

## **APPENDIX 6: ASSESSMENT OF METALWORK**

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### **1. Introduction**

1.1 Five metal artefacts were recovered from ARC 330 98 work in Zone 3: four are iron and one copper alloy. Twenty-three metal accessioned finds were recovered from ARC HRD 99: eleven iron, ten copper alloy, one lead and one possibly gold. Twenty-two metal accessions were recovered from the excavations at ARC WNB 98 and a further 63 unstratified metal accessions came from the metal detecting project. All of these finds are detailed in the tables in section 3.

1.2 The accessioned finds were recovered by hand excavation and metal detection. A field-walking/metal detecting project was undertaken at ARC WNB 98 prior to the bulk excavation and this produced 63 accessioned metal finds, all unstratified, but located by grid square.

1.3 The following fieldwork event aims may be addressed by the accessioned finds from ARC 330 98:

- To determine the spatial organisation of the landscape, and changes through time
- To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established
- To determine the ritual and ceremonial uses of the landscape

1.4 The accessioned metal work from ARC HRD 99 may assist the following fieldwork event aims:

- To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established.
- To determine the late and immediate post-Roman landscape.

1.5 The stratified accessioned metal finds from ARC WNB 98 can assist the following fieldwork event aim:

- To determine the function of these areas and changes through time (e.g. the effect of the imposition and decline of Roman administration)

### **2. Methodology**

2.1 All of the metal accessions were recorded using the Museum of London accessioning system. The records have been entered into the Oracle relational database, subsequently transferred to RLE Datasets. All of the iron, and the copper alloy where necessary, have been X-rayed.

2.2 No sampling of the accessioned finds took place.

2.3 For the finds from ARC WNB 98, the assessment will concentrate on the stratified material but will also mention, where appropriate, items of particular interest that were recovered from the metal detecting project.

### 3. Quantification

3.1 The metal finds have been quantified using the following tables:

*Table 34: Assessment of Metalwork from ARC 330 98*

Context	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
1	89	Iron	1	PM?	Hinge
234	1	Iron	1	UN	Staple
270	5	Iron	1	UN	Ring
323	75	Iron	1	UN	Rove
314	91	Copper alloy	1	IA	La Tène I type brooch – 4th-3rd century BC.

*Table 35: Assessment of Metalwork from ARC HRD 99*

Context	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
53	64	Iron	1	UN	Slag
98	30	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable
7	54	Iron	1	UN	Solid spike
181	65	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable
7	53	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable
14	66	Iron	2	UN	2 joining fragments; poss corroded knife blade?
131	33	Iron	1	PM?	Key bit
69	32	Iron	2	RO	Tool, possibly a knife or razor tang; joining fragments
69	34	Iron	1	RO	Tool; small hook; socketed with a hooked blade. Probably for agricultural use, such as pruning
12	31	Iron	1	RO?	Head of a double-spiked loop
58	29	Iron	1	UN	Hook; part of a hinged fitting?
5	55	Copper alloy	1	UN	Vessel?
7	42	Copper alloy	1	UN	Wire; possibly from a pin or brooch
80	40	Copper alloy	1	UN	Part of a small ring
156	46	Copper alloy	1	RO	Bracelet; decorated; 3rd/4th century AD?
69	39	Copper alloy	1	RO	Brooch pin

Context	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
51	41	Copper alloy	1	UN	Unidentifiable
223	45	Copper alloy	1	RO	Half a bracelet with a twisted expanding clasp; 3rd/4th c AD?
14	44	Copper alloy	2	RO	Bracelet; decorated; 3rd/4th century AD?
14	70	Copper alloy	1	RO	Bracelet; decorated; 3rd/4th century AD?
7	47	Copper alloy	1	RO	Complete child's bracelet with hook-and-eye fastening; 3rd/4th c AD?
0	57	Lead	1	UN	Bead
77	69	Gold?	1	UN	Tiny fragment of thin sheet/foil

Table 36: Assessment of Stratified Metalwork from ARC WNB 98

Context	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
544	23	Copper alloy	1	RO	Brooch; late Early British type, early-mid 1st c AD. Large
707	22	Copper alloy	1	RO	Brooch; Aucissa? type; early-mid 1st c AD; unusual
1299	24	Copper alloy	1	RO	Brooch; Colchester type; mid-late 1st c AD
1242	25	Copper alloy	1	RO	Brooch; Colchester type; mid-late 1st c AD
518	131	Copper alloy	1	UN	Ring
412	26	Copper alloy	1	RO	Stud head; convex with rim
255	27	Copper alloy	1	RO?	Mount/stud head?
1158	120	Copper alloy		UN	Small unidentifiable fragments
436	14	Iron	1	RO	Bow brooch
212	124	Iron	1	UN	Socketed arrowhead
716	126	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable
492	127	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable; lock mechanism?
887	123	Iron	1	UN	Whittle tang knife
318	128	Iron	1	UN	Mount; flat bar with round terminals
333	16	Iron	2	UN	Unidentifiable
994	125	Iron	2	UN	Mount; other metal inlay (tinning?)
997	19	Iron	1	RO	Possibly a clasp or fastener
1072	15	Iron	1	UN	Mount; flat strip with a rivet hole
1158	121	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable
1192	18	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable; nail?
1303	122	Iron	1	UN	Mount; narrow strip with remains of a possible rivet hole
2053	17	Iron	1	UN	Unidentifiable

Table 37: Assessment of Metalwork from Metal Detecting Project at ARC WNB 98

Find no./ grid square	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
305/sq. 8	<60>	Copper alloy	1	RO	Brooch; Hod Hill type? Mid-late 1st c AD
366/sq. 68	<58>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Buckle; part of frame with simple decoration. Period?
365/sq. 115	<61>	Copper alloy	1	MD/PM ?	Angled foot of a case vessel
353/sq. 101	<63>	Copper alloy	1	MD	Pendant and suspension mount; horse harness?
363/sq. 121	<64>	Copper alloy	1	MD/PM ?	Near complete rumbler bell; loop and moulded decoration.
358/sq. 107	<65>	Copper alloy	1	MD/PM ?	Part of a rumbler bell
-	<79>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Part of a rumbler bell with loop
301/sq. 6	<67>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Thimble; plain; double thickness
308/sq. 11	<100>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Thimble; only crown remains
331/sq. 39	<71>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Stairrod
322/sq. 31	<73>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Small curving hook
327/sq. 36	<74>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Small right-angled hook; remains of iron attachment pin
408/-	<80>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Complete circular disc weight; 56gms
319/sq. 28	<81>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Mount; flower form with remains of fixing pin on back
323/sq. 36	<82>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Mount; thin sheet embossed with a flower design
351/sq. 84	<83>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Mount; plain, flat; possibly for a box or hinge
348/sq. 86	<84>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Button; hollow with attachment loop; embossed with '54' and a crown and wreath; 19th/20th c
310/sq. 15	<85>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Button; flat disc with gilt
-	<86>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Button; loop missing; decorated with crown and writing; 19th/20th c

Find no./ grid square	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
336/-	<88>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Button; decorated with spread eagle(?); 19th/20th c
-	<89>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Button; back missing; decorated with coat-of-arms and 'Southern Railway'; 19th/20th c
350/sq. 85	<90>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Button; plain flay disc with loop; 19th/20th c
-	<91>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Cufflink button; decorated with six-petalled floral motif
352/sq. 94	<92>	Copper alloy	1	MD?	Mount; small ring with one squared end
330/sq. 39	<94>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Mount; semi-circular with two rivet holes
-	<93>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Mount; plain disc with central hole
-	<95>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Mount; hollow sphere
302/sq. 5	<96>	Copper alloy	2	UN	Plain ring for curtain/drape? Also another fragment
341/sq. 59	<97>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Ring; fitting?
313/sq. 18	<98>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Plug/weight with loop
402/-	<101>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Hollow loop; jewellery or fitting?
-	<62>	Copper alloy	1	UN	Brooch; plain, circular frame; pin missing
-	<68>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Watch key fragment
-	<69>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Dividers; simply shaped arms; pins missing
-	<70>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Jew's harp; tongue missing
-	<72>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Small circular padlock
-	<75>	Copper alloy	1	PM	Complete simply shaped buckle; pin missing
-	<77>	Copper alloy	5	PM	Buckles; plain square/rectangular frames; pins missing
78/-	<78>	Copper alloy	4	PM	Buckles; plain D-shaped/sub-rectangular frames; pins missing
-	<87>	Copper alloy	1	MD	Convex disc; faint engraved decoration; possibly a lid?

Find no./ grid square	Special Number	Material	Count	Period	Comments (Description)
-	<99>	Copper alloy	3	PM	T-shaped handles
-	<102>	Copper alloy	1	PR?	Flat fragment; from a Bronze Age razor?
-	<59>	Copper alloy	1	RO	Bell; small plain conical clapper bell with suspension loop; clapper missing
-	<76>	Copper alloy/ Iron	1	PM	Buckle; copper alloy rectangular frame with remains of iron pin; possibly for horse harness?
343/sq. 99	<103>	Lead	1	UN	Mount? Small recumbent lion
-	<104>	Lead	1	PM	Mount? Moulded feather or leaf
414/-	<105>	Lead	1	PM	Finger-ring; plain band with decorated bezel
-	<106>	Lead	1	MD	Spindle-whorl; plano-subconvex
-	<107>	Lead	1	UN	Weight; crudely made disc; scratched lines on one surface (possible letter); 18gms
-	<109>	Lead	1	UN	Weight? Small rough disc; marks on surfaces
401/-	<108>	Lead	1	UN	Weight or ingot
-	<110>	Lead	1	PM	Pendant weight
-	<111>	Lead	1	UN	Ingot
-	<112>	Lead	1	UN	Ingot
361/sq. 113	<114>	Lead	1	PM	Whistle; small
-	<113>	Lead	1	UN	Plumb bob
-	<115>	Lead	1	MD	Plug; for use in a ceramic vessel/
-	<116>	Lead	6	PM	Musket-balls; 2 complete and 4 distorted
-	<117>	Lead	15	PM	Seals; presumably from agricultural supplies; one reads 'MANURE'
332/sq. 45	<118>	Lead	1	PM	Seal; '? & A 288' on one side
362/sq. 114	<66>	Silver	1	PM	Thimble; squashed; decorated
-	<57>	Silver	1	PM	Thimble; flattened; decorated
-	<56>	Silver	1	PM	Spoon; end of handle with small acorn knob

#### **4. Provenance**

4.1 The following are the only metal finds recovered from ARC 330 98 work in Zone 3. The fragmentary hinge <89> came from the same context as the modern coin, [1], the fill of a modern field boundary, ditch 2. It is, therefore, possibly quite modern. A large iron staple <1> came from [234], a fill of ditch 22, as did <5> [270], a small iron ring. A small and incomplete rove <75> was recovered from [323] a disturbed deposit at Down's Road. Accession <91> [314] also came from Down's Road, from a pit fill.

4.2 The following contexts/sub-groups at ARC HRD 99 produced interesting groups of finds:

- Sub-group 725 (demolition spread over Roman malting oven): Context [14] produced three fragments from two decorated copper alloy bracelets. Both bracelets probably date to the 3rd or 4th century AD (Crummy 1983, 37). Two small fragments of vessel glass were also found and part of a possible knife blade. Context [152], also in this sub-group, contained part of a stone hone and context [153] a coin.

4.3 Most of the stratified metal work from ARC WNB 98 appears to come from early Roman contexts. It is interesting to note that very few Roman artefacts were recovered from the metal detecting/field-walking project. The finds recovered dated largely to the post-medieval period with a few of medieval and Roman date.

4.4 Overall the copper alloy is in quite good condition. The copper alloy brooch from ARC 330 98 has been conserved and appears to be in a stable condition. The state of the ironwork from the various sites in this Zone varied. All of the iron from ARC 330 98 and ARC WNB 98 is in a very corroded state and, for the most part, could only be identified with the aid of X-radiography. The iron from ARC HRD 99, although corroded, survived in a reasonably stable state. It is therefore difficult to estimate the extent to which problems of preservation will have biased the recovery of the finds.

#### **5. Conservation**

5.1 This assessment considers requirements for finds analysis, illustration and investigative conservation of the metal finds from CTRL Zone 3. It also includes work necessary to produce a stable archive in accordance with MAP2 (English Heritage 1992), and to the level required by the Museum of London's standards for archive preparation. (Museum of London 1999).

5.2 Treatments are carried out under guiding principles of minimum intervention and reversibility. Whenever possible preventative rather than interventive conservation strategies are implemented. Procedures aim to obtain and retain the maximum archaeological potential of each object.

5.3 Most conservation work on metal artefacts involves visual examination under a binocular microscope followed by cleaning using a scalpel and other hand tools. Occasionally other mechanical devices such as air abrasive and ultrasonic devices are used. Mechanical cleaning will reveal detail and a conservation surface beneath often voluminous corrosion products enabling the shape and

purpose of the artefact to be understood. After cleaning to reveal detail copper alloys are stabilised with a corrosion inhibitor (benzotriazole) and coated with a protective and unobtrusive lacquer (Incralac).

- 5.4 All conserved objects are packed in archive quality materials and stored in suitable environmental conditions. Records of all conservation work are prepared on paper and on the Museum of London collections management system (Multi MIMSY) and stored at the Museum of London.
- 5.5 The accessioned metal finds were assessed by visual examination of the objects using a binocular microscope where necessary, and by examining their related X-radiographs. The finds were reviewed with reference to the above assessment by Jackie Keily.
- 5.6 *Investigative cleaning/Analysis.* A number of objects (including some from the metal detecting project) would benefit from investigative cleaning by the conservation department and from analysis. Some of these items will then require conservation treatment:
- The five bracelets from ARC HRD 99 were recommended for further examination and would require cleaning prior to this. They should be treated post-cleaning. Two of them are actively corroding and require further stabilisation.
  - Confirmation of the “gold” identification from ARC HRD 99 <69>[77] is also required. XRF analysis is recommended for this.
  - 2 stratified accessions were identified for further investigation:  
<125> [994] iron knife from ARC WNB 98 – clean and analyse to check identification of the metal inlay which shows up on the X-radiograph. XRF analysis is recommended for this.
  - <60> [0] (find no. 305, sq. 8) Roman brooch from ARC WNB 98 – clean to check for inlay
  - 2 unstratified accessions were identified for further investigation. Both would need to be degreased and respectively treated and lacquered post cleaning:
    - <63> [+] copper pendant – clean to check for decoration
    - <105> [414] copper finger ring – clean to clarify bezel.
- 5.7 *Preparation for archive deposition* One unidentified copper item ARC WNB 98 <120> [1158] is corroding and requires further stabilisation. All the other metal items from these sites are stable and packed appropriately for archive.
- 5.8 It is recommended that all of the accessioned metal work be retained, including that from the metal detecting survey.

## 6. Comparative material

- 6.1 *Prehistoric:* The only definitely prehistoric metal artefact from Zone 3 is the La Tène brooch from ARC 330 98. It is of particular interest as it is complete and in very good condition. It is similar to examples illustrated by Hattatt (1985, 11, fig 3, no. 219) and dates generally to the 4th to 3rd centuries BC. It has a disc terminal with faint dotted decoration. It corresponds to Hull’s type 1A or Hattatt’s basic type and may be quite early in date (possibly more 4th or even 5th century BC rather than 3rd) (Hattatt 1985, 10). Further research is required to try and refine the dating. Comparison should be made with other Iron Age



assemblages in the area to see if this type of brooch is a common type of find in this region.

- 6.2 *Roman:* Work at ARC HRD 99 and ARC WNB 98 produced a number of Roman metal objects. Comparison with other sites in the general area is recommended. The early Roman finds from ARC WNB 98 should be compared with those recovered from surrounding sites. A number of early Roman brooches were found, as well as a stud and a number of other objects. Two of the brooches are of types that are frequently found on sites associated with an early military presence. This association is not surprising, however, given their date and the fact that most early Romano-British sites by necessity had a military presence. No other objects that could be associated with a military presence were found at the present site and therefore a military presence cannot be inferred by the brooches alone. It is, however, interesting to note the discovery of a number of objects with possible military associations during excavation of Thurnham Roman villa (ARC THM 98) by the Oxford Archaeological Unit. These included early brooches, as well as a harness pendant and the handle of a bowl, both of which may have military associations (Cool 2001, 116). It is therefore recommended that at the analysis stage the early Roman metalwork from Zone 3 is compared to the metalwork assemblage from Thurnham and other surrounding sites.
- 6.3 The relatively high incidence of items of personal jewellery at ARC HRD 99 is also of interest. Many of appear to date to the 3rd and 4th centuries AD, a pattern also seen in the Roman coins recovered from the site. Other rural Roman site assemblages from the general area should be checked for similar patterns.
- 6.4 *Post-Roman:* Relatively little post-Roman metalwork was recovered from the excavations in Zone 3. Quite a large amount, however, was recovered from the metal detecting project and this is also of interest. How does it compare with surrounding sites and can it be related to any specific activities or features?

## 7. **Potential for further work**

- 7.1 The following fieldwork event aims may be addressed by the accessioned finds from ARC 330 98:
- *To determine the spatial organisation of the landscape, and changes through time*
- 7.2 The majority of the accessioned finds (as outlined above) have little to add to this aim.
- *To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established*
- 7.3 Most of the metal work found is probably associated with structural or other fittings (ring, rove, hinge and staple) and as such is difficult to date or to interpret without other datable material recovered from the same contexts. The Iron Age La Tène brooch is of interest since it is in quite good condition and may be of use in building up a chronology of activity in the area.

- *To determine the ritual and ceremonial uses of the landscape*
- 7.4 The brooch is in good condition and is virtually complete; its loss may, therefore, be either accidental or due to a purposeful deposition, such as in a burial or as a votive offering. It is recorded as recovered from a pit fill, the content and function of which should be further analysed.
- 7.5 The accessioned metal work from ARC HRD 99 may assist the following fieldwork event aims:
- *To recover dating evidence from the features located to enable a chronology for the division of the landscape to be established.*
- 7.6 Some of the accessioned metal finds may be of use in dating the contexts that they occur in, as well as aiding in the interpretation of the site, for example the Iron Age and early Roman brooches and the later Roman bracelets.
- *To determine the late and immediate post-Roman landscape.*
- 7.7 The dateable Roman finds are largely late Roman in date and may therefore, be of use in interpreting the uses to which the site was put to during this period and the sort of population that was using it. It is interesting to note the relatively high occurrence of objects of personal adornment amongst the copper alloy. Of a total of 10 accessions, five are Roman bracelets, one is a pin from a Roman brooch and one is a fragment of wire which may come from a pin or a brooch. Although the copper alloy assemblage is quite small, this bias should be analysed and compared with surrounding sites. The surrounding area is rich in Roman sites, for example, the Roman small town of Springhead lies approximately two kilometres to the west of the site, Thurnham villa lies to the south-east and a suspected villa lies just to the south-west of the present site. Part of the cemetery at Springhead has recently been excavated by the Oxford Archaeological Unit as part of the CTRL project. It is thought to date from the late 1st to mid 3rd century AD but produced few grave goods. Amongst those recovered, however, were bracelets and other personal items (Current Archaeology 168, 459). The relationship of the present sites to these surrounding sites will require further analysis and may be of interest in the analysis of the finds.
- 7.8 The following fieldwork event aim can be assisted by the metal finds from ARC WNB 98:
- *To determine the function of these areas and changes through time (e.g. the effect of the imposition and decline of Roman administration)*
- 7.9 The finds, when fully integrated with the stratigraphic information, should be able to help with this aim. It is interesting that the excavation produced mainly Roman finds, whereas the metal detecting survey produced medieval and later material (with some Roman). All of the identifiable Roman brooches are early in date (early to mid 1st century AD and mid- to late 1st century AD). Both Aucissa and Hod Hill brooches are found predominantly on military sites in Britain (Hattatt 1985, 52; Crummy 1983, 10). The presence of two of these brooches, along with the slightly later (but still 1st century AD) Colchester brooches, is of interest and should be compared with the early brooch assemblages from the surrounding sites mentioned above. Although the material from the metal detecting survey is unstratified, it included material dating from the Roman to the post-medieval periods (and some potentially earlier objects). It is recommended that more work should be done on tying it in with broad areas of activity on the site.

- 7.10 The metalwork finds from ARC 330 98 can aid the following landscape zone aim:
- *The socio-economic landscape of the later agriculturalists (2000-100BC)*
- 7.11 The most interesting metal artefact dating to this period is the La Tène brooch, dating broadly to the 4th to 3rd centuries BC. Comparison should be made with other Iron Age assemblages in the area to see if this type of brooch is a common type of find in the region. However, as this is only a single object it is unlikely to be able to greatly aid this landscape zone aim.
- 7.12 The accessioned metal work from ARC HRD 99 can assist with the following landscape zone aims:
- *The character, function and development of the rural urban fringe*
- 7.13 The presence of items of personal adornment is of interest and may indicate the presence of a settlement site nearby. These objects may be able to aid in the interpretation of the types of activities that were going on and the type of population that was present in the later Roman period.
- 7.14 The metal work from ARC WNB 98 can assist with the following landscape zone aim:
- *Towns and their rural landscapes (100 BC-AD 1700)*
- 7.15 A number of early Roman artefacts were recovered. These are largely items of personal adornment and as such can contribute little to identifying what types of activities were taking place on the site. They may, however, be able to indicate something about the population of the area and the types of people who were living and working there. As mentioned above two of the early brooches are types often found associated with military sites. A brief consideration of other local early Roman sites is recommended to see if similar brooches occur there as well.
- 7.16 The excavation produced little metal dating to the medieval to post-medieval periods, whilst the metal detected material dates largely to the medieval and post-medieval periods. . Few Roman artefacts were recovered but they include the possible Hod Hill brooch. The medieval and post-medieval objects whilst including a number of interesting individual items, can contribute little to the above landscape zone aim. A few of the medieval objects can be related to specific activities or uses, for example, the suspension mount and harness and some of the small rumbler bells may have come from horse harness. The post-medieval material is largely made up of small objects lost accidentally, such as thimbles, buttons, and small, fragmentary mounts or fittings.
- *The recent landscape (AD 1700-1945)*
- 7.17 A number of the finds recovered from the metal detecting survey can be directly related to the main activities taking place here from the 18th to the 20th centuries. A number of objects relating to agriculture were recovered (the lead seals, buckles possibly from harness) as well as a number of other objects, such as the buttons (a number of which have identifiable insignias on them).
- 7.18 Refined research aims for Zone 3:
- What do the finds indicate about the nature of settlement and activity in the area in the Iron Age?

- What can the finds indicate about the nature of the early Roman activity in this area?
- There are concentrations of later Roman material on ARC HRD 99 – can this material be related to a building or activity?
- Can any patterns or trends be identified by a brief re-analysis of the metal detected material from ARC WNB 98, in the light of what we know about the site from the excavation?

7.19 It is recommended that the accessioned metal finds be further analysed as part of this project.

- Further identification of finds – a number of the Roman brooches will require further analysis and comparative work to see if their identifications can be refined; this also applies to the bracelets and to a number of the queried identifications
- Integration with stratigraphic information
- Comparison with similar assemblages: as outlined above, the La Tène brooch should be compared with others from the surrounding region; the Roman brooches require further comparative work both to refine or confirm their identifications and to identify how common such brooches are in this region; the later Roman bracelets require similar comparative work with surrounding sites.
- Selection of finds for inclusion in a publication catalogue
- Liaison with stratigraphic team s
- Conservation
- Compile finds catalogue
- Text for integration with publication text
- Two items are recommended for analysis: (1) Confirmation of the “gold” identification from ARC HRD 99 <69>[77] is required. XRF analysis is recommended for this; and (2) <125> [994] iron knife from ARC WNB 98 – clean and analyse to check identification of the metal inlay which shows up on the X-radiograph. XRF analysis is recommended for this.
- It is recommended that c 26 artefacts are illustrated.

## 8. Bibliography

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