordoned Jars 5G2 were found. Both had been wheel-thrown, and had probably been made by the same potter since they were similar in typological detail and dimensions. They were found in almost adjacent two-pot burials in an unenclosed area of the cemetery.

e Cordoned and combed jar

Only one necked jar combines a shoulder cordon with a broad zone of horizontal combing on the body. It had functioned as a cinerary urn in Burial 459, a single-pot burial.

The jar had been wheel-thrown in a sandy textured matrix with added grog and organic inclusions. Unlike the traditional late Iron Age combed cooking-pot, the outer surface was smoothed before being combed, while the rim and cordon were given a burnished finish and then coated with a glossy, black-firing slip. The form, fabric, and finish suggest that this vessel was made in the Nero-Flavian period.

xxiii Cordoned bowl

The Cordoned Bowl 3N2 in Burial 447 has the proportions to qualify as a cordoned bowl rather than a jar. The neck is upright and the cordons are on the neck so that the angle with the shoulder is much sharper than that on the more usual jar-form. It was entirely wheel-thrown and is in a sand-tempered fabric, fired in the traditional manner to produce grey-brown surfaces. It can be paralleled by examples in Nero-Flavian contexts at Baldock, and is a post-conquest product (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 132, 346).

xxiv-xxv Ripple-necked bowl and ripple-shouldered jar

Only two vessels with undefined cordons, corrugations, or ripples, were found in the KHL cemetery, while none was found in VHF. Handmade vessels with such rippled cordoning are considered to be typologically early, and are therefore dated to the early first century BC. Examples have been found in early settlement assemblages at Wheathampstead, Grubbs Barn, and Baldock, etc, and in burials at Aylesford, Swarling, and Deal. While it is clear that such rippled or corrugated vessels were important in the first century BC, it is equally clear that the technique survived the Roman conquest, for while the bowl could be pre-Claudian in date, the jar is certainly post-conquest.

xxiv Ripple-necked bowl

The ripple-necked bowl was found in Burial 291, with an imported Butt Beaker 2B2 of pre-Claudian date. Made by combined technique, with handmade body and wheel-finished rim, in Grog-tempered Ware with an unusually high proportion of white grog temper, it has slight but definite ripples above the shoulder, at the base of its comparatively deep neck. It is unparalleled in the immediate area and appears to be most closely related to bowls and jars from sites to the south of the Thames, like Birchington, Crayford, and Deal (I Thompson 1982, 129, 7, and 13, 136, 12-3).

xxv Ripple-shouldered jar

The ripple-shouldered jar found in Burial 391 has a long tapering body and upright rim, with three undefined cordons on the shoulder, below the neck. It was also made by combined technique but in a coarse Sand-tempered Ware, traditionally fired to produce a grey-brown surface finish indistinguishable from the traditional grog-tempered fabrics in appearance, although harder fired. Despite its early typological connections, it was produced in the post-conquest period, and is either pre-Flavian or early Flavian in date of manufacture. It is yet another new vessel-form apparently introduced in the transitional period after the Roman invasion, yet before Roman ceramic techniques had entirely extinguished late Iron Age traditional methods.

xxvi Necked jars (Fig 66; Tables 33, 38, 42)

There are 22 variously shaped and proportioned necked and shouldered jars. The classification is the same as that used for cordoned and lid-seated jars.

Body shape

- 1 Slim, maximum girth about twice base diameter and at about mid-point
- 2 Shouldered, maximum girth over twice base diameter, and in upper third
- 3 Wide-shouldered, maximum girth about three times base diameter, and in upper third

Table 33 Typology of necked jars

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2B2 Small and plain	127, 2	Grog-tempered	Found in the central grave of a family group with late Augustan imports
	188, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered	
	346, 10	Grog-tempered	
2B2 Squat and combed	21, 2	Oxidised Grog-tempered	
	127, 3	Grog-tempered	
2B2 Plain	26, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered	Found in Enclosure B299
	103, 1	"	
	110, 1	"	
	294, 1	"	
	375, 2	Grog-tempered	
	434, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered	
	450, 4	"	
2B2 Small and combed	47, 2	"	Found in Enclosure B41
2B2 Combed	154, 1		Handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Enclosure B148
	427, 4	"	Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
5B1 Plain	368, 1	Grog-tempered	Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
5B2 Squat and plain	414, 3	"	
5B2	121, 4	Grog-tempered	
5B2 Combed	224, 2	"	Found in Enclosure B241

4 Narrow-necked, rim diameter less than base

5 Rounded, maximum girth twice base diameter and at mid-point

6 Slumped, maximum girth below mid-point

Profile detail

A Smooth junction of rim and shoulder

B Offset at neck base cordon at neck base and on shoulder

Rim shape

1 Simple, upright rim

2 Out-curved rim, with beaded lip

3 Markedly long and concave neck

4 Lid-seated rim, single groove on the top edge of rim-shape 2

5 Lid-seated rim, two grooves on an everted rim

6 Channelled rim, shallow, wide bead-rim with marked offset groove

7 Plain, narrow everted rim

8 Out-curved rim with squared-off lip edge

9 Out-curved rim with undercut and grooved lip edge

The largest typologically related group comprises Necked Jars 2B2, more or less wide-mouthed, high-shouldered, and with an upright rim of varying depth. The overall range of vessel shapes is practically the same as that of the necked jars with a groove at the edge of the rim, ie Lid-seated Jars 2B4 and 5B4. This similarity extends further since both are wheel-thrown vessels which were produced in both oxidised and reduced grog-tempered fabrics, but whereas three-quarters of the lid-seated jars had been oxidised and a quarter reduced, the necked jars divide into halves. Compared to Lid-seated Jars 2B4, the range of surface treatment of Necked Jars 2B2 is restricted, consisting of a plain burnished finish and bands of horizontal combed. There is no use of incised patterning or stamp impressions.

The use of horizontal combed zones overlaps with another vessel-type represented in the cemetery, the combed cooking-pot. Combed cooking-pots apparently had a function different from necked jars with combed decoration for they were much more robust, with thicker walls and base and less surface

Table 34 Typology of long-necked jars

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Comments
2B3	124, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered	
	125, 3	Grog-tempered	
3B3	166, 1	*	
	173, 4	*	
	325, 7	*	
	339, 1	*	Found in the central grave of an Enclosure with late Augustan imports
5B3	373, 1	Oxidised Grog-tempered	
6B3	421, 2	Grog	

finish. Areas which had not been combed were not smoothed-off or burnished but were left rough, unfinished, and matt. In contrast, Necked Jars 2B2 with combed zones had already received a highly burnished finish before the combing occurred.

Three vessels were made by combined technique; all are over 150mm in height, and two had combed decoration. The others had been wheel-thrown.

The size range is from 80 to 260mm in height, and includes proportionally small versions where the height is at least as great as the maximum girth, as well as squat jars, where the height is less than the maximum girth. The sample is rather too small to demonstrate much dimensional standardisation, but, excluding the miniature vessel in Burial 188, the most common rim diameters are 90, 120, 140, and 180mm, with the equivalent maximum girths at 120, 140, 190, and 220mm, and heights at 110, 130, 210, and 260mm.

About one-third (8) of the Necked Jars 2B2/5B2 found in the KHL cemetery were in single-pot burials. With the exception of one small example in the richest grave, Burial 346, the remainder were in grave groups ranging from two to four vessels. The average number of pots per grave is just under three, comparatively high for a locally made, grog-tempered vessel-form, and it rises to over four when only multi-pot graves are considered. This reflects the number of necked jars below 150mm which were present as accessory vessels in multi-pots burials. Only tall versions, over 150mm, had contained cremations, and half were in single-pot graves.

The earliest context for a small, plain Necked Jar 2B2 was Burial 346, which included a range of late Augustan imports. In addition, two other taller plain jars were found in potentially early contexts in Enclosures B241 and B299, while a third was found in one of the latest areas of the cemetery beyond Enclosure B41. Plain Necked Jars 2B2 were therefore available from the late Augustan to Neronian periods. Combed versions appear to be later introductions for they are absent from potentially early contexts, and one is represented in two of the latest enclosures, B41 and B148.

Finally, one Necked Jar 7A3 is unique and therefore

requires separate consideration. It has a rounded body with a long concave neck, whose shape and proportions have been repeated below the maximum girth to form the base. There is a single groove at the neck base and in the equivalent position on the lower body. The form may have been derived from an imported Roman prototype, or simply evolved experimentally. It was found in a two-pot grave in the unenclosed area of the cemetery east of Enclosure B272, and is therefore more likely to be Claudio-Neronian in date than pre-Claudian.

xxvii Long-necked necked jars (Fig 66; Tables 34, 42)

Eight squat necked jars have necks which are considerably longer than is usual, occupying between a third and a quarter of their total height. All had been wheel-thrown in Grog-tempered Ware. One had been oxidised, the others fired to typical grey-brown tones; only one had been decorated. The classification is the same as that used for necked jars (pp 184–5).

They differ somewhat in shape and proportions, but six have remarkably similar dimensions, varying by no more than 10mm. The shape and dimensions of examples in Burials 166 and 421, and Burials 125 and 173, suggest that they were made by two potters; the remainder are more diverse and so presumably could be from different sources. The vessel-type is also represented in Burial 15 of the VHF cemetery, and at Prae Wood, so that it appears to be a local variant.

One Long-necked Necked Jar 3B3 had functioned as a cinerary urn in a single-pot burial, which is unusual for a vessel less than 150mm tall, but is not absolutely unique in the KHL cemetery. The other seven were accessory vessels in burial groups ranging from two to seven pots, giving a relatively high average grave group size of over three vessels per burial, similar to that of Necked Jar 2B2. However, not only were the grave groups comparatively large, they were also prestigious, for three included a total of ten imported vessels.

Long-necked jar-types were certainly in production by the late Augustan period for a variant 2B3 was found in the burial central to Enclosure B325 associated with a group of late Augustan Gaulish imports. None was associated with exclusively post-conquest vessel-types, nor were any found in the latest areas of the cemetery, so that the remaining burials are likely to be Tiberio-Claudian at the latest.

xxviii *Combed cooking-pots (Tables 35, 42)*

Only three combed cooking-pots were found in the cemetery. They are necked and shouldered vessels with a band of horizontal combing on the shoulder, and all are probably to be classified as bowls rather than jars because of their proportions. Two had been made by combined technique, with handmade body and wheel-finished rim, and therefore may be dated to the post-conquest period. They had both functioned as cinerary urns in single-pot graves, Burials 55 and 104. The third and smallest vessel was wheel-thrown in a coarse sand-tempered fabric and was an accessory vessel in a two-pot grave, Burial 106, associated with a Butt Beaker Copy 6C14 of Claudio-Neronian date (p 196).

Combed Cooking-Pots 2B2 were made in heavily tempered fabrics, with robust wall and base, and were comparatively soft-fired in order to withstand the stresses of vigorous handling during food preparation and thermal shock during cooking. Examples are numerous on all late Iron Age and early Roman settlements in the Verulamium Region. It was amongst the earliest of the wheel-thrown vessel-forms to be developed in the first century BC (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 106, 68). The necked and shouldered shape displaced handmade versions, bucket-like or slightly shouldered, with overlapped vertical combing or, less commonly, a zone of horizontal combing on the shoulder (Stead and Rigby 1986; for an evolutionary sequence see figs 105-8). Production in grog-tempered fabrics continued into the early second century AD (Stead 1970, fig III, 6). During the transitional period after the Roman occupation, combed cooking-pots were made in coarse sand-tempered as well as grog-tempered fabrics although they were still fired in the traditional way, without a kiln (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 124, 233-4; fig 128, 280). From the Flavian period the form was produced in a variety of different kiln-fired,

sand-tempered, grey fabrics by almost every local potter and workshop, for cooking and other functions, and output continued into the early fourth century AD (Fig 38, 36).

Judging from the frequency with which combed cooking pots occur on late Iron Age and early Roman settlements, they were made in quantity and were domestically important; it must therefore be significant that only two, or perhaps three, examples were found in the KHL cemetery.

Size has been demonstrated elsewhere as a factor governing the choice of cinerary urns, for they have typically proved to be over 150mm in height and with a capacity of at least 1.5 litres; but the typical combed cooking-pot would have easily satisfied this requirement. It appears therefore that they were not generally acceptable as grave goods in the KHL and VHF cemeteries in the pre-Claudian period, but that after the conquest the prohibition was lifted. Certainly by the early second century AD, combed cooking-pots in Grog-tempered Wares were being placed in burials in the cemetery at Braughing (Stead 1970, fig III, 6). To modern minds, an aversion to the use of cooking-pots as cinerary urns or accessory vessels is not unexpected, but presumably there was more to this than just good taste.

It is worth noting that two other groups of cooking-pots are conspicuously absent. Both have channelled or lid-seated rims, and were handmade, wheel-thrown, or made by combined technique, in shelly, grog, or grog and shelly fabrics (Lid-seated Jars C5, 1-3, I Thompson 1982, 245-55). Plain or combed, these forms are common at Prae Wood and Baldock, so that their absence is not due to geographical factors. Since the cemetery was in use for up to 20 years after the Roman conquest, the reasons cannot be wholly chronological. Again, the method of manufacture and/or primary function appear to be crucial in the refusal of the living to choose these particular vessels as grave goods for the dead.

xxix *Miniature combed storage jar (Table 35)*

No actual storage jars were found in the KHL and VHF cemeteries. In terms of size, they were no taller than amphorae, and would therefore have required a grave no bigger than Burials 272 and 299. Perhaps

Table 35 Typology of combed cooking pots, etc

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Comments
2B2 Small	106, 2	Sand-tempered	
2B2	55, 1	"	Handmade, wheel-finished
	104, 1	Grog-tempered	"
Miniature combed storage jar			
	52, 5	Grog-tempered	Handmade

Table 36 Typology of lid-seated bowls and lids

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Comments</i>
3A1	239, 1	Grog-tempered	Found in Enclosure B241
3B1	212, 2	"	"
Lids			
1C4	442, 3	VRP	Local product
1E4	27, 6	Silt- and Grog-tempered	
3D3	397, 5	Grog-tempered	
4B3	409, 1	Silt- and Grog-tempered	
5D5	208, 3	Grog-tempered	Shallow lid or bowl

they presented greater handling problems because they were not as hard and robust as amphorae, but this was scarcely an insoluble problem. It seems that combed storage jars, like combed cooking-pots, were not acceptable grave goods. Clearly they served a vital domestic function in providing safe storage of dry goods, one from which the dead would have benefited in the afterlife, yet there is just a single, handmade, miniature version in Burial 52. This miniature pot was accompanied by two Gaulish imports, a TN platter and a Butt Beaker 2C2, as well as a platter and a cordoned jar in local grog-tempered fabrics, in what was quite a rich grave. The grave goods date to the Tiberio-Neronian period, and so the burial could have taken place after the conquest, like the three burials which contained previously unacceptable combed cooking-pots. It may be significant that these four graves are located as pairs in the unenclosed area between Enclosures B241 and B41.

xxx-xxxi Lids and lid-seated bowls

In all, four specialised lids and two lid-seated bowls were found in the KHL cemetery, and none in VHF. There were no matching pairs of vessels, and all occurred in different burials. Three lids and the bowls had been produced locally in Grog-tempered Ware, while the fourth lid was a kiln-fired Roman product in VRP.

xxx Lids (Tables 36, 42)

The classification was based upon the overall lid shape, with the detailed configuration of the knob and lip.

Lip shape

- 1 Shallow conical
- 2 Shallow recurved
- 3 Domed
- 4 Double bell-shaped

Knob detail

- A Flat and plain
- B A solid button
- C Splayed, hollow inside
- D Cylindrical 'foot-ring'
- E Trumpet-shaped 'pedestal'

Lip detail

- 1 Plain and rounded
- 2 Plain and squared-off
- 3 Bead lip defined by a groove
- 4 Angled ledge

The production of functionally specialised ceramic lids was a late development in southern Britain which apparently occurred as part of the proliferation of specialised vessel-forms in the first centuries BC and AD, following the introduction of the potter's wheel and the arrival of imported metal and ceramic vessels. In northern Gaul, they evolved in much the same situation, when technical innovation coincided with the arrival of and high quality imports, both metal and ceramic, but at a much earlier date in the fourth century BC. Prior to this, rimless bowls and dishes of appropriate size had been used as lids. Then a variety of lid-shapes were evolved, some with such complex flanged rims that specialised lid-seating of specific dimensions was required, thus promoting the production of matching sets of container and lid.

Lids and lid-seated bowls have proved to be two of the rarest functionally specialised vessel-forms in grog-tempered fabrics found in the KHL cemetery. No matching sets were found: the bowls occurred in groups with no specialised lids present. In Burial 397, the lid had been placed over a cordoned jar which it matched in terms of fired colour, but which had no

lid-seating and for which it was rather large, in preference to a Lid-seated Jar 2B4, which it would have fitted but did not match in colour, and which contained the cremation. The disposition of pots in the second-century Roman burial, 442, was predictable, with a matching lid covering the cremation urns. However, the remaining two lids had been treated as ceramic grave goods of no specialised function.

Lids were found in comparatively rich burials comprising from two to seven vessels, and therefore averaging over four pots per grave, yet none was found in the most prestigious burials central to enclosures and family groups. Moreover, none was found in an early burial associated with late Augustan imports, nor in a potentially early context within one of the early enclosures or family groups, although both lid-seated bowls were in Enclosure B241. There seems no obvious chronological reason for this discrepancy. Lids are quite well represented in the early groups at Skeleton Green and lid-seated bowls in Period I at Sheepen, while matched sets were found in Swarling and Grove Mill, Hitchin (Partridge 1981, figs 25 and 31; Niblett 1985, fig 22; Birchall 1965, fig 4, 30-1, fig 14, 120). There is certainly evidence that lids in Grog-tempered Ware were still in use in the post-conquest period, for in Burial 27 the lid was associated with a samian cup of Claudio-Neronian date (p 113).

xxxix Lid-seated bowls (Tables 36, 42)

Two lid-seated bowls were found in Burials 212 and 239, but they were lacking their matching lids. They are both non-spill bowls, with a markedly inturned rim, while a cordon on the top of the shoulder provides a ledge to accommodate the lid which should have had a specially shaped, flanged lip. Both were wheel-thrown and burnished to the maximum girth; one was decorated with cordons and the other with banded burnishing on the lower body. There is no typological reason to believe that they were made by the same potter.

Both examples were found in burials in potentially early contexts in Enclosure B241, and the vessel-forms accompanying Lid-seated Bowl 3B2 support a pre-Claudian date for Burial 212. The plain variant 3A1 was not accompanied by any other grave goods, but the presence of banded burnishing on the outer surface supports a pre-Claudian date for this pot also.

Lid-seated bowls have been identified widely in the south-east, both north and south of the Thames. Examples have occurred in burials at Lexden, Braintree, Southminster, Essex, Hitchin, Herts, and Swarling, Kent. They were not exclusively for funerary use, and examples have been found on settlements within the distribution area. They are varied in size, shape, and typological detail, and so may have evolved from a number of different prototypes at different production centres from the second half of the first century BC.

The origins of lid-seated bowls may perhaps be traced to the fusing of separate elements – deep and rounded lids with a flanged rim which evolved in

northern Gaul in La Tène II, and non-spill jars which emerged somewhat later, in La Tène III (Flouest and Stead 1979, fig 25, 2; 28, 8). The introduction to the Rhineland in the late Augustan period of the Roman dolium, or storage jar, which was produced in fine-grained pale fabrics, adds a complicating factor to the development of the lid-seated bowl in southern Britain.

xxxii Bead-rimmed jars (Fig 67; Tables 37, 42)

There are 11 jars with variously shaped rounded bead and narrow, tapering, everted rims which have been classified together. They occurred in just 2.5% of burials, so are not common in the cemetery. Three were made by combined technique, having a handmade body and wheel-finished shoulder and rim, while the others were entirely wheel-thrown. For such a simple form there is an unexpected lack of typological standardisation coupled with a considerable degree of size variation, suggesting that each individual vessel was produced to different specifications by a different potter.

The classification combines the body shape, profile detail, and rim shape. The six basic body shapes are those used for all other jar-forms in the cemetery.

Body shape

- 1 Slim, maximum girth about twice base diameter and at about mid-point
- 2 Shouldered, maximum girth over twice base diameter and in upper third
- 3 Wide-shouldered, maximum girth about three times base diameter and in upper third
- 4 Narrow-necked, rim diameter less than base diameter
- 5 Rounded, maximum girth about twice base diameter and at mid-point
- 6 Slumped, maximum girth below mid-point

Profile detail

- A Smooth junction of rim and shoulder
- B Offset below rim, at junction with shoulder
- C Narrow cordon below rim
- D Cordon on the shoulder
- E At least one cordon below the maximum girth

Rim shape

- 1 Upright rounded bead
- 2 Out-turned bead

Bead-rimmed Jars

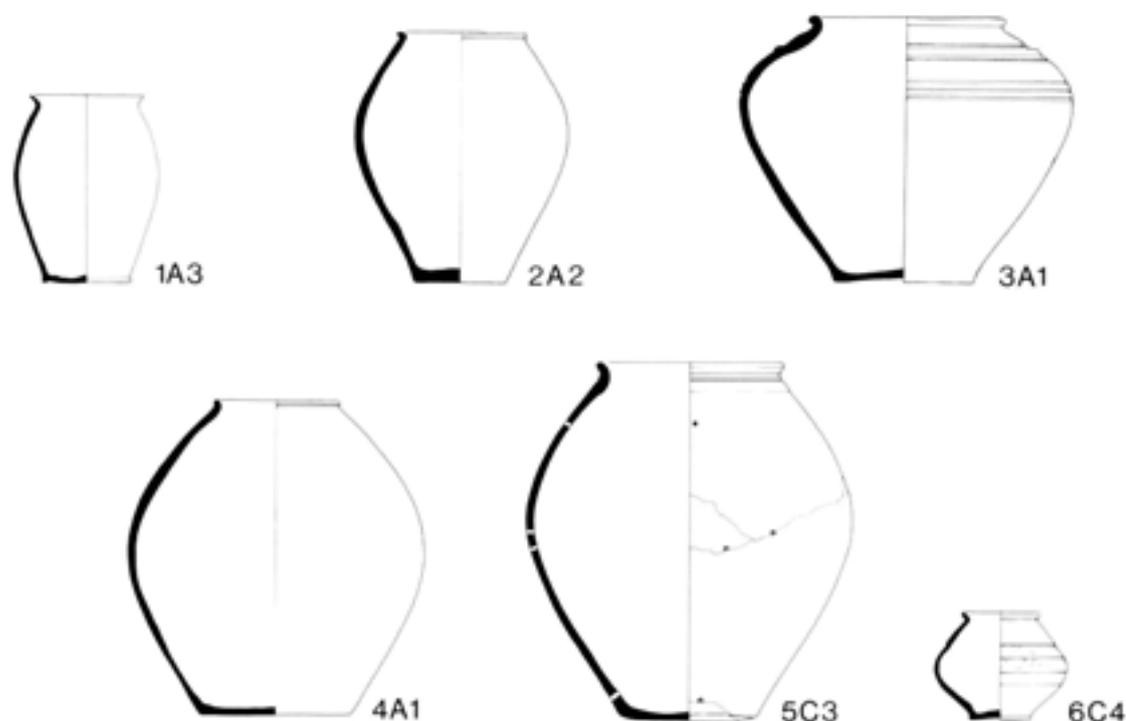


Fig 67 Typology of local wares: bead-rimmed jars (1:6)

Table 37 Typology of bead-rimmed jars

Form	Burial no	Fabric	Comments
1A3	414, 2	Grog-tempered	
1E2	411, 1	"	Possibly a cordon on the shoulder also. Handmade body, wheel-finished rim
2A2	356, 1	"	Handmade body, wheel-finished rim; shoulder burnished horizontally, lower body vertically
2A4	146, 2	"	
3D2	231, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B241
4A1	278, 4	"	Burnished horizontally to maximum girth, lower body matt. Found in Enclosure B272
5A1	420, 2	"	
5A2	180, 1	"	
	212, 4	"	Handmade body, wheel-finished rim; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Found in Enclosure B241
5C3	288, 1	"	Found in Enclosure B299
5D1	167, 2	"	Burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt

Table 38 Occurrence of the most common vessel-forms in grog-tempered fabrics

	Enclosures B241, 272, 299, 325		Enclosures B41, 117, 148		Family Groups B309, 346		Ungrouped N of B41		Unenclosed	
	Grog	Silty	Grog	Silty	Grog	Silty	Grog	Silty	Grog	Silty
Flagon copies	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	7
Lagena copies	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	6	1
Honey-pot copies	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1
	4 (33%)	1	0	2 (13%)	1	0	0	3 (20%)	7 (58%)	9 (60%)
Flasks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0
Platters	10 (17%)	0	4 (7%)	0	2 (3%)	0	3 (5%)	0	41 (68%)	0
Cups	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
Pedestal cup copies	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Tazze + carinated bowls	2 (13%)	0	2 (13%)	0	1	0	2 (13%)	0	8 (53%)	0
Girth beaker copies	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0
Ovoid + globular beaker copies	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Barrel beakers	15 (27%)	0	3 (5%)	0	1	0	2	0	35 (63%)	1
Grooved butt beakers	6 (17%)	0	7 (19%)	0	2 (6%)	0	0	0	21 (58%)	0
Butt beaker copies	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Lid-seated jars	10 (18%)	0	7 (13%)	0	0	0	4 (7%)	0	34 (62%)	1
- Plain	4 (14%)	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	23 (79%)	0
- Decorated	6 (23%)	0	6 (23%)	0	0	0	3 (12%)	0	11 (42%)	0
Pedestal jars	4 (15%)	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	20 (77%)	0
Cordoned jars (a types only)	9 (21%)	0	1	0	0	0	7 (16%)	0	26 (61%)	0
Necked jars	2 (9%)	0	3 (14%)	0	1	0	3 (14%)	0	13 (86%)	0

3 Tapered bead

4 Narrow, tapered, everted rim

5 Narrow triangular-shaped rim

If there is a clear-cut fabrication technique/variant/context relationship, then the sample is too small and varied to demonstrate it, although the wheel-thrown, slim variants (body shapes 1-2) are absent from the potentially earliest contexts of the enclosures, while the wide-bodied versions (body shapes 3-5), including one in combined technique, are present in Enclosures B241, B272, and B299.

Apart from the two squat variants 5A1 which are both 120mm high, the dimensions of the rest are varied and do not cluster to form recognisable groups. The height increases in steps of about 20mm from 120 to 210mm, with the largest at 280mm. Perhaps predictably, the two largest examples had functioned as cinerary urns while the two smallest squat versions were both accessory vessels, but between these extremes the size/function relationship breaks down, with small vessels being used as both accessory vessels and urns.

Four examples were found in either single or two-pot graves, while one was in a three-pot and two in four-pot groups; the size range of burial groups containing bead-rimmed jars is therefore restricted, with none occurring in the richest graves. The average number of pots per burial is just about two, rising only slightly when multi-pot burials are considered because of their limited size.

Bead-rimmed jars had contained cremated bone in four burials, in two out of four single-pot graves, and two out of seven multi-pot burials. The others were accessory vessels. Size appears not to have been a factor in determining function except at the extremes; ie the largest, over 250mm, were cinerary urns and the smallest, at 120-140mm, accessories, but intermediate sizes could be assigned to either function.

The small size and number of burials which included bead-rimmed vessels as grave goods has restricted the range of vessel-types with which they were associated, though other factors may also have affected selection. The absence of samian is not surprising because it occurs in less than 1% of burials, but G-B imports were much more common and are present in 13% of all burials, yet never with a bead-rimmed jar. Similarly, flagons and lagenae from all sources occur in 10% of burials, but they too are absent, along with the rather scarcer honey-pots and flasks. Hence there is a marked absence of specialised Roman liquid-bearing vessels and drinking cups, as well as a shortage of imports in these particular 11 graves. Imported fine wares are not totally excluded, for there are three white butt beakers from northern Gaul. Certain locally made vessel-types in Grog-tempered Ware are also absent, notably cordoned jars, grooved butt beakers, and butt beaker copies. As with imports and pots with specialised functions, there is no obvious chronological reason for the absentees, nor any other discernible cause.

One definite and a second probable Bead-rimmed Jar 1B1 were found in the WGC burial. The particular

variant is not represented in the KHL cemetery but it is evidence that the vessel-type was in use in the region in the second half of the first century BC (Stead 1967, fig 8, 31–2). An example in one of the satellite burials, which presumably postdates the main burial, closely resembles variants 4A1 and 5A2, found in Enclosures B241 and B272 (Stead 1967, fig 26, 5).

I Thompson illustrates a varied range of vessels with beaded and everted rims in her categories B5 and C1 in a wide range of sizes. Versions with true bead-rims can be plain, combed, or cordoned bowls and jars with flat bases or quoit-shaped and trumpet-shaped pedestals. Together, they form a comprehensive functional range of wares, including bowls, beakers, jars, pedestal jars, and cooking-pots, which parallels that of necked vessel-types and so could have provided an alternative range. Examples occur on both sides of the Thames, and, as at KHL and VHF, they form a small but recurring component in late Iron Age cremation cemeteries and settlements.

Bead-rimmed pottery probably developed from the handmade, shapeless, wide-mouthed vessel-types, rimless or finished with a narrow, upright collar, which were current over much of lowland Britain in the middle Iron Age. Its evolution was not confined to the south-east, and it became particularly dominant in south-central and south-western Britain. At Baldock, handmade bead-rimmed vessels in fine shell and grog-tempered fabrics were found alongside their possible prototypes in the earliest groups, dated to the early first century BC (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 105, 6 and 9; 106, 19 and 30; 107, 37 and 39). The earliest context for wheel-thrown versions was the lowest layer of the ditch Feature D98, an assemblage that clearly predated the effects on local pottery of samian and Gallo-Belgic imports (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig 109, 61–2).

The production of bead-rimmed pottery continued after the cemetery fell into disuse so that it is well represented in the domestic material from the settlement. Definite changes in typology and fabrics can be seen, and none of the new forms was found in burials.

2 Coarse Quartz Sand-tempered Wares

Six diverse vessels had been made in coarse quartz sand-tempered fabrics, finished and fired in the traditional manner to produce vessels with either typical dark grey-brown or orange-brown surfaces; they differ from grog-tempered vessels only in the degree of hardness achieved in the firing (Appendix 2). Sandy wares were used for both entirely wheel-thrown vessels and those made by combined technique, handmade body and wheel-finished rim and shoulder. This new fabric-type was used for equally new vessel-forms and variants which are not represented in the cemetery in traditional grog-tempered fabrics. Evidence from the settlement at Baldock implies that the introduction of sand-tempered fabrics and combined fabrication techniques

did not occur until after the Roman occupation (Stead and Rigby 1986, 265).

Changes in fabrication techniques may have coincided with, or been caused by, the reduction or interruption in the supply of grog-tempered products from traditional pre-conquest sources. The earliest Roman potteries to be established in the region to make sand-tempered, kiln-fired products using Roman fabrication techniques concentrated on introduced forms, like mortaria, flagons, reeded-rim bowls, etc, and copies of the fine wares which had been supplied exclusively by Gaulish imports in the pre-Claudian period. They could not, or did not then need to, supply the whole range of the traditional domestic requirements of the native population.

The forms represented in the KHL cemetery are:

Barrel Beaker 1K8 (Burial 230, 1; see pp 167–8 for the classification)

Grooved Butt Beaker 2R12 (Burial 204, 1; see pp 167–8 for the classification)

Ripple-shouldered Jar 2A2 (Burial 391, 1; see p 184 for the classification)

Cordoned Bowl 3N2 (Burial 447, 1; see p 184 for the classification)

Necked Jar 2C1 (Burial 445, 1; see pp 184–5 for the classification)

Squat Combed Cooking-pot 2B2 (Burial 106, 2; see p 187 for the classification)

In only a brief examination of comparative material, no vessels made by combined technique in sand-tempered fabrics have yet been identified at Prae Wood or in the early levels at Verulamium.

3 Kiln-fired Silty Wares (Fig 68; Tables 39, 40, 42)

A varied range of vessel-types, including flagons, lagenae, honeypots, butt beakers, and lid-seated and globular jars, are in so-called Silty Wares, a group of more or less micaceous, fine-grained fabrics, with no obvious coarse, aplastic tempering (Appendix 2b). During the initial processing and study, all of these vessels were grouped together as fine sandy Roman fabrics, thought to be from British sources, along with six others in what were later designated as Cream-slipped and Mica-coated Standard Fabrics. Thin section analysis of sherds from Flagon CF 3a, in Burial 241, one of the Lagenae CL 3b in Burial 299, and the Lid-seated Jar CJ 1, in Burial 328, demonstrated that they were from a single source, or closely related sources, in Central Gaul (Appendix 2b). Reappraisal of the remaining vessels in the light of these results suggested that they could be divided functionally and typologically, with flagons, lagenae, honeypots, and lid-seated jars placed with the Central Gaulish imports, while the butt beakers and globular jars were grouped with local products.

Kiln-fired Local Silty Wares

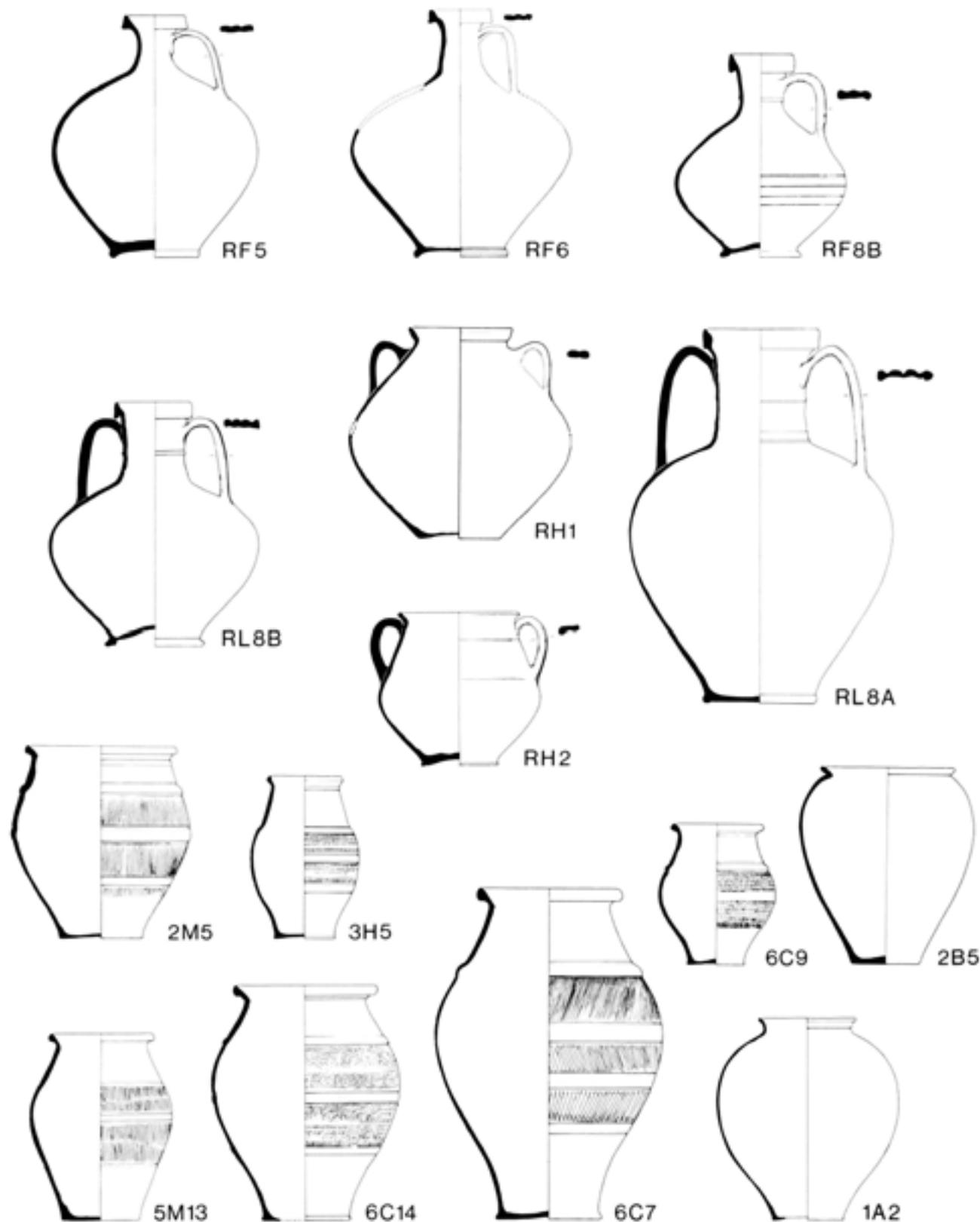


Fig 68 Typology of kiln-fired local Silty Wares (1:6)

Table 39 Typology of copies in Silty Wares

<i>Form</i>	<i>Cam form</i>	<i>Loeschcke Ritterling form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Possible sources</i>	<i>Dating evidence</i>
Flagons						
RF 5	136	Haltern 45	37, 1	Cream-slip Silty	Local workshops closely copying Gaulish imports	Found in the latest Enclosure B41
			450, 3	"		Found with a TR platter of late Augusto-Tiberian date
			470, 2	"		Found with a TN cup of Claudio-Neronian date
RF 8A		Haltern 45	423, 2	"		Found with a TN platter of Tiberio-Neronian date
RF 8B			19, 1	Micaceous Silty		Probably from the same source of origin as the collared lagena RL 8B, in Burial 9
Lagenae						
RL 8A			203, 1	Micaceous Silty		Found in Enclosure B241
			374, 1	Cream-slip Silty		From the same workshop as 203, 1, and probably also examples from Gatesbury
RL 8B			9, 5	"		Found with imports of Claudio-Neronian date
Honey pots						
RH 1			117, 2	Cream-slip Silty		Found in the grave central to Enclosure B117
RH 2			14, 1	"		Probably from the same workshop as 437, 1
			437, 1	"		

Table 40 Typology of butt beaker copies

<i>Form</i>	<i>Burial no</i>	<i>Fabric</i>	<i>Earliest possible imported prototype</i>	<i>Comments</i>
2M5	387, 1	Silty	Butt Beaker 1A1, from northern or Central Gaul	Combed decoration. Prototype late Augustan
3H5	163, 1	"	Butt Beaker 3C4, from northern Gaul	Prototype post-conquest
3M13	343, 1	"	Butt Beaker 3E6, from northern Gaul	Prototype found with TN platter dated c AD 50–85
6C7 Small	417, 2	"	Butt Beaker 3C4, from northern Gaul	Prototype post-conquest. Identical vessels from Baldock
6C7	141, 1	"	"	"
6C7 Large	351, 2	"	"	"
6C9 Small	106, 1	"	"	"
6C14	63, 1	"	Butt Beaker 2B3, from northern Gaul	Prototype pre-conquest
6D5	281, 1	VRP	Butt Beaker 6D2, from northern Gaul	Prototype post-conquest. Possibly an early VRP product (pp197–8)

Further thin section analysis, however, placed the typologically inferred imports and local products in a single coherent fabric group, characterised by the presence of fine, silt-grade quartz inclusions, and quite distinct from the Standard Fabric. These Silty Wares could have been made with the same raw materials, using the same fabrication techniques, and at a single source of origin, or at least a geographically related group of sources. Since silt with similar characteristics was present in both Grog-tempered Wares of late Iron Age date and certain kiln-fired, reduced local wares, the source of Silty Wares has been deduced to be comparatively local, if not actually in the vicinity of Verulamium (Appendix 2b; Freestone and Rigby 1988).

Wherever the source was located in southern Britain, it did not only supply Verulamium, for almost identical Flagons RF 8A and Lagenae RL 8A have been found on the Gatesbury site at Braughing (Partridge 1981, fig 128). Moreover, related collared flagons are known from Ashton, Northants, and Leicester (thin section analysis by I C Freestone). Versions of the Butt Beaker Copy 6C7 occurred in such considerable quantity at Baldock, in contexts dated *c* AD 50–70, that it was classified as a 'local product' (Stead and Rigby 1986, 270). Closely related butt beaker copies, with typical zig-zag decoration, in similar fine-grained fabrics, have also been found in Bedfordshire and Northamptonshire, including the early Roman pottery at Rushden, and also Burgh-by-Woodbridge, Suffolk (Woods and Hastings 1984; Martin 1988, fig 28, 237).

The internal chronology of the cemetery suggests that Silty Wares were introduced after the Roman conquest, for only one flagon has been found with a definitely pre-Claudian import, and that should be an heirloom, and one lagena in a potentially pre-Claudian context in Enclosure B241. There are six vessels from the latest areas, Enclosure B41, with the area beyond it to the north, and Enclosure 117, and three from the southern periphery. Silty Wares may have been the first products to be made in the Verulamium Region using Roman techniques of clay and temper selection, fabrication and firing techniques, so that they predate the production of Verulamium Region Parchment Wares at Bricket Wood, *c* AD 55 (pp 197–8). If so, they represent an intermediate stage in the Romanisation of local pottery production. In the late Augustan period, the forms were copied but in traditional techniques, after AD 43, Roman fabrics were copied, with the production of specialised finishes for particular functional types. The emphasis was on tablewares, ie flagons, decorative beakers, platters, etc, as at the potteries at Rushden, Northants, Chichester, Sussex, and Eccles and Keston, Kent. Later, more utilitarian and less decorative types were produced to Roman standards.

a FABRIC DESCRIPTION

i Self-coloured Silty Wares

In the hand specimen it is a fine-grained, fairly dense

and smooth, or powdery fabric, with only occasional, accidental coarse inclusions. The clay matrix varies from non-micaceous to highly micaceous, with some natural pelletised clay inclusions. When oxidised, vessels vary, more or less according to hardness, from the softest red-brown, through harder bright orange, to the hardest yellow-buff, with respectively a khaki, grey, and blue-grey core where the wall-thickness is greatest and oxidation incomplete. The lower-fired vessels resemble Central Gaulish Standard Fabrics so closely that initially they were classified as related Gaulish imports. Reduced versions are light blue-grey, more or less micaceous, and with varying amounts of argillaceous inclusions.

ii Cream-slipped Silty Wares

The fabric range is the same as that of the self-coloured wares but with a cream slip on the outer surface. Adhesion was poor, so the slip survives only in protected areas of folds and grooves. It was used exclusively for flagons, lagenae, and honeypots which were most typically fired in oxidising conditions.

b VESSEL-FORMS

i Collared flagons and lagenae

Because of their resemblance in both form and fabric to known imports, and their processing history, flagons and lagenae in Silty Wares were included in the typology adopted for Gaulish imports rather than integrated with local products in Grog-tempered Wares. For imported examples of Types 1–3, see pp 119–20; for Types 4–7, 9–12, see pp 143–4.

Type 5 Narrow, plain collar

RF 5 type example Burial 37, 1. Fabric: Cream-slipped Silty Ware. The capacity is about 2.5 litres. This example was found in the latest enclosure, B41. The remaining examples, in Burials 450 and 470, were found in late peripheral areas of the cemetery, both with G-B imports, the former a TR platter of late Augustan manufacture, the latter a TN cup of Tiberio-Neronian date.

Type 8 Lid-seated and undercut collar

RF 8A type example Burial 423, 2. Fabric: Cream-slipped Silty Ware. This example was found with a TN platter of Tiberio-Neronian date. The flagon from Prae Wood published in Group C is of this type, and so should be in Silty Ware and a local product, rather than a Gaulish import of late Augustan date (Wheeler and Wheeler 1936, fig 22, 1). It could not be examined, but a handle fragment, either from the same pot or an identical example, was found in material from the same area at Prae Wood. The handle certainly is in Micaceous Silty Ware, and it should be from the same source as those in the KHL cemetery.

RF 8B type example Burial 19, 5. Fabric: Micaceous Silty Ware. The body and neck shape and proportions are notably atypical, the neck diameter being unusually large and the body unusually squat. The vessel is, however, paralleled by a two-handled version in a burial nearby, and both must be Neronian or Nero-Flavian in date. The capacity is about 1.75 litres.

RL 8A type example Burial 203, 1. Fabric: Micaceous Silty Ware. The capacity is about 3.5 litres. A second example in Burial 374 has identical rim, neck, and handle details, and is clearly from the same workshop, although it is in a slipped fabric. Typologically similar vessels, also in Silty Wares, were found on the Gatesbury site at Braughing, including a distorted second (Partridge 1981, fig 128, 19–25).

RL 8B type example Burial 9, 5. Fabric: Cream-slipped Silty Ware. The capacity is about 2 litres. Despite the different fabric finish, this vessel and the flagon in Burial 19 are clearly from the same workshop. It was found with G-B imports of Claudio-Neronian date.

A total of 14 flagons and lagenae were found which is just over half the number of equivalent Gaulish imports, implying that they were less popular than the imports or were available for a shorter period of time. In Burial 9, Gaulish and local products overlap; otherwise they have a mutually exclusive distribution in the cemetery. Six, just about half, were found in single-pot graves, three in two-pot burials, and five in groups of three to six vessels. The average number of pots per grave is therefore about 2.5, rising to 3 pots when only multi-pot graves are included. Generally, therefore, silty flagons and lagenae occur in less rich burials than their Gaulish equivalents.

G-B imports, that is platters, cups, and beakers, were associated with silty flagons and lagenae in six burials, about three-quarters of the multi-pot groups. In functional terms, there is also a remarkable degree of standardisation with repeated associations of flagon/lagena, platter, cup/beaker. The sources of these vessels vary: both cup and platter can be G-B imports, as in Burial 9, or local products, as in Burial 37, or one from each source, as in Burial 470.

There is only one silty vessel, a honeypot, in a burial central to an enclosure, it was found in the later, appended Enclosure B117. Two occurred in subsidiary burials within enclosures: a Lagena RL 8A was found in a potentially pre-Claudian context in Enclosure B241, while a Flagon RF 5 was found in the latest Enclosure B41.

ii Honeypots

Three honeypots in Cream-slipped Silty Wares were found. Two different but related types are represented for which no obvious imported prototypes were found in the cemetery. They are presumably from the same source, or sources, as the flagons and lagenae in Silty Wares.

Type 1 Plain tapered rim

Wide, angular body, peaked handles; RH 1 type example Burial 117, 2. Fabric: Cream-slipped Silty Ware. This example was found in the disturbed central burial of one of the later, appended enclosure.

The peaked handles of this example suggest that its prototype was late Augustan, although the fabric ties it in with Claudian or Claudio-Neronian products.

Type 2 Plain everted rim

Wide, grooved body, plain everted rim, rounded handles; RH 2 type example Burial 14, 1. Fabric: Cream-slipped Silty Ware.

There are two examples almost certainly from the same workshop, and both were found in graves in peripheral late areas of the cemetery. A similar grooved honeypot, in a similar orange-brown, micaceous fabric was found at Canterbury.

iii Butt beaker copies

The nine vessels of this group are extremely varied in shape, typological detail, and decoration, suggesting that a number of different potters or workshops were involved over a comparatively short period of time. Differences in shape may be attributed to the particular butt beaker variant copied, the amount of detail reproduced, and whether the prototype itself was an import or a copy. The early barrel-shape and definite cordons of Butt Beaker Copy 2M5 suggest that its prototype was a pre-Claudian product, while the tall, slender, and grooved variant 3M13 is later, and contemporary with its Nero-Flavian imported prototype Butt Beaker 3E6. The typological classification is on pp 167–8.

No butt beaker in silty fabric was found in any definitely pre-Claudian or central burial or enclosure. Although none occurred in the latest enclosure, B41, or the late area beyond it to the north, the distribution is still sufficiently dispersed and peripheral to imply a post-conquest date of manufacture. The recent identification of an example in the earliest levels of Verulamium, below the Boudiccan destruction, is further supporting evidence for this date (Frere 1972, 1957 excavations, Insula 14, unpublished).

Three examples of Butt Beaker Copy 6C7, in Burials 351, 141, and 417, are particularly interesting. They are different sized versions of the same variant which is easily recognisable for its decorative technique comprising zones of closely spaced zig-zag, its grooved rim shape, and yellow-buff fired fabric colour. Examples in all sizes, from the same or at least closely related workshops, were so numerous at Baldock in Nero-Flavian contexts that the type was interpreted as local (Stead and Rigby 1986, nos 168, 184, 204, 257). Sherds have now been found in the Skeleton Green-Braughing area, confirming that its original absence was due to the vagaries of archaeological sampling rather than those of early Roman pottery distribution. These butt beaker copies may have been more common in the region north of

Verulamium, where there are examples from Kempston and Sandy, Beds, Irchester, and in the repertoire of potters working in the early Roman pottery at Rushden, Northants. The distribution area of zig-zag decoration demonstrates the regional connection of the north Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, and Northamptonshire area in pottery production in the early Roman period, if not earlier. Outliers at Burgh-by-Woodbridge, Suffolk, and Camulodunum may be traded pieces, or perhaps indicate a much larger area of production and distribution for this variant.

Five butt beaker copies occurred in single-pot graves, and the remainder were in two-pot burials. They are accompanied only by local products in Grog-tempered Ware, two platters, a necked bowl, and a combed jar. In comparison with flagons and lagenae in Silty Wares, butt beaker copies occur in rather poor graves, so here again, as with late imported butt beakers and grooved butt beakers, a higher proportion of typologically late forms occurs in single-pot burials.

iv Lid-seated jars

Only one lid-seated jar in Silty Ware was found compared to three imports in Standard Fabric and 55 in Grog-tempered Ware. It differs from the other versions, which are necked and have a single groove, by having a sharply everted rim and two grooves. Its probable prototype, Camulodunum form 262, was made in a range of coarse-grained, almost rock-tempered wares, some with notably large flakes of mica in the matrix. The prototypes apparently originated in the Massif Central, and were then widely distributed in Central and northern Gaul, reaching early Roman forts in the Rhineland during the late Augustan period. It is not, however, represented in the KHL cemetery, although some examples have been identified at Canterbury, Camulodunum, Silchester, and Skeleton Green. On the latter site, it was much less common than Lid-seated Jar CJ 1 in Standard Fabric, and the results of thin section analysis have demonstrated that different sources of origin in Central Gaul were involved.

v Globular beakers

There are two plain globular beakers with a narrow, simple, upright or everted rim, in self-coloured, reduced Silty Wares. The basic vessel-form is unknown in traditional Grog-tempered Ware in any pre-conquest context, and thus appears to have been introduced in the post-conquest period, when a wide range of decorative imported versions in colour-coated, lead-glazed, and mica-coated finishes were available.

One example was associated with a TN platter, dated *c* AD 40–65, and an unusual necked bowl in Grog-tempered Ware, in Burial 6, which was located in the latest area of the cemetery, north of Enclosure B41. The second was accompanied only by a brooch in Burial 153, which occurred in Enclosure B148, one of the later, appended enclosures of the cemetery.

Their date of manufacture is therefore likely to lie between AD 55 and 85, while the similarity of their fabrics to those of the vessel-forms discussed above suggests that they are from the same, or closely related, local production centre or centres.

4 Quartz sand-tempered, kiln-fired products (Fig 73; Tables 41, 42)

A group of 13 burials, less than 4% of the total, consisted entirely of vessels produced by Roman fabrication methods which are considered to belong to the period after *c* AD 60. They were mainly confined to the eastern and southern edges of the cemetery area. All but one of the vessels were produced locally, the exception being a samian dish imported from Lezoux (S5). About two-thirds are in Parchment and related Slipped Wares, and are typical products of the Verulamium Region potteries (Saunders and Havercroft 1977; Castle 1973; 1977; Corder 1941). The remainder are much more varied in both form and fabric, and include three distorted 'seconds'. There is no reason to consider them as other than products of local workshops.

a VERULAMIUM REGION PARCHMENT AND SLIPPED WARES

i Fabric description

In the hand specimen the quartz sand grains are so predominant that the fabric has the appearance and texture of coarse sand paper; it is typically described as being coarse and granular. The colour range of self-coloured fabrics includes white, by both oxidation and reduction, pale pink, and pale orange (VRP). Pale shades were achieved by mixing iron-free and iron-rich clay, and if the process was incomplete, marbled vessels resulted (see p 71, no 17). Deeper-toned orange-brown and red fabrics were produced in the second century (VRO). When darker firing clays were used for flagons, the exterior was decorated with a white or cream slip (VRS).

At least 12 concentrations of tile and pottery kilns have been found, dispersed along both sides of Watling Street, between Brockley Hill and Verulamium, where Reading Beds outcropping in the Colne and Ver valleys could be exploited (Saunders and Havercroft 1977, fig 1). Reading Clay is variable in composition, which may account for at least some of the textural and colour variations of the fired products.

Potteries were established in the first century AD at Brockley Hill and Bricket Wood to produce a range of specialised forms to Roman specifications, including mortaria, flagons, lagenae, honeypots, carinated bowls, and necked jars. Much of the output was destined for Verulamium itself, but mortaria and, to perhaps a lesser extent, flagons were traded over an increasingly wide area of Britain from the late first to the mid second centuries AD (Hartley 1977). Some early products occur at Verulamium in contexts which predate the Boudiccan burning levels, and

Table 41 A comparison of the incidence of fabrics in the Roman cremation cemeteries and KHL Phase 4b

Cemetery	Samian		Verulamium Region			Unknown Local Potteries				Total	
	CCW		VRP	VRO	VRS	Self-coloured		Slipped			Vesicular
	LNV	Rhenish				Orange	Grey	White	Dark		
R1										1	1
2a				2		1					3
R2b			3		1						4
R3a	2 (17%)	1 (8%)	4 (33%)	5 (41%)							12
R3b	1 (4.5%)	0	5 (22%)	6 (27%)	0	1 (4.5%)	2 (9%)	0	1 (4.5%)	6 (22%)	22
KHL 4b	1 (4%)	0	14 (61%)	0	2 (9%)	0	2 (9%)	3 (13%)	1 (4%)	0	23

hence give a date of perhaps AD 55 for the establishment of the earliest of the Verulamium Region potteries (Frere 1972, fig 101, 53–4, 57–9; the ring-necked flagon is perhaps suspect). The distribution of the stamps of the mortarium potter Oastrius accord well with this date (Hartley 1977).

The association of a flagon in VRP with two small Colchester brooches in Burial 431 must be significant in any estimation of the date when the KHL cemetery was abandoned.

ii Vessel-forms

The form-range is limited to flagons, necked jars, and a single lid. There are three different flagon-types: ring-necked, cup-mouthed, and collared. They are illustrated in Figure 73, but have not been classified, since the types are so varied and only a single variant of each is represented. There are four jars which vary in the detailed configuration of the rim and cordoning at the neck base. They have been classified according to the criteria on pp 184–5.

The forms represented in the KHL cemetery are:

Ring-necked Flagons (Burial 332, 1–2); a pair of the same form; VRP

Cup-mouthed Flagon (Burial 452, 2); VRP; found with a samian dish dated *c* AD 120–40

Collared Flagon (Burial 442, 1); VRS

Necked Bowl 5E8 (Burial 442, 2); VRP

Necked Jars 1A7, 1A9, 2A7 (Burial 458, 1–3); VRP

Lid 1C4 (Burial 442, 3); VRP

Verulamium Region products are the most common vessels in the Roman inhumation and cremation cemeteries in Field B and C. The ranges of forms and fabrics represented in all Roman cremations are summarised in Table 41.

b SELF-COLOURED FINE-GRAINED SANDYWARE

A group of four different vessel-forms in the same fine-grained oxidised fabric were found in Burial 88, the only inhumation in the KHL cemetery accompanied by pottery grave goods. Sherds from a fifth example were found in Burial 78, not far from Burial 88.

i Fabric description

The orange matrix is fine-grained and micaceous, with occasional clay pellets. It is extremely soft and powdery, so that little or no finish survives on any but the rouletted bowl, which bears traces of an orange-brown burnished surface (Burial 88, 3). The remaining vessels may originally have had the same finish.

ii Vessel-forms

There are five different forms, four of which appear to have been copies of colour-coated prototypes imported from Lyon, in Central Gaul (Greene 1979, figs 5 and 8). The rouletted cup closely resembles Greene types 1–4, while the three beakers are similar to Greene type 20. The handled vessel, a bowl or a squat honeypot, cannot be paralleled in the ranges of pre-Flavian, colour-coated imports.

Their source of origin is unknown, it may have been comparatively local, while their date of manufacture should lie within the Nero-Flavian period.

c SELF-COLOURED GREY SANDYWARE

There is only one vessel in this fabric in the KHL cemetery. It was found in Burial 320, which is the latest burial in Enclosure B325.

i Fabric description

The light grey matrix has a fine and even texture. The

surfaces are a darker blue-grey, and retain traces of a banded burnished finish and burnished decoration.

ii Vessel-forms

The carinated bowl has been classified according to the criteria on pp 159–60. The type is common at Verulamium in Flavian to Antonine contexts.

d SELF-COLOURED BLUE-GREY SANDY WARE

i Fabric description

In the hand specimen the fabric is fairly fine-grained and even-textured, with no special distinguishing characteristics.

ii Vessel-forms

There is only one example, a large necked bowl with a prominent beaded lip and a raised cordon at the neck base. The outer surface was burnished from inside the lip to below the maximum girth, while the lower body was left matt. It is so badly distorted that a local source seems certain. In form and fabric it belongs to a larger group of vessels particularly common in second-century groups at Baldock and Braughing, and which are also represented in the Roman cemetery at Skeleton Green (Stead and Rigby 1986, Fabric 7; Partridge 1981, Fabric C). This vessel was found in Burial 452 with a samian dish dated c AD 120–40 so that its date of manufacture is likely to lie sometime between AD 120 and 150.

e WHITE-SLIPPED FINE WARES

i Fabric description

In the hand specimen the matrix is fine and smooth with some grey grog or clay pellets. The slip extends from inside the rim to below the maximum girth, has a burnished finish, and is decorated with matt, grey barbotine spots.

ii Vessel-forms

There is only one example in the KHL cemetery, a poppyhead beaker in Burial 452. It should be a local product, with a date of manufacture between AD 120 and 150.

f WHITE-SLIPPED SANDY WARES

i Fabric description

In the hand specimen the fabric is even-textured and sandy, with no special distinguishing characteristics. The thin, white, matt slip extends from inside the rim to below the maximum girth. It was carelessly applied, and there are drips inside and out.

ii Vessel-forms

There are two different vessel-types, a narrow-necked jar and a carinated bowl, both overfired and distorted 'seconds'. They should be from the same local workshop, and probably date to the period AD 90–160.

Vessels in white-slipped grey wares were produced at the Highgate kilns in the late first and early second centuries AD (Brown and Sheldon 1974). It is likely that there were also contemporary workshops in and around Verulamium which produced the same range of carinated bowls, poppyhead beakers, and narrow-necked jars.

Carinated Bowl 6C1 (Burial B5, an infant inhumation; for classification see pp 159–60)

Narrow-necked Jar 4D3 (Burial 333, 1; for classification see p 152)

g DARK-SLIPPED FINE WARE

i Fabric description

In the hand specimen the grey fabric is highly micaceous, fine-grained, and smooth. The exterior black slip extends from inside the rim, and has traces of a polished finish.

ii Vessel-forms

Only one form is represented in the KHL cemetery, a poppyhead beaker, decorated with matt, black barbotine spots. It was probably produced locally in the early to mid second century.

D POTTERY VESSELS AS GRAVE GOODS

The range of vessel-types found in the KHL cemetery does not fully represent all that was available in the early to mid first century AD when compared with the settlement at Prae Wood (I Thompson 1982, figs 92–118). Cooking-pots and storage jars are notably absent (Table 42), while the proportion of imports and liquid containers is higher, as are the number and variety of vessels in Silty Wares.

When divided by fabrication technique, the relative proportions demonstrate the continued importance of traditional late Iron Age methods, for grog-tempered vessels constitute 68% of the total (Table 42). Imports, however, are a significant 29%, with Butt Beakers 1A1 etc alone making the single largest contribution at 9%. Romanised and Roman fabrication methods represented by Sandy, Silty, and Sand-tempered, kiln-fired Wares can muster together less than 10%. This low proportion is significant when trying to estimate the date by which the cemetery had been abandoned. It is also evidence for the inertia, or conservatism, of the local consumer

Table 42 Incidence of basic forms and fabrics in cremation burials in the KHL cemetery

Vessel-types	Imports			Gaulish imports			Local products				
	Samian	Amphora	Unguent flasks	CG	GB	NG	Grog	Sandy	Silty	Kiln-fired	VRP
Amphorae		5									
Unguent flasks			3								
Flasks (+ narrow-necked jars)							8			1	
Flagons				2		8	1		8		6
Lagenae				2		15 (2%)	10		3		
Honeypots						3	1		3		
Platters	2			3	35 (5%)		60 (8%)				
Cups	3				20 (3%)		6				
Tazze				1			3				
Pedestal cups					7		4				
Girth beakers					4		12 (2%)				
Carinated beakers					2		1				
Ovoid and globular beakers					4		6				
Barbotine beakers					11 (2%)				1		
Butt beakers (all)					2	65 (9%)	95 (13%)	1	10		1
Lid-seated jars				3			55 (8%)		1		
Dishes/open bowls	1			1							
Cordoned jars							55 (7%)				1
Necked bowls							24 (3%)				1
Pedestal jars							26 (4%)				1
Necked jars							22 (3%)				3
Carinated bowls							11 (2%)				1
Bead-rimmed jars							11 (2%)				
Long-necked jars							9				
Lids							4				1
Combed cooking pots							4				
Lid-seated bowls							2				
Corrugated bowl							1				
Ripple bowl							1				
Ripple jar								1			
Cordoned bowl								1			
Globular jars							1		2		
Poppyhead beakers											2
Miscellaneous						1	42		3	4	7
Total	6	5	3	12 (2%)	85 (11%)	92 (12%)	475 (64%)	3	31 (4%)	10	19 (3%)

who was prepared to accept copies which performed differently from their prototypes because the texture, porosity, and hardness of the fabric and water-resistance of the surface finish were different.

Despite the absence of some vessel-types, there are still over 35 distinguishable, basic forms, about one-third of which are represented amongst both imports and local products (Table 42). These 'international' forms account for 61% of all the classified pottery from the cemetery. Regardless of conservatism in fabrication techniques, imports had a marked effect on the functional range of ceramic vessel-forms in the late Iron Age. Some of the differences in numbers of imports and their copies are unexpected, with certain copies proving more popular than their prototypes, the outstanding examples being girth beakers and lid-seated jars.

The most popular functional form in the cemetery, regardless of fabric-type and origin, is the butt beaker, with its myriad variants and copies: there are at least 172 examples, almost 25% of the total (Table 42). Platters are some way behind at 100, 15%. But only two other forms, lid-seated and cordoned jars,

can muster 50+ examples each, about 7%. If all the narrow-necked, liquid containers are grouped – flasks, flagons, and lagenae – then they total 57 examples, and occupy third place in the popularity stakes. Four of the five most common functional types are therefore 'international', and combine imports and local products.

There is a considerable fall-off in numbers with the next group of five, comprising foot-ring cups, lagenae (separately), necked bowls, and pedestal and necked jars, which are represented by 20+ examples, or between 3 and 4%. The total for pedestal jars is unexpectedly low; perhaps its significance had diminished by the first century AD, compared with the first century BC. However, its presence in all three phases of the KHL cemetery is a tribute to the veneration in which it was held by some sections of the population.

1 Choice of cremation urns (Table 43)

It has not been possible to identify any overall criteria

governing the choice of funerary pots, other than the fact that cooking-pots and storage jars were unacceptable in the pre-conquest period, and hardly more so after the Roman occupation. Every likely form was used to contain a cremation at least once (Table 43). This somewhat undermines the notion that particular types were included for their contents rather than their own decorative or intrinsic value. No form is confined to burials located in any specific area.

There was a decided preference for a closed form with a comparatively wide mouth, presumably because it could be filled more easily than a narrow-necked vessel. Even flagons were occasionally used, however, and not just when the neck had been removed, as in Burial 438. On no occasion had the cremated bone been heaped upon a platter, although occasionally a platter had been placed on top of a heap of cremated bone.

Size was also significant; few urns stand less than 150mm high, which means that in all cases the maximum girth exceeded 100mm, and the capacity was consequently at least 2 litres. Such vessels clearly could take what was deemed to be a seemly amount of cremated bone; but many were not full. No overall significance has been observed for the choice of particularly small urns in Burials 166, 188, and 260. Although the cremation is that of an infant in two cases, infants occur with typically sized vessels in other burials. The pots are similar in shape and proportion, but not identical. While two are in the group outside the entrance to Enclosure B241, one is in Enclosure B272.

No appropriate suite of grave goods can be

distinguished which is attributable to the sex, age, or family connections of the deceased (ie its location within the cemetery). It is possible that the choice of urn and accessory vessels was entirely fortuitous, a combination of what was available at the time, the cost, the decision whether to buy new vessels or replacements, and various competing personal preferences of the deceased and the mourners.

Display, either during the funeral or for the next world, may have affected the choice of pots in central burials, for here are concentrated some of the largest grave groups, with a high proportion of imports; they are also costly, colourful, and varied. However, seven other burials, not located within enclosures, are almost as large, colourful, and costly. There appear to have been no rules governing the degree of display allowed in relation to the location of a burial.

There is no pattern to the type of pots chosen for central burials; they include a single amphora, a pair of large lagenae, and varied groups of three, seven, and ten pots, with imports accounting for 100%, 70%, and 66% respectively. The deceased are two adult males, one adult female, and an adolescent, the latter in the richest, ten-pot grave. The most recurring vessel-types belong to the platter and butt beaker families, both imports and local products.

The imports are 'international' vessels which emphasise the similarity of the burial rites practised in the KHL cemetery and numerous other cemeteries and burials in southern Britain and Gallia Belgica (for the distribution of cremation burials with G-B imports, see Rigby 1973, fig 8). Clearly there was never any taboo on the presence of foreign items in

Table 43 Vessel-types definitely used as urns or accessory vessels in cremation burials

<i>Vessel-types</i>	<i>Urn</i> s	<i>Accessory vessels</i>	<i>Range of grave group size</i>	<i>Average grave group size</i>
Butt beakers	36 (59%)	25 (41%)	1-7	2
Barrel beakers	34 (68%)	16 (32%)	1-9	2(-)
Grooved butt beakers	29 (88%)	4 (12%)	1-4	1(+)
Butt beaker copies	8 (73%)	3 (27%)	1-2	1(+)
Butt beaker family	107 (69%)	48 (31%)		
Lid-seated jars (all)	38 (72%)	15 (28%)	1-5	2(+)
Cordoned jars (all)	34 (64%)	19 (36%)	1-6	2(+)
Pedestal jars	22 (88%)	3 (12%)	1-10	2(+)
Necked jars	12 (52%)	11 (48%)	1-10	3(-)
Lagenae (all)	11 (42%)	15 (58%)	1-10	4
Necked bowls (all)	11 (44%)	14 (56%)	1-7	2(+)
Girth beaker copies	7 (70%)	3 (30%)	1-5	2.5
Bead-rimmed jars	4 (40%)	6 (60%)	1-4	2(+)
Barbotine beakers (GB 25)	4 (40%)	6 (60%)	1-10	4(-)
Carinated bowls	2 (20%)	8 (80%)	1-6	3.5
Ovoid and globular beaker copies	4	2	1-2	1(+)
Combed cooking pots	3	1	1-2	1(+)
Flacons (all)	3 (16%)	16 (84%)	1-10	3(+)
Honeypots (all)	2	4	1-3	2
Tazze	1	3	3-10	6(+)
Ovoid beakers (GB 24)	1	3	2-8	5
Girth beakers (GB 22)	1	3	2-7	4(-)

cremation burials from the introduction of the rite in the first century BC.

Local products in grog-tempered fabrics give a more local identity to cremation burials, even when 'international' copies were present. The most popular types chosen as urns are barrel and grooved butt beakers, and lid-seated, cordoned, and pedestal jars. These types are widely found throughout southern and south-eastern Britain; however, the variants represented in the KHL cemetery are specific and local. Exact parallels for most can be identified in settlement material at Prae Wood, presumably made by the same potters and in the same workshops. Parallels also occur on a number of sites lying north of Verulamium from the Chalk of the Chilterns to the valley of the Nene at Northampton, and from the River Windrush in the west to the Cam in the east.

The most widely distributed are Cordoned Jars, 1-6, L-P, 1, with their characteristic triple or quadruple cordoning at the neck base, which occur at Irchester and Moulton Park, Northants, Baldock, Great Chesterford, Essex, Abingdon Pigotts and Hauxton Mill, Cambs, Bletchley, Bierton, and Wing, Bucks, and Braughing, Lockleys, Brickwall Hill, Crookhams, and Walsworth, Herts. Barrel Beakers 1K11 and Lid-seated Jars 2B4 have so far been found within a more restricted area, in the south, along the Chilterns, at Baldock, Wilbury, Braughing, and Lockleys. Even Butt Beaker Copy 6C7 and the corrugated bowl, which are scarce in the cemetery, occur commonly at Baldock and sites to the north like Irchester and Rushden, Northants, Sandy and Bletchley, Beds, and Stanton Harcourt, Oxon.

The distribution of these different specific variants indicates the nucleus of a late Iron Age-early Roman pottery style-zone, which can perhaps be termed the Verulamium style zone. The connections are not just limited to pottery shapes, fabrics, and decoration. More significantly, cremation burials similar in character to those in the KHL cemetery, and including Gaulish imports amongst the grave goods, have been found extensively within the same area. They include the most northerly cremation cemeteries yet found, at Duston, Northants, and Odell, Beds.

The variants popularly chosen as urns were essentially local to the Verulamium region. There are exceptions: the ripple-necked bowl in Burial 291 and the cordoned pedestal jar in Burial 472 would perhaps be more at home in burials south of the Thames, in Kent. Whether by a deliberate choice, or accidentally, the local identity of much of the population which buried its dead in the KHL cemetery was asserted by its choice of cremation urns and accessory vessels. In all, about three-quarters of the graves contained at least one grog-tempered vessel, while over half are restricted to grog-tempered pots.

2 Condition of pottery vessels

a INSCRIBED VESSELS

Two pots from late Augustan burials on the KHL

cemetery bear graffiti cut after firing. They demonstrate that some degree of literacy had been achieved before the Roman conquest and that it extended to inscribing names upon household goods, like pottery. For the initial identification see Hassall and Tomlin 1988, 501, 62-3.

1 **ANDOC** (Fig 55). A clear and neat abbreviation with an uncrossed A and ligatured ND. It was cut on the underside of the base of a large tazza, within the pedestal foot (Burial 322, 6). The tazza contained the cremated bone of an adult female. Burial 322 has been dated to the late Augustan period, and was one of an incomplete circle of subsidiary graves surrounding the rich central burial of Enclosure B325.

The name poses interesting problems of interpretation. Perhaps the most simple and obvious one is that the cremation urn belonged to the deceased woman, and was therefore inscribed with an abbreviated form of her name. However, since **ANDO** is considered a male *cognomen*, alternative explanations must be sought (Holder 1896).

The name may be that of a donor of the vessel - husband, son, father, brother, or some other male relative or client. The gift may have occurred before death, in which case the urn was a possession of the deceased, or after death, so that it was part of the burial rite. There is supporting evidence from one of the richer burials of Upper Walls Common cemetery at Baldock that, in the early Roman period at least, inscriptions on grave goods did not have to be limited to the name of the deceased. In Burial 7 two different names, Melleniu (or Mellenio) and Vatila, had been cut on the underside of two samian vessels (Stead and Rigby 1987, 73, 189, nos 833 and 840). Either mourners could donate signed grave goods, or there was a brisk trade in secondhand samian.

It may be without significance that coins carrying abbreviations which range from **AND** to **ANDOCO** have been found within territory conventionally attributed to the Catuvellauni, with their tribal capital sited in the vicinity of Verulamium. The name occurs with that of Tasciovanus, so that Andoco- has been seen as a joint ruler, or chieftain of a tribe absorbed by the Catuvellauni. Whether or not the owner of the tazza inscribed **ANDOC** can be equated with Andoco- of the coins remains a matter of speculation, as does the relationship of the woman cremated and buried in that vessel.

2 **RX** (Fig 55) Two letters cut on the underside of an imported platter of late Augusto-Tiberian date (Burial 123, 1). They are presumably an abbreviation of a name. The burial comprised just two pots, the platter and a barrel beaker which had contained the cremated bone of an adult. It was located on the western fringes of the cemetery, in a group of burials beyond the enclosures in which no deliberate arrangement could be distinguished.

b DELIBERATE MAJOR DAMAGE TO POTS

With the exception of the amphorae in Burials 241

Table 44 Repaired vessels from burials

Burial no	Type	Function in the burial	Fault and method of repair
1 Organic ties			
3	Butt beaker 2C4	Accessory (2)	Crack at the rim; 3 pairs of holes
181	Butt beaker 3C4	Urn (1)	Double crack at the base; 3 pairs of holes
218	Butt beaker 6C2	Urn (1)	Cracked horizontally above maximum girth; only 1 pair of holes survive
353	Butt beaker 2D2	Urn (3)	Cracked from rim to just above the base; 3 pairs of holes
389	Butt beaker 2B2	Urn (3)	Horizontal crack below maximum girth; 3 pairs of holes
414	Girth beaker copy 2A2	Urn (3)	Base removed, replaced by trimmed base sherd from another vessel; 4 holes at the quarters each on beaker and base
288	Bead-rimmed jar 5C2	Urn (1)	Cracks at rim secured by 2 pairs of holes; horizontal line of 3 (or 4) holes about 20mm above base, in one half circuit; not a repair, no matching holes
2 Lead ties			
86	Butt beaker 2C1	Urn (2)	Cracked along the maximum girth and at two places on the rim; 4 pairs of holes, with white metal corrosion or adhesive
237	Butt beaker 1A1	Urn (3)	Crack from rim to base, with a second at the base; 2 pairs of holes on each; traces of white metal corrosion, or adhesive
457	Butt beaker 2B2	Urn (1)	Cracked from rim to below maximum girth; 4 pairs of holes with traces of white metal corrosion, or adhesive
3 Copper alloy ties			
85	Butt beaker 2B2	Urn (4)	Cracked from rim to maximum girth; secured by 2 copper alloy ties
4 Copper alloy plates and rivets			
24	Lagena GL 6	Urn (1)	Cracked horizontally on the shoulder on line with the handles; plates 20 x 6mm, secured by 5 pairs of bronze rivets
268	Platter GB 6A	Accessory (3)	Broken into four fragments; 11 plates, 20 x 6mm, secured by 11 pairs of rivets
450	Platter GB 9	Accessory (4)	Broken in two; 3 pairs of plates 30 x 10mm secured by 3 pairs of rivets
5 Copper alloy plates and rivets with lead plug			
268	Butt Beaker 1A1	Accessory	Broken horizontally into three fragments; 3 plain rectangular plates (20 x 6mm) and rivets along each break; a lead plug on lower fracture

and 369, there is no evidence for the deliberate breaking of vessels outside the grave, nor for their wholesale mutilation after they had been placed in the grave. The grave goods of undisturbed burials appear to have been arranged carefully, so that fractures occurred during back-filling or even later. While the choice of standing vessels was clearly the rule, they did not have to be perfect specimens, for in more than 30 graves there are noticeably distorted 'seconds', repaired or trimmed vessels, while many more have minor blemishes to the shape, finishing, or firing.

c DELIBERATE MINOR DAMAGE TO POTS

Although there was no evidence for the repeated infliction of major damage to pottery grave goods, many had suffered some type of minor damage. A small V-shaped rim sherd, sometimes two, is missing from many vessels which are otherwise complete and standing or fragmented. The fracture edges are abraded, showing that the break is not recent. Such damage may have been deliberately executed before burial; however some, or even all, may be post-depositional. About 10% of pots have suffered in this way; frequently more than one vessel in a multi-pot burial has been affected, but never all. Four vessels

had been pierced by one or two small holes, at the rim or base, which were cut after firing. There appears to be no reason for this; certainly they were not obviously placed to repair any crack in the vessel. Finally, the stamp of a TN cup had been neatly removed in antiquity, before it was consigned to Burial 9.

d REPAIRED VESSELS

Fifteen vessels had been broken, or cracked, and repaired in antiquity. Damage varies from a cracked rim to complete fracture into four fragments (Table 44). Two are local products in grog-tempered fabrics, and the remainder are Gaulish imports, butt beakers constituting by far the largest group (63%).

Once repaired, three-quarters had been used as cremation urns. Generally, only one repaired vessel occurred in any burial, but in Burial 268, a severely fractured platter and Butt Beaker 1A1, both imports, were associated. The grave group size varies from one to five pots, giving an average of over two vessels per burial. It appears that while repaired pots were not included in the richest burials of the cemetery, and therefore do not occur in those central to enclosures and family groups, they were by no means always confined to the poorest, single-pot graves.

The same method was used to repair either a crack or a fracture. Pairs of holes were drilled from the outside of the vessel or the underside, if a platter, on either side of the fracture line, and through these holes ties of various materials were threaded. Seven had apparently been secured by organic ties, because there is no corrosion of any sort in and around the holes. White metal corrosion survives on three vessels, implying the use of a narrow lead strip. The remainder were repaired using a copper-alloy strip or a combination of thin, rectangular copper-alloy plates which bridged the crack, secured by pairs of matching rivets. One large butt beaker, which had been broken into three pieces, had had a lead plug inserted into the hole caused by a small chip, in addition to the plates and rivets (Burial 268).

Apparently the services of skilled pot-restorers were required, either at the point of entry or the final destination, to repair damage caused during transportation and subsequent use. The need to repair imported butt beakers and lagenae is perhaps predictable because of their thin walls and size, while weight and body shape were problems particular to lagenae.

The repaired pots in the KHL cemetery may indicate something of the retrievable breakage amongst imports: about 7% overall but almost double that rate for butt beakers and lower for platters. These results have to be treated with caution since repaired pots may be over-represented in the cemetery; while they were useless in the home, they could function successfully as cremation urns which did not have to be watertight. It is noticeable that, where feasible, most repaired pots were indeed used as cremation urns.

If breakages were principally the result of use rather than transportation, with treasured items being carefully repaired, then the 'heirloom' factor is introduced into the chronological problems of the cemetery. The G-B platter in Burial 450 qualifies for consideration as a treasured possession. It was manufactured before AD 20, but was found in a Phase 3 burial with a flagon in Silty Ware, so there is a chronological gap of anything between 20 and 60 years.

e REUSED VESSELS

Rather than being repaired, seven other vessels had been deliberately trimmed for reuse. Predictably perhaps, five were imports, and only two were local products. They include a samian cup, Drag 27g, and two tazze which had all been severely cut down and apparently reused as lids (Burials 28, 96, 279).

The neck and handle had been broken, or removed, from a Gaulish flagon, the body of which survived complete to be used as the rimless cremation urn in Burial 438. In contrast, the lagena in Burial 243 had merely lost its handles, and the TR cup in Burial 384 its carinated rim. In both cases they could have functioned as before. The most surprising reuse was the makeshift urn made up from the inverted neck and spike of the Rhodian wine amphora found in Burial 369.

E CHRONOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE CEMETERY (Figs 47, 69–73)

The chronological development of the cemetery has been studied by dividing the main period of use, estimated at AD 1–60, into three typological and technological pottery phases, with an additional Phase 4 for the period of occasional use in the late first or second centuries. As many graves as possible were assigned to these phases, and the results were plotted to produce the four phase plans of Figure 47.

There is a considerable degree of overlap between the different pottery phases, so that the divisions are arbitrary. However, the technique has established a possible pattern of development.

The pottery phases are:

- 1 Late Augusto-Tiberian imports, with traditional grog-tempered local products; conventional dates AD 1–40
- 2 Tiberio-Claudian imports, with traditional grog-tempered local products; conventional dates AD 30–55
- 3 Claudio-Neronian imports, with traditional grog-tempered local products, romanised Sandy and Roman Silty Wares; conventional dates AD 40–60
- 4 Roman pottery only in the grave; conventional date AD 60–160
 - 4a Various kiln-fired wares
 - 4b Products of the Verulamium Region potteries

The sequence of development deduced from the pottery phases is that initially four enclosures, B241, 272, 299, and 325, and two family groups (or enclosures; the ditches may have been ploughed out), B309 and 346, were established in the late Augustan period, most probably in the first decade AD. Subsidiary burials were placed within the enclosures, but also in apparently undefined areas to the north and south.

Sometime in the Tiberio-Claudian period, a fifth enclosure, B148, was appended to the western range. Meanwhile burials continued to take place within the original enclosures and the undefined areas, extending the cemetery to its maximum area. Towards the end of Phase 2 or during Phase 3, in the immediately pre- or post-conquest period, two new enclosures, B41 and B117, were added. Phase 3 burials are concentrated in and around the latest enclosures and, with the exception of Enclosure B241, few were added to the original enclosures. It may be significant that although Enclosure B41 is the largest in area, it is far from full when compared with Enclosure B241.

Phase 4 burials are confined to the southern and western periphery of the cemetery. Four burials, 153, 295, 320, and 431, belong to the final stages of the

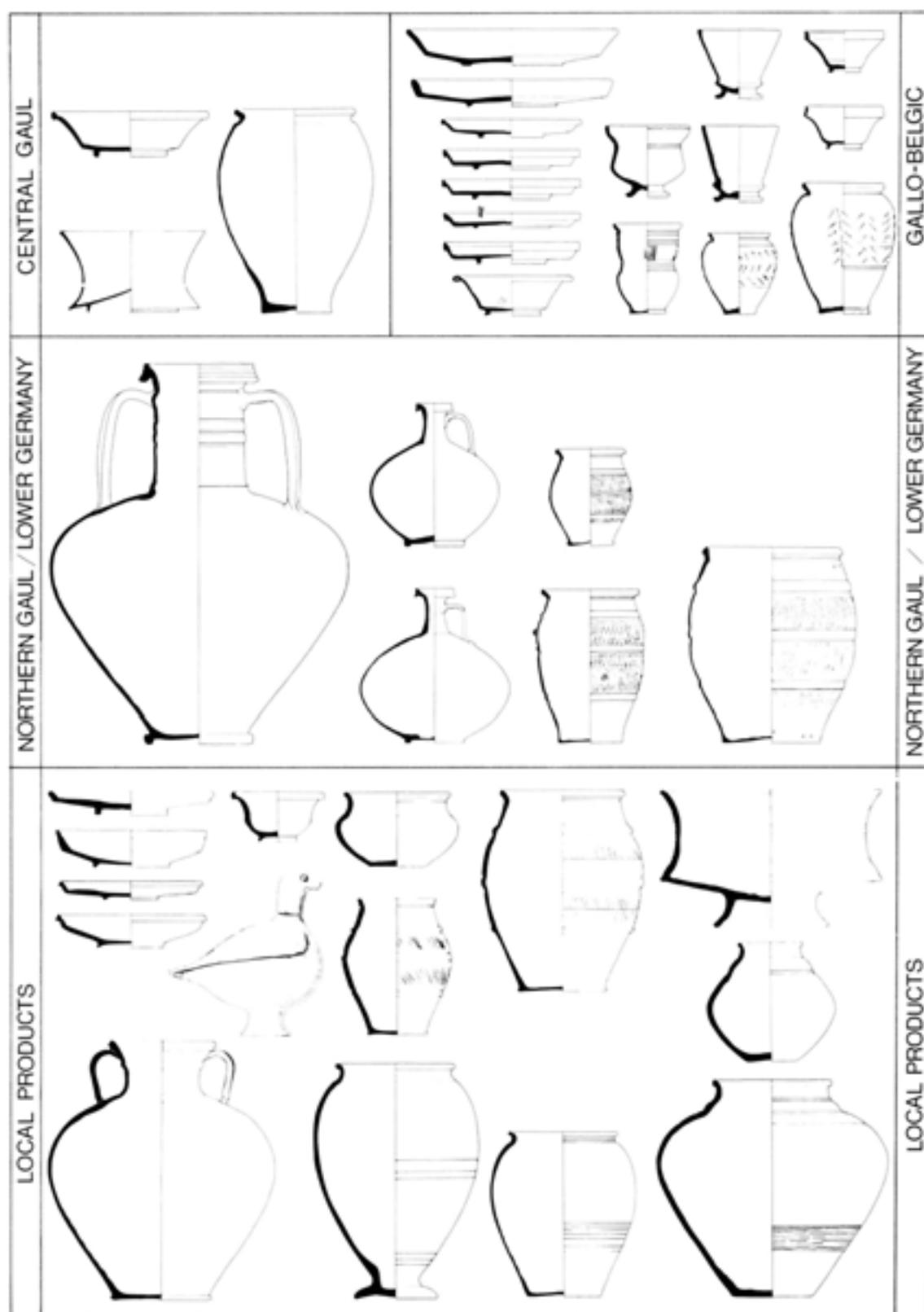


Fig 70 Key burial groups: Phase 1B

main period of use; the remainder appear to be second-century additions.

The date for the abandonment of the KHL cemetery is estimated as *c* AD 60. There are Claudio-Neronian imports in Burials 28, 50, 52, 132, 295, 338, and 365. Kiln-fired Silty Wares occur in 28 burials throughout the cemetery, including Enclosures B41 and B241. A Butt Beaker Copy 6C7 in Silty Ware has been identified in the early levels below the Boudiccan burning in Verulamium, as have early products of the Verulamium Region potteries. In Burial 431, a flagon in VRP was associated with two small late Colchester brooches. Finally, the samian stamp list of finds from Phases 1–3 ends *c* AD 55, while that from the subsequent extramural settlement begins *c* AD 65 (Table 6).

There are limiting factors which have to be considered if the cemetery continued in use after the Roman occupation, particularly the presence of only one late TN platter (GB 4) dated *c* 50–85, and the shortage of pre-Flavian samian. The absence of pre-Flavian cups and beakers in Lyon colour-coated wares is perhaps not chronologically significant, since these imports are particularly associated with military establishments, and the KHL cemetery served the native population of the area (Greene 1979). A date about AD 60 is therefore likely for the abandonment of the late Iron Age cemetery.

Phase 1

Graves central to Enclosures B241, 325, and 299 and Family Groups B309 and 346, include a wide range of imports as early as any found in the cemetery. The earliest graves should predate AD 9, and may even be as early as *c* 10 BC. The Haltern die of the G-B potter Acutus is represented in two subsidiary graves, Burial 322 in Enclosure B325, and Burial 312 in Family Group 309. A stamp of Dannomarus, another G-B potter who supplied Haltern, was found in Burial 280, in the corridor between the two ranges of enclosures, along with Burial 317, which includes coins tentatively dated AD 7–10 (Loeschke 1909). The location of these early burials implies that a basic cemetery layout of four enclosures separated by a corridor, and two family groups (or enclosures), was established in the first decade AD.

Phase 1a Central burials with late Augustan imports

Key burials illustrated in Figure 69: 241, 272, 299, 325, 309, and 346, with 328.

The pots illustrated total 36; two-thirds are imports and just one-third local, grog-tempered products. When all burials assigned to Phase 1 are included, the proportion of imports drops to 44%, but is still considerably above the overall average of 30%. The average grave group size is 2(+), with the largest possible range for the cemetery of one to ten pots. The marginally lowest proportion of single-pot graves occurs in this phase, 41%.

The range of imports is at its most diverse in terms

of form, fabric, finish, and function. The butt beaker family is notably tubby and barrel-shaped regardless of fabric or origin. Flagon and lagenae are in Cream-slipped Standard Fabric and Buff Powdery Ware, but not White Pipeclay. Both Italian and Gaulish samian are represented.

The range of local products is rather limited and dominated by 'international' forms so that it almost duplicates that of imports. The remaining types, necked and pedestal jars, are particularly small versions.

Phase 1b Subsidiary burials with late Augusto-Tiberian imports

Key burials illustrated in Figure 70: 202, 268, 280, (298), 296, 310, 322, 384.

The illustrated pots total 40, and the ratio of imports to local products remains about 2:1. Flagons and lagenae in White Pipeclay are represented in this sub-phase. The range of local products is more varied than Phase 1a, and includes cordoned and lid-seated jars and necked bowls, so that during Phase 1 all of the most popular vessel types were introduced.

Phase 2

Key burials illustrated in Figure 71: 53, 149, 150, 206, 216, 282, 283, 303, 305, 310, 369, 427.

The illustrated pots total 41, the division between imports and local products being just about even, suggesting that imports had declined in importance. When all burials assigned to Phase 2 are considered, the proportion of imports drops to 30%. The range of grave group size varies from one to nine pots, giving an average size of two pots, rather less than for Phase 1. The proportion of single-pot graves is slightly higher, 42%.

Butt beakers are no longer truly barrel-shaped, while the three hollow cordons of the earliest variants 1A1 have been replaced by different combinations of hollow cordon, flat burnished bands, and grooves. Central Gaulish imports are not represented in the key group, but one platter was found in Burial 173.

The most popular grog-tempered types are represented, but the range has also been widened to include flasks, pedestal cups, and girth beakers.

The proportion of local platters is higher, 13%, perhaps reflecting a shortage of imports, or an increased preference for platters in Phase 2 burials.

Phase 3

Key burials illustrated in Figure 72: 6, 9, 14, 27, 28, 37, 41, 52, 117, 315, 316, 351, 395, 460.

The illustrated pots total 51. The proportion of imports has fallen to just about one-third, with the remainder supplied from local sources, so reversing the position in Phase 1. However, within the local products there is a significant innovation, for Roman kiln-fired, Silty Wares represent about 16%.

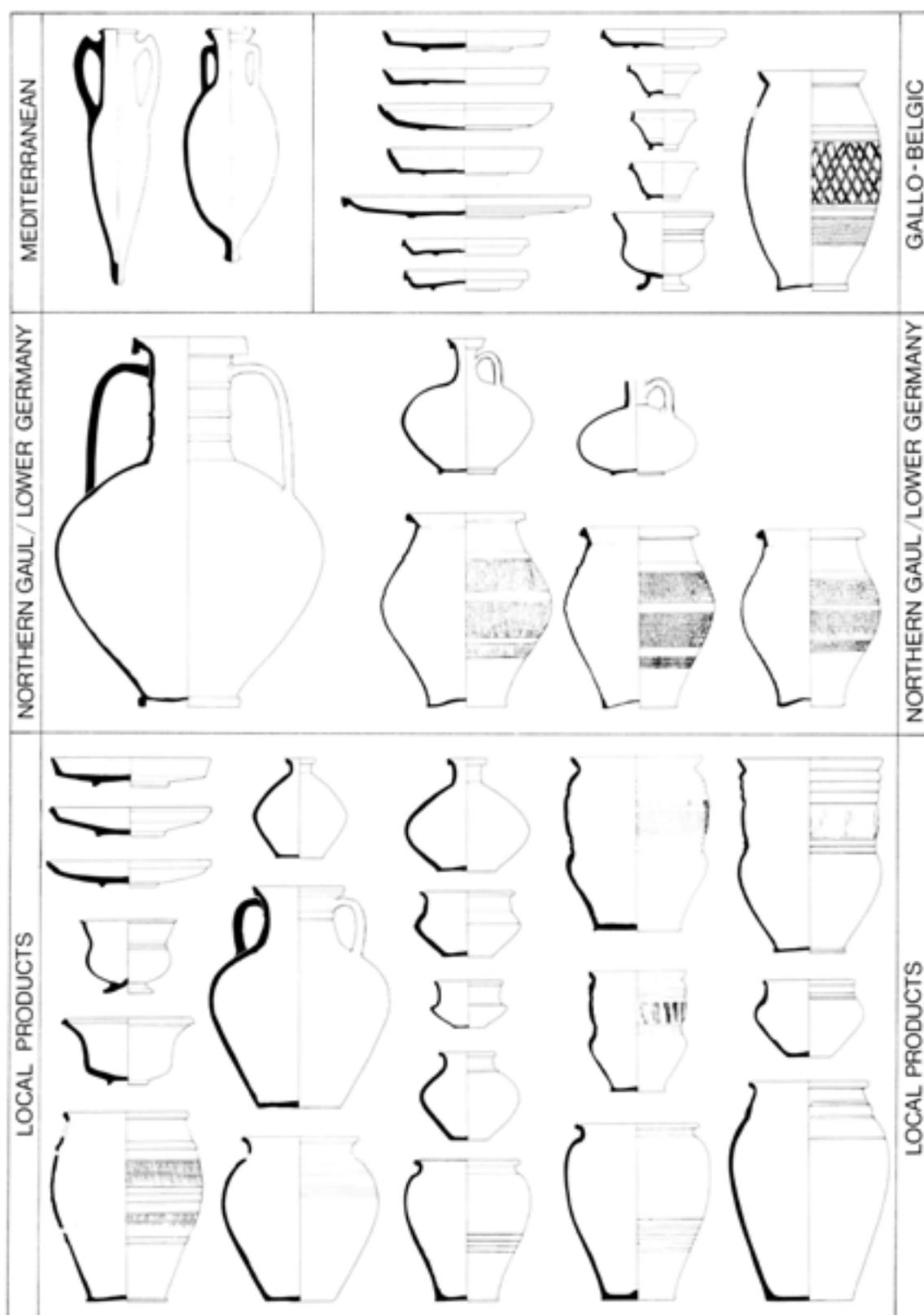


Fig 71 Key burial groups: Phase 2

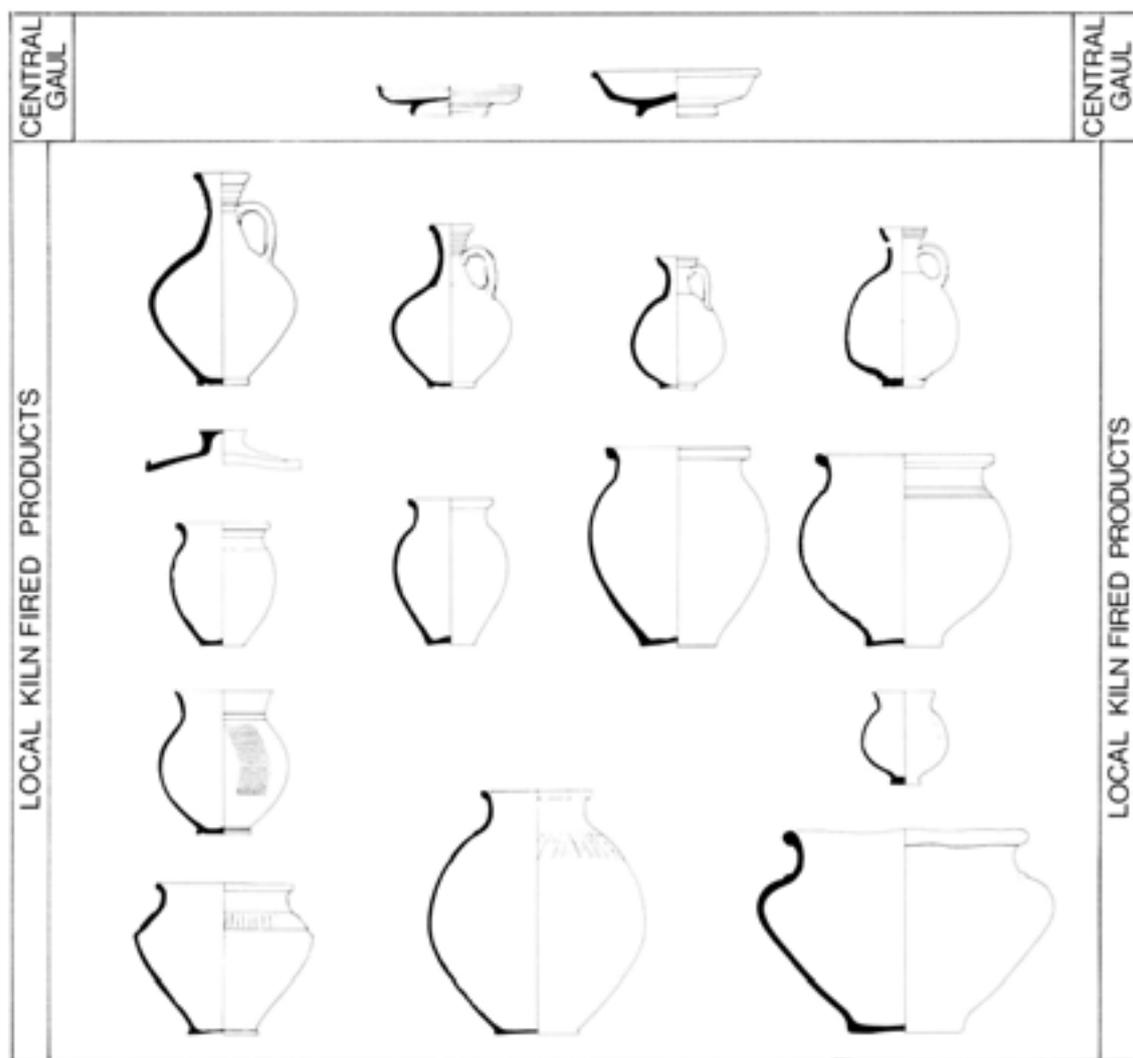


Fig 73 Key burial groups: Phase 4

There is a very close typological and functional correlation between Silty Wares and Gaulish imports, and immigrant potters are likely. It is possible that production was stimulated by a shortage of imports, not necessarily because supply was curtailed but because demand increased. When all Phase 3 burials are considered, the proportion of imports drops to 23%, considerably below the overall average, and Silty Ware rather less, 11%.

Most forms had been introduced by Phase 2, so that the main changes in the range of grog-tempered products is confined to typological detail. Grooved butt beakers and butt beaker copies have entirely replaced truly barrel-shaped versions which had raised cordons.

Phase 4

All of the complete pots assigned to this phase have been illustrated in Figure 73. There is a globular jar in Silty Ware, and one pre-Flavian samian platter, which overlap with Phase 3 and belong to the final stages of the main period of use. Similarly, a flagon in VRP was found with a pair of small, late Colchester brooches in Burial 431. Otherwise the break between Phases 3 and 4 is complete. It is worth noting that out of the remaining Roman vessels assigned to Phase 4, there is just one import, while the remaining forms are limited to flagons, necked jars, and poppyhead beakers.

7 Roman burials

Four areas of Roman burials were found (Fig 74) but they were not fully investigated because grave goods were sparse and hardly any bone had survived in the inhumations; instead, efforts were concentrated on the large and more rewarding Iron Age cremation cemetery.

In the northern part of Field B (Fig 75, R1, Burials 1-8) were three inhumations with similar orientation, two certainly with the head to the WNW, all with coffin-nails, but only one with a pot - and that was probably third-century. In the same area an inurned cremation of the late third or fourth century, an

unaccompanied cremation, and perhaps two disturbed cremations were excavated. The hob-nails from a pair of boots suggest another burial, but there was no bone with them.

Near the south-east side of the same field, 23 inhumation graves were excavated or defined (Fig 75, R2, Burials 9-35). In only two were there sufficient human bones to determine the orientation of the skeleton (16, SSW, and 25, ESE); two others had the orientation indicated by hob-nails (13, NW, and 31 - presumably a child - NNE). Coffins were common (16 examples); indeed, only three graves certainly did not have coffin-nails and, interestingly, these included the two with surviving human remains. Apart from the hob-nails, grave goods were restricted to

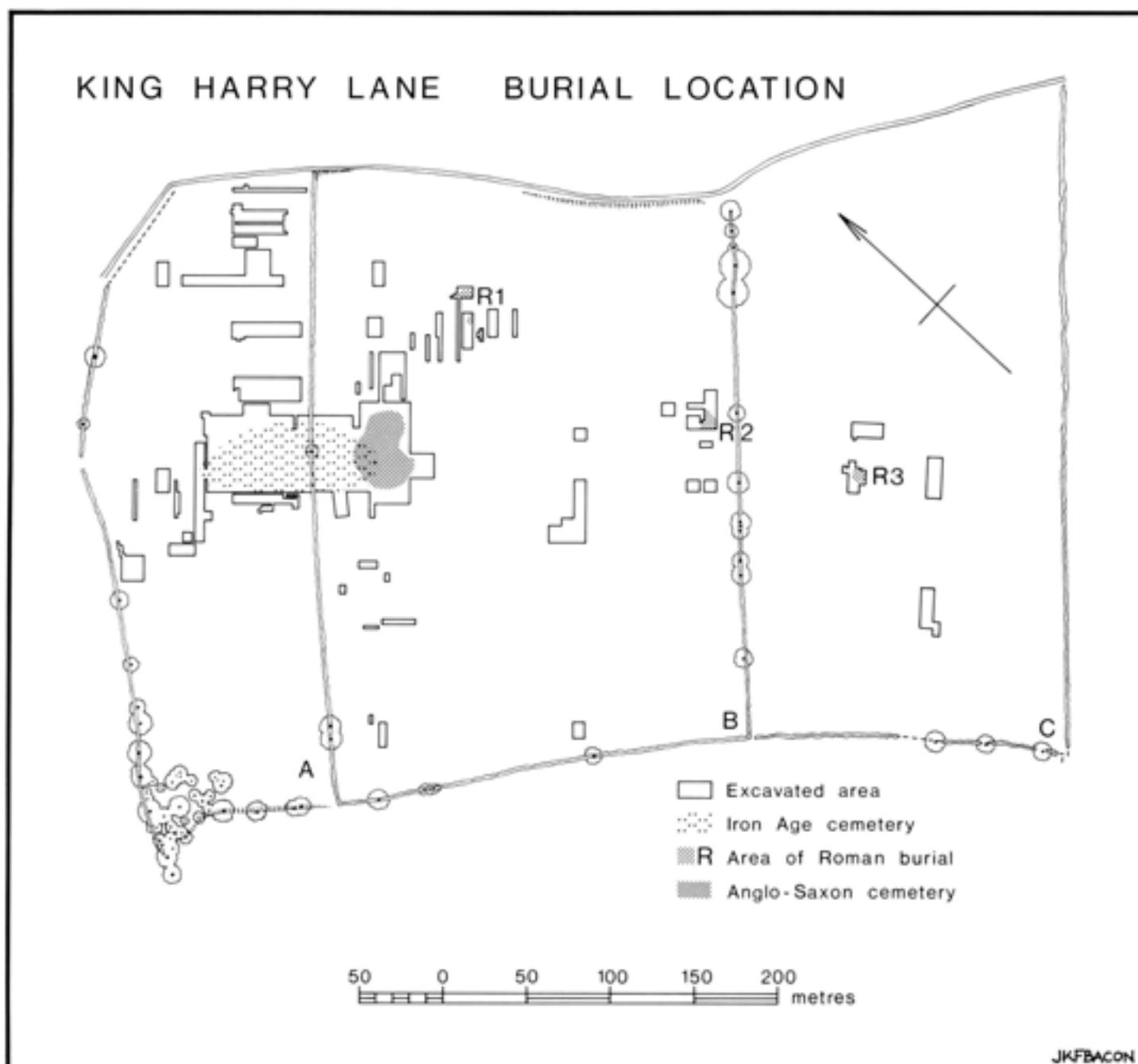


Fig 74 King Harry Lane: location of burials

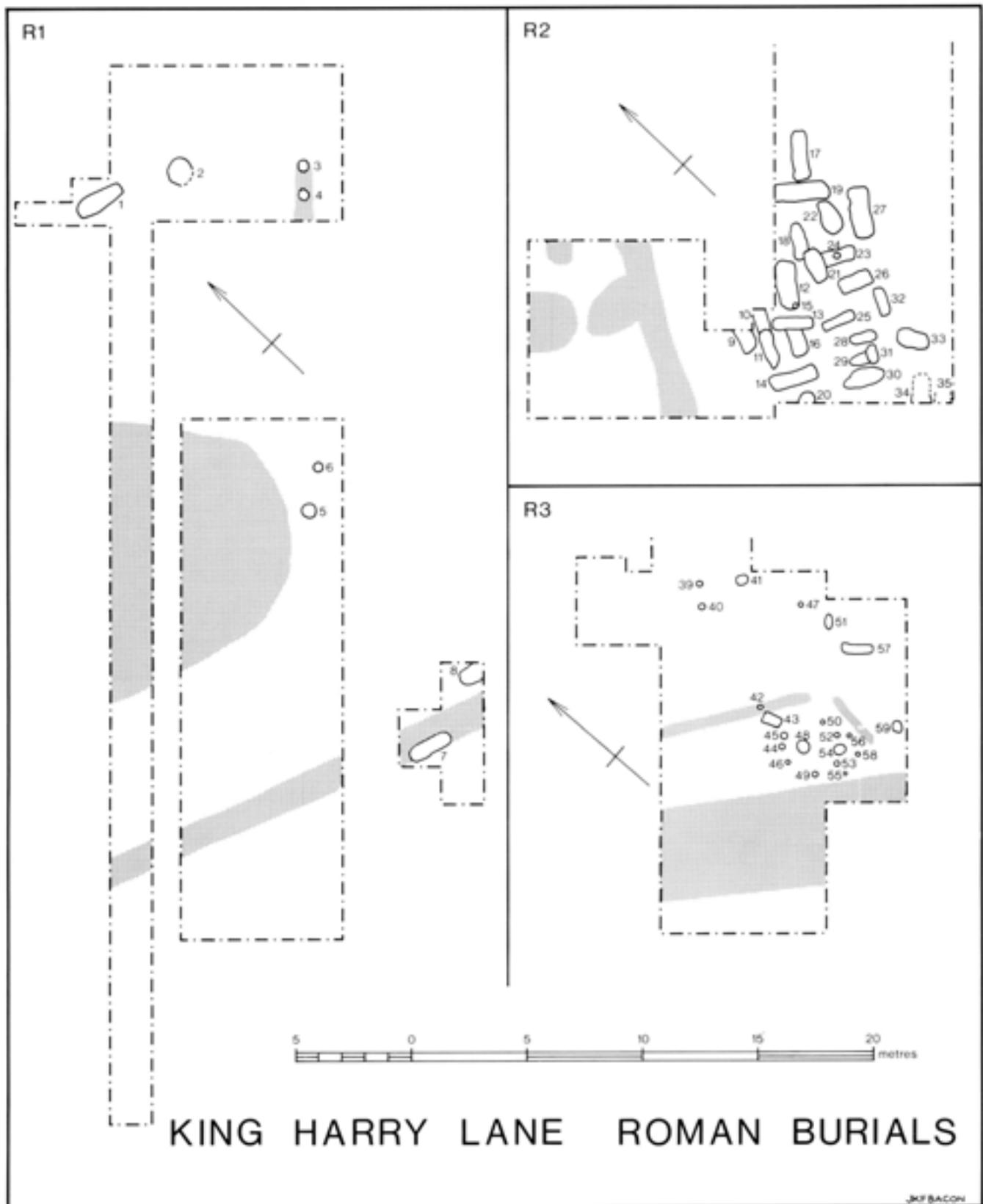


Fig 75 Roman burials (for location of R1-3 see Fig 74)

three graves, each with a single pot (a flagon, a beaker, and a flask), providing the only dating for the inhumations – third- to fourth-century. In the same area were two cremations in jars (one accompanied by a flask), both cutting into earlier inhumation graves, and one unaccompanied cremation.

South-west of Burials 9–35 were three inurned cremations (nos 36–8), two with accessory vessels, dating from the second to fourth centuries.

Field C produced 20 cremations and a single inhumation grave which seems to have held a child, in a coffin and accompanied by a pot (Fig 75, R3, Burials 39–60). The typical cremation was in a locally made coarse beaker, flagon, or flask; no 42 had two accessory vessels and no 49 had three (one a lid). Six cremations were in jars unaccompanied by accessory vessels and one lacked a container but was covered by a lid. No 39 had the pottery set between the hob-nails of two boots, and no 40 included a single set of hob-nails. No 58 had two bracelets with the cremation inside an urn, and no 48 was accompanied by a fine mirror outside the urn. This cemetery was used in the third century and early fourth century.

The fourth area of Roman burials was at the north-west side of Field B, where use of the Iron Age cemetery continued into the second century (see caption to Fig 47, Phase 4).

1 (SD1) 2.20×0.70m, D 0.40m. Inhumation grave WNW/ESE, with no surviving bone. Coffin nails. A beaker at the northern end outside the coffin and standing 0.15m above the floor of the grave

1 (SD/BC) 'Slit-folded' Beaker NVP 53. Typical Nene Valley colour-coated ware; dark cream; brown interior slip, dark green exterior slip. Rim 60mm, B 40mm, H 140mm. Condition C. Probably third century

2 (SD5) Diam c 1.00m, D 0.10m. Hob-nails from two boots, one upside down, but no bones, in a very shallow pit – conceivably the end of an inhumation grave which would seem to have been orientated SW/NE

3 (SD3) 0.75×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a sub-rectangular pit cut into the end of a ditch. Jar on its side with the calcined bone scattered towards Burial 4

1 (SD/BG) Necked Jar 2A7. Vesicular Ware; grey core; buff vesicular surfaces, with voids between 1 and 5mm in length. Form and fabric typical of late southern British shell-gritted wares. Condition B. Late third or fourth century. There are no published examples from Verulamium in contexts predating c AD 310 (Fig 76)

4 (SD4) Diam 0.45m, D 0.30m. Pile of calcined bone in the same ditch as Burial 3. No grave goods

5 (SDA) Diam c 0.45m. Possible cremation. Disturbed area with calcined bones and sherds of pottery

6 (SDB) Diam c 0.45m. Possible cremation. Similar to Burial 5. No grave goods

7 (SD2) 1.85×0.70m, D 0.30m. Inhumation orientated WNW/ESE. Extended skeleton in reasonable condition (female, aged 17–25). Coffin-nails. No grave goods

8 (SD6) 1.00+×0.75m, D 0.30m. The upper part of an inhumation, incompletely excavated. Coffin-nails. No grave goods

9 (SZ1) 1.00+×0.75m, D 0.35m. Inhumation grave, NNE/SSW, partly excavated. No bone, but coffin-nails

10 (SE12) 1.00×0.50m. Inhumation grave, NNE/SSW, defined but not excavated. Cut by Burial 11

11 (SZ2) 1.65×0.55m, D 0.40m. Inhumation, NNE/SSW, but few traces of bone. Coffin-nails. Cuts Burial 10

12 (SE16) 2.00×0.70m, D 0.40+m. Inhumation grave, NE/SW, not fully excavated. Coffin-nails. Cut by Burial 15

13 (SE11) 1.80×0.50m, D 0.20m. Inhumation grave, NW/SE, but no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. Hob-nails from a pair of boots at the foot of the grave, and a flagon on its side at the head. Cuts Burial 16

1 (SE/AN) Cup-mouthed Flagon, Typical VRO – orange with streaked orange and cream exterior surface; very worn; no finish survives. Condition B. Late second or third century (Fig 76)

14 (SE20) 2.10×0.70m, D 0.60+m. Inhumation grave, WNW/ESE, not completely excavated. Coffin-nails, and a beaker on its side within the coffin but above the floor

1 (SE/BG) Small Poppy-head Beaker. Dark-slipped sandy ware; orange ware; very worn surfaces, but remains of a paler patchy blue/black and white slip with traces of a polished finish. Probably a Verulamium Region product. Condition B. Late second or early third century

15 (SE2) D 0.08m. Cremation in the base of a jar – pit not recognised. Cuts Burial 12

1 (SE/AF) Jar, form unknown, probably similar to Burial 24, no 2; B 120mm. VRO, light orange, matt finish. Condition F

16 (SE21) 1.60×0.70m, D 0.10m. Inhumation, SSW/NNE, in poor condition. Cut by Burial 13. No grave goods

17 (SE6) 2.10×0.70m, D 0.35m. Inhumation grave, NE/SW, with no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. No grave goods

18 (SE13) 1.65×0.60m, D 0.25m. Inhumation grave, NNE/SSW, with no surviving bone. Cut by Burial 21. No grave goods

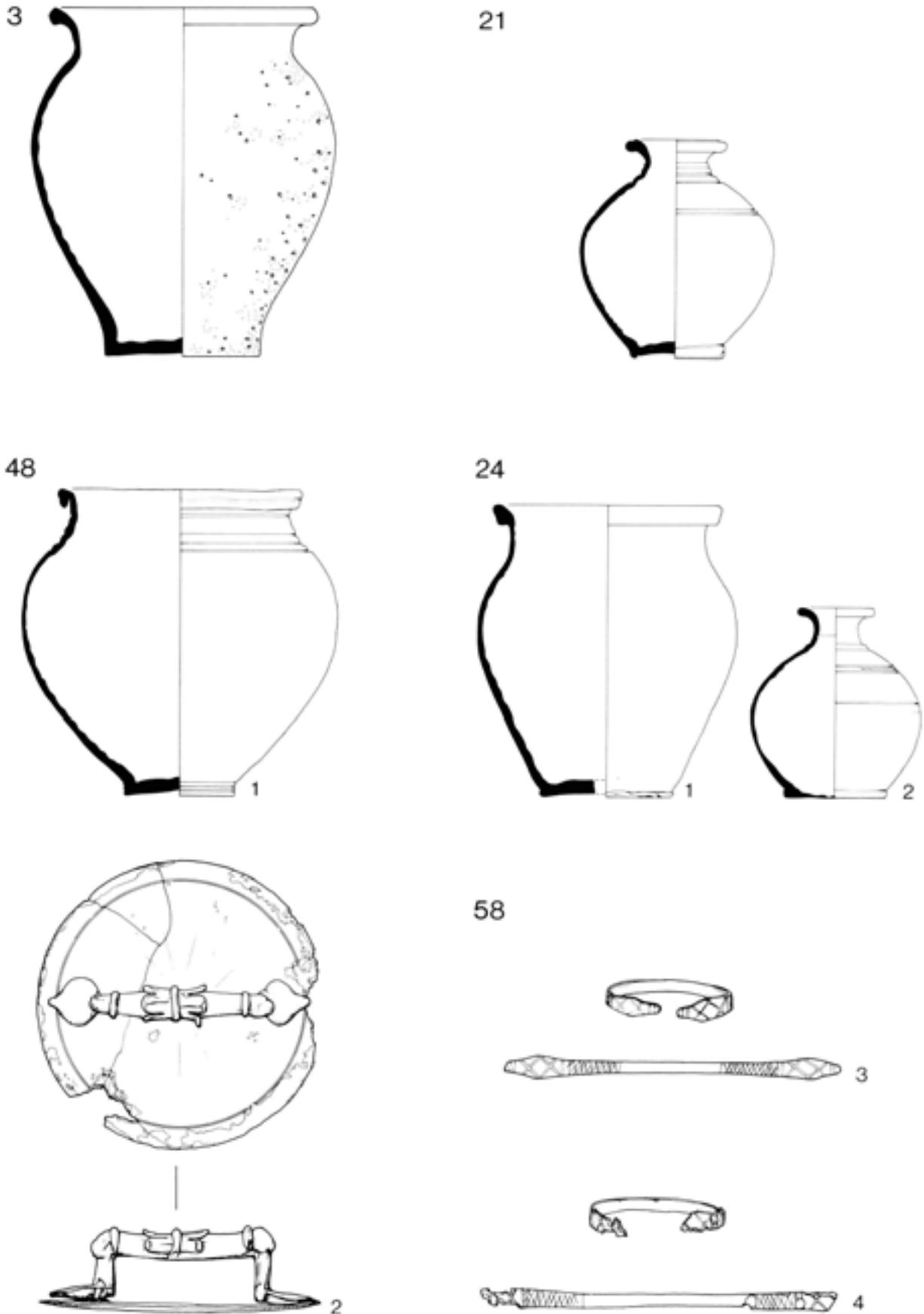


Fig 76 Grave goods from Roman burials: pottery (1:4); metal objects (1:2)

- 19 (SE14) 2.30+×0.70m, D 0.30+m. Inhumation grave, NW/SE, defined but not excavated. Coffin-nails and sherds in the top of the filling
- 1 (SE/BH) Handmade jar (possibly Gillam type 145 or 146). B 90mm. Typical BB1. Condition F. Late second to mid fourth century
- 20 (SE22) 0.40+×0.70m. End of an inhumation grave, NE/SW, defined but not excavated
- 21 (SE4) 1.50×0.70m, D 0.30m. Inhumation grave, NNE/SSW, with little surviving bone. Coffin-nails. A flask on its side at the side of the grave. Cuts Burials 18 and 23
- 1 (SE/AG) Narrow-necked Jar 4Q10. Reduced Sandy Ware; oxidised buff core; pale grey and turquoise streaked surfaces, with roughly smoothed exterior finish. Probably a local grey ware product. Condition B. A blistered and imperfectly fired 'second'. Third or fourth century
- 22 (SE19) 1.50×0.80m, D 0.50m. Inhumation grave, NNE/SSW, defined but not fully excavated. Coffin-nails
- 23 (SE17) 1.50×0.65m, D 0.30m. Inhumation grave, WNW/ESE, with no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. Cut by Burials 21 and 24. No grave goods
- 24 (SE1) c 0.35×0.20m, D 0.15m. Cremation with a jar on its side and an upright flask; the bones and an iron nail in and under the jar. Cuts Burial 23
- 1 (SE/AB) Necked Jar 1A7. Typical VRO dark orange gritty-textured ware, with paler surfaces; no finish survives. Possibly a product of the Radlett potteries. Condition C. Third or fourth century
- 2 (SE/AA) Narrow-necked Jar 4Q3. Orange-slipped sandy ware; fine sand-tempered orange fabric; traces of an orange-brown burnished slip survive only on the lower body, otherwise very worn surfaces. Possibly a local Verulamium Region product, or traded. Condition B
- 25 (SE8) 1.50×0.40m, D 0.10m. Inhumation, ESE/ WNW, with only two fragments of skull surviving. No grave goods
- 26 (SE15) 1.40×0.70m, D 0.35m. Inhumation grave, WNW/ESE, with no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. No grave goods
- 27 (SE18) 2.25×0.09m, D 0.35m. Inhumation grave, NE/SW, with no surviving bone but some coffin-nails and scattered sherds (?intrusive rather than grave goods) from a single pot.
- 1 (SE/BB) Necked Jar 1A7. Micaceous Orange Sandy Ware; very worn; no finish survives. Possibly a Verulamium Region product, but an atypical micaceous ware. Condition H
- 28 (SE3) 1.20×0.45m, D 0.25m. Cremation, with the bones, iron nails, and a considerable amount of charcoal scattered throughout the pit. The gravel at the base of the pit had been burnt. No grave goods
- 29 (SE7b) 0.75+×0.45m, D 0.10m. Pit cut by Burial 31 – possibly a grave, but no finds
- 30 (SE5) 1.80×0.75m, D 0.20m. Inhumation grave, WNW/ESE, with no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. No grave goods
- 31 (SE7) 0.90×0.45m, D 0.20m. Pit with two concentrations of charcoal in it, and a very little calcined bone. Coffin-nails, and some hob-nails at the south end. Possibly an inhumation with cremated bone from an earlier burial in its grave
- 32 (SE10) 1.15×0.45m, D 0.30m. Inhumation grave, NNE/SSW, with no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. No grave goods
- 33 (SE9) 1.50×0.75m, D 0.30m. Inhumation grave, NNW/SSE, with no surviving bone. Coffin-nails. No grave goods
- 34 (SE23) 1.20+×0.90m. Probable inhumation grave, NE/SW, defined in part but not excavated
- 35 (SE24) 0.30+×0.75m. Probably inhumation grave, NE/SW, defined in part but not excavated
- Burials 36–8 are SW of Burials 9–35: from the SW edge of the excavated area shown on Fig 75, R2, 36 is 36.2m, 37 is 30.75m, and 38 is 33.4m.
- 36 (SEA3) Diam 0.30m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by sherds. ?Adult
- 1 (SE/AV) Necked Jar 1A7. Typical VRP dirty cream gritty-textured ware; heavily burnt and discoloured; worn; no finish survives. B 80mm; rim 200mm. Condition F
- 2 (SE/AW) Ring-necked Flagon, form unknown (rim sherds only). Typical VRP buff, worn surfaces. Condition K
- 37 (SEA1) D 0.05m. Cremation in the base of an urn. No pit recognised
- 1 (SE/AR) Small closed vessel, probably a flagon, form unknown. Typical VRS orange sandy-textured ware; trace of a white slip; from the same source as the flagon in Burial 13. B 70mm. Condition F. Second or third century
- 38 (SEA2) D 0.10m. Cremation and iron nail in a jar, accompanied by a beaker. No pit recognised. ?Female
- 1 (SE/AP) Necked Jar 1A7. Typical VRP buff, gritty-textured ware; sooty patches on rim, neck, and shoulder; worn; no finish survives. B 70mm; rim 160mm. Condition B. Probably third century
- 2 (SE/AQ) Folded Beaker NVP 52. Typical Nene Valley colour-coated ware; white; matt greyish-brown slip. Condition C. Third or fourth century

- 39 (SU8) D 0.15m. Cremation in the base of a pot, accompanied by a beaker – the two pots set between a pair of hob-nail boots. No pit recognised
- (SU/AO) Closed vessel, form unknown. VRP pink sandy-textured ware; lighter cream, worn exterior surface. From the same kiln as Burial 40, no 1. B 70mm. Condition F. Probably third century
 - (SU/AP) Plain Bag-shaped Beaker NVP 46. Typical Nene Valley colour-coated ware; cream; thin, matt, light brown slip. B 20mm, H 60+mm. Condition F. Probably third century
- 40 (SU7) D 0.35m. Cremation in a jar accompanied (about 0.05m above the base of the jar) by a beaker and a hob-nailed boot. No pit recognised. Adult
- (SU/AM) Necked Jar 1A7. Typical VRO. Red sandy-textured ware; worn surfaces. From the same kiln as Burial 39, no 1. B 70mm; rim c 130mm; H c 210mm. Condition B
 - (SU/AN) 'Slit-folded' beaker, Gillam 44. Typical 'Rhenish' colour-coated ware; grey core; red undersurfaces; thick metallic green slip. B 35mm; H 95mm. Condition B
- 41 (SU5) 0.60×0.45m, D 0.35m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied at a higher level by a beaker. Adult
- (SU/AJ) Large closed form. Typical VRO hard pale orange sandy-textured ware, with grey core; worn surfaces. B 110mm. Condition F
 - (SU/AL) Bag-shaped Beaker NVP 46; unusually thick base. Typical Nene Valley colour-coated ware; pale cream ware; patchy brown slip. B 24mm; H 72mm. Condition C; worn and chipped rim. Probably third century
- 42 (SU1) Disturbed cremation in the base of a jar, accompanied by sherds from a beaker and an unguent flask. In the filling of a ditch. Adult
- (1965/A) Jar of unknown form. Vesicular Ware, as Burial 3. Condition F
 - (1965/C) Small plain Poppy-head Beaker. Grey-slipped Sandy Ware; fine-textured sandy grey ware with patchy slip. Probably from the same source as Burial 49, no 2. Condition D
 - (1965/B) Egg-cup. Typical VRO red ware, worn surfaces. Condition D
- 43 (SU9) c 0.70×0.50m, D 0.10m. Disturbed calcined bones and sherds within a shallow rectangular area bordered by iron nails
- (SV/AR) Necked Jar 2A7. Vesicular Ware, as Burial 3. Rim 160mm; B 100mm. Condition J
- 44 (SU2) D 0.10m. Calcined bones covered by a lid. No pit recognised
- (SU/AA) Typical VRP lid, gritty-textured orange core; paler, worn surfaces. Condition C; a poorly shaped and finished 'second', with 'cheesecutter' knob
- 45 (SU6) D 0.15m. Calcined bone in a jar, accompanied by a flagon. No pit recognised. Adult
- (SU/AG) Bead-rimmed Jar 1A5. Vesicular Ware; red core; sooty black, vesicular surfaces; smoothed exterior finish. The fabric is different in texture and firing to that in Burials 3 and 42, no 1. Condition G
 - (SU/AE) Cup-mouthed Flagon 5A1. Typical VRO orange sandy-textured ware; paler exterior surface; very worn; no finish survives. B 45mm, MG 100mm, H 150+mm. Condition D
- 46 (SU10) D 0.15m. Calcined bone in the base of a jar. No pit recognised
- (SU/AS) Jar of unknown form. Reduced Sandy Ware; dark red-brown core; dark blue-grey, matt surfaces. B 90mm. Condition F
- 47 (SU3) D 0.10m. Calcined bone in the base of a jar, with sherds from an accessory vessel
- (SU/AB) Jar of unknown form. Typical VRO dark orange; worn surfaces. B 80mm. Condition F
 - (SU/AC) Egg-cup 1C1. Typical VRO orange ware. Condition K
- 48 (SU4) c 0.60×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation and iron nail in a jar, with a mirror, face upwards, adjoining. Female
- (SU/AD) Necked Bowl 5G9. VRP ware; buff ware, with orange undersurfaces; sooty patches on rim and shoulder. Condition B
 - (SU/AD) A fine slightly convex copper-alloy mirror, chipped at the edge in two places and with some patchy corrosion, but overall with a good patina. On the reverse is a bordering groove and a moulded cast handle has been attached by solder. Diam 101mm. It belongs to Lloyd-Morgan's Group Xa (1981, 95), mainly third-century in date. The KHL mirror (mentioned in Lloyd-Morgan 1977a and 1977b, 236) is unusual in being complete with handle. See also the technical report, Appendix 3B
- 49 (SU11) D 0.15m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by a beaker and a flagon. Sherds from a platter found inside the jar suggest that it might have been used as a lid. No pit recognised. Adult
- (SU/AT) Necked Jar 2A9. Typical VRO orange ware; paler worn surfaces. Condition C
 - (SU/AY) Poppy-head Beaker 8B1. Reduced Sandy Ware, red-brown core; worn grey-black surfaces with traces of a burnished finish. Probably from the same source as no 3 and the jar in Burial 46, no 1. Condition C
 - (SU/BE) Small lipless dish, in the same ware as no 2. Condition G
 - (SU/AX) Small flagon of unknown form. Typical VRO orange ware; paler worn surfaces. Condition F
- 50 (SU22) Cremation in the base of a jar. No pit recognised. ?Child

- 1 (SU/DA) Jar of unknown form. Vesicular Ware as Burial 3. B 90mm. Condition F
- 51 (SU15) c 0.60×0.30m, D 0.15. Scattered calcined bone, charcoal, and potsherds
- 1 (SU/CJ) Reeded-rim bowl. Typical VRO gritty orange ware with paler worn surfaces. Rim 260mm. Condition J. Second century
- 52 (SU20) Cremation in the base of a jar. No pit recognised. Adult
- 1 (SU/CV) Jar of unknown form. VRP cream with worn surfaces. B 80mm. Condition F
- 53 (SU17) Cremation in the base of a jar, accompanied by a beaker. No pit recognised
- 1 (SU/CM) Jar of unknown form. Typical VRO orange ware; paler, worn exterior. From the same kiln as the flagon in Burial 13, etc. B 60mm. Condition F
- 2 (SU/CN) Bag-shaped Beaker NVP 45. Typical Nene Valley colour-coated ware; cream; brown slip; decorated with three horizontal grooves cut through the slip before firing. B 40mm, MG 120mm. Condition F. Probably third century
- 54 (SU21) c 0.60×0.45m, D 0.25m. Cremation in and outside a jar, accompanied by a flagon and sherds from another jar. Adult
- 1 (SU/CX) Necked Jar 2A7. Orange-brown sandy-textured ware with liberal scatter of the iron pellets; dark grey, worn surfaces. The texture is typical of VR products, but form and firing different. Probably a local grey ware. B 60mm; rim 140mm. Condition E
- 2 (SU/CZ) Flagon of unknown form. Typical VRP; pink, with paler surfaces. B 50mm. Condition E
- 3 (SU/DB) Lid-seated Jar 2B11. Vesicular Ware; buff, with smoothed vesicular surfaces. B 70mm. Condition J
- 55 (SU18) D 0.15m. Cremation in the base of a jar. No pit recognised
- 1 (SU/CO) Jar of unknown form. Vesicular Ware like the jar in Burial 3. B 80mm. Condition F. Probably third or fourth century
- 56 (SU16) D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar, accompanied by a beaker. No pit recognised
- 1 (SU/CH) Closed vessel with a moulded base. Typical VRO orange ware with sooty grey exterior. B 50mm. Condition F. The base was repaired in antiquity before firing
- 2 (SU/CV) Small jar with moulded foot-ring, probably a poppy-head beaker. Grey sandy ware; grey core; orange-brown interior surface; dark grey-black burnished exterior. B 40mm. Condition F
- 57 (SU19) 1.35×0.40m, D 0.25m. Inhumation grave, NW/SE, with no bone surviving. Base only of a pot (well below plough-level) at the NW end and coffin-nails at both ends.
- 1 (SU/CS) Small closed vessel. Typical VRP cream ware with worn surfaces. B 40mm. Condition F
- 58 (SU14) D 0.10m. Cremation and a pair of interlocked bracelets in the base of a jar, accompanied by a flask or flagon. No pit recognised. Infant
- 1 (SU/CE) Jar of unknown form. Typical VRP white ware; heavily burnt and sooty exterior. B 60mm. Condition F
- 2 (SU/CF) Flask or flagon. Cream-slipped Sandy Ware; grey, with red exterior surface; traces of a cream slip on the outside. Probably local. Condition F
- 3–4 Copper-alloy bracelets 47×c 40mm and 44×41mm
- 59 (SU13) 0.50×0.40m, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar, accompanied by a flagon
- 1 (SU/CB) Jar, form unknown. Typical VRO orange gritty-textured ware with paler surfaces; roughly smoothed finish. B 70mm. Condition F
- 2 (SU/CG) Small flagon, form unknown. Typical VRP buff core; cream surfaces, very worn. B 44mm. Condition F. Probably second or third century
- 60 (SU12) c 0.60×0.45m, D 0.30m. Calcined bones and small nails, presumably from a boot, but no other grave goods
- 61 (SM1) Unaccompanied cremation from Area y
- 62 (SM2) Unaccompanied cremation from Area y

Pottery from the Roman burials

In all, 33 of the 60 Roman graves have associated pottery grave goods, the incidence in inhumations and cremations being markedly different. Seven from a total of 29 inhumations contained a single vessel, giving an average of less than one pot for every four burials. The cremations are about six times richer than the inhumations, with pottery occurring in 27 of the 31 graves; but there were no rich assemblages, just 11 single-pot graves, 12 with two pots, and 3 with three pots, averaging therefore almost 1.5 pots per grave.

The form and function range is remarkably narrow. There was an apparent preference for necked jars to contain the cremation, and for other closed forms, jars and flagons, to be the accessory vessels, although there is no obvious reason why open forms – dish and bowls – should not have been included amongst the latter. Only two open forms are represented: a deep carinated bowl and a shallow dish; apart from a lid, the remaining vessel-types are closed.

Narrow-necked vessels, presumably to contain liquids, include two small egg-cups, two narrow-

necked jars, and at least five flagons. There are ten beakers, of sizes and types usually considered to have been used as drinking vessels: four plain poppy-head beakers in local grey wares, and six beakers in metallic colour-coated wares. The remaining 30 vessels are plain jars, varying in size from 120 to 240mm in height.

No obvious functional association of vessels in graves has been observed, eg none of the drinking cups was definitely associated with a flagon, for they occurred either singly or with large jars of cooking-pot size. The only lid was covering a pile of cremated human bone in the grave, and was not accompanied by a matching jar.

The pottery is from a very limited range of mainly local sources, and hence is in marked contrast to that in the Iron Age cemetery. There is just one import, a slit-folded beaker of third-century date, from the Rhineland, in Burial 40. Over half of the vessels are in coarse sand-tempered oxidised parchment wares typical of the Verulamium Region potteries, and when fine sand-tempered reduced or oxidised wares are added, the proportion of local products rises to 70%. Traded wares account for the remainder.

Five colour-coated ware beakers (10%) are typical products of the Lower Nene Valley potteries located about 90km north of Verulamium, and there is a single cooking-pot from the more distant Dorset Black Burnished Ware industry. The latter provides an interesting comparison with the two published groups from the settlement, Features 18 and 7, for despite the presence of two dishes in the earlier group, which is dated *c* AD 213–50, there are no BB1 jars, while in the later group, deposited *c* AD 270–320, nine dishes in BB1 are represented but only

one jar (Figs 36 and 38). In the domestic situation BB1 dishes were apparently preferred to local alternatives, but this preference in Roman cremations and inhumations for closed forms produces a rather different picture of pottery supply.

Verulamium Region products occur in the inhumations of Cemetery R2 and are also scattered throughout the areas of cremation burials. The less common colour-coated ware beakers and shell-tempered jars, however, cluster in three discrete groups where the burials appear to be more or less contemporary. In two small groups, Burials 36–8 and 39–41, the colour-coated ware beakers were associated with jars produced in the Verulamium Region, and the burials presumably date to the third rather than the fourth century AD. The third cluster is larger, comprising Burials 42–6, 48–50, 52–6, and 58, in Cemetery R3, and including the richest graves. Here shell-tempered jars are associated with Verulamium Region flagons and jars in parchment wares and poppy-head beakers in local grey wares, but only one colour-coated beaker was found. Almost one-quarter of the vessels are in Shell-tempered Wares. Rim sherds were found with only one vessel, a bead-rimmed jar of second or early third century date; the remainder are represented only by base sherds from which no typological information can be deduced. There are no published examples of southern British Shell-tempered Wares in contexts predating AD 310 (Frere 1972; 1984a). Sherds were extremely rare on the KHL site, as is evidenced by the published pit groups, Features 18 and 7; there are none in the earlier group (*c* AD 213–50), and they are scarce in the later group (*c* AD 270–320).

8 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery

by *B M Ager*

In 1966–8 an Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery of 39 graves was excavated on the King Harry Lane site (Fig 77). It was situated at the south-eastern end of the Iron Age cemetery and immediately adjoining an area of Roman cremations (Fig 74). No obvious boundary to the Saxon cemetery was found, but it is probable that it was excavated to its full extent. Its centre lay approximately 240m south-west of Verulamium's south-west gate, and the whole site between the town walls and Ditch 60, to the south of the Silchester road. It extended approximately 40m from north to south and 44m from east to west. The Saxon graves at first sight appear to respect the area of the Iron Age cemetery (the sole exception being where Burial 9 cuts an Iron Age cremation), but this is probably due only to chance, since the entire area had been covered by Roman occupation until about the mid third century and this would have effectively obscured all surface trace of the earlier burials, themselves too close together to have been covered originally by mounds. There is some overlap with the area of Roman cremations.

Skeletal material rarely survived and in 18 of the graves there was no trace of a body at all. But in ten graves, including all the occupants of the one triple grave (no 14), sufficient remained to estimate the approximate age at death. A combination of the artefactual and skeletal evidence at best shows that there were at least three certain and two possible male graves and three certain female ones. In one case (Burial 6) a silhouette of the body appeared to be represented by darker soil, together with some bone fragments. The lack of evidence means that little can be said regarding burial position, but eight graves contained the remains of supine extended burials, in the case of Burial 2 with the right leg bent over the left. The bodies of the triple burial (Burial 14), possibly a family group, were all interred side by side at the same time.

The graves were mainly rectangular in plan and ranged in length from 0.9–2.6m and in depth from 0.05–0.55m (average depth 0.25m). There was a slight shelf round the head end of Burial 12 and four graves, and possibly four others, contained the remains of wooden burial covers. The graves were well spaced apart and none of them intersected, so they were presumably marked in some way. Orientation tended towards south-east to north-west (see discussion below). One of the main exceptions, an unfurnished grave (no 1), lay in between the Anglo-Saxon and Iron Age cemeteries and it is uncertain to which it belongs, while one which conforms (Burial 7) contained traces of calcined bone which perhaps derived from a Roman cremation since there were two of these close by.

Twenty-two (56.4%) of the graves were furnished and 17 (43.6%) unfurnished, although of the former eight contained only a knife or knives.

Discussion of grave goods

The grave goods from the KHL cemetery were generally rather poor and even the furnished burials contained no indicators of high status, such as swords or gold and garnet jewellery. The high proportion of unfurnished graves already noted reflects a decline in the practice of furnished burial in cemeteries of the late pagan and early Christian conversion period. The wearing of pins at the neck and the absence of brooches and of festoons of large numbers of beads from the female graves mirror the change in fashion which spread from Kent to the other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms during the course of the seventh century. These developments will be discussed further below after a consideration of the individual grave finds.

The three identifiable female bodies (in Burials 10, 12, and 21) were all buried in their costume, two wearing chatelaines including bronze 'workboxes', but no strings of beads, though one wore a pin at the neck; the third was differently dressed, with no chatelaine, a pin at the neck, and a necklet comprising two wire knot-rings, 12 beads, and a disc pendant (Burial 12). The only costume accessories from the male graves were iron belt buckles (Burials 2, 26, and 37; possibly also graves 6 and 39), which did not occur in the female graves.

Costume and personal accessories

Knot-rings

The necklet from Burial 12 just mentioned (Fig 79) is typical of the seventh century when large strings of amber and polychrome glass beads gave way to necklets of a few mainly monochrome glass beads, often threaded with silver or bronze wire knot-rings (Hawkes 1973, 191). Where the rings were worn in pairs, as here, it is possible that they were sewn to the dress to secure the ends of the string, as suggested for Polhill, Kent, graves 37 and 41 (*ibid*, 192), perhaps substituting for the brooch pairs of the preceding two centuries. Where several such rings occur on the same string, however, they were probably worn as at Chamberlains Barn, Beds, in a row and enclosing beads (Hyslop 1963, figs 8a–c and 9a). Christian-period women may have worn them as protective amulets (Meaney 1981, 175). Although they have usually been dated to the mid and later seventh century, Hines (1984, 232) questions whether some could not be dated to the earlier seventh, and examples from Dover, Kent, graves 29 and 35, are certainly datable *c* 600 (Evison 1987, 65–6).

Beads

The 12 glass beads from Burial 12 (Fig 79) were probably worn as a single string at the front only and the red-brown, yellow, and turquoise bicones are typical of the mid and later seventh century (Leeds 1936, 99; Hawkes 1973, 193). The dark blue disc and annular beads are more common in fifth- and sixth-century graves but were still in use later, eg

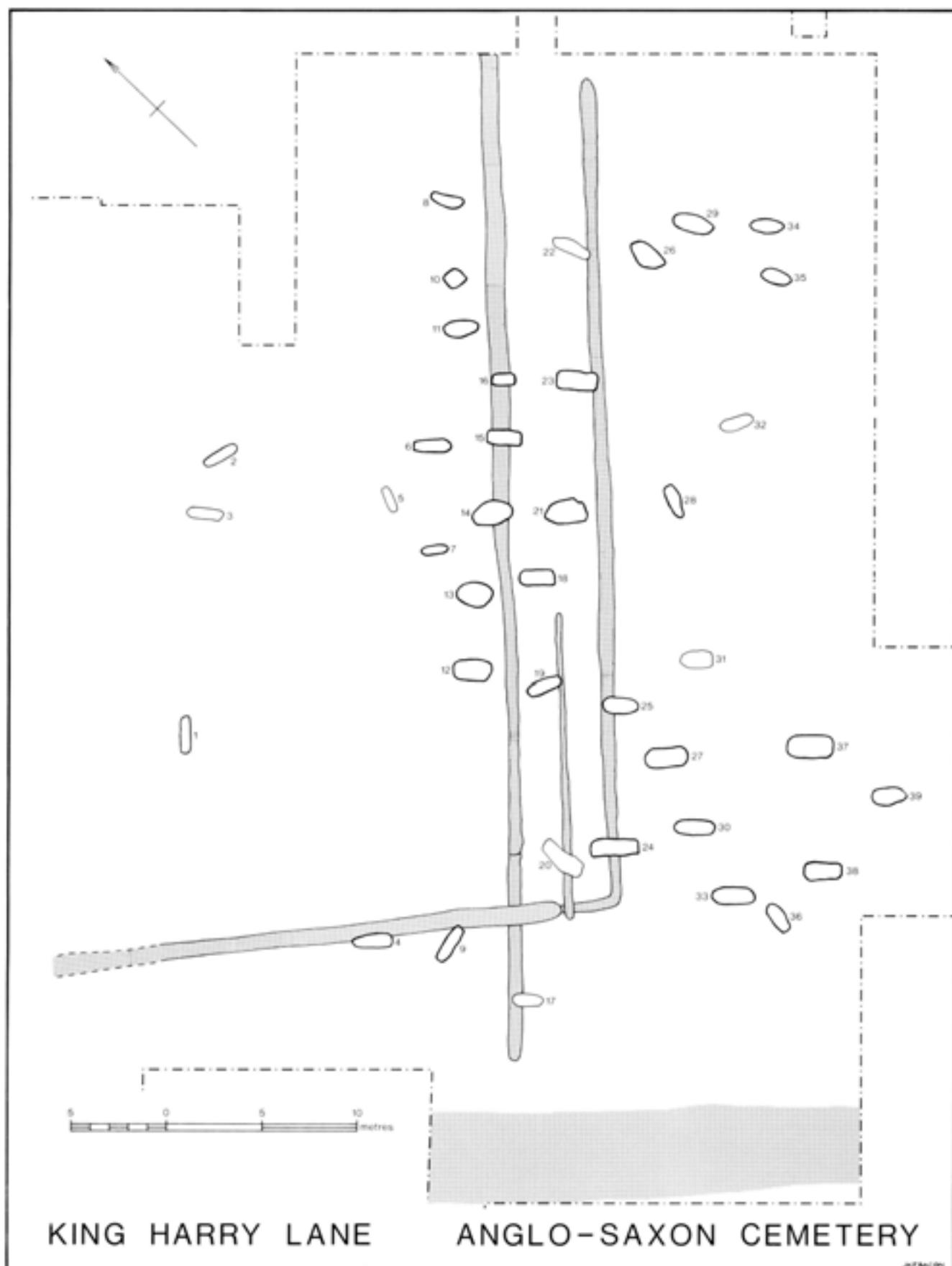


Fig 77 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery (for location see Fig 74)

until c 700 at Dover (Evison 1987, 62–3). Since at Dover, too, graves containing only monochrome glass beads range in date from the later seventh century until the earlier eighth, though they occur mainly in phase 6 (ie c 675–700), it is possible that KHL Burial 12 can be dated c 650–700.

Pendant

The silver disc or scutiform pendant, also from Burial 12, is again of seventh-century type. Although the central section is missing, it is likely that it had a boss at the centre, as is usual with this type. They are probably a survival from the sixth century and are known in Anglian areas from the early sixth, but in the later part of the century occurred also in Kent (Hines 1984, 225–35). They may then represent a cheaper version of gold disc pendants with garnet settings and are, in effect, model shields, probably worn as protective amulets (Evison 1987, 55–6; Meaney 1981, 159–62). Many of the later ones have cruciform designs, eg from Dover graves 32, 35, and 67, which in some cases must certainly carry a Christian significance, but other radiate designs may be solar or astrological symbols (Hirst 1985, 70). The pattern on the KHL pendant can be reconstructed as a six-rayed star or sun, comparable with the motif on the early seventh-century disc pendant from Kingston, Kent, grave 205 (Meaney 1981, fig V.o.1). But the type lasts into the second half of the century and is common in Christian-period graves, eg from Marina Drive, Dunstable, Beds, graves C7 and F2 (Matthews 1962, figs 3,2 and 5,2), and Chamberlains Barn grave 39 (Hyslop 1963, fig 13b).

Pins

The silver pin from Burial 21 was worn at the neck by itself (Fig 81) without beads or any other fastening and is so slight that it was probably used to secure a veil or linen head-dress. The iron pin from Burial 12 was also worn at the neck (Fig 79), but here together with the string of beads, pair of knot-rings, and disc pendant – a combination noted at Dover, where it is suggested that the pin fastened one end of the string (Evison 1987, 66). However, since the two knot-rings in Burial 12 possibly served this purpose it may be that, as in Burial 21, the pin was used to hold some form of headwear. Another iron pin was found in the 'workbox' from Burial 21 (Fig 81) and is of the dress-maker's type like the bronze pin found in the 'workbox' from Dover grave 107 (Evison 1987, 112, fig 48, 107/5a). These small pins are rarely found. The bronze pin from Burial 6 (Fig 78) was found about 12mm above the tip of a knife and pins were found in similar close association with knives in Dover graves 33 and 50, where the excavator suggests that they were in the same sheath or container (ibid, 82). The bronze pin from Burial 34 is the only find from this grave and is comparable in length, the globular shape of its head, and moulded collar with mid Saxon pins of mainly eighth- and earlier ninth-century date from sites such as Whitby monastery, York, and Southampton (Peers and Radford 1943, 63, fig 14, nos

1 and 3; Waterman 1959, fig 11, 9; Addyman and Hill 1969, fig 26, 2). Unlike the KHL pin, however, the York and Southampton pins have shouldered shanks, while even the round and oval heads of the Whitby pins are very slightly faceted round the sides (visible on the pins themselves, but not from the illustrations). Thus while the grave context makes the proposition of a mid-Saxon date not unreasonable, the form of the pin leaves doubts and it is far better compared with Roman examples (cf Ward 1911, fig 70A, 1 and 3), including several from Verulamium itself (eg Frere 1972, fig 34, 60); some of these also have flattened, smooth oblate heads and sharply defined collars of the same width as the shaft and formed by cutting grooves above and below around the shaft of the casting model. There is little doubt, therefore, that the pin from Burial 34 is a Roman one that has been reused, possibly as a shroud pin, in an Anglo-Saxon grave (the reuse of Roman objects found in other graves is discussed further below).

Buckles

Five buckles were found, all of iron (Burials 2, 6, 26, 37, 39). The owners, where sex could be determined (Burials 2, 26, and 37), were all male and none occurred in any of the three certain female graves. The buckles are all of simple form with oval loop and doubled rectangular plate, except for the one from Burial 2 which has no plate and could only have fitted a slight strap, perhaps on a purse or tinder-pouch attached to the firesteel. The buckle from Burial 6 was found in the middle of the waist of the body silhouette and would have fastened a belt to which was possibly riveted the bronze plaque or strip, a fragment of which survives (Fig 78). From their position in the grave, the other three buckles appear also to have been on belts. The radiographs reveal no traces of inlays and such small iron buckles with plain, oval loops and rectangular plates are typical of the seventh century; cf the examples from Winnall II, Hants, grave 4, and Polhill grave 68 (Meaney and Hawkes 1970, fig 8, 4/1; Philp 1973, fig 54, 497), when narrow belts came into vogue after the first three or four decades. The buckles from Polhill graves 95 and 106 may be dated to c 700, indicating that the type lasted into the early eighth century (ibid, fig 54, 502 and 54, 505), and the KHL buckle from Burial 39, associated with only a spatulate tool, could be as late, especially in view of the peripheral location of the grave. The buckle with a double tongue from Burial 26 is comparable with the examples from the later seventh-century barrow at Ford, Laverstock, Wilts, and from Polhill grave 42 of the same period (Musty 1969, pl 27b; Philp 1973, fig 54, 495), and with an unpublished bronze version from Breach Down, Kent (British Museum reg no M&LA OA4991). The absence of buckles from the known female graves at KHL is in line with seventh-century change in female dress fashion, when the common buckled belt of the sixth century was largely abandoned (Hawkes 1973, 193–4), although woven girdles, which would leave no trace, could have been worn instead (Owen-Crocker 1986, 100–1).

Lace-tag(?)

The tubular bronze fragment from Burial 15 is possibly a lace-tag from a shoe or garter. The fashion for embellishing such items with metal buckles and tags was adopted by the Anglo-Saxons from the Franks in the seventh century and sets of such fittings are often found in Kent, whence they spread to other areas (Hawkes 1973, 194–5). The lace-tags are usually cones or tubes of sheet metal about 25mm long, flattened at one end and riveted to the lace, eg from Winnall II grave 10 and Polhill grave 30, though were occasionally made of solid metal (Meaney and Hawkes 1970, 39, fig 9, 10/4; Philp 1973, fig 54, 507). The KHL item, however, is too fragmentary to be certain of its identification.

Chatelaines

Two of the female graves, 10 and 21, contained chatelaine chains of small iron and bronze links which had been worn hung from the waist, on the left side in Burial 21 (Figs 81 and 82). In both cases these chains had been used to suspend 'work-boxes', with the further attachment of keys in Burial 10 and a knife in Burial 21. The arrangement is not entirely clear in the former, but the 'workbox' appears to have been hung on a chain of bronze S-shaped links, including a bronze rod with looped ends wound round the shank, and a further length of iron links seeming to connect with the head of a large iron key, while a second key was hung on another iron chain. A further length of chain points towards a group of Roman bronze items which were probably contained in a bag that could therefore have formed part of this chatelaine complex. In Burial 21 the 'workbox' was at the end of a chain of iron figure-of-eight links, probably incorporating a bronze ring and ending in another bronze ring which was either attached to a girdle or sewn to the dress; a knife was also joined to the chain. Iron chains with small links are typical for seventh-century chatelaines (though chatelaine chains do occur in some earlier female graves). An example of the wearing of one with a 'workbox' attached is well illustrated by Burwell, Cambs, grave 121 (Lethbridge 1931, fig 37B) and one with a bronze pendant, iron ring, and a knife at the end by Shudy Camps, Cambs, grave 31 (Lethbridge 1936, fig 6A). They were also often used for the suspension of amuletic pendants (Meaney 1981, 155–9).

'Workboxes'

Two bronze 'workboxes', or amulet-capsules, as they are also now known, were found in Burials 10 and 21 (Figs 79 and 82). Both of these graves were of females, in the case of Burial 21 aged probably about 17–25 years, and in the case of Burial 10 of unknown age. The boxes were worn hung from the chatelaine chains discussed above. They are typical of seventh-century cemeteries, whether 'final phase' pagan or proto-Christian, and at least 35 examples are known (Hawkes 1973, 196–8). The English ones are usually of bronze, although it is possible that there were examples in wood, bone, or leather (as known on the

Continent) which have not survived (Evison 1987, 106–8). They have been dated mainly, if not entirely, to the second half of the seventh century, on the basis of their associations, where present. Cross motifs, as on the box from Burial 21, are frequently employed on the lids and bases, eg on the late Style II 'workbox' from Burwell grave 42 (Lethbridge 1931, pl 3 and fig 28), and in a number of cases it is reasonable to assume that these designs are Christian in intent, or at least are a sign of Christian influence. However, the cross often occurs too in pagan contexts of the sixth and seventh centuries in northern Europe (Ager 1983, 101–2), whether simply as a geometric pattern or even as a pagan symbol. 'Workboxes' with cross designs need not, therefore, always be regarded as a sign of their owner's religious inclinations, and it is interesting to note that the Burwell box may combine the cross with pagan imagery (Lethbridge 1931, 56). The chronology of these containers is hence perhaps less constrained by the dates of the introduction of Christianity to the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, and it is possible that some may be dated to the middle decades of the seventh century rather than later, where associated objects allow.

The purpose of these boxes has been much debated and those from KHL give us some further clues. A piece of wood is said to have been associated with the 'workbox' from Burial 10, but in this case is not very informative. It seems dubious whether it could be counted among the remains of herbs, seeds, and plants found in similar containers, eg those from Sibertswold, Kent, grave 60, and Polhill grave 43 (Hawkes 1973, 196–7), where the contents could have been medicinal, as in some Frankish examples, or may have been kept as amuletic symbols of the wearer's healing powers rather than as objects of any beneficial use (Meaney 1981, 40, 61–2, 64–5). Pins, on the other hand, as found in the Burial 21 box, do feature among the contents of other examples: for example, the 'workbox' from Dover grave 107 contained a pin, cloth, and thread (Evison 1987, 106–8), and in the one from Marina Drive, Dunstable, grave E2, wool fibres and thread were found wound round an iron pin (Matthews 1962, 31, fig 4, 8 and pl 3c) comparable with the length of thread twisted round the KHL pin. A box from Hurdlow, Derbys, is said to have contained two bronze needles and thread (Bateman 1861, 52), though reports of the discovery of needles are somewhat uncertain. Threads and small scraps of cloth have been preserved in other cases, eg a fragment of embroidery from Kempston, Beds (British Museum reg no MLA 91, 6-24, 141) and a silk clipping from Updown, Kent (Hawkes 1982, 48–9); on the basis of such finds, it used to be thought that these 'workboxes' were containers for sewing-kits. Recently, however, it has been concluded by Meaney (1981, 181–8) that again the contents were really tokens, here symbolic of the owner's skill in textile work, although the scraps of cloth could have held magic powers too; the boxes themselves were probably symbolic of the woman's role in Anglo-Saxon society, and Evison (1987, 108) suggests that they also reflected the (elevated) status of their owners. The coins from the Burial 21 'workbox' were possibly kept for their supposed

magical properties (see discussion of Roman objects, below), and, if so, increase the likelihood of its serving a non-utilitarian purpose.

Purses and Roman trinkets

In Burial 10 a close group of Roman bronze objects, comprising a pin-less brooch, finger-ring, ferrule, and three coins, was found at waist or thigh level, the coins one under the other under the brooch, and a fragment of wood under one of the coins (Fig 79). Two possible scraps of leather were found near them. The position in which these objects were discovered suggests that they had been contained in a square leather purse which possibly had a wooden frame. A similar interpretation, with the purses being of either leather or cloth and hung from a girdle, is generally applied to such groups of metal objects, which have often been found in female graves, eg, among others, Polhill grave 85, where there were definite traces of a leather pouch (Hawkes 1973, 195; see also Owen-Crocker 1986, 101). Bag collections were worn on the right side at Portway, Andover, Hants, eg in grave 67 (Cook and Dacre 1985, 92-3). The bronze catch from KHL Burial 23, found slightly above the waist area and riveted to wood or leather, may be part of a purse or small case. It is a plain example of a seventh-century type and is comparable with the hasps from Burwell graves 3, 6, 83, and 97, which had likewise been fastened on to leather and which it is suggested could be from comb-cases (Lethbridge 1931, 48, fig 22, 3-4). One of identical form was used as a catch for the lid of a 'workbox' from Kempston, Beds (Smith 1868, pl 43,3).

These collections of odds and ends frequently contain a very old object (often Roman or even Iron Age, as in the bag groups from Cassington, Oxon, and Linton Heath grave 9), and show a preference for openwork or ring-shaped things (D Brown 1977a). They are found in both Anglo-Saxon and Continental Germanic graves and also occur in graves of the Christian period, in spite of the fact that some of the contents could have been considered to have magical powers for use in divination and/or healing ritual, as suggested by Meaney (1981, 222-8 and 249-62). A more practical explanation, that the bronze items were kept as scrap for recasting as jewellery (Myres 1978) may be partly valid, but does not account for the selectivity noted, nor for the claws, animal and human teeth, shells, etc often found in these collections.

Roman artefacts such as brooches, rings, and coins are not infrequently discovered in Anglo-Saxon graves (Hunter 1974, 36, 49-50), and form the subject for extended research by R White (forthcoming). The coins are usually pierced and strung as pendants, but the unperforated ones from Burials 10 and 21 can be paralleled by the coins found with other items in Dover graves 15 and 138 (Evison 1987, 219, 247). The Anglo-Saxons had no monetary system until the close of the pagan period and then began to mint their own coins, so would not have used Roman coins as currency; though they did sometimes use them as weights (*ibid*, 180), there is no evidence such as the association of scales to suggest that this was the case

at KHL. Instead, like the other items in the collections of which they formed part, the coins here would probably have been kept as curiosities or charms, possibly to counteract the 'evil eye', as suggested by Meaney (1981, 213-22). The English dialect term 'dwarf's money' for ancient coins found in the earth, as presumably these were originally, suggests the further possibility that they could have been regarded as protection against the illnesses that the Anglo-Saxons believed were caused by dwarves (Philippson 1929, 73-4). The Roman spoon from Burial 21 may have been kept for its own sake in the putative box from this burial. Other examples are known from Little Wilbraham, Cambs, grave 3, and Wettolsheim, Germany (Meaney 1981, 225). All of the Roman objects from Burials 10 and 21 could have been retrieved either by digging over the ruins of Verulamium, in the fashion of the later Saxon abbots Ealdred and Eadmer (Wright 1844), by chance finds in the ground, or by tomb robbery (Hunter 1974, 36, 49-50).

Knives

Iron knives are the most common item of personal equipment in the cemetery; there are 17 examples, and one uncertain one from Burial 25. Seven are from male and one from female graves; in the case of the remainder the sex of the owner is undetermined. In other cemeteries they are common in both male and female graves. They would have been used as domestic utensils, though the largest could also have served as weapons; they were probably worn in leather sheaths hung from or stuck through a belt (Evison 1987, 115; Owen-Crocker 1986, 45-6). The knife from Burial 6 was possibly carried on the left forearm, either worn up the sleeve or strapped to the arm in the manner suggested for a number of the graves at Dover. The KHL knives are all of whittle-tang type and the handles would have been of organic material, analysed as mostly bone or horn at Sewerby, with very few certainly of wood (Hirst 1985, 89). Evison has divided the knives from Dover into six main types (nos 1-6). Of our 17 certain knives, five are too fragmentary to ascertain their form and one, from Burial 14 (no 2), is not obviously comparable with any of the Dover types (see below); but the remainder can all be classified among types 4 and 5, with seven examples of the former, with curved back and straight edge (from Burials 6, 16, 18, 26, 27, 29, and 33) and four of the latter, with angled back and straight edge (from Burials 2, 14/1, 37, and 38). Type 4 begins in Dover phase 4 (c 625-50) and type 5 possibly earlier, in phase 3 (c 575-625), while both types last there into the eighth century. At KHL a seventh-century date is assured by associated finds for the knives from Burials 2 (firesteel), 6, 26, and probably 37 (buckles), and it may be that some of the knives from outlying graves with no other finds or with finds not closely datable, ie 29, 33, and 38, belong to the early eighth century. The knife from Burial 14 (no 2) is comparable with the late seventh- to early eighth-century knife from Polhill grave 77

(Philp 1973, fig 58, 590), though it lacks any pattern on the blade.

Keys

The long, rectangular-sectioned handles of two iron keys were found in Burial 10 in close association with chains of iron and bronze links by which they and a 'workbox' had been hung from the waist (Fig 79). The bits of the keys are both missing, although when recorded on site the larger one had a single returned bit about 60mm long, showing that it is of the door latch-lifter type, similar in form to the key from Polhill grave 64 (Philp 1973, fig 56, 547). It is suggested by Hawkes (1973, 195) that there the possession of keys reflected status, as they were not found in graves with jewellery, and that the key-bearer was not the lady of the house but the housekeeper. But the likely signs of status vary from cemetery to cemetery and, at Dover, keys were not infrequently discovered with fine jewellery, glassware, etc, eg in graves F, 6, and 13 (Evison 1987, figs 4, F/6; 7, 5; and 9, 9). They occur only in female graves. Fell (1984) compares them with non-functional girdle-hangers as symbols of a specific area of female economic responsibility and proposes that the adjective 'locbore' applied to a freewoman ('friwif locbore') in the laws of Aethelberht of Kent should be translated as 'in charge of the keys' rather than 'with long hair', as previously, when the penalty for misconduct is stipulated. In this case, keys become a sign of freeborn status, in Kent if not in other Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Firesteel

An iron firesteel was found in Burial 2, a male grave (Fig 78). Debate over the function of these objects was concluded by D Brown (1977b), who demonstrated that their main purpose was as firesteels, although they could be mounted on tinder-pouches. A flint would be struck against their straight edge to make sparks for fire- or lamp-lighting. The humped, triangular back of the KHL one is an exaggerated development of the lower, sometimes almost rectangular, forms of the fifth to sixth centuries, while its coiled ends are a bare reminiscence of the earlier bird-headed terminals. It is comparable with other triangular examples from both male and female graves, mainly of the mid and later seventh century, eg from Polhill graves 68 and 85 (Hawkes 1973, 195, fig 56, 551 and 556), from Dover graves 139 and 157, belonging to phase 5 of c 650-75 (Evison 1987, 110-1, figs 57, 139/1-2; 62, 157/7), from Burwell, Cambs, grave 42, associated with a late Style II 'workbox' and hung from the waist by a bronze chain (Lethbridge 1931, fig 27, 7), and from a seventh-century barrow at Stenigot, Lincs (Thompson 1956, pl 12, b2). When found, the KHL firesteel was attached to a flint which was possibly the one in conjunction with which it was used. Flint flakes have been found with firesteels in at least 30 cases on the Continent (D Brown 1977b, 454) and in this country, for example from Lyminge, Kent, grave 30 (Warhurst 1955, 22) and Wigber Low, Derbys (Collis and Ager 1983, fig 41, 1812).

Spatulate tools

The blunt-ended, parallel-sided iron implement from Burial 39 (Fig 80) has a rectangular section and no cutting edge. Similar tools, with a tang for attaching a handle, are frequently found in seventh-century graves, both male and female, eg at Polhill where they were found at the waist (Hawkes 1973, 199, figs 57, nos 573 and 578; 58, no 583). In three cases there they were closely associated with knives and it was therefore assumed that they were some sort of sharpening tool. But, as noted by Hirst (1985, 88-9), metallographic analysis shows that their iron could be less hard than in knives, so that they could only have functioned like a hone; as she suggests, it seems best to call them 'spatulate tools' until more have been examined.

Weapons

The weapons comprise a large knife or small seax and four spearheads. The absence of both swords and shields is notable and, if it is not rather a reflection of the social status of the community as a whole, could support a post- mid seventh-century date for the cemetery, since, at Dover, swords ceased to be buried in graves after c 650 (Evison 1987, 26) and only men of high status were buried with shields after the early decades of the century (Hawkes 1973, 187).

Seax (or large knife?)

The small seax or large iron knife from Burial 9 (Fig 80) could conceivably have served both as a weapon and as a general purpose tool. It has the form of some seventh-century seaxes with both the back and cutting edge curving in to the tip, as on the seax from Polhill grave 9 (Hawkes 1973, 189). A few seaxes are known from the sixth century but most date from the second half of the seventh, and small seaxes are quite common (Meaney and Hawkes 1970, 43; Evison 1987, 31).

Spears

Four iron spearheads were found, from Burials 2, 9, 26, and 37. The relative position of the one from Burial 9 is uncertain because of the absence of skeletal remains, but was possibly on the left of the waist; the others were all found to the left of the head or shoulder, the most usual position in Anglo-Saxon graves. They are all of leaf-shaped form, without ferrules. The one from Burial 2 (Fig 78) and probably also that from Burial 26 (Fig 81) belong to type C2 in Swanton's classification and, though known from an early date, 'seem often to accompany the more elaborate seventh-century burials' and persisted into the later Anglo-Saxon period (Swanton 1974, 10). In the Upper Thames region the broader blades, like those from KHL, are mainly seventh-century, though some date to the sixth (Dickinson 1976). The long spearhead with relatively short, split socket from Burial 9 (Fig 80) belongs to Swanton's C3 type, the largest of the leaf-shaped types, which seems to have

begun only in the sixth century, while the majority are probably of the seventh and some persist later (Swanton 1974, 10). The fourth spearhead, from Burial 37 (Fig 83), is of Swanton's D1 type, with a typical short, leaf-shaped blade and relatively long, split socket. The type lasts from the fifth century to the end of the seventh and is distributed in Kent and England north of the Thames (Swanton 1974, 11).

Although in the past Anglo-Saxon poetic usage has led ash to be regarded as the usual wood for making spear-shafts, scientific research shows that in fact other species such as oak and hazel were more widely used and that shafts could also be of alder and willow (Philp 1973, 202; Hirst 1985, 91).

The spear is the most frequently found weapon in Anglo-Saxon burials and was the symbol of the ordinary man's legal freedom since the unfree were specifically forbidden to possess them (Swanton 1973, 3). The midway position of the spearhead in Burial 9, apparently at waist height, suggests that the shaft had been broken during the burial ritual. At Dover the shortest measurable spear was 1.6m long, at Holywell Row grave 15, the length of the spear was 2.06m (Lethbridge 1931, 12), and at Mucking, Essex, the maximum length was 2.8m – all well in excess of half the length of Burial 9, so that it seems out of the question that the spear could have been deposited intact. The ceremonial breaking or damage of weapons and other symbols of authority and valour closely associated with the deceased as a funerary rite, dating from the Iron Age onwards, is discussed by Grinsell (1961). The evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period is limited, but there are several instances of deliberately broken or ritually 'killed' spears from Spong Hill, Norfolk, Dover grave 65, and Sewerby graves 37 and 45 (Hills 1984, 7–8; Evison 1987, 28; Hirst 1985, 91); two twisted spearheads from Foxhill and Rushall Down and a broken one from Alvediston, all in Wiltshire, are on display in Devizes Museum.

Pots

There were only two pottery vessels from the cemetery, both grass-tempered and plain: a bowl from a later seventh-century male grave, no 2, and a beaker from an unsexed grave, no 38, of the same period or slightly later (Figs 78 and 83). Both were positioned approximately at hip height, but on opposite sides of the grave; cf the position of the pot from another late cemetery at Winnall, Hants, grave 19 (Meaney and Hawkes 1970, fig 6, 19/1). The KHL vessels are more fully discussed in the pottery report (pp 77–9), since the writing of which the use and purpose of grass-tempering has been further investigated by D Gaimster (1986) with special reference to late Norse pottery. Thermoluminescent dating is not sufficiently fine to achieve any closer dating of the pottery than the ranges suggested above. The two vessels, possibly containing food or drink, could have been placed in the graves as an offering to the dead (Hirst 1985, 91–2), or perhaps simply as personal possessions.

Caskets

An iron angle-mount from Burial 21 is possibly from a wooden casket, in which the spoon could have been contained, and in Burial 24 a group of iron nails found above the floor of the grave is possibly from a small box. In Anglo-Saxon cemeteries the fittings of wooden caskets, eg mounts, locks, and handles, are generally found in female graves (as in Burial 21) dating from the 'final phase' or proto-Christian period (Hawkes 1973, 199; Evison 1987, 100–3). They appear to be unknown before this, though at Dover the earliest is from phase 3 (c 575–625), and outside Kent they occur only in the late seventh-century cemeteries, eg Chamberlains Barn, Beds (Hyslop 1963, 196). The size of the caskets from Dover is approximately 320×200mm. They served as containers for personal possessions, including trinkets and combs.

Burial covers

In four graves, nos 23, 26, 38, and 39, there were remains of wooden burial covers, the first three consisting of boards and the last either of very thick planks or of branches side by side. The absence of nails, except for one, possibly residual, under one end of the cover in Burial 23, shows that the lids must have been either jointed together or pegged, as is usually the case with Anglo-Saxon woodwork (Evison 1987, 100). There are also possible remains of four other covers, from Burials 13, 28, 35, and 36. In Burial 35 a length of wood was found near one corner and Burial 36 contained carbonised wood in the fill. In Burial 28 12 iron nails were scattered over the area of the pit and in Burial 13 the soil layers, as well as nails in a band across the grave, may suggest collapse of a wooden structure, although in view of the absence of nails or metal fittings with the four definite lids these nails may be no more than residual site debris. It is notable that the covers are found predominantly in the south and east side of the cemetery and, as their survival does not appear to be related to the depth of the grave, it is possible that they belong to a later chronological phase in the growth of the cemetery. Burial covers, as distinct from complete coffins, are now known from a number of Anglo-Saxon graves, eg at Empingham, Rutland, dating from the sixth to early seventh centuries, and at Mucking (where, though, there was evidence often for an underlying coffin as well; Reynolds 1976, 142–3). Also, where there are opposing pairs of ledges in the sides of graves, it is probable that they were there to support a lid; but where there is only a single ledge found at one end, as at the head end of KHL Burial 12 and much less certainly in Burial 39, the evidence is hard to assess (Hogarth 1973, 111).

The Anglo-Saxon cemetery: general comments and dating

The frequent absence of grave goods at KHL and

especially the dearth of skeletal remains are a great hindrance to the social interpretation of the cemetery evidence. Much fuller information is required if an analysis is to be attempted following the lines of Dr E-J Pader's work on the cemeteries of Holywell Row and Westgarth Gardens (Pader 1982). Discussion of the KHL cemetery has therefore concentrated on the grave goods.

However, a few general comments can be made regarding the burials. Firstly, extrapolating from the evidence of other sites where a correlation can be made between length of grave and age at death (*ibid.*, 143ff), it is likely that the three or four short graves, 1.4m long or less (nos 5, 10, 32, and maybe also no 7, if it is not a Roman cremation), are those of children younger than 12 years old. Interestingly, Burial 10 finds include a 'workbox', chatelaine, and keys and, though the corroborative ageing evidence of a skeleton (here absent) would be reassuring, it is nevertheless entirely possible that this was a girl's grave, since a 'workbox' was found in the grave (E2) of a child of about eight years at Marina Drive, Dunstable (Matthews 1962, fig 4.8). The items from Burial 10 were found positioned as if they had been worn, but it is open to question whether or not they are an example of ascribed status (see Pader 1982, 57). Eleven burials could have been those of adolescents aged between 12 and 18 (where grave lengths lie between 1.42 and 1.88m, and including two of the burials from Burial 14 and the one from Burial 37 on skeletal evidence) and 26 of adults (or 25 if no 1 is not Saxon) where the graves measure 1.89m or longer. From the bones and teeth the maximum age at death was 30 years (see Chapter 9), but the sample is too low for estimating the average age or for suggesting that this was the maximum for the cemetery.

On the evidence of the grave goods discussed above it appears that the cemetery was in use from the middle decades of the seventh century into possibly the early part of the eighth, ie for more than half a century but perhaps not much more than three-quarters. On this basis it could represent a population in the region of 20-30 persons at any one time.

The depths of the graves appear to be connected with their location within the cemetery: 17 graves in the southern half (including nos 12 and 19) are all deeper than the average (0.25m) and only two (nos 4 and 38) are shallower; most of those in the north are shallow. The reason for this is unclear and may reflect later agricultural use of the site. On the other hand, though it may be only coincidental, there are also differences in the three female costumes and in spearhead types between the northern and southern halves: both 'workboxes' were found in the north and beads and pendants only in the south, while the spearheads of Swanton's type C2 were found only in the north. These differences may reflect either distinct family burial areas or typological or fashion change over time.

The assumption that the social status of the deceased may be represented by the quantity ('wealth') of accompanying grave goods has been shown to be a very questionable one (Pader 1982). Even if, for the sake of argument, it is accepted for

the moment with strong reservations, there does not appear to be any correlation between depth of grave (a possible measure of the amount of effort expended on a burial and hence itself plausibly relatable to status) and hypothetical status. Some of the well-equipped graves (eg nos 2, 10, 21, and 26) are in fact shallower than the average, while others provided merely with knives are deeper (eg nos 25, 27, and 33).

Burial orientation is predominantly south-east to north-west in 22 graves (or 56.4%), with a further 10 graves (25.6%) on the sixteenth bearings on either side of this. There are five main exceptions (nos 1, 5, 9, 28, and 36). Only six graves (15%) lie in the region of east-west and only one of these on that actual orientation (no 9, a weapon grave, as is no 2 in the broader range of arc). The reason for the preferred alignment is not known but could have been determined by any of a variety of factors, eg astronomical, settlement site, road, holy place or natural feature, etc (Rahtz 1978, 2-3), though seasonal factors are now considered to be an unlikely explanation for the orientation of post-Roman cemeteries in southern Britain (Kendal 1982; M A Brown 1983). The half-dozen graves tending towards an east-west alignment provide no certain evidence for conversion to Christianity; the weapon graves may or may not argue against it. A group of burials on the eastern edge of the cemetery (nos 8, 22, 26, 29, and 35) veer away from the preferred alignment, being oriented north-north-west to south-south-east; this is perhaps because they belong to a late phase. Also, the graves with burial covers (nos 23, 26, 38, and 39; perhaps also 28, 35, and 36) lie mainly towards the eastern and south-eastern edges of the cemetery, which is again suggestive of an outward expansion in these directions before it fell into disuse. But, since none of the graves intersect and dating evidence is limited, it would be hazardous to attempt to identify chronological phases any more closely.

The datable grave goods indicate that the cemetery was in use from the middle decades of the seventh century possibly into the earlier eighth, though the end date is uncertain. The cemetery thus belongs to a series of what Leeds regarded as the 'final phase' of pagan burial grounds (Leeds 1936, 96-114), but which others, because of the paucity of grave goods from them and common east-west orientation especially, see as intermediate between the pagan period and the early Christian period proper when churchyard cemeteries were established (see recent discussions by Hyslop 1963, 189-94; Meaney and Hawkes 1970, 50-5; Owen-Crocker 1986, 85-105). Male graves in these 'final phase' or 'proto-Christian' cemeteries are often unfurnished or contain only a knife or small, plain buckle (cf Burials 6, 14, 16, 18, 25, 27, 29, 33, and 39, though the sex is usually unknown), while in the female ones the elaborate pagan costume has been replaced by a simpler fashion using pairs of linked pins or miniature brooches as dress-fasteners, occasionally with 'workboxes' on chatelaines, and with strings of only a few monochrome beads, pendants, and silver wire knot-rings (cf Burials 10, 12, and 21). Social and political contacts as well as the spread of the new religion probably all influenced these changes.

However, the changes in burial rite may not necessarily be a response to Christian decrees (Pader 1982, 196-7).

Where these late cemeteries began on new sites away from their pagan predecessors, as at Winnall, Hants, and Leighton Buzzard, Beds, they have usually been ascribed a starting date in the second half of the seventh century on the assumption of Christian influence. But Welch has recently argued, with reference to the situation in Sussex (Welch 1984a), that such changes of site could also reflect shifts of settlement earlier in the century, by around 625, accompanied by a change in female fashion. Not all late cemeteries had pagan precursors and, where not, the argument for their association with expansion of the area of Anglo-Saxon settlement is a strong one.

Apart from a few possibly early seventh-century burials at Wheathampstead and Redbourn, Herts (Meaney 1964, 104-5), the nearest Anglo-Saxon remains predating the KHL cemetery all come from sites beyond the Chiltern Hills, such as Kempston, Luton, and Sandy, Beds, and Aylesbury, Bucks (Ordnance Survey 1971; Matthews *et al* 1985, 62-3). Here, in the fifth century, Saxons settled on or were allocated land by the sub-Roman authorities and, as federates, may have been stationed to protect the British territory of the civitas capital of Verulamium. But in this second region, in and to the south and south-east of the Chilterns, there is no trace of early Saxon settlement. The KHL cemetery therefore appears to be one of the late group associated with secondary settlement. It belonged to a small community which could either have taken for itself or been granted land rights in the area.

This raises the question of the social status of the community's inhabitants. The testimony of spearheads and, possibly, keys indicates that their owners were freeborn and, if the colonisation was the result of a land-grant, it may have been led by a thegn of a royal retinue with his household, since gifts of estates were a customary royal reward for service. The prevailing lack of costly grave goods is not necessarily a sign of less privileged status, but may reflect changing burial practices or fashions (cf Pader 1982, 180). But if the land had been seized, or simply occupied, the standing of the community is more uncertain, for it could be that ceorl settlers had established themselves in a new area without the need for authority.

Further questions concern the extent to which the St Albans region in the seventh century was still occupied by native British inhabitants, and the role of Verulamium in the sub-Roman period, where, at the least, a church worthy of the martyrdom of the saint still survived, presumably outside (Bede, 1.7). These are fascinating and controversial topics which, however, lie beyond the scope of this discussion and are referred to only in passing here. The possibility of a British enclave in this region is worth serious consideration (see Alcock 1971, 118; Morris 1973, 211; Davis 1982), but the present evidence is meagre and inconclusive (Faull 1984; Welch 1984b; Matthews *et al* 1985, 62-3). Town life continued in Verulamium into the late fifth century but there is as yet no evidence

for its survival after that and its ruinous site became deserted in time except for dens of outlaws (Frere 1983, 24-5; Brooks 1986, esp 84 and 89). An entry in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle *sa* 571 refers to a British defeat at a place called Biedcanford (possibly but not certainly identified as Bedford: see Myres 1986, 165) and may imply the loss of British ascendancy over the Ouse-Thames basin beyond the Chilterns (Davis 1982, 67); but, as Dr Welch remarks, the annal is open to a different interpretation (Welch 1984b). While it is possible that Saxon thegns expropriated villa estates as going concerns, complete with their working communities, conclusive evidence is here lacking and we can only guess at the situation prevailing when the first Saxon settlement was established outside the Silchester gate. There is no sign of early Saxon occupation within the Roman town (Frere 1983, 25) and modern St Albans stands on a new site outside the walls where the secular settlement was traditionally founded by Abbot Wulsin in 948, though the Kingsbury district may be earlier (Saunders and Havercroft 1978, 1-15, 74-5). Excavations by Professor M Biddle, however, aim to test Levison's theory of the Romano-British origin of the Abbey and have produced some material evidence for the post-Roman period, including a Celtic disc-attachment and handpin and a (?) Saxon spiral-headed pin (Biddle 1986).

Interestingly, the Anglo-Saxon historian Bede, writing in 731 when the King Harry Lane cemetery could still have been in use, gives alternative forms for the place-name, ie Uerlamacæstir and Uaelingacæstir, the first derived from the Roman name of the town and the second meaning 'the Roman fort of the Waeclingas' (or Wacol's people), while the first element of the latter is preserved in Watling Street (Ekwall 1960). It is conceivable that the first name refers to the Roman site and the second to the extra-mural Saxon settlement associated with the burial ground.

The settlers themselves could have been of East Saxon origin. St Albans lies within the boundaries of the diocese of London, which are thought to be a guide to the extent of the kingdom of Essex at the time of its seventh-century conversion to Christianity, though allowance must be made for later boundary changes (Yorke 1985, 27-8). Whether the newcomers were converts or nominal Christians when they arrived, possibly as early as c 640/50, is impossible to say for certain, both because of the fitful progress of the conversion of Essex and because of the lack of any obvious sign of the new religion in the cemetery. Also it is not clear how the kingdom was divided geographically between its co-rulers at this time. As a result it is uncertain what specific regions were affected when King Sigehere apostatised during the plague of 663/4 while his co-ruler Sæbbi remained Christian. However, either way it seems probable that many of the St Albans settlers were introduced to and began to accept the new faith during the third quarter of the seventh century. In this case, the absence of confirmatory evidence from their cemetery can be compared with the situation in Merovingian Francia where furnished secular burials continued long after the conversion.

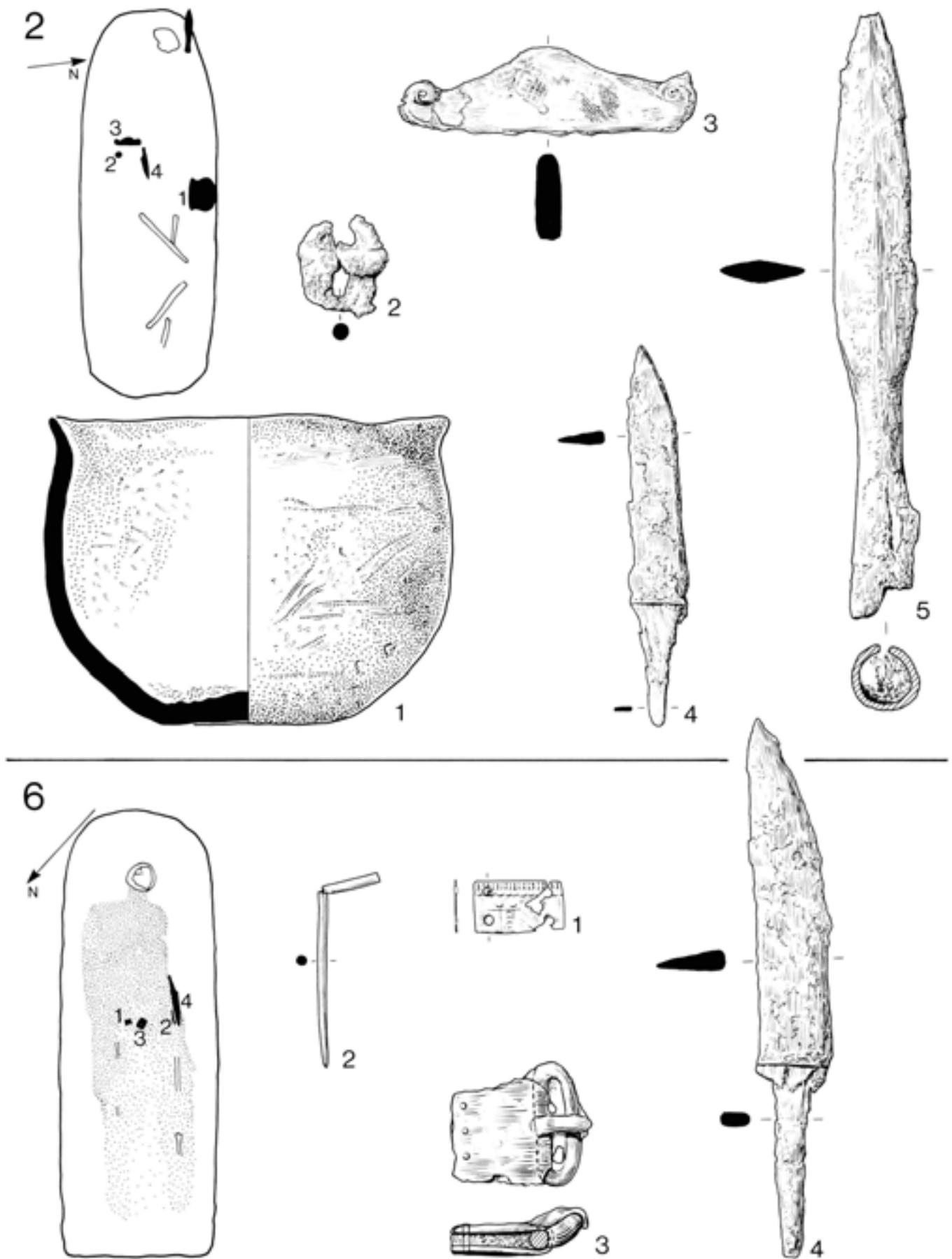


Fig 78 Anglo-Saxon grave groups (plans 1:24; buckles, plaque, and pin 1:1; other objects 1:2)

Burial inventory

Details are given in the following order:

a The grave: orientation (magnetic) of the longitudinal axis; length, width, and depth to nearest 0.05m (depth refers to depth below the level at which the grave was recognised; depth below present ground surface is included in brackets if given).

b The burial: survival of bone and teeth; position; sex and age (details derived from the report on the Saxon skeletons by Carole Keepax, Chapter 9; sex inferred from the grave goods is indicated in brackets).

c The associated finds: left and right refer to the left and right of the body as it lay, or probably lay, in the grave. For simplicity the term 'bronze' has been used for 'copper-alloy' of any sort, without implying that the metallic composition of the objects has been analysed.

There are specialist reports by Elisabeth Crowfoot (mineral-replaced textile, Appendix 5) and Carole Keepax (skeletal remains, Chapter 9). The Roman artefacts from Burials 10 and 21 are described and dated by Catherine Johns.

Burial 1 SW/NE 1.90×0.50×0.15m (0.65m below present surface). Rectangular grave. Remains of the long bones of an extended inhumation. No grave goods. This grave could be either Saxon or Iron Age.

Burial 2 WNW/ESE 1.80×0.60×0.20m (0.70m below present surface). Sub-rectangular grave with rounded ends; fill of rich black soil, a scattering of Roman pottery at all levels. Remains of an extended (male) inhumation from which parts of the skull and leg bones survived, right leg bent across left (Fig 78).

- 1 Grass-tempered pottery bowl; almost complete, hemispherical with uneven, slightly everted rim; crudely made, with irregular, wiped outer surface. Brown surfaces with grey and red patches (overall in the region of Munsell 10 YR 3/1), blackened in section by heavy organic tempering; voids on both inner and outer surfaces. Rim diam 120mm, H c 110mm, thickness 6–9mm. Found on its side in the middle of the east side of the grave, to left of hip region
- 2 Iron buckle with oval loop. H 19mm, W 16mm
- 3 Iron firesteel, hump-backed with lobed ends (radiograph shows the ends drawn into flattened strips then tightly coiled three turns). L 112mm, H 30mm. When found, rusted to a flint which could have been the one used to strike fire. In region of waist, hump at top
- 4 Iron knife, traces of organic handle on tang, blade with angled back. L 141mm. In region of waist, pointing to feet
- 5 Iron spearhead, leaf-shaped with upper end of split socket remaining. L 226mm. On left of skull
- 6 Residual Roman finds including iron hinge. L

79.5mm. W 27.5mm. From foot end of grave. Also several nails and sherds and a fragment of glass

Burial 3 NNW/SSE 2.10×0.60×0.10m (0.45m below present surface). Sub-rectangular pit with dimensions of a grave; much Roman tile, samian, and coarse pottery in the fill, a nail and a large stone at one end. No bones or grave goods, but possibly a Saxon burial on account of its position and orientation (see p 219).

Burial 4 SE/NW 2.10×0.60×0.10m. Shallow, sub-rectangular pit parallel to and just cutting the south side of a Roman ditch; dimensions suggest a grave. It contained two large fragments of iron plate, one triangular (H 92mm, W 82mm) and one trapezoidal with one end rolled back (L 93mm, W 69mm), apparently from the same object but possibly residual; there were wood remains on the triangular piece. No bones, but possibly a Saxon burial on account of its position, orientation (see p 219), and stratigraphical relationship to ditch.

Burial 5 SSW/NNE 1.35×0.40×0.25m (0.60m below present surface). Sub-rectangular, flat-bottomed pit with steep sides; from its dimensions could have been the grave of a juvenile. Fill of gravel and dark earth, some charcoal in the bottom. No bones or grave goods, but possibly a Saxon burial on account of its position.

Burial 6 SE/NW 2.00×0.70×0.10–0.20m. Rectangular grave, rounded at head end, square at the other; fill of darker soil with coarse Roman pottery and tiles. Remains of an extended adult inhumation with part of the skull and parts of the leg bones surviving. A silhouette of the body, especially the neck and trunk, appeared to be represented by darker soil (Fig 78).

- 1 Fragments of bronze plaque, probably a belt-mount as it was found close to the buckle (no 3) and on the line a belt could have taken round the waist; a thin rectangular strip with two rivet holes across one end (the remains of an iron rivet in one). Punched decoration of a row of linked double dots bordering one long side with a line of arcs on the inside, a pattern of arcs and lightly incised lines in the remaining space. Surviving L of larger piece 14mm
- 2 Bent bronze pin-shaft, head missing. Surviving L 45mm. Found 12mm above tip of knife (no 4)
- 3 Iron buckle with narrow oval loop, tongue, and square plate with slightly tapering edges doubled around the loop and riveted across the open end. L 26mm, H 23mm. Found in centre of waist
- 4 Iron knife, flat-backed with a long curve down to the point and traces of an organic handle on the tang, the tip of which is now missing. L 205mm from radiograph, now 201mm. Found on left side of body above level of waist, with tip pointing to foot end of grave

Burial 7 ESE/WNW 1.40×0.50 (average) ×0.10m (from floor to top of fill). Sherds of Roman pottery

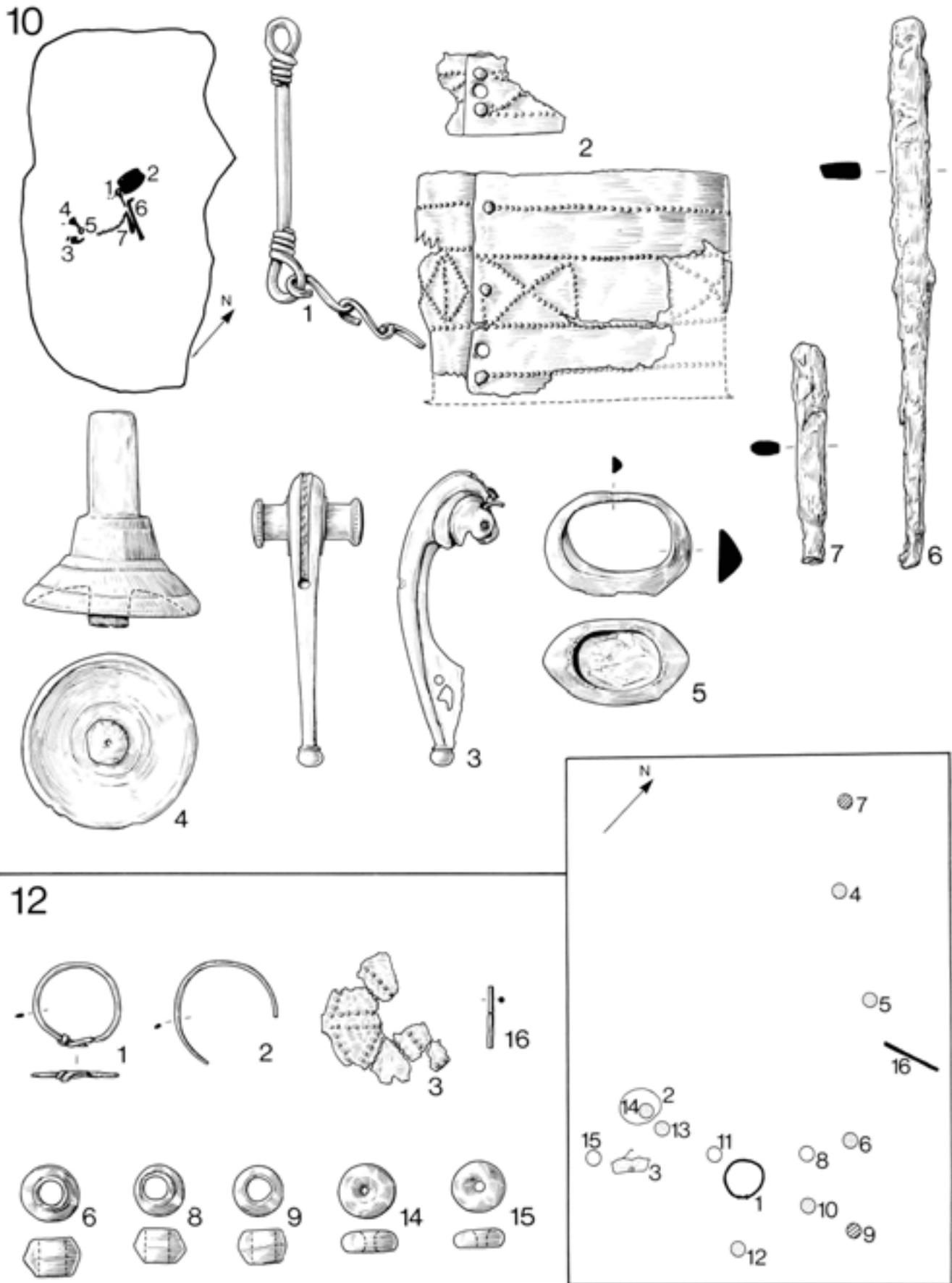


Fig 79 Anglo-Saxon grave groups (grave plan 1:24; necklace plan 1:2; iron keys 1:2; other objects 1:1)

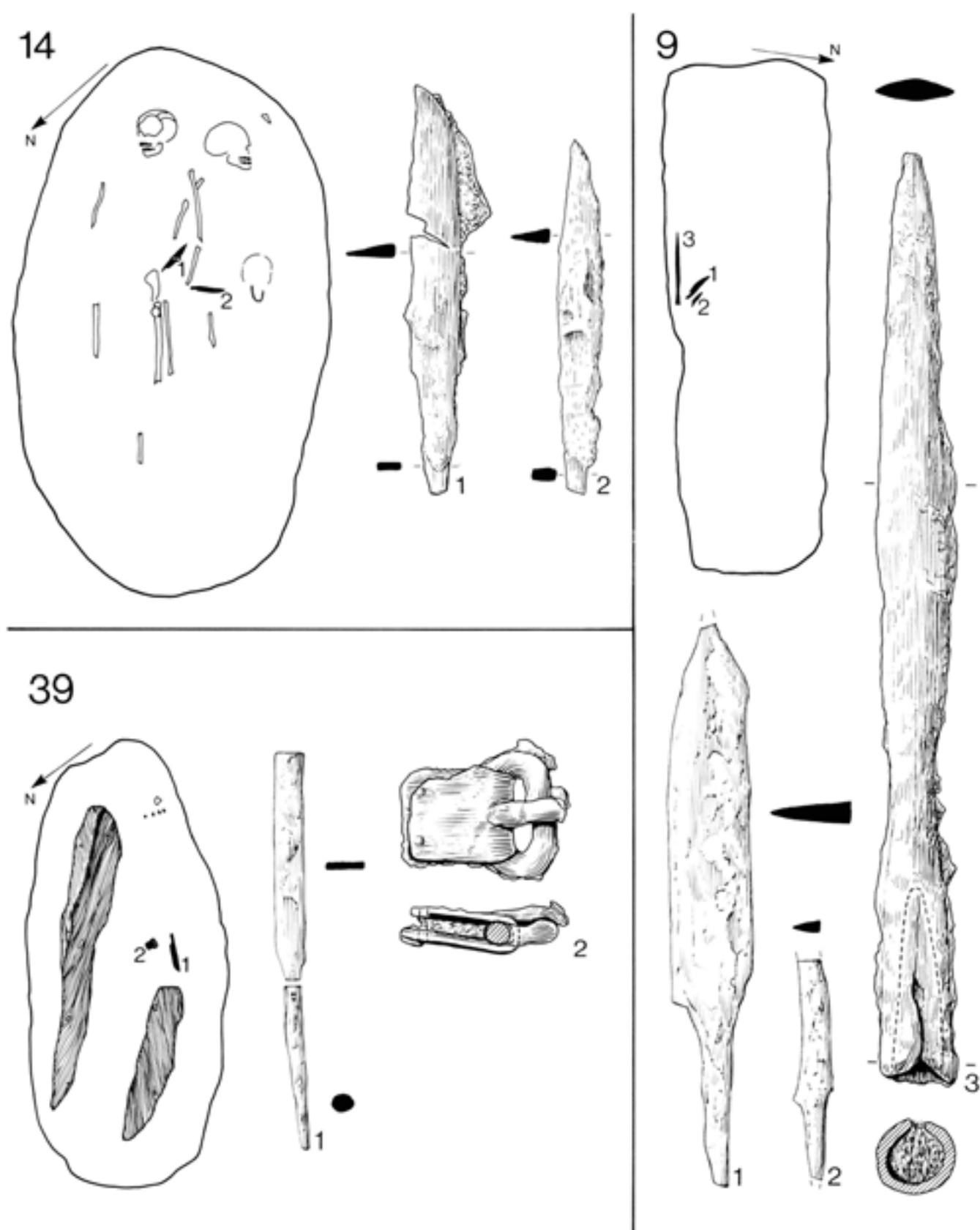


Fig 80 Anglo-Saxon grave groups (plans 1:24; buckle 1:1; other objects 1:2)

were absent from the pit, which is unusual for the site. Empty but for a nail and two tiny pieces of calcined bone in the middle, and the grave may not be Saxon but a Roman cremation, of which there are others in this part of the cemetery.

Burial 8 NNW/SSE 1.95×0.60×0.10m. Shallow oval grave; no surviving bones or teeth.

1 Iron knife, tang missing. Surviving L 130mm. Found in the south-east end, slanting into the grave

Burial 9 E/W 2.15×0.65×0.40m (0.90 below present surface). Rectangular grave with nearly vertical sides; silty brown fill. Burial bisects Iron Age cremation no 7 and its north-east corner just cuts the south side of ditch 1. No surviving bone, apart from traces attached to the spearhead (no 3), but weapons indicate a male grave (Fig 80).

- 1 Short iron seax, back curving down towards damaged tip. L 207mm surviving (from radiograph; ends of tang and blade now missing)
- 2 Iron knife, end of narrow blade missing; cutting edge ground concave; traces of organic handle on tang. Surviving L 82mm
- 3 Iron spearhead with long, very slender, leaf-shaped blade; the socket was probably split, but now only the top end remains intact. Surviving L 330mm

All three objects were found together on the south side of the grave, just west of centre.

Burial 10 SE/NW 1.20×1.10×0.10m. Very shallow, irregular grave; black fill with only a few Roman sherds. No trace of bone, but finds indicate a female grave (Fig 79).

- 1 Bronze chain links of S-shape and square section and a rod with looped ends wound back round the shank (L 52mm). The chain formed part of a chatelaine linking the workbox (no 2) to the larger key (no 6) and included a length of iron chain. A further length of iron chain, connected to the second key (no 7), appears to have slung this group of objects from the waist.
- 2 Bronze workbox, now incomplete, made from cylinder of sheet metal with the ends secured by three bronze rivets. Reconstructed from fragments, but base and parts of drum missing and only a piece of cap remains, the ends secured by two bronze rivets. The chain (no 1) would have been attached originally by the holes in drum and cap. Decoration of repoussé dots consists of three framed saltires between parallel horizontal lines with a further single line above and below around the drum. The sides of the cap appear to have been similarly ornamented. H 40mm, Diam c 52mm. A piece of wood was associated with the box.
- 3-5 A compact group of bronze objects, together with the three coins (no 8), to the west of the keys. The position in which they were found and two possible scraps of leather close by, but not

preserved, suggests that the collection had been in a square leather purse; a fragment of wood under one of the coins perhaps came from a purse-frame.

- 3 Bronze 'Polden Hills' brooch with broken spring; lacking the pin. The upper part of the bow has a band of decoration (zig-zag line between two ribs) terminating in a central hollow, presumably for a bead of enamel. The raised ends of the side-wings are scored, and the catch-plate has two decorative perforations. L 53mm. Roman, mid first century AD
- 4 Bronze 'lock-pin'. The shaft is broken, so that the pierced end is lost. Allason-Jones and Miket (1984) nos 889-903 (South Shields) are similar; N Crummy 1983 no 4143 (Colchester) is very close. Not susceptible to close dating
- 5 Bronze finger-ring, gem lost. The type approaches that of Henig Type X, and belongs to the third century.
- 6 Iron key with rectangular-sectioned handle tapering to short stem with L-shaped bit, the end turned back at right angles but now missing. L 199mm, W 13mm (maximum)
- 7 Handle of iron key of rectangular section, short stub of round-sectioned stem at one end. Surviving L 89mm, W 12mm (maximum)
- 8 Three Roman bronze coins found one above another just under head of brooch (no 3); see Table 1, nos 85, 93, and 105

Burial 11 SE/NW 2.00×0.85×0.20m. Sub-rectangular grave?, pointed at south-east end; fill of very thick dark brown gravel including a few Roman finds. No skeletal material.

- 1 Broken iron U-shaped piece. H 28mm, W 18mm. Possibly Roman rubbish; found towards south-west edge

Burial 12 SE/NW 2.25×1.05×0.35m (0.80m below present surface). Round-ended sub-rectangular grave, almost vertical sides and a slight shelf varying in width from 0.05-0.25m around head end at 0.30m above floor; silty brown fill. No bones, but grave goods indicate a female burial (Fig 79).

- 1-15 String of beads incorporating two wire rings (nos 1-2) and pendant disc (no 3), all found in a group towards shelf end of grave, in the centre and presumably in the area of the neck (see inset plan, Fig 79)
- 1 Silver slip-knot ring of wire of flattened section, ends knotted around the loop. Diam 16mm
- 2 Silver slip-knot ring of wire of flattened oval section, knotted ends broken off. Diam 18mm
- 3 Fragmentary silver pendant disc, of sheet metal with decoration of repoussé dots outlining a six-spoked wheel pattern with parallel-sided spokes, enclosed by a circle. Diam 25mm (approx)
- 4-15 Twelve glass beads comprising 6 biconical turquoise (4-6, 10, 12-13), 2 biconical reddish-brown (7, 9), 2 biconical yellow (8, 11), 1 annular royal blue (14), and 1 annular black (15)
- 16 Iron pin in two fragments. Surviving L 26mm.

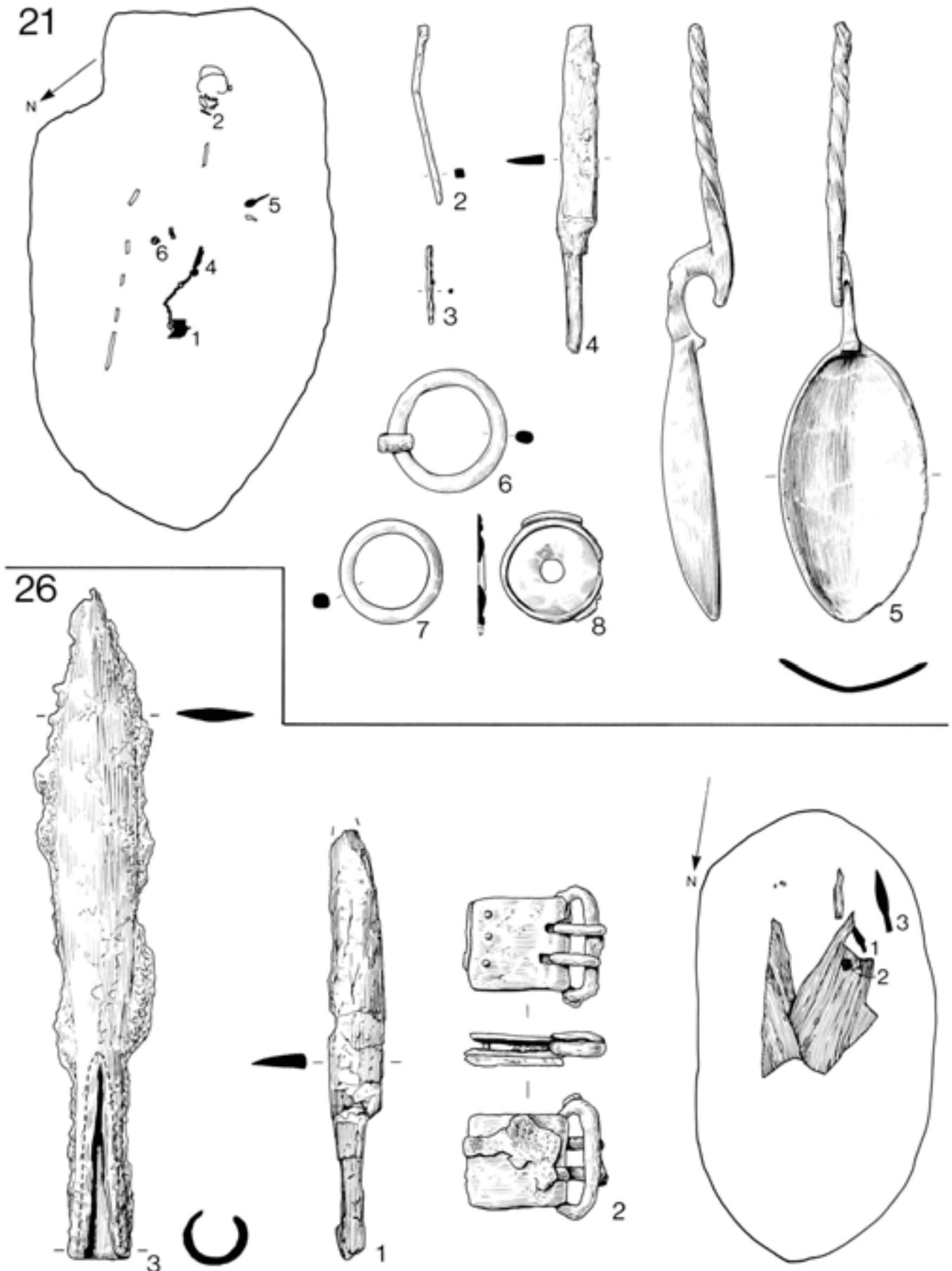


Fig 81 Anglo-Saxon grave groups (plans 1:24; knives, spearhead, and buckle 1:2; other objects 1:1)

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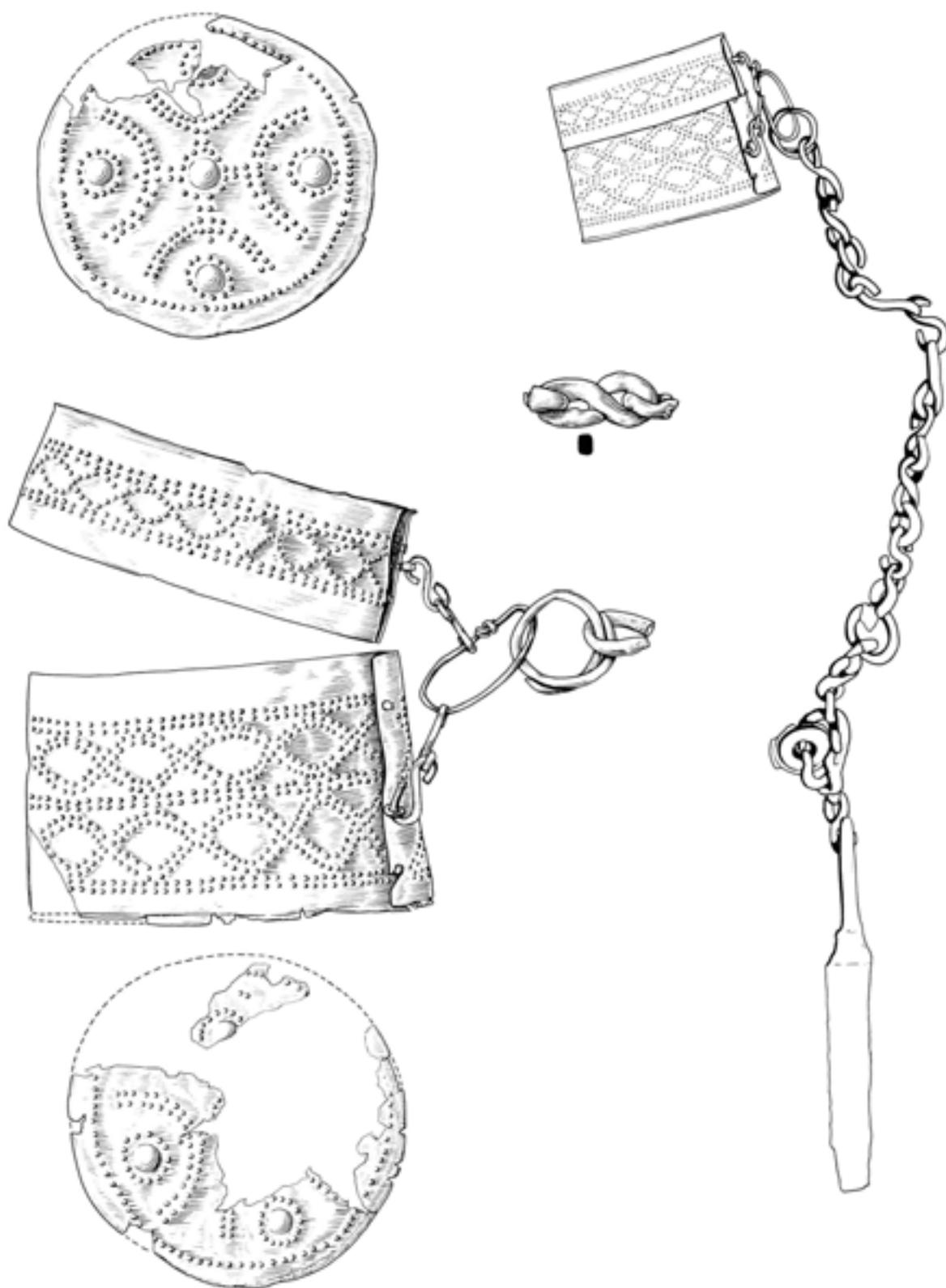


Fig 82 Anglo-Saxon grave groups (workbox 1:1; plan of workbox, chain, and knife 1:2)

Also found in presumed area of neck, in line with beads

Burial 13 SE/NW 2.05×1.35×0.20m. Oval grave; fill of dark earth in part, containing Roman material, with a dark band 0.20–0.25m wide around the edge and a lot of different soils inside (cf fill of Burial 21). Remains of an inhumation, part of top of skull (with enamel of two teeth) and two short lengths of long-bones, suggesting that it had been extended. No grave goods, only four iron nails roughly in a band across grave 0.05–0.10m below level of its edges, over the legs; soil layers in fill suggest the possibility of collapse of a wooden structure in middle of grave.

Burial 14 ESE/WNW 2.30×1.35×0.25m. Oval grave; dark fill with Roman pottery scattered right to bottom. Remains of three individuals: two extended burials with head at the same level, back to back (nos i–ii), and traces of the skull of a third (no iii) at about their waist level. No i is adult, possibly male, probably aged 17–25; fragments of skull, femora, and teeth surviving. No ii is adolescent, probably aged 12–17; fragments of long bone and teeth only. No iii is adolescent, probably aged 10–16; nine teeth only. Rather more bone survived than usual, perhaps because of the slightly greater depth (Fig 80).

- 1 Iron knife with short, angled tip. L 151mm (from radiograph; tip of tang now missing and L 145mm). Left arm of no i covered right arm of no ii and this knife was between the two arms and pointing upwards
- 2 Iron knife with slender blade, back curving down gently to tip. L 125mm. Found across body of no ii

Burial 15 SE/NW 1.95×0.75×0.15m. Rectangular grave; very dark fill with Roman coarse pottery. Only two small fragments of skull survived.

- 1 Fragment of bronze tube, possibly a lace-tag. L 10mm

Burial 16 SE/NW 1.75×0.65×0.15m. Sub-rectangular grave with rounded ends; edges indistinct. Only traces of the teeth survived.

- 1 Iron knife with back curving down towards missing tip; in four pieces. Surviving L 115mm. Found at about level of chest, 0.05m above floor of grave and pointing diagonally to left side of it (Fig 84)

Burial 17 SE/NW 1.55×0.65×0.30m (0.80m below present surface). Sub-rectangular grave with rounded ends and almost vertical sides; silty grey fill. Stratified, cutting Roman ditch. No bones or associated finds.

Burial 18 SE/NW 1.90×0.80×0.15m. Rectangular grave, rounded at foot end; fill of dark earth, filled with Roman coarse pottery. Remains of an inhumation comprising only parts of the skull (including five teeth); adult, probably aged 20–30.

- 1 Iron knife with back curving gently down to point. L 167mm (from radiograph). Found centrally near to waist area and pointing towards feet (Fig 84)
- 2 Bent iron nail (possibly Roman). L 50mm. Found to left of waist

Burial 19 ESE/WNW 1.90×0.75×0.35m (0.80m below present surface). Ovoid, steep-sided grave; silty grey-brown fill. Southern end cuts north side of a Roman ditch. Only a small fragment of bone survives. No grave goods.

Burial 20 S/N 2.60×0.75×0.40m (0.90m below present surface). Sub-rectangular, grave-like pit, steep-sided and flat-bottomed; grey-white pebbly fill. No bones or associated finds, but stratified grave cutting across a Roman ditch.

Burial 21 SE/NW 2.30×1.35×0.15m. Sub-rectangular grave, pointed at foot end and with inverted corner to right of head; dark fill (with Roman pottery) as Burial 13 with a dark band around edges and light area in centre. Remains of an extended inhumation: part of the skull, teeth, and parts of the right leg-bones and neck vertebra. Adult (female), probably aged 17–25 (Figs 81 and 82).

- 1 Bronze workbox of thin sheet metal, now restored from fragments; drum-shaped body of curved sheet with one of two securing rivets remaining; slightly flanged at base edge; parts of base. Top and sides of a shorter circular cap survive, the latter also fastened with two rivets and with flanged top edge; linked to drum by a chain consisting of two S-shaped links of square section, two (replacement?) loops of wire in the middle, and a further two bronze links attached to a loop on the side of the body. The box appears to have been suspended from the waist by a chain of iron figure-of-eight links (240mm of which survive, no 1a) and two bronze rings (nos 6–7). The sides, top, and base of both drum and cap are decorated with patterns of repoussé dots, the base and top with a circle around a cross-shaped motif, double-lined and arms each ending in a crescent half enclosing a small boss within a circle. There is a similar boss inside a circle at the crossing. The sides of the drum are ornamented with two horizontal bands of loose, two-stranded, double-lined interlace separated and bounded above and below by double lines. The sides of the cap are ornamented with a single band of similar interlace, but with strands of only one line, also between double lines above and below. H of drum 42mm, Diam 55.5mm, H of cap 22.5mm. Found on left side at about knee height
- 2 Silver pin with stem of square section, part of flattened rectangular head remaining. Surviving L 34mm. Found on the neck
- 3 Iron pin (or needle?) with length of thread twisted round it. Surviving L 29.5mm. Found in workbox no 1
- 4 Part of blade and stub of tang of iron knife, cutting edge ground concave. Surviving L 74mm. Linked by iron chain to workbox no 1 when found

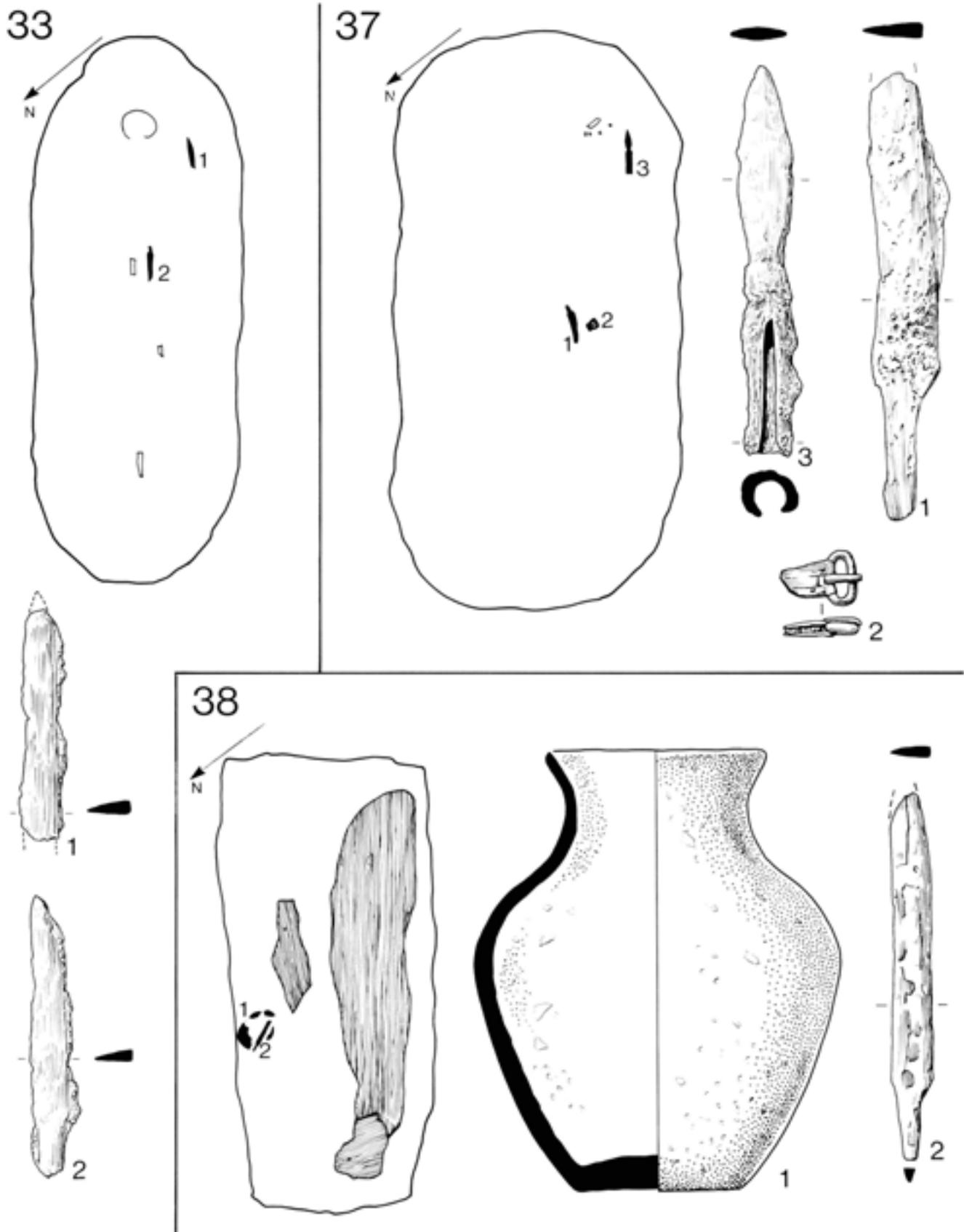


Fig 83 Anglo-Saxon grave groups (plans 1:24; objects 1:2)

- 5 Plated bronze spoon (tinned or silvered) with an oval bowl and an open scroll offset attaching it to a twisted handle. The handle is broken. The type is a late Roman one, and occurs in silver. A late third–mid fourth-century date is likely
- 6 Bronze ring, of oval section with part of an iron link rusted on. Diam 23mm. Found at waist
- 7 Bronze ring, part of chatelaine on which workbox no 1 was hung
- 8 Bronze disc, slightly convex and centrally pierced, with two concentric grooves around edge, parts of which were broken away
- 9 Two Roman coins from within workbox no 1; see Table 1, nos 10 and 117
- 10 Curved iron nail. L 46mm. Found in area of chest
- 11 Iron angle-mount with rivet through one end. L 42mm, H 27mm, W 13mm. Also fragments of two or three rivets. Possibly from a wooden box. Found beside left shoulder

Burial 22 SSE/NNW 2.00×0.70×0.05m. Possibly the base of a ploughed-out grave; very dark, soft fill. South-east end cuts edge of Roman ditch. No bones or associated finds.

Burial 23 SE/NW 2.30×1.05×0.20m. Rectangular grave with vertical sides; Roman coarse pottery scattered in fill. South-east end cuts edge of Roman ditch. A few skull and rib fragments, not necessarily human.

- 1 Iron knife, now fragmentary. L 118mm (approx). Found on bottom of grave, about on level of waist and pointing towards foot end
- 2 Bronze catch, possibly from a purse, of thin strip with a cut-out hook at one end, rivet hole at other. L 20.5mm, W 5mm. Found slightly above waist area on right or middle of body, riveted on wood or leather
- 3 Remains of wooden board, probably lid of coffin. Thickness 10mm (max). Found 0.13m above floor of grave, except where centre sagged above body area, reaching approximately from waist to feet; a nail under foot end

Burial 24 SE/NW 2.60×0.75×0.55m (0.80m below present surface). Rectangular, steep-sided grave with rounded ends; silty grey fill. Cuts across Roman ditch. No bones or teeth.

- 1 Six iron nails, possibly the remains of a small box. Of square section with flattened heads. L (of complete example) 49mm. Found in group above floor of grave, close to south-west wall, centred 0.90m from north-west end

Burial 25 SE/NW 1.90×0.80×0.30m (0.75m below present surface). Steep-sided, sub-rectangular grave, south-east end rounded; silty grey-brown fill. Cuts almost right across Roman ditch. Only one tiny fragment of bone.

- 1 Iron knife?, fragment of 'blade' only. L 40mm, W 19mm. Found high in grave towards north-east end; therefore not certainly associated

Burial 26 SSE/NNW 2.00×1.05×0.20m. Large oval grave; fill of very dark soil with much charcoal, becoming stonier in lower half. Only a little enamel of teeth survived, at southern end of grave. Adult, aged probably 17–25 (Fig 81).

- 1 Iron knife, back curving down gently towards tip (missing). Surviving L 160mm. Found between spearhead (no 3) and neck, pointing towards head
- 2 Iron buckle with narrow oval loop, double tongue, and square plate doubled around loop and fastened by three small dome-headed rivets across open end; replaced textile on back of plate and traces of wood (?) on front. L 52mm, H 45mm (from radiograph). Found in region of waist
- 3 Iron spearhead with leaf-shaped blade and split socket. L 250mm. Found alongside left shoulder pointing to head of grave
- 4 Large pieces of wooden coffin-lid or cover found above the level of the grave goods. Surviving extent 0.75×0.55m

Burial 27 SE/NW 2.30×1.50×0.35m (0.80m below present surface). Sub-rectangular grave. No bone or teeth.

- 1 Iron knife, in five pieces; back curving down very gently to long tip. L 150mm (approx). Found about the middle of grave, point slanting towards east corner (Fig 84)

Burial 28 SSW/NNE 1.75×0.70×0.40m. Sub-rectangular grave rounded at one end and tapering to square end at other; dark fill with occasional sherds of Roman pottery. No bones or associated finds apart from 12 nails, possibly from a coffin or cover, scattered over much of the area of the grave from level of edge to 0.30m below it.

Burial 29 SSE/NNW 2.25×1.20×0.25–0.30m. Large oval grave; fill of dark brown soil with gravel increasing near bottom; large charcoal lump near north-west corner. No bones or teeth.

- 1 Iron knife with long curve from back down to tip; cutting edge ground concave. L 146mm. Found centrally in grave about 0.05m above floor, about two-fifths in from south-east end, point facing south (Fig 84)

Burial 30 SE/NE 2.15×0.80×0.35m (0.90m below present surface). Steep-sided, sub-rectangular grave with rounded ends; silty grey-brown fill. Only a tiny piece of unidentifiable bone near south-east corner.

Burial 31 SE/NW 1.60×0.80×0.40m (0.90m below present surface). No bones or associated finds.

Burial 32 ESE/WNW 0.90×0.40×0.30m. Burial-shaped pit; fill of dark earth and occasional sherds of Roman pottery. No bones or associated finds, but perhaps a child's grave on account of its size, in which case the lack of bones is not unexpected.

Burial 33 SE/NW 2.30×0.90×0.30m (0.80m below

grave but side in contact with the floor has disintegrated, leaving about half of body circuit

- 2 Iron knife with slender blade having angled back; tip missing. Surviving L 115mm. Found underneath beaker (no 1), point slanting down towards side of grave
- 3 Substantial remains of wooden burial-cover or coffin-lid, largest piece a board extending almost full length of grave with grain running lengthwise, covering east side of grave. Further large fragment north of centre on west side of grave

Burial 39 SE/NW 1.95×0.80×0.30m (0.70m below present surface). Steep-sided, ovoid grave, shallower at ends; possibly a slight shelf at head end, 0.15m above floor; silty brown fill. Only a few teeth

survived of an inhumation, near south-east end; aged probably 16–25 (Fig 80).

- 1 Iron blade of rectangular section with tang (now separate) of circular section. Surviving L 144mm. Found on left side lying lengthwise, approximately at waist level
- 2 Iron buckle with square plate doubled around oval loop and fastened across open end by two rivets. L 31mm, H 26mm. Found approximately at waist level
- 3 Traces of two planks or branches from a wooden burial-cover lengthwise near either side of the grave, 1.30m long on east side and 0.70m on west, 0.15m wide by 0.15m thick; collapsed over the body

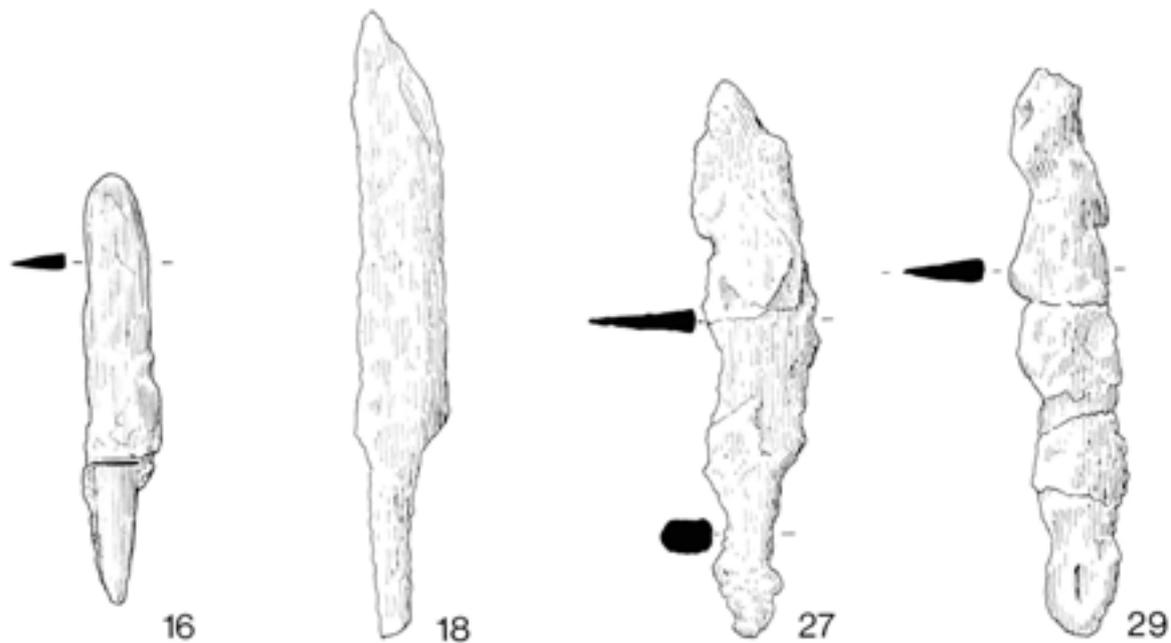


Fig 84 Iron knives from Anglo-Saxon graves (1:2)

present surface). Rectangular grave with rounded corners and almost vertical sides; silty grey-brown fill. Remains of an extended inhumation comprising majority of skull and small fragments of long bones; probably adult.

- 1 Iron knife-blade fragment with back curving down to tip. Surviving L 82mm. Found to left of skull
- 2 Iron knife in three fragments, with back curving down to tip; end of tang broken off. Surviving L 98mm. Found at waist
- 3 Two iron nails. L 60mm and 41mm. Found in area of chest

Burial 34 SE/NW 1.65×0.70–0.80×0.10m. Ovoid grave; fill of light brown soil with pebbles, especially near bottom, and tile fragments. Some cremated bone at north-east end.

- 1 Bronze hairpin, slightly bent, with oblate head above a narrow collar. L 90mm (if straight). Found crosswise in centre of grave, 0.40m from the south-east end. Roman

Burial 35 SSE/NNW 1.50×0.85×0.15m. Ovoid grave with shallowly-sloping sides; fill of yellow-brown gravel with a little Roman rubbish. Small pieces of bone to east of centre and a length of wood/charcoal towards south-west corner, perhaps from a burial-cover or coffin.

Burial 36 S/N 1.65×0.85×0.45m (1.00m below present surface). Sub-rectangular grave, silty brown fill with a concentration of burnt clay in upper levels at northern end. No bones or grave goods, but some carbonised wood is perhaps the remains of a burial-cover or coffin-lid.

Burial 37 SE/NW 2.50×1.20×0.40m (0.85 below present surface). Large, steep-sided, rectangular grave with rounded corners; silty red-brown fill in north-west half, silty grey-brown in remainder. Remains of an inhumation comprising several teeth and jawbone, close to south-west side of grave. Adolescent, aged probably 12–19 (male) (Fig 83).

- 1 Iron knife with angled back, tip missing. L 148mm (from radiograph, now only 135mm surviving). Found in region of waist, to right of buckle, pointing towards foot end of grave
- 2 Iron buckle with oval loop and rectangular plate doubled around it, the tapered appearance of the edges being probably due to corrosion. L 32mm, H 23mm. Found in waist region, as knife, 0.05–0.10m above floor of grave
- 3 Iron spearhead, complete, with short, leaf-shaped blade and relatively long, split socket. L 138mm. Found to left of neck area

Burial 38 SE/NW 2.00×0.90×0.10m. Steep-sided, sub-rectangular grave; clayey brown fill. No skeletal remains (Fig 83).

- 1 Sub-biconical pottery beaker of grass-tempered brown ware (in region of Munsell 7.5 YR 4/2–10 YR 4/2) with brick-red patches on exterior (Munsell 2.5 YR 5/8) and brown inner surface (10 YR 4/4); everted rim, concave neck, and shouldered, ovoid body with flat base. Rim diam 85mm, girth diam 120mm, H 160mm. Heavy organic temper burnt out leaving voids in the break and surfaces; occasional medium to large flint grits (9mm) and a few rounded quartz grains; vessel thickness 4–11mm (maximum at base). Found in south-west of grave close to side; complete when placed in the

9 Human and animal remains

a The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery

by Ann Stirland

A total of 388 cremations have been identified, representing 82% of the original cemetery population (of the rest, there were 17 inhumation graves, 5 'cremations' without surviving bone, and 62 cremations mislaid since the excavation). Ten burials contain the remains of two individuals, usually an adult and a juvenile. The total number of identified individuals, therefore, is 398. A further 30 cremations, from the Roman cemeteries, were studied at the same time, and the findings have been added to the relevant section of the report (chapter 7). The inhumations have been studied separately (see below). The full inventory of cremations has been placed with the site archive, and the results are summarised in Tables 45–50.

All extraneous material was extracted before the cremated human bone was weighed in grams, and the weights were taken to the nearest 25gm. Any cremations weighing less than 50gm were designated as 'fragments'.

The average adult yields about 3000gm on cremation, although this can vary from 1600 to 3600gm (McKinley 1988). Based on these figures, 12 of the KHL cremations weigh between 1500 and 2250gm and are reasonably complete (Table 45). At the other end of the scale, 105 cremations weigh less than 250gm, 46 of these weighing less than 100gm; included here are 29 burials which consist of fragments only and which were recorded as weighing 00gm.

Cremated bone is brittle and prone to breakage. This can occur spontaneously as a result of the bone falling through the fire, or during the process of raking out to collect the fragments for burial. It can also be deliberately induced in order to produce fragments of a consistent and often small size for

Table 45 The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery: Weights

Range	Burials found
0g – 249g	105
250g – 499g	75
500g – 749g	73
750g – 999g	67
1000g – 1249g	33
1250g – 1499g	24
1500g – 1749g	6
1750g – 1999g	2
2000g – 2249g	4
2250g – 2499g	0

The distribution of weights in the database has the following parameters: Mean = 582; Std Dev = 441

Table 46 The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery: Lengths

Range	Burials found
0mm – 9mm	75
10mm – 19mm	0
20mm – 29mm	0
30mm – 39mm	19
40mm – 49mm	44
50mm – 59mm	70
60mm – 69mm	73
70mm – 79mm	47
80mm – 89mm	33
90mm – 99mm	13
100mm – 109mm	6
110mm – 119mm	6
120mm – 129mm	3
130mm – 139mm	0
140mm – 149mm	0

The distribution of lengths in the database has the following parameters: Mean = 52; Std Dev = 30

insertion into a pot or urn. It is not always possible to differentiate between spontaneous and deliberate fragmentation. It is also often unclear as to why some cremations are more complete than others. In the case of infants, of course, the remains are even more delicate than is the case in inhumation, and are easily lost after burial. With the rest of the juveniles and the adults from a group, there is often a lot of variation in the amount and type of bone that survives. Some of this is due to post-mortem damage by plough or other machine, but some of it occurs at the point of burial.

Various fragments regularly occur in most cremations, such as pieces of cranium and vertebra, and these were probably easily recognised by the person collecting the bone for burial. Some individuals are buried without an urn but perhaps in a bag or other container which suffered post-burial decay, allowing the bones to become further fragmented and scattered. Other individuals, however, appear to have been collected carefully and placed in containers so that the cremated skeleton is very complete. The final weight of a cremation, therefore, the fragments that survive, and their size, are the result not only of the cremation technology but also of the efficiency of the collection, storage, and final burial of the remains of the individual concerned. These factors are all unknown and represent parameters which we can never determine and over which we have no control.

Nevertheless, it is customary to record, along with the weight of a cremation, the length of the largest fragment. In the case of KHL, 15 of the cremations contain fragments that are more than 100mm in length, three of these being between 120 and 130mm (Table 46). At the lower end of the scale, 75 fragments are less than 10mm in length. These consist of the burials already referred to which were recorded as 'fragments' having a length of 00mm, and of the infants and neonates where the surviving fragments were very small.

A modern crematorium fires its burials at anything from 500° to 1000° centigrade, the former being the

Table 47 The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery: Burning

No of burials in burn category *well burnt* (wb): 297. These burials are:

1	3	6	7	8	9
11	12	13	15	16	18
20	21	24	25	26	27
30	31	32	33	35	37
40	41	42	43	44	50
51	52	53	54	57	61
63	66	67	69	70	71
72	73	75	76	77	78
79	80	81	83	84	85
87	89	90	93	100	108
109	110	112	115	116	120
122	123	124	125	127	128
129	130	131	132	134	135
136	137	139	140	141	142
143	147	149	153	154	156
157	158	159	161	162	164
165	167	168	169	170	171
173	174	175	177	178	179
180	181	182	183	184	185
186	187	188	190	191	193
196	197	199	200	201	204
205	206	208	209	212	214
217	220	222	223	224	226
227	228	229	233	234	235
236	240	241	242	244	248
252	254	255	259	260	262
264	265	267	268	270	272
277	278	280	282	283	285
288	289	291	294	295	296
297	298	299	300	301	302
303	305	306	309	310	311
312	314	316	317	320	321
322	323	324	328	329	331
333	334	336	337	338	339
340	344	345	346	347	348
349	352	354	355	356	357
358	359	360	361	362	363
364	365	366	367	368	369
370	371	372	373	374	375
376	377	378	379	380	382
383	384	388	390	391	392
397	399	401	403	409	410
412	413	414	415	416	417
418	420	421	424	425	426
427	429	430	433	434	435
437	438	441	442	443	445
446	447	448	449	450	451
452	454	455	456	457	458
459	462	463	464	465	467
470	471	472			

No of burials in burn category *fairly well burnt* (fwb): 46. These burials are:

18	33	35	43	52	73
77	78	83	84	84	108
135	142	157	161	186	212
220	240	244	248	268	270
280	298	300	305	311	314
316	321	339	352	354	358
359	360	363	365	382	384
412	438	442	448	455	

No of burials in burn category *very well burnt* (vwb): 15. These burials are:

66	208	234	241	262	278
295	309	333	377	378	410
415	418	450			

Table 47 continued

No of burials in burn category *badly burnt* (bb): 74. These burials are:

4	14	19	23	28	34
38	39	53	55	58	59
68	82	86	91	111	114
118	144	148	160	203	207
210	211	213	221	225	230
231	232	237	238	239	243
245	249	250	251	257	258
263	266	269	273	274	275
276	279	281	287	290	293
304	307	335	342	343	350
353	386	387	389	398	400
408	422	431	432	453	460
461	469				

minimum temperature required to ignite and keep burning the body fats, using a controlled oxygen flow. On average, the process takes about 1 hr 20 min to complete (McKinley 1988). To sustain a high temperature in the open air, fuel would need to be added at regular intervals. If the fire were left untended, not only would there be a fall-off in temperature, but debris collecting at the base would bury any bone there, cutting off the oxygen supply.

It is important to realise that efficient cremation is not only related to temperature but also to the position of the body in the fire and to the amount of tending the fire receives, in the sense of prodding and stirring (J McKinley, pers comm). A cremation needs heat, body fats, oxygen, and time to be successfully completed, and its degree of efficiency is reflected in the colour of the resulting bone. Thus, bone which has been cremated at a consistently high temperature will be white if it is compact cortical bone and creamy-yellow if it is spongy trabecular bone (such as that in the vertebral bodies and long bone heads), with much cracking, shrinkage, splitting, and twisting. This indicates that the organic material has been incinerated and what is left is the highly calcined mineral content of the bone. Alternatively, bone which has been poorly burnt will be blue to black in colour, indicating that it was removed from the hottest part of the fire before combustion was completed and the organic components were removed. The colour of the individual cremations from KHL has been recorded and an estimation of how well or badly they were burnt has been made. The majority of them (297) were well burnt, 74 of them were badly burnt, and 15 were very well burnt (Table 47). This last category implies a well-fuelled, efficient pyre with the body placed quite high up so that maximum incineration was achieved. A badly burnt body may have been placed lower in the pyre or have been subject to movement down the pyre.

Ageing of human skeletal remains increases in difficulty as the individual increases in age, and recent work suggests that there are real problems with individuals over the age of 25 years (T Waldron and M Cox, pers comm). When those remains are cremated the problems are further increased and it is

Table 48 The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery: Age

No of burials in age category No: 27. These burials are:					
271	284	286	291	292	302
307	315	331	337	341	364
371	379	381	385	393	396
404	407	408	430	446	449
455	463	470			
No of burials in age category Neonate (Neo): 3. These burials are:					
162	255	471			
No of burials in age category Infant (Inf): 9. These burials are:					
68	188	223	260	312	329
355	382	429			
No of burials in age category Child: 12. These burials are:					
72	129	165	174	178	200
201	231	365	366	367	370
No of burials in age category Immature (Imm): 14. These burials are:					
15	53	66	120	125	175
190	317	328	340	345	348
375	467				
No of burials in age category Adolescent (Adol): 4. These burials are:					
37	309	359	445		
No of burials in age category Young Adult (YAd): 18. These burials are:					
23	54	69	75	93	100
131	135	181	226	230	262
274	357	362	426	450	459
No of burials in age category Adult (Ad): 243. These burials are:					
1	3	6	9	11	12
13	14	16	18	19	20
21	24	25	26	27	28
30	32	33	34	35	37
38	39	40	41	42	43
44	50	52	53	55	58
59	61	66	69	70	71
73	76	77	78	83	84
85	86	89	90	91	108
110	111	114	123	125	127
128	134	137	139	142	143
144	147	148	149	154	156
157	158	159	160	161	164
165	168	169	171	179	180
182	184	185	186	187	191
193	196	197	199	200	203
204	205	206	207	208	209
210	211	212	213	214	217
220	221	224	227	228	229
233	234	235	236	238	239
240	241	242	243	244	248
249	252	254	257	258	259
263	265	266	267	268	269
270	272	273	275	276	277
278	279	280	281	282	283
285	290	293	294	295	296
299	300	301	303	304	305

Table 48 continued

306	309	311	314	317	322
323	324	333	335	336	338
339	343	344	346	347	349
350	352	353	354	356	358
359	360	361	363	367	368
369	372	373	376	378	380
383	384	386	387	388	389
390	391	392	397	398	399
400	410	412	413	414	415
416	417	418	420	421	422
424	431	432	435	437	438
441	443	445	447	448	451
452	453	456	457	458	460
464	465	472			

No of burials in age category ?Adult: 22. These burials are:

4	57	112	115	132	141
225	232	245	287	297	298
310	316	320	321	377	409
425	427	433	462		

No of burials in age category Old Adult: 3. These burials are:

334	374	442			
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possible to assign an actual age in very few cases. With the present cremations, the following categories were adopted:

- No = no age possible
- Neonate = birth-6 months
- Infant = up to 5 years
- Child = 5-12 years
- Immature = sub-adult, but age unknown
- Adolescent = 12-17 years
- Young adult = 17-25 years
- Adult = 25 years+
- Old adult = 'middle-aged' and onwards, based on any degenerative pathology present

As will be seen from the Catalogue (Appendix 6), many of these categories are preceded by a question mark, and it should be understood that this is a reflection of the problems of ageing cremated remains. The distribution of ages is shown in Table 48. The majority, 243, are adult, while 42 are sub-adult, including four adolescents.

Sexing can only be accomplished with adult remains, the secondary skeletal characteristics which differentiate the sexes only appearing at puberty. These characteristics affect the whole skeleton but are most marked in the skull and pelvis. In the case of cremations, some success has been achieved with attempts to sex individuals based on the thickness of surviving fragments of the skull (Gejvall 1969, 476-7), and initially the method was applied here. It soon became clear, however, that it was not possible to sex accurately, morphologically, enough individuals to apply the method satisfactorily, and it was abandoned. Sexing has only been attempted, therefore, where there are clear morphological indications and the categories are as follows:

Table 49 The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery: Sex

No of burials in sex category F: 22. These burials are:					
24	70	90	93	156	204
217	258	270	276	281	299
322	349	356	357	376	386
398	450	465	472		
No of burials in sex category ?F: 11. These burials are:					
156	204	217	258	270	276
356	376	386	450	472	
No of burials in sex category ?: 234. These burials are:					
1	3	4	6	7	8
9	11	12	14	16	18
20	21	23	25	26	27
28	31	32	33	34	35
38	39	40	41	42	43
50	51	53	54	55	57
61	63	66	67	69	71
73	75	76	78	79	80
81	82	83	84	86	87
89	91	100	103	108	109
110	112	113	114	115	116
118	122	123	124	125	126
127	128	130	131	132	133
134	135	136	137	139	140
141	143	144	149	153	154
157	158	159	160	161	165
166	167	168	169	171	173
176	177	179	180	181	183
185	186	187	191	193	197
198	200	205	206	207	209
210	211	212	213	214	221
222	226	232	233	234	235
236	237	242	243	245	248
249	250	251	252	254	257
259	263	264	269	273	274
275	277	279	280	282	285
287	288	289	290	293	294
295	297	298	300	305	306
310	311	316	317	320	321
323	324	333	334	335	336
338	339	342	343	344	347
353	358	362	367	368	369
373	377	380	383	387	389
390	391	399	401	403	409
414	416	417	420	421	422
425	426	427	432	433	434
435	437	441	442	443	447
448	452	454	456	457	458
459	460	461	462	464	469
No of burials in sex category ?M: 33. These burials are:					
13	19	30	59	111	148
196	203	220	224	238	240
266	272	296	301	314	350
359	361	372	374	378	384
392	397	400	410	413	418
431	438	451			
No of burials in sex category M: 69. These burials are:					
13	19	30	44	52	58
59	77	85	90	111	142
147	148	164	182	196	199
203	208	220	224	227	228
229	238	239	240	241	244
262	265	266	267	268	272

Table 49 continued

278	283	296	301	303	304
314	346	350	352	354	359
360	361	363	372	374	378
384	388	392	397	400	410
412	413	415	418	424	431
438	451	453			
No of burials in sex category NA: 43. These burials are:					
15	37	53	66	68	72
120	125	129	162	165	174
175	178	188	190	200	201
223	225	230	231	255	260
309	312	317	328	329	340
345	348	355	365	366	367
370	375	382	429	445	467
471					
No of burials in sex category No: 27. These burials are:					
271	284	286	291	292	302
307	315	331	337	341	364
371	379	381	385	393	396
404	407	408	430	446	449
455	463	470			

Female
 ?Female
 ?
 ?Male
 Male
 NA = not applicable (sub-adult)
 No = no diagnostic parts survive

The distribution of adult sexes based on these categories is shown in Table 49. By far the largest category is, inevitably, '?' (234); but, in cases where sexing is thought to be reasonably accurate, there are 69 males to 22 females.

Pathological lesions are always difficult to see in cremated remains. Most of the lesions seen in the present group are degenerative in nature. For example, osteophytes occur at the margins of vertebral bodies. Such bony outgrowths may have a variety of causes, from degeneration of the intervertebral disc to conditions such as psoriasis. It is generally accepted that their pathogenesis is related to a failure in the supporting fibres of the intervertebral disc, allowing it to move and to irritate the periosteum (membrane) which covers the vertebral body. The membrane becomes raised and eventually ossifies in the characteristic outgrowth. Another condition affecting the articular surface of the vertebral body and present in this group is Schmorl's nodes. These result from a rupture of the disc and a failure of the cartilaginous end plate of the vertebral body. The ruptured material presses into the surface of the vertebral body, resulting in a characteristic hollow – the node. Osteoarthritis may result in pitting of the vertebral body and of the intervertebral apophyseal joints, which may also become lipped. This is apparent in a few individuals. Bony outgrowths in the form of spurs occur on the patella in

Table 50 The cremations from the Iron Age cemetery: Pathology

No of burials with pathology: 47. These burials are:

27	41	42	43	59	69
89	90	115	131	135	147
148	154	159	160	164	180
182	185	193	214	240	241
244	248	257	259	262	265
268	270	272	274	280	283
321	334	350	374	378	414
424	435	441	442	447	

a small number of cases. Pitting of the surface of the cranial vault, a condition thought by some specialists to be related to childhood anaemia, is present in the group. A lesion of the fifth lumbar vertebra, where the neural arch is separated from the vertebral body, occurs in one individual. It is known as spondylolysis and may be traumatic in origin. One fragment of femur shows a considerable build-up of the insertions for the tendons (entheses) on its posterior side. This may be related to the work pattern of the individual concerned. It was not possible to sex either of these last two individuals, but the former is a young adult. Table 50 shows the distribution of pathology by burial number. As can be seen, pathological lesions can only be detected in 47 individuals.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank Jackie McKinley for her most useful comments. My special thanks to Mark Stirland for giving up his free time to create the program that generated the database, statistics, and Inventory.

b Human skeletons

by C A Keepax

The preservation of the bones received for study was very poor. Only eroded fragments of skull or long bone shafts remained from many of the burials. The preservation of the archaeologically earlier bones was generally better than that of the later ones. Recognisable human remains were found in 13 of the 17 Iron Age inhumation graves, in only 2 out of 16 Roman inhumation graves (other Roman graves were defined but not excavated), and in 10 of the 39 Saxon graves (including the remains of three skeletons in one grave).

The poor preservation often made it difficult to assess age and sex with any certainty. Further difficulty was caused by erosion of the dentine of many teeth so that only the enamel crowns remained. Because of this, it was difficult to decide if unworn teeth had erupted or not.

The age of the individuals was estimated mainly by the degree of dental attrition, following Brothwell (1972), although other factors (eg the degree of

osteoarthritis and fusion of the epiphyses) were taken into account where applicable. A numerical classification of molar wear is given below the dental formulae. The key for the dental formulae is as follows:

X = ante-mortem loss	V = unerupted
/ = post-mortem loss	O = erupting
NP = not developed	— = area missing
A = abscess	⊖ = tooth only (socket missing)
E = pulp exposure	

C = Caries:-
OC = occlusal
Lab = labial
L = lingual
MC = mesial
DC = distal
S = severe (roots only remain)

i Iron Age skeletons

5 AV/BG (13) Adult

Ten fragments of teeth-crowns including molars and a canine.

36 AS/AW (6) Adult male 17–20 years

Fragments of incomplete skull, mandible, atlas, axis, humerus, pelvis, femora, and teeth. The epiphysis at the head of the femur is almost fused, but is still visible. The dental formula is:

8 - 6		DC	6 7 8
8 7 6 5			5 6 7 8
OC			

M ₁ = 4
M ₂ = 2+
M ₃ = 2

There is a slight alveolar recession, associated with medium calculus deposits.

62 SB/LH (92) Sub-adult, 13–18 years

Fragments of scapula, clavicle, humerus, radius, and ulna (from the left side), femora, right tibia, few fragments of pelvis, ribs, and vertebrae. The epiphyses of the heads and greater trochanters of the femora are unfused. A mandible fragment (left side), with an unerupted third molar, and an upper left second incisor with slight wear, are also present.

64 SB/LM and SB/LN (91) Juvenile, about 8 years

Fragments of incomplete skull (including petrous bones and teeth), vertebrae, metacarpal, and long bone shaft (including shaft of an immature femur). The dental formula is:

6 e d e 2 1	1 2 c d e 6
6 e d c 2 1	1 2 e d e 6
	(3) (4) (5) (7)
	(4) (3) (3) (4) (5) (7)

The mid-shaft region of the femur is swollen, the resulting shape suggesting the presence of a healed fracture. No evidence of inflammation of the bone was observed.

65 SB/LT, SB/LU, SB/LV, and SB/LX (94) Adult, probably more than 30 years old

Fragments of skull, ribs, pelvis, lumbar and thoracic vertebrae, femora, tibiae and fibula fragments, one tarsus, a fifth metatarsal, and long bone shafts. The fragment of right femur is platymeric. Three lumbar vertebrae display a medium degree of osteoarthritic lipping. There is a fragment from the left side of the palate with the second and third molars in position. The wear is $M_2 = 5$, $M_3 = 2+$.

88 SB/LJ (93) Adult, possibly 17–25 years

Lower first molar and a vertebra fragment. Wear $M_1 = 3$.

94(i) AL/DU, AL/DY, AL/DZ, AL/EA, and AL/EC (30) Sub-adult, about 16–20 years

Long bone shaft fragments, including a mid-shaft humerus fragment. Mandible fragments with 12 teeth are present. The dental formula is:

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
O	O

$M_1 = 2+$
 $M_2 = 2$

Most teeth (particularly the canines) have slight hypoplasia of the enamel. There are no alveolar recession or calculus deposits.

94(ii) AL/DV, AL/DW, and AL/DX (30) Adult, 35–45 years

Fragments of long bone shafts and proximal end of left ulna. Fragments of incomplete skull, including right petrous bone, and nine loose teeth. Due to the heavy wear, it was difficult to assign all of the teeth to their correct side. However, the dental formula is probably:

8 7	3 4 - 6 7 -
	3 4

$M_1 = 5+$
 $M_2 = 4+$
 $M_3 = 4$

Most teeth display slight hypoplasia of the enamel.

194 SF/FE (35) Adult, probably male, age about 17–25 years

The skull is fairly complete on the right side (eight measurements were possible; these are listed in Table 51). The sagittal suture is partly obliterated; the coronal and lambdoid sutures are still open. The remainder of the body is represented by fragments of vertebrae (mainly cervical), ribs, scapulae, clavicle, humeri, femora, right tibia, bones from the hands and feet, and 11 teeth. The dental formula is:

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6
	OC MC

$M_1 = 2+$
 $M_2 = 2$
 $M_3 = 1$

There is slight alveolar bone recession associated with very slight calculus. Some of the vertebral bodies may display slight arthritic lipping.

247 SF (38) No bones survived

253 SF/FG (36) Adult female, 25–35 years

Fragments of skull vault, mandible, palate, atlas, axis, clavicle, scapulae, right humerus, pelvis, femora, left tibia, fibula, and tarsus. Skull and long bone measurements are listed in Tables 51 and 52. The dental formula is:

8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 - 7 -
NP DC DC SC	(?) A E

$M_1 = 4+$
 $M_2 = 4$

There is slight calculus and medium alveolar bone recession. Hypoplasia of the enamel is slight on all teeth, and medium on the lower canines.

Table 51 Iron Age skeletons: skull measurements

	194 (SF/FE) (♂)	253 (SF/FG) (♀)	254 (SF/DJ) (♀)	319 (AA/EJ) (♂)
Maximum length (L)	183(?)	-	182(?)	182
Max parietal breadth (B)	-	-	-	146
Min frontal breadth (B ¹)	-	-	94	105
Basio-bregmatic height (H ¹)	-	-	115(?)	129
Basion-nasion (LB)	-	-	97	96
Frontal arc (S ₁)	123(?)	-	125	121
Parietal arc (S ₂)	127	124	-	132
Occipital arc (S ₃)	-	108	-	120
Frontal chord (S ¹ ₁)	108	-	108	105
Parietal chord (S ¹ ₂)	114	107.8	-	118.5
Occipital chord (S ¹ ₃)	-	92.1	-	97.5
Biasterionic breadth (BiB)	-	-	99.7	113(?)
Nasion-alveolar point (G ¹ H)	73E	-	-	-
Foraminal length (FL)	-	-	33.4	39
Foraminal breadth (FB)	-	-	26.9	-
Nasal height (NH ¹)	55E	-	-	-
Simotic chord (SC)	-	-	7.2	-
Bi-dacryonic chord (DC)	12(?)	-	-	-
Bi-condylar width (WI)	-	-	-	128(?)
Bimental breadth (ZZ)	-	-	43.4	42.4
Least ramus breadth (RB ¹)	-	-	-	35
Sagittal height mandible (HI)	-	30(?)	-	32.8
Max mandible length (ML)	-	-	-	107.5
Length left ramus (RL)	-	-	-	68.5
Ht at 2nd molar (M ₂ H)	-	29.9E	-	31.9
Condyle length (CYL)	-	-	-	22.9
Coronoid height (CH)	-	-	-	71
Mandibular angle (ML)	-	-	-	119°

(E = estimated measurements)

254 SF/DJ (26) Female, probably over 40 years old

Most of the skull, palate, and mandible; skull measurements are listed in Table 51. The post-cranial bones consist of a few fragments of scapulae, humerus, pelvis (both sides), left femur, tibiae, and the axis. The dental formula is:

4	3	2	1	5	6	7	-
✕ ✕ ✕ ✕	4	3	2	✕ ✕	3	4	5
or NP	(or am)			MC	or NP		

M₁ = 7M₂ = 4+

Anterior teeth worn almost to the roots

Table 52 Iron Age skeletons: long bone measurements

	253 (SF/FG) ♀ (Iron Age)	318 (SJ/AT) ♀ (Iron Age)	319 (AA/EJ) ♂ (Iron Age)	7 (SD/BI) ♀ (Roman)
Min ant-post diam femur (FeD ₁)	23.5(?)	21.9	26.4	-
Transverse diam femur (FeD ₂)	34.8	34.5	42.8	-
Max ant-post diam tibia (TiD ₁)	34.4	-	36.2	29.2
Transverse diam tibia (TiD ₂)	23.4	-	25.8	21.2
Max length femur (FeL ₁)	-	-	443(?)	-

There is alveolar bone recession, which varies from a slight to a medium degree.

261 SF/DQ (29) Tiny fragments of bone

286 AA/EO (23) Tiny fragments of bone

318 SJ/AT (10) Adult female

Fragments of pelvis (both sides), femora, tibiae, one patella, and skull. The sagittal suture is open. Two measurements of the femur are listed in Table 52. The individual was adult, but there are no signs of old age.

319 AA/EJ (20) and SJ/GD (72) Adult male, 17-25 years

The bones are fragmentary, but most of the body (except the left femur and some bones from the hands and feet) is represented. The skull vault is fairly complete. Skull and long bone measurements are listed in Tables 51 and 52. The dental formula is:

8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8

M₁ = 3+M₂ = 2+M₃ = 2

There are slight calculus deposits and very slight alveolar bone recession. There is a medium degree of orbital osteoporosis. The femora (particularly the right) are platymeric.

326 SX/GT (49)

One upper and one lower molar with virtually no wear. It is not possible to tell if the teeth had erupted, owing to the poor preservation.

332 SX (19) No bones survived

ii Roman skeletons

7 SD/BI (2) Female, 17-25 years

Fragments of incomplete skull, mandible, ribs, vertebrae, pelvis, femora, left scapula, one patella,

Table 53 Roman infants: measurements

	B1 (SL/EN)		B2 (SS/KV)		B3 (SS/HB)		B5 (SF/EE)		B6 (AA/GY)		B7 (AA/HF)	
	l	r	l	r	l	r	l	r	l	r	l	r
Ex-occipital (max dimension)*	29.0	28.3	25.5	26.3	-	-	28.4	27.9	-	-	-	-
Mandible (max measurement from condyle to chin)	52(?)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clavicle (max length)**	46.0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Humerus (max length)**	55.3	53.1	-	-	-	-	66.9	65.5	-	66.0	-	68.2
Ulna (max length)**	60(?)	60(?)	-	-	-	-	62.3	-	-	-	-	61.5(?)
Radius (max length)**	52.3	53.5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53.7
Femur (max length)**	77.5	77.0	-	-	67.7(?)	-	77.8	77.0	-	-	72.0	72.6(?)
Tibia (max length)**	69.3	70.0	-	-	-	-	-	69.4	-	-	67.3	68(?)
Fibula (max length)**	64.2	64.7	-	-	-	-	-	65.8(?)	-	-	-	-
Ilium (max height)***	33(?)	35(?)	-	-	28.5(?)	29.8(?)	34.2	33.7	-	-	-	-
Ilium (breadth)****	34.7	34.0	-	-	33(?)	33.1(?)	-	36.4	-	-	-	-

* Maximum measurement from the most anterior part of the ex-occipital (a small bony projection anterior to the condyle) to the posterior part of the lateral margin

** Maximum length of shaft, without epiphyses

*** Maximum measurement from the acetabular region to the iliac margin, taken at right angles to the breadth measurement

**** Maximum measurement from the anterior superior spine to the posterior superior spine of the ilium

distal ends of tibiae and fibula, some feet bones. The dental formula is probably:

$\overline{8 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1}$	$\overline{3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8}$
$\overline{8 \quad 7 \quad 6 \quad 5 \quad 4 \quad 3 \quad 2 \quad 1}$	$\overline{3 \quad 4 \quad 5 \quad 6 \quad 7 \quad 8}$

lab
C

$M_1 = 2$

$M_2 = 2$

$M_3 = 1$

Also six teeth, including part of a mandible, probably from another individual.

8 SD/BW (6)

Few skull fragments with open lambdoid and sagittal sutures.

iii Roman infants

The skeletons of seven infants were found in the area of Roman settlement, as plotted on Figures 3 and 4. Their preservation was generally better than that of the adults on this site. The age at death was estimated by consideration of the general size, and development of the bones and dentition. Measurements are listed in Table 53.

B1 (SL/EN, Pit 17)

Fairly complete skeleton, lacking some of the skull, ribs, vertebrae, pelvis, bones from hands and feet, and the right clavicle. One tooth is present, a deciduous lower (left) lateral incisor, with most of the enamel crown formed. The child probably died at about the time of full-term birth. Very slight orbital osteoporosis was noted.

B2 (SS/KV, north of Ditch 24)

Fragments of incomplete skull, clavicles, scapula, right humerus, ulnae, radii, femora, few ribs and vertebrae, three bones from the hands or feet, two deciduous teeth (one lower incisor, one first molar). Slight porosity of the interior wall of the orbit near the molar (on both sides), was observed. Death probably occurred at about the time of full-term birth.

B3 (SS/HB, north of Ditch 24)

Incomplete skeleton: thorax, lower limbs, and one ulna only. Death probably occurred at, or possibly shortly before, full-term birth.

B4 (SF/FA, Quarry 44)

Two fragments of skull vault. Thickness comparable to that of a newborn or slightly older child.

B5 (SF/EE, Quarry 44, accompanied by the complete pot Fig 34, no 34)

Fairly complete skeleton, lacking a few vertebrae and some bones of hands and feet. Eight deciduous teeth are present (4 incisors, 2 canines, and 2 molars). One minor abnormality was observed: there is a double entry of the nutrient foramen on the right tibia. The child may have survived for a short time after birth.

B6 (AA/GY, east of Posthole 50)

Fairly complete but fragmentary skeleton, lacking left scapula, right clavicle, some skull, vertebrae, ribs, and bones from the hands and feet. Four deciduous teeth (3 incisors and 1 molar) are present. Death probably occurred at about the time of full-term birth.

B7 (AA/HF, east of Posthole 50)

Incomplete skull, ribs, vertebrae, humeri, ulnae, radius, pelvis, femora, tibiae, and one tooth (the lower left lateral deciduous incisor). Death probably occurred at about the time of birth.

iv Saxon skeletons

6 (SH/BP) Adult

A few skull fragments (including petrous bones). The coronal and sagittal sutures were almost obliterated in the region of the bregma.

14(i) (SH/CP) Adult, possibly male, probably 17–25 years

Fragments of skull, femora, and teeth. Dental formula:

— 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 —
— 6 5 4 3 —	—
?	

$M_1 = 2+$

There is slight hypoplasia of the enamel of $\bar{6}$. The sex was assessed by the large development of the frontal sinus and supra-orbital region.

14(ii) (SH/CQ) Adolescent, probably 12–17 years

A few fragments of long bone shaft, and teeth. Dental formula:

MC 7 6 5 4 3 —	— 2 3 4 5 6 7
7 6 5 4 3 2 —	—

$M_1 = 2+$

$M_2 = 1$

M_2 probably had not erupted long before death. There is slight hypoplasia of most teeth, particularly $\bar{6}$.

14(iii)(SH/CR) Adolescent, probably 10–16 years

The crowns of nine teeth. Dental formula:

— 7 6 — 4 3 — 1	1 2 — 6 7
-----------------	-----------

$M_1 = 2$

$M_2 = 1$

The anterior teeth display slight wear. M_2 may have been unerupted.

16 (SH/CZ) Juvenile

Five loose teeth (crowns only). Dental formula:

—	— 5 6 7
—	— 4 — 7 (side)

The teeth are unworn, and may have been unerupted.

18 (SH/CH) Adult, probably 20–30 years

A few skull and teeth fragments. Dental formula:

—	— 6 —
8	— 6 7 8

$M_1 = 3+$

$M_2 = 3$

$M_3 = 2+$

21 (SH/CW) Adult, probably 17–25 years

Skull fragments, including left petrous and temporal bones, teeth (crowns only). Dental formula:

— 7 6 5 4 — 2 1	1 2 3 4 5 6 — 8
— 7 6 5 4 3 2 1	1 2 3 — 5 — 7 8

$M_1 = 3$

$M_2 = 2$

$M_3 = 2$

Most teeth display slight hypoplasia of the enamel.

23 (SH/CT and SH/CW)

A few skull and rib fragments. Not necessarily human. If human, probably juvenile.

26 (SZ/BR) Adult, probably 17–25 years

Tooth fragments, including lower first and second molars (both sides), and a lower premolar. Wear $M_1 = 3$, $M_2 = 2+$.

33 (SY/AX) Probably adult

A few skull fragments only.

37 (SY/AY) Adolescent, probably 12–19 years

Skull fragments (including petrous bones) and teeth (crowns only). The dental formula is probably:

	4 5 6 7 -

$M_1 = 2$

$M_2 = 1$

The molars have only three cusps; one cusp is congenitally absent.

39 (SY/BG) Probably 16–25 years old

Unidentifiable tooth fragments, one lower first or second molar (wear = 2+), and a second or third molar (wear = 2).

v Discussion

The small number of individuals from each archaeological period invalidates statistical analysis of the results. However, several general observations may be made.

Preservation

It is interesting to note that the preservation of the bones of the earlier archaeological periods was better than those of the later. Some of the Iron Age skeletons were fairly complete; in contrast, only the teeth were preserved from most of the Saxon burials. This is likely to be due to variations in the burial environment, rather than to any intrinsic quality of the bones themselves.

Sex

There does not appear to be any particular sexual bias in the results: Iron Age – four males (one question-

able) and three females; Roman – one female; Saxon – one male (questionable).

Age

The Iron Age skeletons show a fairly wide age distribution: one child, two adolescents, four young adults, two aged 25–35, and three over 35.

The seven infant burials were all Roman, but this is more likely to be due to differing burial practices (all were found in the area of the Roman settlement) than to variations in infant mortality.

The Saxon skeletons seem to be biased towards the younger age groups: four under 20, four aged 17–25, and one individual 25–35 years old.

Dental health

Caries was observed in 10 out of 128 Iron Age teeth examined, in 2 out of 18 Roman, and in 2 out of 87 Saxon. Alveolar recession occurred in five Iron Age specimens (three slight and two medium) and four had calculus deposits (three slight and one medium). In the Iron Age, enamel hypoplasia was assessed as slight in five cases and medium in one (canines only); in the Roman period, hypoplasia was slight in one case (canine); in the Saxon period, hypoplasia was slight in two cases (most marked on the first molars). Only one dental abscess was observed, in an Iron Age mandible. The lack of evidence is probably due partly to the poor preservation and partly to the young age of many of the skeletons.

Pathology and injuries

Very little evidence was obtained, mainly owing to the poor preservation. One possible healed fracture of the femur of an Iron Age child was observed. A medium degree of orbital osteoporosis was observed in one Iron Age individual, and very slight orbital osteoporosis in two Roman infants. Only one definite example of arthritic lipping was observed, in the lumbar vertebrae of an Iron Age skeleton. Two Iron Age individuals displayed platymeria of the femora, and one tibia was platycnemic.

Non-metrical variants

The only information obtained regarding discontinuous traits was from the Iron Age skeletons. No wormian bones, inca bones, parietal notch bones, metopism, torus auditivus, torus palatinus, or maxillary torus were observed. Two out of the three mandibles showed slight mandibular tori. The parietal foramina were preserved in three skulls; in all of these the foramen was present on one side only (two left, one right).

c Animal remains from the Iron Age cemetery

by Simon Davis

Introduction

Cremated animal bones were found with 87 of the cremations and are described in this report (see Table 54).

Material

Most of the animal bone¹ is calcined to a grey colour, very fragmented like the human bone and considerably reduced in size, possibly by as much as 40–50%. This has made identification difficult and no doubt many bones have disintegrated beyond recognition.

Methods

All identifiable animal remains have been recorded as well as, where applicable and possible, the state of fusion of epiphyses (indicating age at death) and the side of the body from which the bone derived. Some bones could be identified to genus but others only to family or higher taxon such as 'artiodactyl', 'mammal', or 'bird'.

Species present (Table 57)

Apart from four bones belonging to sheep or goat, all of the calcined mammal remains identified to genus are pig and it is very likely that the vast majority of the bones identified as 'mammal' or 'artiodactyl' are also pig.² Similarly there is little doubt that a single species only of galliform bird is represented, which is probably chicken. Chickens had an east or south-east Asian origin and were probably imported into England from the continent some time during the late first millennium BC (Crawford 1984).

Table 54 Numbers of burials assigned to each phase at KHL with cremated pig/mammal bones and cremated bird bones; burials of doubtful date are excluded

	Phase		
	1	2	3
Number of burials	74	92	143
Number of burials with cremated animal bones	19	18	36
Number of burials with cremated pig/mammal	19	15	30
Number of burials with cremated bird	3	6	10
% of burials with cremated animal bones	26%	20%	25%

Table 55 Numbers of unfused and fused epiphyses of pig/mammal bones at KHL

Approximate age of fusion	Bone region	Unfused	Fused
First year	Pelvis	–	5
	Scapula-coracoid	–	2
Second year	Proximal radius	–	4
	Distal humerus	3	7
	Distal tibia	10	7
Third year	Proximal femur	13	–
	Calcaneum-tuber calcis	12	1
	Distal femur	15	–
	Distal radius	7	–
	Proximal tibia	9	–

Age at slaughter (Tables 55 and 57)

A consideration of which pig bone epiphyses are fused and which are unfused indicates that many of the pigs must have been slaughtered between one and three years old (for time of fusion see Bull and Payne 1982). All the pelvic girdle elements had fused (these fuse during the first year), while all the proximal and distal femora, proximal tibiae, and distal radii (these fuse during or after the third year) are unfused. Seven out of ten distal humeri and five out of fifteen distal tibiae (these fuse during the second year) are fused. The bird bones are fully ossified and therefore derive from adults (ie older than c 6 months; B West, pers comm).

Anatomical considerations

Examination of the parts of the pig skeleton present in each burial indicates that only parts of the body were cremated, such as a single left or right limb or joint, or a limb plus the head, or just the head. For pig bones where identification of side was reasonably secure the representation of anatomical region (head, left or right forelimb, left or right hindlimb) has been summarised in Table 56. From this summary it is apparent not only that individual burials were accompanied by restricted parts of the body but that in general heads were preferred. There is an apparent preference for right forelimbs and right hindlimbs which increases in Phase 3. However, the bias in Phase 3 burials favouring the right side could be due to chance as it is not statistically significant at the 5% level (in Phase 3 burials Chi-square, with Yates' correction for small sample size, is 5.7 when fore- and

1 Inhumed animal bones associated with burials which were separately boxed and stored in the Ancient Monuments laboratory have, unfortunately, been lost. This loss occurred before 1970.

2 A canid tooth (burial 287) and cattle metatarsal (burial 58) are not calcined and are probably intrusive or belonged to the lost collection of inhumed bones.

Table 56 Simplified version of Table 57 to show which parts of the pig/mammal and galliform bird were deposited with each burial

<i>Pig/mammal</i>					
Burial No	Head	Fore L	R	Hind L	R
PHASE 1					
75	X	-	-	-	-
229	-	-	-	-	X
242	X	-	-	-	-
249	-	X	-	-	-
272	-	X	-	-	-
309	X	-	-	X	-
317	X	X	-	-	-
322	-	-	X	-	-
340	X	-	-	-	X
346	-	-	-	-	X
349	-	-	-	X	-
359	-	-	X	-	-
384	X	-	-	-	-
416	-	x	X	-	-
Totals	6	3	3	2	3
PHASE 2					
2	X	-	-	-	X
13	X	-	X	-	-
20	X	-	-	-	-
73	X	-	-	-	-
157	-	-	X	-	-
197	-	-	-	-	X
212	-	-	-	X	-
252	-	X	x	-	X
282	-	-	X	-	-
283	X	-	X	X	-
305	-	-	-	X	X
345	X	-	-	-	-
378	X	-	-	-	-
399	X	-	-	-	X
461	-	-	-	X	-
Totals	8	1	4	4	5
PHASE 3					
27	X	-	-	-	X
50	X	-	X	-	-
77	X	-	X	-	8
156	-	-	-	-	X
179	X	-	-	-	-
184	X	-	-	-	-
196	X	-	-	-	-
203	X	-	-	-	-
224	-	-	-	-	X
240	-	-	-	-	X
257	X	-	-	-	-
311	X	-	-	-	-
315	-	-	-	x	X
352	X	-	X	-	X
366	-	-	-	-	X
367	-	-	-	-	X
370	X	-	-	-	-
374	-	-	-	-	X
376	-	x	X	-	-
387	-	X	-	-	-
389	X	-	-	-	-
445	-	-	-	X	-
450	X	-	-	-	-
459	X	-	-	-	-
Totals	14	1	4	1	9

Table 56 continued

<i>Galliform/bird</i>					
Burial No	Fore L	R	Hind L	R	
PHASE 1					
235	-	-	X	-	
274	-	-	X	-	
359	X	-	-	-	
Totals	1	0	2	0	
PHASE 2					
73	X	X	X	X	
212	-	-	-	X	
399	X	-	-	-	
412	-	X	X	X	
414	X	-	X	X	
Totals	3	2	3	4	
PHASE 3					
41	X	-	X	X	
50	-	-	-	X	
72	-	-	X	X	
281	X	-	X	X	
315	X	-	-	-	
352	-	-	X	X	
373	-	-	X	-	
415	-	-	X	-	
totals	3	0	6	5	

Key:

X = occurrence of one or more fragments of a bone from a part of the anatomy, head (including mandible), right or left forelimb, and right or left hindlimb

x = identity of the side unclear. Very uncertain identifications to side are omitted

hindlimbs are considered separately and 6.7 when fore- and hindlimbs are pooled).

Pig metapodials and phalanges are conspicuously absent. Though some may have been missed because of poor recovery, their total absence is unlikely given the numbers of small bird bones. This absence of pig metapodials and phalanges suggests that the distal parts of the feet had been butchered from the rest of the carcass or limb before cremation.

Unlike the pig, bird remains in many burials include elements from more than one limb (ie both left and right sides) and it seems probable that whole birds were included with the burials for cremation (Table 56).

Wider significance

The practice of depositing parts of animals as grave goods occurs elsewhere in the Iron Age of England and France. Whimster (1981) cites a number of Durotrigian burials with associated bones of one or more species of animal (usually pig or sheep, but occasionally horse, ox, and chicken) which he suggests represent the burial of joints of meat. Stead

(pers comm) has found the same practice in Iron Age burials in Champagne, northern France, where, although pig bones were common, other species of animals had been included. More interesting, however, are Maltby's (in prep) findings in the Durotrigian and Roman inhumations at Alington Avenue, Dorchester, Dorset. In four out of ten Durotrigian inhumations (dated from the first century BC to the first century AD) legs of pig (mostly juvenile), domestic fowl, and in one case parts of the heads of two pigs, had been included in the graves. At Alington Avenue legs were cut below the girdle and so, unlike at KHL, did not include the girdle elements (scapula and pelvis). Maltby found that this practice of depositing parts of animals as grave goods died out during the Roman period. At KHL, however, the percentage of burials with animal remains does not appear to have decreased in Phase 3 (Table 54).

Future investigations of prehistoric burials in England and Europe may help to elucidate burial practices in antiquity. It would be interesting to know, for example, how temporally and geographically localised was the pattern observed at KHL.

Acknowledgements

I am grateful to Mark Maltby for allowing me to see his unpublished report on the faunal remains from Alington Avenue and to Sebastian Payne for his remarks upon an earlier version of this report.

Table 57 Inventory of animal bones found with the cremations at KHL

Burial no	Site	M	Bone	Region of bone	L	R	Comments	
2	SP/BF	pig	mandible	condyle	1	-		
			femur	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
9	AE/CR	pig	calcaneum		-	lu		
			premaxilla		-	lu		
			occipital		fragment	1	1	
			vertebra		fragment	1	1	
			rib			2		
			radius		dist epiphysis	lu	-	
			calcaneum		frag	1f		
			skull		frag	1		
			teeth		frags	4		
			axis		dens	1		
13	AV/AZ	mammal	humerus	prox epiphysis	lu			
			ulna	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			carpometacarpus	frag	1			
			vertebra		1			
			maxilla		1			
			skull		1			
			occipital condyle		1			
			mandible		1			
			tibia		frags	c12		
			skull + maxilla		condyle	1		
20	AE/AX	pig	mandible	condyle	-	1		
			atlas	distal	1	-		
			occipital condyle	frags	-	1		
			femur	condyle	1	1		
			tibia		1			
			skull + maxilla		1			
			mandible		1			
			atlas		1			
			occipital condyle		1			
			femur		1			
27	AE/CZ	mammal	mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			tibia	prox epiphysis	-	lu		
			skull + maxilla	caput femoris	1	lu		
			mandible	dist metaphysis	1	lu		
			atlas		1			
			occipital condyle		1			
			femur		1			
			tibia		1			
			skull + maxilla		1			
			mandible		1			
34	AT/AX	mammal	mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	prox epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle	caput femoris	1	lu		
			femur	dist metaphysis	1	lu		
			tibia		1			
			skull + maxilla		1			
			mandible		1			
			atlas		1			
			occipital condyle		1			
			femur		1			
41	AT/CC	?galiform	mandible	frag	1	-		
			atlas	dist	1	1		
			occipital condyle	frag	-	1		
			femur	blade frag	-	1		
			tibia	dist	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	prox + shaft	-	1		
			mandible	shaft	-	1		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			femur	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
50	AS/AH	pig	mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
			tibia		-	lu		
			skull + maxilla		-	lu		
			mandible		-	lu		
			atlas		-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
58	SB/EH	mammal	mandible	dist	1	-		
			atlas	blade frag	-	1		
			occipital condyle	dist	-	1		
			femur	prox + shaft	-	1		
			tibia	shaft	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
69	SB/HP	cattle	mandible	dist	1	-		
			atlas	blade frag	-	1		
			occipital condyle	dist	-	1		
			femur	prox + shaft	-	1		
			tibia	shaft	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
72	AL/CL	galiform	mandible	dist	1	-		
			atlas	blade frag	-	1		
			occipital condyle	dist	-	1		
			femur	prox + shaft	-	1		
			tibia	shaft	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
73	SB/HQ	mammal	mandible	dist	1	-		
			atlas	blade frag	-	1		
			occipital condyle	dist	-	1		
			femur	prox + shaft	-	1		
			tibia	shaft	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
73	SB/HQ	mammal	mandible	dist	1	-		
			atlas	blade frag	-	1		
			occipital condyle	dist	-	1		
			femur	prox + shaft	-	1		
			tibia	shaft	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		
73	SB/HQ	pig	mandible	dist	1	-		
			atlas	blade frag	-	1		
			occipital condyle	dist	-	1		
			femur	prox + shaft	-	1		
			tibia	shaft	-	1		
			skull + maxilla	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			mandible	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			atlas	dist epiphysis	-	lu		
			occipital condyle		-	lu		
			femur		-	lu		

continued over

Table 57 continued

Burial no	Site	Id	Bone	Region of bone	L	R	Comments
		pig	skull	frag	1		
		pig	atlas	frag	1		
		galliform	carpometacarpus	frag		1	
		bird	coracoid	frag	1		
		galliform	femur	frag	1		
		galliform	tibia	dist	1		
		pig	mandible	condyle	1		
75	SB/GW	pig	rib	frags	4		
		mammal	humerus	dist	1	lf	
		mammal	mandible	frag	1		
156	SB/DT	pig	tibia	prox epiphysis		1u	
		pig	tibia	dist metaphysis		1u	
		pig	tibia	dist epiphysis		1u	
		pig	astragalus	dist epiphysis		1	
		bird	ulna	dist	1		
157	SB/BA	pig	humerus	dist		lf	
		pig	radius	dist metaphysis		1u	
158	SB/AF	pig	skull	frag	1		
		?pig	maxilla	frag	1		
170	SB/AY	pig	ischium	acetabulum		1	
		pig	femur	dist epiphysis	1u		
		?pig	tibia	prox metaphysis		1u	
		pig	tibia	dist		lf	
		bird	?bone	frag	1		
179	SB/CD	pig	skull	frag	1		
184	SB/BW	mammal	mandible or maxilla	frag	1		
		mammal	vertebra	frag	1		
186	SB/DF	sheep/goat	scapula	glenoid	lf		
		sheep/goat	humerus	dist		lf	
		?	rib	frag	1		
196	SB/DU	pig	skull	frags	2		
		?pig	maxilla	frag	1		
197	SB/DG	pig	ischium + ilium	acetabulum		lf	
		?pig	tibia	dist epiphysis	1u		
		pig	calcaneum	dist epiphysis			
		pig	astragalus	dist epiphysis			
201	SB/CB	cattle	upper tooth	frags	3 (fall from same tooth)		
203	SB/DH	?	skull	frag	1		
		?	occipital condyle	frag	1		
		pig	mandible	anterior frag	1		
		pig	mandible	condyle	1		
212	SB/FF	pig	calcaneum	dist	1u		
		?galliform	tibia	dist		1	
224	AA/BF	pig	tibia	dist		lf	
229	AA/AL	mammal	ilium	frag		1	
		pig	tibia	prox epiphysis		1u	
		pig	tibia	prox metaphysis		1u	
		pig	tibia	dist metaphysis		1u	
		pig	tibia	dist epiphysis		1u	

Table 57 continued

Burial no	Site	Id	Bone	Region of bone	L	R	Comments
287	AA/GH	?dog	incisor	lower I2 or I3	-	1	not calined
305	SC/CT	?mammal	vertebra	centra	-	2	
		mammal	ilium	acetabulum	-	1	
308	SK/AS	pig	calcaneum	frags	1u	numerous	
		pig	skull	upper P4	-	1	
		pig	tooth	cervical + thoracic	-	9	
		pig	vertebrae	dist epiphysis	1u	-	
309	SK/BY	pig	femur	frag	-	1	
		pig	premaxilla		1	1	
		pig	maxilla	occipital condyle	1	1	
		?pig	petrosal		1	1	
		pig	skull	frags	1	numerous	
		pig	atlas	frag	1	1	
		pig	ischium	acetabulum	1	1	
		?pig	femur	caput	1u	-	
		mammal	astragalus	molar frag	1	-	no wear
311	SK/BF	pig	tooth	frag	1	1	
314	SJ/FJ	?galliform	scapula	acetabulum	-	1	
315	SJ/FH	mammal	ilium	prox metaphysis	-	1u	
		mammal	femur	dist metaphysis	-	1u	
		mammal	femur	dist epiphysis	-	1u	
		?pig	tibia	prox epiphysis	-	1u	
		mammal	tibia	prox metaphysis	-	1u	
		mammal	tibia	dist epiphysis	-	1u	
316	SJ/FM	bird	carpometacarpus	frag	1	-	
		?pig	skull	frags	2	-	
		pig	mandible	condyle	1	-	
		mammal	humerus	shaft frag	1	-	
317	SJ/GG	pig	skull	frags	3	-	
		mammal	occipital condyle		1	-	
		mammal	humerus	prox metaphysis	1u	-	
		pig	humerus	dist metaphysis	1u	-	
		pig	humerus	dist epiphysis	1u	-	
		?sheep/goat	humerus	dist epiphysis	-	1u	
322	SJ/BG	pig	radius	dist epiphysis	-	1u	
		?pig	?intermediate carpal		1	1	
323	SJ/FV	mammal	femur	caput femoris	1u	1u	
		mammal	femur	dist epiphysis	1u	-	
		pig	tibia	dist epiphysis	1u	-	
		pig	calcaneum		1	-	
		pig	astragalus		1	-	
335	SH/BQ	mammal	femur	dist metaphysis	1	1u	
		pig	tibia	prox metaphysis	-	1u	
		pig	tibia	dist metaphysis	-	1u	
		pig	tibia	condyle	1	-	
340	SH/AF	pig	mandible	dist epiphysis	-	-	
		?pig	femur	prox epiphysis	1u	1u	
		?pig	tibia	upper MG	1	1	
345	SH/AA	pig	tooth		-	1	

Table 57 continued

Burial no	Site	Id	Bone	Region of bone	L	R	Comments
376	SJ/DF	mammal	humerus	prox epiphysis	lu	-	left side
		mammal	humerus	prox metaphysis	lu	-	left side
		? pig	ulna	frag	-	lf	
378	SJ/BT	pig	skull	frag	1	1	
		pig	tooth	frags	2	2	
384	SJ/CF	pig	skull	frag	1	-	
387	SJ/AL	pig	humerus	dist	lf	-	
		pig	radius	prox	lf	-	
388	SJ/AK	?pig	ulna	prox metaphysis	lu	-	
		pig	skull	frag	1	1	
		pig	tooth	canine frag	1	1	
		pig	axis + dens		1	1	
389	SJ/AB	mammal	?maxilla	frag	1	1	
399	SX/AO	pig	skull	frags	1	1	
		?pig	maxilla	frag	2	2	
		pig	tooth	frag	1	1	
		mammal	occipital condyle	frag	1	1	
		pig	mandible	condyle	-	1	
		pig	tibia	dist	-	lf	
		?mammal	rib	frag	1	1	
402	SX/BX	galliform	humerus	dist	1	-	
		pig	mandible	anterior frag	-	1	
412	SX/BV	?pig	maxilla	frag	1	1	
		?galliform	humerus	dist	-	1	
		?galliform	ulna	complete	-	1	
		?galliform	femur	dist	-	1	
		?galliform	tibia	dist	-	1	
		?galliform	tarsometatarsus	prox	-	1	
		?galliform	tarsometatarsus	dist	1	-	
414	SX/BQ	?galliform	scapula	frag	1	-	
		?galliform	tibia	dist	1	-	
		?galliform	tarsometatarsus	prox	-	1	
		bird	femur	distal	1	-	
415	SX/CB	pig	scapula	glenoid	1	-	
416	SK/CF	pig	radius	prox epiphysis	-	1	
		?pig	ulnae	prox metaphyses	-	lf	
418	SK/CT	pig	skull	frags	1	1	
		?pig	petrosal		6	1	
		pig	maxilla	frag	-	1	
		pig	mandible	anterior frag	1	-	
		pig	mandible	condyle	1	-	
		?pig	humerus	prox epiphysis	lu	-	
		?pig	humerus	dist epiphysis	lf?	-	
		?pig	ulna	prox frag	1	-	
		pig	radius	dist epiphysis	lu	-	
		pig	femur	prox epiphyses	lu	-	
		pig	femur	dist epiphyses	lu	-	
		pig	tibia	prox metaphysis	lu	-	

424	SJ/AM	pig	tibia	dist epiphysis	Iu	1	-
445	SJ/FU	pig	tarsal	fourth	Iu	1	-
		pig	calcaneum		I	1	-
		pig	astragalus		Iu	1	Left side
		pig	adax	dist epiphysis	Iu	4	Left side
		pig	femur	dist metapophysis	Iu	2	
		pig	femur	frag	I	1	
		pig	skull	condyle	I	1	
		mammal	mandible	frag	I	1	
		mammal	vertebra	frag	I	1	
		mammal	skull	frag	I	1	
		mammal	maxilla	frag	I	1	
		mammal	occipital condyle		Iu	1	
		mammal	femur	dist epiphysis	Iu	1	
		mammal	calcaneum		Iu	1	
		mammal	astragalus		I	1	

Key: Id - identification as far as possible; artiodact - medium artiodactyl (this includes animals such as roe deer, sheep, goat, pig, etc); prox - proximal; dist - distal; frag - fragment; L/R - left or right side of body; u - unfused; f - fused (refers to the state of fusion of epiphyses). Most of the bones identified as 'artiodactyl' or 'mammal' are probably pig.

Appendix 1 Provenances of the published finds from the Roman settlement

Features 1–22 plotted on Figure 3, 23–61 on Figure 4

- 1 Disturbance NW of road
(a) upper levels: samian stamps S24, S31 (SN/AK)
(b) lower levels: figurine 253 (SN/BV); samian stamp S39 (SN/BJ); coarse pottery 4, 5, 21, 24, 30 (SN/BV)
- 3 Oven
samian stamp S45 (SN/BA)
- 4 Above road
coin medieval 3 (SN/BZ)
- 5
(a) Above gravel surface: coins 9, 32, 46 (SN/AE); nail cleaner 93a (SN/AE); samian stamps S21 (SN/BF), S64 (SN/CC)
(b) On gravel surface: coins 50 (SN/AR), 87, 95, 122 (SN/BH); hairpins 63, 74 (SN/AR, SN/CG); nail-cleaners 95, 96 (SN/AR, SN/AG); tweezers 99 (SN/CG); stud 109 (SN/AR); mirror 142b (SN/AC); glass 269 (SN/AR); window glass (SN/AC); quern 380 (SN/CG); samian stamps S6, S58 (SN/AC)
(c) Below gravel surface: hairpins 66–8 (SN/BM, CH, BY); tack 113 (SN/BM); glass bead 262 (SN/CA); glass 283 (SN/BM)
- 6 Ditch
ear-ring 62 (SN/CO)
- 7 Pit
brooch 31 (SN/CK); tack 122 (SN/BK); copper-alloy sheet 146 (SN/CT); pottery group, pp 73–5
- 8 Upper levels SW of chalk blocks 8
coin 19 (SN/AU); tack 125 (SN/BX); vessel handle 148 (SN/AT); glass beads 260, 263 (SN/BX); samian stamp S41 (SN/AT)
- 9 Ditch
(a) above ditch: coins 27, medieval 2 (ST/BL); ear-ring 61 (ST/BL); samian stamp S11 (ST/BM)
(b) upper filling: coin 6 (ST/AF); ring 144c (ST/BR); amphora stamp A5 (ST/BR); mortarium stamp M11 (ST/CC); coarse pottery 11 (ST/BR)
(c) middle filling: samian stamp S12 (ST/AI); coarse pottery 15, 31 (ST/BQ, AI)
(d) lower filling: brooch 18 (ST/BW)
(e) bottom filling: glass 274 (ST/CK); coarse pottery 11, 13, 14, 23, 27 (ST/BT, CL)
- 9/10 Upper levels, over road, SE of 9 and 10
stud 116 (ST/BL); pin 124 (ST/BM)
- 10 Ditch
(a) above ditch: coins 64, 101 (ST/BL, BM); split-pin 128 (ST/BM)
(b) upper filling: hairpin 73 (ST/BN)
(c) lower filling: glass bead 257 (ST/BO); coarse pottery 23 (ST/BZ)
- 11 Posthole
coin 119 (ST/CM)
- 12 Pit, cutting ditch 9
(a) above pit: coin 29 (ST/AY)
(b) bottom filling: samian stamp S44 (ST/BX)
- 13 Pit, cutting ditch 9
upper and middle layers: brooches 26, 33, (ST/BY); finger-ring 44 (ST/BY); hairpin 75 (ST/BY); terminal 139 (ST/BY); quern 331 (ST/CG)
- 14 Pit, cutting ditch 9
(a) above pit: coin medieval 1 (ST/AB); coarse pottery 36 (ST/AM)
(b) top: coins 7, 31 (ST/AD); finger-ring 45 (ST/AD); spindle-whorl 249 (ST/AD); glass 286, 292, 308 (ST/AD); samian stamp S48 (ST/AD); mortarium stamp M2 (ST/AD); coarse pottery 6, 17 (ST/AD)
(c) upper: seal box 138 (ST/AE); glass 307 (ST/AE); samian stamp S42 (ST/AE); coarse pottery 31 (ST/AE)
(d) middle: tack 121b (ST/AH); glass 273 (ST/AR), 313 (ST/AH); samian stamp S51 (ST/AH); coarse pottery 4, 26 (ST/AR, AH)
(e) lower middle: glass 299 (ST/AJ); amphora stamp A2 (ST/AJ); coarse pottery 10, 12, 16, 20, 22, 26, 31, 36 (ST/AJ)
(f) lower: coarse pottery 12, 22 (ST/AL)
(g) bottom: coarse pottery 36 (ST/AQ)
- 15 Trench
mortarium stamp M19 (ST/AT) – over postholes NW of 15: coin 68 (ST/AM)
- 16 Pit: upper layer
iron object 207d (ST/AX)
- 17 Pit (?well subsidence)
(a) layer 2: coin 70 (SL/AO); nail-cleaner 91 (SL/AR); tack 114 (SL/AR); large copper-alloy ring 143 (SL/CE); tool handle collar 173 (SL/DU); hipposandal 181b (SL/AU); spring-lock barbs 207b (SL/CO); joiner's dog 214 (SL/AU); bone counters 242, 243 (SL/AV); window glass (SL/BR); samian stamps S17 (SL/CE), S56 (SL/AV)
(b) layer 3: coin 23 (SL/CR); hipposandal 178a (SL/CR); needle/pin 217 (SL/CR); glass 301 (SL/BJ); samian stamp S26 (SL/BU)
(c) layer 4: hipposandal 178b (SL/BU)
(d) layer 5: bone pin 230 (SL/CG)
(e) layer 6: padlock bolt 207a (SL/CA)
(f) layer 9: infant burial, B1
- 17/21 Ditch between 17 and 21
glass 279 (SL/AS), 298 (SL/DF)
- 18 Pit
(a) upper (tiled level): padlock hasp 207c (SL/BB); quern 381 (SL/CO); pottery, see pottery group, pp 69–73
(b) middle: coin 99 (SL/CL); tanged bradawl 163 (SL/FM); quern 360 (SL/DF); pottery (SL/BC, CL, CM)
(c) lower: pair of copper-alloy rings 144a and b (SL/CN); billhook blade 169 (SL/CN); bucket handle loop 197 (SL/BG); glass bead 256 (SL/CN); pottery (SL/BG, CT, CN)
(d) bottom: pottery (SL/CX)
- 19 Ditch
(a) above ditch: coin 2 (SL/AK); amphora stamp A1 (TT/AB)
(b) upper: terret 131 (SL/DB); hammerhead 154 (SL/DA); hipposandal 181a (SL/DA)
(c) lower: stud 105 (SL/AQ); paring chisel 164 (SL/FN); slide key 204 (SL/AK); mortarium stamps M10, M23 (SL/DZ); coarse pottery 25 (SL/FH)
- 20 Pit
samian stamp S30 (SL/DP)
- 21 Trench
stud 106 (SL/EE); hipposandal 178d (SL/CP); latch-lifter 199 (SL/CP); glass 284, 324 (SL/CP); window glass (SL/CP, DX)
- 22 Occupation layer
(a) top: finger-ring 49 (SL/BV); pair of dressmaking pins 126, 127a (SL/CH); glass 326 (SL/EK); samian stamp S62 (TT/AA)
(b) upper: brooch 9 (SL/DM); needle 82b (SL/DJ); nail-cleaner 92 (SL/DJ); belt fitting 134 (SL/DM); miniature axe 136 (SL/DJ); hipposandal 181f (SL/DN); tumbled slide key 205b (SL/DJ); querns 361, 362 (SL/FE, DJ); samian stamp S36 (SL/DM)
(c) lower: coin 86 (SL/EJ); hairpin 72 (SL/EJ); tweezers 98d (SL/EJ); enamelled stud 112 (SL/EG); glass 318 (SL/EL); window glass (SL/EA, EL); mortarium stamp M14 (SL/EU)
- 23 Cellar
(a) square clay-lined pit cut into top of cellar (Fig 8): tack 121c (SS/FF); socketed spud 170 (SS/AN); querns 332, 333 (SS/AN, DC)
(b) above cellar: glass 275 (SS/AY)
(c) lower filling: coin 63 (SS/BN); tacks 120, 123b (SS/DD, BN); hipposandal 181e (SS/BN); knife 190 (SS/CN); glass tessera 266 (SS/BS); glass 285 (SS/BN); architectural moulding 392 (SS/CG); samian stamps S49, S52 (SS/BU, DD)

- Occupation in the vicinity of 23: coins 28 (SS/JN), 120 (SS/CP); brooch 11 (SS/OA); finger-ring 53 (SS/ED); hairpin 64 (SS/MJ); needle 83 (SS/HU); ear-scoop 88 (SS/MJ); stud 111a (SS/HP); tack 121d (SS/EA); knife 191 (SS/OB); bone bobbin 244 (SS/MZ); glass 272, 296, 325 (SS/JL, EX, LS); quern 334 (SS/DU); samian stamps 57, 547 (SS/CL), 553 (SS/JN), 554 (SS/KW); amphora stamp A4 (SS/LP); mortarium stamp M3 (SS/JN)
- E of 23, over the road: hipposandal 180b (SS/CT); drop-handle staple 209 (SS/AV); querns 335, 364 (SS/BK)
- 25 Ditch
 - (a) over ditch: coins 60, 61 (SS/JJ); brooch 4 (SS/JJ); projectile point 153 (SS/JH)
 - (b) W end, upper: amphora A6 (SS/AX)
 - (c) W end, lower: coins 24, 36, 53, 57, 62, 76, 81, 84, 90 (SS/FU); bell 135 (SS/FU); vessel 150 (SS/DF); ballista bolt 152 (SS/FU); mortarium stamp M5 (SS/ME)
 - (d) E end: coins 3, 39, 40, 66, 72, 73, 78, 80 (SS/FC); 5, 14, 20, 41, 44, 55, 65, 71, 82, 83, 88, 96 (SS/GZ); brooch 35 (SS/GZ); bracelet 57 (SS/GZ); hipposandal 181c (SS/GJ)
 - (e) E end, lower level: coins British 1, 3 (SS/JR); brooch 1 (SS/JR)
 - N of E end of ditch: coin 8 (SS/JQ)
- 26 Wall
 - above wall: brooch 17 (SS/JK); dressmaking pin 127b (SS/FH)
 - Occupation SE of 26: brooch 20 (SS/GH)
- 27 Area bounded by postholes
 - (a) topsoil: coins 1 (SS/DS), 52 (SG/AA); tack 115 (SS/EH); glass 268, 302, 319 (SS/JC, SG/AJ, SS/LB)
 - (b) layer 2: coins 47 (SS/EM), 111 (SG/AS); finger-ring 48 (SG/AB); chisel 166 (SG/AN); chisel/wedge 168 (SS/FE); hipposandal 180a (SS/BY); figurine 251 (SS/JG); glass bead 255 (SS/BX); glass 303, 320 (SS/JX, SG/AB); querns 336 (SS/GO), 382 (SG/AW); samian stamp S18 (SS/EM); mortarium stamp M8 (SG/AW)
 - (c) layer 3: brooches 27, 32 (SS/FR, ML); tweezers 98c (SS/HA); stylus 187 (SS/FR); figurine 254 (SS/SD); glass bead 265 (SS/HL); glass 287 (SS/FS); quern 363 (SS/MN); samian stamp S28 (SS/FR)
 - (d) layer 4: brooch 40 (SS/NO); samian stamp S46 (SS/NM)
- 28 Cellar
 - (a) above cellar: ring 145 (SG/AA); glass 294 (SG/AO); quern 337 (SG/AA)
 - (b) top layer: coins 89, 110 (SG/AV)
 - (c) upper layer: coins 43, 98 (AM/AR); punch 161 (AM/BO); candle-holder 211 (AM/BO); glass 323 (AM/CC)
 - (d) upper middle layer: strigil 220 (AM/AV); bone hairpin 237 (AM/BP); bone needle 240 (AM/BM); bone hinge 245 (AM/BP); window glass (AM/BR); querns 338-40 (AM/AZ, BM, BY); samian stamps 525, 529, 540 (AM/AV, BQ, AV)
 - (e) middle layer: bone hairpin 236 (AM/BA); quern 341 (AM/BL)
 - (f) lower middle layer: rake prong 172 (AM/BV); knife 192 (AM/BW); handle 195 (AM/BW); bone hairpins 226a and b (AM/BV); whetstone 391 (AM/BV)
 - (g) lower layer: ligula 87a (AM/CE); mortarium stamp M18 (AM/CD); coarse pottery 32 (AM/BS, BT)
 - (h) bottom: quern 342 (AM/CB)
 - Occupation NW of 28: brooch 5 (SG/AA); finger-ring 50 (SG/AX); stud 103 (SG/AX)
- 29 Pit
 - brooch 37 (AT/DT); glass 309 (AT/DR)
- 30 Pit
 - samian stamp S27 (AT/DG)
- 31 Pit
 - coin 118 (AM/AL); bracelet 55 (AM/AL); coarse pottery 37 (AM/AL)
- 32 Quarry
 - (a) above quarry: needle 82a (SB/AX); glass 305, 315 (AM/AB) 328 (SB/AS)
 - (b) upper filling: coin 30 (AM/AU); brooch 34 (AM/AD); samian stamps 53, 559 (AM/AG, AC)
 - Roadside postholes SE of 32: querns 343, 344 (SB/JT), 365-70 (SB/JN, JP)
- 33 Posthole
 - brooch 36 (AL/FK)
- 34 Cellar
 - (a) above cellar: quern 345 (AL/EE)
 - (b) top level: coins 100, 104 (AL/ER, FQ); stylus 186 (AL/ER); quern 346 (AL/EP)
 - (c) upper level: coins 17, 56 (AL/FE); spatula/chisel 165 (AL/FE); bridle-bit 176 (AL/FE); hipposandal 178c (AL/GQ); bone needle 329b (AL/FE); glass 280, 291, 316 (AL/FE, FM, FE); window glass (AL/FM)
 - (d) middle level: coin 18 (AL/FO); spatula 85 (AL/FF); drop handle 140 (AL/FF); mirror 142e (AL/ET); horse-bit link 175 (AL/FF); stylus 188 (AL/FO); bucket handle 196 (AL/FF); needle 216 (AL/FF); samian counter 247 (AL/ET); glass 288 (AL/ET); quern 347 (AL/ET)
 - (e) lower middle level: brooch 23 (AL/FU); finger-ring 51 (AL/FG); stud 111b (AL/FU); mirrors 142f and g (AL/EG); stylus 189 (AL/FU); bucket handle loop 198 (AL/FU); candle-holder 210 (AL/EG); ?lock 222 (AL/GH); bone hairpins 233, 235 (AL/FV, FU); bone needle 239a (AL/FG); glass 281 (AL/GO); window glass (AL/FV); graffito (AL/FV), see Hassall and Tomlin 1988, 501, no 64
 - (f) lower level: stud 107 (AL/FZ); ?lock 221 (AL/FZ); bone hairpins 231-2 (AL/GN, GB); bone needle 238 (AL/FN); window glass (AL/FN); samian stamps 513, 522 (AL/GN, EX); coarse pottery 35 (AL/FN)
 - (g) bottom: south posthole of cellar: quern 348 (AL/GK)
 - Occupation NW of Cellar 34: brooch 8 (AL/FY); tweezers 100c (AT/AQ); window glass (AL/DC); querns 349, 350 (AL/EJ, EN)
- 35 Posthole
 - strap-end 132 (AL/BC); punch 162 (AL/GC)
- 36 Posthole
 - nail-cleaner 94 (SB/KN)
- 37 Well
 - upper levels: samian stamp S67 (AV/BE)
 - NW of Well 37: samian stamp S65 (SP/BK)
- 38 Pit
 - (a) top: coin 108 (AV/AY); glass 282 (AV/AY)
 - (b) upper level: hairpin 76 (AV/BJ); samian stamp S68 (AV/BJ)
- 39 Pit
 - coins 103, 114, 115 (AT/CT, CQ, CR); socketed spud 171 (AT/CW); goad 184 (AT/BH); socketed knife 193 (AT/BT); key 203 (AT/BP); jet hairpin 224 (AT/CS); iron tang in antler handle 246 (AT/CY); glass 310 (AT/CZ); window glass (AT/CW)
 - NE of Pit 39: glass 329 (AL/DE); window glass (AL/DD)
- 40 Pit
 - glass bead 261 (AL/CE)
- 42 Wall
 - construction: hipposandal 177 (AL/BH)
- 43 Ditch
 - finger-ring/key 46 (SB/DN); glass 278 (SB/DN)
 - Topsoil over road, NW of 43: coin 113 (SB/AC)
- 44 Quarry
 - (a) Occupation above chalk level: stud 108 (SF/DA); glass 311, 312 (SF/CJ, FA)
 - towards the edge, not sealed by chalk level: pot (SF/EF) with Infant B5
 - (b) chalk level: brooch 2 (SF/CW); bracelet 58 (SF/EC); strap hinge 208 (SF/CW); two large joiner's dogs 212 (SF/EC); samian stamps 523, 533 (SF/EN, EC)
 - (c) middle level, below chalk: brooches 30, 38 (SF/CL, ES); bracelets 59, 60 (SF/CL); hairpins 69, 70 (SF/EK); glass bead 264 (SF/EK); quern 371 (SF/EY); samian stamps 510, 519, 534, 550 (SF/CV, EK, EV, CV)
 - (d) lower level, hearth: brooches 6, 16 (SF/EA, FT); buckle 133 (SF/FT); bone hairpin 229 (SF/FR); glass 276, 321 (SF/EA); quern 351 (SF/EA); mortarium stamp M17 (SF/EA)
 - Occupation in the vicinity of 44: tweezers 102 (SF/BN); glass 327 (SF/CG)

- 45 Posthole
ring 144d (SB/EU); samian stamp S66 (SB/EU)
- 46 Wall
construction: coin 38 (SB/HU); nail-cleaner 130 (SB/HT)
- 47 Wall
construction: querns 372, 374, 383-7 (SB/KZ)
- 48 Pit
hairpin 65 (AA/CT); studs 110, 123a (AA/CT)
- NW of Pit 48: brooch 21 (AA/BR)
- 49 Wall
construction: quern 352 (AA/CU)
- 50 Posthole
coins 37, 121 (AA/BS)
- Occupation in the vicinity of Posthole 50: coin 67 (AA/AQ);
lock-plate 141 (AA/CK); glass 295 (AA/DH); quern 389 (AA/AJ);
samian stamp S60 (SF/CY)
- 51 Pit
(a) top: coin 48 (AA/AA); tweezers 98f (AA/AA)
(b) upper level: brooch 3 (AA/DF); stud 104 (AA/DF); glass 290
(AA/DF)
(c) upper middle level: tweezers 98a (AA/D5); glass 297 (AA/D5)
(d) bottom: brooch 25 (AA/EA)
- below posthole cut by pit 51: quern 375 (AA/GR)
- Occupation in the vicinity of Pit 51: window glass (AA/CN);
samian stamps S4, S35 (AA/CN, GL)
- 52 Ditch
(a) upper filling: coins 4 (AA/BQ), 58 (AA/EP); goad 185 (AA/DE);
coarse ware stamp (AA/DC)
(b) lower filling: tweezers 97 (AN/CU); stud 121a (AN/AU); hoard
of tools 155-60 (AN/DX); large iron collar 174 (AN/DX)
- Occupation SE of Ditch 52: coin 97 (AA/EP); glass 271 (AA/HG);
samian stamp S1 (AA/CO); coarse pottery 1 (AA/JS)
- Occupation NW of Ditch 52: coin 35 (AN/AT); finger-ring 43
(AN/AT)
- 53 Ditch
- Occupation N of Ditch 53: wedge/chisel 167 (AE/AC); glass 277,
317 (AE/ER, ET)
- 54 Ditch
coin 12 (AN/ED)
- 55 Ditch
(a) top: coin 26 (AS/AA); stud 118 (AS/AA)
(b) lower: samian stamps S16, S37 (AS/AT, AM)
- Pit cutting Ditch 55: quern 353 (AS/BM)
- 56 Ditch
(a) upper levels: hairpin 78 (AS/AC); glass 267 (AS/AB); samian
stamp S14 (AS/AC); mortarium stamp M21 (AS/AC)
(b) lower levels: needle 84b (AS/AV); samian stamp S55 (AS/AV)
- 57 Quarry
(a) above quarry: coin 69 (AN/CC); mirror 142a (AN/DQ)
(b) upper level: ligula 87c (AN/CV); nail-cleaner 93b (AN/CV);
tweezers 98e (AN/CV); shears 194 (AN/CV); figurine 252
(AN/CV); samian stamp S32 (AN/CV); mortarium stamp M1
(AN/CV)
(c) lower middle level: stud 119 (AN/DW); glass 330 (AN/DW);
mortarium stamp M6 (AN/DW)
(d) lower level: finger-ring 52 (AN/DZ)
(e) bottom: bone hairpins 225, 227, 228 (AN/EA); mortarium stamp
M20 (AN/EA)
- Quarry, SW of Ditch 56: brooch 7 (AS/BU); needle 84a (AN/FA)
- Quarry, N of Ditch 54: window glass (AN/ER); mortarium
stamp M13 (AN/ER)
- Posthole SE of Quarry 57: quern 388 (AN/EH)
- 58 Posthole
coin 59 (AN/DO)
- 59 Postpit
coin 51 (AN/EM)

- 60 Ditch
(a) above ditch: quern 376 (SR/AF)
(b) top of ditch: keys 200, 201, 206 (SR/BK, DB, BI); ?rattle 219
(SR/BH)
(c) upper level: coin 107 (SR/CY); needle 81 (SR/CZ); jet bead 223
(SP/CE); glass 293, 304 (SR/CO); querns 354, 377 (SP/BT, CT);
coarse pottery 38, 39 (SP/CJ); Saxon pottery (SP/CE, CB, BM,
AV)
(d) upper middle level: coins 11, 16, 91 (SR/BX, ET, BN); needle
82c (SR/AW); ligula 86 (SR/EU); hipposandal 181d (SR/BX);
linch-pin 182 (SR/BN); key 205a (SR/BN); large joiner's dog 213
(SR/BN); spindle-whorl 248 (SR/BN); window glass (SR/BP,
BQ); quern 378 (SP/BZ); amphora stamp A3 (SR/BN); Saxon
pottery (SP/AW, BQ, CD, CQ)
(e) middle level: coin 34 (SR/BL); samian stamp S9 (SP/BV); Saxon
pottery (SP/AX, BV, CG)
- Edge of road, in ditch: coarse pottery 18, 19 (SR/CR)
- NE of Ditch 60: coins 77, 92 (SR/AH, AU)
- 61 Road
(a) above road: coin 75 (SR/AG)
(b) road surface: coin 74 (SR/DA); brooch 19 (SR/EW); needle 82d
(SR/CX); vessel foot 149 (SR/BZ); glass bead 258 (SR/AV); glass
306 (SR/AQ); mortarium stamp M12 (SR/AL)
- Road ditch NW of 61, SW of 60: coin 42 (SR/EV)

Area v (trial trenches in the field SW of Field A)

- 1 Ditch 1
(a) middle filling: coarse pottery 3, 9 (AR/AE)
(b) bottom: coarse pottery 7, 8 (AR/AJ)
- 2 Ditch 2
coarse pottery 2 (AR/AP)

Area w (Field B, Fig 2)

- 1 Vicinity of Iron Age Burials 300-306
(a) topsoil: coins 22, 94 (SC/CF, AX); nail-cleaner 90 (SC/DO);
Neolithic arrowhead 250 (SC/AQ)
(b) dark layer above burials: brooch 24 (SC/EL); bracelet 56
(SC/EG); glass 270 (SC/BJ); quern 355 (SC/CD); samian stamp
S2 (SC/CG)
(c) gully: hipposandal 178e (SC/DX)
(d) pit, cutting Burial 306: coin 45 (SC/CS); hairpin 80 (SC/BR);
tweezers 100a and b (SC/BY, DH); glass bead 259 (SC/DH);
coarse pottery 29 (SC/DJ)
- Outlying area about 100m NE of Burial 306: coin 49 (SC/AB)
- 2 Vicinity of Iron Age Burials 308-350
(a) Pit W of Burial 308: quern 356 (SK/BU)
(b) SW of Pit a, topsoil over ditch: brooch 12 (SK/AR); mirror
142c (SK/CR); bone pin 234 (SK/AW)
(c) Occupation E of Burial 338: coins 15, 33 (SK/AA, AJ);
brooches 10, 29 (SK/AJ, AE); finger-rings 41, 54 (SK/AC,
AN); hairpin 79 (SK/AM); ear-scoop 89 (SK/AN); tweezers
98b, 101 (SK/AN, AA); glass 314 (SK/AN); samian stamp S15
(SK/AM); mortarium stamps M7 (SK/AF), M22 (SK/AJ)
(d) Pit E of Burial 350: samian stamp S43 (SK/AX)
- 3 Vicinity of Iron Age Burials 322-331
(a) Posthole cutting Burial 322: quern 357 (SJ/BN)
(b) Well between Burials 228 and 331
top: coin 102 (SX/BP); brooch 15 (SX/BP); hipposandal 180c
(SX/CM); coarse pottery 33 (SX/BT)
upper levels: coin 79 (SX/CN)
middle levels: iron needle 215 (SX/DN); bone peg 241 (SX/DO)
- 4 Vicinity of Iron Age Burials 391-407
(a) Pit W of Burial 391: ring 47 (SJ/ED); ligula 87b (SJ/ED); seal
box 137 (SJ/ED)
(b) Ditch S of Burial 392: brooches 14, 22 (SJ/FT)

- (c) Pit cutting Ditch b: mortarium stamp M16 (SJ/FC)
 - (d) Pit S of Ditch b: samian stamp S 38 (SJ/AO)
 - (e) Ditch b, N of Burial 398: brooch 39 (SX/GM); mirror 142d (SX/GD); glass 300 (SX/FA); coarse pottery 28 (SX/CT)
 - (f) N of Burial 414: clasp 129 (SX/GZ)
 - (g) Above edge of Burial 40: coin British 2 (SX/CJ)
 - (h) Ditch NE of Burial 416: coin 116 (SK/CQ); brooch 13 (SX/FS)
 - (j) Occupation NE of Burial 417: coin 112 (SK/AZ); quern 358 (SK/BT)
 - Topsoil, S end of Iron Age cemetery: coin 106 (SX/HE)
- 5 Vicinity of Saxon burials
- (a) Pit N of Burial 1: coin 54 (SH/AO); brooch 28 (SH/AO); hairpin 71 (SH/AO); samian stamp S5 (SH/AO)
 - above pit: tack 117 (SH/AP)
 - (b) N of Burial 33: finger-ring 42 (SH/AL); glass 322 (SH/AL)
 - (c) Pit N of Burial 6: mortarium stamp M9 (SH/BN)
 - (d) Ditches near Burial 24: hipposandal 179 (SY/AA); quern 359 (SY/AQ); samian stamp S63 (SY/AQ)
 - (e) Ditch near Burial 28: hairpin 77 (SH/CF); goad 183 (SH/CG); glass 289 (SH/CF)

Area x (Field B, Fig 2)

- 1 Ditch 1
 - (a) rubble above ditch: mortarium stamp M4 (SD/BK)
 - (b) upper levels: key 202 (SD/AX); samian stamps S57, S61 (SD/AX, AH); mortarium stamp M15 (SD/AX)
- 2 Ditch 2
 - dressmaking pin 127c (SD/BB)
- 3 Pit 2
 - copper-alloy vessel 147 (SD/AI)
- 4 Between ditches 1 and 2
 - coin 13 (SD/AE); samian stamp S20 (SD/AE)

Area y (Field B, Fig 2)

- 1 Ditch (continuation of 60, Field A, see Fig 4): upper layers
 - coin 109 (SM/AE)
- 2 Feature 1
 - Late prehistoric pottery 1-6, 11-14, joining sherds in Feature 2 (SM/AB, AS)
- 3 Feature 2
 - Late prehistoric pottery 7-10, 11-14, joining sherds in Feature 1 (SM/AA)
- 4 Feature 3
 - copper-alloy disc 151 (SM/AC), with early Roman sherds
- 5 Feature 4
 - clay slabs 393, 394 (SM/AH, AJ)
- 6 Miscellaneous
 - quern 390 (SM/AO)

Area z (Field A, Fig 2)

- 1 Ditch: upper level
 - quern 379 (AM/BC)
- 2 Well
 - samian stamp S8 (AV/CA)
- 3 Posthole
 - Bronze Age pottery (AV/BZ)
- 4 Miscellaneous
 - tethering peg 218 (AV/BO)

Appendix 2 Pottery analyses

a The scientific examination of some 'Red-finished' ('haematite-coated') Iron Age pottery

by A P Middleton

Three sherds of 'red and black-finished' Iron Age pottery (Figs 29 and 30, 11, 12, 14) were available for examination together with three sherds typical of 'normal' prehistoric pottery (Fig 30, 1, 2, 7) from the same site, for comparative purposes. The fabrics of all the sherds were examined in thin section using a petrographic microscope and small fragments of the 'red-finished' sherds were prepared as polished sections for examination in the scanning electron microscope (SEM). Small samples from the red finishes were analysed by X-ray diffraction (XRD) in order to test for the presence of haematite.

Results

The fabrics of all three 'red-finished' sherds are rather similar: subrounded fine to medium sand, together with more angular silt, are common in a birefringent clay matrix, containing sparse clay pellets/grog/ferruginous concretions (silt is sparse in no 12). Both the sand and silt are characterised by the presence of a significant proportion of flint (along with dominant quartz and some feldspar).

The sherds examined for comparison have generally similar, though not identical, fabrics. Silt is rather less common, being replaced by fine sand, especially in sherd no 7 in which the sand is generally more angular and abundant. Once again flint is an important element in both sand and silt, especially in sherd no 1 in which coarse, angular to sub-angular flint is dominant amongst the sand grade aplastic inclusions.

X-ray diffraction analysis and examination in the SEM revealed no evidence for the presence of an applied coating of crushed ochre/haematite; nor was there any convincing evidence for the use of a ferruginous clay slip to produce the red colouration. Analysis of the clay using energy-dispersive X-ray analysis (EDXA) revealed no significant differences between the composition of the 'body' and 'near surface' clay, but showed that both are relatively rich in iron, containing about 13% FeO.

Discussion and conclusions

The petrographic examination of the 'red-finished' and 'normal' sherds suggests that they are both characterised by the presence of a significant proportion of flint amongst the aplastic sand and silt inclusions in the clay; they were probably locally produced. The abundance and generally greater angularity of the sand in no 7 perhaps distinguish this sherd from the others examined.

The failure to obtain any evidence for the use of either crushed ochre/haematite or a clay slip to produce the red finish suggests that the colour was achieved by using a naturally ferruginous clay, and by ensuring that the surfaces of the pots oxidised. However, the surfaces of the sherds are quite worn and this interpretation should be treated with some degree of caution.

b The petrography of the pottery from the Iron Age cemetery

by I C Freestone

Thin sections of some 90 or so sherds have been examined with a petrological microscope. They fall into a number of well-defined but broad fabric groups.

i Gaulish imports

Three groups of Gaulish imports were examined in some detail. The so-called 'Standard Fabric' has been described and discussed by Rigby and Freestone (1986). To recap briefly, the fabric contains 10–20% by volume of a poorly sorted mineralogically immature sand in which the typical grain size is less than 0.1mm, but with variable amounts of coarser particles. In addition to monocrystalline and polycrystalline quartz, feldspars are common, and there is a range of minor inclusions including brown amphibole, clinopyroxene, and rare olivine, sphene, and apatite. Micas, especially muscovite, are common, but not as abundant as might be expected from the surfaces of some of the sherds, where mica has been concentrated during the forming process. The very fine grain size causes identifiable polymineralic rock fragments to be relatively sparse but, taken in conjunction with a detailed electron microprobe study of the individual mineral phases (reported in Freestone 1982; Freestone and Middleton 1987), they indicate that alkaline volcanic, plutonic, and schistose metamorphic rocks contributed to the fabric. This points firmly to an origin in the Massif Central of Gaul. This fabric group is internally heterogeneous in terms of the size and proportion of inclusions, so that a number of production centres may have contributed to it.

A second fabric attributable to Central Gaul is that characteristic of Micaceous Terra Nigra. This is a fine-grained fabric containing very abundant laths of fine mica, with muscovite in excess of biotite. Quartz, of coarse silt to very fine sand grade, is sparse to common, with some feldspar and occasionally identifiable volcanic rock fragments. Electron microprobe analysis shows that the feldspars commonly originate from volcanic rocks, so that with the abundant mica, which is most probably of metamorphic origin, a source of similar nature to the Standard Fabric is implied. This fabric group is again texturally heterogeneous, suggesting more than one workshop, and it overlaps with the Pompeian Red Ware Fabric 3 of Peacock (1977c). In addition to

Micaceous TN and Pompeian Red Ware, a flagon with a green glaze was also in this fabric group.

A number of northern Gaulish white wares were examined, but their fabrics have no diagnostic mineral inclusions. They contain sparse quantities of fine sand grade quartz in a matrix of pale, somewhat silty clay. More than one workshop would appear to be represented on textural grounds.

ii Local products

Grog-tempered Wares

The majority of the vessels are characterised by common to abundant grog and variable amounts of vegetal temper, typically represented by voids partially filled by carbonised plant material. These vessels are assumed local (see the main pottery report for discussion). The irregular, distorted, and ragged morphologies of the vegetal particles are suggestive of dung, but this possibility requires experimental confirmation. The brown, typically birefringent, fired clay matrices of these wares are variable, and may contain in some cases sparse medium-grade silt but in others abundant coarse silt, while some examples contain common medium-grade quartz sand. These quartz particles appear in most cases to have been naturally included in the clay. Neither raw material selection nor paste preparation appear to have been well standardised. There appears to be little difference between the fabrics of those vessels that are in 'indigenous' Iron Age forms, and those which imitate Roman imports, except that a higher proportion of the romanised wares analysed have low or negligible vegetal temper, possibly reflecting attempts by the potters to produce more evenly oxidised fabrics.

Silty Wares

A series of Roman-style products of import quality are in a single well-standardised fabric. A birefringent clay matrix contains very abundant quartz of coarse silt to very fine sand grade, typically around 0.05mm. In addition to the predominant monocrystalline quartz, flint particles are a common component of the silt and their frequency (around 5% by number) is sufficiently high relative to most silty fabrics to be of diagnostic value. Other components include sparse silt grade brown clay pellets (?glaucanite), laths of muscovite up to 0.2mm, and, in some cases, scattered quartz sand grains about 0.25mm in diameter.

This silty fabric could in principle originate over a wide area of southern Britain or, indeed, France or the Low Countries, but a similar silt component is seen in the matrices of some of the grog-tempered vessels from KHL and in an example from Prae Wood. Thus it may well be a local product or product of the region. Flagons and jars in the same fabric have been identified at Braughing and Baldock, while similar fabrics occur at Ashton, Northants, and Leicester (Freestone and Rigby 1988).

Sand-tempered Kiln-fired Wares

A number of vessels from the latest contexts have fabrics containing abundant quartz sand varying from fine to coarse grades, grouping them from a technical viewpoint with the later sandy Verulamium Region products.

The petrological and typological grouping of thin-sectioned sherds

Imported Gaulish wares

A Central Gaul

1 Standard Fabric

Lid-Seated Jar CJ1	298,1
Lid-Seated Jar CJ1	322,1
Collared Lagena CL3b	299,2
Collared Flagon CF3a	241,7

2a Mica TN

Platter CP2	123,1
Bowl CB1	296,1

2b Lead-glazed Ware

Flagon	132,2
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2c Pompeian Red Ware 3

Platter Cam form 17 (SF/AL; not illustrated)
Platter Cam form 17 (SF/A; not illustrated)

B Northern Gaul and the Lower Rhineland

1 White Fine Sandy Ware

Butt Beaker 1A1	268,2
Butt Beaker 3E6	28,3

2 Buff Powdery Ware

Collared Flagon GF9	346,5
Collared Flagon GF5	310,2
Honeypot GH5	462,2

3 White Smooth Ware

Barbotine Beaker GB25	259,1
Barbotine Beaker GB25	403,1

C Gallia Belgica

1 TR3

Butt Beaker 3C4	252,1
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*Local products***1a Grog-tempered Ware – indigenous forms and fabrication techniques**

Ripple-necked Bowl	291,2
Necked Bowl 1C3	70,1
Necked Bowl 1B2	9,7
Necked Bowl 1D2	310,3
Necked Bowl 1C2	471,1
Pedestal Jar 2E4	73,1
Cordoned Jar 3F2	354,1
Cordoned Jar 3M?	25,1
Necked Jar 5B2	224,2
Combed Jar 2B2	55,1
Cordoned Jar 5L2	297,1
Bead-rim Jar	Fig 33, 21
Bead-rimmed Storage Jar	Fig 33, 19

1b Grog-tempered Ware – copies of Gaulish forms in indigenous techniques

Platter 5A1	37,2
Platter 2A1	95,1
Platter 10C1	279,2
Platter 6A1	470,3
Lagena 2B13	81,1
Lagena 1A10	301,1
Collared Lagena 1F11	216,2
Collared Lagena 1A11	346,6
Pedestal Cup Copy 1D1	427,2
Conical Beaker Copy	328,3
Lid-seated Jar 2B4	350,1
Ovoid Beaker Copy 1B1	276,2
Grooved Butt Beaker 1L13	256,2
Grooved Butt Beaker 6N?	311,1
Butt Beaker Copy 2M5	387,1
Necked Jar	244,1
Lid	27,6

2 New variants and vessel-forms in sand-tempered fabrics, fired traditionally*a Fine-medium sand (with sparse grog inclusions)*

Ovoid Beaker Copy 1D2	455,1
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b Coarse sand

Grooved Butt Beaker 6R12	204,1
Necked Jar 2C1	445,1
Cordoned Bowl 3N2	447,1

3 New vessel forms fired to sooty black finish

Bowl with grooved rim	Fig 33, 10
Combed cooking-pot	Fig 33, 13

4 Copies of imports produced locally using Roman techniques*a Silty Wares*

Barbotine Beaker GB25B	315,1
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Butt Beaker Copy 6C7	141,1
Butt Beaker Copy 6C14	63,1
Butt Beaker Copy 6C7	351,2
Butt Beaker Copy 6C9	106,1
Flagon 460,2	
Flagon or Lagena	463,1
Collared Flagon RF5	450,3
Collared Lagena RL8A	374,1
Collared Lagena RL8A	203,1
Collared Flagon RF5	470,2
Collared Lagena RL8B	9,5
Flagon or Lagena	50,2
Honeypot RH2	14,1
Honeypot RH2	437,1
Honeypot RH1	117,2

b Silty, but not typical flagon fabric

Butt Beaker Copy 3H5	163,1
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c Silty Ware with grog temper

Lid-seated Jar 2B6	395,3
Collared Flagon RF8B	19,1
Barrel Beaker 1J9	135,2

5 Roman forms and techniques*a Verulamium Region Parchment Wares*

Ring-necked Flagon	332,1–2
Mortarium of Marinus, of Brockley Hill Kilns	M8
Collared Jar	Fig 34, 31
Reeded-rim Bowl	Fig 34, 28
Carinated Jar	Fig 34, 30

b Sandy fabrics, probably local

Bead-rimmed Jar	Fig 34, 27
Carinated Bowl	320,1

c Silty fabrics

Globular beaker	6,3
Globular beaker	153,1

Appendix 3 Metal analyses

A Brooches from the Iron Age cemetery

by Justine Bayley

Just over 100 of the brooches were sampled and analysed quantitatively by atomic absorption spectrometry (AAS) using essentially the method described by Hughes *et al* (1976). Most of the rest of the brooches were also analysed, but qualitatively by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF). All the results are presented in Table 58, where those marked with an asterisk were obtained by XRF.

A few of the brooches had applied decoration of one sort or another. As noted in the typological report on the brooches, all the group G brooches would have had a glass 'stone' in the central cup; in G1 the opaque red glass survives. The silver sheet metal on L1 was soldered into position. On L3 the hook-shaped cut-outs were inlaid with copper, its pinkish colour providing a visual contrast to the yellow brass of the rest of the brooch. L6 and P3 both

had applied copper-alloy sheet decoration soldered in place.

Discussion of the analytical results

The copper used in Iron Age and Roman Britain contained deliberate additions of tin, zinc, and/or lead giving a range of different alloys. The simplest way to present all three variables on a single graph is to use a ternary diagram where the position of the point representing a particular object is determined by the relative proportions of the three alloying elements. Figure 85 shows the names applied to each range of composition which can be considered as a specific alloy. It should be noted that there are no sharp dividing lines between the different alloys as any combination is possible. This means that arbitrary decisions have to be made as to exactly where the boundaries for each alloy should be drawn when assigning alloy names to particular compositions. Where an object is of an intermediate composition this is indicated by applying a dual alloy name, eg brass/gunmetal. It should be noted that, because of the arbitrariness of the divisions, objects with similar compositions can be assigned different alloy names if they fall just one side or the other of a boundary.

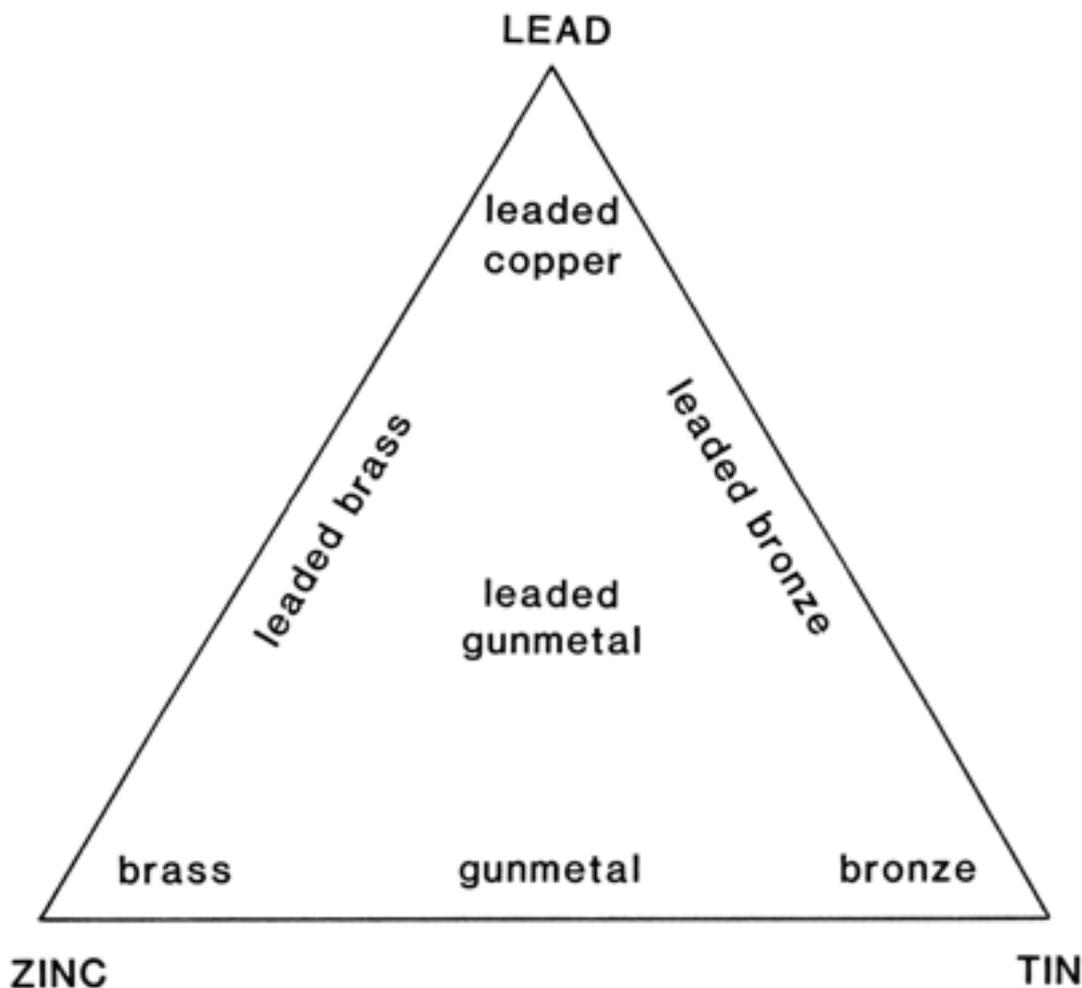


Fig 85 Ternary diagram showing the names applied to alloys of different compositions

Table 58 The brooches: analytical results

Cat no	AML no	Cu %	Zn %	Sn %	Pb %	Ag %	Alloy											
A1	670417						* bronze	C59	682700	80.8	20.5	1.2	0.2	0.0				brass
A2	682695						* gunmetal	C60	670521	76.3	21.9	1.0	0.3	0.0				brass
A3	670523						* bronze	C61	670438									* brass
A4	670468						* brass	C62	670518	89.6	20.1	2.1	0.1	0.0				brass
A5	670453						* bronze	C63	4538									* brass
A6	670495						* brass	C64	682670	76.8	20.2	0.8	0.3	0.0				brass
B1	670469	76.8	23.3	1.3	0.4	0.1	brass	C65	4539	84.0	17.1	1.2	0.3	0.2				brass
B2	682644	77.2	21.0	1.1	0.2	0.0	brass	C66	4516	81.6	16.7	1.0	0.3	0.2				brass
B3	682717	82.9	21.3	2.1	0.3	0.0	brass	C67	4562									* brass
B4	670274	78.8	19.1	1.5	0.2	0.0	brass	C69	4571									* brass
B5	4576	78.3	19.5	1.7	0.1	0.1	brass	C70	682731									* brass
B6	4588						* brass	C71	682703	73.4	20.1	0.5	0.7	0.1				brass
B7	670463	79.7	16.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	brass	C72	670650	78.6	18.3	0.6	0.2	0.0				brass
B8	670423	78.1	18.9	0.4	0.1	0.1	brass	C73	4522									* brass
B9	682659	78.7	16.3	1.3	0.5	0.0	brass	C74	682652	76.6	17.6	1.7	0.1	0.1				brass
B10	670294	76.7	18.2	0.7	0.3	0.0	brass	C75	670513									* brass
C1	670449	79.9	19.5	0.6	0.4	0.1	brass	C76	682729									* brass
C2	682687	81.0	17.5	1.6	0.4	0.1	brass	C77	670519	73.2	19.5	1.0	0.4	0.0				brass
C3	682685	82.0	17.8	1.8	0.5	0.1	brass	D1	670525									* bronze
C4	682686	79.8	15.8	2.5	0.4	0.3	brass	E1	670420	81.9	16.6	3.1	0.7	0.1				brass
C5	670443	78.9	19.3	1.2	0.1	0.1	brass	E2	670296	82.6	12.4	1.7	0.3	0.0				brass
C6	670504	78.9	17.6	1.3	0.3	0.1	brass	E4	682684	89.7	10.2	2.4	0.2	0.0				brass
C7	4567	79.8	19.3	1.3	0.1	0.0	brass	E6	682724	78.1	19.7	2.4	0.5	0.0				brass
C8	682642	76.2	24.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	brass	E7	670426	79.3	19.7	2.3	1.6	0.1				brass
C9	4575	72.6	23.5	1.5	0.1	0.0	brass	E8 or E9	4520	77.8	18.9	3.0	1.2	0.7				brass
C10	4574	77.8	23.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	brass	E8 or E9	4520	77.0	16.3	2.8	2.8	0.1				brass
C11	682653	77.1	29.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	brass	E10	4579									* brass
C12	670486	80.0	20.2	1.0	0.1	0.0	brass	E11	4535	76.1	20.7	1.9	0.4	0.0				brass
C13	682668	74.6	21.1	0.0	0.6	0.1	brass	E12	670491	75.3	22.6	0.9	1.3	0.1				brass
C14	670451	77.9	20.6	0.6	0.3	0.0	brass	E13	670490	79.6	16.1	2.0	1.3	0.1				brass
C15	4557	79.9	19.0	1.4	0.1	0.0	brass	E14	670439	76.7	20.7	1.9	1.0	0.0				brass
C16	670447	77.2	16.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	brass	E15	682671	77.9	16.4	3.5	2.6	0.0				brass
C17	670436	77.2	21.1	1.4	0.3	0.0	brass	E16	682677									* brass
C18	682662	78.2	18.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	brass	E17	670487									* brass
C19	670483						* brass	E18	682718									* brass
C20 or C29	4524	81.2	18.5	1.6	0.2	0.1	brass	E19	670421	76.0	19.4	0.8	0.3	0.1				brass
C20 or C29	4524	83.8	14.9	1.6	0.2	0.0	brass	E21	670484									* brass
C21	682712	72.2	23.9	0.9	0.1	0.1	brass	E23	682673-4									* brass
C22	682697	75.6	17.2	1.6	0.2	0.0	brass	E24	682682									* brass
C23	670275	84.3	15.1	0.9	1.0	0.0	brass	E25	682711									* brass
C24							* brass	E26	682688									* brass
C25	670427	71.4	27.3	1.3	0.3	0.0	brass	E27										* brass/ gunmetal
C26	670435	81.3	17.5	0.7	0.2	0.0	brass	E28	682678									* brass
C27	4551	82.4	17.4	1.5	0.2	0.1	brass	E29	682676	85.6	11.0	6.1	0.3	0.0				gunmetal
C28	4544	80.5	17.5	1.6	0.2	0.0	brass	F1	4541	81.7	16.2	1.5	0.2	0.0				brass
C30	670452	75.4	19.8	0.3	0.2	0.0	brass	F2	670515									* brass
C31	682654	79.1	17.8	1.0	0.3	0.0	brass	F3	670488									* brass
C32	670419						* brass	F6	682655	79.8	19.8	1.7	0.9	0.0				brass
C33	670440	81.3	16.8	0.7	0.5	0.0	brass	F7	682707	74.0	18.6	1.7	0.2	0.1				brass
C34	670481						* brass/ gunmetal	F8	670462	76.7	17.1	2.0	0.5	0.1				brass
C37	670466	70.7	21.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	brass	F9	682669	79.8	19.3	1.8	0.6	0.0				brass
C36	4533						* brass	F11	682698									* brass
C38	670467	76.2	20.7	1.9	0.3	0.3	brass	F12	4553									* brass
C39	682704	76.6	18.3	0.8	0.1	0.0	brass	F13	670653	80.7	21.0	4.8	1.3	0.0				brass
C40	670444	78.2	18.6	1.3	0.9	0.1	brass	F14	4582									* brass
C41	4545	79.0	19.6	1.6	0.1	0.0	brass	F15	682714	75.9	21.8	1.5	0.4	0.0				brass
C42	682702	79.2	18.8	1.5	0.3	0.0	brass	F16	4552									* brass
C43	670506	78.7	18.6	0.8	0.4	0.0	brass	F17	4554									* brass
C44	682660	80.2	18.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	brass	F19	670489	74.7	17.3	1.6	0.2	0.0				brass
C45	682661	77.4	17.5	1.2	0.1	0.0	brass	F20	682696	78.5	16.5	2.1	2.1	0.1				brass
C46	670437	81.0	19.6	1.8	1.1	0.0	brass	F21	682689	78.1	16.3	2.2	0.7	0.0				brass
C47	682690	78.1	19.6	1.3	0.2	0.0	brass	F22	682680	77.1	18.9	1.8	0.4	0.0				brass
C48	682675	78.7	18.5	0.3	0.3	0.1	brass	F23	682672	73.6	19.8	1.7	1.1	0.1				brass
C49	670505	78.9	20.4	1.2	0.2	0.0	brass	F24	682713									* brass
C50	670507	71.9	16.8	1.9	0.3	0.0	brass	F25	670652	78.2	18.2	2.3	0.4	0.0				brass
C51	4534	73.9	23.6	1.0	0.0	0.1	brass	F28	4556									* brass
C52	682727	78.2	18.2	0.4	0.2	0.0	brass	F29	682683									* brass
C53	682667	73.9	22.1	1.1	0.0	0.0	brass	F30	4561	77.5	18.6	1.6	0.4	0.1				brass
C54	670649	74.3	23.1	1.1	0.2	0.1	brass	F31	4526	75.9	22.4	1.7	0.1	0.1				brass
C55	670458	77.2	21.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	brass	F33	682664									* brass
C56	4527						* brass	F4	4583									* brass
C57	682666	76.0	21.3	0.5	0.1	0.0	brass	F5	4581									* brass
C58	670464	78.5	22.1	0.8	0.2	0.0	brass	G1	4521									* brass
								G2	4521									* brass
								G3	682694									* brass

continued over

Table 58 continued

G4	682693						*	brass
G5	670298						*	brass
H1	682705						*	brass
H2	682701						*	brass
H3	682706						*	brass
H4	670512						*	brass
H5	4532	79.0	16.4	2.2	0.5	0.1		brass
H6	670520	81.8	17.0	2.8	0.2	0.0		brass
H7	4530						*	brass
J1	4542	79.8	19.5	2.2	1.0	0.0		brass
J2	670637	80.4	16.0	1.7	1.1	0.1		brass
K1	670434						*	brass
K2	682708	75.6	19.2	2.4	0.1	0.0		brass
L1	4521						*	brass
L2	670514						*	brass
L3	4518						*	brass
L4	670485						*	brass
L5	670461	78.4	15.8	2.2	0.8	0.0		brass
L6	4531						*	brass
M1	4540						*	brass
M2	4573						*	brass
M3	670457	77.7	18.6	2.0	0.1	0.0		brass
M4	670511						*	brass
N1	682648	71.6	24.9	1.5	0.1	0.0		brass
N2	682663						*	brass
P1	4563						*	brass
P3	682679						*	brass

* Indicates results obtained by XRF.

In Iron Age times most copper-alloys were bronzes, with leaded bronze used for intricate castings and other objects which were not hammered to shape and where strength was not of prime importance. Brass was first produced on a large scale in the first century BC by the Romans (Bayley forthcoming) and used by them as a coinage metal. The metal's golden colour made it an attractive alloy for decorative metalwork and by early in the first century AD objects such as brooches were being made of it in Gaul (Rabeisen and Menu 1985).

Many of the brooch types in use on the continent in the early/mid first century AD are also found in Britain, and the KHL brooches are typical examples. On typological grounds many of the British brooches are indistinguishable from continental examples and many authorities consider them to be imports (Stead 1984). Other types are variants of continental forms but are common in Britain though rare on the continent and therefore more likely to be of British manufacture. Some one-piece Colchester brooches (Group C here) were definitely made in Britain, as the unfinished examples from Baldock show (Stead and Rigby 1986).

All the brooches here, with the exception of the Group A ('Nauheim derivative') and Group D (Colchester derivative) examples, are basically made of brass, though in some cases the amount of tin present is just sufficient to reclassify them as gunmetals. However, consideration of the actual percentages indicates that they are almost all part of the same distribution (Table 58 and also Figs 86 and

87). Brass is the normal alloy used for British examples of the brooches with continental parallels and the few continental examples analysed so far are also brass. Recent analyses of 20 brooches from Mont-Beuvray (Pernot and Hurtel 1988) have shown that three of the four types sampled were bronzes. These were described as (a) having an uncovered spring with external chord and chord hook (equivalent to Groups B and C here); (b) having a separate covered spring (like Groups E-L); and (c) being of Aucissa type (Group M). Though the continental sample is small, the results there mirror the pattern for the British brooches, suggesting that the latter could indeed be imports. The source of the brass brooches found in Britain is part of the larger problem of the introduction of brass to Britain and has recently been considered in some detail (Bayley forthcoming).

It is noticeable that, although almost all the brooches are described as brass, different groups are of significantly different compositions. The AAS results show that the Simple Gallic and Colchester brooches (Groups B and C) are fairly pure brass with only a percent or so of tin while the brooches with a separate encased spring mostly contain several percent of tin. The same trend is also apparent in the raw XRF data though it does not show in the alloy names assigned. This variation is not peculiar to this site but is the general pattern found throughout Britain (Bayley forthcoming). Note, however, that Figure 86 shows no significant differences between the Simple Gallic and Colchester brooches. In the same way Langton Down (Group E) and Thistle (Group F) brooches are compositionally indistinguishable, both from each other and from the other encased spring brooches (Fig 87). At present no specific reason can be suggested for the variation in the purity of the brass used, though different manufacturing traditions or source areas for either metal or brooches are possible explanations.

Although all the Group C brooches here are brass, some sites have produced examples made of bronze, and as these sites are mainly or exclusively of post-conquest date it is tempting to see bronze as a transitional composition used briefly as the one-piece brooches gave way to the two-piece (Group D) ones. Over 80% of this later type are leaded bronzes, although a few bronze examples (like that here) are known (Bayley 1985; forthcoming).

The Group A brooches show the whole range of unleaded compositions. This is not unexpected, as of nearly 200 brooches of this type that have been analysed some 60% are bronzes, 25% bronzes, and the rest mainly gunmetals (Bayley forthcoming). There may be some correlation of alloy with typological sub-groups, though further work is still needed to clarify this. The Group M (Aucissa) brooches are bronzes like all the others that have been analysed (cf Bayley and Butcher 1981, fig 3).

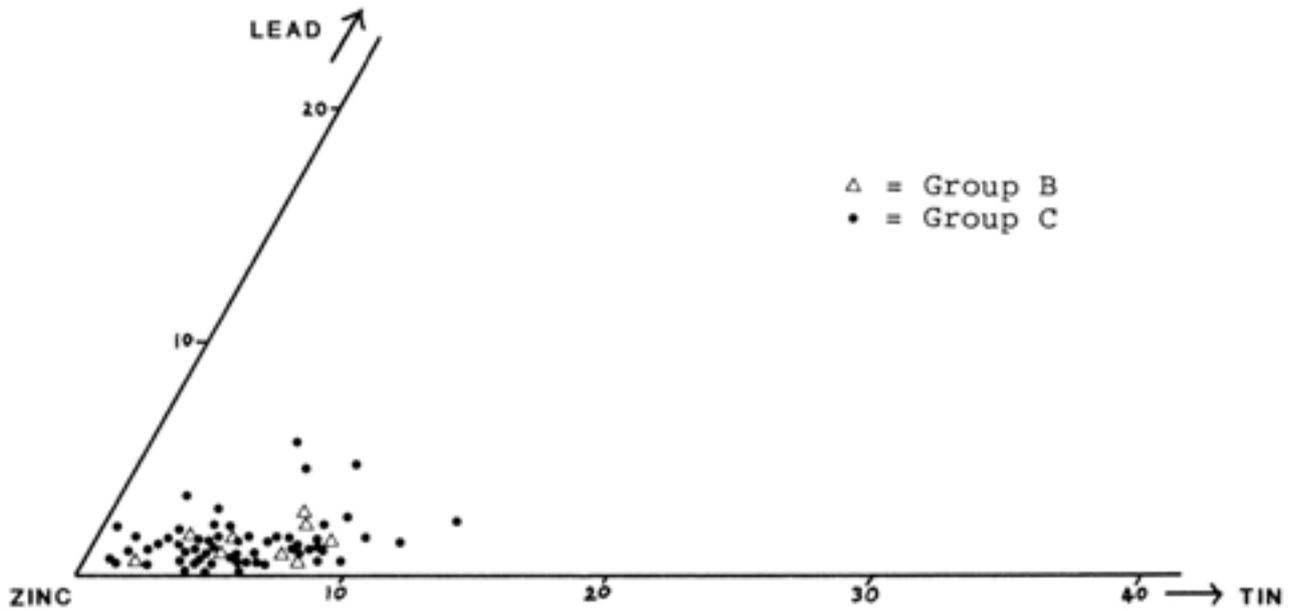


Fig 86 The bottom left-hand part of ternary diagrams showing the compositions of some of the brooches analysed by AAS; the scales are relative proportions (expressed as percentages) for tin (along the bottom) and lead (up the side); highest proportions of zinc are represented by points nearest the corner

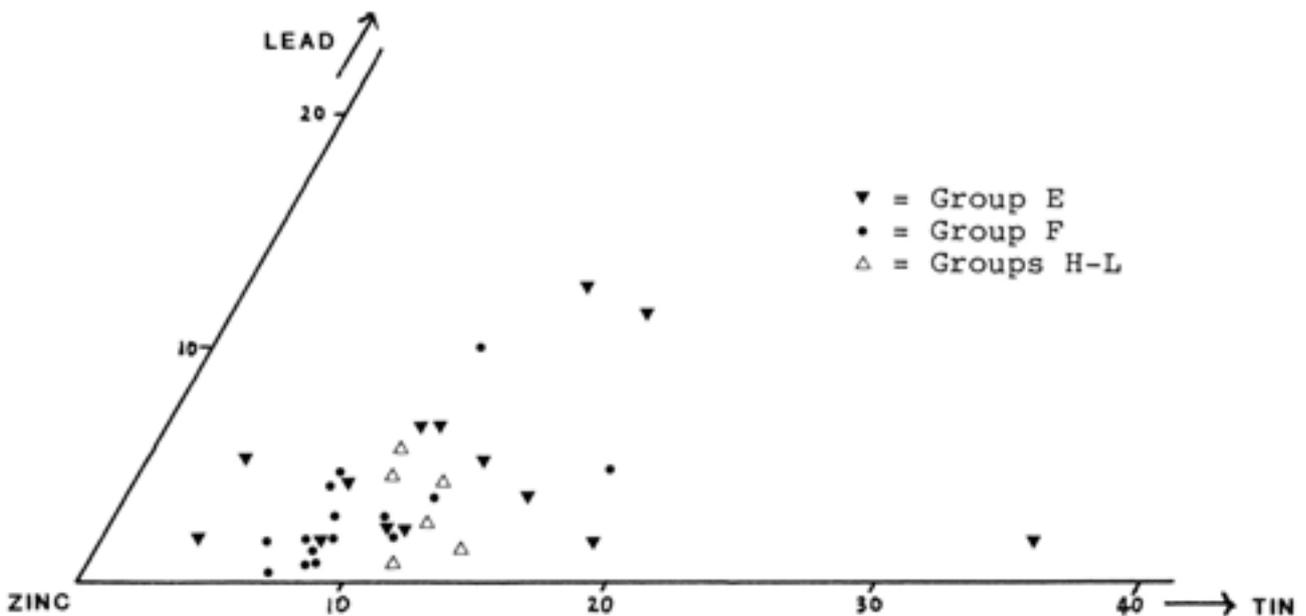


Fig 87 The bottom left-hand part of ternary diagrams showing the compositions of some of the brooches analysed by AAS; the scales are relative proportions (expressed as percentages) for tin (along the bottom) and lead (up the side); highest proportions of zinc are represented by points nearest the corner

B Technical report on Roman mirrors from the Iron Age and Roman cemeteries

by P T Craddock, D R Hook, and N D Meeks
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Introduction

Seven mirrors, six from Iron Age burials and one from a Roman burial, were studied, and the mirror from the Roman burial was examined in more detail using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) as part of a larger survey of Roman mirrors (Meeks 1988; Fig 88). All the mirrors were analysed quantitatively, except that from Burial 66 which was too fragile and corroded for a sample to be obtained (Table 59).

Analysis

Samples were drilled from the edge of the Iron Age burial mirrors with a modelling drill mounted with a size 65 (0.7mm diameter) steel bit. The samples were analysed by atomic absorption spectrophotometry (AAS) using the methods detailed in Hughes *et al* (1976). The results given in the table have an

approximate precision of $\pm 2\%$ for the copper, $\pm 5\%$ for the tin and lead, and $\pm 30\%$ for the trace elements. All the trace elements could be detected down to at least 0.05% except arsenic, for which the detection limit was 0.08%. The mirror from the Roman Burial 48 was too thin for a sample to be drilled and for this an analysis on the major elements only was obtained on the polished section used for metallographic examination, using the energy dispersive spectrometer in the scanning electron microscope.

The mirrors are all of high tin bronze with varying amounts of lead, and are fairly typical of Roman mirrors (Craddock 1988). The iron content is unusually high but this could possibly be due to the rather corroded state of the metal.

Metallography

The silvery surface of the mirrors, now only partially preserved, is due to the ($\alpha + \delta$) eutectoid phase. This phase is hard and white and thus capable of taking a high polish with the required silvery reflecting surface. Surface XRF analysis shows that the tin content is enriched at the surface, giving the impression that the mirrors have been tinned (Fig 88), although this is not the case. In fact the mirrors of this tin content would originally have a uniform body and surface microstructure dominated by the α

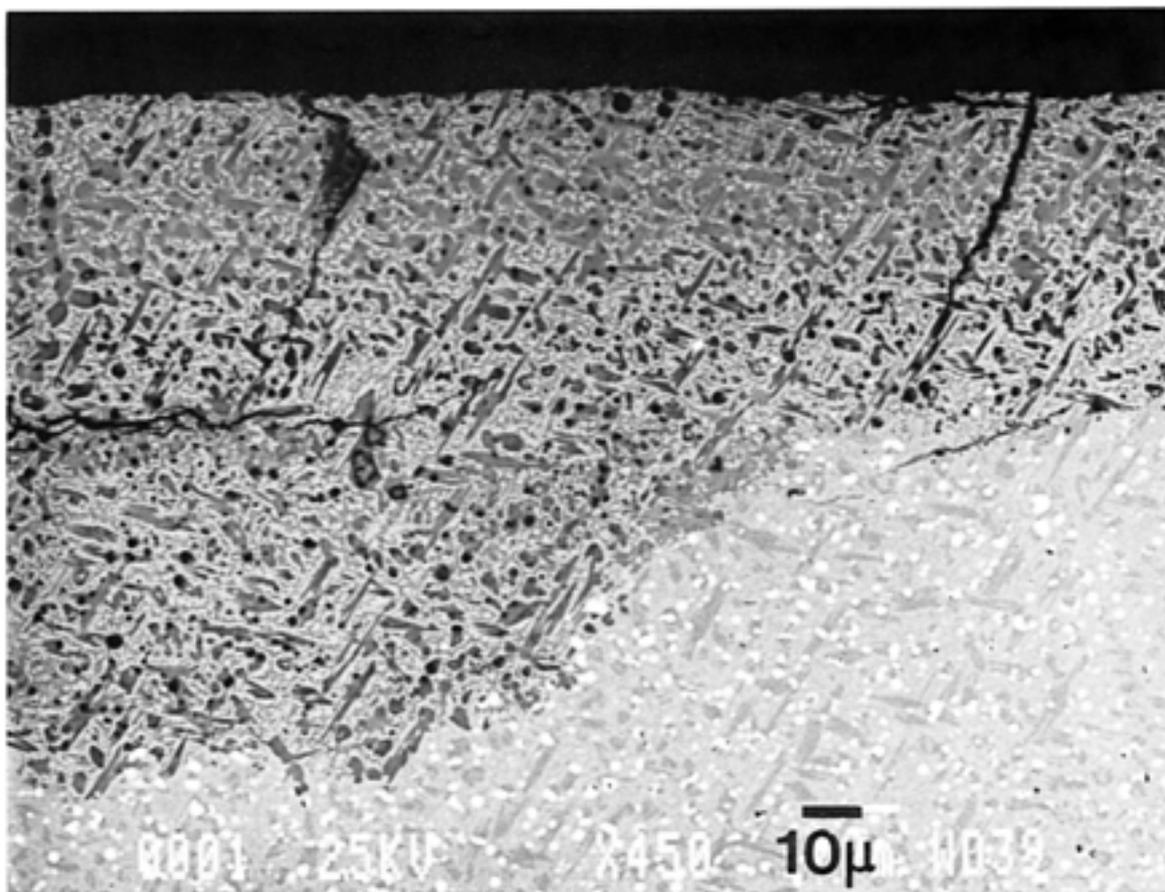


Fig 88 SEM micrograph of the Roman mirror section showing the characteristic three-phase structure of leaded high-tin bronze (lower area of micrograph) and the corroded surface zone (upper area). The lead globules show white in the bronze but are missing from the corroded zone where the α -bronze has also been replaced by corrosion products

Table 59 Quantitative analyses of mirrors, first five by AAS, last by EDX for major elements only

Grave no	Cu	Sn	Pb	Zn	As	Sb	Ag	Fe	Ni	Co	Bi	Mn
325	59.4	19.4	16.3		.08	.10	.06	.90	.09	.008		.0015
9	65.2	19.6	13.6	.026		.26	.09	1.62	.08	.015		.0043
222	67.5	21.5	8.3		.07	.30	.10	.15	.06		.034	
138	64.5	17.7	14.5			.06	.04	1.10	.06			
13	66.4	19.8	9.9		.20	.16	.07	.60	.07	.014		
48	69	23	6.4					0.25				

+ delta eutectoid, and the mirror surfaces have corroded in the ground so that the copper-rich alpha phase has preferentially leached out, leaving the tin-rich delta compound ($\text{Cu}_{31}\text{Sn}_8$) phase behind (Meeks 1986). The lead does not enter into solution in the copper, and is present as small globules in the metal. This too has been preferentially leached out at the surface leaving characteristic voids (Fig 88). The blackening which now exists over much of the surface of the mirrors is also found on many similar Roman mirrors and other high tin bronzes. It seems to be a natural corrosion phenomenon because, for example on the mirror from the Roman burial, it has developed over a break as well as on the original surfaces.

Comment

Most Greek and Etruscan mirrors were of a similar composition to the Iron Age British mirrors – a bronze containing approximately 10% of tin which gave a rosy reflection. It seems that in Hellenistic times a silvery reflection came to be preferred, which could be achieved by tinning the surface. By Roman times three main types of mirror alloy were in use: the traditional 10% tin bronze, now usually tinned, and additionally alloys with much more tin and lead. These latter include an alloy with about 20%–23% of tin and a moderate lead content, normally in the region of about 5%–10%, and an alloy with about 20% of lead and either about 20% of tin or much less (Craddock 1985). Of the KHL mirrors three, those from Iron Age Burials 222 and 13 and the Roman Burial 48, clearly belong to the second high tin, moderate lead group. The other three belong to the high lead, high tin group – although the lead contents at 13%, 14%, and 16% are rather low. However, the lead contents in the mirrors generally are much more variable than the tin contents, which do seem remarkably consistent.

The leaded high tin bronze alloy is well suited to these small mirrors. The high tin bronze gives a hard silvery white metal which will not bend or scratch easily and will take a brilliant polish. The penalty is that the metal is brittle – as all the St Albans mirrors testify. The lead would have made the molten metal much more fluid – an important consideration in casting the thin mirror blanks – and facilitated the subsequent machining to produce the familiar turned and drilled decoration.

Appendix 4 Contents of Dressel 2-4 amphora in Burial 272

by J Evans

The amphora was carefully emptied of its contents. The fill consisted entirely of soil with the exception of a sherd that had become detached from the neck area. The internal surface of the amphora was free from any visible organic residues. Prior to analysis samples of the fill from various levels were examined under a low power microscope ($\times 40$). No biological debris apart from the odd worm was seen.

A series of soil samples representing different levels of the fill (approximately 0.2m intervals) and the detached neck fragment were selected for analysis. Initially the samples were gently crushed and sieved through a 100 mesh sieve. 5g of the fine soil and 1g of the fine, powdered sherd were subjected to soxhlet extraction. Extraction was carried out with a series of solvents of increasing polarity, namely: hexane, chloroform, 2-propanol, and water. The various extracts were concentrated and then examined by various chromatographic techniques including thin-layer and gas-liquid chromatography. Wherever possible the extracts were also examined by infra-red spectroscopy.

After completion of the soxhlet extractions the residual material was divided into two portions. One portion was refluxed with ethanoic potassium hydroxide in order to break down any 'dried' oils or resins present. The second portion was refluxed for 24 hours with 6M hydrochloric acid and the resulting solutions investigated for amino acids, the hydrolysed products of proteins.

Results showed that the amphora fragment had been in contact with olive oil. The soil samples all gave trace levels of adipocere which could have been produced by the decomposition of olive oil. However, as such material can be obtained from most oil/fat decomposition its presence is not unexpected and could well represent natural soil lipid activity. No proteins or sugars were detected in the sherd but traces of protein were found in all the soil samples, again most probably associated with natural soil activity. No cholesterol was detected, suggesting that animal products, in this case the body, were not involved (ie the contents of the amphora were free from cross-contamination as far as one could tell).

The presence of olive oil clearly indicates that the vessel had been in contact with some olive product. Assuming the vessel had not been disturbed since burial, oil seems the most probable content. Had olives etc been present some detectable fragments such as stones should have been observed in the fill. There is just a faint possibility that the amphora contained wine or beer, etc, and the oil was added to seal the surface against oxidation. However, experience shows that such systems usually leave some organic traces such as tartaric acid derivatives and their absence argues in favour of oil. In order to be

absolutely certain on this point substantial damage to the amphora would have to be made to get a sufficiently large sample of vessel fabric for analysis.

Appendix 5 Textile remains from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery

by Elisabeth Crowfoot

Grave 2 Iron firesteel

One surface of metal, at end: (a) 5x5mm, very clear patch, fibres replaced by metal oxide, spinning Z, Z, close tabby weave, count 8/7 threads on 5mm; other traces, deteriorated, in places; (b) 5x7mm, clear patch, fibres replaced, Z, Z, tabby weave, rather open, count 7/4 on 5mm, probably in several layers. Other surface, replaced patches: (a) both ends, traces; (b) over whole area, ie c 35 x 3mm, clear in centre with second layer below, count c 12/8 threads per 10mm.

From their appearance these are two different fabrics; (a) could have been flax or wool, (b) from its appearance most likely wool.

Grave 21 From inside copper-alloy workbox

With skin and bone fibres, a few rust-impregnated textile remains in earth, spinning Z, Z, weave unidentifiable.

Grave 26 Iron buckle

Top of chape, area of textile 38x23mm, fibres replaced, spinning Z, S, rather loose twill weave, as far as can be seen simple 2/2 diagonal, count c 14/11-12 threads per 10mm. Deteriorated textile remains on underside of chape.

This fabric would certainly have been wool. Twills with mixed spinning, Z warp and S weft, are normally of good quality. In the woven fabric the fibres of both threads lie in the same direction, giving a surface more likely to be thorn- and rain-proof.

Appendix 6 Catalogue of Iron Age graves and grave goods

Condition coding

- A Vessel recovered complete
 AA Vessel recovered complete, but with a small section of the rim missing, an ancient fracture – the edges are abraded
 AB Vessel recovered complete, but with a section of the base missing, an ancient fracture, etc
 AC Entire rim circuit missing from an otherwise complete vessel, an ancient fracture, etc
 B Fractured vessel, sherds comprise a complete circuit so that the vessel was complete when it was placed in the grave
 BA Fractured vessel etc, but with small section of rim missing, as AA etc
 BB Fractured vessel etc, but with a section of the base missing, as AB etc
 BC Fractured vessel etc, but with entire rim circuit missing, as AC etc
 C Fractured and disturbed vessel, most sherds recovered, a complete circuit from base to at least maximum girth and over half of the upper body and rim circuit restored; it was either complete when placed in the grave, or broken elsewhere but most of the fragments recovered
 D Fractured and disturbed vessel etc, but only occasional upper body and rim sherds; the whole vessel presumably present etc
 E Fractured and disturbed vessel, but the complete circuit does not reach the maximum girth, and there is less than half of the upper body and rim circuit; the whole vessel was probably present etc
 F Fragmented and disturbed vessel, a complete base circuit but no upper body or rim sherds present; possibly the whole vessel was placed in the grave but later activity disturbed it; however, it could have already been trimmed down, or broken elsewhere and only a selection of sherds recovered for burial
 G Fractured and disturbed vessel; complete profile can be restored, but the circuit is not complete; it was presumably complete when placed in the grave but fell on to its side and subsequent activity removed an entire segment
 H Fractured and disturbed vessel, complete rim and upper body circuit, incomplete lower body or base, the reverse of C–F; either complete when placed upside down in the grave or broken elsewhere and only a selection of sherds recovered
 J Fragmentary vessel, so badly disturbed that only a small number of sherds or very tiny sherds survive; the presence of rims and bases implies that the vessel may have been complete when placed in the grave, but could have been a trimmed vessel, or broken elsewhere, etc
 K Fragmentary vessel, as J, but the absence of base sherds suggests that the vessel had been broken elsewhere etc, or that the sherds are intrusive
 L Either a single large sherd, or a single sherd later fragmented; vessel incomplete when placed in the grave or sherd intrusive
 M Vessel deliberately trimmed for reuse

Catalogue

- 1 (SP2) No pit recognised. Sherds and cremated bone just below ploughsoil. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 100–120mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local product. Condition J (SP/AN)
- 2 (SP3) 0.90×0.80m, D c 0.10m. Cremated bone on the floor of the pit, with a lagena adjoining. Some unburnt pig's teeth at the edge of the pit. Phase 2
- 1 Collared Lagena GL10? White Fine Ware; outer surface badly flaked and discoloured. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition C, entire rim circuit and one handle missing (SP/BH)

- 3 (SP1) 0.80×0.55m, D 0.20m. Two pots on their sides, cremated bone in the jar no 2. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C4. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware; very abraded, no finish surviving. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B; rim broken in antiquity and repaired with three pairs of rivet holes and organic ties (SP/AK)
- 2 Cordoned Jar 3F2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; over-fired; no finish survives. Local product. Condition D (SP/AJ)
- 4 (AV8) Diam 0.35m, D 0.20m. A pile of calcined bone, including a brooch. Phase ?; ?adult
- 1 Brass brooch (AV/AP; E15)
- 5 (AV13) 1.50×0.55×0.40m, D 0.30m. Inhumation grave, orientated NW/SE, with only the teeth surviving. Phase ?; adult
- 6 (AE8) 0.85×0.60m, D 0.20m. A pile of cremated bone with the platter on top, and at the side two jars, one inside the other. Some small fragments of cremated bone in nos 2 and 3. Phase 4; adult
- 1 Platter GB13. TN. Stamp, GS5. AD 40–65. Condition B (AE/BJ)
- 2 Necked Bowl 1A2; handmade and wheel-finished. Sand- and Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated grey and brown surfaces; abraded. Local product. Condition D (AE/BN)
- 3 Globular Jar. Micaceous Silty Ware; blue-grey core; red-brown under-surface; abraded grey surfaces. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (AE/BI)
- 7 (AE1) Diam 0.35m, D c 0.30m. Pile of cremated bone with sherds from two pots. Phase 2 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Cordoned Jar 2L2; base 100–120mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces, no finish survives. Local product. Condition J (AE/AF)
- 2 Carinated Bowl 4A1; base 60mm, rim 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local product. Condition J (AE/AH)
- 8 (AE2) Pit not recognised. Cremated bone and the remains of a butt beaker. Phase 2 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C4; rim 80mm. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition K (AE/AI+BA)
- 9 (AE3) 1.40×1.05m, D 0.50m. Cremation in a pile, with a group of six pots at one end of the grave and a seventh pot in line with two brooches, a mirror, and two game-pieces at the other end of the grave. There was a line of four nails between the cremation and the jar no 6, and five others among the cremated bones. The bone 'handle' was among the cremated bones. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Platter GB 1. TN, white matrix; light blue-grey surfaces; abraded. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Neronian. Condition B (AE/CC)
- 2 Cup GB 17B. TN. Stamp, GS 36, fragmentary. Claudio-Neronian. Condition AB, section of the base lost in antiquity (AE/CE)
- 3 Cup GB 17B. TN, light grey matrix; dark blue-grey surfaces; polished inner surface, smoothed outer. Import, northern Gaul. Claudio-Neronian. Condition AB; the stamp had been removed in antiquity (AE/CF)
- 4 Collared Lagena GL 11, uneven reeding on the rim. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AE/CB)
- 5 Collared Lagena RL 8B, no seam at the neck base and very thin walls. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; grey core; orange surfaces, with trace of a cream slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (AE/CA)
- 6 Squat Cordoned Jar 6E2; handmade, wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired, grey at the base, dark brown at the rim; burnished rim, matt lower body. Condition A (AE/CG)
- 7 Necked Bowl 1B2; handmade, wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired, brown inner shading to black outer surface; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Condition A (AE/CD)

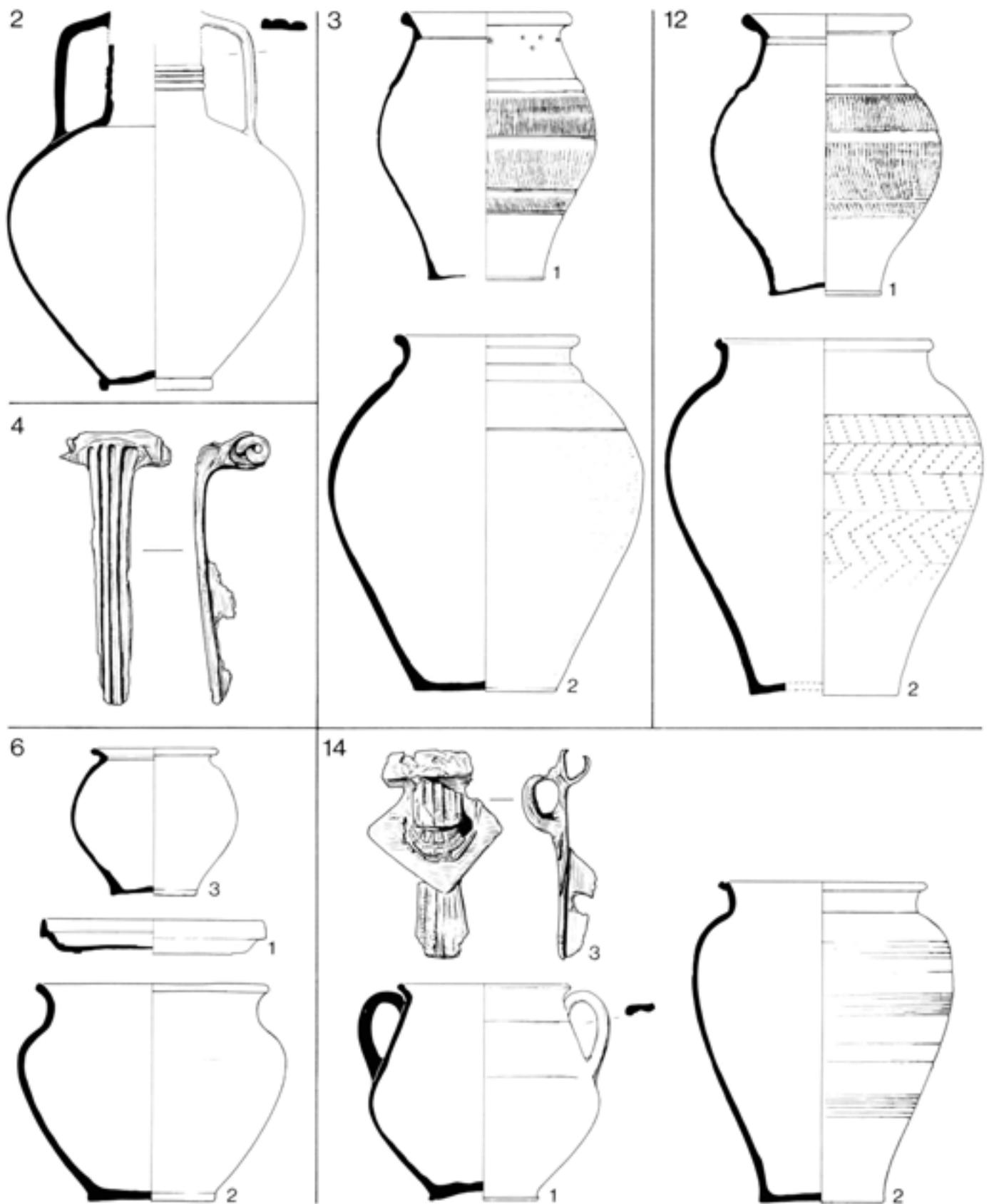


Fig 89 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

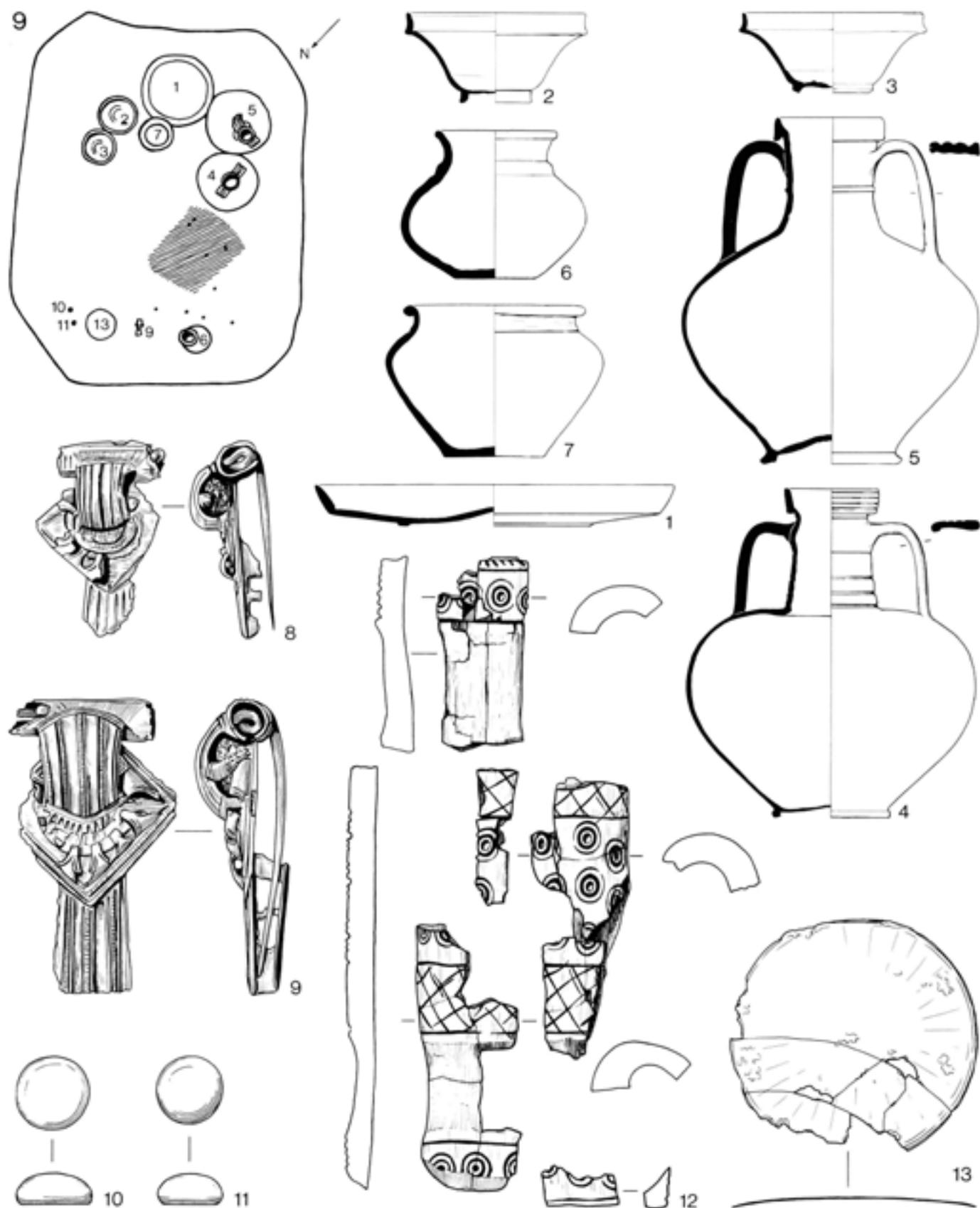


Fig 90 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; mirror 1:2; other objects 1:1)

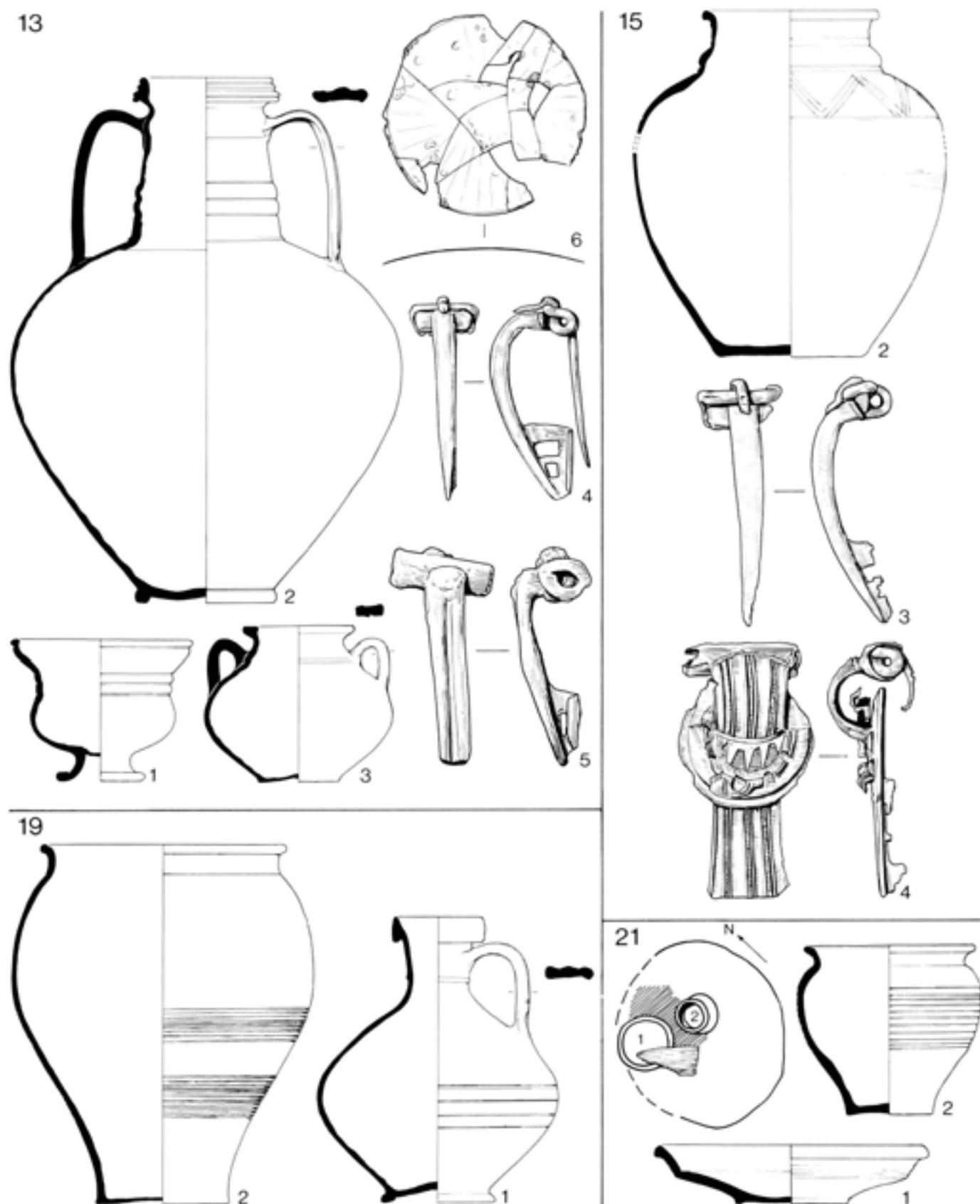


Fig 91 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; mirror 1:2)

- 8 Brass brooch (AE/CI; F24)
 9 Brass brooch (AE/CJ; F15)
 10, 11 Two glass game-pieces (AE/CP, CQ; p 109)
 12 Decorated bone 'handle' (AE/CR, CT; p 108)
 13 Bronze mirror (AE/CH; p 101)
 14 Nine iron nails from a wooden board (AE/CO etc; p 110) (Not illustrated)
 15 'Molten' copper alloy (AE/CR; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 10 (AV9) Diam 0.30m (defined only at the very bottom), D 0.10m. The bases of two butt beakers, side by side, the larger with some cremated bone in it. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2?; base 100mm. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Typical rouletting. Import, northern Gaul. Condition E (AV/AR)
 2 Small Butt Beaker 2C2; base 60mm, rim 100mm. Fabric and finish as no 1. Condition E (AV/AS)
- 11 (AV7) 0.60×0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a pile with the remains of a jar, on its side, on top. Some blackened wood in the grave. Phase 7; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Cordoned Jar 2K2; base 120mm, rim 180mm. Grog-tempered Ware, some voids at the surfaces due to organic matter; grey core; grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, matt lower body. Local product. Condition G (AV/AN)
- 12 (AV11) 1.15×0.80m, D 0.25m. Cremation in the lid-seated jar, no 2, whose lower half was found on its side whilst the upper half was in fragments scattered in the filling; the butt beaker was upright adjoining it. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 6D2. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA (AV/AW)
 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, comb-impressed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; dark brown core; orange surfaces; traces of a burnished finish on the rim and shoulder. Condition G (AV/AV)
- 13 (AV12) 0.60×0.55m, D 0.40m. Cremation, together with a mirror and two brooches, in a lagena, with two other pots adjoining. Phase 2; ?male
- 1 Pedestal Cup GB 18. TR1(A) pinkish buff ware; orange slip with polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Tiberio-Claudian. Condition A (AV/BA)
 2 Collared Lagena GL 12. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AV/AZ)
 3 Honeypot GH 4. Buff Powdery Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition A (AV/BB)
 4 Brass brooch (AV/AZ; C70)
 5 Iron brooch (AV/AZ; W1)
 6 Bronze mirror (AV/AZ; p 103)
- 14 (AV4) Diam 0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation and brooch in a jar with a honeypot adjoining. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Honeypot RH 2. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; grey core; orange-brown surfaces; traces of a cream slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition A (AV/AJ)
 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; grooved bands on the body. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; over-fired orange surfaces, no finish survives. Condition BA (AV/AI)
 3 Brass brooch (AV/AI; F23)
- 15 (AV1) Diam 0.40m, D 0.25m. Cremation, and two brooches, in a jar, sealed by an upright platter. Phase 3; immature
- 1 Platter 5C3; base 80mm, rim 200mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; abraded grey-brown surfaces. Local. Condition G (AV/AC) (Not illustrated)
 2 Cordoned Jar 3M2, burnished decoration; very thin-walled below the shoulder groove. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly and over-fired so fabric shades from light grey with no finish to dark grey with burnished finish to the shoulder groove, with matt lower body. Local. Condition D (AV/AB)
 3 Brass brooch (AV/AE; C64)
 4 Brass brooch (AV/AD; F9)
- 16 (AV2) Diam 0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 7; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4; very thin-walled at the shoulder; base 70mm, rim 120mm, H c 160mm. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired to dark brown and burnished at the base to typical orange burnished finish, with grey core, at the rim. Local. Condition A (AV/AG)
- 17 (AV10) Diam 0.75m, D 0.20m. Cremated bone in a pile, partly covered by a beaker on its side. Phase 7
- 1 Barrel Beaker 6K12, burnished decoration on a matt ground. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AV/AT)
- 18 (AV3) Pit not recognised, D 0.30m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 2; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, two zones of lightly combed decoration; base 110mm, rim c 160mm, H c 250mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D, noticeably worn on the underside of the base (AV/AH)
- 19 (AE6) Diam 0.70m, D 0.30m. Cremation inside a jar, accompanied by a flagon. Pig teeth found at the edge of the grave-pit. Phase 3; ?male
- 1 Collared Flagon RF 8B. Micaceous Silty Ware; grey core; abraded orange surfaces. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (AE/AL)
 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, bands of grooving on the lower body only. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; typical orange burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AE/AK)
- 20 (AE5) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation with dice fragments inside a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 2M2; base 120mm, rim c 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired from light to dark brown; abraded surfaces. Local. Condition D (AE/AX) (Not illustrated)
 2 Fragments of two bone dice (AE/AX; p 108)
- 21 (AE7) Diam c 0.75m, D 0.15m. Pile of cremated bone with a platter on top and a jar at the side. Remains of a blackened wooden board over the platter. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Platter 5C3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; very abraded brown surfaces. Local. Condition A (AE/AS)
 2 Squat Necked Jar 2B2, with combed band on the shoulder. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff surfaces, with glossy sooty patches; burnished rim, shoulder, and base. Local. Condition B (AE/AT)
- 22 (AV6) Disturbed by a cemetery ditch – sherds from the one pot scattered over a length of c 1.5m. Phase 7 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Necked Jar 72B2; base 100–120mm, rim 160mm. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly and over-fired; brown core; black surfaces with red patches; matt finish. Local. Condition J (AV/AM)
 2 Also miscellaneous sherds from at least three other closed vessels all in Grog-tempered Ware
- 23 (AE12) 0.65×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation mainly in a jar, with a brooch, but some of the bones outside. Phase 3; young adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 3P72, handmade body and shoulder, probably wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; brown core; patchy grey, brown, and orange surfaces; abraded. Local. Condition F (AE/AQ)
 2 Brass brooch (AE/AQ; C13)
- 24 (AE9) 1.05×0.90m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a lagena, with a cup outside; some cremated bone scattered in the grave. Phase 2; female
- 1 Cup GB 17B. TN. Stamp, GS 3. AD 25–50. Condition B (AE/BC)
 2 Collared Lagena GL 6. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul

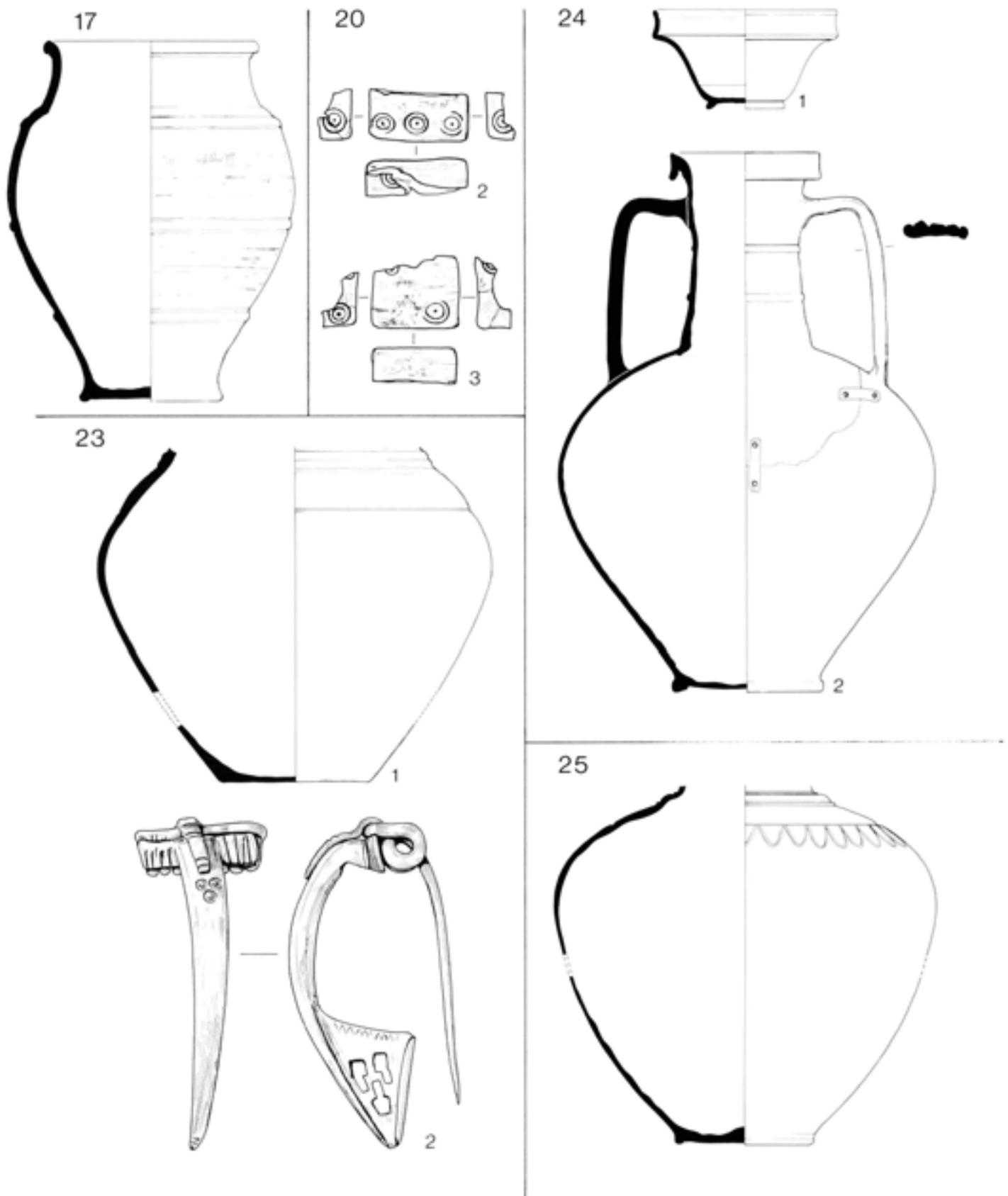


Fig 92 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

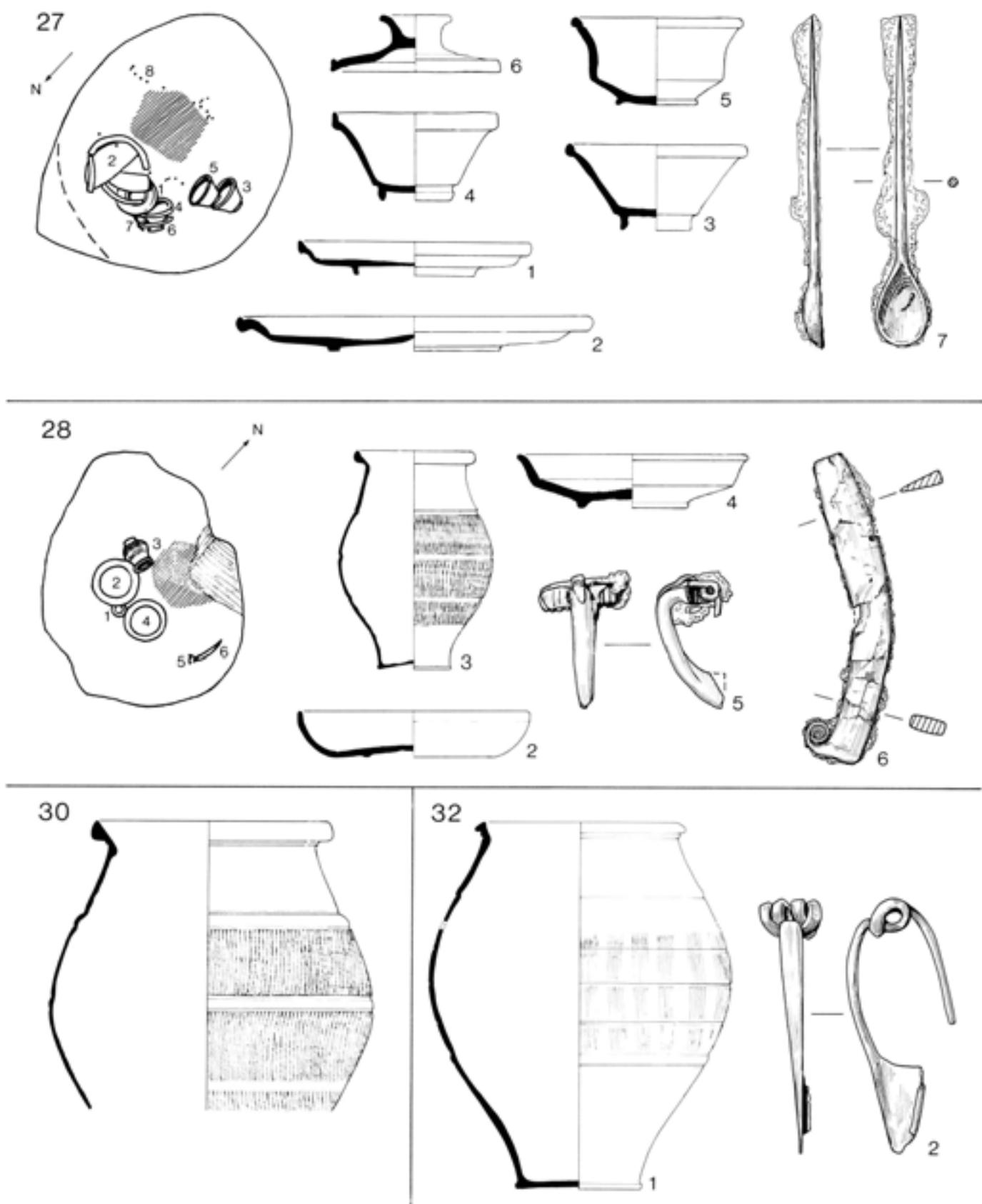


Fig 93 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

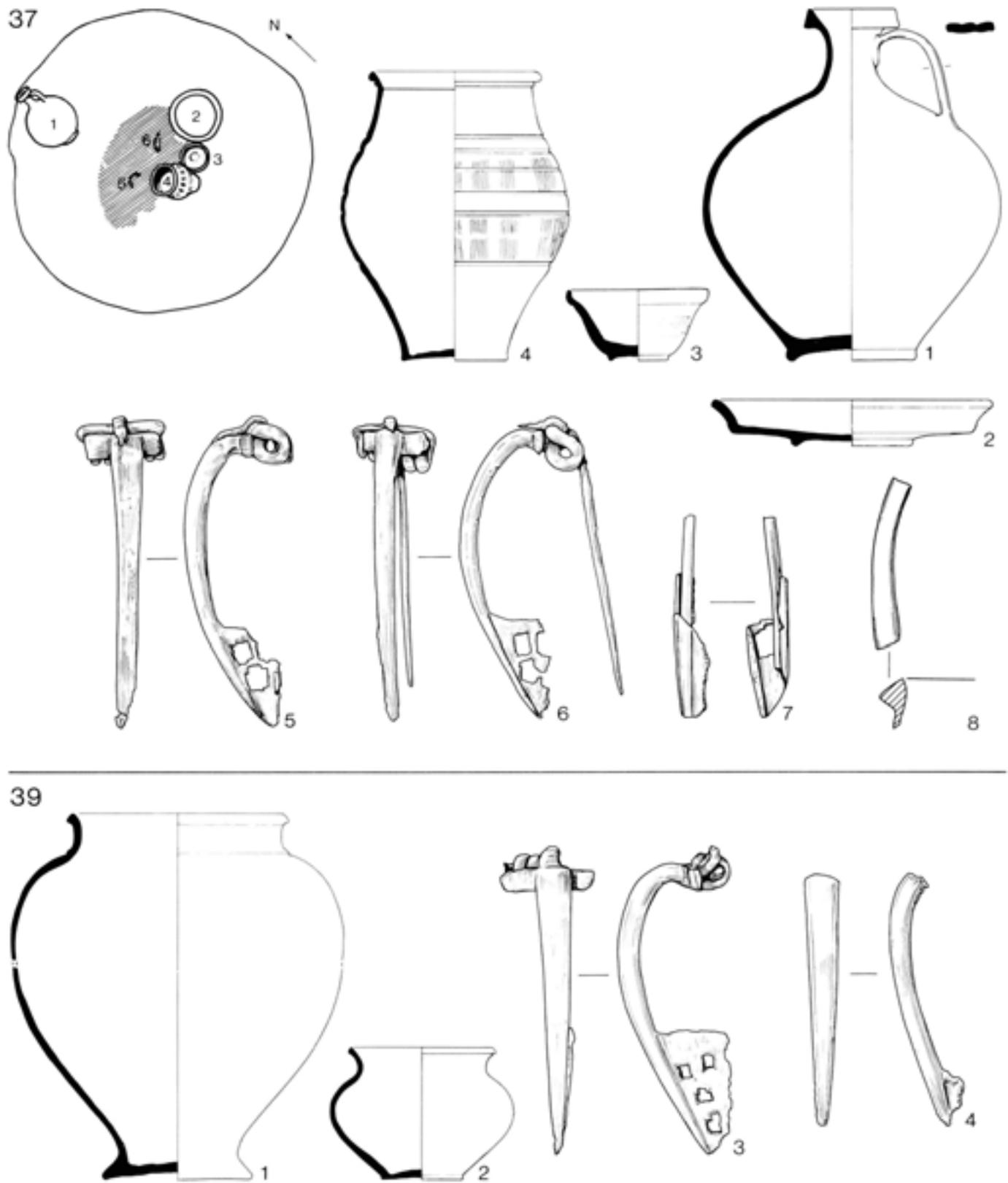


Fig 94 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

or Lower Germany. Condition B; a crack along the line of the handles, on the shoulder, was repaired in antiquity with five rectangular copper alloy strips held in place with five pairs of matching rivets (AE/BB)

25 (AE4) Diam 0.70m, D 0.15m. Cremated bone, a piece of 'molten' glass and two nails in a jar. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Cordoned Jar 3M7, with burnished decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with large grey patches; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition E (AE/AD)
- 2 'Molten' glass (AE/AD; p 109) (Not illustrated)
- 3 Two iron nails (AE/AD) (Not illustrated)

26 (AE10) No pit recognised. Pile of cremated bone, a nail, and sherds from two pots. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Small Necked Jar 2B2; base c 60mm, rim c 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; unevenly fired outer surface varying from red-brown to glossy dark grey; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (AE/AJ) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Small Butt Beaker 72C2; base c 60mm. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition J (AE/AG) (Not illustrated)
- 3 A large iron nail (AE/AZ; p 111) (Fig 51)

27 (AE16) 1.00x0.85m, D 0.50m. Cremation in a pile, with the pots to one side of it; the bowl, no 5, lay partly in the cup, no 3, both tipped on to their sides; the cup, no 4, in the lid, no 6, on their sides and with no 6 almost covered by the inverted platter, no 1; the broken platter, no 2, was the correct way up, on top of no 1. Two parallel rows of nails seem to represent a wooden board (? 0.40m square) which had been placed above the cremated bone. An iron spoon was found under the edges of no 1 and no 6. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Platter GB 11. TN. Stamp, GS 37. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition AA (AE/CT)
- 2 Large Platter GB 6B. TN brown fine-grained matrix; dark blue-grey surfaces; polished upper surface, smoothed lower. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Neronian. Condition B (AE/CS)
- 3 Cup 3A1. Silty Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition BA (AE/CX)
- 4 Pair to no 3. Condition A (AE/CU)
- 5 Carinated Bowl 3B1. Silty Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition AA (AE/CW)
- 6 Lid 1E4. Silty Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown and buff surfaces; burnished outer surface. Local. Condition BA (AE/CV)
- 7 Iron spoon (AE/DS; p 104)
- 8 Seventeen iron nails from a wooden board (AE/DA; p 110) (Not illustrated)

28 (AE11) 0.95x0.70m, D 0.25m. Cremated bone in a pile, with two platters adjoining, an inverted samian base between them, and a butt beaker on its side. A knife and brooch at the edge of the grave and the remains of a blackened wooden board draped down the edge of the grave and over the cremated bones. Phase 4; adult

- 1 Cup Drag 27g. Stamp, S 2. South Gaulish. AD 40-55. Condition M, a deliberately trimmed base (AE/EH) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Platter GB 4. TN. Stamp, GS 41. AD 50-85. Condition A (AE/ED)
- 3 Small Butt Beaker 3E6; unusual form, with typical rouletting. Atypical fabric, TR3; pink ware; cream surfaces; burnished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AE/EB)
- 4 Platter 4B1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown surfaces; traces of a burnished finish inside and out. Local. Condition A (AE/EC)
- 5 Brass brooch (AE/EF; C76)
- 6 Iron knife (AE/EF; p 106)

29 (AE13) Disturbed cremation in a jar, cut by a later ditch. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

1 Small Jar, handmade; base c 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; yellow-buff unfinished matt surfaces. Local. Condition F (AE/FD)

30 (AE14) Cremation in a butt beaker, on its side, disturbed by a later ditch. D 0.15m. Phase 2; ?male

1 Large Butt Beaker 2C2. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition L (AE/BW)

31 (AV5) Pit not recognised, D c 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

1 Jar of unknown form; base 100mm, H greater than 60mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; unfinished. Local. Condition F (AV/AK)

32 (AT2) Diam 0.45m, D 0.20m. Cremation, with a brooch and nail, in a beaker; some calcined bone in the pit. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6P14; lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy red and grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AT/AT)
- 2 Gunmetal brooch (AT/AT; A2)
- 3 Iron nail (AT/AT) (Not illustrated)

33 (AT3) No pit recognised. Pile of cremated bone (Diam 0.40m, D 0.20m) including two iron nails. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)

1 Two iron nails (AT/AU)

34 (AT4) No pit recognised. Pile of cremated bone (0.40x0.20m), with sherds on top. Phase 3; adult (Not illustrated)

1 Grooved Butt Beaker 3N7; rim 120mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; badly flaked grey surfaces, no finish survives. Local. Condition K (AT/AY)

35 (AT1) Diam 0.45m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a butt beaker; some of the bones on the floor of the pit. Phase 3; adult (Not illustrated)

1 Butt Beaker 2C2; base 100mm, rim 140mm. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (AT/AF)

36 (AS6) 2.15x0.50m, D 0.20-0.25m. Remains of an inhumation, orientated WNW/ESE, fully extended. No grave goods. Phase?; male

37 (AS7) Diam 1.10m, D 0.55m. Cremation, with three brooches and a fragment from a bronze cup, in a heap on the floor of the grave; three pots adjoining and a fourth at the edge of the grave. Phase 3; adolescent

- 1 Collared Flagon RF 5. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; unevenly fired, shading from grey to orange; very abraded, only traces of the cream slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition A (AS/BF)
- 2 Platter 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown surfaces with traces of a black coating inside and out; abraded, but traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AS/BE)
- 3 Cup 1A1. Grog-tempered Ware; variegated brown surfaces; worn inner, burnished outer surface. Local. Condition A (AS/BD)
- 4 Grooved Butt Beaker 6N14; lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished at rim and base. Local, from the same workshop as the Grooved Butt beaker in Burial 32. Condition B (AS/BC)
- 5 Brass brooch (AS/BH; C57)
- 6 Brass brooch (AS/BG; C53)
- 7 Brass brooch (AS/BJ; F33)
- 8 Copper alloy cup (AS/BJ; p 111)

38 (AS1) Diam 0.30m, D 0.10m. Cremation, with an iron nail, in a jar. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, decorated with horizontal grooved bands; base 90mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (AS/AE)
- 2 Iron nail (AS/AE)

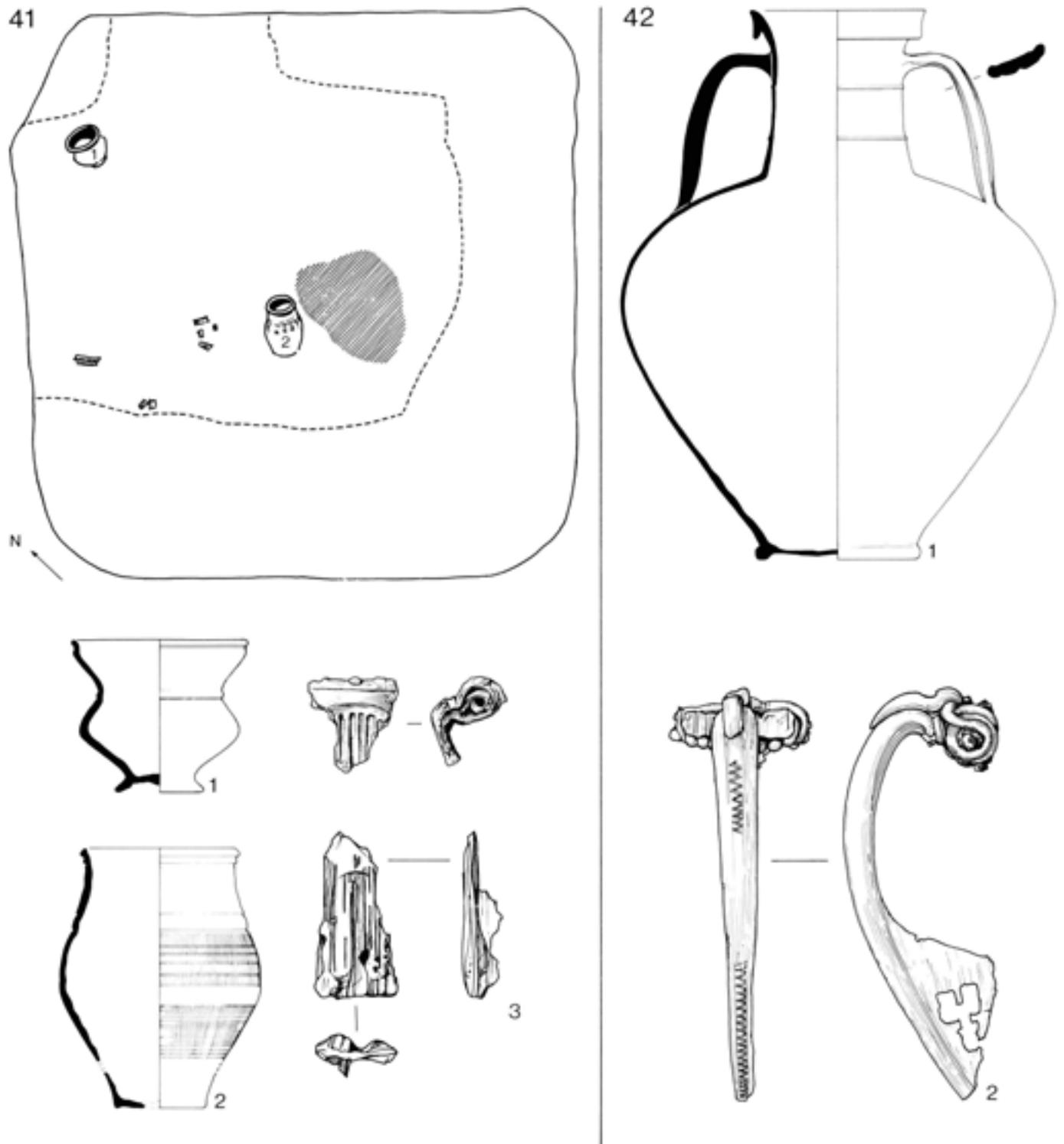


Fig 95 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

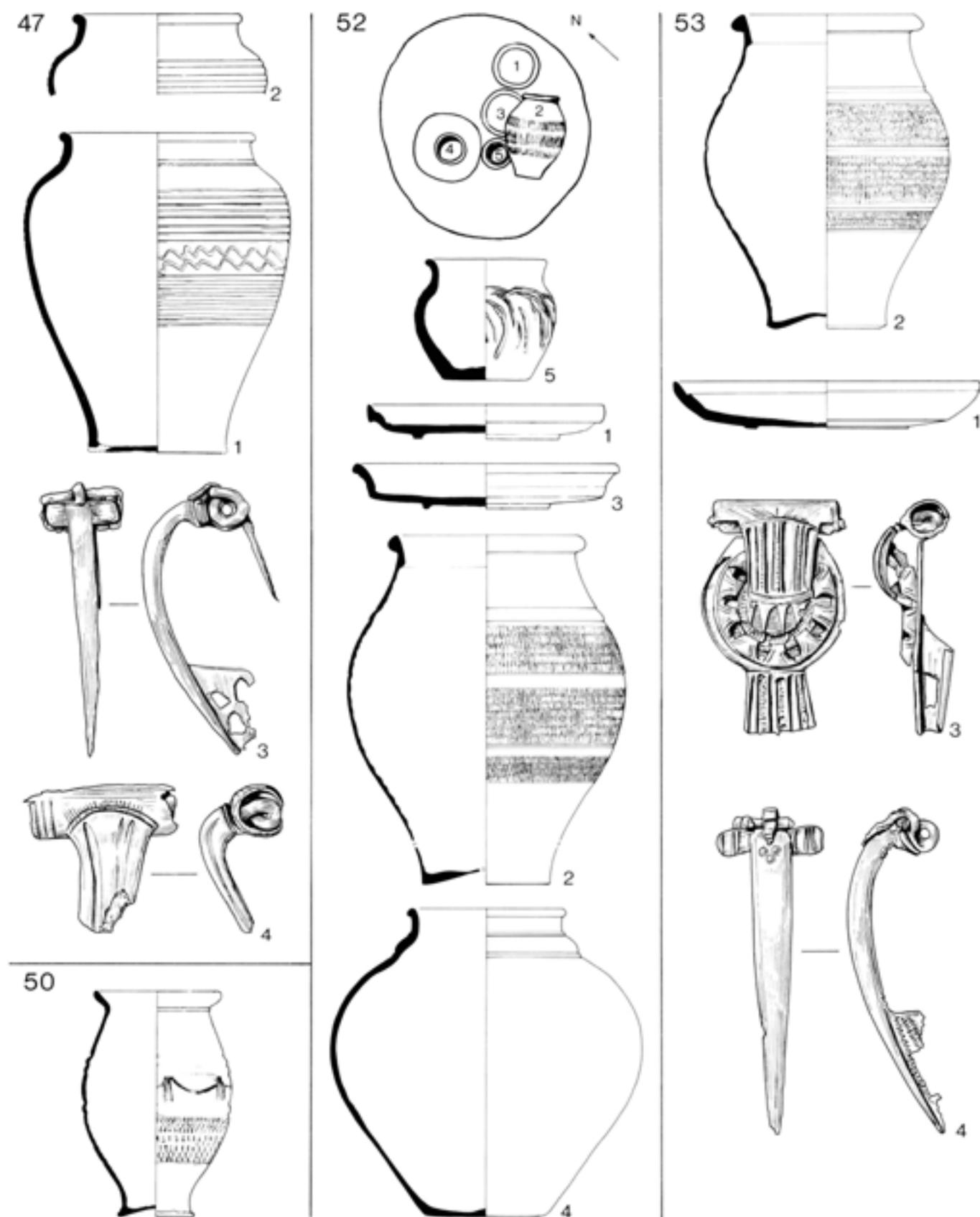


Fig 96 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

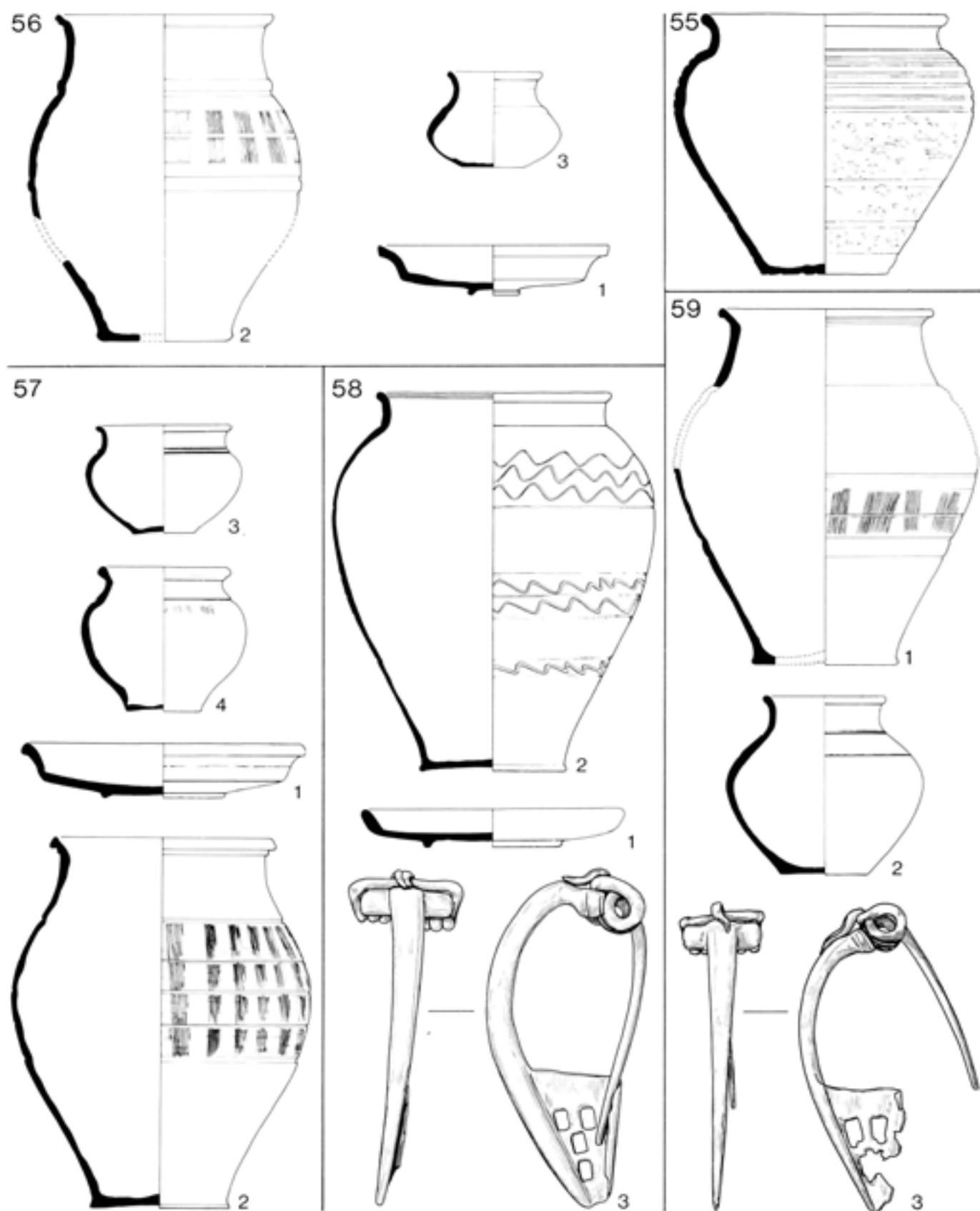


Fig 97 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

- 3 Bone object (AS/AE; p 108) (Fig 51, 9)
- 39 (AS2) 0.55×0.45m, D 0.15m. Cremation, and brooches, in a jar, with a bowl adjoining. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2E4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown under-surface; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AS/AF)
 - 2 Necked Bowl 1A2. Grog-tempered Ware; fired in sooty conditions to produce a glossy, black burnished finish. Local. Condition A (AS/AG)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AS/AF; C59)
 - 4 Copper alloy brooch (AS/AF; C68)
- 40 (AS4) 0.75×0.55m, D 0.15m. Cremation, and iron nails, in a pile with the jar adjoining. Phase 3; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Jar, handmade body, wheel-finished shoulder. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; abraded grey outer surface. Local. Condition F (AS/AJ)
 - 2 Four iron nails (AS/AK, AL)
- 41 (AT5) 2.00×1.85m, D 0.50m. This grave had been robbed; a secondary pit c 1.50×1.20m was clearly visible. There was a pile of cremated bone on the floor of the grave, including the remains of a brooch and some 'molten' glass; one damaged pot adjoining; some unburnt pig and ox teeth to one side; and a virtually complete pot in the corner of the disturbance. There were no grave goods beyond the limits of the robbers' pit, and no finds to indicate the date of the disturbance. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Pedestal Cup 2B2. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished outer surface, unfinished inner. Local. Condition BA (AT/CE)
 - 2 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M/N14, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown under-surface; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition H, fragmented when grave robbed in antiquity (AT/CD)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AT/CI, CJ; E23)
- 42 (AL29) 0.70×0.65m, D 0.25. Cremation both inside and outside a lagena; a brooch was with the bones outside. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Collared Lagena GL 6. White Fine Ware. Imported, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AL/DE)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AL/DF; C21)
- 43 (AL26) No pit recognised. Cremation inside and outside a pot. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker, variant unknown; base 80mm. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (AL/CV)
- 44 (AL27) No pit recognised. Cremation mainly in a jar, but some outside. Four iron nails near the foot of the pot and another inside. Phase ?; male (Not illustrated)
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; base 90mm, rim 140mm. Grog-tempered Ware, atypical firing; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished upper body. Condition F (AL/CW)
 - 2 Five iron nails (AL/CX, CW)
- 45 (AL11) No pit recognised. Cremation, and part of an iron blade, in a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Wheelthrown Jar, form unknown; base 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown under-surface; dark grey surfaces; matt finish. Local. Condition F (AL/AV)
 - 2 Iron knife-blade fragment (AL/AV; p 106)
- 46 (AL15) No pit recognised. Small pile of cremated bones. Phase ?
- 47 (AL7) No pit recognised. Cremation, and part of a brooch (4), inside a jar; some calcined bone and another brooch (3) outside. The upper part of a second jar was found in the same grave. Phase 3
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, with incised decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; badly flaked and abraded orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AL/AL)
 - 2 Small Necked Jar 2B2, combed shoulder. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown burnished finish. Local. Condition H (AL/AR)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AL/AL; C48)
 - 4 Gunmetal brooch (AL/AL; E29)
- 48 (AL2) No pit recognised. Small group of calcined bones and some sherds from the base of a beaker. Phase 3. (Not illustrated)
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (AL/AD)
- 49 (AL1) 0.40×0.30m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Probably a Grooved Butt Beaker. Base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (AL/AC)
- 50 (AS3) 0.50×0.45m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a flagon, with a beaker adjoining. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Ovoid Beaker GB 24B, incised pattern and rouletted zone. White TR3. Import, northern Gaul. Claudio-Neronian. Condition C (AS/AI)
 - 2 Flagon or Lagena; only one broad four-rib handle survives; probably from the same workshop as Burial 470, no 3. Micaceous Silty Ware; red, with grey core at base and handle; badly flaked and laminated so that no finish survives. Local kiln-fired product. Condition F (AS/AH) (Not illustrated)
- 51 (AS8) Pit, D 0.10m, cut by a ditch. Contained some calcined bone. Phase ?
- 52 (AL32) 0.85×0.75m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar, with four other pots adjoining. Phase 3; male
- 1 Platter GB 13. TN. Stamp, GS 14. Claudio-Neronian. Condition B (AL/DM)
 - 2 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AL/DK)
 - 3 Platter 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown under-surface; dark grey-brown abraded surfaces; traces of a burnished finish on the outer surface only. Local. Condition G (AL/DN)
 - 4 Cordoned Jar 3L2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (AL/DL)
 - 5 Handmade Miniature Combed Jar; deeply combed body. Grog-tempered Ware; patchy brown, grey, and sooty black surfaces; burnished rim. Condition A (AL/DO)
- 53 (AL25) No pit recognised; disturbed by a posthole. Cremation and two brooches inside a butt beaker, with a platter (upright) covering it. Phase 2; two bodies, one immature and the other adult
- 1 Platter GB 3. TN. Stamp, GS 24. Tiberio-Claudian. Condition G (AL/CO)
 - 2 Butt Beaker 2D2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition C (AL/CN)
 - 3 Copper alloy brooch (AL/CN; F10)
 - 4 Brass brooch (AL/CN; C22)
- 54 (AL33) No pit recognised. A pile of cremated bone. Phase ?; young adult
- 55 (AL18) 0.50×0.35m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Combed Jar 2B2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; black under-fired core; red-brown surfaces with sooty patches on rim and shoulder; deliberately roughened lower body. Local. Condition B (AL/BO)

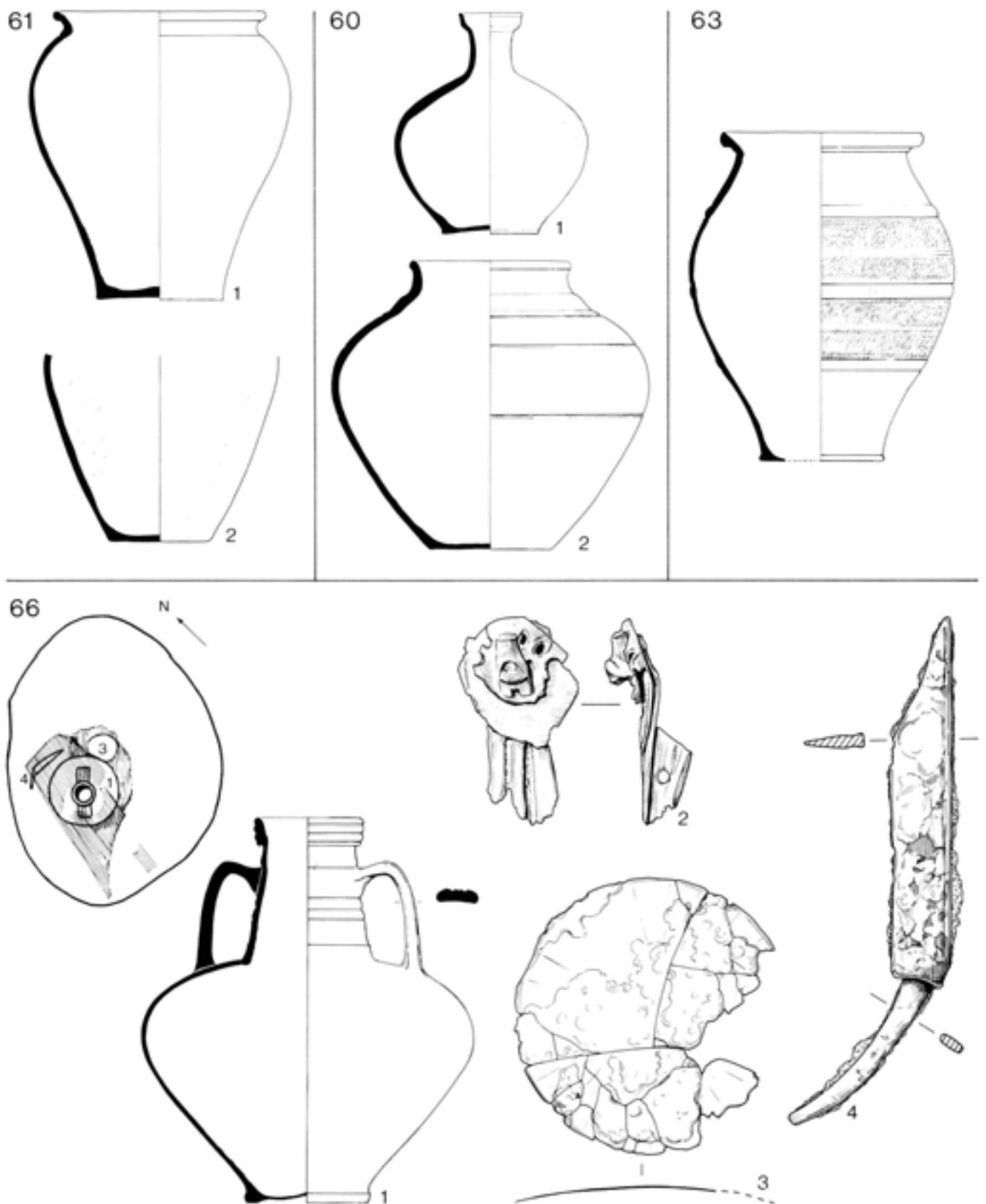


Fig 98 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1; other objects 1:2)

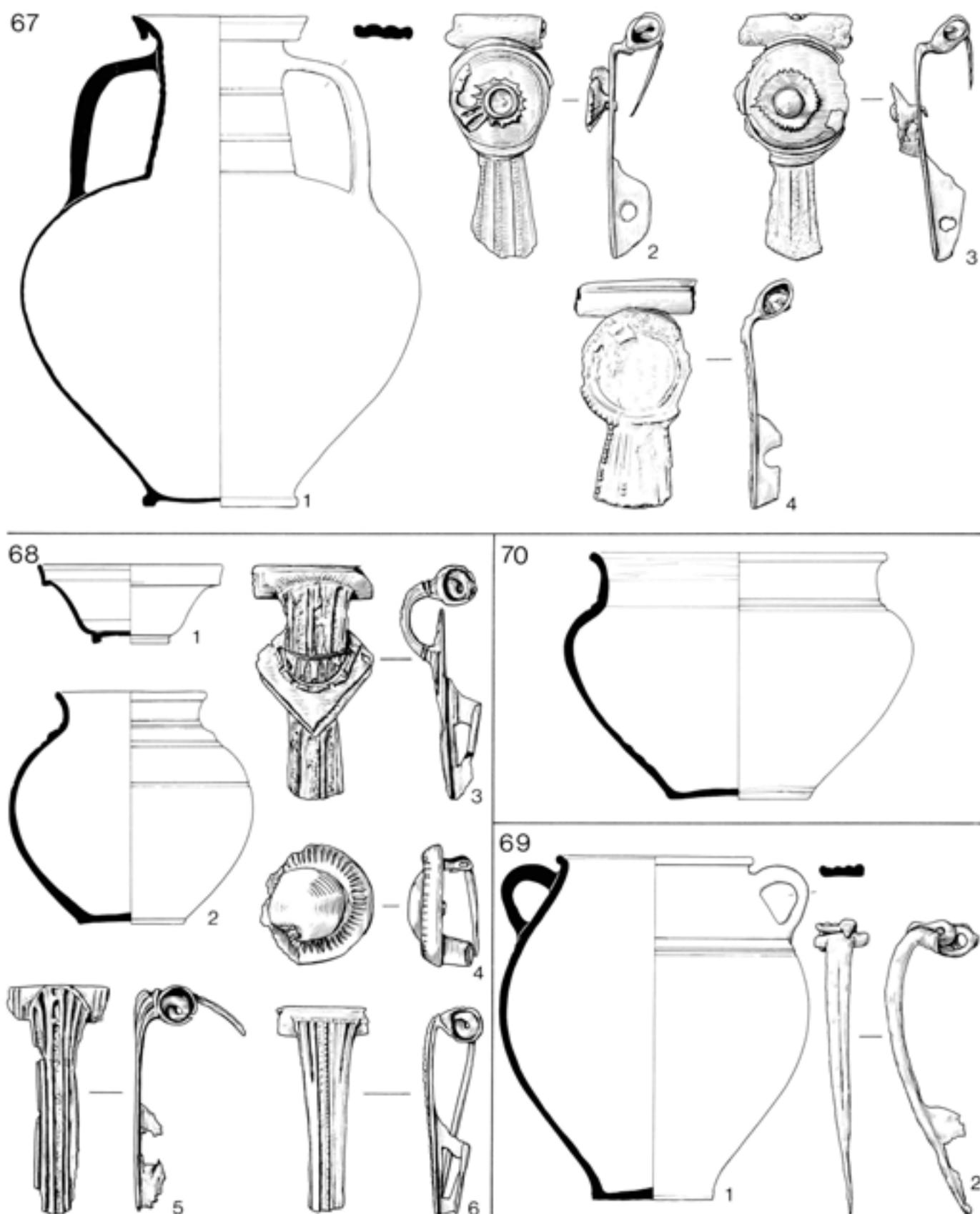


Fig 99 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

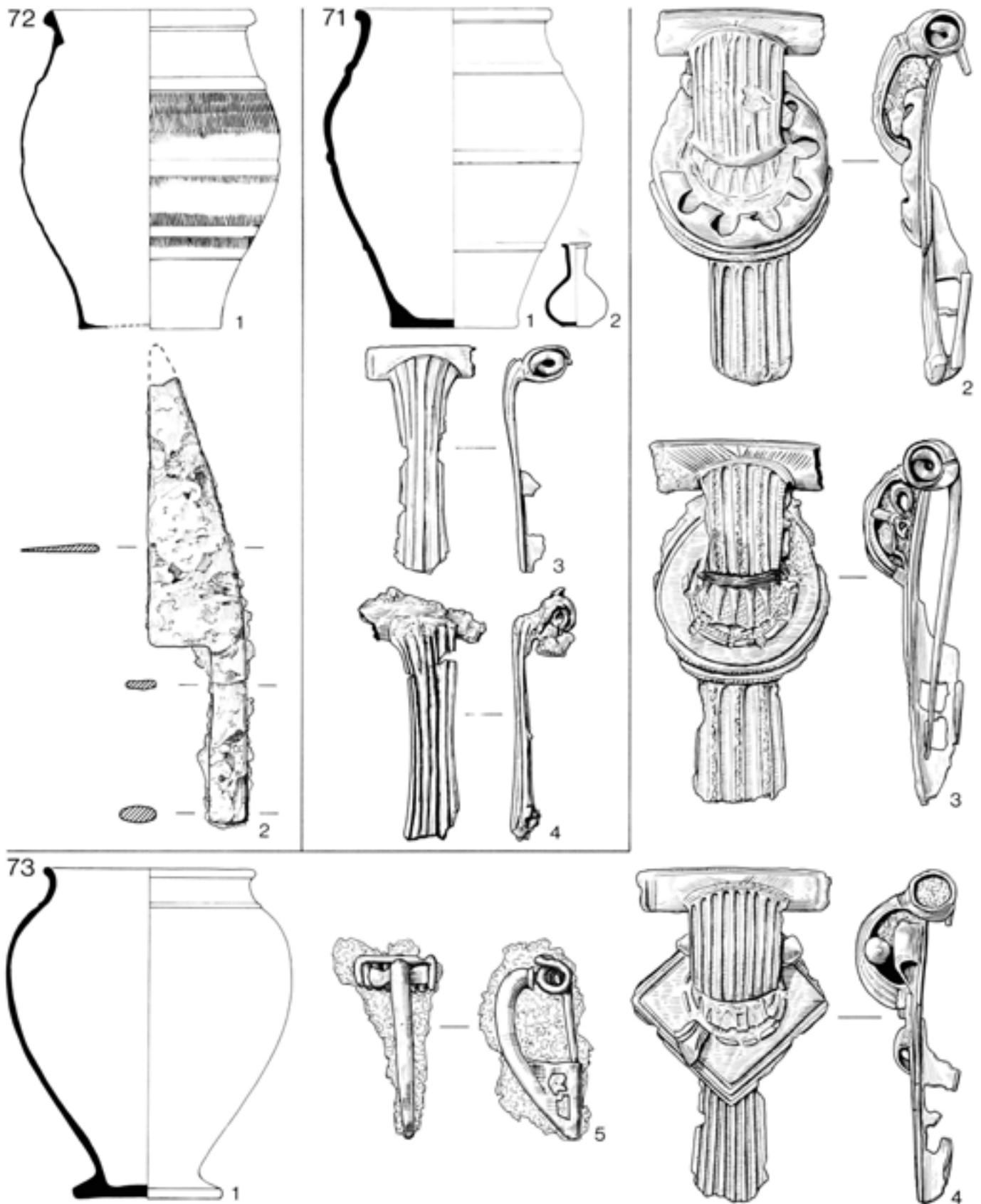


Fig 100 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; knife 1:2)

- 56 (AL28) No pit recognised. A badly disturbed cremation, possibly originally in the beaker, no 2. Phase 2
- 1 Platter 4C1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition J (AL/DA)
 - 2 Barrel Beaker 6K10; lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware, very unevenly fired or heavily burnt on one side so that colour and finish removed. Local. Condition J (AL/CY)
 - 3 Squat Cordoned Jar 6C3. Grog-tempered Ware, heavily burnt or over-fired; dark grey inner surface; buff exterior with sooty patches at base and rim; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition G (AL/CZ)
- 57 (SB46) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation in a beaker (a brooch fragment had fallen outside), accompanied by a platter and two bowls. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Platter 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; grey-brown surfaces; very worn upper surface, traces of burnished finish on outer. Local. Condition B (SB/DX)
 - 2 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q14; lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (SB/DW)
 - 3 Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; surfaces shade from buff to grey; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition A (SB/DY)
 - 4 Necked Bowl 1B2, with lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware, over-fired; patchy buff, orange, and grey surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition A (SB/DZ)
 - 5 Fragment of brass brooch (SB/DW; H7) (Not illustrated)
- 58 (SB63) 0.70×0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar, on its side and the upper part broken; a nail with the cremation, and a brooch outside; accompanied by a platter. Phase 2; male
- 1 Platter 2A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (SB/F)
 - 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, incised decoration; unusually thin-walled version. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/FH)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/FH; C41)
 - 4 Iron nail (SB/FH) (Not illustrated)
- 59 (SB59) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker, accompanied by a jar. Phase 3; ?male
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M14; lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SB/EY)
 - 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown and grey surfaces; burnished from rim to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition A (SB/EZ)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/EY; C51)
- 60 (SB78) 0.55×0.50m, D 0.20m. Disturbed by a posthole, which had removed completely any calcined bone and left two accessory vessels only. Phase 2
- 1 Flask 2A3. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware; badly flaked and laminated, orange outer surface with burnished finish. Local. Condition BA (SB/GQ)
 - 2 Cordoned Jar 3K2. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition E (SB/GR)
- 61 (SB61) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar, no 1, with the base of a second jar, no 2, on its side and about 0.10m higher. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SB/FD)
 - 2 Wheel-thrown Jar, form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; matt finish. Condition J (SB/FL)
- 62 (SB92) 1.35×0.35m, D 0.20m. Inhumation orientated NW/SE). In poor condition, and no grave goods. Phase ?; sub-adult
- 63 (SB55) No pit recognised. Superficial burial disturbed by ploughing; remains of a beaker with a scattering of calcined bone. Phase 3
- 1 Butt Beaker copy 6C14, rouletted decoration. Micaceous Grog-tempered Silty Ware; under-fired black core; patchy buff, orange, and grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SB/EO)
- 64 (SB91) Superficial remains of an extended inhumation, orientated NW/SE, with no grave goods. Phase ?; juvenile
- 65 (SB94) Limits of the grave could not be defined. Remains of an extended skeleton orientated ESE/WNW, the lower part intact but the upper part disturbed; no grave goods. Phase ?
- 66 (AL19) 1.10×0.80m, D 0.30m. The cremation was both inside and outside a lagena, with a brooch, knife, and mirror all outside. On the very bottom of the grave were traces of a blackened wooden board. A similar board (the grain on a different alignment) covered the grave and had sunk only a little, so that the rim of the flagon showed through the wood traces. Phase 2; two bodies, one immature and one adult
- 1 Collared Lagena GL 10. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AL/BT)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AL/BS; H2)
 - 3 Bronze mirror (AL/CJ; p 103)
 - 4 Iron knife (AL/CH; p 106)
- 67 (SB84) 0.80×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation, three brooches, and a nail in a lagena. Phase 2
- 1 Collared Lagena GL 6. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SB/HF)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/HF; G1)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/HF; G2)
 - 4 Brass brooch (SB/HF; L1)
 - 5 Iron nail (SB/HF) (Not illustrated)
- 68 (AL22) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and four brooches in a jar, with a cup adjoining. Phase 3; infant
- 1 Cup GB 17B. TR1(C), atypical yellow fabric. Stamp, GS 39. Claudio-Neronian. Condition BA (AL/BV)
 - 2 Cordoned Jar 5M2. Grog-tempered Ware; under-fired black core; patchy grey and black outer surface; burnished from rim to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SB/BU)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AL/BU; F22)
 - 4 Brass brooch (AL/BU; P3)
 - 5 Brass brooch (AL/BU; E16)
 - 6 Brass brooch (AL/BU; E28)
- 69 (SB85) No pit recognised, D 0.30m. Cremation, a brooch, and two nails in a honeypot. Phase ?; two bodies, one young adult and the other adult
- 1 Honeypot. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; yellow-buff surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition H (SB/HP)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/HP; C56)
 - 3 Two iron nails (SB/HP) (Not illustrated)
- 70 (AL35) 0.65×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a bowl. Phase ?; female
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1C3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (AL/EL)
- 71 (SB75) Diam 0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation, two brooches, and an unguent flask in a beaker. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 5K12. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/GN)
 - 2 Unguent Flask. Grey-green Fine Ware; grey core; greyish green surfaces. Import, Mediterranean region. Condition A (SB/GN)

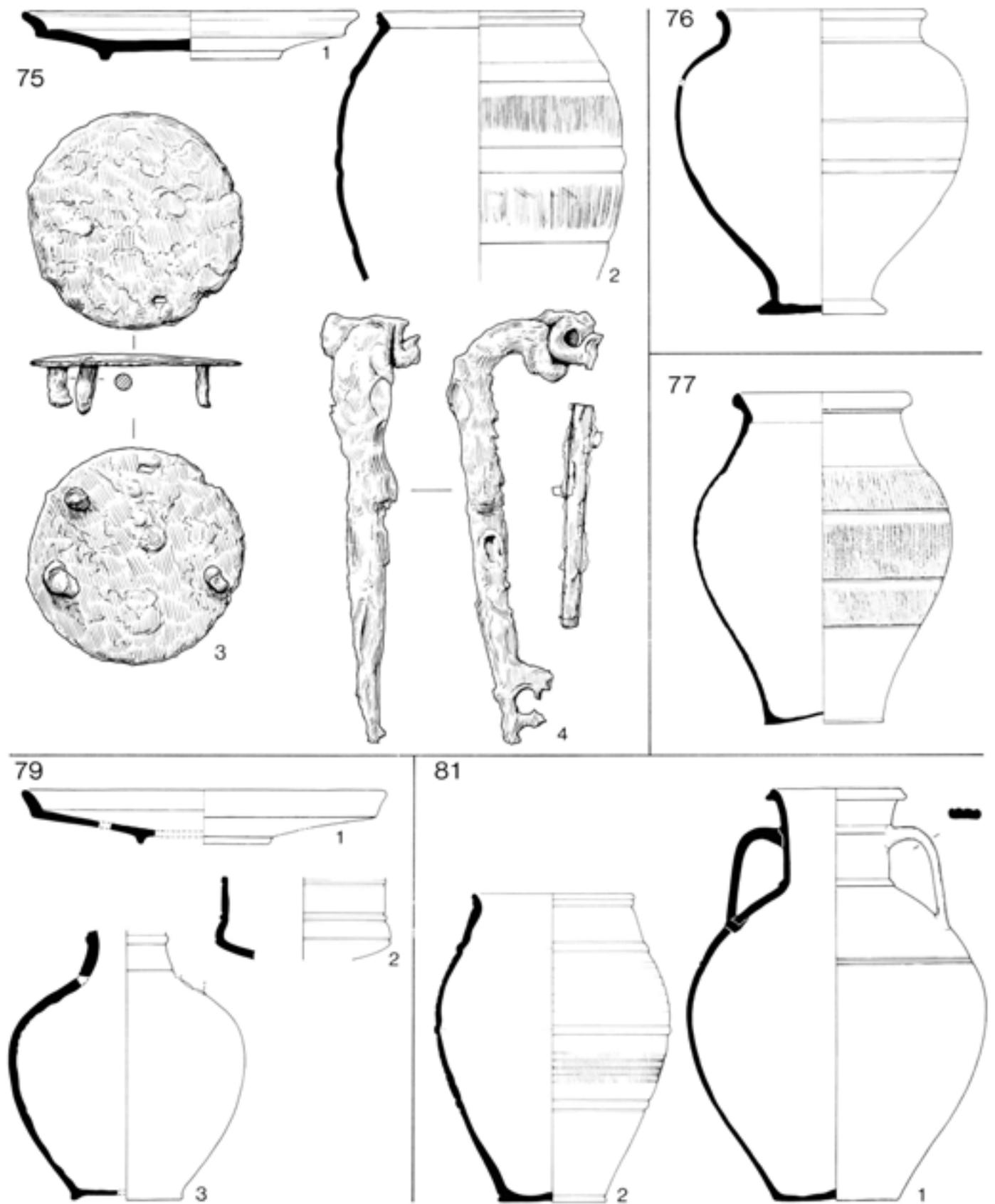


Fig 101 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

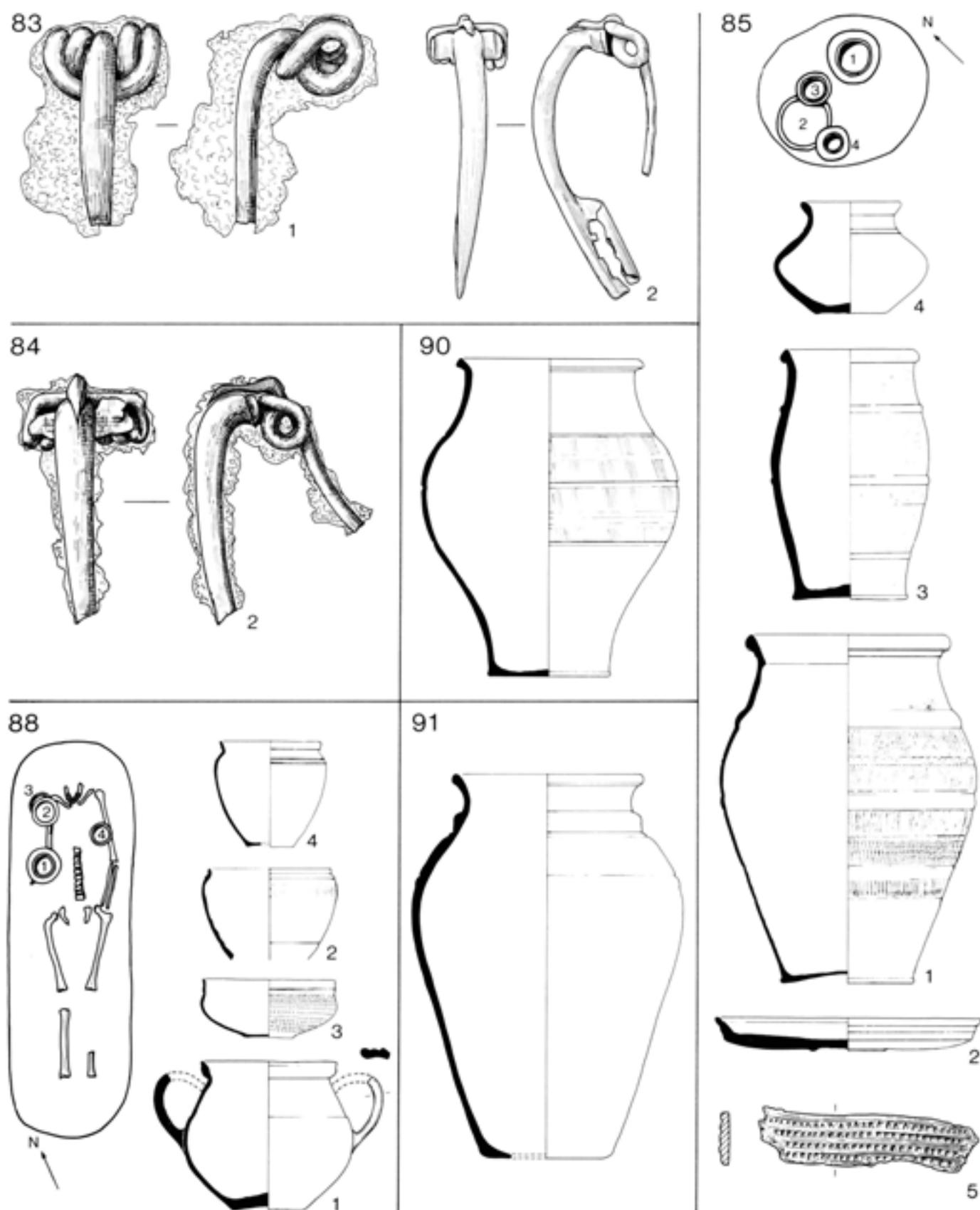


Fig 102 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

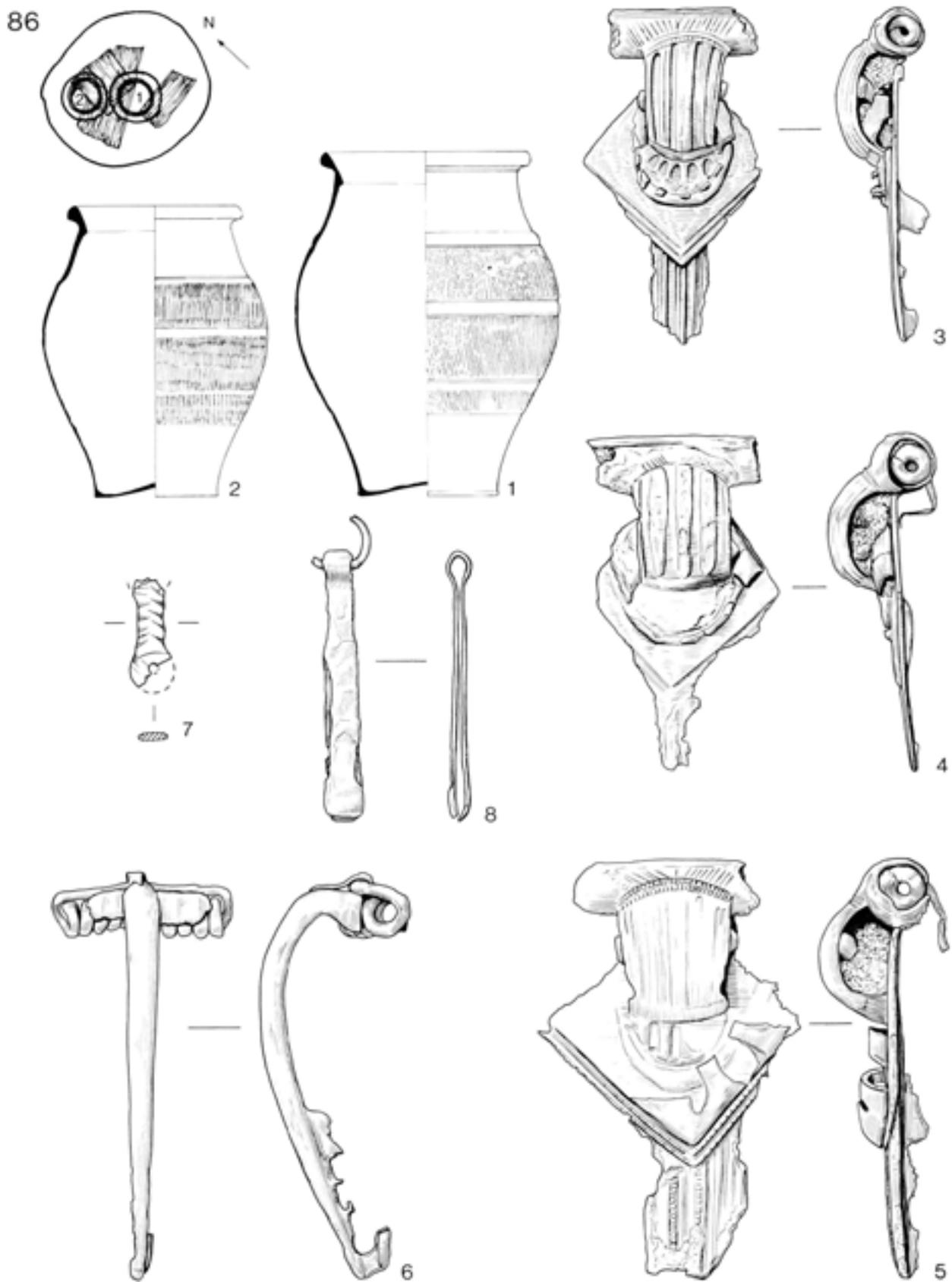


Fig 103 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- 3 Copper alloy brooch (SB/GN; E5)
4 Brass brooch (SB/GN; E6)
- 72 (AL24) 0.80×0.95m, D 0.30m. Cremation and metal objects in a butt beaker. The pit was covered by a blackened wooden board which had sunk slightly into the filling. Phase 3; child
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B, extremely abraded (AL/CL)
2 Iron knife (AL/CL; p 106)
3 Three iron nails (AL/CL) (Not illustrated)
4 Iron hob-nail (AL/CL; p 111) (Not illustrated)
5 Copper-alloy fragment (AL/CL) (Not illustrated)
- 73 (SB86) 0.60×0.45m, D 0.30m. Cremation, four brooches, and a nail in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2E4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown abraded surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/HQ)
2 Brass brooch (SB/HQ; F4)
3 Brass brooch (SB/HQ; F5)
4 Brass brooch (SB/HQ; F14)
5 Iron brooch (SB/HQ; V26)
6 Iron nail (SB/HQ) (Not illustrated)
- 74 (SB66) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in beaker. Phase? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker, variant unknown; base 100mm. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (SB/FO)
- 75 (SB80) Diam 0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation and iron objects in a beaker, accompanied by a platter. Phase 1; young adult
- 1 Platter 6B1. Grog-tempered Ware; dark brown; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/GX)
2 Barrel Beaker 1M11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition L (SB/GW)
3 Iron disc (SB/GW; p 107)
4 Iron brooch (SB/GW; V1)
- 76 (SB57) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2E3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated brown surfaces; very abraded, no finish survives. Local. Condition D (SB/EW)
- 77 (SB67) No pit recognised, D 0.30m. Cremation in a beaker; some of the bones on the floor of the pit. Phase 3; male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2E2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA (SB/FT)
- 78 (SB64) 0.35×0.30m, D 0.10m. Pile of cremated bone and two sherds, probably intrusive. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Two body sherds from a Poppyhead Beaker. Grey fine Sand-tempered Ware. Local kiln-fired product. Intrusive (SB/FM)
- 79 (SB56) No pit recognised. Disturbed by a posthole; cremation in a flask or lagena, with sherds from two other pots. Phase 1
- 1 Platter 1C1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition J (SB/EQ)
2 Carinated Bowl or Tazza 273. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished exterior. Local. Condition K (SB/FC)
3 Flagon or Lagena; at least one handle survives. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces; burnished exterior. Local. Condition J, very abraded (SB/EP)
- 80 (SB53) No pit recognised. Superficial burial; scattered calcined bone and beaker sherds (the bone had been inside the beaker). Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barrel Beaker, variant unknown; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local, from the same workshop as the example in Burial 270. Condition J (SB/EM)
- 81 (SB83) 0.90×0.70m, D 0.35m. Cremation in a lagena, some also in a beaker and in the grave filling. Phase 1
- 1 Lagena 2B13; with tanged handles. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange shading to buff surfaces; smoothed finish. Local. Condition B (SB/HD)
2 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SB/HE)
- 82 (SB54) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker; only the base survived. Phase 1 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-black surfaces; burnished finish. Local, from the same workshop as the example in Burial 270. Condition F (SB/EN)
- 83 (SB79) No pit recognised. Pile of cremated bone and two brooches. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Iron brooch (SB/GT; T3)
2 Brass brooch (SB/GT; C66)
- 84 (SB68) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11?; lightly combed decoration, as in Burial 270; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey; very abraded, traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SB/FV) (Not illustrated)
2 Iron brooch (SB/FV; V15)
- 85 (SB71) 0.65×0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation and part of a bracelet in a butt beaker accompanied by three other pots. Phase 2; male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA, cracked at the rim and repaired in antiquity (SB/FY; pp 203–4)
2 Platter 6A2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/GA)
3 Barrel Beaker 1K9, plain. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; unfinished orange surfaces. Local. Condition AA (SB/GB)
4 Squat Cordoned Jar 6C2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition BA (SB/FZ)
5 Fragment of a copper alloy bracelet (SB/FY; p 102)
- 86 (SB77) 0.60×0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation and metal objects in the beaker, no 1, accompanied by a second example. The grave had been covered by three substantial pieces of wood with the grain in two different directions. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA, cracked in two places and repaired in antiquity (SB/GU)
2 Butt Beaker 2E5. From the same source as no 1. Condition BA (SB/GV)
3 Brass brooch (SB/GU; F17)
4 Brass brooch (SB/GU; F16)
5 Brass brooch (SB/GU; F12)
6 Brass brooch (SB/GU; C27)
7, 8 Copper alloy tweezers (SB/GU) and another component (SB/GU) of a toilet-set (p 104)
- 87 (AL31) 1.10×1.05m, D 0.10m. Badly disturbed cremation with sherds from four fragmented and fragmentary pots in Grog-tempered Ware. Condition K. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Two rim sherds from a Carinated Bowl
2 Three sherds from a Grooved Butt or Barrel Beaker
3 10+ sherds from a shouldered jar of unknown form
4 One sherd from a second shouldered jar of unknown form (AL/DG)

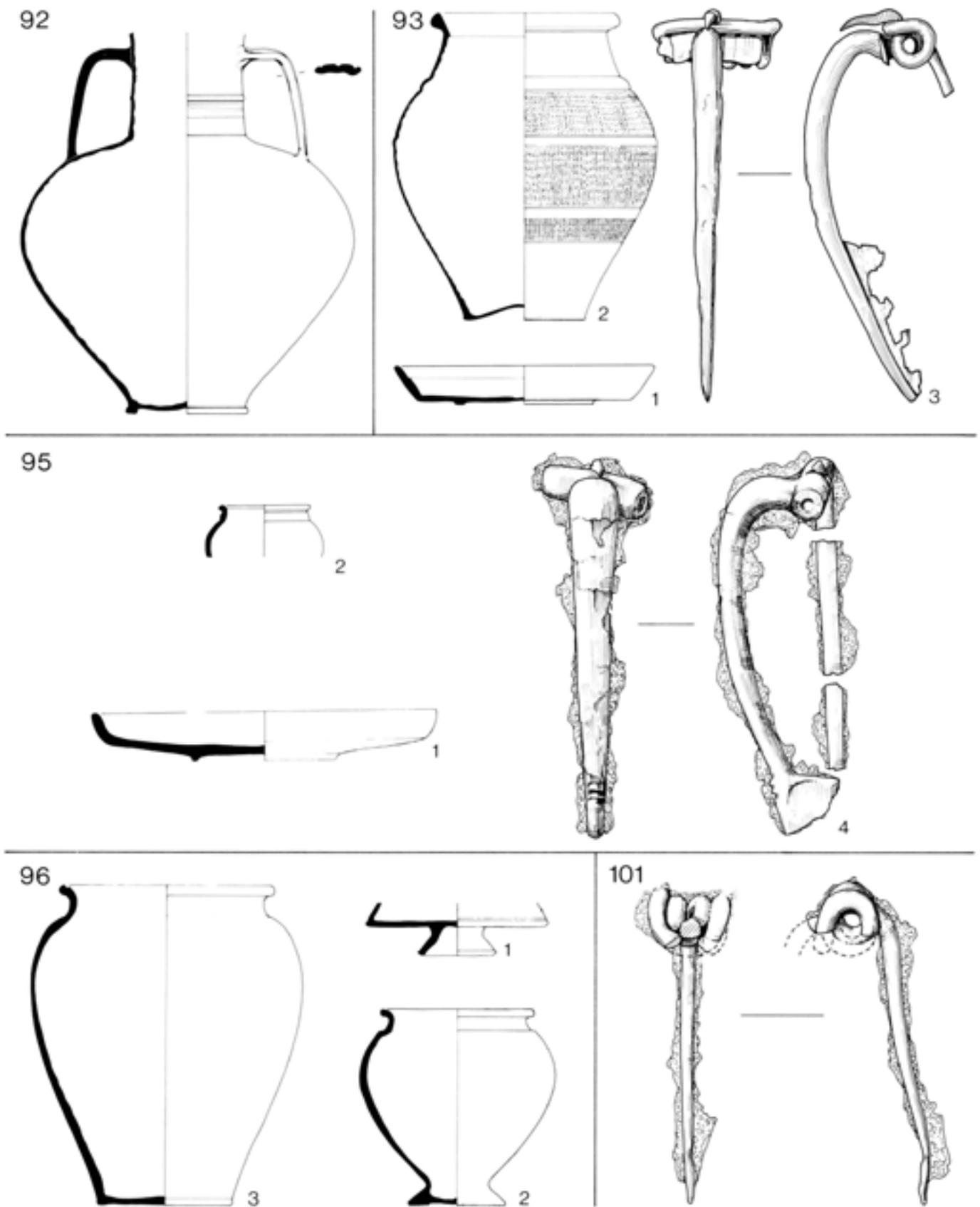


Fig 104 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

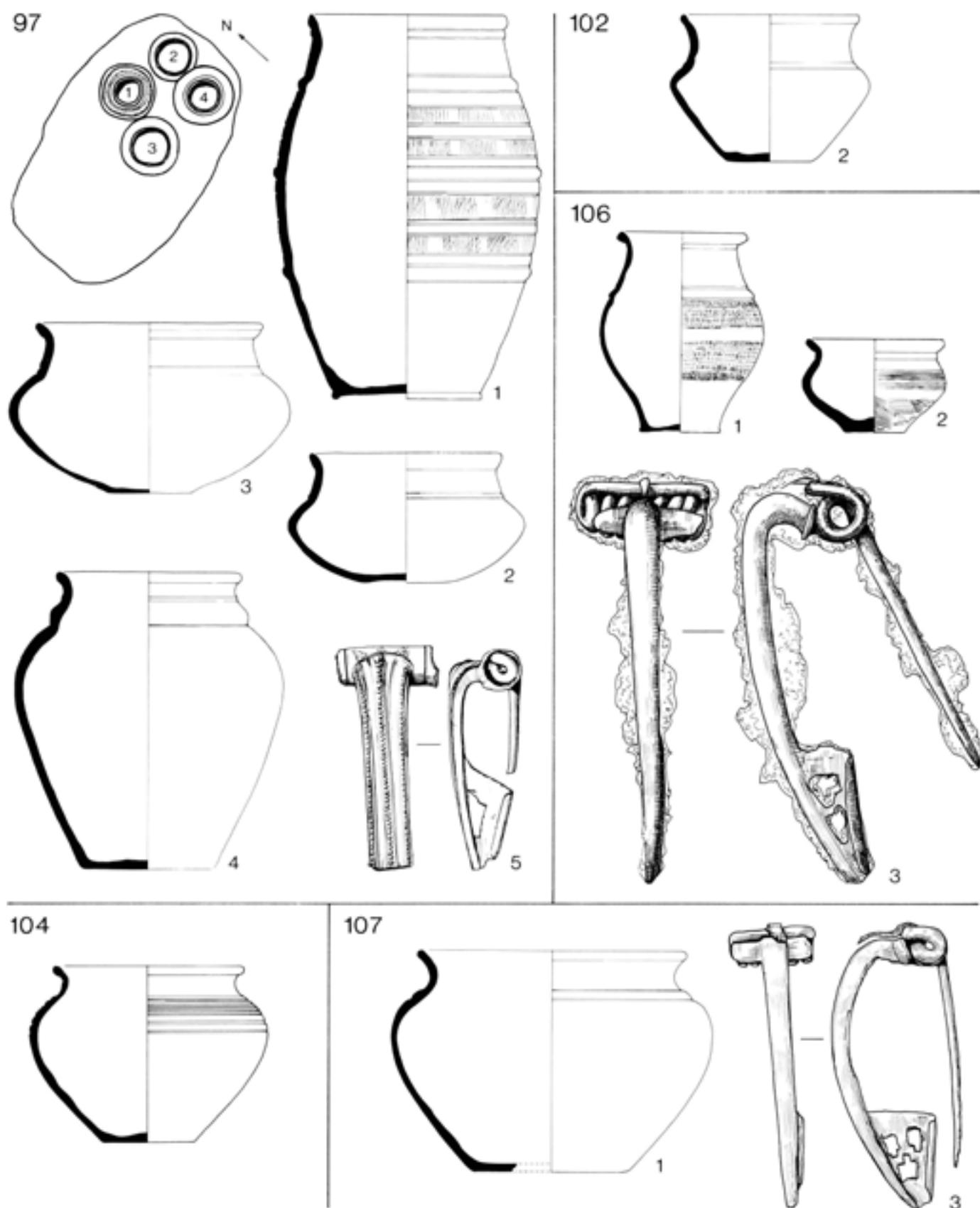
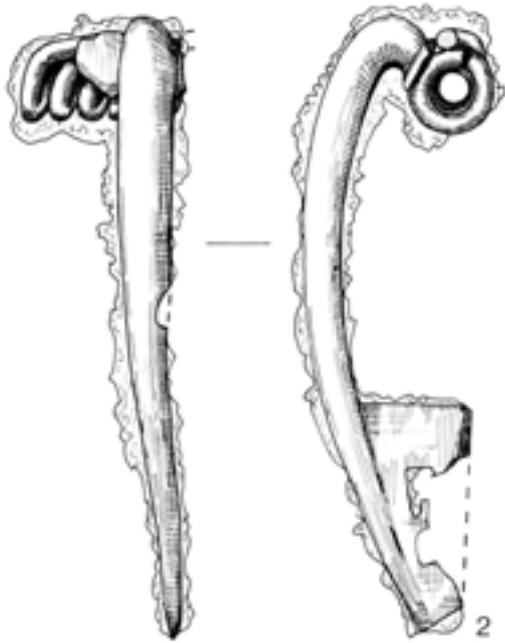
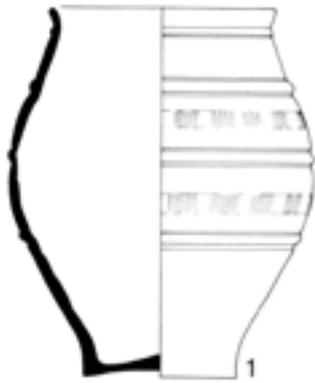
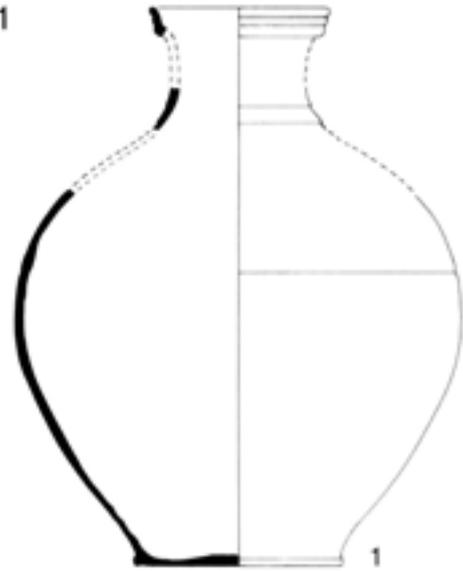


Fig 105 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

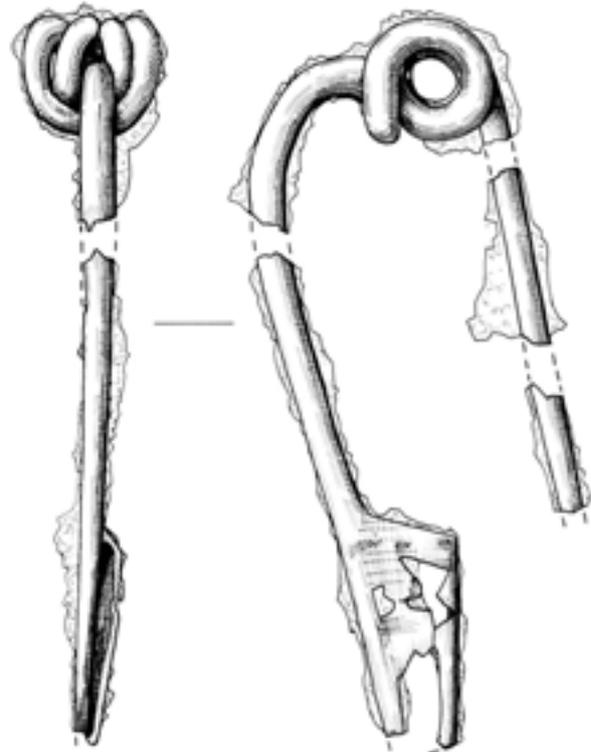
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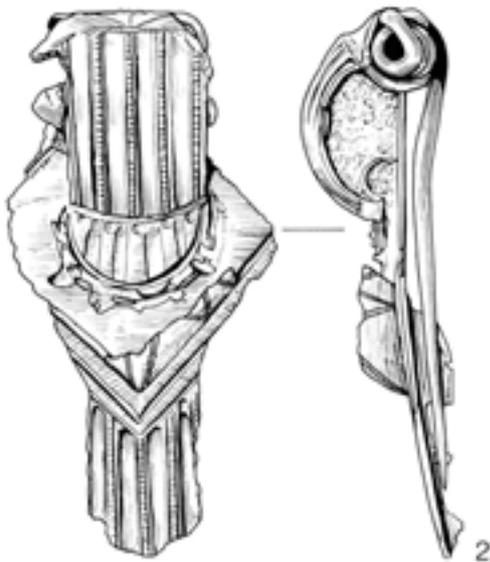


Fig 106 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

88 (SB93) 1.45×0.45m, D 0.45m. Extended inhumation orientated NE/SW, with four pots. Phase 4; adult

- 1 Honey-pot or Handled Bowl. Fine-grained Sand-tempered Ware; orange with grey patches; very abraded, no finish survives. Local kiln-fired product. Condition C (SB/LL)
- 2 Bowl Camulodunum form 67, rouletted decoration. Similar fabric to no 1, and from the same source. Condition C (SB/LJ)
- 3 Beaker Camulodunum form 94, rouletted decoration. Similar fabric to no 1, and from the same source. Condition G (SB/LI)
- 4 Beaker Camulodunum form 94. Similar fabric to no 1, and from the same source. Condition G (SB/LK)

89 (AL17) 0.50×0.45m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Four iron nails on the floor of the pit and two others in the pot. Traces of a blackened wooden cover, but there seemed to be no consistent direction to the grain. Phase 3; adult (Not illustrated)

- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker, 6R?12, same variant as Burial 207; combed decoration; base 100mm, rim c 140mm. Sand- and Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces. Local. Condition E (AL/BJ)
- 2 Iron nails, some from a board (AL/BJ, BK; p 110)

90 (AL16) Diam 0.40m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a butt beaker. Phase 3; two bodies, one male and the other female

- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; reddish brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition BA (AL/BG)

91 (AL21) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; adult

- 1 Cordoned Jar 1K2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; no inner surface survives; patchy dark grey and brown outer surface; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition G (AL/BR)

92 (AL3) No pit recognised. Cremation in a lagena. Phase 2

- 1 Collared Lagena GL 6? White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B, complete circuit but no rims (AL/AE)

93 (AL23) Diam 0.70m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a butt beaker which had tipped sideways over a platter; some of the cremation, and the brooch, on the platter. Phase 1; young female

- 1 Platter GB 3. TN. Stamp, GS 4. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition BA (AL/BX)
- 2 Butt Beaker 2D2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AL/BW)
- 3 Brass brooch (AL/BJ; C39)

94 (AL30) 1.70×0.60×0.50m, D 0.45m. Disturbed burial; two inhumations in the same grave, orientated WNW/ESE. Most of the bones were on the floor of the grave (including teeth from both individuals) but some bones were found as soon as the grave had been defined. No grave goods. Phase ?; an adult and a sub-adult

95 (AL6) No pit recognised. Cremation, and a brooch, in the base of a jar, with a platter and small jar adjoining. Phase 2

- 1 Platter 2A1. Grog-tempered Ware; fired to produce a black burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AL/AG)
- 2 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (AL/AH)
- 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, grooved band at the base; base 110mm, rim 180mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition E (AL/AF) (Not illustrated)
- 4 Iron brooch (AL/AF; X3)

96 (AL12) 0.65×0.50m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar, with pedestal jar and a trimmed tazza adjoining. Phase 1

- 1 Tazza 1D? Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown surfaces; burnished outer surface, unfinished inner. Local.

Condition M, rim removed in antiquity, probably used as a lid (AL/AY)

- 2 Small Pedestal Jar 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (AL/AX)
- 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (AL/AW)

97 (AL9) 1.00×0.65m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar, no 4, with two bowls and a barrel beaker adjoining, the latter at a slightly higher level than the other pots. Phase 1

- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware, overfired on one side; grey core; brown under-surface; dark grey surfaces with burnished finish; areas of exposed core. Local. Condition C (AL/AN)
- 2 Necked Bowl 2C3, handmade and wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; patchy grey and brown, with glossy, sooty black areas; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (AL/AP)
- 3 Necked Bowl 2C3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown inner surface, sooty grey and brown outer; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C, a 'second' with thin lower body wall and base (AL/AQ)
- 4 Cordoned Jar 2E2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware; dark grey outer surface; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body rilled to produce a matt finish. Local. Condition C (AL/AO)
- 5 Brass brooch (AL/AO; E18)

98 (AL14) No pit recognised. Cremation in a barrel beaker, accompanied by the remains of a small jar. Phase 1 (Not illustrated)

- 1 Barrel Beaker 71K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; yellow-buff surfaces, with sooty patches. Local. Condition F (AL/BA)
- 2 Handmade Jar, form unknown; base 60mm. Grog-tempered dark brown ware. Local. Condition J (AL/BD)

99 (AL13) No pit recognised. Cremation in a beaker. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

- 1 Grooved Butt or Barrel Beaker; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces. Local. Condition J (AL/AZ)

100 (AL34) Diam 0.60m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a pile, including two sherds. Phase ?; young adult (Not illustrated)

- 1 Two body sherds only. Closed form. Micaceous Fine Sand-tempered Ware; orange. Local kiln-fired product, same source as the bowls in Burial 88 (AL/EH)

101 (AL5) No pit recognised. Cremation and an iron brooch in a jar. Phase ?

- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; base 100mm, rim 160mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition J (AL/AA) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Iron brooch (AL/AA; T5)

102 (AL8) No pit recognised. Cremation in a barrel beaker, with a bowl adjoining. Phase 2

- 1 Barrel Beaker 5K?12, lightly combed decoration; base 100mm, rim 140mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces with overfired patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AL/AM) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Carinated Bowl 4A4. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, matt lower body. Local. Condition G (AL/AS)

103 (AL20) No pit recognised. Sherds and cremated bone disturbed by a posthole. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

- 1 Small Necked Jar 2B2; rim 90mm, MG 100mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition K; sherds from this vessel may also occur in Burials 98-9 (AL/BQ)

104 (AL4) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3

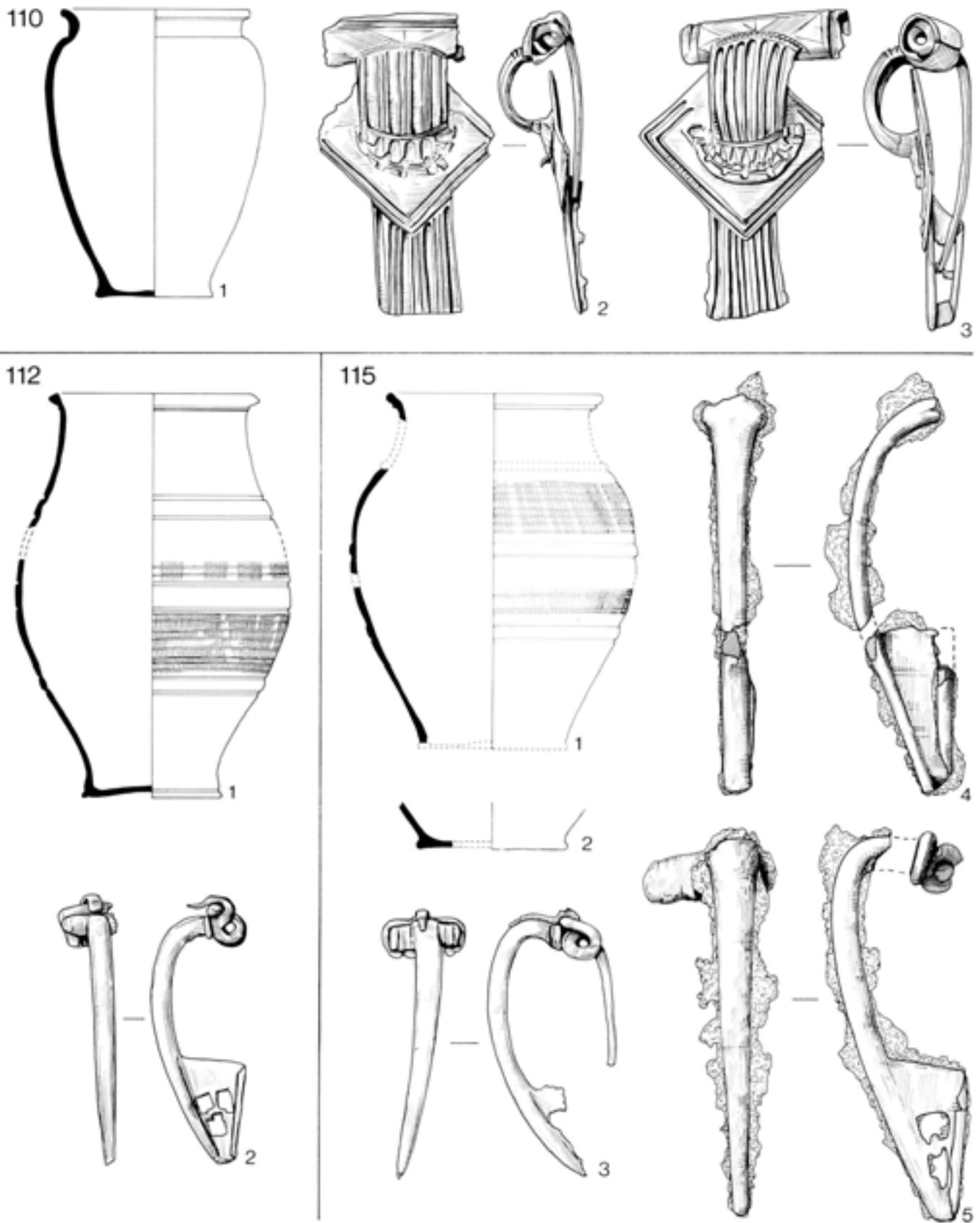


Fig 107 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

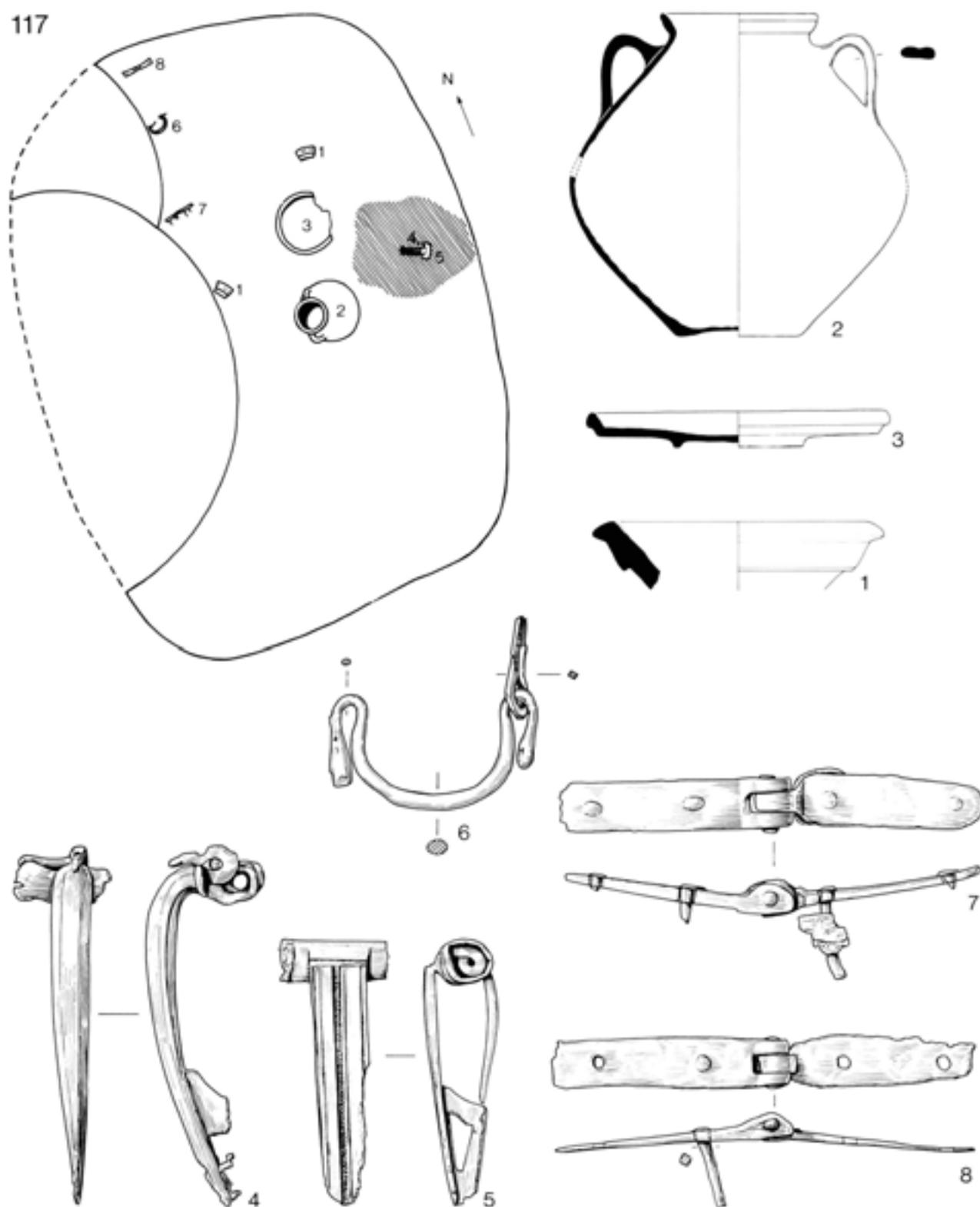


Fig 108 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

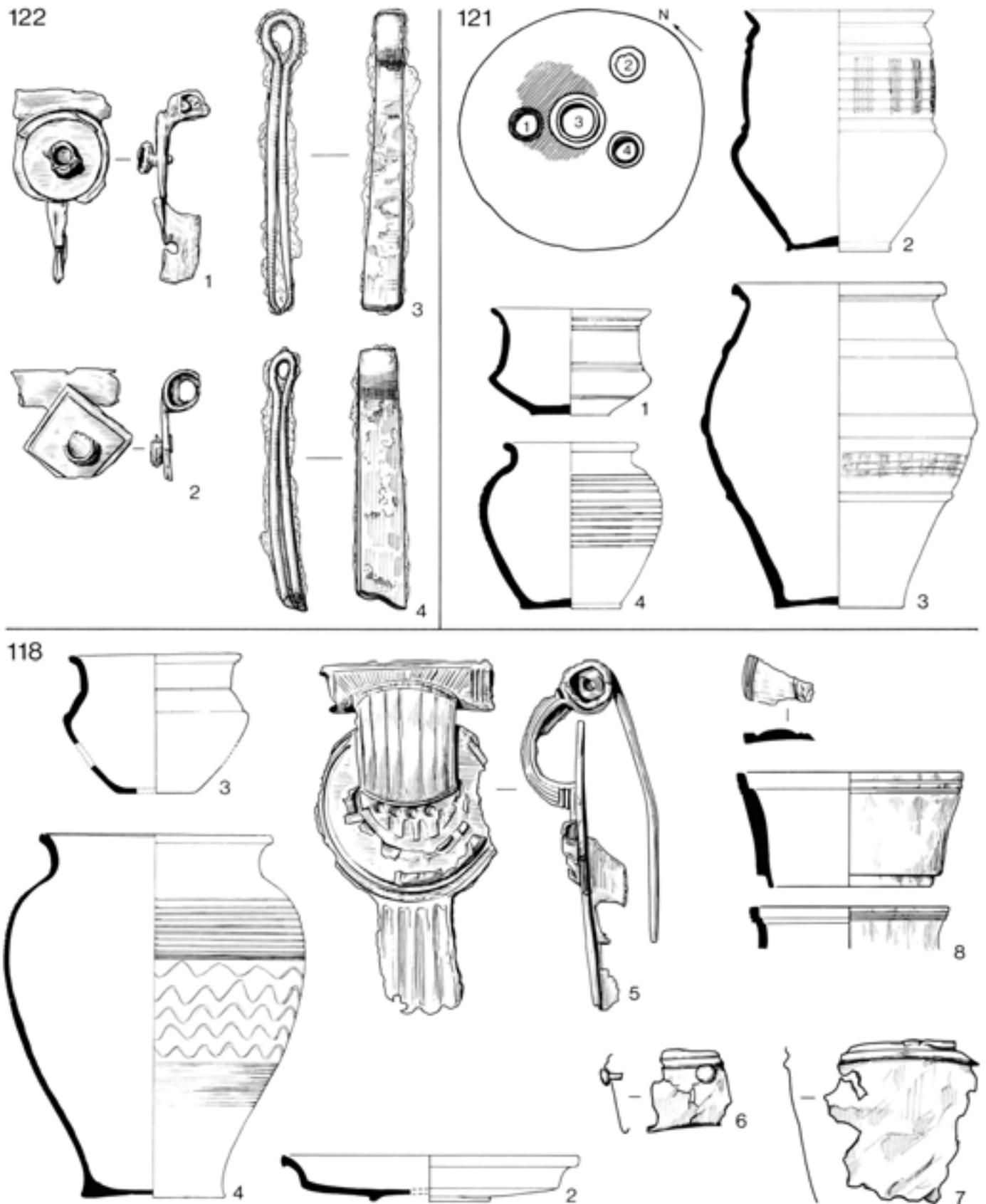
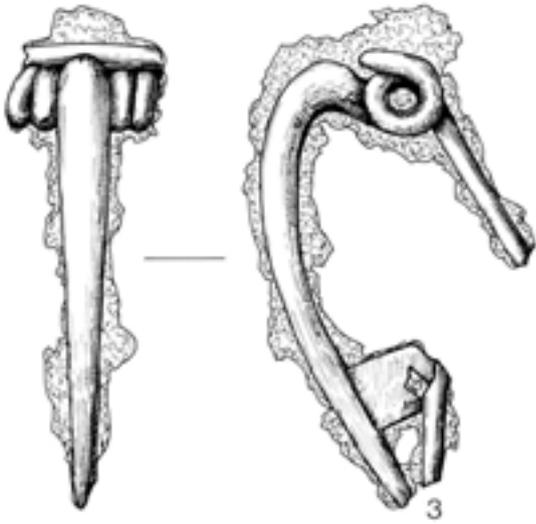
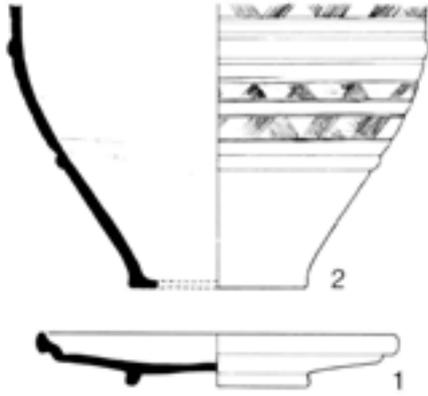


Fig 109 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- 1 Combed Jar 2B2; handmade, wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired grey and brown patchy ware; matt lower body. Local. Condition C (AL/AB)
- 105 (AL10) No pit recognised. Cremation and copper alloy fragment in a pile. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 'Molten' copper alloy (AL/AT; p 111)
- 106 (AB20) Diam 0.90m, D 0.20m. Pile of cremated bone, and a brooch, under and around two pots. Phase 3
- 1 Small Butt Beaker copy 6C9; rouletted decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Silty Ware; dark grey core; yellow-buff surfaces; little finish survives. Local. Condition B (AB/BW)
- 2 Combed Jar 2B2. Sandy Grog-tempered red-brown ware; sooty black patches covering lower body. Local. Condition AA (AB/BX)
- 3 Iron brooch (AB/BV; V14)
- 107 (AN11) 0.50m across, D 0.45m but the base of the pot D 0.23m. Cremation in a bowl, disturbed by a flint-filled Roman feature; a brooch outside the jar. Phase ?
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1D2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; patchy grey, brown, and sooty black outer surface; burnished from rim to maximum girth and at the base; area between deliberately roughened. Local. Condition G (AN/BM)
- 2 Five miscellaneous body sherds. Grog-tempered Ware (AN/BN) (Not illustrated)
- 3 Brass brooch (AN/BM; C44)
- 108 (AN27) 0.50x0.30m, D 0.20m, but the base of the pot D 0.07m only. Cremation, and a brooch, underneath a beaker, with gravel and earth below. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (AN/CM)
- 2 Iron brooch (AN/CM; V2)
- 109 (AN24) No pit recognised. Cremation and brooch in a beaker. Phase 1
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2; base 100mm. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (AN/BZ) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Brass brooch (AN/BZ; F11)
- 110 (AN22) No pit recognised. Cremation and two brooches in a jar. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Necked Jar 2B2. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; traces of burnished finish on the rim. Local. Condition C (AN/BQ)
- 2 Brass brooch (AN/BQ; F20)
- 3 Brass brooch (AN/BQ; F21)
- 111 (AN36) 0.70x0.55m, D 0.12m. Cremation in a heap, accompanied by a flagon and a platter; an unburnt animal bone in the platter. Phase 3; male
- 1 Flask, Flagon, or Lagena, variant unknown. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition G (AN/DS)
- 2 Platter 5A1. Grog-tempered brown Ware; worn upper surface; burnished lower surface, with sooty black patches. Local. Condition C (AN/DT)
- 112 (AN23) 0.45x0.40m, D 0.15m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M14, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AN/BI)
- 2 Brass brooch (AN/BI; C47)
- 113 (AB2) Pit not recognised. Sherds from two pots and some cremated bone. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K10, lightly combed decoration. Base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local, either belonging to Burial 115, no 1, or a different vessel, but from the same workshop. Condition J (AB/AH)
- 2 Necked Bowl 1C2, rim 140mm, neck depth 35mm. Grog-tempered sooty black Ware; burnished finish. Local. Condition K (AB/AI)
- 114 (AB5) Diam 0.30m. Superficial heap of cremated bone with a brooch. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Iron brooch (AB/AC; S3)
- 115 (AB1) Pit not recognised. Sherds from two pots with cremated bone and three brooches (the cremation had probably been in the jar, accompanied by the beaker). Phase ?; ?adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 5K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local, almost certainly from the same pot as Burial 113, no 1. Condition K (AB/AB)
- 2 Closed form. Base 120mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (AB/AA) (Not illustrated)
- 3 Brass brooch (AB/AA; C31)
- 4 Iron brooch (AB/AB; Y2)
- 5 Iron brooch (AB/AB; V10)
- 116 (AB3) Pit not recognised. Cremated bone and sherds. Phase ?
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, base 100mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (AB/AD)
- 117 (AB22) 2.50m long and perhaps 1.80m wide but disturbed down one side by a deep pit and a posthole; the floor of the grave measured about 2.0m long, would have been some 1.20m wide, and was about 0.30m deep. The cremated bone and two brooches were in a pile at the side of the grave, accompanied by a platter and honeypot and two rim sherds from an amphora. At one end of the grave were the two hinges, 0.55m apart and open on the floor of the grave (one on its side and the other with the nail pointing downwards), with the handle midway between them and about 0.15m higher. Phase 3
- 1 Amphora, Cam form 186. Import, southern Spain. Condition K (AB/CH)
- 2 Honeypot RH 1. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; orange-brown, with very abraded surfaces. Local kiln-fired product. Condition G, a single hole pierced from the inside in antiquity (AB/CG)
- 3 Platter 9B1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; abraded dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished upper surface. Local. Condition B (AB/CF)
- 4 Brass brooch (AB/CC; C42)
- 5 Brass brooch (AB/CC; E25)
- 6 Copper alloy handle from a wooden board (AB/CJ)
- 7, 8 Copper alloy hinges from a wooden board (AB/CE+CK; p 109)
- 118 (AB4) Pit not recognised. Pile of cremated bone, sherds, and other objects, badly disturbed. Phase 3
- 1 Platter, form unknown, ?GB 2. TN, pale grey matrix; blue-grey polished surfaces. Import, northern Gaul. Condition J (AB/AF) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Platter 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown under-surfaces; abraded grey-brown surfaces. Local. Condition J (AB/AG)
- 3 Carinated Bowl 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired or burnt from grey with burnished finish to blue-grey with no finish surviving. Local. Condition G (AB/AG)
- 4 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition B (AB/AE)
- 5 Brass brooch (AB/AE; F6)
- 6, 7 Copper alloy sheet fragments from a wooden object (AB/AE; p 110)
- 8 Bone 'box' (AB/AE; p 108)

123



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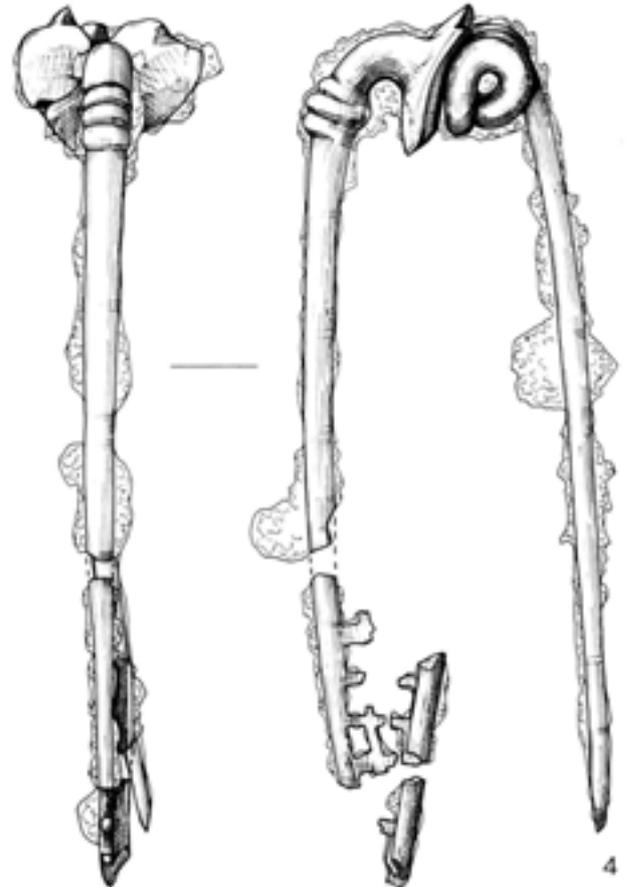
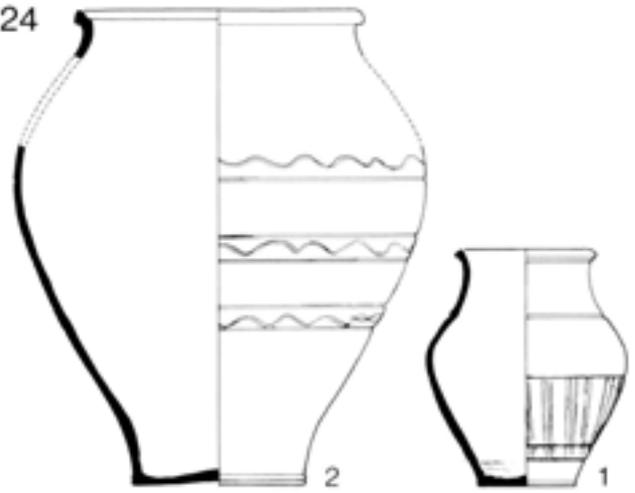


Fig 110 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; knife 1:2)

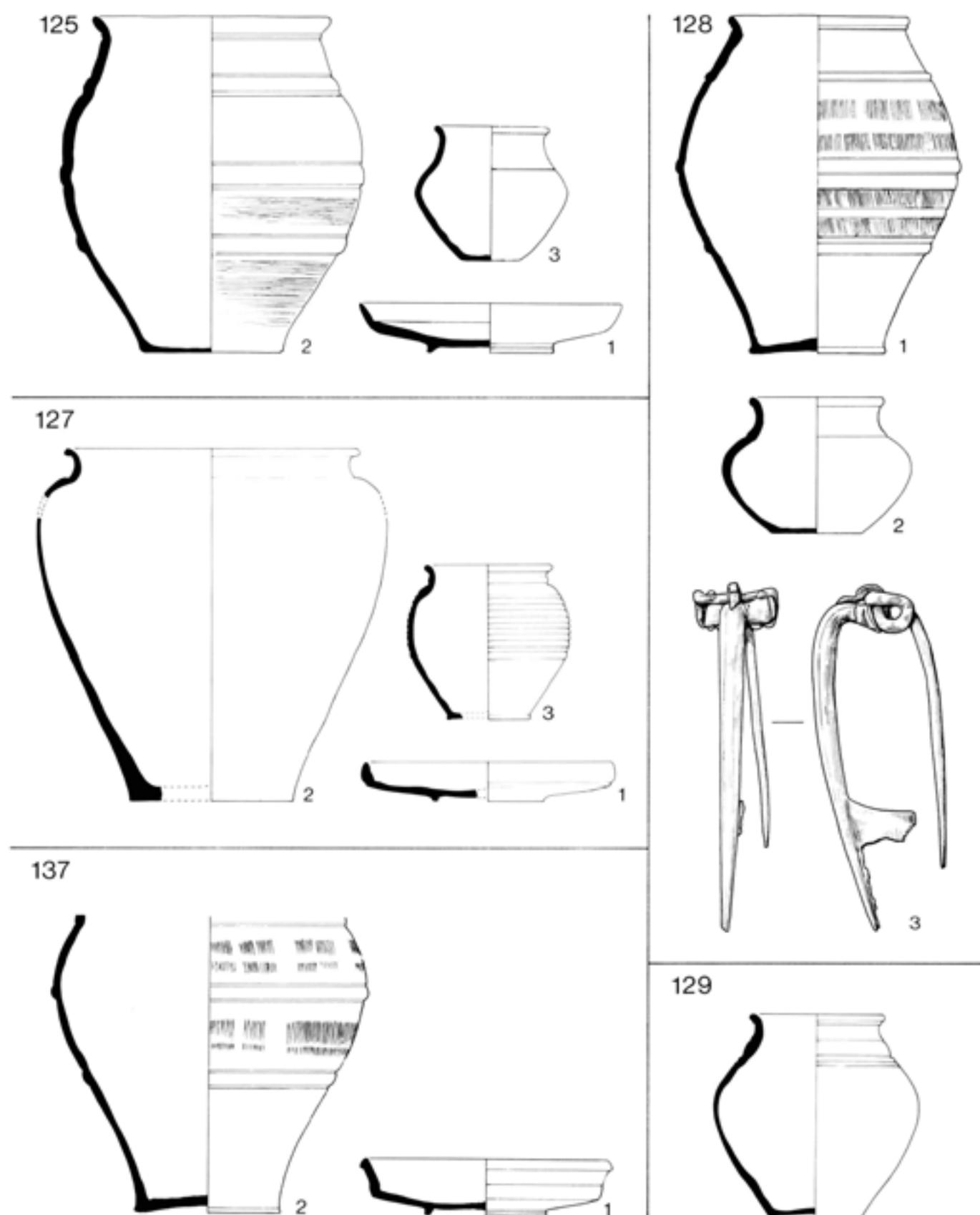
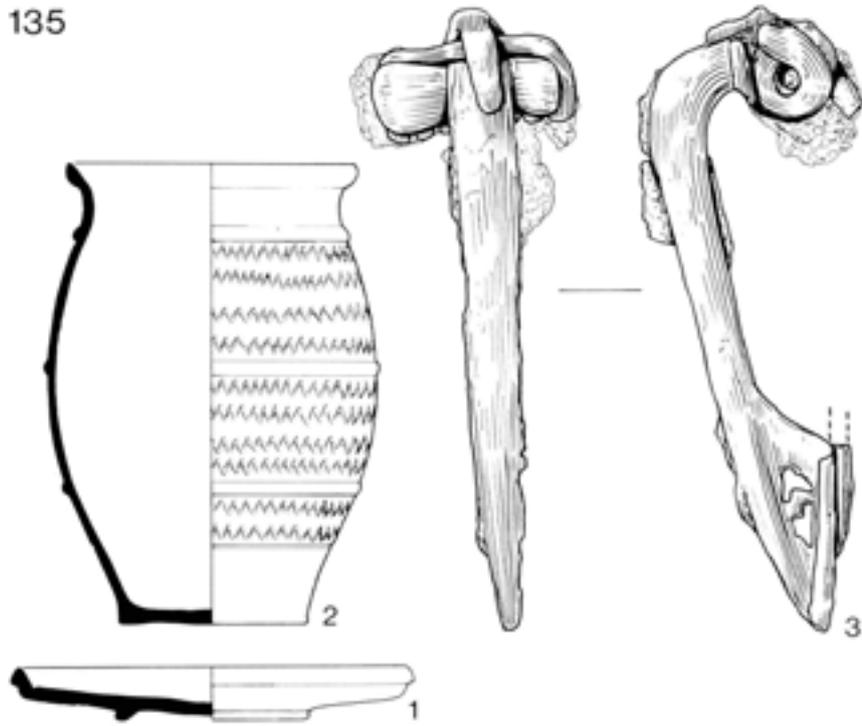
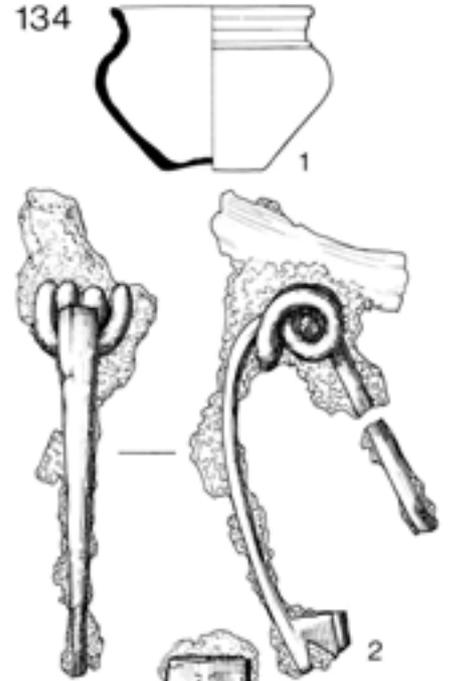


Fig 111 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

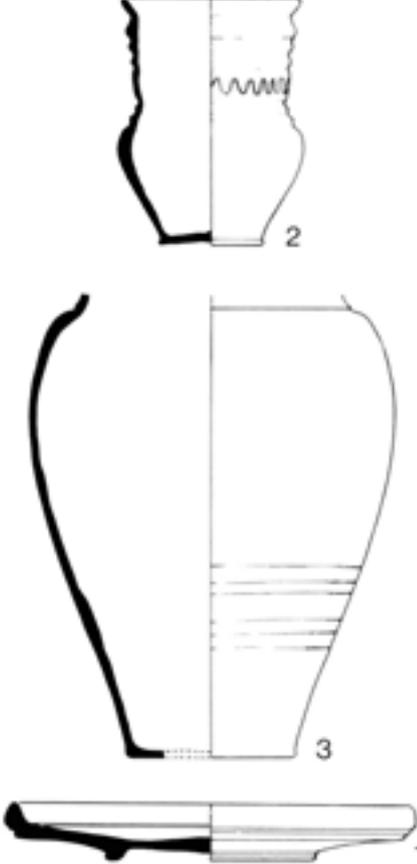
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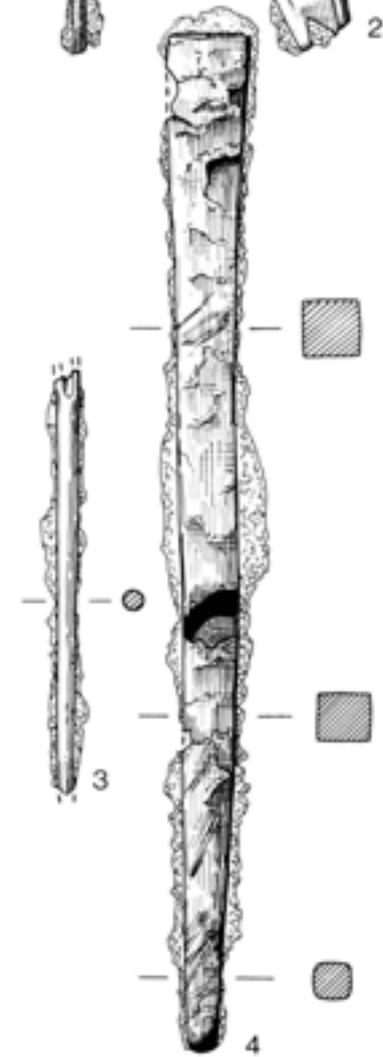


Fig 112 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; mirror 1:2; other objects 1:1)

- 119 (AN39) Scattered sherds from a flagon, a small quantity of calcined bone, and a nail. Phase 2
- 1 Flask, Flagon, Lagena, or Honey-pot. Buff Powdery Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition K (AN/FB) (Not illustrated)
 - 2 Iron nail (AN/FB; p 111) (Fig 51)
- 120 (AN19) Pit not recognised. Cremated bone and a nail in a beaker. Phase 3; ?immature (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2; base 80mm, rim 140mm, MG 160mm, H c 200mm. Typical White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AN/BK)
 - 2 Iron nail (AN/BK)
- 121 (AN30) Diam 0.90m, D 0.20m. Pile of cremated bone with four pots. Phase 2
- 1 Carinated Bowl 4A3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surface; burnished from rim to carination, banded burnishing below. Local. Condition BA (AN/CY)
 - 2 Girth Beaker Copy 2A2, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AN/CZ)
 - 3 Barrel Beaker 1K14, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (AN/CW)
 - 4 Squat Necked Jar 2B2; Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces. Local. Condition D (AN/CX)
- 122 (AN29) Pit not recognised. Pile of cremated bone and metalwork. Phase ?
- 1 Brass brooch (AN/CR; G3)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AN/CR; G4)
 - 3 Iron tweezers (AN/CR; p 104)
 - 4 Iron tweezers (AN/CR; p 104)
 - 5 Iron nail (AN/CR) (Not illustrated)
- 123 (AN8) 0.55x0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and metal objects in a beaker, accompanied by a platter. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Platter CP 2. Micaceous TN. Import, Central Gaul. Condition B, extremely abraded (AN/AL)
 - 2 Barrel Beaker ?1K?11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (AN/AI)
 - 3 Iron brooch (AN/AI; V23)
 - 4 Triangular iron knife (AN/AI; p 104)
 - 5 Copper alloy sheet fragment (AN/AI) (Not illustrated)
- 124 (AN18) 0.45x0.40m, D 0.15m. Cremation with two brooches and a small pot, in jar no 2. Phase 3
- 1 Small Long-necked Jar 2B3, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered dark brown ware; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AN/B0)
 - 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (AN/BL)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AN/BL; C71)
 - 4 Iron brooch (AN/BL, 102; R1)
- 125 (AN2) Diam 0.45m, D.0.45m. Cremation in a beaker accompanied by two other vessels. Phase 2; two bodies, one ?immature and the other adult
- 1 Platter 1C1. Grog-tempered Ware, underfired; brown core; patchy dark brown and grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AN/AK)
 - 2 Barrel Beaker 5K10. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; upper body burnished, rilled matt finish below middle cordon. Local. Condition C (AN/AC)
 - 3 Squat Long-necked Jar 2B3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition BA (AN/AJ)
- 126 (AN13) Pit not recognised. Sherds from two pots, and a small quantity of cremated bone. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Small Bowl or Jar; base 30mm, shoulder c 80mm. Fine Sand-tempered Ware; orange; very abraded, no finish survives. Local kiln-fired product, probably from the same source as the bowls and jars in Burial 88. Condition J (AN/AX)
 - 2 Seven body sherds, closed form. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces. Local. Condition K (AN/AW)
- 127 (AN10) Pit not recognised. Shattered jar, no 2, containing cremation and accompanied by two other pots. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Platter 8C1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition G (AN/AT)
 - 2 Necked Jar 2B2, handmade, wheel-finished. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-black surfaces; traces of a burnished finish on the rim and shoulder. Local. Condition J (AN/AQ)
 - 3 Small Necked Jar 2B2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; smoothed finish. Local. Condition F (AN/AR)
- 128 (AN9) Diam 0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation and brooch in a beaker, accompanied by a bowl. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; light red-brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (AN/A0)
 - 2 Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; patchy grey, orange, and brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition B (AN/AN)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AN/A0; B9)
- 129 (AN12) Diam 0.50m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; child
- 1 Cordoned Jar 3L2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, matt lower body. Local. Condition E (AN/AZ)
- 130 (AN7) 0.40x0.30m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Small Grooved Butt Beaker, burnished decoration; base 90mm, MG c 140mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown inner surface; patchy buff and orange outer. Local. Condition F (AN/AH)
- 131 (AN16) 0.30x0.25m, D 0.20m. Cremation in and outside a beaker. Phase 3; young adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6P?14; lightly combed; base 100mm, rim 140mm, MG 180mm. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (AN/BA)
- 132 (AN14) Pit not recognised. Pile of cremated bone with some sherds associated and some in the vicinity. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Jar, form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces. Local. Condition K (AN/BJ) (Not illustrated)
 - 2 Carinated Flagon, with moulded decoration. Greene form 2. Green-glazed Ware; heavily burnt and discoloured to blue-grey; fine, dense matrix. Import, Central Gaul. AD 43-150. Condition J (AN/BH)
 - 3 Four tiny sherds, form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware. Local. Condition K (AN/BC) (Not illustrated)
- 133 (AN6) Pit not recognised, D 0.08m. Cremation in a jar, shallow and disturbed. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Necked Jar or Bowl; base 60mm, shoulder 140mm. Grog-tempered grey-black ware; burnished shoulder, matt lower body. Local. Condition J (AN/AG)
- 134 (AN26) Pit not recognised. Cremated bone and iron objects concentrated in an area 0.30x0.40m and about 0.08m deep; the jar, three-quarters full of cremated bone, was below. Phase 3; adult

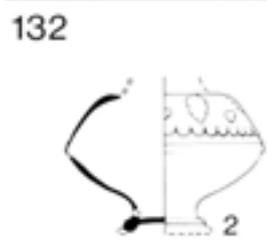
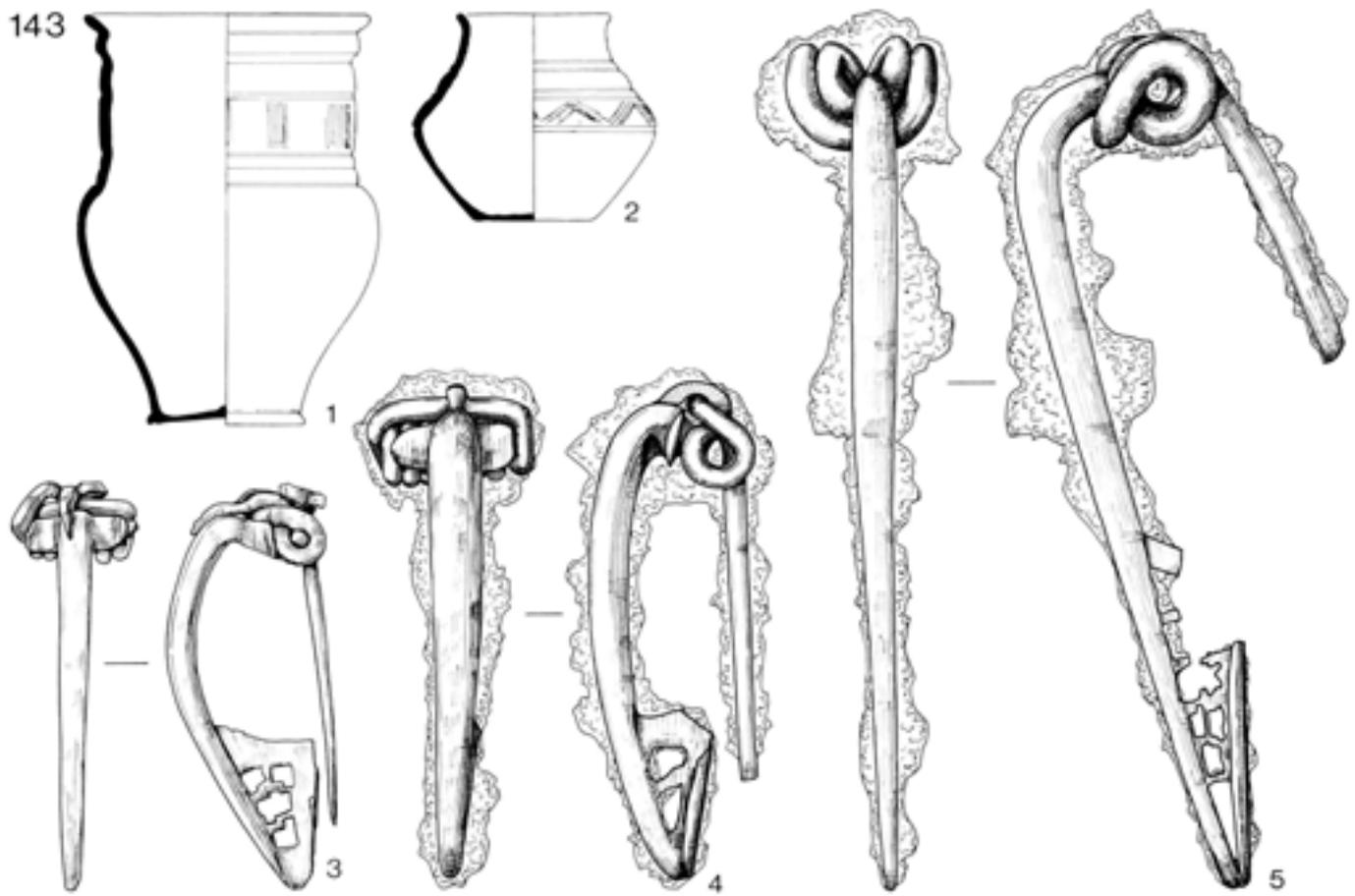


Fig 113 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

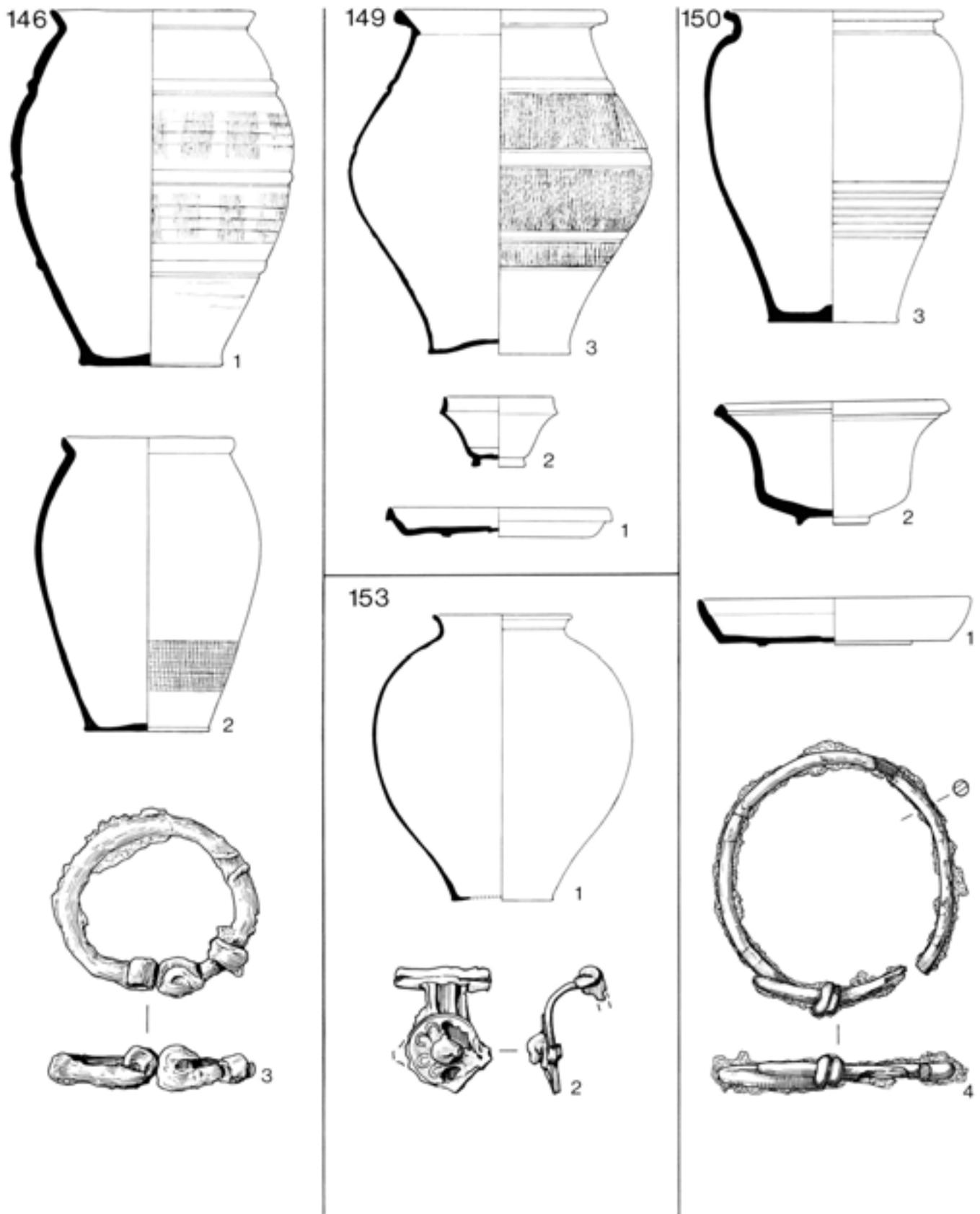


Fig 114 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; bracelet 1:2)

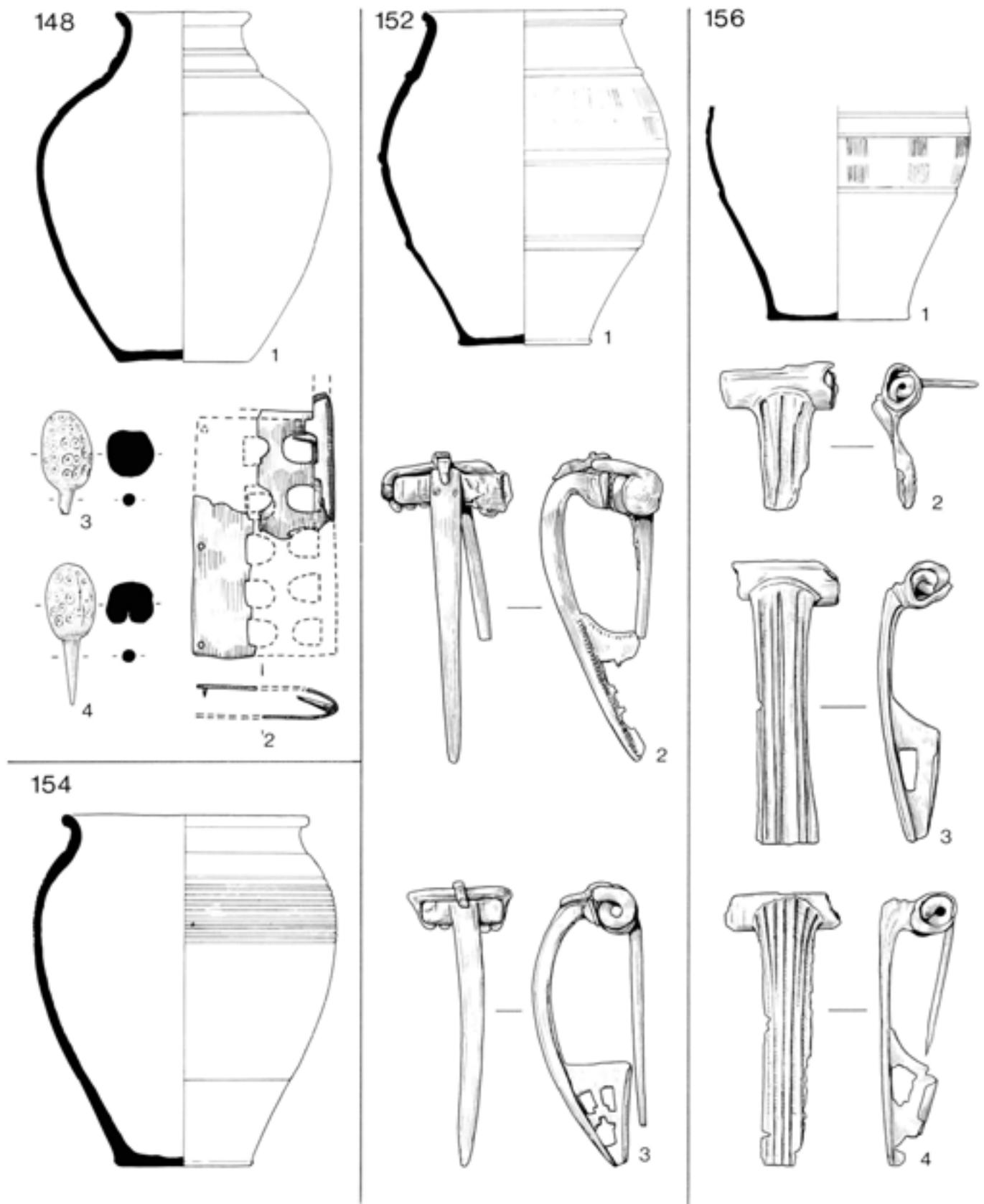


Fig 115 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- 1 Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown inner surface; dark grey-brown outer surface; burnished to maximum girth, rilled lower body. Local. Condition B (AN/CH)
- 2 Iron brooch (AN/CD; T2)
- 3 Iron needle (AN/CD; p 107)
- 4 Iron punch (AN/CD; p 107)
- 135 (AN3) 0.75×0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation, brooch, and nail in a beaker, accompanied by a platter. Phase 3; young adult
- 1 Platter 9B1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown surfaces. Condition B (AN/AM)
- 2 Barrel Beaker Copy 1J9, burnished decoration. Micaceous Silty Grog-tempered Ware; abraded orange ware with traces of a red slip or slurry finish. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (AN/AD)
- 3 Iron brooch (AN/AD; V3)
- 4 Iron nail (AN/AD) (Not illustrated)
- 136 (AN17) Pit not recognised. Base of a jar, containing cremated bone. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (AN/BG)
- 137 (AN15) 0.70×0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a beaker, adjoined by a platter on its side. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Platter 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (AN/BF)
- 2 Barrel Beaker 1K712, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AN/BE)
- 138 (AN38) 0.90×0.80m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a beaker, accompanied by a jar and a mirror which seems to have been broken at or before burial. Phase 2
- 1 Barrel Beaker 5M7, lightly combed decoration; base 100mm, MG 220mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (AN/EI) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 2J2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (AN/EH)
- 3 Bronze mirror (AN/EJ; p 103)
- 139 (AN25) 0.50×0.40m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by a beaker and a platter. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Platter 9B1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark brown and grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AN/CF)
- 2 Girth Beaker Copy 1A1, burnished decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition B (AN/CG)
- 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with sooty patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AN/CE)
- 140 (AN5) Pit not recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; ?adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; base 100mm, shoulder 220mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; unevenly fired surfaces shading from dark to light brown. Local. Condition F (AN/AF)
- 141 (AN4) Pit not recognised. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Butt Beaker Copy 6C7, lightly incised decoration. Micaceous Silty Ware; black core; orange-buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (AN/AE)
- 142 (AB10) 0.75×0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar accompanied by a platter. Phase 3; male
- 1 Platter 6A1. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; grey-brown abraded surfaces; abraded. Local. Condition B (AB/AP)
- 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; orange surfaces with grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AB/A0)
- 143 (AB13) Diam 0.60m, 0.25m. Cremation and three brooches in a beaker, accompanied by a squat jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Girth Beaker Copy 1B1, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (AB/AV)
- 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 2M3, burnished decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown undersurface; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (AB/AW)
- 3 Brass brooch (AB/AV; C52)
- 4 Iron brooch (AB/AV; V12)
- 5 Iron brooch (AB/AV; S2)
- 144 (AB14) Diam 0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Not illustrated. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; base 120mm, rim 160mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; brown core; patchy buff and orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition G (AB/AY)
- 145 (AB6) Diam 0.45m, D 0.10m. Badly damaged beaker no calcined bone. Phase 2.
- 1 Girth Beaker Copy 2B2, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition K (AB/AJ)
- 146 (AB16) Diam 0.90m, D 0.40m. Cremation, brooch, and copper alloy fragment in a beaker, accompanied by a jar. Phase 1
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K8, lightly combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly and overfired; grey core; patchy orange, ochre, and grey surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition AA (AB/BB)
- 2 Bead-rimmed Jar 2A4, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; brown, with grey and orange patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AB/BC)
- 3 Iron brooch (AB/BB; Z1)
- 4 'Molten' copper alloy (AB/BB; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 147 (AB8) Diam 0.25m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; male (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 80mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces, with glossy brown patches; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition F (AB/AL)
- 148 (AN20) 1.05×0.90m, D 0.45m. Cremation, with copper alloy and iron objects, in a jar tucked into the corner of a large grave. Blackened wood on the floor of the grave, and an isolated length 0.20m above the floor may indicate that a box occupied most of the grave (c 0.65×0.40m, D 0.20m) but nothing inside it survived apart from the cinerary urn in one corner. Phase 2; ?male
- 1 Cordoned Jar 4M2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, smoothed lower body. Local. Condition B (AN/BR)
- 2 Perforated iron object (AN/BR; p 107)
- 3, 4 Two bone pegs (AN/BR; p 108)
- 5 'Molten' copper alloy (AN/BR; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 149 (AN21) c 0.45×0.40m, D 0.20m. Disturbed by a posthole which had shattered a beaker holding cremated bone. Two accessory vessels. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Platter GB 13D TN. Stamp GS 16. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition AA (AN/BW)
- 2 Cup GB 17A. TR1(C) Stamp GS 32. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition AA (AN/BX)
- 3 Butt Beaker 6C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AN/BV)

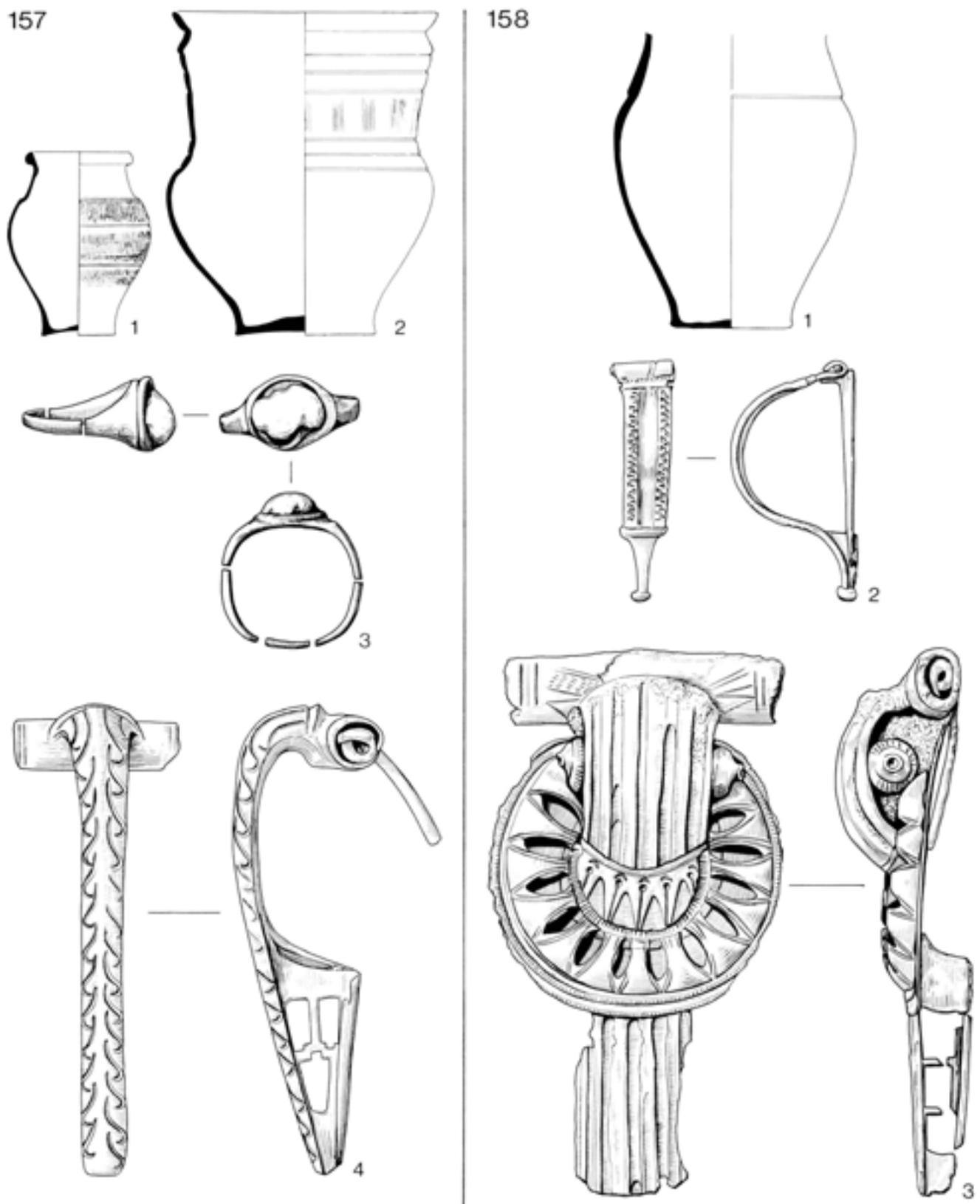


Fig 116 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

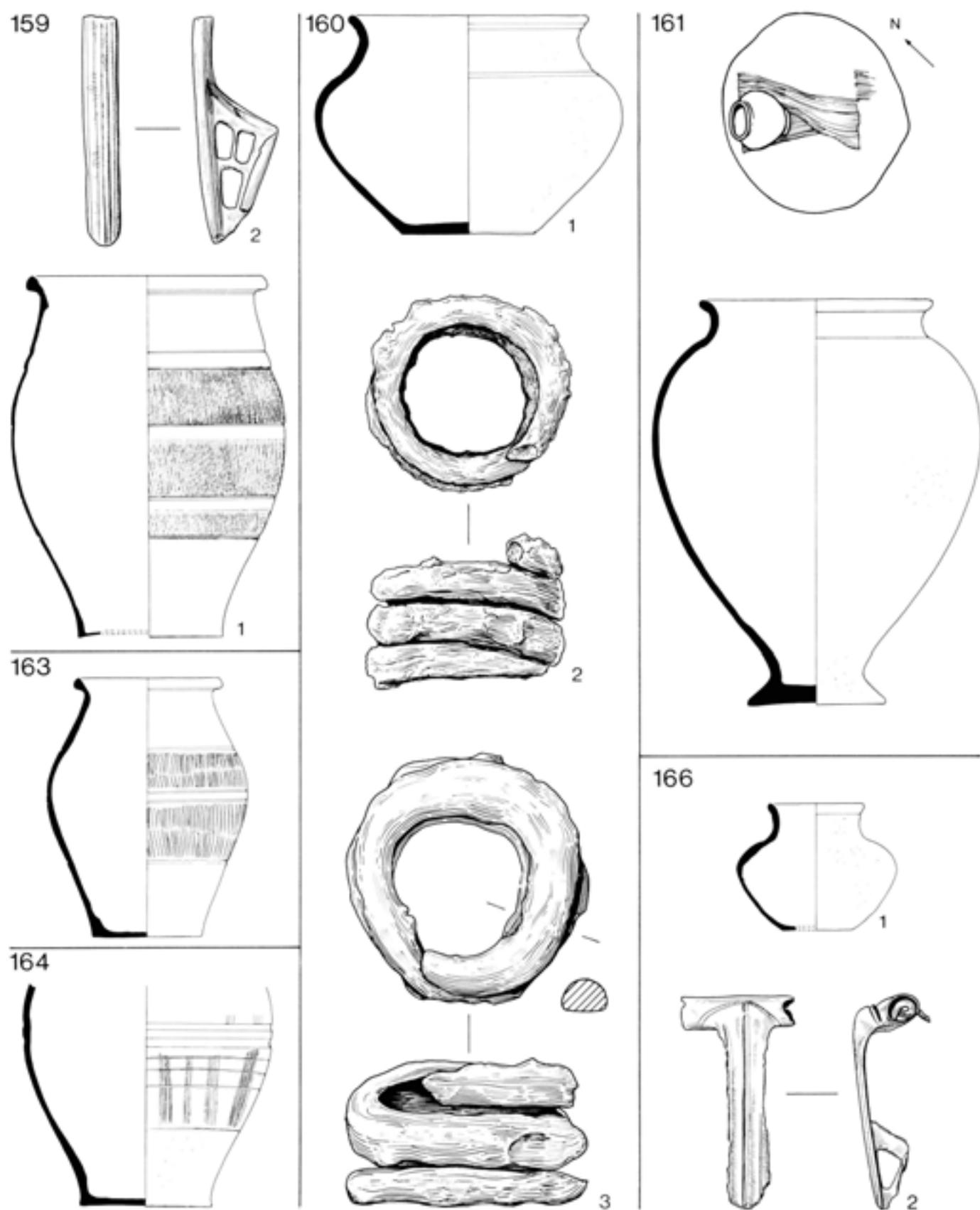


Fig 117 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

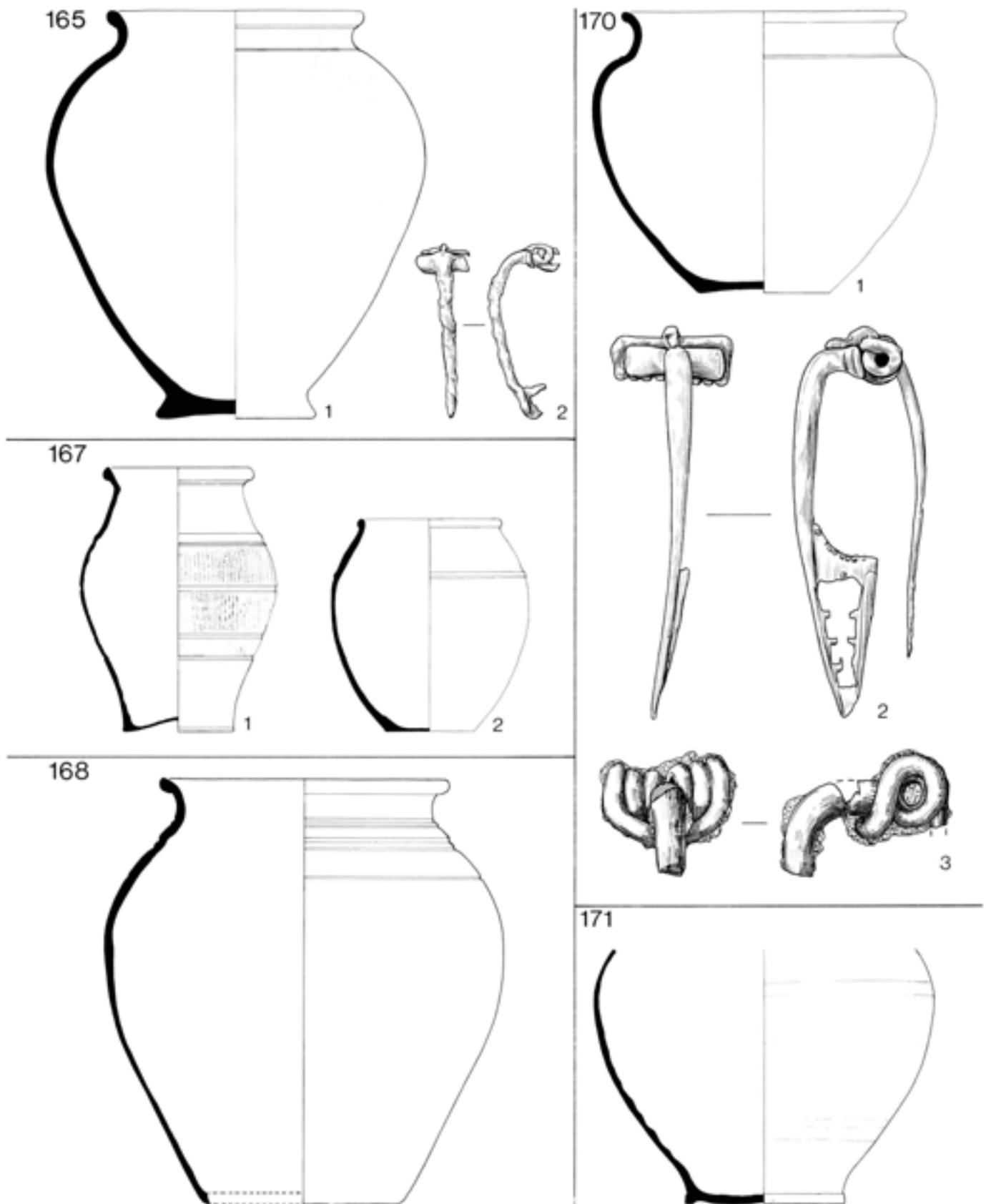


Fig 118 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

- 150 (AN31) 0.70×0.80m, D 0.30m. Cremation and a bracelet, in a jar accompanied by a platter and bowl. Phase 2
- 1 Platter GB 3. TN. Stamp GS 9. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition B (AN/DC)
 - 2 Carinated Bowl 3B1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; grey-brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition G (AN/DD)
 - 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AN/DB)
 - 4 Iron bracelet (AN/DB; pp 102–3)
- 151 (AN35) Diam 0.70m, D 0.15m. Cremation apparently inside a shattered jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, wide band of grooving from the shoulder; base 115mm, rim D 160mm, MG 200mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AN/DM)
- 152 (AN33) 0.70×0.45m, D 0.20m. Cremation and two brooches in a beaker. Phase 2
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, burnished decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (AN/DG)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AN/DG; C18)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AN/DG; C45)
- 153 (AN32) Pit not clearly visible. Cremation, with fragments of 'molten' green glass and a nail, in a jar; more calcined bone, a further piece of glass, a brooch, and three nails outside on the floor of the grave. Phase 3
- 1 Globular Jar. Micaceous Silty Ware; grey core variegated blue-grey surfaces; traces of burnished finish. Local kiln-fired product. Condition G (AN/DE)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AN/DF; N2)
 - 3 'Molten' glass (AN/DE and DF; p 109) (Not illustrated)
 - 4 Four iron nails (AN/DE and DF) (Not illustrated)
- 154 (AN1) No pit visible. Cremation and nails in a jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Necked Jar 2B2, combed band on the shoulder; handmade, wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown undersurface; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished rim, shoulder, and zone below combing, matt lower body. Local. Condition B, two holes bored in antiquity, probably on either side of a crack at the rim (AN/AB)
 - 2 Three iron nails (AN/AB) (Not illustrated)
- 155 (AN34) No pit visible. Scattered cremation. Phase ?
- 156 (SB44) Diam 0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation and three brooches in a beaker. Phase 3; ?female
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 3N? or 6N?, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SB/DT)
 - 2 Copper alloy brooch (SB/DT; E22)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/DT; E9)
 - 4 Brass brooch (SB/DT; E8)
- 157 (SB13) 0.65×0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation with a brooch and finger-ring in beaker, no 2, accompanied by a small butt beaker. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Small Butt Beaker 2E5. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SB/BA)
 - 2 Girth Beaker Copy 1A1, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition B (SB/BA)
 - 3 Iron ring (SB/BA; p 103)
 - 4 Brass brooch (SB/BA; L3)
- 158 (SB7) 0.70×0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar; two brooches in the pit, but 0.20 to 0.25m away from the pot. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Long-necked Jar, variant unknown. Grog-tempered grey Ware; abraded surfaces with traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition G (SB/A0)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/A0; M1)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/A0; F1)
- 159 (SB4) No pit recognised. Cremation and part of a brooch in a beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition G (SB/AJ)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/AJ; J2)
- 160 (SB5) No pit recognised. Cremation and iron rings in a bowl. Phase?; adult
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1C3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown inner surface; patchy grey and brown burnished outer. Local. Condition C (SB/AK)
 - 2, 3 Two iron rings (SB/AK; p 103)
- 161 (SB18) 0.70×0.75m, D 0.40m. Cremation in (and overflowing from) a jar; layer of blackened 'wood' or 'basket' in the filling of the grave. There were some more cremated bones outside the pit, to the south. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2E3. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly and overfired; grey core; patchy orange, brown, and grey surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition B (SB/BD)
- 162 (SB2) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; neonate (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form, handmade body, wheel-finished shoulder and rim; base 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (SB/AG)
- 163 (SB3) 0.55×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3
- 1 Butt Beaker Copy 3H5, combed decoration. Silty Ware; buff core; orange surfaces with grey and buff patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SB/AH)
- 164 (SB1) 0.95×0.75m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; male
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 3H5, combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey, brown, and buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SB/AF)
- 165 (SB8) Pit not defined. Cremation, brooch, and three iron nails in a jar. Phase 2; two bodies, one a child and the other adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 4F3, handmade body, wheel-finished rim; pedestal made by applying a separate disc to the underside of the base and luting it over the outside of the lower body wall. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core; dark grey burnished finish with light grey, overfired area on one side. Condition D (SB/AP)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/AP; C73)
 - 3 Three iron nails (SB/AP) (Not illustrated)
- 166 (SB17) c 0.40m×0.30m, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar; the brooch with other calcined bone outside, but presumably inside originally. Phase ?
- 1 Squat Long-necked Jar 3B3. Grog-tempered dark grey Ware; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SB/BJ)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/BJ; E11)
- 167 (SB11) No pit recognised. Cremation in a beaker, accompanied by a jar. Phase 3
- 1 Butt Beaker 2D3. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition D (SB/AZ)
 - 2 Bead-rimmed Jar 5D1. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core; patchy brown, buff, and grey surfaces; burnished from rim to cordon, roughly smoothed lower body. Local. Condition D (SB/AZ)

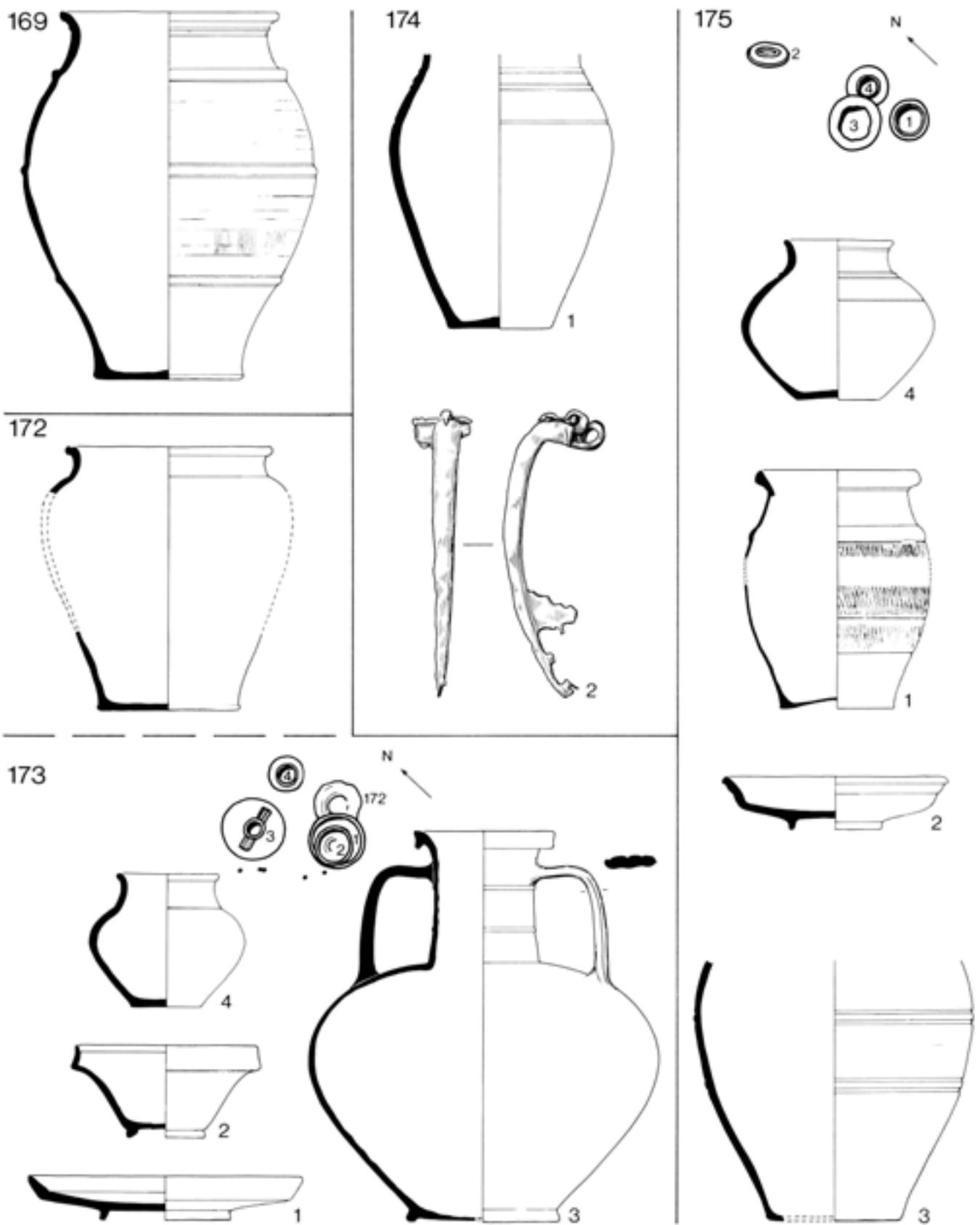


Fig 119 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

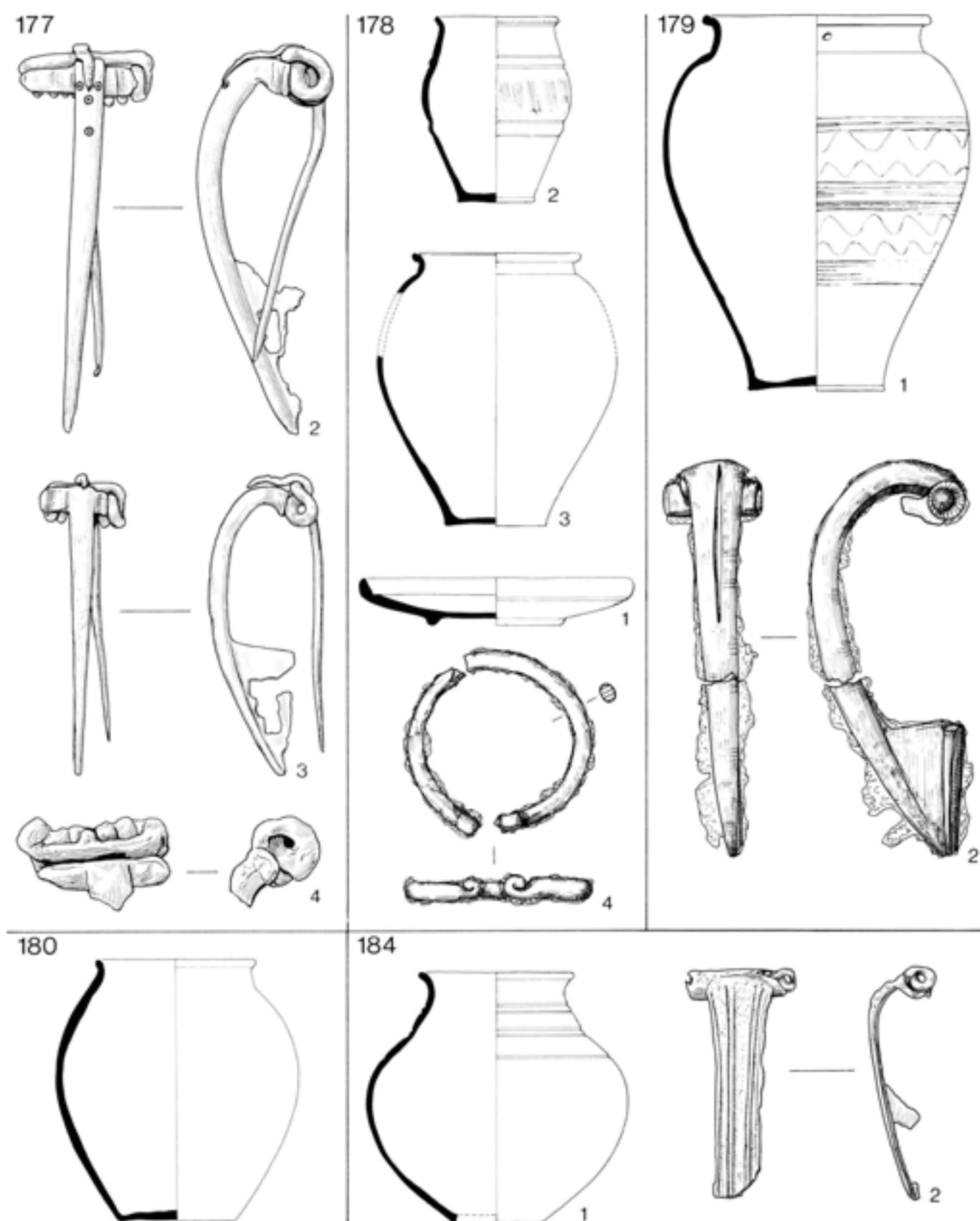


Fig 120 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

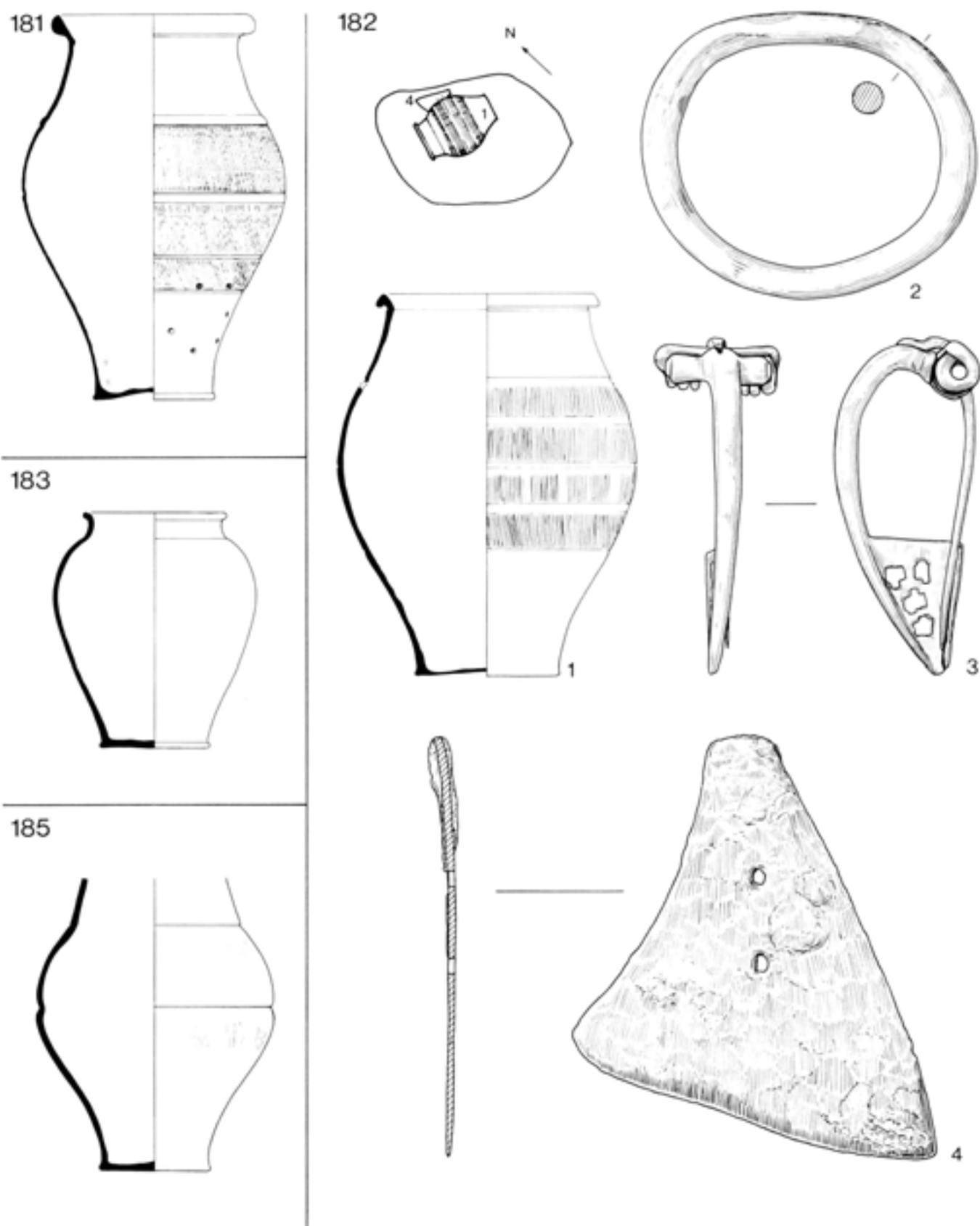


Fig 121 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; knife 1:2; other objects 1:1)

- 168 (SB16) 0.50×0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 2M2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark brown surfaces; burnished from rim to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition L (SB/BK)
- 169 (SB14) No pit recognised. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 6K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown undersurfaces; patchy grey and orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/BB)
- 170 (SB12) 0.75×0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation and two brooches in a bowl. Phase?
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and dark brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth. Local. Condition D (SB/AY)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/AY; B6)
- 3 Iron brooch (SB/AY; S4)
- 171 (SB10) 0.60×0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation in the remains of a flagon. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Flagon or Lagena, form unknown. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; blue-grey core; orange-brown surfaces; traces of a dirty cream slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition F (SB/CH)
- 172 (SB95) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar, its base 0.10m below that of Burial 173 which had disturbed it. Phase 1
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange inner surface, patchy dark grey shading to brown outer surface; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SB/AR)
- 173 (SB15) No pit recognised. Cremation in a lagena and in a small jar, accompanied by a platter and a cup and with four nails along one side of the grave and one at the opposite side. Phase 2
- 1 Platter CP 1. Micaceous TN, light grey ware; abraded surfaces; no finish survives. Import, central Gaul. Condition B (SB/BG)
- 2 Cup GB 17B. TN. Stamp GS 10. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition AA (SB/BF)
- 3 Collared Lagena GL 6. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SB/BC)
- 4 Squat Long-necked Jar 3B3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy buff and grey surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SB/BE)
- 5 Five iron nails (SB/LY), possibly from a wooden board, p 111 (Not illustrated)
- 174 (SB26) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation, with a brooch and nail in a jar. Phase 3; child
- 1 Cordoned Jar 1M?2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to shoulder groove. Local. Condition D (SB/CE)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/CE; C65)
- 3 Iron nail (SB/CE) (Not illustrated)
- 175 (SB36) No pit recognised, D 0.15m. Cremation in no 3, accompanied by a beaker and a small jar; a platter, found inverted and 0.35m from the other pots, is presumed to be from this grave. Phase 3; immature
- 1 Butt Beaker 2?B?2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition E (SB/DA)
- 2 Platter 7C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; grey-black burnished surfaces. Local. Condition G (SB/CZ)
- 3 Barrel Beaker ?1?K10. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SB/DC)
- 4 Squat Cordoned Jar 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; grey-buff outer surface with sooty patches; burnished from rim to groove, matt lower body. Local. Condition C (SB/DB)
- 176 (SB34) No pit recognised. Cremation in the base of a pot, very shallow and disturbed by ploughing. Not illustrated. Phase ?
- 1 Small closed vessel. Base c 60mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SB/CX)
- 177 (SB35) No pit recognised. Cremation and three brooches in the base of a jar badly damaged by the plough. Phase ?
- 1 Pedestal Jar. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SB/CY) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/CY; C20)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/CY; C29)
- 4 Iron brooch (SB/CY; V7)
- 178 (SB23) No pit recognised. Cremation and brooch in a jar, accompanied by a beaker and a platter. Phase 3; child
- 1 Platter 8C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (SB/BX)
- 2 Small Barrel Beaker 1J11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surface; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SB/BZ)
- 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; abraded orange surfaces. Local. Condition E (SB/BY)
- 4 Iron brooch (SB/BY; Z2)
- 179 (SB29) 0.85×0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation and iron brooch in a jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, lightly incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange and buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B; two holes cut in the rim in antiquity, but not to repair any obvious crack, and a third near the base (SB/CD)
- 2 Iron brooch (SB/CD; X2)
- 180 (SB37) 0.35×0.25m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Bead-rimmed Jar 5A2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; flaked and abraded; no finish survives. Local. Condition G (SB/DE)
- 181 (SB28) Diam 0.35m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a beaker, tipped at an angle in the grave. Phase 3; young adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 3C4. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition D; cracked at the base and repaired in antiquity, pp 203–4 (SB/CG)
- 182 (SB27) 0.75×0.45m, D 0.25m. Cremation, with a brooch and ring in a beaker on its side and the iron knife outside the pot. Phase 3; male
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q14, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SB/CF)
- 2 Copper alloy ring (SB/CF; p 104)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/CF; C69)
- 4 Triangular iron knife (SB/CF; pp 104–5)
- 183 (SB19) 0.40×0.30m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SB/BT)
- 184 (SB22) No pit recognised. Cremation and brooch in a jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 5M2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange inner surface; dark grey outer; burnished from rim to groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition H (SB/BW)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/BW; E10)
- 185 (SB20) No pit recognised. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; adult

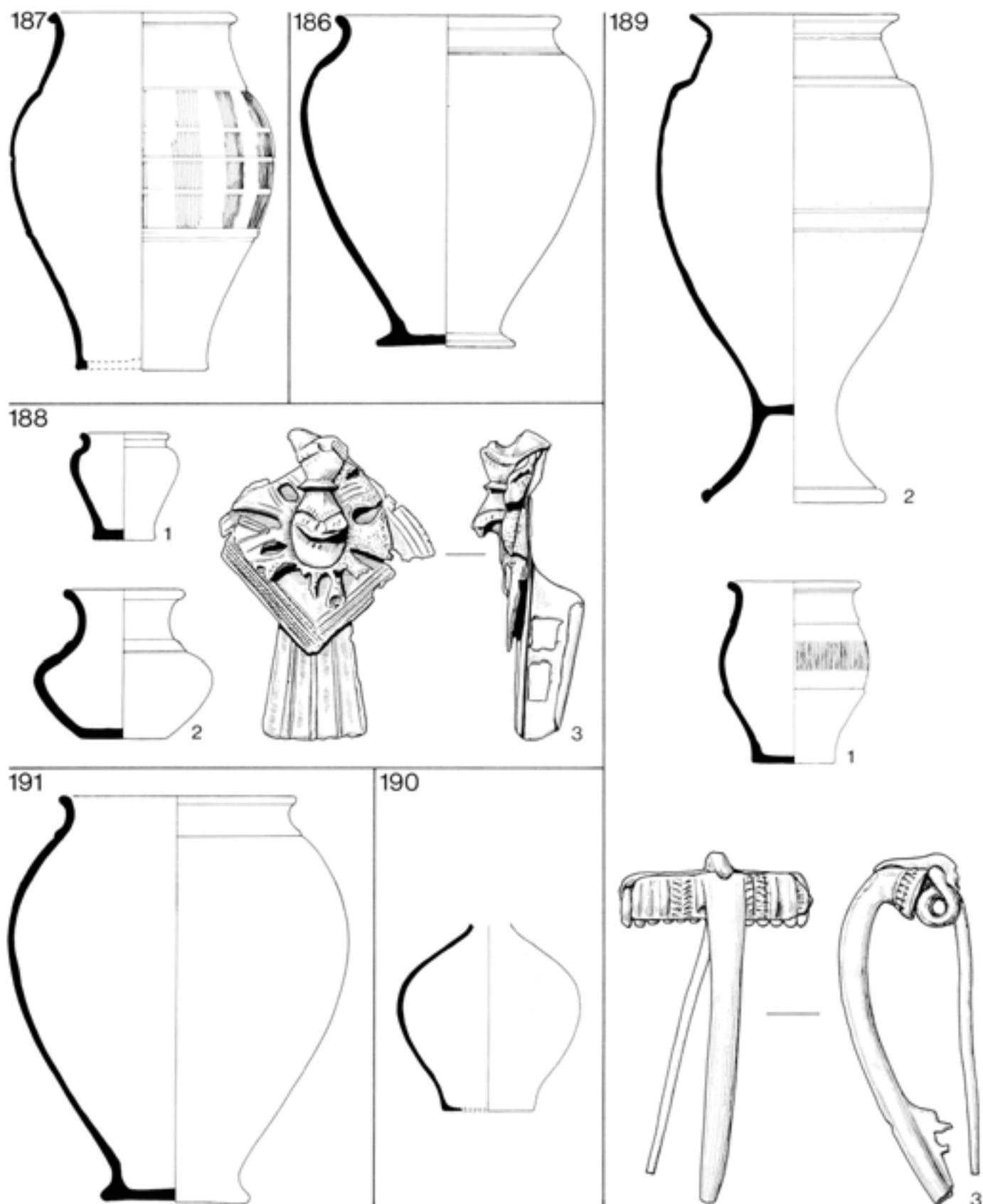


Fig 122 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

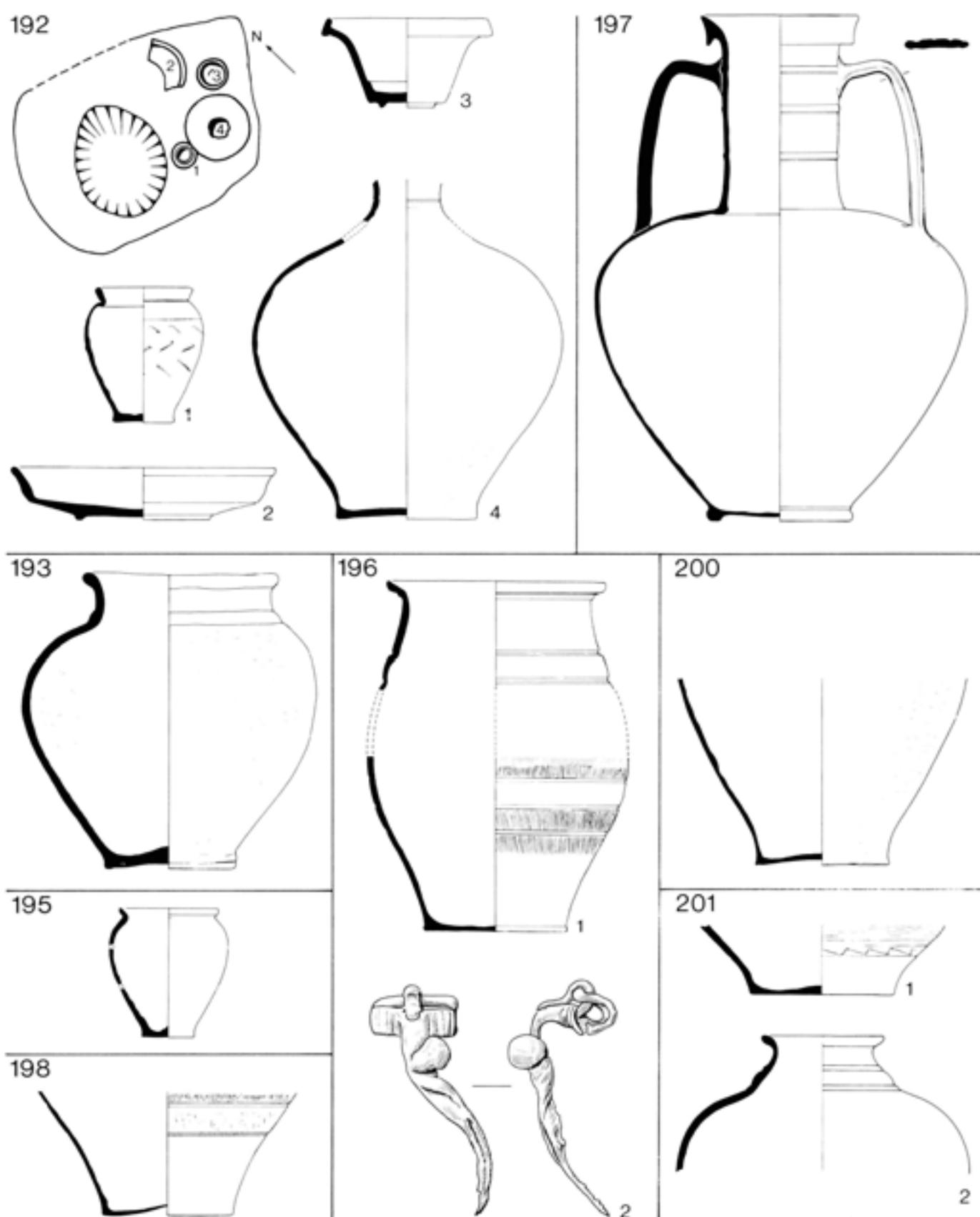


Fig 123 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

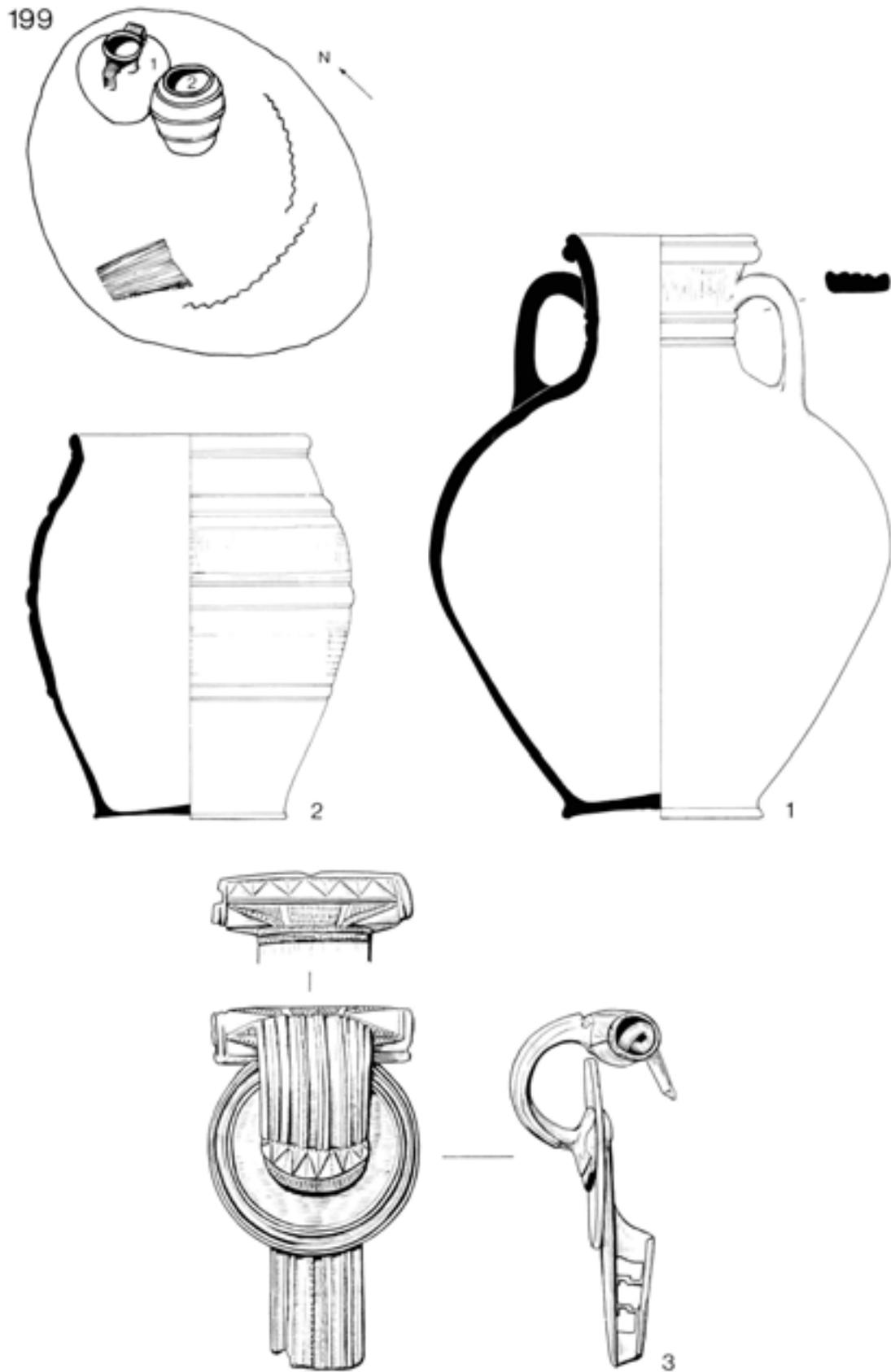


Fig 124 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6T12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SB/BU)
- 186 (SB38) 0.50×0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 3E4. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth with banded burnishing on the lower body. Local. Condition B (SB/DF)
- 187 (SB6) 0.95×0.75m, D 0.25m. Beaker broken in the grave and the cremated bone scattered but it seemed that all the bone had been in the pot originally. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6P12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown undersurface; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition H (SB/AN)
- 188 (SB31) 0.30×0.20m, D 0.15m. Cremation and brooch in a small jar no 2, accompanied by another. Phase ?; infant
- 1 Small Necked Jar 2B2. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; black core; yellow-buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SB/CL)
- 2 Squat Narrow-necked Jar 2E3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown and grey surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition A (SB/CK)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/CK; H5)
- 189 (SB9) 0.60×0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a pedestal jar, on its side, with an upright beaker and a brooch well outside the pots. Phase 2
- 1 Small Barrel Beaker 6J8, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/AQ)
- 2 Pedestal Jar 1A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish with matt zone at the maximum girth. Local. Condition C (SB/AQ)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/AQ; C7)
- 190 (SB21) 0.50×0.45m, D 0.15m. Cremation in the pit, accompanied by a flask. Phase 2; immature
- 1 Flask, variant unknown. Oxidised Grog-tempered brown Ware; abraded red outer surface. Local. Condition GB (SB/BV)
- 191 (SB82) No pit recognised, disturbed by posthole. Cremation in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2E7. Grog-tempered brown Ware; abraded, dark grey outer surface; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SB/HB)
- 192 (SB32) 1.00×0.70m, D 0.20m. Burial cut by a posthole which had disturbed the cremation, a brooch pin, and one pot (possibly a cinerary urn). Accompanied by four other pots. Phase 2
- 1 Barbotine Beaker GB 25A. White Fine Ware; white barbotine decoration; mica-coating on rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition AA (SB/CQ)
- 2 Platter 3C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition G (SB/CO)
- 3 Cup 3B3. Grog-tempered Ware; patchy grey and brown surfaces; abraded inner, burnished outer surfaces. Local. Condition A (SB/CN)
- 4 Flask, Flagon, or Lagena, form unknown. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; abraded orange outer; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SB/CM)
- 5, 6 Base sherds from two different vessels, form unknown; bases 10 and 120mm. Grog-tempered Ware. (SB/CP) (Not illustrated)
- 6 Copper alloy brooch pin (SB/CV)
- 193 (SB42) 0.75×0.65m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar, set at an angle in the pit. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 3C2, handmade. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; orange inner surface; patchy grey, brown and buff outer; smoothed from rim to maximum girth, lower body rough and unfinished. Local. Condition A (SB/DP)
- 194 (SF35) 1.55×0.55/0.45m, D 0.40m. Inhumation, orientated ESE/WNW, on its back and fully extended. The cranium of a horse between the right leg and the wall of the grave, but no other grave-goods. Phase ?; ?male
- 195 (SB52) Scattered cremated bones and sherds from two pots. Phase 3
- 1 Globular Beaker. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; abraded, patchy orange and buff surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SB/FB)
- 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Rim 140mm. Oxidised grog tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition K (SB/EL) (Not illustrated)
- 196 (SB45) 0.70×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and brooch in a beaker. Phase 3; ?male
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M14, combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (SB/DU)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/DU; C36)
- 197 (SB39) 0.50×0.45m, D 0.30m. Cremated bone in a lagena. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Collared Lagena GL 6. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SB/DG)
- 198 (SB30) No pit recognised. Cremation in and around a badly crushed beaker. Phase ?
- 1 Butt Beaker, variant unknown. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition J (SB/CJ)
- 199 (SB41) 1.30×1.00m, D 0.40m. Cremation, and a brooch in a lagena, accompanied by a beaker. ?Animal bones outside the beaker and decayed ?organic matter (possibly wood or basketry lining the end of the pit). Phase 1; male
- 1 Lagena 1J14. Thrown in two separate sections, body and neck, which were luted together. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange undersurfaces; black outer surface; highly burnished finish, horizontal facets on the body, vertical on the neck. Local. Condition B (SB/DJ)
- 2 Barrel Beaker 1K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition BA (SB/DK)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/DJ; F31)
- 200 (SB24) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; two bodies, a child and an adult
- 1 Closed form. Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; orange-brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SB/CA)
- 201 (SB25) No pit recognised. Remains of two pots in a shallow grave; no 1, sitting upright, with cremated bone inside; no 2, in sherds mixed with cremated bones. Phase 3; child
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, incised decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; abraded orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SB/CB)
- 2 Cordoned Jar 4L2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition K (SB/CC)
- 202 (AB17) Diam 1.20m, D 0.50m. Cremation, with four brooches and a knife in jar no 6, accompanied by five other pots. Phase 1
- 1 Platter GB 10. TR1(B), excessively abraded. Stamp GS 43. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition BA (AB/BI)

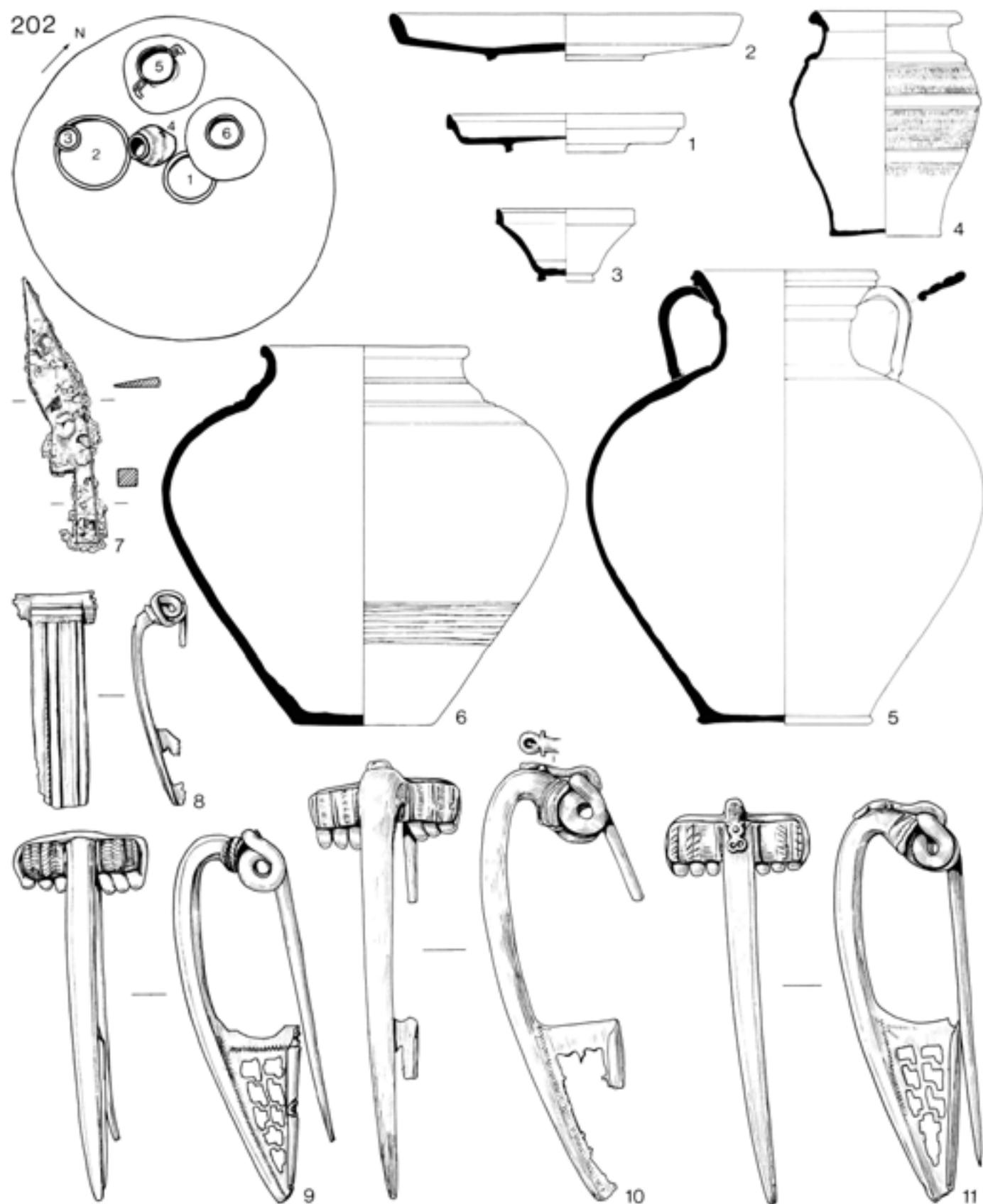


Fig 125 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; knife 1:2)

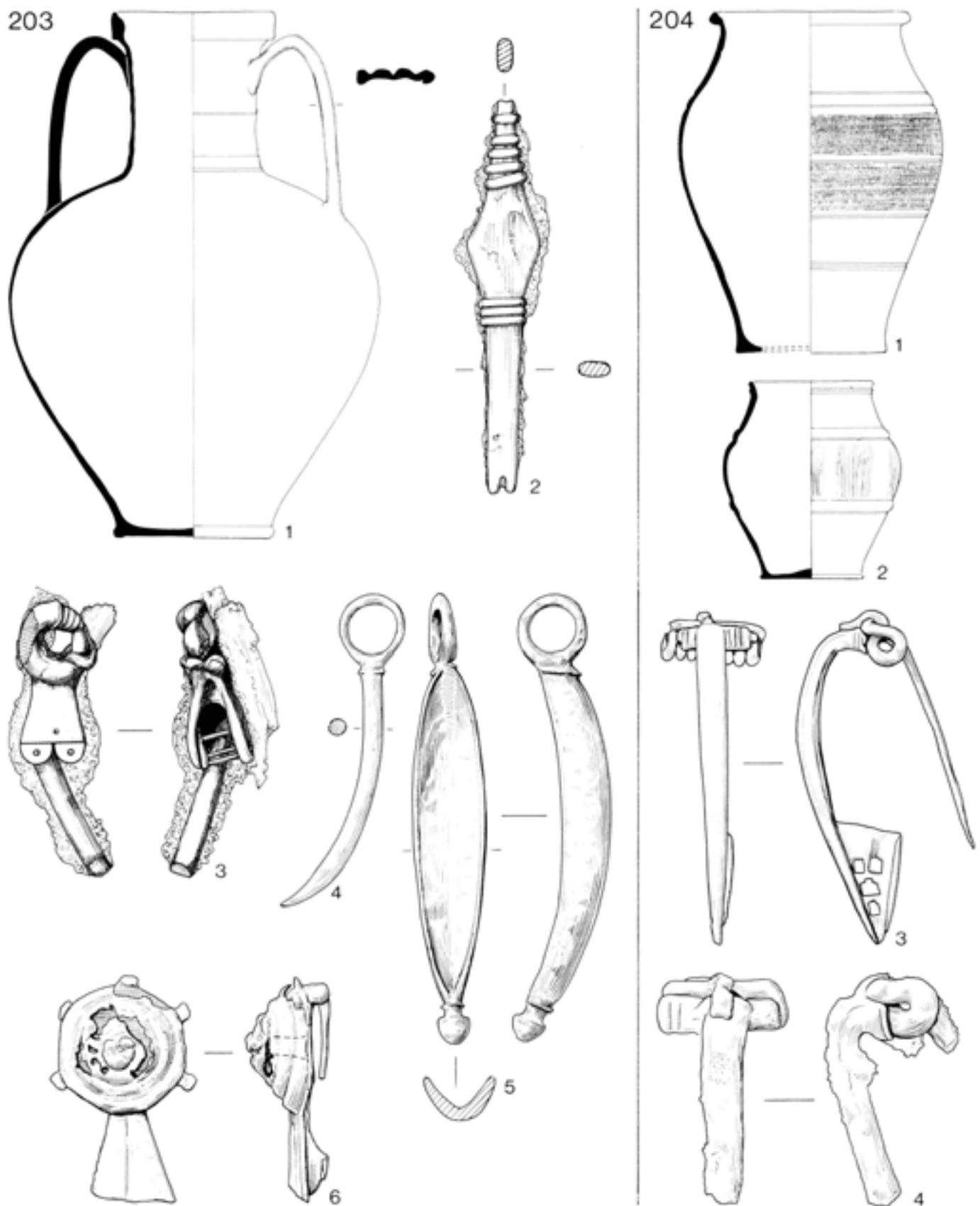


Fig 126 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

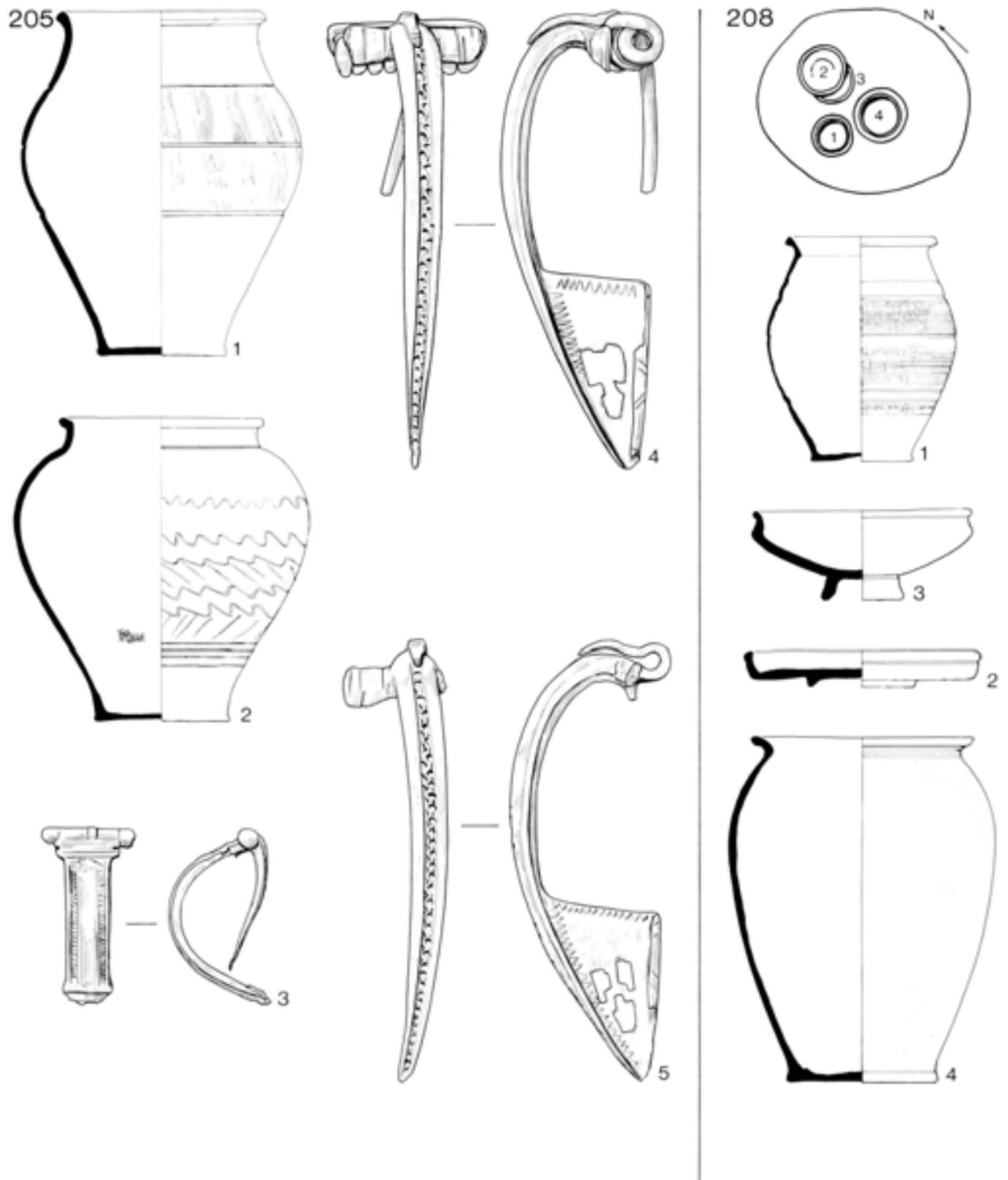


Fig 127 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:2)

- 2 Platter GB 1. TN, pale grey matrix; variegated blue-grey surfaces; abraded. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Neronian. Condition B (AB/BJ)
- 3 Cup GB 16. TR1(C). Stamp GS 8. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition A (AB/BH)
- 4 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AB/BG)
- 5 Collared Laguna 1F12, handles tanged into the body, but luted to the neck. Oxidised Grog-tempered Silty Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Condition B (AB/BF)
- 6 Cordoned Jar 3P2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (AB/BE)
- 7 Iron knife (AB/BE; p 106)
- 8 Brass brooch (AB/BE; E26)
- 9 Brass brooch (AB/BE; C2)
- 10 Brass brooch (AB/BE; C4)
- 11 Brass brooch (AB/BE; C3)
- 203 (SB40) 0.70x0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation and metal objects (except the brooch) in a lagena: the brooch was just outside the pot. The lagena neck and handles were found separately in the grave and had been removed before, or at the time of, burial. Phase 3; male
- 1 Collared Laguna RL 8A. Micaceous Silty Ware; grey core; red surfaces; thin, matt red slip on the inside only; smoothed outer surface. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (SB/DH)
- 2, 3 Remains of an iron toilet-set (SB/DH; p 104)
- 4, 5 Copper alloy 'cosmetic set' (SB/DH; p 104)
- 6 Brass brooch (SB/DH; P1)
- 204 (SB43) No pit recognised. Two brooches in a heap of calcined bones, accompanied by two pots. Phase 3; female
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6R12, lightly combed decoration. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; light grey core; orange-buff surfaces, with sooty patches; very abraded inside; burnished finish. Local. Condition CB (SB/DR)
- 2 Small Barrel Beaker 2J11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SB/DQ)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/D5; C28)
- 4 Iron brooch (SB/D5; V6)
- 205 (SB50) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and three brooches in a broken beaker, the second crushed and broken jar apparently also containing a few cremated bones. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition BA (SB/EE)
- 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, lightly incised and comb-impressed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy orange and buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/ED)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/EE; M2)
- 4 Brass brooch (SB/EE; C9)
- 5 Brass brooch (SB/EE; C10)
- 206 (SB70) Diam 1.15m, D 0.35m. Metal objects in a heap of calcined bone on the floor of the grave, with an unburnt animal bone nearby. Group of amphora sherds between 0.20 and 0.35m from the bottom of the pit. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Amphora Dressel form 7-11/Beltrán 1. Light orange Ware; cream outer slip. Import, southern Spain; original contents likely to have been fish sauce. Late first century BC - mid first century AD Condition H (SB/FX)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/FX; F28)
- 3 Brass brooch (SB/FX; C15)
- 4 'Molten' copper alloy (SB/FX; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 207 (SB88) 0.60x0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/LA)
- 2 Iron brooch (SB/LA; V4)
- 208 (SB51) 0.80x0.70m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a necked jar, accompanied by three other pots. The platter was inverted over the carinated bowl, no 3. Phase 2; male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2D4. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition C (SB/EH)
- 2 Platter 7A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (SB/EG)
- 3 Lid 5D5 or Carinated Bowl. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey ware; sooty black coating on the outer surface extending over the inside of the rim; burnished outer finish, with matt zone at the base, extending to the carination inside. An unusual form, but of local manufacture. Condition B (SB/EF)
- 4 Necked Jar 2B6. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SB/EJ)
- 209 (SB60) Shallow grave, badly disturbed by ploughing; cremated bone and sherds. Phase 7; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Base sherd, closed form; base 60mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey. Local. Condition J (SB/FA)
- 210 (SB58) No pit recognised. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Girth Beaker Copy 1A1, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition GB (SB/EX)
- 211 (SB49) No pit recognised. Cremation in a badly crushed beaker; the brooch was just beyond and may have been outside the pot originally. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; dark brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Graffito on the lower body and on the underside of the base. Local. Condition C, very worn edge to the base (SB/EC)
- 2 Iron brooch (SB/EC; V8)
- 212 (SB62) 0.65x0.45m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a large bowl, no 2, covered by an upright platter and accompanied by two other pots. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Platter 4C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition D (SB/FK)
- 2 Lid-seated Bowl. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish from rim to below cordon, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SB/FE)
- 3 Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown and grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SB/FG)
- 4 Small Bead-rimmed Jar 5A2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition A (SB/FF)
- 213 (SB89) No pit recognised. Cremation in a beaker, found underneath a Roman wall. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Imported, northern Gaul. Condition B (SB/LB)
- 214 (SB47) 0.40x0.30m, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar. Phase 7; adult
- 1 Closed form. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff surfaces with grey patches; smoothed finish. Local. Condition F (SB/DV)
- 215 (SB87) No pit recognised. Cremation and a brooch in a crushed jar, found on its side. Phase 1
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2D3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth and at the base, banded burnishing between. Local. Condition C (SB/HR)
- 2 Brass brooch (SB/HR; C63)

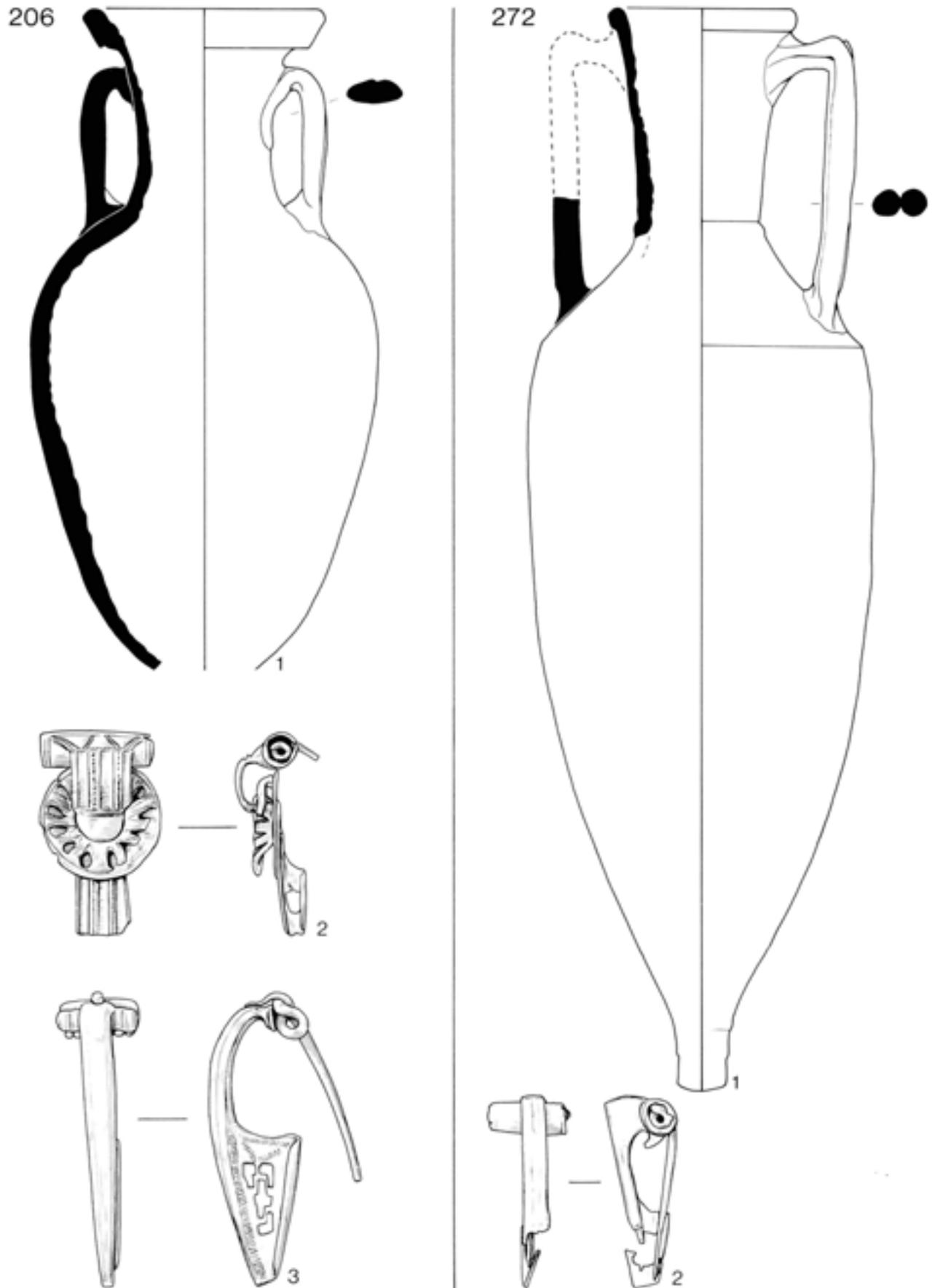
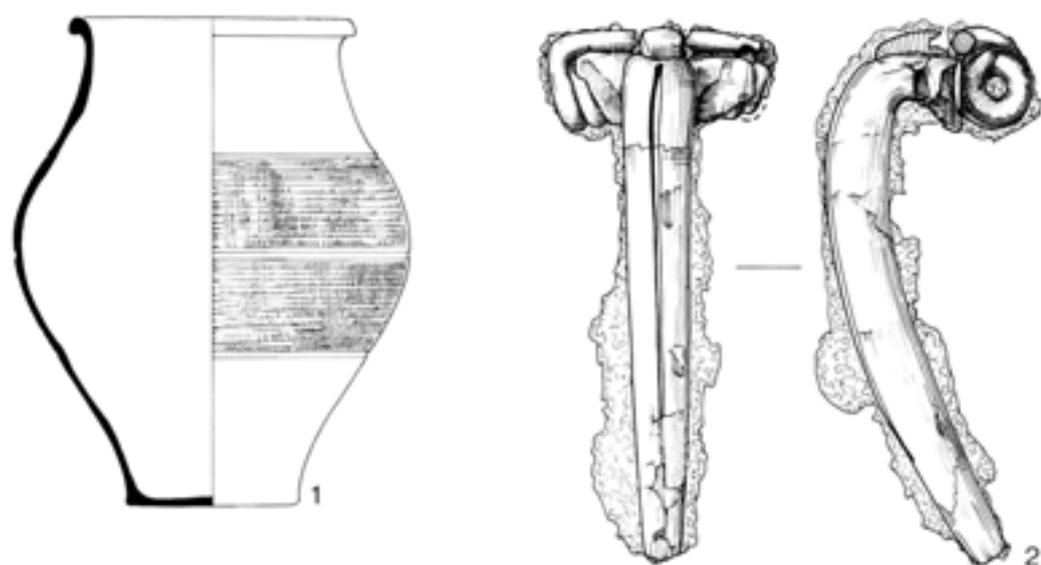
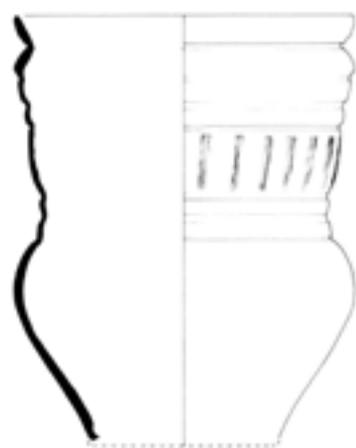


Fig 128 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (amphorae 1:5; brooches 1:1)

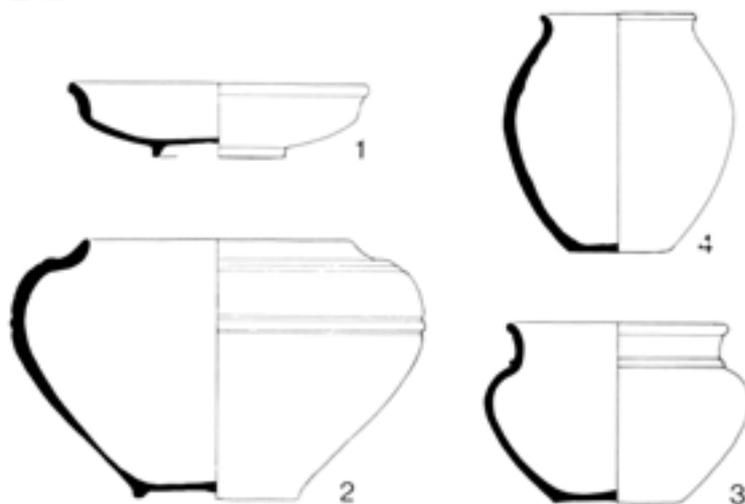
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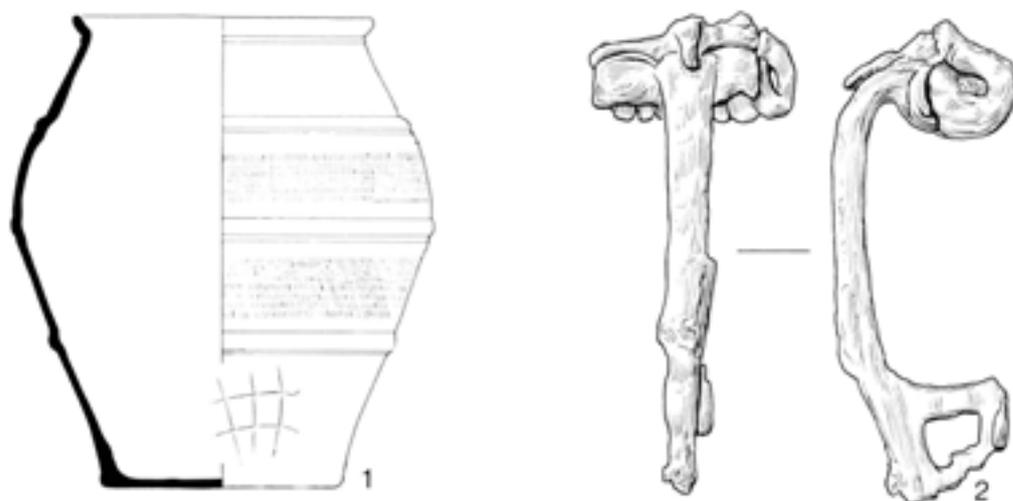


Fig 129 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

- 216 (AB21) 1.20×0.90m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a pile, accompanied by three pots. Phase 1
- 1 Girth Beaker Copy 2A2; incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AB/CA)
 - 2 Laguna 1F11; handles tanged at neck and body. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange-buff surfaces, with grey patches; smoothed finish. Local. Condition B (AB/BZ)
 - 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AB/CB)
- 217 (AB11) No pit recognised. Cremation and 'molten' glass in a jar, accompanied by two other pots. Phase 3; ?female
- 1 Cup GB 17D. TN. Stamp GS 34. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition B (AB/AR)
 - 2 Necked Bowl 1C1; uneven wall thickness as if pot not centred on the wheel. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired with a glossy black surface finish on one side, and orange and grey matt patches on opposite. Local. Condition G (AB/AS)
 - 3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, grooved. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (AB/AQ)
 - 4 'Molten' glass (AB/AQ; p 109) (Not illustrated)
- 218 (AB18) Diam 0.70m, D 0.20m. Cremation and four brooches in a beaker. Phase 2
- 1 Butt Beaker 6C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B, cracked in antiquity, and held with organic ties (AB/BR)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AB/BR; K2)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AB/BR; H1)
 - 4 Brass brooch (AB/BR; H3)
 - 5 Brass brooch (AB/BR; F7)
- 219 (AB19) No pit recognised. A brooch in a heap of calcined bone. Phase ?
- 1 Iron brooch (AB/BT; V18)
- 220 (AB9) Diam 0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a pile, accompanied by a beaker. Phase 1; ?male (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2; base D 100mm, MG 160mm. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition J (AB/AM)
- 221 (AB7) Diam 0.60m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; two bodies, both adults (Not illustrated)
- 1 Cordoned Jar 2L2; handmade body, wheel-finished rim; base 100mm, rim 140mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition D (AB/AK)
- 222 (AB12) Diam 0.45m, D 0.10m. Cremation and broken mirror originally in a jar broken and scattered. Other sherds nearby. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (AB/AT)
 - 2 Closed form; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; sooty black, glossy outer surface. Local. Condition J (AB/AU)
 - 3 Bronze mirror (AB/AT; p 103)
- 223 (AB15) Diam 0.75m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a honeypot accompanied by a platter Phase 1; infant
- 1 Platter GB 8. TN1(A). Stamp GS 30. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition BA (AB/BA)
 - 2 Honeypot GH 3. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AB/AZ)
- 224 (AA9) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by a beaker on its side. The remains of a blackened 'wooden board' covered half of the grave. Phase 3; ?male
- 1 Globular Beaker Copy 2B1, combed decoration; handmade, wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown undersurface; patchy dark brown and grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (AA/BH)
 - 2 Necked Jar 5B2, incised decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth. Local. Condition C (AA/BF)
- 225 (AA12) Cremated bones only. Phase ?; ?adult
- 226 (AA10) Disturbed cremation; calcined bone and sherds from a jar. Phase ?; young adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form. Base 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; abraded. Local. Condition J (AA/BU)
- 227 (AA15) 0.80×0.60m, D 0.30m. Possibly two cremations (see Burial 228). Cremated bone in a beaker, no 2, with substantial sherds from a platter, a smashed and scattered butt beaker, and a pile of calcined bone in the grave. Phase ?; male
- 1 Platter 2A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; grey-black burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (AA/CJ)
 - 2 Barrel Beaker 6K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown undersurface; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AA/CH)
- 228 (AA16) see 227 (AA15). Phase 2; male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2D2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AA/CK)
- 229 (AA1) Diam 0.25m, D 0.30m. Cremation and copper alloy fragment in a beaker, with some cremated bone outside and underneath. Phase 1; male
- 1 Barrel Beaker ?1K11?, lightly combed decoration; base 100mm, MG c 200mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local, from the same workshop as in Burial 97. Condition E (AA/AL)
 - 2 'Molten' copper alloy (AA/AL; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 230 (AA2) Pit not recognised. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker. Phase 3; ?young adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K6, traces of lightly combed decoration. Sandy Ware; buff core; orange surfaces, with grey patches; very abraded surfaces, no finish survives. Local. Condition F (AA/AM)
 - 2 Brass brooch (AA/AM; C11)
- 231 (AA5) 0.65×0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation and four brooches in jar no 1, with sherds from another vessel in the grave. The pit had been covered by a blackened 'wooden board'. Phase 2; child
- 1 Bead-rimmed Jar 3D2. Grog-tempered Ware; black; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (AA/AV)
 - 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Base 80mm, rim 120mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition J (AA/AY) (Not illustrated)
 - 3 Copper alloy brooch (AA/AV; F32)
 - 4 Brass brooch (AA/BA; C8)
 - 5 Brass brooch (AA/AV; B2)
 - 6 Iron brooch (AA/AV; Y1)
- 232 (AA4) 0.30×0.25m, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a beaker. Phase ?; ?adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barrel or Grooved Butt Beaker, base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (AA/AO)
- 233 (AA3) 0.45×0.30m, D 0.30m. Cremation both inside (with brooch no 3) and outside (with brooch no 2) a beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2D4. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (AA/AN)

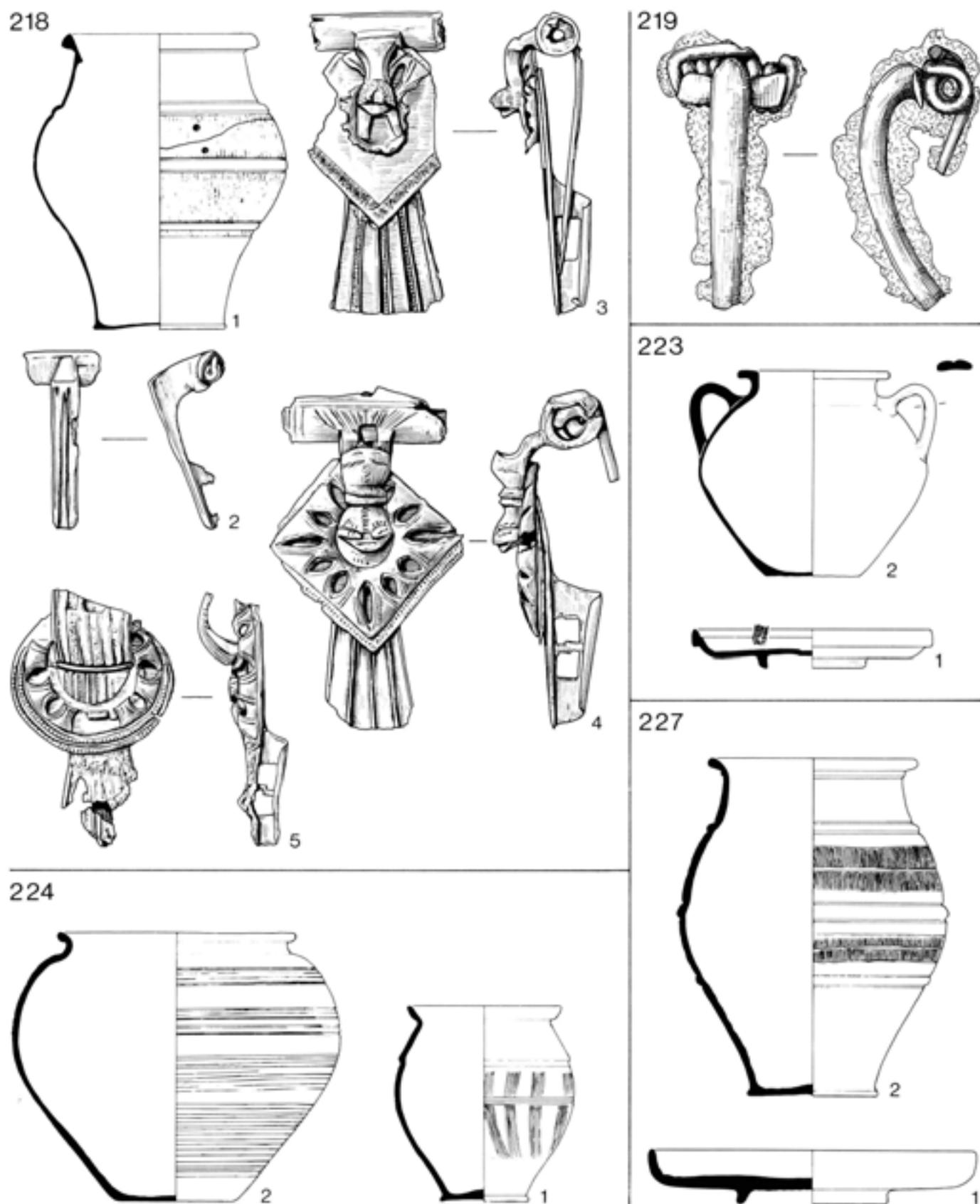


Fig 131 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

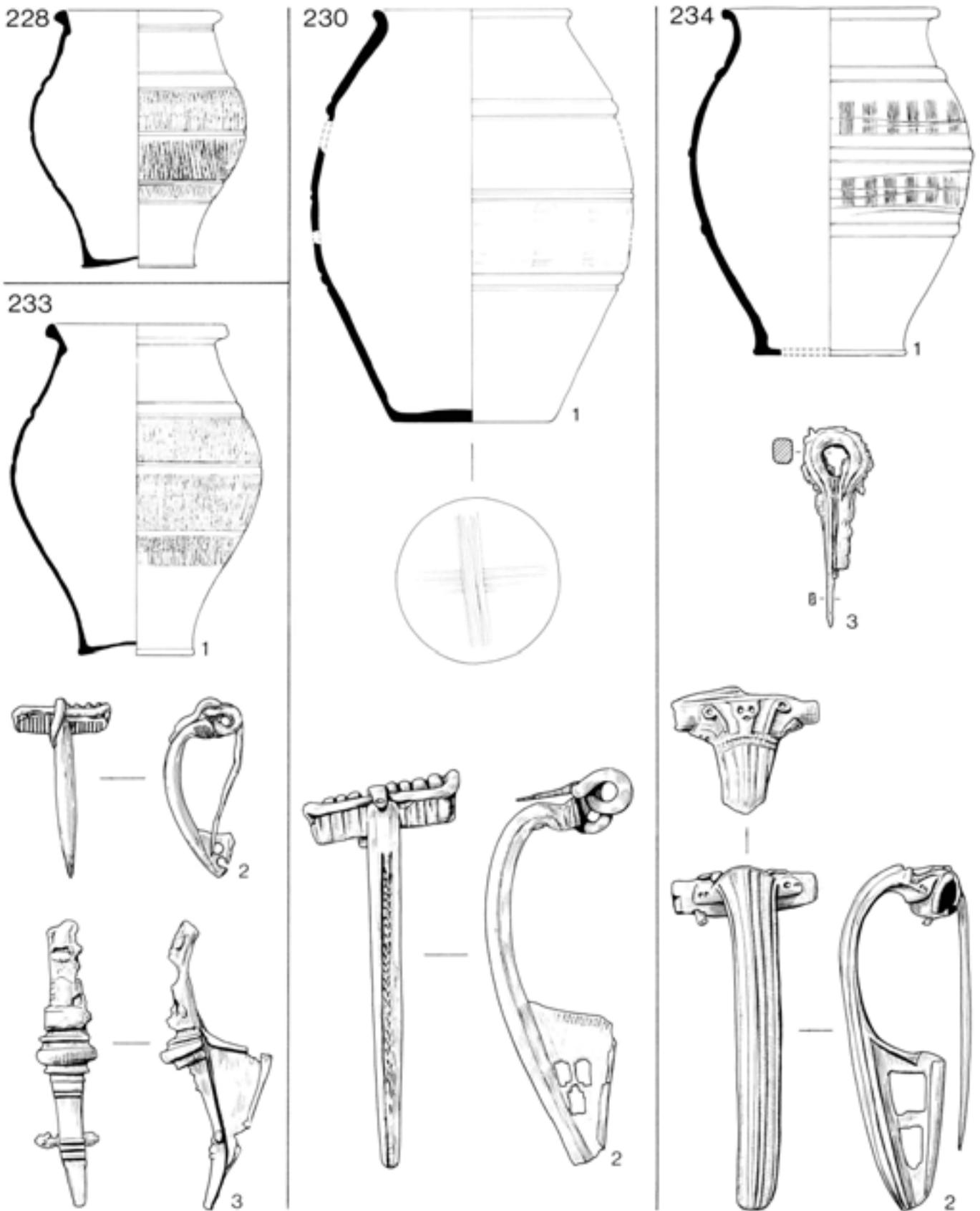
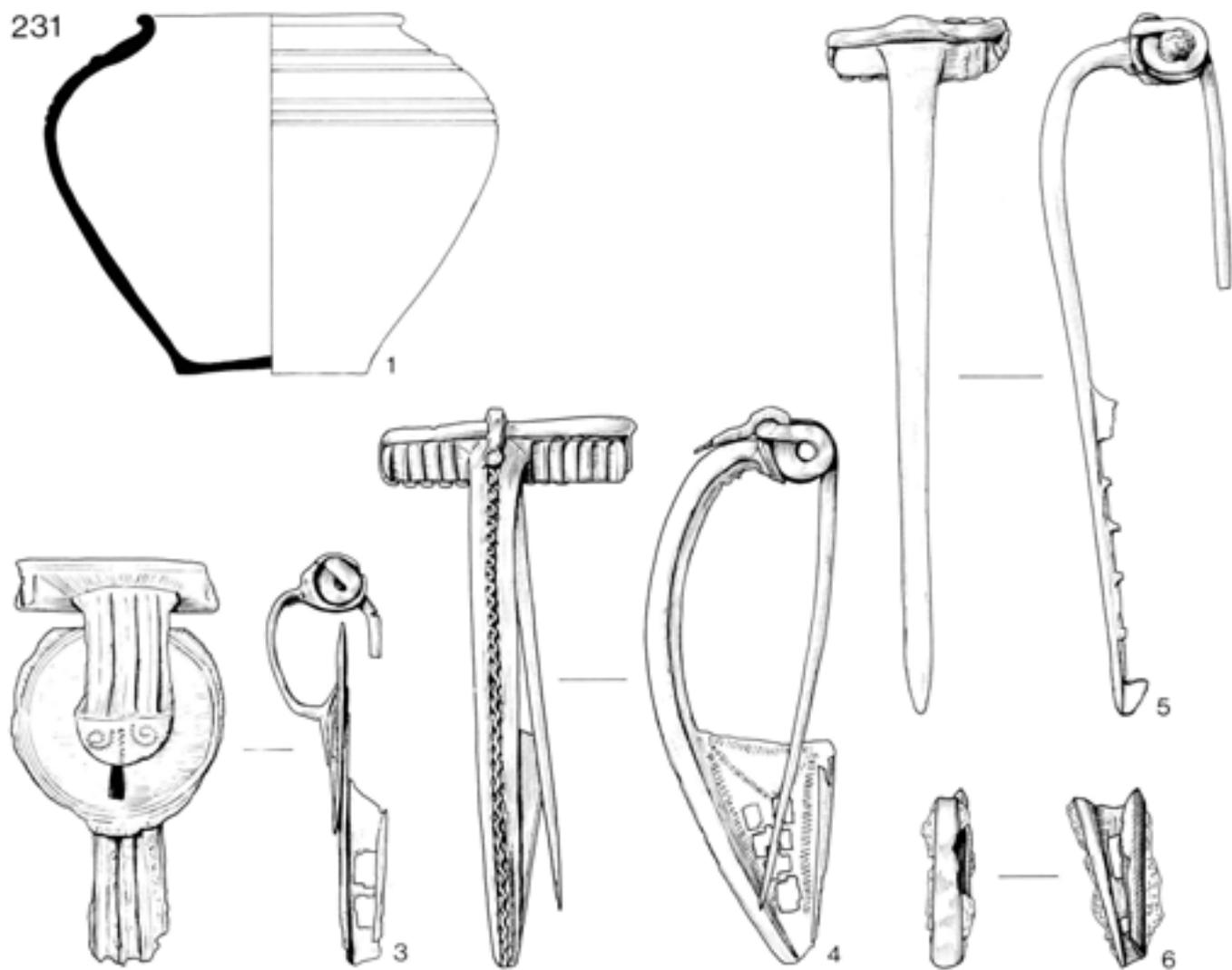


Fig 132 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; loop 1:2)



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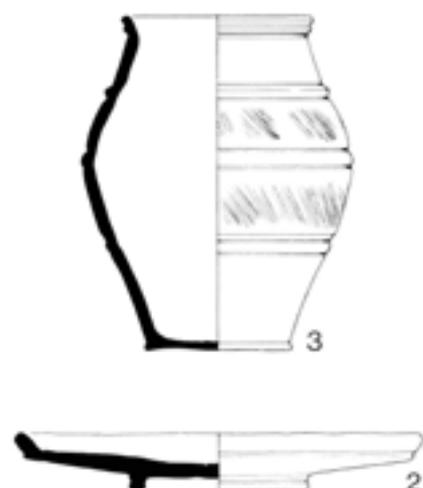
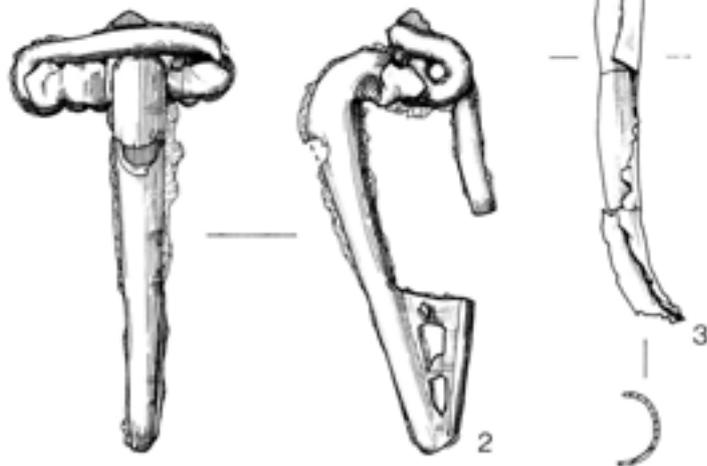
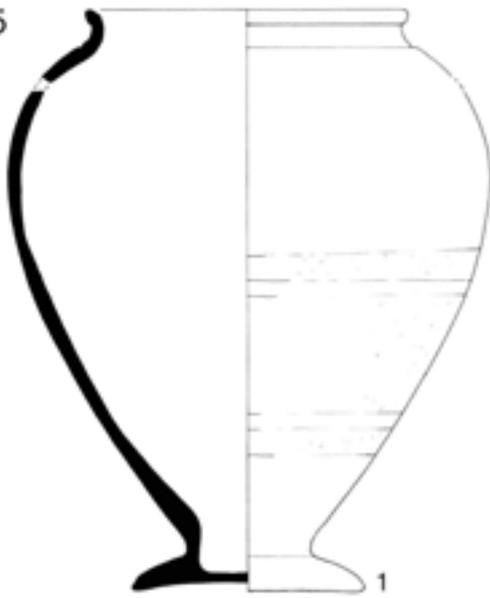


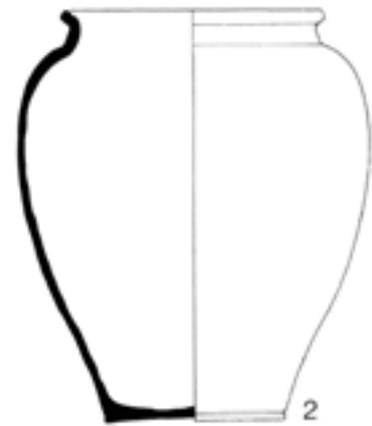
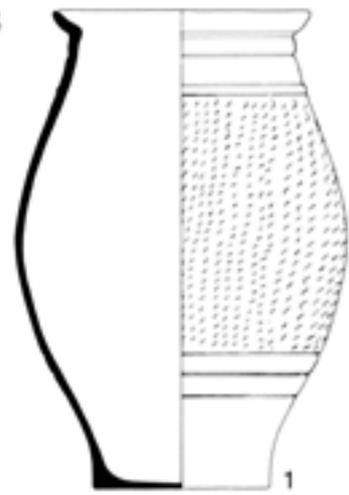
Fig 133 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

- 2 Brass brooch (AA/AT; C74)
3 Brass brooch (AA/AU; N1)
- 234 (SB69) No pit recognised. Cremation and metal objects in a beaker. Phase?; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 6K12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SB/FW)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/FW; J17)
 - 3 Iron double-spiked loop (SB/FW; p 107)
 - 4 Iron nail (SB/FW)
- 235 (SB72) No pit recognised. Cremation and metal objects in crushed jar. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2D3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth and at base, banded burnishing between. Local. Condition G (SB/GH)
 - 2 Iron brooch (SB/GH; V19)
 - 3 Copper alloy binding (SB/GH; p 111)
 - 4 'Molten' copper alloy (SB/GH; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 236 (SB65) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a crushed beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6S?, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown undersurface; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (SB/FN)
- 237 (SB73) 0.70×0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a butt beaker, accompanied by two pots. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 1A1. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B; a crack at the rim and two at the base were repaired in antiquity (SB/GJ)
 - 2 Platter 1C4. Grog-tempered brown ware; worn upper surface, traces of a black coating on the underside. Local. Condition B (SB/GK)
 - 3 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange undersurface; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/GL)
- 238 (SB81) 0.65×0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker, accompanied by a jar. Phase 2; ?male
- 1 Ovoid Beaker Copy 2B2, incised decoration. Grog-tempered Sandy Ware; grey core; buff shading to grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/HA)
 - 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; dark brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/GZ)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/HA; B5)
- 239 (SB76) 0.50×0.40m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a bowl. Phase 1; male
- 1 Lid-seated Bowl. Grog-tempered dark grey ware; abraded, traces of banded burnishing. Local. Condition B (SB/GO)
- 240 (SB74) 0.85×0.80m, D 0.30m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker, with more calcined bone outside. Phase 3; ?male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA (SB/GM)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SB/GM; L60)
- 241 (SB90) 1.80×1.60m (base 1.30×1.20m), D 0.55m. Some fragments of 'molten' copper alloy in a pile of cremated bones towards the edge of what seems to have been a wooden tray (0.90×0.40–0.50m). There were five pots also on the 'tray', a flagon just beyond it, and amphora sherds in the grave-filling. The remains of seven copper alloy studs were found spaced across the 'tray'. A ?wooden plank in the filling. Phase 1; male
- 1 Amphora, form Haltern 70. Orange buff ware; very abraded, rough surfaces, with black deposit inside and out. Import, southern Spain; originally contained *defrutum*. Condition L (SB/PW)
- 2 Platter GB 11. TR1(B) Stamp GS 35. Late Augustan. Condition B (SB/PF)
 - 3 Platter GB 1, two rouletted wreaths. TN white sandy textured matrix; variegated blue-grey surfaces; abraded, traces of a polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Neronian. Condition B (SB/PM)
 - 4 Cup GB 14. TR2. Stamp GS 7. Late Augustan. Condition B (SB/PE)
 - 5 Carinated Beaker GB 23B, incised decoration. TR3, pale pink ware; cream outer surface; polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition A (SB/PH)
 - 6 Butt Beaker 1A1. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SB/PG)
 - 7 Collared Flagon CF 3a. Standard fabric; red ware with grey core; cream slip. Import, Central Gaul. Condition AA (SB/PI)
 - 8 Seven copper alloy studs (SB/PO–PV) from a wooden 'tray' (p 110); one only illustrated
 - 9 'Molten' copper alloy (SB/PN; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 242 (SB33) c 0.60×0.50m, D 0.30m. Cremation and metal objects in a barrel beaker, no 2, accompanied by a butt beaker found on its side. One end of the grave had been disturbed by a posthole. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA (SB/CR)
 - 2 Barrel Beaker 1K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; darker grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition BA (SB/CS)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SB/CS; F30)
 - 4 Brass brooch (SB/CS; C67)
 - 5 Iron shears (SB/CS; p 106)
 - 6, 7 Iron toilet-set (SB/CS; p 104)
 - 8 'Molten' copper alloy (SB/CS; p 111)
- 243 (SF30) Shallow heap of calcined bone; no other finds. Phase ?; adult
- 244 (SF28) No pit recognised, D 0.30m. Cremation and a brooch in jar, no 2, accompanied by another. Phase ?
- 1 Necked Jar 7A3. Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; light grey core; grey inner surface; outer surface sooty grey at the base shading to light grey at the rim; no finish survives. Local. Condition AA, most of rim edge missing (SB/DN)
 - 2 Cordoned Jar 3M2, lightly incised decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated red-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition H; abraded fracture edges imply that the base was lost in antiquity (SB/DM)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SF/DM; C50)
- 245 (SF37) Cremated bone disturbed by a Roman pit. Phase ?; ?adult
- 246 (SF39) Cremated bone disturbed by a Roman pit. Phase ?
- 247 (SF38) 1.90×0.40/0.65m, D 0.20m. Outline of ?inhumation grave distinguished, but no bones nor any other finds. Orientated (W/E) Phase ?
- 248 (SF34) No pit recognised. Cremation and an iron nail in a jar. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1C2. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces, severely flaked and abraded. Local. Condition E (SB/EU)
 - 2 Iron nail (SF/EU) (Not illustrated)
- 249 (SF25) 0.65×0.55m, D 0.30m. A brooch in a pile of cremated bone, accompanied by a lagena and a separate pile of bone game pegs. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Collared Lagena 1F12. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange-buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E, neither handle survives, presumably lost in antiquity (SB/CM+FJ)
 - 2 Iron brooch (SF/CO; V9)
- 3–23 21 bone game pegs (SF/CP; p 108)

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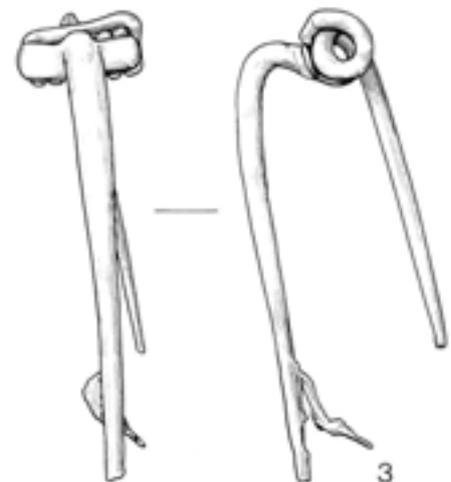
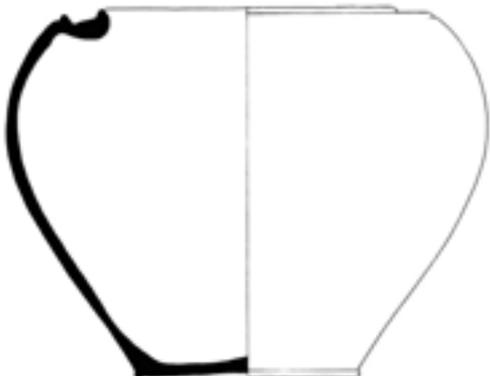


Fig 134 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)



Fig 135 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1 (brooch details 2:1))

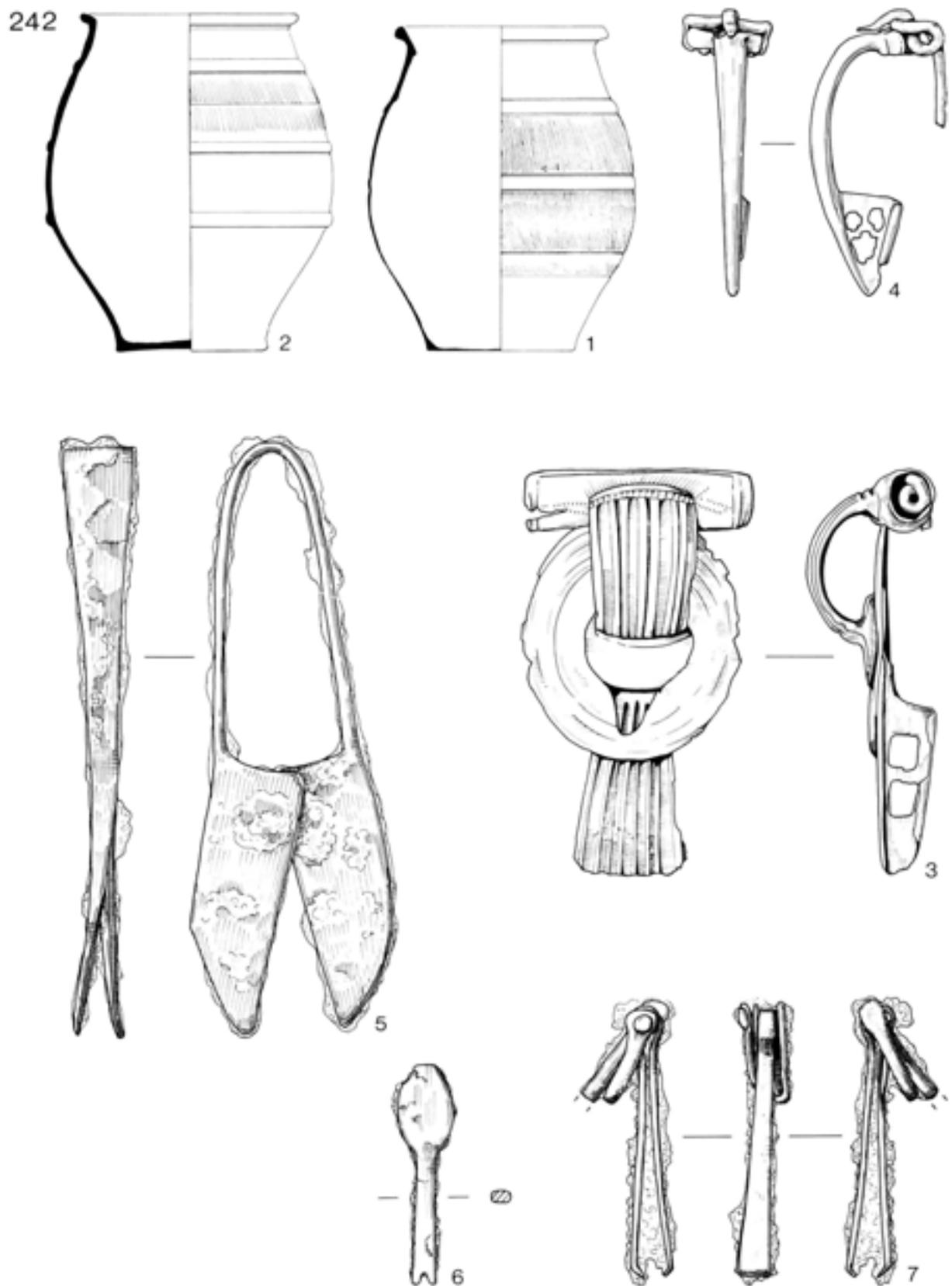
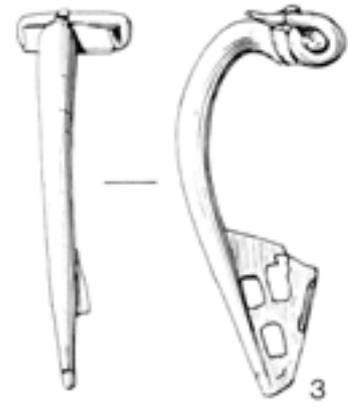
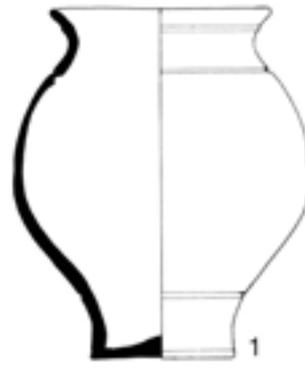
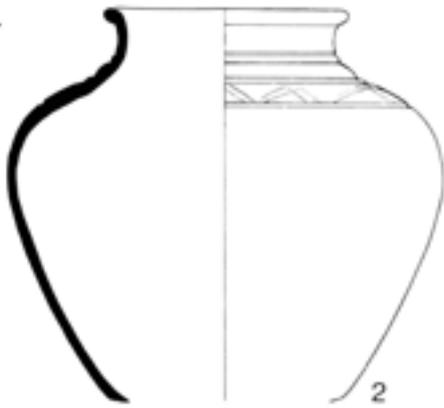


Fig 136 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- 250 (SF32) No pit recognised. Cremated bone and a beaker disturbed by a Roman pit. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker, variant unknown. Grog-tempered brown ware; no finish survives. Local. Condition K (SB/EG)
- 251 (SF33) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2D3. Grog-tempered brown ware; burnished from rim to maximum girth, with banded burnishing below. Local. Condition D (SB/EJ)
- 252 (SF27) 1.35×1.15m, D 0.40m. Cremation and 'molten' copper alloy fragments in jar no 4 (some small fragments in the pit), accompanied by three other pots. The upper part of the grave had been disturbed by Roman features. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 3C4, rouletted decoration. TR3; patchy orange and buff ware; extremely abraded, no finish surviving, and heavily encrusted with ironpan. Import, northern Gaul. Condition C (SB/DC)
- 2 Platter 2A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy dark grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (SB/DF)
- 3 Carinated Bowl 4A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SB/DE)
- 4 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with buff and grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SB/DH)
- 5 'Molten' copper alloy (SF/DH; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 253 (SF36) 1.60×0.50m, D 0.30m. Inhumation, orientated W/E. On its back, with the legs flexed and drawn up on the right side. The right arm fully extended and the left humerus in a similar position but the lower arm bones had not survived. No grave goods. Phase ?; female
- 254 (SF26) 1.80×0.50/0.60m, D 0.30m. Inhumation, orientated ESE/WNW. On its back, and almost fully extended, the legs flexed slightly to the right. No grave goods. The grave had been cut along the line of the enclosure ditch. Phase ?; female
- 255 (SF6) No pit recognised. Cremation and brooch beneath and around a squat jar. Phase 2; neonate
- 1 Squat Cordoned Jar 3E2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition D (SF/AN)
- 2 Brass brooch (SF/AN; E7)
- 256 (SF2) 0.75×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremated bone scattered in the pit mainly under a platter. Also accompanied by a beaker, and with part of a brooch near one edge of the grave. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Platter 6C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition GB (SF/AJ)
- 2 Grooved Butt Beaker 1L13, lightly combed decoration. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; underfired black core; patchy surfaces shading from pinky buff to brown. Local. Condition B (SF/AH)
- 3 Iron brooch (SF/AH; V5)
- 257 (SF14) 0.90×0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a shattered and flattened beaker and some calcined bone scattered in the pit. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 5K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SF/BK)
- 258 (SF13) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar. Phase ?; ?female
- 1 Cordoned Jar, variant unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; matt finish. Local. Condition F (SF/BH)
- 2 Bronze brooch (SF/BH; A5)
- 259 (SF8) 0.60×0.45m, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar, with the remains of a triangular knife outside. Traces of organic material, apparently lining the grave. Sherds from this jar were found in the enclosure ditch some 3.5m away. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Barbotine Beaker GB 25A. White Fine Ware; pale pink ware; decoration in white slip; mica-coating on rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SF/AO)
- 2 Brass brooch (SF/AO; C25)
- 3 Remains of a triangular iron knife (SF/AO; p 105) (Not illustrated)
- 260 (SF7) 0.35×0.40m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a squat jar. Phase 2; infant
- 1 Squat Cordoned Jar 3E2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SF/AM)
- 261 (SF29) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Beads and some fragments of unburnt bone. Possibly the remains of an inhumation. Phase ?
- 1 Copper alloy ring (SF/DR; p 104)
- 2-6 Glass beads (SF/DR; pp 108-9)
- 262 (SF12) Ill-defined pit (sand filling, cut in sand) possibly up to 1.00×0.75m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 1; young male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SF/BJ)
- 263 (SF9) Diam 0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; unevenly fired patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SF/AX)
- 264 (SF23) 0.40×0.45m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar below (and disturbed by) Burial 263. Phase 1
- 1 Pedestal Jar ?D? Grog-tempered brown Ware, soft and friable; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SF/BY)
- 265 (SF3) 0.85×0.60/0.40m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by a platter. Phase 2; male
- 1 Platter GB 12. TR1(C). Stamp GS 18. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition B (SF/AF)
- 2 Cordoned Jar 1M2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition D (SF/AE)
- 266 (SF15) Pit not recognised. A pile of cremated bone. Phase ?; ?male
- 267 (SF1) 0.45×0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 1; male
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 2M14, lightly combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surface; burnished finish. Local, probably from the same workshop as the Girth Beaker Copies 1A1, see Burials 157, 303 etc. Condition C (SF/AG)
- 268 (SF5) 0.70×0.80m, D 0.30m. Cremation and a brooch in beaker no 3, accompanied by butt beaker and a platter. Phase 1; male
- 1 Platter GB 6A, with two rouletted wreaths. TR1(A); cream ware; coral red slip with polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B: in antiquity, broken into four pieces and repaired with copper alloy plates and rivets (pp 203-4) (SF/AR)
- 2 Butt Beaker 1A1. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B: in antiquity, broken horizontally into three sections, and repaired (SF/AQ)
- 3 Barrel Beaker 1K10. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; unevenly fired patchy orange, brown, and grey surfaces; matt slurry finish. Local. Condition AA (SF/AP)

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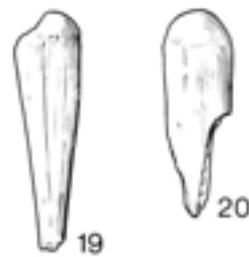
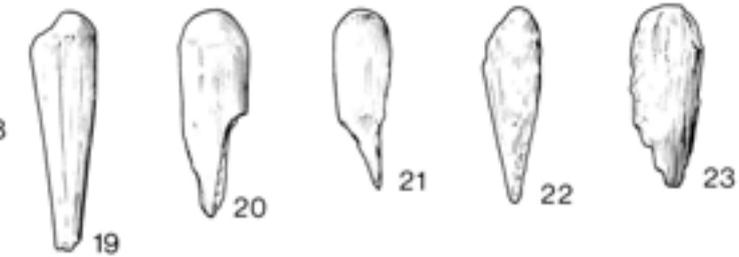
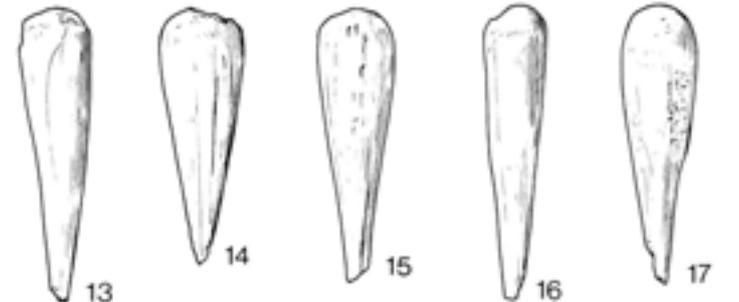
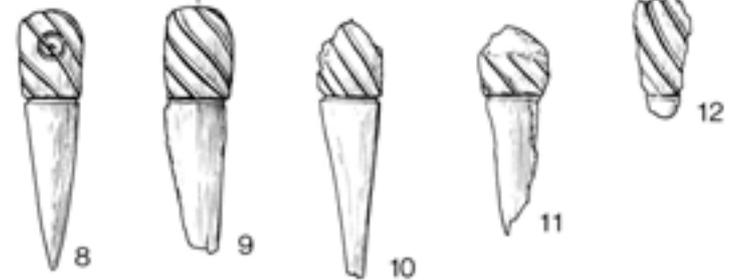
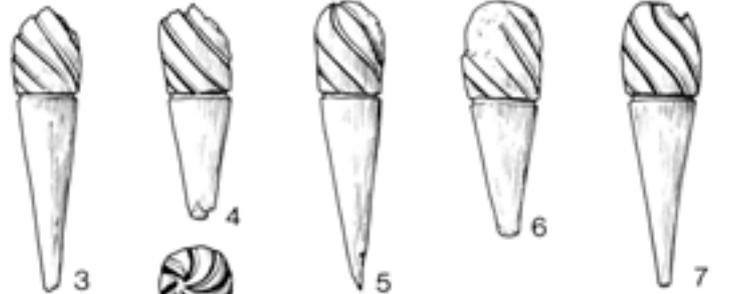
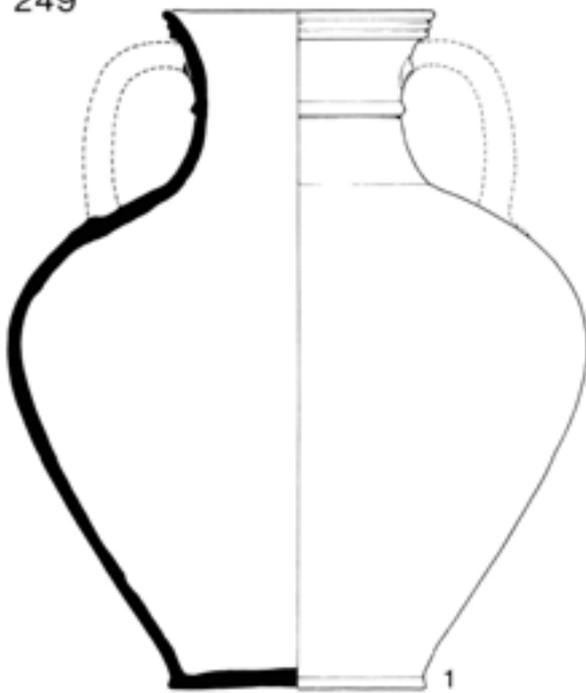


Fig 137 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

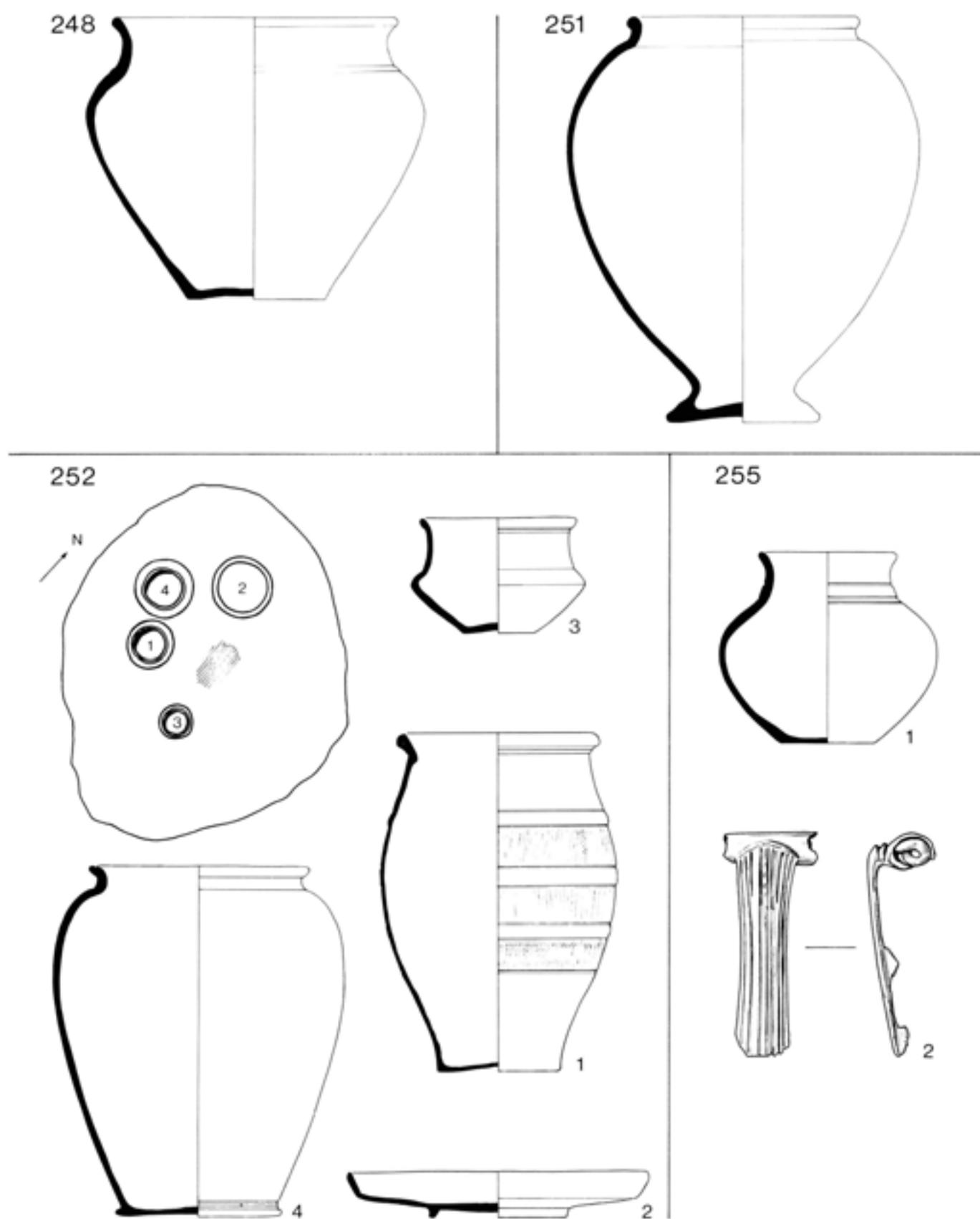


Fig 138 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

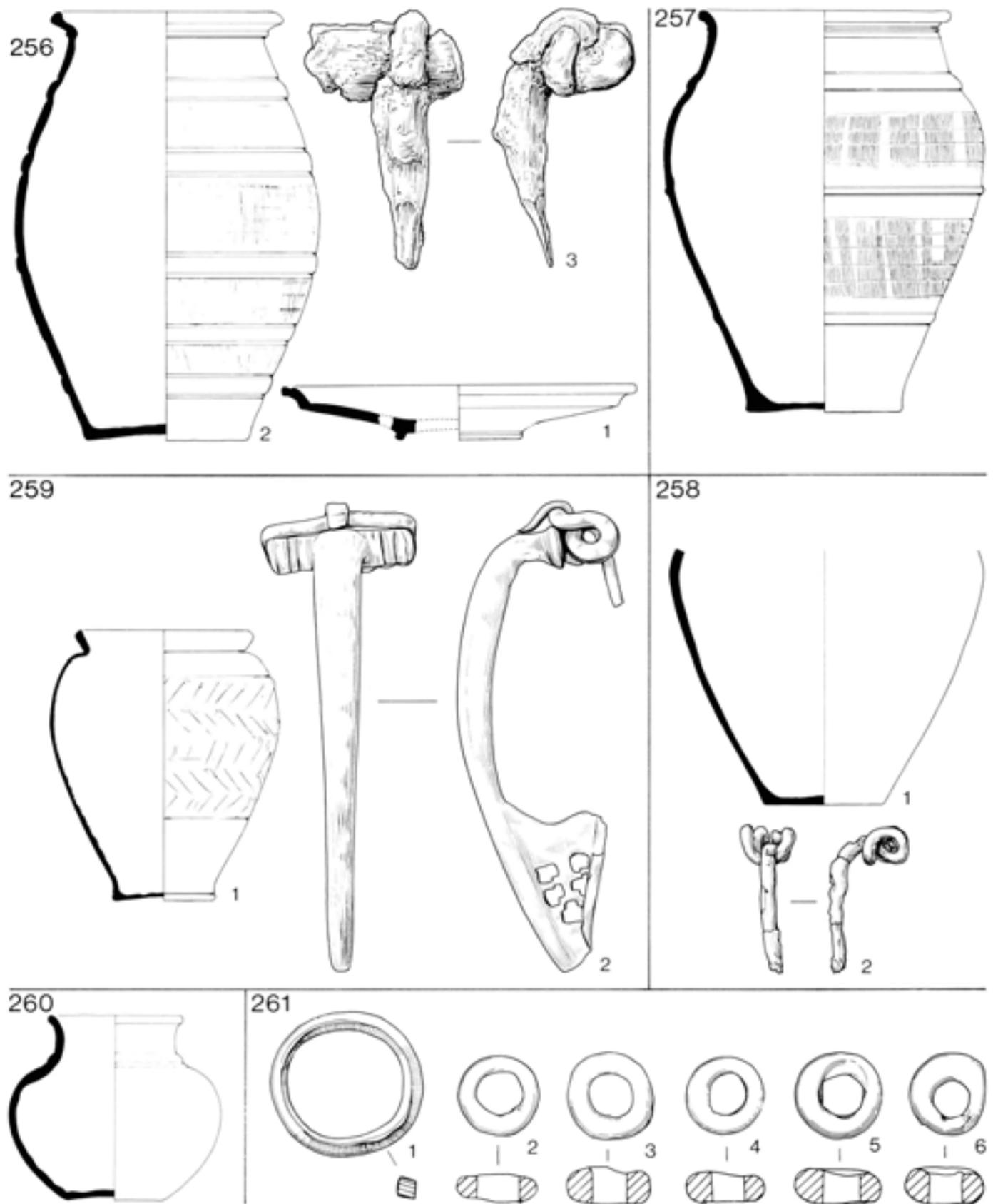


Fig 139 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- 4 Iron brooch (SF/AP; V16)
- 269 (SF16) Diam c 0.60m, D 0.10m. Pile of cremated bone. Phase ?; adult
- 270 (SF10) 0.55x0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation and all objects in a beaker. Phase 1; ?female
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SF/BB)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SF/BB; A4)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SF/BB; B1, with iron chain)
 - 4 Iron brooch (SF/BB; S1)
 - 5 Iron brooch (SF/BB; R2)
 - 6 Iron needle (SF/BB; p 107)
 - 7 Iron buckle (SF/BB; p 108)
 - 8 Bone belt (SF/BB; pp 107-8)
- 271 (SF11) 0.55x0.85m, D 0.15m. Pit empty except for a very small amount of calcined bone. Phase ?
- 272 (SF4) 1.20x0.85m, D 0.80m. Cremation and copper alloy objects scattered in the base of the pit, accompanied by an amphora. Two sherds and some animal bones at a high level in the filling. Phase 1; ?male (Fig 40)
- 1 Amphora Dressel form 2-4. Light red ware, with black volcanic sand inclusions. Import, Italy; originally contained wine. Late first century BC to mid second century AD. Condition AC (SF/AY)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SF/AZ; K1)
 - 3 'Molten' copper alloy (SF/BE; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 273 (SF19) 0.60x0.45m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a pile in the pit, accompanied by a jar. Phase?; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 1L2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition AA (SF/BW)
- 274 (SF24) 0.60x0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a pile in the pit, accompanied by a flagon on its side. Phase 1; young adult
- 1 Wide-necked Flagon 1F11. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; smoothed finish. Local. Condition B (SF/CK)
- 275 (SF17) Diam 0.80m, D 0.40m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 1A2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SF/BP)
- 276 (SF21) 0.65x0.55m, D 0.35m. Cremation in a beaker, covered by an inverted platter. Phase 2; ?female
- 1 Platter 4C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (SF/BZ)
 - 2 Ovoid Beaker Copy 1B1, stamped decoration. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SF/CA)
- 277 (SF20) No pit recognised. Pile of calcined bone. Phase?; adult
- 278 (SF22) 0.80x0.60m, D 0.80m. Cremation in jar no 4, accompanied by a butt beaker, bowl, small jar, and some animal bones. Phase 1; male
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SF/CC)
 - 2 Carinated Bowl 2A2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SF/CB)
 - 3 Squat Cordoned Jar 3C2; handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; unevenly fired variegated brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SF/CD)
- 4 Bead-rimmed Jar 4A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition D (SF/CE)
- 5 Iron nail (SF/CE)
- 279 (SF18) No pit recognised (found under the hedge): cremation in a beaker accompanied by a platter and the base of a tazza both on their sides. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Tazza CT 1. Micaceous TN, buff sandy textured matrix; micaceous blue-grey surfaces. Import, Central Gaul. Condition AC; entire upper body removed in antiquity, converting a deep bowl into a shallow platter or lid (SF/BS)
 - 2 Platter 10C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (SF/BR)
 - 3 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SF/BQ)
- 280 (AA33) 1.00x0.90m, D 0.60m. Cremated bone in a heap on the floor, accompanied by five copper alloy discs, sheet and 'molten' copper alloy, unburnt animal bones (including pig's teeth), and nine pots. Traces of wooden boards covering the grave. Phase 1; adult (Fig 42)
- 1 Platter GB 10. TR1(B). Stamp GS 33. Late Augustan. Condition B (AA/JE)
 - 2 Platter GB 11. TN. Stamp GS 29. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (AA/JQ)
 - 3 Platter GB 2. TN. Stamp GS 21. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition A (AA/JA)
 - 4 Cup GB 15; one bordered rouletted wreath. TR1(A); cream ware; coral slip with polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BA (AA/JF)
 - 5 Pedestal Cup GB 20. TR1(A) pale pink ware; coral slip with polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (AA/JD)
 - 6 Pedestal Cup GB 20; clumsy, thick-walled version. TR1(C); orange ware; darker orange slip, with traces of a polished finish. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition AA (AA/JC)
 - 7 Barbotine Beaker GB 25A. White Fine Ware; barbotine in white slip; mica coating on rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AA/HZ)
 - 8 Collared Lagena GL 12. Fine White Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AA/HY)
 - 9 Bird-shaped Flask, a duck or a pigeon. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red surfaces; smoothed finish; fine burnished lines used to depict feathers on wings and tail (pp 151-2). Local. Condition AA; part of the beak lost in antiquity (AA/JB)
 - 10 Five copper alloy discs (AA/JK, JL - illustrated, JM, JN, JX) from a wooden board (p 110)
 - 11 Copper alloy sheet fragments (AA/JJ, JR) (Not illustrated)
 - 12 'Molten' copper alloy (AA/JH) (Not illustrated)
 - 13 Two iron nails (AA/HX) (Not illustrated)
- 281 (AA27) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; female
- 1 Butt Beaker Copy 6D5; lightly combed decoration. Verulamium Region Parchment Ware; pink, with grey core; burnished finish. Local, kiln-fired product. Condition B (AA/FH)
- 282 (AA28) 1.05x0.95m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a pile accompanied by five pots. The lagena had collapsed and seems to have been buried in this state; the base was found on its side. The beaker was incomplete; only about half of it had been deposited in the grave. One of the platters, no 4, was inverted. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B3. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition G (AA/FO)
 - 2 Collared Lagena GL 6. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (AA/FP)
 - 3 Platter 1A1; two grooves on the upper surface. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (AA/GA)
 - 4 Platter 8C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (AA/GB+FR)

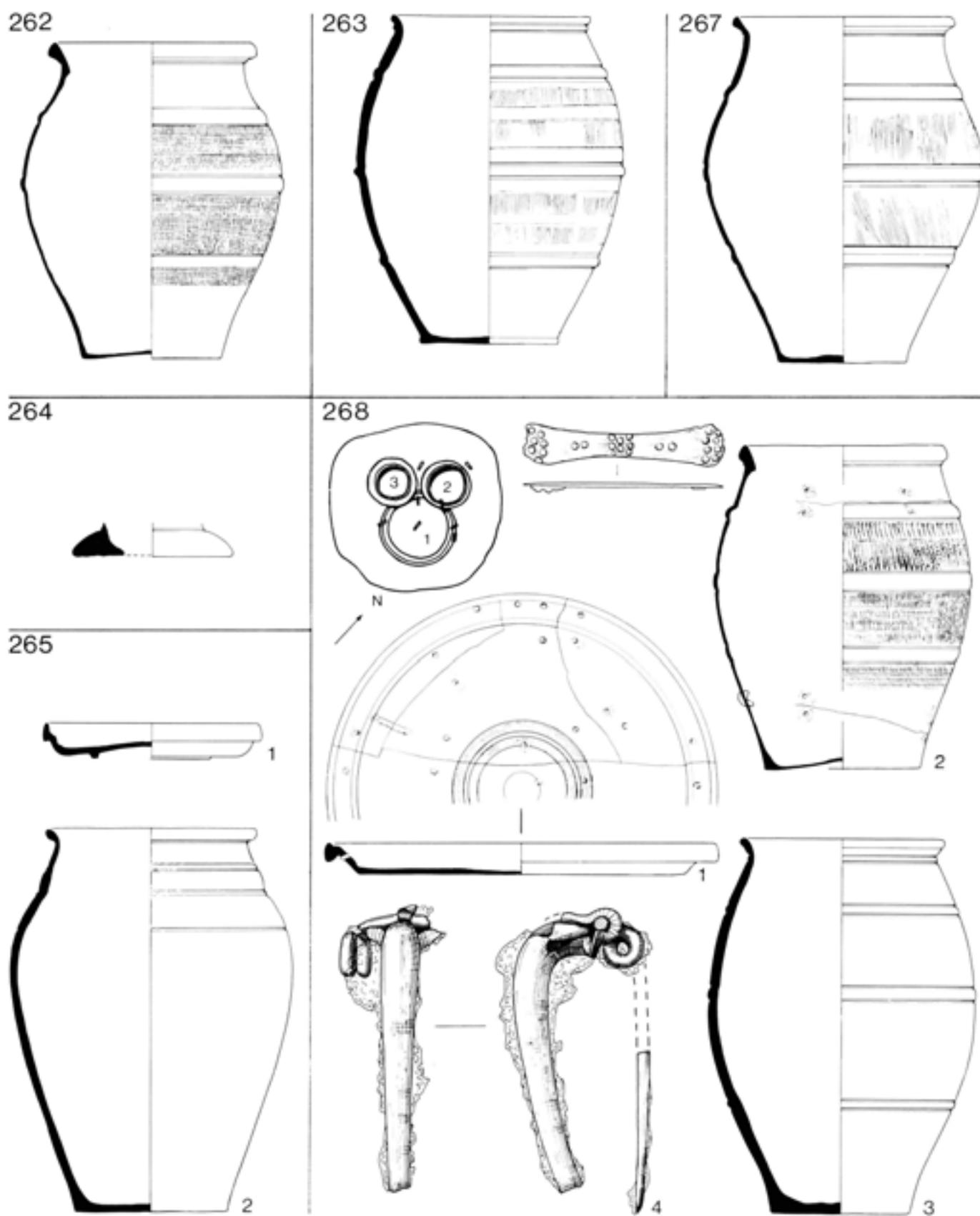


Fig 140 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

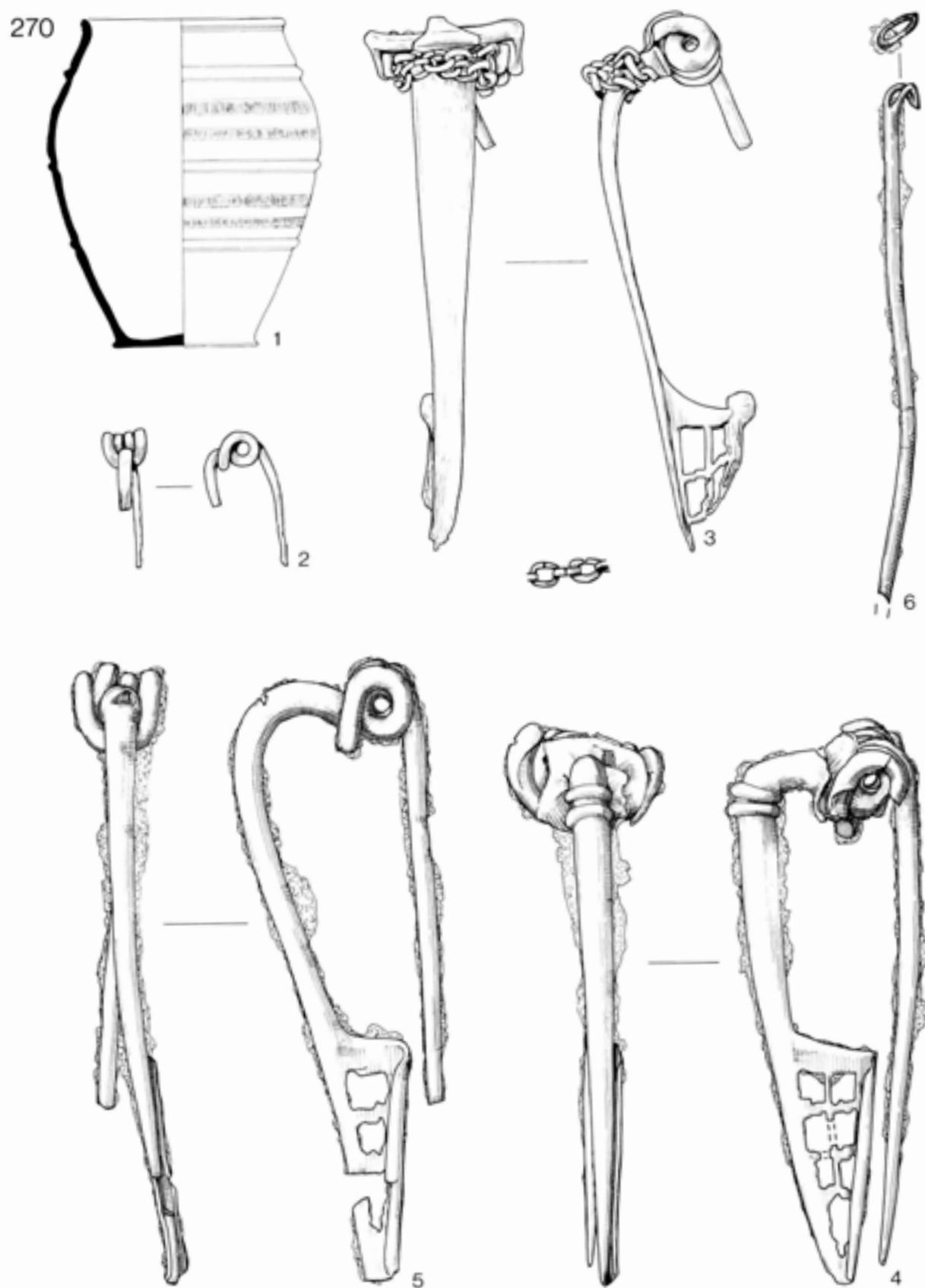


Fig 141 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

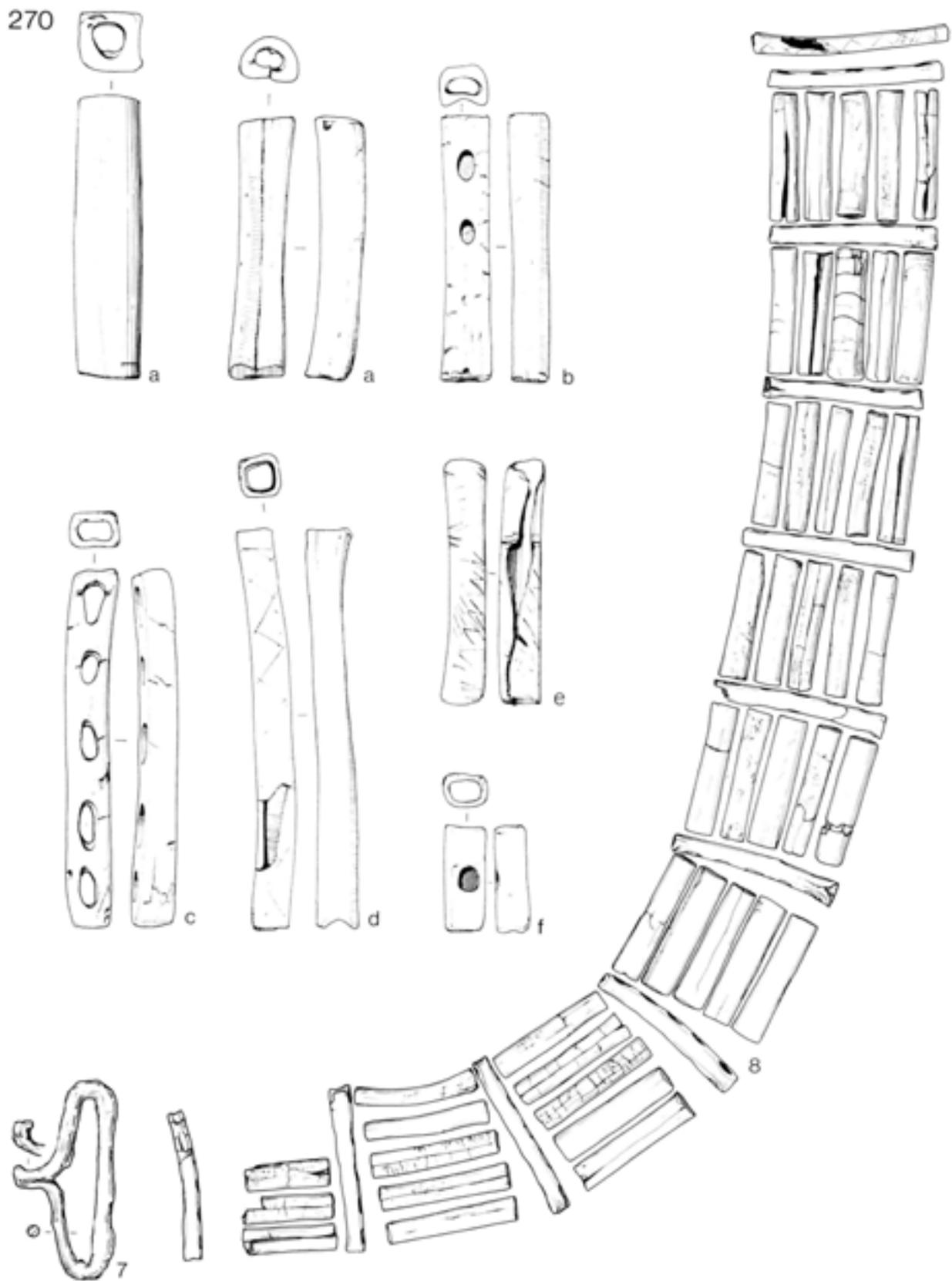


Fig 142 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (bone objects 1:1; iron buckle and reconstructed belt 1:2)

- 5 Carinated Bowl 5A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown, with glossy, sooty patches inside and out; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AA/FZ)
- 283 (AA26) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker, accompanied by a jar. Phase 2; male
- 1 Girth Beaker Copy 2A2; lightly combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (AA/FC)
 - 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 3C2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown, with burnished finish. Local. Condition A (AA/FG)
 - 3 Iron brooch (AA/FC; V20)
- 284 (AA7) No pit recognised. Cremated bone and five small, miscellaneous sherds which are intrusive (AA/AZ); Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 285 (AA6) No pit recognised. Cremated bone and sherds from a jar. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form. Grog-tempered Ware; abraded. Local. Condition K (AA/AX)
- 286(AA23) 1.75×0.45m, D 0.20m. Apparently a grave for an adult skeleton, but only tiny fragments of cremated bone survive. Orientation NW/SE. Phase ?
- 287 (AA29) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Four brooches with a pile of calcined bone covered by an upright platter and accompanied by two jars. Phase 1; ?adult
- 1 Platter 7A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown burnished surfaces. Local. Condition B (AA/GG)
 - 2 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (AA/GE)
 - 3 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4, with combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition A (AA/GF)
 - 4 Brass brooch (AA/GL; F29)
 - 5 Brass brooch (AA/GJ; E4)
 - 6 Brass brooch (AA/GK; E24)
 - 7 Copper alloy brooch (AA/GM; E3)
- 288 (AA13) Diam 0.45m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a jar, disturbed by Burial 289. Phase 2
- 1 Bead-rimmed Jar 5C3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C; broken and repaired in antiquity (pp 203–4) (AA/BV)
- 289 (AA24) 0.55×0.40m, D 0.15m. Cremation apparently scattered in the grave, possibly in the base of a jar, accompanied by a platter and part of a brooch (? from Burial 288). Phase 2
- 1 Platter 11A2. Grog-tempered Ware. Stamp CS 1. Condition AA (AA/EW)
 - 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, grooved decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (AA/EV)
 - 3 Brass/gunmetal brooch (AA/BW; E27)
- 290 (AA25) No pit recognised. Heap of calcined bone, D 0.15m. Phase ?; adult
- 291 (AA8) No pit recognised. Disturbed grave including cremated bone, a brooch, and sherds from two pots. Phase 1
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition G (AA/BD)
 - 2 Ripple-necked Bowl 1C1, handmade. Grog-tempered grey-brown ware, with considerable organic content; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt; inner surface smoothed. Local. Condition C; some sherds in Burial 292 (AA/BE)
 - 3 Iron brooch (AA/BC; T4)
- 292 (AA14) No pit recognised. Disturbed grave, scattered calcined bone and sherds from two pots. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker, version unknown. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition K (AA/CC)
 - 2 Sherds from the Ripple-necked Bowl in Burial 291 (AA/CA)
- 293 (AA21) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 3K2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (AA/EK)
- 294 (AA22) No pit recognised. Cremation and iron fragment in a jar. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Necked Jar 2B2; base 80mm, rim 120mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition E (AA/EL)
 - 2 Iron fragment (AA/EL)
- 295 (AA35) 0.60×0.45m, D 0.20m. Cremation and iron objects apparently in a wooden box, c 0.25m square in plan, defined by iron nails. Accompanied by a platter set on its side and resting on its broken edge. Phase 4; adult
- 1 Platter Drag form 15/17. La Graufesenque. Stamp S 4. AD 50–65. Condition B (AA/HR)
 - 2 Iron hammer-head (AA/HR; p 106)
 - 3 Curved iron strip (AA/HR; p 110)
 - 4 Nine iron nails (AA/HR) eight of them from a box (p 110) and the ninth (illustrated) found with the calcined bone and burnt with them in pristine condition
 - 5 Iron tube (AA/HR; p 107)
 - 6–8 Three iron ring-headed pins (AA/HR), possibly from the box (p 110) (7 is not illustrated; it is very like 6)
- 296 (AA18) No pit recognised. Cremation and metal objects in a pile, with a dish and large sherds from a jar on top of them. Phase 1; ?male
- 1 Bowl CB 1. Micaceous TN, pale grey matrix; abraded pale blue-grey surfaces. Import, Central Gaul. Condition B (AA/EQ)
 - 2 Cordoned Jar 5J2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition G (AA/EC)
 - 3 Brass brooch (AA/EU; B3)
 - 4 Iron brooch (AA/EZ; V25)
 - 5 Copper alloy ring (AA/ES; p 102)
 - 6 Copper alloy bracelet (AA/ET; p 102)
 - 7 Iron knife (AA/ER; p 106)
- 297 (AA19) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 5L2; handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware; dark grey-brown outer surface; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition D (AA/EH)
- 298 (AA32) 0.55×0.40m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar, on its side. Phase 1; ?adult
- 1 Lid-seated Jar CJ 1. Standard Fabric; grey core; orange surfaces, abraded; mica-coating on the rim and shoulder. Import, Central Gaul. Condition B (AA/HG)
- 299 (AA17) 1.50×1.30m, D 0.65m. Cremation and copper-alloy fragments in a heap on the floor of a large grave, accompanied by a pair of lagenae. Substantial traces of blackened 'wood' draped over the lagenae seemed likely to have come from a cover over the grave (Fig 43). Phase 1; female
- 1, 2 A matching pair of Collared Lagenae CF 3b. Cream-slipped Standard Fabric; grey core; orange surfaces; trace of thin, matt red slip on the inside; burnished cream slip. Import, Central Gaul; Condition B (AA/FE, FD) (Not illustrated)

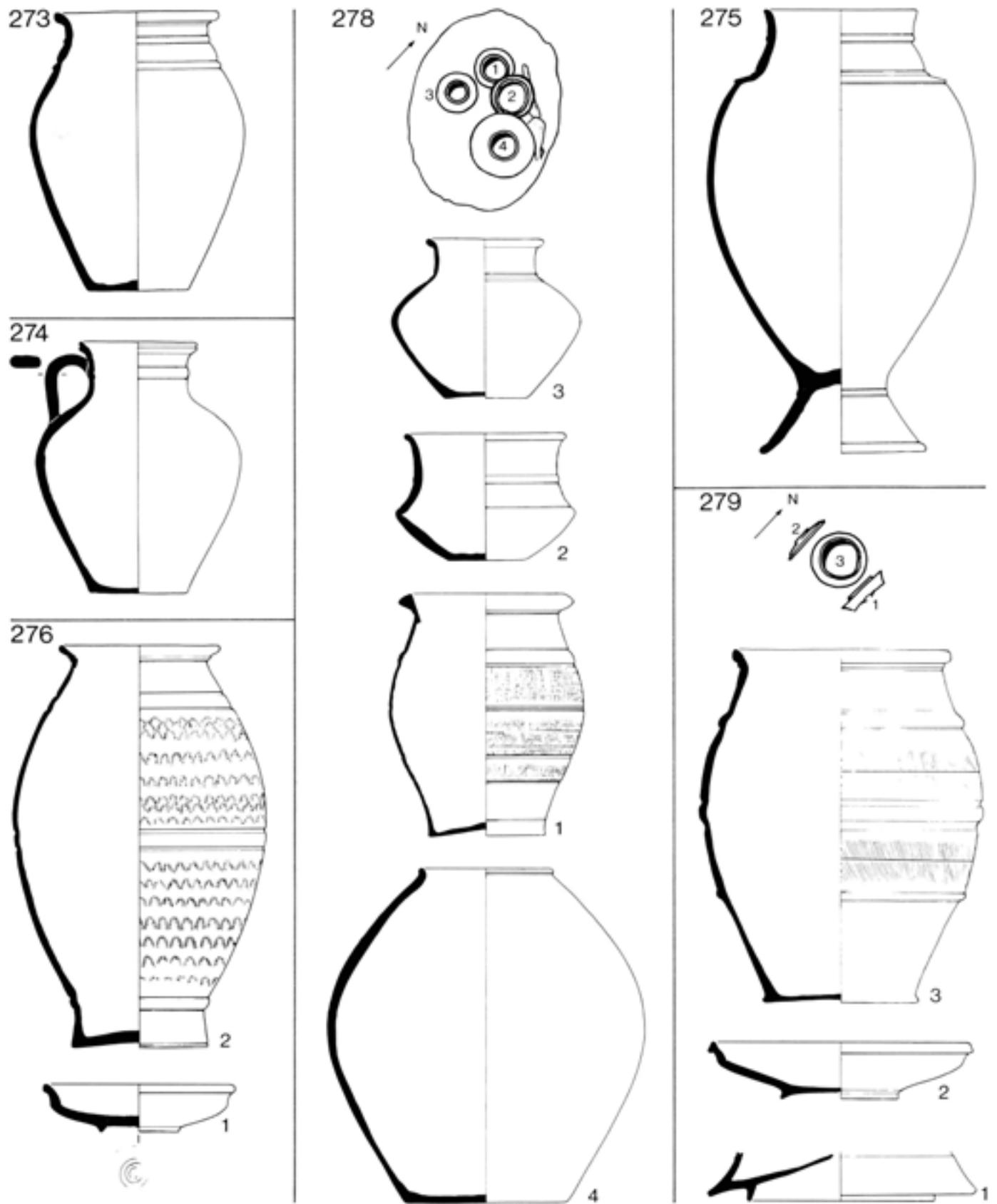


Fig 143 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4)

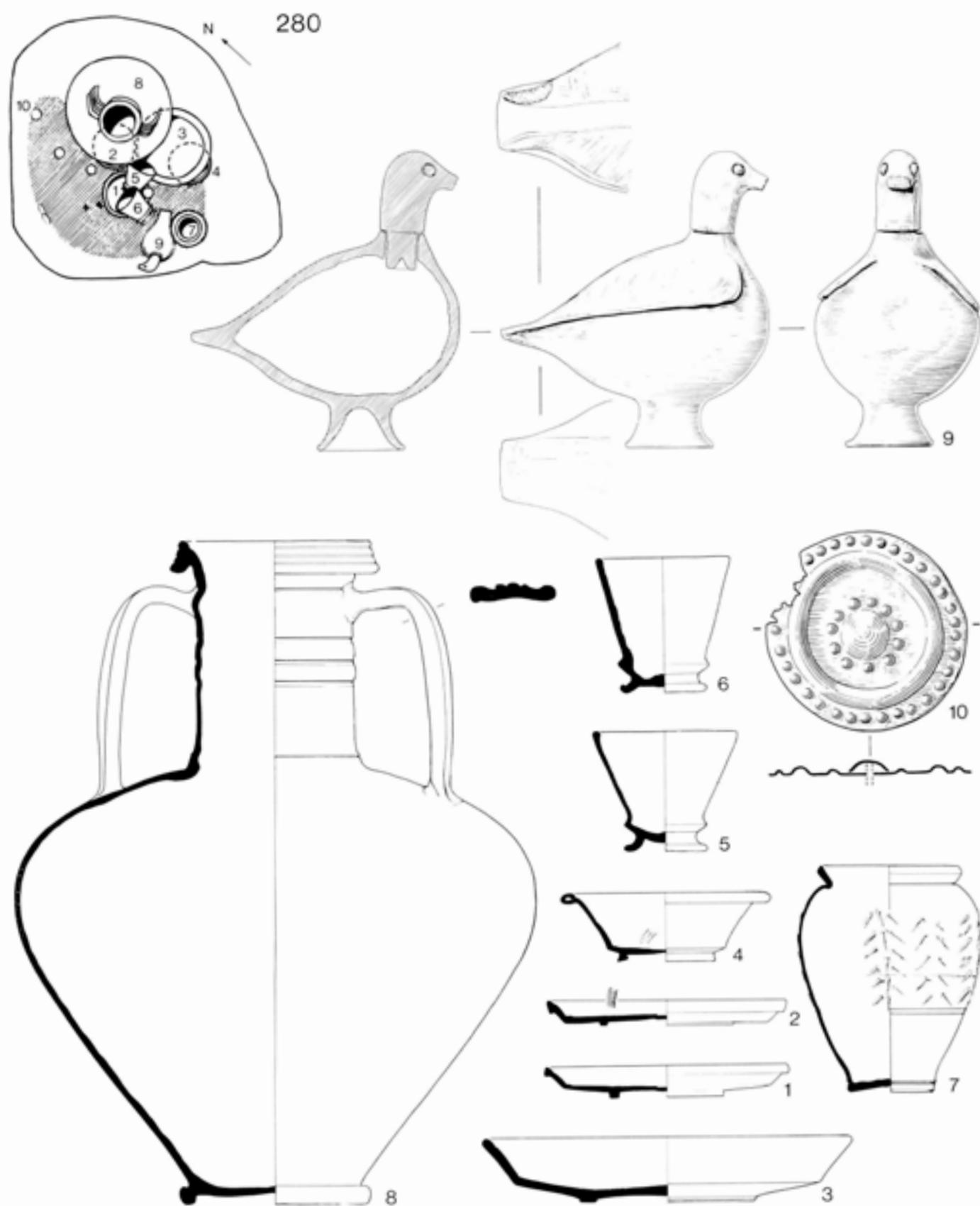


Fig 144 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; disc 1:1)

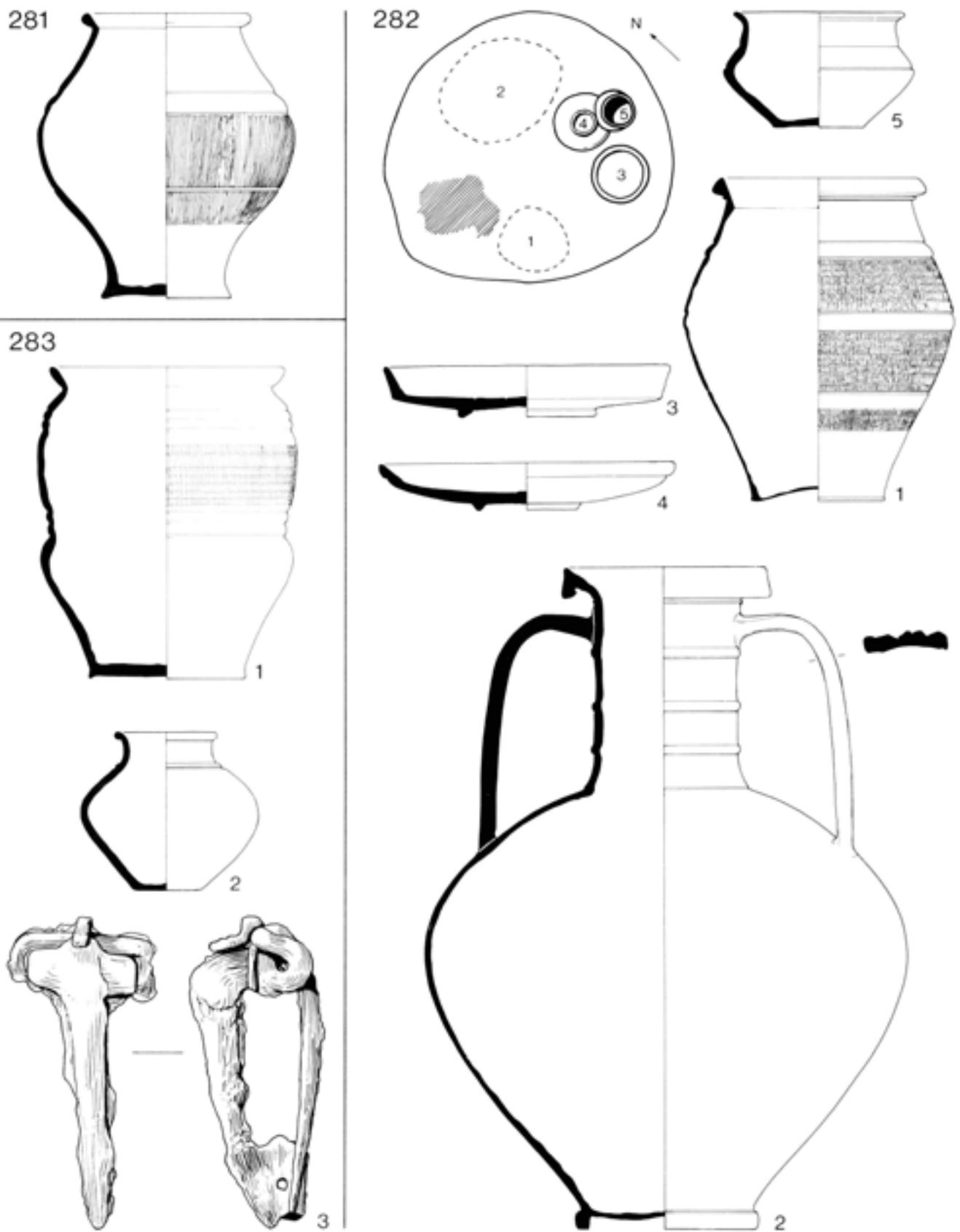
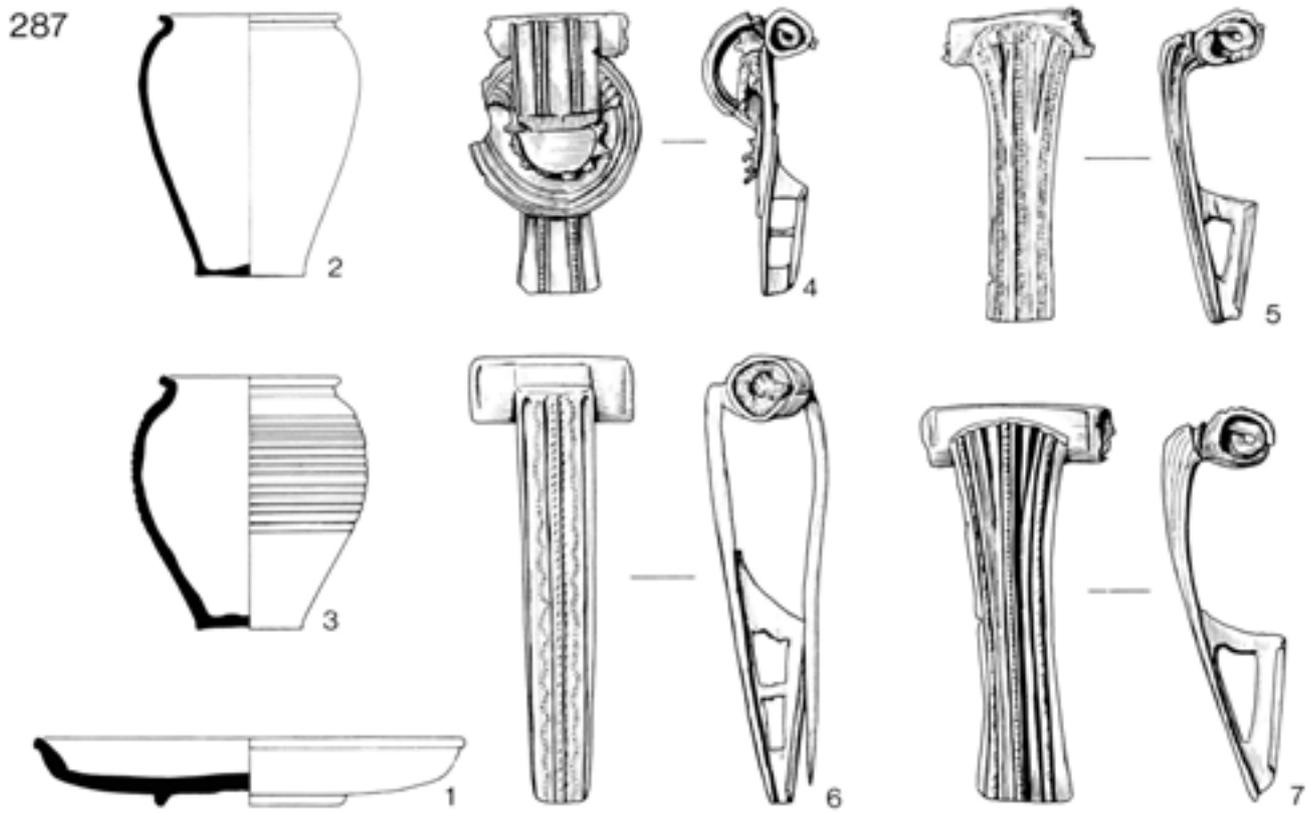
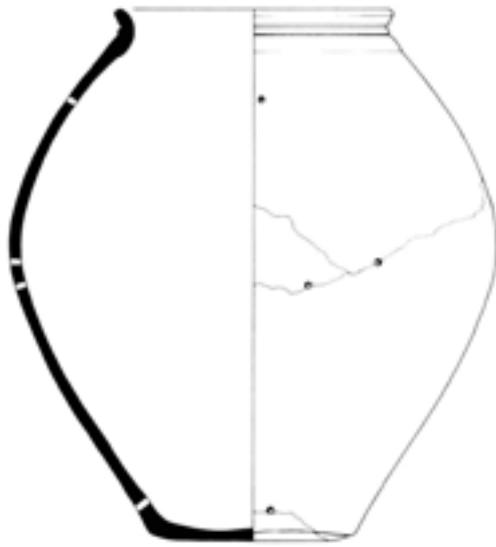


Fig 145 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1)

- 3, 4 Fragments of copper alloy staples or clamps (AA/FV, FW, FY) from a wooden board (p 110)
- 5 'Molten' copper alloy (AA/FU, FX; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 300 (SC9) 0.40×0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a flagon. Phase 3; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Flagon or Lagena, variant unknown. Silty Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local kiln-fired product. Condition J (SC/DU)
 - 2 Necked Jar, form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; abraded. Local. Condition K (SC/DU)
- 301 (SC7) Diam 0.90m, D 0.20m. Cremated bone in a pile, accompanied by a flagon on its side and two platters, each broken into substantial pieces scattered around the cremation. Considerable traces of wooden boards, some under the flagon but other pieces over the pots and bones. Phase 2; male
- 1 Lagena 1A10, with handles tanged on to the body but luted on to the neck. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly and overfired almost to sinter point on one side of the body; neck area: grey core with buff, smoothed outer surface; remainder: grey and orange with no finish surviving. Local. Condition BA (SC/DZ)
 - 2 Platter 1B1. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired, shades from brown ware with burnished finish to grey core and red-brown surfaces with no finish surviving. Local. Condition B (SC/EA)
 - 3 Platter 1C1, non-identical pair to no 2. Condition G (SC/EB)
- 302 (SC11) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form, decorated with incised scrolls, as Burial 58, no 2. Probably a Lid-seated Jar; base 100mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition F (SC/DY)
- 303 (SC4) 1.00×0.55m, D 0.50m. Cremated bones in a beaker accompanied by four other pots. Phase 2; male
- 1 Platter GB 1, two incised circles. TN, pale blue-grey sandy textured matrix; badly flaked and laminated blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Neronian. Condition B (SC/CI)
 - 2 Flask 3C1. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with grey patch covering base and lower body; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SC/CK)
 - 3 Flask 3C1, similar to no 2, but larger; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SC/CL)
 - 4 Girth Beaker Copy 1A1, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SC/CH)
 - 5 Carinated Bowl 4A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below carination, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SC/CJ)
- 304 (SC3) No pit recognised. Cremated bone and sherds from a beaker, disturbed. Phase 3; male
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M14, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition G (SC/BP)
- 305 (SC5) Diam c 1.50m, D 0.60m. Cremation in beaker no 5, accompanied by eight other pots all concentrated in one half of the grave. The only discovery in the other half of the grave was some pig teeth. This grave had been disturbed by a later pit (cf Burial 306) which had badly damaged nos 7-9. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Platter GB 1, with double bordered rouletted wreath. TN, pale grey sandy matrix; abraded blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Neronian. Condition B (SC/CX)
 - 2 Platter GB 5, with four incised circles. TN. Stamp GS 25. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition B (SC/CW)
 - 3 Cup GB 17E. TN. Stamp GS 17. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition A (SC/CY)
 - 4 Cup GB 17E. TN. Stamp GS 28. Tiberian. Condition AA (SC/CZ)
- 5 Ovoid Beaker GB 24A, combed and rouletted decoration. TR3, apricot ware; as a result of stacking in the kiln, lightly smoked grey, outer surface from lower body to inside rim, base apricot. Import, northern Gaul. Tiberio-Claudian. Condition D (SC/CT)
 - 6 Flagon GF767B, possibly a Collared variant GF6B. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition AC (SC/CU)
 - 7 Flagon or Lagena, form unknown; base D c 240mm. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition J (SC/CV) (Not illustrated)
 - 8 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; traces of burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SC/DA)
 - 9 Small closed form. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SC/DA)
- 306 Roman pit, including calcined bone, brooches, and a jar from a disturbed burial. Unlikely to have come from 305, whose calcined bones were in a beaker and undisturbed. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 2K2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition K (SC/DH)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SC/DH; F2)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SC/DH; H4)
 - 4 Brass brooch (SC/DH; M4)
 - 5 Brass brooch (SC/DH; L2)
 - 6 Brass brooch (SC/DH; C75)
- 307 (SC10) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker, variant unknown; base 100mm. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (SC/DW)
- 308 (SK1) No pit recognised. Superficial pile of cremated bone with some 'molten' copper alloy and unburnt pig teeth and jaw Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 'Molten' copper alloy (SK/AU; p 111)
- 309 (SK7) 1.20×1.25m, D 0.30m. A heap of cremated bones with 'molten' copper alloy and a brooch on the floor of the grave, accompanied by four pots, two copper alloy hinges (set apart on the floor of the grave, as if in position on a board, but one open and the other almost closed), and some animal bones. The grave had been covered by a wooden board whose surviving traces, c 0.90×0.50m, were draped over the grave goods. Phase 1; adolescent
- 1 Cup GB 17A. TN. Stamp GS 22. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (SK/CB)
 - 2 Collared Lagena GL5. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B or BA (SK/BZ)
 - 3 Platter 5C1; burnished spiral on the upper surface. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; black surfaces, with traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SK/CA)
 - 4 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SK/BY)
 - 5 Brass brooch (SK/BX; E2)
 - 6, 7 Copper alloy hinges (SK/CD; pp 109-10)
 - 8 'Molten' copper alloy (SK/BX; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 310 (SK3) 0.50×0.45m, D 0.10m. Cremated bone in a pile accompanied by three pots, with pieces of bone 'flute' and animal bones on the platter. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Platter GB 13. TN. Stamp GS 38. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition B (SK/BC)
 - 2 Collared Flagon GF 5. Buff Powdery Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SK/BE)
 - 3 Necked Bowl 1D2. Sandy Grog-tempered brown ware; glossy black sooty patches on the outer surface; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SK/BD)
 - 4-8 Bone tubes (SK/BC; p 108)



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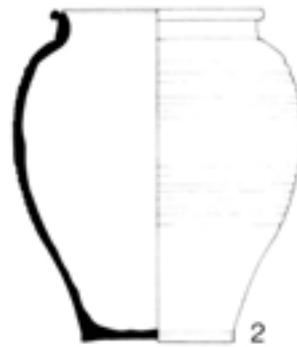
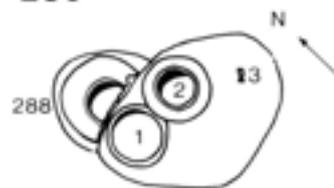


Fig 146 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

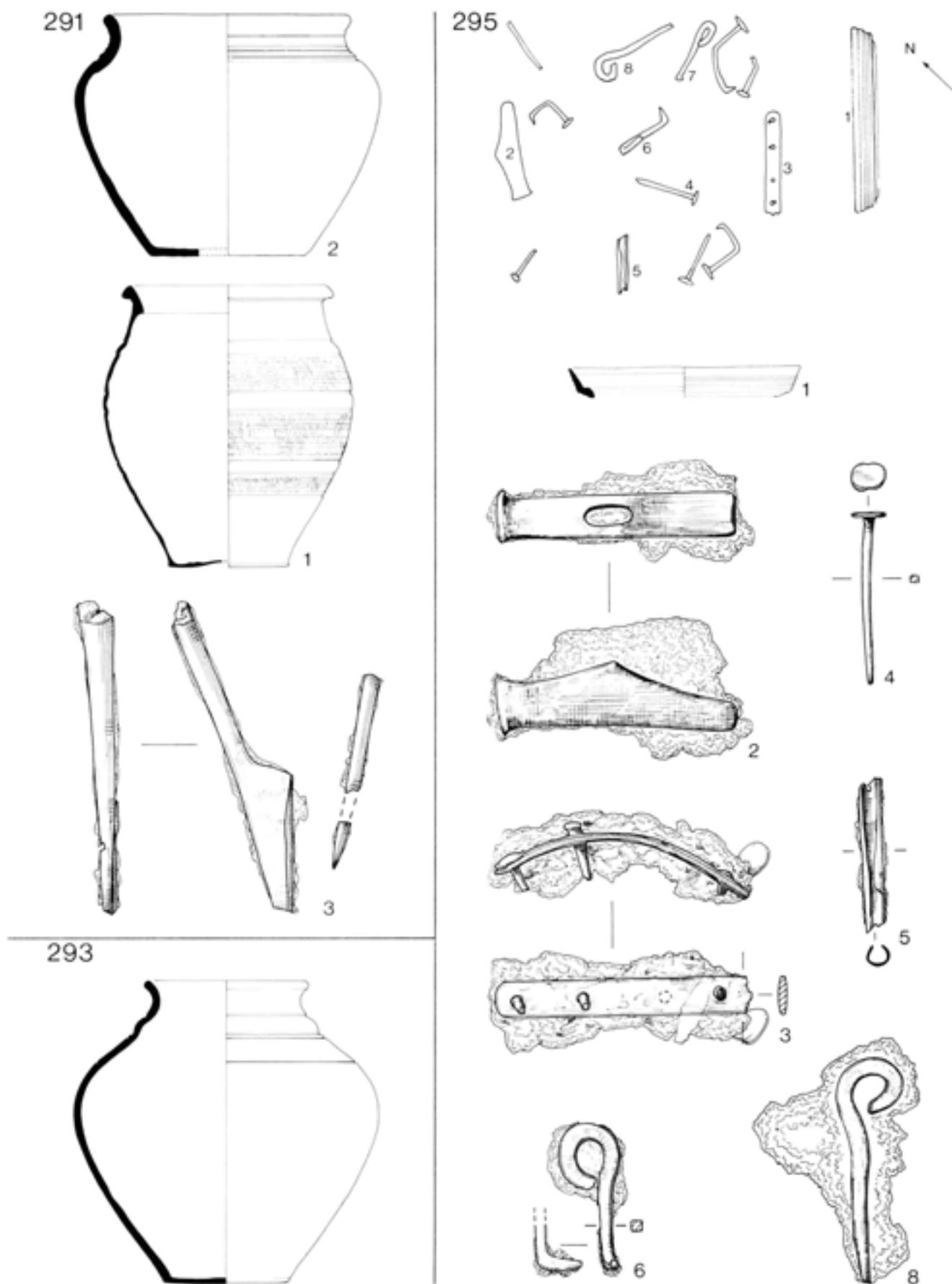


Fig 147 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1; plan 1:10; iron objects 1:2)

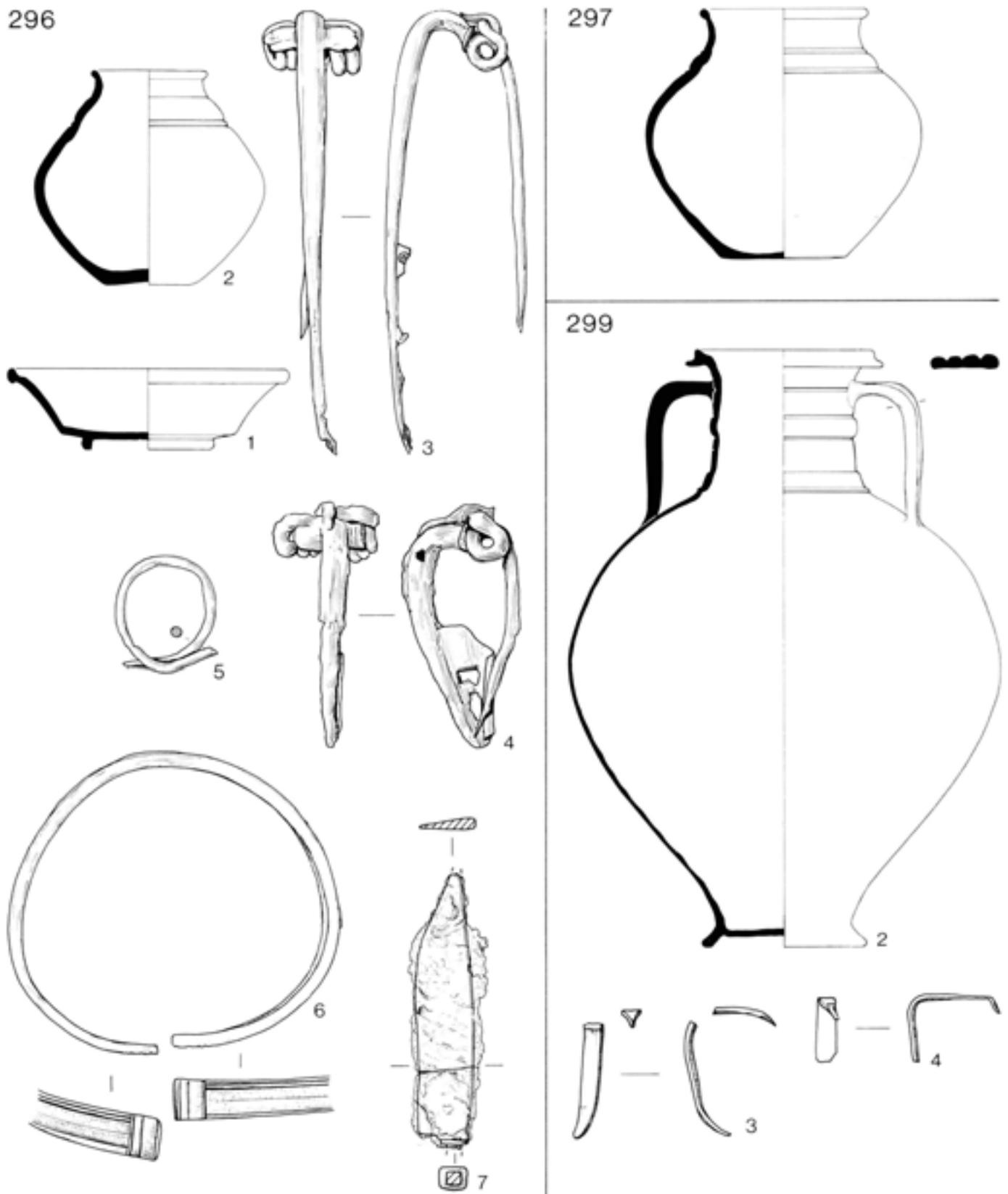


Fig 148 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; knife 1:2; other objects 1:1)

311 (SK4) 0.85×0.60m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; adult

1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6N7; lightly combed decoration. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; blue-grey core; unevenly fired surfaces shading from orange on one side to dark brown opposite; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SK/BF)

312 (SK5) 0.80×0.75m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker, and more cremated bone with three brooches in a pile at the side of the beaker; accompanied by two other pots. Phase 1; infant

1 Platter GB 10. TR1(C). Stamp GS 2. Late Augustan. Condition AA; in very poor condition owing to flaking and lamination (SK/BH)

2 Embossed Butt Beaker 1A5, rouletted decoration and applied bosses. Sand-tempered Ware; red, with traces of a burnished finish. Probably imported, northern Gaul. Condition B (SK/BJ)

3 Cup 2A1. Grog-tempered brown ware, with large glossy black sooty patches. Local. Condition A (SK/BG)

4 Brass brooch (SK/BK; B4)

5 Brass brooch (SK/BK; C24)

6 Brass brooch (SK/BK; C23)

313 (SJ67) 0.70×0.60m, D 0.15m. Cremated bone and sherds from a beaker. Phase 1 (Not illustrated)

1 Barrel Beaker ?1K117, lightly combed decoration; MG 200mm, rim 140mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; darker grey surfaces. Local. Condition K (SJ/F0)

314 (SJ65) 0.65×0.60m, D 0.10m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar. Phase ?; ?male

1 Necked Jar 2B? Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown inner surface; patchy brown and buff outer surface; no finish survives. Local. Condition BC (SJ/F)

2 Iron brooch (SJ/F; V17)

315 (SJ64) 0.65×0.60m, D 0.15m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar, accompanied by a decorated beaker. Phase 3

1 Barbotine Beaker GB 25B. Silty Ware; blue-grey, with self-coloured barbotine decoration; white slip overall. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (SJ/FL)

2 Cordoned Jar 3L2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown inner surface; dark grey outer; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SJ/FH)

3 Bronze brooch (SJ/FH; A3)

316 (SJ66) 0.90×0.80m, D 0.20m. Metal objects at the edge of a pile of cremated bone, accompanied by three pots, the beaker on its side and the lagena crushed. Phase 3; ?adult

1 Ovoid Beaker GB 24B, rouletted decoration. TR3, orange with smoky grey haze on the outer surface. Import, northern Gaul. Claudio-Neronian. Condition C (SJ/FL)

2 Collared Lagena GL 4. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition CB (SJ/FM)

3 Platter 3C3. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown matt surfaces. Local. Condition AA (SJ/FK)

4 Bronze brooch (SJ/FN; D1)

5 Iron knife (SJ/FW; p 106)

6 Triangular iron knife (SJ/FN; p 105)

317 (SJ5) 0.90×0.80m, D 0.20m. Cremated bone in a pile on the floor of the grave, accompanied by three pots, ten coins (three on the platter), and a brooch. Phase 1; two bodies, one immature and the other adult

1 Collared Flagon GF 6A. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition A (SJ/A)

2 Platter 6C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown abraded surfaces. Local. Condition B (SJ/AH)

3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, grooved lower body. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces with orange patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SJ/AI)

4 Bronze brooch (SJ/GF; A1)

5-14 Copper alloy coins (SJ/GE) (Not illustrated)

318 (SJ10) Grave cut into an enclosure ditch, not clearly defined, D 0.20m. Extended inhumation orientated ESE/WNW with the right forearm over the chest and the left forearm across the pelvis. No grave goods but three iron nails in the grave. Sherds from a butt beaker were found in the grave, possibly from a previous burial. Phase ?; female (Not illustrated)

1 Three iron nails (SJ/AU)

319 (AA20) 2.10×0.50m, D 0.35m. Extended inhumation, orientated WNW/ESE. On its back, with the arms folded across the chest. The bone in better condition than most of the inhumations on this site. Phase ?; male

320 (AA34) Pit not recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase 4; ?adult

1 Carinated Bowl 6C1, burnished decoration. Self-coloured Sand-tempered Ware; grey core; dark blue-grey surfaces; traces of a burnished finish on the rim and shoulder. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (AA/HO)

321 (SJ63) Diam c 0.90m, D 0.20m. Cremated bones, two nails, and sherds from a jar within a crushed cup. Phase 3; ?adult

1 Pedestal Cup Copy 1B2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown burnished outer surface; grey inner. Local. Condition C (SJ/FG)

2 Jar, form unknown; handmade base, wheel-finished upper body. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SJ/FS)

3 Two iron nails (SJ/FG)

322 (SJ16) 0.80×0.75m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a large tazza, no 6, surrounded by six other pots. One edge of the grave had been damaged by a Roman posthole, which accounts for the damage to the jar, no 1; one sherd from the platter, no 2, was found near the beaker, no 3, a substantial part of which was found on the opposite side of the carinated bowl, no 6. Phase 1; female

1 Lid-seated Jar CJ 1. Mica-coated Standard Fabric; grey core; abraded orange surfaces. Import, Central Gaul. Late Augustan. Condition F (SJ/BL)

2 Platter GB 10. TR1(C) Stamp GS 1. Late Augustan. Condition B (SJ/BH)

3 Small Girth Beaker GB 22. TR3, apricot ware, with cream outer surface from rim to lower body. Condition A (SJ/BM)

4 Collared Flagon GF 6A. White Fine Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition C (SJ/BK)

5 Butt Beaker 1E5. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/BI)

6 Tazza 2D3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished outer surface, smoothed inner. Local. Condition B; with a graffiti ANDOC on the underside of the base, within the foot-ring (Fig 55) (SJ/BG)

7 Necked Bowl 1C3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SJ/BJ)

323 (SJ71) Diam 0.50m, D 0.10m. Pile of cremated bone and two brooches. Phase ?; adult

1 Brass brooch (SJ/FV) F13

2 Brass brooch (SJ/FV) F25

324 (SJ58) Diam 0.60m, D 0.10m. Pile of cremated bone and a brooch, accompanied by a small cup. Phase 2; adult

1 Cup 1A2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown, with burnished finish inside and out. Local. Condition B (SJ/EW)

2 Brass brooch (SJ/EV; C60)

325 (SX40) 1.05×0.85m, D 0.40m. Metal objects and two spindle-whorls in a pile of calcined bones on the floor of the grave; accompanied by seven pots. Phase 1

1 Platter CP 1. Micaceous TN, buff sandy textured matrix; very abraded pale grey surfaces; no finish survives. Import, Central Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (SX/ER)

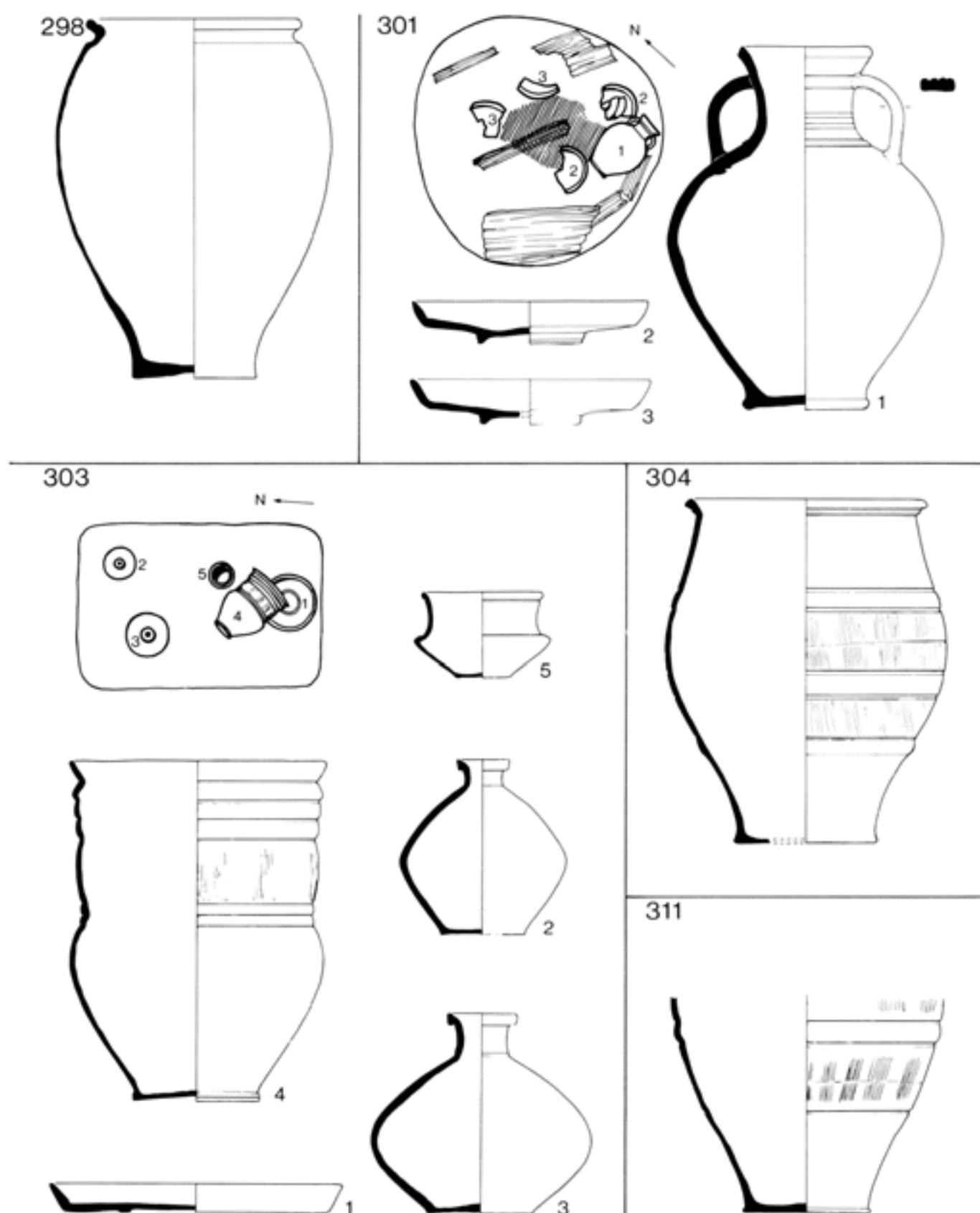


Fig 149 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4)

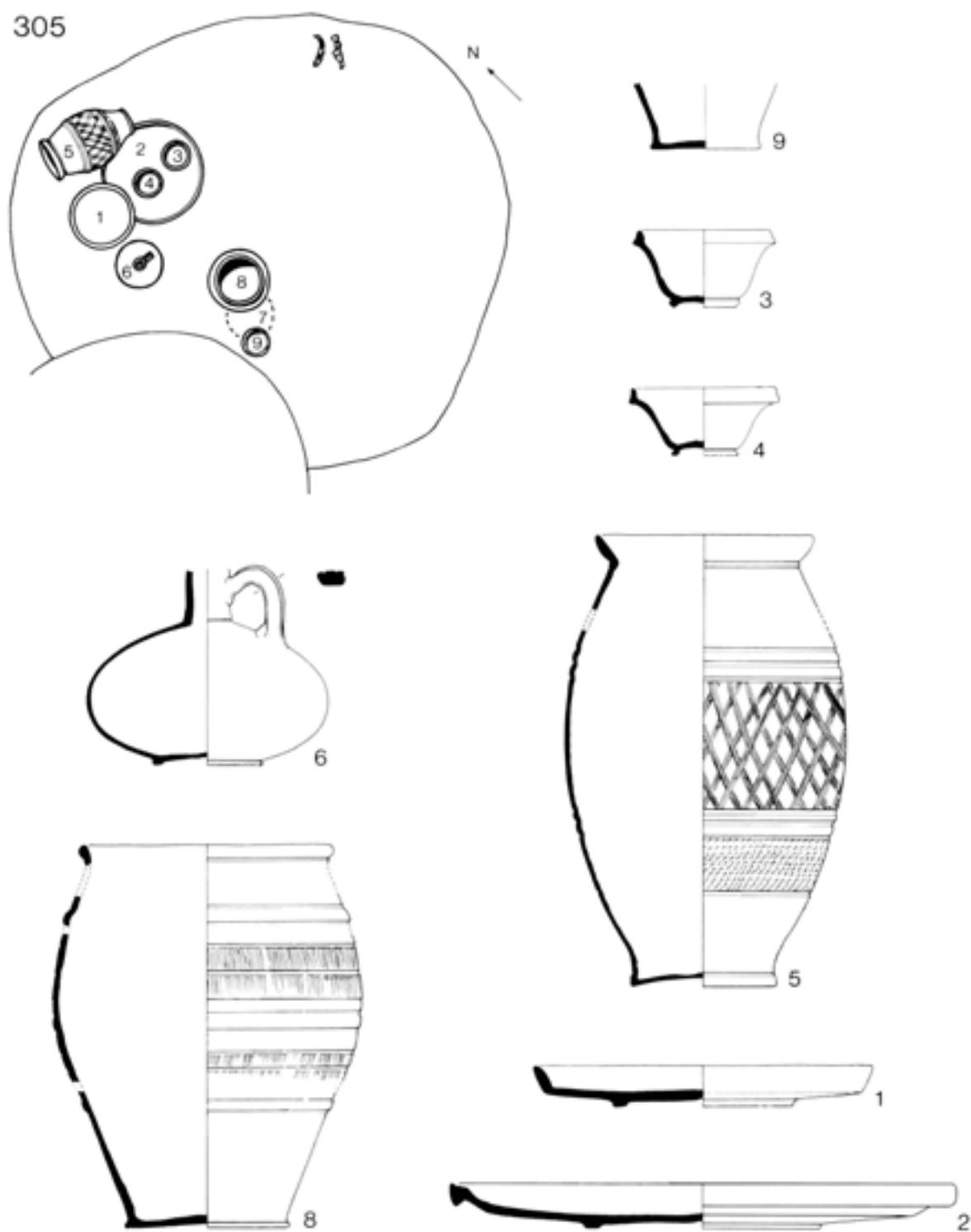


Fig 150 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4)

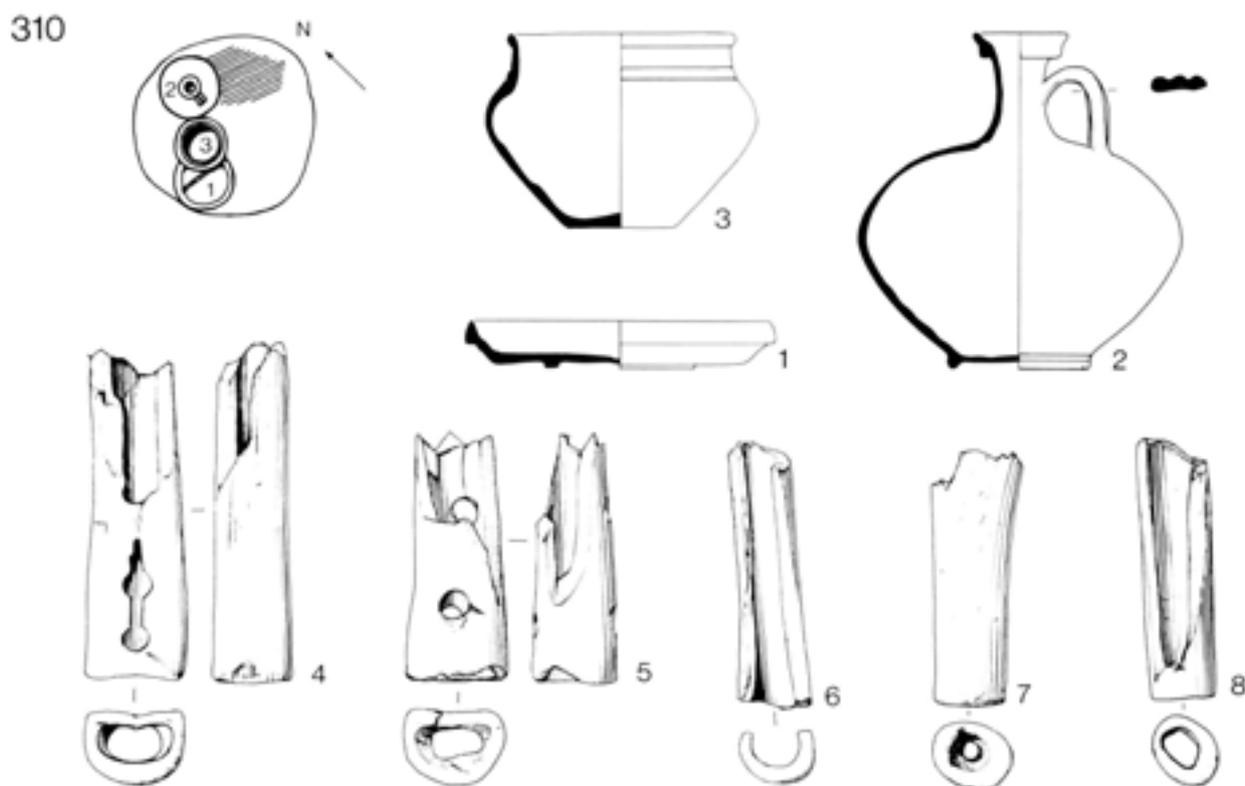
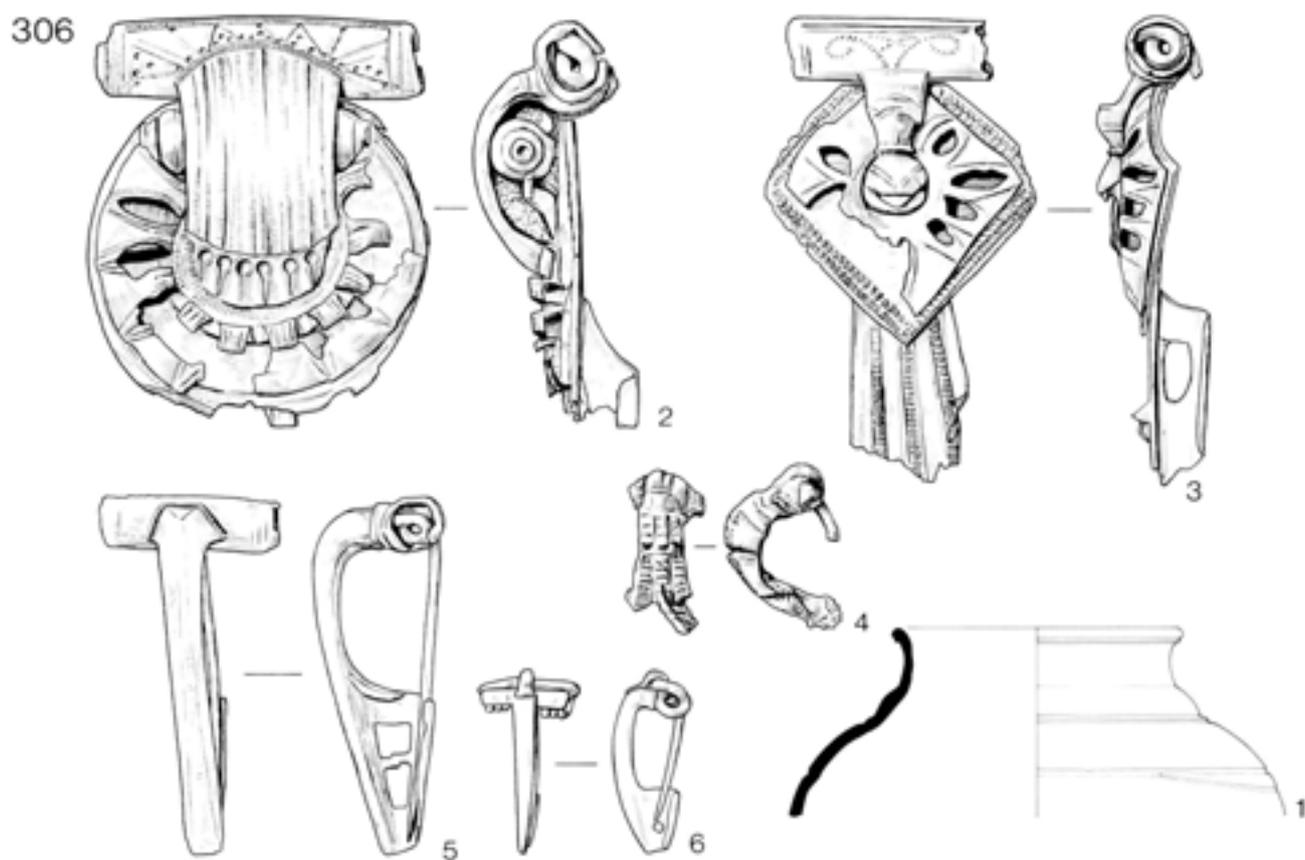


Fig 151 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- 2 Platter GB 8. TR1(C). Stamp GS 12. Late Augustan. Condition B (SX/EV)
- 3 Cup GB 17E, large. TN. Stamp GS 31. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition A (SX/EU)
- 4 Cylindrical Beaker GB 21, rouletted decoration. TR3, orange with smoky grey outer surface. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition A (SX/EW)
- 5 Ovoid Beaker GB 24A. TR3, orange ware, smoky grey finish from inside rim to lower edge of decorative zone. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (SX/ES)
- 6 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SX/EQ)
- 7 Squat Long-necked Jar 3B3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition A; two areas of spalling on the body, possibly a 'second' (SX/ET)
- 8 Copper alloy spoon (SX/GA; p 104)
- 9 Copper alloy brooch (SX/FZ; F26)
- 10 Iron disc (SX/GB; p 107)
- 11, 12 Two pottery spindle-whorls (SX/FW, GL); Grog-tempered Ware (p 109)
- 13 Bronze mirror (SX/GC; p 103)
- 14 'Molten' copper alloy (SX/FV, FX, FY; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 326 (SX49) 2.20x0.50/0.70m, D 0.25m. Inhumation grave, orientated NW/SE; empty but for some teeth (SX/GT) Phase ?
- 327 (SX14) 0.70x0.75m, D 0.20m. A brooch in a pile of cremated bone on the floor of the grave, accompanied by half a platter. The grave did not seem to have been disturbed, and there were traces of a wooden cover, so it seemed that only half the platter had been deposited in the grave. Phase?
- 1 Platter 6B1. Rim c 240mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware; very poor condition, no finish survives. Condition B (SX/CB)
- 2 Iron brooch (SX/HB; Z3)
- 328 (SX9) 0.70m diameter, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker no 4, accompanied by a conical beaker. Sherds from two other vessels were in the grave, mainly mixed together in a pile, but some of the platter was at the opposite side of the grave and some on top. Phase 1; immature
- 1 Platter Loeschke form 2a. La Murette. Stamp S 3, c AD 40-55. Condition BA (SX/AC)
- 2 Girth Beaker GB 22. TR3, orange ware with smoky grey surface finish from edge of rim to lower body. Import, northern Gaul. Tiberio-Claudian. Condition C (SX/BA)
- 3 Conical Beaker Copy, lightly combed decoration. Silt- and Grog-tempered Ware; buff core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SX/BB)
- 4 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SX/BC)
- 329 (SX20) Diam 0.35m, D 0.15m. Cremated bone and two nails in a pit whose edge had been clipped by a Roman domestic pit. Phase ?; infant (Not illustrated)
- 1 Two iron nails (SX/HA)
- 330 (SX45) Diam 0.50m, D 0.15m. Cremation and metal objects but no pottery. Phase ?
- 1 Brass brooch (SX/FU; C72)
- 2 Iron knife (SX/FU; p 106)
- 331 (SX1) Pit not recognised. Disturbed burial, calcined bone and tiny crumbs of pottery. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form. Silty Ware; red. Local kiln fired product. Condition J (SX/AA)
- 332 (SX19) 0.95x0.85m, more rectangular than usual, D 0.30m. Pattern of nails defined a box, or coffin, c 0.50x0.70m, in which there were two flagons. As there were no calcined bones perhaps it had been an inhumation of a small child. Phase 4
- 1, 2 A pair of Ring-necked Flagons. VRP; cream, abraded surfaces. Local kiln-fired product. Condition AA (SX/CH, SX/CG)
- 3 Iron nails (SX/HD) from a box (p 111)
- 333 (SC2) Diam 0.75m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 4; adult
- 1 Narrow-necked Jar 5F3, burnished decoration. White-slipped Sand-tempered Ware; overfired blue-grey; white slip from inside rim to maximum girth; lower body roughly finished-off. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B; a distorted 'second', almost a waster (SC/BM)
- 334 (SC8) No pit visible, D 0.10m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; ?an older adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form, handmade and wheel-finished; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; matt finish. Local. Condition F (SC/DT)
- 335 (SH13) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Cordoned Jar 4M2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; grey-brown surfaces; burnished to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition F (SH/BQ)
- 336 (SH15) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M12, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown surfaces. Condition B (SH/BU)
- 337 (SC1) Diam 0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation and two brooches in a jar. Phase ?
- 1 Closed form; base 100mm, MG 240mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SC/BA) Not illustrated
- 2 Brass brooch (SC/BA; C5)
- 3 Brass brooch (SC/BA; C40)
- 338 (SC6) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation mainly in a beaker, a brooch with some calcined bone outside. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Carinated Beaker GB 23A. TR3, red ware, outer surface smoked from rim to below lower carination. Import, northern Gaul. Claudio-Neronian. Condition F (SC/DK)
- 2 Iron brooch (SC/DK; V13)
- 339 (SH16) No pit recognised, D 0.30m. Cremation and two brooches in jar, no 3 (apparently broken at the time of burial); accompanied by two smaller jars almost completely inverted. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Squat Long-necked Jar 3B3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SH/BX)
- 2 Small Cordoned Jar 3K2, burnished decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces, with glossy sooty areas; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local Condition AA (SH/BW)
- 3 Cordoned Jar 2M2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SH/BV)
- 4 Brass brooch (SH/BV; C58)
- 5 Brass brooch (SH/BV; B7)
- 340 (SH3) No pit recognised, D 0.15m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 1; immature
- 1 Lid-seated Jar CJ 1. Mica-coated Standard Fabric; grey core; orange surfaces. Import, Central Gaul. Late Augustan. Condition F (SH/AF)
- 341 (SH4) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar. Phase 3

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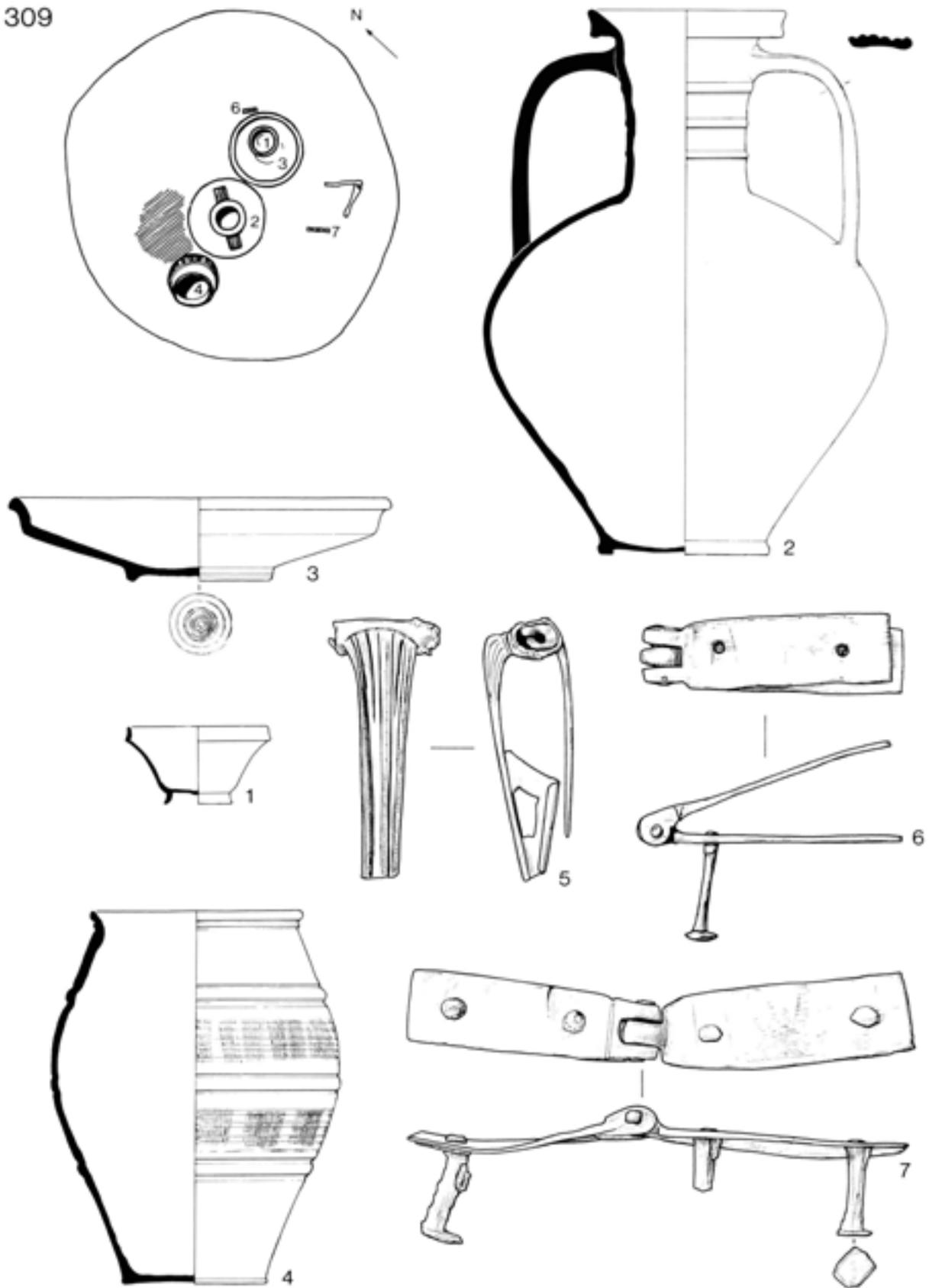


Fig 152 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

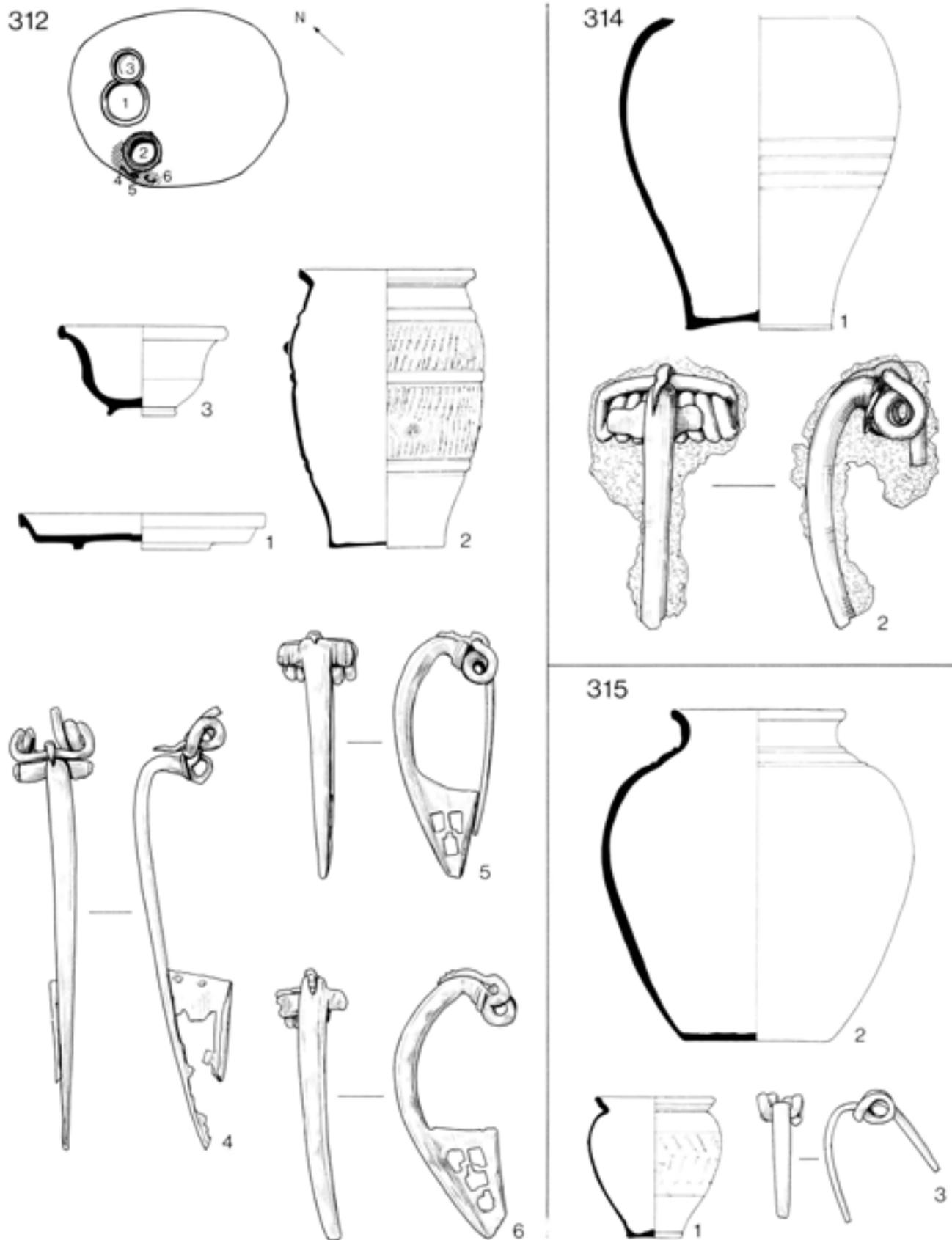


Fig 153 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

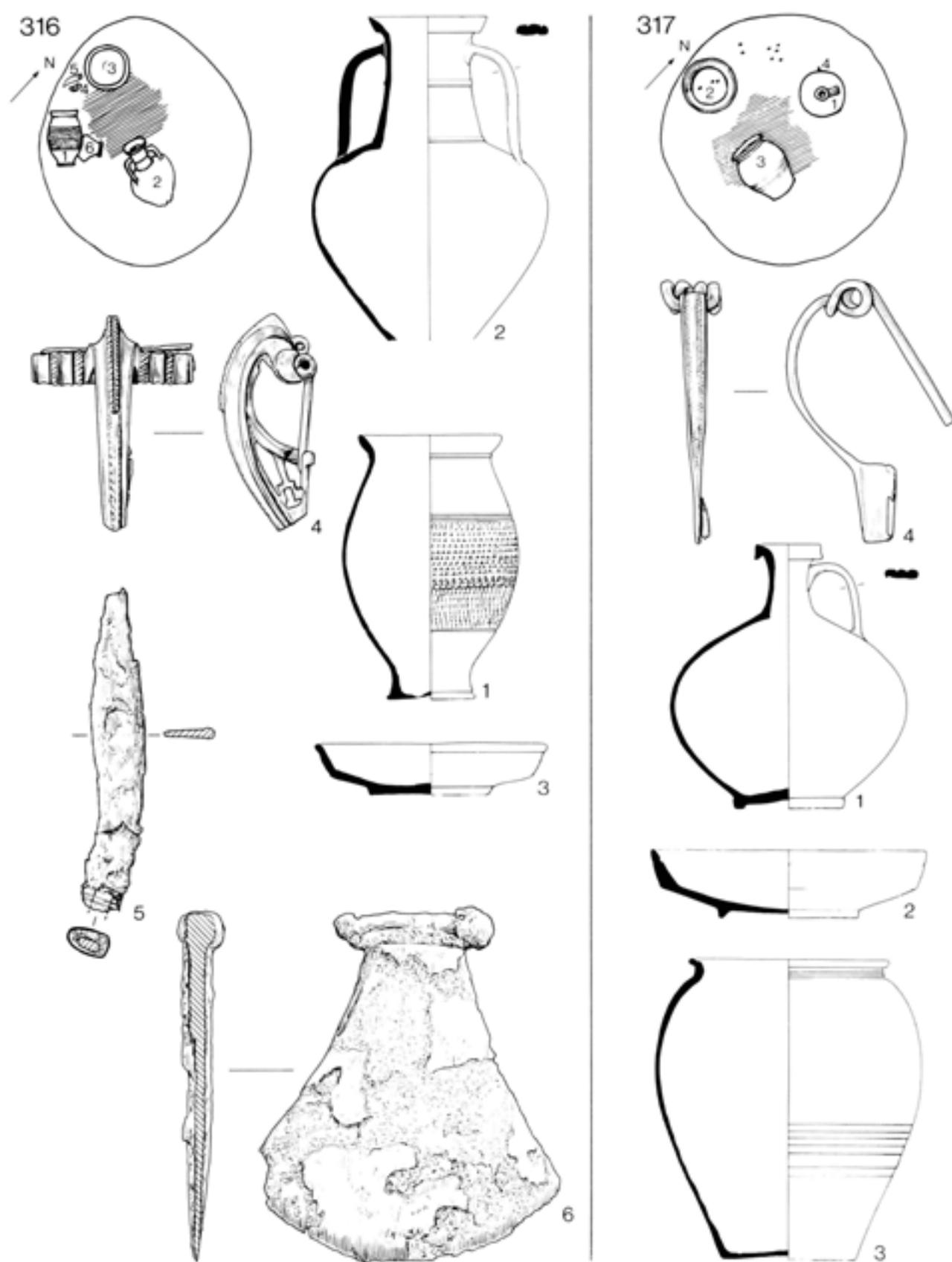


Fig 154 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; knives 1:2)

- 1 Necked Jar 1B?, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition F (SH/AN)
- 2 Small Barrel Beaker 5K14. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; patchy grey and brown abraded surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition K (SH/AN)
- 342 (SH17) 0.40×0.35m, D 0.10m. Pile of cremated bones. Phase?
- 343 (SH6) Diam 0.20m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a beaker, accompanied by sherds from a bowl. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker Copy 3M13, rouletted decoration. Micaceous Silty Ware; grey core; orange-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local kiln-fired product. Condition K (SH/A)
- 2 Necked Bowl 1B3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition K (SH/AK)
- 344 (SH5) No pit recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 1; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration, as Burial 270; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; unevenly fired dark grey surfaces shading to buff and brown; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SH/AM)
- 2 Body sherds from two closed vessels in VRP. Intrusive
- 345 (SH1) Diam 0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation inside and outside a jar (possibly disturbed). Phase 2; immature (Not illustrated)
- 1 Barbotine Jar GB 25; base 70mm, MG 180mm. White Fine Ware; pale pink, with white barbotine decoration and slip. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (SH/AA)
- 346 (SH9) 1.30×1.20m, D 0.40m. Brooch in a pile of calcined bone on the floor of the grave, accompanied by ten pots. A remarkable iron rod had a sharp right-angled bend at which it had broken: the shorter length was on the floor of the grave, and the longer piece was rising vertically out of the grave where its top was twisted and broken by ploughing (or some other disturbance). Phase 1; male (Fig 41)
- 1 Cup Loeschke form 8Aa. Arretine. Stamp S1, c 5 BC–AD 20. Condition B (SH/BA)
- 2 Platter GB 6A. TR1(A) cream ware; coral polished slip. Import, northern Gaul. Late Augustan. Condition A (SH/BC)
- 3 Cup GB 16. TR1(B). Stamp GS 26. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (SH/AZ)
- 4 Barbotine Beaker GB 25C. Fine White Ware; cream; white barbotine decoration; matt red slip on rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition A (SH/AX)
- 5 Collared Flagon GF 9. Buff Powdery Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition H (SH/BF)
- 6 Laguna 1A11, thrown in one operation. Oxidised Silty Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; yellow-buff outer surface, with grey patches; grey-brown inner surface. Local. Condition B (SH/AV)
- 7 Platter 4B1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown burnished surfaces; abraded inner surface. Local. Condition B (SH/BD)
- 8 Small Tazza 2D3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SH/BB)
- 9 Small Pedestal Jar 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SH/AY)
- 10 Necked Jar 2B2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces, with brown patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SH/AW)
- 11 Brass brooch (SH/BH; C16)
- 12 Iron rod (SH/BE; p 107)
- 347 (SH12) 0.50×0.35m, D 0.15m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Closed form. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition F (SH/B0)
- 2 Iron brooch (SH/B0; V22)
- 348 (SH2) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation and a nail in a beaker. Phase 3; immature
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q12. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired, core shades from brown to grey and surfaces from light brown to light grey, with glossy sooty patches; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SH/AB)
- 2 Iron nail (SH/AB) (Not illustrated)
- 349 (SH14) 1.10×1.00m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a beaker, at the centre of a large pit. Phase 1; female
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SH/BR)
- 350 (SK13) 0.85×0.70m (almost rectangular), D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar on its side, full and overflowing into the pit. Phase ?; ?male
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; buff undersurface; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SK/CT)
- 351 (SK10) 0.70×0.60m, D 0.35m. Cremation and nails in a beaker, accompanied by a platter. Phase 3
- 1 Platter 3B1. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey, with traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SK/CN)
- 2 Butt Beaker Copy 6C7, lightly incised decoration. Silty Grog-tempered Ware; light grey core; variegated orange-brown surfaces with grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SK/CM)
- 3 Two iron hob-nails (SK/CM; p 111) (Fig 51)
- 4 Iron nail (SK/CM) (Not illustrated)
- 352 (SJ32) 0.60×0.65m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by a small beaker. Phase 3; male
- 1 Globular Beaker Copy 2B1, lightly incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with sooty grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SJ/CS)
- 2 Cordoned Jar 3M2; handmade body, wheel-finished shoulder and rim. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; overfired core, blue shading to grey; patchy orange grey and brown surfaces; little finish survives, probably burnished from rim to maximum girth, with lower body matt. Local. Condition A; the base spalled during firing, so that the pot was a 'second' (SJ/CR)
- 353 (SJ31) Diam 0.80m, D 0.25m. Cremation and two brooches in a beaker, accompanied by a flask and a platter. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2D2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B; in antiquity, cracked and repaired (pp 203–4) (SJ/CM)
- 2 Flask 2A3. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; orange surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SJ/CN)
- 3 Platter 3C1. Grog-tempered Ware, underfired and very friable; brown. Local. Condition G (SJ/CO)
- 4 Brass brooch (SJ/CM; F8)
- 5 Brass brooch (SJ/CM; L5)
- 354 (SJ33) 0.90×0.70m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; male
- 1 Cordoned Jar 3F2, handmade body, wheel-finished shoulder and rim. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core; orange surfaces, with large sooty patches; burnished from rim to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SJ/CQ)
- 355 (SJ40) 0.70×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker, no 2, accompanied by girth beaker. Phase 1; infant
- 1 Girth Beaker GB 22, combed decoration. TR 3, apricot ware with smoky grey outer surface from inside rim to lower body. Import northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/DB)

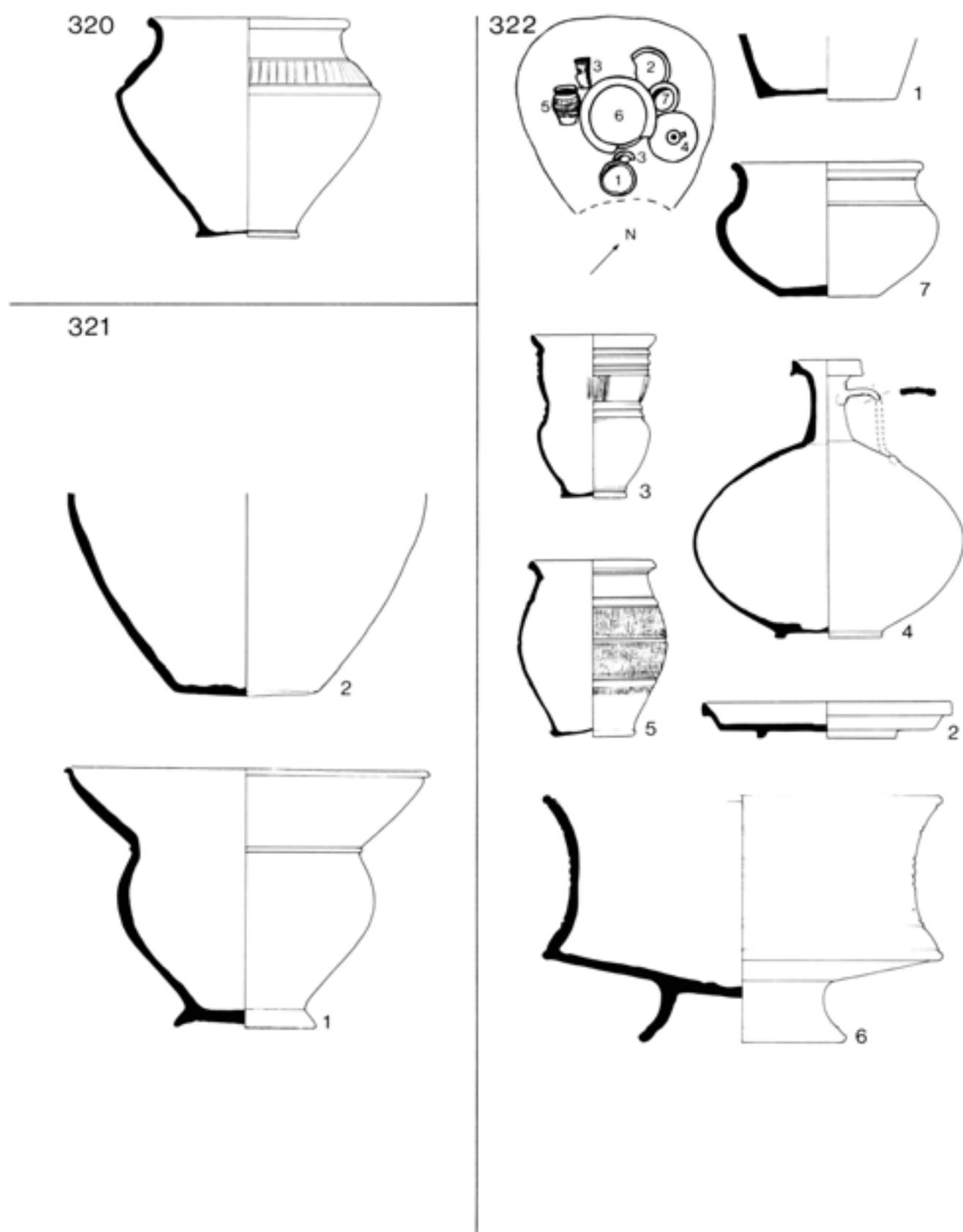
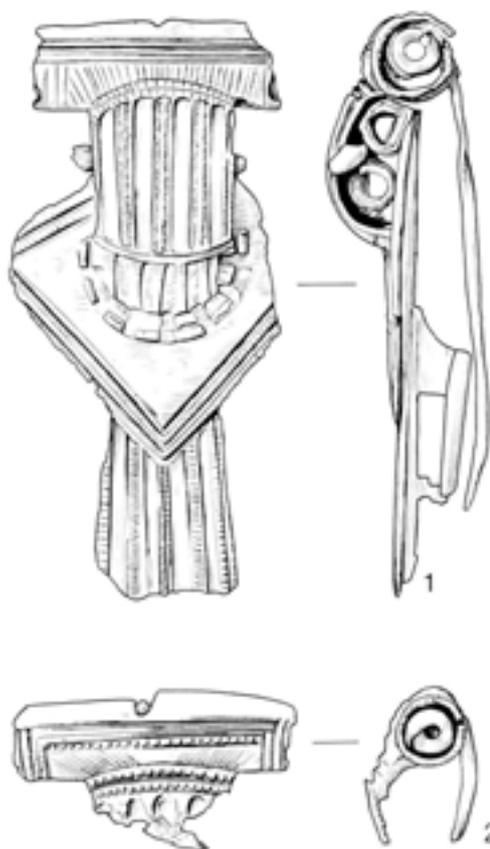


Fig 155 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4)

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Fig 156 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

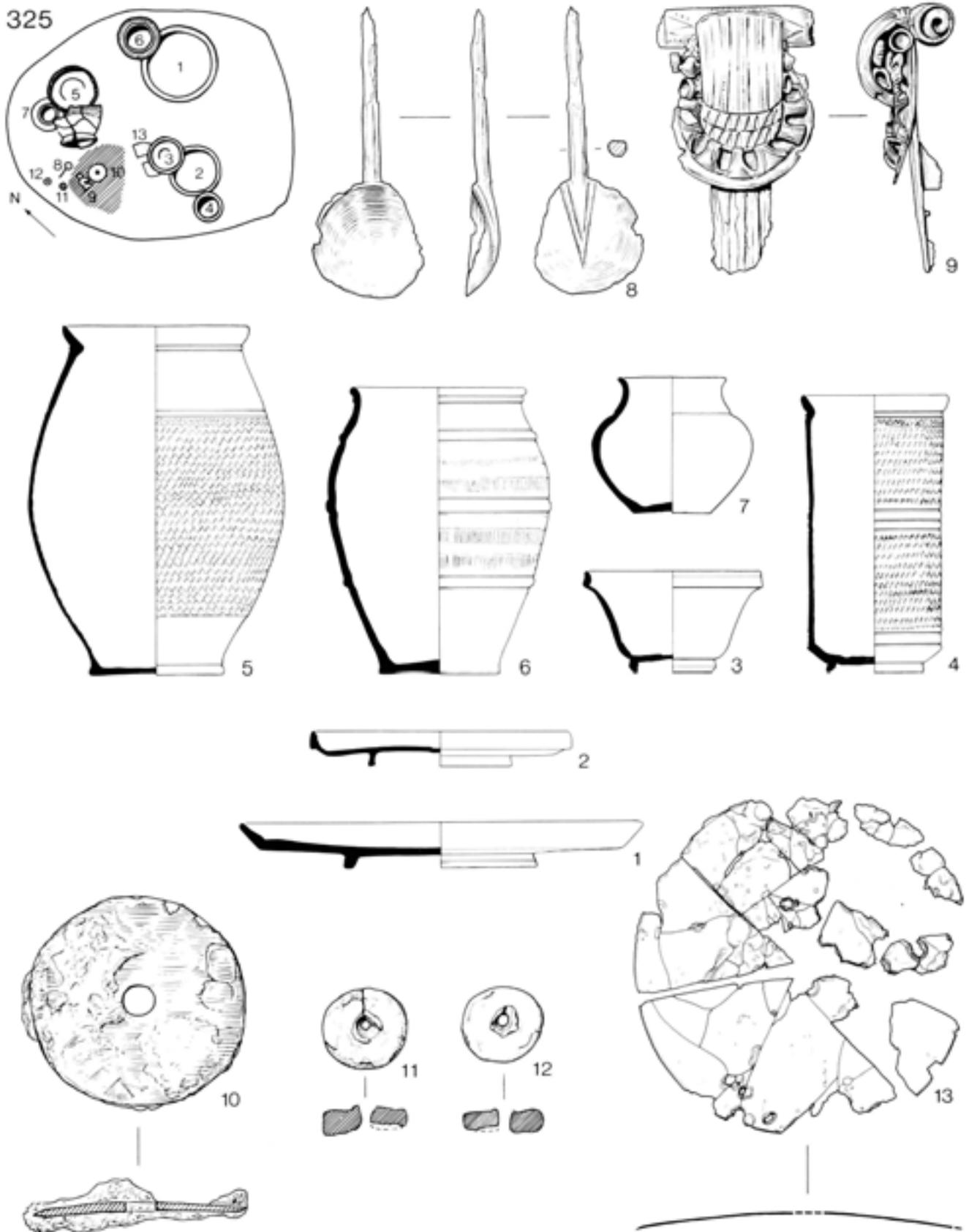
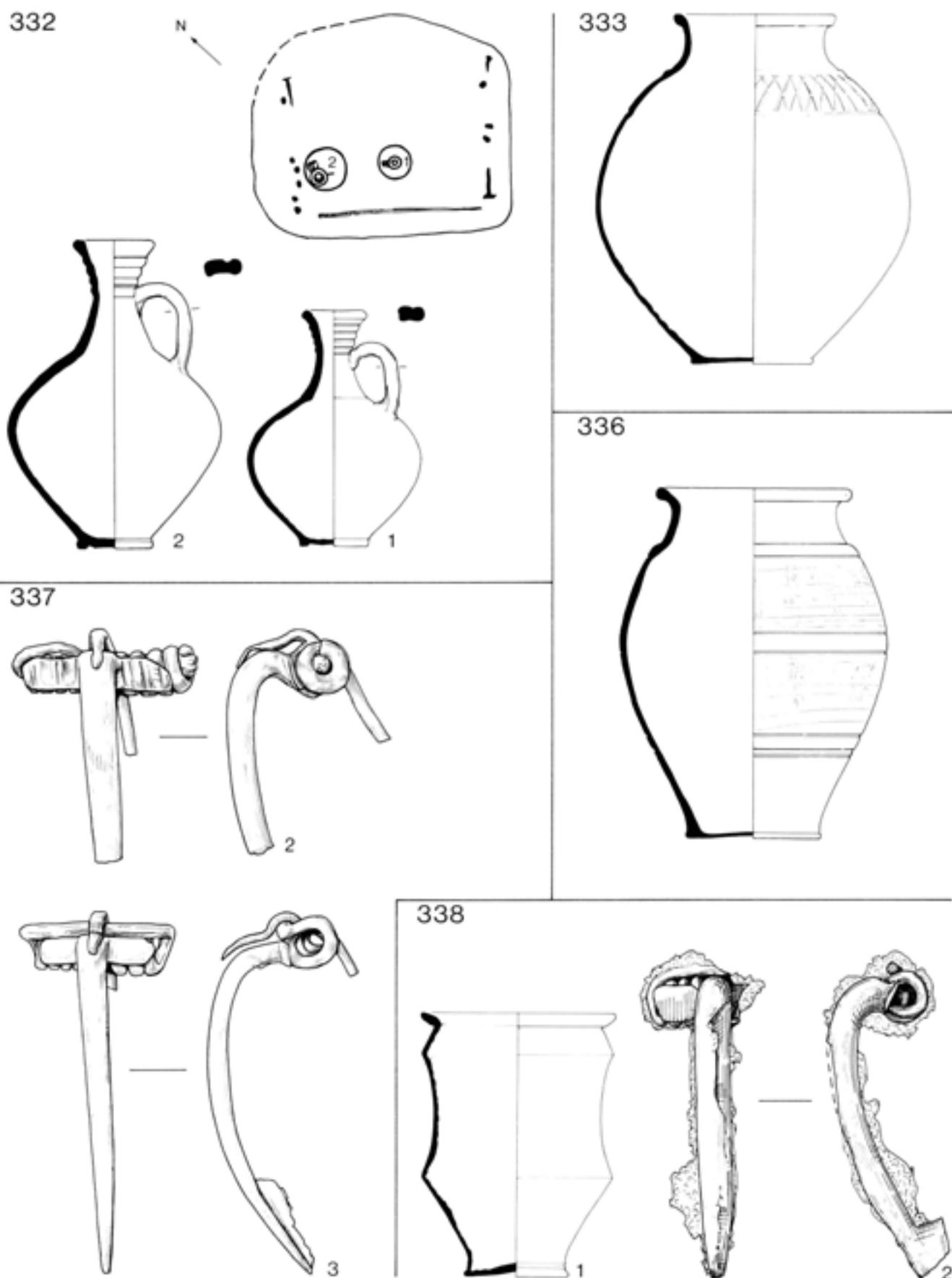


Fig 157 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch and spoon 1:1; other objects 1:2)

- 2 Barrel Beaker 1K11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/DA)
- 3 Brass brooch (SJ/DA; E21)
- 356 (SJ55) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Two brooches in a pile of calcined bone, accompanied by a jar. Phase ?; ?female
- 1 Bead-rimmed Jar 2A2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; variegated brown outer; burnished finish, horizontal facets on the upper body, vertical on the lower. Local. Condition B (SJ/EJ)
 - 2 Copper alloy brooch (SJ/EK; F18)
 - 3 Small fragment of brass brooch (SJ/EK; H6) (Not illustrated)
- 357 (SJ44) Diam 0.70m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a pedestal urn, accompanied by a jar. Phase 1; young female
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2D3. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly and over-fired; blue-grey core; patchy grey, buff, brown, and orange surfaces; no finish survives, but there are traces of banded burnishing below the maximum girth. Local. Condition C (SJ/DP)
 - 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 3E2. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired, basically brown surfaces, with burnished finish to maximum girth, matt lower body, and orange patches where no finish survives. Condition AA (SJ/DQ)
- 358 (SJ41) 0.75×0.60m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Cordoned Jar 3M2. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; flaked inner surface; patchy brown and grey outer; no finish survives. Local. Condition E (SJ/DI)
- 359 (SJ45) Diam 0.60m, D 0.40m. Cremation and a brooch in a pedestal jar accompanied by a beaker, with some bones (?calcined, DT) on the floor of the pit. Phase 1; adolescent, ?male
- 1 Small Butt Beaker 2H5. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition AA (SJ/DS)
 - 2 Pedestal Jar 2D3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-black surfaces; traces of banded burnishing below the maximum girth. Local. Condition B (SJ/DR)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SJ/DR; C43)
- 360 (SJ42) 0.80×0.60m, D 0.20m. A brooch in a pile of calcined bone, accompanied by two pots. Phase 2; male
- 1 Flask 3C4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; dark brown outer, with burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SJ/DJ)
 - 2 Platter 7A1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition B (SJ/DK)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SJ/DL; C6)
- 361 (SJ38) Diam 0.70m, D 0.15m. Three brooches in a pile of calcined bone, accompanied by two pots, one of which had some ?animal bones in it. Phase 2; ?male
- 1 Flask 3B3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition HB (SJ/DC)
 - 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 5G1. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core shades to brown; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SJ/DD)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SJ/DE; C12)
 - 4 Brass brooch (SJ/DE; E17)
 - 5 Brass brooch (SJ/DE; L4)
- 362 (SJ22) 0.45×0.50m, D 0.15m. Cremation and two brooches in a bowl. Phase ?; young adult
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1C3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body rilled. Local. Condition D (SJ/BS)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SJ/BS; M3)
 - 3 Copper alloy brooch (SJ/BS; P2)
- 363 (SJ27) Diam 0.50m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; male
- 1 Butt Beaker 3E2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/CG)
- 364 (SJ18) Diam 0.65m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Grooved Butt or Barrel Beaker. Base 80mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SJ/B0)
- 365 (SJ34) 0.70×0.80m, D 0.10m. Cremation and a nail in a beaker, no 6, on its side, accompanied by five other pots in a shallow disturbed grave. Phase 3; ?child
- 1 Cup Loeschke form 8b. Origin uncertain. Stamp SS 5. Late Augustan or early Tiberian. Condition BA (SJ/CZ)
 - 2 Platter GB 13. TN. Stamp GS 6. Claudio-Neronian. Condition B (SJ/CW)
 - 3 Cup GB 17C. TN. Stamp GS 19. Claudio-Neronian. Condition AA (SJ/CV)
 - 4 Small Butt Beaker, variant unknown. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition F (SJ/CY)
 - 5 Small shouldered jar, variant unknown. White Fine Smooth Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition BC (SJ/CX)
 - 6 Grooved Butt Beaker 6N?, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SJ/CU)
 - 7 Iron nail (SJ/CU) (Not illustrated)
- 366 (SJ39) Diam 0.70m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; child
- 1 Globular Beaker Copy 1A2, combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/DG)
- 367 (SJ43) 0.60×0.70m, D 0.20m. Cremation in jar no 3, accompanied by a beaker and a platter. The platter was about 0.10m above the floor of the grave. Phase 3; two bodies, a child and an adult
- 1 Platter 7C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey-black burnished surfaces. Local. Condition G (SJ/DO)
 - 2 Grooved Butt Beaker 6R11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SJ/DN)
 - 3 Shouldered jar, variant unknown. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition E (SJ/DM)
- 368 (SJ28) 0.90×0.70m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Necked Jar 5B1, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; variegated brown outer surface with sooty patches; burnished from rim to shoulder groove, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SJ/CH)
- 369 (SJ36) 0.80×0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a makeshift cinerary urn formed from a broken amphora; the base had been inserted to plug the inverted neck (see sketch). Wood traces all around the pit. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Amphora, Peacock and Williams Class 9. Fine powdery light orange-buff ware, Peacock Fabric 1 (Peacock 1977a). Import, from Rhodes or the Aegean islands; wine was the initial contents. Condition J (SJ/DH)
- 370 (SJ54) 0.60×0.45m, D 0.20m. Four brooches, a spindle-whorl, and a nail in a pile of calcined bone accompanied by two pots. The grave had been covered by a wooden board, perhaps two or three strips joined together, because traces of a cross-piece survived just above the main cover. Phase 3; child
- 1 Butt Beaker 2E3. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/EL)



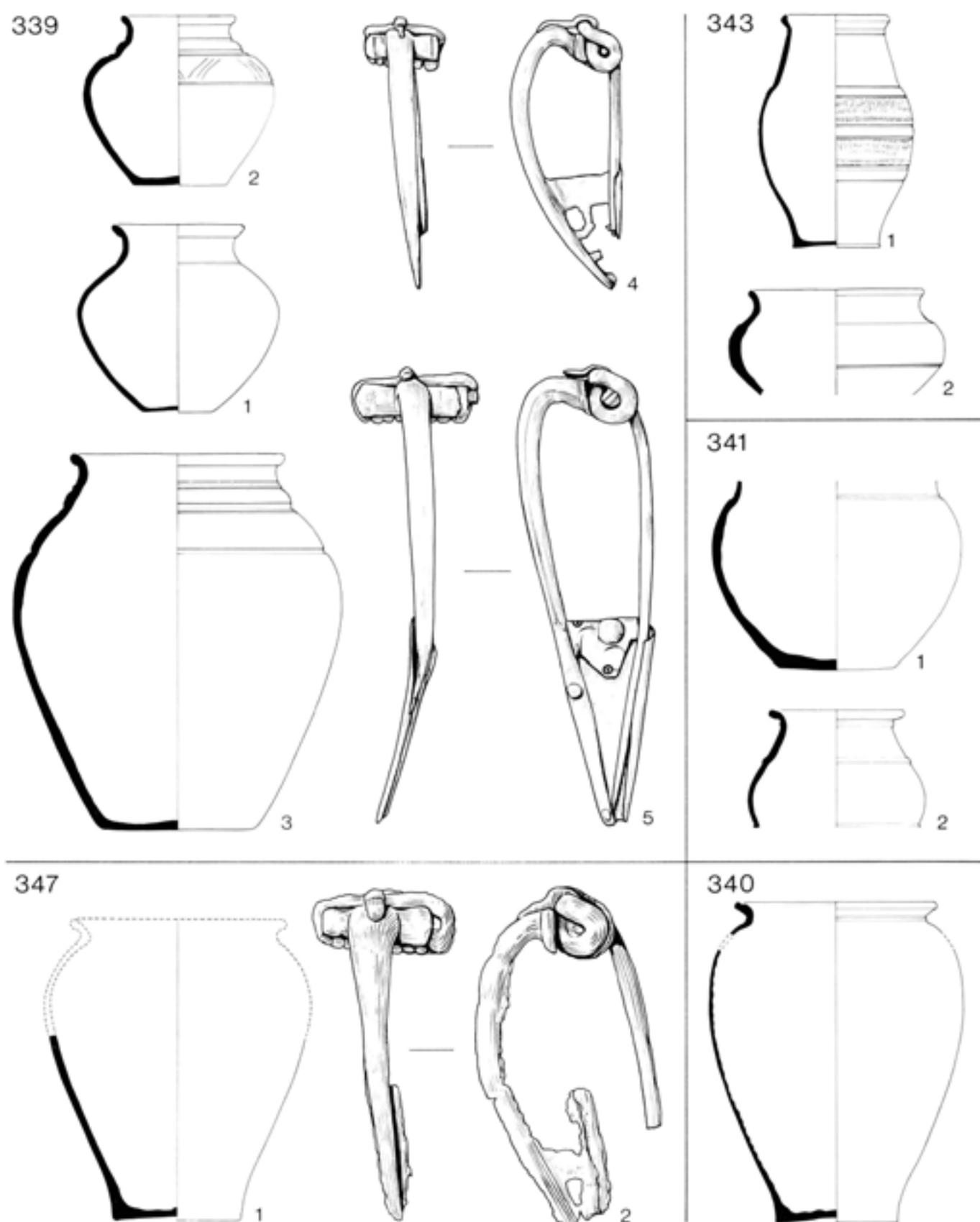


Fig 159 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

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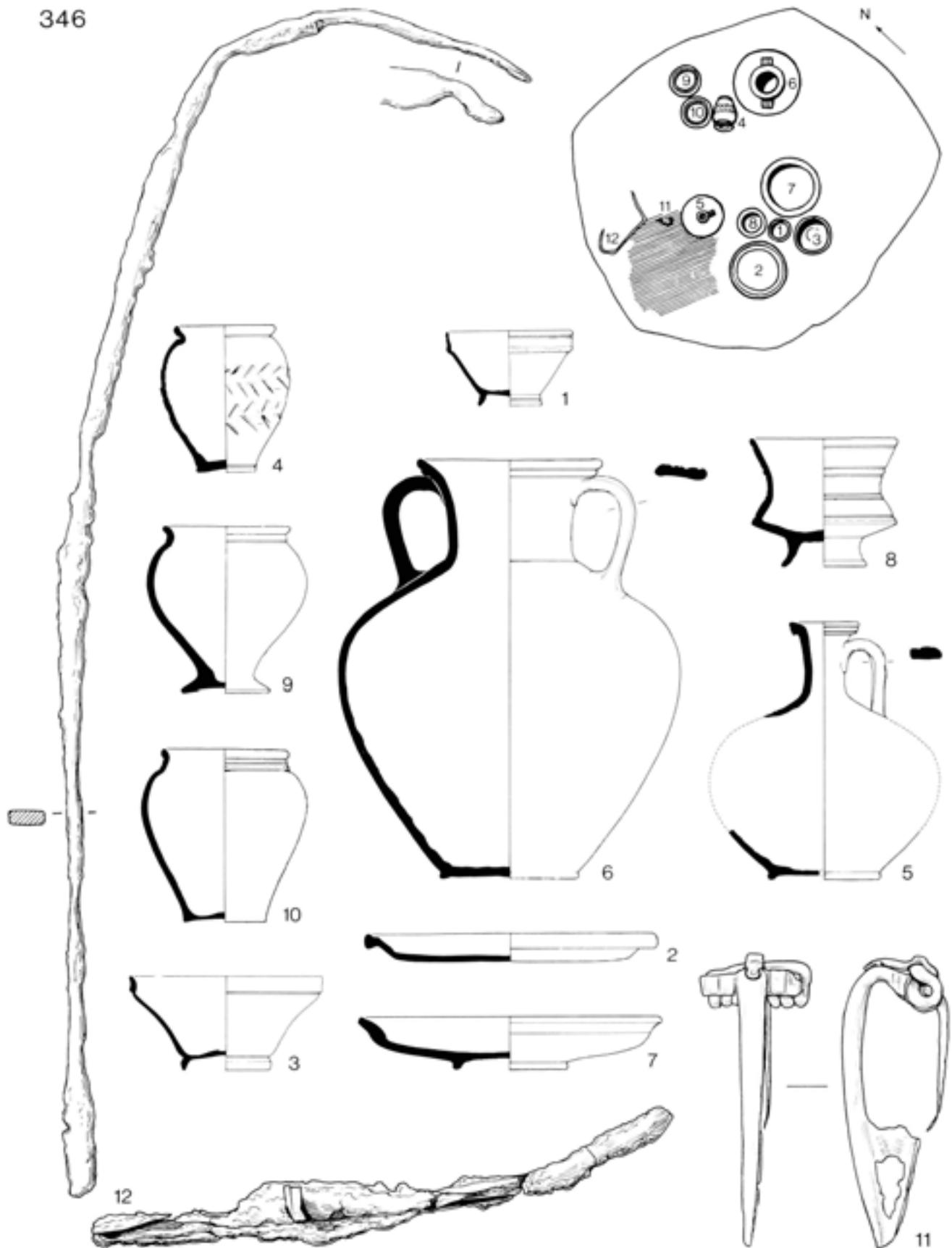


Fig 160 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooch 1:1; iron rod 1:2)

- 2 Platter 3C1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey-brown and red-brown surfaces; matt finish. Local. Condition AA (SJ/EM)
- 3 Pottery spindle-whorl. Grog-tempered Ware (SJ/EN; p 109)
- 4 Brass brooch (SJ/EN; E12)
- 5 Brass brooch (SJ/EN; E13)
- 6 Brass brooch (SJ/EN; F19)
- 7 Brass brooch (SJ/EN; F3)
- 8 Iron nail (SJ/EN) (Not illustrated)
- 371 (SJ46) 0.75×0.65m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a pile surmounted by a platter and accompanied by a small jar. Phase 2
- 1 Platter 3C2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; abraded, no finish survives. Local. Condition B (SJ/DU)
- 2 Squat Cordoned Jar 3E2. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SJ/DV)
- 372 (SJ47) Diam 0.70m, D 0.40m. Cremation and two nails in a pedestal urn, accompanied by a platter. Phase 3; ?male
- 1 Platter 12B2. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware. Stamp CS 2. Condition BA (SJ/DY)
- 2 Pedestal Jar 1B2. Grog-tempered Ware, underfired on one side; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/DX)
- 3 Two iron nails (SJ/DX) (Not illustrated)
- 373 (SJ60) Diam 0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation, an unguent flask, some 'molten' copper alloy, and a nail in a beaker, accompanied by two other pots. Phase 3; adult (Fig 46)
- 1 Butt Beaker 2E2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/EY)
- 2 Unguent Flask. Typical fine grey clay. Import, Mediterranean region. Condition B (SJ/EY)
- 3 Platter 3C3. Sandy Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; red-brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition A (SJ/FA)
- 4 Squat Long-necked Jar 5B3. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red surfaces; flaked, but traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SJ/EZ)
- 5 'Molten' copper alloy (SJ/EY; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 6 Iron nail (SJ/EY) (Not illustrated)
- 374 (SJ59) Diam 0.50m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a lagena. Phase 3; an older adult, ?male
- 1 Collared Lagena RL 8A. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; abraded, but traces of a cream slip survive. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (SJ/EX)
- 375 (SJ29) 0.70×0.65m, D 0.30m. Cremation and metal objects in a jar, accompanied by a flask. Phase ?; immature
- 1 Biconical Carinated Flask. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; red-brown, with grey patches; smoothed finish. Local. Condition A (SJ/CJ)
- 2 Necked Jar 2B2. Grog-tempered Ware; dark brown; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SJ/CI)
- 3 Brass brooch (SJ/CI; A6)
- 4, 5 Two iron lift keys (SJ/CI; p 107)
- 6 Four iron nails (SJ/CI) (Not illustrated)
- 376 (SJ37) Diam 0.50m, 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; ?female
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6R14, lightly combed decoration. Silt- and Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; light grey core; patchy grey, buff, orange, and brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition C (SJ/DF)
- 377 (SJ35) 0.40×0.35m, D 0.15m. Pile of calcined bone. Phase ?; ?adult
- 378 (SJ23) 0.75×0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a jar accompanied by two other pots. Phase 2; ?male
- 1 Squat Collared Lagena GL 5. Buff Powdery Ware; abraded, no finish survives. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SJ/BV)
- 2 Platter 3B1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated dark brown matt surfaces. Local. Condition B (SJ/BU)
- 3 Cordoned Jar 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core; orange inner surface; patchy buff, grey, and brown burnished outer surface. Local. Condition E (SJ/BT)
- 379 (SJ25) Diam 0.40m, D 0.10m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar. Phase ?
- 1 Closed form. Oxidised Sandy Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SJ/CD)
- 2 Brass brooch (SJ/CD; C55)
- 380 (SJ24) Diam 0.35m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker, variant unknown; base 100mm, rim 120mm. Grog-tempered Ware; dark brown; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SJ/CC)
- 381 (SJ1) 0.85×0.70m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 90mm. Oxidised grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange and buff patchy surfaces; abraded, no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SJ/AA)
- 382 (SJ4) Pit not recognised, D 0.15m. Cremation in a girth beaker, accompanied by a smaller barrel beaker. Sherds from a platter were found in no 2 with the cremation; it may have been used as a lid. Phase 2; infant
- 1 Platter 3A1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J (SJ/AF)
- 2 Girth Beaker Copy 1A1, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; blue-grey core; orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SJ/AF)
- 3 Small Barrel Beaker 1K?, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark grey surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (SJ/AG)
- 383 (SJ26) 0.30×0.35m, D 0.10m. Heap of calcined bone. Phase ?; adult
- 384 (SJ17) 0.65×0.90m, D 0.30m. Metal objects in a heap of calcined bone, accompanied by a pedestal urn which had collapsed with its sherds distributed over the bones and five other pots. Traces of a wooden cover at one end over nos 4 and 5. Phase 1; ?male
- 1 Cup GB 17D. TR1(C). Stamp GS 23. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition B (SJ/CA)
- 2 Cup probably GB 17. TR1(C). Stamp GS 40. Late Augusto-Claudian. Condition AC (SJ/BY)
- 3 Pedestal Cup GB 18. TR1(A), cream ware; coral polished slip. Import, northern Gaul. Tiberio-Claudian. Condition A (SJ/BZ)
- 4 Barbotine Beaker GB 25A. White Fine Ware; white barbotine decoration; mica-coating on rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SJ/BX)
- 5 Platter 10B1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown burnished surfaces; abraded. Local. Condition B (SJ/CB)
- 6 Pedestal Jar 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark brown and grey surfaces; abraded surfaces, traces of burnishing at rim and base, with banded burnishing between. Local. Condition C (SJ/BW)
- 7 Iron brooch (SJ/CF; Z5)
- 8 Copper alloy binding (SJ/CF; p 111)
- 9 Iron shears (SJ/CF; p 106)
- 10 Triangular iron knife (SJ/CF; p 105)
- 385 (SJ15) 0.65×0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a flagon. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Flagon, variant unknown, with one four-ribbed handle; base 100mm. Silty Grog-tempered Ware; patchy orange and grey; no finish survives. Local. Condition F (SJ/BF)

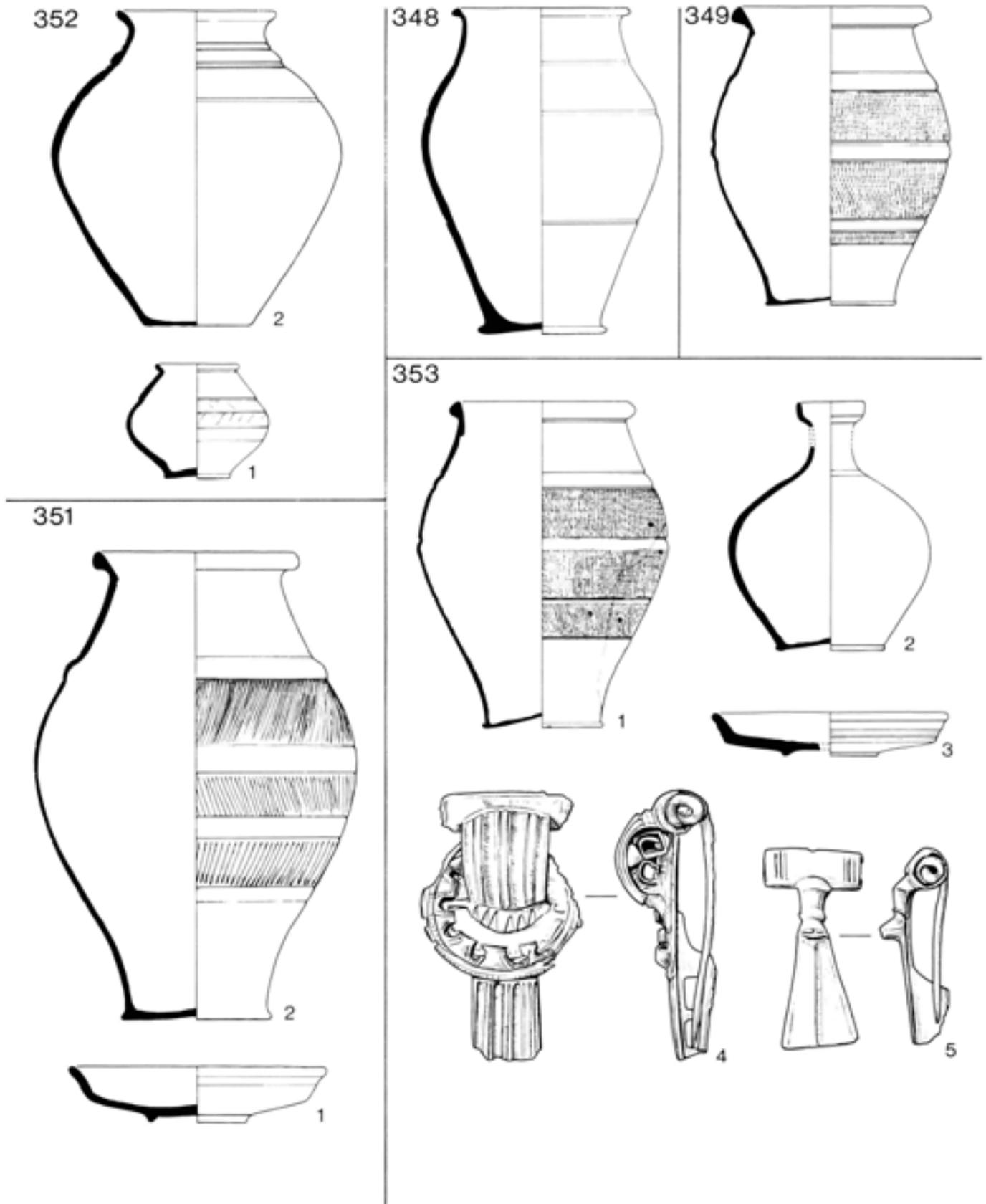


Fig 161 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

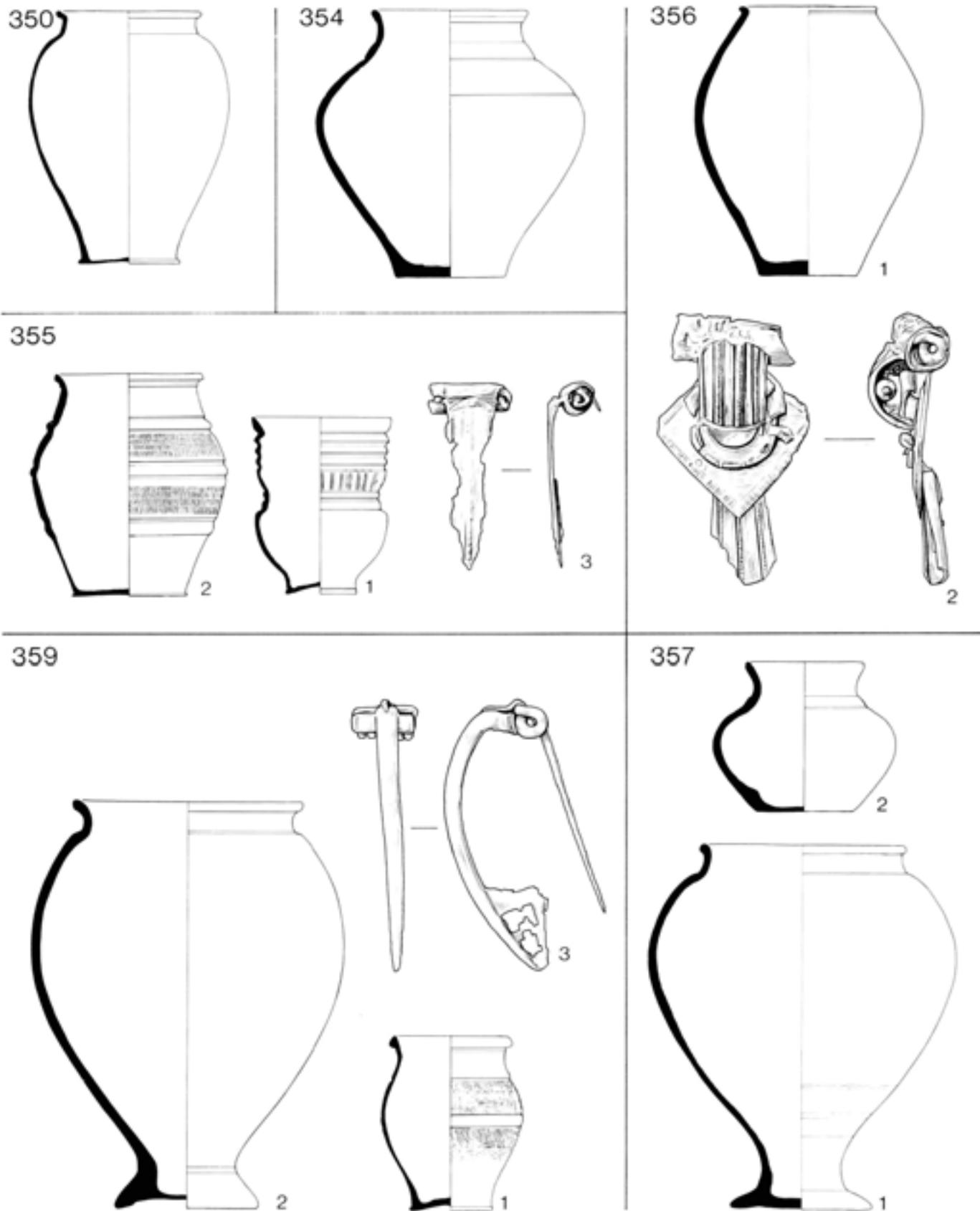


Fig 162 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

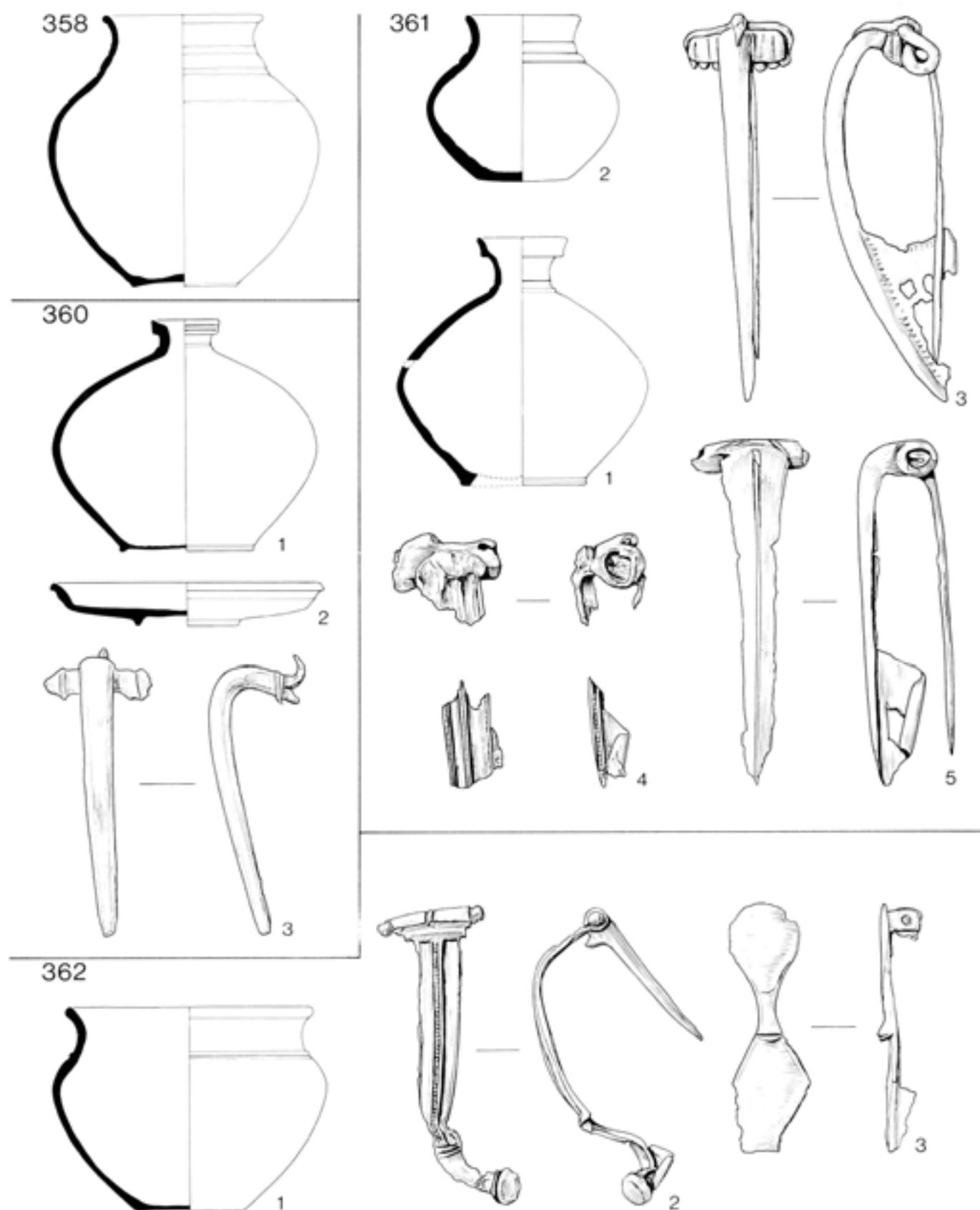


Fig 163 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

386 (SJ30) 0.70×0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar, accompanied by a shattered beaker, sherds scattered on both sides of the jar. Phase 2; female

- 1 Butt Beaker 2D2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/CL)
- 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey surfaces, with buff patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/CK)

387 (SJ7) 0.80×0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Butt Beaker Copy 2M5, lightly combed decoration. Silty Grog-tempered Ware; khaki core; red-brown surfaces, with grey and buff patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SJ/AL)
- 2 Brass brooch (SJ/AL; C32)

388 (SJ6) 0.90×0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation and three brooches in a jar. Phase ?; male

- 1 Corrugated Bowl, lightly combed decoration. Silt- and Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; buff inner surface; red-brown outer, with grey patches and a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/AK)
- 2 Iron brooch (SJ/AK; X1)
- 3 Brass brooch (SJ/AK; C37)
- 4 Brass brooch (SJ/AK; C38)

389 (SJ2) 1.00×0.70m, D 0.30m. Cremation and a brooch in a beaker, accompanied by a smaller beaker and a jar. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B; in antiquity, cracked horizontally and repaired with three pairs of rivet holes and organic ties (SJ/AB)
- 2 Butt Beaker 4C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/AC)
- 3 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/AD)
- 4 Iron brooch (SJ/AB; V21)

390 (SJ19) Diam 0.50m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a beaker, on its side, half removed by ploughing. Phase 1; adult

- 1 Barrel Beaker 5K10, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition G (SJ/BP)

391 (SJ3) Diam 0.80m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 3; adult

- 1 Ripple-shouldered Jar 2R2; handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey surfaces, with buff patches; burnished rim and cordons, body matt. Condition C (SJ/AE)

392 (SJ12) Diam 0.40m, D 0.20m. Heap of calcined bone. Phase ?; ?male

393 (SJ8) Diam 0.80m, D 0.15m. Cremation and two nails in a carinated bowl. Phase ?

- 1 Carinated Bowl 2C3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/AM)
- 2 Two iron nails (SJ/AM) (Not illustrated)

394 (SX41) Cremation(s) disturbed by a later ditch; calcined bone and sherds from two pots. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J, a single rim, base, and body sherd (SX/FC+FE)

395 (SX38) Diam 0.65m, D 0.30m. Cremation and an unguent flask in jar no 3, on its side (some of the calcined bone had spilled into the grave) accompanied by two other pots. Phase 3 (Fig 45)

1 Cup GB 17B. TR1(C). Stamp GS 27. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition A (SX/EM)

2 Unguent Flask. Grey-green Fine Ware. Import, Mediterranean area. Condition AA (SX/EN)

3 Lid-seated Jar 2B6. Micaceous Silty Ware; blue-grey core; orange surfaces, with blue-grey patches; very abraded; no finish survives; traces of mica-coating on the shoulder. Local kiln-fired product, or imported from Gaul. Condition A (SX/EK)

4 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; dark brown surfaces; abraded; no finish survives. Local. Condition A; a single hole was pierced in antiquity (SX/EL)

396 (SX21) Cremation(s) disturbed by a later ditch; calcined bone and sherds from two pots. Phase 2 (Not illustrated)

1 Butt Beaker, variant unknown; base 100mm. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition K (SX/CY)

2 Girth Beaker Copy 1A1, rim 140mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition K (SX/CS)

397 (SX13) 0.90×0.75m, D 0.30m. Cremation and two brooches in jar no 4, accompanied by four other pots (the lid was on the jar no 2) Phase 1; ?male

1 Barrel beaker 1J11, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; dark grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition AA (SX/BZ)

2 Cordoned Jar 2J2. Grog-tempered Ware; unevenly fired from dark grey to buff; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition A (SX/BY)

3 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces, with grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SX/BX)

4 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Silty Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; orange surfaces with grey and buff patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SX/BT)

5 Lid 3D3. Grog-tempered Ware; overfired, shades from grey core with brown burnished finish to exposed light grey core, with no finish surviving. Local. Condition BA (SX/BU)

6 Brass brooch (SX/BT; C1)

7 Copper alloy brooch (SX/BT; F27)

398 (SX11) Pit not recognised. Cremation and a brooch in a bowl. Phase 3; female

1 Large Necked Bowl 1C2, handmade body and wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware, with noticeable organic inclusions; grey core; buff inner surface; patchy grey and orange outer surface; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B; in antiquity, two holes cut below the rim, after firing (SX/BL)

2 Brass brooch (SX/BL; C33)

399 (SX6) Diam 0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation and three brooches in a jar, the upper part disturbed by Burial 400 which was immediately on top. Phase 2; adult

1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition C (SX/A0)

2 Copper alloy brooch (SX/A0; E20)

3 Copper alloy brooch (SX/A0; B11)

4 Brass brooch (SX/A0; B8)

400 (SX3) Diam c 0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar (cf Burial 399) Phase 3; ?male

1 Cordoned Jar 2L2, handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core; buff inner surface; patchy buff, brown, and grey outer; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition E (SX/AK)

401 (SX2) Pit not recognised, D 0.15m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase ?; ?adult (Not illustrated)

1 Closed form; base 95mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; light grey core; surfaces shade from buff to orange; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SX/AJ)

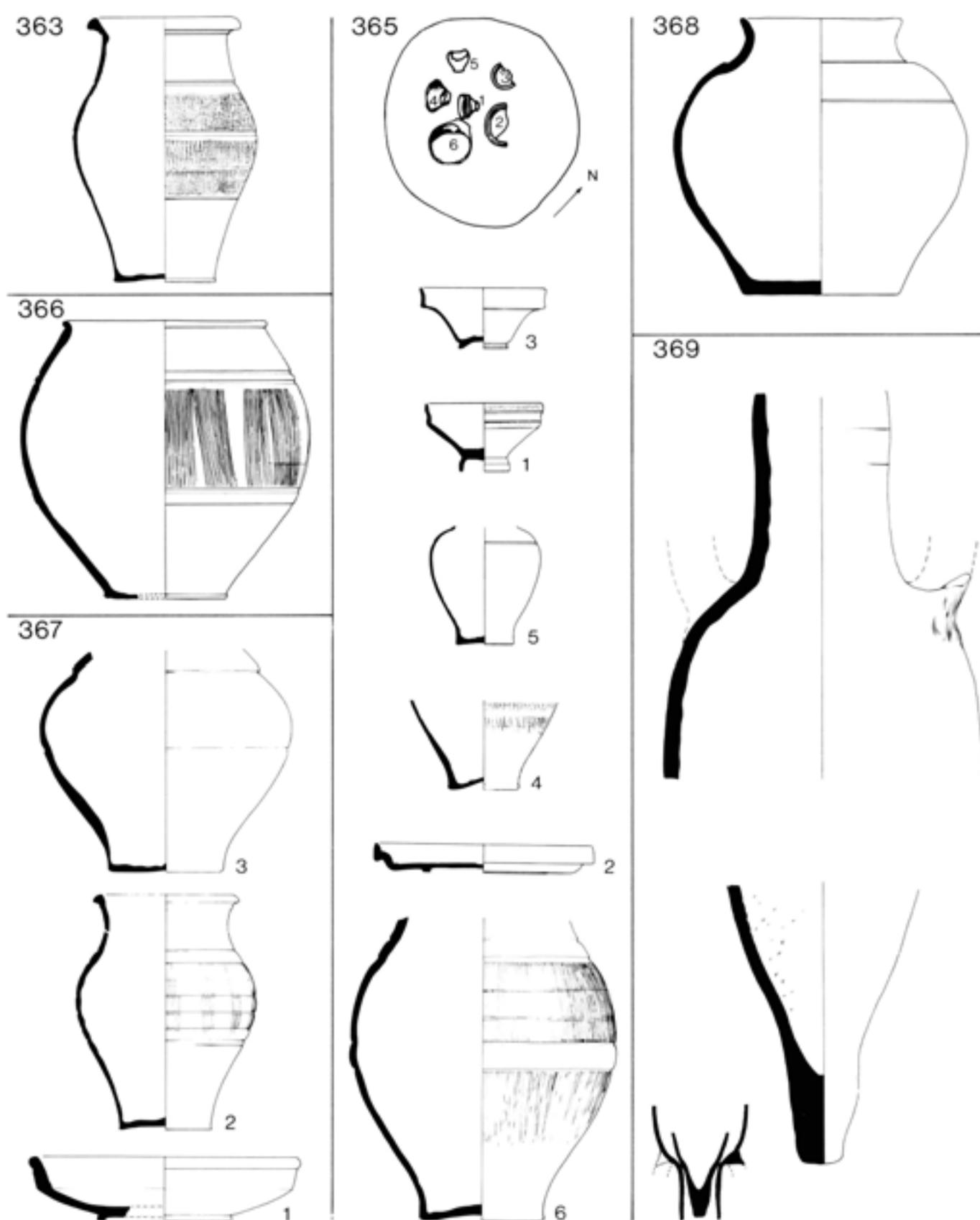


Fig 164 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4)

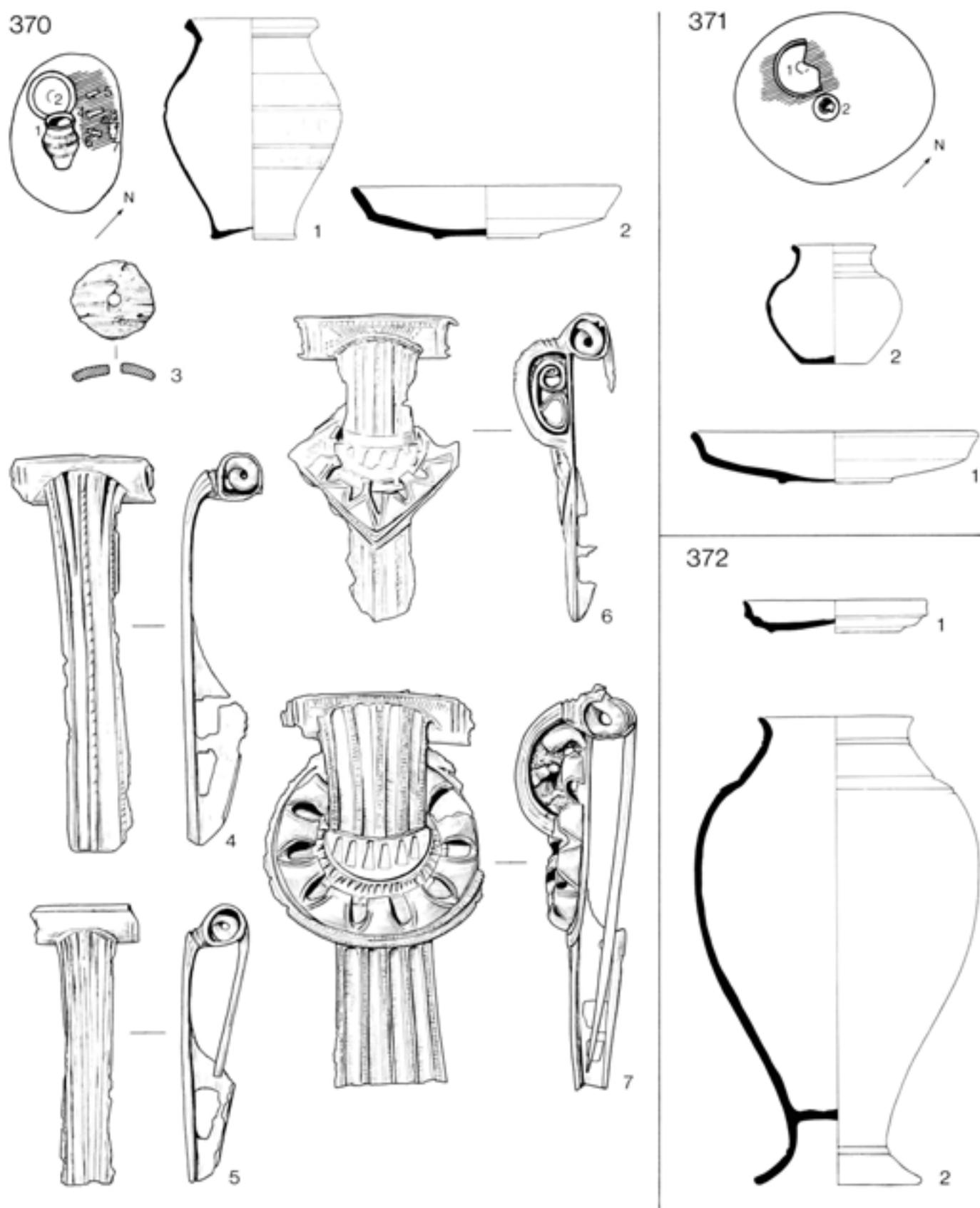
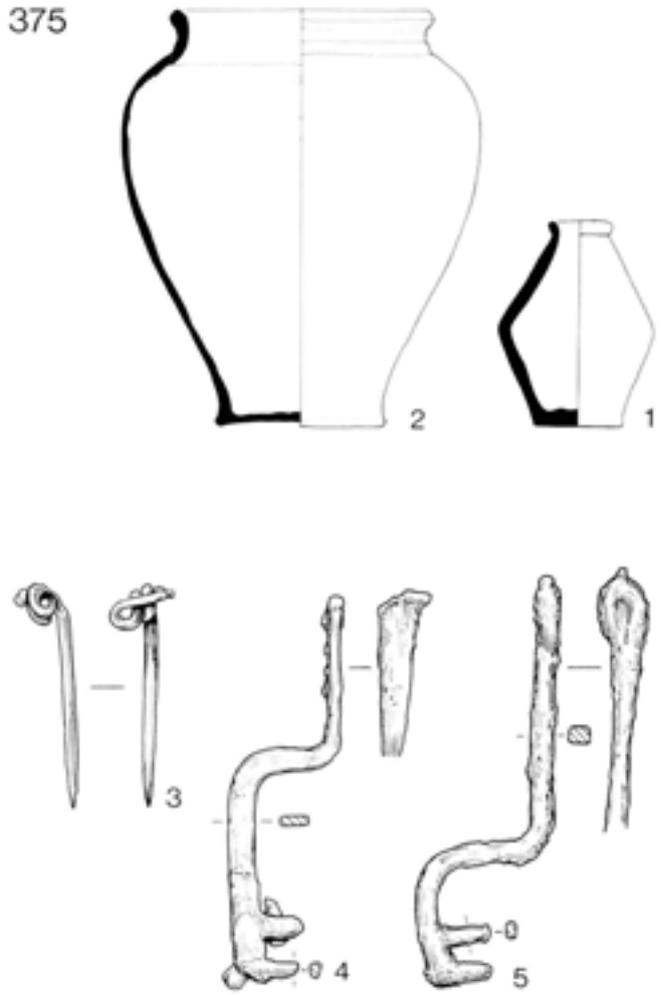


Fig 165 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; spindle whorl 1:2)

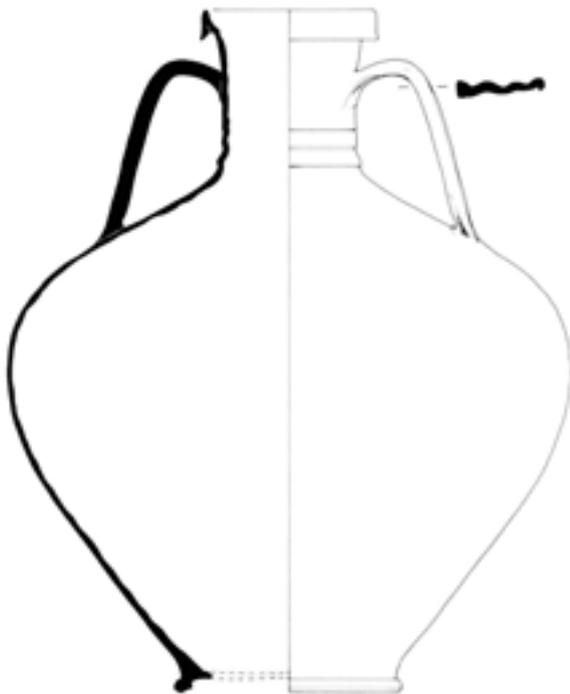
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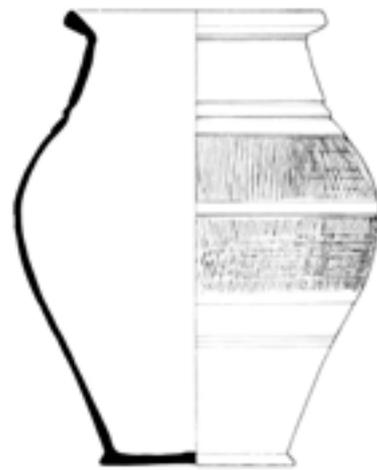


Fig 166 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooch pin 1:1; keys 1:2)

402 (SX7) Pit not recognised, D 0.10m. Small quantity of calcined bone, and sherds from a beaker. Phase 1 (Not illustrated)

1 Barrel Beaker, variant unknown; base 70mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SX/AQ+AV)

403 (SX4) 0.85×0.75m, D 0.20m. Cremation, knife, and sherds from three pots. The sherds were substantial, but scattered in the grave and presumably broken at the time of burial. Some calcined bone on the floor of the grave and some inside sherds of no 3. Phase 1; adult

1 Barbotine beaker GB 25A. White Slipped Fine Ware; pink ware; white slip from shoulder groove over the remainder of the pot; barbotine pattern in white slip; mica-coating on the rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul. Condition G (SX/AN)

2 Laguna ?F11, incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; badly flaked and abraded orange surfaces. Local. Condition L (SX/AT)

3 Barrel Beaker 1K8, lightly combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces with grey and buff patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition L (SX/AL)

4 Iron knife (SX/AL; p 106)

404 (SX22) Sherds and calcined bone disturbed in a later feature. Phase? (Not illustrated)

1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; rim 160mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange abraded surfaces. Local. Condition K (SX/CX)

405 (SX25) Disturbed sherds and calcined bone. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4; rim 160mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; abraded orange surfaces. Local. Condition K (SX/DA)

406 (SX31) Disturbed sherds and calcined bone. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

1 Form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware. Condition K (SX/DS+GO)

407 (SX27) Disturbed sherds and calcined bone, ?from more than one cremation. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

1 Barrel Beaker, variant unknown, lightly combed decoration; base 90mm, MG c 160mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SX/DQ)

2 Closed form, with incised scroll decoration, probably Lid-seated Jar 2B4; base 70mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, grey core; light orange surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition J; possibly the same pot as no 3 below and Burial 406 (SX/DJ)

3 A base sherd which joins one from Burial 406, and could also be from the same vessel as no 2 (SX/DV)

408 (SX17) Pit not recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

1 Closed form, with incised scroll decoration; base 90mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; grey core; orange surfaces; no finish. Local. Condition J (SX/CA)

409 (SX18) 1.10×0.80m, D 0.15m. A large but shallow grave, possibly robbed. Substantial amount of calcined bone and a copper alloy handle on the floor of the grave; the lid, upside down (ie rim uppermost) at one side and sherds from a jar at the opposite side. Remains of a wooden cover. Phase 2; ?adult

1 Lid 4B3. Sand-and Grog-tempered Ware; khaki core; pinkish brown surfaces, with grey patches; smoothed finish inside and out. Local. Condition B (SX/CK)

2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition K (SX/CF) (Not illustrated)

3 Copper alloy handle (SX/HC; p 102)

410 (SX10) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.15m. Calcined bone and two brooches on the floor of the grave, with the base of a jar (on its side) above. Phase 1; ?male

1 Small Pedestal Jar ?D? Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; grey-brown abraded surfaces. Local. Condition F (SX/BD)

2 Brass brooch (SX/BD; C14)

3 Brass brooch (SX/BD; C30)

411 (SX8) Diam 0.35m, D 0.10m. Jar, but no bones. Phase 3

1 Bead-rimmed Jar 1E2, handmade and wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey core; buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SX/AZ)

412 (SX16) 0.85×0.80m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a jar. Remains of a substantial piece of wood 0.20m wide and 0.45m long had subsided into the grave so that it was about 60mm below the rim of the jar. Phase 2; male

1 Barbotine Jar GB 25A. White Fine Ware; cream, with occasional red grog grits; self-coloured barbotine decoration; mica-coating on rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition BA (SX/BV)

413 (SX5) Diam 0.70m, D 0.35m. Cremation and two brooches in a beaker accompanied by a bowl. Phase 1; ?male

1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SX/AM)

2 Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition A (SX/AY)

3 Brass brooch (SX/AM; E19)

4 Brass brooch (SX/AM; E1)

414 (SX12) Diam 0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a nail in a beaker, accompanied by two other pots. Phase 2; adult

1 Girth Beaker Copy 2A2, combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition AB; in antiquity, the original base was lost or removed. A temporary base from another pot was held in place by organic ties through four pairs of rivet holes (SX/BQ)

2 Bead-rimmed Jar 1A3. Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; light grey core; patchy grey, brown, orange, and black surfaces; no finish survives. Local. Condition AA (SX/BS)

3 Squat Necked Jar 5B2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SX/BR)

4 Iron nail (SX/BQ)

415 (SX15) Diam 1.00m, D 0.55m. Cremation in a beaker, with some under and around it. A large deep grave covered by the remains of a wooden board (0.55×0.50m). Phase 3; male

1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition BB (SX/CB)

416 (SK8) 0.85×0.85m (squarish rather than circular), D 0.25m. 'Molten' copper alloy in a pile of calcined bone near the centre of the grave (and two other subsidiary piles) accompanied by a pedestal cup and with the remains of a wooden cover. Phase 1; adult

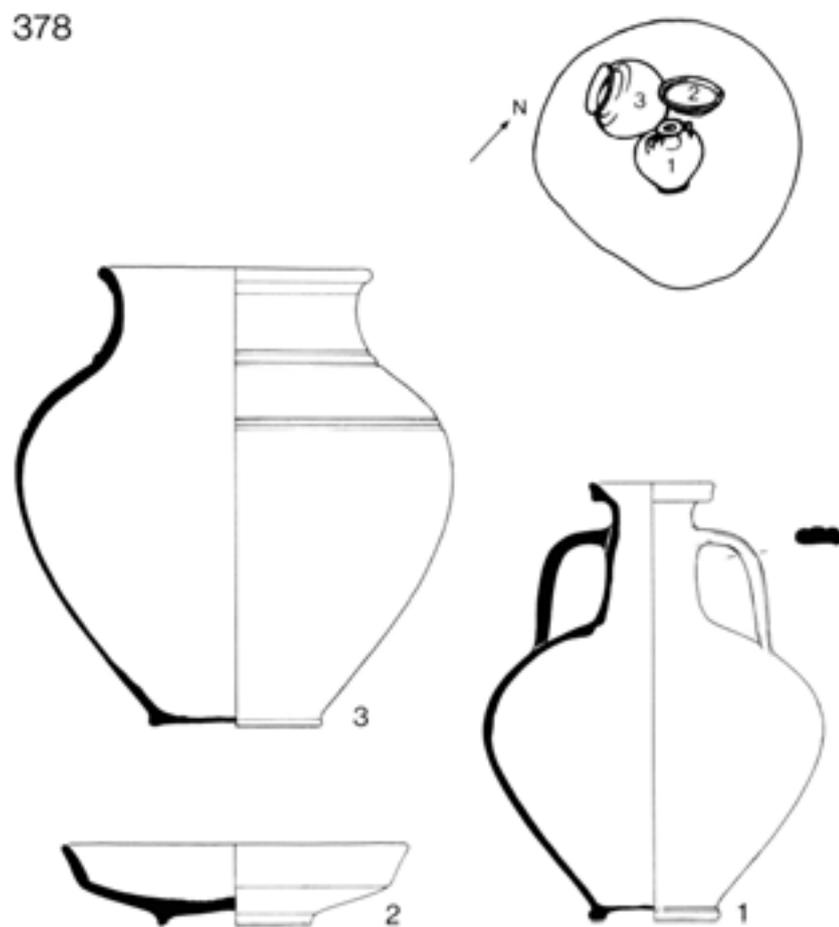
1 Pedestal Cup GB 19, grooved. TR1(C); orange matrix; darker orange slip, with traces of a polished finish. Condition B (SK/CE)

2 'Molten' copper alloy (SK/CF; p 111) (Not illustrated)

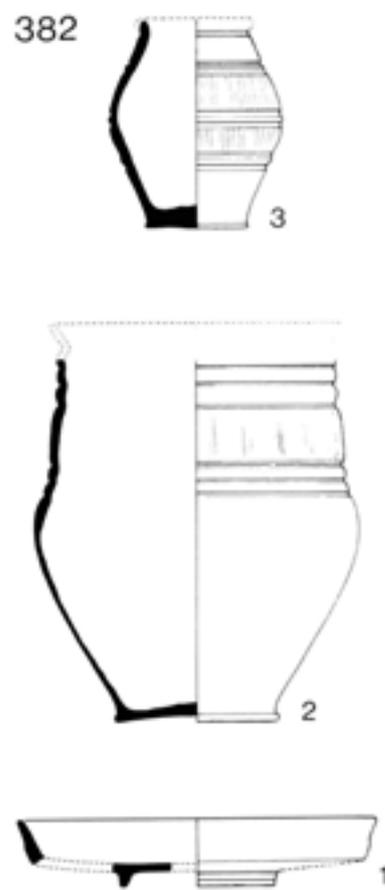
417 (SK12) 0.90×0.80m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a pile accompanied by two pots. The remains of a wooden cover had sunk and was draped over the finds (traces of cross-struts). Phase 3; adult

1 Platter 3C1. Grog-tempered Ware; brown, with burnished finish; burnished spiral on upper surface. Local. Condition B (SK/BV)

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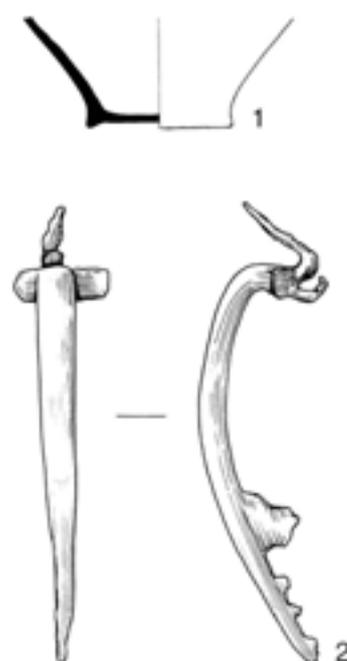


Fig 167 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

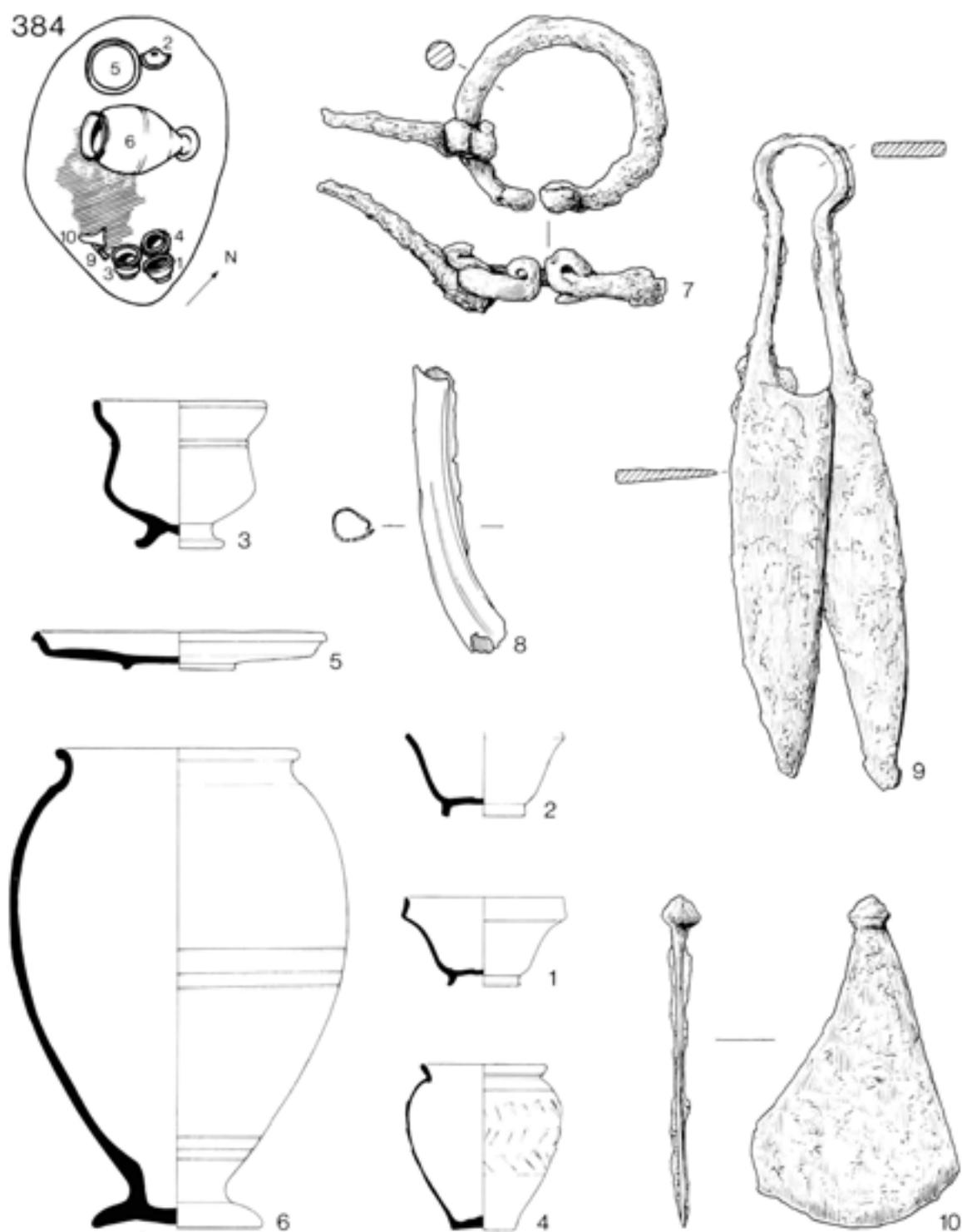


Fig 168 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; shears and knife 1:2; other objects 1:1)

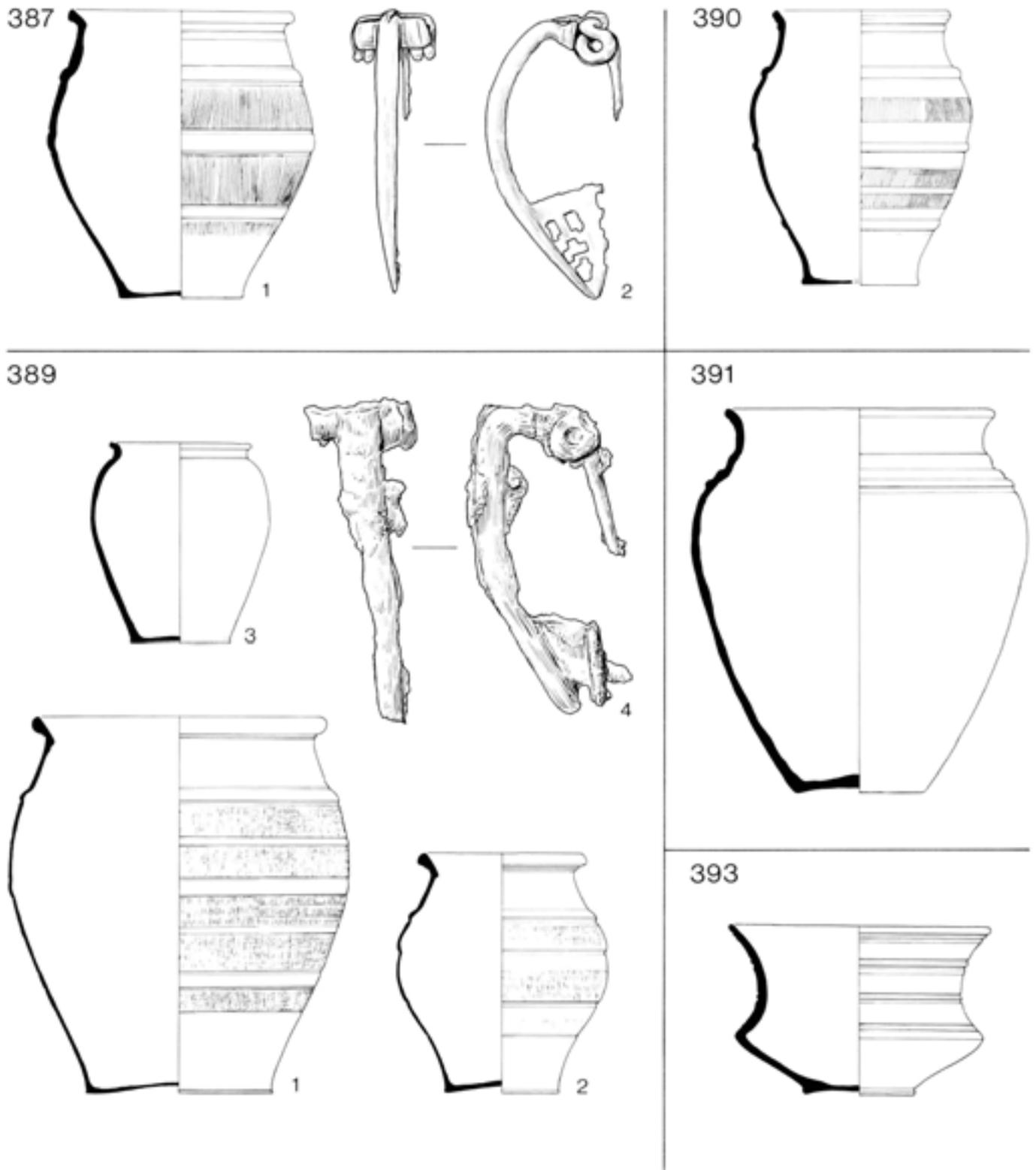


Fig 169 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

- 2 Small Butt Beaker. Copy 6C7, lightly incised decoration. Silt- and Grog-tempered Ware, unevenly fired; grey core; variegated orange- and yellow-buff surfaces, with grey patches; no finish survives. Condition AA (SK/CU)
- 3 Brass brooch (SK/CW; G5) (Not illustrated)
- 418 (SK11) Diam 0.60m, D 0.15m. Substantial quantity of calcined bone in a pile, but no other finds. Phase ?; ?male
- 419 (SK15) No pit recognised. Pile of calcined bone. Phase ?
- 420 (SJ13) 0.80×0.90m, D 0.25m. Cremation and two brooches in a beaker, accompanied by a small jar. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/BB)
- 2 Bead-rimmed Jar 5A1. Sand- and Grog-tempered Ware, underfired; black core; yellow-buff surfaces, with black sooty patch at the base; traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/BC)
- 3 Iron brooch (SJ/BB; V24)
- 4 Iron brooch (SJ/BB; V11)
- 421 (SJ21) Diam 0.65m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a small jar inside a pedestal jar. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2F4, handmade, wheel-finished. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; abraded, with traces of a burnished finish on the shoulder. Local. Condition E (SJ/BR)
- 2 Squat Long-necked Jar 6B3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown inner surface; patchy grey and brown outer surface, burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition C (SJ/BR)
- 422 (SJ20) 0.85×0.60m, D 0.30m. Cremation and iron ear-scoop in a beaker. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M14, lightly combed decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated grey-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition A (SJ/BQ)
- 2 Iron ear-scoop (SJ/BQ; p 104)
- 423 (AN37) 0.70×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a pile on the floor of the grave, accompanied by a flagon and a platter. Phase 3
- 1 Platter GB 13. TN. Stamp GS 13. Claudio-Neronian. Condition A; badly flaked and laminated (AN/EM)
- 2 Collared Flagon RF 8A. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; orange; traces of a cream slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition C (AN/EK)
- 424 (SJ11) Diam 1.00m D 0.25m. Cremation and a brooch in a pedestal urn on its side, accompanied by a jar also on its side. Phase 1; male
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2C3. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy grey and brown surfaces; flaked and abraded outer surface; only traces of banded burnishing survive. Local. Condition BA (SJ/AY)
- 2 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/AZ)
- 3 Brass brooch (SJ/AY; C26)
- 425 (SJ14) 0.90×0.75m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker, accompanied by a jar. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6Q12, lightly combed decoration. Sand- and Grog-tempered Ware, overfired; light grey core; patchy brown and grey surfaces; no finish survives. Local Condition E (SJ/BD)
- 2 Small Lid-seated Jar 2B4, lightly combed decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange with grey patches; no finish survives. Local. Condition BA (SJ/BE)
- 426 (SK2) No pit recognised. Cremation in a jar. Phase ?; ?young adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form, handmade body; base 90mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; matt finish. Local. Condition F (SK/AV)
- 427 (SK16) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation in jar no 4, on its side, accompanied by a platter and two cups. Phase 2; ?adult
- 1 Pedestal Cup GB 18. TR1(A). Cream ware; orange, polished slip. Import, northern Gaul. Condition A (SK/DG)
- 2 Pedestal Cup Copy 1D1. Oxidised Silt- and Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; yellow-buff surfaces; burnished outer surface. Local. Condition B (SK/DH)
- 3 Platter 4C2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated grey burnished surfaces. Local. Condition G (SK/DF)
- 4 Necked Jar 2B2, combed decoration; handmade body, wheel-finished rim. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy dark grey and brown surfaces; traces of a burnished finish from rim to maximum girth. Local. Condition G (SK/DJ)
- 428 (SX35) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.15m. Calcined bone, in large pieces, on the floor of the grave but no other finds. Phase ?
- 429 (SK9a) No pit recognised. Pile of cremated bones, with some miscellaneous sherds (SK/CH), representing three different vessels, nos 1-3. Phase ?; infant (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 100mm. Grog-tempered Ware. Local. Condition J, 5 base sherds only
- 2 Poppyhead Beaker. Grey fine Sand-tempered Ware. Local. Late first to second centuries AD
- 3 Handmade vessel. Grog-tempered Ware. Local. First century BC
- 430 (SK9b) No pit recognised. Brooch with three pieces of calcined bone. Phase ?
- 1 Brass brooch (SK/CJ; B10)
- 431 (SX28) Diam 0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and two brooches in a flagon, on its side. Phase 4; ?male
- 1 Flagon, form unknown; base 80mm, MG 220mm. VRP; cream ware. Local kiln-fired product. Condition BC (SX/DK) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Copper alloy brooch (SX/DK; C35)
- 3 Brass/gunmetal brooch (SX/DK; C34)
- 432 (SX29) No pit recognised. Cremation and a brooch with sherds from a beaker, disturbed. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Small Barrel Beaker ?6J8?, lightly combed decoration; rim c 100-120mm, MG 140mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; brown surfaces. Local. Condition J (SX/ED) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Brass brooch (SX/ED; C49)
- 433 (SX30) 0.80×0.65m, D 0.10m. Disturbed grave; cremation and a brooch with sherds from a jar. Phase 2; ?adult
- 1 Squat Cordoned Jar 5G2; rim 110mm. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; dark brown surfaces. Local. Condition K (SX/DM) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Brass brooch (SX/DM; C19)
- 434 (SX26) 0.70×0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a pile on the floor of the grave, accompanied by a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)
- 1 Necked Jar 2B2; base 70mm, rim 140mm, MG 140mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces, with grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition E (SX/DB)
- 435 (SX24) No pit recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 3; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Grooved Butt Beaker 6M14; lightly combed decoration; base 90mm, MG 160mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown shading to brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SX/CV)
- 436 (SX23) No pit recognised, D 0.15m. Cremation and a nail in a jar. Phase ? (Not illustrated)

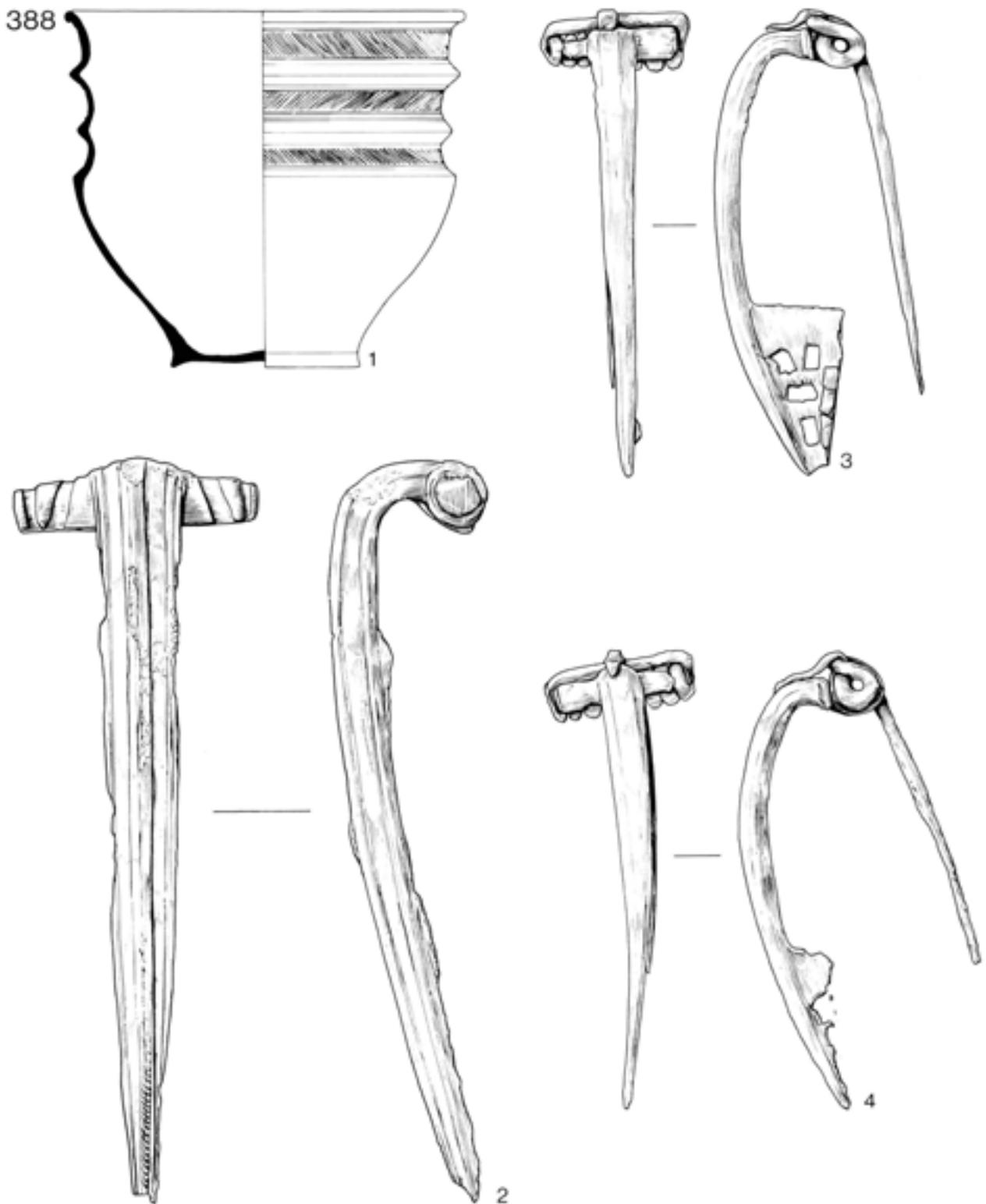


Fig 170 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

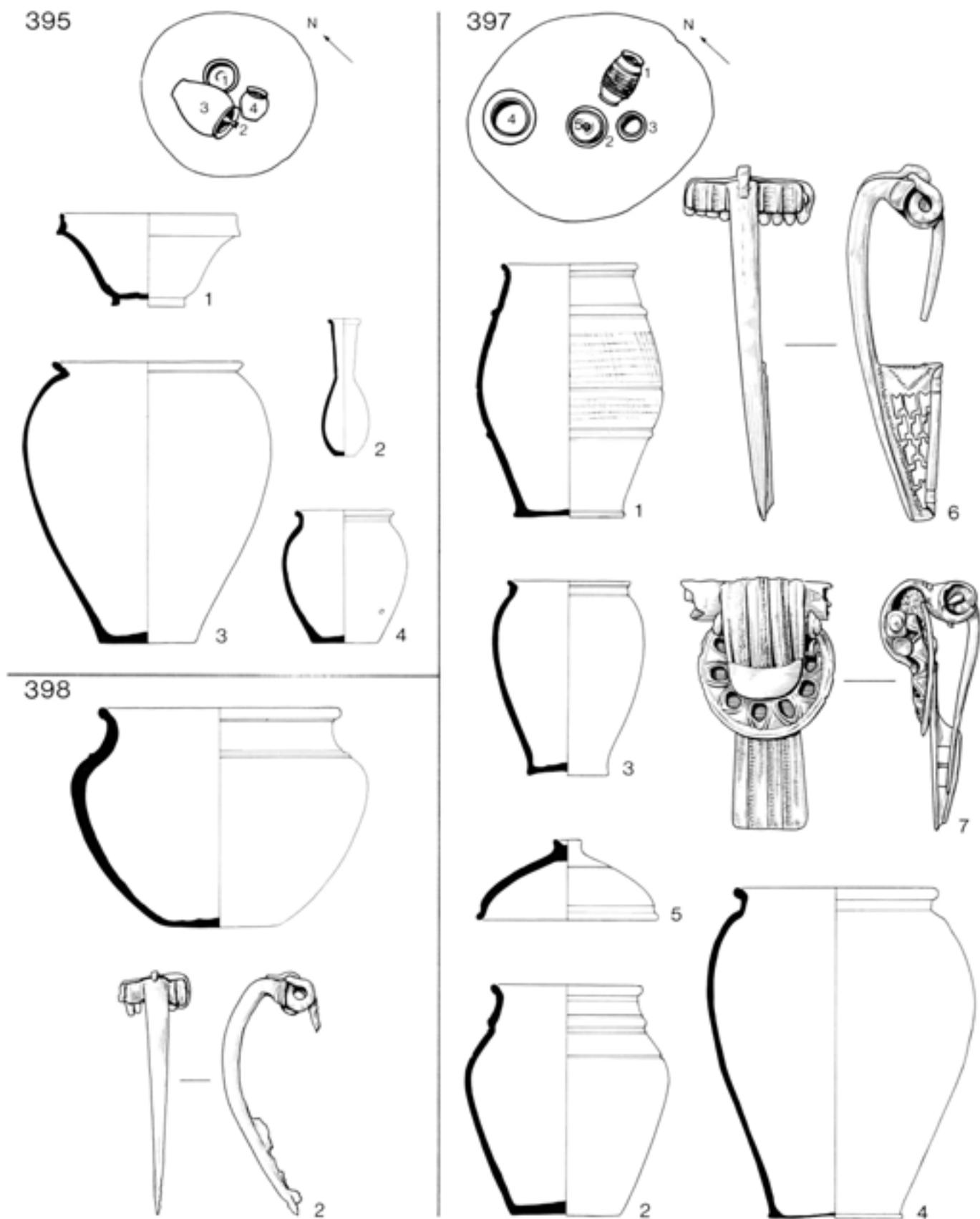


Fig 171 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plans 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

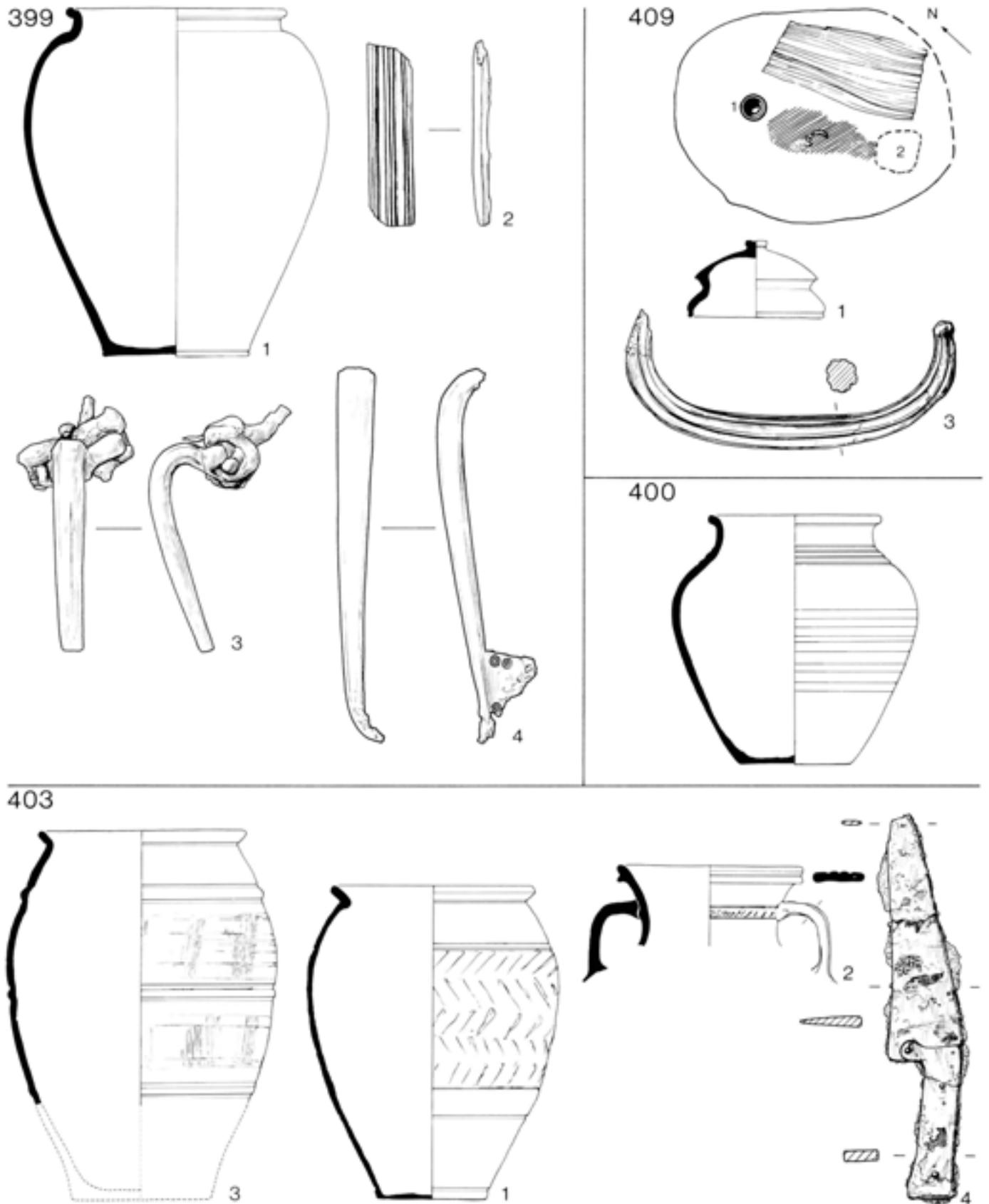


Fig 172 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; knife 1:2; other objects 1:1)

- 1 Closed form; base 100mm. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SX/CU)
- 2 Iron nail (SX/CU)
- 437 (SX34) No pit recognised. Disturbed cremation on the edge of a Roman ditch; certainly some of the cremation had been outside the pot. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Honey-pot RH 2. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; red-brown; abraded surfaces with traces of cream slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition G (SX/DZ)
- 2 Two iron nails (SX/DZ) (Not illustrated)
- 438 (SX33) 0.70×0.55m, D 0.20m. Cremation outside and inside the body of a flagon, with several large pieces of a platter arranged on edge around it. Phase 2; ?male
- 1 Platter GB 13. TN. Stamp GS 11. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition G (SX/EC)
- 2 Flagon, variant unknown. White Fine Ware, with some red grog inclusions. Imported, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition AC; the neck and handle had almost certainly been removed in antiquity (SX/DX)
- 439 (SX43) No pit recognised. Cremation and a brooch in a jar, accompanied by two platters. The three pots were in a row, the jar at one end, on the very edge of a Roman ditch which had sliced the edge of the jar and one of the platters. Phase 2
- 1 Platter GB 7. TR2. Stamp GS 42. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition B (SX/FR)
- 2 Platter 4C3. Grog-tempered Ware; missing (SX/FQ)
- 3 Cordoned Jar 2P?2, burnished decoration. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown, grey, and buff surfaces; burnished to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition E (SX/FO)
- 4 Brass brooch (SX/FO; C54)
- 440 (SX42) 0.55×0.40m, D 0.20m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar. Phase 2
- 1 Pedestal Jar 3E4. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; surfaces red-brown shading to dark brown; burnished from rim to maximum girth, lower body matt. Local. Condition B (SX/FN)
- 2 Iron brooch (SX/FN; T1)
- 441 (SX32) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.20m. Cremation and a nail on the floor of the grave, accompanied by a beaker. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Closed form; base 90mm. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; variegated brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SX/DW) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Iron nail (SX/DW)
- 442 (SH7) 0.60×0.30m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a bowl covered by a lid and accompanied by a flagon. Phase 4; an older adult
- 1 Cup-mouthed Flagon. VRS; orange ware; burnished cream slip. Kiln-fired product. Condition AA (SH/AS)
- 2 Necked Bowl 5E8. VRP; cream ware; no finish survives. Kiln-fired product. Condition A (SH/AQ)
- 3 Lid 1C4. VRP; cream ware. Kiln-fired product. Condition B; a distorted 'second', with a hole in the knob (SH/AR)
- 443 (SH8) Pit not recognised, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of jar, no 1. Phase 4; adult (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 100mm, MG 200mm. VRP; cream ware. Kiln-fired product. Condition F (SH/AT)
- 2 Small closed form; base 60mm. VRP; cream ware. Kiln-fired product. Condition J (SH/AU)
- 444 (SH19) 1.00×0.55m, D 0.15m. ?disturbed burial. Sherds from three pots scattered in the pit mainly at one end. Phase 4
- 1 Flagon, variant unknown. VRS; red ware, with burnished cream slip. Kiln-fired product. Condition F (SH/CA) (Not illustrated)
- 2 Poppyhead Beaker. Dark-slipped Fine Ware; micaceous grey; black slip on outer surface; black barbotine spots. Local kiln-fired product. Condition B (SH/BZ)
- 445 (SJ70) Diam 0.55m, D 0.25m. Cremation and 'molten' glass in a jar. Phase 3; adolescent
- 1 Necked Jar 2C1. Coarse Sand-tempered Ware; orange-brown core; dark grey surfaces; matt finish. Local. Condition B (SJ/FU)
- 2 'Molten' glass (SJ/FU; p 109) (Not illustrated)
- 446 (SJ52) 0.55×0.45m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a jar. Phase 4 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 72mm. VRS, not typical; grey core; orange surfaces; cream slip. Probably local, kiln-fired. Condition F (SJ/EF)
- 447 (SJ53) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.20m. Some small fragments of calcined bone and a nail in a bowl, but most of the cremation was on the floor of the grave. An amphora sherd upright in the pit. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Cordoned Bowl 3N2. Sand-tempered Ware; grey ware; patchy grey and brown outer surface; roughly burnished to below maximum girth, with banded burnishing on the lower body. Local. Condition B (SJ/EG)
- 2 Dressel form 20 amphora. Southern Spain, original contents olive oil. Burnt body sherd (SJ/EH) (Not illustrated)
- 3 Small iron nail (SJ/EG; p 111; Fig 51)
- 448 (SJ57) 0.80×0.60m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a brooch in a jar on its side. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, incised decoration. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; orange surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition F (SJ/ER)
- 2 Brass brooch (SJ/ER; C62)
- 449 (SJ49) 0.65×0.60m, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a jar. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4, as Burial 448. Condition F (SJ/EA)
- 450 (SJ56) Diam 0.80m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a butt beaker, accompanied by a platter and two other badly shattered pots. There was a brooch near the broken pots well away from the cremated bones. Phase 3; young female
- 1 Platter GB 9. TR1(C). Stamp GS 15. Late Augusto-Tiberian. Condition BA; in antiquity, broken into three pieces and repaired (SJ/EQ)
- 2 Butt Beaker 2C2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SJ/EO)
- 3 Collared Flagon RF 5. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; orange, with grey core. Local kiln-fired product. Condition F (SJ/EP)
- 4 Necked Jar 2B2. Grog-tempered Ware, underfired; brown core; orange undersurface; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Condition G (SJ/ET)
- 5 Brass brooch (SJ/EU; C77)
- 451 (SJ48) Diam 0.55m, D 0.10m. Cremated bone in a Roman feature. Phase 2; ?male
- 452 (SJ9) Pit not recognised, D 0.25m. Cremation and a nail in a large bowl, accompanied by three other pots. Phase 4; adult
- 1 Dish Drag form 18/31. Central Gaul. Stamp S6, Hadrianic or early Antonine. Condition AA (SJ/AQ)
- 2 Cup-mouthed Flagon. VRP; pink ware with cream surfaces. Kiln-fired product. Condition AC (SJ/AR)
- 3 Poppyhead Beaker. White-slipped Fine Ware; micaceous grey ware, with clay pellets or grog inclusions; burnished cream slip; grey barbotine spots over the slip. Local kiln-fired product. Condition BA (SJ/AS)
- 4 Large Necked Bowl 1C3. Self-coloured Sand-tempered Ware; blue-grey; burnished from rim to below maximum girth, lower

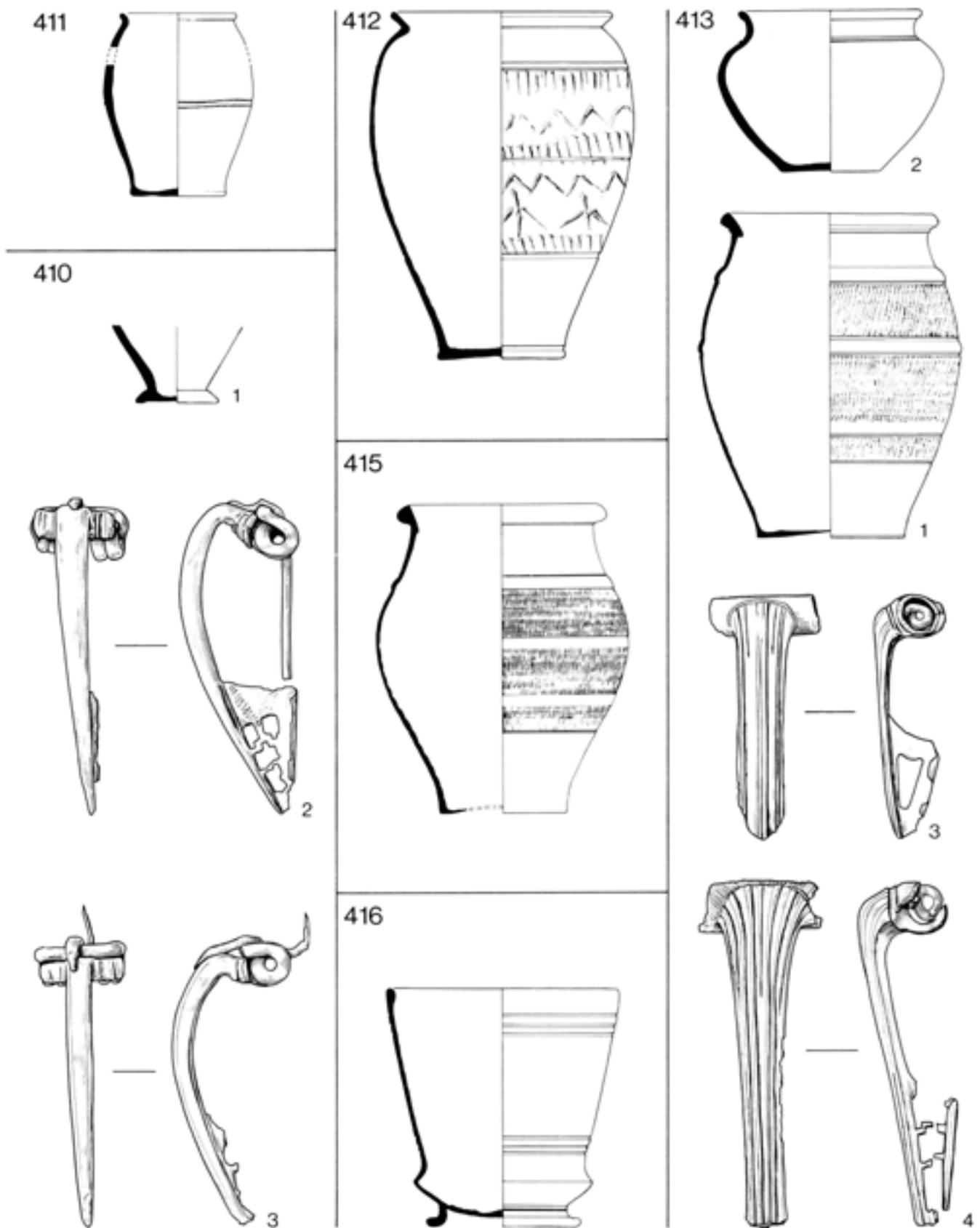


Fig 173 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

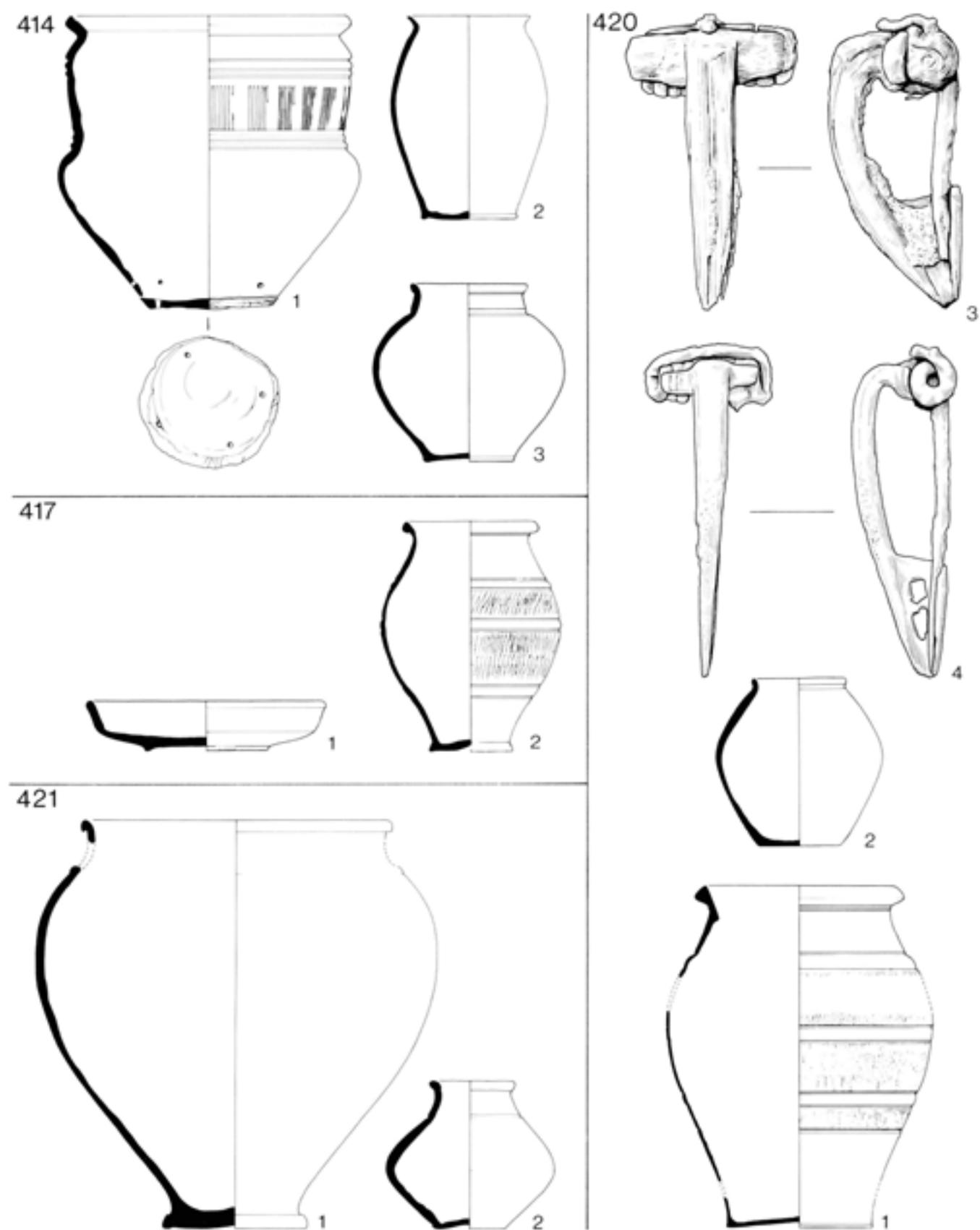


Fig 174 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

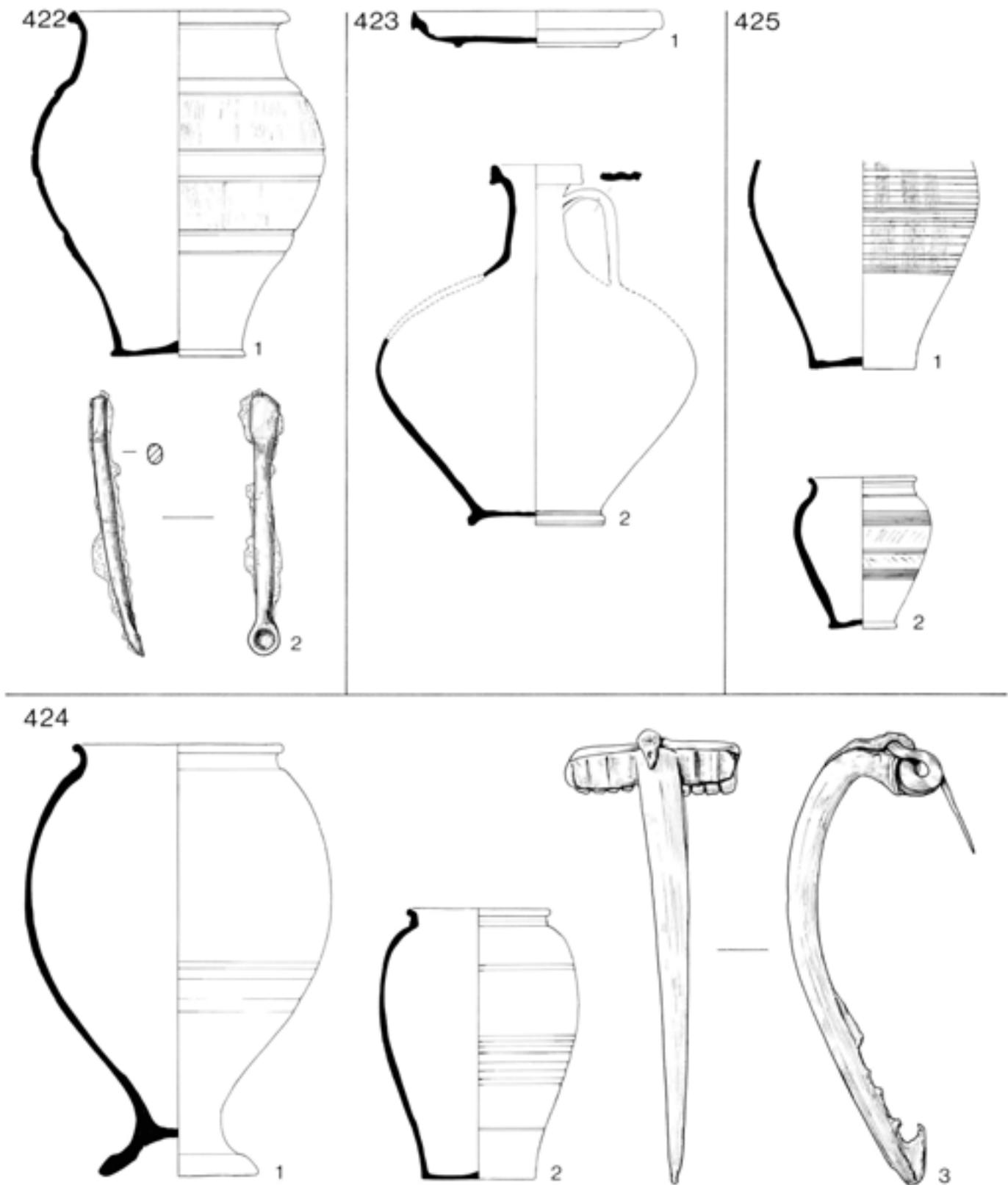


Fig 175 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

- body matt. Local kiln-fired product. Condition C; a distorted 'second' (SJ/AP)
- 5 Iron nail (SJ/AP) (Not illustrated)
- 453 (SJ50) 0.70×0.65m, D 0.25m. Cremation and a nail in a jar, accompanied by a smaller jar. Phase 4; male (Not illustrated)
- 1 Closed form; base 90mm. VRP; orange core; rough pink surfaces. Kiln-fired product. Condition F (SJ/EB)
 - 2 Closed form; base 45mm, MG 95mm. VRP; orange inner surface; buff outer; no finish survives. Kiln-fired product. Condition D (SJ/EC)
 - 3 Iron nail (SJ/EB)
- 454 (SJ68) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.10m. Cremation in the base of a beaker. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Butt Beaker Copy 6M7, similar to Burial 387; base 100mm. Silt-and Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; red-brown surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition J (SJ/FP)
- 455 (SJ69) 0.60×0.50m, D 0.15m. Cremation in a damaged beaker, with a knife and some copper alloy sheet outside. Phase 1
- 1 Ovoid Beaker Copy 1A1, rouletted decoration. Silt-tempered Ware, with sparse grog; pale grey core; pale buff surfaces; burnished finish. Local. Condition D (SJ/FQ)
 - 2 Triangular iron knife (SJ/FR; p 105)
 - 3 Copper alloy sheet fragment (SJ/FR) (Not illustrated)
- 456 (SJ62) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation and iron objects in a jar on its side. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Barbotine Beaker GB 25A. White Fine Ware; self-coloured barbotine; mica-coating on the rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition B (SJ/FF)
 - 2 Iron hammer-head (SJ/FF; p 107)
 - 3 Two iron nails (SJ/FF) (Not illustrated)
- 457 (SJ61) 0.80×0.70m, D 0.25m. Cremation in a beaker. Traces of wood at the edges of the pit and over the beaker; an iron 'dog' was near the edge of the pit and may well have been in a wooden cover. Phase 1; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B; cracked and repaired in antiquity (SJ/FE)
 - 2 Iron joiner's dog (SJ/FE; p 107)
- 458 (SY6) Diam 0.40m, D 0.20m. Cremation and two nails in a jar, accompanied by two smaller jars. Phase 4; adult
- 1 Small Necked Jar 1A9. VRP; abraded pale orange surfaces. Kiln-fired product. Condition B (SY/AK)
 - 2 Small Necked Jar 2A7. Fabric as no 1. Condition B (SY/AJ)
 - 3 Necked Jar 2A7. Fabric as no 1. Condition B (SY/AI)
 - 4 Two iron nails (SY/AK) (Not illustrated)
- 459 (SY1) 0.75×0.60m, D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar on its side. Phase 3; young adult
- 1 Necked Jar 5E2, combed body. Sand- and Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey, with traces of a glossy black slip on the rim and shoulder. Local. Condition C (SY/AB)
- 460 (SY4) 0.75×0.40m, D 0.25m. A brooch and some 'molten' copper alloy in a pile of calcined bone accompanied by four pots. Phase 3; adult
- 1 Barbotine Beaker GB 25A. White Fine Ware; self-coloured barbotine; mica-coating on the rim and shoulder. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition AA (SY/AM)
 - 2 Flagon with three-rib handle, variant unknown. Silty Ware; orange, smoothed outer surface; traces of thin matt red slip on the inside. Local kiln-fired product. Condition AC (SY/AF)
 - 3 Platter 3C1. Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; patchy brown and dark grey surfaces; worn upper surface, traces of burnished outer surface. Local. Condition A (SY/AH)
- 4 Platter 5A1. Fabric and finish as no 3 (SY/AG)
- 5 Iron brooch (SY/AN; Z4)
- 6 'Molten' copper alloy (SY/AN; p 111) (Not illustrated)
- 461 (SJ51) Diam 0.65m, D.0.20m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 2; adult
- 1 Butt Beaker 2D2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition D; a single hole was cut into the lower body in antiquity (SJ/EE)
- 462 (SY2) 0.35×0.40m, D 0.10m. Cremation in a pile accompanied by two pots. Phase 3; ?adult
- 1 Platter GB 13. TN. Stamp GS 20. Claudio-Neronian. Condition G (SY/AC)
 - 2 Honey-pot GH 5. Buff Powdery Ware; abraded; no finish survives. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition E (SY/AD)
- 463 (SY7) 0.50m in one direction, D 0.15m. Cremation in a flagon. The grave had been cut by the Saxon Burial 9. Phase 3 (Not illustrated)
- 1 Flagon or lagena with three-ribbed handle; variant unknown. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; orange. Local kiln-fired product. Condition K (SY/AP)
- 464 (SY5) 0.40×0.35m, D 0.10m. Cremation and two brooches in a jar, on its side and badly crushed. Phase ?; adult
- 1 Pedestal Jar 2?3. Grog-tempered Ware; brown ware; traces of banded burnishing. Condition K (SY/AO)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SY/A0; C17)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SY/A0; C46)
- 465 (SY3) 0.60×0.45m, D 0.60m (a distinctive filling, recognised immediately below ploughsoil) Cremation and two brooches in a jar, on its side. Phase ?; female
- 1 Lid-seated Jar 2B4. Oxidised Grog-tempered Ware, overfired down one side; grey core; orange surfaces. Local. Condition BA (SY/AL)
 - 2 Brass brooch (SY/AL; C61)
 - 3 Brass brooch (SY/AL; E14)
- 466 (SX37) No pit recognised. Pile of calcined bone. Phase ?
- 467 (SX36) No pit recognised, D 0.20m. Cremation in a beaker. Phase 1; immature
- 1 Large Butt Beaker 2B2. White Fine Sand-tempered Ware. Import, northern Gaul. Condition B (SS/EH)
- 468 (SX39) No pit recognised. Disturbed cremation; calcined bone and sherds from two pots. Phase 1
- 1 Girth Beaker GB 22, combed decoration. TR3; abraded apricot ware, no finish survives. Import, northern Gaul. Condition G (SX/EO)
 - 2 Carinated beaker Copy, incised decoration. Oxidised Silty Grog-tempered Ware; grey core; orange surfaces, with grey patches; burnished finish. Local. Condition L (SX/FH+GH)
- 469 (SX48) Diam 0.50m, D 0.15m. Cremation on the floor, accompanied by a flagon. Phase 2
- 1 Flagon GF 5. Buff Powdery Ware. Import, northern Gaul or Lower Germany. Condition E (SX/GS)
- 470 (SX47) Disturbed cremation; calcined bone and sherds from three pots scattered over a length of 0.90m; ?all from the same burial. Phase 3
- 1 Cup GB 17B. TN, pale grey matrix; very abraded blue-grey surfaces; no finish survives. Import, northern Gaul. Tiberio-Neronian. Condition L (SX/GV)
 - 2 Collared Flagon RF 5. Cream-slipped Silty Ware; grey core; orange surfaces. Local kiln-fired product. Condition H, complete neck circuit (SX/GR)

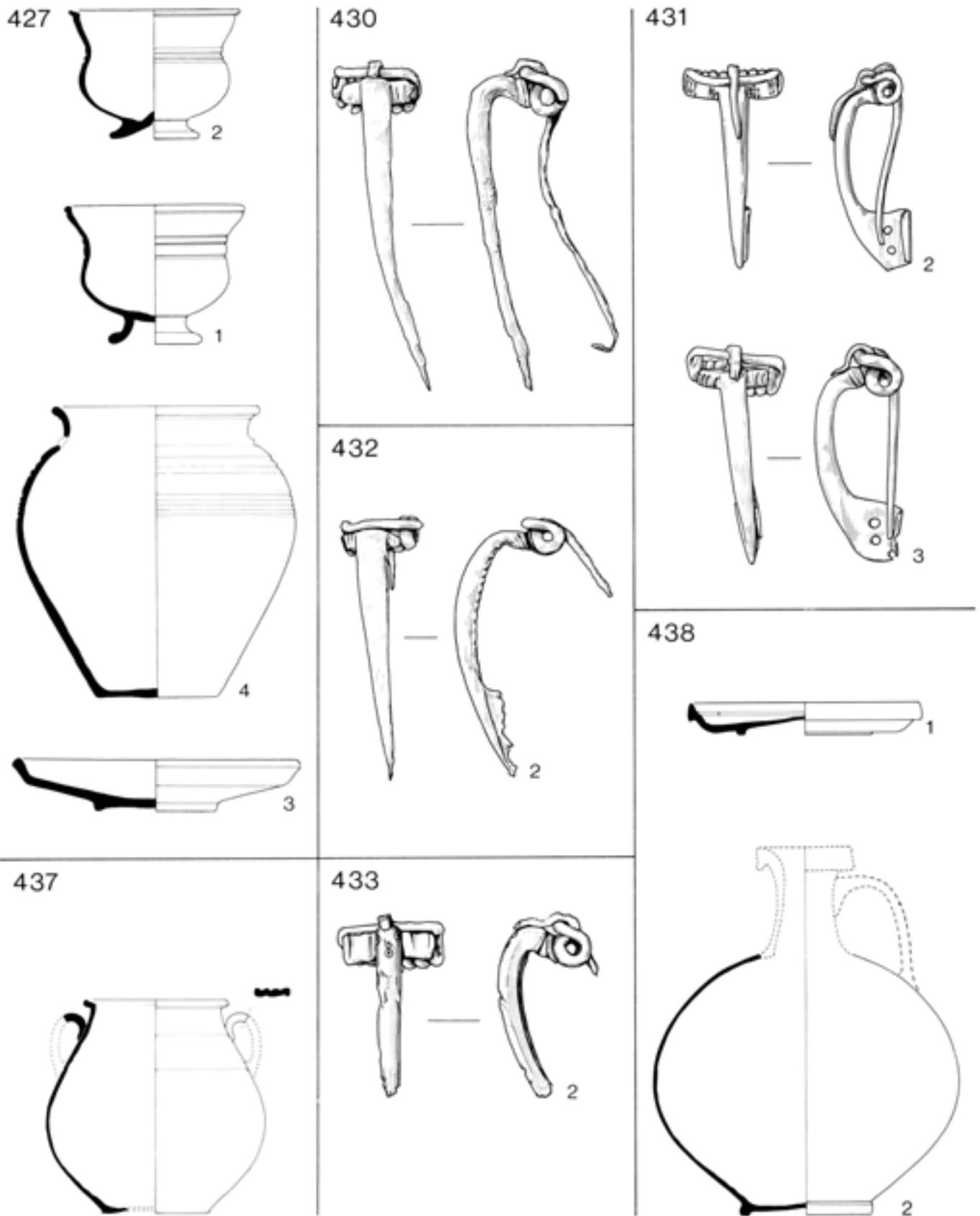


Fig 176 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

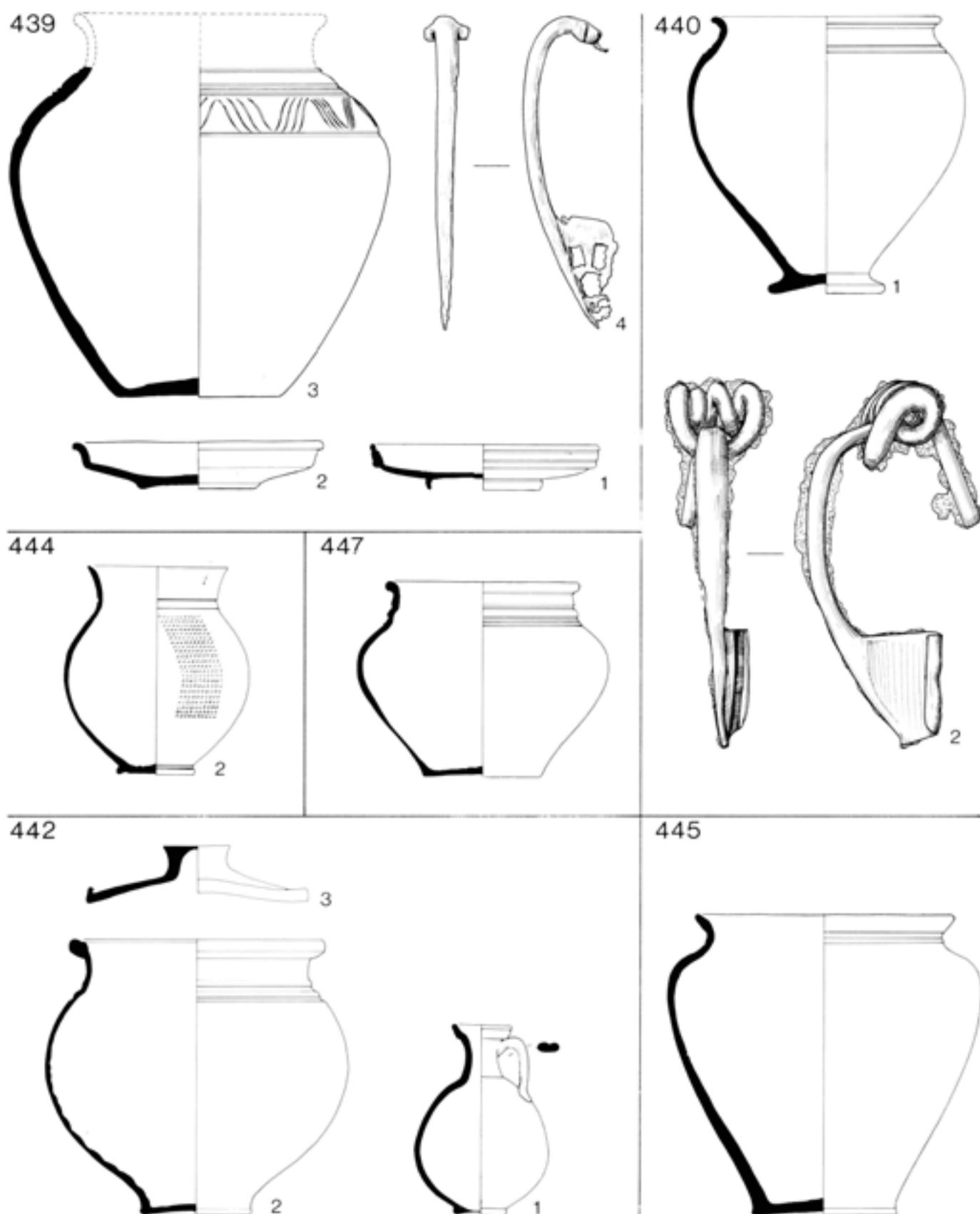


Fig 177 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

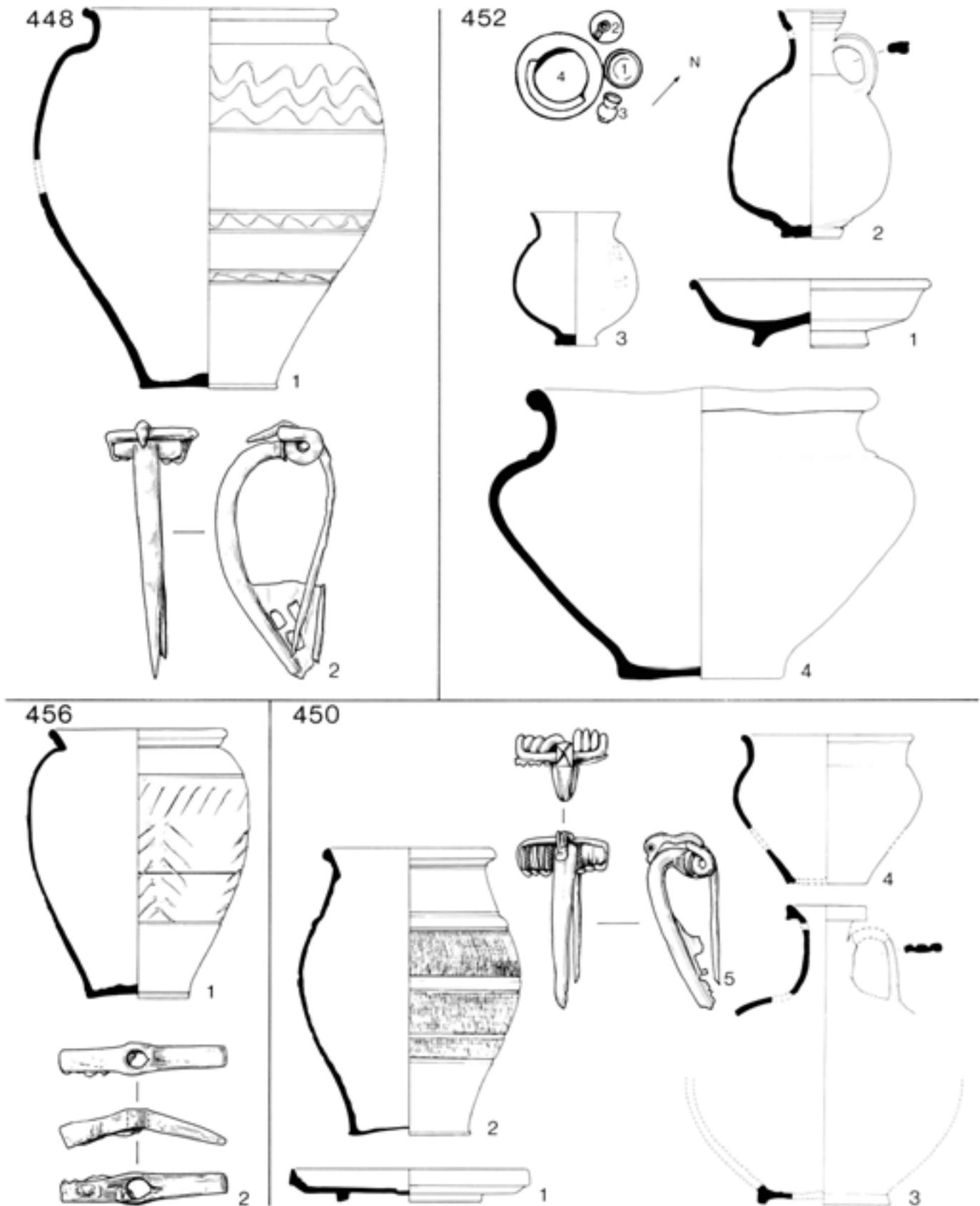
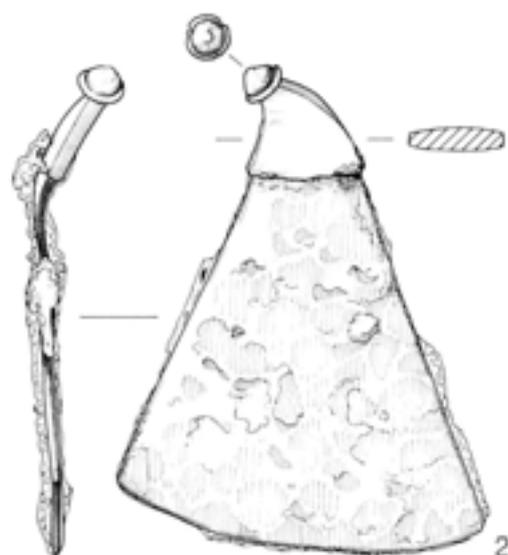


Fig 178 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1; hammer-head 1:2)

- 3 Platter 6A1. Silt- and Grog-tempered Ware; very sooty, grey-black ware; abraded surfaces, with traces of a burnished finish. Local. Condition G (SX/GP)
- 471 (SY22) 0.60x0.55m, D 0.30m. Cremation in a bowl, apparently within a basket, whose traces were found on all sides and underneath. Phase ?; neonate
- 1 Large Necked Bowl 1C2. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; variegated dark grey and brown surfaces; burnished from rim to maximum girth, combed lower body. Local. Condition BA (SY/BD)
- 472 (SS1) No pit recognised. D 0.20m. Cremation in a jar. ?Earlier than Phase I; ?female (Fig 64)
- 1 Cordoned Pedestal Jar; ?handmade. Grog-tempered Ware; dark brown; alternative zones of matt and burnished finish defined by the freehand grooves. Local. Condition F (SS/AL)
- 2 Cordoned vessel, form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; brown core; red-brown surfaces; abraded. Local. Condition K (SS/AL)
- 3 Closed vessel, form unknown. Grog-tempered Ware; dark grey-brown; matt finish. Local. Condition F (SS/AL)

455



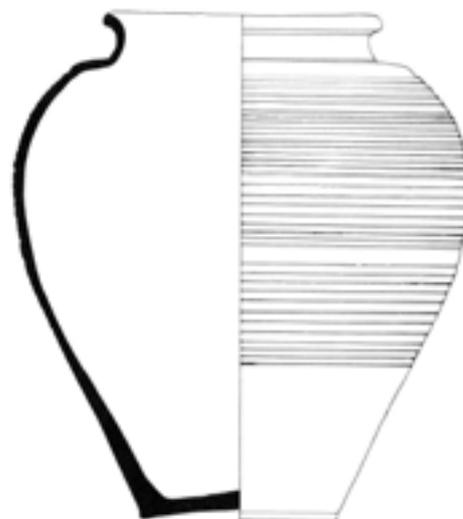
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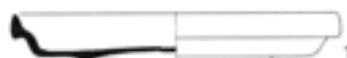
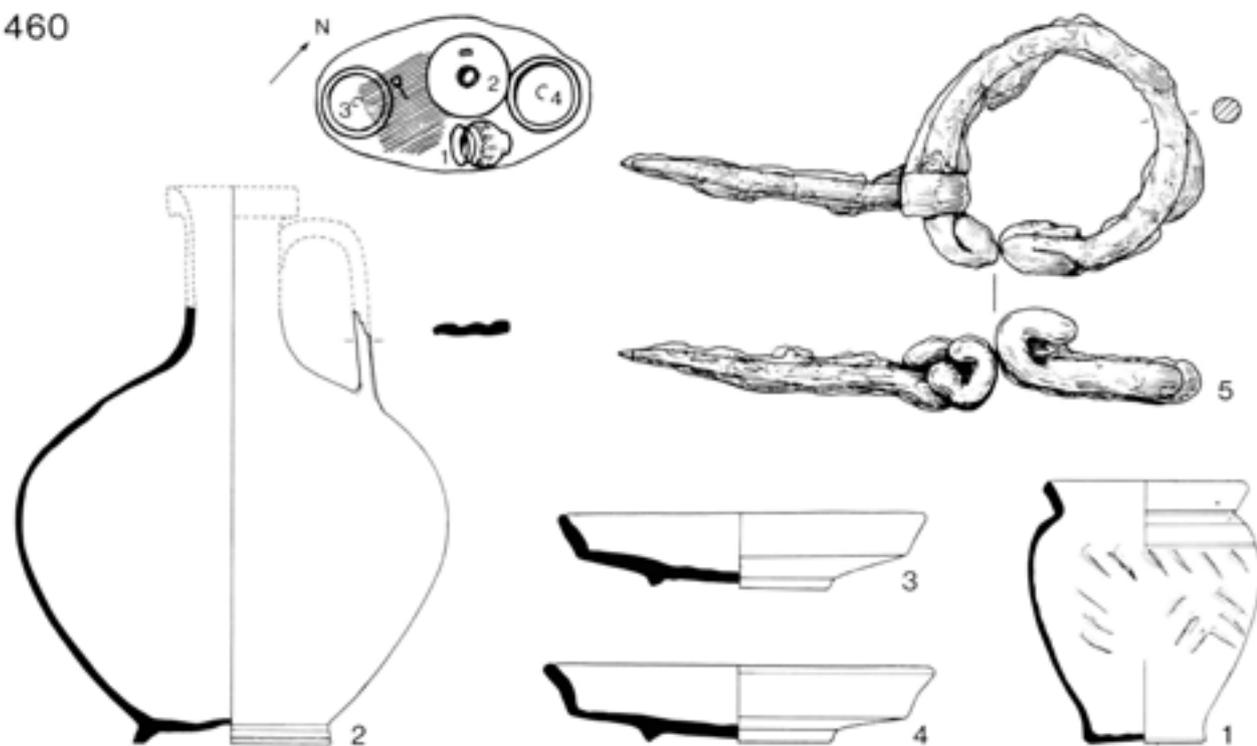
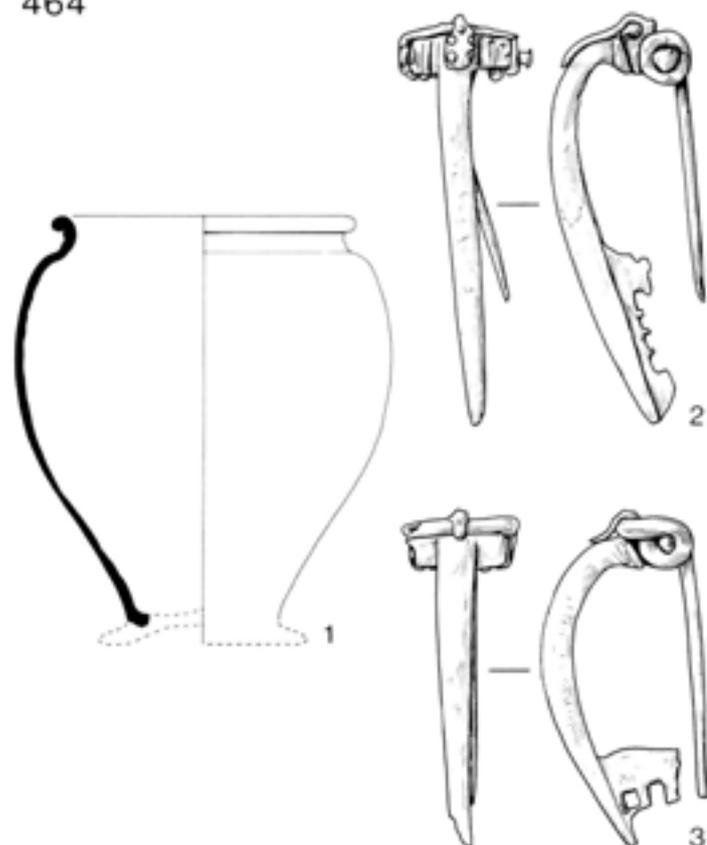


Fig 179 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; other objects 1:1)

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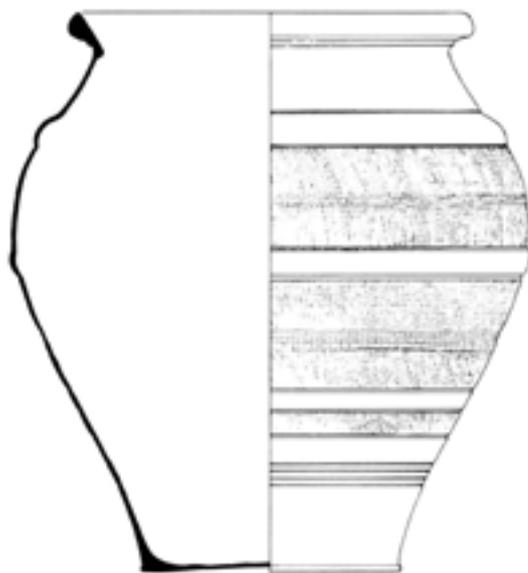


Fig 180 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (plan 1:20; pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

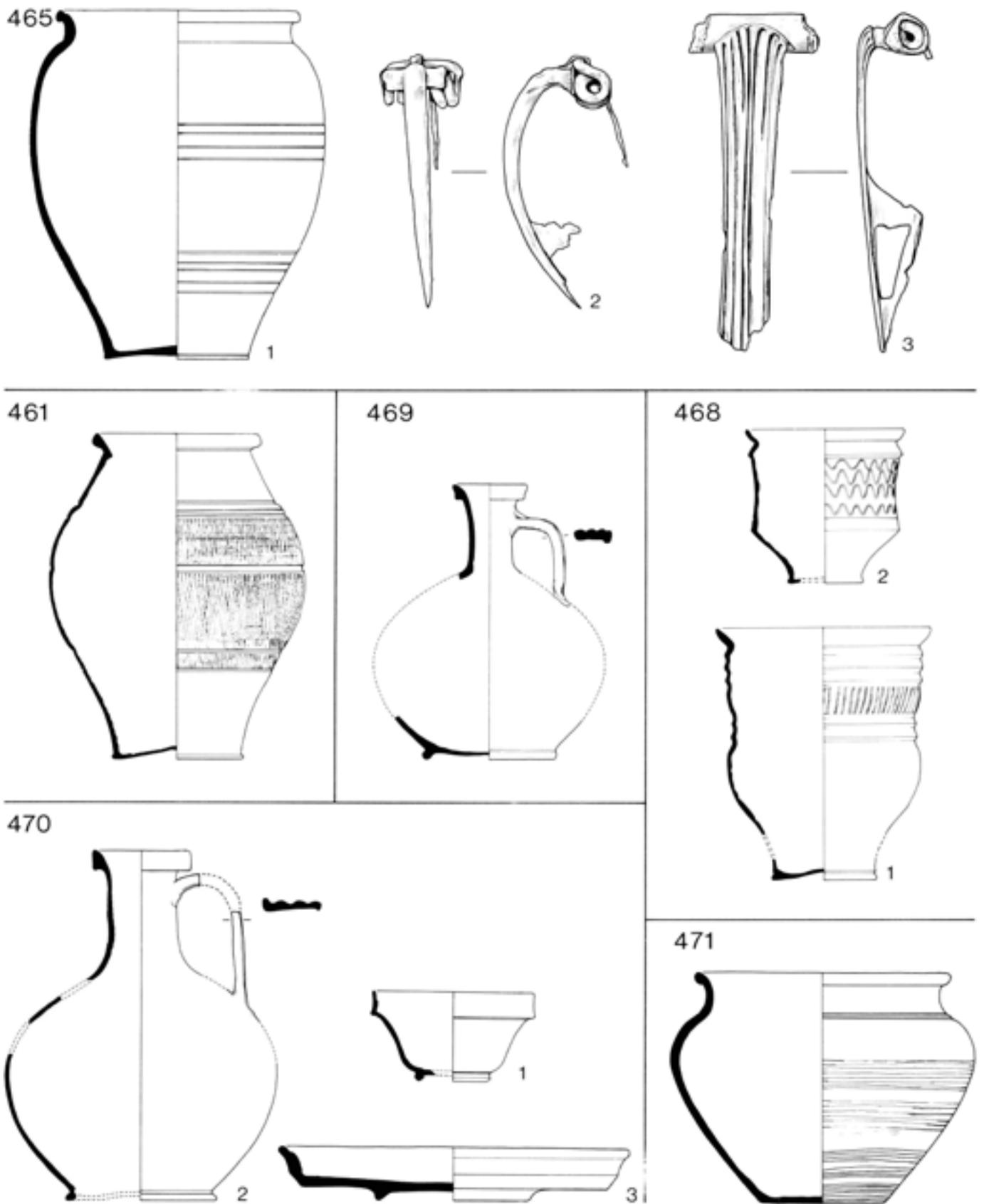


Fig 181 Iron Age cemetery: grave goods (pottery 1:4; brooches 1:1)

Summary

Excavations were carried out at King Harry Lane, St Albans, Hertfordshire, between 1965 and 1968, in advance of a major housing development immediately outside the walls of Verulamium. The Roman road from Verulamium to Silchester crossed the site, and alongside were extensive traces of ribbon development. Plough damage had taken its toll, leaving little of the road surface except where it had subsided into an earlier ditch. There were postholes and ditches, some defining roadside properties, but no complete building plan had survived. The most interesting aspect of this Roman settlement was its duration; it started about AD 70, as occupation from the Roman town spread along a major route first established in the decade AD 60–70, but lasted for only 200 years. It seems that the site was abandoned when the town walls were built, probably between AD 260 and 270. Thereafter there was hardly any extramural Roman settlement (though there was one very good group of pottery from a fourth-century pit). The King Harry Lane site had also been settled both before and after the Roman period, but these were minor episodes represented by Late Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon potsherds.

An extensive Iron Age cemetery was discovered by chance while the Roman settlement was being explored. Of 472 burials excavated, 17 were inhumations and the rest cremations. Seven rectilinear ditched enclosures were identified, each with a prominent and rich central burial surrounded by less imposing graves. Burial 241, for instance, was a cremation with six complete pots, some amphora sherds, and the remains of a wooden tray in a large grave; around it, in a ditched enclosure (B241) 14m wide and 16m long, were grouped 46 subsidiary graves. Other major burials (9, 309, and 346) were central to similar groups of lesser graves but no enclosure ditch had survived (these are classified as 'family groups').

It seems likely that a full cross-section of the local population was represented in the cemetery. Most burials were adults, both males and females, but youngsters were not excluded: the cremations of 24 children under the age of 12 were identified, including three who died in their first six months. In the most common type of rite (192 examples) the calcined bones were in a pot, sometimes accompanied by one or more accessory vessels. Other cremations lacked any surviving container; these included both the simplest burials (with no grave goods) and the most complex (with as many as ten accessory vessels). None of the burial groups is particularly exotic in terms of the quantity and type of grave goods. Locally-produced pottery was predominant, but fine tableware from Roman Gaul occurred in about a quarter of the burials and represents almost a third of all pots excavated. Metalwork is dominated by the 237 brooches, followed by 15 knives (including six triangular razor-knives), six mirrors, and toilet instruments in five graves. Otherwise no one type of artefact was

represented in more than three graves. No weapons were found.

The main use of the cemetery seems to extend from c AD 1 to AD 60. The first burials were perhaps as early as 15 BC and are certainly earlier than AD 9; the latest are post-conquest, although the status of the cemetery may have declined about the time of the conquest. Four phases have been recognised: 1, pre-Claudian, AD 1–40; 2, an overlapping phase covering the Roman invasion, AD 30–55; 3, AD 40–60; and 4, after AD 60, a very few burials showing that the cemetery was still used intermittently into the second century. The Claudian invasion had no immediate effect on the the funerary ritual, but about a generation later the Roman road was driven through the very centre of the sacred area; some of Verulamium's inhabitants must have seen the tombs of recent ancestors completely obliterated.

Roman burials of the third and fourth centuries found in three parts of the site were poorly equipped and were not investigated in detail because priority was given to the Iron Age cemetery. But an Anglo-Saxon cemetery represents a new chapter in the story of Verulamium/St Albans, and that was fully excavated. Of 39 graves, 22 had grave goods, and it seems that the cemetery was used from the middle decades of the seventh century possibly into the eighth century.

Résumé

À la suite d'un important projet de constructions immobilières juste à l'extérieur des remparts de Verulamium on a effectué des fouilles dans King Harry Lane, à St Albans, comté de Hertfordshire, entre 1965 et 1968. La voie romaine qui conduit de Verulamium à Silchester traverse le site et elle est jalonnée de considérables vestiges, témoins d'une occupation linéaire. Les labours ont causé de nombreux dégâts si bien qu'on n'a retrouvé que peu de la surface de la route, sauf aux endroits où elle s'était effondrée dans un fossé pré-existant. On a découvert des trous de poteaux et des fossés, dont certains délimitaient des propriétés en bordure de la route, mais aucun plan d'ensemble des bâtiments n'a survécu. C'est sa durée qui constitue l'aspect le plus intéressant de cette colonie romaine: apparue vers l'année 70 après J-C, quand les occupants romains de la ville se répandaient le long d'une importante route entrée en usage dans les années 60–70 après J-C, elle n'a guère existé que deux siècles. Il semble que le site ait été abandonné quand les remparts de la ville ont été construits, probablement entre 260 et 270 après J-C. Après cette date il n'y a pratiquement plus eu d'occupation romaine hors des murs (on a néanmoins trouvé une très intéressante collection de céramiques provenant d'une fosse du IV^e siècle). Le site de King Harry Lane avait également été occupé avant et après l'époque romaine, mais il ne s'agissait que d'épisodes mineurs dont témoignent des tessons de céramique de l'Age du Bronze Final et de la période Anglo-Saxonne.

Un important cimetière de l'Age du Fer a été découvert, par hasard, au cours des fouilles du

village romain. Des 472 tombes mises au jour, 17 étaient des sépultures à inhumation, les autres étaient à incinération. On a identifié sept enceintes rectilignes, bordées de fossés; chacune comprenait une riche sépulture centrale préminente entourée d'autres tombes de moindre importance. La sépulture 241, par exemple, était à incinération et contenait six vases complets, des tessons d'amphore et des fragments d'un plateau en bois dans une grande fosse, autour, dans une enceinte de 14 mètres de large sur 16 mètres de long entourée d'un fossé (B241), étaient rassemblées 46 tombes subsidiaires. D'autres sépultures importantes (9, 309, et 346) se trouvaient, de la même manière, au centre d'un groupement de tombes mineures mais on n'a retrouvé aucun fossé de délimitation, (on les a classées dans la catégorie 'groupes familiaux').

Il semble probable qu'un parfait échantillon de la population locale était représenté dans ce cimetière. Les sépultures adultes, aussi bien masculines que féminines, étaient les plus nombreuses; mais cela n'excluait pas la présence d'enfants, on a identifié les cendres de 24 enfants de moins de 12 ans, parmi lesquels trois étaient morts avant l'âge de six mois. Dans le type de rituel le plus fréquent (192 cas) les os calcinés se trouvaient dans une urne, parfois accompagnée d'un ou plusieurs récipients annexes. Dans d'autres sépultures à incinération on n'a pas retrouvé d'urne – et le cas s'est présenté aussi bien parmi les sépultures les plus simples (ne contenant aucun objet funéraire) que parmi les plus riches (comptant jusqu'à dix vases accessoires). Aucun des groupements de sépultures n'est particulièrement riche ni exotique quant à la quantité et à l'originalité de ses objets funéraires. C'est la poterie fabriquée localement qui domine; cependant, de la belle vaisselle en provenance de la Gaule romaine s'est présentée dans environ un quart des sépultures et elle constitue presque le tiers de tous les récipients mis au jour. Les objets en métal comprennent surtout un grand nombre de fibules: 237, puis des couteaux: 15 (dont six sont des couteaux rasoirs à lame triangulaire). Six miroirs et enfin des instruments de toilette présents dans cinq tombes. Autrement, aucun type d'objet façonné particulier n'a été trouvé dans plus de trois sépultures. On n'a pas découvert d'armes.

Le cimetière semble surtout avoir été en usage pendant la période qui s'étend de l'an 1 après J-C à l'an 60 après J-C. Il est possible que les tombes les plus anciennes remontent à l'an 15 avant J-C, en tout cas, elles datent certainement d'avant l'an 9 après J-C; les plus récentes sont postérieures à la conquête, bien qu'il soit probable que l'importance du cimetière ait décliné à l'époque de conquête. On a distingué quatre phases: 1, la période pré-claudienne, 1 après J-C – 40 après J-C; 2, une période chevauchant les deux autres et couvrant l'invasion romaine, 30 après J-C – 55 après J-C; 3, 40 après J-C – 60 après J-C; et 4, après 60 après J-C, un nombre infime de tombes témoignent que le cimetière était encore utilisé, par intermittence, au début du second siècle. L'invasion claudienne n'a pas eu de conséquences immédiates sur le rituel funéraire, mais, environ une génération plus tard, on a fait passer la voie romaine en plein centre du périmètre sacré: certains des habitants de

Verulamium ont donc dû voir les tombes de leurs proches ancêtres complètement annihilées.

Les sépultures romaines des III^e et IV^e siècles découvertes à trois emplacements du site étaient pauvres en mobilier et ne furent pas explorées en détail car on donna la priorité au cimetière de l'Age du Fer. Cependant, un cimetière Anglo-Saxon constitue un nouveau chapitre de l'histoire de Verulamium/St Albans et il a complètement été mis au jour. Vingt-deux tombes sur trente-neuf contenaient des objets funéraires et le cimetière, semble-t-il, fut utilisé à partir du milieu du septième siècle peut-être jusqu'au début du huitième siècle.

Zusammenfassung

Zwischen 1965 und 1968 wurden in der King Harry Lane in St Albans, Hertfordshire, Ausgrabungen durchgeführt, die einem umfangreichen Neubauprogramm unmittelbar außerhalb der Mauern von Verulamium vorausgingen. Die römische Straße von Verulamium nach Silchester verlief durch das Ausgrabungsgebiet und entlang der Straßentrasse befanden sich die ausgedehnten Spuren einer Reihensiedlung. Weitgreifende Beschädigung durch Zerpflügen hatte wenig von der Straßenoberfläche übriggelassen, außer auf einem Areal, wo die Straße in einen älteren Graben abgesunken war. Pfostenlöcher und Gräben, von denen einige Anliegergrundstücke kennzeichneten, wurden gefunden; jedoch sind keine vollständigen Hausgrundrisse überkommen. Der interessanteste Aspekt dieser römischen Siedlung liegt in ihrer Dauer; sie begann um 70 n. Chr., als sich die Besiedlung über die Stadtgrenze hinaus entlang einer Hauptausfallsstraße, deren Verlauf zuerst in dem Jahrzehnt zwischen 60–70 n. Chr. angelegt worden war, ausdehnte, und sie dauerte nur 200 Jahre. Dem Anschein nach wurde das Gebiet aufgegeben, als die Stadtmauer, wahrscheinlich in der Zeit zwischen 260 und 270 n. Chr., erbaut wurde. Danach gab es kaum noch römische Siedlung außerhalb der Stadtmauern (obwohl eine sehr gute Keramikgruppe in einer Grube aus dem 4. Jahrhundert gefunden wurde). Die Grabungsstelle in der King Harry Lane war sowohl vor als auch nach der römischen Zeit besiedelt gewesen; diese Siedlungsspuren waren aber nur von begrenztem Umfang und sind durch Topfscherben aus der späten Bronzezeit und aus der angelsächsischen Zeit belegt.

Ein ausgedehnter eisenzeitlicher Friedhof wurde durch Zufall bei der Untersuchung der römischen Siedlung entdeckt. Unter den 472 Gräbern, die ausgegraben wurden, befanden sich 17 Körpergräber, und die restlichen Gräber waren Brandbestattungen. Sieben rechteckige, mit Gräben eingefasste Einfriedungen wurden festgestellt. Jede enthielt ein hervorragendes und reiches Zentralgrab, das von weniger eindrucksvollen Gräbern umgeben war. Das Grab 241, zum Beispiel, war eine Brandbestattung mit sechs unbeschädigten Töpfen, einigen Amphorenscherben und den Überresten eines hölzernen Tablettes in einem ausgedehnten Grab; um diese zentrale Bestattung herum waren auf einem mit

Gräben eingefassten Gebiet (B241) von 14 m Breite und 16 m Länge 46 Sekundärgräber gruppiert. Ähnliche erstrangige Bestattungen (9, 309, und 346) waren die Mittelpunkte von weiteren Gruppen untergeordneter Gräber, wobei aber die einfasenden Gräben nicht erhalten waren. (Sie werden als 'Familiengruppen' eingestuft.)

Es besteht die Möglichkeit, daß ein repräsentativer Querschnitt durch die örtliche Bevölkerung in diesem Friedhof beigesetzt ist. Die Mehrzahl der Gräber waren Erwachsenengräber, Männer sowohl wie Frauen; Jugendliche waren jedoch nicht verbannt. Die Brandgräber von 24 Kindern unter dem Alter von zwölf Jahren wurden festgestellt. Von diesen waren drei noch nicht sechs Monate alt. Bei dem verbreitetsten Bestattungsritual (192 Beispiele) war der Leichenbrand in einem Tongefäß enthalten, dem manchmal ein oder mehrere weitere Gefäße beigegeben wurden. Anderen Brandbestattungen fehlte jeglicher überkommene Behälter; zu diesen zählten die einfachsten Bestattungen (ohne jegliche Grabbeigaben) und das reichste Grab (mit zehn beigegebenen Gefäßen). Keine der Begräbnisgruppen ist besonders reichhaltig oder exotisch, wenn man die Anzahl oder die Art der Grabbeigaben betrachtet. Örtlich hergestellte Töpferwaren herrschten vor; feines Tischgeschirr aus dem römischen Gallien erschien jedoch in einem viertel der Begräbnisse und stellte ein Drittel der ausgegrabenen Keramikmenge dar. Der Hauptanteil der Metallfunde war durch Fibeln gestellt; darauf folgten 15 Messer (darunter sechs dreieckige Rasiermesser) und sechs Spiegel. Fünf Gräber enthielten Toilettenbestecke. Von diesen abgesehen erschien kein einziger individueller Type an Artefakt in mehr als drei Gräbern. Waffen wurden nicht gefunden.

Die Hauptnutzungszeit des Friedhofes scheint sich über einen Zeitraum von circa 1 n Chr bis 60 n Chr erstreckt zu haben. Die ersten Grablegungen fanden vielleicht schon um 15 v Chr statt und sind sicher älter als 9 n Chr. Die letzten Gräber datieren in die Zeit nach der Eroberung, obwohl der Status des Friedhofes schon zur Zeit der Eroberung zurückgegangen sein mag. Vier Phasen können festgestellt werden: 1, vor Claudius 1–40 n Chr; 2, eine übergreifende Phase, die die römische Invasion einschließt 30–55; 3, 40–60 n Chr; und 4, nach 60 n Chr, einige wenige Gräber deuten an, daß der Friedhof noch zeitweilig im 2 Jahrhundert benutzt wurde. Die Invasion durch Claudius hatte keinen sofortigen Einfluß auf die Bestattungssitten, aber ungefähr nach einer Generation wurde die Trasse der römischen Straße durch den heiligen Bezirk getrieben. Einige der Einwohner Verulamiums müssen mitangesehen haben, wie die Grabstätten noch nicht lange verstorbener Vorfahren vollständig zerstört wurden. Römische Gräber aus dem 3 und 4 Jahrhundert, die auf drei Arealen des Grabungsgeländes gefunden wurden, waren ärmlich ausgestattet und wurden in ihren Einzelheiten nicht genau untersucht, da dem eisenzeitlichen Friedhof Vorrang eingeräumt wurde. Ein angelsächsischer Friedhof stellt jedoch ein neues Kapitel in der Geschichte Verulamiums/St Albans dar und wurde deshalb vollständig ausgegraben. Von 39 Gräbern hatten 22

Beigaben und die Zeit der Nutzung des Friedhofes scheint von der Mitte des 7 bis möglicherweise in das 8 Jahrhundert zu reichen.

Abbreviations

Sites

KHL King Harry Lane
VHF Verulam Hills Field
WGC Welwyn Garden City

Dimensions

BD Base diameter
D Depth
Diam Diameter
H Height
L Length
MG Maximum girth
PH Present height
PL Present length
RD Rim diameter
T Thickness
W Width
Wt Weight

Pottery reports and tables

Chapter 3

BB1 Black Burnished Ware, Category 1
BB2 Black Burnished Ware, Category 2
NVP Howe *et al* 1981
Rogers Rogers 1974

Table 7

CE Central burial in an enclosure
SE Subsidiary burial in an enclosure
U Unenclosed burial

Chapter 6, Tables 8–42

Cam Hawkes and Hull 1947
CB Central Gaulish bowl
CCW Colour-coated Ware
Cream-slip Cream-slipped Standard Fabric
CG Central Gaulish
CF Central Gaulish flagon
CL Central Gaulish lagena
CP Central Gaulish platter
CT Central Gaulish tazza
G-B Gallo-Belgic
GF Northern Gaulish flagon
GH Northern Gaulish honeypot
GL Northern Gaulish lagena
Loeschcke, Haltern Loeschcke 1909
Loeschcke, Oberaden Loeschcke 1942
Mica-coat Mica-coated Standard Fabric
Mica-white White Smooth Ware with Mica-coating
Mica TN Micaceous Terra Nigra
Munsell Munsell Corporation 1976
NG Northern Gaulish
Oxé-Comfort Oxé ed Comfort 1968
P & W Peacock and Williams 1986
TN Terra Nigra
TR Terra Rubra

RF Local Roman flagon
RH Local Roman honeypot
RL Local Roman lagena
VRO Verulamium Region Orange Ware
VRP Verulamium Region Parchment Ware
VRS Verulamium Region Cream- or White-Slipped Orange Ware

Stamp prefixes

A Amphora stamp
CS Coarse Ware stamp from the KHL cemetery
CW Coarse Ware stamp from the KHL settlement
GS Gallo-Belgic stamp
M Mortarium stamp
S Samian stamp

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KING HARRY LANE IRON AGE CEMETERY

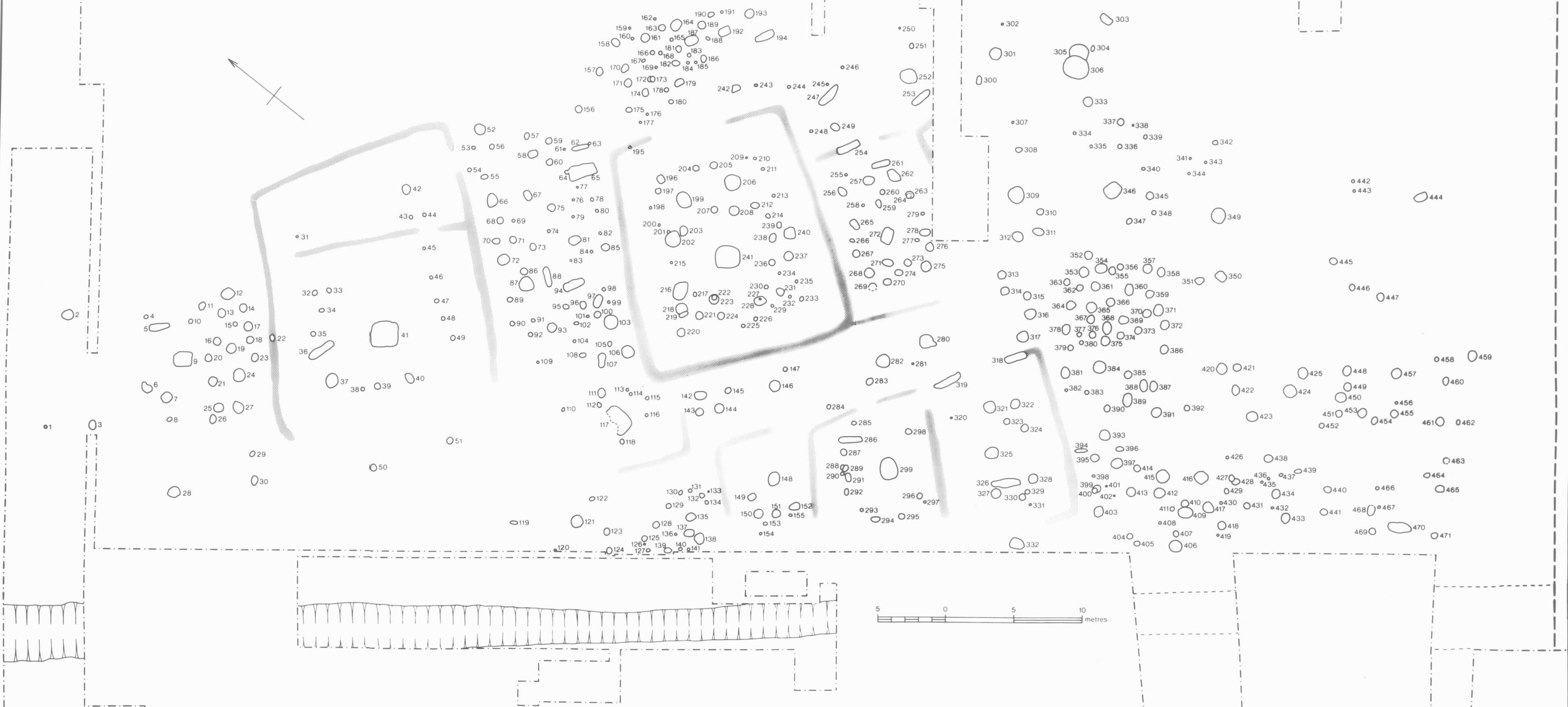


Fig 182 Plan of the Iron Age cemetery (for location see Figs 2 and 74)

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