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The small finds from Pepper Hill, Southfleet, Kent (ARC PHL97 and NBR98)

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1 THE SMALL FINDS

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1.1 Introduction

The cemetery produced a range of pyre and grave goods primarily of 1st to early 3rd century date, together with one chance find indicative of activity in the late Saxon period. In comparison to many contemporary cemeteries, neither the cremation nor the inhumation burials were particularly richly furnished. The pyres too appear to have been rather meagrely furnished and this cannot be the result of not recovering the material. The cremation features were 100% sampled, and so the finds ought to provide a good indication of what it was thought appropriate to place on the pyre.

At the outset it is appropriate to highlight two problems affecting the analysis of the small finds. The first is that it is not always clear what were deliberately deposited items in the graves and what were accidental inclusions in the fills. Hobnails, for example, were a common find in both the cremation and the inhumation burials; but they were rarely recorded unambiguously in the pattern of shoes, and frequently occurred in small numbers that could not possibly represent an entire shoe. The second problem is that it is not possible to be absolutely sure whether the pyre goods recovered from a deposit were associated on the pyre with the individual whose remains were in that deposit. In at least one case, a pyre site (1012) had the remains of two individuals, and various of the urned and unurned cremation burials also included the remains of people of different ages and sexes. If pyre sites were re-used, then it would be theoretically possible that the remains of pyre goods from a previous pyre could have been included in the burial of a different individual. The extent to which this might have happened cannot be gauged from the small finds, and there are no obvious cases where fragments of the same items were found in different deposits. It should, however, be possible to explore this further by interrogation of the human bone evidence as re-use of pyres could lead to duplication of elements in deposits.

In what follows the finds are first discussed deposit by deposit. Brief typological *comparanda* are given where appropriate, and the independent date of the object is considered where it can be of help in revising the dating provided by the pottery. Nails are considered elsewhere as part of coffin construction (see p.000) and will not be considered here other than those that appear to have played a part in the cremation ritual. A number of iron fittings that are probably part of coffin construction are catalogued below but will not be further considered. Following the discussion of the individual deposits, there is an overview of what the finds are telling us about funerary ritual at the site. Before discussing the finds, it will be

appropriate to note how the hobnails and iron-work were studied as the discussions below will make use of this information

When iron has been on a funeral pyre it can result in it either appearing uncorroded or having a very distinctive appearance on the X-radiograph (Cool 2004, 41). All of the iron was X-radiographed, and the plates were inspected to see whether items showed any evidence of burning. Where this could be seen it was noted, and it proved to be especially helpful for identifying hobnails that were clearly chance inclusions in the fills of inhumations. The X-radiographs were also useful in distinguishing between shoes that had been placed on the pyre and shoes that had been placed unburnt in cremation burials. The hobnails from the unurned cremation burial 11166, for example, had been noted as being a likely candidate for the deposition for a pair of unburnt shoes prior to the plans of the grave, with the incontrovertible evidence to this effect, being available to me.

When considering the hobnails in an inhumation, it was also found useful to consider how many were present. They were quantified by counting the numbers of heads visible on the X-radiograph plates. This always has to represent a minimum number present. Hobnails came from samples taken from the inhumations, but as the fill of inhumations was not 100% sampled it is possible that some have been lost. There is no hard and fast rule of how many hobnails were used on nailed shoes. It depended on the size of the shoe, the pattern of the nailing and quite clearly on the whim of the cobbler. Roman nailed shoes generally adopt one of three nailing patterns (Rhodes 1980). In Type A there is a row of hobnails around the edge, and groups internally at the heal, on the tread and sometimes at the waist. Type B have a row of widely spaced hobnails around the edge. Type C are the most heavily nailed with rows running down the soles. Table 1 quantifies the number of nails on shoes of various sizes with different nailing patterns. The equivalent English shoe size is given apart from in the case of one shoe with an exaggerated pointed toe. Though such tables cannot provide rigid rules of how many hobnails can be expected, it does provide some guidance. As can be seen even a very lightly nailed Type B shoe had 25 hobnails and a small child's shoe with Type A nailing has more than 50. Inhumation graves with relatively small numbers of hobnails (20 or less to allow for non-recovery) are thus probably candidates for the hobnails being present as inclusions in the fill.

In the next section the cut and sub-group number are given at the head of each deposit entry. The context number followed by the object number (ON) or sample number is given at the end of each catalogue entry. The number (P-) visible at the end of each catalogue entry refers to the unique record ID which can be found in the database.

Table 1: Numbers of hobnails on shoes from various Romano-British sites.

Site	Age	Shoe size	Nailing Pattern	Hobnail numbers	Reference
Billingsgate	_	Adult 2	A	54	Rhodes 1980, fig. 59. 526
Billingsgate	_	Adult 3	B	*c* 40	Rhodes 1980, fig. 59.654
Billingsgate	-	Adult 4	B	*c* 25	Rhodes 1980, fig. 61.570
London East	Adult	(pointed)	A	121 & 105	Barber and Bowsher 2000, 238 no. B800
London East	Male 26-45	Adult 6-7	C	95 & 93	Barber and Bowsher 2000, 157 no. B203
London East	Male 26 - 45	Adult 8	A	120 & 160	Barber and Bowsher 2000, 223 no. B686
Bishopsgate	Child 10-11	Adult 1	A	66 and 79	Swift 2003, fig. 20
Lankhills	Adult	Adult 11	A	87	Clarke 1979, Fig. 39 left
Butt Rd	Adult Female	Adult 8-9	A	87	Crummy 1983, Fig. 56 no. G177 top
Butt Rd	Adult	Child 8	A	52	Crummy 1983, Fig. 56 no. G554

1.2 Cremation Burials and associated deposits

1.2.1 Group 46500

Cut 10503; Sub-group 10458; Bustum; Female 40-50 (ARC NBR98)

The fragment of glass from this deposit shows no indications of having been burnt and it is likely to have been a chance inclusion in the fill.

1 Chip. Glass. Yellow/green. 10502; sample 63. P-3000.

Cut 10740; Sub-group 10741; Pyre-site (ARC NBR98)

All of the items in this group are clearly pyre goods. The fragments catalogued as nos. 2 and 3 could all have come from the same brooch which was clearly a Colchester Derivative with the spring and chord held by double perforated lug. The triangular outline of the bow would be consistent with it originally having had a rib down the whole length of the bar and there is a hint that there may have been a footknob, though that of course could have come from distortion as it melted (cf Bayley and Butcher 2004, 82-5 nos. 160-85). In general such brooches may be dated from the mid 1st century and continued in use into the 2nd century.

2 Colchester Derivative. Copper alloy. Melted and distorted. Lugs behind spring cover; triangular-sectioned bow. Present length 46 mm. 10739; ON 930; P-258.

3 Brooch. Spring fragment of five turns covered in parts with spring cover. Length 13 mm, diameter 6 mm, [931]; spring fragment of 4 turns with central bar. Length 10 mm diameter 6 mm [932]; spring one fragment of one turn [928]; fragment [929]. All fragments very corroded and probably heat affected. 10739; ON 931; P-259.

4 Stud. Copper alloy. Melted ovoid head and stump of circular-sectioned shank. Present length 10 mm, head diameter 5.5 x 4.5 mm. 10739; ON 926; P-254.

5 Fragment. Copper alloy. Melted triangular -sectioned curved bar. Length 19 mm, section 7 mm. 10739; ON 927; P-255.

Cut 10954; Sub-group 10953; Pyre-site; Female adult (ARC NBR98)

6 Wire. Copper alloy. Fragment, bent, both ends broken. Present length 19 mm, section 2 mm. 10959; ON 1072; P-271.

7 Wire fragment. Possibly a brooch pin fragment. Length 12 mm, section 3 mm. 10957; sample 187; P-270.

1.2.2 Group 46501

Cut 10825; Sub-group 10824; Unurned cremation burial; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The Nauheim Derivative brooch no. 8 was clearly deposited as a grave good as it is effectively complete and shows no signs of burning. It has a strip bow and thus may be dated to the mid 1st century (Olivier 1988, 36 nos. 2-6; see also Bayley and Butcher 2004, 147). The pottery from this deposit dates it to the period *c* AD 40-100, but this brooch strongly suggests that a more accurate date would lie in the first half of that period.

The two tiny fragments of glass (no. 9) show features that are consistent with them coming from a very small bead, but both the colour and size of the bead would be a most unusual find for the mid 1st century and the possibility that these are present as part of later intrusion or contamination must be strong.

8 Nauheim Derivative brooch. Spring of two turns with chord passing behind rectangular strip ribbon bow; trapezoidal catch plate with chipped return. Pin and part of spring detached. Length 56 mm, width of spring 10 mm. 10831; ON 958; P-261.

9 Bead. Glass. Two minuscule fragments opaque turquoise retaining part of very small perforation and external rounded surface. Dimensions 1 x 1 mm. 10830; ON 965; P-3091.

Cut 11167; Sub-group 11166; Unurned cremation burial; Juvenile 5-12 (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails in this grave were found on top of the cremated bone and preserved the outline of a pair of shoes. The nailing pattern consisted of a row of nails around the outer edge, with additional groups at the heal and on the tread with a few at the waist. The group on the tread may originally have been arranged in a circular pattern. The nailing pattern suggests the shoes were *c* 185 mm long this is approximately equivalent to a modern English child's size 9. It should be noted that considerably more nails were planned than can now be identified.

10 Hobnail. Iron (30). In poor condition and this number represents the minimum number of heads that can be identified. Measurable head diameters 5 at 7 mm, 1 at 8 mm, 2 at 9 mm, 1 at 10 mm, 2 at 12 mm. 11168; ON 1228; P-278.

11 Hobnail. Iron (22). In poor condition and this number represents the minimum number of heads that can be identified. Measurable head diameters 5 at 8 mm, 8 at 9 mm, 2 at 12 mm. 11168; ON 1229; P-279.

Cut 11504; Sub-group 11502; Pyre-site; Male Adult (ARC NBR98)

The Colchester Derivative brooch no. 12 from this sub-group shows no signs of burning and is lacking only the majority of its pin. It was clearly not a pyre-good and must have become associated with the pyre-site after the fire had burnt out. The catchplate has a feature that appears to be an imperfectly cast perforation. Perforated catch-plates on Colchester Derivative brooches normally indicate that the brooch belongs to the earlier part of the mid 1st to early to mid 2nd century lifespan of the type. A very similar brooch made of leaded bronze with the same type of flaw was found at Richborough (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 86 no. 188). The use of the leaded alloy would suggest that the Richborough brooch was not made during the earliest phase of the development of Colchester Derivatives in the middle of the century. The sub-group has been assigned to the period *c* AD 35 – 90, but the brooch would suggest a date in the last two or three decades of that timespan would be more appropriate.

12 Colchester Derivative brooch. Short semi-cylindrical plain spring cover with perforated lug behind and forward facing hook, bar through perforation and centre of spring of three turns on either side with chord of spring held by hook, majority of pin missing. Slightly humped D-sectioned bow with bevel on either side of head producing small crest; bow tapering to foot with two cross grooves; trapezoidal catch plate with filing marks and small circular indentations on either side. Length 38 mm, width of spring cover 21 mm. 11505; ON 1350; P-300.

1.2.3 Group 46504

Cut 10596; Sub-group 10595; Pyre-site; Adult (ARC NBR98)

This pyre site produced a variety of pyre goods showing clear evidence of burning. These included items of personal equipment in the form of a bow brooch (no. 13) and nailed shoes (no. 14). The brooch cannot be more closely identified because of the degree of melting. Of particular interest are the two small fragments of bone inlay (nos. 15 and 16). Inlay such as this is most common during the later Roman period (Greep 2004, 274) which makes it an unusual discovery in a 1st to early 2nd century context. Normally it has been associated with the decoration of boxes, but the recovery of part of a wooden door inlaid with decorative bone elements at Shiptonthorpe has shown it was also used on larger items of furniture (Halkon and Miket 2003, 309). Burnt veneer has been found associated with various cremation cemeteries and at Brougham and Birdoswald it was found in sufficient quantities to be plausibly interpreted as being a decorative element of the biers on which the dead were burnt (Greep 2004, 274). Elsewhere it has been found in much smaller quantities as in the East London

cremation cemetery (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 247 no. F<798>; 249 no. D<1081>) suggesting it had been used to decorate a much smaller object. Quite what nos. 16 and 16 decorated here is unknown. As 10595 is a pyre site, many more fragments could have been expected had they been from a bier.

13 Bow brooch. Five melted fragments. One fragment of spring and one possibly from catch plate / bow fragment. Length largest fragment 9 mm. 10597; ON 829; P-248.

14 Hobnails. Iron (17). some showing signs of burning. Head diameters often not ascertainable Sample 98 (7). Sample 99 (5) - head diameters - 3 at 7 mm, 2 at 8 mm, Sample 99 spit 2. (2). Sample 100 (3) - head diameters - 2 at 8 mm. 10597; ON -; P-244, P-245, P-246.

15 Inlay. Bone. Bar with cross-hatched incising: burnt. 10597; ON 931; P-3114.

16 Inlay. Bone. Bar with cross-hatched incising: burnt. 10597; ON 930; P-3113

17 Ring. Iron. Diameter 25 mm, thickness 5 mm. 10597; ON -; P-243.

18 Bar. Iron. Circular-section ends probably broken. Present length 30 mm, diameter 24 mm. 10597; ON 827; P-247.

Cut 10613; Sub-group 12235; Pyre debris pit (ARC NBR98)

The bead shows clear evidence of being heat affected and clearly came from an ornament on the pyre. The bead is very similar to those found on the necklace accompanying the inhumation in cut 10520 dated to the end of the 2nd century and the early 3rd century. As discussed there, beads of this type start to appear in the archaeological record with some regularity in the later 2nd century. Earlier occurrences are very sporadic, and there always has to be the suspicion with such small items that they might be intrusions. The deposit is dated to the period *c* 40 – 130 but, if the bead is not an intrusion, and given that it is burnt this seems unlikely; then a date in the middle 2nd century (or later) would seem more likely.

The hobnails show no obvious evidence of having been burnt but given the nature of the context, the probability that they too were pyre goods must be strong.

19 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, green (peacock); heat affected. Length 3 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10659; ON -; P-3109.

20 Hobnails (2). Iron. Head diameters 10 mm (2). 10902; ON -; P-269.

1.2.4 Group 46505

Cut 10510; Sub-group 10512; Cremation-related feature; Male adult (ARC NBR98)

The items from this context were clearly pyre goods given the degree of burning observed.

The only independently dateable item is the melon bead (no. 21) which is found very commonly from the mid 1st to mid 2nd centuries. The small iron knob-headed pin (no. 23) is a most unusual find. In normal site conditions in British soil such small, delicate iron items can be expected to have rusted away in their entirety. Here it has been preserved by the action of the fire. It is much slighter even than the small nails to be discussed below and this feature, together with the knob head, clearly indicates it did not function as any form of rivet or hammered fastener. It could have been used as a pin to fasten cloth. One possibility might be that it was a shroud pin, though the presence of the hobnails (no. 22) are indicative of nailed shoes which might suggest the deceased was clothed rather than shrouded.

21 Melon bead. Frit (1). Turquoise with blistered surfaces. Length 8 mm, diameter 13 x 12 mm, perforation diameter 7 x 6 mm. 10511; ON 640; P-3001.

22 Hobnails. Iron. Some showing signs of burning. 13 as below.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10511; ON 546; P-221.
Hobnail. Iron. (1) Head diameter 12 mm. 10511; ON 539; P-220.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 10511; sample 47 spit 5; P-216.
Hobnail. Iron. (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10511; ON 563; P-226.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 7 mm. 10511; sample 47 spit 3; P-217.
Hobnail. Iron. (1) Head diameter 12 mm. 10511; ON 561; P-225.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 14 mm. 10511; ON 560; P-224.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10511; ON 547; P-222.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10511; ON 555; P-223.
Hobnails (2). Iron. Head diameters 7 mm. 10511; sample 47 spit 4; P-215.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 10511; sample 47 spit 2; P-218.

23 Pin. Iron. Burnt. Small knob-headed pin, length 17 mm. 10511; sample 47 spit 4; P-1532.

<u>Cut 10567; Sub-group 10568; Unurned cremation burial; Male 40+ (ARC NBR98)</u>

Many of the hobnails (no. 25) show clear evidence of burning and can be regarded as the remnants of nailed shoes placed on the pyre. The status of the small chip of glass (no. 24) is unclear. The colour is typical of vessel glass in use during the 1st and into the 2nd century, but as far as can be ascertained from so small a fragment, it shows no evidence of burning. The possibility that this is a chance inclusion in the fill appears strong.

24 Chip. Glass. Light Yellow/Brown. 10564; sample 69; P-3088.

25 Hobnails. Iron. 68 as below.
Hobnails (58). Iron. Conical head. Head diameters 6 mm (1), 7 mm (8), 8 mm (19), 9 mm (15), 10 mm (13), 11 mm (1), 12 mm (1). 10564; 69 also sample 69; P-232.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 13 mm. 10564; ON 695; P-1576.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10564; ON 731; P-241.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 10564; ON 726; P-239.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10564; ON 701; P-237.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 10564; ON 697; P-236.

Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 10564; ON 693; P-235.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 13 mm. 10564; ON 725; P-240.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 10564; ON 691; P-234.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 10564; ON 718; P-238.

Cut 11239; Sub-group 11238; Unurned cremation burial; Sub-adult 13-19 (ARC NBR98)

None of the items with this burial show any signs of burning and so they may be regarded as grave goods. The recovery of three bracelets in this late 1st century grave is unusual, as bracelet wearing in Roman Britain is very much a late Roman fashion. One of the bracelets (no. 26) is an example of a type that has been found in several 1st to mid 2nd century contexts in southern Britain (Cool 1983, 140 Group VI) including a cremation burial of the first third of the 2nd century at Verulamium (Davey 1935, Fig. 15. nos. 5 and 6). No 27 is an iron expanding bracelet with the two ends running side by side before the terminals were wrapped around the other strand. These have been more frequently found in copper alloy and are a relatively frequent late Roman form (Cool 1983, 132 Group IIIA), though the type has a history dating back to the pre-Roman Iron Age on the continent (*ibid* 134), and has occasionally been found in early Roman contexts in Britain. a copper alloy one, for example, was found in a pit at Camerton thought to be associated with a mid to late 1st century hearth, though the final levelling did not take place until the later 2nd century (Wedlake 1958, 251 no. 4, fig. 57 no. 4B). The discovery of this example in a grave date to AD 60 – 90 is obviously a useful addition to the *corpus* of such bracelets. The third bracelet, no. 28, is again made of iron, but as it lacks its terminals, the precise type cannot be identified.

The fourth item in the grave, the copper alloy ring no. 29, is clearly not an item of jewellery but its precise function is unclear. The wear on the two opposite sides would be consistent with it having been used as a junction ring, perhaps uniting two straps.

Given that bracelet-wearing was not a common habit in the 1st or 2nd centuries, the presence of these three bracelets marks the grave out as being unusual. Most of the cremation burials with bracelets noted by Philpott (1991, 129) may be dated a century more or later than this grave. Three are closer in date to 11238. One from Ospringe assigned to the 1st century is recorded as having two bangles and a brooch but the types are unstated (Whiting *et al* 1931, 24 Group LXXXIV). The later 1st century Burial 4 from Neatham contained a pair of nailed shoes, a Colchester Derivative brooch which Hull considered unique, and an expanding bracelet with an elaborated central rosette motif (Millett and Graham 1986, 58). The cremation burial of the early 2nd century from Verulamium noted above, contained 12 bracelets. Unfortunately the age and sex of the person the bracelets were accompanying in these graves is unknown as the cremated bone has not been studied, but the size of the shoes in the Neatham grave would be consistent with a medium-sized adult shoe which might indicate that the deceased was an older adolescent or adult. Only five cremation burials were

found in the cemetery at Neatham, so deciding what the normal rite was there is problematic, but the grave with the bracelet as well as being the only one with items of personal ornament and jewellery, was also the only one where the bones had clearly been placed in a box. The excavators noted that the pottery vessels accompanying the burial were of a higher quality than those in the other graves.

In the case of this grave, the bracelets accompanied a young person aged between 13 to 19 years old. One possibility might be that it was the age of the deceased that prompted the deposition of these bracelets. As will be seen in the discussion of the items found in grave 56 below, a concern with providing special things with young people can often be observed.

26 Penannular bracelet in five fragments. Copper alloy. Oval-sectioned hoop expanding to flat-ended ridged terminals with five shallow transverse ribs. Much corroded. Diameter *c*60 mm hoop section 3 x 2.5 mm, terminal section 4.5 x 4 mm. 11240; ON 1214; P-287.

27 Expanding bracelet. Iron. 7 fragments. Circular-sectioned hoop, ends overlapping and wrapped around opposite hoop twice. Diameter *c*80 x 70 mm, hoop section 4 mm. 11240; ON 1212; P-285.

28 Bracelet. Iron. Circular-sectioned hoop, 8 fragments; no terminals present *c*50 mm, hoop section 3 mm. 11240; ON 1213; P-286.

29 Ring. Oval-sectioned with wear on opposite sides. Diameter 20 mm, section 4 x 3m. 11240; ON 1215; P-288.

1.2.5 Group 46506

Cut 10470; Sub-group 10471; Cremation-related feature (ARC NBR98)

The X-radiograph of the hobnail (no. 30) shows evidence that it has been burnt, so it can be regarded as a pyre good.

30 Hobnail (1). Iron. Head diameter 8 mm. 10469; sample 68; P-214.

Cut 11182; Sub-group 11186; Pyre-site; Infant 1-5 years (ARC NBR98)

The glass fragment no. 31 shows no evidence of heat deformation and so it is unlikely to have been a pyre good and should probably be regarded as a chance inclusion. Colourless glass vessels are commonest in the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

31 Body fragment. Glass. Colourless. 11181; sample 253; P-3102.

Cut 11366; Sub-group 11365; Unurned cremation burial; Female adult; Male 50+ years (Adult 48+) (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails in this grave (no. 32) show no clear evidence from the X-radiograph that they were burnt, so the possibility exists that these are chance inclusions in the fill rather than pyre

goods.

32 Hobnails. Iron. 4 as below.
Hobnails (1). Iron. Head diameter 11 mm. 11374; sample 308; P-293.
Hobnail. Iron. (2). Head diameter 10 mm (1). 11374; sample 307; P-1547.
Hobnail. Iron. (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 11371; sample 312; P-1548.

Cut 11520; Sub-group 11519; Unurned cremation burial; Juvenile 6-12 years (ARC NBR98)

In as far as it is possible to tell from so small a fragment no. 33 shows no evidence of heat deformation. It is, therefore, unlikely to have been a pyre good and should probably be regarded as a chance inclusion. Colourless glass vessels are commonest in the 2nd and 3rd centuries.

33 Chip. Glass. Colourless. 11523; sample 349; P-3105.

1.2.6 Group 46507

Cut 11232; Sub-group 11231; Urned cremation burial; Male adult; Female 20 – 30 years *(Adult 48+) (ARC NBR98)*

The small colourless body fragment found in the fill of this grave has the appearance of being of relatively modern date and so should be regarded as an intrusion.

34 Body fragment. Glass. Colourless. 11234; sample 265; P-3103.

1.2.7 Group 46509

Cut 11070; Sub-group 11069; Cremation-related feature; Adult (ARC NBR98)

Most of the iron artefacts from this feature (nos. 36-41) are the sort of items used in the construction of boxes, chests and other items of furniture. The other item (no. 35) could also have functioned in this way but as it is broken it is not possible to identify it further. The X-radiograph provides no evidence that the items were burnt, so they are unlikely to have been on the pyre.

35 Bar. Iron. Rectangular bar with one end having a narrow broken tang bending through 90 degrees. Present length 63 mm, maximum width. 12 mm. 11071; ON 1159; P-277.

36 Joiners' dog. Iron. Arms broken or very short. X-radiograph indicates there may have been internal rivets. Length 45 mm. 11071; ON 1155; P-1541.

37 Joiner's dog. Iron. One arm broken. Length 71 mm., length arm 28 mm. 11071; 1137.
38 Joiner's dog. Iron. Arms broken. Length 50 mm. 11071; ON 1150; P-1542.

39 Rivetted bar. Iron. Bar tapering slightly at ends with two short nail or rivet shanks projecting behind. Length 47 mm., width 6 mm. 11071; ON 1156; P-1543.

40 Rivetted bar. Iron. Bar possibly with short nail or rivet shanks projecting behind. Length 48 mm., width 8 mm 11071; ON 1158; P-1545.

41 Rivetted bar. Iron. Bar possibly with short nail or rivet shanks projecting behind. Length 48 mm., width 8 mm. 11071; ON 1154; P-1544.

1.2.8 Group 46510

Cut 11215; Sub-group 11214; Unurned cremation burial; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The hobnail (no. 42) from this burial shows no obvious evidence that it was burnt, so its status as a pyre good is unproven.

42 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 11220; sample 268; P-284.

1.2.9 Group 46511

Cremation vessel 57; Sub-group 56; Urned cremation burial; Female Adult; Infant (ARC PHL97)

Neither of the items with this burial are burnt and so they were clearly deliberately deposited as grave goods. Bells such as no. 43 are not intrinsically dateable. The ornament no. 44 might either be a bracelet or a neck ornament. The diameter of the extant fragments might suggest the latter. Torc-twisted bracelets (Cool 1983, 135 Group IV) were much commoner than neck ornaments; but though they were in use throughout the Roman period, they were commonest in the later part of it, and the variants with hook and eye terminals as here have normally been found in 4th century contexts. A torc-twisted necklet with a *bulla*-like ornament was worn by an adult female in a mid to late 2nd century grave in London (Watson 2003, 42 fig 49), and this demonstrates that this style of necklace was known in the region at that time.

The presence of a bell in a grave which also contained the remains of an infant is of some interest. There is a growing body of evidence that bells were seen as especially appropriate grave goods for infants and children; possibly because they were seen as having a role to play in warding off evil spirits and young children were seen as having special need of this protection (Cool 2004, 401).

43 Bell. Tin bronze (XRF = Cu, SN (10%) (Zn)). Truncated conical bell with semi-circular suspension loop perforated on either side, groove above lower edge and below loop. Iron clapper with stumps of iron attachment loop in side perforations of suspension loop. Minerally preserved organic of a small area (*c* 3 mm2) of an open weave textile close to suspension loop with second area near edge. Length 18 mm, diameter 28 mm. 58; ON 3; P-317.

44 Torc-twisted bracelet or necklet. Copper alloy. Rectangular-sectioned strip with left-hand twisted. Four fragments; all ends broken, one beginning to curve as if for a hook or expanding joint. Present diameter *c*110 x 90 mm, section 3 x 1 mm. 58; ON 2; P-316.

Cut 78; Sub-group 77; Urned cremation burial; Male Adult (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails from this burial show no convincing evidence that they have been burnt, and

would be sufficient for a pair of lightly nailed shoes. They were not, however, recorded as being a discrete group during excavation and so their status is in the grave is unclear.

45 Hobnails. Iron. 55 as below.
Hobnail. Iron (49). Head diameter 7 mm, 8 mm (3), 9 mm (10), 10 mm (1). 79; ON 1866; P-320.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 8 mm (2). 138; sample 24; P-321.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 80; ON - ; P-1567.
Hobnail. Iron (3). Head diameter 8 mm (2). 138; ON 1844; P-322.

Cut 291; Sub-group 599; Unurned cremation burial; Juvenile 3-13 years (ARC PHL97)

Nos. 46-8 were placed in the grave unburnt and are what remains of wooden box decorated with copper alloy sheet and decorative lion-headed studs. Caskets were a regular part of funerary ritual in the south-east of England from the mid 1st century to the mid to later 2nd century, sometimes being used to contain the cremated remains and any grave goods. They were first studied by Borrill (1981) in connection with the Antonine examples from Skeleton Green and have been further considered by Philpott (1991, 12-16). In most cemeteries where they occur, casket burials are a minority rite but where they occur the grave tends to be rich in other non-ceramic grave goods. This is clearly not the case in this burial.

Only a sub-set of the boxes are decorated with lion-headed studs. Both Borrill and Philpott have drawn attention to the fact that the lion is a motif frequently used in funerary ritual, but it should be noted that these studs are not uncommon in 1st to 2nd century domestic contexts (e.g. Penn 1957, fig. 15 no 4; Zienkiewicz 1986, 189 no.182; Cool & Philo 1998, 104 nos. 513, 572), and so they did not have an exclusively funerary use. Most of the boxes decorated with lion-headed studs were recovered before osteological study of cremated bone was normal, and so there is little evidence as yet to show whether they were considered to be particularly appropriate for a particular part of society. The little evidence that there is suggests that people of any age could have such boxes. The two from Skeleton Green were both associated with adult females, one of which was described as elderly; whilst one from Verulamium had the remains of a child (Frere 1985, 293). To these may now be added 599 which was the burial of a juvenile aged between 6 and 13 years. Given it is not possible to sex the remains of children, lion-headed boxes may have been seen as appropriate for females; but more data is needed before this can be any more than a hypothesis.

46 Fittings from box. Copper alloy and iron. Seven lion-headed hollow copper alloy studs, stepped outline with flat triangular front; surfaces much corroded but one retains radial grooves on middle rib; central iron shanks; in 5 cases the stud retains fragments of copper alloy sheet. Three larger fragments of copper alloy sheet, two of which retain differential corrosion showing studs were applied over the sheet and one retains edge of perforation for shank with edges of sheet burred to inside. Four fragments of iron sheet, one with rectangular strap corroded to it. Diameters of studs 3 at 16 mm, 1 at 16.5 mm, 2 at 17 mm, 1 at 17.5 mm. Length iron strap 61 mm, width strap 17. 292; ON 332; P-349.

47 Box fitting. Lion-headed stud. Copper alloy. Hollow-backed circular stud with stepped outline and flat triangular centre; radial grooves on outer step representing mane, eyes marked on inner ring and nostril on central flattening; iron shank; sheet backing extending beyond outer edge of stud. Diameter 17 mm, depth including shank 14 mm. 638; ON 1815; P-351.

48 Sheet. Copper alloy. 25 small fragments with many small chips / dust. Dimensions (largest piece) 9 x 6.5 mm, thickness 1 mm. 638; ON 1878; P-352.

Cut 10838; Sub-group 10837; Unurned cremation burial ; Adult (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails from this burial show no convincing evidence that they have been burnt, and would be sufficient for a pair of lightly nailed shoes. On the plan the group catalogued as 49a appears as a scatter towards the south-west corner, but more hobnails are shown separately further to the north-east. There is, therefore, some grounds for thinking they might represent a pair of shoes placed as a grave good.

49 Hobnail. Iron. 57 as below.
Hobnail. Iron (46). Head diameter 5 at 7 mm, 11 at 8 mm, 12 at 9 mm, 14 at 10 mm, 1 at 11 mm, 3 at 12 mm. 10844; ON 970; P-264.
Hobnails (4). Iron. Head diameters 9 mm (2), 10 mm (1). 10844; sample 149; P-262.
Hobnails (7). Iron. Head diameters 8 mm (3), 9 mm (2), 10 mm (1), 14mm (1). 10844; sample 148; P-263.

Cut 11409; Sub-group 11408; Unurned cremation burial; Male 40-44 years (ARC NBR98)

The single hobnail from the fill of this burial does not show any obvious evidence of burning, so the possibility that this is a chance inclusion in the fill cannot be ruled out.

50 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 11414; sample 31; P-298.

1.2.10 *Group 46512*

Cut 451; Sub-group 450; Unurned cremation burial; Adult (ARC PHL97)

A sample from the fill of this unurned cremation produced five chips or vessel glass fragments. Though nos. 51-3 have features that are consistent with being of Roman date, no. 54 is almost certainly modern and an intrusion. Given the very small size of the other fragments, the possibility that they are intrusions too cannot be ruled out.

51 Body fragment. Glass. Colourless. 452; sample 184; P-3116.

52 Chip (2). Glass. Colourless. 452; sample 184; P-3117.

53 Chip. Glass. Blue/Green. 452; sample 184; P-3118.

54 Body fragment. Glass. Dark yellow/green. 452; sample 184; P-3119.

Cut 796; Sub-group 1180; Urned cremation burial; Female 40-49 years (ARC PHL97)

The majority of the hobnails in this burial show no evidence from the X-radiographs of being burnt though one example from the fill (55d below) might have been. Hobnails were recorded as a discrete group in this burial, and so the possibility that nailed shoes were deposited as grave goods exists.

55 Hobnail. Iron. 59 as below.
a Hobnail. Iron (18). Head diameter 7 mm (4), 8 mm (1), 9 mm (5), 10 mm (7). 1209; ON 1466; P-483.
b Hobnail. Iron (3). Head diameter 8 mm (2). 801; ON 1861; P-365.
c Hobnail. Iron (37). Head diameter 7 mm (6), 8 mm (13), 9 mm (8), 10 mm (1). 797; ON 1840; P-364.
d Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 801; ON 1830; P-1560.

1.2.11 Group 46516

Cut 10084; Sub-group 10883; Unurned cremation burial; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails from this burial show no convincing evidence that they have been burnt. The number would be only just sufficient for a pair of lightly nailed shoes. Quite what their status is in the grave is unclear.

56 Hobnail. Iron (24). Head diameter 2 at 8 mm, 1 at 9 mm, 9 at 10 mm, 9 at 11 mm, 2 at 12 mm, 1 at 13 mm. 10884; ON 986; P-268.

1.2.12 Group 46518

Cut 11009; Sub-group 11008; Pyre site; Adult (ARC NBR98)

Both of these fragments could come from the same brooch. The extant fragments are consistent with it being a Colchester Derivative brooch. The sharply angled head and straight bow is unusual. These features might have come about due to distortion by heat on the pyre, though in comparison to various of the brooches from this cemetery (see for example nos. 2-3, 13), this shows less evidence for melting than many, possibly suggesting it had a peripheral position on the pyre. It cannot be closely dated within the mid 1st to mid 2nd century period.

57 Colchester Derivative. Copper alloy. Heat affected. Stumps of semi-cylindrical spring covers with stump of central lug behind; top of oval-sectioned bow flat with sharp angle, central groove; lower bow and foot missing. Detached spring fragment of 5 turns. Present length 30 mm, spring length 18 mm, spring diameter 8 mm. 11010; ON 1117; P-275.

58 Brooch. Fragment of spring of 5 turns and heavily corroded fragment from bow. Length of spring 13 mm, diameter 6 mm. 11010; sample 221; P-274.

1.2.13 Group 46519

Cut 67; Sub-group 63; Urned cremation burial; Female 40-45 years (ARC PHL97)

None of the hobnails from this burial show evidence for having been burnt, so their status in the grave is unclear.

59 Hobnail. Iron. 13 as below.
Hobnail. Iron (12). Head diameter 8 mm (3), 9 mm (1), 10 mm (1), 11 mm (1). 66; ON 4; P-319.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 64; sample 3; P-318.

1.2.14 *Group 46521*

Cut 681; Sub-group 672; Cenotaph (ARC PHL97)

60 Socketed bar. Iron. Both ends broken, one expanding with raised edges possibly forming part of a socket. Length 147, maximum width 22 mm. 682; ON 409; P-355.

Cut 1036; Sub-group 1015; Pyre Site; Adult; Immature 5-18 years (ARC PHL97)

From the X-radiographs it is clear that many of the hobnails have been burnt and so they clearly represent shoes that have been burnt on the pyre.

61 Hobnails. Iron. 85 as below.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1013; ON 1415; P-408.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1013; ON 1407; P-401.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1013; ON 1409; P-402.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 1013; ON 1410; P-403.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1013; ON 1411; P-404.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1013; ON 1412; P-405.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1013; ON 1405; P-399.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1013; ON 1414; P-407.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1013; ON 1345; P-398.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1013; ON 1416; P-409.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1013; ON 1417; P-410.
Hobnail. Iron (7). Head diameters 9 mm (3). 1013; ON 1832; P-411.
Hobnail. Iron (5). Head diameter 8 mm (2). 1013; ON 1852; P-412.
Hobnail. Iron (30). Head diameter 7 mm (1), 8 mm (3), 9 mm (8), 10 mm (8), 11 mm (1). 1013; ON 1876; P-413.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1013; ON 1285; P-1550.
Hobnail. Iron (3). Head diameter 8 mm (1), 9 mm (1), 10 mm (1). 1013; ON 1288; P-1549.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1013; ON 1408; P-1552.
Hobnail. Iron (11). Head diameter 8 mm (3), 9 mm (2), 10 mm (3). 1013; ON - ; P-385.
Hobnail. Iron (4). Head diameter 8 mm (2). 1013; ON 1283; P-386.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1013; ON 1284; P-387.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 13 mm. 1013; ON 1287; P-388.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Fragment of head, diameter not ascertainable. 1013; ON 1406; P-400.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1013; ON 1289; P-389.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1013; ON 1320; P-391.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1013; ON 1321; P-392.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1013; ON 1322; P-393.

Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 9 mm (2). 1013; ON 1323; P-394.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1013; ON 1331; P-395.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1013; ON 1332; P-396.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1013; ON 1333; P-397.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 1014; ON 1858; P-1562..

Cut 11739; Sub-group 11684; Bustum; Female Adult (ARC NBR98)

The fragment is too small to ascertain whether it comes from a vessel, in which case it would be of 1st century date, or from a bead. It shows no evidence for burning and should probably be regarded as a chance inclusion in the fill.

62 Chip; glass. Dark translucent blue. 11738; sample 393; P-3111.

1.2.15 Group 46523

Cut 10987; Sub-group 10986; Urned cremation burial; Male Adult (ARC NBR98)

The fragment shows no evidence of burning and should probably be regarded as a chance inclusion in the fill. Colourless vessels were commonest in the 2nd and 3rd centuries, and are rare in the 1st century. In the light of this the date of AD 40 to 260 suggested for the group by the pottery should probably be revised to be a 2nd to mid 3rd century one.

63 Body fragment. Glass. Colourless. 10990; sample 184; P-3101.

1.2.16 Group 46524

Cut 773; Sub-group 772; Unurned cremation burial (ARC PHL97)

Again this fragment shows no evidence of burning and so should probably be regarded as a chance inclusion in the fill. The comments on the date of no. 63 apply to this as well so a date in the later part of the period suggested by the pottery (AD 70 – 160) would probably be most appropriate for the burial.

64 Chip. Glass. Colourless. 777; sample 209; P-3120.

Cut 10980; Sub-group 10979; Unurned cremation burial; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The Colchester Derivative brooch from this burial is unburnt and lacks only part of its pin, and so is clearly a grave-good. The perforated catch-plate would suggest it belongs to the earlier part of the mid 1st to early to mid 2nd century lifespan of the type. The pottery from the burial suggests deposition in the AD 70 – 160 period, but such a brooch is unlikely to still have been in use in the mid 2nd century, and a closing date of the end of the 1st century or beginning of the 2nd century is more likely. The brooch is much better made than many Colchester Derivatives with careful modelling around the catchplate.

65 Colchester Derivative brooch. Plain wing covers; double perforated lug behind with notch at junction with bow; spring of 5 turns on either side with chord through upper perforation and bar though lower perforation and centre of spring ; broken pin; D-sectioned bow with 5 narrow ribs on outer face; trapezoidal catchplate with triangular perforation; pronounced rib along upper edge of catch plate. Length 61 mm, width of wings 28 mm. 10981; ON 1057; P-273.

Cut 11361; Sub-group 11360; Urned cremation burial; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The small colourless glass chip from this burial is probably heat affected and as such provides the only evidence that glass vessels may have been placed on the pyre. Colourless glass was normally used for tablewares, whereas the melted glass recovered from most cremation cemeteries is blue/green and was derived from the flasks that contained the oils and perfumes used on the body and poured over the pyre. It is therefore open to question whether this reflects the deliberate deposition of a colourless vessel on the pyre, or was a chance inclusion. As has been noted from other graves, there are a number of small colourless fragments that seem to be chance inclusions in fills.

66 Chip. Glass. Colourless; probably heat affected. 11364; sample 317; P-3104.

1.2.17 Group 46525

Cut 11309; Sub-group 11242; Unurned cremation burial; Adult; Immature 0-18 (ARC NBR98)

None of the hobnails from this burial show evidence for having been burnt, so their status in the grave is unclear.

67 Hobnails. Iron. 6 as below.
Hobnails (5). Iron. Head diameters 9 mm (1), 10 mm (1), 11 mm (1). 12 mm (2). 11311; ON -; P-290.
Hobnail (1). Iron. Head diameter 7 mm. 11310; ON -; P-289.

1.2.18 Group 46527

Cut 10852; Sub-group 10851; Unurned cremation burial; Immature 5-18 years (ARC NBR98)

In this burial the beads are clearly unburnt and seem most likely to have been deliberately deposited as a grave good. The hobnails show no sign of having been burnt so their status is uncertain. They are insufficient to represent a nailed shoe.

Both of the types of beads represented are unusual. The pentagonal green beads (nos. 68-70) have opaque yellow cores. There is some evidence that cased beads in these colours in the form of 5- 6- and 7-sided cylinders came into use sometime during the 2nd century. There are ones possibly from early 2nd century contexts at Malton (Price and Cottam 1997, 130 no. 61-2 and the King Harry Lane site, Verulamium (Price 1989, 40 no. 262), but in neither case

is the dating secure. The earliest secure contexts are from a mid to late 2nd century context at Caerleon (Guido 1978, 218) and a well fill at Causeway Lane Leicester that can be dated to the mid 2nd to early 3rd century (Cooper 1999, 260 no.76). An example was also recovered from a 3rd century context at Denver, Norfolk (Price and Cool 1986, 110 no. 24). Given that glass bead necklaces were very fashionable in the 4th century, the type is surprisingly uncommon in contexts of that date. This probably indicates that the type was relatively rare, and in use mainly in the 2nd to 3rd century period with only a few surviving to be restrung on 4th century necklaces.

The colourless beads (nos. 71-6) appear to be an even rarer form. Many are broken and it is possible that they represent fragments of gold-in-glass or silver-in-glass beads of the type found on the necklace in from the inhumation burial 10520. Those beads were made by applying metal foil over an inner core which was then protected by an outer colourless shell (Boon 1977, 193). Occasionally such beads can break with the outer parts resembling the hollow shells here (see for example nos. 116.19 and 116.20, but it would be very unusual for a group of such beads not to retain any trace of the metal foil as is the case here. The beads appear, therefore, to be colourless segmented beads. the only other examples that I am aware of from Britain are ones found in mid 2nd century contexts (*c*AD 140 – 180) in the vicus at Castleford (Cool and Price 1998, 181-2).

The pottery dates this burial to the period 170 – 400 but the combination of beads seen on the ornament deposited in it would suggest a later 2nd or 3rd century date as there is an absence of any of the very common 4th century bead types on it.

68 Bead. Glass (1). Pentagonal cylindrical; translucent green (peacock) probably over opaque yellow core. Undamaged. Length 11 mm, diameter 7 mm, perforation diameter 2 mm. 10853; ON 994; P-3092..

69 Bead. Glass (1). Pentagonal cylindrical; translucent green (peacock) over opaque yellow core. Ends damaged. Length 11 mm, diameter 6 mm, perforation diameter 2 mm. 10853; ON 995; P-3093.

70 Bead. Glass (1). Pentagonal cylindrical; translucent green (peacock) over opaque yellow core. One side fragmented, with parts missing. Length 11 mm, diameter 7 mm, perforation diameter 2.5 mm. 10853; ON 996; P-3094.

71 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; colourless; 1 hollow segment (in two fragments). Length 3.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10853; ON 998; P-3096.

72 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; colourless; 1 hollow segment. Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10853; ON 999; P-3097.

73 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; colourless; 1 hollow segment. Length 3 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10853; ON 1001; P-3099.

74 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; colourless; fragment from shell of 1 segment. Length 3 mm. 1000; 10853.

75 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; colourless; fragment from inner core of 1 segment. Length 3 mm. 10853; ON 997; P-3095.

76 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; colourless; fragment from inner core of 1 segment. Length 3 mm. 10853; ON 1002; P-3100.

77 Hobnail. Iron (10). Head diameter 2 at 9 mm, 5 at 10 mm, 2 at 11 mm and 1 at 12 mm. 10853; ON 978; P-266.

1.3 Inhumation Burials

1.3.1 Group 46500

Cut 203; Sub-group 290; Adult (ARC PHL97)

Substantial parts of the brooch are present and it is possible that this was a deliberate grave good rather than a chance inclusion. Colchester Derivative brooches with perforated catch-plates are a mid to later 1st century type and so the brooch is contemporary with the grave in which it was found. Quite what the status of the hobnails was is open to question. They were found in the fill of a pottery vessel, but at most would be sufficient to nail only a single shoe.

78 Colchester Derivative brooch. Copper alloy. Semi-cylindrical spring cover, chipped at one end; broken double perforated lug behind; vertical cordon on spring cover at either side of bow; two detached fragments of spring of 5 turns retaining central spring bar; D-sectioned bow tapering to broken foot, narrow rib on both edges of bow broadening slightly at upper part to form slight flange; catch plate mostly missing but had two angular perforations. Present length 36 mm, width of spring cover 23 mm. 156; ON 165; P-343.

79 Hobnail. Iron (15). Head diameter 8 mm (4), 9 mm (4), 10 mm (2), 11 mm (1). 181; ON 1896; P-344.

80 Plate. Iron. Fragment. 156; ON 133; P-342.

81 Plate. Iron. Fragment. 156; ON 20; P-341.

Cut 892; Sub-group 891; Adult (ARC PHL97)

The mirror fragments in this grave have one shiny side with the other being pitted and unfinished. These features would be consistent with them having come from a rectangular mirror that would have been kept in a wooden frame (Lloyd-Morgan 1981, 3 type A). These were a popular 1st century form. The smallest complete examples recorded by Lloyd-Morgan measure *c* 75 by 65 mm and so the fragments in this grave represent at most a sixth of a small mirror. It seems unlikely that such a small broken fragment would be deliberately deposited, and so it should probably be regarded as a chance inclusion in the fill.

82 Mirror. Copper alloy appearing silver. Two joining fragments, all edges broken; one face shiny, one pitted. Dimensions 30 x 28 mm, thickness 1.5 mm. 893; ON 874; P-382.

Cut 1087; Sub-group 1088 (ARC PHL97)

The Nauheim Derivative brooch from this grave is fragmentary and incomplete. Whether it should be regarded as a grave good is open to question, though it would have been contemporary with the date of interment.

83 Nauheim Derivative brooch. Copper alloy. Spring of two turns with chord passing behind rectangular strip ribbon bow, lower bow and part of pin missing. Fragment of pin and bow detached. Much corroded. Present length 29 mm, spring width 11 mm. 1086; ON 1201; P-419.

Cut 10042; Sub-group 10041 (ARC NBR98)

As already discussed in connection with those from the cremation burial 11239, bracelet wearing was not a common habit in the early Roman period, so the recovery of another bracelet in a mid 1st century grave is of some interest. Unfortunately the age of the deceased is unknown so it is not possible to explore further whether they were regarded as particularly suitable for young people. Simple pennannular bracelets such as this occur throughout the Roman period (Cool 1983, 139 Group 5) and this grave provides further useful evidence of their occurrence in the mid 1st century.

84 Pennannular bracelet. Copper alloy. D-sectioned with one slightly expanded round-ended terminal, other terminal missing. In four fragments; exterior much corroded. Diameter 65 mm, hoop section 5 x 3 mm. 10043; ON 119; P-205.

Cut 10637; Sub-group 10636 (ARC NBR98)

The unguent bottle in this grave lacks its upper body and so cannot be as closely dated as would be possible if the rim had been present. Price and Cottam (1998, 172) date conical unguent bottles such as this to the last quarter of the 1st century and into the 2nd century, but it is clear that the tall conical form as here was in use during the mid 1st century. There is, for example, one from a mid 1st century cremation burial at Little Alie Street London (RCHM London 159, fig. 65 no. 28), and the presence of this example in a grave of *c* AD 40 – 70 provides further evidence of this.

85 Conical unguent bottle; complete reservoir. Blue/green glass. Lower part of cylindrical neck; straight side sloping out to rounded junction with base; shallow central concavity. Present height 46 mm, height of reservoir 40 mm, maximum body diameter 29 mm. 10642; ON 814; P-3089.

1.3.2 Group 46501

Cut 905; Sub-group 956 (ARC PHL97)

All of the beads are types that would have been common during the mid 1st century when this individual was buried. Frit melon beads are found in large quantities from the Roman conquest to the mid 2nd century. Annular glass beads have a longer lifespan but the range of colours and sizes represented here have been found in pre-Flavian contexts at, for example, Usk (Manning *et al* 1995, 108 nos. 13-4, 17-21) and there is some evidence of their use in the late Pre-Roman Iron Age (Price 1989, 108 nos. 1a-e)

The beads in this grave were found in positions that would be consistent with them being strung together but on a string that would enable them to move apart from each other. The way they lay in the grave could be interpreted as being threaded so that blue/green and dark beads alternated and were graded so that the diameter increased from one end to the other. The length of the strung beads would not be sufficient to form even a bracelet, and the possibility exists that they may have had an amuletic significance rather than a purely ornamental one. A possible inhumation burial in the late Iron Age King Harry Lane cemetery at Verulamium (Price 1989, 108 nos. 1a-e) had five similar annular beads which again would have been insufficient for an ornamental necklace or bracelet. The inclusion of a melon bead may also be significant. As has already been noted they are very common finds in 1st to 2nd century contexts, much commoner than any other type of bead. Though they have occasionally been found in a group suggestive of having been strung together as a necklace, as in the case of 35 found at the courage Brewery site in London (Murdoch 1991, 102 no. 167); the large number of site finds suggests they may have been used singly or in small numbers, and there are hints that they were not regarded simply as jewellery items. Some authors have suggested that they may have been used to ornament horse harness (Fox 1940, 132 no. 23), and at Krefeld Gellep, melon beads formed part of a neck ornament for a horse that had been formally buried (Pirling 1997, 58-9 Grave 3960). That they may have been regarded as some form of talisman is suggested by some of the contexts they are found in. In the Eastern Cemetery at London, for example, a single blue glass example was placed inside what is regarded as a re-deposited cremation urn (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 254 no. F<631>). It is not recorded as being burnt and thus can be viewed as a grave good. In two cases they have also been found associated with bells, an artefact much associated with warding off evil spirits. A large copper alloy bell with three melon beads had clearly formed a threshold deposit at Scole (Seeley 1995), while a similar combination of bell and bead was found in a make-up level for a large house at Culver St., Colchester. In publishing this, Crummy (1992, 187 no. 1663) thought the association was fortuitous, but the subsequent find at Scole hints that it too may have been some form of foundation deposit.

Unfortunately, no human bone was preserved in this grave and so it is not possible to investigate whether the person buried might have been seen as in special need of good luck tokens in the after-life.

86 Melon bead. Frit. Regular gadroons; no glaze remaining. Length 14 mm, diameter 16.5 mm, perforation diameter 6.5 mm. 945; ON 831; P-3121.

87 Bead. Glass. Annular; translucent blue/green. Length 9 mm, diameter 13 mm, perforation diameter 5 mm. 945; ON 834; P-3124.

88 Bead. Glass. Annular; translucent yellow/green appearing dark. Length 8.5 mm, diameter 15 mm, perforation diameter 5.5 mm. 945; ON 835; P-3125.

89 Bead. Glass. Annular; translucent blue/green. Length 6-7 mm, diameter 14 mm, perforation diameter 6.5 mm. 945; ON 836; P-3126.

90 Bead. Glass. Annular; translucent yellow/brown. Length 6.5-8 mm, diameter 18 mm, perforation diameter 7 mm. 945; ON 837; P-3127.

91 Bead. Glass. Annular; translucent blue/green. Length 6.5-8 mm, diameter 18 mm, perforation diameter 8 mm. 945; ON 832; P-3122.

92 Bead. Glass. Annular; translucent yellow/brown appearing dark. Length 5-7 mm, diameter 15 mm, perforation diameter 6 mm. 945; ON 833; P-3123.

Cut 10125; Sub-group 10128 (ARC NBR98)

A small penannular brooch of Fowler (1960) Type C was recovered from this grave. It is a very delicate piece and lacks only the tip of the pin and the end of one terminal. It is very unlikely to have survived in this state had it not been placed deliberately in the grave. In general Type C brooches tend to be larger than this example, though a tiny one of 10 mm diameter was recovered at Canterbury (Mackreth 1995, 982 no. 126). The skeleton in this grave does not survive so how the brooch was used in the grave is unknown. If it was fastening an item of clothing, the fabric must have been thin as the brooch is not large or robust enough to fasten, for example, a heavy woollen fabri*c*

93 Penannular brooch. Copper alloy. Circular-sectioned wire with terminals looped back in spiral on front of hoop, one terminal broken. Circular-sectioned pin, flattening to rectangular section where it wraps around hoop; tip of pin missing. Diameter 19 mm, section 2 mm. 10126; ON 262; P209.

1.3.3 *Group 46504*

Cut 1124; Sub-group 1123 (ARC PHL97)

The fragments of a bow brooch spring and pin in this grave seem most likely to be chance inclusions in the fill, rather than a deliberate grave good.

94 Brooch. Copper alloy. Part of pin and spring of two turns. Length 16 mm. 1125; ON 1247; P-420.

95 Brooch. Copper alloy. Spring fragment of one and a half turns. Spring diameter 5 mm. 1125; ON 1839; P-421.

Cut 10108; Sub-group 10109; Female adult (ARC NBR98)

96 Perforated plate. Iron. Two fragments of rectangular strip with two large perforations. Total length *c* 120 mm, width 33 mm. 10107; ON 173; P-207.

Cut 10270; Sub-group 10271; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails in this grave were found in two discrete groups at the southern end of the grave. the evidence is consistent with a pair of shoes being deposited, but the nailing pattern was not preserved.

97 Hobnails (46). Iron. Head diameters 9 mm (1), 10 mm (5), 11 mm (6), 12 mm (7), 13 mm (10), 14 mm (4). 10268; ON 372; P-210.

98 Hobnails (63). Iron. Head diameters 8 mm (2), 9 mm (2), 10 mm (5), 11 mm (5), 12 mm (14), 13 mm (6), 14 mm (9), 15 mm (6). 10268; ON 373; P-211.

Cut 11178; Sub-group 11179; Adult (ARC NBR98)

99 Ring. Iron. Square-section, oval loop. Length 61 x 39 mm, section 8 x 7 mm. 11176; ON 1180; P-280.

1.3.4 Group 46505

Cut 10427; Sub-group 10430 (ARC NBR98)

100 Joiners' dog. Iron. One broken arm and separate rectangular strip. Length strip 45 mm, length joiners' dog 41 mm. 10428; ON 510; P-213.

Cut 11325; Sub-group 11326 (ARC NBR98)

101 Angle bracket. Iron. Two fragments. 11324; ON 1244 and 1245; P-291 and P-292.

Cut 11478; Sub-group 11477; Adult female (ARC NBR98)

This grave produced three pieces of a Hod Hill brooch. Although it is very fragmentary it is almost certainly an example Hull Type 60 which has a straight-sided upper bow (see Bayley and Butcher 2004, 74-5 nos. 115-22). This is a mid 1st century form introduced at the Conquest and going out of use during the 60s. This grave is dated to the period *c* AD 70 to AD 90. Though some brooches like this were still in use in the early 70s, it is not to be expected that examples would still be available for deposition towards the end of the likely range for the grave. Given these *floruits* and the very fragmentary state of the brooch, it seems

more likely that this was an inclusion in the fill rather than a deliberate grave good.

102 Hod Hill brooch. Three fragments. Upper bow fragment-hinge cover rolled forward and retaining upper part of bow; 2 vertical channels with narrow edge ribs and pronounced central rib; central bow fragment shows traces of transverse ribbing on central rib and transverse channel at junction with lower bow; third fragment retains fragment of flat lower bow with stump of catch plate below. All fragments show white metal plating over front, identified as tin plating by XRF. Width of hinge cover 13 mm. 11480; ON 1321; P-299.

Cut 11608; Sub-group 11607; Adult (ARC NBR98)

Approximately half a bracelet was recovered from this grave, but as the terminals are missing it is not possible to assign it to a particular type. The breaks do appear to be relatively fresh so there is a strong possibility that it was originally deposited in the grave whole as a grave good.

103 Bracelet. Copper alloy. Oval-sectioned; in two joining fragments and lacking terminals. Broken ends appear to be fresh breaks. Current diameter *c*70 mm (approximately 50 % of circumference extant) hoop section 5 x 4 mm. 11609; ON 1389; P-303.

Cut 11689; Sub-group 11688; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The Nauheim Derivative from this grave belongs to a variant with D-section bow that is mainly restricted to the region east of Dorset and as far north as Norfolk. Olivier (1988, 37 nos. 8-9) has suggested that this may indicate the form was early. The relatively flat bow with angle at the head would suggest a date early in the sequence, i.e. early to mid 1st century (*ibid* 36). The tinning used to decorate it would also favour a mid 1st century date as that ornamentation was much favoured at that time (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 43). The recovery of no. 105 in a grave dated to *c* AD 80 to 100 thus raises some doubts as to whether this is a deliberately placed grave-good or a chance inclusion. Its appearance suggests the former as it is substantially complete and the parts missing are the thinner extremities which might be expected to disappear. If it is a grave good, then the burial was probably made at the beginning of the proposed *floruit* rather than later in it.

104 Nauheim Derivative brooch. Spring of two turns on either side with chord passing behind bow; very shallow D-sectioned strip bow tapering to foot; most of catchplate and pin missing. (XRF = tinned copper alloy). Present length 39 mm, width of spring 12 mm. 11690; ON 1425; P-307.

1.3.5 Group 46506

Cut 10589; Sub-group 10590; Female 18-24 years (ARC NBR98)

The single hobnail in this grave is clearly a chance inclusion in the fill. Originally it seems very likely to have come from shoes worn or placed on a pyre as the X-radiograph indicates

that it has possibly been burnt.

105 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 10588; ON 717; P-1577.

Cut 10609; Sub-group 10612 (ARC NBR98)

Copper alloy sheet such as the fragments found in this grave was sometimes used to decorate wooden boxes (see for example Crummy 1983, fig.91 and the box accompanying the cremation burial 291 here). Given the small size of these fragments and the absence of any other box fittings, it seems likely that these fragments are chance inclusions in the fill rather than being part of a deliberately deposited grave good.

106 Sheet. Copper alloy. Six small fragments, one retaining two original sides at 90 degrees; some fragments retain edges of perforations. Largest fragment 11 x 8 mmm thickness 1 mm. 10608; ON 767; P-249.

Cut 11548; Sub-group 11584 (ARC NBR98)

The two Colchester Derivative brooches found in this grave were clearly made as a pair and, unusually for this site where Colchester Derivative brooches are not uncommon, they are hinged whereas all the others are sprung. In general hinged Colchester Derivatives appear to be uncommon in Kent. At Richborough, for example, only two of the 56 Colchester Derivatives recorded were hinged (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 82-92 nos.160 -215), and on many Kentish sites only sprung examples are found. The distinctive features of the brooch are a dolphin-like profile though with a stepped junction between bow and wings and a small footknob. The last two features are found on a group of hinged Colchester Derivatives with a distribution centred on the East Midlands with a late 1st to late 2nd century date range (Mackreth 1996, 301 nos. 9-11), but it should be noted that these brooches are larger and better made than that group. The perforation in the catch plate would also be more appropriate to a 1st date than one after the early 2nd century. This is the only grave in the cemetery where the deceased was accompanied by two brooches and, given that the brooches may not be local types, possibly marks the individual as different in some way to the other people buried.

107 Colchester Derivative brooch. Copper alloy. Wide closed hinge cover with faceted back, open ends and two vertical grooves at either end on front face.; fragmented hinged pin with spur; transverse rib at hinge cover bow junction; hollow-backed tapering bow with small flat projecting foot; front of bow has two converging grooves with panel between lightly diagonally grooved, trapezoidal catchplate developed from one side of brooch with small circular perforation centrally. Length 50, width of hinge cover 30 mm. 12132; ON 1924; P-313.

108 Colchester Derivative brooch. Copper alloy. Wide closed hinge cover with faceted back, open ends and two vertical grooves at either end on front face with third groove on one side.; upper part of hinged pin with spur; transverse rib at hinge cover / bow junction; hollow-backed tapering bow with small flat projecting foot; front of bow

has two converging grooves with panel between lightly diagonally grooved, trapezoidal catchplate developed from one side of brooch with small circular perforation centrally. Length 52.5, width of hinge cover 30 mm 12132; ON 1923; P-312.

Cut 11674; Sub-group 11673; Adult 24 – 30 years (ARC NBR98)

As discussed in connection with the group of beads found with the inhumation in cut 905, melon beads are very common during the mid 1st to mid 2nd century period and may have had amuletic significance. It is possible therefore that this single bead may have been deliberately placed in the grave rather than being a chance inclusion in the fill.

109 Melon bead. Frit. Traces of turquoise glaze extant; regular gadroons. Length 14 mm, diameter 17 mm, perforation diameter 8 mm. 11675; ON 1488; P-3106.

1.3.6 Group 46509

Cut 198; Sub-group 191; Adult male (ARC PHL97)

The drop handle no. 111 is complete and retains the split pins that would have fastened it to the wooden artefact it was attached to. Such handles were used on wooden boxes (see for example an iron handle associated with a chest at the Skeleton Green cemetery (Borrill 1981, 306 no k, fig. 112). The fact that the handle and its attachments are complete argues for it having formed part of a deliberately deposited artefact in the grave.

The hobnails from the grave were not recorded as being parts of recognisable shoe soles but appear to have come from two distinct areas of the grave. One group (111a) was recorded from the fill, the others though given individual small find numbers are recorded as coming from a context described as 'artefact' and thus presumably formed a discrete group. The numbers recovered and separate locations would be consistent with them having come from a pair of lightly nailed shoes deliberately deposited in the grave. It should be noted, however, that 111k and 111s appear from the X-radiograph to be burnt and some of the other examples from context 140 were also recorded as possibly burnt, so the possibility that at least some were inclusions in the fill cannot be entirely ruled out.

110 Drop handle. Copper alloy. Circular-sectioned, angular drop handle with curved ends retaining square-sectioned wire double spiked loops with out-turned ends. Broken in two pieces. Length handle 70 mm, handle section 3 mm, length of split pin 19 mm, width of parallel arms in split pins 10 mm. 140; ON 8; P-323.

111 Hobnails. Iron. 58 as below.
.1 Hobnail. Iron (38). Head diameter 6 mm (1), 7 mm (9), 8 mm (11), 9 mm (4). 140; ON 1892; P-324.
.2 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 155; ON 27; P-325.
.3 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 155; ON 28; P-326.
.4 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 29; P-327.
.5 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 30; P-328.

.6 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 31; P-329.
.7 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 32; P-330.
.8 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 33; P-331.
.9 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 155; ON 34; P-332.
.10 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 35; P-333.
.11 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 155; ON 36; P-334.
.12 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 155; ON 37; P-335
.13 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 38; P-1556.
.14 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 39; P-336.
.15 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 155; ON 40; P-1555.
.16 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 155; ON 48; P-337.
.17 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 155; ON 49; P-338.
.18 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 155; ON 49; P-1554.
.19 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 50; P-339.
.20 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 155; ON 51; P-1557.
.21 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 155; ON 52; P-340.

Cut 787; Sub-group 648 (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails in this grave appear to have been recorded as two distinct groups and do not show any signs of burning. The evidence is thus consistent with them having come from a pair of very lightly nailed shoes deliberately deposited in the grave

112 Hobnail. Iron (8). Head diameter 7 mm (3), 8 mm (3). 786; ON 647; P-363.

113 Hobnail. Iron (23). Head diameter 8 mm (13), 9 mm (1), 10 mm (2). 786; ON 646; P-362.

Cut 1137; Sub-group 1136; Adult (ARC PHL97)

Both the glass body fragment and the hobnails from this grave can be regarded as chance inclusions in the fill.

114 Body fragment. Blue/green glass. 1138; ON 1652; P-3128.

115 Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameters 9 mm (1), 11 mm (1). 1138; ON 1330; P-422.

Cut 10520; Sub-group 10522; Adult (ARC NBR98)

This grave produced the largest group of jewellery from any grave on the site consisting of a bead necklace, three bracelets and a finger ring all deposited in a group in the centre of the grave and clearly unworn. The bracelets appear to have been threaded through the finger ring and the necklace was placed to one side of the metal objects, though with one end of it reaching them. A small fragment of a simple copper alloy ring that does not come from any of the other items was found amongst the metal items.

The necklace consists of 8 different types of beads. It is not possible to reconstruct how these were strung as the necklace had been deposited in a pile though nos. 116.2-116.79 had

been individually planned at two levels. From the information on these plans it would appear that the longer beads (blue conical, polychrome biconical and opaque red biconical) were strung as single beads separated by blocks of the peacock green spherical beads. The gold-in-glass beads were strung as single beads amongst the peacock green beads, though they may sometimes have been adjacent to the longer beads. In total the beads provided a length of *c*500 mm. A necklace of this length strung as a single strand would hang down to breast height on an adult woman. There is also the possibility that it could have been a shorter necklace of two or more strands. A three strand necklace containing some of the bead types seen here was found in a 3rd century funerary-related feature, possibly an inhumation burial (Howard-Davis 1996), but in that case the different strands appeared to be composed of different types of beads, and there is no hint of that in the plans of these beads.

Many of the beads on this necklace are types that first appear in the later 2nd century in Britain. Gold-in-glass beads, polychrome beads with chevrons, blue short biconical beads and blue and green spherical beads are all types that are found in drain deposit at the Fortress Baths in Caerleon dated to between AD 160 and 230 (Brewer 1986); whilst the slightly earlier but equally large bead assemblage from the mid 2nd century *vicus* at Castleford only had the blue and green spherical beads (Cool and Price 181-2). Two of the bead types on the necklace, The large conical drop-shaped blue bead (116.2) and the opaque red biconical beads (116.3, 116.81) are very rare types in Britain. Guido, for example, only notes two other examples of red biconical beads in her survey (Guido 1978, 221-2) and no examples combining the colour and shape of 116.2.

As well as the necklace the group of jewellery consisted of three bracelets, two of which were cable twists (nos. 117-8) and a finger ring with scalloped shoulders and moulded glass intaglio. Cable twist bracelets are the commonest type of bracelet found on Roman sites in Britain (Cool 1983, 120 Group I). Though they were in use from at least the early 2nd century, they only become numerous in the later 3rd century when wearing several bracelets together became the fashion. The finger-ring belongs to a type that is not closely dateable within the 3rd to 4th centuries (*ibid* 259 Group XVIA). The elaboration of the shoulders suggests it developed in the 3rd century as such elaboration seems a feature of that period. The presence of a moulded glass intaglio in this ring, an association also seen in other rings of this sort as at Claydon Pike, Glos (Miles *et al* forthcoming), also suggests a 3rd century date as such intaglios are a Romano-British in use then (Henig 1974, 164).

The presence of the necklace and the bracelets suggest that the deceased was female. At the 3rd century cemetery at Brougham it was possible to show that bead necklaces were definitely the province of females rather than males (Cool 2004, 389). Though the evidence of burial practice at Brougham cannot be taken as typical of habits in the wider Romano-British community; elsewhere in cemeteries where the human bones have been well-studied,

bracelets and necklaces do tend to occur only in female graves (Cool 2002, 41). There are some exceptions most notably at Catterick and London (*op cit)*, but in most of these the jewellery includes jet or shale items which is not the case here.

The typological dates of the jewellery suggest that while a date of AD 190-230 is not impossible for the group, it would be unusual. The necklace is the only item that would fit happily into that period, and even here it would be unusual because bead necklaces were not a particularly common fashion that early. Like the habit of wearing bracelets they were to become more common during the 3rd century and especially in the 4th century. The fact that the jewellery was deposited unworn in the grave is another feature that that marks the grave out as being different. In his survey of grave furnishing, Philpott (1991, 147) could find only one example of unworn jewellery in a grave prior to the 4th century. Both the jewellery and the way it is deposited mark the burial of this woman at the end of the 2nd to early 3rd century as being distinctive. Who was she? Was she just, in modern parlance, an early adapter; adopting fashions long before the bulk of the community? Another possibility, however, could be that she had a different ethnic background and dressed and ornamented herself differently. The strange distribution of gold-in-glass beads has long been noted as they are common in the Danubian provinces and in Britain, and rare in the area between. In his study of them Boon (1977, 200) suggested they might have arrived when the Sarmatian cavalry was transferred to Britain in AD 175. Since then the presence of gold-in-glass beads has often been used as evidence for the presence of Sarmatians at a site. Recently it has been possible to show that they and beads such as the polychrome beads with a chevron (e.g. 116.4-8) may well have arrived as a result of the movements of troops and their families from the Danubian area though these may have been of a more diverse ethnic background than Boon envisaged (Cool 2004, 387). If this woman was indeed buried between AD 190 and 230, she could be a candidate for being someone who had actually arrived as part of these military transfers. In that case, quite what she was doing living and dying in this quiet and non-military part of the country is an interesting and unanswered question.

116 Necklace consisting of one copper alloy necklace fastener one long conical blue bead, four opaque red biconical beads, 5 biconical beads with polychrome chevrons, 19 gold-in-glass beads, 65 spherical peacock green beads, 13 spherical blue beads, three short biconical blue beads and one small green cylindrical bead as follows:-

.1 Necklace fastener. Copper alloy. Six highly corroded wire fragments, twisted to a loop with ends possibly covered by sheet. Maximum length 12 mm. 10521; ON 687; P-231.

.2 Bead. Glass (1). Long conical (drop-shaped), translucent blue. Length 10 mm, maximum diameter 6 mm, perforation diameter 2.5. 10521; ON 639; P-3064.

.3 Bead. Glass. Long biconical, opaque red. Length 11.5 mm, diameter 4 mm, perforation diameter 2 mm. 10521; ON 645; P-3066.

.4 Bead. Glass (1). Long biconical, opaque blue with opaque red and white chevron. Length 13 mm, diameter 5 mm, perforation diameter 1.5 mm. 10521; ON 592; P-3017.

.6 Bead. Glass (1). Long biconical, opaque blue with opaque red and white chevron. Length 13 mm, diameter 4 mm, perforation diameter 1.5 mm. 10521; ON 617; P-3042.

.7 Bead. Glass (1). Long biconical, opaque blue with opaque red and white chevron. Length 14 mm, diameter 4.5 mm, perforation diameter 1.5 mm. 10521; ON 625; P-3050.

.8 Bead. Glass (1). Long biconical, opaque blue with opaque red and white chevron. Length 11 mm, diameter 4.5 mm, perforation diameter 1.5 mm. 10521; ON 649; P-3070.

.9 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 589; P-3014.

.10 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 2.5. 10521; ON 600; P-3025.

.11 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 2.5. 10521; ON 604; P-3029.

.12 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 624; P-3049.

.13 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 2.5 mm. 10521; ON 644; P-3065.

.14 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 2.5 mm. 10521; ON 654; P-3075.

.15 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 1 segment, length 2 mm, diameter 2.5 mm. 10521; ON 606; P-3031.

.16 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 1 segment, length 1.5 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 610; P-3035.

.17 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 1 segment, length 2 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 635; P-3060.

.18 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; 1 segment. Length 2 mm, diameter 2.5 mm. 10521; ON 846; P-3082.

.19 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented gold-in-glass; inner core of 1 segment retaining small amounts of gold foil. L length 2 mm, diameter 2 mm. 10521; ON 658; P-3079.

.20 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; gold-in glass; 3 fragments from shells. 10521; ON 588; P-3013.

.21 Bead. Glass (1). Segmented; gold-in glass; 3 fragments from shells. 10521; ON 655; P-3076.

.22 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent dark blue. Length 4 mm, diameter 5 mm.10521; ON 597; P-3022.

.23 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent dark blue. Length 4 mm, diameter 5 mm.10521; ON 618; P-3043.

.24 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical; translucent deep blue; fragmented. Diameter *c*3 mm. 10521; ON 650; P-3071.

.25 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, probably translucent green (peacock), weathered. Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 580; P-3005.

.26 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3 mm.10521; ON 581; P-3006.

.27 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 582; P-3007.

.28 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 583; P-3008.

.29 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length mm 3, diameter 4 mm.10521; ON 584; P-3009.

.30 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, probably translucent green (peacock), weathered. Length 2 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 585; P-3010.

.31 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 586; P-3011.

.32 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 4 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 587; P-3012.

.33 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 590; P-3015.

.34 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 591; P-3016.

.35 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 593; P-3018.

.36 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 594; P-3019.

.37 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 595; P-3020.

.38 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 596; P-3021.

.39 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 35 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 598; P-3023.

.40 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm.10521; ON 599; P-3024.

.41 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 601; P-3026.

.42 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 602; P-3027.

.43 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 603; P-3028.

.44 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm.10521; ON 605; P-3030.

.45 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 607; P-3032.

.46 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 4 mm.10521; ON 608; P-3033.

.47 Bead. Glass (1). Chip from spherical, translucent green (peacock) bead. 10521; ON 609; P-3034.

.48 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 611; P-3036.

.49 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 612; P-3037.

.50 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 613; P-3038.

.51 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 614; P-3039.

.52 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 615; P-3040.

.53 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 616; P-3041.

.54 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 619; P-3044.

.55 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 620; P-3045.

.56 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 622; P-3047.

.57 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, probably translucent green (peacock), weathered. Length 2.5 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 623; P-3048.

.58 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3.5 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 626; P-3051.

.59 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, mid green. Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 627; P-3052.

.60 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 628; P-3053.

.61 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 629; P-3054.

.62 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 630; P-3055.

.63 Bead. Glass (1). Cylindrical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 631; P-3056.

.64 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 632; P-3057.

.65 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 633; P-3058.

.66 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 634; P-3059.

.67 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 636; P-3061.

.68 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 637; P-3062.

.69 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 638; P-3063.

.70 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; ON 646; P-3067.

.71 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 647; P-3068.

.72 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3 mm.10521; ON 648; P-3069.

.73 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 651; P-3072.

.74 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 652; P-3073.

.75 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 653; P-3074.

.76 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 656; P-3077.

.77 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 657; P-3078.

.78 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 2.5 mm, diameter 3.5 mm.10521; ON 659; P-3080.

.79 Bead. Glass (1). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 3 mm, diameter 4 mm. 10521; ON 660; P-3081.

.80 Bead. Glass (1). Long biconical, opaque blue with opaque white and red chevron. Length 10 mm, diameter 4 mm, perforation diameter 1.5 mm. 10521; ON 564; P-3004.

.81 Bead. Glass (3). Long biconical, opaque red. (i) Length 12 mm, diameter 3 mm, perforation diameter 1 mm. (ii) Length 12 mm, diameter 3.5 mm, perforation diameter 1 mm. (iii) Length 12 mm, diameter 4 mm, perforation diameter 1 mm. 10521; ON 564; P-3002.

.82 Bead. Glass (1). Short biconical, translucent dark blue. Length 5 mm, diameter 7 mm, perforation diameter 1 mm. 10521; ON 564; P-3003.

.83 Bead. Glass (13). Spherical, translucent green (peacock) Diameters 4 mm, lengths 2.5 - 4 mm. 10521; ON 564; P-1578.

.84 Bead. Glass (4). Segmented gold-in-glass. (i) 2 conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 2.5; (ii) 2 conjoined segments, length 4.5 mm, diameter 2.5; (iii) 1 segment, length 2 mm, diameter 2.5; (iv) inner shell only length 3.5 mm. 10521; ON 564; P-1579.

.85 Bead. Glass (2). Short biconical, translucent deep blue. (i) length 4.5 mm, diameter 7 mm, perforation diameter 1 mm; (ii) length 4 mm, diameter 6 mm, perforation diameter 1 mm. 10521; sample 54; P-1580.

.86 Bead. Glass (2). Segmented gold-in-glass. (i) two conjoined segments, length 4 mm, diameter 3 mm, (ii) two conjoined segments, length 4.5 mm, diameter 2.5 mm. Also fragment of inner shell of another. 10521; sample 54; P-3086.

.87 Bead. Glass (10). Spherical, translucent blue. Lengths 2-3 mm, diameters 3-4 mm, also 5 chips from broken beads. 10521; sample 54; P-3087.

.88 Bead. Glass (9). Spherical, translucent green (peacock). Length 4 mm, diameter 3 mm. 10521; sample 54; P-3084.

.89 Bead. Glass (1). Short cylindrical wound, translucent mid green. Length 2 mm, diameter 4 mm, perforation diameter 2.5 mm. 10521; sample 54; P-3085.

117 Cable twist bracelet. Copper alloy. Three strand, right-hand twist; 8 fragments, one possible highly corroded fragment that may be a sheet-covered terminal. Diameter *c* 60 mm, present length 130 mm, section 2.5 mm. (Plan shows a complete bracelet with a diameter of *c* 42 mm; one large fragment (approximately 45 % circumference has diameter of 60 mm, other fragments provide *c* 25 % of diameter at this circumference). 10521; ON 678; P-228.

118 Cable twist bracelet. Copper alloy. Three strand, right-hand twist; five fragments, no terminals extant. Present length *c* 60 mm, section 2.5 mm. (Plan shows complete bracelet of 35 mm diameter; extant fragments have a curviture of *c* 700 mm diameter and are equivalent to *c* 30 % of the circumference). 10521; ON 681; P-230.

119 Bracelet. Copper alloy. D-sectioned, both ends broken; bent. Present length 70 mm, section 5 x 3 mm. 10521; ON 679; P-229.

120 Finger ring. Copper alloy. Shallow D-sectioned hoop expanding slightly to transverse oval shield shoulders, one broken; broken octagonal box bezel with fluted sides; circular cloudy deep blue moulded glass intaglio of crude figure with out stretched arms. Dimensions 23 x 22; hoop section 5 x 1.5 mm. Intaglio 9 mm, thickness 2 mm. 10521; ON 677; P-227.

121 Ring. Copper alloy. D-sectioned; approximately 25 % extant. Diameter 20 mm, section 3 x2.5 mm. 10521; ON 678; P-1581.

Cut 10761; Sub-group 10715 b (ARC NBR98)

The iron finger-ring is of the simple expanded bezel form that was the main type in use in the 1st to 3rd centuries (Henig 1974, 47 types 2 and 3). Assuming the ring was placed in the grave deliberately, its presence probably indicates that the burial was made during the earlier part of the AD 190 – 400 period it is assigned to. Iron rings are a feature of the early empire when sumptuary laws were in place which limited gold rings to the senatorial and equestrian classes (*ibid* 47). Ones made of iron were favoured by those of lower rank but they were becoming rare by the 3rd century. That they were still available during the 3rd century in this part of Kent is shown by the deposition of one in the Springhead temple complex (Penn 1967, fig. 4 no. 13). It was found in a pit fronting an altar base together with coins, the latest of which was dated to AD 270-80. The fact that it was found within a clearly votive feature might hint, however, that by that time such rings were not in common circulation. The deposition of one in a grave during the 4th century would be exceptional.

The only other small find from the grave was a single hobnail that can be regarded as a chance inclusion.

122 Finger ring. Iron. Rectangular sectioned hoop expanding to bezel; shallow setting for missing intaglio. Diameter 19 x 16 mm, hoop section 3 x 1.5 mm, bezel section 9 x 2 mm. 10713; 892.

123 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 10713; ON 891; P-252.

Cut 10863; Sub-group 10862; Adult 18-24 years (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails from this grave are sufficient for a pair of very lightly nailed shoes.

124 Hobnail. Iron (26). Head diameters 2 at 8 mm, 4 at 9 mm, 7 at 10 mm, 2 at 11 mm, 10 at 12 mm, 1 at 13 mm. 10864; ON 985; P-267.

1.3.7 Group 46510

Cut 353; Sub-group 474 (ARC PHL97)

125 Hook or half of double-spiked loop. Iron. Length 120 mm. 406; ON 263; P-350.

Cut 1028; Sub-group 1198; Immature 0-18 years (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails in this grave do not preserve and details of nailing or the size of the shoes. The numbers preserved would suggest a nailing pattern belong to either Type A or Type *C*If the shoes placed in the grave belonged to the individual, this number of nails would suggest the individual was an adolescent rather than a child. As can be seen from Table 1 this number is in the range of the numbers expected for adult shoes than those of children or small adults.

126 Hobnail. Iron (109). Head diameters 8 mm (1), 9 mm (20), 10 mm (36), 11 mm (18), 12 mm (7). 1027; ON 1203; P-415.

127 Hobnail. Iron (107). Head diameter 8 mm (2), 9 mm (11), 10 mm (41), 11 mm (31), 12 mm (5). 1027; ON 1202; P-414.

Cut 10681; Sub-group 10680 (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails in the grave would be sufficient for a set of lightly nailed shoes.

128 Hobnails (24). Iron. Head diameters 8 mm (2), 9 mm (7), 10 mm (6), 11 mm (3), 12 mm (2). 10682; ON 883; P-250.

129 Hobnails (29). Iron. Head diameters 7 mm (1), 8 mm (3), 9 mm (5), 10 mm (10), 11 mm (2). 10684; ON 884; P-251.

1.3.8 Group 46511

Cut 760; Sub-group 752 (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails in the grave should probably regarded as inclusions in the fill.

130 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 753; ON 636; P-360.

131 Hobnail. Iron (4). Head diameter 9 mm (4). 753; ON 634; P-359.

Cut 837; Sub-group 836; Adult (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails in the grave should probably regarded as an inclusion in the fill.

132 Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 9 mm (2). 838; ON 632; P-366.

Cut 11072; Sub-group 11090; Adult male; Female 24-31 (ARC NBR98)

133 Ring. Iron. Rectangular-sectioned with slightly curved outer and inner faces. Diameter 42 mm, section 7 x 5 mm. 11187; ON 1327; P-282.

134 Ring. Iron. Diameter 43 mm. 11187; ON 1234; P-281.

Cut 11383; Sub-group 11382 (ARC NBR98)

The hobnail in the grave should probably regarded as an inclusion in the fill.

135 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 11384; ON 1275; P-295.

1.3.9 Group 46512

Cut 780; Sub-group 901; Immature 0-12 (ARC PHL97)

The much corroded fragment of a brooch in this grave seems most likely to be a Langton Down brooch. This is a type that was current during the first two-thirds of the 1st century (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 150). This date and its fragmentary state indicate it was an inclusion in the fill. The two sets of hobnails would be sufficient for a pair of lightly nailed shoes, and are probably from deliberately deposited shoes.

136 Langton Down brooch?. Copper alloy. Broken spring cover; remnants of spring, 4 turns extant; part of beaded rib at junction of bow and spring cover; upper part of bow retaining traces of vertical reeding. The whole much corroded. Present length 22 mm. 778; ON 1838; P-361.

137 Hobnail. Iron (27). Head diameter 7 mm (1), 8 mm (3), 9 mm (7), 10 mm (3). 1057; ON 1126; P-417.

138 Hobnail. Iron (17). Head diameter 8 mm (9), 9 mm (2), 10 mm (1). 1057; ON 1127; P-418.

Cut 1221; Sub-group 1222 (ARC PHL97)

139 Bracket. Iron. Fragment. 1223; ON 1553; P-484.

Cut 1227; Sub-group 1225 (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails in this grave would be sufficient for a set of heavily nailed adult shoes.

140 Hobnail. Iron (211). Head diameter 8 mm (40), 9 mm (76), 10 mm (38), 11 mm (8), 12 mm (1). 1344; ON 1723; P-488.

1.3.10 Group 46514

Cut 792; Sub-group 793; Adult (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails in the grave should probably regarded as an inclusion in the fill. On the X-radiograph there are some indications that they may have been burnt and so could have come from pyre debris.

141 Hobnail. Iron (4). Head diameter 10 mm (2). 715; ON 729; P-358.

1.3.11 Group 46515

Cut 1121; Sub-group 1120; Adult 18-22 years (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails groups would be sufficient for a pair of shoes.

142 Hobnail. Iron (42). Head diameter 9 mm (1), 10 mm (8), 11 mm (13), 12 mm (11), 13 mm (1), 14 mm (2). 1374; ON 1747; P-489.

143 Hobnail. Iron (33). Head diameter 8 mm (1), 9 mm (8), 10 mm (5), 11 mm (1). 1375; ON 1748; P-490.

144 Double spike loop. Iron. Parallel legs with tip of one broken. Length 84 mm, maximum width 27 mm. 1266; ON 1780; P-486.

145 Double-spiked loop. Iron. Parallel arms with tip of one broken. Length 76 mm, width of loop 20 mm. 1172; ON 1579; P-423.

146 Ring. Iron. Approximately half large ring with length of separate bar; possibly parts of a loop-headed spike. Diameter *c* 55 mm. 1266; ON 1753; P-485.

Cut 962; Sub-group 1183 (ARC PHL97)

This piece was only inspected briefly during the assessment stage when it was obscured by burial deposits. It has not been available for subsequent analysis, and no further comment is possible.

147 Finger ring. Copper alloy with glass bezel. Possibly with multi-strand hoop. 963; ON 1334; P-383.

1.3.12 Group 46516

Cut 1196; Sub-group 1195 (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails from this grave would be sufficient for a pair of nailed shoes.

148 Hobnails. Iron (68) as follows:-
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1435; P-429.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1496; P-477.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1432; P-426.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1433; P-427.

Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1434; P-428.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1490; P-471.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 11 mm (1), 12 mm (1). 1197; ON 1437; P-430.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1197; ON 1479; P-459.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1494; P-475.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1481; P-461.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1197; ON 1482; P-462.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 9 mm (2). 1197; ON 1483; P-463.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1197; ON 1484; P-464.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 11 mm (2). 1197; ON 1485; P-465.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1486; P-466.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1487; P-467.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1197; ON 1487; P-468.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1476; P-457.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 14 mm. 1197; ON 1489; P-470.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1477; P-458.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1491; P-472.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1492; P-473.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1493; P-474.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1495; P-476.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1497; P-478.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1498; P-479.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1499; P-480.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1501; P-481.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 10 mm (1). 12 mm (1). 1197; ON 1502; P-482.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1478; P-1553.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1500; P-1558.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1503; P-1559.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1488; P-469.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1446; P-439.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1197; ON 1468; P-449.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1467; P-448.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 10 mm (1), 11 mm (1). 1197; ON 1455; P-447.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1453; P-446.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1452; P-445.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1451; P-444.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1449; P-442.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 13 mm. 1197; ON 1469; P-450.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 13 mm. 1197; ON 1447; P-440.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1450; P-443.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1445; P-438.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1444; P-437.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1443; P-436.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1442; P-435.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1441; P-434.
Hobnail. Iron (3). Head diameter 12 mm (3). 1197; ON 1440; P-433.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1439; P-432.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1438; P-431.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1197; ON 1480; P-460.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1471; P-452.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1197; ON 1472; 453.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1470; P-451.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 1197; ON 1473; P-454.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1197; ON 1474; P-455.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1197; ON 1475; P-456.

Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1197; ON 1448; P-441.

Cut 11390; Sub-group 11389 (ARC NBR98)

This grave preserved one of the few groups of hobnails which still preserved parts of the nailing patterns. The arrangements in rows would suggest the shoes either had the Rhodes (1980) Type A or Type C pattern. Given the number of nails preserved, Type A rather than the more heavily nailed Type C would be most likely.

149 Hobnails. Iron (114). Three fragments of shoe soles with hobnails still in position, probably nailed in rows and 16 loose hobnails as follows:-.
Fragment 1 - 175 x 50 mm - with 55 hobnails - head diameters 1at 6 mm, 7 at 8 mm, 16 at 9 mm, 24 at 10 mm, 3 at 11 mm, 2 at 12 mm. 11391; ON 1290; P-297.
Fragment 2 - 70 x 40 mm - with 17 hobnails - head diameters 1 at 8 mm, 15 at 9 mm, 1 at 10 mm. 11391; ON 1290; P-297.
Fragment 3 - 100 x 45 mm - with 24 hobnails - head diameters 6 at 8 mm, 8 at 9 mm, 5 at 10 mm. 11391; ON 1290; P-297.
Loose nails - head diameters 1 at 6 mm, 4 at 7 mm, 7 at 8 mm, 1 at 10 mm. 11391; ON 1290; P-297.
Hobnails (2). Iron. Head diameters 9 mm (1), 10 mm (1). 11391; sample 321; P-296.

Cut 11564; Sub-group 11592 (ARC NBR98)

150 Handle. Iron. Rounded end with circular perforation; tapering shank. Length 48 mm. Maximum width 21 mm. 11565; ON 1352; P-301.

1.3.13 Group 46517

Cut 10810; Sub-group 10809 (ARC NBR98)

The turquoise body fragment from the fill of this grave is almost certainly a modern intrusion.

151 Body fragment. Opaque turquoise. 10811; ON 949; P-3090.

1.3.14 Group 46518

Cut 1043; Sub-group 1340 (ARC PHL97)

The absence of terminals on this bracelet make it difficult to identify the type. The form it has most similarities with wide cuff bracelets (Cool 1983, Group IX), though these normally have punch-marks in the grooves and are thinner than is the case here. It is possible that the poor quality of preservation on the piece has obliterated the punch marks. The type that was current during the mid to late 1st century with a distribution centred on the early civilian centres of London, Verulamium and Colchester (see for example Crummy 1983, 36 nos. 1586-7; Waugh and Goodburn 1972, 120 nos. 30-31). Given the date of the grave and the geographical location of the site, such an identification for this piece is a possibility, but cannot be said to be a certainty given the state of the piece. Of particular interest is the skin pattern preserved

by mineral replacement on the interior surface showing that the ornament had been worn in the grave.

152 Bracelet. Copper alloy. Rectangular-sectioned widest to wrist, slightly convex outer face; both ends broken. Exterior pitted from corrosion but traces of three horizontal grooves on exterior face. Interior retains minerally replaced pattern of skin. Present length 60 mm, diameter *c* 65 mm, section 14 x 2.5 mm. 1044; ON 1092; P-416.

Cut 1326; Sub-group 1396 (ARC PHL97)

The evidence of the X radiograph shows that one (no. 153.2) of the four hobnails from this grave had been burnt and so probably originated as a pyre good. All can be regarded as inclusions in the fill.

153 Hobnails. Iron (4) as follows:-
- .1 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1327; ON 1680; P-1566.
- .2 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 1327; ON 1695; P-1564.
- .3 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1327; ON 1696; P-1565.
- .4 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 1327; ON 1697; P-1563.

Cut 10848; Sub-group 10845; Adult (ARC NBR98)

The evidence of the X radiograph suggests that this hobnail may have been burnt from originally being on the pyre. It is clearly just an inclusion in the fill.

154 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 10847; ON 967; P-265.

1.3.15 Group 46521

Cut 234; Sub-group 235 (ARC PHL97)

The single hobnail from this grave should be regarded as an inclusion in the fill.

155 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 205; ON 1883; P-345.

Cut 420; Sub-group 412 (ARC PHL97)

The hobnails from this grave would be sufficient for a pair of nailed shoes.

156 Hobnails. Iron (71). 8 mm (1), 9 mm (10), 10 mm (28), 11 mm (10), 12 mm (5), 13 mm (1). 697; ON 453; P-356.

Cut 862; Sub-group 831; Adult (ARC PHL97)

The status of the hobnails in this grave are open to question. Twenty would be a small total for a pair of nailed shoes especially for an adult, but the fact that they have been individually small found may suggest that they were disturbed. If scattered it is possible that some have been lost.

157 Hobnail. Iron (20) as follows:-
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 861; ON 710; P-375.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 861; ON 714; P-379.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 861; ON 711; P-376.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter not ascertainable. 861; ON 712; P-377.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 861; ON 708; P-373.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 861; ON 707; P-372.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 9 mm (1). 861; ON 871; P-381.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 861; ON 705; P-371.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 861; ON 674; P-370.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 8 mm (1), 10 mm (1). 861; ON 673; P-369.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 10 mm (1), 11 mm (1). 861; ON 672; P-368.
Hobnail. Iron. (2). Head diameter 10 mm. 861; ON 670; P-367.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 861; ON 715; P-380.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 861; ON 709; P-374.
Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 9 mm (1), 10 mm (1). 861; ON 713; P-378.

Cut 11611; Sub-group 11610 (ARC NBR98)

The number of hobnails recovered and the fact that they were in two groups would be consistent with them having come from a pair of relatively heavily nailed adult shoes.

158 Hobnail. Iron (66). Head diameter 8 mm (1), 9 mm (4), 10 mm (15), 11 mm (11), 12 mm (6), 13 mm (1). 11612; ON 1822; P-305.

159 Hobnail. Iron (98). Head diameter 8 mm (3), 9 mm (15), 10 mm (30), 11 mm (12), 12 mm (2), 13 mm (1), 14 mm (1). 11612; ON 1821; P-304.

Cut 12166; Sub-group 12165 (ARC NBR98)

The group of hobnails still corroded together show that the shoe was nailed with a Rhodes (1980) Type A or C nailing pattern. The number of nails recovered would probably be more indicative of a Type A pattern

160 Hobnail. Iron (102). One group of 11 still corroded together in three rows of 2, 4 and 5 possibly from tread area - ascertainable head diameters 4 at 7 mm, 2 at 8 mm, 3 at 9 mm. 91 loose hobnails, head diameters 3 at 6 mm, 25 at7 mm, 24 at 8 mm, 13 at 9 mm, 4 at 10 mm, 1 at 11 mm. 12167; ON 2007; P-314.

1.3.16 Group 46524

Cut 11096; Sub-group 11039 (ARC NBR98)

161 Binding. Iron. Rectangular strip with curved cross section; both ends broken. Present length 51 mm, width 11 mm, thickness 2 mm. 11043; ON 1119; P-276.

1.3.17 Group 46527

Cut 10961; Sub-group 10963 (ARC NBR98)

The two hobnails from this grave can be regarded as inclusions in the fill.

162 Hobnails. Iron (2) as follows:-
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10962; ON 1073; P-1540.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10962; ON 1074; P-272.

Cut 11571; Sub-group 11643 (ARC NBR98)

The hobnails from this grave are sufficient for a pair of lightly nailed shoes.

163 Hobnail. Iron (48). 7 mm (1), 8 mm (9), 9 mm (7), 10 mm (10). 11572; ON 1392; P-302.

1.3.18 Group 46529

Cut 11874; Sub-group 11873 (ARC NBR98)

164 Box or coffin fitting. Iron. D-sectioned ring; rectangular-sectioned strip bent around hoop, other end strip broken. Diameter of ring 22 mm; section 3.5; section strip 6 x 5 mm. 11875; ON 1435; P-308.

Cut 12038; Sub-group 12037 (ARC NBR98)

A considerable amount of the reservoir of a blue/green conical unguent bottle was recovered from this grave. It lacks the neck and rim and it is the latter especially that would have helped to identify the date more closely. The blue/green colour and the absence of a pontil scar would suggest that this vessel is of 1st or 2nd century date. It is highly unlikely that so much of a vessel would have been incorporated into the fill accidentally, and the missing rim and neck are precisely the parts that are often missing if the grave is truncated. It can thus be regarded as a deliberate grave good. As such it would place the grave in the 1st to 2nd century period rather than the AD 70 – 400 suggested by the pottery.

The fill contained two fragments of lead alloy, and was the only grave to contain any items of this material. The fragments may be chance inclusions but it may be remembered that lead was a material associated with the chthonic deities and so their may have been some symbolic reason for its inclusion.

165 Conical unguent bottle; body and base fragments (*c* 30). Blue/green. Junction of (missing) neck and body tooled; straight side sloping out to rounded junction with flattened base. Base complete, approximately two-thirds of body extant. Present height 62 mm, maximum body diameter 53 mm, wall thickness 2 mm. 12039; ON 1920; P-3107.

166 Sheet fragment. Lead alloy. Weight 107 g. 12039; ON 1956; P-309.

167 Sheet fragment. Lead alloy. Weight 23 g. 12039; ON 1957; P-310.

Cut 12047; Sub-group 12046 (ARC NBR98)

The brooch in this grave is substantially complete and can be regarded as a deliberate deposit

in the grave. It is an umbonate plate brooch of the type sometimes called a tutulus brooch. The form with a conical centre and terminal knob as here is predominantly a French form (Feugère - 985, 351 Type 25a) in use during the period *c* AD 70 – 150. Feugère knew of none from Britain, but Hattatt (1987, 185) pointed out that there were 6 examples, all mainly from coastal locations. This example would fit this pattern. The grave is currently dated to the period AD 70 – 400 but the presence of this brooch would suggest the burial was made in the later 1st century or during the 2nd century.

168 Umbonate brooch. Copper alloy. Circular with central hollow-backed conical umbo with terminal knob; narrow beaded rib around edge of umbo, wide rib between umbo and ribbed edge; broken catch plate; spring lug obscured by corrosion. Diameter 25 mm. 12048; ON 1951; P-311.

1.4 Contexts not associated with funerary contexts

On the whole the small finds recovered from the non-funerary contexts reflect the same range of types seen in the funerary ones and do not indicate different types of activity. In some cases it may be surmised that they originated from the ceremonies going on around the burials or were disturbed from burials. For example amongst the hobnails some (179.2 and 179.3) are definitely burnt as might have been expected if they were on the pyre, and some show possible signs of burning as well. The sheet fragments (no. 183) almost certainly decorated a box, perhaps like that in the cremation burial 291, and are also probably disturbed grave finds.

The brooches tend to be similar to the ones in the graves. There are two strip bow Nauheim derivatives (nos. 169-70 -see discussion of no. 8) and three Colchester Derivatives (nos. 171-3). Of the latter, no. 172 is a variant not seen in the graves. The spring fastening and the rocker arm ornament on the cavetto bow shows that it belongs to the variant known as the Harlow brooch. This is a type generally dated to the period from the Conquest to *c* AD 75/80 and typical of the south-east of England, especially north of the Thames (Mackreth 1995, 959 nos. 10-16; 1996, 306 nos. 27-31). No. 173 is distinguished by having a foot-knob which is not a normal feature of the type and which might place it slightly later than the normal run of these brooches. A very similar example from Richborough, for example, was found in a pit dated to *c*AD 90 (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 85 no. 181).

The only enamelled brooch from the site (no. 174) was recovered from the cemetery boundary ditch. It is an umbonate brooch lacking most of its flange. On one of the preserved parts, the edge of ring and dot cell shows that when complete, the brooch would have been ringed by peripheral lugs like that found near Sleaford (Hattatt 1989, 126 no. 1574 – Hull Type 267C). This family of lugged enamelled umbonate brooches is not well-dated. Bayley and Butcher (2004, 173) suggest a 1st century date based on a perceived lack on forts associated with the Flavian advance to the north. One similar to no. 174 was, however, found

at Castleford in a context dated to AD 80 – 140 (Cool and Philo 1998, 51 no. 107), and so a lifespan extending into the late 1st to 2nd century is possible.

The annular bead no. 175 found unstratified is another type not represented in the funerary contexts. It is unusual in being made of opaque glass, most annular beads are translucent like those found in inhumation 905. In size and colour it would fall into Guido's Group 6 (iva) category, but they are virtually all translucent or at best described as 'nearly' opaque which is not the case here (Guido 1978, 152-5). It is not a combination of shape and colour that occurs amongst Anglo-Saxon beads either, so currently it is not possible to date this find.

Of particular interest amongst the personal ornaments found in the non-funerary contexts is the dress pin no. 182. It has a diamond and triangle faceted head decorated with ring and dots and a collar below the head. Though diamond and triangle faceted hair-pins are a common 4th century type, the decoration and collar clearly indicate that this is not of Roman date but is a late Saxon type (Cool 1993, 80). Such pins were common finds in the 9th and 10th centuries. They were certainly in use by the first half of the 9^{t}h century as they were found at Whitby, destroyed in AD 867 (Peers and Radford 1943, fig 14). Other examples of that date and slightly later are known at, for example, the Fishergate site in York (Rogers 1993, 1476 no. 5350) and in the Trewhiddle hoard of AD 872-5 (Wilson and Blunt 1961, 83), and they continue to be found in mid 10th century contexts (Mainman and Rogers 2000, 2577 type 2).

Vessel glass was as rare in the non-funerary contexts as it had been in the graves and is only represented by a single fragment (no. 185) of a blue/green bottle of later 1st to earlier 3rd century date (Price and Cottam 1998, 194-8)

169 Nauheim Derivative brooch. Spring of two turns with chord passing behind rectangular strip ribbon bow; groove parallel to each side; trapezoidal catch plate with chipped return. Pin missing. Length 36 mm, spring width 10 mm. 239; ON 163; P-348.

170 Nauheim Derivative brooch. 3 fragments. Copper alloy. Spring of two turns with chord passing behind expanding strip bow; central part of bow missing, upper part of catchplate extant. Pin missing. Very corroded. Present length (upper bow) 23 mm, bow section 5.5 mm. 10091; ON 164; P-206.

171 Colchester derivative. Copper alloy. Short semi-cylindrical spring covers, double perforate lug centrally behind, upper perforation broken; upper perforation holds tiny fragment of spring chord; shallow D-sectioned bow tapering to foot; stepped notch in front of lug with small rib below, central groove on upper bow; broken catch plate with angular perforation and marked concavity behind return of catch plate. Flattened and in 4 joining fragments, also broken detached fragment of central bar with two turns of spring. Width of spring cover 18 mm. 10003; ON 442; P-191.

172 Colchester derivative brooch. Copper alloy. Short plain spring covers with broken ends ; double perforated lug behind with lower perforation holding bar through centre of spring and upper holding spring chord with spring of three turns on either side; pin missing . Line of lug continues as a moulding down centre of D-shaped bow, channel either side over lower two-thirds with rocker arm ornament; small flat-bottomed foot-knob with concave sides and groove around base; chipped triangular catch-plate. Length 42 mm, present width of spring 16 mm. 10004; ON 150; P-199.

173 Colchester derivative brooch. Copper alloy. Lower bow and foot fragment. Triangular-sectioned bow tapering to foot with low rib at apex and on either edge; trapezoidal catchplate with missing edge. Present length 47 mm; bow section 8 x 5 mm. 10004; ON 169; P-200.

174 Enamelled umbonate brooch. Copper alloy. Complete conical hollow-backed umbo with central ring and dot and two rings of triangular enamelled cells, inner ring appearing blue with XRF analysis showing presence of lead, calcium, Sn and possibly Co, outer ring now decayed but XRF analysis reveals presence of copper and so originally these may be been red. Groove around edge of umbo with remnants of wide flange; part of perforate loop remains over double lugged hinge fixing retaining part of hinged pin; opposite this the remains of a circular projection over stump of catch plate; flange mostly missing but at one point retains part of ring and dot. Base metal leaded bronze with traces of tin plating visible on umbo. Maximum current width 28 mm. Diameter of umbo 18 mm. 11212; ON 1204; P-283.

175 Bead. Glass (1). Annular, opaque pale blue. Length 8 mm, diameter 18 mm, perforation diameter 7.5 mm. - ; 1428; P-3112.

176 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 699; ON 565; P-357.

177 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. 1175; ON 1849; P-1561.

178 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 12 mm. 1195; ON 1454; P-425.

179 Hobnails. Iron (12) as follows:-
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 7 mm. 10004; ON 52; P-192.
Hobnail (1). Iron. Conical head. Head diameter 7 mm. 10004; ON 75; P-193.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 7 mm. 10004; ON 85; P-194.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 8 mm. 10004; ON 103; P-195.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 9 mm. ON 111 from this context may also be a hobnail but head is obscured on X-radiograph. 10004; ON 110; P-196.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10004; ON 113; P-197.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 10 mm. 10004; ON 137; P-198.
Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 7 mm. 10004; ON 208; P-202.
Hobnail. Iron (4). Head diameter 11 mm (1). 10004; ON 352; P-203.

180 Hobnail. Iron (1). Head diameter 11 mm. 10417; ON 458; P-212.

181 Hobnail. Iron (2). Head diameter 10 mm (1). - ; ON 861; P-1551.

182 Dress pin. Copper alloy. Faceted cube head with ring and dot on each facet; small cordon at head / shank junction; narrow broken circular-sectioned shank. Present length 25 mm, depth head 10 mm, head section 8 mm, shank section 2 mm. 10001; ON 13; P-186.

183 Box fitting. Copper alloy. Seven sheet fragments. Largest has one straight edge slightly curved over and all other edges broken. Row of punched bosses at approximately 90^0 to edge, five bosses extant, part of a perforation close to bosses with edges burred to under side. Second largest fragment has similar slightly curved straight edge and two punched bosses. Dimensions (largest) 33 x 29 mm, thickness 1 mm. 2; ON 305; P-315.

184 Double-spiked loop. Iron. Parallel arms with ends broken as they begin to bend out. Length 63 mm, width loop 26 mm. 647; ON 417; P-353.

185 Square bottle. Glass; blue/green. Shoulder fragment. 10004; ON 88; P-3108.

1.5 Finds and the funerary ritual

1.5.1 Pyre goods

The item most commonly found as a pyre good are hobnails indicative of nailed shoes being placed on the pyre, perhaps hinting that the deceased went to their pyre dressed rather than shrouded. Hobnails that clearly showed signs of burning were recovered from the pyre sites 10596 (no. 14) and 1036 (no. 61), the pyre debris pit 10613 (no. 20), the cremation related features 10510 (no. 22) and 10470 (no. 30), and in the unurned cremation burial 10567 (no. 25). Burnt hobnails were also found in the fills of inhumations (see nos. 105, 141, 153.2, 154) and in non-funerary features (179.2 and 179.3). Where the human bone in the cremation-related features could be aged and sexed, the associations were with adults, both male and female. This association was also seen in the cremation-related features which contained hobnails which showed no obvious signs of burning, but which might be suspected of having been pyre goods (no. 32 in 11366; no. 42 in 11215, no. 50 in 11409, no. 59 in 67 and no. 67 in 11309). The only juvenile to have hobnails associated with them that might have been pyre goods was the individual in the unurned cremation burial 10852, though the hobnails showed no signs of burning. This deposit was also unusual in being one of only two where it could be shown that placing nailed shoes on the pyre had definitely continued into the 2nd century. Most of the other deposits, with the exception of 11409 which only contained a single unburnt hobnail, were either dated to within the 1st century or had a date range running from the 1st century into the 2nd century. The evidence as it stands thus suggests that the placing of nailed shoes on the pyre at this site was predominantly a custom that was related to adults in the 1st century.

Brooches were recovered from the pyre-sites of three individuals (10596, 10740, 11009). Of these two, nos 13 and 57-8 were associated with adult remains whilst the age of remains of the third (no. 2/3) is unknown. A fourth brooch recovered from a pyre site of an adult male shows no burning making its status somewhat equivocal (no. 12 from 11504). Again the deposits are 1st century ones or run into the early 2nd century. Brooches and nailed shoes used as pyre goods thus seem to have similar age and date associations.

Other types of pyre good are rare. A burnt melon bead was recovered from cremation-related deposit which contained bones from an adult male (no. 21 from 10510), and a burnt copper stud and other melted fragments of copper alloy were recovered from two pyre sites (nos. 4 and 5 from 10740 and nos. 6 and 7 from 10954). A small burnt glass bead from a necklace was recovered from a pyre-debris deposit (no. 19 from 10613), a very small iron pin from the cremation-related feature which contained the melon bead (no. 23 from 10510) and there were also two small fragments of burnt bone inlay from a pyre site (nos. 15 and 16 from 10596).

The iron nails associated with the cremation-related features showed an interesting pattern. They frequently showed evidence of burning suggesting they had been in objects placed on the pyre. The complete examples were measured and divided into length categories and it became apparent that many were unusually small (see Table 2 below). The nails buried at Inchtuthil when the legionary fortress was abandoned provide a useful guide to what were considered useful nail sizes for joinery in the later 1st century (Manning 1985). This group is estimated to have included over one million nails of which 87 % belonged to the smallest size (38 to 70 mm) with a further 10 % measuring between 71 and 101 mm in length. Here, however, just under 40 % of the nails associated with cremations are smaller than that. In Table 2 medium and large categories equate to the two smallest Inchtuthil size categories, small nails measured 26 to 37 mm in length and very small nails were less than 25 mm. These categories were overwhelmingly associated with the cremation-related deposits as can be seen from Table 3 where the distribution is compared with a random sample of 50 complete nails derived from the inhumations.

Table 2: Distribution of nails in the cremation-related deposits

Deposit type	**Total number deposits**	**Total deposits with nails**	**Deposits with large nails**	**Deposits with medium nails**	**Deposits with small nails**	**Deposits with very small nails**	**Range in deposit**
Bustum	7	6	-	5	2	2	1-22
Pyre sites	15	9	-	5	1	-	1-9
Cremation-related deposits	19	12	-	9	2	2	1-16
Urned cremation burials	77	28	2	10	3	2	1-24
Unurned cremation burials	65	27	3	8	5	5	1-40
Disturbed cremation or cenotaph	18	6	2	4	-	-	1-6
Cenotaph	6	2	-	-	-	-	1-2

Table 3: A comparison of the lengths of nails from the cremation-related deposits to a random sample of nails from inhumation burials

		Cremation		Inhumation		Total
		Number	%age	Number	%age	
Very small	Less than 25 mm	38	25	1	2	39
Small	26-37 mm	19	12	-	-	19
Medium	38-70 mm	90	57	28	56	118
Large	71-102 mm	9	6	15	30	24
Extra Large	103-155 mm	-	-	6	12	6
Total		156	-	50	-	206

Whilst nails in the medium and large category could be used for joinery, this seems unlikely in the case of the small and very small nails. At Brougham where similar small nails were observed in the pyre debris, is was suggested that one of their purposes might have been connected with securing upholstery to a wooden frame (Mould 2004, 271). A similar function might be suspected here, and it is possible that they are evidence for some form of upholstered bier used to bring the dead to the pyre. They occur in 17 different deposits and associations are nearly always with adult bone, both male and female. The exceptions are unurned cremation of a juvenile (291) and the pyre site 10424 which had the remains of an immature individual (0-18 years). Their use starts in the mid 1st century as they were found in the cremation-related feature 302 dated to AD 40 to 70, and continues into the later 2nd century with the latest closely dated feature with them is the urned cremation burial 796 dated to AD 160-200.

The small nails, the bead no 19 and the small iron pin 23 are important because they show that the sampling regime in place during the excavation was recovering very small items. The scarcity of pyre goods thus seems to be a true reflection of the ritual and not just a problem of recovery. Pyre goods have not always attracted much attention in studies of Romano-British cemeteries, but, as 100 % sampling becomes normal excavation practice, their role is becoming better appreciated. The East Cemetery in London (Barber and Bowsher 2000, 68 Table 22) show the sort of material that may be expected which include small globules of copper alloy and melted glass. These are lacking here. The absence of any glass that can convincingly be associated with pyre activity is perhaps the most surprising. First century cremation cemeteries frequently produce fragments of melted glass unguent bottles whose contents were used to anoint the deceased and possibly the pyre. There is no evidence of this practice here.

1.5.2 Grave goods with cremation burials

As has already been outlined above, the evidence points to the deposition of jewellery and other personal items on the pyre being a practice associated with adults in the 1st century. A

different picture emerges when the deliberately deposited grave goods in the cremation burials are considered.

The difficulties of deciding where hobnails represent pairs of shoes has been discussed above. There is clear evidence of shoes being deposited in the 1st century burial of a juvenile aged 5-12 (nos. 10-11 in 11167) and in the mid 2nd century burial of an adult (no. 49 in 10838). It may have happened in the burials of two other adults in 2nd century graves (nos. 45 in 78, 55 in 796). Shoes may have been deposited in the undated 10884 though with less likelihood. Brooches were deposited with two adults (nos. 8 in 10825 and 65 in 10980), both probably in the 1st century. The pattern of brooch use is thus consistent with what was observed in the pyre goods.

It is noticeable that the other grave goods are placed in the graves of young people, an age group that did not generally seem to have any recognisable pyre goods. A group of three bracelets and a ring were placed with late 1st century burial of a sub-adult of 13-19 (26-29 in 11239). A bell and a probable neck ornament were placed in a mid 2nd century urned cremation burial of an adult female and an infant (nos. 43-4 in sub-group 56). A wooden box decorated with lion-headed studs accompanied another mid 2nd century burial of a juvenile of 3 to 13 years (46-8 in 291). A group of beads accompanied an immature individual aged 5-18 years (nos. 68 to 76 in 10852) in a grave that post-dated AD 170 but was not otherwise closely dated. To these may be added the burial of shoes with the juvenile in 11167.

It is always possible that grave goods are appearing disproportionately with these young people due to the private and personal reasons of the grieving parents. They may however have been placed in the graves because young people were perceived of as needing special treatment because they had died before becoming adult. The fact that bells appear to have a special protective role in the graves of infants and children has already been noted. The special treatment of the burials of children in the Roman period is becoming increasingly apparent. In the 3rd century cemetery at Brougham particular types of pottery vessels were considered uniquely appropriate for them (Cool 2004, 447), and Gowland (2001) has shown how at the 4th century cemetery at Lankhills the numbers of grave goods peaks at the 4 to 12 age group. There may have been various reasons for this special treatment. Some items like the bell may have been protective, but there are also traditions of burying jewellery and dolls with girls who died before their weddings (Martin-Kilchner 2000). The age of the individual buried in 11239 with the bracelets would fit into this category and might explain this unusual deposit. Whatever the reasons for the disproportionate deposition of grave goods in these young people's graves, it does seem to fit a pattern seen elsewhere.

1.5.3 Grave goods with inhumation burials

The inhumation burials provide less information about how particular types of finds were regarded by the people making the burials because of the poor survival of the skeletons. In many of the graves there is no information about the age and sex of the deceased, and in those where some information is preserved most of the individuals are adult. Few infants, children or immature individuals have survived. Inhumation burials do, however, start in the 1st century, so patterns associated with developments through time can sometimes be seen

The commonest grave good appears to be nailed shoes. It seems likely that they were placed in 14 graves (198, 420, 780, 792, 1028, 1121, 1196, 10270, 10681, 10863, 11390, 11571, 11611, 12166), though in only in the cases of 149 in 11390 and 160 in 12166 are they represented by groups that retain parts of the nailing pattern. As to be expected in the survival conditions here, where there is evidence about the identity of the deceased, the shoes tend to be associated with adults. There are two cases though where they appear to have been placed in the graves of immature individuals (780 and 1028). A pattern does emerge when the dates of the graves are considered. Of the more closely dated graves, none belong only to the 1st century. There is one that spans the AD 40 to 120 period (10270), four that belong to the 2nd century (780, 792, 1028 and 10681), two that belong to the period AD 190-230 (198 and 10863) and one of late 3rd to mid 4th century date (1121). The habit of placing nailed shoes in the inhumations graves thus seems to have started in the 2nd century. This is similar to the pattern of the placing of nailed shoes in the cremation burials and is in contrast to the pattern seen in the pyre goods where the evidence for the use of nailed shoes is almost entirely restricted to the 1st century deposits.

It always has to be remembered that hobnails only indicate the presence of one particular style of shoe, and there were many others that did not use nails. Had people been placing sewn shoes in the graves in the 1st century, or had people been burnt on their pyres wearing them in the 2nd century, there would be no trace of this archaeologically. At its face value though, the evidence seems to suggest a change in attitude towards shoes within the funerary ritual, going from an item of clothing to something possibly with ritual implications. The fashion for placing nailed shoes within cremation burials is seen starting elsewhere in the 2nd century as well, and it has been suggested this reflects the development of religious ideas that the dead required shoes in the afterlife (Philpott 1991, 171).

After shoes, the next most commonly deposited ites is the brooch. In four cases the condition of the brooches indicate that they were definitely placed entire in the grave (78 in 203; 93 in 10125, 107 and 108 in 11548 and 168 in 12047). There is also one further case where the brooch is now damaged but which might have been deliberately deposited (no. 83

in 1087). 12047 is not closely dated, but the other graves in which the brooches were placed are all of 1st century date (203, 10125, 1087) or belong to the period 90-130 (11548).

This concentration of brooches in the 1st century matches the case for the use of brooches as pyre goods and as grave goods in the cremation burials. The lack of brooches in the 2nd century deposits is curious because in most of the country brooch wearing continued to be fashionable until at least the mid 2nd century. The pattern seen at the cemetery though, seems to match a picture that is developing from other sites in Kent. At both the Thurnham villa (CTRL excavations) and at Ashford (Cool in Booth *et al.* forthcoming), there were relatively large brooch assemblages but a curious lack of the types that are typical of the end of the 1st century to mid 2nd century elsewhere. This was despite occupation clearly continuing in both cases. Similar patterns seem to emerge from other sites. In the large assemblage from the Marlowe sites at Canterbury, 1st century forms far outnumber the later ones (Mackreth 1995), and something similar can be seen in the smaller assemblage from the Lullingstone villa (Meates 1987, 63-5 nos. 56-65), and in those brooches published from Springhead (Penn 1957, fig. 14; 1958, fig. 9, 1960, fig. 9). It may well be, therefore, that the pattern of brooch deposition in the cemetery does not reflect any special funerary practice, but is merely reflecting the fact that in this part of the country, for reasons not currently understood, the population stopped wearing brooches earlier than elsewhere.

Bracelets were found in three graves. In two cases only a single bracelet was found in either a 1st century grave (no. 84 in 10042) or in one that spanned the AD 40 to 160 period (152 in 1043). As has been pointed out when discussing no. 152, typologically it is most similar to a mid 1st century type and so both may be reflecting 1st century deposition. As already discussed, bracelet wearing is uncommon in the 1st century, so it is unfortunate that there is no indication of either the age or the sex of the persons who were accompanied by these items. In the third grave with bracelets, they formed part of a group of jewellery that included a necklace and a finger ring (nos. 116-21 in 10520) that had been placed unworn in the grave of an adult dated to the period AD 190 – 230. As has already been noted when discussing the deposit, this group is unusual in various respects for this period, and the possibility exists that person buried may not have been a native of the area.

Two other finger rings were found in 3rd or 4th century graves (122 in 10761 and 147 in 962). The fact that finger rings do not appear in the cemetery until this late date probably reflects the fact that they were not primarily items of jewellery in the 1st to 2nd centuries. At that time it was the intaglio as a person's seal that was important and, as Henig has pointed out, the fact that they rarely occur in earlier graves probably reflects the fact that they were bequeathed to heirs (Henig 1974, 65). In the light of this it may be significant that no. 122 was deposited without its intaglio. Those in the other rings were debased glass examples, more of decorative importance than of any use as a seal.

Two graves had glass beads. Whether no. 109 in 11674 should be regarded as a grave good is open to question as it consists of a single melon bead. As noted in discussing it and the beads in the other grave (nos. 86-92 in 905), melon beads may have had some amuletic significance; so it is possible that in both cases the beads should not be regarded as an item of jewellery as the same way as the bead necklace in 10520 clearly was.

The only other items that can be regarded as grave goods are the two glass unguent bottles (no. 87 in 10637 and no. 165 in 12038) and the copper alloy handle (110 in 198) that probably reflects the presence of a wooden box. In all these cases, what remains is the packaging and what was important was probably the contents.

1.6 List of illustrated Small finds

The following table gives a list of illustrated small finds. Catalogue details can be found in the report above or in the grave catalogue. Illustrations can be found in the grave catalogue.

Event Code	Context	ON Number	Record ID (database)	Object Identification	Sample Number
ARC NBR98	10001	13	P-186	Pin	
ARC NBR98	10043	119	P-205	Bracelet	
ARC NBR98	10004	150	P-199	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10126	262	P-209	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10521	581	P-3006	bead	
ARC NBR98	10521	597	P-3022	bead	
ARC NBR98	10521	625	P-3050	bead	
ARC NBR98	10521	639	P-3064	bead	
ARC NBR98	10511	640	P-3001	bead	
ARC NBR98	10521	645	P-3066	bead	
ARC NBR98	10521	677	P-227	Finger ring	
ARC NBR98	10521	678	P-228	Bracelet	
ARC NBR98	10642	814	P-3089	conical unguent bottle	
ARC NBR98	10713	892	P-253	Finger Ring	
ARC NBR98	10739	926	P-254	Stud	
ARC NBR98	10739	928	P-256	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10739	931	P-259	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10739	932	P-260	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10831	958	P-261	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10830	965	P-3091	bead	
ARC NBR98	10853	994	P-3092	bead	
ARC NBR98	10853	999	P-3097	bead	
ARC NBR98	10981	1057	P-273	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	11010	1117	P-275	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	11176	1180	P-280	Ring	
ARC NBR98	11212	1204	P-283	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	11240	1212	P-285	bracelet	
ARC NBR98	11240	1213	P-286	bracelet	
ARC NBR98	11240	1214	P-287	Bracelet	
ARC NBR98	11240	1215	P-288	Ring	
ARC NBR98	11480	1321	P-299	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	11505	1350	P-300	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	11609	1389	P-303	Bracelet	

Event Code	Context	ON Number	Record ID (database)	Object Identification	Sample Number
ARC NBR98	11690	1425	P-307	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	11675	1488	P-3106	bead	
ARC NBR98	12039	1920	P-3107	conical unguent bottle	
ARC NBR98	12132	1923	P-312	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	12132	1924	P-313	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	12048	1951	P-311	Brooch	
ARC NBR98	10521		P-3086	bead	54
ARC NBR98	10521		P-1580	Bead	54
ARC PHL97	58	2	P-316	Bracelet	
ARC PHL97	58	3	P-317	Bell	
ARC PHL97	140	8	P-323	Box fitting	
ARC PHL97	239	163	P-348	brooch	
ARC PHL97	156	165	P-343	Brooch	
ARC PHL97	945	831	P-3121	Bead	
ARC PHL97	945	832	P-3122	Bead	
ARC PHL97	945	833	P-3123	Bead	
ARC PHL97	945	834	P-3124	Bead	
ARC PHL97	945	835	P-3125	Bead	
ARC PHL97	945	836	P-3126	Bead	
ARC PHL97	945	837	P-3127	Bead	
ARC PHL97	1044	1092	P-416	Bracelet	

2 ROMAN COINS

by Paul Booth

Thirteen Roman and six post-Roman coins were found. Only one Roman coin (no 6) came from the 1997 excavation. The coins were in variable condition. Several were quite worn and others which were in reasonable condition when lost had suffered erosion of the edges which made precise identification difficult.

2.1.1 Catalogue

1. As. Claudius (Grade II copy). Obv: CLAVDIVS CAESAR AVG. Rev: Minerva, SC. *c* AD 41-64. cf Boon 1974, 103. Context 10031, SF462.

2. As. ?Antoninus Pius. Obv:]ONINVS[, head right. Rev: Pax standing left,]AX in left field. ?AD 138-160. Context 10414, SF92.

3. As. Faustina I. Obv: FAVSTINA AVG ANTONINI AVG PII PP. Rev:]REGINAE, Juno, SC. RIC III (Antoninus Pius), 1090. Date AD 138-141. Context 11524, SF1340.

4. Sestertius. Worn. 1st-2nd century. Context 10000, SF9.

5. As. Heavily burnt. Rev: Standing figure facing right with right arm raised, SC. Context 10031, SF465.

6. As/quadrans. Very worn. 1st-2nd century. Context 963, SF1515.

7. Sestertius. Moderately worn. Commodus. Obv. M C]OMMODVS AN TONINVS AVG PIVS. Rev: TR P VIII I]MP VI COS[IIII, Jupiter seated facing left, SC. RIC III, 367. Date AD 183. Context 10414, SF457.

8. Barbarous radiate. Obv: Radiate head. Rev: appears to have been overstruck. *c* AD 270-295. Context 10031, SF463.

9. AE3. Constantine. Obv: CONSTAN TINVS AVG. Rev: DN CONSTANTINI MAX AVG, VOT X:X in wreath. Ticinum. RIC VII, 167. *c* AD 322-325. Context 10414, SF93.

10. AE2. Magnentius. Obv: DN MAGNEN[TIVS PF AVG. Rev: GLORIA R[OMANORVM, emperor riding down barbarian. Lyons. LRBCII, 215. AD 350-351. Context 10031, SF464.

11. AE3. Securitas Reipublicae. Obv: Head right, only P]FAV[G survives. Rev: Victory left. Lyons, but full details of mintmark uncertain. AD 367-375. Context 10030, SF461.

12. AE3/4. Uncertain. Rev: The lower part of a victory survives. After at least *c* AD 335. Context 10031, SF467.

13. AE4. Illegible. Late 3rd or 4th century. Context 10090, SF157.

2.1.2 Discussion

The date range runs from the beginning of the Roman period, with a majority of coins of 1st and 2nd century date, mirroring the chronological emphasis of the cemetery. Few of the coins are usefully stratified, and only one example (no 6) is directly associated with a grave, dated by ceramic evidence to the 3rd century. No 5, which is heavily burnt, was presumably placed on a pyre, but it is impossible to say whether it was subsequently incorporated in a cremation burial that was later disturbed, or into some other type of deposit including pyre debris. The coins do provide some indication of date of the later phases of use (or disuse) of the trackway associated with the cemetery, and the large pit/shaft to the east of it. No 9 provides a terminus post quem of AD 322-325 for the upper fill of the latter, while coins from the trackway silting include at least one issue of the House of Valentinian (no 11), although it should be noted that the earliest coin from the site, a typical Claudian copy, also derived from these deposits, giving some impression of the mixed nature of their fills.

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3.1 Abbreviations

RCHM London

Roman London. An inventory of the historical monuments in London 3. Royal Commission Hist. Monuments England. (London 1928).

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