

EAST ANGLIAN ARCHAEOLOGY



Frontispiece: Aerial views of the excavations
(top) general view looking south-west, (bottom) south-west corner under excavation in 1984

The Early Anglo-Saxon Cemetery and Later Saxon Settlement at Springfield Lyons, Essex

**by Susan Tyler and Hilary
Major**

with contributions from
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Cover illustration:

Reconstruction of Late Saxon settlement (phase 3) looking south-west
by Iain Bell

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Summary

This volume is the second of three reports detailing the excavations of multi-period cropmark sites at Springfield, near Chelmsford, Essex. Excavations at the primarily Neolithic cursus site at Barnes Farm have already been published in *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (Buckley *et al.* 2001), and the excavated features and finds relating to the Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery and Late Saxon settlement at Springfield Lyons are dealt with here. The third report, which will also appear in East Anglian Archaeology, will discuss the Neolithic occupation and

late Bronze Age settlement at Springfield Lyons (Brown, in prep.). The Saxon cemetery is superimposed on the circular Bronze Age enclosure, and may owe its location to the partial survival of the earlier monument.

The Early Saxon features comprised a mixed cremation and inhumation cemetery of over 250 burials. Approximately half of the inhumations contained grave-goods, some worn by the dead (jewellery, belt buckles etc.), and others deposited in the grave next to, or on top of, the body (weapons, pottery, buckets *etc.*). A small number

of the cremations also had artefacts (including melted beads and vessel glass) as well as very fragmented cremated bone. In the absence of good bone survival, the grave-goods and the graves themselves are the primary data source for the cemetery's population, the study of the artefacts giving the gender and relative status of the people buried here, and the study of the grave (orientation and presence, or not, of coffins and other structures) giving an insight into their religious beliefs. Some of the grave-goods are closely datable and give a date range of c. AD 450–700 for the cemetery.

Superimposed on the Early Saxon cemetery was a Late Saxon settlement comprising at least sixteen buildings and associated pits and fence lines, representing at least three phases of occupation. Finds from the settlement (including a silver penny of Aethelred 'The Unready') suggest a date range of c. AD 850–1200, but the bulk of the

pottery dates to the tenth century, and it is probable that it is primarily to this century that the settlement belongs. It is likely that the site is the forerunner of Cuton Hall, listed in the Domesday Survey. The modern Cuton Hall lies less than 200m to the south of the site.

A variety of building techniques were employed: sill-beam, post-in-trench, and posts in individual post-holes. It is possible that some structures could have belonged to the cemetery. The largest post-built hall, for example, appeared to fit into a large gap in the cemetery, suggesting that it could have been contemporary; however, the stratigraphical evidence to prove this is lacking. The majority of the buildings had simple agricultural functions as granaries, barns, cart sheds or animal byres. Two appear to have been more specialised: one may have been a bell tower, and another could have been a post-mill.

Résumé

Il s'agit du deuxième d'un ensemble de trois rapports qui contiennent une analyse détaillée des fouilles entreprises à Springfield, près de la ville de Chelmsford (Essex). Celles-ci concernent des sites de marques de culture qui s'étendent sur plusieurs périodes. Les fouilles de la ferme Barnes portent sur un site cursus principalement néolithique. Elles ont déjà été présentées dans la revue *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (Buckley *et al.* 2001). Le deuxième rapport expose les résultats des fouilles de Springfield Lyons concernant le cimetière de la première période anglo-saxonne et l'implantation de la période saxonne tardive. Le troisième rapport, qui sera également publié dans la revue *East Anglian Archaeology*, analyse l'occupation néolithique ainsi que l'implantation de l'âge du bronze tardif à Springfield Lyons (Brown, en préparation). Le cimetière saxon se superpose à l'enceinte circulaire de l'âge du bronze et doit peut-être son emplacement à la survivance partielle du monument précédent.

Les découvertes datant de la première période saxonne correspondent à un cimetière de crémations et d'inhumations contenant plus de 250 tombes. Environ la moitié de celles-ci comprenaient des objets funéraires, dont certains étaient portés par les personnes défuntes (bijoux, boucles de ceinture), tandis que d'autres avaient été déposés dans la tombe avec les corps (armes, poterie ou seaux). À l'emplacement de quelques crémations, on a découvert des artefacts (dont des perles fondues et du verre de vaisselle) ainsi qu'un os réduit en un grand nombre de fragments calcinés. Lorsqu'il ne subsiste pas d'ossements bien conservés, les objets funéraires ainsi que les tombes elles-mêmes constituent la principale source d'informations concernant la population du cimetière. L'étude des artefacts indique le sexe et le statut relatif des personnes enterrées, tandis que l'étude de la tombe (orientation présence ou non de cercueils ou d'autres structures) apportent des éclaircissements sur les

croyances religieuses. Comme il a été possible de dater avec précision certains des objets funéraires, on obtient pour le cimetière une date comprise entre 450 et 700 après J.-C.

On a également découvert une implantation de la période saxonne tardive qui vient se superposer au cimetière de la première période saxonne. Cette implantation comprend au moins seize bâtiments associés à des fosses et à des empreintes de barrières, qui représentent au moins trois phases d'occupation. Les preuves documentaires rassemblées donnent à penser que l'emplacement figurait dans le Domesday Survey. Les objets découverts sur le site (comprenant une pièce en argent d'un penny datant du roi Aethelred The Unready) suggèrent que la période concernée est comprise entre 850 et 1200 après J.-C. Toutefois, la plus grande partie de la poterie date du dixième siècle et il est probable que l'implantation est pour l'essentiel antérieure à cette époque.

Les techniques de construction suivantes ont été employées : poutres sur appui, poteaux placés dans des tranchées et dans des trous distincts. Certaines des structures ont peut-être appartenu au cimetière. Ainsi, le plus grand des halls construits sur des poteaux semblait correspondre à un large trou situé dans le cimetière, ce qui tendrait à prouver qu'il date de la même période. Toutefois, nous ne disposons pas de preuves stratigraphiques pour confirmer cette hypothèse. La majorité des bâtiments comprenait des greniers à blé, des granges, des abris pour charrettes et des étables, qui permettaient de remplir les tâches agricoles de base. En outre, deux bâtisses semblaient correspondre à des fonctions plus précises. Il s'agissait peut-être d'un clocher et d'un moulin sur pivot.

(Traduction: Didier Don)

Zusammenfassung

Dies ist der zweite von drei Berichten mit Einzelheiten zu den Ausgrabungen von Stätten mit mehrperiodigen Bewuchsmerkmalen in Springfield bei Chelmsford, Essex. Die Resultate der Grabungen am vorwiegend neolithischen Cursus-Monument nahe der Barnes Farm wurden bereits in den *Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society* (Buckley et al. 2001) veröffentlicht. In diesem Band werden die Strukturen und Befunde der Ausgrabung des frühangelsächsischen Friedhofs und der spätangelsächsischen Siedlung von Springfield Lyons behandelt. Der dritte Bericht, der ebenfalls in der Reihe *East Anglian Archaeology* erscheinen wird, diskutiert die neolithischen Siedlungsspuren und die spätbronzezeitliche Siedlung von Springfield Lyons (Brown, in Vorbereitung). Der angelsächsische Friedhof überlagert die kreisförmige Einhegung aus der Bronzezeit. Möglicherweise verdankt er seine Lage dem teilweisen Überleben des früheren Monuments.

Zu den Resten aus der angelsächsischen Frühzeit zählte ein Friedhof mit mehr als 250 Brand- und Erdgräbern. Etwa die Hälfte der Erdgräber enthielt Grabbeigaben, einige waren Teil der Bekleidung (Schmuck, Gürtelschnallen), andere wurden mit der Leiche ins Grab gelegt (Waffen, Tonwaren, Gefäße). Auch in einzelnen Brandgräbern wurden Artefakte (darunter Schmelzperlen und Hohlgeläser) sowie stark fragmentierte Brandknochen gefunden. In Abwesenheit guter Knochenreste dienten die Grabbeigaben und die Gräber selbst als wichtigste Datenquellen für die Friedhofspopulation. Die Untersuchung der Artefakte lieferte Hinweise auf Geschlecht und Status der begrabenen Personen, das Studium der Gräber

(Ausrichtung und An- oder Abwesenheit von Särgen und anderen Strukturen) gab Einblicke in ihre religiösen Glaubensvorstellungen. Einige der Grabbeigaben sind recht genau datierbar. Sie platzieren den Friedhof in die Zeit von etwa 450–700 n. Chr.

Der frühangelsächsische Friedhof war von einer spätangelsächsischen Siedlung überlagert, die aus wenigstens sechzehn Gebäuden mit zugehörigen Gruben und Zäunen aus mindestens drei Besiedlungsphasen bestand. Schriftliche Belege deuten darauf hin, dass die Siedlung im Domesday Book verzeichnet war. Funde aus der Siedlung (darunter ein Silberpfennig aus der Zeit von Aethelred, dem Unberatenen) deuten auf eine Siedlungsspanne von ca. 850–1200 n. Chr. hin. Da der überwiegende Teil der Töpferwaren aus dem 10. Jh. stammt, gehört die Siedlung wahrscheinlich hauptsächlich in diese Zeit.

Es wurde eine Reihe unterschiedlicher Bautechniken verwendet: Ständerbau, Pfostenreihen und Pfosten in einzelnen Pfostenlöchern. Einige der Gebäude könnten zum Friedhof gehört haben. Der größte Pfostenbau etwa schien eine große Lücke auf dem Friedhof auszufüllen, was andeutet, dass er möglicherweise in die gleiche Zeit gehörte; allerdings fehlen die stratigraphischen Belege dafür. Die meisten Gebäude dienten einfachen landwirtschaftlichen Zwecken als Getreidespeicher, Scheunen, Wagen- oder Tierschuppen. Zwei von ihnen hatten wohl eine speziellere Nutzung: ein Gebäude könnte ein Glockenturm, ein anderes eine Bockwindmühle gewesen sein.

(Übersetzung: Gerlinde Krug)

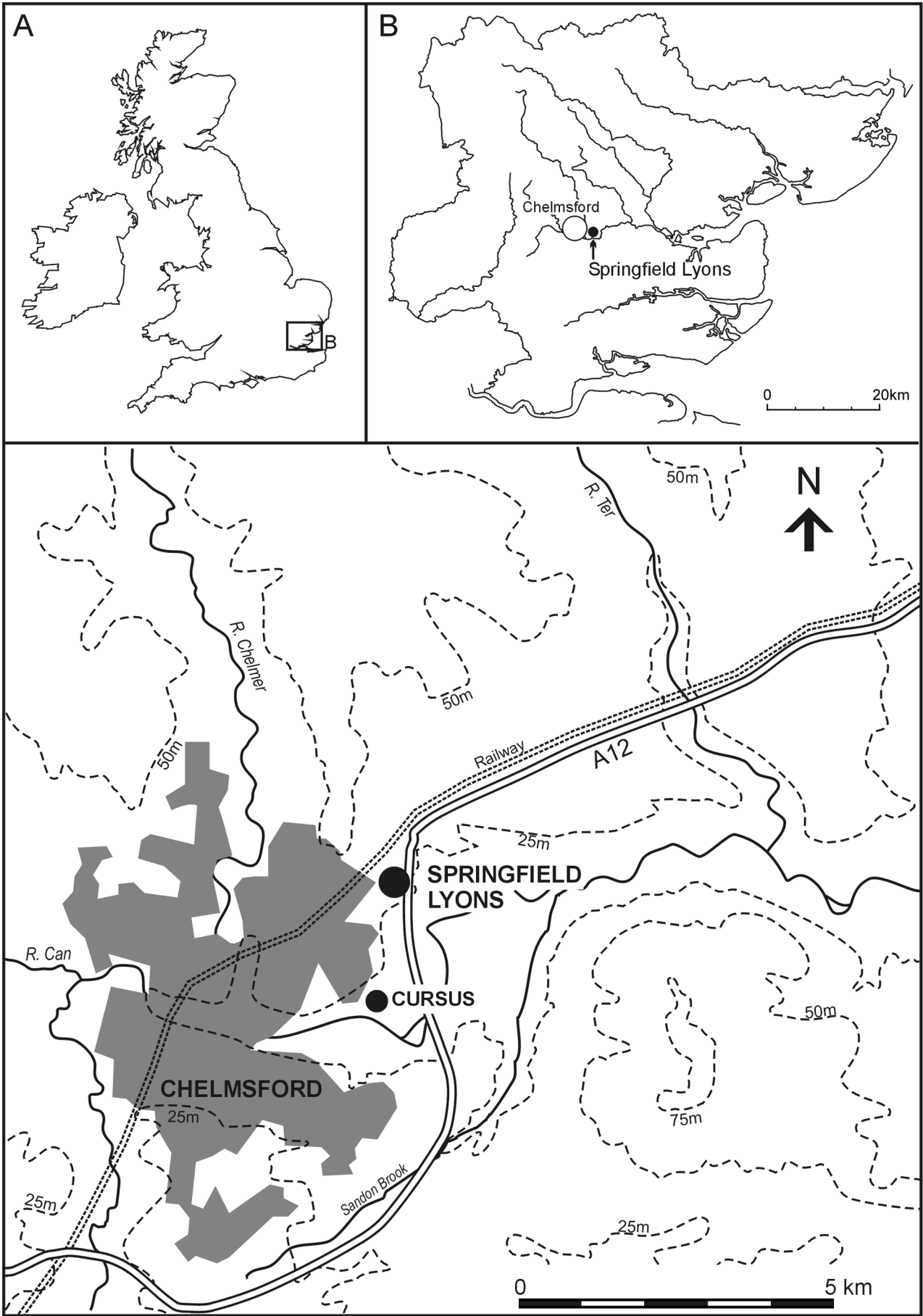


Figure 1 Springfield Lyons: location map

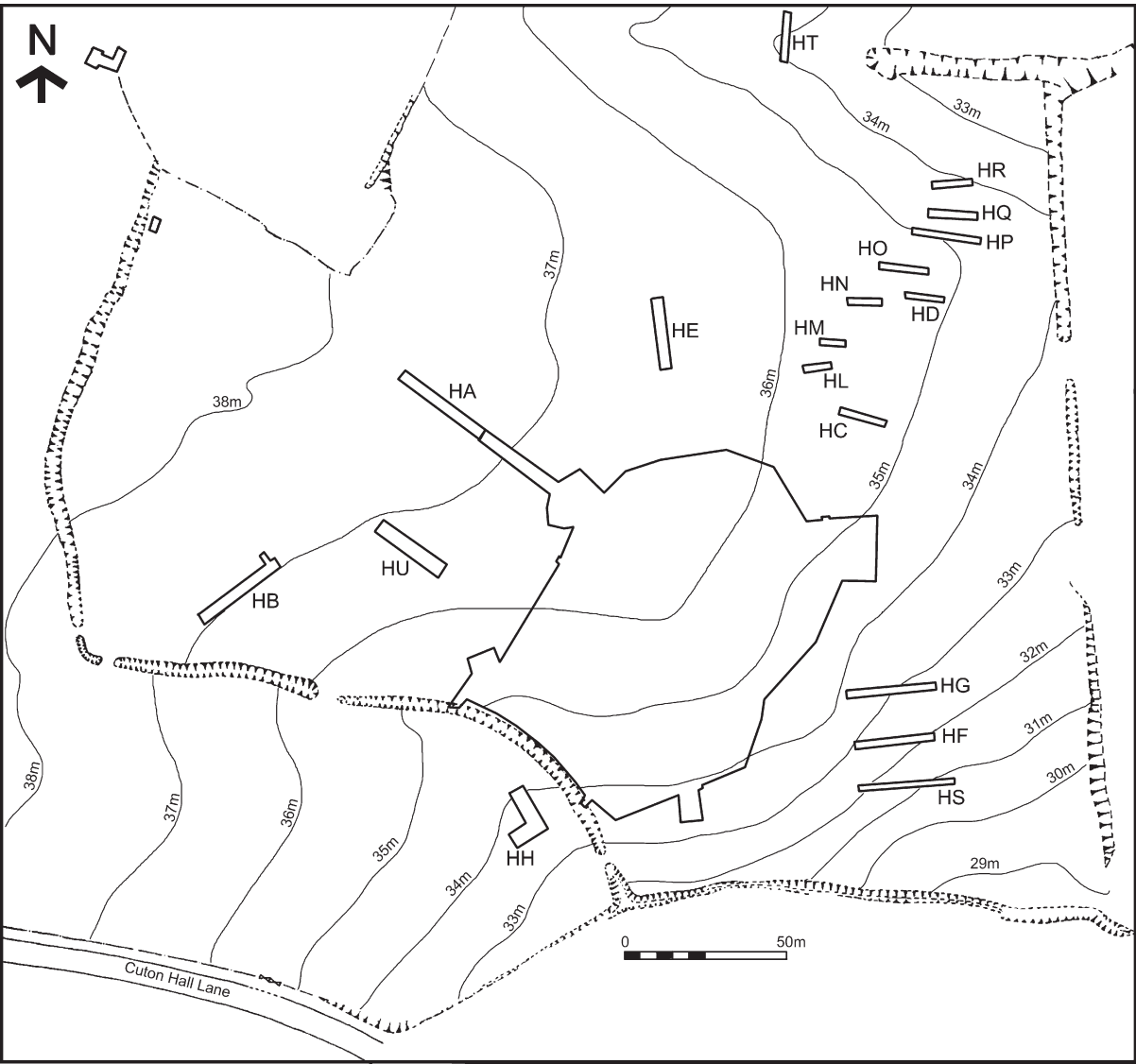


Figure 2 Springfield Lyons: excavated areas

Chapter 1. Introduction

I. The project

The excavations at Springfield Lyons were part of a long-term project, implemented from 1979 through to 1991 by the Essex County Council Archaeology Section, which set out to investigate all major archaeological sites in the Springfield area threatened with destruction by the planned expansion of Chelmsford.

The most impressive archaeological feature is the 670m long cursus enclosure of Neolithic date (Buckley *et al.* 2001). This was the first site to be investigated, with total excavation of the east and west terminals of this monument in 1979 and 1980 and further small-scale excavations in 1984 and 1985. These excavations confirmed the postulated date and function of the monument, showing it to be a cursus enclosure, a ritual monument belonging to the later Neolithic period.

II. Location

(Fig. 1)

The Springfield Lyons site is situated to the east of the A12 Colchester road (Fig. 1); the modern centre of Chelmsford is approximately two miles to the south west. The site lies on glacial sands and gravels overlying head deposits (OS Geological Sheet 241, Chelmsford, solid and drifted 1:50,000). It overlooks the terraces and flood plain of the River Chelmer to the east.

The site was identifiable only as a cropmark from aerial photographs; there were no surviving earthworks. The discovery of the cropmark was made independently by the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography and the RCHM(E) Air Photographic Unit, National Monuments Record. The aerial photographs show some two-thirds of the circumference of a circular enclosure ditch, this having a diameter of some 60 metres. A single causeway or entrance gap was visible to the east. Prior to 1981 there had been no archaeological investigation of the site and various interpretations were postulated for it upon the basis of its similarity to excavated enclosures elsewhere in southern England. The most favoured interpretation, given the proximity of the late Neolithic cursus, was that of a Neolithic circular ritual enclosure or henge monument. An alternative explanation was that it could be a circular defended enclosure of the Late Bronze Age comparable to two enclosures excavated at Mucking in South Essex (Bond 1988). In 1981 excavations started at Springfield Lyons and these continued through to the end of 1991, confirming the latter interpretation.

The features comprising the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and settlement which make up the substance of this report — graves, cremation pits, post-holes and slots, pits and gullies — were not visible on the aerial photographs. The only other feature identified on the aerial photographs was the ditch of a Second World War tank trap running east to west across the site, although Neolithic features were recognised retrospectively, following their excavation.

III. Surface geology

by Tony J. Wilkinson

The subsoil over the whole site is glacial sand and gravel comprising flint, quartzite and vein quartz gravels, and pebbly sand. These 'Chelmsford' gravels underlie the nearby Springfield Till (chalky boulder clay) which was deposited during the Anglian glacial period. On site these gravels are weakly bedded and slightly contorted, possibly by periglacial activity, and include beds of dark brown loamy sand and brownish-yellow sand with a silt clay matrix. The high proportion of fines (silt and clay) makes recognition and interpretation of archaeological features difficult.

IV. Excavation objectives

(Fig. 2)

The original excavation objectives were to determine the date of the circular enclosure, the nature and extent of internal occupation features and provide, if possible, an explanation of the site's original function. This involved the excavation of a substantial area of the circular enclosure ditch and investigation of all features identified within the enclosure interior.

By the end of the 1983 season these objectives had been achieved. However, the surprise finding and identification of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and settlement occupying the same site as the enclosure meant that a new set of objectives, namely to determine the nature and extent of the Anglo-Saxon occupation, were formulated. Excavation of the Anglo-Saxon features continued through 1986 and 1987 and more sporadically through to 1991 in order to define the perimeter of the cemetery and extent of the settlement. A number of trial trenches were excavated around the periphery of the main trench (Fig. 2). All were devoid of Saxon features except trenches HF and HS, which contained segments of a late Saxon ditch. Excavations in 1988 also revealed Neolithic activity, primarily outside the eastern entrance to the enclosure (Brown in prep.)

V. Summaries of excavated features by period

The report on the substantial prehistoric and few Roman features excavated at Springfield Lyons will form the second volume of the Springfield Lyons report (Brown in prep.) An interim report has already been published, which includes plans of the Bronze Age and Saxon phases (Buckley and Hedges 1987). Some of the conclusions reached in that report have, however, changed. In order to understand the complex nature of the site, brief summaries, by period, of the major features are given here.

Neolithic

The principal feature from this period is a causewayed enclosure consisting of a single arc of discontinuous ditches, located to the east of the late Bronze Age

enclosure. Features and superficial deposits associated with the causewayed enclosure produced over 2000 Mildenhall-style plain bowl sherds.

Late Bronze Age

The principal late Bronze Age features comprise a large central round house with a porch and two smaller round houses, enclosed by a circular ditch with an internal rampart. The enclosure ditch averaged 5m wide by 1.5m deep, deepening to either side of the east entrance causeway. It appears to be of a single phase, no re-cutting being identified, and to have silted up naturally. The enclosure bank has been totally removed by ploughing, but is assumed to have stood within the 6m wide gap between the inner edge of the ditch and the concentric double line of post-holes.

These post-holes would have contained supporting timbers for an inner revetment and walkway. At the other five causeways there were no additional posts to indicate an entrance structure such as were found at the east entrance.

Pottery from the primary silts of the enclosure ditch and also from pits and post-holes within the interior confirmed a late Bronze Age date. Radiocarbon samples from the ditch have given dates of *c.* 830–450 BC.

Pottery constitutes the principal find from the late Bronze Age contexts, occurring in large quantities in both the enclosure ditch and internal features. A significant find from the primary silts of the enclosure ditch was two collections of clay mould fragments from metal working, which included the production of swords.

Iron Age

This period is represented by an iron sword and scabbard of La Tène III date, from the upper silts of a pit within the Bronze Age enclosure. Its deposition within the enclosure suggests that the site may have had some religious significance at this time and the deposition of the sword may have been a ritual act.

Roman

Several Roman settlements are known from the Springfield area, and a shallow ditch and a number of pits of Roman date may indicate a Roman settlement in the vicinity. Roman pottery and tiles were present within the upper silts of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch. As Anglo-Saxon features also cut these ditch levels, it would appear that this was silting up during the Roman period, probably as a result of ploughing.

Anglo-Saxon

(Fig. 3)

The Anglo-Saxon features comprise a substantial Early Saxon mixed burial rite cemetery and a Late Saxon settlement.

The first Anglo-Saxon features identified were a number of urned cremations. These burials were only

shallow and the majority had been completely destroyed by ploughing. It is considered likely that others originally present had been damaged by ploughing. Further cremation and inhumation burials were subsequently excavated giving a total of 143 cremation burials, 114 definite inhumation burials with another 25 possible inhumations. It appears that although the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch had silted up by the Saxon period, sufficient remained as a landscape feature to serve as a demarcation for the northern edge of the cemetery. The southern extent is not demarcated by the Bronze Age enclosure ditch with burials continuing for some 30m to the south; to the north-west, the cremation burials continue for at least a further 40m beyond the enclosure ditch and for at least a further 10m beyond the south eastern circuit. It seems likely that although the limits of the cemetery appear to have been located to the north, south and probably to the east, further cremations could lie to the west (although a series of small trenches in this area failed to locate any).

The grave-goods indicate that the cemetery was in use from the second half of the fifth century through to the end of the sixth and possibly on into the seventh century.

The late Saxon settlement lies to the south of the Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Timber buildings have left little behind except the holes and slots into which their timbers were sunk. Structures include post-built halls (with posts set in individual post-holes and set into beams set in trenches), a possible tower, and smaller square structures. Although some of these structures form the focus of a later Saxon settlement (some of the associated pottery dates to the tenth century), it is possible that some belong to the cemetery.

Medieval

The latest stratified pottery from the site has a date range which can continue on into the twelfth century (Early Medieval wares); however there is nothing later than this from anything other than surface contexts.

Modern

A Second World War tank trap runs east to west across the site. This is a stretch of the General Headquarters (GHQ) line, the principal and most powerful of the country's defensive lines against German invasion (Gilman and Nash 1995, 18–19). This line of defence stretched from Yorkshire to the Wash, from the Wash to the Thames and from London to Bristol. In Essex it enters the county in the north-west at Great Chesterford and follows the rivers Cam, Debden Water, and the Chelmer south to Chelmsford. From here, in the absence of a natural waterway to act as a barrier, a 6 metre wide and 2.5–3.7metre deep anti-tank ditch was dug, which followed a zig-zag route all the way to the Thames estuary at Canvey Island. Its route took it right through the middle of the Springfield Lyons site and added yet another period to its long history of activity.

A3 FOLDOUT to RIGHT, FIG. 3

[Fig. 4 ON REVERSE]

Figure 3 Plan of excavated features showing Early Saxon cemetery and later Saxon settlement. Scale 1:500

A3 FOLDOUT to LEFT, FIG. 4

[Fig. 3 ON REVERSE]

Figure 4 Cemetery plan: burial distribution. Scale 1:500

Chapter 2. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery

I. Introduction

Excavations at the Early Saxon cemetery at Springfield Lyons located 143 cremation burials (some of uncertain identification), 114 definite inhumations (including one horse-head burial) and a further 25 possible inhumations. We are therefore dealing with a large Saxon cemetery of at least 282 burials. Bone survival on the site was minimal, both within the cremation and inhumation burials; this limits the number of burials that can be sexed and aged and prevents the detailed analysis of health and lifestyle that has been possible on other recently published Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites. Nonetheless, grave-goods were present in almost 50% of the inhumations (forty-five graves) and preservation of the grave-goods is good; this at least gives some indication of the relative wealth, status and gender of the cemetery occupants. For the cremations, the situation is not as helpful, with only some twenty-three burials containing pyre-goods; it has therefore only been possible to assign gender to a small number.

It is unlikely that the complete cemetery was located and excavated; it is clear from the burial distribution plan (Fig. 4) that the cemetery could extend further to the west and north west. The excavation trench branching out to the north west of the main excavated area located a dense complex of cremation burials outside of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch some 10m from the perimeter of the bulk of the excavated burials, and a further cremation (number 8810) some 40m from the centre of the dense group. The limits of the cemetery seem to have been found to the south where both inhumation and cremation burials peter out, and possibly to the south east and east, although cremation 6646 is only 3m from the edge of the excavated area and it is possible that further cremations could lie to the east. To the north the Bronze Age enclosure ditch appears to have been utilised as the cemetery's northern boundary.

II. The inhumations

Introduction

The inhumations were visible only where they cut the subsoil. As they had been backfilled almost immediately, using the soil taken out of the cut, the edges of the graves were often difficult to define, and in many cases the true edge of the grave only became visible at a lower level, where they cut the gravel or sand underlying the gravelly loam covering most of the site. The graves had an average depth of 0.26m below the base of the ploughsoil, the deepest one being 0.60m. The average depth of graves containing grave-goods was 0.27m. Some possible graves disappeared after trowelling, and it is probable that only the very bottom of the cut was present. It is therefore likely that there were originally more graves, but that some were so shallow that they have been ploughed away. It was sometimes difficult to identify features without grave-goods as graves, as there was only occasional survival of bone. In particular, child-size graves were almost indistinguishable from small pits.

The graves were excavated in plan where possible. In some cases, where the edges were uncertain, the upper part of the grave was box-sectioned to a depth at which the edges became apparent.

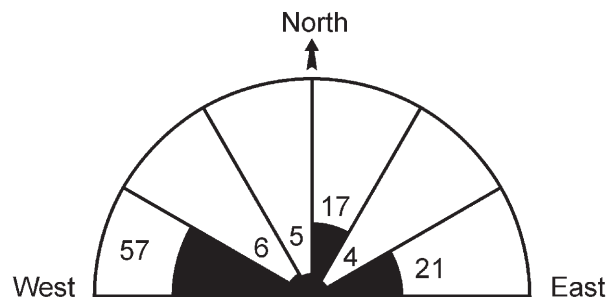


Figure 5 Orientation of burials over a 180° east to west semi-circle

Orientation

It is evident at Springfield Lyons that the position and orientation of each grave has been carefully and deliberately chosen and executed. The catalogue of Early Saxon burials gives the orientation of graves at Springfield Lyons in degrees over a west-east semi-circle (Fig. 5). Because of the lack of surviving bone, it has only been possible to determine the position of the head within the grave (with certainty) for some twenty or so inhumations; the majority of these have the head at the west end.

In her report on the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Dover, Kent, Evison (1987) explores possible factors, both practical and ideological, behind the orientation of the inhumations. She concludes that the cemetery layout was executed with geometrical precision, employing compass work and a combination of straight lines and carefully calculated angles based on a north point. She postulates some divisions between Christians and heathens and does not see orientation to the rising sun as a convincing explanation. At Springfield Lyons the inhumations have obviously been carefully positioned and one can presume that the grave-diggers must have had points of reference to which they could orientate the graves. Evison sees the Dover cemetery as having been carefully planned with reference to widely spaced carved posts and a central 'totem pole'; it is possible that Springfield Lyons had similar points of reference within the cemetery; perhaps along with fencelines and gullies delineating family, religious or status groupings.

Grave structures

The most obvious structures related to graves were the two ring ditches (Fig. 6). An oval penannular gully some 4.8m in diameter surrounded grave 6557; the gap in the ditch is c. 1m wide and faces south-west. The enclosed grave did not prove to be particularly rich in associated artefacts (containing only a copper alloy buckle and iron knife) as

might have been expected from a burial afforded such a labour intensive monument. There was no evidence for any contemporary structures within the enclosed area; a line of post-holes belonging to a Late Saxon building cut across the ditch. To the immediate south west of this enclosed burial, a second ring ditch (this time with no break in the ditch) enclosed two cremation burials 6757 and 6758.

An alternative means of marking a grave was evidenced in at least three, possibly four, inhumations at Springfield Lyons. In three rich female inhumations (graves 2780; 4899 and 6573) a narrow foundation trench for some sort of marker was found along the centre of the grave in its upper fill. It is problematic to envisage what form these markers, presumably wooden, would have taken. Interestingly, all three of these graves also had coffin stains and one, grave 6573, had fragments of red ochre which are thought to have played some part in the burial ritual. This grave contained a woman of particularly high status, no doubt associated with the occupant of the penannular ring ditch burial as she lay directly to his north on an identical alignment.

These elaborately marked graves were found in the south-western part of the cemetery (Fig. 6) an area characterised by the occurrence of richly furnished graves. Gender also appears to play a role in the use or not of a coffin; many of the wealthy female inhumations in the southern half of the cemetery had coffins; whereas the wealthy males, although having equally auspicious grave-goods, did not. In other areas there was no apparent correlation between coffins and marker posts. The inhumations within the Bronze Age enclosure ditch did not have any surviving form of external marker despite being, for the most part, aligned in orderly rows with no superimposition or intercutting of any kind. This may be explained by the lack of stratigraphy on the site; many of the shallower features must have been ploughed away over the years and features such as simple wooden marker posts would most likely have vanished from the archaeological record.

Coffins and shrouds

The cemetery produced eight body marks which include one definite shrouded burial, and twenty-one burials in coffins (evidenced by eighteen graves with coffin stains and three graves with casket fittings and/or nails: Fig. 6; Table 1). The term 'coffin' is used here to mean all forms of wooden support for the body in the grave including boxes, beds, platforms and so on; at Springfield Lyons the acidic nature of the soil has precluded good organic survival and so the precise nature of the grave furniture cannot be ascertained.

Thus, c.20% of the burials appear to have been placed in a coffin or wrapped in a shroud of some kind; this is a similar number to other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, for example at Edix Hill, Cambridgeshire some 28 out of 115 burials were in coffins (Malim and Hines 1998, 33)

The rituals surrounding inhumation

Objects (other than artefacts) placed in and around the graves give some insight into the varied burial rituals. Several of the graves (Table 1) had a large stone placed in them. In at least one of these, grave 4592, the size and position of the stone suggests that it was used as a 'pillow' to prop up the head. A particularly rich female

inhumation, 6573, had red ochre and charcoal in its top fill; this suggests that burning may have had a role to play even in the inhumation process. The practice of burning some objects (or possibly even part burning the body) before inhumation has been suggested for other Anglo-Saxon burials in Essex. At nearby Broomfield, a 'princely' burial with grave-goods comparable to those excavated at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk (Read 1894) did not contain a body but rather large quantities of charcoal; one possible explanation is that the body was burnt in the grave.

Human skeletal remains

Eight inhumations produced human skeletal remains (Table 1); with the exception of grave 6408, the remains comprised only teeth. A single bone, probably a rib, survived in grave 6408, but disintegrated on lifting.

Artefacts and burials

A total of forty-five inhumations contained artefacts (Fig. 7). With the almost complete absence of skeletal material at Springfield Lyons, artefactual evidence is our sole indicator of gender, wealth, comparative status and religion. The situation is different at other sites where bone preservation is good, but here we can only guess at the health, diet and life expectancy of the Early Saxon community represented.

The positions of the objects in the graves show that many were worn at the time of burial. Most brooches were found in pairs at shoulder level (some with feet pointing downwards some worn the other way up); some had beads strung between them, others had no associated beads. Buckles and knives recovered at waist level in the graves signify the wearing of leather belts.

Whilst most recovered artefacts had been worn, other objects, however, appear to have been carefully placed in the graves as part of the burial ritual. The males interred with their weaponry are of particular interest in this regard. There is clear evidence from Springfield Lyons that spears were broken before deposition. In grave 4923 the spearhead was found at the south-east end lying parallel with the grave end (Fig. 14); in order to have been placed in this position the wooden shaft would have had to be broken (that the spear was complete with shaft is demonstrated by mineralised wood remains in its socket Fig. 35). Similarly the 'warrior' burial in grave 4966 (buried with spear and shield: Fig. 36) has the spear in such a position that unless the shaft was a mere 78cm long it would have needed breaking in two before deposition; the shield in this grave is placed over the warrior's chest.

Only nine pots were placed in the Springfield Lyons inhumations. With the lack of skeletal evidence it is not always possible to determine their position in relation to the body; however, where it can be determined, for example in grave 4882, the pot is placed next to the head, presumably originally filled with food of some kind. One pot, a faceted carinated bowl, (deposited in rich female grave 4758) differed from the other vessels in that it had been inverted.

The horse-head burial

(Fig. 22; Pl.II)

In the western half of the cemetery is a horse-head burial 8577, near cremation 8511. The burial is complete with iron harness fittings and can be paralleled elsewhere in

A3 foldout to right, FIG. 6

(Fig. 7 on reverse)

Figure 6 Cemetery plan: burials with structures

A3 foldout to right, FIG. 7

(Fig. 6 on reverse)

Figure 7 Cemetery plan: burials with grave-goods

<i>Grave No.</i>	<i>Evidence for grave markers; internal and external structures etc.</i>	<i>Evidence for coffin/shroud/body stain</i>	<i>Skeletal Remains</i>
2674	-	Outline of upper part of body, body 'cast' rather than stain, caused by collapse of upper part of grave fill into cavity left by decaying body	-
2780	Foundation trench for some sort of marker	Vague body outline	-
2906	-	-	Some teeth
2967	-	-	At least 3 teeth
2978	-	Poorly defined body stain in middle of grave	-
4501	-	Coffin stain in form of a granular deposit	A few teeth
4533	-	-	Single tooth
4586	-	Coffin stain — rectangle of dark granular material	-
4592	Roughly oval large flat stone near west end of grave — 'pillow stone'	Possible body mark — fill darker on south side of grave	Teeth from upper fill
4616	-	Ill-defined coffin stain — granular U-shape within fill	-
4639	-	Areas of granular deposit but not forming coherent pattern — granules form layers similar to structure of wood	Some teeth
4701	-	Nail on edge of grave	-
4734	-	Coffin stain — dark rectangle with a line running across the south-west corner — not a granular deposit	-
4736	-	U-shaped dark area — not granular ?coffin stain	-
4737	Large stone on south side	-	Single tooth
4741	-	Dark coffin stain visible as two parallel lines about 26cm apart (too narrow to represent true width of coffin)	-
4860	Within structure 1a. Lies parallel to slot 2879 which forms the north wall of the building	Coffin stain — dark rectangular mark	-
4899	Slot in top fill, along centre of grave — foundation of grave marker	Coffin stain — single nail at south-west corner of the coffin	-
4891	-	Vague body mark in centre	-
4923	Cuts grave 4977	-	-
4957	-	Body shape of different colour and texture	-
4988	-	One nail 9cm above bottom of grave ? at corner of coffin	-
4995	Possibly a crouched burial — very short wide grave		
6033	-	Coffin stain — a dark line across the north and west sides of the grave	-
6044	-	-	A few fragmentary teeth
6052	-	Body mark c. 10cm above bottom of grave. 1.88m long, 0.20m wide on average	-
6075	-	Coffin stain just above bottom of grave forming a slightly waisted rectangle 1.80m by 0.50m. The line was 5–6cm thick.	-
6081	-	Coffin stain — rectangle 1.78m long, 0.46m wide. The line was approximately 8cm thick ends of stain rounded.	-
6084	-	Coffin stain — rectangle with right-angled corners 1.86m long and 0.44m wide. Line approximately 2cm thick.	-
6122	-	Contained two lead objects; possible casket fittings.	-
6115	-	Traces of coffin stain on surface forming a rectangle open at one end 0.40m wide. Total length shorter than 1.36m.	-
6125	-	Oval body stain down centre of grave. Excavated c. 10cm deep edges formed by darker layer up to approximately 5cm thick — rounded profile ?shroud.	-
6227	-	Coffin stain c. 0.36m wide.	-
6246	-	Coffin stain on surface c. 40cm wide — ends not visible.	-
6408	-	Coffin stain.	One bone; probably a rib.
6557	Located in centre of penannular gully 6414	-	-
6562	Very wide grave; ?crouched burial	-	-
6573	Slot along centre of grave — foundation of grave-marker. Fragments of red ochre on surface.	Coffin stain.	-
6605	Possible slot for grave marker	-	-
6796	Cut by cremation 6669		

Table 1 Inhumations with associated structures and/or coffins and skeletal remains

East Anglia, e.g. at Great Chesterford where two horse graves were excavated within the Saxon cemetery to the north of the Roman town (Evison 1994, 29-30) and others within the walled Roman town (Hooper 1971, 341-8). Interestingly, with both the Springfield Lyons horse burial and one of the Great Chesterford horses (grave 1) it is impossible to associate the horse with a particular human burial. The Springfield Lyons horse-head burial lies closest to a cremation rather than the inhumation burials; however, the inhumations are somewhat widely spaced in this part of the cemetery (e.g. 6020 and 6044 which are the nearest graves to the horse-head: Fig. 4).

The primary difference between the Springfield Lyons horse burial and those at Great Chesterford is that the latter were burials of complete horses. However, at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Snape, Suffolk, a horse-head burial complete with iron bit and bronze-stubbed bridle, was excavated. It had been seriously damaged by ploughing, but lay immediately next to a log boat burial, containing sword, spears, shield and iron-bound bucket which appear to date to the seventh century (Filmer- Sankey and Pestell 2001).

III. The cremations

Introduction

The majority of the cremations were identified during machining, as most of the pots had been very shallowly buried. A few were unavoidably damaged by machining, but the majority identified at this stage had already been truncated by ploughing, and were recognisable by the loose sherds and fragments of burnt bone lying over the surviving part of the cremation pot. The soil removed from over these cremations was sifted to retrieve any other parts of the pot surviving in the vicinity.

The cremations were half-sectioned initially, and the section drawn if possible. All cremation pit fills were wet-sieved for full retrieval of the finds. The pots were lifted with their contents and excavated at a later stage, allowing the pots to dry fully. This was of some importance, as the fabric of many of the pots became very soft when wet, and easily damaged. The reduction in structural integrity of the pottery when wet means that it is unlikely that many sherds from cremation pots disturbed by ploughing would have survived in the ploughsoil in the long term; they would have simply disintegrated. Indeed, some of the fragments of cremation pot recovered were on the verge of disintegration.

The pits containing the cremations were, on average, shallower than the grave cuts. Where there was a surviving pit, the average depth of the pit bottoms below the base of the ploughsoil was only 0.13m, the deepest one (cremation 6640) being only being 0.35m deep. In the cases where the cremation pot was found at a higher level than the machined surface, some of the pit bottoms must have been less than 0.30m below the present ground surface.

Of the 120 pots from the cremations, only three are complete; a fourth would have been complete had it not been damaged by the digging of another cremation pit through its side. Only a quarter of the cremations had more than half the pot surviving, and in forty-four cases, little more than the base had survived ploughing.

Distribution

In general the cremation burials appear to be concentrated in a band around and outside the Bronze Age enclosure ditch; although a few do occur, dotted here and there, inside the enclosure. From their locations (Fig. 4), some cremations do appear to be linked with inhumation burials suggesting that the two burial rites were contemporaneous. Chapter 4 details the possible kindred and status links suggested by these associations.

Burial structures

A single ring ditch is associated with cremations 6757 and 6758 (Fig. 4). The ring ditch must have delineated a small barrow some 4m in diameter. As with the enclosed inhumation one might expect these burials to exhibit distinguishing features synonymous with the high status one would have supposed the individuals to have held; however, there is no evidence to suggest that such was the case. The lower halves of the cremation pots survive and both are plain and lack distinguishing features; one was placed in a shallow pit, the other directly onto the natural soil; neither contained artefacts.

Few cremations cut into each other (the exceptions being a triple burial in which 8802 cuts 6815 which in turn cuts 4847: Fig. 4); so, presumably they were marked in some way and formed an integral part of the cemetery plan with the inhumations. If so there is no surviving evidence for their marker posts; but such shallow features may well have been ploughed away.

Rituals

It is evident that only a few handfuls of the cremated remains were collected and placed in the pot and /or pit (see Table 2). The rituals of cremation, including the collection of bone from amongst the burnt pyre debris, are fully discussed with relation to the cremations excavated at the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham (McKinley 1994, 85-6). The small amount of bone collected from the burnt-out pyre in some of the cremations need not reflect differences in size or gender of the deceased, but is more likely a result of some factor influencing the collection of the material, such as time restriction or bad weather, perhaps coupled with a disinclination to spend too much time on the cremation of a person of low status.

Some of the urns used contained lead plugs (for example cremations 2502 and 6949); other pots had equal-armed crosses incised on their bases (6311; 6508 and 6942); the significance of which is unclear.

The cremated bone

by S.A.Mays

Due to their sparse nature and small fragment size the cremated remains from Springfield Lyons did not merit detailed analysis; however a few general points can be made concerning the material.

Pyre technology

The bone was generally neutral white in colour, although the interior of the compacts was sometimes grey or bluish. A few fragments were black. In some burials grave-goods were apparently burnt with the body. Glass objects were generally melted by the heat of the fire, whereas those of copper alloy were merely distorted. The melting temperature of early Anglo-Saxon beads from Illington,

Norfolk was determined by Wells (1960) to be approximately 850–950°C. The melting point of copper is 1084°C; that of a copper alloy would be somewhat lower than this, the precise temperature depending upon the composition of the alloy. The state of the grave-goods suggests a pyre temperature of 850–1000°C. The uniformity of the colour of the bone fragments suggests even firing of the remains.

Anthropological data

The nature of the remains severely limited the anthropological data which could be obtained. However, it was clear that a range of ages from infants to adults past middle age was represented. It also seemed that not all the burials were of single individuals; one burial contained the remains of an adult and a child.

Cremated artefacts

Twenty-three cremation burials contained artefacts (Fig. 7). For the most part the range of artefacts mirrored the grave-goods from the inhumations; however, some objects present in the cremations were not found in the inhumations. These comprised: glass vessels; tweezers; strap-ends and bone gaming counters. The artefacts were burnt to varying degrees with some having been subjected to extremely high temperatures (for example, melted vessel glass in cremations 2594 and 6027) whereas others were only slightly burnt or not burnt at all (for example unburnt glass bead from cremation 8854). Cremation 6027 contained unburnt tweezers (Fig. 53), but melted vessel glass and bone gaming counters showing a fair degree of burning. This may demonstrate uneven temperature control in the pyre, but it is possible that small objects such as tweezers were placed directly into the cremation pot without first being burnt on the corpse.

IV. Buildings and other structures which may belong to the cemetery

The possibility of some of the excavated buildings belonging to the Early Saxon cemetery is discussed fully in Chapter 3; a summary is provided here.

Grave 4860 is inside Building 1A and from its alignment alongside the northern most wall of the building could be contemporary with it.

Building 3 fits into a large gap in the cemetery without cutting any burials (Fig. 3). Grave 2806 appears to be associated with Building 3; it is located directly outside one of the entrances. The grave-goods include two iron keys (Fig. 26), which serve to further link the burial with the structure; the occupant of grave 2806 could have been the ‘keeper’ of Building 3; the structure itself, perhaps being a sixth-century building with a religious function, serving the cemetery. In addition to the grave, the building has a cremation sited at three of its four corners, further strengthening its association with the cemetery as a whole. Parallels occur for fifth to seventh-century structures with burials outside their entrances: the settlement at Rookery Hill, Bishopstone (Rahtz 1976, 70) had a post-built structure with a burial immediately outside its entrance and it is seen as clearly belonging within the fifth to seventh-century context of the settlement as a whole (Welch 1983, 22).

It is also possible that some of the lines of stakeholes formed fences between the different burial groups in the

<i>Cremation</i>	<i>Total Wt. (g)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Wt.(g)</i>
2502	384	3022 (pit)	7
		3024 (pot)	377
2507	53	3019 (pit)	3
		3021 (pot)	50
2533	857	3017 (adjacent to pit)	2
		3010 (pit)	35
		3012 (pot)	820
2538*	5	3119	
2545	177	3076 (pit)	27
		3078 (pot)	150
2590*	25	3117	25
2594	677	3086 (pit)	62
		3088 (pot)	615
2602	25	3097 (pot)	25
2692	18	3206 (pot)	18
2809*	200	3319	200
2817	105	3351 (pit)	5
		3353 (pot)	100
2839	1106	3387 (pit)	6
		3389 (pot)	1100
4543	25	3700 (pot)	25
4598 (disturbed)	12	3960 (layer in pit)	12
4686	927	5046 (pit)	122
		5481 (pot)	805
2504 (disturbed)	3	5173 (topsoil)	3
6026	80	5584 (topsoil)	5
		5586 (pot)	75
6027 (unurned)	115	5530 (pit)	115
6310	90	7048 (pot)	90
6311	91	7059 (pit)	90
		7062 (pot)	1
6313	425	7054 (pit)	70
		7055 (pot)	355
6314	5	7034 pit/pot	5
6317	487	7066 (pit)	2
		7067 (pot)	485
6318	6	7052 (pit)	1
		7053 (pot)	5
6321	92	7060 (pit)	2
		7061 (pot)	90
6345	332	7056 (pit)	2
		7058 (pot)	330
6356	2	7080 (pit/pot)	2
6507	558	7262 (above cremation)	3
		7268 (pit)	20
		7270 (pot)	535
6508	181	7265 (pit)	6
		7267 (pot)	175
6510	115	7275 (pot)	115
6511	2	7272 (pot)	2
6524	495	7300 (pit)	85
		7302 (pot)	410
6608	710	7434 (pot)	710
6630	80	7477 (pit)	2
		7479 (pot)	78
6631	1	7467 (pot)	1
6632	48	7543 (surface)	1
		7538 (pit)	3
		7540 (pot)	44
6633	161	7461 (above cremation)	1
		7483 (pit)	2
		7485 (pot)	158
6634	50	7474 (pit)	1
		7476 (pot)	49
6635	106	7460 (above cremation)	5
		7498 (pit)	3
		7500 (pot)	98
6637	177	7495 (pit)	1
		7497 (pot)	176
6638	220	7504 (pit)	8
		7506 (pot)	212
6639	10	7471 (pit)	1
		7473 (pot)	9
6640	238	7468 (pit)	2
		7470 (pot)	236
6641	227	7486 (pit)	1
		7488 (pot)	227

Table 2 (continued over)

<i>Cremation</i>	<i>Total Wt. (g)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Wt.(g)</i>	<i>Cremation</i>	<i>Total Wt. (g)</i>	<i>Context</i>	<i>Wt.(g)</i>
6642	23	7494 (pot)	23	6951	8	9068 (pit and pot)	8
6643	13	7503 (pot)	13	6952	28	9074 (pit)	3
6644	28	7489 (pit)	1			9108 (pot)	25
		7491 (pot)	27	6953	69	9076 (pit)	12
6645	429	7465 (above cremation)	2			9082 (pot)	57
		7512 (pit)	9	6954	400	9077 (pit)	12
		7514 (pot)	418			9079 (pot)	388
6646	111	7507 (pit)	1	6955	187	9080 (pit)	1
		7510 (pot)	110			9087 ((pot)	186
6647	112	7480 (pit)	22	6957	34	9096 (pit)	1
		7482 (pot)	90			9098 (pot)	33
6648	9	7567 (pit)	2	6958	478	9075 (pit)	14
		7569 (pot)	7			9084 (pot)	464
6649	1	7524 (pot)	1	6959	32	9085 (pit)	1
6650	105	7574 (pit)	3			9094 (pot)	31
		7576 (pot)	102	6960	3311	9089 (pit)	1
6651	157	7532 (pit)	15			9091 (pot)	330
		7534 (pot)	142	8511	4	9158 (surface)	3
6652	32	7519 (pit)	1			9174 (pit)	1
		7521 (pot)	31	8567	207	9270 (surface)	6
6653	199	7515 (pit)	1			9293/9299 (pit)	69
		7517 (pot)	198			9297 (pot)	132
6654	12	7553 (pit)	3	8568	44	9269 (surface)	27
		7565 (pot)	9			9312 (pit)	2
6655	21	7545 (pit)	1			9314 (pot)	15
		7547 (pot)	20	8572	445	9286 (surface)	7
6656	1	7535 (pit)	1			9292 (pit)	31
6657	263	7526 (pit)	11			9295 (pot)	407
		7528 (pot)	252	8576	1010	9303 (pit)	16
6669	8	7544 (pit)	1			9308 (pot)	994
		7789 (pot)	7	8584	1	9319 (pit)	1
6670	53	7525 (pot)	53	8592	197	9323/9333 (pit)	89
6672	14	7531 (pot)	14			9682 (pot)	108
6673	25	7550 (pot)	1	8593	32	9325 (pit)	8
		7552 (pot)	24			9371 (pot)	24
6679	1	7571 (pot)	1	8810	319	9725 (pot)	319
6680	225	7570 (pit)	1	8831	26	9734 (surface)	1
		9112 (pot)	224			9740 (pit)	1
6717	85	7685 (pit)	1			9742 (pot)	24
		7687 (pot)	84	8830**	45	9788 (pit)	45
6757	37	7693 (pit)	2	8832	256	9775 (pit)	1
		7695 (pot)	35			9777 (pit)	255
6758	15	7692 (pot)	15	8835	577	9758 (pit)	12
6760	29	7703 (pit)	1			9760 (pot)	565
		7705 (pot)	28	8840	5	9765 (pot)	5
6762	16	7807 (pit)	1	8850	307	9755 (pit)	2
		7809 (pot)	15			9757 (pot)	305
6763	2	7733	2	8851*	83	9766 (pit)	83
(disturbed)*				8852	2	9736 (pit)	2
6765	153	7742 (pit)	5	8853	654	9733 (surface)	5
		7744 (pot)	148			9752 (pit)	37
6812	268	7773 (pit)	14			9754 (pot)	612
		7797 (pot)	254	8854	192	9737 (pit)	2
6813	3	7777 (above cremation)	2			9739 (pot)	190
		7785 (pot)	1	8855	170	9779 (pot)	170
6815	165	7811 (pit)	11	8856	111	9735 (pit)	108
		7813 (pot)	154			9945 (pot)	3
6836	26	7840 (surface)	4	8859	648	9772 (pit)	647
		7855 (pot)	22			9774 (pot)	1
6846	104	7862 (pit)	4	8860	265	9768 (pit)	1
		7889 (pot)	100			9770 (pot)	264
6847	289	7814 (pit)	13	8861	207	9748 (pit)	2
		7816 (pot)	276			9750 (pot)	205
6891	9	7906 (pot)	9	8864	365	9762 (pit)	1
6914	56	7979 (pot)	56			9764 (pot)	364
6934	23	9006 (pit)	23	8865*	164	9761 (pit)	164
6935	92	9010 (pit)	2	8866	75	9747 (pot)	75
		9015 (pot)	90	8870	95	9767 (pot)	95
6940	329	9027 (pit and pot)	329				
6941	2	9054 (pit and pot)	2				
6942	31	9053 (pot)	31				
6943	785	9052 (pit)	16				
		9060 (pot)	769				
6944	247	9046 (pit)	11				
		9064 (pot)	236				
6945	11	9049 (pit and pot)	11				
6949	45	9066 (pit)	11				
		9073 (pot)	34				
6950	150	9067 (pit and pot)	150				

Note: Table 2 gives the weight of bone recovered from each cremation (total weight is given; then weight of bone from the cremation pit and then weight of bone from within the cremation pot). * Denotes identification of a feature as a cremation is uncertain. ** Denotes identification of feature as a cremation is uncertain and identification of human bone is uncertain (may be of animal origin).

Table 2 Weight of bone from the cremations

cemetery; however, as with the structures discussed above, it is difficult to find conclusive evidence for their association.

Apart from the two ring ditches, perhaps the most convincing candidate for an Early Saxon structure (and marked on the cemetery plans as contemporary) is the rectangular ditched enclosure (feature 4990) which lies within the northern half of the Bronze Age enclosure. This structure is located well away from the focus of the Late Saxon settlement and, although it may have served as a stock enclosure during that period, it also appears to surround several Early Saxon burials (Fig. 3).

Square ritual enclosures are commonplace in Iron Age and Roman contexts, Blair (1995, 1–28) explores the evidence for Pagan Saxon square enclosures and cites the Springfield Lyons structure as one of three sites in eastern England associated with furnished burials and cremations; the other two being Spong Hill (Hills and Penn 1981, 4, fig. 1) and Morningthorpe (Green *et al.* 1987 fig. 5). At Spong Hill the square enclosure is interpreted as surrounding an area of special significance although it is debatable whether or not it could be called a shrine. Blair suggests that the trench at Springfield Lyons could be a planting-trench for a perimeter hedge (1995, 16).

V. Catalogue of Early Saxon burials

by Hilary Major (grave descriptions) and Susan Tyler (artefact descriptions)

Notes

The orientation of each grave is given in degrees over a west to east semi-circle. Dimensions are given in metres using the following abbreviations:

L. (length), W. (width), D. (depth).

‘+’ before a number indicates that the measurement is at least this length (i.e. the grave has generally been truncated by another feature).

Location of burials is given by a plan grid reference, followed by a description in relation to major site features. Points of the compass are abbreviated to N, S, E, W etc. n.s. denotes no section drawing available.

n.d. denotes no dimensions available.

< > denotes the small find number.

Pottery finds were numbered in a separate sequence to the small finds, prefixed by the letter ‘P’.

Inhumations with internal features and/or containing artefacts (except where disturbed) are illustrated.

Fig. 50 gives a key for the bead colours in Figs 33–8, 42–3, 45, 47–8, 51–2, 55.

The inhumations

2593 43/21. Orient.159. L.2.00. W.0.74. D.0.17.

No grave-goods and no body stain were present. The feature did, however, contain a relatively large amount of Bronze Age pottery (50 sherds) representing at least two pots, and this is probably due to the grave having cut and completely removed a Bronze Age feature, the pottery being redistributed in the backfill of the grave. The grave is cut by an undated post-hole (2791) at its east end.

2621 26/35. Orient.1. L.2.22. W.0.92. D.0.44.

No grave-goods. The grave cut two features, 4649 and 4720.

2639 19/18. Orient.11. L.+1.90. W.0.92. D.0.59.

The fill of the feature was layered. There were no grave-goods, but the upper fill contained several large pieces of vegetable tempered pot similar in fabric to some of the cremation pots. The grave was cut by slot 4671 of late Saxon Building 2.

2671 30/12. Orient.16. L.1.69. W.0.68. D.0.30.

No grave-goods. Possible child’s grave.

2674 26/74. Orient.8; head at west. L.2.42. W.+0.90. D. n.s. (Fig. 8).

The shape of the upper body could be seen in the lower part of the grave, outlined in a grey silty fill round a central sandy area, and less clearly, the lower part of the body. This is not a body stain as such, but appears to result from the collapse of the upper part of the grave fill into the cavity left by the body after its decay. It seems probable that when the grave was filled in, part of the darker topsoil was put back first, followed by the sandier subsoil. An iron spearhead lay to the side of the head; the shield had been placed on the chest and had slumped towards the southern edge of the grave; the knife was on the northern side of the grave slightly above waist level.

Grave-goods

(Figs 24–5, Pl.VIII)

- 1. Shield boss** <2160>; iron; conical with slightly convex sides, pronounced carination, wide flange and flat circular terminal; silver-plated disc on top of terminal; five disc-headed rivets around the flange, four of which penetrate the flange and end in square plates. Max. diam. 172mm; ht. 97mm.
- 2. Shield hand-grip** <2160>; iron; long tapering grip with one riveted terminal (the other one missing); flanged central grip with two large disc-headed rivets in position; mineralised wood remains on undersurface. L. 360mm; W. 33mm.
- 3. Shield rivets** <2161, 2163–5>; iron; four disc-headed rivets, two having complete projections perforating small square retaining plates; all have mineralised wood on their undersurfaces. Complete examples: diam. of head: 34mm; ht. 4.5mm.
- 4. Spearhead** <2216>; iron; leaf-shaped; mineralised wood in shaft; mineralised textile on outer surface of shaft (see report on textiles). L. 230mm; w. of blade 31mm; diam. of socket 19mm.
- 5. Knife** <2226>; iron; both cutting edge and tang incurve to the point; heavily corroded; wood remains on tang. L. 134mm; max. w. 19mm.
- 6. Bar fragment** <2162>; iron; not illustrated.
- 7. Strip** <2225>; copper alloy; in four pieces; in poor condition; not illustrated.

2765 55/57. Within BA enclosure, N of Second World War tank trap. Orient.3. L.1.66. W. +0.76; D. n.s.

Very shallow. No grave-goods.

2780 27/13. Outside SW circuit of BA enclosure. Orient.3; head at west. L.1.66. W.0.76. D. n.s. (Fig. 8)

The grave had nearly vertical sides and an irregular bottom. A vague body outline was present as a band of stonier soil along the sides of the grave. The grave was cut by slot 2651, whose butt end probably coincided with the edge of the grave; the slot may have been the foundation

trench for a grave marker. Two saucer brooches lay together in the centre of the north western half of the grave, with a small string of beads adjacent and a buckle to the south east at waist level.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 25)

1. **Pair of cast-in-one saucer brooches** <2113>; copper alloy, upper surfaces gilded, traces of tinning on under surfaces. Both brooches have the same cast decorative scheme but with small differences in the dimensions of the component elements; further decoration has then been punched onto the front of the brooches, again minor differences are apparent. The decorative scheme comprises: a central boss around which are a series of border rings and panels of wedge-shapes and radial and concentric ridged bars; punched triangles occur on the border rings and the concentric ridged bars (in some instances triangles combining to form diamond-shapes). The condition and dimensions of the brooches vary a little: (a) has the remains of the pin attachment plate and catchplate in position, but no pin. No mineralised textile was found on the brooch, but non-mineralised textile fibres were found in the surrounding soil (see report on the textiles). The edges of this brooch are chipped. Max. rim diam. 39mm; outside rim ht. 5mm; max. thickness of base: 3.5mm. (b) has c.40% of the edge missing and is badly cracked; the iron pin is in position on the back, mostly obscured by iron corrosion products; a large piece of mineralised textile and a length of bead string is adhering to the back (see report on textiles, p.122). Max. rim diam. 37.5mm; outside rim ht 5.5mm; max. thickness of base: obscured by extensive iron corrosion products.
2. **Necklace** <2126> of twenty-seven beads: 20 annular blue glass (Nos 1, 2, 4–7, 9–12, 14–18, 20–22, 26–7); 4 annular dark crimson glass (Nos 3, 8, 19, 23); one black annular (24); one irregular amber (25) and one rather worn large globular amber bead with 'keyhole-shaped' perforation (No.13).
3. **Buckle** <2130>; iron; oval; heavily mineralised; ht. 27mm; w. 23mm.

2806 41/05. Outside S circuit of BA enclosure. Orient.19; head at east. L.2.16. W.0.68. D.0.38. (Fig. 8).

The grave lay to the south of Building 3 (Fig. 79), and was cut by an undated possible post-hole, 2751. The grave tapered very slightly towards the west. There was no body stain. The necklace was towards the southern end on the northern side of the grave, with all the other objects roughly at waist level.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 26)

1. **Iron plate** <2139/2149>; rectangular; perforated by two rows of large punched holes — one surface shows raised edges around the holes; the other surface has traces of replaced textile (see report on the textiles); c. one third of the plate is missing; heavily mineralised; L. 54mm; w. 29mm.
2. **Two iron keys or latch-lifters** <2142>; fused together by corrosion; both have suspension loops and turned-up ends; square in cross-section; max. L.119mm; w. 26mm.

3. **Necklace of ten beads** <2143>; 2 glass and 8 amber; comprising: 1 blue glass tube (No.1); 1 white glass segmented (No. 2); 1 amber large barrel (damaged) (No. 5); 7 amber irregular (Nos 3, 4, 7–10).
4. **Buckle** <2146>; iron; oval; L.27mm; w.23.5mm.
5. **Knife** <2147>; iron; traces of wood on tang; L.141mm; w.24mm.
6. **Iron plate** <2148>; rectangular; tapers slightly; large circular perforation; L.51mm; w.38mm.

2853 25/16. Outside SW circuit of BA enclosure. Orient.9. L.+1.44. W.0.86. D.0.26.

A shallow grave with no grave-goods. Cut by early medieval pit 2577.

2906 30/30. Within BA enclosure, S half, towards W circuit. Orient.168; head at west. L.2.02. W.0.76. D.0.25. (Fig. 8).

This grave intersected with several features, notably late Bronze Age pit 2588. A 'slot' showed up on the surface of the grave fill (context 3906). There was no coffin or body stain, but some teeth were present. Although they were in very poor condition, and extremely fragile, most of both the upper and lower teeth appeared to be present, in two lines running parallel to the side of the grave. The teeth, and the position of the two brooches, which were at shoulder level, indicates that the head was at the west end of the grave.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 26)

1. **Disc brooch** <2631>; copper alloy; upper surface tinned. Decorated with outer border of stamped triangles, apices pointing outwards, the border being demarcated by two engraved concentric circles; the middle of the brooch is decorated with four punched or drilled 'bull's eyes' arranged in a Y-shape enclosed by two engraved concentric circles. Approximately 30% of circumference missing; pin and attachment plate and catchplate missing. Textile fragments present on both front and back of brooch (see report on the textiles, p.122). Diam. 40.5mm.
2. **Disc brooch** <2632>; copper alloy; upper surface tinned; decoration almost the same as 2631, the four 'bull's eyes' on this example being arranged in a more regular Y-shape. Edges slightly chipped; pin attachment plate and catchplate extant, although obscured to some extent by iron corrosion products from the pin of which approximately 75% is extant. Substantial textile fragments on the back of brooch in iron pin corrosion products (see report on the textiles, p.122). Diam. 40mm.

2917 62/33. Within BA enclosure, towards E circuit, S half. Orient.26. L.2.30. W.0.96. D.0.12.

This grave was very shallow, especially at the west end.

2955 50/51. Within BA enclosure, immediately S of Second World War tank trap. Orient.3. L.2.02. W.0.82. D.0.45.
No grave-goods.

2967 64/48. Within BA enclosure, S of Second World War tank trap. Orient.8. L.2.24. W.0.72. D.0.19.
Three teeth found in fill.

2978 62/32. Within BA enclosure, towards E circuit, S half. Orient.9. L.+1.64. W.0.69. D.0.14.

Adjacent to 2917, and similarly very shallow. There was a poorly defined 'body stain', in form of a less stony area in the middle of the grave, and no grave-goods.

2985 51/41. Within BA enclosure, centre. Orient.30. L.2.20. W.0.60. D.0.14.

A shallow grave with no body stain, and no grave-goods.

2988 45/38. Within BA enclosure, centre. Orient.9. L.1.78. W.0.78. D.0.09.

A shallow grave with no body stain.

Grave-goods

(Fig. 26)

1. **Knife** <2563>; iron; in fair condition; approx. half of blade and end of tang missing. L. 106mm; max w. of blade 18.5mm.

4501 54/43. Within BA enclosure, towards E circuit. Orient.176. L.2.18. W.0.62. D.0.26.

Some teeth had survived in a very fragile condition. There was a distinct coffin stain forming a rectangular shape in the grave; the excavated stain had a roughly semi-circular cross-section. There were no grave-goods.

4533 49/49. Within BA enclosure, immediately S of Second World War tank trap. Orient.104; head at north. L.2.40. W.0.97. D.0.30. (Fig. 9).

The north end of the grave almost touches grave 2955, which is at right angles to it. Unusually, the grave-goods were not on the very bottom of the grave: a single tooth was present, together with brooch fragments, in the centre of grave towards its northern end, lying c. 10mm above the grave floor; the belt fitting was at a slightly higher level.

Grave-goods

(Fig. 26)

1. **Belt fitting** <3030>; copper alloy; square with slightly curved projection at one end; five incised concentric circles on upper; edges chipped; L. 23mm; w. 11mm.
2. **Copper alloy fragments** <3031>; seventeen fragments from a composite cast saucer brooch; identifiable fragments (illustrated): (a) part of pin with replaced textile; (b) pin hinge (in two pieces); (c) catchment plate; (d) hoop (in three pieces); nine other fragments of plate may be from the backplate (not illustrated). Textile remains mixed in the surrounding soil (see report on the textiles, p.122).

4581 32/26. Within BA enclosure, centre. Orient.108. L.0.87. W.0.54. D.0.21. Not illustrated.

Child's grave. Pot in fill.

Grave-goods

(Fig. 27)

1. **Pot** (P808); small carinated pot with everted rim and sagging base. Series of indented ovals around girth; three incised grooves above this and two below. Reddish-brown fabric with common small quartz-sand and sparse large quartz inclusions. Outer surface burnished. 80% complete, part of base missing; max. diam. 87mm; diam. at rim 77mm; ht. 64mm.

4586 55/28. Within BA enclosure, towards E circuit, S half. Orient.3. L.2.70. W.0.98. D.0.29. (Fig.9).

A shallow grave with a fairly well-defined coffin stain visible as a rectangle of dark granular material mixed with loam. There were no grave-goods. Grave 4586 lies parallel to 4592, and these two may form a pair.

4592 55/27. Within BA enclosure, towards E circuit, S half. Orient.177; head at west. L.2.40. W.0.94. D.0.14. (Fig. 9).

A shallow grave, whose relationship with 4586 is noted above. There was no coffin stain, but the fill was distinctly darker on the south side of the grave, and this may represent a body mark. A large flat stone, roughly oval, was found near the west end of the grave, and may have been used as a 'pillow stone'. There were no grave-goods, but several teeth were present in the upper part of the fill.

4594 27/32. Within BA enclosure, S half, towards W circuit. Orient.176. L.1.30. W.0.56. D.0.13.

A shallow grave, possibly cut by feature 2842. There were no grave-goods, and no body stain.

4616 34/43. Within BA enclosure, centre. Orient.1. L.2.20. W.0.79. D.n.s. (Fig. 9).

A coffin stain was present, forming a darker U-shape within the fill. There were no grave-goods.

4639 46/19. Within S circuit BA enclosure. Orient.163. L.2.12. W.0.72. D.0.17. (Fig.10).

The grave was cut by post-hole 4551, which is part of late Saxon post-line 6002. A number of teeth were present at the west end of the grave, indicating that the head was at this end. There were no metal grave-goods, but a small, flat, hexagonal stone may be a counter deposited as a grave-good. The east end of the grave contained areas of granular black deposit of a type associated with the 'coffin stains' found in other graves, but in this case they did not form a coherent pattern; the main areas of the deposit are shown on the plan. Within the separate groups of deposit it could be seen that the granules formed layers similar to the structure of wood, although the structure was without any internal cohesion, and could not be removed in fragments, as would be possible with charcoal.

4701 12/22. Outside SW circuit of BA enclosure. Orient.3. L.2.00. W.0.96. D.0.30. (Fig.10).

This grave was discovered during the excavation of later Saxon gully 2643, when the excavator encountered the broken edge of a pot. Further investigation showed that the gully had cut through a grave, removing the side of the grave pot. The feature was extremely difficult to see within the 'brickearthy' natural of this area of the site and would probably have not been noticed at all if the gully had not cut the pot. There were no other grave-goods; an iron nail on the edge of the grave was possibly redeposited. The pot lies towards the west end of the grave. (Fig.10).

Grave-goods

(Fig. 27)

1. **Pot** (P758) large globular pot; everted rim. Decorated with three incised concentric lines around the neck; underneath which are a row of closed-ended circular cross motifs (Briscoe's type A 4a ii) with two incised

concentric lines below underneath which are another row of stamps comprising 'double dots' with two more incised concentric lines below; beneath this is a series of chevrons each formed by six intersecting lines abutting onto the incised concentric line above. Fairly friable sandy fabric with common small quartz-sand; external surface is patchy in colour ranging from buff to reddish brown to dark brown; the core and internal surface are black; the pot is badly warped and cracked; most of rim and part of upper body missing. Approx. max. diam. of pot 225mm.

4734 15/23. Orient.177; head at west. L.2.24. W.0.90. D.0.28. (Fig.10).

The grave cut an undated post-hole, 4862. It had grave-goods comprising a bowl, lying 30cm above the base of the grave, two disc brooches, an iron knife, a buckle, beads, a fragment of iron wire and part of a brooch pin. A blob of unidentified material consisted mainly of decayed organic material, with a possible trace of silver. The pair of disc brooches had probably been placed on the shoulders. The small copper alloy buckle was approximately at waist level.

Only glass bead was found *in situ*, a second glass bead and an amber bead being found in the spoil from the grave. An iron knife with traces of a wooden handle lay on the north side of the grave. A ring-headed copper alloy pin and a fragment of iron wire lay on the chest.

A darker stain in the fill formed a rectangle: this 'coffin stain' did not contain a granular deposit, such as that found in some of the other graves, but was similar in texture to the main fill.

Grave-goods (Fig. 27, Pl.X)

1. **Pin** <2877>; copper alloy; looped end; square in section; incomplete, broken in four places; tip missing; in poor condition; approx. combined length of surviving pieces 34mm.
2. **Beads** <2878>; two annular blue glass beads (Nos 1-2), one amber globular bead (No.3).
3. **Knife** <2879>; iron; blade complete; most of tang missing; in fair condition; traces of replaced wood on tang; 124 mm; max. L. of blade 98mm
4. **Disc brooch** <2880>; tinned copper alloy. Decorated with central depression surrounded by three equidistant 'bull's eyes', in turn enclosed by three concentric circles; four equidistant 'bull's eyes' are outside this enclosed by a single concentric circle. In poor condition, edges badly cracked; iron pin now disintegrated; substantial amount of replaced textile is present in the iron corrosion products. Diam. 30mm.
5. **Disc brooch** <2881>; tinned copper alloy. Decoration the same as 2880. In very poor condition; much of brooch edge missing or badly cracked; iron pin in position almost totally corroded away; iron corrosion products around pin contain substantial textile remains. Max. diam. (incomplete) 28.5mm.
6. **Buckle** <2882>; copper alloy; oval; in fairly good condition; pin complete and in position; textile remains present on and around the upper part of the pin and adjoining area; ht. 23mm; w. 17mm.
7. **Bowl** (P836); in fragments; approx. one third of the pot survives; plain bodied; globular; upright rim; slightly sagging base. Fabric contains abundant

vegetable temper and common soft small quartz-sand, patchy reddish-brown to dark brown surfaces black core. Not possible to ascertain accurate dimensions.

8. **Pin** <2883>; iron; small fragment; L.11mm; not illustrated.

4735 19/21. Orient. 26. L.1.92. W.0.72. D.0.39. (Fig. 11). The grave cut segment 4011 of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. There was no trace of body or coffin.

Grave-goods (Fig. 28)

1. **?Purse collection** <2811>; fragments of iron and copper alloy and two pebbles; substantial replaced textile on back of iron (see report on textile, p.122); one iron fragment illustrated.

4736 56/30. Orient. 167. L.+2.18. W.+0.78. (Fig.11). A shallow grave with no grave-goods. It contained a U-shaped coffin stain.

4737 22/29. Orient. 1; head at west. L.1.89. W.0.66. D.0.22. (Fig.11).

The position of the head was indicated by the presence of a single tooth. There were no grave-goods, although a large stone which was present on the south side of the grave may have been a deliberate inclusion. The fill was variable in colour, and although the darker areas do not form a coherent pattern, they could be associated with the position of the body.

4741 18/16. Orient 14. L.1.91.W.0.76. D.0.47. (Fig.11). This grave was cut by slot 4671 (late Saxon Building 2) and undated post-hole 4744. The bottom of the grave contained a dark coffin stain visible as two parallel lines c.26cm apart, presumably too narrow to represent the true width of the coffin. Within the coffin were a number of grave-goods. Towards the head end of the grave (the west) were two small-long brooches with iron pins and textile traces. A group of objects found at waist level comprised two perforated Roman coins, an iron pin, a large black and white glass bead and a bronze buckle in very poor condition. An oval iron ring was found further down the grave. The grave was orientated roughly east-west, and was on the same alignment as grave 4752, which lay at its west end.

Grave-goods (Fig. 28)

1. **Small-long brooch** <2915>; copper alloy; faint traces of silvering on head and arms. 'Trefoil-headed' type. In poor condition; footplate and edges of the three arms are missing; pin missing; iron corrosion products present on the back of headplate; replaced textile remains on back of headplate and front of bow. L. 72mm; max. W. of headplate 33.5mm.
2. **Small-long brooch** <2946>; copper alloy. 'Trefoil-headed' brooch exhibiting traces of a median groove on the bow; the bow is demarcated by incised lines; the footplate is decorated with incised lines and raised ridges and terminates in a triangular foot. In fair condition; head and bow iron stained from the corrosion of the now disintegrated pin; replaced textile remains on the back of the headplate; most of

pin catchment plate missing. L. 65mm; W. of headplate 33.5mm.

3. **Roman coin perforated for suspension** <2947>; copper alloy; in very poor condition; no discernible design; part of iron ring still visible through perforation; iron corrosion products and traces of textile visible around the perforation (see report on the textiles, p.122). Diam. 31.5mm.
4. **Roman coin perforated for suspension** <2949>; copper alloy; sestertius of Faustina Junior, wife of Marcus Aurelius (161–180 AD); obverse: FAVSTINA AV (GVSTA) head right; reverse: standing figure with (?) altar; legend illegible. Heavily worn; iron corrosion products surround the perforation; traces of textile (see report on the textiles, p.122) through the perforation. Diam. 32mm.
5. **Amulet/spindle whorl bead** <2948>; opaque very dark purple glass annular bead; under surface flat and plain; upper surface decorated with marvered opaque white glass lines forming a series of nine triangle apices pointing inwards; diam. 28.5mm; max. thickness 9mm.
6. **Buckle** <2950>; copper alloy; oval in poor condition; in two pieces; tongue missing; max. ht. 35mm; w.19.25mm.
7. **Ring** <2953>; iron; oval; the two ends of the ring overlap; in fair condition; max. diam. 48mm.
8. **Pin** <2951>; iron; fragments in advanced state of corrosion; traces of textile surround the fragments, not illustrated.

4752 15/17. Orient.14. n.d.

This grave lay immediately to the west of 4741, on the same alignment (roughly east-west). It contained no grave-goods and no sign of a coffin or body. It was cut by two post-holes, 4751, which formed part of late Saxon Building 6, and 4781, which was undated.

4758 27/38. Orient. 121; head at south. L.2.38. W.1.04. D.0.16. (Fig.12, Pls V and VI).

A number of grave-goods were present in a fairly shallow grave. A necklace of glass beads was found, in what was probably their original order, although the string had evidently slipped towards the left-hand side of the grave. At each end of the necklace a bronze brooch had been placed, with an iron disc below the right-hand brooch. Overlying the necklace on the right-hand side was a small iron pin with a looped head. On the right-hand side of the grave were an iron knife, and an iron ring or buckle. A small inverted pot (damaged during excavation) was situated on the west side of the grave, and had probably been placed beside the head. Several of the items had textile fragments on them.

The grave was unusual in its orientation, and in the inversion of the grave pot.

Grave-goods
(Figs 29–30)

1. Necklace of 69 glass beads <2873>.

1. Reddish-brown; slightly irregular short-barrel shaped; opaque glass.
2. Almost clear, slight hint of pale blue; slightly irregular annular; opaque glass.
3. Reddish-brown; annular; opaque glass.
4. Reddish-brown; short-barrel shaped; opaque glass.
5. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
6. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

7. White; barrel-shaped; opaque glass; decorated with marvered pale blue 'double swag' with red dots.

8–13. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

14. Black; globular; opaque glass; decorated with marvered white trails.

15. Pale blue; short cone; translucent glass.

16–26. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

27. Green; barrel shaped; opaque glass; marvered irregular decoration of opaque red and yellow glass trails and opaque yellow glass dots.

28–30. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

31. White; globular; opaque glass; decorated with marvered opaque red and green glass trails comprising: two red horizontal bands on top and bottom of bead joined by seven vertical red glass bands; one green glass band runs around the beads maximum diameter cutting the red horizontal bands.

32. Green; barrel shaped; opaque glass; decorated with irregular pattern comprising yellow opaque glass dots and red opaque glass dots and trails, all marvered with the exception of one red dot.

33. Pale green; annular; opaque glass; decorated with marvered opaque white glass 'double swag' enclosing three opaque red glass dots ('double swag with eyes').

34. Pale turquoise; annular variant of melon shaped bead exhibiting five rounded projections; translucent glass; end of each projection decorated with a red opaque glass dot (three dots marvered, two unmarvered).

35. Pale turquoise; annular; translucent glass; irregular area of marvered opaque white glass.

36. Black; globular; opaque glass; decorated with marvered swirling trails of white, red and yellow opaque glass.

37. Green and white, the two colours intermixed at random; globular; opaque glass.

38. Buff; fragments; opaque glass; decoration probably comprised a network of opaque green glass trails each square encompassing an opaque red glass dot.

39–45. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

46. White; globular shaped; opaque glass; decorated with marvered translucent blue glass intersecting trails forming four ovals each encompassing an opaque red glass dot ('double swag with eyes').

47–51. Blue; annular ; translucent glass.

52. Green; barrel shaped; slightly damaged; opaque glass.

53–62. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

63. Black; globular; opaque glass; decorated with partially marvered white 'double swag' design.

64–65. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

66. Black; globular; opaque glass; decorated with a thin irregular marvered line of opaque red glass.

67. White; globular; opaque glass.

68. Black; globular; opaque glass; decorated with marvered opaque glass blue and white irregular trails — no discernible pattern.

69. Blue; annular; translucent glass.

2. **Bead string terminal** <3178>; iron; circular perforated plate; part of replaced bead string in position on the plate, passing through the perforation; max. diam. 25mm.
3. **Small-long brooch** <3179>; copper alloy; traces of silver on upper surface. Horned-headed with long tapering foot headplate exhibits seven projections; two of which are broken off and the five others are all incomplete. Pin attachment plate is complete and has part of the iron pin spring attached; approximately half of the catchplate is present. Traces of textile found adhering to the brooch (see report on the textiles, p.122). L. 73.5mm; max. w. of headplate 20mm.
4. **Small-long brooch** <3180>; copper alloy. Horned-headed with long tapering foot; seven projections on headplate, two of which are complete and exhibit rounded ends; tip of footplate broken off. Pin attachment and catchment plate complete; iron pin has partially corroded away. Extensive replaced textile remains present in iron pin corrosion products (see report on the textiles). L. 65.5mm; max. W. of head 22mm.

5. **Pin** <2874> ; iron; looped head, faint groove over top of loop; tip missing; very heavily corroded; traces of textile surround the loop; L. 47mm.
6. **Knife** <2875>; iron; back and cutting edge incurve to point; complete; in relatively good condition; L. 45.5mm.
7. **Buckle** <2876>; iron; oval tongue missing; in fair condition; extensive replaced textile remains on back of buckle in iron corrosion products: (see report on textiles); Ht. 31.5mm; W. 22mm.
8. **Bowl** (P772); small faceted carinated vessel; everted, rounded rim. Faceted girth with 3 deeply incised concentric grooves above. Dark brown ware with patches of reddish brown on outer surface which is smoothed; fabric is fairly hard with common small to medium quartz-sand. Rim diam. 107mm; base diam. 52mm; ht. 78mm.

4761 20/22. Orient 22. L.2.70. W.0.85 D.0.36 (Fig.12). The grave cut the north-east side of segment 4011 of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. The grave-goods included a bucket, which had slumped to one side, and an iron knife with its point towards the west end of the grave. This suggested that the head of the body had been at the east end of the grave, with the bucket at its feet. Level with the knife, towards the north side of the grave, was a small gilt copper alloy buckle plate. Associated with this object were fragments of a thin, conical copper alloy object, which was too corroded to be cleaned or reconstructed.

Grave-goods
(Figs 31–2, Pl.VII)

1. **Buckle-plate** <2566>; gilt copper alloy. Chip-carved devolved animal decoration of Salin's Style I incorporating five inlaid garnets: one diamond-shaped (positioned centrally); two square; one triangular and one spherical, the latter being set 'en cabochon'. The plate is perforated by three rivets still in position; a fourth perforation has no rivet. In fairly good condition, slight damage around the edge. Ht. 28mm; W. 23.5mm.
2. **Knife** <2867>; iron; both back and cutting edge incurve to the point; complete, in fair condition, traces of wood on tang; L. 58mm; W. of blade 20mm.
3. **Firesteel** <3181>; iron; oblong iron plate with slightly splayed ends, each end having two perforations. Incised grooves form a rectangle on front of plate; back undecorated. Small buckle attached at its mid-point. Badly corroded; in poor condition; substantial replaced textile is present on both sides of plate preserved in the iron corrosion products (see report on textiles, p.122). L. of plate 92mm; W. of plate at mid-point 20mm; of plate at ends 25 and 27.5mm; L. of buckle 18.4mm; W. of buckle 12.5mm.
4. **Bucket** <2868>; remains of a wooden stave-built bucket. Bound by three iron hoops; a band of copper alloy sheet around top of bucket curves partially over bucket edge and is held in place by additional copper alloy plates riveted through copper alloy sheet and wooden staves, these curve right over the upper edge of the bucket. No evidence of handle, the three iron hoops are all heavily corroded and incomplete and two are distorted. Most of the copper alloy band and wood has decomposed, of the fragments that survive two wood fragments exhibit the copper alloy band in

place attached by two copper alloy plates. Textile remains adhere to the outside of one of the iron hoops (see report on textiles). Max. dimensions of hoops: diameters: 179mm (distorted) : 181mm and 193mm; widths: 6mm; 6mm; 6.5mm.

4804 26/25. Orient 13; head at west. L.2.46. W.0.74. D.0.18. (Fig.12).

The grave contained two dissimilar brooches, both with mineralised textile on them, and a knife. On the south side of the grave was a small long brooch, while on the north side was a gilt copper alloy, composite cast saucer brooch. Their position suggests that the head of the body was at the west end of the grave. There was no sign of a body or coffin stain.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 33)

1. **Small long brooch** <2869>; copper alloy, lower part of bow and foot exhibiting traces of tinning. Headplate decorated with three 'bull's eye' motifs; footplate decorated with two 'bull's eyes', one immediately below the bow and one on the foot. Brooch in good condition, part of footplate missing; iron pin complete and in position. L. 63.5mm; max. w of headplate 27.5mm.
2. **Frontplate of composite cast saucer brooch** <2870>; gilt copper alloy upper surface. Cast and ground decoration comprising five running scrolls enclosing a central raised boss, outside of which is a beaded border. In poor condition; traces of textile were present on both front and back of brooch but proved too fragile to preserve. Max. diam. 38mm.
3. **Knife** <2871>; iron; in fair condition; tip missing; straight back, cutting edge curving upwards to point; traces of replaced wood on both sides of the tang. L. 116mm; max. w. of blade 11mm.

4860 36/23. Orient 14. L.2.26. W.0.66. D.0.17 (Fig. 12). The grave was located within late Saxon Building 1a (Fig. 78). It lies parallel to, and inside, slot 2879, which forms the north wall of the building. The grave did not noticeably either cut or was cut by the slot, and is wide enough as it stands to be complete. It is therefore feasible that the grave is contemporary with the wall, and that the grave was dug while the building was standing. There were no grave-goods, so the grave is not intrinsically datable. A coffin stain was present in the form of a darker rectangular mark.

4861 15/22. Orient 35. L.1.22. W.0.62. D.0.28 (Fig. 13, Pl. I).

The small size of this grave suggests that it is a child's grave. The only grave-good was a small carinated bowl in the north-west corner of the grave, lying on its side, above the bottom of the grave. The pot was in poor condition, and part of the base had disintegrated.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 33)

1. **Pot** (P798); small carinated pot with upright rim. Fairly soft dark brown fabric with common small to large quartz-sand and sparse medium shell. Complete vessel but badly cracked. Ht. 91mm; max. rim diam. 113mm; max. base diam. 57mm.

4882 58/57. Orient 42; head at west. L + 1.50. W.0.70. D.0.12 (Fig. 13).

The grave was cut by the Second World War tank trap, and only about two-thirds of it had survived. It was rather shallow, but contained a number of grave-goods. A badly crushed pot with its rim missing lay at the west end of the grave. Also present were three brooches and a necklace of 135 beads. Two more glass beads and three amber beads were associated with a cruciform brooch. There was also a pair of disc brooches with associated textile remains (see p.122).

The orientation of the grave was north-west/south-east, with the head to the west. The grave-goods appear to have shifted in the soil, as the necklace beads were scattered.

Grave-goods

(Figs 33–4)

1. Pair of tinned copper alloy disc brooches <2903> and <2906>

- a) **Disc brooch <2903>**; copper alloy; tinned upper surface. Decoration comprising concentric grooves outside of which four are evenly spaced ‘bull’s eyes’ enclosed by a concentric groove running around the brooch perimeter. Edge of brooch damaged during excavation; iron pin in position; iron corrosion products have spread over the back and onto the front; textile remains on pin and hinge and traces of replaced textile are preserved in the iron corrosion products on the front; traces of the bead string are visible wound around the pin by the catchplate. Max. diam. 26mm.
- (b) **Disc brooch <2906>**; copper alloy; tinned upper surface. Decoration the same as 2903. In fair condition; iron pin now disintegrated; textile remains in corrosion products on pin attachment plate. Max. diam. 27.5mm.

2. Cruciform brooch <2904>; copper alloy; traces of tinning on the headplate. Square panelled headplate which would have had three knobs attached (semi-circular in cross-section), one now missing; the central raised panel of the headplate is decorated with stamped crescents; the footplate is decorated by a row of small chip-carved rectangles; two rounded ridges form a ‘collar’ to the stylised horse-head, terminal. In poor condition; the edges of the bow are badly chipped and eaten away by corrosion, as is the headplate; iron pin and most of catchplate corroded away; replaced textile present in iron corrosion products on back of brooch. L. 81.5mm; max. w. of headplate 39.5mm.



Plate I Inhumation 4861 *in situ*

3. Necklace of 140 glass and amber beads <2905>

- 1–13. Black globular; opaque glass; (same as Nos 32–33, 35, 37–41, 44–70, 72–109, 111–134; one example drawn).
14. Blue; globular; translucent glass.
15. Blue; biconical, exhibiting indistinct facetting; opaque glass.
16. Dark and light green; short barrel shaped; bead comprised of intertwined translucent dark green and opaque light green glass producing a mottled pattern.
17. Blue; diamond faceted cube; translucent glass.
18. Pale green; globular; decorated with marvered opaque yellow glass stripe; translucent glass.
19. Black; form not discernible; fragments of opaque glass.
20. Pale green; globular; decorated with irregular area of marvered opaque yellow glass; translucent glass.
21. Blue; barrel shaped; decorated with marvered opaque white glass fine swirling line; opaque glass.
22. Pale green; globular; marvered yellow opaque glass stripe; translucent glass.
23. Blue; biconical; translucent glass.
24. Dark brown or black; melon shaped; opaque glass.
25. White; globular; decorated with marvered translucent blue glass ‘double swag with eyes’; opaque glass.
26. Yellow globular; translucent glass.
27. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
28. Green; annular; exhibiting opaque yellow glass marvered mottled decoration; translucent glass.
29. Blue; globular; translucent glass.
30. Pale blue; globular; opaque glass.
31. Pale green; globular; area of marvered opaque yellow glass; translucent glass.
- 32–3. Black; small sphere; opaque glass; (same as Nos 1–13, 35, 37–41, 44–70, 72–109, 111–134; one example drawn).
34. Dark and light green; annular; bead comprised of intertwined translucent dark green and opaque light green glass producing a mottled effect, also one area of pale blue opaque glass.
35. Black; small sphere; opaque glass; (same as Nos 1–13, 32–33, 37–41, 44–70, 72–109, 111–134; one example drawn).
36. Blue; annular, translucent glass.
- 37–41. Black, small sphere, opaque glass; (same as Nos 1–13, 32–33, 35, 44–70, 72–109, 111–134; one example drawn).
42. White; barrel shaped; marvered decoration comprising opaque blue glass ‘double swag’ enclosing opaque green glass ‘eyes’ opaque glass.
43. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
- 44–70. Black; small sphere; opaque glass; (same as Nos 1–13, 32–33, 35, 37–41, 72–109, 111–134; one example drawn).
71. Blue; biconical; translucent glass.
- 72–109. Black; small sphere; opaque glass; (same as Nos 1–13, 32–33, 35, 37–41, 44–70, 111–134; one example drawn).
110. Yellow and green; globular; translucent glass.
- 111–134. Black; small sphere; opaque glass; (same as No. 1–13, 32–33, 35, 37–41, 44–70, 72–109; one example drawn).
135. Green and yellow; globular shaped; mottled translucent green and opaque yellow glass; damaged — three pieces detached glass bands; translucent glass.
136. Blue; barrel shaped; two marvered white opaque glass bands; translucent glass.
137. Blue; barrel shaped; translucent glass.
- 139–9. Amber; long biconical.
140. Amber; irregular.

4. Pot (P803); biconical with footstand; shallow elongated bosses around girth. Decorated with two curving incised lines either side of each boss with eight incised concentric lines above. Reddish-brown fairly soft fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Rim and part of upper body missing.

4891 32/57. Orient 18. L.2.51. W.0.74. D.0.35.

There was a vague body mark in the centre of the grave. The ‘grave-good’ came from the fill of the grave, above the bottom of the feature, and may be re-deposited.

Grave-goods
(not illustrated)

1. **Copper alloy fragment** <3300>; in very poor condition; circular in cross-section; L.6mm, max. diam.4mm.

4899 17/20. Orient 27, head at west. L.2.42. W.1.08. D.0.17. (Fig. 13).

The grave had a slot (4898) in the top of the fill. There was also a faint 'coffin stain' present. A single iron nail was found at the south-west corner of the 'coffin', near the bottom of the grave. A number of grave-goods were present. A pair of brooches lay towards the west end, with preserved textile surviving on them. Thirteen glass beads lay scattered to the east of the brooches, and a small copper alloy buckle with an iron pin. An iron knife lay on the north side of the grave. The feature was cut by post-hole 4759, part of late Saxon Building 6.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 34)

1. **Necklace** <2907> of thirteen glass beads:

1. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
2. Black; segmented bead (two segments); opaque glass.
3. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
4. Red; globular; opaque glass.
5. Black; annular; irregular opaque white glass marvered dots.
- 6-7. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
8. Black; globular; marvered opaque white glass decoration comprising a double swag; opaque glass.
9. Black; annular; marvered white opaque glass pattern; comprising irregularly shaped dots joined by irregular trails; opaque glass.
- Not illustrated:
10. Black/dark brown; fragments; marvered opaque yellow glass decoration; opaque glass.
11. Pale blue; fragments; translucent glass.
12. Dark brown; fragments; opaque glass.
13. Pale blue; fragments; possibly part of No. 11; translucent glass.

2. **Pair of copper alloy small-long brooches** <2908> and <2910>

(a) **Small-long brooch** <2908>; copper alloy. Semi-circular headplate decorated with small stamped circles around its edge and 'bull's eye' in centre. Approximately a third of footplate missing; remaining top two-thirds exhibit elaborate 'shoulders' in the form of (?) birds heads — the eyes of the birds represented by drilled ring-and-dot ornament; a further 'bull's eye' is on the footplate itself. Iron pin now totally mineralised; traces of replaced textile are present in the iron corrosion products around the spring, pin shaft and catchplate; L. (incomplete) 44mm; max. w. of headplate 21.5mm.

(b) **Small-long brooch** (2910); copper alloy. Form the same as 2908, but this brooch is almost complete and exhibits a lozenge-shaped foot with two rounded lappets each decorated with a single 'bull's eye' and a rounded, flattened terminal (half of which is missing); part of semi-circular head also missing, otherwise the brooch is in fairly good condition. Iron pin now totally mineralised; traces of replaced textile surround the spring, pin and catchplate. L. 60.5mm; max. W. of headplate 20.5mm.

3. **Knife** <2909>; iron, back and cutting edge incurving to the point; tang perforated by a bronze rivet, in fair condition, very tip of blade chipped; L.99.25mm (blade 60.25mm); W.14.5mm.

4. **Buckle** <2911>; copper alloy; oval. In poor condition; iron pin has almost totally disintegrated; the iron corrosion products have spread over part of the back of the buckle and beyond leaving a replaced textile impression; L. 29.5mm; W. 14mm.

4909 19/21. Orient 28; head at north-west. L.+ 2.48. W.0.88. n.s. (Fig. 13).

This grave cut segment 4011 of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch, although the grave cut was not noticed during the excavation of the first half of the ditch. The pot from the grave lay on its side, with its mouth towards the west end of the grave, complete but cracked. Two brooches were present, and ten glass beads. There was no sign of a coffin or body stain.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 35)

1. **Necklace of ten beads** <2912>;

1. Blue annular; translucent glass.
2. Green; globular shaped; exhibiting marvered opaque white glass trails; opaque glass.
3. Dark brown; slightly irregular annular; single translucent brown stripe; opaque glass.
4. Blue; annular, translucent glass.
5. Blue; globular translucent glass.
6. Blue; globular; translucent glass.
7. Blue; annular; translucent glass.
8. Black; unsightly irregular globular; opaque glass.
9. Reddish brown; annular; opaque glass.
10. Blue; globular; translucent glass.

2. **Annular brooch** <2913>; broad-band; copper alloy; in poor condition. The two ends of the flattened ring overlap by 11mm; the outer edge of the brooch is indented. Decoration consists of a series of evenly spaced drilled ring-and-dot motifs. Copper alloy pin in position; extreme tip missing; oval-shaped pin attachment hole; traces of decayed textile visible during cleaning around attachment hole and on the pin, but could not be preserved; diam. 43.5mm; max W. of band 7.5mm.

3. **Small long brooch** <2914>; copper alloy. Square headplate exhibiting four curved notches; short bow and lozenge-shaped footplate; headplate decorated with incised lines along its three sides; the footplate is decorated with small stamped crescents around its edge and two incised horizontal lines. In poor condition; iron pin extensively corroded; in position; textile remains in and around pin attachment plate (see report on the textiles) catchplate and along length of pin; L. 73mm; max. W. of head 28mm.

4. **Pot** (P807); biconical jar, hollow necked with footstand; slightly everted rim. Decorated with a series of elongated bosses around shoulder. Hard dark brown fabric with abundant small quartz-sand; outer surface part burnished; part of rim missing. Max. rim diam. 113mm; Max. diam. at girth 147 mm; Max. base diam. 69.5mm; Ht.125mm.

4912 45/43. Orient 9. L.2.18. W.0.90. D.0.40.

Cut a possible post-hole of probable Bronze Age date (feature 4910).

4919 21/27. Orient 19. L.2.00. W.0.84. D.0.22. (Fig. 14).

There was no body or coffin mark. The grave-goods, thought initially to be a single object, were an iron knife and an overlying iron buckle plate.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 35)

1. **Knife** <2971>; iron; in fair condition, tang complete; approximately half of blade missing; traces of wood on tang; L. 87mm; max. w. of blade 14.5mm.
2. **Buckle and attachment plate** <3268>; iron. D-shaped buckle. In fairly good condition, plate badly cracked; better preserved stretch of buckle ring exhibits ribbing; mass of replaced textile on back of both buckle and plate; combined L. of buckle and plate 52mm; ht. of buckle 28mm; max. W. of plate 23mm.

4923 21/16. Orient.53. L.2.26. W.0.80. n.s. (Fig. 14). The grave cut grave 4977, and also cut natural feature 4947. It was cut by post-holes 4727, 4728 and 2631. The north-east edge of the grave was not clear. There were two grave-goods, a complete pot, damaged in antiquity when it was clipped by post-hole 2631, and a spearhead, lying parallel to the south-east end of the grave; the shaft of the spear must have been broken in order to fit the object into the grave. There was no sign of a coffin or body.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 35)

1. **Spearhead** <2954>; angular; iron in fairly good condition; mineralised wood remains in socket. Ht. 204mm; max w. of blade 33mm; diam. of socket 19mm.
2. **Pot** (P1109); complete except for part of rim; tall, biconical, hollow-necked jar with everted rim and footstand base. Decorated with long bosses around lower half of body, either side of which are six or seven incised curving vertical lines; above the bosses are thirteen concentric incised lines around lower neck of vessel. Hard fabric with sparse small quartz-sand; outer dark to reddish-brown; inner dark brown; core black. Max. diam. at girth 207mm; base diam. 106mm; max. rim diam. 154mm; ht. 172mm.

4957 18/36. Orient.18. L.1.96. W.0.92. D.0.45.

There were no grave-goods. A 'body shape' showed on the bottom of the grave, visible as an area of soil with a distinctly different colour and texture.

4966 19/13. Orient.15; head at west. L.2.32. W.0.83. D.0.30 (Fig. 14)

This grave was cut by the south-west corner of late Saxon Building 2. The grave contained three objects, a complete pot, in fairly good condition, a spearhead and a shield boss. The spearhead was found with its point against the west end of the grave, lying at an angle, with its butt end 37cm above the bottom of the grave. If the spearhead was still in its original position, the spear shaft would have been 78cm long. It is likely, therefore, that the spearhead has shifted since burial, or that the shaft had been broken. The shield boss was lying at an angle in the centre of the grave, towards the west end. The occupant of the grave was evidently buried with the shield over his upper body, and the spear at his left side (right hand side of the grave). No body or coffin stain was noted.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 36)

1. **Shield boss** <3021>; iron, conical in shape, slightly convex sides, pronounced carination above relatively wide flange; five disc-headed rivets penetrate the flange, one of which has a square retaining plate, the other four are incomplete; in very poor condition; heavily corroded; flange diam. 162mm; ht. 76.5mm.
2. **Attachment plate** <3947>; iron, flat plate, ends of plate splay out slightly perforated by two flat-headed rivets. Undersurface has substantial wood remains around the rivets; remains of (?) square retaining plates; L. 91mm.
3. **Spearhead** <3022>; angular; iron, in fairly good condition; substantial mineralised wood remains in socket. L. 226mm; max. W. of blade 34mm; diam. 22mm.
4. **Pot** (P1068); complete hollow-necked sub-biconical jar with everted rim. Decoration on upper half of body comprising three incised concentric lines beneath which are incised diagonal lines intersecting to form eight chevrons. Fairly hard fabric with common quartz-sand and sparse vegetable temper; outer dark brown, part burnished; inner dark brown; core reddish-brown. Max. diam. at girth 185mm; max. rim diam. 185mm; max. base diam. 83mm; ht. 165mm.

4977 Orient.14. L.1.78. W.0.80. (Fig. 14)

The grave was in the centre of late Saxon Building 2, cut by grave 4923. An iron knife was on the north side, towards the east end of the grave. There was no body or coffin mark.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 37)

1. **Knife** <3020>; iron; complete; back and cutting edge incurve to point; cutting edge has carination above angle; tang perforated by an iron rivet; traces of replaced wood on tang; L. 91.5mm; max. W. of blade 13mm.

4988 24/18. Orient.25; head at west. L.1.89. W.0.70. D.0.27. (Fig. 15)

The grave was in the middle of one of the entrances to the late Bronze Age enclosure. It probably cut feature 4994. There were a number of grave-goods, but no sign of a body or coffin. A single nail was found 9cm above the bottom of the grave, and its position suggests that it was at the corner of the coffin, as was the nail in grave 4899. A pair of cruciform brooches were about shoulder level, and to the east of the brooches were seven glass beads, with an iron pin adjacent. An iron knife and a bronze buckle lay at about waist level.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 37)

1. **Cruciform brooch** <3037>; copper alloy. Square headplate with three fully rounded side knobs, two of which are original and are attached by means of arms which clamp over the plate; the third knob has no such arm and is simply attached to the side of the headplate and is different in both form (being semi-circular in cross-section) and colour (it probably having a high lead content) — evidently a repair. The headplate is decorated with stamped crescents around its edge and

the arms of the original knobs are decorated with ridges and incised lines. The bow is decorated with incised horizontal lines at top and bottom, the bottom lines enclosing three stamped crescents. The footplate comprises a series of ridges forming a 'collar' to a horse-head terminal (tip missing) ornamented with pairs of small punched triangles. In fair condition; mineralised iron pin in position has preserved a substantial amount of textile in the iron corrosion products on the back of the headplate and around the catchplate; L. 86.5mm, max. W. 45mm.

2. **Cruciform brooch** <3042>; copper alloy; a central bank of silvering is visible on the headplate. Similar to 3037; only two fully-rounded knobs survive, one of which is detached, the other is apparently bent forward and an attachment arm is visible on the back of the headplate, the front plate has lost the knob attachment arms that are present on 3037. The headplate itself is square; the edges are badly cracked. Decoration on the headplate, bow and footplate is the same as on 3037. Extreme tip of horse-head terminal missing; mineralised iron pin in position; replaced textile present in the iron corrosion products on back of brooch and on top of headplate; L. 89mm; w. 39mm.
3. **Knife** <3038>; iron; part of tang and tip of blade missing; blade bent to one side; L. 109mm; max. W. of blade 17mm.
4. **Buckle** <3039>; copper alloy; iron pin; oval-shaped. In fairly poor condition; the iron pin has corroded extensively and has preserved textile impressions especially on the upper surface. L. 30mm; W. 31.5mm.
5. **Pin** <3043>; iron; looped head; tip missing; in fairly poor condition; L. 63mm.
6. **Necklace** <3044> of seven glass beads:
 1. Pale turquoise; melon-shaped; translucent glass.
 2. Black; annular; opaque glass.
 3. White; oblong; decorated with marvered opaque red glass trails along its edges enclosing four marvered translucent blue glass dots; opaque glass.
 4. White; annular; decorated with marvered translucent blue glass 'double swag with eyes'; opaque glass.
 5. White; oblong; decorated with marvered opaque red glass trails along its edges enclosing four marvered translucent blue glass dots; opaque glass.
 6. Pale turquoise; melon-shaped; translucent glass.
 7. White; (?) cylindrical; five fragments; opaque glass; not illustrated.
7. **Cleat** <3036>; iron; in two pieces; L. 68mm; w. 13mm; not illustrated.

4995 23/13. Orient. 108. L.1.74. W.0.80. D.0.10. (Fig. 15)
The grave was cut by slot 2634, part of late Saxon Building 2. The small size of the cut suggests that it was either a child's burial, or a crouched adult burial. The grave-goods comprised an iron knife, an iron ring, and an annular copper alloy brooch, the latter found close to the south end of the grave.

Grave-goods (Fig. 38)

1. **Buckle** <3034>; copper alloy; in very poor fragmentary condition; one large section of the ring survives, greatly eaten away by corrosion; four other pieces survive but cannot be fitted together; approximately a third of an iron pin survives *in situ*;

traces of ribbing? silver inlay are on the best preserved section of ring. Traces of replaced textile mixed in with iron corrosion products and surrounding soil. Approx. Ht. 28mm.

2. **Knife** <3035>; iron; complete; one side of blade exhibits two parallel grooves; in fair condition; faint traces of replaced wood on the tang; L.93.5mm; W.14mm.
3. **Ring** <3035>; iron; found associated with the knife; very heavily corroded; in very poor condition; diam. 37mm.

4996 22/12. Orient 31. L.2.16. W.0.96. D.0.21. (Fig. 15)
The grave was adjacent to grave 4995, and was almost at right angles to it. The grave-goods consisted of a knife, at waist level, and a small spearhead. The position of the spearhead indicated that it was on the right-hand side of the body (*i.e.* the south side of the grave) and that the head was at the west end. The bottom of the grave was not very flat, sloping down on the south side. There was no sign of a body or coffin stain.

Grave-goods (Fig. 38)

1. **Knife** <3040>; iron; heavily corroded; in fair condition, end of tang and tip of blade broken off; traces of mineralised wood adhering to tang; L.130.5mm; max. W. of blade 17mm.
2. **Spearhead** <3041>; iron; in fair condition; socket perforated and exhibiting traces of replaced wood; Swanton's type H; L. 122mm; max. W. of blade 23.5mm; diam. of shaft 16mm.

6003 24/43. Orient 2. L.1.84. W.0.62. D.0.12.
A shallow grave with no grave-goods. The west end was slightly bowed.

6005 25/46. Orient 18. L.1.70 W.0.90. D.0.11.
This feature ended up as a rather irregular shape due to difficulty in locating the edges; the west end may be considerably overcut. The grave is shallow, with a rather irregular bottom, probably due to overcutting. There were no grave-goods and no body stain.

6012 24/52. Orient 14. L.1.68. W.0.72. D.0.10.
A rather shallow grave with no grave-goods and no body stain.

6013 28/51. Orient 14. L.1.90. W.0.74. D.0.18.
The grave cut post-hole 4951. There were no grave-goods and no body stain.

6020 08/33. Orient 30. L.1.80. W.0.60. D.0.23. (Fig. 15)
This grave appears to be an outlier of the cemetery, 6m from the nearest other grave. The features in the area were very difficult to see because of the nature of the sub-soil, which resembled brickearth. The grave was therefore only noticed when the top of a wooden object was disturbed during trowelling. This turned out to be a small wooden bucket bound with copper alloy strips, and was accompanied by a small decorated bowl. The bowl was incomplete, and had probably been disturbed by ploughing, as the grave was so shallow. The objects were placed side by side at the north-west end of the grave, with the pot on the west side. The other grave-goods present

were an iron knife and a small iron buckle at waist level. From the position of these, it is probable that the head was at the north-west end.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 38)

1. **Knife** <3304> iron; blade complete, end of tang broken off; in good condition; no evidence of presence of organic material; L. 122.5mm; max. W. of blade 17mm.
2. **Buckle and plate** <3305>; iron with copper alloy inlay on plate. Small oval buckle with tongue projecting at an angle of 45° to the buckle, tip broken off. Long tapering plate has vertical lines of copper alloy inlay along most of its length; single rivet through widest end of plate. In fair condition; much of copper alloy inlay corroded to a white powder but some metal remained and some more compact corrosion products; Ht. of buckle 17mm; max. L. of plate 34mm; W. of plate 8mm tapering to 5mm.
3. **Bucket** <3302>; small wooden stave-built bucket, remains of which comprise:
 - (a) Curved strip of copper alloy; tapered at the ends, each end exhibiting a rivet hole; ?bucket handle. L. from tip to tip (giving diameter of bucket at rim) 82mm.
 - (b) One thin rectangular copper alloy plate, slightly curved at one end, exhibiting two rivet holes — ?strengtheners for handle attachment. L. 16mm.
 - (c)-(e) three copper alloy escutcheons the ends of which terminate in opposing crescents — each escutcheon has five rivet holes (two at the top, one in the centre and one at each crescent terminal) some with rivets extant; one escutcheon is in position on a fragment of one of the wooden staves which would have formed part of the top of the bucket; the position in which it is attached means that the top of the escutcheon would have projected over the bucket rim which suggests that it served to attach the handle by means of the uppermost rivet. It is most likely that there was originally a fourth escutcheon and that they were arranged equidistantly around the rim; two serving to secure the handle and two having a purely decorative function. Dimensions of the most complete example: Ht. 62mm, max. W. 42mm; max. L. of extant rivets 7mm.
 - (f)-(h) three strips of plate copper alloy each having one pointed and one square end exhibiting a rivet hole. Lengths: 78mm, 60mm and 67mm, max. W. of each 12mm; 9mm; 14mm.
 - (i) Top part of wooden stave. Max. L. 44mm; max. W. 14mm.

Not illustrated: nineteen other copper alloy fragments, probably parts of the binding needed to hold the bucket together, two recognisable as fragments of a thin curved lip to the bucket rim; two rivet fragments; other fragments of the escutcheons and plate strips. Eight other wood fragments.
4. **Pot** (P1129); biconical bowl; slightly everted rim, base slightly hollowed. Decorated with a panel of decoration around upper half of body demarcated by two pairs of deeply incised concentric lines; the decoration within the panel consists of intersecting chevrons formed by groups of two to four diagonally incised lines; the triangular areas formed by the

intersecting chevrons are filled in with rows of circular depressions. Fairly hard, smooth fabric with abundant small quartz sand surfaces: dark brown core: brown/reddish brown; fragmentary, approximately 50% remaining (mostly the lower half of the pot); ht. 95mm; max. base diam. 41mm.

6033 24/43. Orient 26. L.2.30. W.0.86. D.0.37. (Fig. 16) The top 5cm of the grave had poorly defined edges. The grave intersected Roman ditch 2596, and at first it was uncertain which feature was cutting which. A box section was therefore dug across both features, and it was clear from the section that the grave cut the ditch. The grave also cut an undated possible post-hole 6051.

Grave-goods were present, and also a 'coffin stain', which consisted of a dark line along the north and west sides of the grave. The grave-goods were a pair of brooches and a necklace of 70 beads; the area around the beads had an irregular, dark stain in a rough V-shape. A complete Bronze Age spindle whorl was found in the upper fill of the grave.

Grave-goods
(Figs 39–40)

1. **Small-long brooch** <3314>; copper alloy. Headplate exhibiting three rectangular arms formed by two basal notches and two bilobed notches; steeply curved bow with three median grooves, faceted top and bottom, hollow underside; moulded ribbing and faceting beneath bow followed by sub-triangular foot. Single engraved line and small stamped double crescents along the edges of the three arms of the headplate, along both edges of the bow and along the three edges of the footplate. In very good condition, very slight damage to footplate; most of iron pin corroded away; replaced textile covering iron spring and part of catchplate (p.122); bone fragment found on upper surface. L. 70mm; max. W. of headplate 29.5mm.
2. **Small-long brooch** <3315>; copper alloy. Form as 3314 but dimensions of arms, bow and footplate are not identical. Decoration as on 3315, same stamp used but spacing of stamps differs. In very good condition; some surface flaking on bow; slight damage to edges of two of the arms and one edge of foot. Most of iron pin corroded away, one small segment detached — length 12mm, remaining attached length and part of spring obscured by replaced textile remains; replaced textile remains also around catchplate (p.122). Bone fragments found on the underside, lying across the upper part of the brooch above the spring and across the underside of the bow. L. 69mm; max. W. of headplate 29mm.
3. **Necklace** <3308> of sixty-one glass and nine amber beads;
 1. Amber; annular.
 2. Mid-blue translucent glass; annular.
 3. Dark blue translucent glass; annular; pale blue translucent glass and brownish-red opaque glass speckles on one small area.
 4. Dark brown opaque glass; barrel-shaped; fragmentary.
 5. Pale green translucent glass; annular; decorated with marvered opaque white and brown stripes and bands.
 6. Cream opaque glass fragments; not illustrated.
 7. White opaque glass; annular; decorated with marvered translucent blue glass 'double swag with eyes'.
 8. Pale blue translucent glass fragments, other fragments of opaque red glass probably represent marvered decoration; not illustrated.
 9. Yellow opaque glass; annular.
 10. Blue translucent glass; annular.

11. Pale green translucent glass; annular; decorated with marvered opaque white and brown stripes and bands.
12. Amber; annular.
13. Blue translucent glass; annular.
14. Purple semi-opaque glass; barrel.
15. Amber; barrel.
- 16-17. Dark blue translucent glass; annular.
18. Yellow opaque glass; short barrel.
19. Amber; annular.
20. Blue translucent glass; barrel; in four pieces.
21. Purple or dark crimson semi-opaque glass.
22. Blue translucent glass; annular.
23. White opaque glass; annular; decorated with translucent blue glass marvered 'double swag with eyes' decoration.
- 24-5. Purple or dark crimson semi-opaque glass; annular.
26. Blue translucent glass; annular.
27. Purple or dark crimson semi-opaque glass; annular.
28. Blue translucent glass; slightly irregular annular.
29. Brownish-red opaque glass; annular.
30. Purple semi-opaque glass; annular.
31. Blue translucent glass; annular.
32. Amber; slightly irregular annular.
33. Amber; biconical; decorated with carved 'wheel like' design on both surfaces the wheel 'spokes' standing proud.
34. Blue translucent glass; fragments.
35. Amber; annular.
- 36-7. Blue translucent glass; annular.
38. Purple translucent glass; annular; in poor condition; not illustrated.
39. Buff opaque glass; annular.
40. Amber; annular; max. diam. 8mm.
41. Purple translucent glass; annular; in fragments; not illustrated.
42. Pale blue opaque glass; one small irregular area of translucent mid-blue glass; short barrel.
43. Pale blue opaque glass; annular; slightly irregular.
44. Dark blue translucent glass; annular.
45. Blue translucent glass; annular.
46. Amber; biconical.
47. Purple translucent glass; annular; in several fragments.
48. Blue translucent glass; annular.
49. Red opaque glass; short cylinder.
- 50-1. Blue translucent glass; annular.
52. Purple or dark crimson opaque glass; annular.
53. Blue translucent glass; annular.
54. Dark blue translucent glass; annular.
55. Blue translucent glass; annular.
56. Yellow opaque glass; annular.
57. Purple opaque glass; annular.
58. Purple opaque glass; annular.
59. Purple opaque glass; barrel.
60. Pale blue opaque glass; annular; slightly irregular.
61. Purple opaque glass; annular.
62. Blue translucent glass; annular.
63. Purple semi-opaque glass; barrel.
64. Purple translucent glass; annular.
65. Purple opaque glass; annular.
66. Purple opaque glass; annular.
67. Blue translucent glass; annular; not illustrated.
68. Fragmented bead; pale blue translucent glass and opaque red glass; not illustrated.
69. Purple semi-opaque glass; annular.
70. Purple semi-opaque glass; annular; fragments; not illustrated.

6040 36/59. Orient 179. L.2.12. W.0.78. D.0.25.

There were no grave-goods or body stain. The grave cut post-hole 6252.

6044 18/50. Orient 8; head at west. L.1.98. W.0.77. D.0.22. (Fig. 16)

This grave just cut the inner edge of the late Bronze Age ditch. It contained a number of grave-goods, whose position showed that the head was at the west end. There was no body or coffin mark. A few very fragmentary teeth were present but they disintegrated on lifting. The grave-goods consisted of two brooches, a copper alloy pin and a necklace of fifty-seven glass beads. The soil around the beads had a dark stain.

Grave-goods

(Fig. 40)

1. **Necklace <3316>** of fifty-seven glass beads;

- 1-8. Blue translucent glass; annular.
9. Pale blue translucent glass; annular.
10. Black opaque glass; annular.
- 11-13. Blue translucent glass; annular.
14. Pale green opaque glass decorated with alternate red and yellow marvered dots; annular.
15. Blue translucent glass; annular.
16. Black opaque glass; annular.
- 17-18. Blue translucent glass; annular.
19. Black opaque glass; annular.
- 20-1. Blue translucent glass; annular.
22. Black opaque glass; globular.
23. Blue translucent glass; slightly distorted annular.
- 24-42. Blue translucent glass; annular.
43. Purple translucent; glass; annular.
44. Purple semi-translucent glass; annular.
45. Dark blue semi-translucent glass; annular.
- 46-8. Blue translucent glass; annular.
49. Purple semi-translucent glass; ribbed barrel.
- 50-2. Blue translucent glass; annular.
53. Purple semi-translucent glass.
- 54-7. Blue translucent glass; annular.

2. **Small-long brooch <3318>**; copper alloy. Incomplete squarish headplate exhibiting basal notches and two perforations; short steep faceted bow, below which are further horizontal ridges and facetting; sub-triangular foot. Decoration on the headplate comprising two shallowly engraved parallel lines running along its edge beneath which are small stamped crescents; no decoration on foot or bow. In poor condition; approximately a quarter of the headplate is missing; surface flaking on bow; edges of foot damaged; catchplate damaged; iron corrosion products present on upper and undersides of the brooch probably from the iron pin which has almost totally disintegrated — a very small part of the spring remains; replaced textile on back of headplate and partly over front; traces of ? silvering or ?tinning on the underside of footplate; L. 62mm; max. W. of head. 24.5mm.

3. **Small-long brooch <3319>**; copper alloy. Headplate exhibiting three arms roughly semi-circular in shape, curved notch between the arms; short fairly steep faceted bow; incised and moulded ridges on facetting below; sub-triangular slightly faceted foot. Edges of headplate decorated with stamped crescents beneath a band of short stamped diagonal lines; stamped crescents also on foot forming two sides of a triangle. In fairly poor condition, slight damage around edges, particularly edges of the arms; iron corrosion products adhering to back of brooch probably from the disintegrated iron pin; replaced textile on underside; L. 60mm; max. W. of head. 27mm.

4. **Copper alloy fragments <3414>**; ten pieces; probably from the brooches as two have similar decoration. Two only illustrated.

5. **Pin fragments <3317>**; copper alloy; seven large fragments and many smaller pieces; disintegrated on lifting during excavation. Not illustrated.

6048 15/21. Orient 17. L.2.00. W.0.66. D.0.19.
There were no grave-goods or coffin stain.

6052 37/57. Orient 5. L.2.20. W. 0.82. D.0.39. (Fig. 16)
There were no grave-goods, but a well-defined body mark was present, c. 10cm above the bottom of the grave. It was

possible to excavate this as a separate layer, and the hollow produced was 188cm long, with slightly irregular sloping sides, and 20cm wide on average. The fill of the body mark had occasional black stains.

6065 24/41. Orient 21. L.1.44. W. 0.78. D.0.29.

A small grave with a rounded east end and a squarer west end. There were no grave-goods or body stain.

6073 39/61. Orient 177. L.2.38. W.0.78. D.0.24.

A fairly well defined cut with no grave-goods or body stain.

6074 49/56. Orient 177. L.1.52. W.0.77. D.0.60.

A short, relatively deep grave, with no grave-goods or body stain.

6075 43/57. Orient 11. L.2.30. W.0.89. D.0.31. (Fig. 16)

This grave contained a well defined coffin stain, visible just above the bottom of the grave as a dark line 5–6cm wide, forming a slightly waisted rectangle 1.80m by 0.50m (external dimensions). Some differentiation of the fill was also visible higher up in the grave, with a darker fill present at the west end, and down the centre at the east end at a depth of 20cm below the trowelled surface. There were no grave-goods. The grave cut feature 4755, which is probably late Bronze Age, and could be the source of the relatively large amount of Bronze Age pot found in the grave.

6079 51/57. Orient 167. L.2.40. W.1.00. D.0.34.

There were no grave-goods or body stain.

6081 51/59. Orient 170. L.2.44. W.0.96. D.0.21. (Fig. 17)

A 'coffin stain' showed up *c.* 12cm below the trowelled surface as a line *c.* 8cm wide, forming a fairly well defined rectangle with rounded ends 1.78m long and 0.46m wide (external measurements). There were no grave-goods.

6084 42/61. Orient 4. L.2.10. W.0.80. D.0.26. (Fig. 17)

A good coffin stain was present, rather vague at the east end, consisting of a line *c.* 2cm wide, forming a rectangle with right-angled corners, 1.86m long and 0.44m wide (external dimensions). This was visible at 13.5cm below the trowelled surface, although below this the lines became somewhat vague. There were no grave-goods.

6091 51/63. Orient 3. L.1.94. W.0.72. D.0.26.

There were no grave-goods or body stain.

6096 50/61. Orient 170. L.1.64. W.0.64. D.0.20. Not illustrated.

The east end of the grave was rounded, with a squarer west end. The single grave-good was a brooch, found halfway down the fill, lying at *c.* 45° to the horizontal. This is one of only two graves to the north of the tank trap which contained grave-goods.

Grave-goods

(Fig. 41)

1. **Cruciform brooch** <3437>; copper alloy. Small headplate with one fully-rounded knob and two rectangular wings; fairly long faceted bow, ribbing above and below. Faceted footplate terminates in an animal head, the tip of which is missing; immediately

above is a substantial band of ribbing. Surface in poor condition, very little metal remaining; some areas on the underside appear to be tinned; some iron corrosion products around head and spring area. Copper alloy pin: only spring and short section of pin extant; textile remains at back of headplate — some areas replaced by iron corrosion and some preserved by the copper alloy; L. 53mm; max. L. of extant pin 7.5mm; max. W. of headplate 14mm.

6097 48/64. Orient 9. L.1.95. W.0.86. D.0.23.

There were no grave-goods or body stain.

6104 48/57. Orient 3. L.1.06. W.0.66. D.0.13.

Child's grave. A small, rectangular grave with an uneven bottom, possibly overcut.

6115 65/44. Orient 4. L.1.29. W.0.58. D.0.12. (Fig. 17)

This is a small, shallow grave discovered during the re-investigation of the area inside entrance 1 of the late Bronze Age enclosure. There were traces of a coffin stain on the surface, consisting of a thin dark line with occasional charcoal flecks, present at the east end of the grave only and forming a rectangle open at one end, 40cm wide. There were no grave-goods.

6117 47/49. Orient 172. L.1.44. W.0.62. D.0.32.

A small grave with no grave-goods. It appears to form part of a group of four graves arranged in a rough cross (with 6122, 4533 and 2965).

6122 48/51. Orient 98. L + 0.88. W.0.60. D.0.37. (Fig. 17)

A small grave, orientated roughly north-south and possibly associated with graves 6117, 4533 and 2965. The north end of the grave was cut by the tank trap, but the curve of the edge suggests that it was originally not much longer. A box section was put through the end of the grave and the tank trap. The feature contained two lead objects of different shapes, one at either end of the pit. These are possibly casket fittings. There were no other grave-goods, and no sign of a coffin mark.

Grave-goods

(Fig. 41)

1. **Lead object** <3546>; ?casket fitting; curved in shape, one end expanded into a blade which tapers slightly in width; the other end forms a ?handle which runs along the back of the blade forming a curved 'spine'; handle rectangular in cross-section one edge partially hollowed out. In very poor condition, extremely corroded and cracked; tip of blade missing, all edges badly chipped: red lead oxide present; L. 182mm; ht. 50.8mm; max. w. 46mm.
2. **Lead object** <3547>; ?casket fitting; one straight edge; other edge incurving to a point; width also tapers to a point; oval-shaped hollow at widest point of straight edge; irregularly shaped plate of lead projects from lower edge at a right angle to it. In very poor condition; very corroded: red lead oxide present; object obviously broken and incomplete — all edges chipped and crumbling; L. 141mm; ht. 40mm; max. W. (incomplete) 34mm.

6125 64/40. Orient 177. L.2.40. W.1.06. D.0.26. (Fig. 17)
There were no grave-goods. An oval body stain, c. 10cm thick, was present down centre of grave, with the edges of the stain formed by a darker layer of varying thickness (up to c.5cm) which may represent a coffin or shroud. The grave cuts post-holes 6164 and 6165.

6126 47/20. Orient 4. L.1.40. W.0.70. D.0.22.
A rather small grave with no grave-goods, cutting late Bronze Age post-hole 6237.

6211 47/60. Orient 113. L.1.37. W.0.76. D.0.17.
A rather short grave with no grave-goods.

6224 19/44. Orient 114. L.1.80. W.0.80. D.0.15.
There were no grave-goods. The grave cut Roman ditch 2596.

6227 47/62. Orient 2. L.1.30. W.0.60. D.0.31. (Fig. 18)
A small grave with slightly rounded rectangular plan. There were no grave-goods, but a faint coffin stain was present, consisting of a very thin dark line along the north side of the grave, and a slight suggestion of a line along the south side. The coffin would have been c. 0.36m wide.

6245 16/48. Orient 108. L + 1.56. W.0.70. D.0.24.
There were no grave-goods. The grave cuts Roman ditch 2596 and undated feature 6247.

6246 32/60. Orient 3. L.1.90. W.0.88. D.0.15.
There were no grave-goods. Faint lines were visible on the surface of the feature along the north and south sides, suggesting a coffin c. 40cm wide. The stain disappeared below the surface of the fill.

6250 39/64. Orient 7. L.2.04. W.0.86. D.0.23.
There were no grave-goods. It may have been cut by post-hole 6153.

6259 37/64. Orient 175. L.0.78. W.0.42. D.0.20.
A small oval pit, possibly a child's grave, with no grave-goods. It may form a mother and child pairing with 6250.

6263 52/65. Orient 167. L.1.70. W.0.78. D.0.25.
There were no grave-goods.

6273 36/43. Orient 6. L.0.92. W.0.59. D.0.28.
This was probably a child's grave, located at the east end of grave 4616, and on same alignment, suggesting a family group. There were no grave-goods.

6280 19/25. Orient 33. L.1.63. W.0.62. D.0.13. (Fig. 18)
This grave was situated on the inner edge of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. The edges of the feature were extremely difficult to see, and it was only realised that there was a grave present when the top of the pot was uncovered during excavation of the top layer of the ditch. The plain pot, which was located at the north-west end of the grave, was the only grave-good. There was no body stain or coffin mark.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 41)

1. **Pot** (P1402); high shouldered jar with everted rim; slightly sagging base. Plain; complete. Smooth fairly

soft fabric containing common vegetable matter and quartz sand inclusions (some of which are large — c. 4 x 2mm); outer surface: dark brown with reddish brown patches; core; laminated — reddish brown and dark brown; inner surface: dark brown with reddish brown patches. Ht. 115mm; max. base diam. 73mm; max. rim diam. (outer) 136mm; max. girth diam. 150mm; average wall thickness 8mm.

6286 14/28. Orient 7. L.1.54. W.0.63. D.0.31.

The grave cut the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. There were no grave-goods.

6290 52/18. Orient 169. L.2.14. W.0.66. D.0.17.
There were no grave-goods. The grave was cut by post-holes 2847 and 4588, both part of late Saxon post-line 6002.

6374 SS23/98. Orient 25. L.1.20. W. c. 0.70. D.0.23.
A small grave with no grave-goods or body stain.

6408 12/14. Orient 8; head at west. L.1.93. W.0.90. D.0.34. (Fig. 18)

A definite coffin stain was present in the grave, although the edges were rather diffuse, and not as distinct as the plan suggests. One human bone survived, probably a rib, in extremely poor condition. The grave-goods comprised two brooches on the 'shoulders', the one on the right side of the body associated with three amber beads. A small iron pin lay under one brooch. On the left hand side of the body, towards the waist, were a knife and a buckle. The grave was cut by later Saxon gully 2643 and post-hole 6406 from Building 15.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 42)

1. **Copper alloy small-long brooch** <3915>; traces of surface coating (on front only) of tin or tin-lead alloy (AM Lab.). Square head; short bow faceted at junctions with head and foot; long splayed transversely ridged foot (eight ridges) beneath circular plate. Decorated with stamped crescents around edge of headplate and edge of splayed foot (one stamp used). Brooch in poor condition; surfaces flaking; edges chipped, in particular around the headplate and end of footplate. Most of catchplate broken off. Iron pin corroded away; replaced organic material (?bead string) adhering to pin hinge (p.122). L. 59mm max. W. of headplate (damaged) 18.5mm.
2. **Copper alloy small-long brooch** <3916>; trefoil headed, fairly long bow with central plain panel exhibiting corner facets; long, tapering, splayed foot. Decorated with a series of incised vertical lines on the lobes; two diagonally opposed lines on central square panel; transverse grooves across bow and footplate, grouped in twos and threes; ribbing immediately above splayed foot. Iron pin in position on back, much corroded, tip broken off. Replaced organic material around pin, some of which resembles bone. Fibre imprints and bone fragments removed from upper surface during conservation (K. Walker AM Lab.). Catchplate and pin hinge complete. Edges of brooch, particularly headplate and footplate, chipped. L.71mm. Max. diam. of head (damaged) 26mm.

3. Amber beads <3917>:

1. Irregular, flattened.
2. Irregular; one partly bored perforation, one complete perforation.
3. Irregular.

4. Iron knife <3920>; both back and cutting edge incurve to the point. In fair condition, tip missing, cutting edge chipped. Iron replaced organic material, probably horn, covering most of tang. L. 135mm (blade 82mm); max. W. of blade 18mm; max. thickness of blade 5mm; max. thickness of handle 7mm.

5. Iron pin <3921>; square in cross-section. One end bent over to form suspension loop; point at other end broken off. L. 70mm; max. diam. 3mm.

6. Copper alloy and iron buckle <3919>; oval copper alloy loop. Iron pin, in position. Loop in poor condition, surface flaking. Iron replaced textile adhering to pin. H. 27mm; W. of loop 19mm.

6420 SS24/97. Orient 100. L. 1.86. W. 0.86. D. 0.26. (Fig. 18)
6420 was adjacent to grave 6421 and possibly formed a pair with it. The single grave-good was a knife, lying in the centre of the grave with its tang to the north. There was no body stain.

Grave-goods (Fig. 42)

1. Knife <3820>; iron; back and cutting edge incurve to the point. Blade complete; end of tang missing. Replaced organic material (probably horn) completely covering tang. L. 112mm (blade 75mm); max. W. of blade 17mm; thickness of blade 6mm.

6421 SS23/96. Orient 102. L. 1.70. W. 0.68. D. 0.15. (Fig. 18)
The grave was adjacent to grave 6420, and possibly associated with it. It was cut by undated feature 6449 and post-hole 6379, which was part of late Saxon post line 6660. 6379 was overcut into the grave, and the south-eastern edge of 6379 is probably actually the edge of the grave. Four of the amber beads were found when the second half of 6379 was excavated, and although they were disturbed during excavation, they were probably still *in situ*. 6379 must therefore have been smaller than originally thought. A further fragmentary amber bead was recovered from the soil sample from 6379. The approximate position of the beads is shown on the plan. The other grave-good was an iron buckle.

Grave-goods (Fig. 42)

1. Amber beads <3736>:

1. Irregular globular.
2. Irregular globular.
3. Barrel.
4. Barrel, flattened.
5. Fragments of a globular bead (c. 50% remaining).

2. Buckle <3744>; iron; oval loop. Oval in cross-section. Pin in position, projecting at right angles to the loop. No textile. Ht. 27mm; max. diam. 24mm; L. of pin 29mm.

6463 18/08. Orient 17. L. 1.45. W. 0.58. D. 0.23 (Fig. 19)
This was a small grave with rounded corners, and body mark or coffin stain. An iron spearhead lay on the south side of the grave, and an iron knife was at the west end. The grave was cut by post-holes 6481 and 6494, part of late Saxon Building 14.

Grave-goods (Fig. 42)

1. Knife <3945>; iron. Slightly curved back following flush into very thick tang, upcurving cutting edge. In fair condition. No organic material. L. 101mm (blade 68mm); max. W. of blade 16mm; max. thickness of blade 5mm; max. thickness of tang 6mm.

2. Spearhead <4017>; iron. Fairly small blade; split socket. Traces of mineralised wood in socket. L. 183mm; max. W. of blade: 29mm.

3. Corroded iron fragments <3977>; not illustrated.

6501 13/13. Orient. 2. L. 1.74. W. 0.80. D. 0.24. (Fig. 19)
The grave tapered slightly from west to east and had rounded corners. There was no body mark or coffin stain. The fragment of glass from the fill of the grave (No. 7 below; not on the plan) is probably Roman, and an accidental inclusion in the backfill of the grave. The grave-goods comprised amber and glass beads, an iron buckle, a knife and other iron objects.

Grave-goods (Fig. 43)

1. Iron buckle <3785>; oval loop. Pin complete and in position. No textile. Ht. 23.5mm; max. diam. 19mm; L. of pin 22mm.

2. Glass and amber beads <3786>;

1. Segment of a glass multiple with silver foil.
2. Amber; irregular globular; much damaged.
3. Amber; irregular barrel.
4. Glass; translucent blue annular.
5. Amber; flattened barrel.

3. Iron object <3787(a)>; square plate with central perforation and beginnings of ? (shaft) broken off. 15mm square; thickness 5mm; max. d. of perforation 6mm; w. of shaft 6.5mm.

4. Iron ring <3787(b)>; single rod bent into an oval, ends touching but not overlapping. Max. diam. 46mm; thickness of rod (varies greatly along length); max. 8mm; min. 3.5mm.

5. Iron links <3788(a)>; three fragmentary links from an iron chain which do not join. Lifted in soil block with 3787(a) and (b) and 3788(b) and X-rayed. X-ray showed one link partly overlying object 3788(a) and two links interlocking; on excavation of the soil block the links proved to be very corroded and several fragments were not retrieved. Max. L. of each link (fragmentary) 26.5mm (on X-ray 35mm; max. w. 14.5mm; max. thickness 5mm.

6. Iron knife <3788(b)>; back incurving to point. Cutting edge straight for most of its length but showing a sharp carination at junction with tang — (?) much sharpened. Lifted in soil block. X-ray showed knife complete, but when excavated tip and end of tang not retrieved. Iron replaced organic material, probably horn, or tang. Max. L. 90mm (on X-ray 110mm); max.

7. Glass fragment <3829>; Translucent turquoise. One side roughened and opacified. Max. thickness 6.5mm. Not illustrated.

6545 02/22. Orient. 26. L. 1.72. W. 0.95. D. 0.15. (Fig. 19)
A shallow grave with no sign of a coffin or body. A large spearhead was found on the south side of the grave, with a smaller spearhead lying parallel to it. A seax lay towards the centre of the grave with the tang pointing to the west;

the two iron buckles and a buckle plate were next to the seax.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 43)

1. **Iron spearhead** <3804(a)>; leaf-shaped blade; long open-cleft socket. Rivet holes (for one rivet) through socket; rivet missing. In fair condition. Small amount of replaced wood in socket. L. 187mm (blade 92mm); max. w. of blade 28mm; max. thickness of blade 7mm; max. diam. of socket 19mm. Touching object 3804(b) in grave.
2. **Iron spearhead** <3804(b)>; narrow leaf-shaped blade; long narrow shank; fairly long narrow open-cleft socket. Rivet in position through socket. In fair condition. Substantial replaced wood in socket; replaced textile on outside of socket. L. 391mm (blade 160mm); max. w. of blade 29mm; max. diam. of socket 19mm.
3. **Iron seax** <3805>; back and cutting edge roughly parallel for c. 75% of length of blade, then both edges incurve to the point. In fair condition, surfaces badly corroded but blade and tang appear substantially complete. End of tang bent. Substantial replaced organic material, probably horn, completely covering tang and protruding onto blade. L. 256mm (blade 166mm); max. w. of blade 27.5mm; max. w. of tang 21mm.
4. **Iron buckle and plate** <3806>; oval loop. Rectangular plate. Pin in position. Replaced organic material on front of plate, possibly leather; replaced organic material on back, possibly textile. Ht. of buckle 28mm; w. of buckle 24mm; l. of plate 27mm; w. of plate 20mm; total thickness of plate 8mm (cavity for belt 3mm).
5. **Iron buckle** <3807>; oval loop. Pin in position. In fair condition. No textile. Ht. 25mm; w. 18mm; L. of pin 21mm.

6552 21/00. Orient 0. L + 44. W.0.72. D.0.24.

The east end of a grave cut by late Saxon pit 6520. There were no grave-goods, but two glass beads which were found in the pit may have originated from the grave (p.107; Fig. 65 No. 2).

6557/6414 18/07. Orient 21. L.2.40. W.0.85. D.0.24. (Fig. 19)
Grave 6557 was located in the centre of a penannular gully, 6414. The grave was longer than usual, although relatively narrow for its length and not very deep, with rounded end. It was hoped that this was a rich grave, since it was in a ring ditch, but this was not the case. There were only two grave-goods, a small copper alloy buckle and an iron knife. The lower fill of the grave consisted of two distinct contexts but these did not form a coherent body mark or coffin stain.

The penannular gully, 6414, was dug in eleven segments. It was oval, c.4.8 x 4.2m externally, and had a gap on the south west side. The southern terminal was slightly out-turned. The northern terminal was not properly located, as it was difficult seeing the edges of the gully where it cut the natural. Segment 4133 may be completely natural, although the gully does appear to be present in the south section of the neighbouring segment, 4134. The gap in the gully may therefore be wider than it appears on the plan. The profile of the gully was a shallow

'V' with a flattened bottom. 6414 was cut by one post-hole, 6598 from late Saxon Building 15, and cut two natural features, 6565 and 6584.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 44)

1. **Copper alloy buckle** <3857>; probably bronze. Upper surface tin coated. D-shaped. Slight depression in loop for pin to sit in. Copper alloy pin, detached and in fragments. Hinge-bar of loop damaged. Ht. 22.5mm; max. w. of loop 5mm; max. L. of pin (fragmentary) 18mm.
2. **Iron knife** <3858>; back and cutting edge incurving to the point. Substantially complete, extreme tip of blade missing. Tang covered with replaced organic material identified as horn, probably cattle horn (AM Lab.). L.133mm (blade 73mm); max. thickness 5mm (blade), 8.5mm (handle).

6562 10/12. Orient 176. L.1.63. W.1.01. D.0.42.

The grave was very wide for its length, suggesting a possible double burial, or a crouched rather than a flexed burial. There was no body or coffin mark and no grave-goods.

6573 04/20. Orient 28. L.2.10. W.0.78. D.0.45. (Fig. 20)

This was a rich grave, located on the north-west side of the ring-ditch 6414, and almost exactly in line with the grave in the middle of the ring ditch. This burial was female, the ring ditch burial probably male; it is tempting to think that this was the grave of a female relative of the man buried inside the ring ditch. The grave was fairly deep, with slightly rounded ends, and a coffin mark. There was a shallow slot down the centre of the grave, similar to those on graves 2780 and 4899, presumably the foundation trench for some sort of grave marker. It may be significant that all three graves with putative grave markers were rich female burials.

The grave contained fragments of red ochre which may have had some connection with the burial ritual. Red ochre was not found elsewhere on the site, although yellow ochre seems to occur naturally, as part of the gravel. The grave-goods included a silver spiral finger-ring, two annular brooches with iron pins, twenty amber and thirty-three glass beads (plus four fragments).

Grave-goods
(Figs 44–5)

1. **Silver ring** <3856>; flat band, ends tapered, overlapping. Slight damage to both ends of band. In fair condition; cracked in several places showing considerable wear. Max. diam.(external) 19mm; max. diam.(internal) 16.5mm; min. diam. (internal) 15mm; max. thickness of band 1.5mm.
2. **Necklace** <3869> of fifty-seven glass and amber beads
 1. Purple-black opaque glass; annular.
 - 2–7. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 8. Amber; irregular disc-annular; (small hole).
 9. Amber; irregular disc-annular; (small hole).
 10. Blue translucent glass; c. 50% remaining; inset pale blue opaque glass spots.
 11. Blue translucent glass; 'bun-shaped'.
 12. Amber; irregular 'squarish'.
 13. Amber; irregular disc (small hole).
 - 14–15. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 16. Amber; irregular disc-annular (small hole).
 - 17–20. Blue translucent glass; annular.

21. Amber; barrel.
 22. Amber; globular.
 23. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 24. Amber; irregular disc, cracked.
 - 25–9. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 30. Blue translucent glass with marvered pale blue translucent glass spots; annular; c. 75% remaining.
 31. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 32. Amber; irregular.
 33. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 34. Amber; flattened; irregular.
 35. Amber; globular. Two other holes in surface appear to be unsuccessful attempts to perforate the bead.
 36. Amber; globular.
 37. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 38. Amber; globular.
 39. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 - 40–2. Amber; globular.
 43. Not a bead. On closer examination this was found to be a stone.
 - 44–5. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 46. Amber; disc irregular.
 47. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 48. Fragment of translucent blue glass ? annular bead; not illustrated.
 49. Blue translucent glass with marvered spots of pale blue translucent glass; annular.
 - 50–2. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 53. Irregular unperforated piece of red and yellow opaque glass, unfinished bead?; not illustrated.
 54. Amber; globular.
 55. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 56. Amber; globular.
 57. Blue translucent glass; annular.
 58. Amber; globular.
 3. **Iron ring** <3870>; in very poor condition, cracked in several places. Max. diam.(external) 55mm; max. diam.(internal) 42mm.
 4. **Copper alloy openwork plate** <3872>; upper surface mercury gilded (AM Lab.). Crescent-shaped plate terminating in two confronting (and touching) birds heads with incised lines on their beaks. Stamps around outer edge, each stamp comprised of two elements — a crescent and a dot, probably one stamp used (minor variations probably caused by differential force in application). In very poor condition. One edge of plate in particular is very badly damaged and part of the plate may be broken off. No rivet holes or other means of attaching plate. Wood remains removed from back during conservation (K. Walker). Dimensions: 34mm x 31mm; max. thickness 4mm.
 5. **Copper alloy annular brooch** <3889>; pair to 6. Upper surface coated with tin or a tin-lead alloy (P. Wilthew AM Lab.). Iron pin in position resting on band. Front decorated with 4 approximately equidistant pairs of lines incised transversely across the brooch band. Substantial replaced textile on front and back mostly around the pin attachment hole. The textile appears to be of the same weave — a 'Z' twist twill but one piece adhering onto the front surface is much finer than the rest. In fair condition; the back is badly pitted; the tin coating on the front is badly scratched. Max. diam. 48.5mm; w. of band 11mm; max. thickness 3mm.
 6. **Copper alloy annular brooch** <3873>; pair to 5. Upper surface coated with tin or a tin-lead alloy. Oval in shape. c. 50% of iron pin remaining in position. Circular pin hole visible in between two incised lines, three other parts of incised lines roughly equidistant around band. Replaced textile on both front and back of brooch around areas where pin would have touched. In fair condition, back badly pitted, tin coating on front scratched. Max. diam. 50mm; w. of band 12.5mm; max. thickness 3mm.
 7. **Iron key** <3885(a)>; flattened rod of iron, rectangular in cross-section; one end curved with the beginnings of two (?) prongs; other end looped for suspension. Iron replaced leather and textile on one side. L. 123mm; max. width 13mm; max. thickness 5mm.
 8. **Iron key** <3885(b)>; flattened rod of iron, rectangular in cross-section; one end curved with the beginnings of two prongs; other end looped for suspension. No textile or other replaced organic material. L. 135.5mm; max. width 15mm; max. thickness 6mm.
 9. **Iron knife** <3886>; blade complete; end of tang broken off. Back and cutting edge incurve to the point. Length 102.5mm; max. w. of blade 17mm; thickness 7mm.
 10. **Iron pin or spatula** <3874>; circular in cross-section; flattened towards one end. Fragmentary, both ends damaged. L.(incomplete) 53mm; w. of flattened end 6mm.
 11. **Iron buckle** <3890>; oval. Upper surface decorated with a continuous series of grooves across the loop. X-ray showed no signs of wire inlay. Iron pin, in position. Ht. 29mm; max. w. of loop 7mm; l. of pin 22mm.
 12. **Charcoal fragments** <3891>; not illustrated.
 13. **Charcoal fragments** <3892>; not illustrated.
 14. **Red ochre** <3972>; not illustrated.
- 6595** 09/06. Orient 176. L.c.1.24. W.c.0.60. D. 0.25.
West end cut through a natural feature which made identification of the limits of the grave difficult; it could well have been longer than recorded. There was no sign of a body or coffin and there were no grave-goods
- 6605** 16/09. Orient 118. L.1.52. W.0.72. D.0.20 (Fig. 20)
It was thought at first that this grave had a slot down the middle but most of the 'slot' turned into a post-hole (6484). A second possible post-hole cutting the grave (6338) proved to be a non-feature, probably just a localised variation in the grave fill. The presence of a slot representing the site of a grave-marker could not be completely discounted, although unlike the other grave slots, no clear edges could be defined. There was no sign of a body or coffin mark. Two grave-goods were found, a spearhead at the south end of the grave, lying along the long axis of the grave, and a knife, lying perpendicular to the spearhead, towards the centre of the grave.
Within late Saxon Buildings 6 and 16.
- Grave-goods*
(Fig. 45)
1. **Iron spearhead** <3939>; fairly long angular blade; long open-cleft socket. Iron rivet in position through socket. Replaced wood in socket. L. 247mm (blade 161mm); max. w. of blade at angle 29mm; max. diam. of socket 19.5mm.
 2. **Iron knife** <3940>; tip of blade missing. Straight back, cutting edge upcurving to the point. Replaced organic material on tang, probably horn. L. 105mm; blade c. 62mm thickness of blade 4.5mm; max. thickness of tang 6mm.

6609 21/09. Orient 17. L.2.10. W.1.05. D.0.26. (Fig. 20)
The grave-goods indicated that the burial was male. There was no body mark or coffin stain. The grave was cut by post-hole 6349 of late Saxon Building 6.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 46)

1. **Iron spearhead** <3946>; angular blade with slight concavity above the angle, short solid neck, open-cleft socket. Rivet in position through socket. Replaced wood in socket. Complete and in good condition. L. 225mm (blade 138mm); max. W. of blade 33mm; max. diam. of socket external: 19mm, internal: 14mm; max. thickness of blade 11mm.
2. **Iron shield boss** <3947(a)>; with four copper alloy rivets and one iron rivet in position. Slightly convex dome; slight carination around waist to straight, sloping sides, fairly narrow flange; disc-headed terminal. In poor condition. Substantial replaced wood on underside of flange and on inside of waist and other replaced organic material (?) leather also on flange underneath the wood. Three of the four copper alloy rivets are fairly complete, one has most of shaft missing; all of the shaft of the iron rivet has corroded away. Max. diam. of flange 167mm; max. diam. of boss 114mm; max. W. of flange 24mm; ht.84mm; longest L. of rivet (incomplete) 15mm.
3. **Iron shield hand-grip** <3947(b)>; short grip. Two flat headed iron rivets in position passing through the grip in opposite directions. Grip splays out at both ends and ends are curved. Substantial replaced textile on upper surface of grip, a very coarse twill weave (see report on the textiles, p.122). Substantial replaced wood on undersurface, the grain running in two directions: longitudinally, and at the grip ends (around the rivets) transversely. Edges chipped but very little of length lost. L. of grip 117mm; max. w. at ends 32mm; max. thickness: iron 3mm, wood 4mm, textile c. 4mm; longest remaining length of rivet 8mm.
4. **Copper alloy rivet** <3949>; flat disc-headed with shaft circular in cross-section. Shaft damaged at extreme tip; c. 50% of circumference of head damaged. Evidence of white metal coating mainly at edge (K. Walker AM Lab.). Some wood on underside of head. Tip of shaft missing. Max. diam. of head 21mm; L. 18mm (incomplete); max. diam. of shaft 5mm.
5. **Copper alloy rivet** <3950>; flat disc-headed with shaft circular in cross-section. Some evidence of white metal coating (K. Walker AM Lab.) Tip of rivet chipped c.50% circumference of head damaged. Max. diam. of head (incomplete) 22mm; L. 17mm; max. diam. of shaft 4.5mm.
6. **Copper alloy rivet** <3951>; flat disc-headed with shaft circular in cross-section. Appears to have white metal coating around edge, possibly tin (K. Walker AM Lab). c.75% of circumference chipped. Tip missing. Replaced wood on shaft. Max. diam. of head (incomplete) 21mm; L. 15mm; max. diam. of shaft 5mm.
7. **Iron rivet** <3952>; flat disc-headed with shaft circular in cross-section. Substantial replaced wood on undersurface of head. Max. diam. of head 21mm; max. diam. of shaft 4mm; L. 8mm.

8. **Iron knife** <3948>; back straight for c. 75% of length, then curving down very slightly to point. Cutting edge upcurving to point. In fair condition. No organic remains. L. 121mm (blade 80mm); max. w. of blade 20mm; max. thickness of blade 6mm; tang 6mm.
9. **Iron buckle** <3953>; oval loop. Pin in position. No replaced organic remains. Complete but in poor condition. Ht. 31mm; w. of loop 23mm; max. thickness of loop 7mm; L. of pin 39mm.

6611 16/04. Orient 125. L.1.16. W.0.74. D.0.10.

A shallow grave, cut by slot 6536, which formed part of late Saxon Building 16. There were no grave-goods or body stain.

6615 20/02. Orient 165. L.1.23. W.0.73. D.0.24.

This was a small grave with rounded ends, well defined at the west end, but rather vague at the east end. There was no body mark or coffin stain and no grave-goods.

6701 SS17/97. Orient 16. L.1.80. W. c. 0.67. D.0.32.

A shallow grave with no features of note.

6732 SS21/95. Orient 89; head at south. L.1.63. W.0.90. D.0.37. (Fig. 20)

Grave with angular corners. An iron knife and copper alloy buckle were found towards the south end of the grave on the western side.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 47)

1. **Iron knife** <4044>; back and cutting edge incurving to the point. End of tang and point of blade missing; otherwise in fairly good condition. Replaced organic material on tang appears grainy and is therefore most probably wood. L. 100mm (blade 67mm); max. w. of blade 18mm; max. thickness of tang 6mm; max. thickness of blade 6mm.
2. **Copper alloy buckle loop** <4045>; fragments of copper alloy plate and minerally replaced textile. Buckle loop is oval; quadrant-shaped in cross-section. Small area of replaced leather. In good condition but surface flaking. Pin-bar appears to have been iron, corroded away. Pin missing. Ht. 41mm; thickness of loop 10mm. Fifteen copper alloy fragments of a square plate with central perforation. White metal coating. L. of largest fragment 16mm; thickness 4.5mm. Three fragments of minerally replaced textile; one rectangular piece, possibly mirroring shape of buckle plate. Dimensions of largest fragment: 25mm x 21mm.
3. **Iron tweezers** <4048>; complete; in fair condition; surfaces flaking. L. 62mm; w. 14mm tapering to 8mm.

6792 WW97/09. Orient 21. L + 0.84. W.0.65. D.0.21.

A steep sided grave with no grave-goods, cut by late Saxon pit 6773. The pit contained a Roman glass counter (see p.146) possibly derived from the grave.

6796 04/04. Orient 52. L.1.80. W.0.90. D.0.36.

The grave had steep sides and slightly rounded corners. There were no grave-goods or body stain. It was cut by cremation 6669.

6803 WW97/16. Orient 16. L.2.07. W.0.92. D.0.31. (Fig. 21)
The grave had a neatly squared east end, and a more rounded west end. The sides of the cut were almost vertical, and the bottom flat. The iron knife and fragment were both found at the west end of the grave.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 47)

1. **Iron knife** <4132>; back and cutting edge parallel for c. 75% of length then incurve to the point. Complete L. 134mm (blade 91mm); max. W. of blade 19mm; max. W. of tang 11mm.
2. **Iron fragment** <4160>; incomplete bar, surfaces flaking. Rectangular in cross-section. L. 42mm; max. W. 14mm.

6821 02/14. Orient 21. L.1.90. W.0.70. D. n.s. (Fig. 21)
A shallow grave, cut by post-holes 6776 (undated) and 6777, part of late Saxon Building 15. The only grave-good was a knife, placed on the northern side of grave with its point to the west.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 47)

1. **Iron knife** <4134>; iron; straight back, cutting edge curving up to tip (tip missing); organic remains — horn on tang; L. 160mm; W. of blade 18mm.

6924 SS21/92. Orient 90. L.c. 1.24. W.0.58. D.0.14. (Fig. 21)
This grave was extremely shallow, and the grave-goods were only just below the trowelled surface. It appears rather short, but may have been truncated at the south end, where it becomes very shallow indeed. The grave was cut by undated post-hole 6861. At the south end of the grave lay a necklace of glass and amber beads, and in the middle of the grave on the western side there was a group of iron objects.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 47)

1. **Necklace** <4261> of seventeen amber and glass beads
 1. Amber bead. Irregular. Damaged.
 2. Amber bead. Surface partially chipped. Irregular barrel.
 3. Translucent glass bead. Pale greenish-yellow. Melon-shaped.
 4. Amber bead. Roughly rectangular.
 5. Translucent blue glass bead. Shattered. Not illustrated.
 6. Amber bead. Irregular barrel. Damaged; surface very pitted.
 7. Amber bead. Six unevenly-fashioned facets.
 8. Amber bead. Five unevenly-fashioned facets.
 9. Amber bead. Six unevenly-fashioned facets.
 10. Amber bead. Five unevenly-fashioned facets. Surface very pitted.
 11. Amber bead. Irregular rectangular.
 12. Translucent glass bead. Melon-shaped. Pale greenish-yellow.
 13. Amber bead. Globular.
 14. Amber bead. Five unevenly-fashioned facets.
 15. Amber bead.
 16. Amber bead. Six unevenly-fashioned facets.
 17. Amber bead. Six unevenly-fashioned facets.

Group of iron objects <4279>:

2. **Iron keys** (two) fused together <4279(a)>. Looped terminals for suspension. Hooked wards. Square in cross-section. No organic remains. L. 118mm.
3. **Iron ring** <4279(b)>; made from one piece, terminals do not join. Slightly distorted. Round in cross-section. Max. diam. 45mm.

4. **Iron ring** <4279(c)>; made from one piece, terminals join. Very distorted into oval shape. Round in cross-section. Max.diam. 65mm.
5. **Iron ring** <4279(d)>; complete, terminals join. Rectangular in cross-section. Diam. 60mm.
6. **Iron buckle** <4279(e)>; D-shaped. Pin-bar missing. No organic remains. Ht. 42mm.
7. **Iron knife** <4279(f)>; small knife with straight back and incurving cutting edge. Replaced organic remains on tang, probably horn. In fair condition. L. (point missing) 83mm (blade 52mm); W. of blade 16mm, W. of tang 11mm.
8. **Amorphous iron lump** <4278>; unidentifiable. Surfaces flaking. Not illustrated.
9. **Fragment of an amber bead**. Wt. less than 1g. Not illustrated.

8570 04/38. Orient 28. L.1.32. W.0.76. D.0.23.
A shallow grave with moderately sloping sides and a fairly flat bottom. From the size, it is possibly a child's grave. There were no grave-goods, and no body stain.

8577 01/44. Horse-head burial. L.0.85. W.0.54. D.0.18. (Fig. 22; Pl.II)

A small pit, roughly shaped like a horse's head, was found to the west of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch, just outside one of the entrances. Contained within the pit was a complete set of horse's teeth, with no other bone surviving. Components of the harness were present, comprising an iron ring each side of the teeth, two copper alloy rivets in a position which would have been further back on the head, and a small copper alloy buckle adjacent to one of the iron rings. There was no bit link present, although this may have been made from organic material.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 48)

Horse's harness comprising:

1. **Iron ring and strap fitting**. Fitting for attachment of strap has perforation and rivet in position. Traces of replaced organic material, most probably leather in position. Max. diam. of ring: 29mm.
2. **Iron ring and strap fitting**; as above.
3. **Copper alloy buckle**; oval. Replaced organic material, most probably leather in position around the pin. Ht. 30mm; W. 20mm.
4. **Pair of copper alloy rivets**; disc-headed. L. 12mm and 13mm.

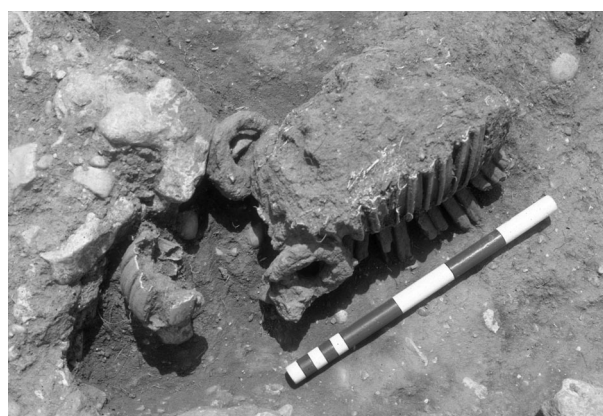


Plate II The horse-head burial *in situ*, feature 8577

8743 14/27. Orient.12. L.+1.40. W.0.70. D.0.50. (Fig. 21)
The grave cut the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. The two brooches recovered were found in the centre of the grave, lying together, with the head of one lying over the foot of the other.

Grave-goods
(Fig. 48)

1. **Copper alloy linked chain** <4645>; in fragments and incomplete. At least thirteen links visible on x-radiograph. The copper alloy is very fragile. Each link is c. 10mm in diameter.
2. **Copper alloy small-long brooch** <4646>; square-headed; angled bow; lozenge-shaped foot with triangular terminal. Decoration: two parallel grooves running along edge of headplate; tiny punched circles along the channels, rather haphazardly executed. Two drilled 'bull's eyes' which may be, with the shape of the foot, intended to give the impression of a horse's head. Two grooves follow the foot contour with tiny circles punched along the grooves. Edges of headplate damaged; approx. one third of the footplate is missing. Pin not visible; iron corrosion products adhering to back with replaced textile impressions. L. 30.5mm (incomplete); max. diam. of headplate 15mm; max. diam. of footplate 11mm.
3. **Copper alloy small-long brooch** <4647>; form and decoration as <4646>. In better condition than <4646>; footplate almost complete. Pin missing. Iron corrosion products (presumably from an iron pin) with incorporated bone adhering to back of brooch. Edges of head and foot terminal slightly chipped. L. 38mm; max. diam. of head 15mm; max. diam. of foot 11mm.

Possible graves

2528 51/19. Orient.172. L.2.40. W.0.60. D.0.12.
This appeared on the surface as a rectangular feature, the right size and orientation for a grave. However, it proved to be extremely shallow, and there were no finds.

2541 47/39. Orient.118. L.1.78. W.0.76. D.0.17.
Oval pit; possible grave.

2677 53/62. Orient 3. L.1.65 W.0.65 D.0.25
Originally thought to be an oval pit. Possible grave.

2686 28/11. Orient.7. L.<3.80. W.0.98. D.0.20.
Possible grave.

2835 29/06. Orient.22. L.C.2.55. W.C.1.10. D.0.29.
Possible grave or natural feature, cut by late Saxon pit 2579/2653.

2881 34/18. Orient.23. L.1.40. W.C.0.64. D.0.15.
Oval pit with moderately sloping sides, rather shallow. Possible grave.

2932 53/39. Orient.92. L.1.32. W.0.80. D. n.s.
Possible grave.

2940 50/31. Orient.130. L.1.20. W.0.92. D.0.21.
Possible grave. See 2954 for comments.

2954 49/30. Orient.105. L.1.30. W.0.88. D.0.24.

Possible grave. A silver ring was found near the top of the feature, an unusual position for a grave-good. If this feature is a grave, its size suggests a child's grave. The pit intersected with feature 2940, another possible small grave, or possibly part of the same grave. The junction between the two features was very vague, and at the time of excavation, opinion was divided as to whether there were two pits here, or only one.

Grave-goods (from fill)
(Fig.57; Pl.IX)

1. **Finger ring**, <2812>; silver. Made from a single strand of silver wire twisted and intertwined to form a ring with two opposing spirals on the top. Complete and in fairly good condition. Diam. 25mm.

2991 50/35. Orient.119. L.1.70. W.0.94. D.0.35.
Possible grave.

4514 40/42. Orient.85. L.0.88. W.0.74. D.0.38.
Possible grave.

4614 33/34. Orient.99. L.1.86. W.0.60. D.0.45.
Possible grave. A rectangular pit with compacted vertical sides and a flat bottom. It cut post-hole 4523, which contained only Bronze Age pot.

4615 41/42. Orient.62. L.1.80. W.C.0.74. D.C.0.20.
Possible grave. An almost rectangular pit with steep sides and a flat bottom.

4680 43/48. Orient.173. L.1.88. W.C.0.78. D. n.s.
Possible rectangular grave adjacent to the 'drip gully' to the north of Bronze Age round-house 4545.

4858 44/45. Orient 106. L.1.04. W.0.72. D.0.48
Small oval pit, possibly a child's grave.

4974 35/51. Orient.167. L.1.80. W.0.68. D.0.22.
Possible grave, cut by undated pit 4896, and possibly cutting post-hole 4965, which may be part of late Bronze Age structure 10.

6034 18/28. Orient 23. L.2.16. W.0.94. D.ns.
Possible grave, very shallow.

6066 18/30. Orient 13. L. c. 1.68. W. c. 0.96. D.0.27.
Possible grave.

6087 42/60. Orient 5. L.1.00. W.0.56. D.0.26.
A possible child's grave, consisting of a small oval pit with no grave-goods.

6102 21/41. Orient 14. L.1.38. W.0.60. D.0.17.
Possible grave.

6103 28/47. Orient 90. L. c. 1.44. W. c. 0.64. D.n.s.
Possible grave. Very shallow, c. 2cm deep.

6381 26/04. Orient 106. L.0.92. W.0.70. D.n.s.
Child's grave? Shallow oval pit.

6612 20/00. Orient 101. L + 0.44. W.0.52. D.0.15.
Possible grave, cut by late Saxon pit 6520.

6614 23/01. Orient 150. L.1.48. W.0.70. D.0.16.
Possible grave with indistinct sides and rounded ends.

6782 12/99. Orient 69. L.+ 0.80. W.0.54. D.0.15.
Possible grave, largely removed by late Saxon pit 6665. It cut feature 6872, which was undated.

The cremations

Note: For quantity of bone recovered from each cremation see Table 2.

2502 52/39. Cremation pot badly damaged by ploughing; with only the base surviving. The pot may have been in a pit (some fill remained beneath the pot); if so it had been partly backfilled before deposition of the pot. Alternatively, the fill under the pot may have been part of an earlier feature, possibly a post-hole.

3022 Fill around cremation pot. Finds: Late Bronze Age and Saxon pot.

3023 1. **Pot** (P272). Base only. Medium hard fabric with common medium quartz-sand. Outer reddish-brown. Inner and core black. Hole in base plugged by a piece of lead (see below). Max. base diam. 118 mm. (Fig. 51)

3024 2. **Lead plug** exhibiting textile impressions (see Report on the Textiles, p.122 and Fig.51)

3025 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.

2507 51/37. The cremation was in a shallow oval pit (Pl. III).

3019 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; burnt flint; Late Bronze Age pot.

3020 1. **Pot** (P273). Sub-biconical. Rim missing. Medium hard fabric with sparse small to large quartz-sand. Outer dark brown and part-burnished; inner and core reddish-brown. Decorated with five 'stehende bogen' and three incised concentric lines above. Each 'stehende bogen' is infilled with a decorative scheme comprised of incised lines and negative stamped circles, the latter have also been applied in between the 'stehende bogen'. Max. base diam. 84mm; ht. 110mm. (Fig.51)

3021 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.

2533 55/12. Cremation in good condition, with no apparent plough damage. It was located on the outer edge of segment 4005 of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch.

3010 Cremation pit fill. Finds: Bronze Age and Saxon pot.

3011 1. **Pot** (P19). Sub-biconical with everted, rounded rim. Hard grey fabric with deeply incised cordons at the bottom of the neck. Fabric has sparse small to medium quartz-sand. Approx. 40% of rim survives. Max. base diam. 139mm; ht. 219mm. (Fig.51)

3012 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.

2545 46/35. Cremation in a circular pit, 55cm in diameter. Cremated bone in pot and in pit.

3076 Pit fill. This contained pyre-goods (Fig. 52):

1. **Late Roman copper alloy strap-end** <2041>. Pear-shaped with multi-faceted terminal and splayed, square-ended, split butt with one rivet-



Plate III Cremation 2507 *in situ*

hole. Upper surface decorated with punched ring-and-dot ornament bordered by two shallowly engraved lines infilled with punched double dots; ring-and-dot also on the four major facets of the terminal; transverse engraved lines on the butt-end. Undersurface plain except for a border of shallowly incised lines. L. 62mm; max. W. 16mm; max. thickness 5.5mm.

2. **Iron blade** <2045>. Small. Tang perforated by a rivet. One face has a groove running along the upper edge. L.87mm.

Two small copper alloy spheres <2042>. Diams. both 6mm. Not illustrated.

Copper alloy fragments <3555>. Burnt. Not illustrated. (a) Almost spherical. Max. diam 3.5mm. (b) Amorphous. L. 7mm; max W. 4mm.

3077 3. **Pot** (P275). Large globular flat-based vessel. Rim missing. Black/brown fabric with common organic temper. Max. base diam. 113mm. (Fig. 52)

2594 50/47. The cremation pit had been dug into a natural loam feature in the gravel (Pl. IV). The edge of the pit was very vague.

3329 Surface of cremation. Finds: **small globule of melted glass** <2518>; pale green; probably a bead; not illustrated. Other finds: flint.

3086 'Pit' fill. The 'pit' could not be defined, so this actually represents an arbitrary area of fill adjacent to the pot. Finds: flint.



Plate IV Cremation 2594 *in situ*

- 3087 1. **Pot** (P274). A 'Buckelurn' with incised linear decoration. Only a single piece of everted, rounded rim survives. Decoration comprises: six bosses, of which three are circular with central depressions and the other three are U-shaped and defined by two incised arches around each; above the bosses are three neck cordons. Fairly soft fabric with common vegetable temper. Outer reddish-brown to dark brown. Inner and core dark brown. Ht. 176mm; max. diam. 260mm. (Fig. 52)
- 3088 Pot contents. Pyre-goods:
Fused vessel glass <3678>. Probably a cone beaker. Two pieces. Translucent pale green. A series of ridges is visible across part of the largest piece. Not illustrated.
- 2602 12/37. Base of cremation pot, in a pit cut into the top layer of the late Bronze Age enclosure ditch.
- 3095 Fill around pit. Finds: flint; burnt clay; fired clay.
- 3096 1. **Pot** (P99). Base only. Fairly soft dark brown fabric with common vegetable temper and sparse large quartz-sand. Base diam. 96mm. (Fig. 52)
- 3097 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 2623 51/34. Unusual form of cremation vessel: carinated bowl. Although the pot was substantially complete, it was flattened in the ground, and no cremated bone or artefacts were recovered.
- 3129 Pit fill.
- 3130 1. **Bowl** (P276). Carinated bowl with slightly sagging base and everted, rounded rim. Approx. 70% complete. Fairly hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer reddish-brown with buff-brown patches. Inner and core grey. Max. base diam. 55mm. (Fig. 52)
- 2692 37/06. Located just to the south of late Saxon Building 3. The pit was very shallow.
- 3024 Pit fill. No finds.
- 3205 1. **Pot** (P251). Part of base only. Fairly hard sandy fabric with sparse vegetable temper. Outer dark brown. Core reddish-brown. Inner light reddish-brown. (Fig. 52)
- 3206 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 2817 45/42. This cremation was fairly complete, with only the rim of the pot missing. The pit was well defined and circular.
- 3351 Fill of cremation pit. Find: small copper alloy fragment.
- 3352 1. **Pot** (P277). Plain globular. Approx. two-thirds complete. Rim missing. Hard sandy fabric with common small to medium quartz-sand. Outer black/brown. Core reddish-brown. Inner light reddish-brown. Max. diam. of base 84mm. Ht. 147mm. (Fig. 52)
- 3353 Cremation (from pot) containing pyre-goods: Two pieces of **bone plating** <5226>. Possibly parts of a double-sided comb. Heat distorted. Fit together as a front-and-back-plate. Both have parallel sides, one rounded end and one jagged, broken-off end. Both have curved upper surfaces and flat undersurfaces; the latter with a channel running the whole length of both pieces of plate carved out (rectangular in cross-section). The frontplate has three perforations, the backplate two (corresponding in position to two on the frontplate). The upper surface of the frontplate is decorated with six overlapping 'bull's eye' motifs, each comprising a central dot outside of which are three concentric circles. Both plates are in very poor condition, burnt and extremely brittle. L. frontplate (incomplete) 41mm; backplate (incomplete) 43mm. Max. W. frontplate 16mm; backplate 16.5mm; Thickness of both c. 5mm. Not illustrated.
- 2839 42/45. The cremation consisted of the lower half of the pot only. The pit was well-defined, but shallow.
- 3387 Fill of cremation pit. Find: globule of melted blue glass <2153>. Irregular in shape, possibly a cremated bead. Not illustrated.
- 3388 1. **Pot** (P278). Very friable sandy fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand and sparse large quartzite inclusions. Inner and outer dark brown. Core reddish-brown. Max. diam. of base 112mm. (Fig. 52)
- 3389 Pot fill. Over 1kg of burnt bone; the largest amount from any cremation.
- 4543 34/36. There was no pit visible on the surface, and only the very base of the pot survived. A decorated sherd found nearby may be part of this pot, although the portion surviving *in situ* was undecorated. A fragment of copper alloy found nearby (<2601>) could have derived from this cremation.
- 3699 1. **Pot** (P1081). Base and lower body only; about a quarter of the pot survives. Dark brown fairly soft fabric with buff patches on outer. Common small to medium quartz-sand and sparse vegetable temper. One small sherd has four incised lines. Max. diam. of base 75mm. (Fig. 52)
- 3711 Scatter of cremated bone around pot. (Pit not defined)
- 3700 Fill of cremation pot. Finds: two small fragments of copper alloy.
- 4686 39/51. Fig. 23. An apparently undisturbed cremation, probably in a circular pit with steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom. The southern half of the pit was overcut and the edges were difficult to define. The plain pot was complete apart from damage to the rim, part of which is missing. The relatively large amount of burnt bone in the pit is interesting (see Table 2), in that many of the cremation pots contain only a small amount of burnt bone, and this pit indicates that it may have been general practice to place some of the cremation in the pit, rather than the pot (see also cremation 2545). The disposition of the grave-goods does not appear to be significant, and all objects recovered were affected by burning.
- 5046 Fill of pit. Part of the fill round the pot contained a deposit of charcoal and burnt bone (see Fig. 23 for extent, and for position of bronze and glass finds). Pyre-goods from pit fill (Fig. 53):
1. **Copper alloy belt fitting** <2651; 2711; 2713; 2715; 2716>, in eleven heat-distorted pieces. Triangular shaped fitting with two projections.

- Two rivets in position — one through a projection and another through the triangular plate itself. Four fragments show chip-carved decoration comprising ridges and a pair of opposed running animals, either hares or dogs. L. (incomplete) 65mm. W. 36mm.
- Copper alloy fragments.** A further thirteen fragments. May belong to No. 1.
- Amorphous piece of fused glass** <2712>. Probably comprising more than one bead. Blue and green glass and red opaque glass visible in the mass. Not illustrated.
- Fused glass beads** <2718>. Colours visible: translucent pale blue; opaque white; opaque red. Bone fragments are incorporated in the mass. Not illustrated.
- Glass bead** <2718>. Heat-distorted. Annular or globular opaque red glass. Not illustrated.
- Fragments of melted glass beads** <3355>. Colours: opaque red and translucent blue glass. Not illustrated.
- 5480 2. **Pot** (P1110). Tall sub-biconical pot. Everted, rounded rim. Fairly hard, sandy fabric with abundant small quartz-sand. Outer black/brown. Inner black/dark grey. Core light grey. Max. rim diam. 103mm; max. diam. base 93mm; Ht 192mm. (Fig. 53)
- 5481 Further pyre-goods recovered from fill of cremation pot.
- Melted glass beads** <3675>. Fourteen amorphous pieces of melted glass with pieces of cremated bone adhering. Colours present: translucent pale green; opaque white; opaque red; opaque black. Not illustrated.
- Iron Chatelaine fragments** <3677>. Five pieces. Not illustrated.
3. **Iron pin** <3677>. Round in cross-section with faceted head. In five pieces. Curved along lengths. Tip has small piece of copper alloy present (K. Walker, AM Lab.). Surface of object is very smooth. Grey-black colour indicating that the object was burnt (K. Walker, AM Lab.). Bone fragments adhering to pin. L. (min. total) 159mm; max. thickness 4mm; max. diam. of head 8mm.
- 6026 15/64. Disturbed cremation, sitting on natural gravel, with no trace of a pit.
- 5585 1. **Pot**. (P1364). Base of a large globular vessel. Soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer dark brown with buff patches. Inner and core dark brown. Max. base diam. 106mm. (Fig. 53)
- 5586 Fill of cremation pot containing burnt bone.
- 6027 16/57. The cremation was found during machine stripping, and showed as a charcoally feature with a copper alloy object on the surface. This proved to be a pair of tweezers, which had been slightly damaged by the machine. The cremation is unusual for this site, in that there is no pot. The charcoal and burnt bone was concentrated in the middle of the pit, which was oval, with steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom. Although the tweezers do not appear to have been burnt, a number of other burnt grave-goods were present. Other finds — flint, Roman and Bronze Age pot.
- 5530 Fill of cremation pit. The charcoal and burnt bone was concentrated in the middle. Pyre-goods (Fig. 53):
1. **Tweezers** <3303>. Copper alloy; ribbed loop; arms decorated with a vertical engraved line down the centre on each side and three horizontal engraved lines on one side only. In fragile condition; little metal core remaining. L. 53mm; max. W. 8mm.
2. **Bone playing pieces** <3345>. Five plano-convex discs and two fragments:
- (a) Plano-convex bone disc; slightly damaged along part of edge; max. diam. 21mm; ht. 6mm.
- (b) Plano-convex bone disc; underside damaged; max. diam. 18mm; ht. 7mm.
- (c) Plano-convex bone disc; approx. 25% missing; max. diam. 19mm.
- (d) Plano-convex bone disc; approx. 50% missing; max. diam. 21mm.
- (e) Plano-convex bone disc; approx. 50% missing; max. diam. 17.5mm.
- (f) Fragment of bone disc; 1.1mm. Not illustrated.
- (g) Fragment of bone disc; 1.6mm. Not illustrated.
- (h) Fragment of bone disc; 1.4mm. Not illustrated.
- Glass** <3346>. Nine pieces of melted pale green translucent glass. ?From a vessel. Not illustrated.
- Iron nails** <3347>. Two fragments, domed heads and part of shafts only; in very poor condition; X-ray shows little metal remaining; L. 15mm and 10mm; max. diam. of heads 14mm and 9mm. Not illustrated.
- 6310 12/16. Cremation badly disturbed, with only the base of the pot surviving, and no pit visible around the pot. A small amount of cremated bone was present.
- 7030 1. **Pot** (P1503). Base and lower body sherds of a globular pot with indistinct slightly sagging base. Thick uneven walls. Soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter with medium small and sparse large quartz-sand inclusions (some > 6mm in length). Carbonised residue on inner. Outer reddish orange-brown. Core and inner dark brown to black. Max. diam. of base c. 110mm. (Fig. 53)
- 7048 Fill of the pot and surrounding area. A small quantity of bone was present.
- 6311 14/17. Cremation in a well-defined pit with rounded bottom.
- 7059 Pit fill. Finds: Bronze Age pot; burnt bone.
- 7031 1. **Pot** (P1553). Base and lower body sherds of sub-biconical or globular vessel. Large shallowly incised equal-armed cross quadrisects the base. Although the lines of the cross are shallow compared to the deeply incised necklines on some of the cremations pots, they are deep enough to conclude that they must have been incised before firing. Soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter and medium large iron oxide; inclusions of abundant small to medium and sparse large quartz-sand particles. Outer dark reddish-brown with light reddish-brown patches. Inner and core dark reddish-brown with black carbonised vegetable particles. Max. diam. of base 87mm. (Fig. 53)
- 7062 Pot fill.

- 6313** 06/19. The cremation was in a fairly well defined circular pit with a rounded base. The bottom half of the pot survived.
- 7054 Fill of the pit. Finds: flint, fired clay, burnt bone.
- 7033 1. **Pot** (P1533). With footring base *c.* 30% of pot extant, comprising base and lower body sherds. Decorative scheme incorporates a single surviving round boss and numerous long bosses. Single incised line either side of each boss, oval thus formed infilled with segmented grid stamps (one stamp used) haphazardly applied. Not possible to estimate number of bosses (one round boss and ten long bosses survive) as they are irregularly spaced and higher up the pot profile on one side (the pot would have had a distinctly lopsided appearance). The long bosses are pushed out from the inside whereas the surviving round boss is an applied solid. Hard quartz-sand tempered fabric, medium-abundant small-medium particles. Outer smoothed and part burnished. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner and core light grey. Max. diam. *c.* 180mm; base diam. 84mm. (Fig. 54)
- 7055 Fill of cremation pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6314** 23/05. Very little pot remained, and even that was badly broken up. No pit was visible round the pot.
- 7034 Pot, contents and finds from round the pot. Finds: fired clay, burnt bone.
1. **Body sherds** (P1634); much fragmented, probably from a large globular pot with thick uneven walls. Medium soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter with a medium amount of medium to fine quartz-sand particles, sparse pebbles > 10 mm. Dark reddish-brown throughout. Wt 212 g. Max. wall thickness 21mm. Not illustrated.
- 6317** 30/02. The first half of the pit was overcut on the west side, as the edges were difficult to see. The pit was probably oval, with a rounded profile.
- 7066 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7037 1. **Pot** (P1635). Globular; *c.* 10% (most of rim and upper body sherds) missing. Rounded, indistinct base; slightly everted, rounded rim. Medium soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter, medium small quartz-sand giving a 'powdery' appearance. Outer smoothed but unburnished. Outer patchy reddish-brown with blackened patches around lower half. Inner reddish-brown. Core black. Ht. *c.* 230mm (tip of rim missing). Max. diam. of base 95mm. (Fig. 54)
- 7067 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6318** 33/03. The edges of the pit were vague, and the first half was overcut. It was probably oval with a flattish bottom.
- 7052 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7038 1. **Bowl** (P1594). Rim, base and body sherds from a globular bowl with rounded, slightly everted rim (less than 25% rim surviving). Very soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter with inclusions of abundant poorly sorted small-medium and sparse quartz-sand particles. Outer patchy reddish-brown/orange-brown/dark brown. Inner patchy reddish-brown to dark brown. Core black. (Fig. 54)
- 7053 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6321** 46/01. The edges of the pit were very difficult to see, and the pit is probably slightly smaller all round than it eventually turned out. The first half was definitely overcut. The actual shape of the pit is therefore uncertain.
- 7060 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7041 1. **Pot** (P1557). Base and lower body sherds from a globular or sub-biconical pot (*c.* one-third surviving) *c.* 20% of base survives, rounded and indistinct. Decorated with concentric incised lines above maximum girth, underneath which and abutting onto are a series of 'hanging triangles' (three surviving; originally there may have been three more if equidistant) each formed by two sets of three opposed slightly curved incised lines; the central triangular panel thus formed is infilled with stamps. In two of the three triangular panels only one stamp is used — a large circular segmented grid; in the other panel two stamps are used — the large circular segmented grid and a simple dot. The fabric is tempered with abundant vegetable matter and inclusions of medium to small quartz-sand and sparse large quartz-sand and sparse iron oxide. Outer surface wiped but unburnished. Outer dark brown. Inner and core black-brown. Max. diam. 144mm; base diam. *c.* 78mm. (Fig. 54)
- 7061 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6345** 18/09. The cremation pit was fairly well defined, and was circular, with a slightly rounded bottom. Only the lower half of the pot was present.
- 7056 Finds: glass fragment (probably a modern intrusion); burnt bone; cremation pot sherds.
- 7057 1. **Pot** (P1636). Base and lower body sherds from a globular or sub-globular pot with rounded base, *c.* one-third survives. Medium soft fabric tempered with medium vegetable particles and poorly sorted medium small to large quartz-sand particles. Outer smoothed but unburnished dark reddish-brown. Inner dark reddish-brown. Core black-brown. Max. diam. of base 102mm. (Fig. 54)
- 7058 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6356** 26/02. The cremation was visible immediately after the removal of the topsoil by machine. There was very little pot or bone remaining, and no pit was visible.
- 7080 Context used for the pot, its contents, and the earth immediately round the cremation. Finds: fired clay; burnt bone.
- Body sherds** (P1607). Medium hard fabric with abundant quartz-sand temper, small to large particles, sparse vegetable temper. Outer dark brown. Inner reddish-brown. Core dark brown. Wt. 15g. Not illustrated.
- 6507** SS22/99. The pot was in a circular pit with well defined edges, steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom.
- 7262 Finds from machining above the cremation: flint; fired clay; burnt bone.

- 7268 Pit fill. Finds: sherds from cremation pot.
- 7269 1. **Pot** (P1549). Globular with long neck and slightly everted rim; indistinct rounded base. *c.* 25% missing including most of rim. Decorated with eighteen long bosses beneath the shoulder, in between which are horizontally aligned stamps; one stamp is used — a group of three dots. Where this panel of decoration is complete nine stamps are used in between each boss. Hollow bosses, pushed out from inside of pot. Above the bosses are four incised concentric necklines in between which are stamps — one stamped used, a group of three dots (same stamp as used in between the bosses); a further incised neckline above (not infilled with stamps) makes five in all. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter with inclusions of medium small and sparse large quartz-sand particles and sparse iron oxide. Outer surface smoothed but unburnished. Dark grey reduced ware throughout. Ht. (incomplete — part of rim missing) 186mm; max. diam. 210mm. Well made even walls, average thickness 8mm. (Fig. 54)
- 7207 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone, charcoal.
- 6508 21/00. The pit had reasonable sides and bottom, and a rounded profile. The pot had to be lifted before the pit was fully half sectioned, as it was beginning to split, so no section was drawn.
- 7263 Finds from the soil removed by machine from above the cremation pot. Finds: Bronze Age pot; flint; fired clay; burnt bone; melted glass bead <3843>.
- 7265 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7266 1. **Pot** (P1548). Sub-biconical. *c.* 75% complete, most of rim and some upper body sherds missing. Equal-armed cross roughly quadrisecting the base. The depth of the incised cross suggests that it was executed before firing. Medium hard quartz-sand tempered fabric, abundant medium and sparse large particles. Outer smoothed. Inner blackened up to beginnings of neck. Outer/patchy, dark grey to reddish-grey. Core and inner/patchy, reddish-grey to dark grey. Max. diam. 208mm. Base diam. 105mm. (Fig. 54)
- 7267 Fill of pot. Finds:
2. **Copper alloy disc brooch fragment** <3984>; *c.* 50% of brooch remains. Small area of white metal coating on front surface (XRF analysis — tin and lead); no evidence of coating on back. Pin catchplate complete; pin and pin-hinge missing. Decoration comprising: one central drilled hole within two concentric drilled circles, outside of which are two sets of shallowly engraved concentric circles enclosing a zone of drilled 'ring-and-dots'. In fair condition; surface pitted in places; edge chipped. Max. diam. 35mm. Thickness 2mm. Ht. of catchplate 7mm. L. 9mm. (Fig. 54)
- Also flint; burnt bone; charcoal.
- 6510 SS31/95. Little of the pot survived. The cremation pit was poorly defined, but was apparently circular, and not much larger than the pot in diameter.
- 7261 Finds from the earth collected by the machine over the top of the cremation. Finds: medieval pot; flint.
- 7273 Assumed fill of pit. Finds: melted opaque **glass fragment**.
- 7274 1. **Base and body sherds** (P1547). Large globular or sub-globular pot, *c.* 40% survives. Indistinct base, but not sagging. Soft, friable fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter, inclusions of abundant small micaceous glitter. Outer black-brown. Inner and core black. Max. diam. of base 147mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7275 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6511 19/01. A very fragmentary cremation, consisting of two pieces of base, and a few scraps of burnt bone. The base appeared to be *in situ* but no pit was visible.
- 7271 1. **Pot**. Base and lower body sherds (P1580). Hard fabric tempered with abundant medium quartz-sand. Finger-wipe marks on exterior. Dark grey throughout. Wt 43g. (Fig. 55)
- 7272 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6524 14/04. The pot was complete, with its rim just below the machined surface. The pit was well defined, with steep sides and a rounded bottom.
- 7300 Fill of pit. Finds: Burnt bone, unevenly distributed through the pit.
- 7301 1. **Bowl** (P1591). Sub-biconical. Complete but very fragmented, especially the base which is not reconstructable. Everted, rounded rim. Medium soft fabric tempered with sparse vegetable matter and medium small to medium quartz-sand particles. Outer surface part burnished; inner smoothed. Outer patchy dark brown to black-brown. Core light reddish-brown. Inner dark brown. Max. diam. 180mm. Max. rim diam. 150mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7302 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6608 10/05. This cremation was found when a box section was taken out of the baulk in order to examine the relationship between gully 2643 and 6536. The pit was cut by 2643, but fortunately the pot was not disturbed by the later feature. The pit was well defined, and was circular, with a rounded profile. It was not much larger in diameter than the pot.
- 7432 Fill of pit. Finds: ?animal bone.
- 7433 1. **Pot** (P1639). Globular, *c.* 30% survives, comprising base and lower body sherds. Base rounded and slightly sagging. Outer and inner surfaces are medium hard; core laminated and friable. Tempered with abundant carbonised vegetable matter. Outer smoothed, predominantly orange-brown with patches of dark grey. Inner patchy reddish-brown and dark grey. Core reddish-brown with dark grey carbonised vegetable matter. Max. diam. *c.* 170mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7434 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6630 21/09. A very vague pit was present. Only the base of the pot survived, badly cracked.
- 7477 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.

- 7478 1. **Pot** (P1669). Base and lower body sherds of a globular or sub-globular pot *c.* 25% extant. Slight footring base, very uneven. Medium soft fabric tempered with medium vegetable temper within poorly sorted sandy clay matrix which has abundant small to medium quartz-sand inclusions, sparse large quartz-sand and sparse iron oxide. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner dark grey. Core: dark reddish-brown to dark grey. Max. diam. of base: 85mm. Base thickness 15mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7479 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6631 12/03. The cremation consisted of a couple of sherds of pot, and a few fragments of cremated bone lying just below the machined surface, with no visible pit. The bone was not with the pot, but lay about 3cm from the largest sherd, and it is reasonable to assume that this a very badly disturbed cremation.
- 7467 Pot and burnt bone.
Base (P1657). Fragmented. Soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark brown. Wt 29g. (Fig. 55)
- 6632 SS16/99. The cremation was contained in a well defined oval pit with a rounded bottom, and a fill which was noticeably darker than the surrounding earth. It was initially thought that the pit had been cut by another feature, since one side of the pot survived to a higher level than the other, but it was subsequently decided that the damage to the pot was probably caused by ploughing.
- 7543 Surface. Finds: burnt bone, Late Saxon pot. The later pot from the surface of the pit may support the theory that the cremation was cut by a later feature. If so, it must have been the very base of the feature, and all trace of it was removed by cleaning.
- 7538 Pit fill. Finds: flint, charcoal, burnt bone. Late Bronze Age pot.
- 7539 1. **Pot** (P1674). Globular vessel. Slightly sagging uneven base. *c.* 75% of pot extant (rim and most of neck missing). Slightly flaring neck. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper; clay matrix contains sparse small-medium quartz-sand particles. Outer: reddish-brown. Inner and core: dark grey. Carbonised residue on inner surface. Max. diam. of base (indistinct) *c.* 80mm; max. body diam. 165mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7540 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
- 6633 SS27/94. The pot was in an oval pit with poorly defined edges.
- 7461 Topsoil from above the cremation, collected during machining. Finds: flint; burnt clay; burnt bone; iron (modern); cremation pot sherds.
- 7484 1. **Pot** (P1670). Sub-globular. Body distorted. *c.* 90% extant. Most of rim and adjoining neck sherds missing. Slightly flaring rim, flattened on top. Flat base. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer: reddish-brown, dark reddish-grey to dark grey. Inner dark grey. Core reddish-brown to reddish-grey. Max. diam. of base *c.* 85 mm; max. diam. of rim 114 mm; max. body diam. 187 mm; Ht. 186mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7485 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6634 05/07. The pot was in a fairly well-defined oval pit.
- 7474 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; cremation pot sherds.
- 7475 1. **Pot** (P1660). Globular. *c.* 50% of pot extant. One small piece of rim which does not fit onto body. Rim slightly everted, rounded. Slightly concave base. Medium hard fabric but very laminated, therefore flaking. Abundant vegetable temper, medium small poorly sorted quartz-sand. Patchy orange-brown to dark reddish-brown throughout. Decorated with two incised concentric necklines infilled with incised triangles within which are triangular deeply stabbed stamps; underneath this panel are a series of triangles executed in lines of stabbed dots. Max. diam. of base 60mm. Max. body diam. 138mm. (Fig. 55)
- 7476 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6635 SS36/93. The edges of the oval cremation pit were visible on the surface, but the sides proved impossible to follow below the surface. Little pot survived, in a disturbed and very poor condition.
- 7460 Topsoil collected by machine from above the cremation. Finds: flint; burnt bone; Late Bronze Age, late Saxon and early Saxon pot (the latter part of the cremation vessel).
- 7498 Pit fill. finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
- 7499 1. **Pot** (P1652/P1705). *c.* 10–25% survives. One rim sherd, everted. Base and body sherds of a globular or sub-biconical pot. Decorated with '*hangende bogen*' formed by several incised lines partly infilled with stamps (one stamp made with pronged device, probably a bone comb). Medium soft fabric, tempered with medium vegetable temper and medium small to medium quartz-sand. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark brown. Wt 226g. (Fig. 55)
- 7500 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6637 SS43/94. The cremation was in a well defined, almost circular pit, with a flat bottom and gently sloping sides. The pit was relatively large in relation to the size of the pot.
- 7466 Topsoil collected by machine from above the cremation. Finds: flint, Roman? pot, cremation pot sherds.
- 7495 Fill of pit. Finds: flint, burnt clay.
- 7496 1. **Pot** (P1664). Globular. *c.* 75% extant, including two small pieces of rim which do not fit onto the pot body and *c.* 50% of base. Rim slightly everted, rounded. Base slightly concave. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer and inner: orange brown to black. Core: laminated; orange-brown-dark orange-brown/orange. Max. diam. of base *c.* 80mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7497 Contents of pot. Finds: fired clay, burnt bone.
- 6638 SS48/97. The pot was in a shallow oval pit with poorly defined edges. It was probably overcut during excavation.
- 7504 Fill of pit. Finds: flint, burnt bone.
- 7505 1. **Pot** (P1663). *c.* 25% of a decorated globular vessel with rounded, everted rim. Decorated with three incised concentric lines beneath which is a panel of stamps (one stamp used, possibly utilising

- broken prongs from a bone comb). Beneath the stamped panel is another incised concentric line from which descend a series of 'hangende bogen' infilled at their centre with short lines of rouletting. Outer and core dark reddish-brown. Inner smoothed, very dark brown over dark reddish-brown. Medium hard fabric tempered with medium vegetable temper, sparse large quartz inclusions, abundant small quartz-sand giving 'glittery' appearance. Rim diam. c. 140mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7506 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone. Pyre-goods:
2. **Iron rivet and iron fragment** <4406>. Flat disc-headed rivet with square-sectioned shaft, point missing. In fair condition. Max. diam. of head 17mm. Max. length of shaft (incomplete) 14mm. The fragment may be the missing part of the rivet shaft. Very corroded. Fragment of bone adhering. L. 12.5mm. (Fig. 56)
- 6639 00/21. The pot was in a well defined, nearly circular pit, with a slightly rounded bottom. The pot had tilted over in the pit, thereby preserving part of the rim. Although much of the pot survived, it contained very little bone.
- 7471 Fill of pit. Finds: flint; burnt bone; Roman pot; cremation pot sherds.
- 7472 1. **Pot** (P1661). c. 50% of a large biconical pot. Footring base. Rounded, everted rim. Decorated with six incised concentric necklines underneath which are twelve pushed out oval bosses (rather ill-defined); two or three incised lines either side of each boss; areas between bosses are partly infilled with decoration comprising one central impressed oval with six or seven triangular stamps around it. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper and sparse small to medium quartz-sand. Outer dark brown to dark reddish-brown. Inner dark brown to dark reddish-brown. Core dark reddish-grey. Max. diam. of base c. 100mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7473 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6640 01/28. There was no pit visible round the pot so a box section was dug round the pot. The soil appeared to be slightly darker adjacent to the pot, but there was no distinct edge to the pit.
- 7468 Fill of box section immediately adjacent to the pot. Finds: burnt bone; animal bone; flint.
- 7469 1. **Pot** (P1918). Biconical with pronounced footring base and everted rounded rim. c. 85% extant; most of rim missing. Decorated with sixteen long bosses around maximum girth, each boss incised with three vertical lines above which are four necklines. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand, sparse large. Dark reddish-brown to black throughout. Max. diam. of base 65mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7470 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6641 SS23/89. The pot was in an oval pit, possibly overcut on the east side.
- 7462 Topsoil from above pot. Finds: fragments of the cremation pot.
- 7486 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
- 7487 1. **Pot** (P1701). Sub-biconical. c. 60% extant. One small fragment of everted, rounded rim survives but does not fit onto body. Flat base. Medium hard fabric with sparse vegetable temper, medium small to medium quartz-sand. Outer: orange/dark reddish-brown/black. Inner and core: reddish-grey to dark reddish-grey. Max. base diam. 115mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7488 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6642 SS25/85. The pot was in a fairly well-defined, almost circular pit. Part of the pot was recovered from the topsoil overlying the cremation.
- 7463 Topsoil from above pit. Finds: flint; cremation pot sherds (see 7493); fragments of another early Saxon vessel:
1. **Rim and body sherds** (P1651). Upright rim, much abraded. Medium hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand temper. Outer and inner dark brown. Core reddish-brown. Not illustrated.
- 7492 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7493 2. **Pot** (P1681). Some rim (everted, rounded), base and lower body sherds. c. 50% survives. Globular with slightly sagging base. Hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer patchy dark brown over dark reddish-brown. Inner and core dark reddish-brown. Base diam. 75mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7494 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6643 SS18/88. There was no visible pit. An iron object was found in the pot, lying on the base.
- 7464 Topsoil from above pot. Finds: sherds from the cremation pot (1.) and other early Saxon pottery (2.) and (3.):
1. **Base and lower body sherds** (P1662). ?Sub-globular. Approx. 50% extant. Slightly sagging base. Soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Dark brown throughout. Inner surface cloth-wiped. Base diam. 85mm. (Fig. 56)
2. **Body sherds** (P1656). Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper; sparse large quartz inclusions. Outer dark brown. Inner and core dark grey. Wt 25g.
3. **Body sherds** (P1656). Medium hard fabric tempered with medium vegetable temper and abundant quartz-sand giving 'glittery' appearance, sparse large quartz-sand inclusions. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner dark brown, grass-wiped. Core laminated dark reddish-brown/very dark brown/reddish-brown. Wt. 20g.
- 7503 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone; flint. Pyre-goods:
4. **Iron nail**. In two pieces. L. (incomplete): 78mm. Max. diam. of head: 13mm. (Fig. 56)
- 6644 SS21/86. The sides of the pit were not visible, although the bottom was definite, being a distinct large gravel. The pot was fragmentary, with only the very base remaining *in situ*.
- 7489 Fill adjacent to the pot. Finds: burnt clay; burnt bone; ?Late Bronze Age pot.
- 7490 1. **Base and lower body sherds** (P1699). Flat base. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to

- medium quartz-sand. Dark brown throughout. Base diam. 120mm. Wt. 305g. (Fig. 56)
- 7491 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6645 13/63. A vague shallow pit existed round the pot. There was a scatter of sherds from the pot outside the 'pit' and quite a lot of the pot was recovered from the soil machined off over the pot. A melted glass bead was recovered from the pit, and another from within the pot.
- 7465 Topsoil collected by the machine from over the pot. Finds: flint; burnt bone; part of cremation pot 7513; sherds from a different pot, possibly early Saxon.
- 7512 Pit fill. Finds: Bronze Age pot; burnt bone; an opaque purple melted glass bead <4038>.
- 7513 1. **Pot** (P1671). *c.* 35% extant. Base and lower body sherds of a ?sub-biconical pot. Decorated with shallowly incised vertical lines all over body (almost down to base), haphazardly grouped in twos, threes, fours and fives. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small quartz-sand giving glittery appearance; sparse large quartzite and mica inclusions. Outer: dark orange brown. Inner and core: dark brown to black. Max. diam. of base 100mm. (Fig. 56)
- 7514 Contents of pot. Burnt bone; Pyre-goods: **Melted glass bead**. Opaque white. Not illustrated.
- 6646 55/00. There was no pit visible. Very little of the very fragmentary pot remained.
- 7507 Fill around the pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7509 1. **Pot** (P1700). Base and body sherds. Very fragmented. Soft, vegetable tempered fabric (abundant temper). Outer buff. Inner and core dark reddish-brown. Wt 48g. Not illustrated.
- 7510 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6647 WW85/19. This cremation was found whilst straightening up the baulk after machining, and slight damage was caused to the rim of the pot by a mattock. A box section was dug into the baulk in order to excavate the pot, which was in a relatively large, well defined pit with steep sides and a flat bottom. The pot was lying on its side on the south side of the pit, and was badly cracked, though apparently complete. The pot may have been buried deliberately on its side, or it may have fallen over during burial. Movement after burial appears less likely, unless a void had occurred within the pit when it was filled in. Fragments of melted glass were visible within the pot prior to excavation of the contents.
- 7480 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone, predominantly from the area immediately around the pot.
- 7481 1. **Bowl** (P1659). *c.* 90% extant. Sub-biconical with everted, rounded rim, rather uneven. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand; sparse large. Outer and inner: dark reddish-brown to dark grey. Core dark grey. Smoothed surfaces. Max. diam. of base 85mm. Max. diam. of rim 180mm. Ht. 134mm. (Fig. 57)
- 7482 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone and pyre-goods: **Melted glass beads** <4401>. Amorphous mass of fused glass beads. Colours: opaque red; translucent dark blue; opaque mid-blue. At least four beads present. Not illustrated.
- 6648 01/24. The cremation was in a small, almost circular pit.
- 7567 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7568 1. **Pot** (P1713). Part of footring base and lower body sherds. Smooth, hard fabric with sparse vegetable temper; sparse large quartz-sand inclusions. Outer dark reddish-brown to black. Inner dark brown to dark reddish-brown. Core dark reddish-grey. Base diam. *c.* 100mm. Wt. 124g. (Fig. 57)
- 7569 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6649 SS12/96. There was no visible pit, and very little pot survived. There were no finds from the soil immediately round the pot.
- 7523 1. **Pot** (P1704). Base and lower body sherds. Slightly convex base. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer dark reddish brown. Inner and core dark reddish-grey. Max. diam. of base 80mm. Wt. 170g. (Fig. 57)
- 7524 Contents of pot. Finds: small amount of burnt bone. Pyre-goods: **Melted glass** <4020>. Possibly from a vessel or from a large amulet or bead. Translucent dark blue. Not illustrated.
- 6650 SS41/94. An oval pit with moderately steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom.
- 7574 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7575 1. **Base and body sherds** (P1917). Very fragmented. Soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter. Very dark brown throughout. Wt. 350g.
- 7576 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6651 SS13/89. The cremation was in a pit which had been cut by late Saxon slot 6671 (part of Building 18), and a few sherds of the pot were found in the fill of the slot. From the remaining part of the pit, it appears that it was oval, with steep sides. It was not much larger than the pot, although the extent of the missing part of the pit is, of course, unknown.
- 7532 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7533 1. **Pot** (P1695). Globular. Lower body sherds and some rather fragmented basal sherds. Medium soft fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand and sparse large quartz-sand particles; sparse vegetable temper. Outer black to very dark brown. Outer partly burnished, much abraded. Inner and core reddish-brown. Wt. 200g. (Fig. 57)
- 7534 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6652 SS08/93. This cremation was on the edge of the site, and the baulk had to be cut back slightly to reveal the extent of the pit. The edge of the shallow oval pit was vague on the surface, but clear lower down.
- 7519 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone; cremation pot.
- 7520 1. **Pot** (P1916). *c.* 30% extant. Sagging base and part of lower body only. ?Sub-globular or sub-biconical. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer patchy orange to dark brown to black. Inner dark

- brown to black. Core dark brown. Max. diam. of base 95mm. (Fig. 57)
- 7521 Fill of pot.
- 6653** SS08/95. The pit was reasonably well defined, and a substantial amount of the pot remained *in situ*.
- 7515 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7516 1. **Pot** (P1920). *c.* 75% survives. Rim and upper body sherds missing, flattened base. Surface abraded around bosses. Alternating wide and narrow bosses, four of each type, beneath five incised necklines. Wide bosses decorated with vertical incised lines infilled with small rosette stamps. Narrow bosses decorated with vertical slashed lines only. Hard fabric tempered with common small to medium quartz-sand. Dark grey-brown throughout. Surfaces smoothed. Max. diam of base 110mm. (Fig. 57)
- 7517 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6654** SS11/94. The pit was poorly defined.
- 7553 Fill adjacent to the pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7564 1. **Pot** (P1680). Footring base and lower body sherds. Medium soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter; medium small-large quartz-sand inclusions. Outer orange-brown. Inner and core very dark brown. Diam. of base 79mm. Wt. 125g. (Fig. 57)
- 7565 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6655** 09/04. The pot was in a well-defined, roughly circular pit.
- 7545 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7546 1. **Pot** (P1683). *c.* 35% extant. Sub-globular. One small rim fragment, everted, flattened. Mostly lower body sherds. Five sherds with decoration from upper body. Not possible to reconstruct entire decorative scheme but it appears to comprise incised concentric necklines underneath which are a series of unevenly applied stamps (one stamp used), which in its complete form is a segmented circle. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer and inner dark brown. Core dark reddish-brown. Surfaces smoothed. Inner surface abraded. Max. diam. of base 80mm. (Fig. 57)
- 7565 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone; Roman pot; ?pyre-goods:
Copper alloy fragment <4402>. Possibly part of a rivet. Oval in cross-section. L.(incomplete) 75mm. Not illustrated.
- 6656** 08/06. There was no visible pit, and the cremation was box-sectioned.
- 7535 Fill of box section. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7536 1. **Pot** (P1694). Base and lower body sherds of a small globular pot. *c.* 30% extant. Ill-defined sagging base. Medium hard fabric tempered with medium vegetable matter. Medium small-medium quartz-sand in clay matrix. Max. diam. of base 63mm. Wt 125g. (Fig. 57)
- 7537 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6657** 07/05. The pot was in a shallow oval pit, with fairly clear edges.
- 7526 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7527 1. **Pot** (P1693). *c.* 35% extant. ?Sub-biconical. Mostly base and lower body sherds. Two rim sherds, everted, rounded. Base flattened, unusually thin. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand; sparse large quartz-sand. Traces of burnish around rim and on upper body sherds. Outer dark brown. Inner and core greyish-buff. Max. diam. of base *c.* 105mm. (Fig. 57)
- 7528 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6669** 04/04. This cremation consisted of a few fragments of pot in very poor condition, and burnt bone. There was no visible pit. The pot cut the top of grave 6796, which had not yet been identified at the time that the cremation was dug.
- 7544 Soil from the area round the cremation. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7789 Cremation pot and burnt bone.
Body sherds (P1764). Soft friable fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter. Outer orange-brown. Inner and core very dark brown. Wt. 36g. Not illustrated.
- 6670** SS13/97. The cremation was badly disturbed. There was no visible pit, and the shape of the feature as dug was arbitrary. The pot had almost entirely disintegrated, but was visible as a reddish stain in the soil.
- 7525 This context includes both the pot and the bone from the cremation. Finds: burnt bone.
Body sherds (P1675). Medium soft, friable fabric tempered with abundant quartz-sand, sparse medium crushed shell. Outer and inner dark reddish-grey. Core dark reddish-grey to orange. Wt. 11g.
- 6672** 05/04. Very little of the pot survived. There was no visible pit, although the soil immediately adjacent to the pot was slightly less gravelly than the definite natural in this area, and the cremation was box-sectioned.
- 7529 Fill adjacent to the pot. Finds: fired clay; late Saxon pot.
- 7530 1. **Pot** (P1676). Sub-biconical with footring base. Mostly lower body sherds. One small incomplete lug, protruding from just beneath max diameter. Hard fabric tempered with medium vegetable matter, abundant small to medium quartz-sand with high percentage of mica; sparse large quartz-sand; sparse medium ?grog; medium small to medium-sized chalk particles. Outer smoothed; dark brown to black. Inner dark reddish-grey. Core medium grey to reddish-grey. Max. diam. of base 76mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7531 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6673** 04/10. The pit was probably oval, but the edges were difficult to see.
- 7550 Soil adjacent to the pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7551 1. **Base and body sherds** (P1703). Probably from a sub-globular or sub-biconical vessel. Flattish base. Hard fabric with sparse vegetable temper and abundant small quartz-sand; sparse large quartz-sand inclusions and iron oxide. Mid-grey to

- reddish-grey throughout. Wt. 226g. Max. diam. of base 75mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7552 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone. Pyre-goods: **Melted vessel glass** <4030>. Translucent pale green. Not illustrated.
- 6679 03/06. The cremation consisted of only the base of the pot and a few scraps of bone; the pot was badly cracked, and fragmented further on lifting. There was no visible pit.
- 7571 Pot and burnt bone.
Body sherds (P1689). Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small-medium quartz-sand incorporating high proportion of mica. Outer very dark grey. Inner dark reddish-grey. Core reddish-brown. Wt. 15g. Not illustrated.
- 6680 06/01. The pot was in a reasonably well defined oval pit. The west side of the pit contained two large flint nodules, which had possibly been used to prop the pot upright. The pot itself was in poor condition. The top was damaged during hoeing, and the base detached itself from the rest of the pot during lifting.
- 7570 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9111 1. **Pot** (P1929). *c.* 35% extant. Sub-globular with footring base. Mostly lower body sherds and very fragmented basal sherds. Decorated with three incised concentric necklines underneath which are incised pendant triangles formed by two sets of diagonally opposed incised lines. Hard fabric tempered with medium small quartz-sand, sparse large quartz inclusions, sparse vegetable temper. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner and core dark brown to black. Base diam. *c.* 100mm. (Fig. 58)
- 9112 Pot fill. Finds: bone.
- 6717 02/02. The pot was in a rather vague, shallow pit, with a relatively stony fill.
- 7685 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 7686 1. **Pot** (P1719). *c.* 50% extant. Lower body sherds and base. Very thin walled. Uneven, slightly sagging base. Asymmetrical body: sharply carinated on one side; smooth globular profile on the other. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer orange-brown with very dark brown patches. Inner and core dark brown to black. Max. diam. of base 90mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7687 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6757 WW98/06. The edges of the pit were vague; it was dug as circular, but this may not be its true shape. It was located, together with cremation 6758, in the centre of ring ditch 6789.
- 7693 Fill of pit. Finds: flint; burnt bone; Roman pot; burnt clay.
- 7694 1. **Pot** (P1724). Base and lower body sherds. *c.* 30% extant. Footring base. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to large quartz-sand particles. Outer reddish-brown to reddish-grey. Inner and core grey to reddish-grey. Max. diam. of base 88mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7695 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6758 WW99/06. The cremation consisted of *c.* 1 cm of the base of the pot, and a small amount of burnt bone. There was no visible pit, and the pot appeared to be resting directly on the natural. It was located, together with cremation 6757, in the centre of ring ditch 6789.
- 7692 This context includes both the pot and the bone recovered.
1. **Pot** (P1840). Part of base and lower body sherds. Sagging base, very fragmented. Medium soft friable fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark brown to black. Wt. 67g. Not illustrated.
- 6760 WW95/11. The pot was in a small, almost circular pit with a rounded profile.
- 7703 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; LBA pot.
- 7704 1. **Pot** (P1734). *c.* 50% extant. Crude asymmetrical globular with flattened slightly concave base. Base and lower body sherds only. Hard fabric tempered with medium small quartz-sand; sparse large iron oxide in fabric. Outer much abraded; orange/reddish-brown/black. Inner and core dark brown to black. Max. diam. of base 80mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7705 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6762 WW90/16. The edge of the pit was not visible on the surface, so the first half was box-sectioned. The edges were more distinct below the surface, so it was possible to excavate the second half normally. The pit was oval, with a fairly rounded profile.
- 7807 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; fragment of Roman vessel glass.
- 7808 **Pot** (P1768). *c.* 50% extant. Sub-biconical. Lower body sherds and fragmented base. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter, sparse large quartz inclusions. Outer dark reddish-brown with patches of blackening, particularly around base. Inner and core very dark brown. Max. diam. of base *c.* 80mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7809 Contents of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6765 WW92/08. Flat-bottomed pit with moderately steep sides, cut by late Saxon post-hole 6832, (part of late Saxon post line 6907).
- 7742 Pit fill. Finds: burnt clay; burnt bone; charcoal; Late Bronze Age pot.
- 7743 1. **Pot** (P1931). *c.* 50% extant. Biconical. Most of base and lower body sherds, some neck sherds, one piece of sharply everted rim. Decorated with two incised concentric neck lines beneath which is a series of conjoined arches (very haphazardly incised) beneath which are four concentric incised lines; beneath which is a concentric panel of 'hot-cross bun' type stamps; beneath which is one concentric incised line, from which 'hangende bogen' are incised, infilled with 'hot-cross bun' stamps and haphazardly incised circles. All incised lines are very shallow. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper and sparse, well-sorted, small quartz-sand. Outer part burnished, reddish-brown to dark reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark brown. Max. diam. of base 105mm. Very thin walls *c.* 3–4mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7744 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone; burnt seeds.

- 6812** WW95/23. The cremation was disturbed during surface cleaning after machining; there was no visible pit. A pair of copper alloy tweezers was found within the pot, 5cm above the base.
- 7776 Cleaning; earth adjacent to cremation. Finds: flint; fired clay; Late Bronze Age pot; Early Saxon pot (part of cremation); post-medieval clay pipe stem fragment.
- 7773 Soil immediately adjacent to pot. Finds: lava quern fragment; burnt bone.
- 7796 1. **Pot** (P1766). Damaged on one side by mattock. *c.* 50% extant. Globular. Complete base and most of lower body. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter. Outer reddish-buff to orange. Inner and core very dark brown to black. Blackening towards upper half of body. Small amount of carbonised residue on inner. Max. base diam. 110mm. Max. body diam. 212mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7797 Pot contents. Finds: burnt bone. Pyre-goods (Fig. 58):
2. **Copper alloy tweezers** <4405>. Complete but cracked in several places and in very poor condition. Made from a single piece of folded copper alloy. Inturned ends. Decorated with two horizontal incised lines midway on both arms. L. 59mm; W. (tapers) 7.5mm–4mm.
- 6813** WW97/22. There was very little pot recovered, and no sign of a pit.
- 7777 Finds from cleaning round the cremation. Finds: burnt clay; fired clay; burnt bone; ?Bronze Age pot.
- 7785 Bone and pot from cremation.
1. **Base and lower body sherds** (P1767). Flattish, rather irregular base and very fragmented with abundant vegetable temper; sparse small quartz-sand. Outer orange to dark reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark grey. Max. diam. of base *c.* 87mm. Wt. 82g. (Fig. 58)
- 6815** WW94/18. Fig. 23. The pot was in a rather vague pit, which appeared to be oval and fairly shallow. After the section had been started, it was realised that 6815 was cutting the east side of another cremation, 6847, and had removed part of its pot. 6847 was buried somewhat deeper than 6815, so most of it survived, but 6815 survived to a height of only *c.* 8cm. The contents of 6815 were removed at the finds store some time later, and it was realised only then that 6815 was itself cut by another cremation pot, 8802, of which only the base survived. A great deal of the pot of 6815 must have been removed by the digging of the pit of 8802, and it survives to a height of only *c.* 5cm on the side cut by the later cremation. A number of sherds from the upper part of cremation 6815 were recovered from the pit around it, part of which must have been the pit of 8802. Some of these were decorated with lines and circles, although the exact decoration scheme is not reconstructable.
- The triple use of this particular burial spot suggests the possibility that the occupants of the three cremation urns may have been related.
- 7786 This context represents the mixed fill of the pits of 6815 and 6847. Since the top of 6847 was not visible when the excavation of the feature was started, all the fill collected before it was realised that there were two separate cremations has been included in this context. It may also include material from 8802. Finds: flint; burnt clay; burnt bone; cremation pot fragments.
- 7811 Fill of pit. There may be some contamination from 7814, as the edge of the pit was not very clear, and it may also include material from the pit of 8802. Finds: flint; burnt bone; cremation pot fragments; Roman pot.
- 7812 1. **Pot** (P1924). *c.* 40% extant. Base and lower body sherds of a sub-biconical pot with slightly sagging base. Medium hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand temper, sparse vegetable temper. Outer smoothed, very dark brown to black. Inner medium to dark brown and buff. Core buff. Decorated with incised lines and simple round stamps. Only two small sections of decoration survive — not enough to give complete decorative scheme, but it incorporates three diagonally scored incised lines and one line of stamps. Max. base diam. 90mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7813 Pot contents. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6836** SS33/90. This cremation was disturbed during hoeing. Only a couple of centimetres of the base was recovered, and there was no sign of a pit. A few sherds from this pot were discovered *c.* 20 cm away from the base. These appeared to be *in situ* (*i.e.* they had not been disturbed by machining or hoeing), and had probably been dragged to their present position by ploughing.
- 7855 Context for the pot and bone.
1. **Base and lower body sherds** (P1841). *c.* 25% of a large ?globular with flattish base. Hard fabric tempered with abundant medium quartz-sand; sparse medium crushed shell; sparse large quartz-sand. Outer smoother dark reddish-brown to black. Core and inner dark reddish-grey. Max. diam. of base *c.* 100mm. (Fig. 58)
- 7840 Cleaning above and adjacent to the cremation. Finds: burnt bone and Early Saxon pottery.
- Body sherds.** (P1811): Hard fabric with abundant small to medium and sparse large poorly-sorted quartz-sand temper. Outer dark grey. Inner and core grey. Not illustrated.
- 6846** SS27/86. The pot appeared to be almost complete, but had been badly squashed in the ground. It was in a fairly small shallow oval pit with an irregular bottom. The pit had been dug into a very stony patch of natural which meant that the edges of the pit were well defined.
- 7824 Cleaning, above and adjacent to 6846. Finds: burnt clay; early Saxon pot; late Saxon pot.
- 7862 Fill of the pit. Finds: flint; burnt bone.
- 7888 **Pot** (P1778). *c.* 80% extant. Sub-globular with slightly everted rim, flattened on top. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand giving 'glittery' appearance. Carbonised residue on outer and inner surfaces. Outer patchy very dark brown to reddish-brown; some black burnish around rim. Inner very dark brown; partly burnished. Core orange brown to

- reddish-grey. Max. base diam. 95mm; max. body diam. 196mm (Fig. 59)
- 7889 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
- 6847 WW94/18. Fig. 23. The pit was cut by cremation 6815 (see above and Fig. 23 for their relationship). The pit of 6847 was an irregular shape with an oval bottom. Most of the height of the pot survived, although part of the east side of the pot had been removed by 6815.
- 7786 Mixed fill of 6815 and 6847. See 6815 for description.
- 7814 Pit fill. There may be some contamination with 7811, as the edge of the pit of 6815 was not very clear. Finds: flint; burnt bone; cremation pot sherds; charcoal.
- 7815 1. **Pot** (P1925). *c.* 80% complete. Some rim and neck missing. Sub-biconical with hollow neck and everted, rounded rim. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer: below shoulder orange-brown to reddish-brown, above shoulder black to very dark brown; slight traces of burnish on neck. Inner and core black to very dark brown. Single stamp of ?segmented rectangle or oval rather indistinct. Max. base diam. 80 mm. Max. rim diam. 130mm. (Fig. 59)
- 7816 Fill of pot; fairly common charcoal. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6891 Not planned. This cremation was very disturbed. There was no visible pit, and all the fragments of the pot appeared to be sitting on the natural subsoil, which was very stony in this area. The pot and bone was scattered over an area *c.* 20cm in diameter.
- 7906 Pot and bone from cremation.
Body and neck sherds (P1781). Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper, sparse quartz inclusions. Outer very dark reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark grey. Wt. 34g. Not illustrated.
- 6914 10/61. No pit was visible, and the edge of the pit as planned was arbitrary. The pot was badly disturbed, and there was little of it left. Two other sherds collected during cleaning of this area were also part of the pot (context 7566, P1824 and P1825).
- 7979 Bone and pot from cremation:
Lower body sherds (P1851). Medium hard fabric with medium vegetable temper; medium small quartz-sand and abundant iron oxide. Outer and inner surfaces smoothed. Outer very dark grey. Inner dark grey. Core dark grey. Wt. 76g. Not illustrated.
- 7566 Area cleaning. Location: 1) 10.30/60.70 2) 10.60/61.60
1. **Body sherd** (P1824) Same fabric as P1851 and P1825. Wt. 7g. Not illustrated.
2. **Body sherds** (P1825) Same fabric as P1851 and P1824. Wt. 28g. Not illustrated.
- 6934 SS00/98. The pot was badly disturbed and fragmented. No pit was visible at the time that the pot was lifted. After lifting, it was evident that the bottom of the feature had not been reached. The pit went down a further *c.* 8cm below the bottom of the pot and the sides of the pit could then be followed. It was roughly circular, with steep sides and a rounded bottom.
- 9006 Fill of pit. The description taken was for the fill of the pit below the bottom of the pot.
- 9007 Bone and pot from the cremation.
Body sherds of globular vessel (P1867). Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper and very small quartz-sand giving 'glittery' appearance. Smoothed outer and inner. Dark brown throughout. Wt. 80g. Not illustrated.
- 6935 67/14. The pot was in a well defined oval pit with steep sides and an almost flat bottom. The pit was shallow, but most of the pot has survived, owing to the fact that the top of the pot had fallen into the bottom. There was very little bone in the pot, and not much soil seems to have entered the pot at the time of burial (could the top have been covered by an organic material such as wood or cloth?). The weight of soil above the pot subsequently caused the top of pot to collapse into the void within.
- 9010 Fill of pit. Finds: flint; burnt bone.
- 9014 1. **Pot** (P1866). *c.* 85% complete. Globular with everted, rounded, flaring rim. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper, sparse medium to large quartz-sand particles, sparse iron oxide. Outer light reddish brown with dark brown around neck and rim. Inner and core black. Carbonised residue on inner, mostly on upper half of body. Max. base diam. *c.* 85mm. Max. rim diam. 100mm. (Fig. 59)
- 9015 Pot contents. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal and pyre-goods:
Melted glass bead <5033>. Very dark purple. Not illustrated.
- 6940 03/39. The pot was badly damaged by the machine. Only the base remained *in situ*, but the earth from above the cremation was kept, and a large amount of bone and pot was recovered from it. There was no pit visible.
- 9027 The description is for the soil immediately adjacent to the pot. The context was also used for all finds from the soil collected from above the cremation and the fill of the pot. Finds: burnt bone; Roman? pot; sherds from the cremation pot; iron fragments. (The iron may have been associated with the cremation, as there appear to be fragments of burnt bone in the corrosion).
- 9058 and 9027 1. **Pot** (P1881). *c.* 30% extant. Base and lower body only of a globular or sub-globular vessel. Hard fabric tempered with medium small to medium quartz-sand. Outer very dark brown to dark reddish-brown. Inner very dark brown to black. Core dark reddish-grey to very dark brown. Carbonised residue on inner surface. Outer surface has shallow, haphazardly incised, vertical and diagonal lines which may be decoration. Very slight traces of abraded burnish on outer. Max. base diam. 110mm. (Fig. 59)

- 6941** WW84/21. This cremation consisted of a small amount of pot and bone. There was no pit visible.
- 9054 Soil adjacent to pot. Finds: pot; flint; burnt bone. **Pot** (P1875). Lower body sherds. Probably from an irregular globular vessel. Medium hard fabric with medium vegetable temper and medium poorly-sorted small-large quartz-sand. Outer orange to dark reddish-brown. Inner dark reddish-brown. Core very dark grey. Wt. 47g. (Fig. 59)
- 6942** WW87/23. The machine pulled the base of this pot out of the ground, but the shape of the pot could still be seen in the soil. There was no pit visible on the surface; the featured was box-sectioned and a possible pit edge was recorded; however, the edge was not totally convincing.
- 9053 Fill of 'pit' including cremation pot and burnt bone.
1. **Pot** (P872). Footring base and lower body sherds. *c.* 20% of ?globular pot. Hard fabric tempered with abundant medium to small quartz-sand. Shallowly incised equal-armed cross on base. Outer and inner orange-brown to dark brown. Core dark grey. Max. diam. of base 80mm. Wt. 293g. (Fig. 59)
- 6943** WW87/26. The pot was in an oval pit, with moderately sloping sides, although the edges were not very clear. The top of the pot had been damaged by the machine.
- 9052 Fill of pit. Finds: flint; burnt bone.
- 9059 **Pot** (P1922). *c.* 60% extant including all of base and lower body sherds and one small everted, rounded rim sherd. Decoration: Nine to ten concentric incised necklines beneath which is a panel of decoration comprising diagonally opposed incised lines forming pendant triangles infilled with oval stamps (one stamp used). In between the triangles are small oval bosses with oval stamps on and surrounding them; four incised concentric discontinuous lines beneath. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small quartz-sand, medium small to large quartz-sand; sparse vegetable matter. Outer patchy very dark brown to dark reddish-brown (the latter particularly on the upper body) to buff/brown. Inner: dark reddish-grey. Core very dark grey to black. Max. base diam. 100mm. (Fig. 59)
- 9060 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6944** WW97/34. The pit was not visible. The pot was almost complete but had partly disintegrated in the ground.
- 9046 Soil adjacent to the pot. Finds: flint; burnt clay; fired clay; bronze, burnt bone; Roman? pot; small fragment of coal. Pyre-goods (Fig. 60):
1. **Copper alloy buckle pin** <4311>. Pin has a small rectangular basal shield. The end where the pin curves around the buckle loop is broken off. Length 26mm. Max. W. at basal shield 6mm. Max. thickness 3.5mm.
- Copper alloy fragment** <4310>. Almost certainly part of a buckle loop. Totally mineralised. L. 13mm; max. W. 7mm; max. T. 5mm. Not illustrated.
- 9063 2. **Pot** (P1871). *c.* 85% extant, mostly body sherds, base fragmented; one small everted, rounded rim sherd. Decorated with alternating round and long bosses (eight of each type) incised with vertical lines, *c.* five to six per boss (one round boss also has shallow circular stamps) above which are six incised concentric necklines. Medium soft fabric tempered with medium small-medium quartz-sand. Outer dark orange/dark reddish-brown/very dark brown. Inner very dark brown. Core dark reddish-brown. Max. body diam. 210mm.
- 9064 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone and pyre-goods:
- Bone counter or button** <4867>. Burnt. Central perforation. Circular with flat surfaces. One surface has decoration comprising three incised concentric lines. Max. diam. 14mm; T. 3mm.
- 6945** 02/31. There was no visible pit round the cremation, so the feature was box-sectioned. *c.* 4cm of the pot survived in the ground.
- 9050 Soil immediately adjacent to the pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9109 1. **Pot** (P1959). Footring base and body sherds (including some neck). *c.* 30% of pot extant. Decorated with long bosses with incised vertical lines on each boss (five to seven per boss) and diagonally opposed lines in between the bosses. Very fragmentary neck sherds show at least two incised necklines. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper and medium small to medium quartz-sand, sparse large. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner grey. Core very dark grey. Max. diam. of base 73mm. (Fig. 60)
- 9110 Fill of pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6946** WW96/34. The pot was damaged by the machine, and very little of it survived. There was no pit visible.
- 9049 The description is for the soil round the pot. The context includes the pot and bone from the cremation. Finds: pot, burnt bone.
1. **Pot** (P1877). Footring base and lower body sherds. Complete base and some lower body sherds. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer and inner dark reddish-brown. Core dark grey. Max. diam. of base 82mm. Wt. 151g. (Fig. 60)
- 6949** 75/21. There was very little of this pot surviving. It had been scattered by ploughing (the scatter of sherds was firmly embedded in the natural subsoil) and there was no visible pit. The base of the pot was lying at an angle, and partly disintegrated during lifting. After washing, it was discovered that a large proportion of the scatter of sherds (thought to be part of the cremation pot) was in fact prehistoric. The number of sherds suggested that the cremation had cut a prehistoric feature which was not identified at the time of excavation (1985). The area was investigated further in 1986, and it was found that the cremation was adjacent to, but not cutting, Neolithic pit 8669, which contained similar pottery. The spread of prehistoric pottery round 6949 therefore probably came from 8669, and was created by plough disturbance.

- During processing, a small piece of lead was noticed, lying adjacent to the inner surface of one of the detached pieces of cremation pot. It may have been used to patch a small hole in the pot (*viz* cremation 2502), but the disturbed state of this cremation means it is difficult to be definite about this. The lead fragment is much smaller than the lead plug from 2502.
- 9066 Soil from round the pot. Finds: flint; Neolithic pot; burnt bone; Early Saxon pottery (not from the cremation pot)
Base and body sherds (P1942). Medium soft fabric with abundant small quartz-sand temper. Outer and inner orange-brown. Core reddish-grey.
- 9072 1. **Pot** (P1930). *c.* 25% extant, most of base and lower body. Globular medium soft fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter; sparse large quartzite inclusions. Outer dark reddish-brown, blackening towards base. Max. diam. of base *c.* 105mm. (Fig. 60)
- 9073 Pot contents. Finds: burnt bone; **small lead plate** <4332>; flattish irregular shape.
- 6950** 60/04. The cremation consisted of *c.* 2 cm of the base and a small amount of bone, with a scatter of body sherds lying round the base. There was no visible pit.
- 9067 This context was used for the bone and pot and surrounding earth. Finds: flint; burnt bone; pot.
1. **Pot** (P1876). Base and lower body sherds. Complete flattish base. Medium hard fabric with medium vegetable temper and medium small quartz-sand. Outer: orange-buff. Inner and core very dark grey. Max. diam. of base 58mm. Wt. 162g. (Fig. 60)
- 6951** 58/04. The cremation consisted of the base of the pot only, and a small amount of bone. There was no visible pit.
- 9068 The description is for the soil immediately adjacent to the pot. This context was also used for the bone and pot from the cremation. Finds: pot; burnt bone; flint.
1. **Pot** (P1874). Base and lower body sherds. *c.* 75% of base, slightly concave. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper; sparse large quartz and mica inclusions. Outer orange-buff. Inner and core very dark brown. Max. diam. of base *c.* 105mm. Wt. 127g. (Fig. 60)
- 6952** WW87/17. This cremation was located using a metal detector. There was no visible pit, so it was box-sectioned. The pot was disturbed and very fragmentary, with sherds lying at all angles, so was lifted in a block of earth. After excavation off site, it was found that most of the base was present, and enough of the body and rim to give a complete profile.
- 9074 Soil around pot. Finds: burnt bone; flint.
- 9108 Pot and earth removed from the 'pit'. Finds: pot; burnt bone; charcoal.
1. **Pot** (P1908). *c.* 50% extant. Globular with everted, rounded rim and slightly sagging base. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer reddish-brown. Inner and core very dark grey. (Fig. 60)
- 6953** WW83/14. This cremation was found using a metal detector. The pit was reasonably well defined, oval, with steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom. The pot was complete, but badly cracked and distorted, with the fabric in poor condition.
- 9076 Fill of the pit. Finds: burnt bone; burnt bark?; flint.
- 9081 1. **Pot** (P1928). *c.* 90% extant. Tall necked sub-biconical with everted, slightly flattened rim. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand and sparse large quartz-sand. Outer dark reddish-grey to dark red. Inner dark reddish-brown. Core dark grey. Ht. 134mm. Max. diam. of base 70mm. Rim diam. 115mm. (Fig. 60)
- 9082 Pot contents. Small amount of burnt bone.
- 6954** WW90/08. The pot was in a fairly well defined pit, oval in plan, with steep sides. The north-west side of the pit was easily visible, but the opposite side may have been overcut by a few centimetres. The pot contained an iron knife, lying on the top of the cremated bone, 9cm above the base of the pot.
- 9077 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone; flint.
- 9078 1. **Pot** (P1921). *c.* 50% extant. Large sub-globular, mostly lower body sherds but most of base missing. Decoration around max. girth comprising pendant triangles (each triangle formed by shallowly incised diagonal lines infilled with rows of stamped circles) 'hanging' from concentric panel of decoration comprising two incised concentric lines infilled with stamped circles. Only one stamp used. Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant small quartz-sand. Outer dark reddish-grey and black (the latter where burnish survives). Inner dark grey. Core grey. Ht. 146mm; max. diam. of base 80mm. (Fig. 60)
- 9079 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone. Pyre-goods (Fig. 60):
2. **Iron Knife** (4404). Back and cutting edge incurving to the point. Rectangular-sectioned tang. No organic remains. L. 111mm; W. of blade 15mm.
- 6955** WW95/03. *c.* 8cm of the base of the pot survived *in situ*. There was no visible pit round the pot, so the feature was box-sectioned.
- 9080 Fill of box section adjacent to the pot.
- 9086 1. **Pot** (P1927). *c.* 50% pot extant, base and lower body. Sub-globular with footring base. Single applied pierced lug on max girth, presumably would have had two other lugs equidistant around girth. Medium soft fabric tempered with medium vegetable temper and sparse medium to large quartz-sand. Outer dark orange-brown. Core and inner very dark brown to very dark grey. Max. diam. of base 100mm. (Fig. 61)
- 9087 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone. Pyre-goods:
Melted glass beads (4403). Five fragments from at least two beads. Colours: opaque white, translucent blue, opaque red. Not illustrated.

- 6957** 73/15. This cremation was found using a metal detector. Only the very base of the pot survived, in very poor condition. There was no visible pit.
- 9096 Earth from round the pot. Finds: flint; burnt bone.
- 9098 Context used for pot and contents: burnt bone
1. **Pot: base and lower body sherds.** (P2601). Very crude footring base, flattish but very irregular. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper; very friable. Outer and core very dark brown to black. Inner dark reddish-brown. Max. diam. of base *c.* 95mm. Wt. 222g. (Fig. 61)
- 6958** WW83/17. This cremation was found using a metal detector. The pit was reasonably well defined; almost circular, with steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom. The pot was in poor condition. A pair of copper alloy tweezers came from the fill of the pot, within the deposit of burnt bone.
- 9075 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9083 1. **Pot** (P1923). *c.* 75% of a sub-biconical with everted, rounded rim. Base extremely fragmented. Medium hard fabric tempered with medium small and sparse large quartz-sand and sparse vegetable matter. Outer patchy buff-reddish brown, dark grey. Inner reddish brown. Core dark reddish-grey. Ht. *c.* 160mm. Max. body diam. 170mm. Max. base *c.* 90mm. Rim diam. 103mm. (Fig. 61)
- 9084 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone. Pyre-goods (Fig. 61):
2. **Copper alloy tweezers** <4400> comprising two pieces of copper alloy plating of similar shape. Both pieces are incomplete and taper significantly. Each plate has a single rivet-hole near the tapered end. In very poor condition, surfaces flaking, edges crumbling. Max. thickness of each plate 1mm.
- 6959** WW86/16. This cremation was found using a metal detector. The pit edge was not visible on the surface, so the cremation was box-sectioned.
- 9085 Soil adjacent to the pot. Finds: flint.
- 9093 1. **Pot** (P1919). *c.* 50% of a sub-biconical vessel with footring base, mostly lower body sherds. Decorated with two pairs of neck rings with a row of 'hot-cross bun' type stamps in between. Beneath this are a series of long bosses with incised vertical lines (two to three either side of each boss), in between the bosses are stamps of 'hot-cross bun' type arranged rather irregularly in vertical rows (one stamp used). Medium hard fabric tempered with abundant vegetable matter; very fine quartz-sand giving 'glittery' appearance. Dark reddish-brown throughout. Max. diam. of base *c.* 70mm. (Fig. 61)
- 9094 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6960** WW86/11. This cremation was found using a metal detector. The pit was well defined, oval, with steep sides and a rounded bottom. Most of the pot survived.
- 9089 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9090 1. **Pot** (P1926). *c.* 75% of a sub-biconical vessel. Flat base and lower body sherds. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Outer dark reddish-brown. Inner very dark grey. Core grey. Max. diam. at base 75mm. (Fig. 61)
- 9091 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8511** 01/47. This cremation was found whilst cleaning the baulk adjacent to undated pit 6705. It had evidently been chopped in half when the topsoil was removed by machine, but had not been noticed at the time. A small box was taken out of the side of the baulk in order to excavate the pot. The base of the pot was *c.* 3cm above the machined surface (*i.e.* the base of the ploughsoil), so the pot must have been very shallowly buried. The pit did not cut into the subsoil, and was poorly defined. The edge was not visible in plan, but could be seen vaguely in the section. Very little of the pot survived.
- 9518 Finds from the topsoil above 8511. Finds: flint; burnt bone; prehistoric pot; Roman pot; Early Saxon pot
- Base sherd** (P2092) Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer and inner dark reddish-brown. Core very dark grey. Wt 10g. Not illustrated.
- 9174 Fill of the pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9161 1. **Lower body sherds, no base.** (P2073). Globular or sub-biconical pot. *c.* 25% survives. Medium hard fabric with common vegetable temper. Outer orange-brown. Inner and core dark grey. (Fig. 61)
- 9200 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone; flint.
- 8567** WW85/14. Fig. 23. The cremation was in an oval pit with a rounded bottom. The pit contained sherds of what was obviously a different pot, but it was only after the pot from 8567 was removed that it was realised that it cut an earlier cremation, 8576, on its south-west side. The pit of 8576 was not visible on the surface.
- 9270 Cleaning round and above cremation 8567. There may be contamination from 8576. Finds: charcoal; burnt bone; pot.
- 9293 Pit fill. Finds: pot; charcoal; burnt bone; flint.
- 9296 1. **Pot** (P2117). Base and body sherds of a globular pot. *c.* 25% survives. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer and core patchy reddish-orange to reddish-grey. Inner dark grey. Inner cloth or grass wiped. Max. base diam. *c.* 110mm. (Fig. 61)
- 9297 Pot fill.
- 9299 Cleaning the pit of 8567 after removal of the pot. Finds may belong with 8567 or 8576. Finds: burnt bone; iron nail fragment <4953>.
- 8568** WW88/14. Only the base of the pot survived, in a shallow pit, roughly oval with gently sloping sides.
- 9269 Finds from cleaning round and above cremation 8568. It includes part of the fill of the pot removed during cleaning. Finds: flint; fired clay; burnt bone.
- 9312 Pit fill. Finds: flint; burnt bone.
- 9313 **Pot** (P2128). Base and body sherds. Base fragmented. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer orange-brown. Inner and core dark grey. Wt 246g. (Fig. 61)
- 9314 Pot fill.

- 8572** WW92/12. Prior to excavation, the edge of the pit was visible on the surface on the south-west side only, but the sides became clear below the surface. The pot was in an almost circular pit with very steep sides and an almost flat bottom. The undecorated pot was almost complete, with only slight damage to the rim, but it was in poor condition.
- 9286 Cleaning above cremation 8572. Finds: fired clay; burnt bone.
- 9292 Pit fill. Finds: flint; burnt bone.
- 9294 **Pot** (P2118). Globular with hollow neck and everted rim, flattened externally. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer patchy orange to reddish-brown. Inner and core dark grey. Base disintegrated. Rim diam. 125mm. Ht. 195mm. (Fig. 61)
- 9295 Pot fill.
- 8576** WW88/14. Fig. 23. This cremation had been cut by cremation 8567 and was not noticed until the pot of 8567 was lifted. Although the fill of the pit was quite charcoally, the edges of the pit could not be seen on the surface, and only became visible at a depth of c. 5cm below the trowelled surface. The pit of 8576 was oval, with steep sides and a fairly flat bottom, and was located on the south west side of 8567. It was slightly deeper than 8567. The side of the pot in 8576 had been clipped by the later cremation, causing some damage, and parts of the pot of 8576 were found within the pit of 8567.
- 9303 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal (mostly adjacent to the pot rim).
- 9307 1. **Pot** (P2119). Globular with footstand base and everted, rounded rim. Two solid lugs around max circumference; a possible third on a separated, very abraded sherd. Hard fabric with common to abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Dark grey throughout. Base diam. 110mm; rim diam. 200mm; Ht. 192mm. (Fig. 62)
- 9308 Pot fill.
Pyre-goods (Fig. 62):
1. **Tweezers** <5381>; copper alloy. In two pieces. Decorated with two transverse pairs of incised lines with enclosing opposed 'nicks' on each arm. L.58mm.
- 8584** SW99/97. The cremation appeared to have been disturbed by ploughing; there was very little pot or bone present, and no visible pit. The edges of the 'pit' as dug were arbitrary.
- 9319 This context includes the soil round the pot, the bone and the pot. Finds: burnt bone; cremation pot.
1. **Pot** (P2127). Base and lower body sherds. Flat base, soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Inner and core dark grey. Outer patchy orange-brown to dark grey. Wt. 76 g.
- 8592** WW89/13. Fig. 23. This cremation was in a well defined, almost circular pit with vertical sides and a slightly irregular bottom. The pot retained most of its rim, but had part of one side missing. When the pot was lifted, it could be seen that some fill still remained at the bottom of the pit, with pot visible in it. It was initially thought that this might be another cremation, so the lower fill was given a different context number (9333). The fragments of pot, together with a large piece of charcoal, were lying partly underneath the base of the cremation pot. The sherds proved to be part of the missing side of the pot, although it they did not include all of the rim.
- The position of these sherds, underneath the pot, leads to some speculation over how they got there. It seems unlikely that they could have reached that position while the pot was buried, unless, perhaps, there was substantial animal or root disturbance, and there was no sign of this. It seems more likely that they became detached from the rest of the pot prior to deposition and were placed in the pit before the main pot. This suggests that the pot was either deliberately broken ('ritual killing') or accidentally dropped. There is no damage to the surface of the pot indicating a point of impact, although this could have been on the part of the rim which is missing.
- 9323 Pit fill. Finds: charcoal; burnt bone; Roman pot.
- 9333 Fill below the pot. Finds: burnt bone; part of cremation pot; a large fragment of charcoal.
- 9681 1. **Pot** (P2602). Sub-biconical with flat base, hollow neck and everted, rounded rim. c. 90% survives. Medium hard fabric with common vegetable and sparse quartz-sand temper. Outer patchy very dark grey to reddish-buff. Inner and core very dark grey. Decorated with eight concentric incised lines around upper body; two of which are joined by diagonal lines. On the lower half of the body are pairs of curving diagonally opposed incised lines forming 'hanging triangles' (seven). Surfaces are smoothed but unburnished. Base diam. 72mm. Rim diam. 104mm. Ht 128mm. (Fig. 62)
- 9682 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone; burnt clay.
- 8593** WW89/11. There was no visible pit, and only the very base of the pot survived.
- 9325 Description for soil adjacent to the pot. The pit as dug was arbitrary. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9370 1. **Pot** (P2811). Base and body sherds. Flat base, medium soft fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand temper and sparse vegetable temper. Dark reddish-brown throughout. Wt. 35g. (Fig. 62)
- 9371 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone; iron pan.
- 8802** WW94/18. Fig. 23. This cremation was unwittingly excavated in 1985, but was not recognised until cremation 6815 was processed. It had been noticed that the side of 6815 bulged somewhat, but after cleaning it was realised that this was the base of a completely different pot cutting through the side of 6815. Only the base of 8802 was present, and the pot was in extremely poor condition. No sign of the pit of 8802 had been noted during the excavation of 6815 and none could be seen within the pot. The upper part of the pot of cremation 6815 was presumably completely removed by the pit of 8802. 6815 itself cut another cremation (6847), making this the only triple cremation found on the site.
- 9680 Pot and contents.

- Base and lower body sherds (P2598).** Very thick crudely-made base. Soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Very dark grey throughout. Wt. 170g. (Fig. 62)
- 8810** WW79/92. The bottom of the cremation pit was cut into firm clay loam natural. The edges of the pit were not visible, so the feature was box-sectioned.
- 9702 Fill of the box section immediately surrounding the pot. Finds: sherds from 9703.
- 9703 **Pot (P2605)** Base and body sherds of a large globular pot. Medium hard fabric with common vegetable and common quartz-sand temper. Iron oxide inclusions. Outer patchy reddish-brown to orange-brown to dark reddish-grey. Inner and core dark grey. Max. base diam. 85mm. (Fig. 62)
- 9725 Pot fill.
- 8831** 04/71. No pit was visible, and only the base of the pot had survived.
- 9734 Finds from surface of cremation and c. 30cm diameter around it: burnt bone; Roman pot.
- 9740 Soil adjacent to the pot. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
- 9741 1. **Pot (P2702).** Base and body sherds. Flat base. Medium hard fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Part of one solid lug survives on a detached body sherd. Outer patchy orange to reddish-brown to dark brown. Inner and core very dark grey. Max. base diam. 80mm. (Fig. 62)
- 9742 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8832** WW90/83. No pit was visible. The pot was virtually complete, but there was very little bone inside.
- 9775 Soil adjacent to pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9776 1. **Pot (P2817).** Globular with slightly everted, rounded rim. Medium hard fabric with common to abundant vegetable temper. Iron oxide inclusions. Outer reddish-brown to grey. Inner and core dark grey. Rim diam. 120mm. (Fig. 62)
- 9777 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8835** WW97/75. This cremation was noticed within the base of the ploughsoil during machining. There was a vague edge visible on the east side of the pit, but not the west side, so the pit was box-sectioned. The pit was probably circular, with a rounded bottom.
- 9758 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal; flint.
- 9759 1. **Pot (P2701).** Squat globular vessel; slightly sagging base. Hard fabric with common to abundant quartz-sand temper. Surfaces smoothed. Outer patchy very dark grey to orange-brown. Inner and core very dark grey. Burnt residue around lower body on outer. Base diam. 106mm. (Fig. 62)
- 9760 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8840** 08/59. The cremation was found using a metal detector. Only the very base of pot survived and there was no pit visible.
- 9765 Context used for pot and its contents: contained a small amount of bone.
- Pot (P2814).** Base and body sherds. Slightly sagging base. Less than 50% survives. Medium hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand temper. Outer and inner grey. Core reddish-brown. Wt. 19g. Not illustrated.
- 8850** 13/68. The pot was in a well defined pit, oval with steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom.
- 9755 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9756 **Pot (P2707).** Base and lower body sherds. Flat base. Medium hard fabric with abundant quartz-sand. Outer dark reddish-grey. Inner and core reddish-brown. Outer smoothed. Base diam. approx. 126mm. (Fig. 70)
- 9757 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8852** 05/68. There was no pit visible, and very little pot survived.
- 9736 Soil under the pot. Finds: burnt bone.
- Pot (P2815).** Base and body sherds. Flat base. Medium soft fabric with common vegetable temper. Surfaces reddish-grey. Core grey. Wt. 48g. Not illustrated.
- 8853** 02/66. The pot was in a shallow, oval pit with moderately steep sides.
- 9733 Surface. Finds: burnt bone.
- 9752 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
- 9753 1. **Pot (P2818).** Base and lower body sherds of a globular or sub-biconical pot. Hard fabric with sparse vegetable temper. Outer dark grey to dark reddish-brown. Inner and core dark grey. Neck decorated with panel of rosette type stamp enclosed by simple incised necklines; beneath which are long bosses either side of which are four incised slightly curving vertical lines with simple negative circle stamps infilling the central panel. The decoration extends almost down to the base. Diam. of base 115mm. (Fig. 63)
- 8854** 01/63. This cremation had an almost complete pot in an oval pit with almost vertical sides and a slightly rounded bottom, with well-defined edges well. There was very little bone within the pot.
- 9737 Pit fill. Finds: flint; burnt bone; charcoal; fired clay. Pyre-goods: **glass bead fragment** <5041>; Translucent blue glass; long cylinder. L. (incomplete) 9mm; diam. 4mm. Not illustrated.
- 9738 1. **Sub-biconical pot (P2809)** with everted, rounded rim. Medium hard fabric with sparse to common vegetable and abundant small quartz-sand temper. Sparse large quartz-sand inclusions. Surfaces smoothed. Dark grey throughout. Decorated with three concentric incised lines above the maximum girth, in between which are two rows of stamps: a double circle and a grid motif, underneath which are criss-crossing 'hanging arches'. Max. rim diam. 130mm (c. 50% of rim is missing); max. base diam. 112mm; Ht. 204mm. (Fig. 63)
- 9739 Pot fill. Top few centimetres heavily iron panned. c. 3cm depth of bone at the bottom.

- 8855** 04/69. Only the base of the pot was present.
9778 **Pot** (P2810) Base and body sherds. Slightly concave base. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer and inner dark grey. Core dark reddish-brown. Outer cloth or finger-smoothed. Max. diam. of base 73mm. (Fig. 63)
9779 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8856** 05/67. The pit was quite well defined, with moderate to steep sides. The pot had been disturbed, probably by ploughing.
9735 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal.
9751 1. **Pot** (P2703). Base and body sherds. Slightly sagging, uneven base. Walls of the pot are very thick. Max. thickness 13mm. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer orange brown. Inner and core very dark grey. Max. base diam. 78mm. (Fig. 63)
9945 Pot fill. finds: burnt bone.
- 8859** WW88/83. The pit was poorly defined, but probably oval with moderately steep sides and a flat bottom.
9772 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
9773 **Pot** (P2704). Base and lower body sherds of a globular or sub-globular pot. Flat base. Hard fabric with common to abundant small-medium quartz-sand. Outer reddish-orange. Inner and core dark reddish-grey. Slight traces of burnish on the upper half of the inner surface. Max. base diam. 109mm. (Fig. 63)
9774 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone, occurring mostly towards base of pot.
- 8860** 09/06. An almost circular pit with moderately steep sides and fairly well defined edges.
9768 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
9769 **Pot** (P2813). Base and body sherds from a large globular pot. Medium soft fabric with common vegetable temper. Outer orange-brown. Inner and core dark grey. Inner partly grass or cloth-wiped. Max. diam. of base approx. 140mm. (Fig. 63)
9770 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8861** 09/63. The pot was in an almost circular pit with steep sides and slightly rounded bottom, and fairly well defined edges. The pot had tipped sideways in the pit, and was damaged by ploughing.
9748 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; charcoal; flint.
9749 1. **Pot** (P2812). Sub-biconical *c.* 50% survives. Slightly concave base, everted rounded rim. Hard fabric with common to abundant vegetable temper. Outer patchy dark grey to dark reddish-grey to orange-red. Inner and core very dark grey. Inner grass or cloth-wiped. Decoration comprising two incised concentric lines underneath which are triangular panels of simple circular cross stamps demarcated by incised diagonally opposed lines (in groups of threes); underneath which are three concentric incised lines and diagonally incised lines (in groups of threes). Base diam. 84mm. Ht. 165mm. (Fig. 63)
9750 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8864** 04/60. The pot was in a well defined oval pit with a round bottom.
9762 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone.
9763 **Pot** (P2807). Base and lower body sherds of a large globular pot. Flat, slightly concave base. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Dark grey to dark brown throughout. Slight traces of burnish on outer. Base diam. 88mm. (Fig. 63)
9764 Pot fill. Finds: burnt bone.
- 8866** 06/64. The pit was reasonably well defined, oval with steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom. There was little bone in the pot.
9745 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; flint.
9746 1. **Pot** (P2808). Base and body sherds of a globular pot. Rather crude asymmetric pot. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer reddish-buff to reddish-grey. Inner and core dark grey. Max. diam. of base 86mm. (Fig. 63)
9747 Pot fill. Finds: *c.* 1 cm of burnt bone from bottom of pot.
- 8870** 07/58. There was no visible pit around the pot, although there was cremated bone visible on the surface.
9731 Soil adjacent to the pot. No finds.
9946 1. **Pot** (P2705). Base and lower body sherds. Flat base. Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Outer patchy dark grey to orange brown. Inner and core very dark grey. Base diam. *c.* 110mm. (Fig. 64)
9767 Pot fill. finds: burnt bone.
- Possible cremations**
- 2538** 42/35. This feature was a shallow pit with gently sloping sides. Some burnt bone was present, but no pot.
3119 Pit fill. Finds: burnt bone; iron cleat.
- 2590** 34/40. This was a small circular feature, *c.* 14 cm in diam and *c.* 2 cm deep. It contained abundant charcoal and burnt bone and is probably a cremation.
3117 Fill. Finds: burnt bone; Early Saxon pot. Pyre-goods:
Fragments of cremated copper alloy, melted glass bead <3674> *c.* forty-six fragments of cremated copper alloy including ten round globules. Some fragments have charcoal fused to them, others have bone. Size and range: fragments, min L.1mm, max. L.13mm, globules: min. diam. 2mm, max. diam. 7mm: a single melted red opaque glass bead with bone inclusions, max. L. 12mm. Not illustrated.
- 2809** 48/31. This pit was visible on the machined surface as an area of burnt bone. It is possible that this is an unurned cremation, but only the top of the fill contained burnt bone, suggesting that it might be residual.
3319 Fill of pit. Finds: burnt bone.
- 6947** WW95/07. This was numbered as a possible cremation when two sherds of pot and a fragment of burnt bone were noted after machining in 1985.

- After cleaning, another couple of sherds of pot were found, but there was no sign of a pit. Further cleaning in 1986 revealed a small feature, but there was no indication that this was a cremation pit.
- 9088 Surface. Finds: early Saxon pot; burnt bone.
- 6962** WW92/10. Metal detection at this location indicated a possible cremation pot. No feature was found, and no pot, although there were a few fragments of burnt bone, possibly human, together with an iron nail, the probable cause of the detector signal.
- 9095 Surface. Finds: iron nail; burnt bone.
- 8851** 11/69. Prior to excavation, fragments of long bone (up to 6cm long) were visible on the surface. These were identified as probably human by S. Mays (AM Lab.), so it appears likely that this feature was an unurned cremation. The pit itself was almost circular, with moderately steep sides and a slightly rounded bottom. It was possibly overcut at the bottom, and may have been only a couple of centimetres deep.
- 9766 Fill of 9766. The bone occurred only at the top of the pit. Finds: charcoal; burnt bone; prehistoric pot.
- 8862** 05/68. An oval pit which was rather shallow but occurred within a group of cremations.
- 9764 Pit fill. Finds: charcoal.
- 8865** 05/62. This feature was an oval pit with steep sides and an almost flat bottom. The fill contained fairly sparse burnt bone which was identified by S. Mays (AM Lab.) as probably human. This may therefore be an unurned cremation. The feature cuts 8847.
- 9761 Pit fill. Finds: bone; charcoal.

Residual cremations

- 4598** 13/20. Later Saxon pit 4598 contained a disturbed cremation in layer 3960. Fragments of a cremation pot with cremated bone adhering were found scattered along the north east side of the pit. Some reconstruction of the pot was possible, although most of it was missing. The cremation may have been buried in the same spot as the pit, though it is possible that the cremation had been dug up elsewhere on the site, and the remains disposed of in this pit.
- Pot** (P830). Globular vessel with elongated bosses. *c.* one-third of pot survives. Slightly everted, rounded rim. Black/brown surfaces. Core reddish-brown. Friable sandy fabric with abundant small

quartz-sand and sparse large quartzite inclusions. Max. diam. of base 80mm. (Fig. 64)

- 5113** *c.* 83/06. Remains of a cremation with fragments of burnt bone were recovered during surface clearance of the corner of late Saxon Building 3, from the base of the topsoil. The excavator did not recognise them as a cremation at the time, and the fragments were therefore probably scattered. However, he was certain that they came from outside the building. Only a small amount of the pot was recovered.
- Pot** (P1028); fragments of a large pot; some base and lower body sherds; one base piece has an average thickness of 14.5mm; fabric; outer surface — mid-brown with reddish brown patches; black/brown core and internal surface; vegetable tempered pot; fabric contains high proportion of carbonaceous material with some large mineral inclusions. Not illustrated.
- 6763** *c.* 00/20. Slot 6763 (late Saxon) contained fragments of a decorated early Saxon pot, and also burnt bone which was in close association with the pot, suggesting that this was a residual cremation. The group of pot sherds came from segment 4169, context 7733.
- Pot** (P1739). Decorated sherds and fragment of footring base *c.* 25% extant, some of which joins. Decoration: alternating applied round and pushed-out long bosses, each long boss incised with four vertical lines, two incised curved lines either side of each boss; further criss-crossing incised lines and segmented diamond stamps (one stamp used) in between round and long bosses. Round bosses are set fairly high up the pot and are decorated with oval indentations, possibly finger-tipping above which are three incised concentric necklines. Hard fabric with sparse vegetable and abundant small to medium quartz-sand temper. Dark brown throughout. Diam. of base *c.* 10cm. Wt. 194g. (Fig. 64)
- 6773** WW97/08. 6773 is a late Saxon pit containing a small amount of burnt bone (not necessarily human) and early Saxon pot (lower body sherds from one vessel, Wt. 23g, plain sand-tempered fabric) in its top layer. Before excavation, there appeared to be a cremation on this spot (6759). It was subsequently realised that this was merely part of the fill of the pit. Finds from 'feature' 6759 were re-assigned to pit 6773, context 7712. The bone could possibly be from a disturbed cremation, but this is very dubious.

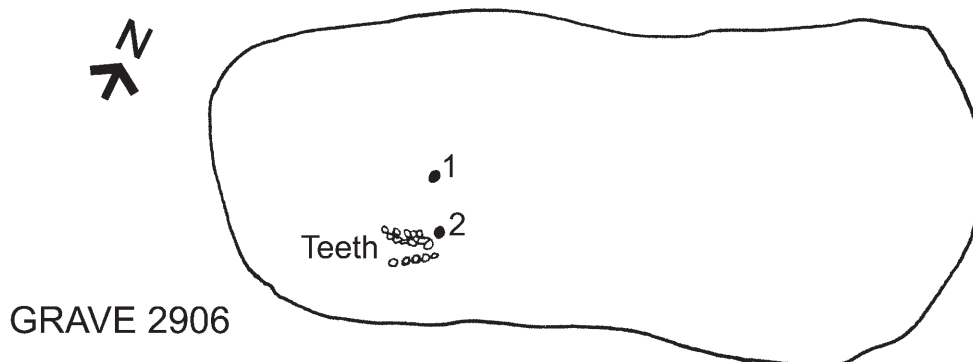
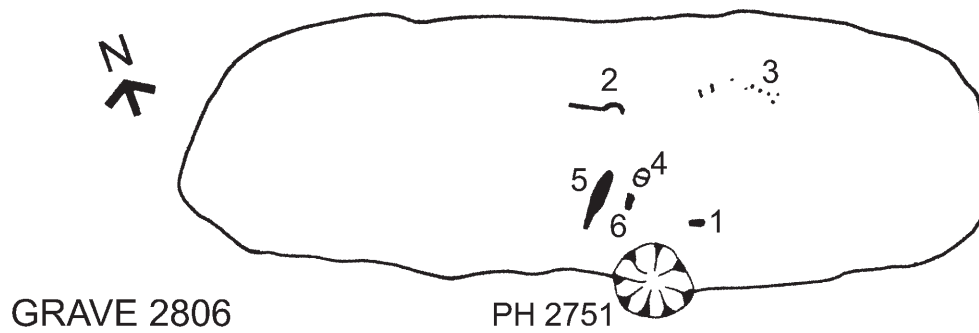
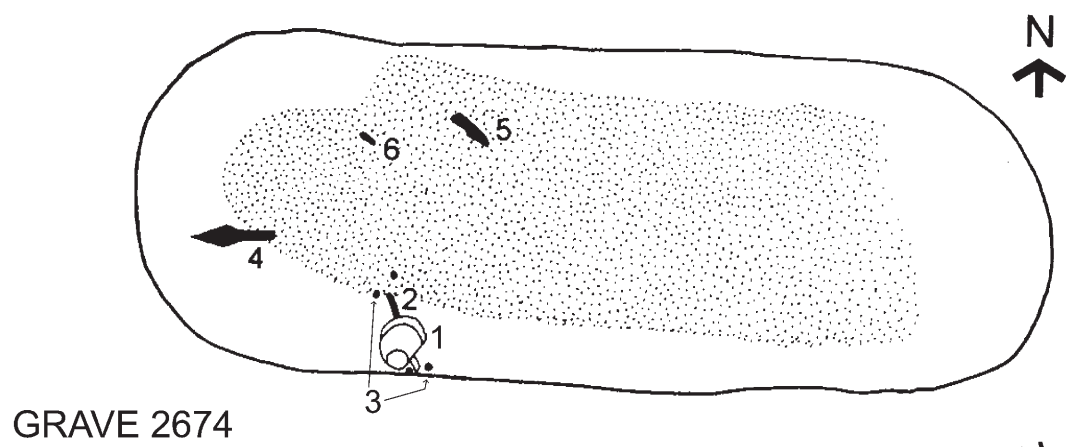


Figure 8 Plans of graves 2674, 2780, 2806 and 2906

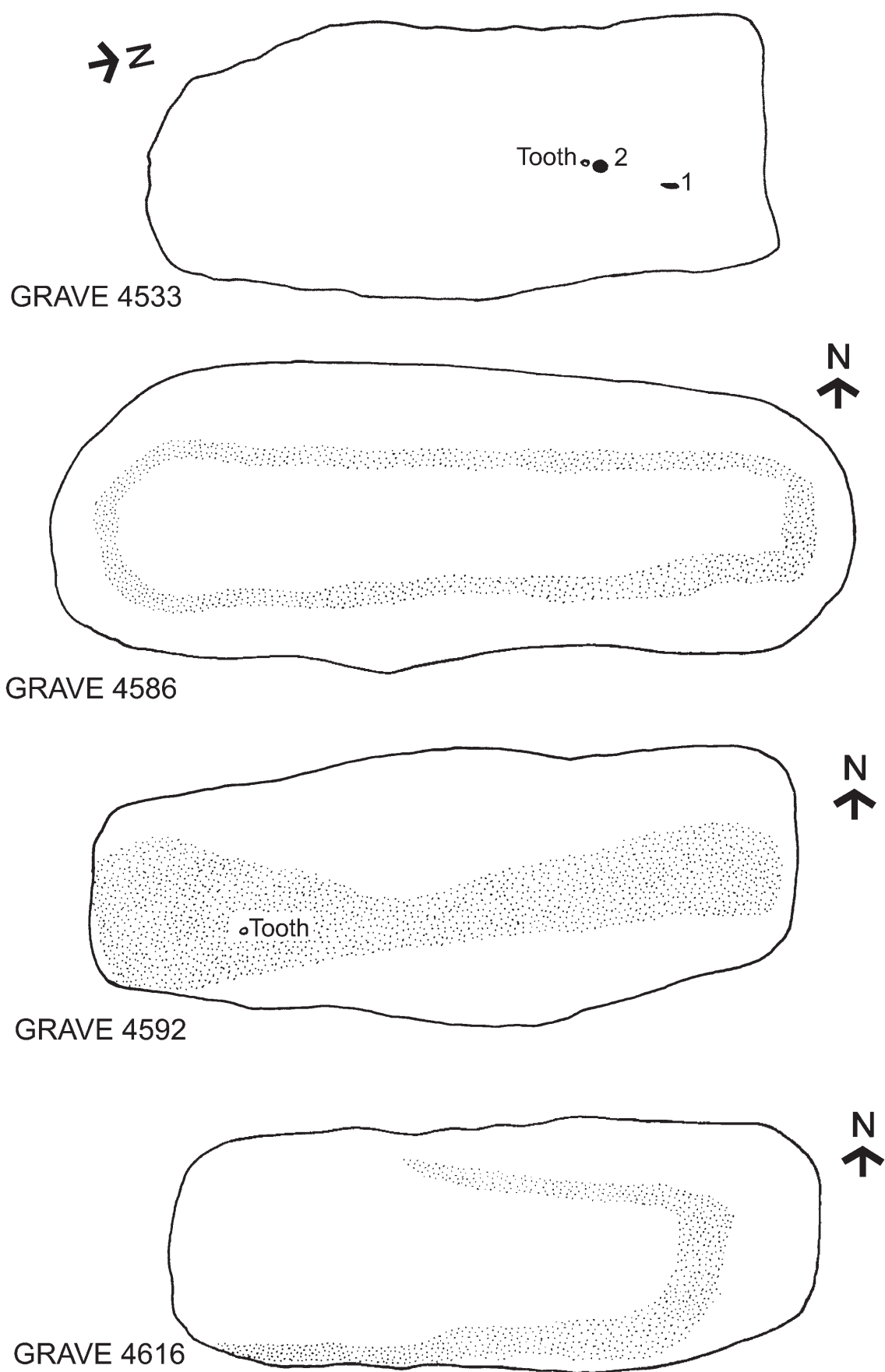


Figure 9 Plans of graves 4533, 4586, 4592 and 4616

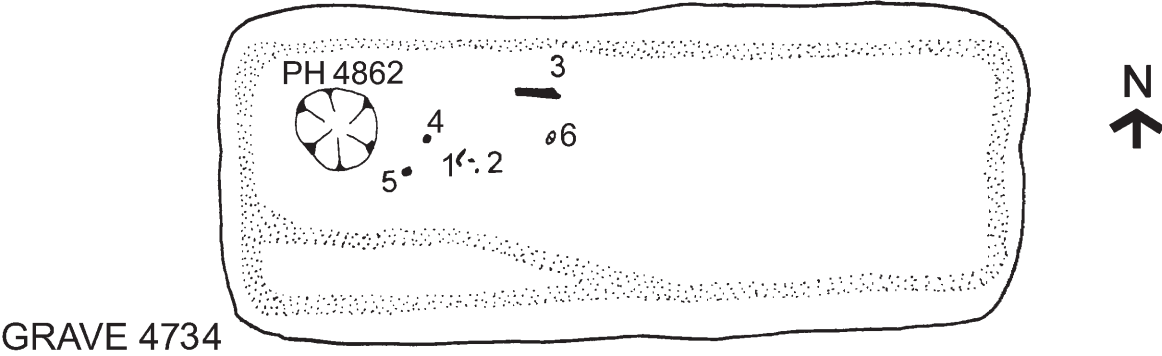
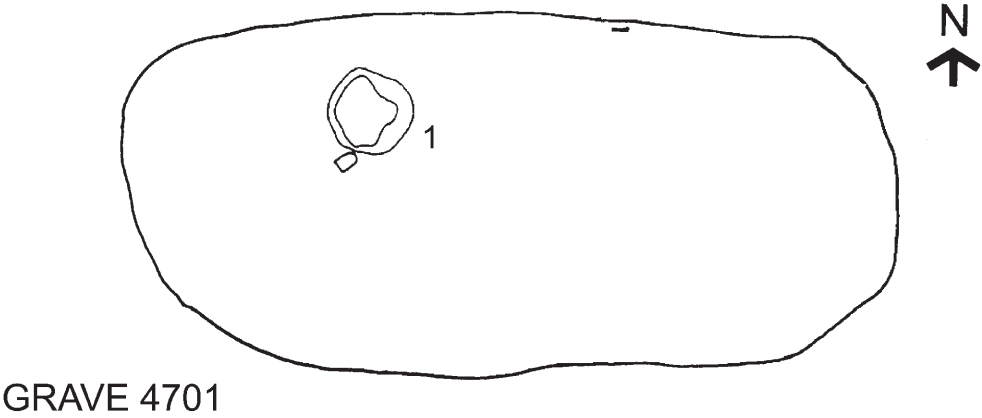
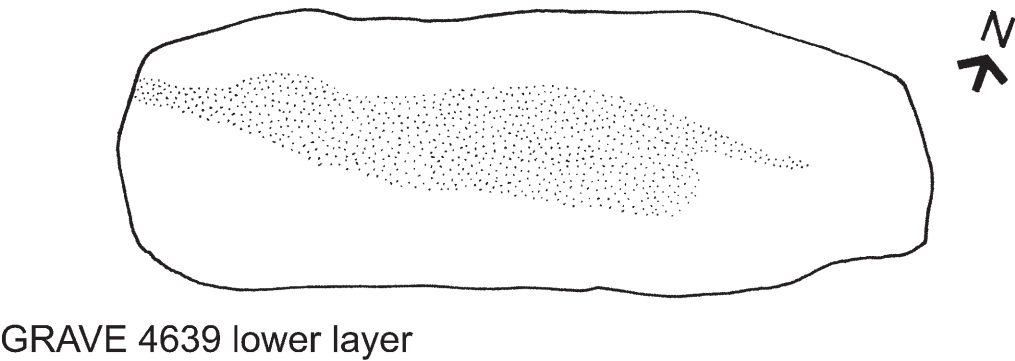
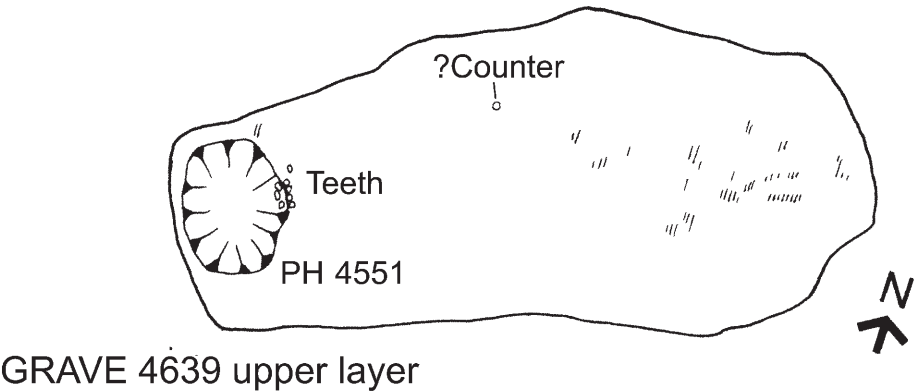


Figure 10 Plans of graves 4639, 4701 and 4734

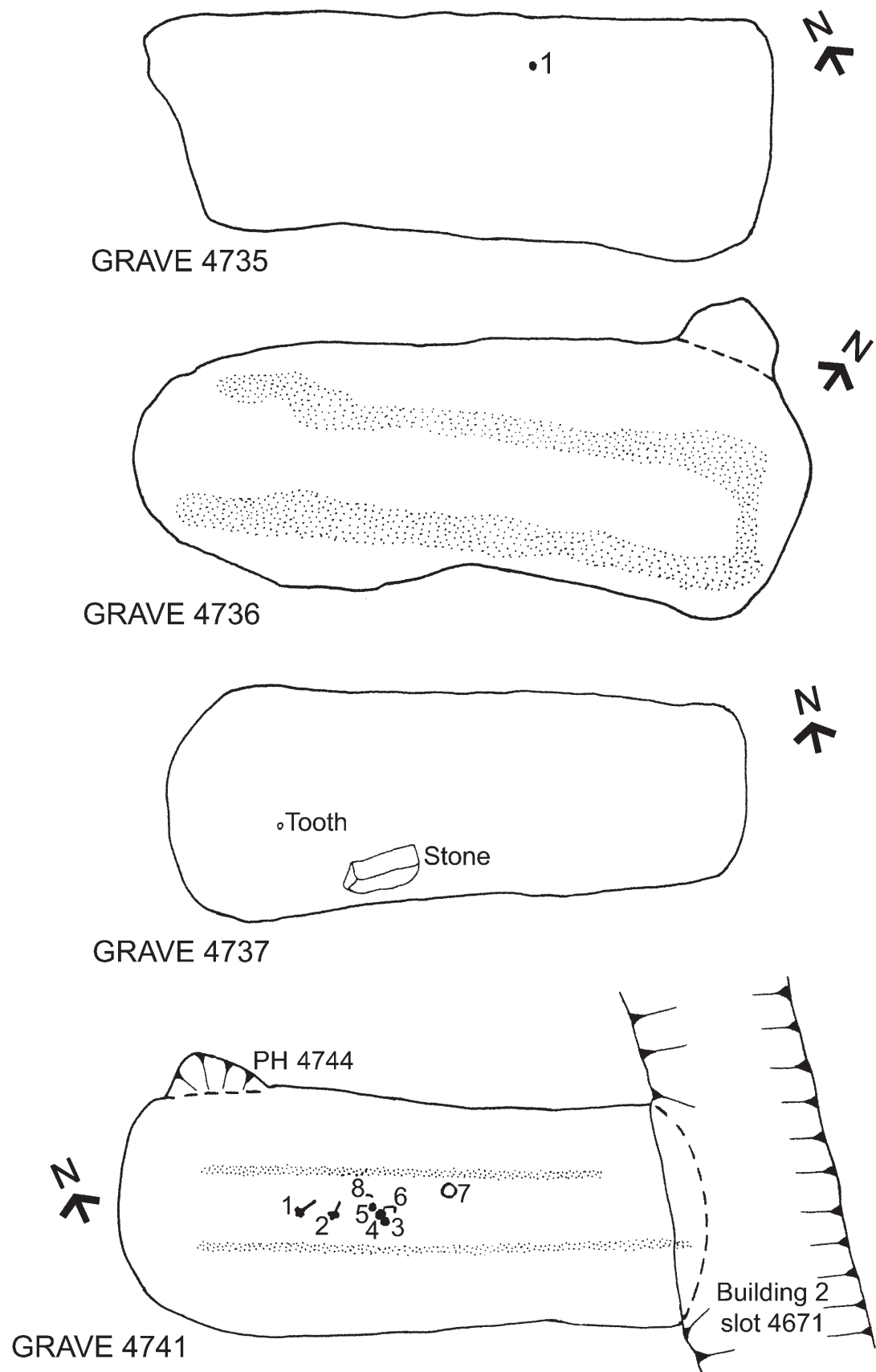


Figure 11 Plans of graves 4735, 4736, 4737 and 4741

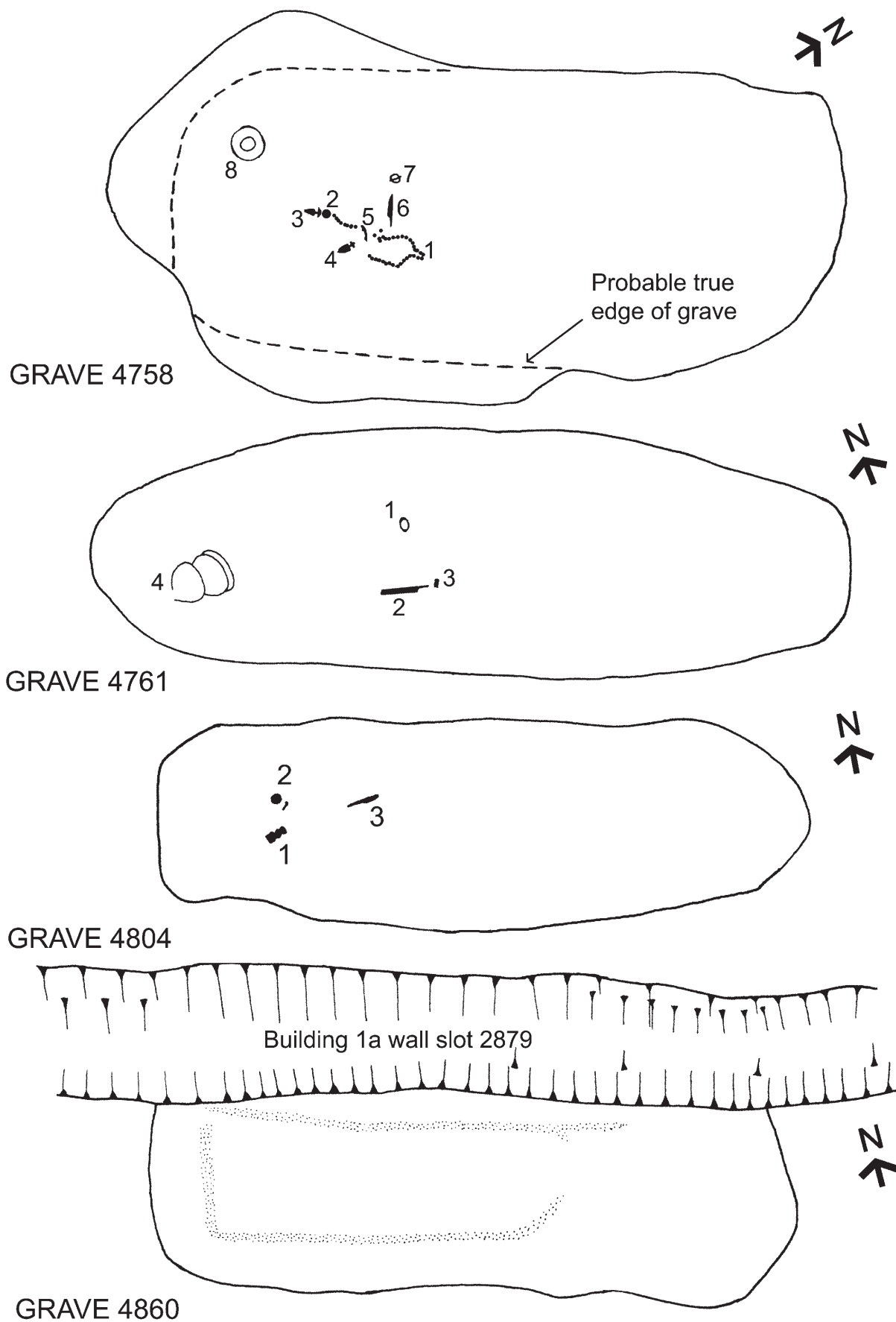


Figure 12 Plans of graves 4758, 4761, 4804 and 4860

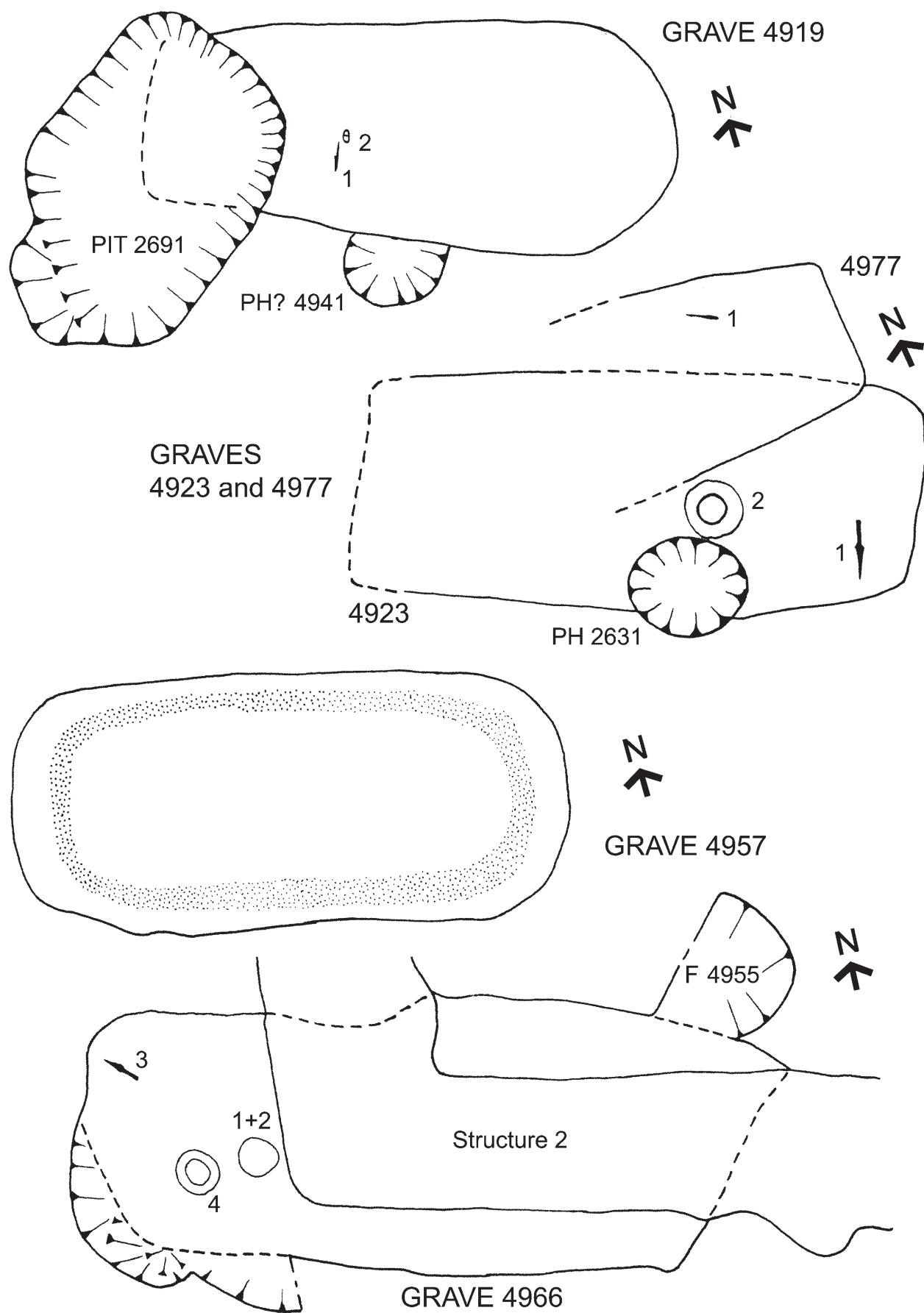


Figure 14 Plans of graves 4919, 4923 and 4977, 4957 and 4966

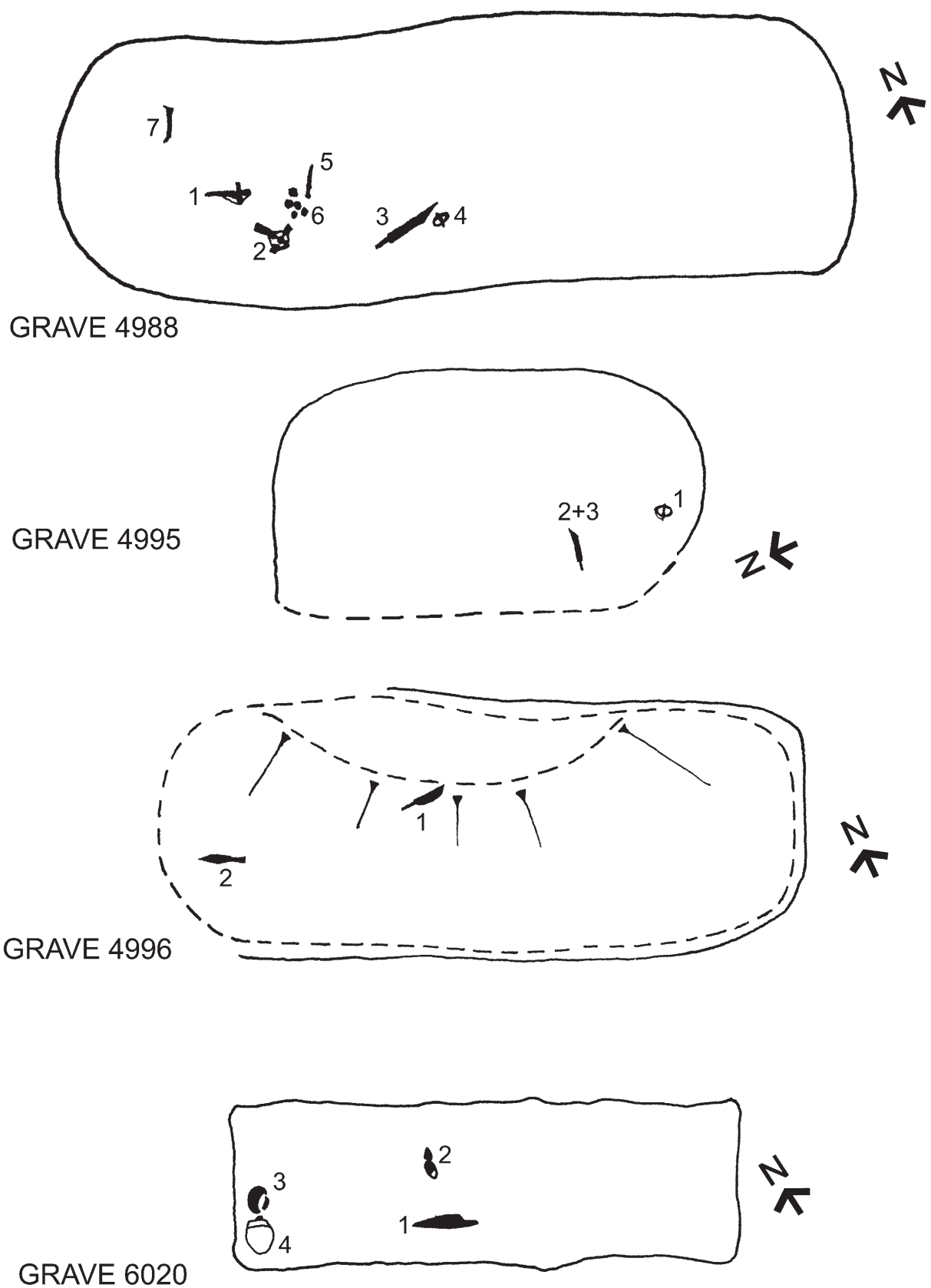


Figure 15 Plans of graves 4988, 4995, 4996 and 6020

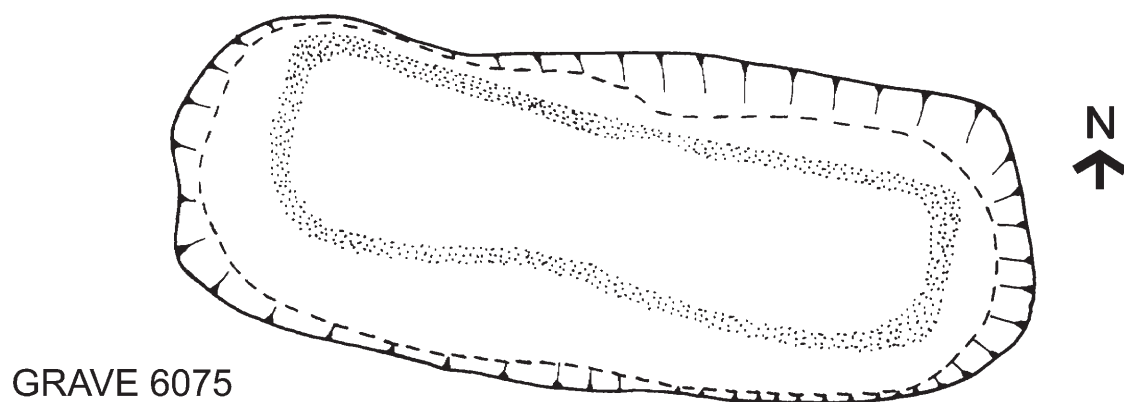
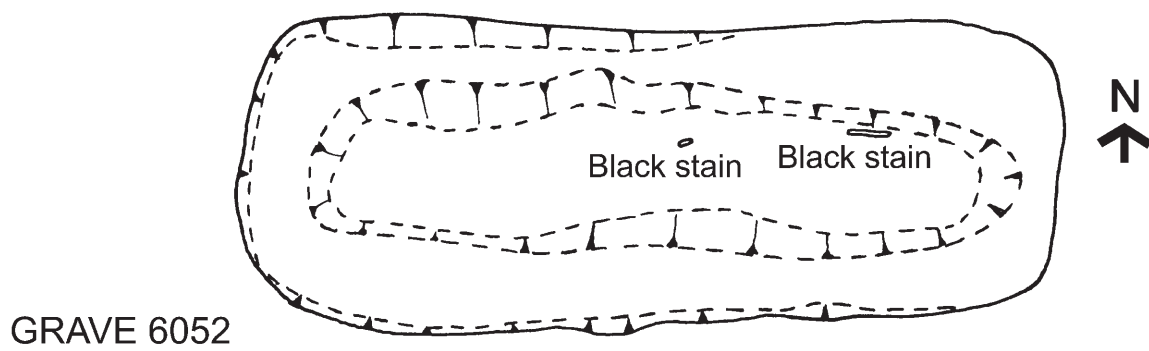
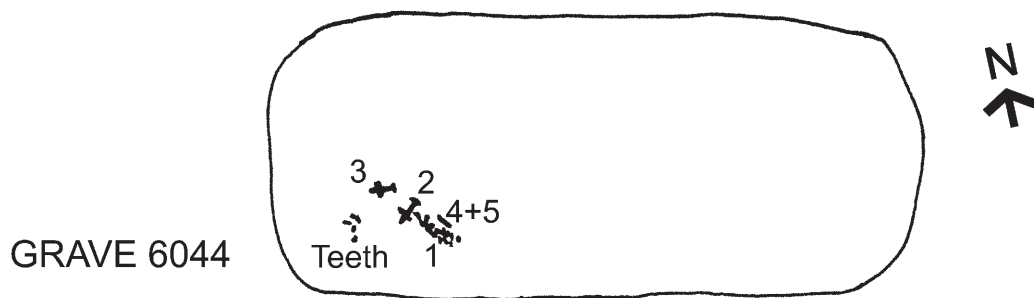
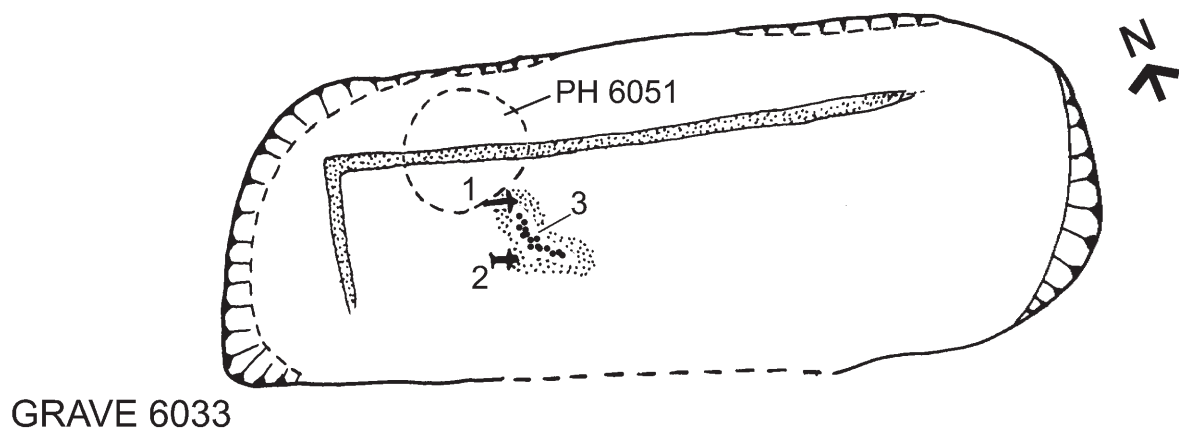


Figure 16 Plans of graves 6033, 6044, 6052 and 6075

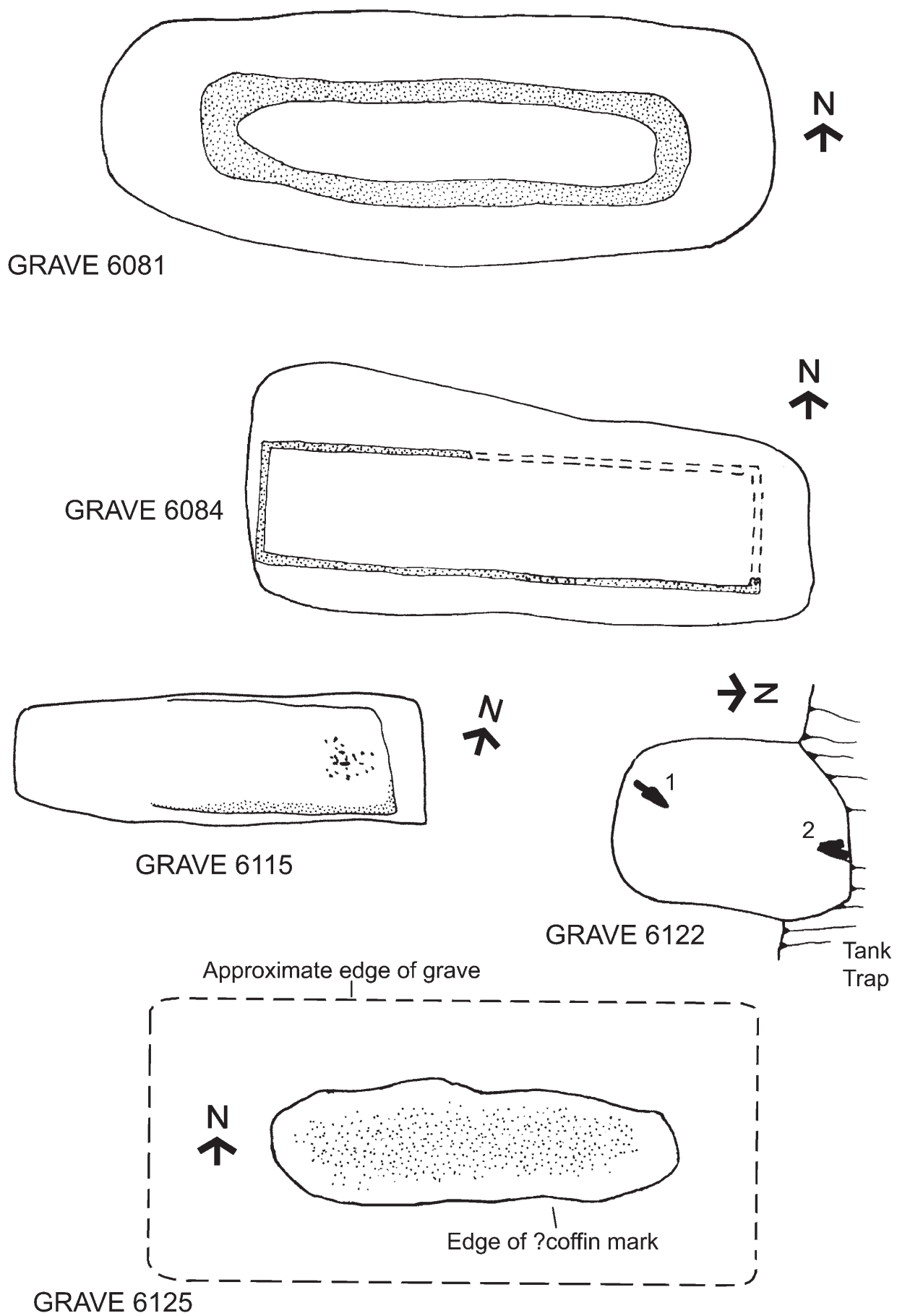


Figure 17 Plans of graves 6081, 6084, 6115, 6122 and 6125

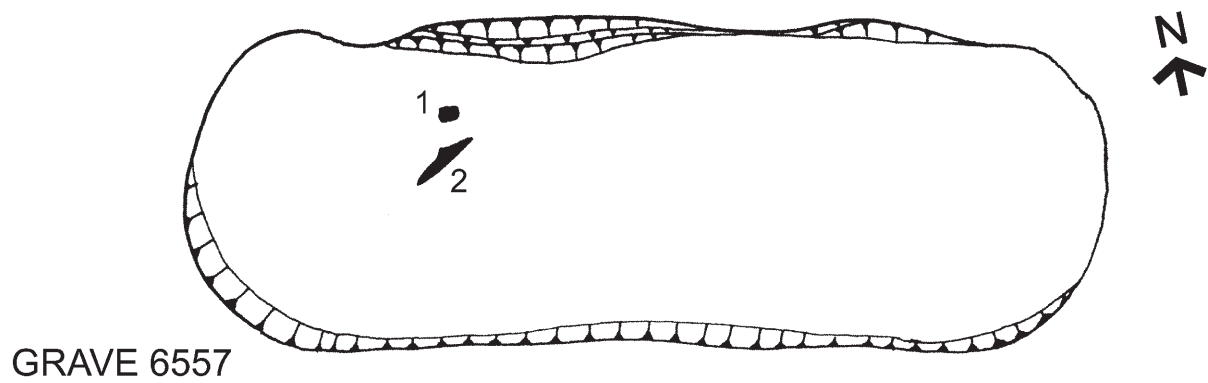
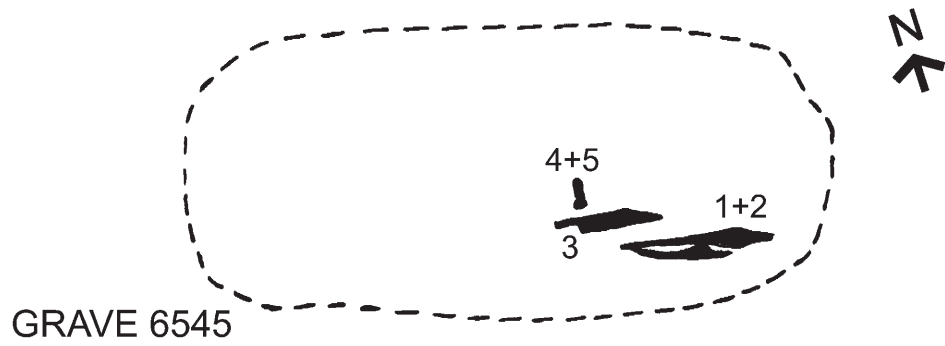
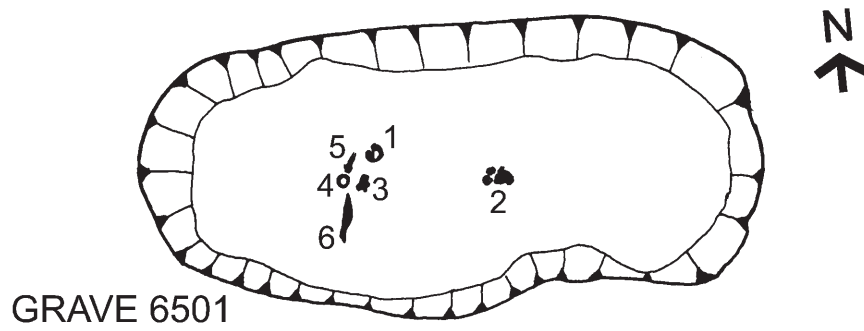
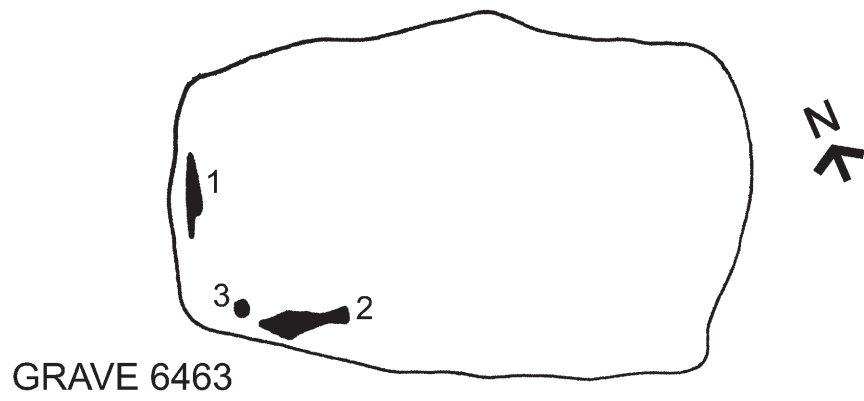


Figure 19 Plans of graves 6463, 6501, 6545/6557

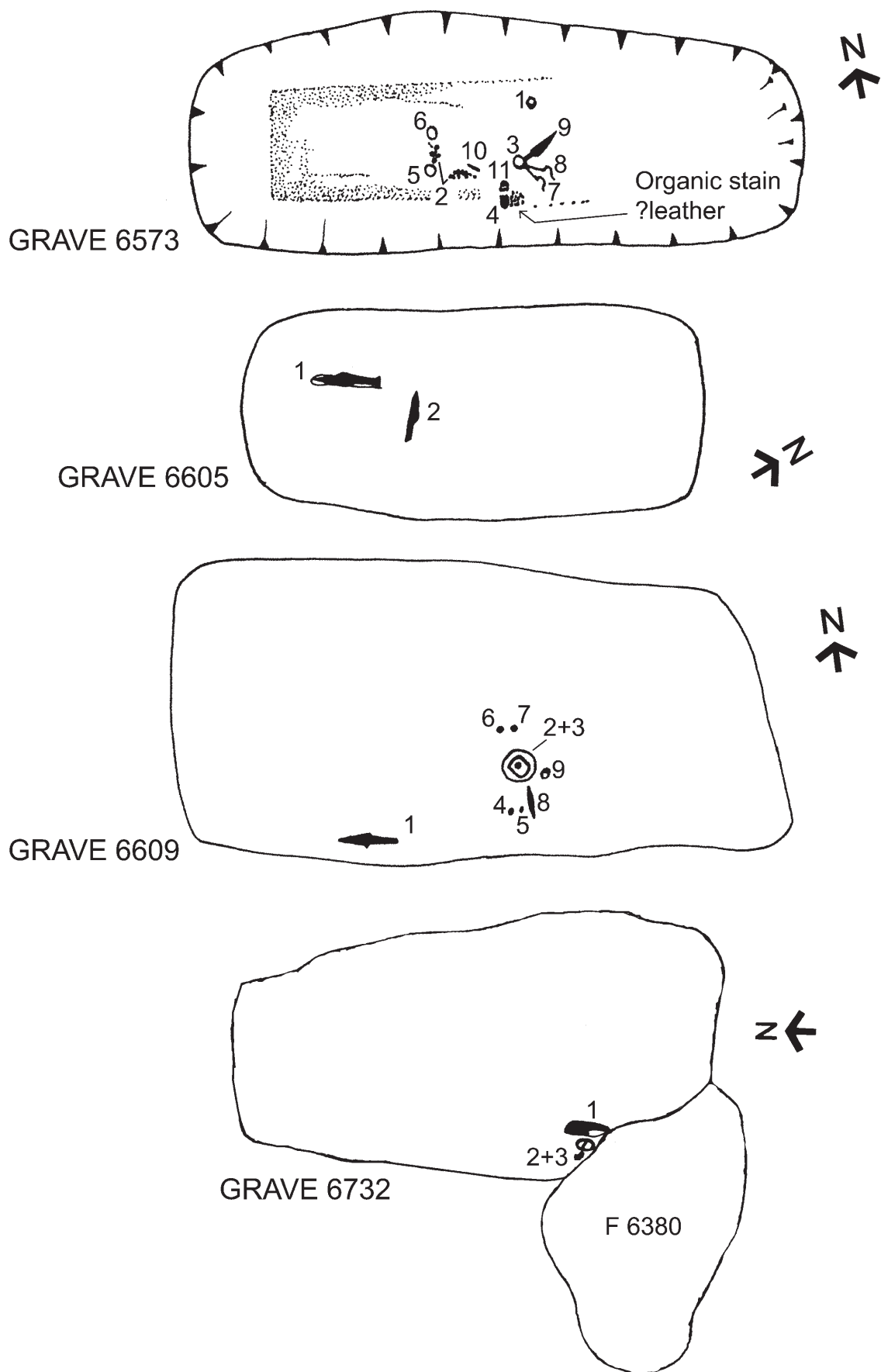


Figure 20 Plans of graves 6573, 6605, 6609 and 6732

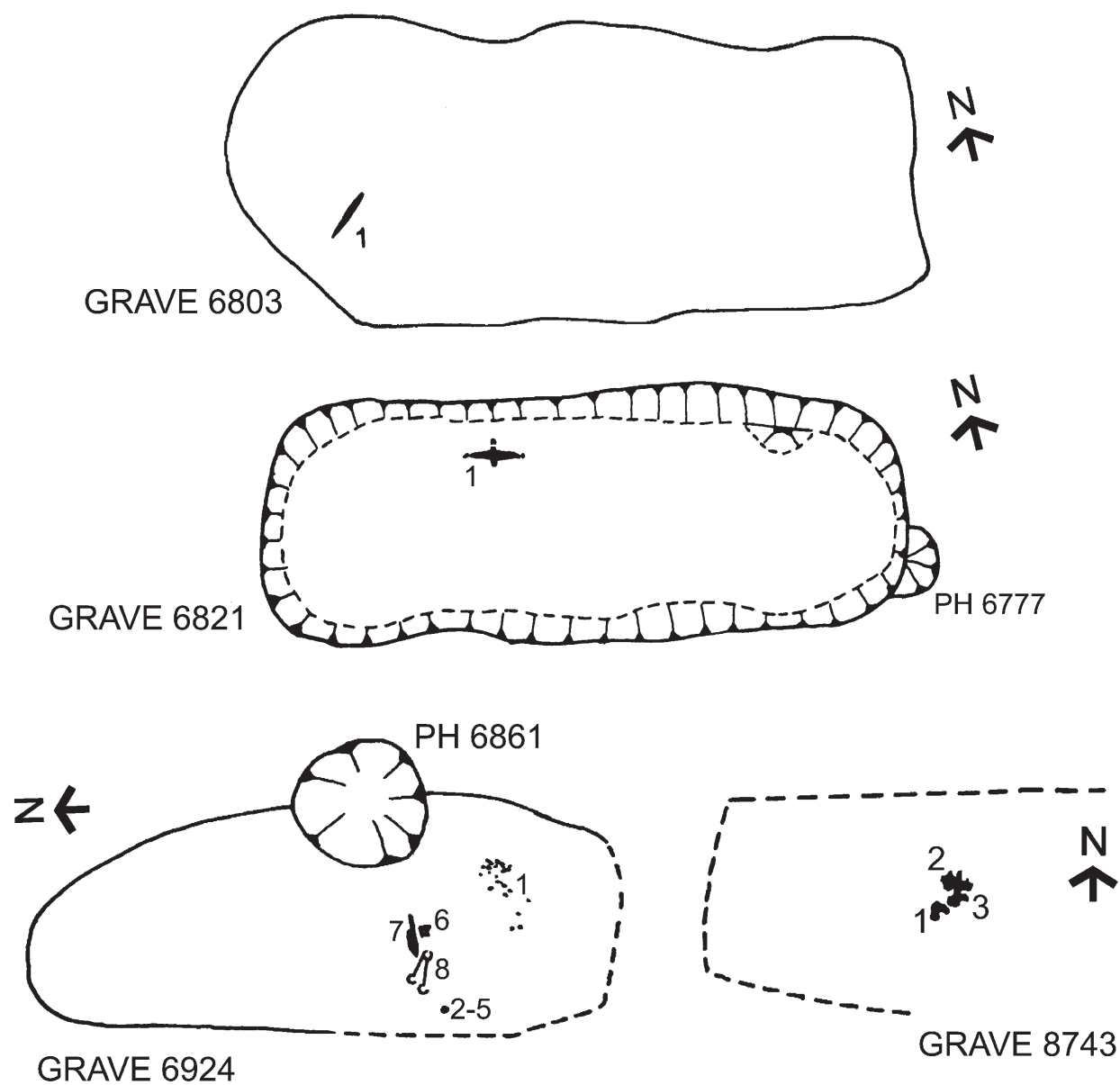


Figure 21 Plans of graves 6803, 6821, 6924 and 8743

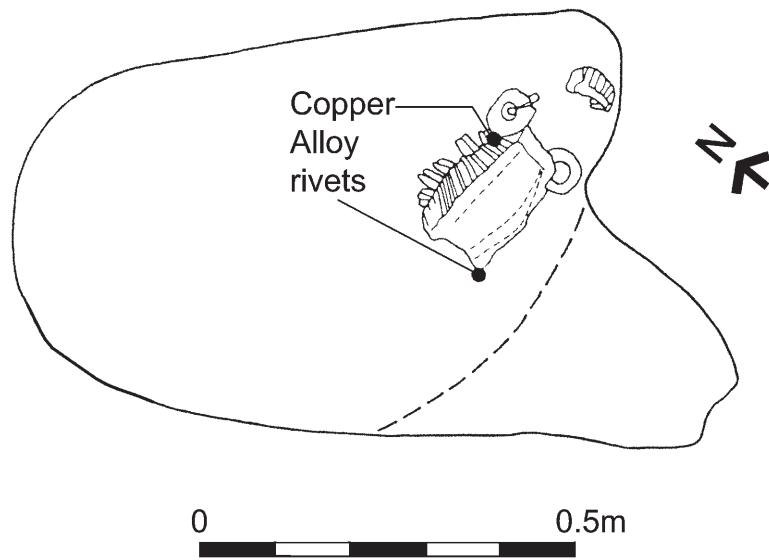


Figure 22 Plan of horse-head burial 8577

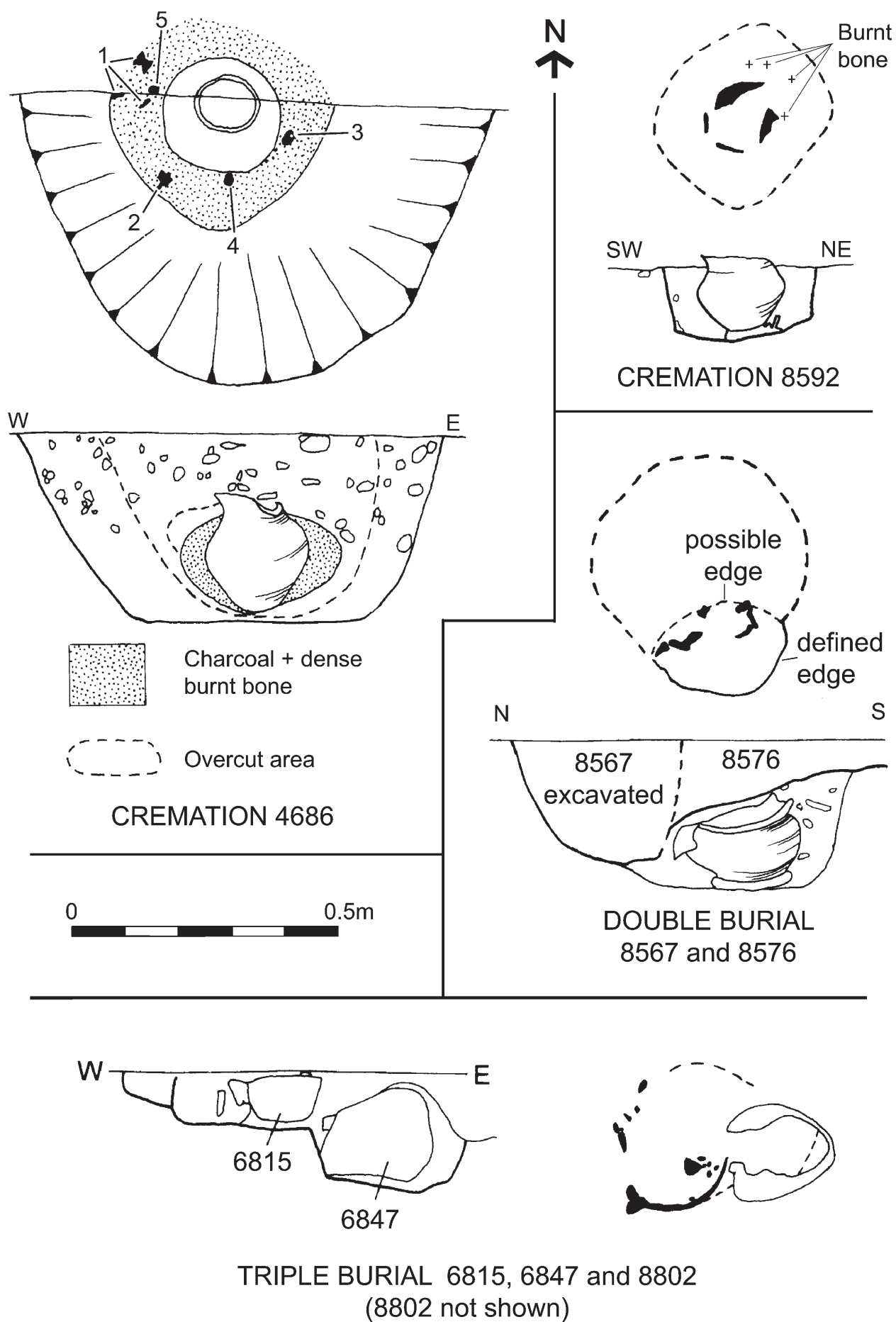
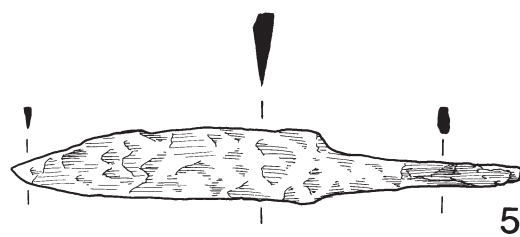
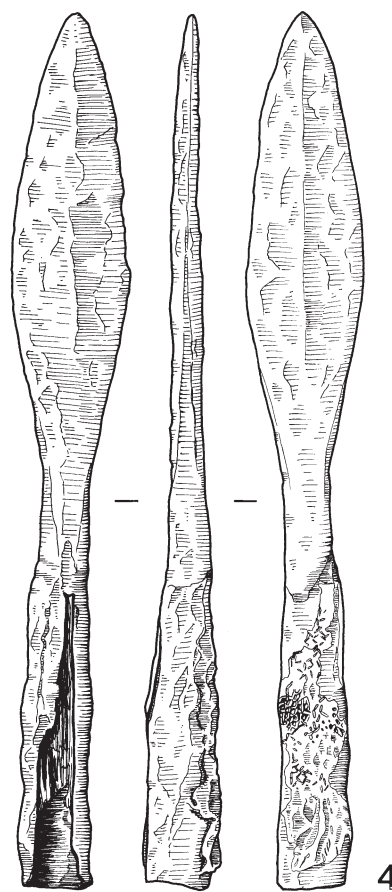
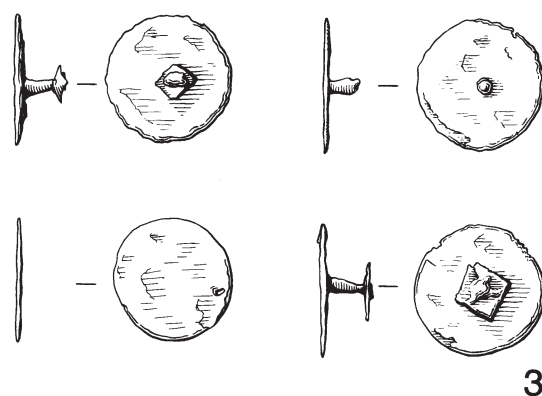
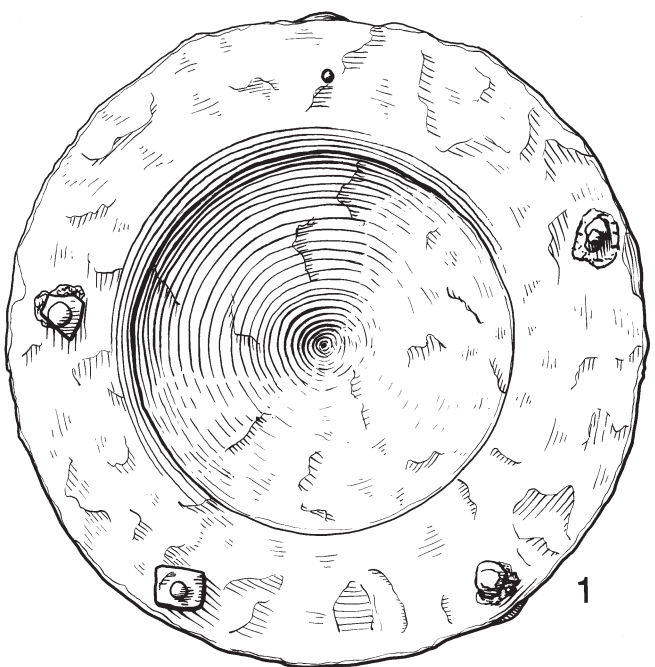
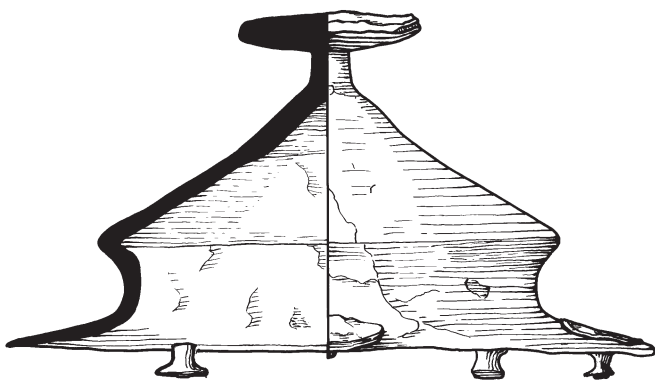
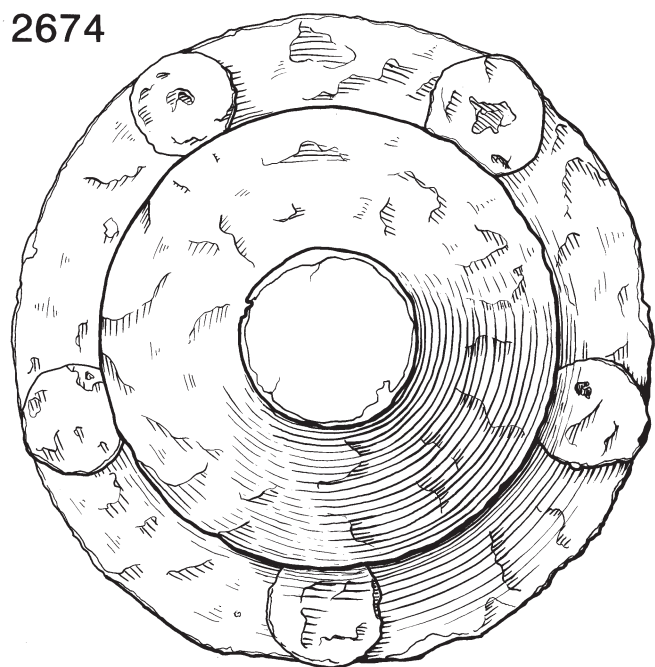


Figure 23 Selected cremations: 4686, 8592, 8567/8576 and 6815/6847/8802, plans and sections

2674



Continued...

Figure 24 Grave-goods from grave 2674, Nos 1, 3, 4, 5. Scale 1:2



Plate V Grave-goods from 4758 *in situ*



Plate VI Grave-goods from 4758 after conservation

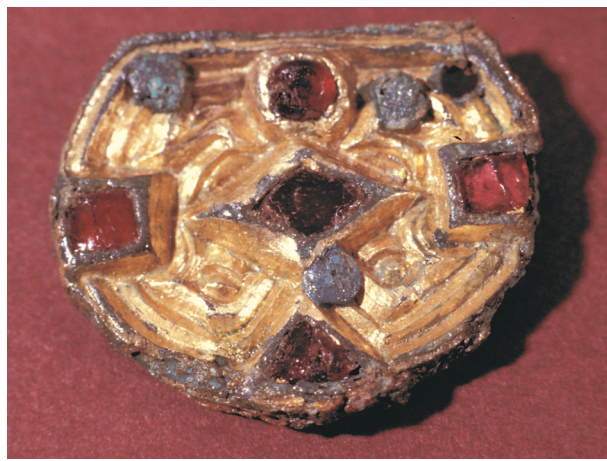


Plate VII Buckle-plate from grave 4761



Plate VIII Grave-goods from grave 2674



Plate IX Silver finger-ring from possible grave 2954

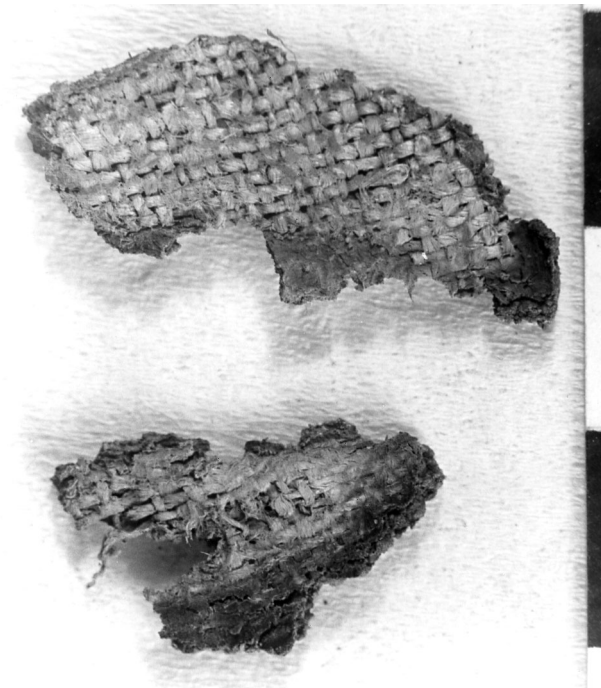
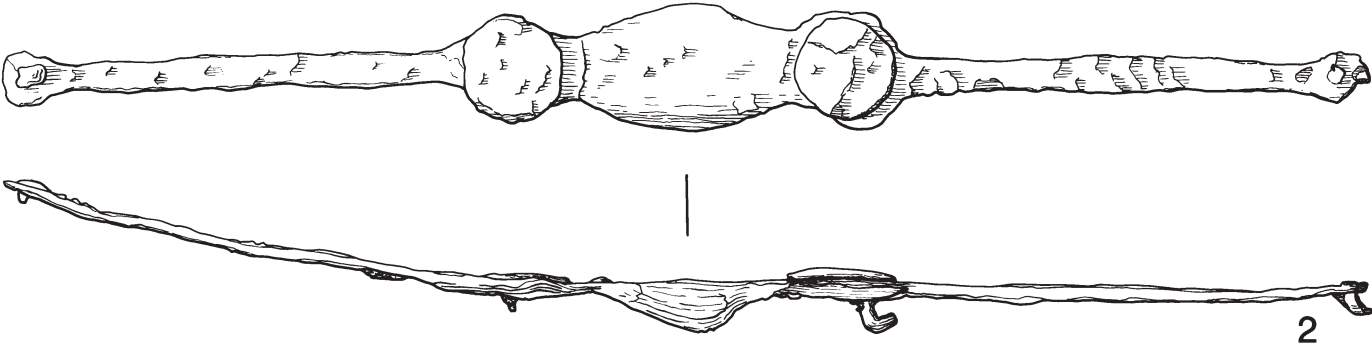


Plate X Textiles from buckle in grave 4734

...Continued 2674



2780

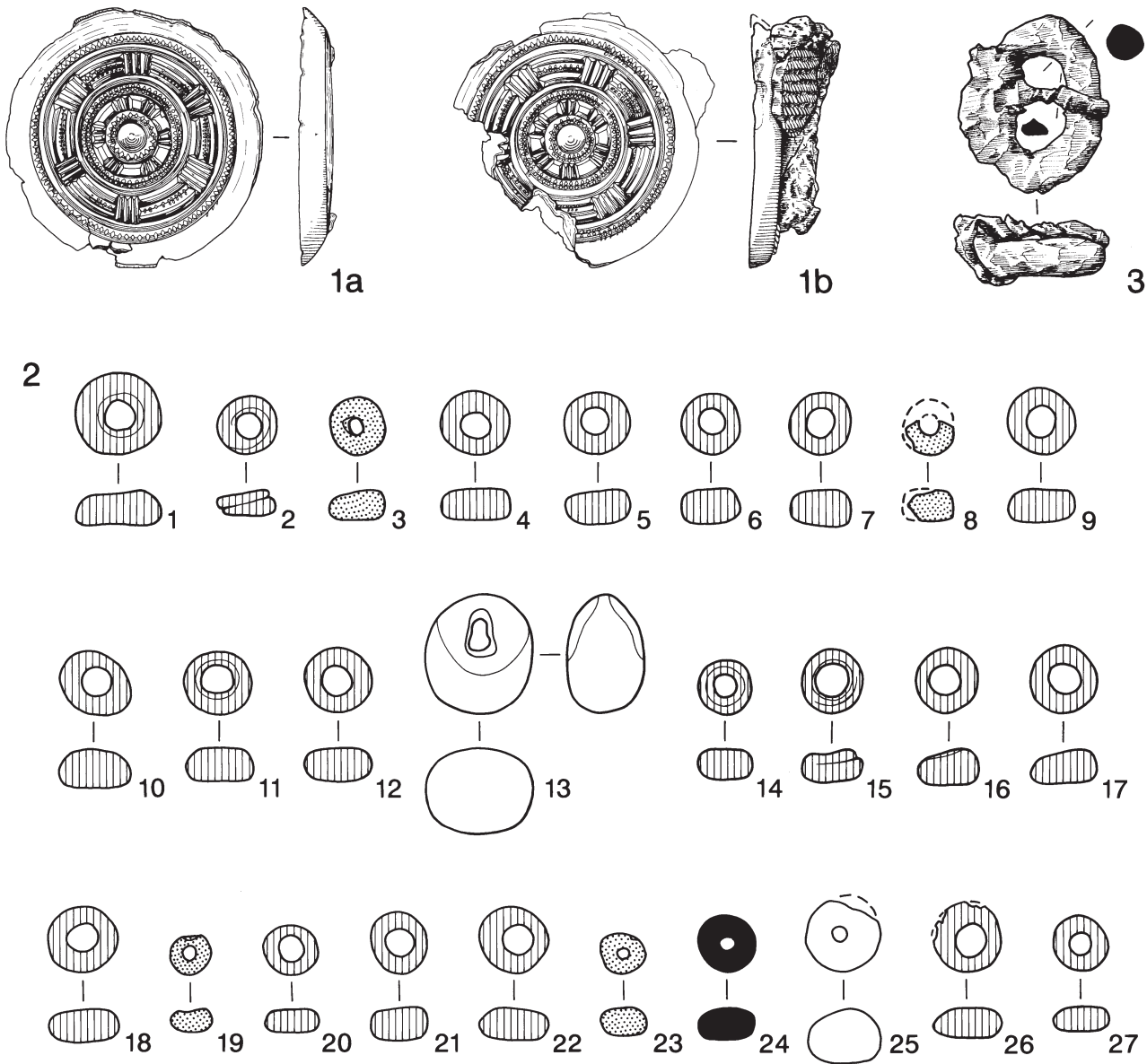
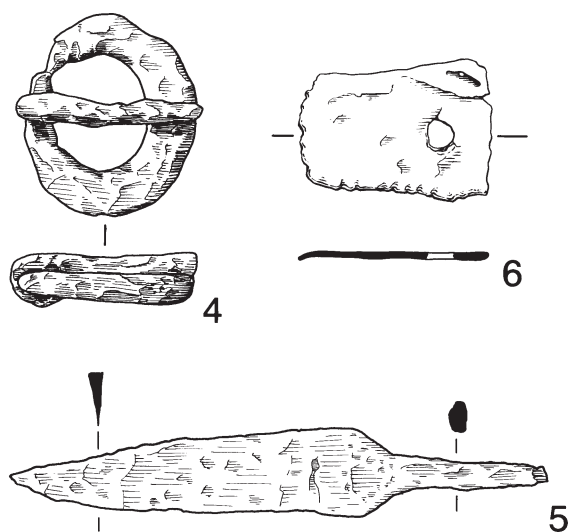
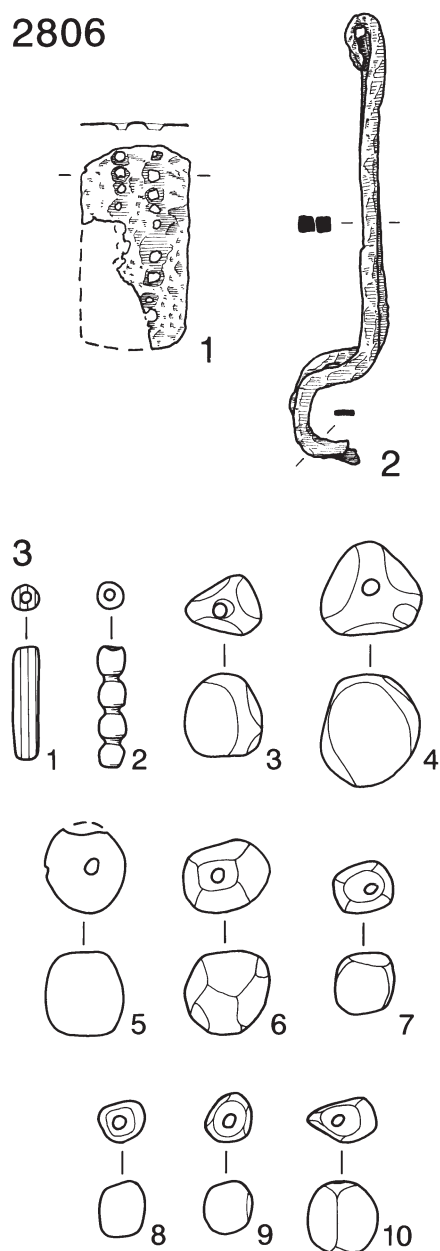
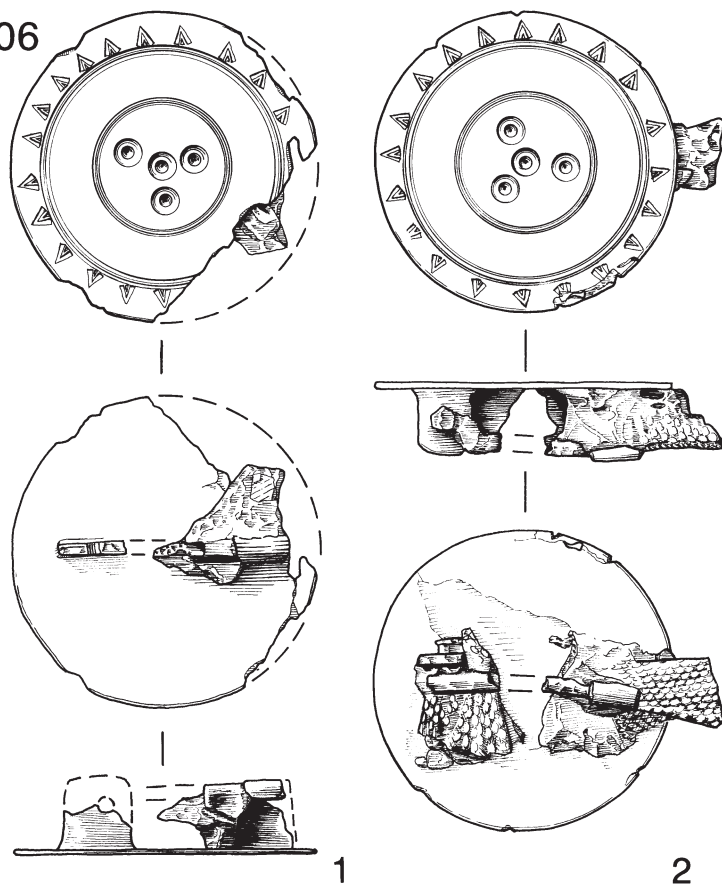


Figure 25 Grave 2674, grave-good No. 2 (scale 1:2) and grave-goods from grave 2780 (scale 1:1)

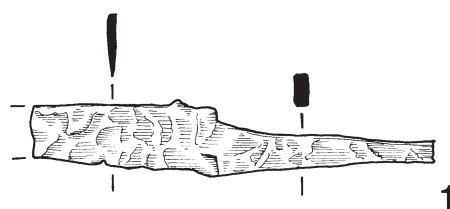
2806



2906



2988



4533

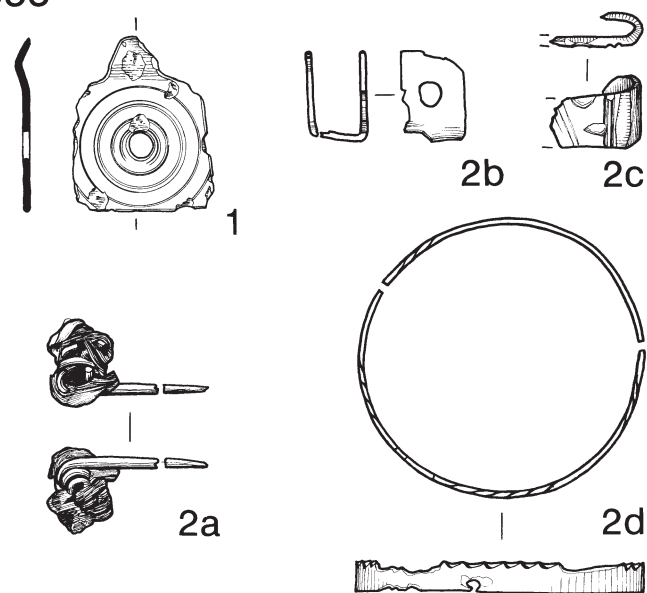


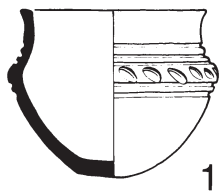
Figure 26 Grave-goods from graves 2806, 2906, 2988 and 4533
Scale 1:1 except 2806 Nos 1, 5, 6 and 2988 No.1 (scale 1:2)

4701



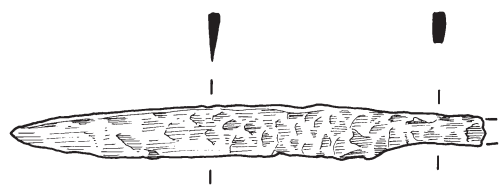
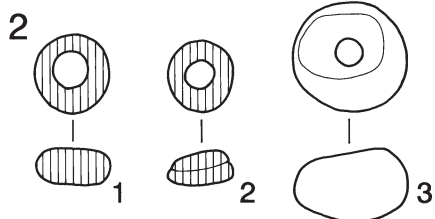
Stamps 1:1

4581

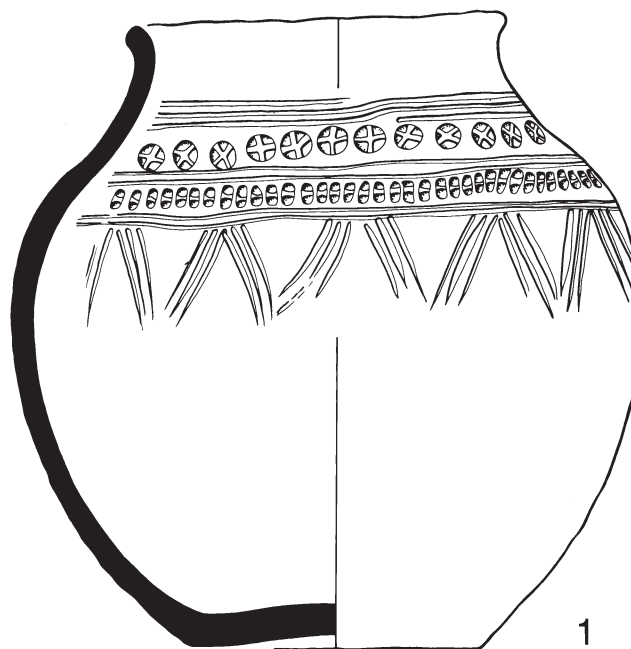
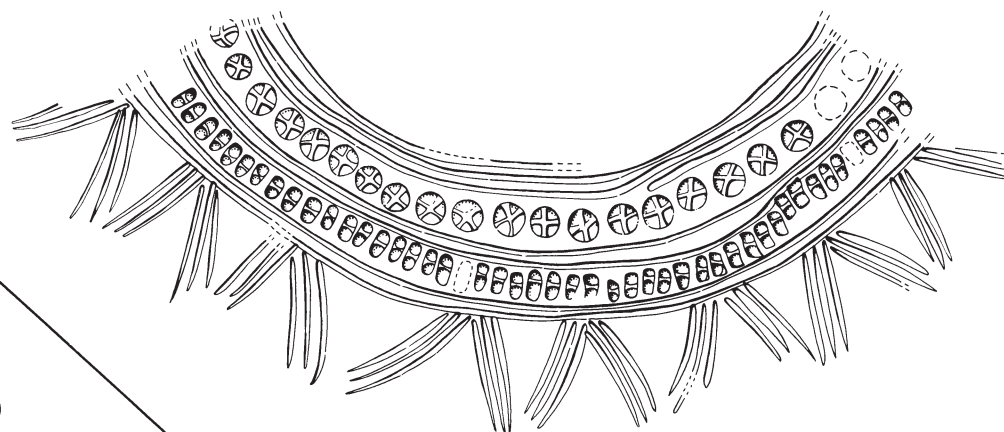


1

4734



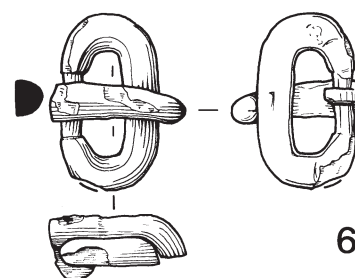
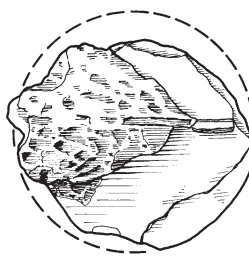
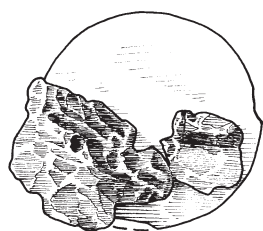
3



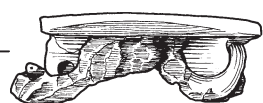
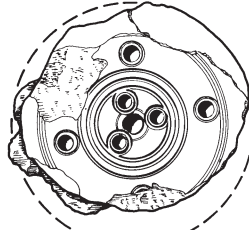
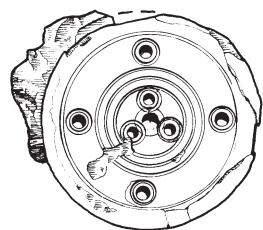
1



1



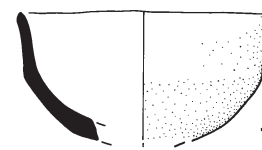
6



4



5



7

Figure 27 Grave-goods from graves 4581, 4701 and 4734
Scale 1:1 except 4734 No. 3 (scale 1:2) 4701 No.1, 4581 No.1 and 4734 No.7 (scale 1:3)

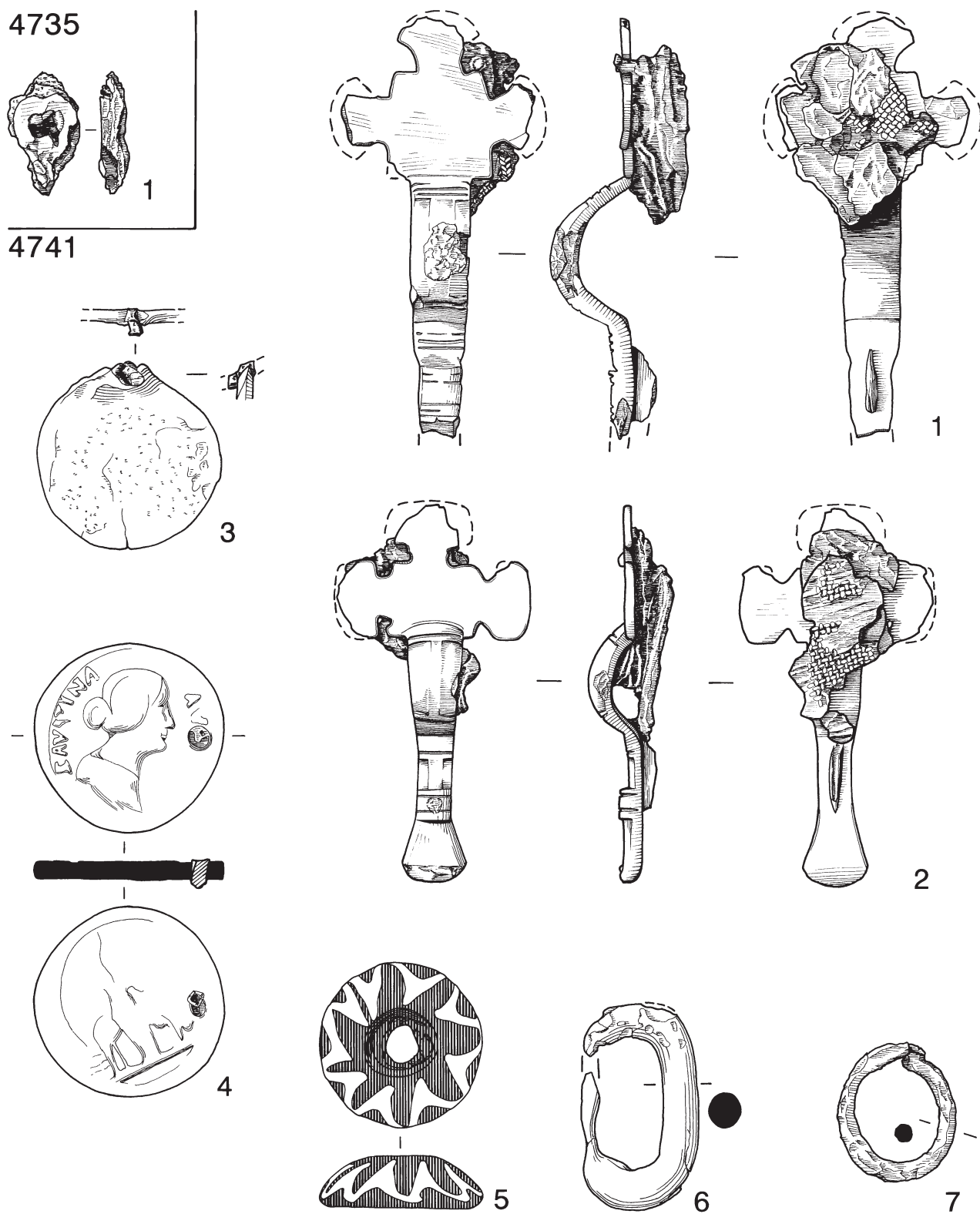
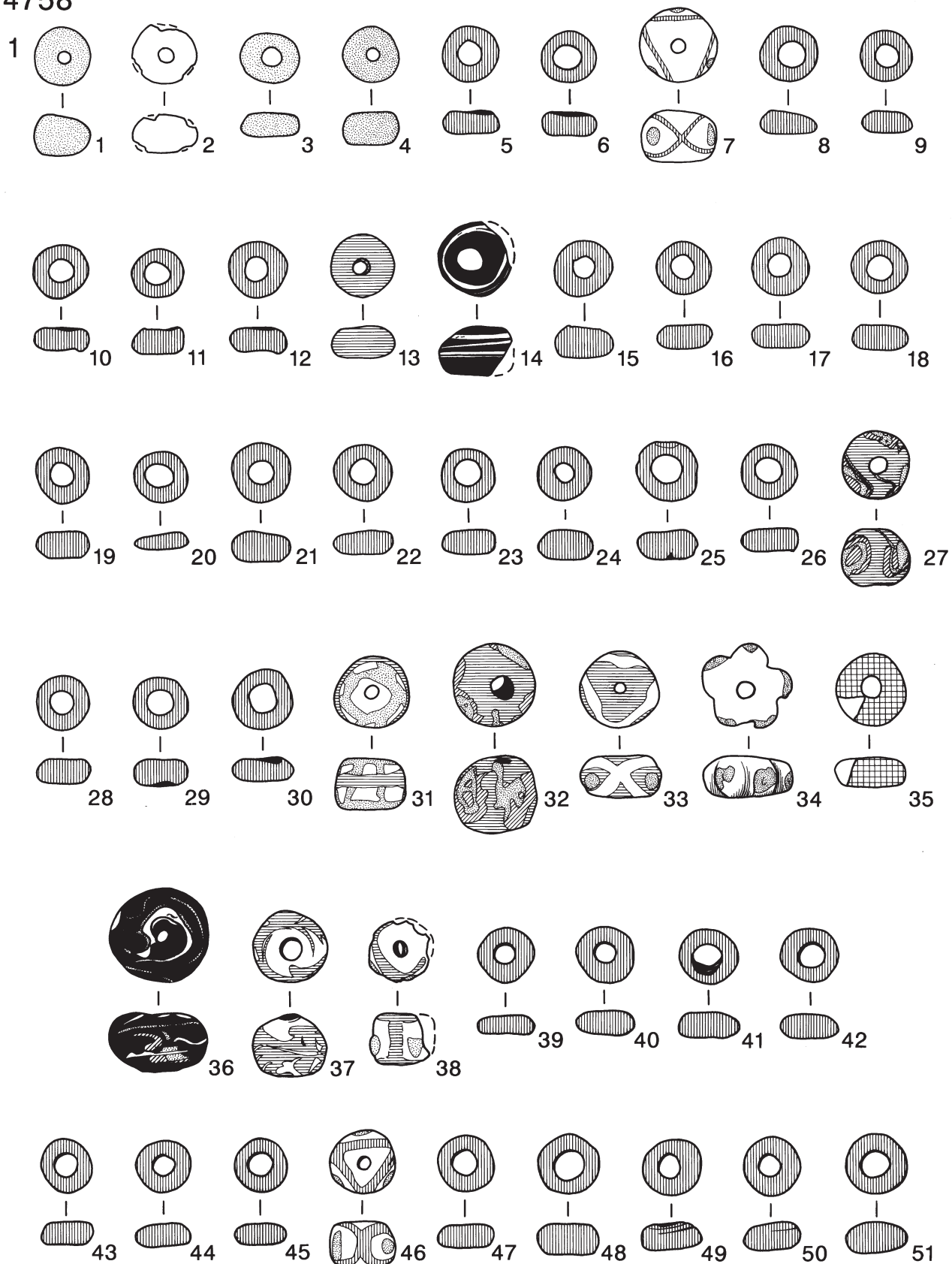


Figure 28 Grave-goods from graves 4735 and 4741. Scale 1:1

4758



Continued...

Figure 29 Grave 4758, grave-good 1 (Nos 1-51). Scale 1:1

...Continued 4758

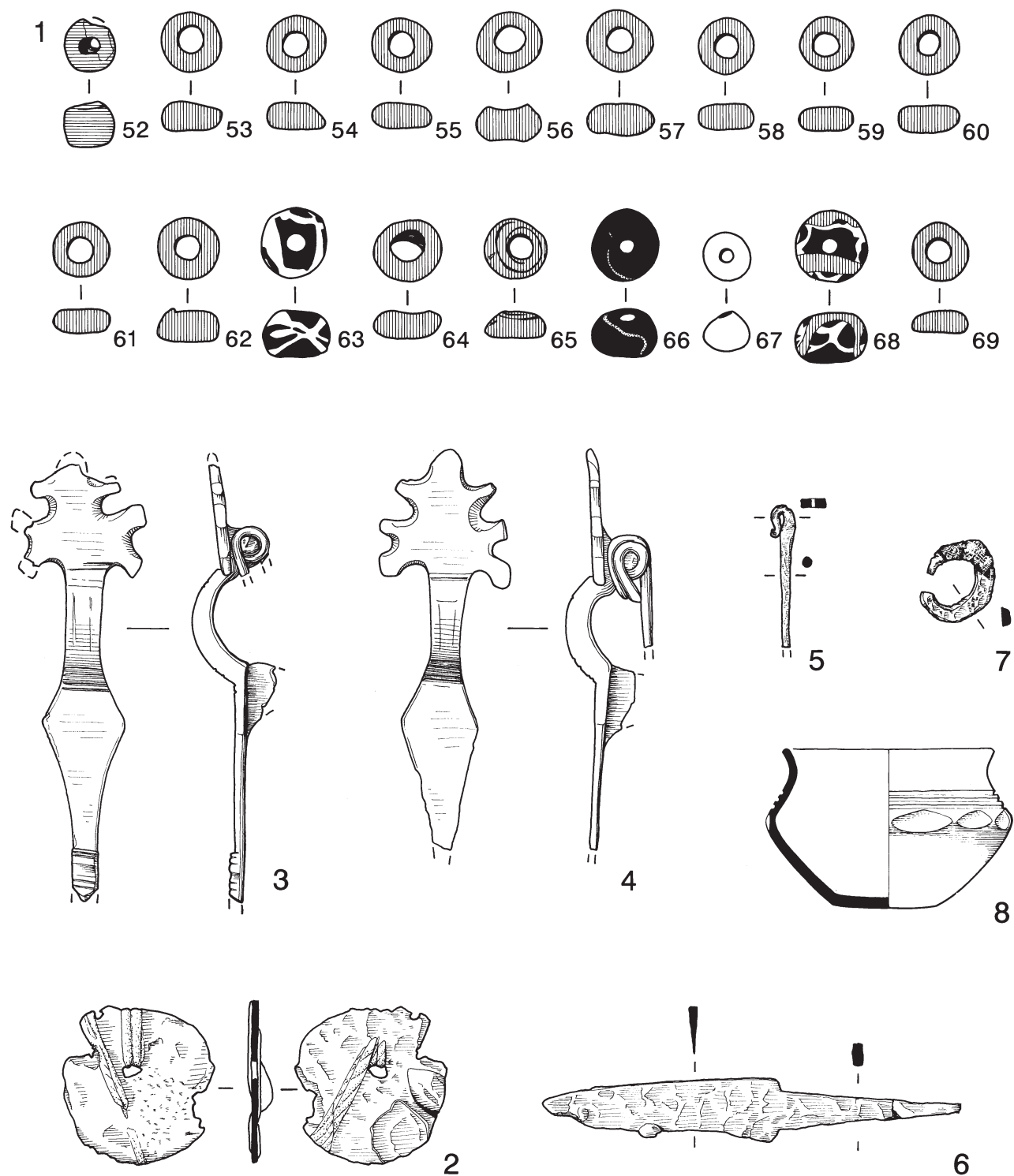
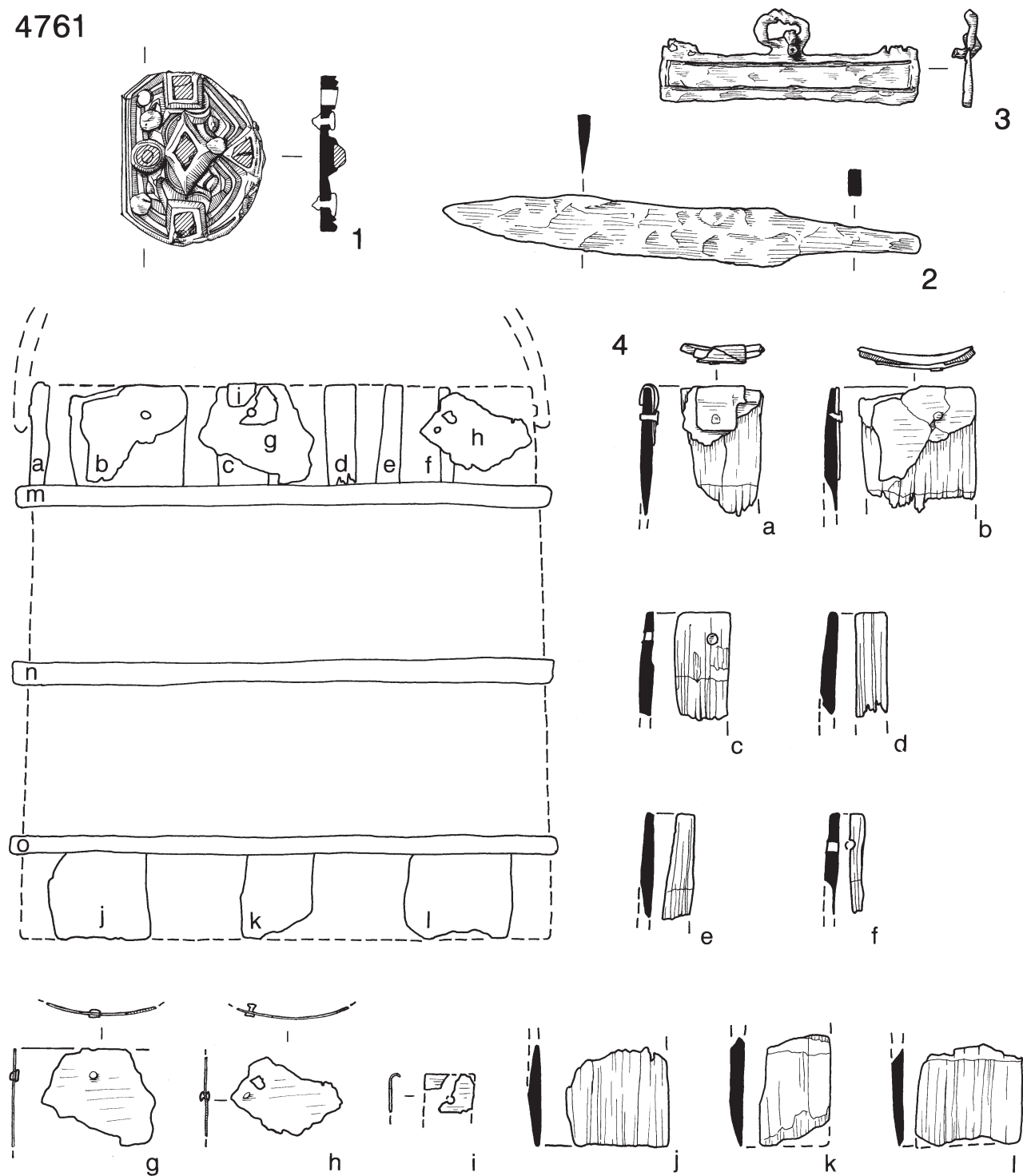


Figure 30 Grave 4758, grave-goods 1 (Nos 52–69) and 2–8
Scale 1:1 except Nos 6–7 (scale 1:2) and No. 8 (scale 1:3)

4761



Continued...

Figure 31 Grave 4761, grave-goods 1–3, 4 (a–l) and reconstruction of bucket
Nos 1, 4 (scale 1:1) Nos 2–3 (scale 1:2) reconstruction (scale 1:3)

4761

...Continued

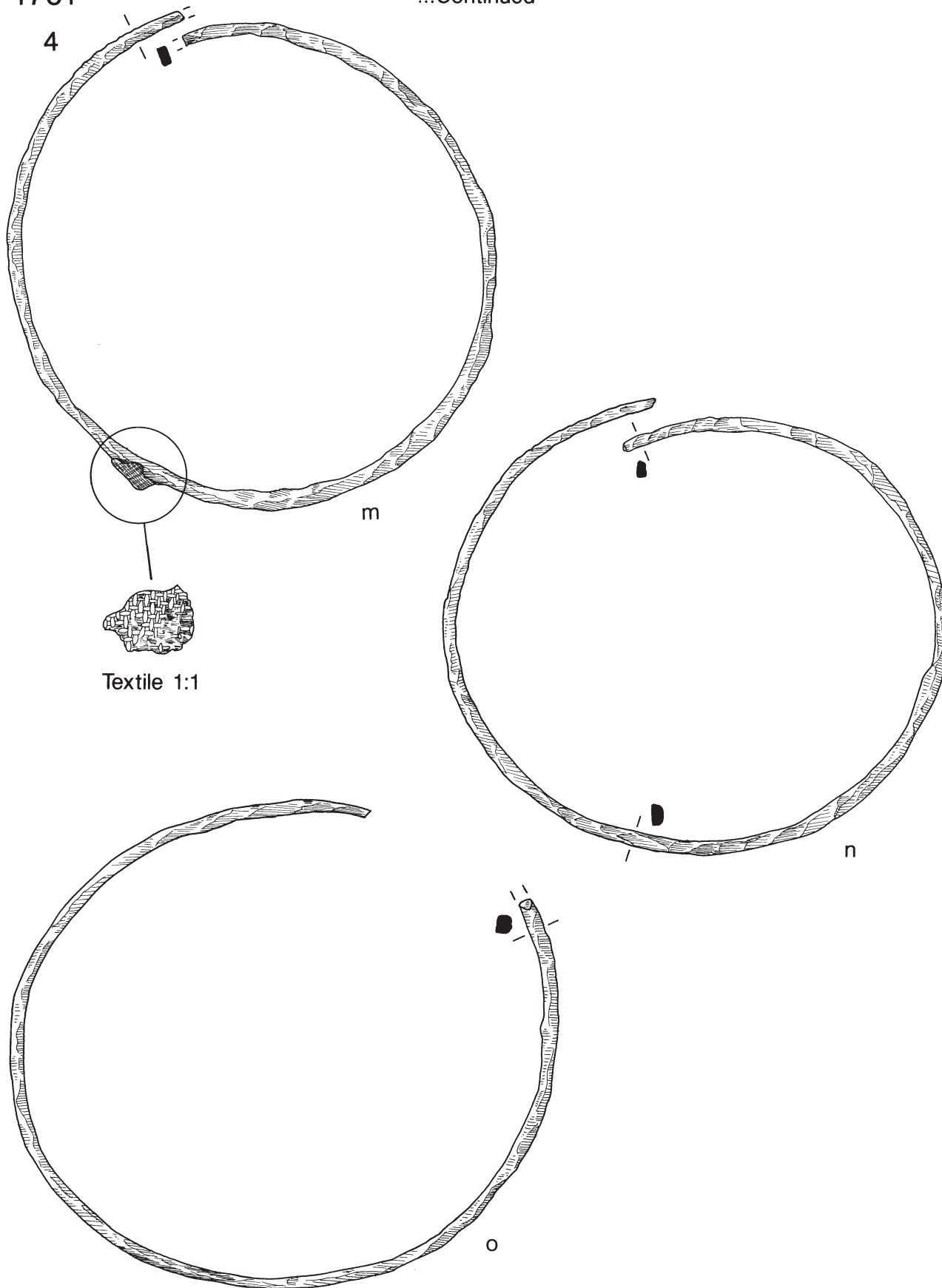
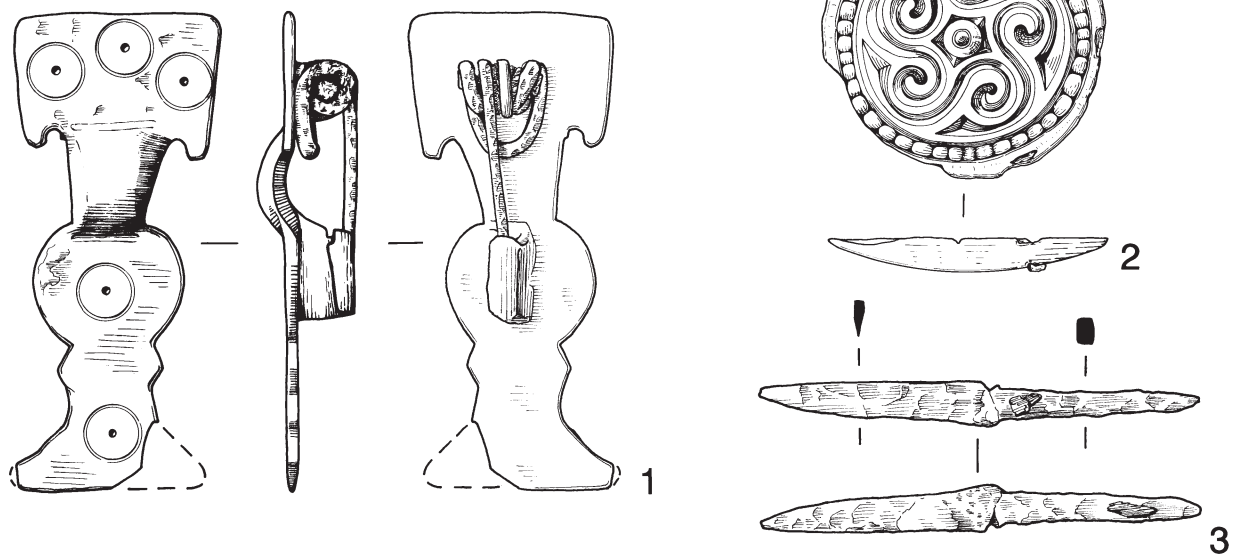
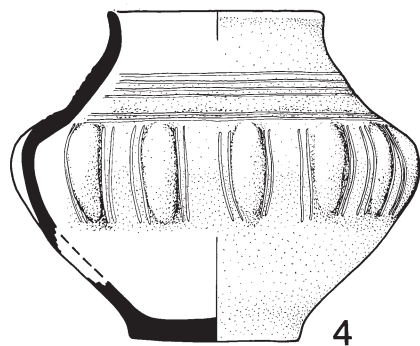
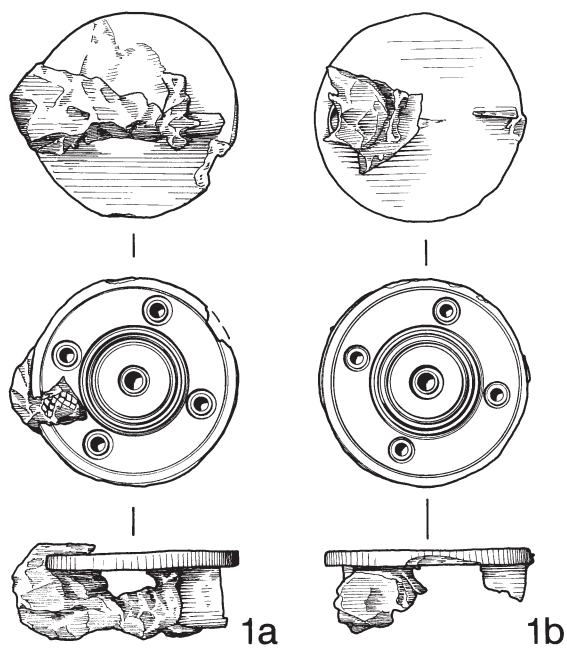


Figure 32 Grave 4761, grave-good 4 (m-o). Scale 1:2

4804



4882



Continued...

4861

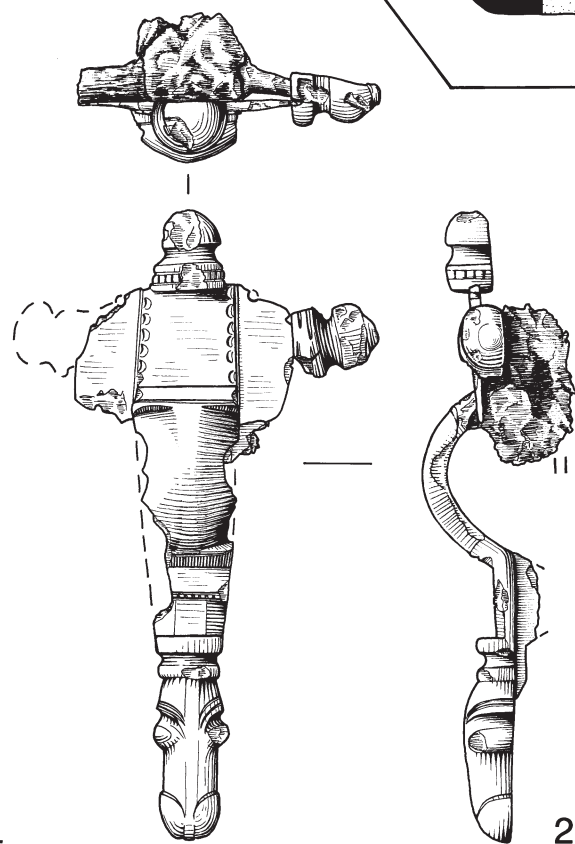
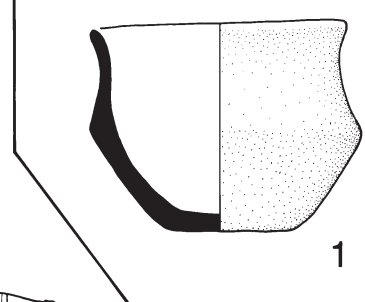


Figure 33 Grave-goods from graves 4804, 4861 and 4882, grave-goods 1a, 1b and 2-4
Scale 1:1 except 4804 No. 3 (scale 1:2) 4861 No. 1 and 4882 No. 4 (scale 1:3)

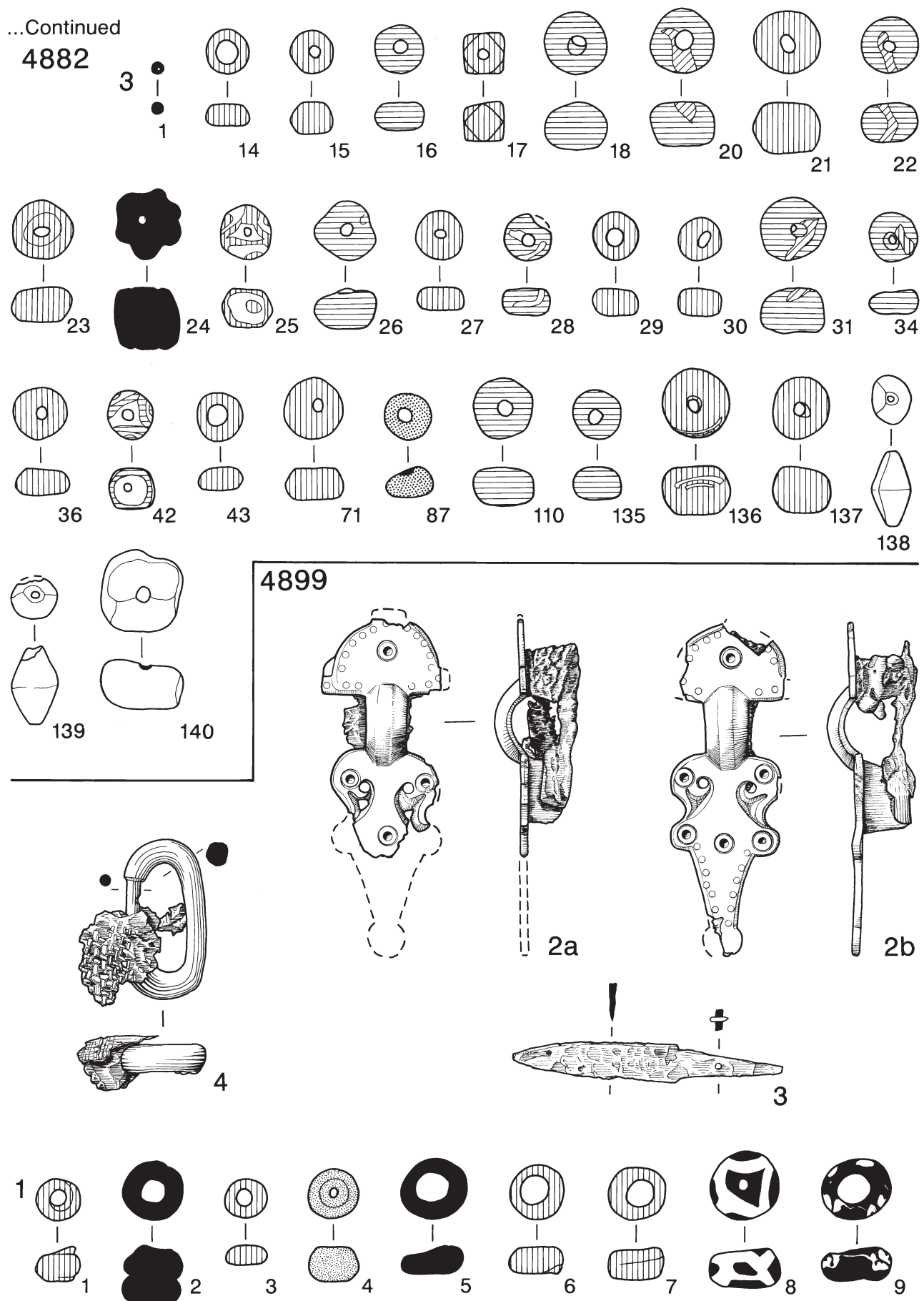
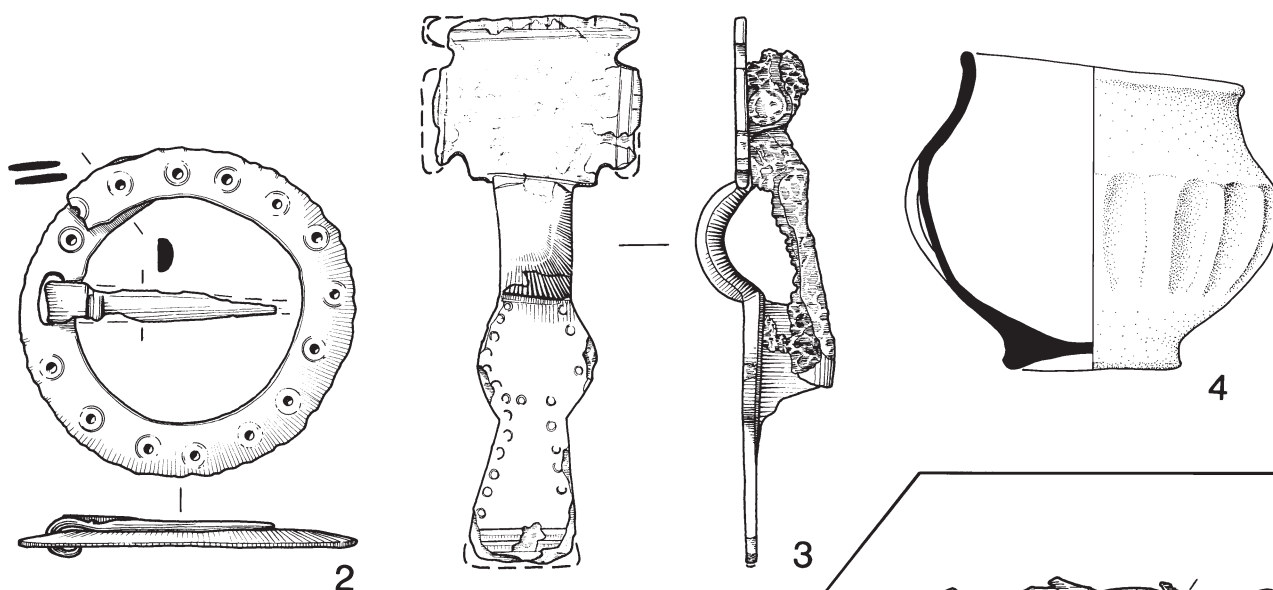
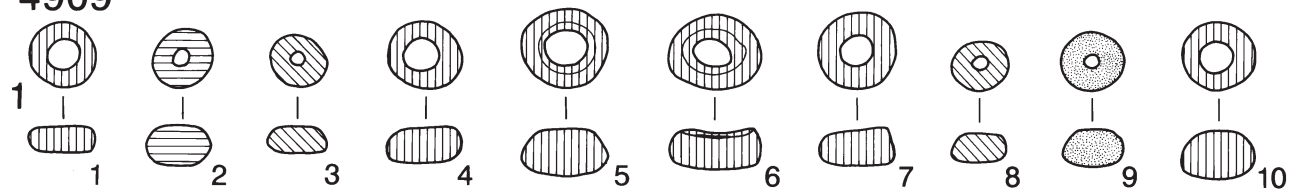
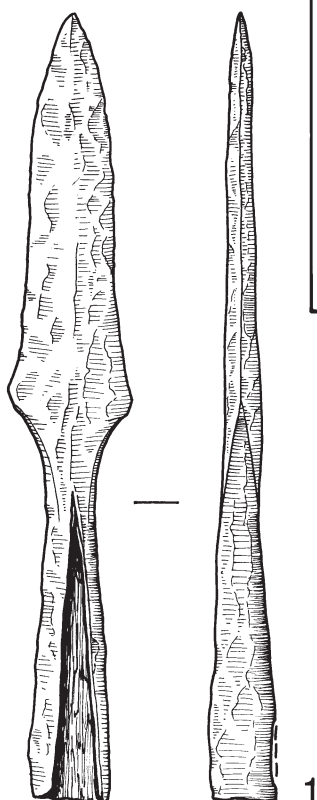


Figure 34 Grave 4882, grave-good 3 (Nos 1, 14–31, 34, 36, 42–3, 71, 87, 110, 135–140) and grave-goods from grave 4899. Scale 1:1 except 4889 No. 3 (scale 1:2)

4909



4923



4919

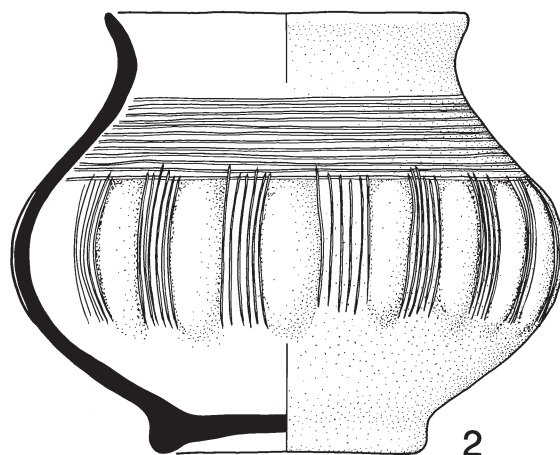
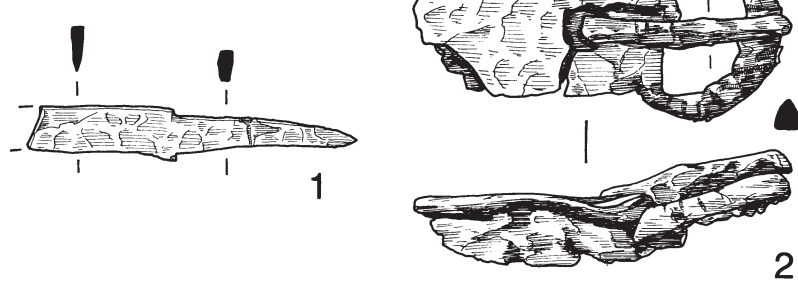
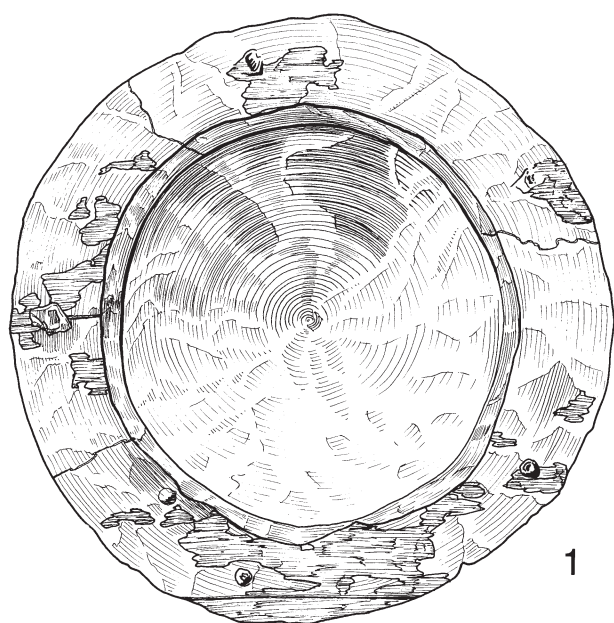
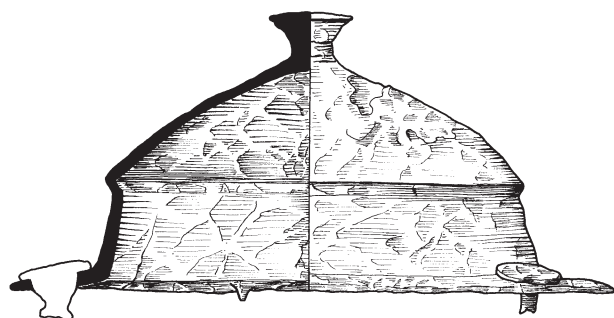
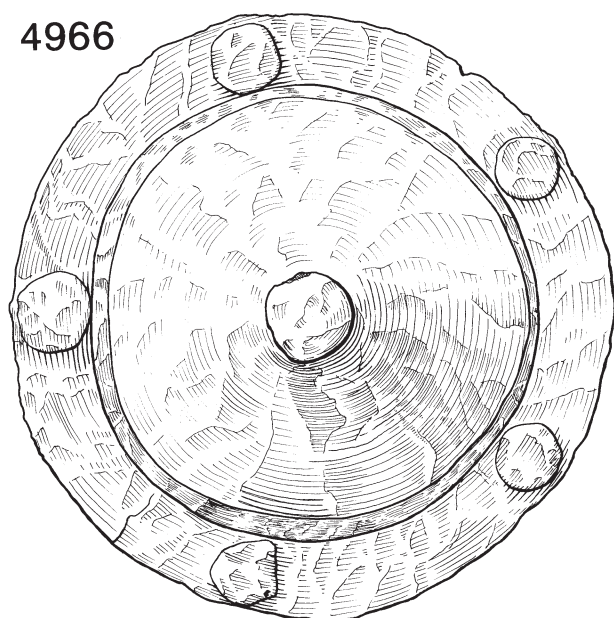
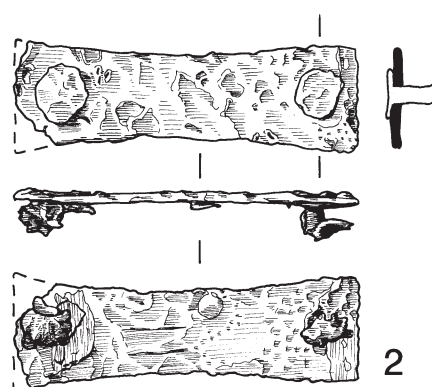


Figure 35 Grave-goods from graves 4909, 4919 and 4923
Scale 1:1 except 4919 Nos 1-2 and 4923 No. 1 (scale 1:2) 4909 No. 4 and 4923 No. 2 (scale 1:3)

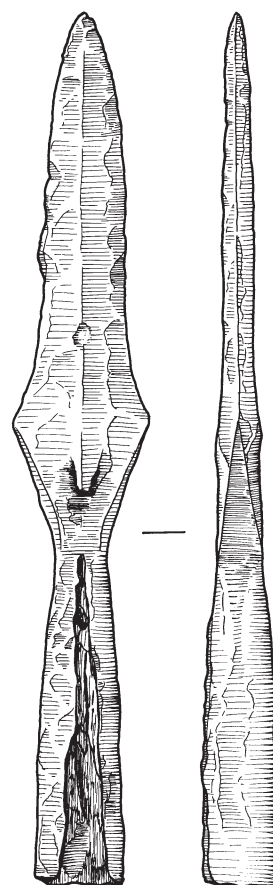
4966



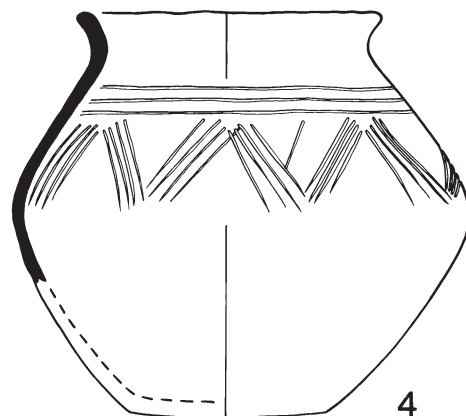
1



2



3



4

Figure 36 Grave-goods from grave 4966
Scale 1:2 except No. 4 (scale 1:3)

4988

4977

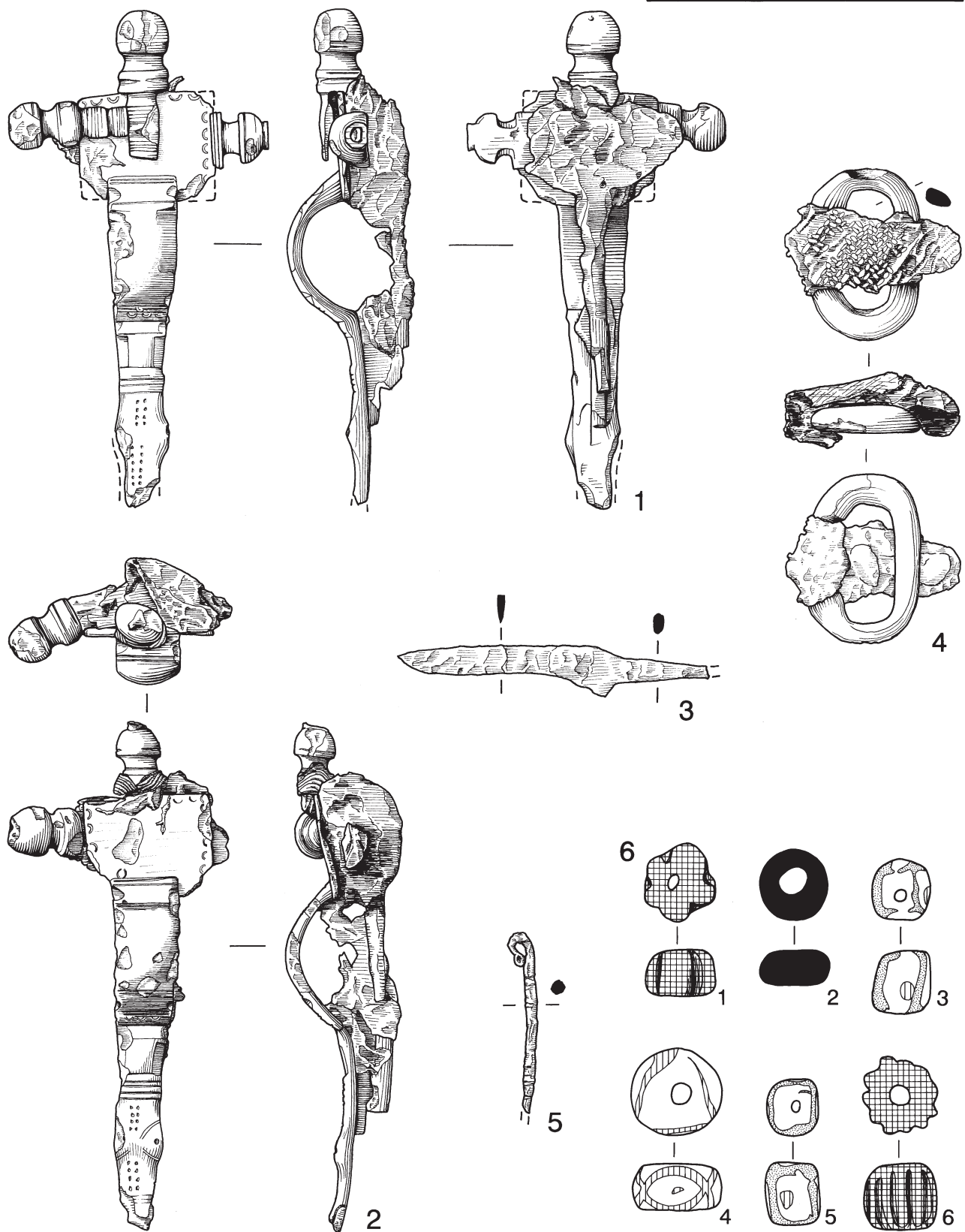


Figure 37 Grave-goods from graves 4977 and 4988
Scale 1:1 except 4977 No. 1 and 4988 No. 3 (scale 1:2)

6033

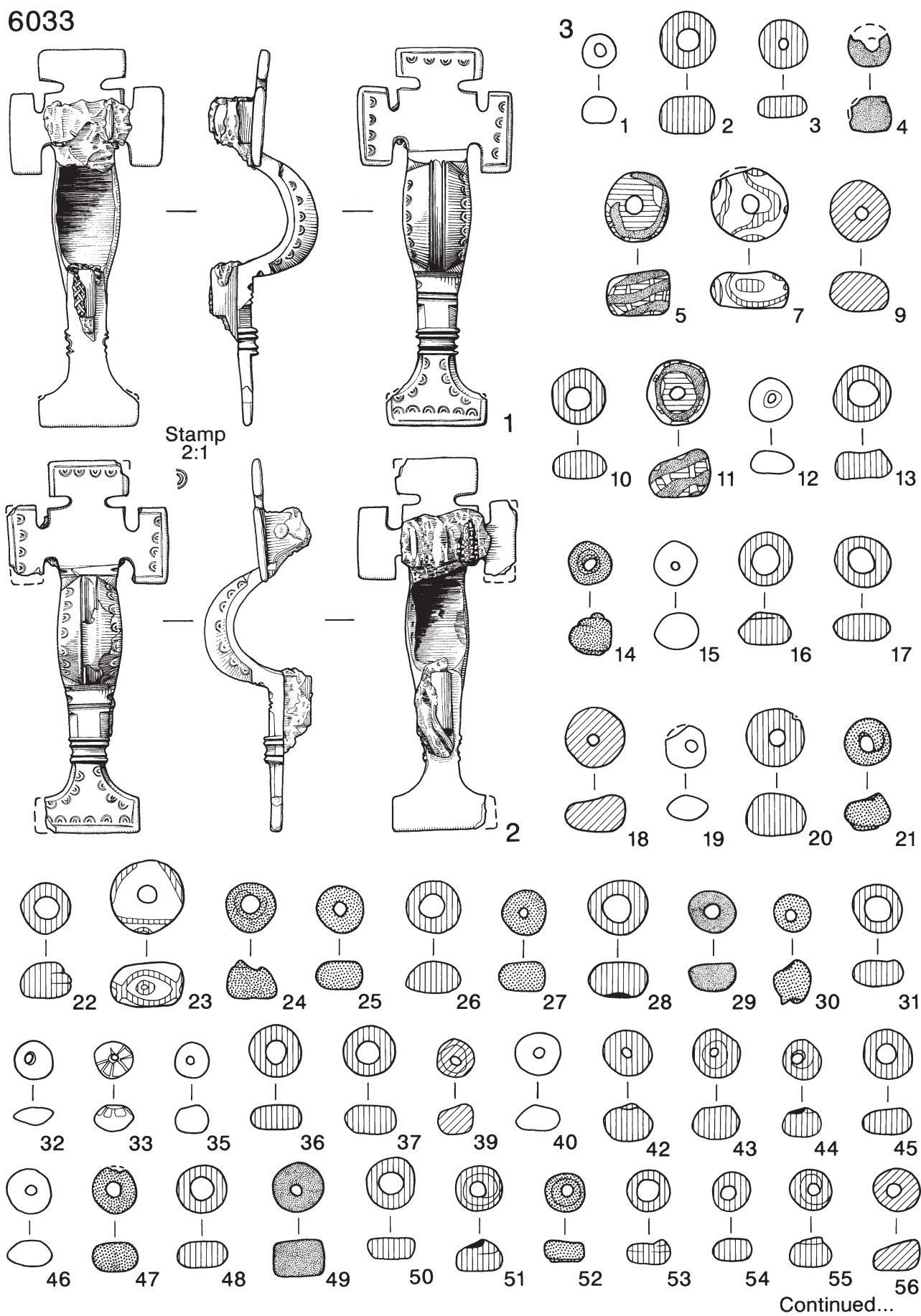
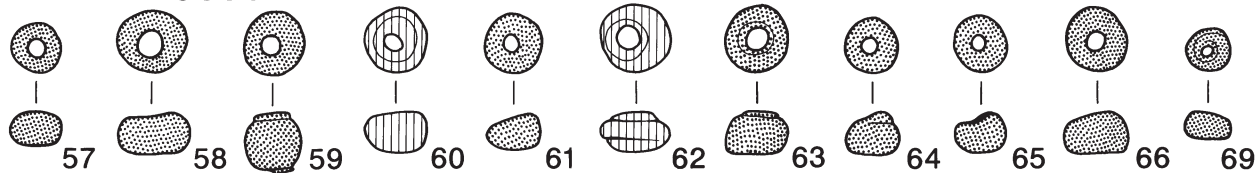


Figure 39 Grave-goods from grave 6033, 1, 2, 3 (Nos 1-56). Scale 1:1

...Continued 6033

3



6044

1

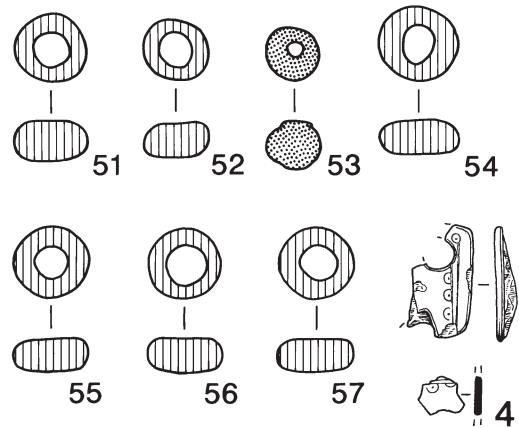
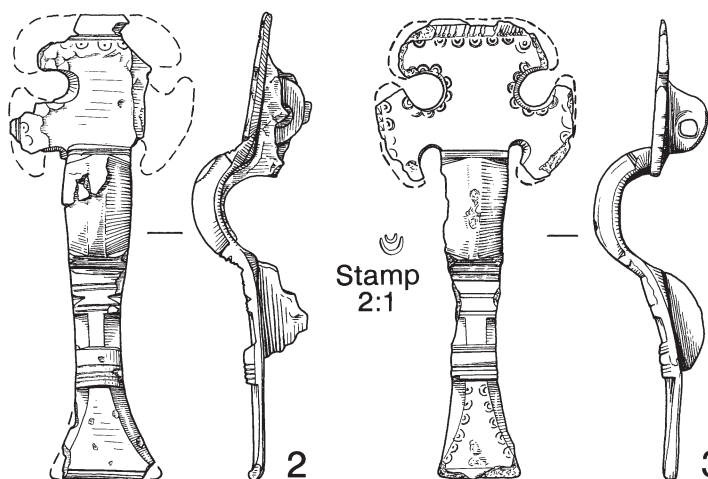
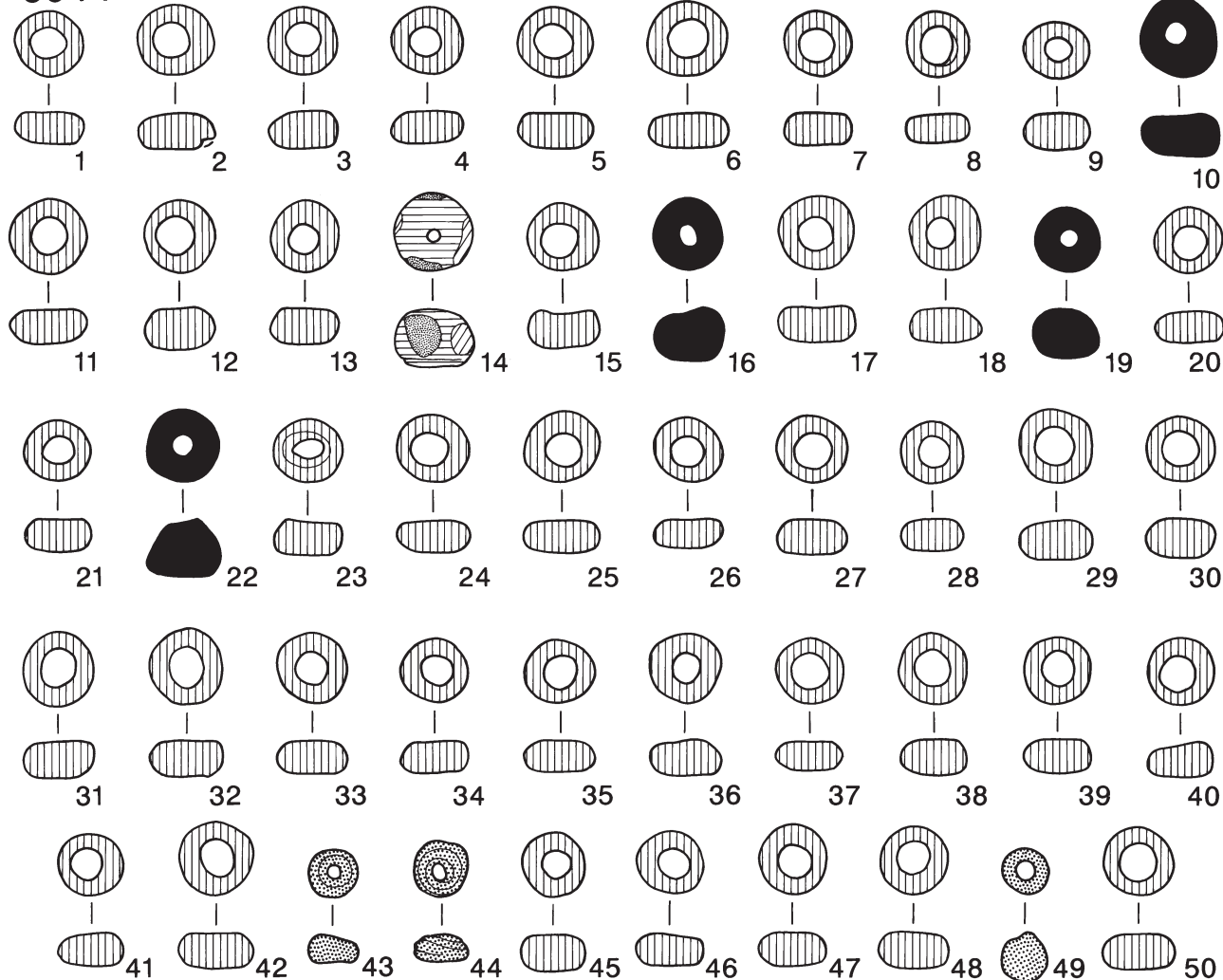


Figure 40 Grave 6033, grave-good 3 (Nos 57–66, 69) and grave-goods from grave 6044. Scale 1:1

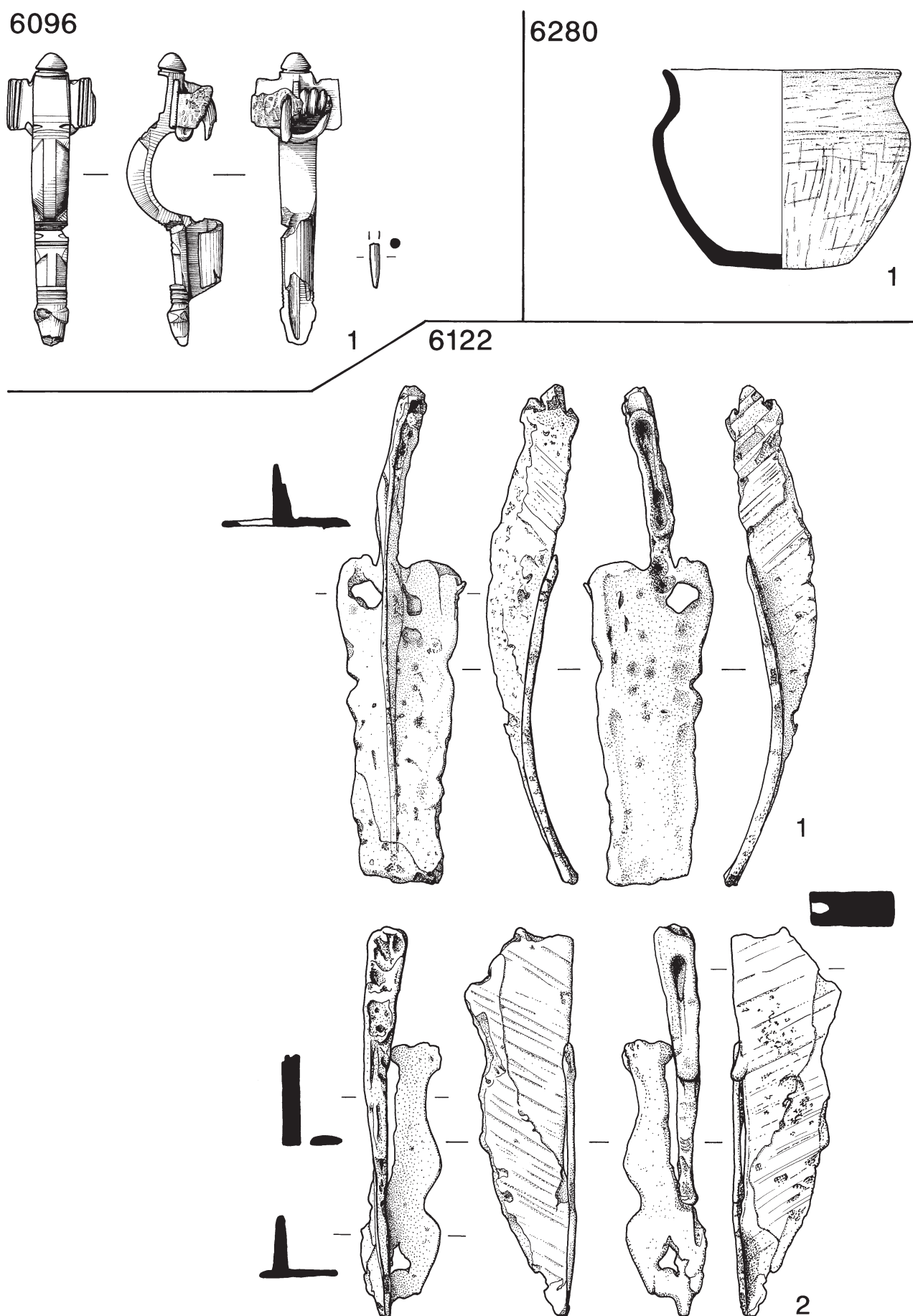
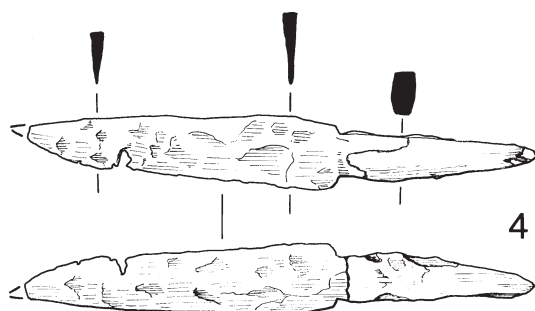
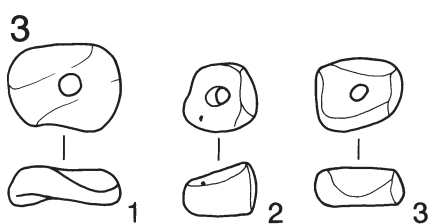
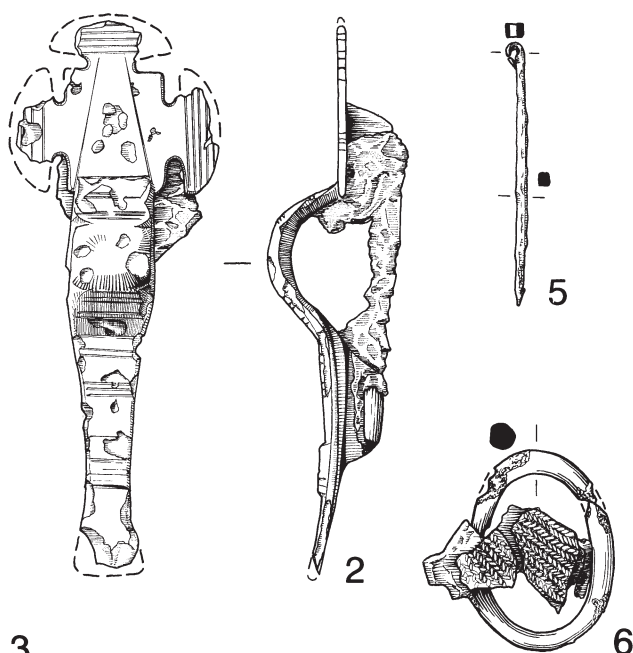
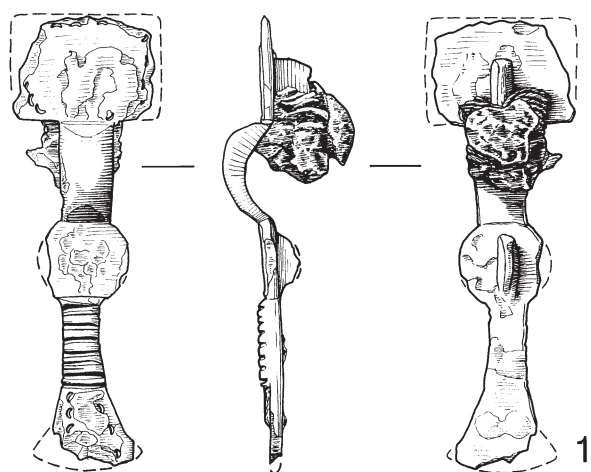
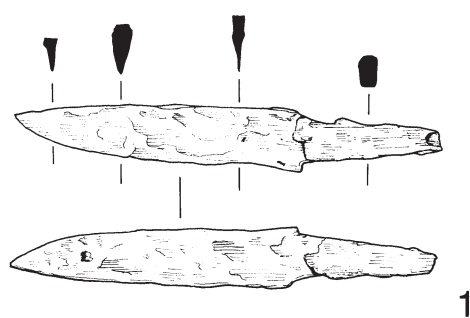


Figure 41 Grave-goods from graves 6096 (scale 1:1), 6280 (scale 1:3) and 6122 (scale 1:2)

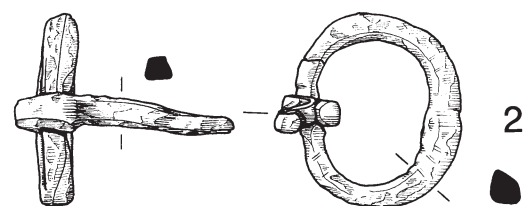
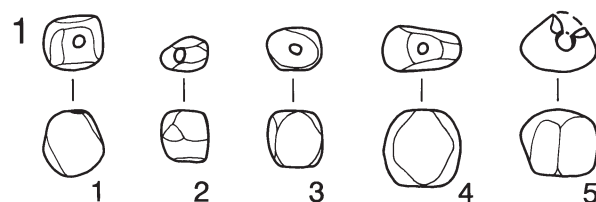
6408



6420



6421



6463

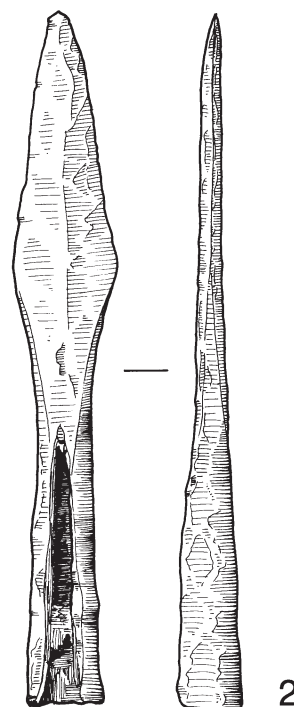
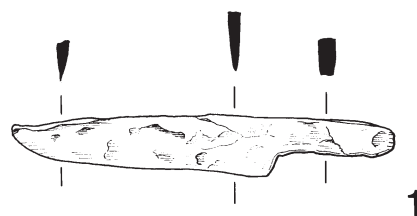


Figure 42 Grave-goods from graves 6408 (scale 1:1 except No. 4 at scale 1:2), 6420 (scale 1:2), 6421 (scale 1:1) and 6463 (scale 1:2)

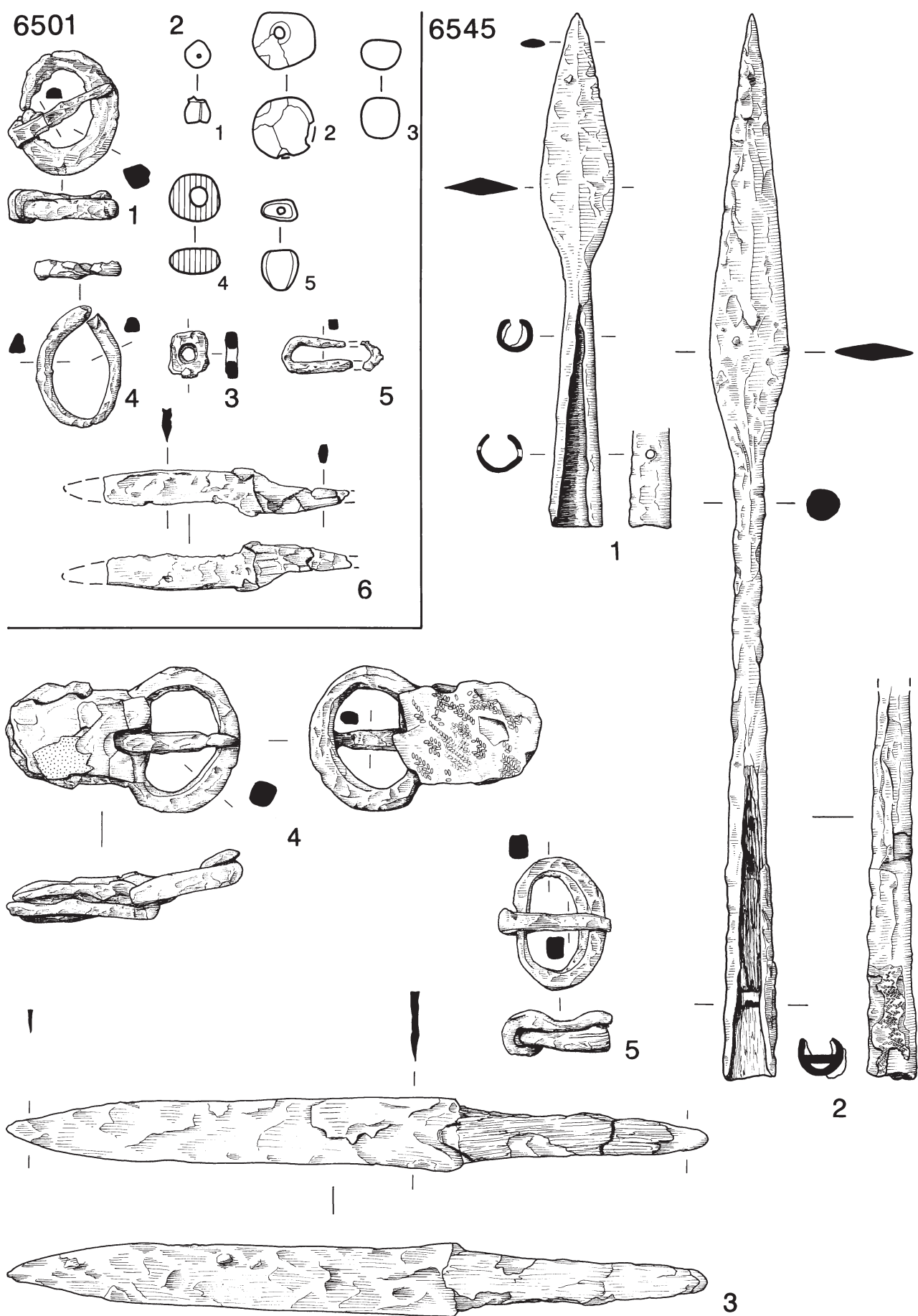


Figure 43 Grave-goods from graves 6501 and 6545
Scale 1:1 except 6501 No. 6 and 6545 Nos 1-3 (scale 1:2)

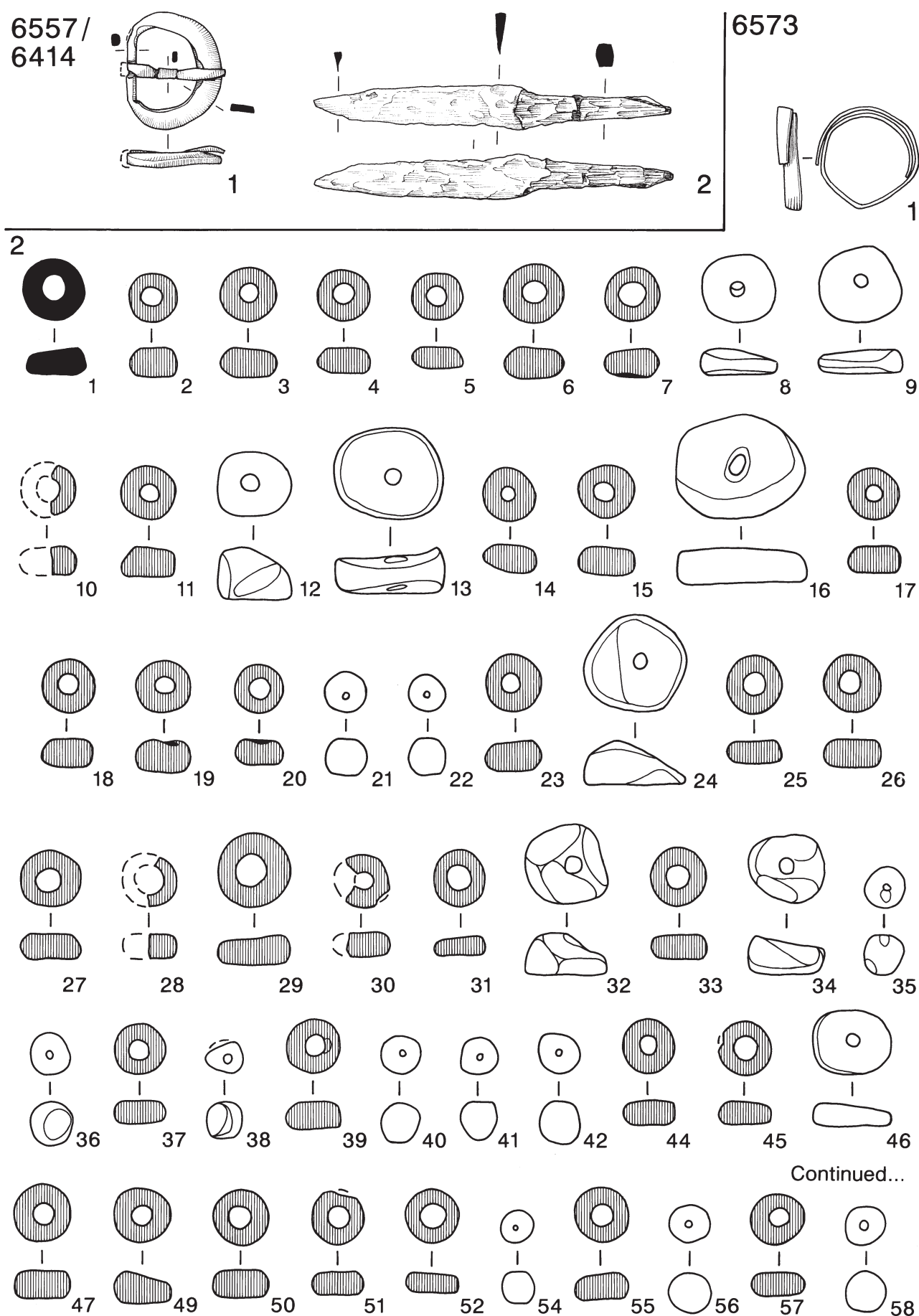


Figure 44 Grave-goods from graves 6557/6414 and 6573
Scale 1:1 except 6557/6414 No. 2 (scale 1:2)

...Continued 6573

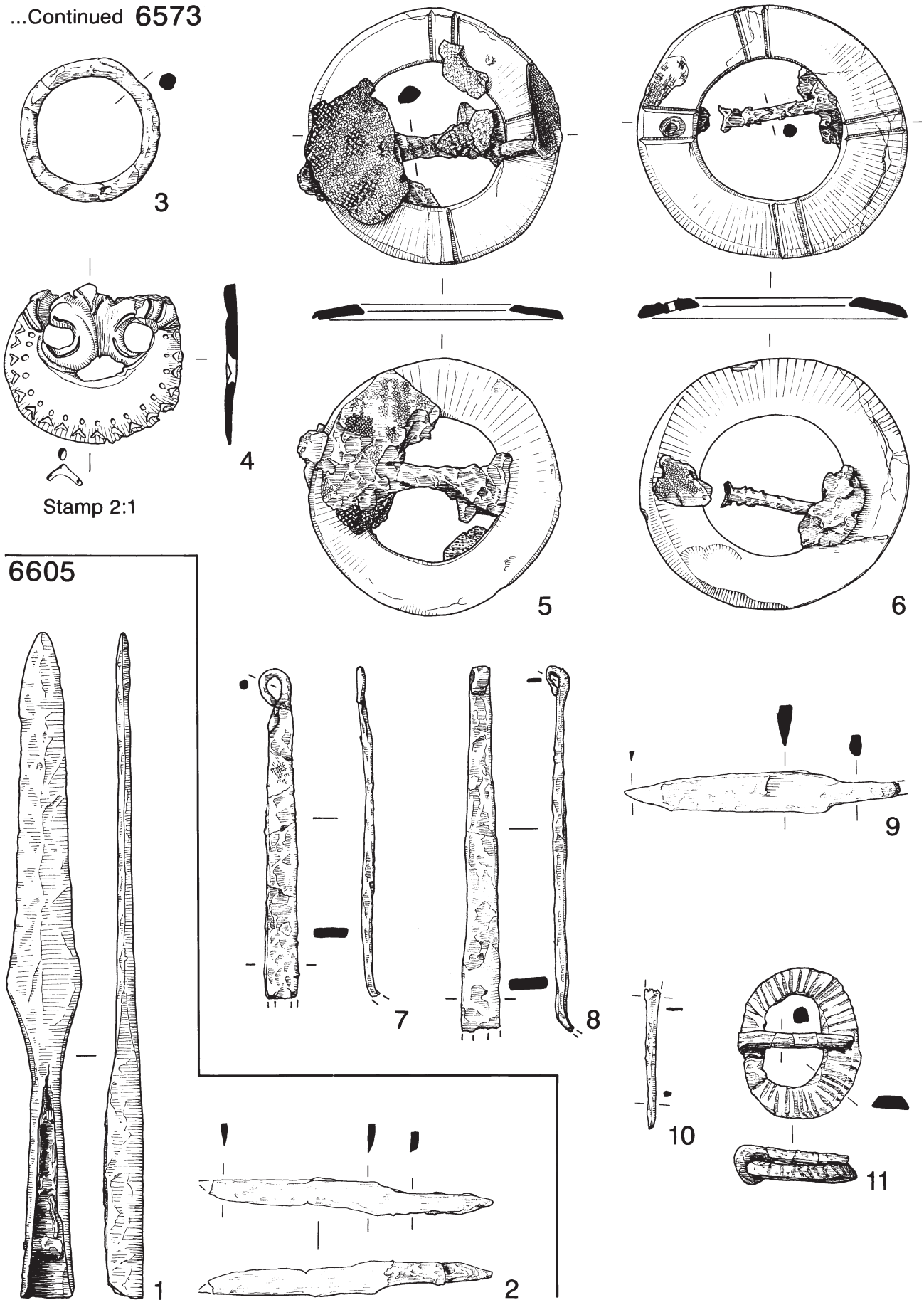


Figure 45 Grave-goods from graves 6573. Scale 1:1 except Nos 3, 7–10 (scale 1:2) and 6605 (scale 1:2)

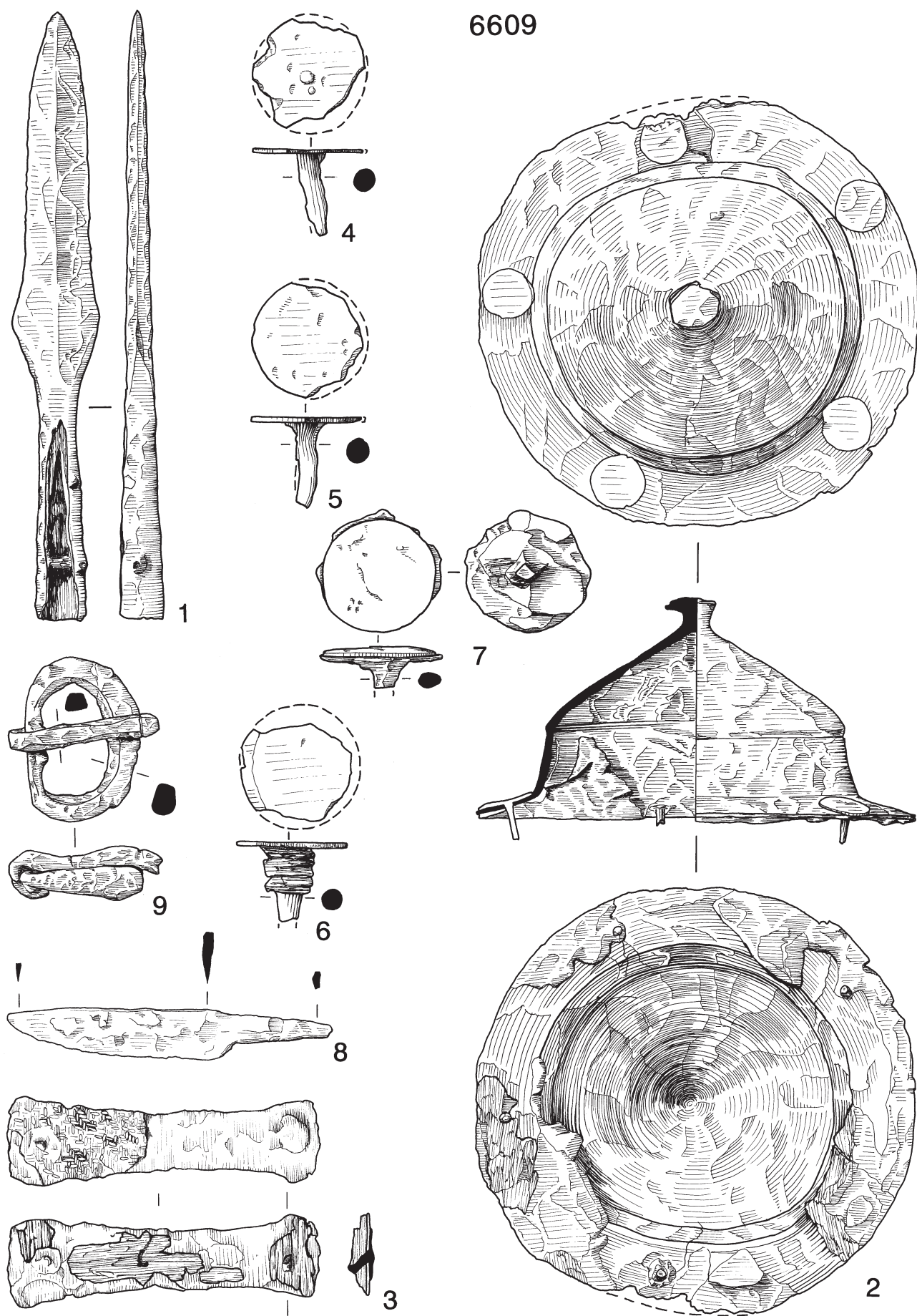


Figure 46 Grave-goods from grave 6609. Scale 1:1 except Nos 1-3 and 8 (scale 1:2)

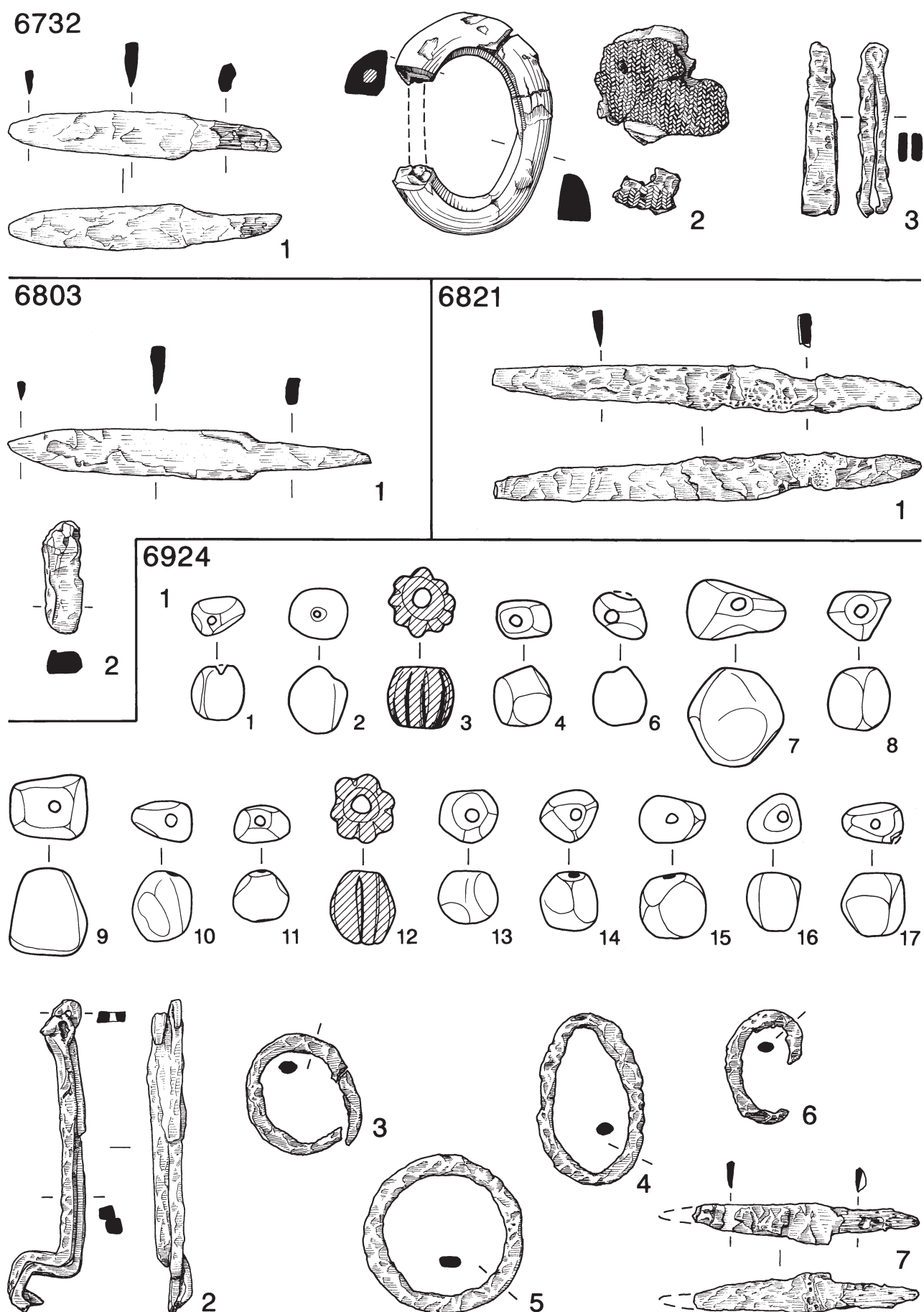
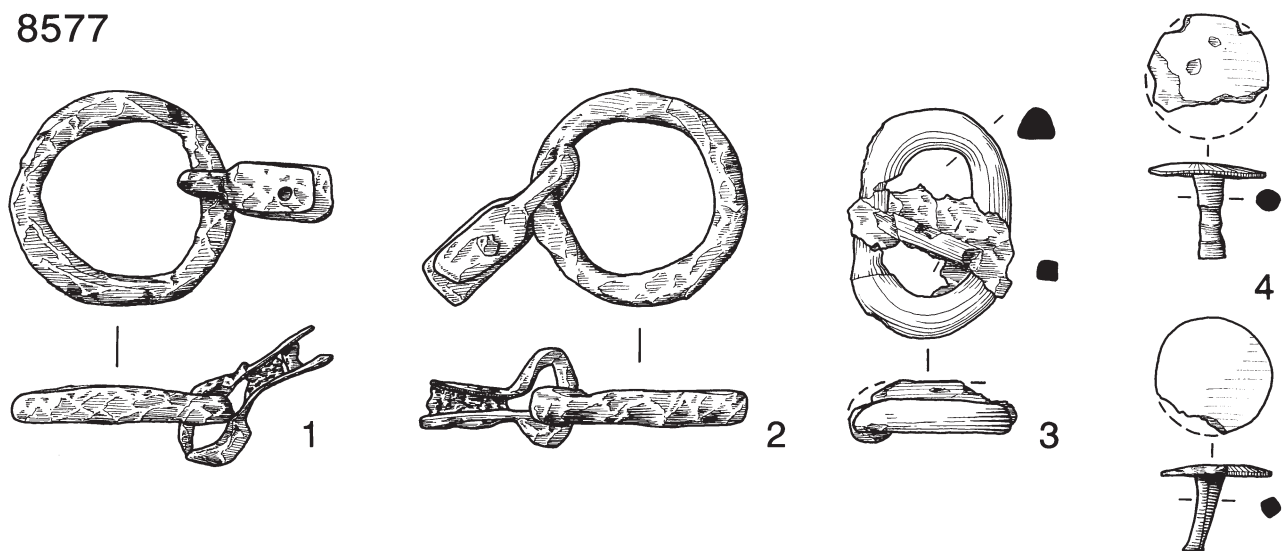


Figure 47 Grave-goods from graves Grave 6732, 6803, 6821, and 6924
Scale 1:2 except 6732 No. 2 and 6924 Nos 1-17 (scale 1:1)

8577



8743

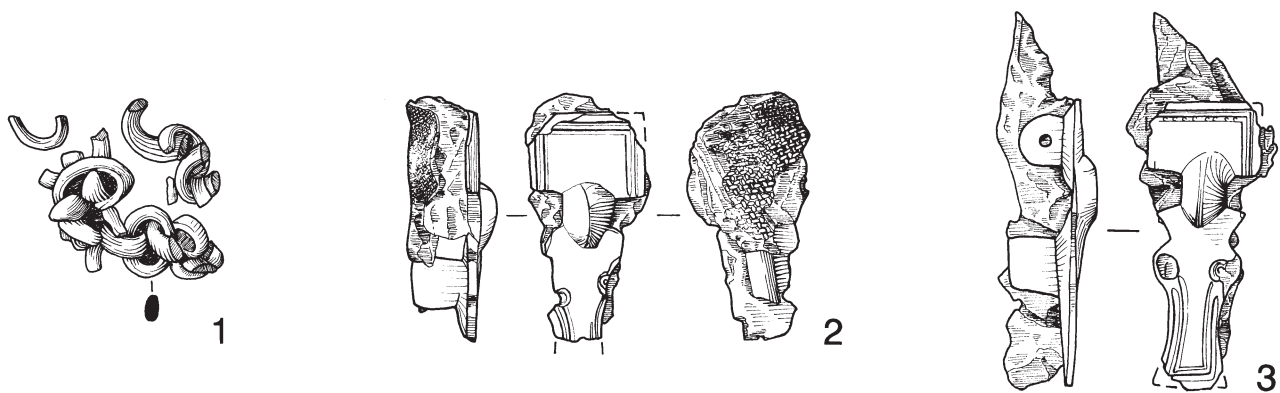


Figure 48 Horse head burial 8577 and grave-goods from grave 8743. Scale 1:1

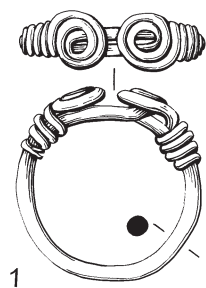


Figure 49 Ring from feature 2954 (possible grave)
Scale 1:1









	Black		White / clear
	Blue		Yellow
	Purple		Red
	Green		Blue-green

Figure 50 Colour key for the glass beads

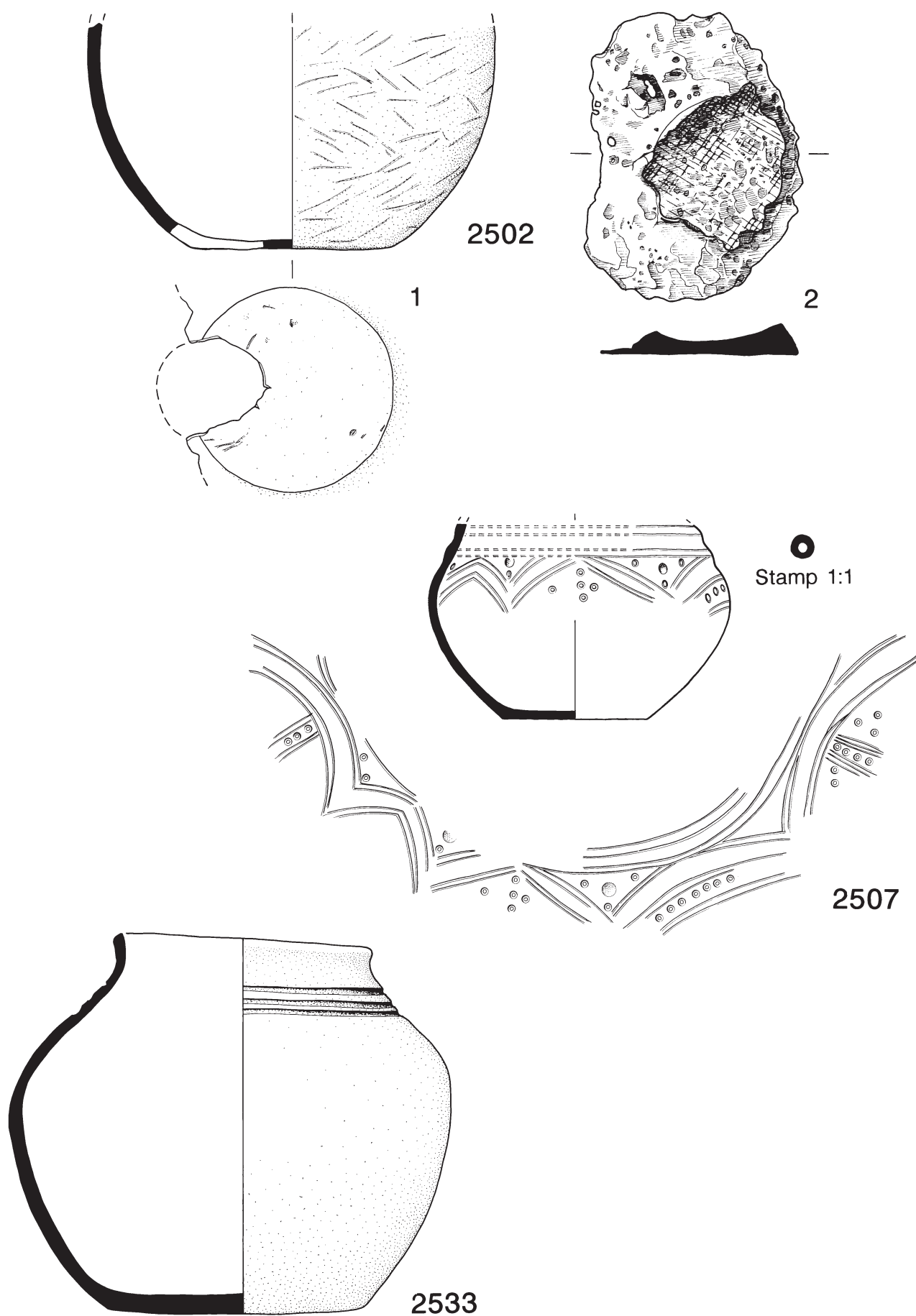


Figure 51 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 2502, 2507 and 2533
Scale 1:3 except 2502 No. 2 (scale 1:1)

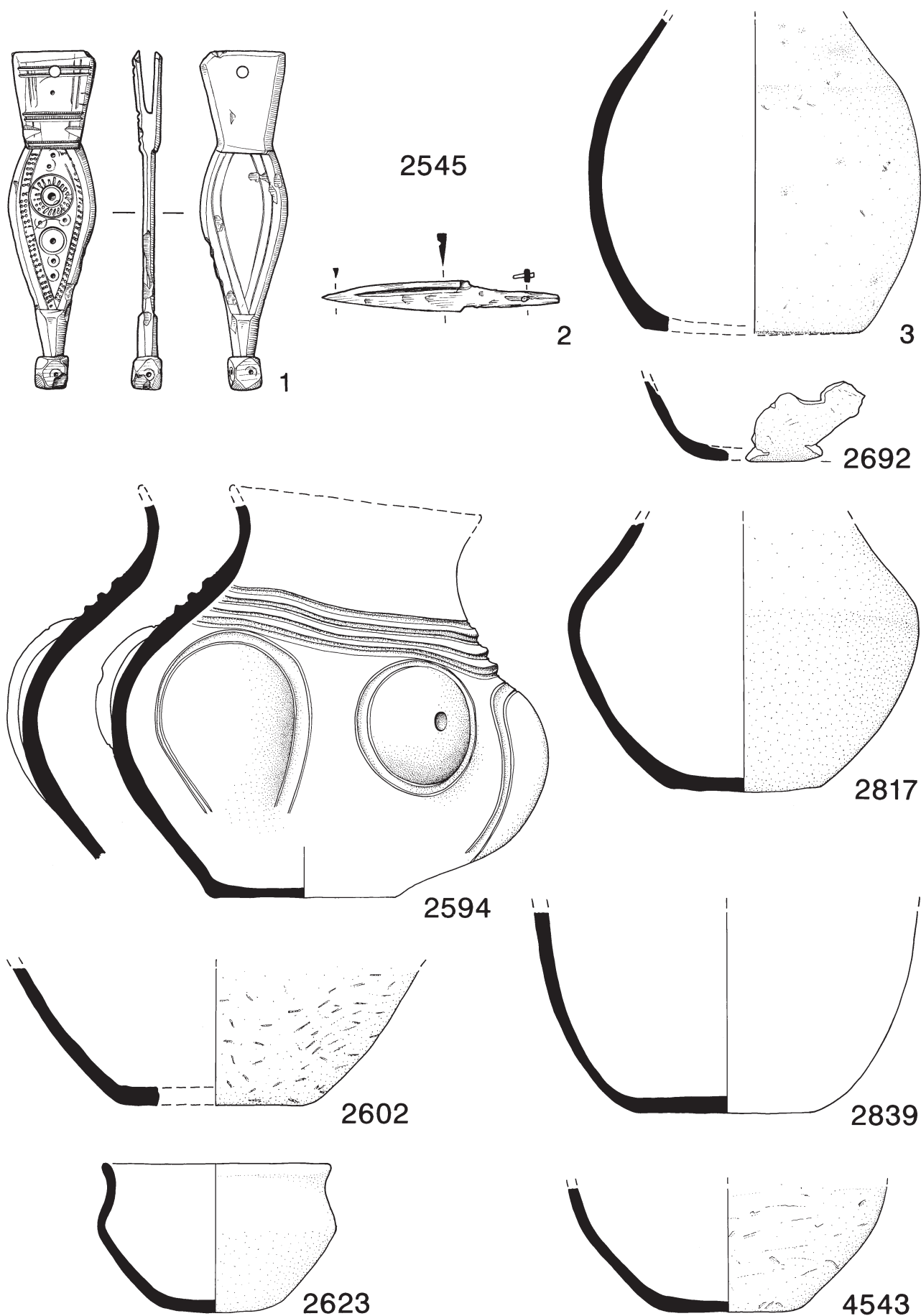


Figure 52 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 2545, 2594, 2602, 2623, 2692, 2817, 2839 and 4543
Scale 1:3 except 2545 No. 1 (scale 1:1) and No. 2 (scale 1:2)

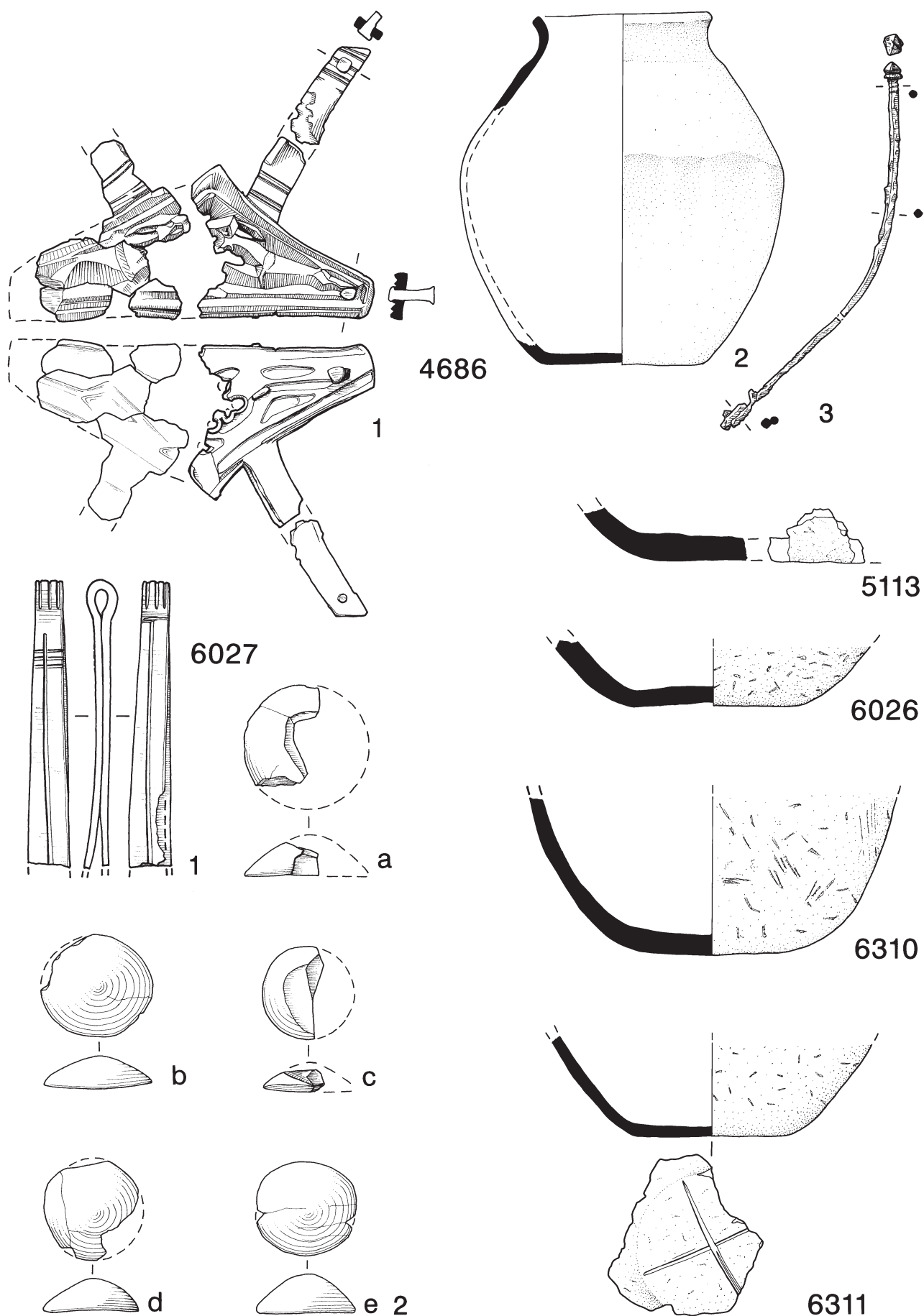


Figure 53 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 4686, 5113, 6026, 6027, 6310 and 6311
Scale 1:3 except 4686 Nos 1 and 3, 6027 Nos 1–2 (scale 1:1)

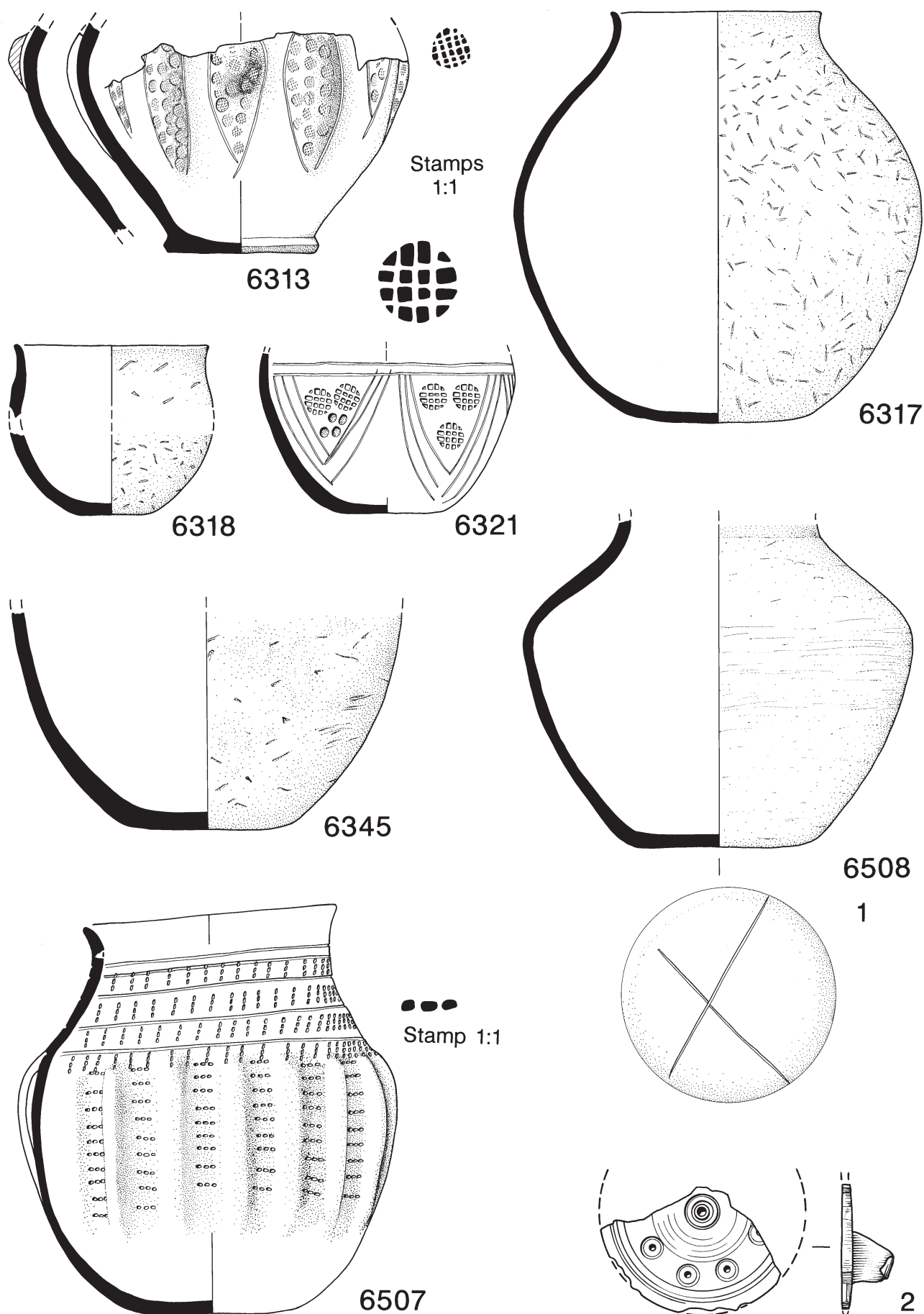


Figure 54 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 6313, 6317, 6318, 6321, 6345, 6507 and 6508
Scale 1:3 except 6508 No. 2 (scale 1:1)

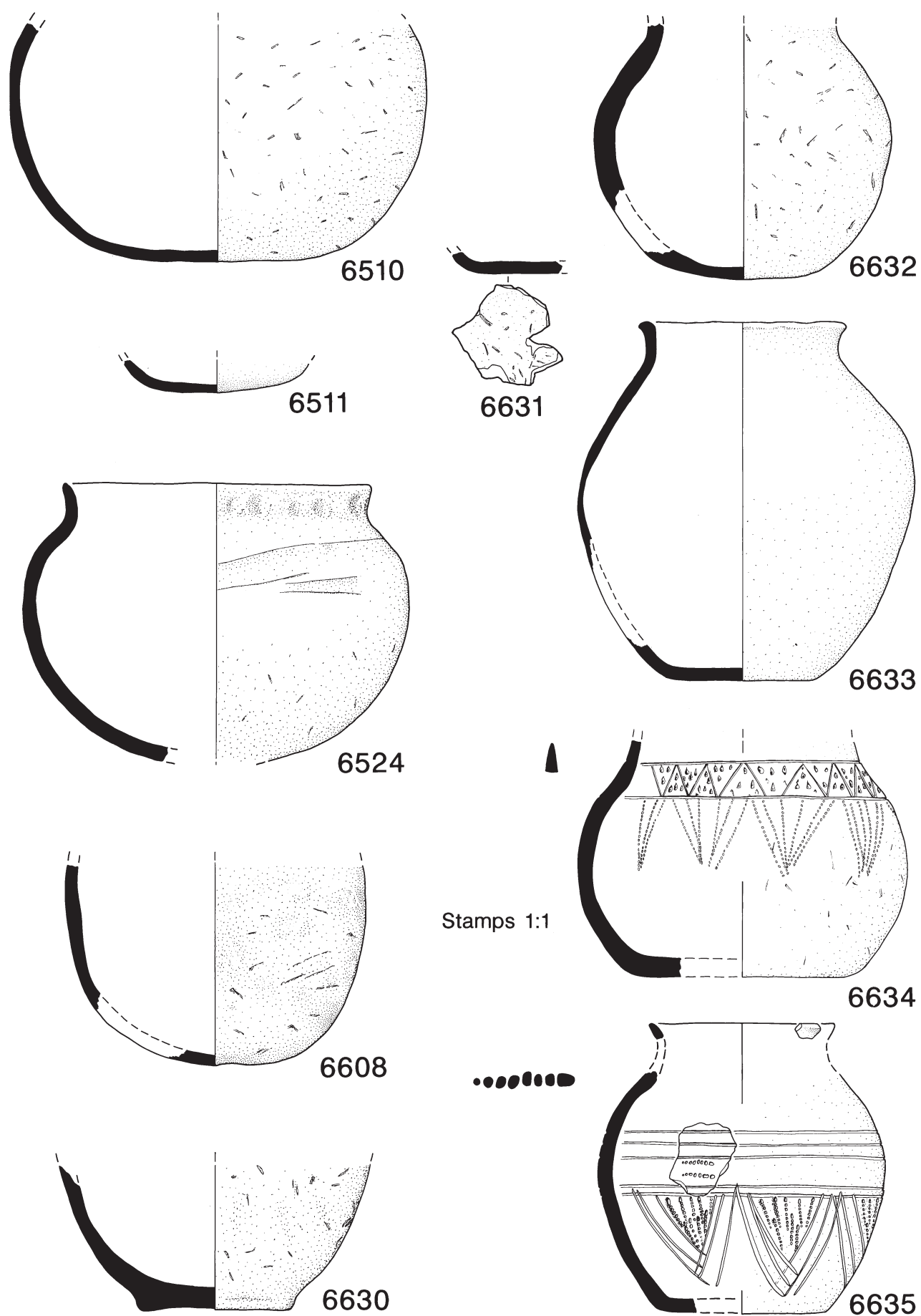


Figure 55 Pots from cremations 6510, 6511, 6524, 6608, 6630, 6631; 6632; 6633; 6634; 6635. Scale 1:3

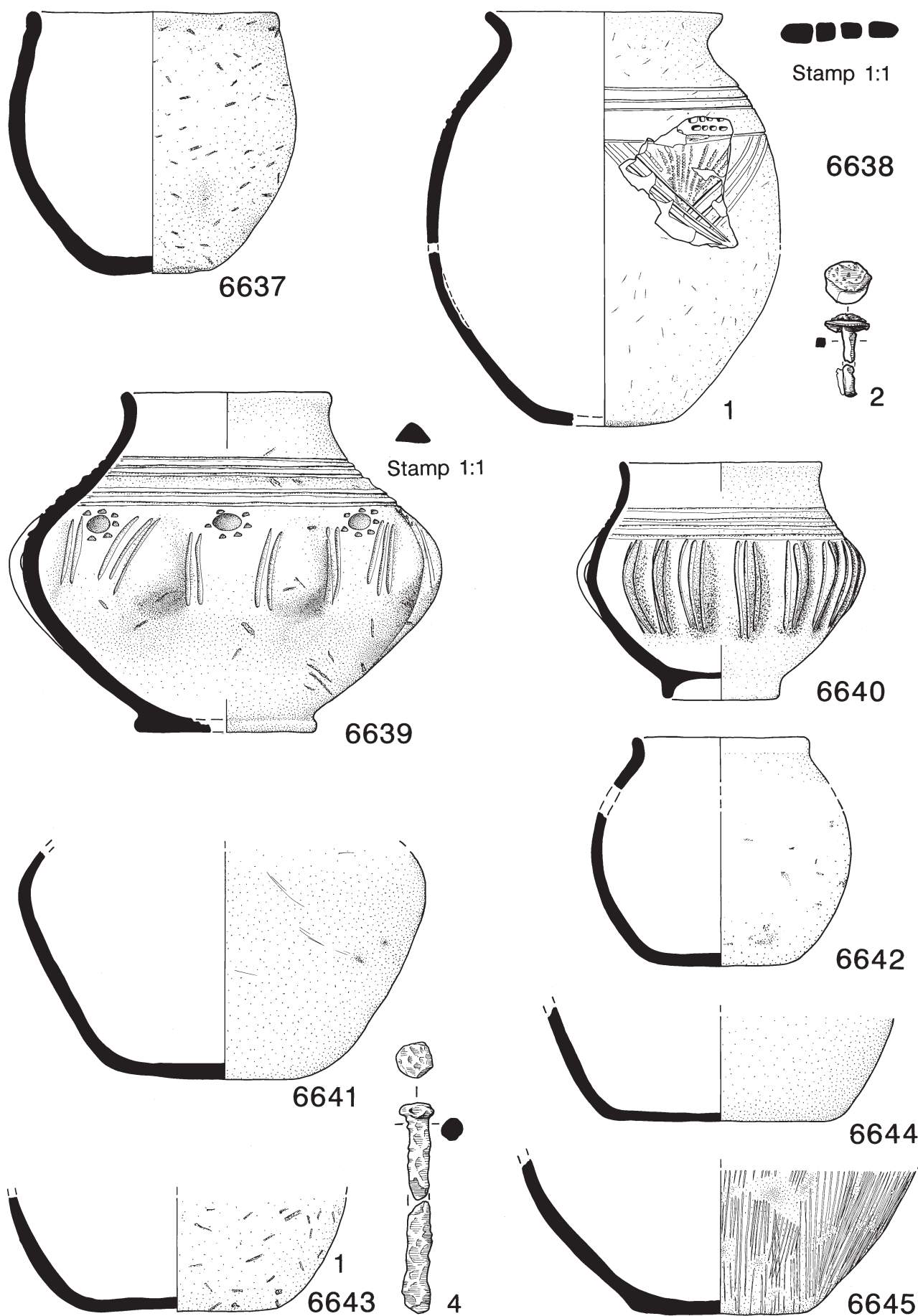


Figure 56 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 6637, 6638, 6639, 6640, 6641, 6642, 6643, 6644 and 6645
Scale 1:3 except 6638 No. 2 and 6643 No. 4 (scale 1:1)

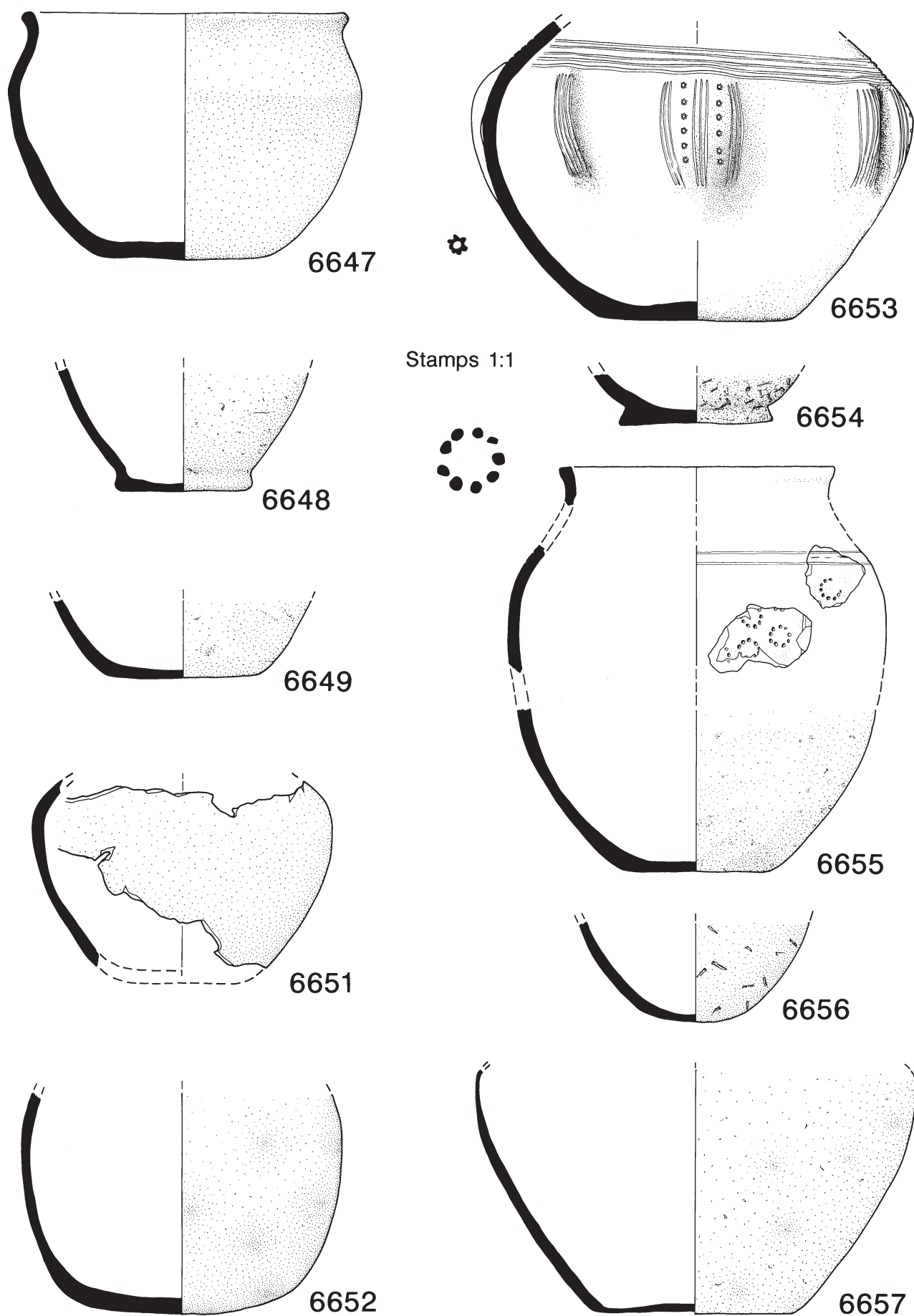


Figure 57 Pots from cremations 6647, 6648, 6649, 6651, 6652, 6653, 6654, 6655, 6656 and 6657. Scale 1:3

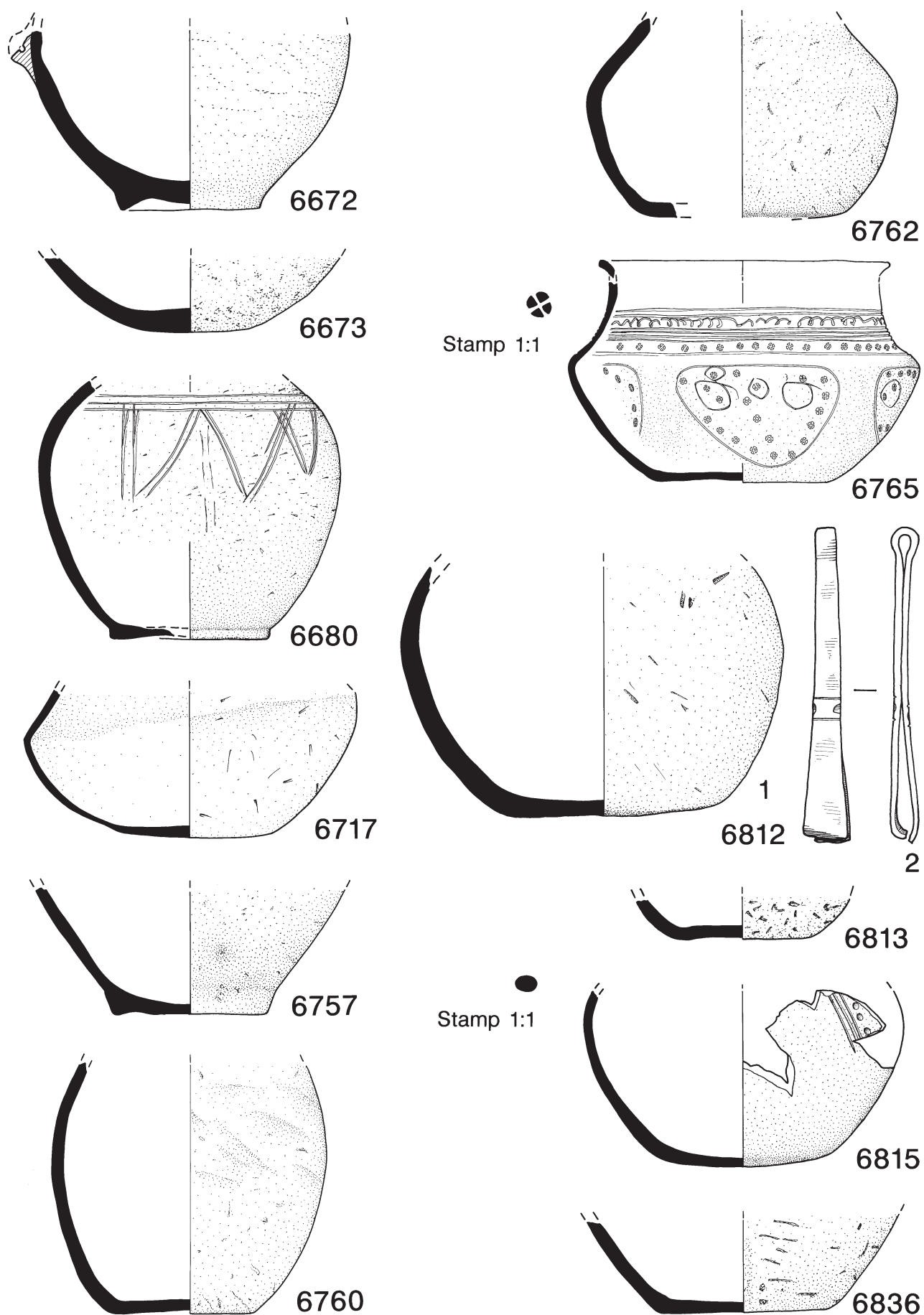
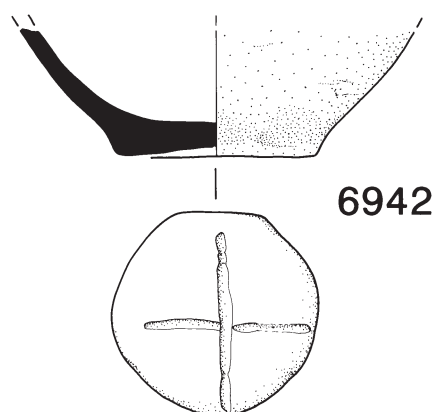
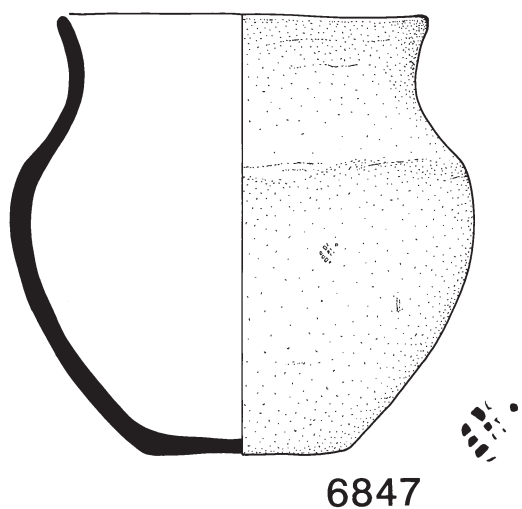
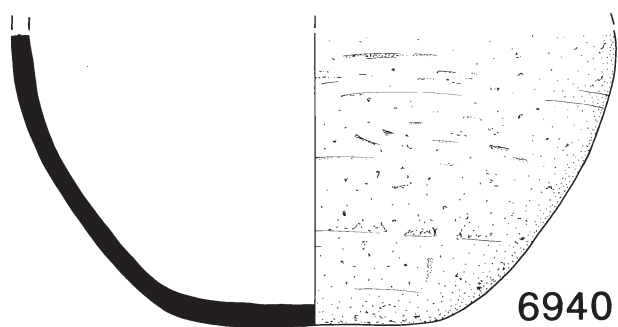
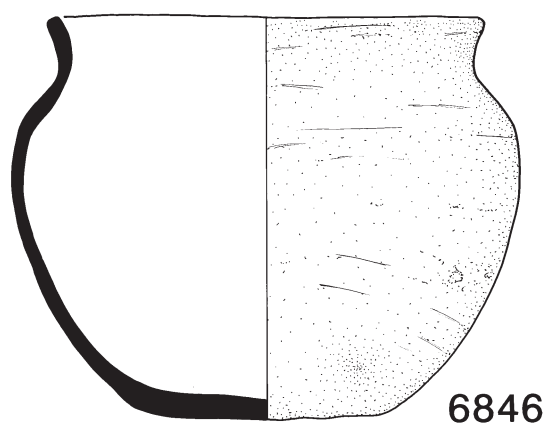


Figure 58 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 6672, 6673, 6680, 6717, 6757, 6760, 6762, 6765, 6812, 6813; 6815 and 6836. Scale 1:3 except 6812 No. 2 (scale 1:1)



Stamps 1:1

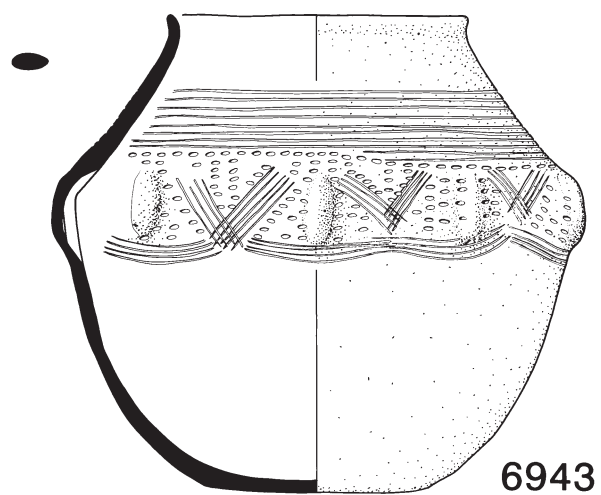
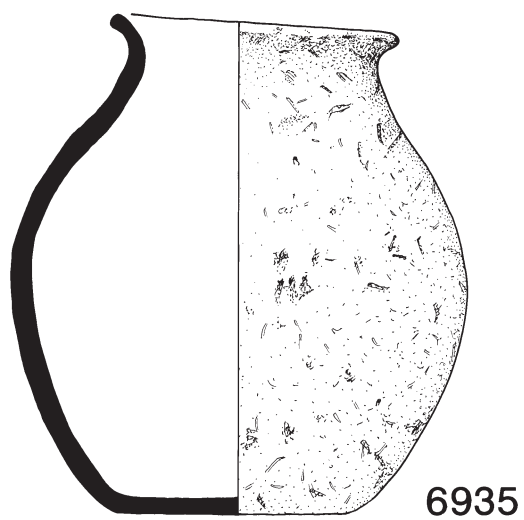


Figure 59 Pots from cremations 6846, 6847, 6935, 6940, 6941, 6942 and 6943. Scale 1:3

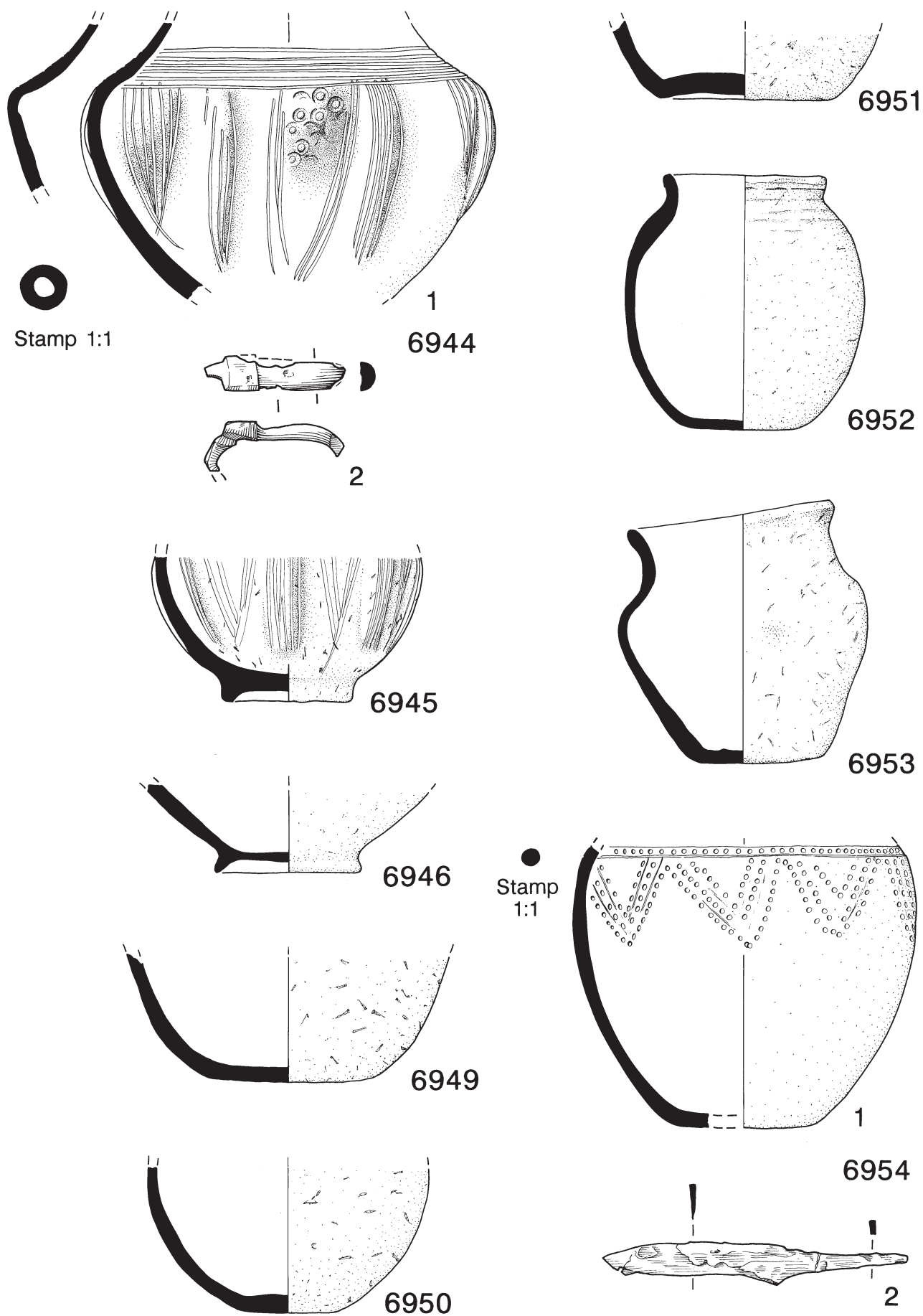


Figure 60 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 6944, 6945, 6946, 6949, 6950, 6951, 6952, 6953 and 6954
Scale 1:3 except 6944 No. 2 (scale 1:1) 6954 No. 2 (scale 1:2)

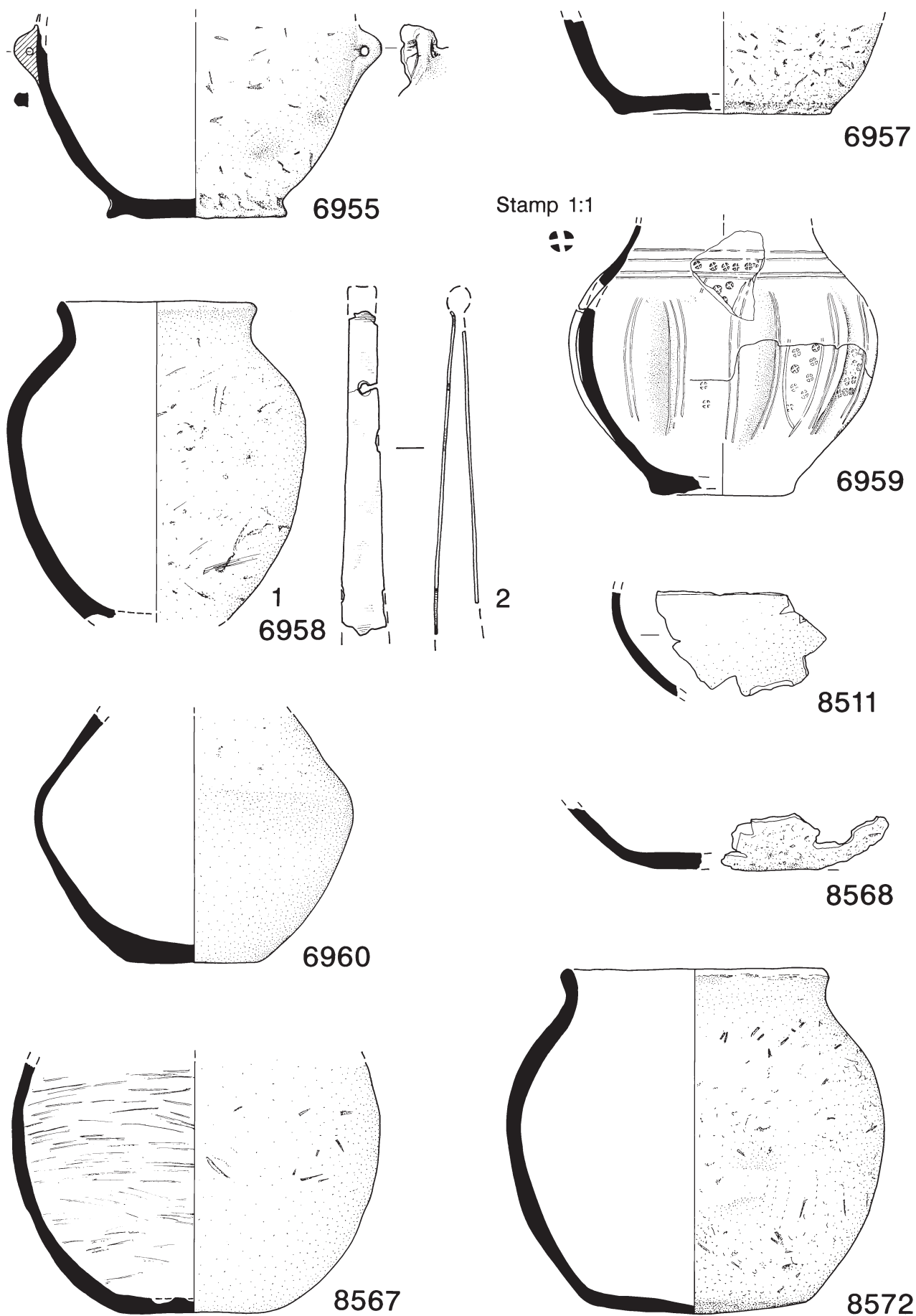


Figure 61 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 6955, 6957, 6958, 6959, 6960, 8511, 8567, 8568 and 8572
Scale 1:3 except 6958 No. 2 (scale 1:1)

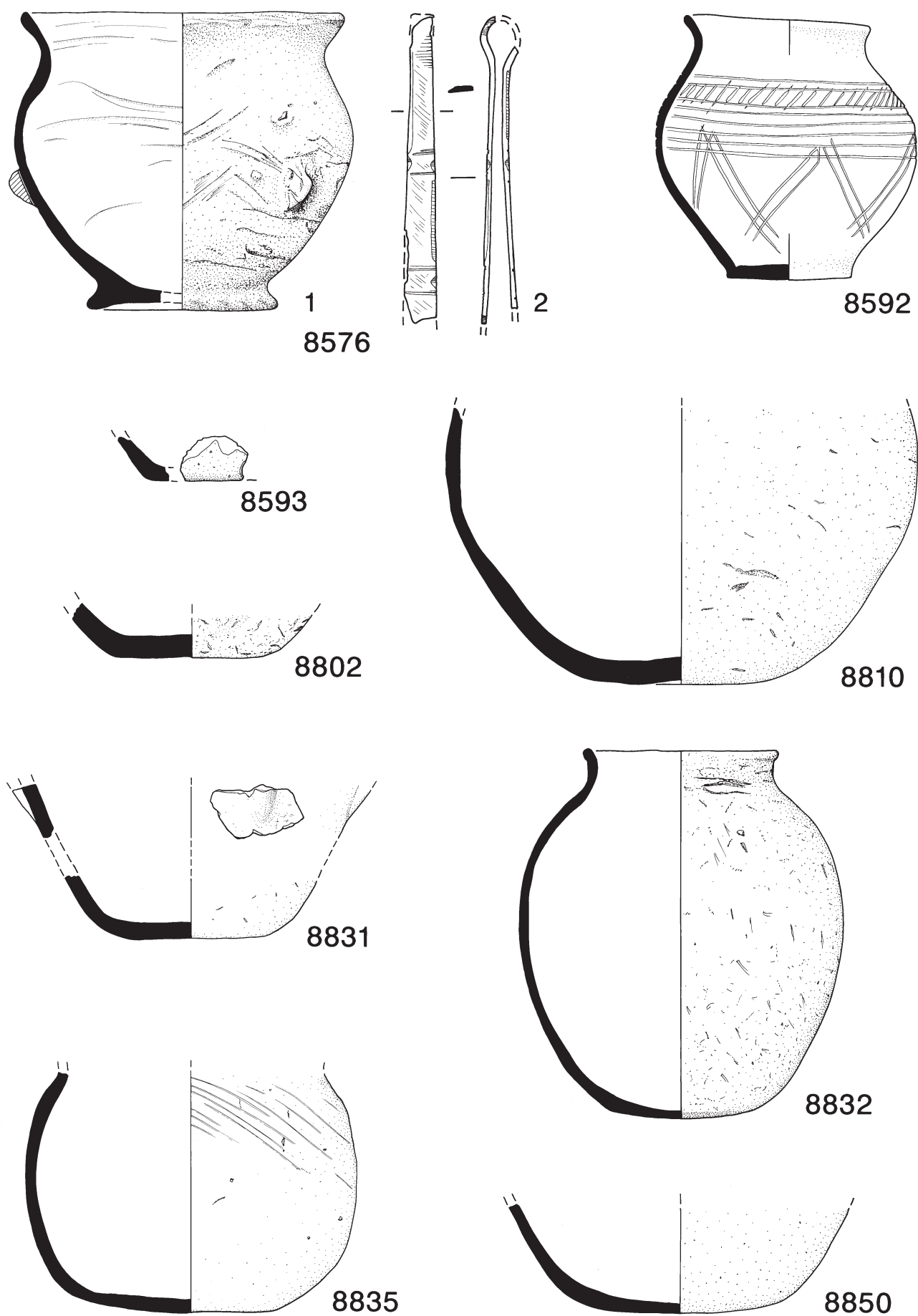


Figure 62 Pots and pyre-goods from cremations 8576, 8592, 8593, 8802, 8810, 8831, 8832, 8835 and 8850
Scale 1:3 except 8576 No. 2 (scale 1:1)

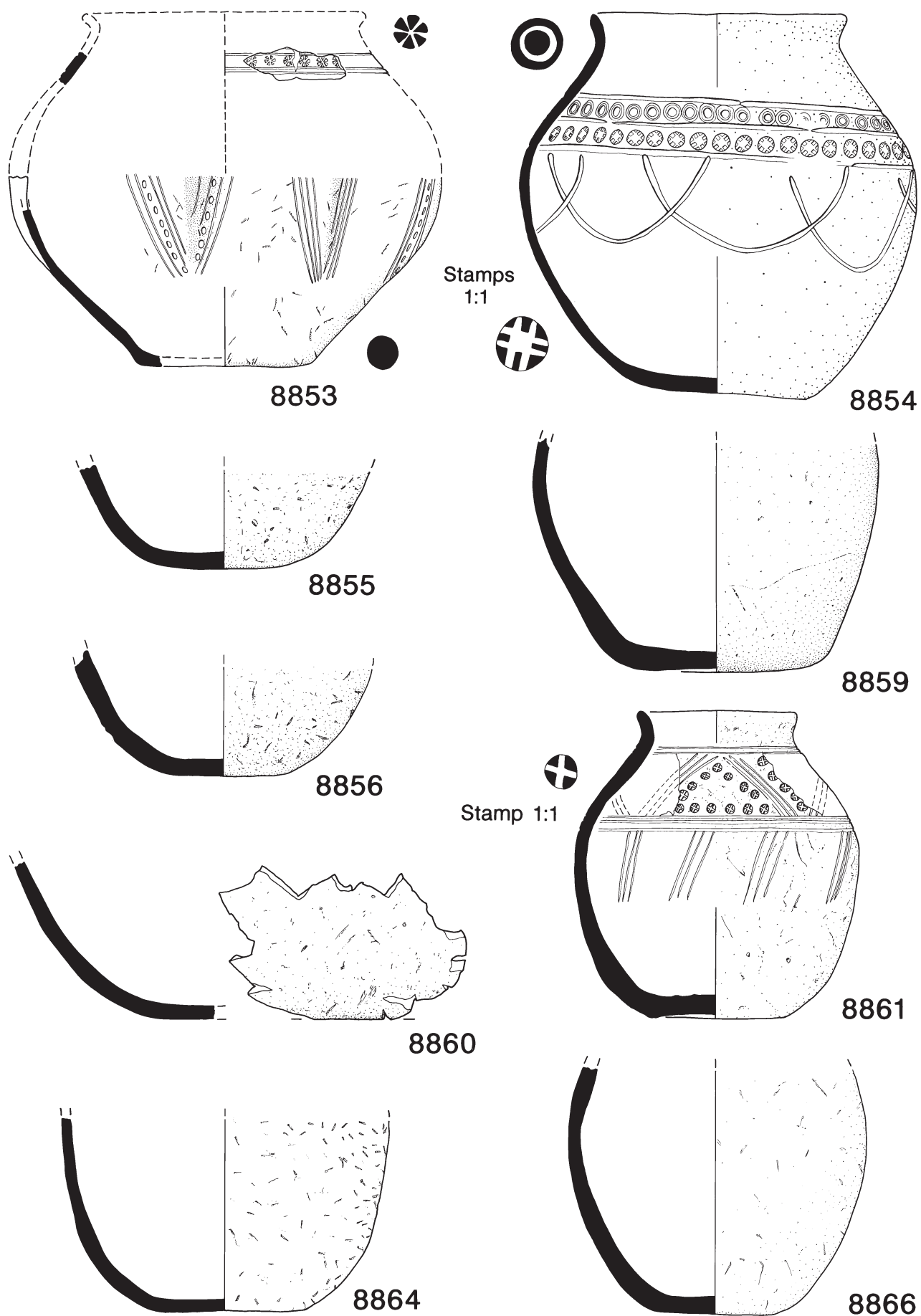


Figure 63 Pots from cremations 8853, 8854, 8855, 8856, 8859, 8860, 8861, 8864 and 8866. Scale 1:3

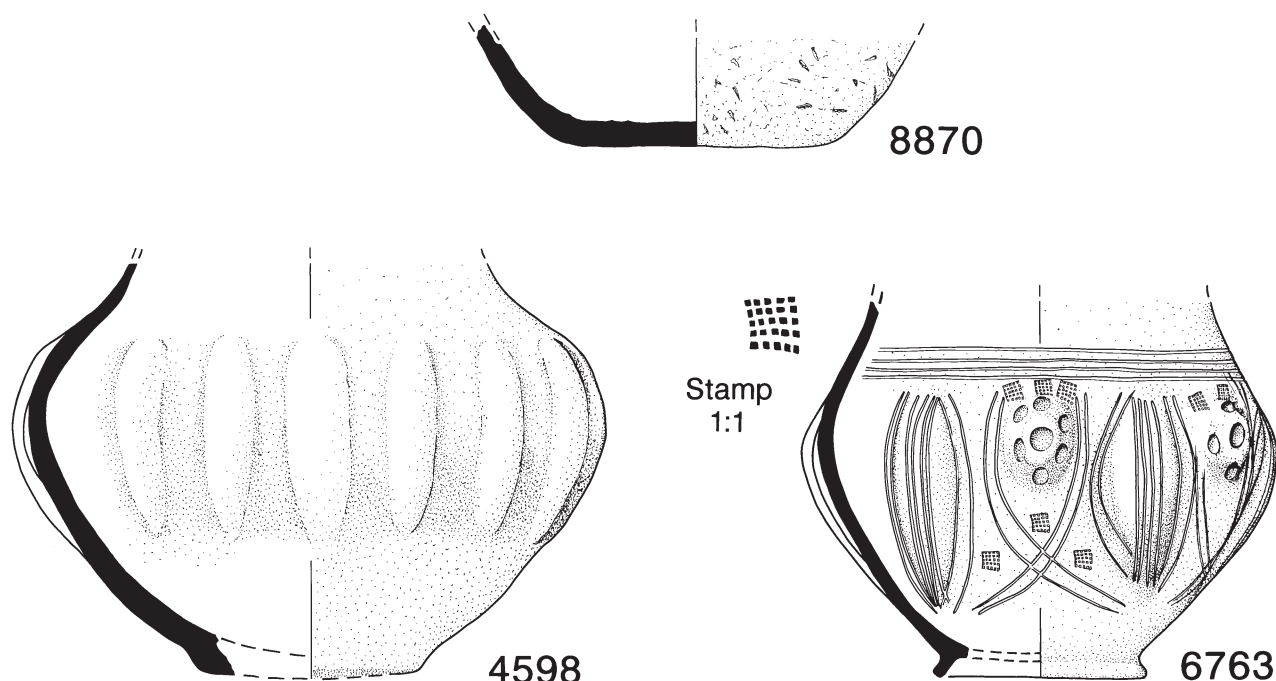


Figure 64 Pots from cremation 8870 and residual cremations 4598 and 6763. Scale 1:3

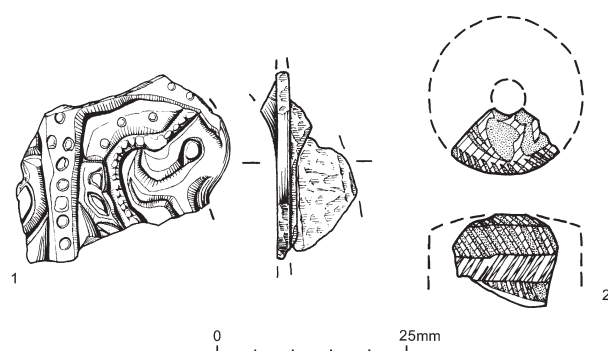


Figure 65 Early Saxon residual finds. Scale 1:1

Early Saxon intrusive and residual material (Fig. 65)

As might be expected from a multi-period site some Early Saxon finds, clearly deriving from the burials, found their way into features dating to other periods. Other finds were unstratified.

Copper alloy

1. **Copper alloy florid cruciform or great square-headed brooch fragment** <5225>; from the 'shoulders' of the footplate of the brooch. Fig. 73. Cast decoration of bird's heads or face mask with moustache. Some elements of the design have stamped circles along their length. One linear segment is beaded. Part of catchplate on back ?soldered on. Corrosion products around catchplate partly from iron pin. No trace of white metal coating or gilding. Max. W. 32mm; max. Thickness. 3.5mm; Ht. of catchplate 9mm; L. of catchplate 17mm. Context 2504 (unstratified).

Iron

It is possible that some of the iron artefacts (nails, iron fittings, knives *etc.*) from Late Saxon settlement contexts are derived from the Early Saxon cemetery. These are all catalogued in Chapter 3.

Glass

Glass described below is all of Early Saxon origin, derived from the graves and cremations; however, a small amount of melted glass might be slag from the Late Saxon settlement and this is described in Chapter 3.

2. **Bead fragment** <3924>; probably from a large cylindrical bead. Central opaque red core with marvered decoration of red, yellow and green 'herringbone' pattern. Fig. 73. Context 7305; feature 6520 (Late Saxon pit).

Not illustrated

Bead fragment <3923>; green; cylinder; max. diam. 6.5mm. Context 7305; feature 6520 (Late Saxon pit).

Bead fragments <3955>; blue. Context 7177; feature 6403 (Late Saxon post-hole).

Bead <3959>; translucent blue; heat-distorted annular; max. diam. 11mm. Context 7221; feature 6411 (Late Saxon? post-hole).

Fragment <3970>; melted bead? glass. Context 7221; feature 6411 (Late Saxon? post-hole).

Melted vessel glass <4236>; translucent dark blue; some bone incorporated. Context 7804 (surface find).

Pottery

A total of twenty-six sherds (124g) of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from the post-holes and slots of the Late Saxon settlement (buildings 1, 8, 14, 15, 16 and 17). A further 2.2kg of early Saxon pottery came from other features belonging to both the Late Saxon settlement (mostly pits) and from the Bronze Age settlement or were surface finds. A number of sherds came from the surface of early Saxon features, but were not necessarily derived from their primary fills.

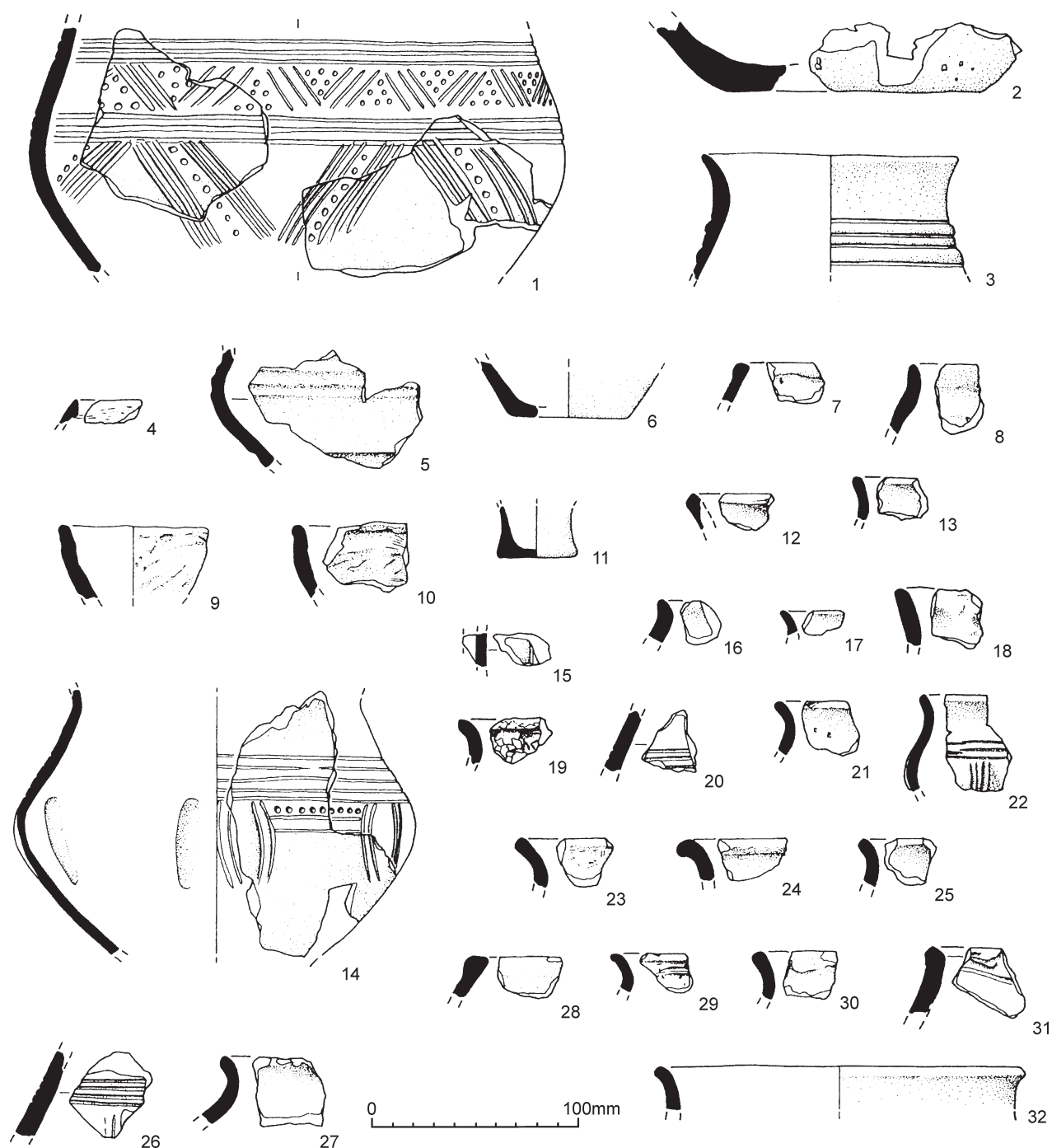


Figure 66 Early Saxon residual pottery

Diagnostic sherds are described below (in pot number order) and illustrated in Fig. 66. For total amounts of Early Saxon pottery from Late Saxon features see Chapter 3.

Diagnostic sherds (Fig. 66)

1. Bowl. P193. Two large body sherds from a biconical bowl. Decorated with incised horizontal lines (two groups of three lines), in between which is a panel of decoration comprising opposed diagonal lines infilled with single dot stamps (Briscoe's TypeA1), beneath which are further incised pendant triangles and stamps. Black/brown fabric with sparse organic temper. Wt.145g. Context 3250 (top fill of late Saxon pit 2577).
2. Base. P196. Flat base from a large jar. Dark brown fabric with common organic temper. Wt.41g. Context 3318 (surface find).
3. Jar rim. P270. Rim (slightly inturned) and neck of a jar, most probably of biconical form. Four horizontal incised necklines with three raised ribs in between. Sandy dark reddish-brown fabric. Wt.230g. Context 3250 (top fill of late Saxon pit 2577).
4. Rim. P719. Everted, angular, from a small bowl. Hard fabric tempered with abundant small quartz-sand. Dark brown throughout. Wt.1g. Context 3703 (surface find).
5. Body sherd. P727. From a large biconical jar. Horizontal ridges around girth. Black sandy fabric. Wt.46g. Context 3686 (fill of post-hole forming part of late Saxon Building 8).
6. Flat base. P749. Hard dark brown sandy fabric. Wt. 37g. Context 3772 (fill of Bronze Age enclosure ditch).
7. Rim. P769. Upright, rounded. Sandy dark brown fabric. Wt.8g. Context 3772 (fill of Bronze Age enclosure ditch).
8. Rim. P 910. Upright, rounded. Black, part-burnished sandy fabric. Carbonised residue on inner. Wt.16g. Context 5475 (fill of ?late Saxon post-hole 4971, cuts grave 4966).

9. Small bowl. P996. Base missing. Crudely made with uneven walls. Black-brown fabric with common quartz-sand and organic temper. Wt. 112g. Context 5416 (upper fill of grave 4923; may be derived from 4923 or 4977 which it cuts).
10. Rim and upper body sherds. P1055 Small crudely-made bowl. Uneven walls. Dark brown fabric with abundant organic temper. Wt. 11g. Rim diam. 80mm. Context 5404 (surface of grave 4923).
11. Pedestal base. P1078. Sandy black-brown fabric. Wt. 65g. Fig. 66. Context 5324 (surface of grave 4923).
12. Rim. P1122. Angular, hollow-necked. Reddish-brown with sparse organic temper. Wt. 11g. Context 5504 (surface of grave 6005).
13. Rim. P1200. Angular, everted, Black, burnished sandy fabric. Wt. 8g. Context 5530 (surface of cremation 6027).
14. Bossed jar. P1579/1584/1609. Body sherds from a jar with decoration comprising a series of long bosses around the maximum girth of the vessel, curving incised lines (two either side of each boss), between bosses are horizontal incised lines and a single row of single dot stamps (Briscoe's type A1ai). Dark brown fabric with common organic temper. Outer part burnished. Wt. 134g. Fig. 66. Contexts 7341; 7353; 7403 (late Saxon Building 16, fill of slot).
15. Body sherd. P1608. Part of applied lug. Dark brown sandy fabric. Wt. 12g. Context 7318 (fill of undated slot 6560, disturbed by rabbit burrowing).
16. Rim. P1637. Everted, rounded. Black sandy fabric, outer part burnished. Wt. 9g. Context 7441 (late Saxon Building 16, fill of slot).
17. Rim. P1627. Slightly everted. Reddish-brown sandy fabric. Wt. 4g. Context 7444 (surface of natural feature).
18. Rim. P1698. Flaring, from a large hollow-necked vessel. Dark brown sandy fabric. Wt. 9g. Context 7563 (surface find during cleaning to south of Second World War tank trap).
19. Rim. P1716. Everted, rounded. Soft dark brown fabric with abundant organic temper. Wt. 12g. Context 7579 (surface of late Saxon pit 6712).
20. Body sherd. P1720. From a large jar. Incised necklines. Dark brown fabric with common organic temper. Wt. 13g. Context 7661 (surface find).
21. Rim. P1749. Flaring, slightly beaded. Dark reddish-brown fabric with sparse organic temper. Wt. 7g. Context 7689 (unstratified).
22. Small bossed pot. P1755. Neck sherd. Hard fabric with abundant small quartz-sand temper. Dark reddish-grey. Decorated with incised necklines (at least three), underneath which are vertically incised lines (at least four). Wt. 8g. Context 7654 (late Saxon Building 16, fill of slot).
23. Rim. P1785. Slightly everted, rounded rim. Hard fabric with small to medium quartz-sand temper. Orange fabric with grey core. Wt. 8g. Context 7900 (fill of late Saxon pit 6704).
24. Rim. P1830. Flaring, angular. Reddish-brown fabric with common organic temper. Wt. 9g. Context 7823 (surface of pit 6858).
25. Rim. P1850. Everted, angular. Hard burnished black sandy fabric. Wt. 8g. Context 7910 (fill of late Saxon pit 6712).
26. Body sherd. P2082. From a large decorated jar. Incised necklines; incised vertical lines below. Reddish-brown fabric with abundant quartz-sand and sparse organic temper. Wt. 11g. Context 9151 (surface of shallow oval depression 6993).
27. Rim. P2087. Everted, rounded. Reddish-brown sandy fabric with common iron ore. Wt. 15g. Context 9156 (surface of late Saxon pit 8504).
28. Rim. P2162. Slightly everted, rounded. Medium hard fabric with abundant organic temper. Wt. 3g. Context 9321 (upper fill of late Saxon pit 8580).
29. Rim. P 2249. Flaring rim. Dark brown fabric with common organic temper. Wt. 6g. Context 9234 (surface cleaning).
30. Rim. P2337. Flaring, rounded. Reddish-brown sandy fabric. Wt. 11g. Context 9266 (surface cleaning).
31. Rim. P2346. Upright, angular. Black-brown fabric with common small quartz-sand. Wt. 9g. Context 9266 (surface cleaning).
32. Rim. P2369. From large wide-mouthed jar. Black sandy fabric. Wt. 16g. Context 9732 (surface cleaning).

VI. Discussion of the grave- and pyre-goods

by S. Tyler

Spears

Nine iron spearheads were recovered from the cemetery; none had associated ferrules. The spearheads represent seven different types using Swanton's classification (Swanton 1973 and 1974), which uses length and shape of

blade and socket as criteria to differentiate spears chronologically. As often happens with schemes of classification, one spearhead (4996, Fig. 38 No.2) does not fit into any defined group; it clearly possesses most of the criteria to be classified as belonging to Swanton's series H (angular blades) except that it is less than 16cm in length. Table 3 illustrates the application of Swanton's classification to the Springfield Lyons spears.

Swanton's series H spearheads (angular blades with a concave curve above the angle) are the most common type from Springfield Lyons with five examples present. This helps with the dating of the cemetery as series H spearheads are 'found exclusively with fifth to early to mid-sixth century associations and the entire series was probably superseded during the second half of the sixth century' (Swanton 1974, 18–20). The associated grave-goods at Springfield Lyons bear out Swanton's proposed date range: shields with low, flat carinated bosses and pots with boss and incised chevron decoration. Of the other four Springfield Lyons spearheads three are leaf-shaped (Swanton's series C and D) and one is angular with a straight-sided blade (Swanton's series E). Swanton's dating for the leaf-shaped spearheads present at Springfield Lyons suggests an early to mid-sixth century date for graves 2674 and 6545; the latter is the only grave to contain more than one weapon (two spears and one seax). It is, however, misleading to attempt to impose a precise date on each individual Springfield Lyons spearhead; suffice to say that they all fit comfortably in a mid fifth to late sixth-century context and that their associated grave-goods, in particular the low cone shield bosses, indicate a date of deposition within perhaps the first half of this period.

Replaced organic materials were found on several Springfield Lyons spearheads. Textile occurred on two leaf-shaped blades (from graves 2674, Fig. 24 No.4; and 6545, Fig. 51 No.2) suggesting that they were wrapped for burial (see report on the textiles). Most of the sockets contained replaced wood, but none was identifiable.

Shields

Three Springfield Lyons graves had shields (2674, 4966, 6609; Figs 25, 36 and 46). Their remains comprised iron bosses; hand-grips and rivets; most with scraps of wood from the shield-board adhering to them. None of the shields had purely decorative iron appliqué. Table 4 illustrates the characteristics present in the Springfield Lyons shields.

The Saxon shield boss developed from forms with wide, low shapes; with a wide flange and disc-headed rivets and upturned or extended grips, to taller, narrower shapes with a narrow flange, knob-headed rivets and strap grips (Evison 1963, 38–96; 1987, 31). A review of shield construction and the classification of shield bosses and hand-grips by Dickinson and Härke (1992) defines a series of chronological groups into which the Springfield Lyons bosses can be placed. The three bosses each possess slightly different characteristics, as shown in Table 4. The boss from grave 2674 (associated with a type D1 spearhead) has characteristics which place it early in shield boss development: a wide flange; a diameter greater than 15cm; disc-headed rivets and an extended grip — Dickinson and Härke's Group 1.1, dated from the late fifth century and throughout the sixth. The boss from grave 4966 is later, a Group 3 example, with a taller profile and

<i>Grave and Object No.</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Swanton's Classification</i>	<i>Associations</i>
2674 4.	24	D1: Leaf-shaped blade, long socket.	Shield boss with long hand grip; Knife: Böhner's Type 'A'; Evison's Type 1. Iron Bar Fragment.
4923 1.	35	H1: angular blade, concave curve above angle.	Footring pot with bosses and incised lines.
4966 3.	36	H2: angular blade, concave curve above angle.	Knife: Böhner's Type 'A'; Evison's Type 1. Pot with incised line decoration.
4996 2.	38	H (does not fit into Swanton's sub-divisions because of small size).	Knife: Böhner's Type 'A'; Evison's Type 1.
6463 2.	42	H1: angular blade, concave curve above angle.	Knife: Böhner's Type 'A'.
6545 1. and 2.	43	C1: Small leaf-shaped blade. D2: leaf-shaped blade; socket separated from blade by a solid shank.	2 oval iron buckles; Seax; Böhner's Type 'A'; Evison's Type 1.
6605 1.	45	E2: angular, straight-sided blade.	Knife: Böhner's Type 'B', Evison's Type 2.
6609 1.	54	H2: angular, concave curve above angle.	Shield boss with short hand-grip. Oval iron buckle. Knife: Böhner's Type 'B'; Evison's Type 2.

Table 3 Spearhead classification

having a short flat grip rather than an extended grip, and dating from the beginning of the sixth through into the middle of the seventh century. That from grave 6609 is probably later still, again a Group 3 boss but having a fairly narrow flange. Most characteristics of later forms (late sixth- and seventh-century types) such as tall conical profiles, knob-headed rivets and button terminals, present in Essex cemeteries dating exclusively to the sixth and seventh centuries such as that at Prittlewell (Tyler 1988, 91–116), are absent. A mid fifth to late sixth-century date of deposition for all three Springfield Lyons bosses seems plausible: this concurs with the postulated date of deposition for their associated series D and H spearheads.

The surviving iron remains of the shields and the replaced organic material adhering to them give some idea of their method of construction. The boss from grave 2674 has a long, tapering grip and four detached iron disc-headed rivets (Figs 24, No.3 and 25, No.2). The detached rivets were found in pairs either side of the ends of the grip and probably played a part in attaching the grip to the shield-board and securing the leather covering. The distance between the head of the rivet and the retaining plate shows that the shield board and covering together were 7.5mm thick. The grip has long terminal extensions and its length of 36cm gives a minimum diameter for the shield. This form of grip is far less common than the simple flat iron grips. The presence of wood within the central flange of the grip shows that it would have held a wooden handle. The various means of securing the wood to the iron have been discussed by Härke (1981, 141–4; Härke and Salter 1984, 55–65) and, in the absence of rivets, the Springfield Lyons long grip was probably secured by a cloth or leather binding and/or glue. The three rivets visible on the grip are located either side of the central handle and on the extant terminal (the other has been broken off). It is a characteristic of these long tapering grips that they were secured to the back of the shield-board by four rivets, whereas short flat grips were secured by two.

The extended grip is exclusively associated with low, wide bosses (Evison's type 1) and have a markedly

southern distribution with only a few outliers. Härke notes that an unusually high proportion of these grips were excavated at Droxford, Hants. (Härke 1981). Other examples come from Kent: Lyminge, grave 31 (Warhurst 1955); Finglesham, grave G2 (Hawkes 1958, 31–71) and Dover, grave 96a (Evison 1987, 34). These grips would, if secured at right angles to the grain of the wood, as suggested for examples from Mucking, Essex, help to brace the whole structure of the shield (Jones and Jones 1975, 133–87; Perry 1977, 9).

The short grip from grave 6609 (Fig.54 No.3) has two flat-headed iron rivets in position passing through either end of the grip. The replaced wood on its undersurface clearly shows the grain running in two directions: transversely at the grip-ends (around the rivets) and longitudinally in between. This concurs with Evison's findings at Dover (1987, 34–5) where she notes that the grain of the wood traces on the inside of the shield boss grips always runs longitudinally up to the ends where it meets transverse grain, showing that the iron grip was lined with a bar of wood and the grip was riveted to the shield board with its grain at right angles. Substantial coarse textile was visible on the upper surface of the Springfield Lyons grip. This is unlikely to have been binding from the grip, but is probably from a coarse cloth wrapped around the whole shield (see report on the textiles).

<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Graves</i>		
	<i>2674</i>	<i>4966</i>	<i>6609</i>
Wide Flange	X	X	
Carinated Waist	X	X	
Convex Cone	X	X	X
Narrow Flange			X
Straight-sided Waist			X
Disc-Headed Rivets	X	X	X
Height over 8cm	X		X
Height less than 8cm		X	
Short, flat grip		X	X
Extended grip	X		
Diameter greater than 15cm	X	X	X
Flat disc-headed terminal	X	X	X
Silver plating on terminal	X		

Table 4 Shield boss characteristics

Seax

A single seax was recovered from the cemetery, from the most heavily armed warrior’s grave (6545, Fig. 43 No. 3), containing two spearheads in addition to the seax. Although it has no pommel or inlaid decoration, its size (having a length in excess of 25cm) suggests that it was a weapon rather than a domestic tool. Substantial organic material on the tang was identified as horn rather than wood.

Brooches

Small-long brooches

Small-long brooches are the most numerous brooch type from the Springfield Lyons cemetery. Sixteen brooches were recovered from nine graves (Table 5). These comprised five ‘like pairs’ (two brooches of the same form and decoration although by no means identical); one dissimilar pair (two brooches of the same basic design but with major differences in size and decorative elements) and three ‘unlike pairs’ (two brooches of a different form). The forms of brooch and their associations are shown in Table 5.

The position of the brooches within the graves show that at Springfield Lyons small-long brooches were worn both with footplates pointing downwards (for example grave 6044, Fig. 40) and with footplates pointing upwards (for example grave 4758, Fig. 12); in both graves strings of glass beads were strung between brooches.

Six of the Springfield Lyons small-long brooches are square-headed. Interestingly, only two of these form ‘like pairs’; of the other four, two are paired with a totally different brooch type and the other two are dissimilar small-long brooches. The characteristics they possess are

fairly common: notched, plain or panelled headplates; lozenge, splayed or triangular feet; faceted and/or notched bows. One example with an indented headplate (grave 4909, Fig. 35 No.3) could be termed a ‘cross-pattee derivative’ as identified by Leeds (1946, 8–66) for which he claimed a predominantly Midland distribution.

A brooch with a lozenge foot and bull’s eye decoration (grave 4804, Fig. 33 No.1) was deposited in the grave along with a composite cast saucer brooch. This association suggests a mid fifth-century date for the assemblage; although it could be a little later, as the saucer brooch was non-functional when placed in the grave. Similar brooches are found in the Thames valley cemeteries: at Mucking II, graves 336 and 537 (Hirst and Clark forthcoming); Riseley, Kent (Hilton 1980); and Mitcham (Bidder and Morris 1959, 95–6) in Surrey.

Four square-headed small-long brooches have quite elaborate stamped decoration (Table 5) comprising tiny punched crescents, double crescents and circles, mostly executed along the edges of the head- and foot-plates.

The seven trefoil-headed brooches comprise two ‘like pairs’, one ‘dissimilar pair’ and one paired with a square-headed small-long brooch.

Five trefoil-headed brooches (including two ‘like pairs’); all have short steep faceted bows and (where the footplate has survived) splayed or sub-triangular feet. One of the examples from grave 4741 (Fig. 28 No.2) is a well-made example with a median groove on the bow which Leeds recognised as an indicator of an early, perhaps late fifth century, date (Leeds 1946, 10). Trefoil-headed small-long brooches have a widespread distribution. Mitchell’s Hill, Icklingham, Suffolk (Keys 1982, fig. 3) provides an almost exact parallel for the Springfield Lyons brooch.

Grave and Object No.	Fig. No.	Characteristics	Associations
square-headed brooches			
4804 1.	33	Square head; lozenge foot; ring & dot ornament.	Composite cast saucer brooch (with running spirals); iron knife.
4909 3.	35	Square, notched head; short bow, lozenge foot, stamped crescents.	Broad-band annular brooch; glass beads; bossed, footstand pot.
6408 1.	42	Square head; splayed foot; stamped crescents.	Trefoil-headed brooch; amber beads, oval iron and copper alloy buckle, iron knife. Iron pin.
8743 2. and 3.	48	‘Like’ pair: square head; lozenge foot; incised line, ring and dot and stamped circles. Unusually small.	Copper alloy linked chain.
trefoil-headed brooches			
4741 1. and 2.	28	Trefoil head; dissimilar pair; splayed foot; incised line decoration. The smaller example <2946> has marked facetting on foot and bow; absent on <2915>.	2 Roman coin pendants; amulet bead (or spindle whorl); oval buckle; iron pin; iron ring.
6033 1. and 2.	39	‘Like’ pair: trefoil head with rectangular lobes; sub-triangular foot; stamped double crescents.	Glass and amber beads.
6044 2. and 3.	40	‘Like’ pair: trefoil head; splayed foot; stamped crescents and diagonal lines.	Glass beads; Copper alloy pin.
6408 2.	42	Trefoil head; splayed foot; grooves on lobes and footplate.	Square-headed brooch; amber beads; over iron and copper alloy buckle; iron knife; iron pin.
horn-headed brooches			
4758 3. and 4.	30	‘Like’ pair: horned head; lozenge foot with facetting.	Glass beads; iron pin; iron knife; iron oval buckle; faceted carinated bowl.
semi-circular-headed brooches			
4899 2a. and 2b.	34	‘Like’ pair: semi-circular head; lozenge foot with side lappets; stamped circles; ring-and- dot decoration; elaborate shoulders, depicting birds’ heads.	Beads (13 blue glass); iron knife; oval copper alloy buckle.

Table 5 Small-long brooches: characteristics and associations

An unusual pair of horn-headed small-long brooches occurred in grave 4758 (Fig. 30, Nos 3 and 4) with 69 glass beads strung between them. Leeds (1946, 36–8) commented on the ‘freakish’ nature of the horned headplate and described it as an uncommon type with a wide distribution ranging from south Cambridgeshire to East Shefford, Berks, and High Down, Sussex. Welch (1983, 68–9) points to prototypes for the High Down, grave 12 brooch in north Germany east of the Weser belonging to the second half of the fifth to early sixth century. It is plausible that the Springfield Lyons brooches were buried sometime during the first half of the sixth century; associated grave-goods include a necklace of predominantly blue glass beads and a faceted carinated bowl.

A pair of small-long brooches from grave 4899 (Fig. 34 nos 2a and 2b) share features with an example from the Barrington ‘B’ cemetery, Cambs., in that they have a semi-circular headplate, regarded by Leeds as an abnormal type (Leeds 1945, 43). Leeds considers the Barrington example to be an imitation of a Frankish radiate-headed type; the knobs having been omitted. In addition to the semi-circular headplate, the Springfield Lyons brooches have elaborate ‘shoulders’ joining the footplate to the bow; they appear to depict birds’ heads; this tends to reinforce Leeds’ theory of Frankish imitation.

Cruciform brooches

Four cruciform brooches were recovered from the Springfield Lyons cemetery (Table 6).

The earliest cruciform brooch was recovered from the fill of a grave (6096, Fig. 41 No.1). Its headplate has a central fully-rounded knob with well-developed wings either side; this suggests a date of manufacture sometime during the middle of the fifth century or perhaps even earlier (Åberg 1926, 33–7; Cook 1981, 76–87). It falls into Åberg’s group I: ‘brooches with full-round knobs’; an example given by Åberg from Howletts, Kent, (Åberg 1926, 30, fig. 37) is very similar.

The pair of ‘like’ brooches from grave 4988 exhibit fully-rounded knobs, except for one knob (4988, Fig. 37 No.1) which is semi-circular in cross-section; this, however, is clearly a repair. This pair of brooches also falls, therefore, into Åberg’s group I and would have been manufactured during the mid to late fifth century. Their distribution is concentrated in Suffolk and Cambridgeshire. The Springfield Lyons pair with square headplates and arm-supports for the knobs are clearly a late development within the group and probably date to c. AD 500. The repair was probably undertaken in the early to mid sixth century when fashions changed and semi-circular knobs were in favour and no attempt was made to match the earlier style. The repair graphically illustrates that such brooches could be in use for several decades and although

manufactured c. AD 500, their date of deposition in the grave could be as late as the second half of that century.

The single cruciform brooch from grave 4882, (Fig.33 No.2), is later than the other three. It has features which place it in Åberg’s group II ‘brooches with half-round knobs, foot without lappets, animal head with half-round nostrils’ (Åberg 1926, 36–9). This group date from the beginning through to the middle of the sixth century. The vast majority of examples come from Suffolk, Norfolk and Cambridgeshire; a very close parallel for the Springfield Lyons brooch came from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Little Wilbraham, Cambs. (Åberg 1926, 38, fig. 62).

Florid square-headed or cruciform brooch

The unstratified brooch fragment (Fig. 65) is either part of a square-headed brooch or a florid cruciform brooch, most probably part of the shoulder lappets of the footplate. The decorative scheme can be interpreted as either a face mask with moustache or alternatively downward biting birds or other animals; the latter being the most likely. Brooches with biting animals on the upper borders of their footplates fall within Hines’s Type XVI and are the largest group of great square-headed brooches with examples bearing the biting animals from Bergh Apton, Suffolk (Hines 1997, 118–133).

Saucer brooches

(a) Cast-in-one saucer brooches

Only one pair of cast-in-one saucer brooches (2780, Fig. 25 Nos 1a and 1b) occurred in the cemetery, along with a string of twenty-one beads (twenty glass, one amber) and an oval buckle. The brooches can be regarded as a pair but are not identical. Variations are visible in both the cast wedges and the punched dots, although, no doubt, the intention was to achieve as close a match as possible. The cast decorative elements are the same on both brooches and are arranged in the same manner, but the individual border rings vary in size from brooch to brooch. Thus, for example, the central boss on brooch (a) is slightly more oval in shape than on brooch (b). These differences can only be explained by their method of manufacture (Dickinson 1982, 21–50).

If one accepts that the brooches were cast in a clay mould (probably two piece) the minor differences between the two could be the result of one or more of the following: (i) the use of two separate dies; (ii) the action of pressing the die into the clay; (iii) differential flow and shrinkage of the copper alloy during casting; (iv) fine tooling of the brooches once cast. As the brooches are very similar I would suggest that factors (ii), (iii) and (iv) account for the variations. I see no reason to doubt that the stamped decoration was applied directly onto the face of

Grave and Object. No.	Fig. No.	Characteristics	Associations
4882 2.	33	Single brooch with half-round knobs; animal head foot	Pair tinned disc brooches; 140 glass and amber beads; bossed pot.
4988 1. and 2.	37	‘Like’ pair brooches with fully-rounded knobs and arm supports; animal headed foot. <3042> has a repair of a half-rounded knob.	Iron knife; oval iron buckle; iron pin; glass beads
6096, Fill 5178 1.	41	Single brooch; central rounded knob and wings; animal headed foot.	-

Table 6 Cruciform brooches: characteristics and association

<i>Grave and Object No.</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Associations</i>
2906 1. and 2.	26	'Like' pair; tinned; ring-and-dot; concentric lines and stamped triangles	-
4734 4. and 5.	27	'Like' pair; tinned; ring-and-dot and concentric circles	Copper alloy pin; iron pin; oval copper alloy buckle; globular pot
4882 1a. and 1b.	34	'Like' pair; tinned; ring-and-dot and concentric circles	Cruciform brooch; glass beads; bossed pot with footstand
6508 (cremation) 2.	54	Fragment; tinned; ring-and-dot and concentric circles	-

Table 7 Disc brooches: characteristics and associations

the cast brooches prior to gilding; this would explain the very considerable variations between the two in this particular decorative element.

The brooches belong to Dickinson's Group 13.1 (Dickinson 1976, 93). This group is decorated with motifs such as wedges (and other imitations of Kentish garnet-inlaid jewellery), 'light and shade' and basketwork. They are found particularly in the Upper Thames region and in the Midlands, but also in Sussex, Surrey, West Kent and Essex. Dickinson (1976, 77–100) has argued that they were manufactured between the middle decades of the sixth and early part of the seventh centuries. The smallest brooches in the group are seen to be the earliest; thus the Springfield Lyons pair, which are comparatively small (rim diameters of 39 and 37.5mm) are early examples and were probably manufactured during the middle decades of the sixth century. Another incomplete example of this type from Essex was found in Colchester; these Essex examples appear to be outliers to the main group (clustered in the Upper Thames Valley) and were probably exports (Dickinson 1982, 8–9).

(b) Composite cast saucer brooch

One grave contained the frontplate of a composite cast saucer brooch, a small-long brooch and a knife (4804, Fig. 33 Nos 1–3). The saucer brooch has decoration comprising five fully rounded central scrolls with a central dot and beaded border. The composite cast saucer brooch is a transitional form which developed from the applied brooch and was short-lived, being quickly superseded by the cast-in-one saucer brooch (Welch 1983, 42) and is therefore closely datable and belongs in the period c.AD 450–480. The Springfield Lyons example belongs to one of the earliest groups; Dickinson's Group 1B in her Primary Series (Dickinson 1993, 17 fig.11) which has a predominantly East Anglian distribution. The composite cast form is very rare in this country; one other example (also missing its backplate) comes from an unstratified complex in the cemetery at Caistor-by-Norwich, Norfolk (Myres and Green 1973, 90). On the Continent it is regarded as a specifically Saxon form, occurring in the Perlberg cemetery, Lower Saxony, and classified by Böhme (1974) as his 'Typ Liebenau'. The running scroll design on the brooch is commonly seen on cast-in-one saucer and applied brooches from East Anglia and the Midlands (Bidder and Morris 1959, 81–3).

The Springfield Lyons brooch was evidently old and non-functional when deposited in its grave; it is plausible that it could have been buried during the second half of the fifth century, however, a date of deposition during the early sixth century is much more likely.

Disc brooches

The seven Springfield Lyons disc brooches are all decorated (Table 7): devices include ring-and-dot (bull's eyes), concentric circles and tiny stamped triangles, different combinations of which are common on brooches found in burials belonging to the period c. AD 450–550. Some of the designs used on the Springfield Lyons brooches can be paralleled elsewhere; the border of apex-outwards stamped triangles on the pair from grave 2906 (Fig. 26), can be paralleled on a brooch from grave 4, Orpington, Kent (Tester 1968, 125–50). Drilled ring-and-dot ornament is particularly common on disc brooches from cemeteries along the Thames Valley and its tributaries (Dickinson 1979).

The disc brooch fragment from cremation 6508 (Fig. 54) has similar decoration to those from the graves; a useful indicator that the inhumations and cremations are of the same general date.

Annular brooches

A pair of tinned, flat annular brooches decorated with four approximately equidistant pairs on lines incised transversely across the band, were in a rich female grave (6573, Fig. 45 Nos 5 and 6). Also in the grave were: a silver ring; 57 glass and amber beads; iron rings and keys; an iron pin; iron buckle and gilded open-work plate. A single flat annular brooch with a narrower band and drilled ring-and-dot decoration was paired with a square-headed small-long brooch in grave 4909 (Nos 2 and 3, Fig. 35).

These flat annular brooches have a wide distribution, although they predominate in Anglian districts, particularly in Suffolk (Leeds 1946, 48–9). They cannot be closely dated, although they are most commonly found in sixth-century contexts.

A single ribbed ring annular brooch in very poor condition came from the cemetery (4995, Fig. 38 No.1). Such brooches are broadly datable to the fifth and sixth centuries.

Pendants

Deposited in grave 4741 were two perforated Roman coins and a large dark purple or black annular bead, decorated with marvered opaque white undulating lines (4741, Fig. 28 Nos 3–5). These finds were grouped together in the centre of the grave (Fig. 11); perhaps all three were hung around the neck; or contained in a purse; or perhaps even sewn onto the clothing as suggested by Tester (1969, 141), with regard to coins found in the cemetery at Orpington, Kent. At Springfield Lyons the textile report (below) identifies mineralised textile around

the coin perforations as a possible cord; so it seems likely that the coins at least were hung around the neck.

The large bead may have functioned as a spindle whorl or it may have been an amulet (as suggested by Meaney 1982, 200–2, for similar beads). Comparable beads have been found on other Early Saxon cemeteries in Essex such as Rainham (Evison 1955, 171, fig. 4.16; Guido 1999, 181) and Mucking cemetery II (Hirst and Clark forthcoming), and also along the Thames Valley and to the north in Suffolk; one example from the cemetery at Holywell Row, Suffolk, grave 39 was also associated with perforated Roman coins (Lethbridge 1931, 21 fig. 10A). Evison (1955, 171) comments on the similarity of the marvered creamy-white flower-like patterns to designs on glass bowls manufactured in northern Gaul and suggests that the beads may be products of the same factories.

Beads

The beads from the Springfield Lyons cemetery are of glass (both translucent and opaque) and amber. The most common material is translucent glass; the most abundant colour is blue and the dominant shape is annular. Fourteen graves produced strings of beads (Table 8); seven of these had a mixture of glass and amber beads; five had glass only and two had amber only. Translucent blue glass annular beads predominated in six strings; purple translucent glass annular beads predominated in one

string; tiny spherical black opaque glass beads were most common in one string; opaque white beads with marvered polychrome decoration predominated in one string and amber beads predominant material in the other five. The strings in which the amber beads predominated however, were comparatively short, having a maximum of seventeen beads. The longer strings typically contained some polychrome glass beads; although no string had a vast number (fourteen out of a total of sixty-nine beads from grave 4758 for example) and they are always outnumbered by beads of a single colour. The polychrome beads are decorated with spiralling and crossing undulating trails (sometimes combined with dots); vertical and horizontal bands and dots.

A single large bead from grave 4741 is a black annular with large white undulating marvered pattern; it perhaps functioned as a spindle whorl or amulet and is discussed in section above under ‘Pendants’.

Some of the Springfield Lyons strings contain some unusual beads. The string of beads from grave 4882 (Fig. 34) is mostly comprised of spherical or annular opaque black glass beads; these are unusual because of their size; most being no more than 3mm in diameter. Guido (1999, 181–20) states that black annular beads are largely confined to the south of England during the fifth and sixth centuries. She suggests that they might be imports, perhaps from the Rhineland, their colouration perhaps

<i>Grave and Object No.</i>	<i>Fig. No.</i>	<i>Characteristics</i>	<i>Associations</i>
2780 2. 1–27	25	27 beads; annular blue and purple translucent glass; one amber (the largest bead in the string).	Pair saucer brooches; oval iron buckle
2806 3. 1–10	26	10 beads; amber; drawn glass cylinder and globular quadruple.	Iron perforated plate; iron keys; iron oval buckle; knife; iron plate.
4758 1. 1–69	29–30	69 glass beads; annular translucent blue and green; turquoise melon-shaped with red tipped projections; polychrome opaque glass with marvered decoration including undulating crossing lines and dots; opaque white with light blue crossed waves and red or blue dots.	Pair horn-headed brooches; iron plate; knife; iron oval buckle; faceted carinated pot.
4882 3. 1–140	34	140 beads; 137 glass; 3 amber; mostly tiny opaque black glass, spherical and annular; translucent blue annular; green annular; melon-shaped; opaque white with light blue crossed waves and blue dots; blue cube and biconical.	Pair disc brooches; cruciform brooch; bossed footing pot
4899 1. 1–9	34	13 glass beads; annular translucent blue.	Pair semi-circular headed small-long brooches; iron knife; iron oval buckle
4909 1. 1–10	35	10 glass beads; annular translucent blue; terracotta globular.	Annular brooch; square-headed small-long brooch; bossed footing pot.
4988 6. 1–6	37	7 glass beads; polychrome (several with opaque white) annular and cylindrical; melon-shaped.	Pair cruciform brooches; knife; iron oval buckle; iron pin.
6033 3. 1–69	39–40	70 beads; 61 glass and 9 amber; purple or dark crimson short barrels and annulars & blue translucent annulars; barrel-shaped opaque yellow; light blue with terracotta specks; terracotta annulars ; green.	Pair square-headed small-long brooches
6044 1. 1–57	40	57 glass beads; blue & purple translucent annulars; green; one polychrome.	Pair trefoil-headed small-long brooches; copper alloy pin.
6408 3. 1–3	42	3 irregular amber beads.	Pair square-headed small-long brooches; copper alloy and iron buckle; knife; iron pin.
6421 1. 1–5	42	5 globular barrel & irregular amber beads	Iron oval buckle.
6501 2. 1–5	43	5 beads; 3 amber; 2 glass including 1 globular multiple.	Knife; iron chain and ring.
6573 2. 1–58	45	57 glass and amber beads, mostly blue glass.	Pair of broad-band annular brooches; silver finger ring; tweezers; silver-wire inlaid iron buckle; decorative mount (birds’ heads design); knife; iron ring; key.
6924 1. 1–17	47	17 beads; 14 amber; 3 glass including 2 melon-shaped	Iron keys, rings, buckle, knife.

Table 8 Beads: characteristics and associations

imitating jet beads. They are certainly common in other Essex cemeteries, being found in comparatively large numbers at Mucking cemetery II in fifth and sixth century contexts (Hirst and Clarke forthcoming). The blue glass translucent cube-shaped bead within this string is a type most commonly found south of the Thames, although they do occur elsewhere. Guido (1999, 262) lists five Kent cemeteries producing this bead form: Faversham, Finglesham (grave D3 with a great square-headed brooch dating to the first half of the sixth century); Howletts, Sarre and Stowting. Also in the same string are two biconical amber beads; a type generally regarded as being consistently Roman and having gone out of fashion during the fourth century (Guido 1978, 98–9). The melon-shaped bead which occurs in this and several other Springfield Lyons necklaces also has its origins in the early Roman period, but became popular again among Germanic people of the sixth century and later (Guido 1978, 100). At Springfield Lyons they are found in two colours; turquoise and brown. The dating evidence for grave 4882 given its associated objects (see Table 8) is early to mid sixth-century and this concurs with the dating evidence from other cemetery contexts producing this bead form.

The string of beads from grave 6033 (Figs 39–40) is unusual in the large number of purple or dark crimson glass beads (twenty out of seventy beads). In general, dark crimson beads occur infrequently in Early Saxon cemeteries; however, in Essex cemeteries they are more common: at Kelvedon/Feering a string of thirty-six beads contained five of dark crimson glass (Tyler, in prep.); at Great Chesterford four graves of fifth to sixth-century date contained dark crimson beads (Evison 1994, 8–19), whilst at Mucking cemetery II they were found in late fifth to sixth-century inhumations (Hirst and Clark forthcoming).

A few examples of the drawn variety of bead come from Springfield Lyons, for example two from grave 2806; one is a cylinder (2806, Fig. 34 No.1) and the other a globular quadruple bead with an inner skin of silver (2806, Fig. 34 No.2). This type of bead has its origins in Roman Britain and is found on the Continent, for example at Trier (Böhner 1958, vol. II, pl.9 no. 34) and in this country, for example at Mucking, Essex (Jones and Jones 1975, 182, fig. 62, no. 5) in fifth and early sixth-century graves. Evison notes that at Dover drawn beads often occur in bead strings which also contain amber beads (Evison 1987, 62–3); this is also the case at Springfield Lyons.

Because of the durability of beads they are not a particularly good date indicator; however, the preponderance of translucent blue annular beads and the occurrence of amber beads in most of the bead strings corroborates the postulated date range of AD 450–700 for the cemetery.

The plans of the Springfield Lyons beads in their graves shows that most were strung between pairs of brooches (see Figs 8; 12; 13; 15; 16; 18–21). Bead strings (see Textile Report) were preserved on one of the saucer brooches from grave 2780 (Fig. 33 No.1b) and on a circular perforated plate associated with a small-long brooch in grave 4758 (Fig. 38 No.2), perhaps used to attach and detach the bead string.

Finger rings

Two finger rings were recovered. One came from an oval pit, feature 2954, (Fig. 49 No.1); although this could conceivably have been a child's grave; the other was in a fairly rich female burial (grave 6573, Fig. 44 No.1).

The ring from feature 2954 has a double twisted bezel comprising two opposing spirals (Fisher's type B.16, Fisher 1979); it is made from a single strand of silver wire. Although generally regarded as a Kentish product, two very similar rings come from Suffolk cemeteries: one from grave 12, Holywell Row (Lethbridge 1931, 9, fig. 4) and another from Lackford, found in a cremation urn (Lethbridge 1951, 20, fig. 28).

The other ring, from burial 6573 (Fig. 44), is a simple overlapping flat band of silver; a common type of the sixth century found in cemeteries throughout southern England.

Pins

Seven graves and one cremation (4686, Fig. 53 No.2) contained dress pins; a total of nine pins were recovered, seven of which are iron, most in a poor condition. The seven pins from inhumations all occurred in rich female graves; it is therefore likely that cremation 4686 is female. One small pit (feature 6570), interpreted as Late Saxon, contained an iron pin with a spiral terminal (p.165; No.11, Fig. 103); this may have been derived from a grave.

Buckles, belt and strap mounts

Most of the Springfield Lyons buckles are of the simple iron oval shape; a common type in use throughout the fifth, sixth and into the seventh centuries. One large D-shaped iron buckle (grave 4995, Fig. 38 No.1) has inlaid silver vertical lines and most probably belongs to the second half of the fifth century, when most inlaid metalwork was deposited (Evison 1965, 20). Most of the buckles are in poor condition; only one had a tinned surface (grave 6557, Fig. 44 No.1). Two buckles have ribbed decoration on the loop: one deposited in grave 4919 (No.2 Fig. 35) and another from grave 6573 (No.11 Fig. 45). Other buckles from Essex cemeteries are similar (Marzinzik, forthcoming) including one from Great Chesterford, grave C.8, which has an oval iron loop with notched rather than grooved decoration (Evison 1994, fig. 59) and several from the Mucking cemeteries. A further example comes from Spong Hill, Norfolk, cremation 2872, with a kidney-shaped ribbed iron loop (Hills *et al.* 1994, fig. 113 pl.V).

Cremation 2545 contained a Roman strap-end of Hawkes' type VA. The Saxon shore fort at Richborough, Kent, produced a strap-end of similar shape (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 63 no.4, fig. 23(3)) from disturbed levels. In their primary context they are always found in male burials containing one or more weapons, although other examples have been found in female Anglo-Saxon graves, such as grave 2, Cassington, Oxon., where the strap-end had been re-used as a charm or keepsake, threaded onto a wire ring with two bone discs and a bronze tag and placed in a purse which also contained two boar tusks and a fragment of glass (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, 5). Evidently the strap-end has been re-used by a Saxon woman as an amulet and this may also have been the case at Springfield Lyons.

The decorated belt-plate (Fig. 31 No.1) found in grave 4761, along with a purse-mount or firesteel, bucket and knife was obviously (in the absence of any associated buckle) non-functional when buried. It is made of gilt copper alloy inset with garnets of coloured glass and ornamented with Salin Style 1 (Hasseloff 1974, 7–11). It may well have been a keepsake and buried in a purse. It is

most probably a Kentish import and has features in common with a class of Kentish rectangular buckle-plate in that its ornament is a rendering of two Salin Style 1 animals facing each other around a central garnet. Its decoration is fairly well executed and coherent and its date of production probably lies in the early to mid sixth century (Hawkes and Hogarth 1974, 78–9).

Later buckles within the group include that from grave 6020 (Fig. 38 No.2) which is similar to an example from Sewerby grave 23 (although the copper alloy inlay pattern on the plate is different) and may date to the seventh century (Marzinzik forthcoming; Hirst 1985).

Knives

Twenty-eight iron knives were recovered from Springfield Lyons burials (twenty-six from graves; two from cremations). In the graves most were placed at waist-level and were sometimes in close association with iron keys, girdle hangers and iron rings for suspension (for example grave 6924, Fig. 47 Nos 2–6).

Most knives had replaced wood or horn on the tang; in most cases it was not possible to make a certain identification; however, No. 2 from grave 6557 (Fig. 55) had a horn handle, most probably cattle horn (identification by the Ancient Monuments Lab.). Only three knives had rivets in position on the handle, two have iron rivets, but knife No. 3, grave 4899 (Fig. 34), has a bronze rivet in position through the tang. Two knives have grooved blades (Fig. 38 No. 1 from grave 4995 and Fig. 52 No. 2 from cremation 2545); in both instances the knife has grooves on one side of the blade only.

The classification of knives has recently been revised by Evison (1987, 113–6) where she has identified six types of present at Dover. Her types one to six broadly correspond to Böhner's classification for continental knives (Böhner 1958, 214). Using these classifications, the Springfield Lyons knives are of two types (i) Evison's type I; type A (back and cutting edge incurving to the point); (ii) Evison's type 2; Böhner's type B (straight back, curved cutting edge). Neither knife type is closely datable: type I (or A) seems to have been in use throughout the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries; type 2 (or B) is almost as wide-ranging, although it was perhaps not so common in the seventh century.

Keys and girdle hangers

Three graves contained iron keys (2806, Fig. 26 No.2; 6573, Fig. 45 Nos 7–8; and 6924, Fig. 47 No.2). In two out of the three instances two iron keys were fused together. All the Springfield Lyons keys have a loop for suspension at one end and either hooks or prongs at the other end. Evison has discussed iron keys (1987, 116–8) with reference to the cemetery at Dover, Kent, where they occur in a large number of graves, all female. The Dover keys, like the Springfield Lyons examples, are all between 10 and 14cm in length, mostly of iron, attached in groups of two to four to an iron ring. Only in one grave at Springfield Lyons were the keys found with iron rings (grave 6924).

The wearing of a large number of keys suspended on several iron rings appears to have been a seventh-century development. At Springfield Lyons the groups of keys are nowhere near as impressive as the seventh-century assemblages found particularly in Kentish cemeteries, that from grave 6924 contains only two keys and three iron

rings and is more likely to belong to the second half of the sixth century than the seventh.

Tweezers

Most of the tweezers recovered from the Springfield Lyons cemetery come from cremations (cremation 6027, Fig. 53 No.1; 6812, Fig. 58 No.2; 6958, Fig. 61 No. 2; and 8576, Fig. 62 No.2) and are all made of copper alloy. The pair from cremation 6027 are in fair condition and can be classified as Green's Type I (Myres and Green 1973, 105), a form which has its origins in the Roman period. Although several of the tweezers had grooves, the X-radiographs did not show any definite silver wire inlay.

Only one pair of tweezers comes from an inhumation: the pair of iron tweezers from grave 6732, Fig. 47 No.3. Tweezers are an uncommon find in the Springfield Lyons inhumations and this pair are of particular interest because they are made of iron; whereas those occurring with cremations are all copper alloy. In the study of recovered pyre-goods from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham both iron and bronze tweezers, shears, knife/razor blades were found more often with male than female cremations (McKinley 1994, 86–92). In other Early Saxon cemeteries however, where the predominant burial rite is inhumation, some of these objects, particularly tweezers, occur in both male and female graves; for example the cemetery at Norton, Cleveland (Sherlock and Welch 1992) had tweezers in graves 29 (female) and 78 (male). One possible explanation is that the sets of miniature copper alloy artefacts commonly found in male cremations, usually comprising tweezers, knives/razors, shears and ear scoops, are manufactured specifically for the male cremation ritual because of the impracticality of cremating bulky artefacts with a large element of ironwork such as spears and shield bosses. This would explain the absence of such toilet sets in male inhumations.

Firesteel or purse-mount

Grave 4761 contained an iron firesteel or purse-mount (Fig. 31 No. 3) similar in form to one from grave 11, Holywell Row, Suffolk (Lethbridge 1931).

Gaming pieces

Five complete plano-convex discs and three fragments (Nos 2a–e Fig. 53) were recovered from an unurned cremation 6027. The discs do not appear to have any carved or stained markings. Similar bone counters have been found in cremation cemeteries, for example in seven cremations at Spong Hill, Norfolk (Hills and Penn 1981, fig. 177); and also in inhumation cemeteries, for example fifty-six were recovered from a male burial, no. 85, at Shudy Camps, Cambs. (Lethbridge 1936, 24, fig. 12).

Buckets

Two stave-built buckets were recovered from the cemetery in very poor condition, only small fragments of the wood having survived. The two buckets were found with hoops; that from grave 4761 (No.4a–o, Figs 31–2) was iron-bound whereas that from grave 6020 (No.3a–i, Fig. 38) was bronze-bound. Evison (1987, 104–5) points out that the term 'bucket' is perhaps not suitable for a stave-built vessel held together by bronze bands for, as they could not be shrunk on like iron hoops, the container would not be water tight. Such small bronze-bound

<i>Grave and Fig. No.</i>	<i>Pot Form</i>	<i>Associated grave-goods</i>
Fig. 27 4581 No.1	Small carinated bowl with indentations and incised lines.	None.
Fig. 27 4701 No.1	Large globular pot with stamps and incised necklines.	None.
Fig. 27 4734 No.7	Small, plain, slightly splay-sided bowl.	Pair silvered disc brooches; glass and amber beads; pin; copper alloy buckle; knife.
Fig. 30 4758 No.8	Facetted, carinated bowl.	Pair horned-headed small-long brooches; iron plate with bead string; iron pin; beads; buckle; knife.
Fig. 33 4861 No.1	Small, plain carinated bowl.	None.
Fig. 33 4882 No.4	Bossed biconical jar with vertical and horizontal incised lines.	Cruciform brooch; disc brooch; glass and amber beads.
Fig. 35 4909 No.4	Biconical jar, hollow-necked with footstand.	Square-headed small-long brooch; broad-band annular brooch; glass beads.
Fig. 35 4923 No.2	Biconical, hollow-necked with long bosses, vertical lines in between; concentric necklines.	Spear (Swanton's Type H).
Fig. 36 4966 No.4	Sub-biconical with incised concentric necklines and chevrons.	Spear (Swanton's Type H); low cone shield boss.
Fig. 38 6020 No.4	Biconical bowl with incised concentric lines enclosing panel of chevrons and dots.	Bucket; knife; buckle with wire inlay on plate.
Fig. 41 6280 No.1	Plain high-shouldered jar.	None.

Table 9 Inhumation accessory pots

buckets, such as that from grave 6020, are therefore seen as symbolic containers for food and drink, placed in the grave for consumption during the deceased's journey to the afterlife. The Springfield Lyons example was found at the north-west end of the grave, which was most probably the head end, next to a pot (P1129) which may also have contained food or drink.

Pottery

Eleven graves contained inhumation accessory vessels: 4581; 4701; 4734; 4758; 4861; 4882; 4909; 4923; 4966; 6020; 6280. Full descriptions of the pots are given in the Catalogue of Burials and are not reiterated here. Table 9 shows their forms and associated grave-goods.

Clearly inhumation accessory vessels are found in male, female and children's graves so cannot be seen as an aid to gender assignment; nor do they indicate high status as they are found both in richly furnished graves and in graves where they constitute the only grave-good.

Carinated bowls

Three graves produced carinated bowls: one plain (grave 4861, Fig.33); one decorated with facetting (grave 4758, Fig.30) and one with indentations (grave 4581, Fig. 27). The diminutive size of two of these graves and of the pots they contained suggests they were child burials (4861 and 4581).

The small carinated bowl decorated with concentric incised lines and a series of indented ovals (4581, Fig. 27 No.1) belongs to Myres' group 'bowls with faceted carination and derivative forms' (Myres 1977, fig. 95.18). According to Myres, the fashion of decorating the carination of a bowl with facetting or large dots or dimples grew up during the second half of the fourth century in East Holstein and spread with the extension of the Schalenurne culture into the Lower Elbe region and along the coastlands to the estuaries of the Weser and the Ems into Frisia and then into England. The dating of this type of bowl has generally been regarded as fifth-century, belonging to AD 400–450 on the Continent but lingering on much longer in England (Myres 1977, 18). The other decorated carinated bowl from Springfield Lyons, from grave 4758 (Fig. 30 No.8), with faceted girth occurred with grave-goods including two horned-headed small-

long brooches, suggesting that this bowl form lingered on throughout the fifth and perhaps well into the sixth century in England.

Carinated bowls occur at the large Early Saxon site at Mucking, Thurrock, found predominantly in the southernmost, fifth-century, part of the settlement. Interestingly, of the forty bowls of this type found at Mucking, only one came from an inhumation, suggesting that at this site they were not considered suitable for funerary purposes (Hamerow 1993, 42). Many of the Mucking Grubenhäuser fills produced bowls similar to the Springfield Lyons examples (Hamerow 1993, figs 85.GH6.2; 93.GH17.23,26; 128.GH74.12; 155.GH149.6) showing that this type is a common domestic form in use in the Saxon household. This tends to reinforce the suggestion that these were food containers placed in the grave for that purpose alone.

In addition to Essex examples, parallels for the Springfield Lyons bowls can be found in East Anglia and the Midlands. A bowl from North Luffenham, Rutland (Myres' corpus number 1127), is similar in form and decoration to that from Springfield grave 4581 although it does not have concentric grooves above and below the indentations. The closest parallels in form and decoration for the facetted carinated bowl from grave 4758, outside Essex, is an example from Barrington, Cambridgeshire (Myres' corpus number 3028).

Biconical bowls

The biconical bowl from grave 6020 (Fig. 38) is decorated with incised lines and dots (Myres' group I.I). The incised lines form chevrons which enclose a triangular panel of dots, a decorative arrangement that can be paralleled on a pot from Abingdon, Berkshire (Myres' corpus number 41, fig. 131). The Springfield Lyons bowl also shares characteristics with Myres' group II.2 with 'stamped chevron zones'; an example from Newark, Notts. (Myres corpus number 3301, fig. 138) is similar.

Grave 4861 (Fig. 33) contained a fairly small biconical bowl belonging to Myres' type 'hollow-necked biconical forms' (Myres 1977, fig. 8). A very similar pot occurred at the Barrington A cemetery, Cambridgeshire (Myres' corpus number 2073).

Splay-sided bowls

Grave 4734 contained a fragmentary plain splay-sided bowl with upright rim and sagging base (Fig. 27).

Plain jars

A plain high-shouldered pot with everted rim was placed in grave 6280 (Fig. 41); it is a common form and cannot be closely dated.

Decorated biconical and sub-biconical jars

A sub-biconical pot with incised chevrons but no stamped decoration came from grave 4966 (Fig. 36). It fits into Myres' category 'linear designs on sub-biconical and related forms' (Myres 1977, fig. 264). Chevron designs on pots were very popular during the fifth century through into the sixth, and plain linear schemes such as that on pot P1068 have been found on vessels dated to the sixth century by their associated grave-goods. A similar cremation pot from Caistor-by-Norwich, N84, exhibiting simple linear chevron designs (Myres' corpus number 1616) contained a sixth-century (Åberg's group III) cruciform brooch (Myres and Green 1973, fig. 11, 165).

Three graves (4882, 4909, 4923; Figs 33 and 35) contained biconical jars with bossed decoration and foot-ring bases. Myres states that in the fifth century, bosses replaced notches on carinated pots; the most elaborately stamped forms continued in production far into the sixth century. The pot from grave 4882 is not stamped but rather has a simple linear decoration in between and above the bosses; its associated grave-goods (including a pair of disc brooches and a cruciform brooch of Åberg's group II), however, indicate a sixth-century date of deposition. A very similar pot was found at Mucking, Essex (Myres corpus number 3933). Study of the contexts producing foot-ring bases in the Mucking settlement did not show any clear patterns of distribution; they were found in equal quantities throughout all phases.

The bossed pots from graves 4909 and 4923 also have sixth-century associated grave-goods; 4909 has a square-headed small-long brooch and a broad-band annular brooch and 4923 has an iron spearhead of Swanton's type H1.

Myres states that pots exhibiting decoration comprising plain linear schemes with bosses are Anglian in origin. On the Continent the fourth and early fifth-century cemeteries in Schleswig and Fyn produce the closest parallels to the English series (Myres 1977, 38). Certainly the closest parallels for the Springfield Lyons pots come from East Anglia; for example, a pot from West Row, Suffolk (Myres corpus number 2928) is very similar to that from Springfield Lyons grave 4909.

Globular jars

Grave 4701 contained the only stamp-decorated pot found in an inhumation at Springfield Lyons (Fig. 27). Of globular form, it is also by far the largest pot deposited in any grave. The pot has two different stamped motifs used in between incised concentric necklines, beneath which are incised chevrons. The stamps are Briscoe's types A4ai (circular cross motif) and Clci (double square depressions); the latter is a rare motif, other examples coming from nearby Mucking (cremation 152 and sunken-featured building 153; M.U. Jones pers. comm.; Hamerow 1993, fig. 158, no. 2), Kirton-on-Lindsay, South Humberside (Myres number 526) and Caistor-by-

Norwich, Norfolk (Myres number 1 1887; T. Briscoe pers. comm.). Most stamped chevron-decorated pottery belongs to the sixth century (Myres 1977, 51–2).

Fabrics

For full descriptions of Springfield Lyons fabrics see section on fabrics in the discussion of the cremation pots below.

The predominant fabric of the inhumation pots has a medium to abundant amount of quartz-sand temper (Fabric 2). Vegetable tempering is also present (Fabric 1), but shell and grog tempers are absent.

Cremation pots

The cemetery produced 131 cremation vessels. Many of the urns had most of their upper body missing (ploughed away); only thirty-seven pots had surviving rim sherds.

Of the 131 pots, forty-six were too fragmentary to classify, with only their bases and a few lower body sherds surviving. The remaining eighty-five vessels could be divided into the following groups:

Catalogue of vessel forms

(Tables 10 and 11)

Cremation numbers and Fig. nos. are given for each vessel. Full descriptions of the pots are given in the Catalogue of Burials (above) and are not reiterated here.

Given the large number of rimless vessels from the cemetery, the pots are classified using characteristics of overall shape, base form and decoration.

Globular, sub-globular, biconical and sub-biconical urns are amongst the most common forms of Early Saxon pottery (Myres 1977, 1–6). Myres uses rim forms to subdivide these types further; for example considering globular vessels with upright rims to be exclusively fifth-century, whereas those with everted and flaring rims carry on into the sixth (Myres 1977, 6–7). Where rims survived at Springfield Lyons they were mostly everted, with a rounded profile, although some were slightly flattened, suggesting that most of the Springfield Lyons pots belong to the sixth century.

It is interesting to note that there are no plain biconical forms amongst the assemblage; all truly biconical pots are decorated. By far the largest group of plain vessels are the globular pots with (where they survive) everted or upright rims and flat bases; the second most numerous are the globulars with sagging bases. Globulars with a foot-ring base are a much rarer occurrence at Springfield Lyons and appear to be a feature of the decorated urns.

One interesting characteristic of the urns with a foot-ring base is that three of them have side lugs (6672; 6955 and 8576; Figs 58, 61–2). Myres points out that a high proportion of lugged pots are mounted on foot-ring bases (Myres 1977, 10); presumably for convenience in standing by the hearth when not embedded in it or suspended over it, or for standing on a table. Interestingly, of the nine examples illustrated by Myres in his category 'lugged pots on foot-ring forms' (fig. 75 I.2), four come from Essex sites: numbers 3816, 3758, 3802 from Mucking and number 4035 from Rivenhall.

It is clear that at Springfield Lyons many of the pots used in the cremation ritual were common, functional domestic forms and although mostly fairly tall jars did include a small number of bowls (2623, Fig. 52; 6318, Fig. 54 and 6524, Fig. 55).

Sub-biconical jar with foot-ring base.	6508, Fig. 62 No.1	Cross on base.
Sub-biconical jar with foot-ring base and side lugs.	6672, Fig. 58	-
Sub-biconical bowl.	6524, Fig. 55	Finger indentations above neckline.
Carinated bowl.	2623, Fig. 52	-
Too fragmentary to classify	8511, Fig. 61	Body sherds.
	8568, Fig. 61	Flat base.
	8593, Fig. 62	Flat base.
	8802, Fig. 62	Flat base.
	8831, Fig. 62	Slight thickening might be beginnings of boss.
	8850, Fig. 62	-

Table 10 Cremation vessels: the plain forms

The decorative schemes executed on the Springfield Lyons cremation urns (Table 11) show great diversity; from simple incised necklines through to complicated schemes involving the use of bosses, stamps and incised lines. Most of the schemes can be seen on Early Saxon pottery from elsewhere, however, and can be fitted into Myres' typology (1977) for decorated pots.

Most of the decorated pottery has incised linear decoration used in conjunction with other devices. The most dominant linear scheme on the Springfield Lyons vessels is a series of concentric necklines (sometimes infilled with stamps) underneath which are pendent triangles usually enclosing stamped decoration. Myres sees the stamped pendent-triangle style as largely an English development of the sixth century (Myres 1977, 55–69).

A few Springfield Lyons pots, however, have linear decoration with no stamped element (for example cremation pot 6645, Fig. 56, with groups of incised lines) which may belong to the fifth century. Other vessels have line-and-dot decoration (for example cremation pot 2507, Fig. 51). On this pot simple impressed dots are combined with '*stehende Bogen*', a scheme which can be paralleled on other East Anglian sites: for example on cremation pot 2047 from Spong Hill, Norfolk (Hills and Penn 1981).

Myres defines '*Buckelurne*' as pots whose decoration depends essentially not on linear or stamped patterns but on the use of bosses of various shapes and sizes; he excludes those pots whose bosses are of a uniform size and are generally found in a simple horizontal row, emphasising the shoulder, carination or maximum diameter of the pot (Myres 1977, 14). By these criteria four Springfield Lyons pots (cremations 2594, Fig. 52; 6653, Fig. 57; 6313, Fig. 54 and, 6944, Fig. 60) can be called *Buckelurne*. The most classic example of the four is that from cremation 2594 (Fig. 52) which has alternating round and U-shaped bosses surrounded by incised circles and '*Stehende Bogen*'. Myres divides *Buckelurne* into five groups; the Springfield Lyons urn belongs to his group II 'those without feet, decorated with linear or line-and-groove designs, with or without finger-tipping and/or dots, but without stamps'. The Springfield Lyons pot is similar to one from North Elmham, Norfolk, Myres corpus number 3853. Myres sees unstamped urns as the earliest in the series, belonging to the fifth century (Myres 1977, 14). The other three Springfield Lyons *Buckelurne* are stylistically later, having stamped decoration, and fit into Myres group III 'those with feet and with restrained use of stamps'. These were most probably a sixth-century development.

The stamps deployed on the Springfield cremation pots are mostly fairly common forms (Briscoe 1981; Hamerow 1993): single and multiple circles; grid, cruciform and rosette circles; plain ovals and triangles and segmented lines. The segmented diamond used on cremation pot 6763 (Fig. 72) is, however, a more unusual type (Briscoe's type F2) of which only a small number of examples are recorded, several of which come from settlement and cemeteries at Mucking, Thurrock (Hamerow 1993; Hirst and Clark forthcoming)

Several Springfield Lyons urns employ the long-boss style of decoration: 6313, Fig. 54; 6507, Fig. 54; 6640, Fig. 56; 6944, Fig. 60; 6959, Fig. 61; 8853, Fig. 63 and residual cremation 4598, Fig. 64. In this style the bosses are set a little above the maximum diameter of the pot and extend down near to the base. All but one at Springfield Lyons (4598, Fig. 64) has linear or stamped decoration in addition to the bosses; they, therefore, belong to Myres' series 2 and date to the sixth century. The vessel from cremation 4598 is not stamped and by virtue of its foot-ring base and slashed bosses falls into Myres' group 'bossed linear forms with footstand or foot-ring bases' (Myres 1977, fig. 203 II.5) and is most similar to some Kentish examples from Westbere and to a lesser extent from Horton Kirby (Myres corpus numbers 1083 and 354).

Fabrics

The Springfield Lyons cremation pots can be divided into eight groups according to temper used and inclusions within the clay matrix. This classification broadly follows the Mucking settlement fabric groups (Hamerow 1993, 28) in having quartz-sand tempered fabrics with fairly small well-sorted particles; coarser sandy fabrics; organic tempered fabrics and then minor groups with tempering agents such as chalk and shell.

- 1a. Quartz-sand tempered within a clay matrix containing few inclusions. Well sorted, dense rounded to sub-angular small to medium particles. 10% of the assemblage.
- 1b. As 1a but with varying quantities of mica and feldspar. 5% of the assemblage.
- 1c. As 1a but with common to sparse to common iron oxide. 2% of the assemblage.
2. An assortment of sandy fabrics whose quartz-sand particles are generally larger and more angular than 1a. 10% of the assemblage.
- 3a. Organic temper within a clay matrix containing few inclusions. 40% of the assemblage.
- 3b. Organic temper with common iron oxide within the clay matrix. 2% of the assemblage.
4. Tempered with quantities of organic matter and small to medium well-sorted dense quartz-sand (in varying proportions) within a clay matrix. 20% of the assemblage.

<i>Pot form</i>	<i>Cremation and Fig. No.</i>	<i>Stamp type/Other comments on decoration</i>
Globular jar with flat base decorated with incised line pendent triangles infilled with stamps.	6321, Fig. 54	2 stamps used: circular segmented grid (Briscoe's type A3) and simple solid dot (Briscoe's type A1).
	6634, Fig. 55	Solid triangle (Briscoe's type E1).
	6635, Fig. 55	Comb prongs used.
Globular jar with flat base ?decorated with shallow lines.	6940, Fig. 59	May not be intentional decoration. Possibly roughening of surface to facilitate safe handling.
	6645, Fig. 56	Comb prongs used.
Globular jar with flat base decorated with incised lines, stamps and long bosses.	6507; Fig. 54	2 stamps used: segmented rosette and solid dot.
	8853; Fig. 63	
Globular jar with flat base decorated with incised lines and stamps.	6638, Fig. 56	Comb prongs used.
	6655; Fig. 57	Segmented circle (Briscoe's type A3).
Globular jar with foot-ring base decorated with incised lines.	6945, Fig. 60	-
Sub-globular jar with flat base and decorated with incised pendent triangle decoration.	6680, Fig. 58	-
Sub-globular jar with flat base and decorated with incised pendent triangles and stamps.	6954, Fig. 60 No.1	Simple solid dot (Briscoe's type A1).
Biconical <i>Buckelurn</i> with flat base, stamped dots and linear decoration.	2594, Fig. 52	Simple solid dot (Briscoe's type A1).
Biconical <i>Buckelurn</i> with flat base and linear decoration.	6653, Fig. 57	Rosette (Briscoe's type A5).
Biconical <i>Buckelurn</i> with incised and stamped decoration and a foot-ring base.	6313, Fig. 54	Circular segmented grid (Briscoe's type A3).
Biconical jar with flat base decorated with oval bosses, pendent triangles and stamps	6943, Fig. 59	Simple dot, oval in shape (Briscoe's type D1).
Biconical jar with flat base decorated with incised lines, circles, pendent triangles and stamps.	6765, Fig. 58	'Hot-cross bun' or cruciform circle (Briscoe's type A4).
Biconical jar with foot-ring base decorated with incised lines, oval bosses and stamps.	6639, Fig. 56	Finger-tip impressions surrounded by small triangular stamps (Briscoe's type E1).
Biconical jar with foot-ring base decorated with incised lines and long bosses.	6640, Fig. 56	-
Biconical jar with foot-ring base decorated with bosses.	4598, Fig. 64	-
Sub-biconical jar with flat base and simple concentric linear decoration.	2533, Fig.59	-
Sub-biconical jar with flat base and linear decoration including stamp-infilled necklines and pendent triangles.	8854, Fig. 63	2 stamps: double circle (Briscoe's type A1b) and segmented grid (type A3).
Sub-biconical jar with foot-ring base and linear decoration including pendent triangles	8592, Fig. 62	Pot rather lopsided.
Sub-biconical jar with flat base and decorated with lines and stamps.	2507, Fig.59	Circle stamp.
	8861, Fig. 63	'Hot-cross bun' or cruciform circle (Briscoe's type A4).
Sub-biconical jar with foot-ring base and decorated with bosses, lines, dots and stamps.	6763, Fig. 64	Diamond grid stamp (Briscoe's type F2) and finger-tip indentations.
Sub-biconical jar with sagging base and decorated with lines, dots and stamps.	6815, Fig. 58	Simple dot stamp (Briscoe's type A1).
Sub-biconical jar with flat base and stamped decoration.	6847, Fig. 59	A single stamp impression on pot – very faintly applied; possible mistake.
Sub-biconical jar or <i>Buckelurn</i> with flat base, bosses and linear and stamped decoration.	6944, Fig. 60	Circle stamp (Briscoe's type A1b); applied on boss very unevenly and overlapping.
	6959, Fig. 61	'Hot-cross bun' or cruciform circle stamp (Briscoe's type A4).

Table 11 Cremation vessels: the decorated forms

5. Tempered with a mixture of shell and some quartz-sand within a clay matrix containing few inclusions. 7% of the assemblage.
6. Tempered with a mixture of chalk and some quartz-sand. 4% of the assemblage.

The most abundant fabric type at Springfield Lyons is, therefore, organic tempered within a fine clay matrix which makes up 42% of the assemblage (Fabrics 3a and 3b). This suggests a sixth to seventh-century date for the bulk of the pottery as it has been shown, on Early Saxon settlement and cemetery sites (for example at Mucking, Essex) that the use of grass-tempering increased dramatically during the sixth and seventh centuries (Hamerow 1993, 22–59). Sand tempering, however, still makes up a substantial quantity of pot (27%) as do those

pots tempered with a mixture of organic matter and quartz-sand (20%), so it is not unreasonable to see the earliest of the cremation burials occurring in the second half of the fifth century as shown by their forms and decoration.

A number of the Springfield Lyons urns also have common iron oxide inclusions (Fabric 1c). Iron oxide has also been noticed in pot fabrics from other Essex sites, notably Mucking (Hamerow 1993, 22–59). The number of Springfield Lyons pots with calcareous tempers or inclusions is small (Fabrics 5 and 6). This gives a small number of the Springfield Lyons pots a vesiculated appearance.

The outer surface colour of the urns varies a great deal and serves to demonstrate that they were fired in primitive kilns with little effective temperature control. The bulk of the pottery has dark brown, dark grey or dark reddish-grey surfaces; some pots are quite patchy demonstrating fluctuating kiln temperatures.

Approximately 10% of the urns have burnished outer surfaces, half of which are decorated. Burnishing is not, however, a feature of decorated or even well-made pots. Some of the burnished vessels are simple undecorated globulars (for example cremation 6651, Fig. 57).

As at Mucking (Hamerow 1993, 22–59), some vessels have burnish round the upper body and on the rim only (for example cremation 6846, Fig. 59). Hamerow sees this burnishing as primarily a means of strengthening the pot at the rim. None of the Springfield Lyons vessels have an applied slip of any nature nor did they exhibit any rustication, although the surface of one vessel (6645, Fig. 56) has incised vertical and diagonal lines more likely to have been executed as an aid to handling rather than being purely decorative.

The Textiles

by Elisabeth Crowfoot

with an appendix on fibres by Harry M. Appleyard

All the textile material from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery is preserved by mineralisation on metal objects in the graves, but in some cases deterioration had set in before the fibres were replaced by the metal oxides, and the cast left is of an already damaged fabric.

In a few small areas, patches of fibres had survived, and animal, *i.e.* ?wool (from grave 2906) and flax (4882) could be identified (see Appendix below). Earlier examination (in 1983) of goods from a few graves gave a similar result, ?flax (4734) and wool threads (4533); traces of ?vegetable matter, perhaps grass, adhering or threaded through — the latter was too fragile to survive examination.

The fabrics recorded here have some unusual features, but these may be due to conditions of preservation, and the small number of graves in which material of this nature survived. In all the textiles, the direction of the *spinning*, wherever identifiable, is Z, the only exception being possible wefts in a ?selvedge from an unidentifiable weave (6408). The *weaves* are those to be found in most Anglo-Saxon cemeteries — tabby (plain weave), twills, four-shed constructions (2/2) including one broken diamond pattern and tablet-weaves, but the even (1:1) proportion of tabby to twill present is uncommon, compared with the marked twill preponderance on northern and eastern sites, and the 2:1 tabby to twill proportion in Kent. However, the coarser twills found in men's graves, which often have mixed spinning, are poorly represented here, and outer garments and coverings which might have corrected the figures have left no trace.

The quality of what has survived is fairly good; a few of the tabby weaves are noticeably coarse, but the majority of fabrics are medium-grade, with even spinning and regular weaving. The one example of a decorative weave, a fine *broken-diamond twill* on a buckle plate from a man's grave (6545, Fig. 67A) is not the preferred Anglo-Saxon version of the weave, recorded from over twenty sites, but the variant of the diamond it shows has a long history in England and northern Europe, from the Skipwith Common (Yorkshire) Iron Age barrow (Walton, archive

report in Yorkshire Museum) and Roman examples (Crowfoot 1947–8, 226–227; Wild 1970, 116; Wild 1977, 14–20, 24) to Viking weaves from Birka in Sweden (Geijer 1938, W.11, 24, 26) and Anglo-Scandinavian weaves from Coppergate, York (Walton 1989, 324–332). This diamond has been found on only a few Anglo-Saxon sites; Swaffham, Norfolk (Crowfoot 1976, 29, 32), Finglesham, Kent (Grave 204c) and probably West Heslerton, Yorkshire (Walton, pers. comm.). The two broken centres to the diamond have, however, been combined together in one weave in some examples (Denmark, Hald 1980, 100–101, fig. 87; Coppergate, York, Walton 1989, 329) and, since the Anglo-Saxon samples are very small fragments, it is possible this centre may have been more widely used than the remains suggest.

Tablet-weaves are identifiable in two graves, a few twists from the warp cording of a braid or weave border made on 4-hole tablets (4884), and fragments on a pair of brooches (6033); on one of these, in a broken section lying along the pin, two weft ends lying together in the shed probably indicate a starting border (Fig. 67B) (cf. Hoffmann and Traetteberg 1959, 43–54, figs 1–3; Henshall 1959, 18–20, fig. 8). Fine plyed threads in two graves (4804, 4988) may indicate other examples.

On several objects remains survive of *string or cords*. These may have been bead strings (2780 and 4758), though the mass of threads wound around one pin-head (6408, Fig. 67C) perhaps come from the unravelling end of a plait or narrow woven band. Fragments of the string used to suspend perforated Roman coins (4741, Fig. 67D) appear to be from a four-thread whip-cord, of a type common in the north, usually made with bobbins (Hald 1980, 240–245), of which a better preserved example was found in a grave at Fonaby, Lincolnshire (Crowfoot 1981, 99). Another fragment with a cord-like appearance (6408) is perhaps more likely to be a selvedge, in a narrow tubular construction found in many Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Crowfoot 1981, 96–98; 1983, 473–4; 1987, 174).

The textile remains do not give much indication of the garments worn by men and women. The broken-diamond twill was an excellent garment-fabric, no doubt the man's tunic, lying under the belt-buckle. The probable tablet-braids or borders on the underside of pairs of brooches in the women's graves suggest the style of garment fastened on the shoulders or chest, the brooches holding the decorated edge of the fabric, on a garment of wool twill or tabby; the two flax tabbies identified are medium-grade, detached fragments one from a brooch (4882), the other with a buckle (4734, Pl. X), perhaps from a headcloth or veil, hanging down over the chest.

Remains on a spearhead (grave 2674) and the handle of a shield (6609) could indicate that these were wrapped in coarse cloths, a practice of which there is evidence from buried arms in other men's graves (Crowfoot 1967, 37; 1987, 174; Finglesham, Graves 86, 95, 204, G.2, H.1).

Appendix. Fibre identification

by Harry M. Appleyard

4882 <2904> This was the better preserved sample. A lot of damaged fibres were present; they are fine, and resemble flax.

2906 <2632> There is so much degradation in this sample that it is only possible to say animal, but not what kind of animal. There are some fine and some medium diameter fibres, some of the latter being medullated.

Grave	Context	Find No.	Object	Position on object	Measure-ment	Fibre	Spin	Weave	Thread count	Comments
2502 crem	3024	2364	lead plug	centre of depression	5x4.5	impression	?	tabby	c. 8/7-8	coarse threads, spin not clear
2674	3399	2216	spearhead	traces on and round socket	6x4 (area)	mineralised	Z/Z	?tabby	c. 8/7	threads deteriorated before mineralisation
2780	3241	2113	saucer brooch	under pin, folds edge of base	3.2x2.5	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	18/16	very even spin and weave
2806	3318	2139/2149	perforated plate, ?belt fitting	two areas on plate	L. 1cm c. 2x1, 1x0.6	mineralised	Z, S ply Z/Z	string tabby	- 7/4-5, 8/7	fine string, ?beads rather open weave, counts variable, but probably both same
2906	3912	2632	disc brooch	back, round pinhead	c. 1.2 x 1.3	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	c. 10-11/10	loose weave, pulled bias, 'skinned over'
4533	5479	2632 3031	disc brooch Ae pin	pin attachment *edge of disc round head	c. 1.5 x 0.7 -	animal ?wool ?plant	Z/Z Z	? threads fibres	- -	ditto ?same weave natural, ?undyed ?threaded through (p. 15)
4734	5294	2880	disc brooch	on pin attachment	(a) c.2.9x1.7, 1.2x1.2	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	9/8-9	loose spin, weave
4735	5138	2881	disc brooch	on pin, back	(a) c.2x1.7	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	-	as on 2880
4741	5417	2882	buckle	detached	(b) 1.9x1.4, 1.6x1.2	flax	Z/Z	tabby	est. 12/12-13	coarse fibres, even medium weave
		2811 2915	?purse small long brooch	on pebbles ?inside pinhead, detached	c. 2.5x4 c. 2.4x2.5	mineralised mineralised	Z/Z Z/Z	2/2 twill tabby	c. 12/10 c. 12/9 (6/4-5 on 5mm)	close weave, surface deteriorated even, medium spin and weave
		2946 2947	small long brooch Roman coin	back in perforation, ?fe tube	area 3.3x1.2 -	mineralised mineralised	Z/Z Z, S ply	tabby ?cord (bobbin)	c.10-11/10	?same, looks like flax 4 ends visible (p. 122, Fig. 67D)
4758	5249	2949 2874 3179	Roman coin small long brooch small long brooch	traces back, pinhead fragments	- (a) 4x2.5 areas	mineralised mineralised mineralised	- Z/Z	- 2/2 twill	- est. c.12/12	traces ?same underneath, skin or leather
		3178	perforated disc	across and through hole	(b) L. 2.7 one side, 2.0 other	mineralised	Z, S ply	?string or cord		probably loop through perforation
4761	5170	2875 2876 3181	knife buckle purse or ?belt fitting	both sides both sides underside	- (c) 1.4x0.9 -	mineralised mineralised	Z/? Z/Z	- tabby	-	deteriorated traces folded; even, open leather
4804	5229	2869	small long brooch	upper side both sides	- -	mineralised semi-mineralised	Z/Z Z/Z	- ?twill	-	folds, leather underneath, damaged surface crushed
4882	5354	2870 2904	gilt saucer brooch cruciform brooch	*back *back, pinhead and end of arm detached	- -	?mineralised mineralised	Z, ?S ply -	?tablet -	-	fine plyed threads not seen clearly
		2903	disc brooch	back	c. 0.9x0.7 (a) -	flax, and mineralised mineralised	Z/Z Z	?tabby -	6/6 on 5mm -	open weave, damaged, only small area fibre coarse threads (2906)

Table 12 (continued over)

Grave	Context	Find No.	Object	Position on object	Measure-ment	Fibre	Spin	Weave	Thread count	Comments
4899	5370	2906	disc brooch	front	(b) 1.4x0.8, 0.5x0.5	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	est. 14/12	appearance suggest flax)
				front	(b) 0.5x0.5	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	-	same weave
				back, under pin	(a) L. 5mm	mineralised	Z/?	tablet	wefts 5 on 5mm, twists 5 on 4mm	?4-hole braid or border, twists lie 2Z, 1S, 1Z, 1S
4909	5381	2911 2914	buckle small long brooch	back across pin attachment	1.8x1.2	mineralised	Z/Z	?tabby	6-7/6-7	coarse, variable spin
				back across pin attachment	1.5x1.2	mineralised	Z/Z	?tabby	6-7	similar threads and confused weave on pin-head
				underneath	1.5x1.4	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	6-7/6	confused threads, 'skinned' over
4919	5394	3268	buckle	back, pinhead and along pin	-	mineralised	-	-	-	deteriorated
				on top, traces underneath	c. 4x2	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	5 on 5mm in one system	similar to 3039
				back, crossbar and pin attachment	(a) c.2.8x2.5	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	-	plyed threads lying side by side, ?border
4988	5494	3037 3042	cruciform brooch cruciform brooch	across arms, pin	(b) width 0.4	mineralised	Z, S ply	?tablet	twists 5 on 4mm	layers, surface damaged
				across arms, pin	(a) 2.4x c.5	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	-	loop, coarse thread, or cord; ?beads
				under arch	(c) -	mineralised	Z, S ply	thread	-	even good quality, damaged
4995	5492	3039 3034	buckle annular brooch (broken)	along pin	?(a) 3x1.7	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	c. 10/8-9	only half threads left
				pin fragment	-	mineralised	Z/Z?	twill	c. 7 on 5mm in one system	lump, even threads
				back of head	(a) -	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	-	very deteriorated, as 3315
6033	5541	3314 3315	small long brooch small long brooch	back of head	(b) -	mineralised	Z	tablet	-	lump, small area clear
				back of head	(a) 0.7x0.5	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	est. 12/12	(Fig. 67B) broken edge, ?border on tabby
				along pin	(b) L. 1.7	mineralised	Z	tablet	wefts 6 on 5mm	surface damaged
6044	5570	3318	small long brooch	back, head	0.8x0.6, 0.8x0.7	mineralised	Z/Z	?twill	-	folded edge suggests cord, but twill weave
				from back of head	1.0x0.3	mineralised	Z/Z	twill	-	no reverses; appearance suggests flax
				pin attachment	c. 0.9x0.8	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	c. 18/18 (9/9 on 5mm)	(Fig. 67C) threads, ?unravellled end band, wound round and round
6096	5718	3437	cruciform brooch	back of pinhead	-	mineralised	Z	threads	-	layers, deteriorated
				back of head	c. 1.5x1.5	mineralised	Z/?	?	-	? tubular selvedge (p. 122)
				on pin fragment	0.75x0.3	mineralised	Z/?S	?selvedge	14/12	even spin, weave
6408	7431	3915 3916 3919	brooch brooch ?buckle	across front	1.8x1.4	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	-	leather?
				on back	-	mineralised	-	-	16/14	(Fig. 67A) fine, even spin, only one system over most of area
				underside, all over plate	2.0x2.6	mineralised	Z/Z	broken diamond twill	c. 18/16 (9/8 on 5mm)	spin rather uneven, appearance flax
6545	7288	3806	buckle, plate	back ring, pinhead	(a) 1x1	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	-	-
6573	7385	3873	annular brooch							

Grave	Context	Find No.	Object	Position on object	Measure-ment	Fibre	Spin	Weave	Thread count	Comments
6609	7442	3889	annular brooch	back, pin and ring and front	(b) 3.0x1.7, 2.3x2.3	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	c. 14/12-14	different ?worsted
				on ring near pin	a) 0.7x1.7	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	20(10 on 5mm)/16	
				small patch one side	(c) 0.9x0.5 5.1x2.8	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	c. 8/8 on 5mm	impression, possibly (a) thread loosely spun, broken threads
				other side	-	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	6/5-6	wood
6732	7635	4045	buckle	underneath (detached)	c. 2.2x2.0	mineralised	Z/Z	2/2 twill	18/16-17	and two small scraps, one 'skinned' over
8743	9557	4646	brooch	on pin and pin end	c. 2x2	mineralised	Z/Z	tabby	c. 16/16 (8/8 on 5mm)	surface deteriorated, appearance as 3873

Note: Spinning direction of yarns is indicated by letters Z and S, the probable warp thread being placed first. Letters (a), (b), (c) *etc.* indicate different weaves in the same grave. Overall measurements in cm, weave thread counts in threads per 1cm, unless otherwise stated. * indicates heavy preservative, making it impossible to see the threads clearly.

Table 12 Textile catalogue

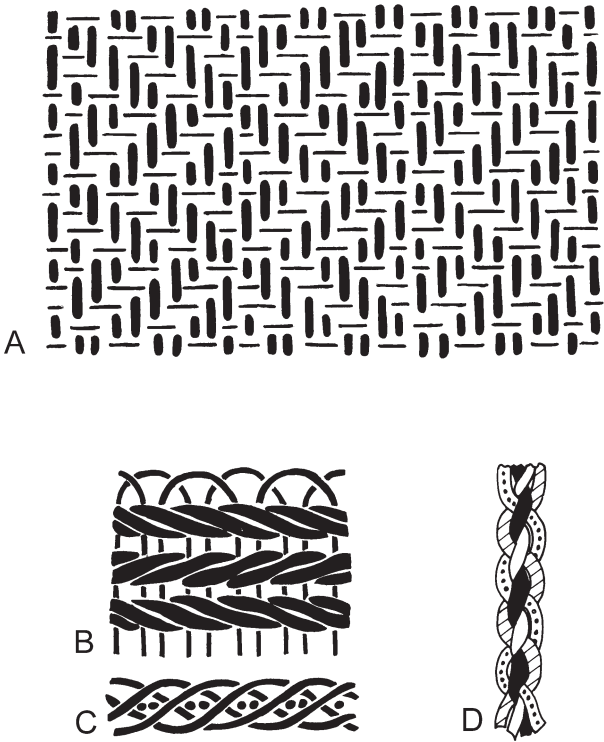


Figure 67 Textiles: weaves present at Springfield Lyons

A3 foldout to left Fig 68 (A4 page on reverse)

Figure 68 Late Saxon settlement plan. Scale 1:500

Chapter 3. The Late Saxon Settlement

I. Gazetteer of structures and other features

by H. Major with artefact descriptions by S. Tyler

Drawing conventions

For the buildings and post lines, features which definitely belong to the group have been hachured; those which possibly belong are shown in outline; all other features have dotted edges.

In the interests of clarity, especially for those buildings with large numbers of post-holes, only features specifically mentioned in the text have been numbered.

Buildings

All the buildings on the site were numbered in a single sequence, regardless of their date. Buildings 8–10, 12–13 and 21 are Late Bronze Age, and are therefore excluded. A list of all Anglo-Saxon finds from the structures is given after the description of each structure; finds from other periods are not listed. Many of the features contained residual late Bronze Age pottery and flintwork. The late Bronze Age buildings and artefacts will be described and discussed in Brown forthcoming.

Building 1 (feature 2569)

Fig. 69

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 4.2m. External length 5.4m.

This structure consisted of a rectangular gully with rounded corners (2569), interpreted as a foundation trench for a rectangular building. The slot itself was continuous, 0.8m to 1.1m wide and 0.35m to 0.47m deep. There were no traces of individual post-settings within the slot, implying that ground beams were used. However, post-in-slot construction cannot be ruled out, since the homogenous nature of the fill of the slot suggested that the timbers had been dug out, and the gully backfilled. The width of the slot was substantial compared to the area enclosed (c. 3.5 by 2.5m), implying that the superstructure may have been of more than one storey. The gully was cut by two post-holes belonging to Building 4, one post-hole of Building 1a, and probably by pit 2799, which contained Late Saxon pottery. Prior to excavation, 2799 appeared to cut slot 2569, but it was not possible to distinguish the fills of the two features in the section. There were a number of internal post-holes, but it is unlikely that any are associated with this structure.

Finds

Early Saxon pottery:	Body sherd (P658) Medium soft fabric with abundant vegetable temper. Dark brown throughout. Wt. 1g. Context 3244.
Late Saxon/ Early Medieval pottery:	89g (49 sherds) of pottery comprising fabrics 10 (22g); 12A (53g); 13 (13g); 21 (1g). Tenth century and later. Contexts: 3147; 3153; 3244; 3258; 3302; 3363; 3401.
Metalwork:	1. Iron Fitting/hinge <2365>; Context 3370. 2. Iron object <2223>; Context 3154. 3. Iron and copper alloy Buckle and plate <2138>; Context 3357. 4. Iron plate <2373>; Context 3372.



Plate XI Building 1, 1a, looking south-east

Other finds: 1952g of baked clay.
Stone spindlewhorl. <2237> Context 3364.

Building 1a (feature 4841)

Fig. 70

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 4.3m. External length: 5.9m.

This post-and-slot building abutted the east end of Building 1, and together they may have formed a single building, even though the walls of the buildings were slightly offset in relation to each other. The construction of Building 1a was, however, demonstrably later than Building 1, as the westernmost post-hole of the south side of Building 1a definitely cut the eastern slot of Building 1. Nevertheless, both buildings could have stood at the same time.

The interior of the structure contains a grave, 4860, which is on the same alignment as, and abuts, the north wall. The grave edge appeared to coincide with the slot edge, suggesting that the grave, which contained no grave-goods, could have been dug inside the structure while the wall was still standing.

The north side of the structure consisted of a slot (2879) containing three identifiable post-holes, unevenly

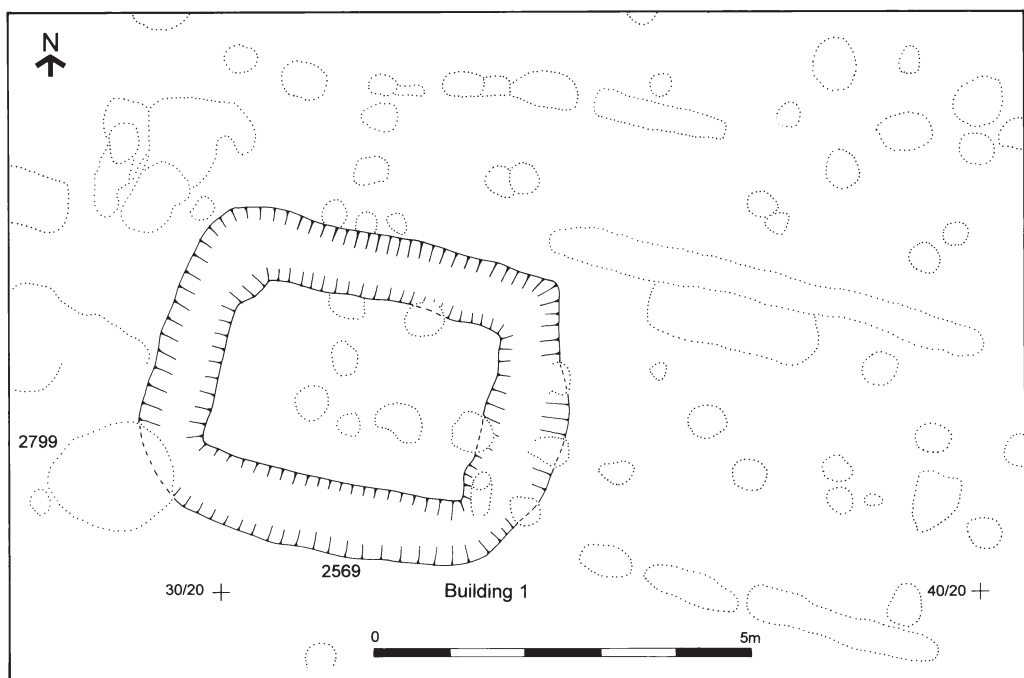


Figure 69 Plan of Building 1. Scale 1:100

spaced, while the south side comprised three separate slots with no individual post-holes visible. The east end had one possible and two definite post-holes (the former may be part of Building 4). The west end may have butted on to Building 1.

Finds

Late Saxon/ Early Medieval pottery: 8g (3 sherds) of Early Medieval pottery, *i.e.* eleventh-century or later (Fabrics 13 and 20). Contexts: 2879 and 4550.
Other finds: 23g of baked clay.

Building 2 (feature 2650)

Fig. 71

Orientation of long axis: N-S. External width: 4.9m. External length: 5m.

Building 2 was almost square, and was of post-in-slot construction. There was a single entrance in the middle of the east side, defined by a gap 0.6m wide, with a post-hole on either side. The slot was variable in depth, though of fairly constant width apart from the east side, where the slot broadened at each corner. The foundation trench was

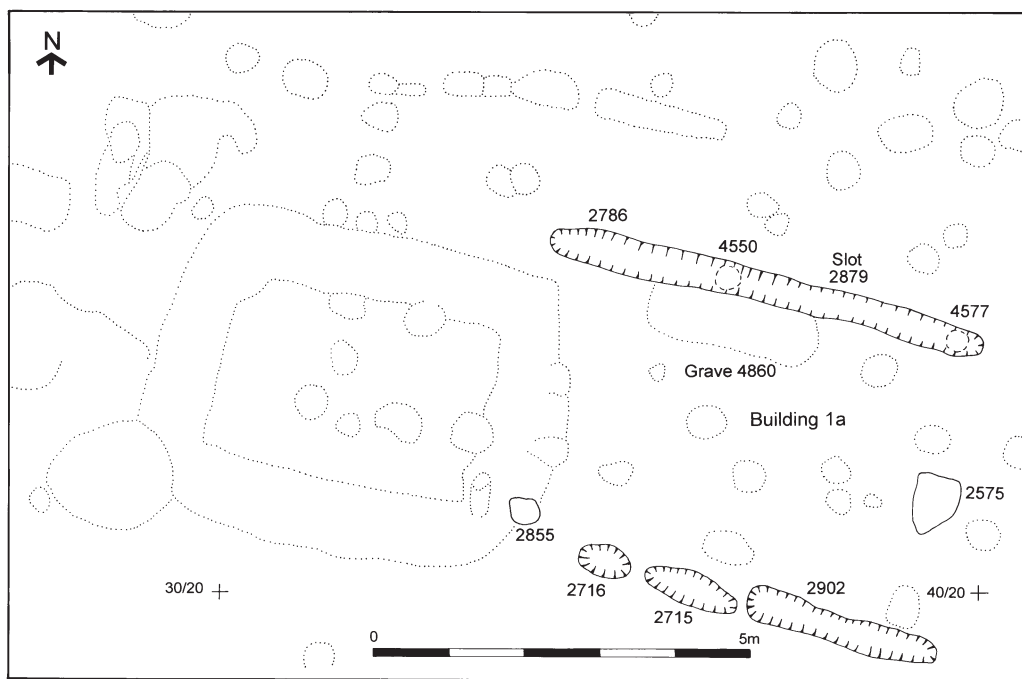


Figure 70 Plan of Building 1a. Scale 1:100

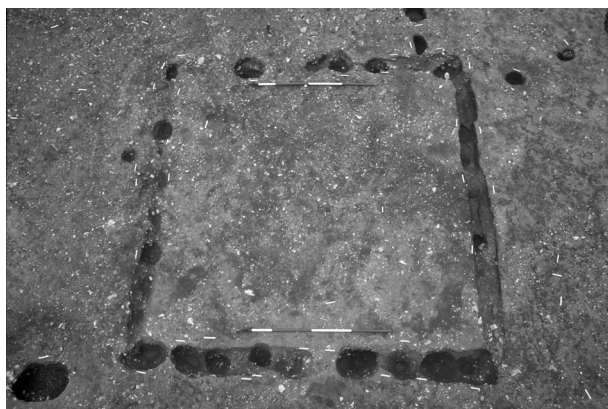


Plate XII Building 2, looking north-west

dug as four separate slots: 4671 on the west side, cutting 2636 and probably cut by 2634; 2636 on the north side, cut by 4671; 4644 on the east side to the north of the entrance; and 2634 on the east side to the south of the doorway and continuing on the south side. Eighteen post-holes were noted, mainly on the south and west sides: slot 4644 and most of slot 2636 were very shallow, and any post-holes originally present in these features were too truncated to be noticeable. Few of the post-holes could be seen on the surface, most being visible only in the longitudinal sections cut along the slots. Only four, including the two entrance post-holes, were deep enough to cut the bottoms of the slots. There were probably originally twenty-eight main post-holes, eight on each of the north and south sides, four on the west and east sides, and one at each corner, between 0.4m and 0.8m centre to centre. The presence of intermediate smaller posts was suggested by 4784, a small post-hole in the west wall adjacent to the south-west corner post.

There were features present in the interior of the building, but none of them were definitely associated with it. The structure was cut by feature 2611, and probably by post-hole 2608. It cut four graves, a possible Neolithic pit and several other nondescript features. It intersected with Building 6, but none of the constituent features cut each other, and there is thus no stratigraphic evidence for their relative dates.

Finds

280g of baked clay.

Building 3 (feature 2760)

Fig. 72

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 5.5–6.1m.
External length: 20.8m.

This was the largest of the buildings using posts in individual post-holes. Many of the post-holes, particularly those of the north wall, were extremely shallow. Prior to excavation, it was thought that some post-holes were connected by slots, but all trace of these disappeared following further cleaning of the area. The structure was divided into two unequal parts by a cross-wall 5.5m from the west end, and it is possible that the cell to the west of this, which generally had larger post-holes, represents an addition to the original structure. There may also have been an extension at the west end, possibly an open sided storage area, represented by post-holes 2648 and 2659 on the line of the north wall, and 2684 in line with the south wall. The north and south walls both bowed outwards

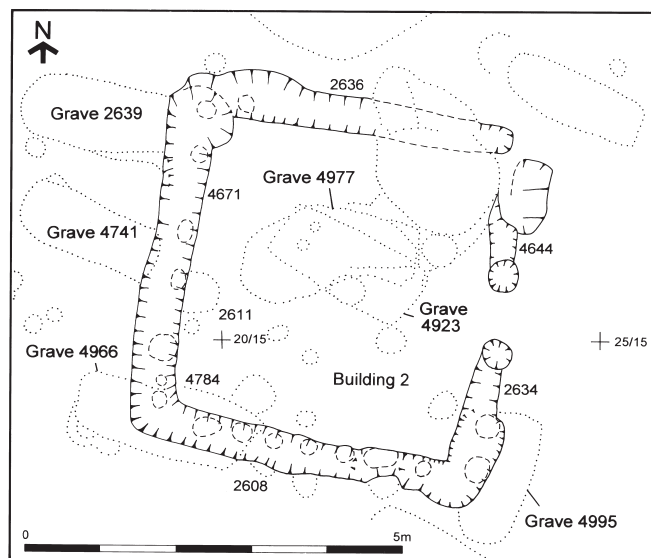


Figure 71 Plan of Building 2. Scale 1:100

slightly in the centre, and there was a second line of smaller post-holes 1 m to the south of the south wall which, for part of the wall length, were paired with alternate main post-holes. There were two possible doorways in the southern wall, both flanked by double post-holes, and both about 1 m wide.

There were a number of features in the interior of the building. The cross-wall at the west end consisted of three post-holes, with a door way adjacent to the north wall. A smaller post-hole (2736) at the north end of the cross-wall probably represents one of the door-posts. Immediately to the east of the cross-wall were three large intersecting post-holes. The northernmost of these (2803) is the earliest, and the southernmost the latest. Immediately east of 2803 was an area of burnt clay and flint, partly overlying the fill of 2803, and interpreted as a hearth (2559). A second discrete area of burning (2562) lay to the east of 2559.

The features comprising the building did not intersect with any other Saxon features. Gully 6426 might have intersected with the south wall, but was not identified until after the excavation of Building 3, when the topsoil was stripped to the south of the building. Gully 6426 was very shallow at this point, barely cutting the sub-soil; it may have butt-ended at the south wall of Building 3, but equally might have continued. There is no dating or stratigraphical evidence to favour either proposition. There were several burials in the area whose positioning was somewhat suggestive of deliberate association with the building; there was a cremation adjacent to both the north-east and south-east corners, and a grave (2806) immediately to the south of one of the doorways.

Finds

Late Saxon/
Early Medieval
pottery:

37g (6 sherds) of Early Medieval pot from the fills of five post-holes and a Medieval sherd (fabric 21) from the surface of one of the post-holes. The Early Medieval pot comprises: Fabric 12A (11g); Fabric 12B (2g) and Fabric 13 (24g); all late tenth-century – c. 1200 AD fabrics.

Other finds:

Loomweight? fragment. Post-hole 2699.

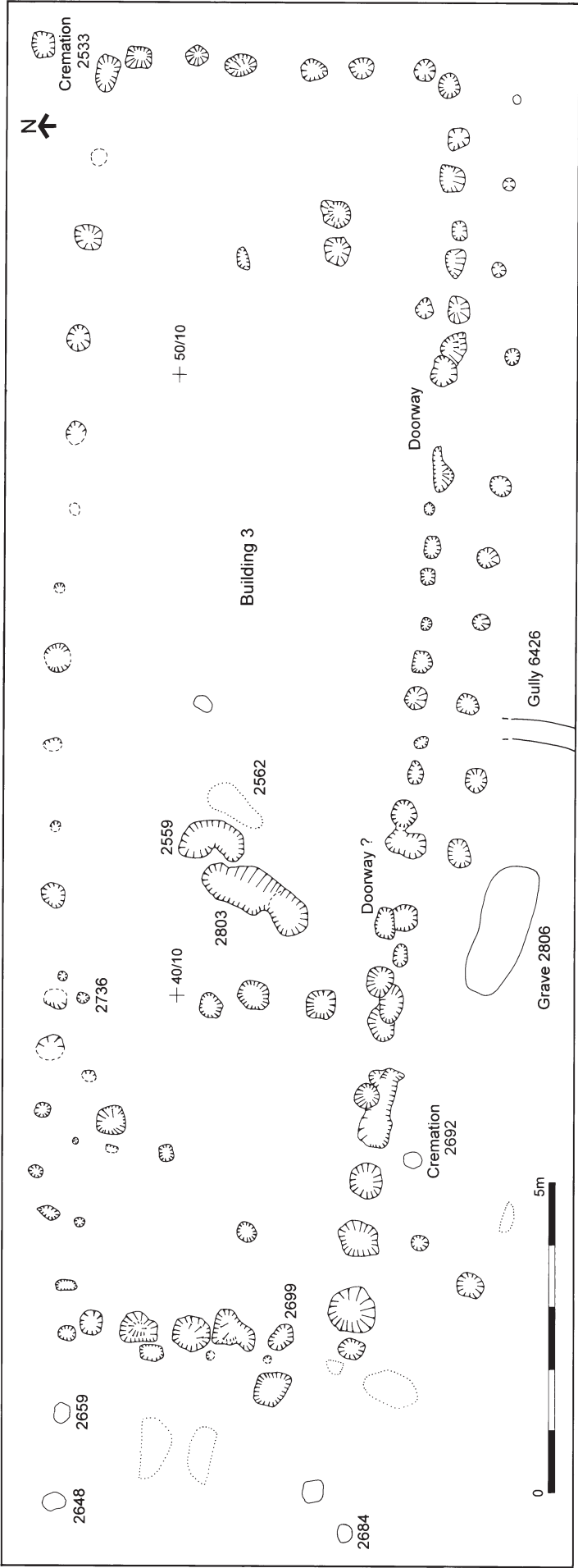


Figure 72 Plan of Building 3. Scale 1:100

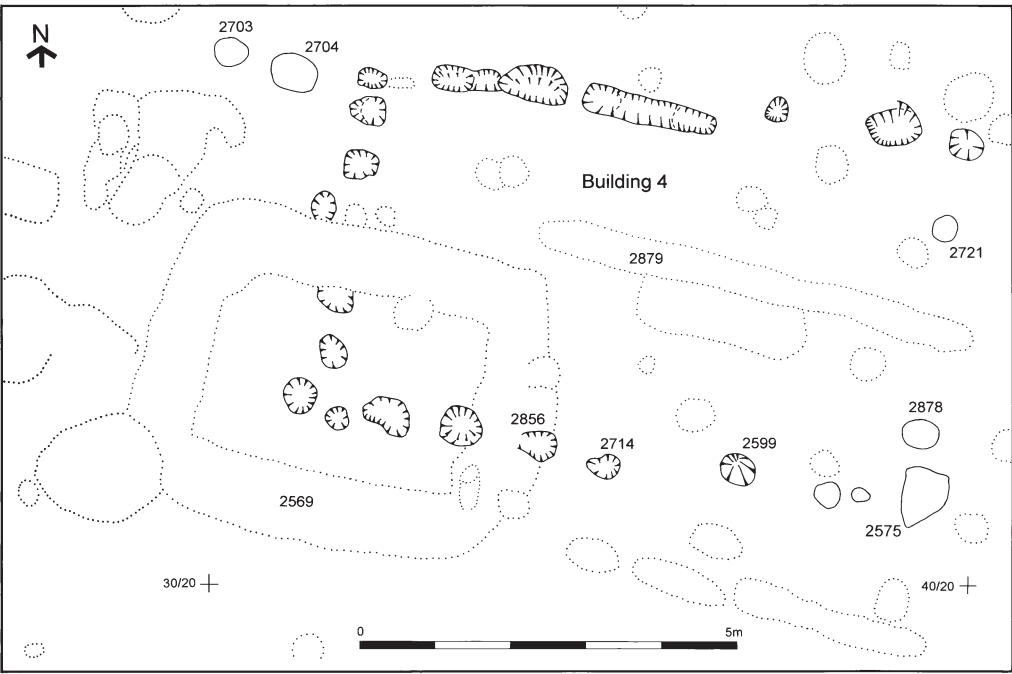


Figure 73 Plan of Building 4. Scale 1:100

Building 4 (feature 2882)

Fig. 73

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 5m. External length: 8.8m.

This rectangular post-and-slot building was on the same alignment as Buildings 1, 1a and 11, and occupied almost the same position. It was definitely later than Building 1, since post-hole 2856 cut slot 2569, but had an unknown relationship to the other two structures. The west end of the building was clearly defined, and comprised both individual post-holes, and post-holes set in shallow slots. The definition of the east end was more difficult, as the line of the east wall coincided with the east walls of both Buildings 1a and 11. It is possible that some post-holes were re-used in different structures. Two possible entrances were present, one in the south wall, where there is a gap of 1.5m between post-holes 2714 and 2599, and in the east wall, where there is a more substantial gap of 2.5m between post-holes 2721 and 2878. It is, however, uncertain whether either of these post-holes belong to this structure, and there may have been an intermediate post-hole which was destroyed by the digging of slot 2879 of Building 1a.

The south wall continued to the east as a line of post-holes interpreted as a fence line (6002), a feature which appears to be contemporary with the building. Two post-holes at the north-east corner (2703 and 2704) were in line with the north wall, and may be associated with the building.

Finds

Small fragments of lava quern. Wt. 10g.
Baked clay. Wt. 13g

Building 5 (feature 4840)

Fig. 74

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 3.3m. External length: 4.0m.

The evidence for this building consisted of twelve post-holes, some doubled, forming three sides of a rectangular structure, with no post-holes present on the west side. The two post-holes at the east end were very shallow, and it is possible than any post-holes at the west end were lost through ploughing. The north and south walls were not quite parallel, bowing slightly in towards the west end. The doorway could have been at either end. There was no compelling dating evidence for this building being Late Saxon; most of the small amount of pottery from the post-holes was Late Bronze Age, although there was a single sherd of Roman pot. The alignment of the structure is, however, entirely consistent with the other Late Saxon buildings in the immediate vicinity, and a similar date can be postulated for this structure.

Finds

75g of baked clay.

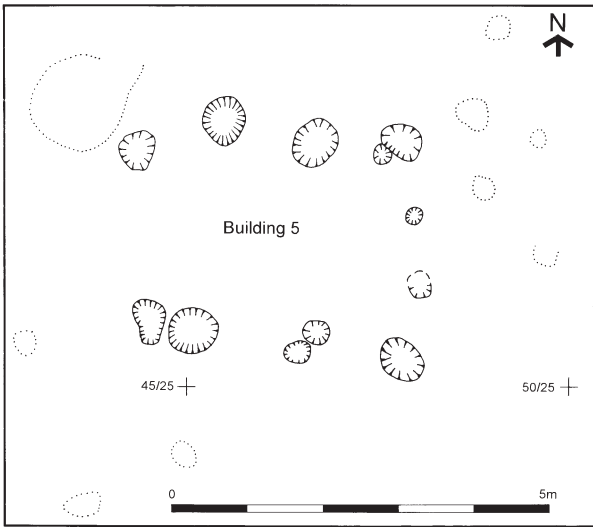


Figure 74 Plan of Building 5. Scale 1:100

Building 6 (feature 6000)

Fig. 75

Orientation of long axis: N-S. External width: 4.9–5.1m. External length: 15.4m.

This was a rectangular post-hole building with up to forty-three surviving post-holes, mostly shallow. It was divided into two almost equal cells by a cross-wall. The northern end had no posts on its east side, while the southern cell had a 1m wide gap on the east side with flanking post-holes (6470 and 4905) forming a slightly inturned entrance. Dating evidence is sparse, with no Saxon pottery found. A large part of a lava quernstone was found in post-hole 6312, of a type which suggests a later rather than earlier date within the settlement's history. The building intersects with, and is on the same alignment as Buildings 2 and 14, but none of the constituent features cut each other. Three of the post-holes of Building 6 cut earlier graves.

Finds

Other finds: Lava quern fragment. Wt. 2850g.
369g of baked clay.

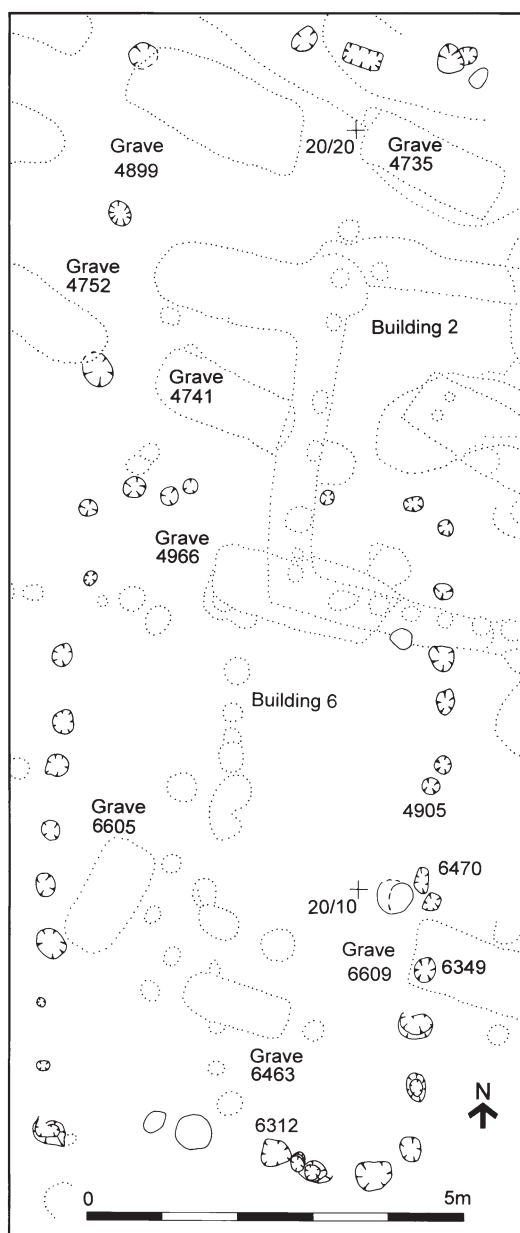


Figure 75 Plan of Building 6. Scale 1:100

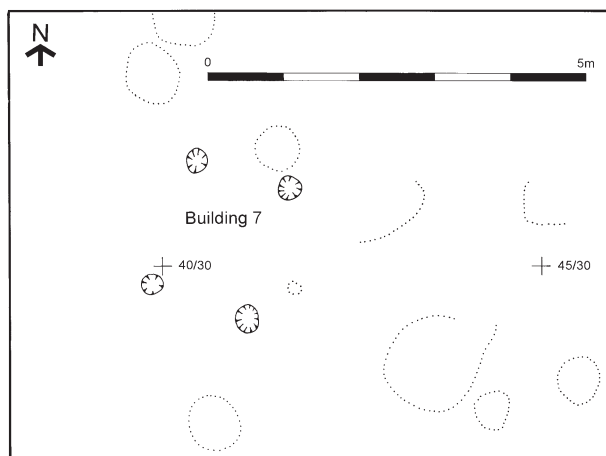


Figure 76 Plan of Building 7. Scale 1:100

Building 7 (feature 4998)

Fig. 76

Orientation of long axis: NE-SW. External width: 1.3m. External length: 2m.

There were a number of possible four-post structures on the site, of which this building was thought the most persuasive. It lay to the north of Buildings 1 and 4, and consisted of four very shallow post-holes set in a regular rectangle. The only datable finds were sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery, so this structure must be considered to be of uncertain date, and could possibly be Late Bronze Age. However, the alignment fits with the layout of the Saxon settlement, and the east wall is almost in line with the east walls of Buildings 1a, 4 and 11.

Finds

There were no finds.

Building 11 (feature 6001)

Fig. 77

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 4.8m. External length: 5.7m.

Building 11 was identified during post-excavation in consideration of the mass of post-holes in the area of Buildings 1, 1a and 4. It was a relatively insubstantial structure comprising three pairs of opposed post-holes, some of which were doubled, sharing the same orientation as the other buildings. It was probably earlier than Building 1, since the south-west post-hole (4571) appeared to be cut by the foundation trench of the latter building.

Finds

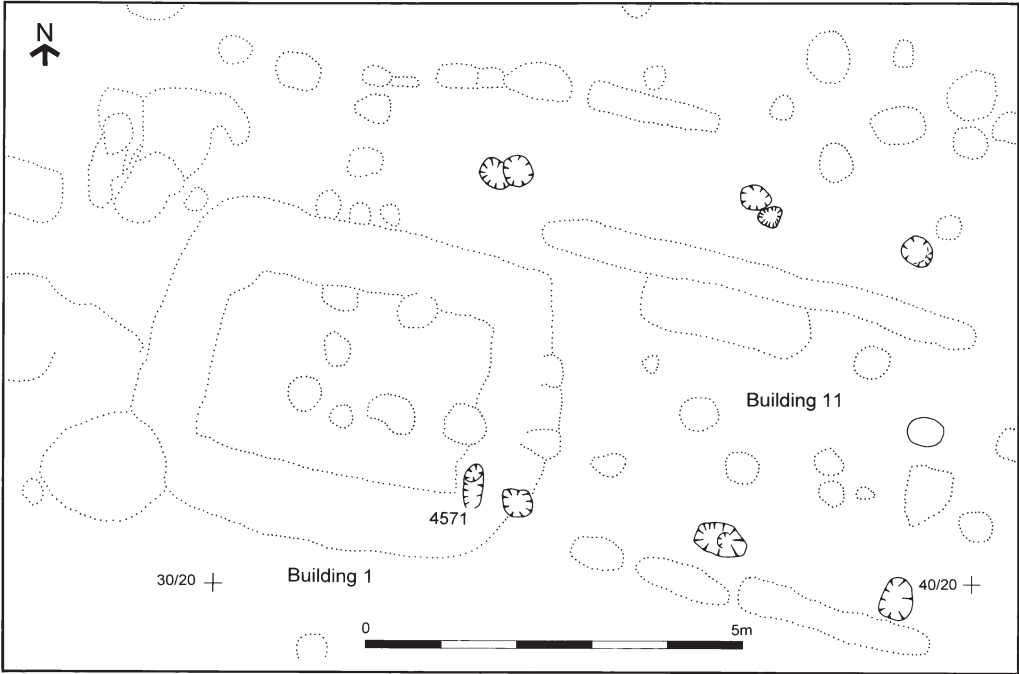
There were no finds.

Building 14 (feature 6450)

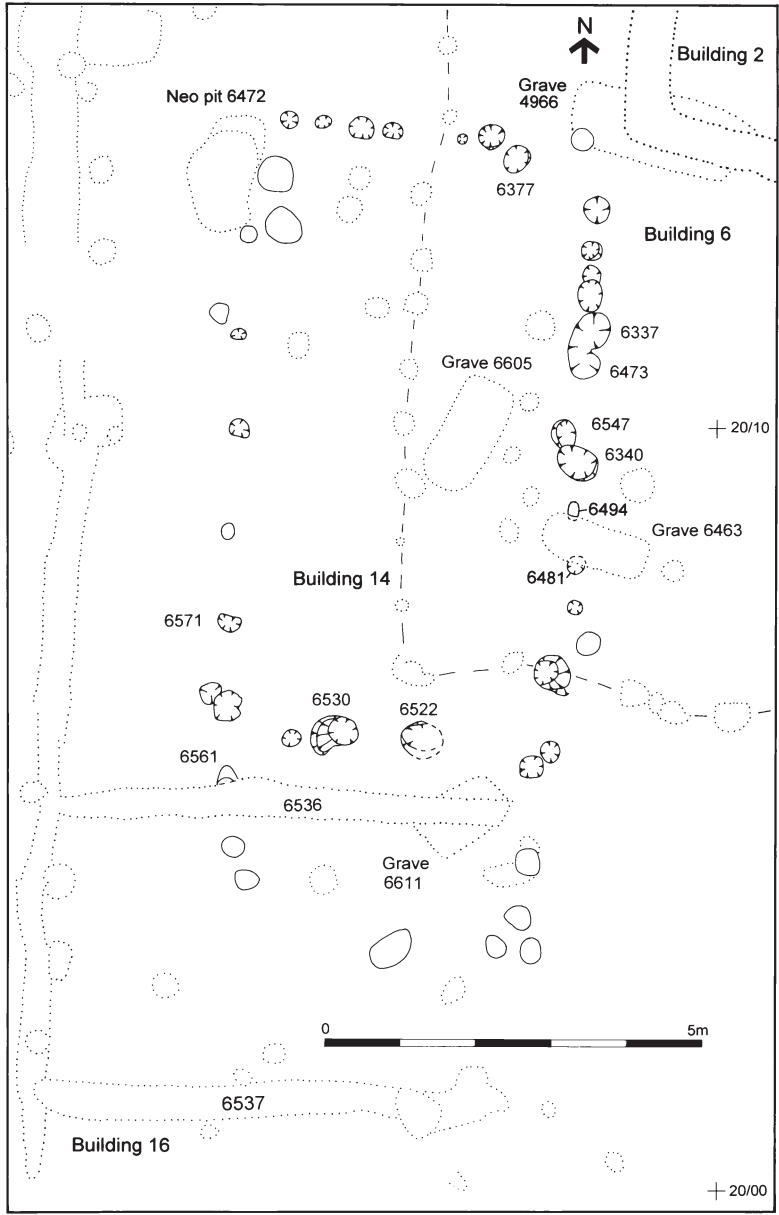
Fig. 78

Orientation of long axis: N-S. External width: 4.4–4.7m. External length: 8.3 or 10.3m with postulated southern extension.

This was a rectangular post-hole building with up to forty-two post-holes. It was not clear which post-holes formed the north-west corner of the building, and a number of other post-holes were uncertain, particularly where they cut earlier features. The east and west walls may have continued to the south to form an open-ended extension. However, although the three post-holes noted



(above)
Figure 77 Plan of Building 11. Scale 1:100



(left)
Figure 78 Plan of Building 14. Scale 1:100

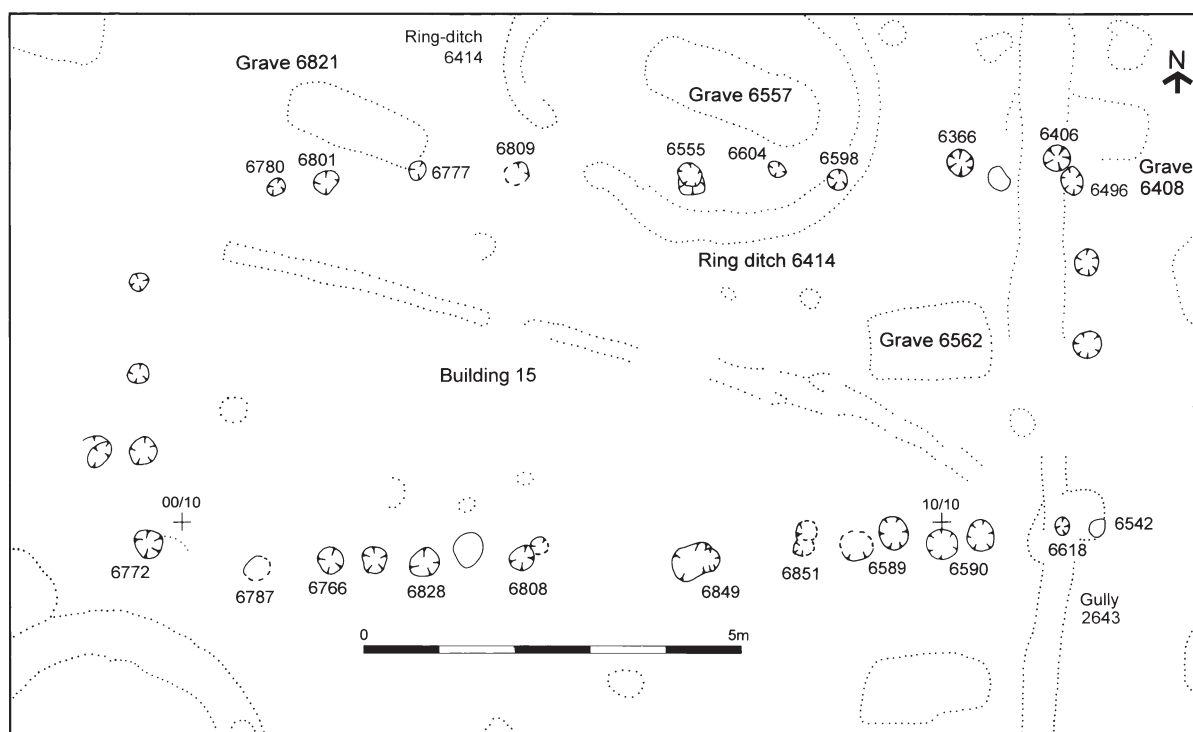


Figure 79 Plan of Building 15. Scale 1:100

in line with the west wall are likely to have been associated with this building, the post-holes in line with the east wall are less convincing, and at least one of them may have been part of Building 16. It is probable that the 'extension' to Building 14 was, at best, a flimsy structure. There were three possible entrances, in the east, west and south walls. The entrance in the east wall was almost centrally placed, delineated by double post-holes (6337/6473 and 6547/6340), and was the most convincing. The possible entrance in the south wall was in the middle of the wall, and was flanked by post-holes with a stepped profile (6522 and 6530). The entrance in the west wall was the least convincing; it was placed close to the north wall of the building, and consisted of post-holes in the wall line paired with post-holes on the outside of the wall. However, three of these post-holes are somewhat dubious.

The post-holes of the structure cut two graves, and two more lay within its interior. It intersected with Building 6, but none of the constituent post-holes cut each other, and it is impossible to say which structure was earlier. A post-hole of the possible southern extension was cut by slot 6536 of Building 16. At its closest point, Building 14 is only 0.5m away from Building 2, and it seems unlikely that both were standing at the same time.

Finds

Early Saxon pottery:	Four post-holes (features 6377; 6473; 6530 and 6571) produced 7 sherds of Early Saxon pot; total wt. 52g.
Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery:	A single sherd of Fabric 12A, wt. 2g, from a post-hole possibly associated with Building 14. Feature 6561
Other finds:	14g of baked clay.

Building 15 (feature 6610)

Fig. 79

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 5.0–5.2m. External length: 12.8m.

This was a rectangular post-hole building containing up to thirty-four post-holes, with opposed entrances in the middle of the north and south walls. The building may have nominally consisted of four bays of roughly equal width (1–1.6m wide) either side of a wider central bay, 2.3m wide (the entrances), but some of the features which appeared to be post-holes were unconvincing. At least two of the 'bays' may have had intermediate post-holes, particularly on the south side of the building, although several of these features are not certainly post-holes. No post-holes were identified at the north-west corner of the structure, but they may have been too shallow to cut the subsoil: many of the other post-holes in the building were very shallow. Three post-holes were located at the west end of the building, and two at the east end. There were no internal post-holes which could be linked to the building.

From the west, the post-holes forming the 'bays' are: 6772 and a missing post-hole at the north-west corner; 6787 (not a very convincing feature) and 6780; 6766 and 6801; 6828 and 6777; 6808 and 6809, forming the western side of the entrances; 6849 and 6555 forming the eastern side of the entrances; 6851 and 6604; 6859 and 6598; 6590 and 6366; and 6618 or 6542 and 6406 or 6496.

The structure cut ring-ditch 6414, graves 6408 and 6821 (early Saxon) and possibly later Saxon gully 2643. However, at the time that the gully was excavated, the building had not been identified. Although none of the post-holes within the gully were noticed until after the gully had been excavated, the fills of the post-holes were so similar to the fill of the gully that it is unlikely that they would have been visible as separate features if they had cut the gully.

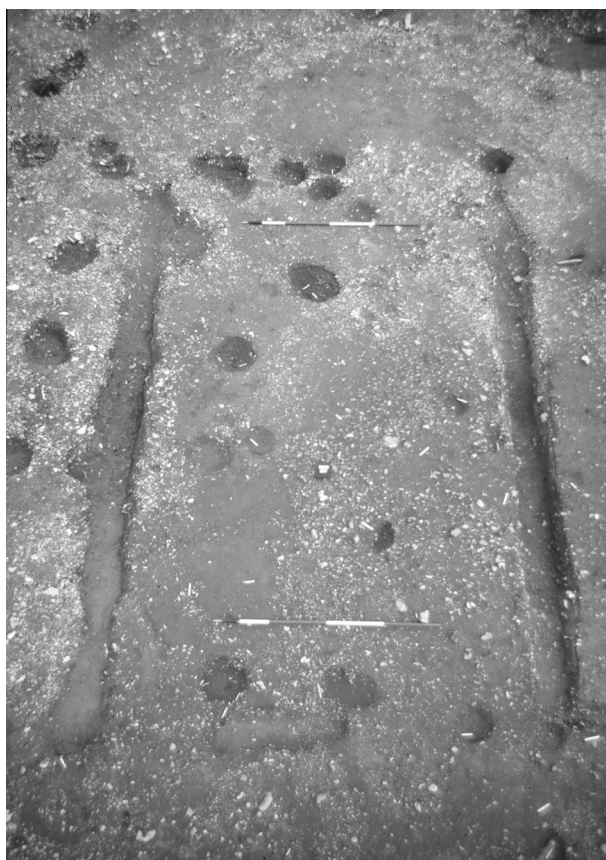


Plate XIII Building 16, looking east

Finds

Early Saxon pottery: 2g (1 sherd) of Early Saxon pottery from a post-hole (6772).
Other finds: 75g of baked clay.

Building 16 (feature 6617)

Fig. 80

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: 4.2m. External length: 6.4m.

This rectangular building had two parallel slots on the north and south sides, with end walls defined by post-holes. The two slots, 6536 and 6537, were both steep sided, with flat bottoms. No individual posts were visible within the slots during excavation, although prior to excavation darker patches were visible at several points on the surface. The longitudinal sections did not confirm these as post-holes, and although the stoniness of the fill was variable, this did not seem to indicate the position of post-holes. Slot 6536 cut grave 6611 at its east end. The west end of 6536 was unclear on the ground, and was very close to the then existing edge of the site. A box section was cut into the baulk to examine the relationship between 6536 and gully 2643, and it was ascertained that there was no trace of the slot either cutting or being cut by the gully. The west end of slot 6537, which was not excavated until the following season, proved to cut gully 2643, and it is considered probable that 6536 butt-ended on the very edge of the gully. 6537 cut several other features at its east end, and the edge of the slot was difficult to determine. A bulge in the south side of the slot at this end is possibly a separate feature, perhaps a small shallow grave, but was not numbered separately; the fill was not noticeably different from that of the slot.

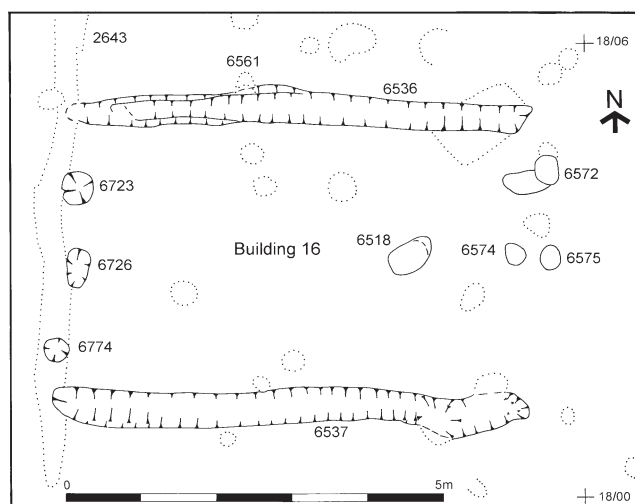


Figure 80 Plan of Building 16. Scale 1:100

It was difficult defining the east end of the building, as it was in line with the east wall of Building 14, and a number of post-holes could be part of either structure. The post-holes most likely to be part of Building 16 lay on the central axis of the building, with post-hole 6574 on the line between the butt ends, 6518 c. 1m to the west of 6574, and 6575 c. 0.2m to the east. Post-hole 6572 may also be part of the wall. The west end of the structure was formed by three post-holes (6723, 6726 and 6774), with the central post-hole on the same alignment as the three post-holes at the west end. Post-hole 6723 could be paired with 6572 at the east end.

Building 16 intersected with the possible extension at the south end of Building 14, with slot 6536 cutting post-hole 6561 of Building 14. Post line 6830 may be associated with Building 16. It consisted of a line of nine posts, running roughly east-west, with its east end c. 1m away from the west end of slot 6537, but not quite in line with it.

Finds

Early Saxon pottery: A total of 66g (16 sherds) of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from the component parts of this structure as follows: 9g (4 sherds) from the northern slot (6536); 55g (11 sherds) from the southern slot (6537) and 2g (1 sherd) from one of the post-holes between the west end of the two slots (6723).
Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery: Building 16 contained 28g (12 sherds) of Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery derived from its two slots (6536 and 6537). This includes a single sherd (4g) of Fabric 9, Thetford-type ware, and eight sherds of St Neots-type ware (8g).
Metalwork: Early Saxon buckle and plate:
1. Copper alloy and iron **buckle and plate** <4046>. Context 7654, slot 6537, segment 4155
Glass: Melted glass **bead fragments** <3963>; segment 4111, context 7309 (northern slot).
Other finds: 219g of baked clay.

Building 17 (feature 6619)

Fig. 81

Orientation of long axis: N-S. External width: 2.7m. External length: 4.1m.

This was a four-post structure of unusual ground plan, with two large internal post-holes. One of the internal post-holes (6320) was exceptionally large, c. 1.20m by 1.10m and 0.95m deep, making it the largest Saxon post-hole on the site. It had a well defined post-pipe, within a

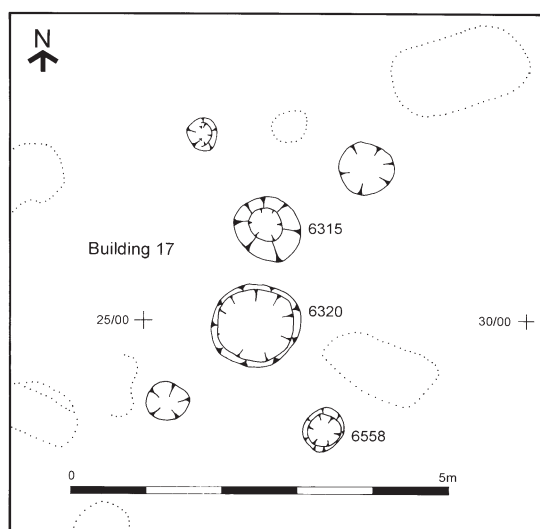


Figure 81 Plan of Building 17. Scale 1:100

post-packing of clean, redeposited natural gravelly sandy loam. A thin layer of silty sand loam at the base of the post-hole probably represents a very brief period of silting before the post-hole was used; a similar deposit formed after rain during the modern excavation of the post-hole. The post-pit had a diameter of 0.60m, suitable for a post about the size of a telegraph pole. The other internal post-hole (6315) was smaller, though still larger than the majority of the Saxon post-holes from the site, 0.90m by 0.80m, and 0.79m deep. The four surrounding post-holes were smaller, with diameters of between 0.40m and 0.74m, and 0.25m to 0.46m deep. Only one had a well defined post-pipe (6558), with a diameter of 0.33mm.

The purpose of this structure is unknown, and it may be that this group of four external and two internal posts does not represent a building as such, but rather some framework or supporting structure for a large central post or posts — perhaps a platform with a flag-pole, or some form of ‘totem pole’. Alternatively, it could be an early windmill, a hypothesis that is discussed below.

Finds

Early Saxon pottery:	A single sherd (3g) of vegetable-tempered pot from post-hole 6558 (context 7312).
Late Saxon/ Early Medieval pottery:	29g of pottery from the fills of three of its post-holes (6315; 6320; 6558); comprising Fabric 9 (3g); Fabric 10 (23g) and Fabric 12A (3g).
Other finds:	34g of baked clay

Building 18 (feature 6620)

Fig. 82

Orientation of long axis: N-S. External width: 5.24m–5.58m. External length: 13.48m–13.74m.

The structure is of post-in-slot construction, with almost opposed entrances on the east and west sides. The slot was discontinuous, with seven, or possibly eight discrete lengths. Fifty-nine post-holes were identified, but it is likely that there were originally more. Many of the post-holes were not visible on the surface, and could only be seen clearly in the section. The north-east corner of the building was located within a slit trench dug before the rest of the building was exposed, and unfortunately over-machined. Only one post-hole was noted in this part of the structure, conspicuous because it cut the base of the slot; however, no longitudinal sections were cut, which lessened the chance of locating any other post-holes present.

The slot was variable in profile, U-shaped in places, and sometimes with a vertical edge on its inner side and a moderately sloping edge on the outer. Where the inner edge was vertical, particularly in slot 8569, the posts appear to have been set against the vertical edge.

The two entrances were almost opposed, and were slightly nearer the south side of the structure than the north end. The west entrance was between slots 6585 and 6586, and was 0.82 m wide. This gap may have originally been narrower, allowing for truncation by the removal of topsoil and over-machining during excavation of the slit trench, but it is not thought to have been substantially narrower. The gap on the east side of the structure, between the slots 6539 and 6973, was much narrower — only 0.40m. This seems rather narrow for an entrance, but it may be noted that the northernmost post-hole in 6973 (8764) is well in from the end of the slot, and that the distance, centre to centre, between it and the southernmost post-hole in 6539 is 1.12m. If these two post-holes represent the door posts, then the door-way could have been much wider than it appears from the excavated plan. On the other hand, given the problems of identifying post-holes within the slots, there may have been a post-hole nearer the end of 6973 that was not recovered.

The post-holes were not very regularly spaced, although the excavators undoubtedly missed some. The distance apart, centre to centre, for those post-holes recovered varied from 0.14m to 1.90m, although 74% of the distances lay in the range 0.20m to 0.59m. Not all of the post-holes found were paired with post-holes on the opposite side, and interpolation of the ‘missing’ post-holes on the east and west walls gives an average distance apart of 0.42m; the same exercise performed on the north and south walls gives an identical figure. It therefore seems reasonable to assume that in the original building scheme the post-holes were nominally 0.42m apart, centre to centre, giving a total of thirty-two bays. Of course, it can be seen from the plan that this nominal spacing was not strictly adhered to in practice.

The structure as a whole is not quite rectangular as defined by the slots; unfortunately the north-east corner was destroyed by the slit trench, so the exact length of the east wall is uncertain, as the corner post-hole is lost. The measurements of the walls taken to the outer edges of the slots are as follows; north wall c. 5.24m; south wall 5.58m; east wall c. 13.74m; west wall 13.48m. The positioning of the north-east corner of the building may have reduced the differences in length between opposite walls slightly.

There were a number of small pits or post-holes inside the structure, but they did not form a coherent pattern, and there is no evidence to suggest that any of them are connected with the structure. At least one of them, 6971, contained Late Saxon pot (Table 30), but this does not demonstrate contemporaneity with the building. There was no indication of a hearth. There was also no clear indication that any of the features outside the structure are connected with it, although two post-lines, 8803 and 8804, at the north end of the building may constitute an annex. Both post-lines appear to stop at the corners of the building; 8804 is well aligned on the east wall, but 8803 lies at a slight angle to the west wall. The length of post-line 8804 is uncertain, as it cuts or is cut by pit 6658. There are only four post-holes to the south of pit 6658, but there was possibly a slot or series of post-holes on the same alignment running across the pit, and features 6791 and

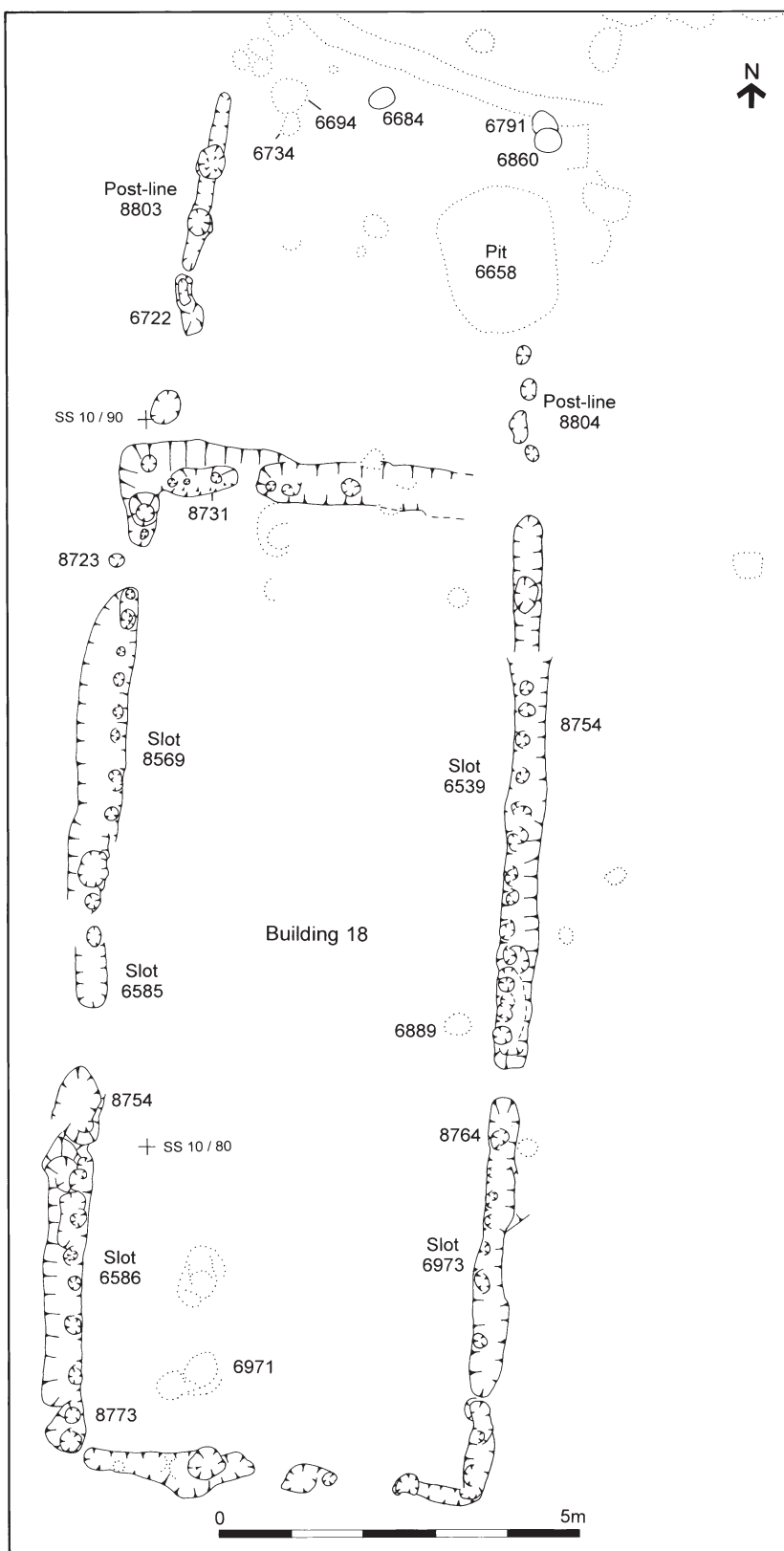


Figure 82 Plan of Building 18. Scale 1:100

6860 to the north of the pit are in alignment with 8804. If these two post-holes are, as seems likely, part of 8804, then both post-lines would be the same length, strengthening their interpretation as an annex. There is no obvious north wall to the annex, although there are three post-holes which could possibly have formed an end wall (6694,

6684 and 6734) of which one (6684) is almost halfway between the two 'annex' walls. None of these features contained datable pottery. The post-holes of post-line 8803 are, with the exception of 6722, spaced in keeping with the nominal distance apart of the post-holes of the main building, between 0.40 and 0.47m apart, centre to centre.

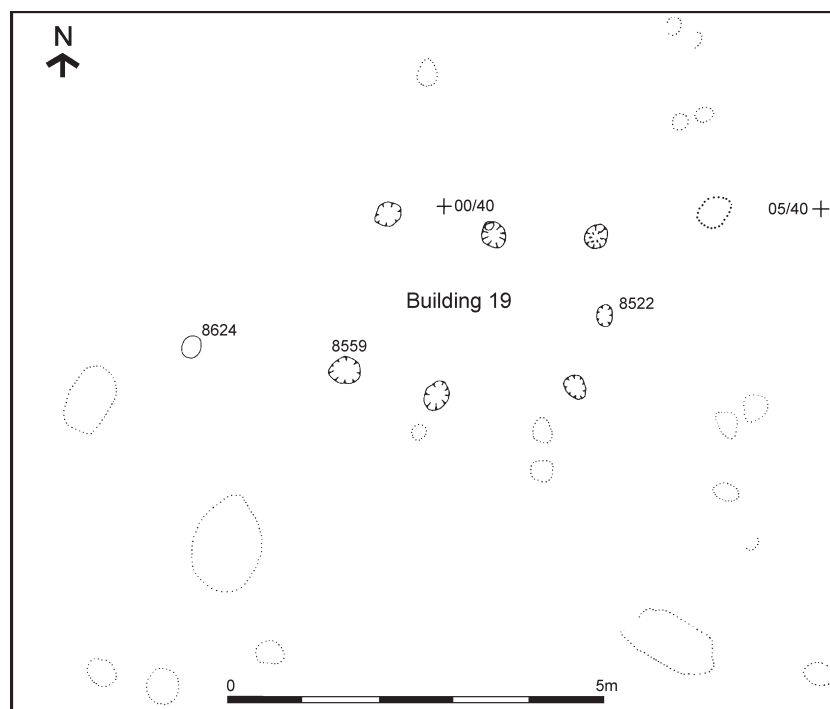


Figure 83 Plan of Building 19. Scale 1:100

Finds

Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery: 88g (19 sherds) from its constituent slots and post-holes (6585; 6586; 6671; 6674; 8723; 8731; 8745; 8754; 8773), comprising Fabric 10 (18g); 12A (59g); 12C (5g); 13 (4g) and 20 (2g).
Other finds: One scrap of lava. Wt. 4g.
Baked clay fragments. Wt. 206g.

Building 19 (feature 8561)

Fig. 83

Orientation of long axis: E-W. External width: *c.* 2.30m. External length: *c.* 3.4m.

This structure comprised seven post-holes forming a nearly rectangular quadrilateral, open at the east end. It was thought that post-hole 8624 might represent a continuation of the south wall, but it is 2.12m from the adjacent post-hole (8559), 0.7m more than the greatest distance between the other post-holes in the structure. The area between 8624 and 8559 was closely examined for an intervening post-hole, but there was no sign of one, and no trace of a post-hole paired with 8624 on the north side of the structure. It was therefore thought unlikely that 8624 was part of structure 8561, and that the building plan is complete.

The structure was slightly narrower at the west end than the east end, which was slightly bowed, and the south side was slightly longer than the north side. The entrance was presumably at the west end, where there are no post-holes. The date of this building is probably later Saxon, but the only sherd of pot from it is late Bronze Age (from 8522). It is, however, comparable in plan to Building 5, which produced Saxon pot.

Finds

620g of baked clay.

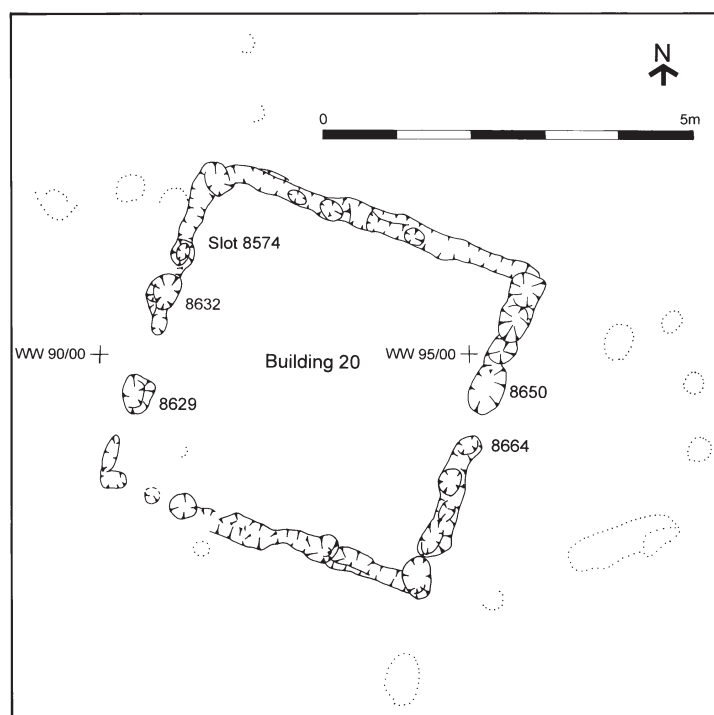


Figure 84 Plan of Building 20. Scale 1:100

Building 20 (feature 6970)

Fig. 84

Orientation of long axis: N-S. External width: 4.1m. External length: 4.3m.

Building 20 is of post-in-slot construction; it is almost square, with two opposed entrances on the east and west sides.

Prior to excavation, the slot appeared to be continuous, apart from entrances. After cleaning, part of the slot had disappeared, and a number of post-holes were visible, some of them cutting the slot, and others in isolation. The slot as excavated was variable in depth, and very shallow in places. It is probable that when the building was constructed, a continuous slot was dug, but that it barely cut the subsoil in places; consequently, surface cleaning removed the shallowest parts.

Twenty post-holes were identified. Not all of them could be seen on the surface, or cutting the slot, and some were only visible in the base of the slot after the latter had been completely excavated. The post-holes were irregularly spaced, and only a few could be paired with post-holes in the opposite wall. Many of the post-holes had fills very similar to that of the slot, and it is likely that some post-holes which were too shallow to cut the base of the slot were missed, especially along the north and south walls. The distances between neighbouring post-holes varied from 0.40m to 2.00m, centre to centre. On the east side, where all the post-holes appear to have been found, the average distance between post-holes, centre to centre, was 0.46m (excluding the entrance).

There were two opposed entrances, in the east and west walls. That in the east wall appeared rather narrow, with a distance of only 0.30m between the edges of the post-holes on either side (8650 and 8664). However, allowing for the post in 8650 to be placed centrally in the post-hole, the true width of the entrance was probably nearer 0.60m. In the west wall, the distance between the edges of slot 8574 and post-hole 8629 was 0.58m, although the distance centre to centre between 8629 and the nearest post-hole on the north side of the entrance (8632) was 1.44m.

Finds

Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery: A single sherd (2g) from a post-hole (8721) of Fabric 12A
Other finds: 2g of baked clay

Post groups

Some post-holes formed lines of posts interpreted as fences, some possibly associated with buildings, and some apparently isolated. In addition, groups of post-holes could be discerned which were not regular enough to be considered good candidates for buildings, but which may have been fenced enclosures.

Post line 6002

Fig. 85

A line of up to seventeen post-holes ran eastwards from the south-east corner of Building 4, forming a line 15m long. Most were very shallow, and some disappeared after trowelling. Before cleaning, some of the post-holes appeared to be connected by slots, but these were also extremely shallow, and could not be excavated. Two of the post-holes (2847, 4588) cut grave 6290, another (4551) cut grave 4639, and the easternmost post-hole (4808) cut the Late Bronze Age ditch. Post line 6002 terminates almost on the same line as the east wall of Building 3, which may be significant. However, it should be noted that post-hole 4822 (not shown in fig. 85), which cuts the ditch 6m to the east of post-hole 4808, is exactly in line with 6002. Given the shallowness of most of the post-holes belonging to this post line, it is possible that any post-holes between these two features were not deep enough to be visible in the top of the ditch.

Post line 6660

Fig. 86

Post line 6660 was comprised of ten rather irregularly spaced post-holes, forming a line c. 8.7m long, orientated east-west. The post-holes were up to 2.2m apart, but nearer 1m on average. Prior to excavation, it appeared that some of the post-holes were placed in a slot, but all trace of this disappeared after cleaning, apart from a very shallow section of slot between post-holes 6749 and 6750, and slot

Building No.	Method of construction	Dimensions (external) (m)	Orientation of Long axis	Date of structure (from pottery)
1	Continuous slot containing ground beams	5.4 x 4.2	E-W	C10 – C12
1a	Intermittent slot with some posts within slot and some posts, in between the lengths of slot	5.9 x 4.3	E-W	C11 – C12
2	Continuous slot with posts within the slot	5 x 4.9	N-S	-
3	Posts in individual post-holes	20.8 x 5.5 – 6.1	E-W	C11 – C12
4	Intermittent slot with some posts within slot (N wall only) and some posts in between the lengths of slot	8.8 x 5	E-W	-
5	Posts in individual post-holes	4.0 x 3.3	E-W	-
6	Posts in individual post-holes	15.4 x 4.9 – 5.1	N-S	-
7	Posts in individual post-holes	2 x 1.3	NE-SW	-
11	Posts in individual post-holes	5.7 x 4.8	E-W	-
14	Posts in individual post-holes	8.3 or 10.3 x 4.4 – 4.7	N-S	Late C10 – Mid C12
15	Posts in individual post-holes	12.8 x 5 – 5.2	E-W	C11
16	Two parallel slots to N and S. Posts in individual post-holes to E and W	6.4 x 4.2	E-W	C10 – C12
17	Posts in individual post-holes	4.1 x 2.7	N-S	C10 – C12
18	Discontinuous slot (7 or 8 lengths) with posts within slot	13.48 x 5.24 – 5.58	N-S	C11 – C12
19	Posts in individual post-holes	c. 2.30 x c.3.4.	E-W	C11 – C12
20	Continuous slot with posts within slot	4.3 x 4.1	N-S	-

Table 13 Late Saxon settlement buildings: methods of construction

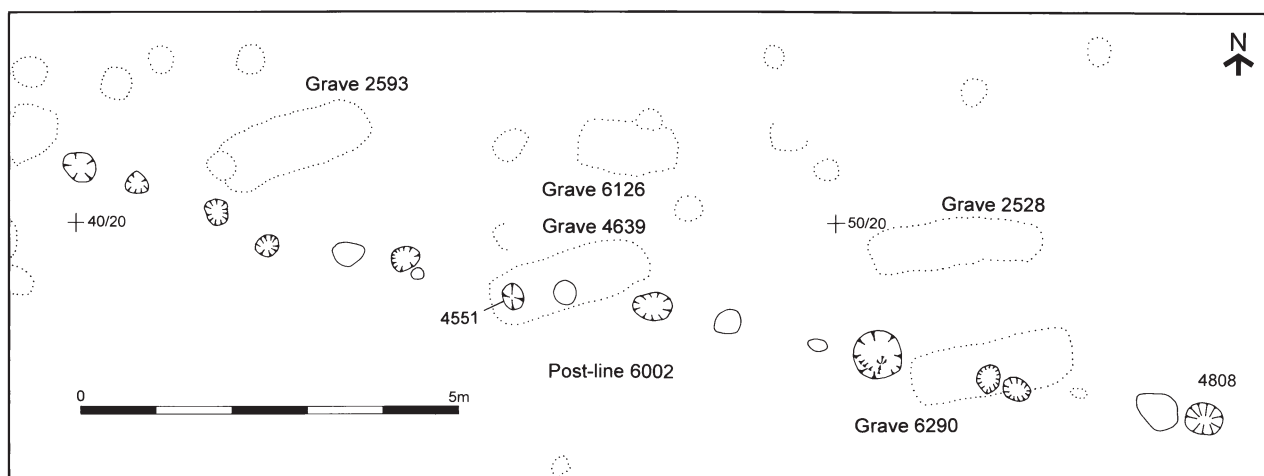


Figure 85 Plan of post line 6002. Scale 1:100

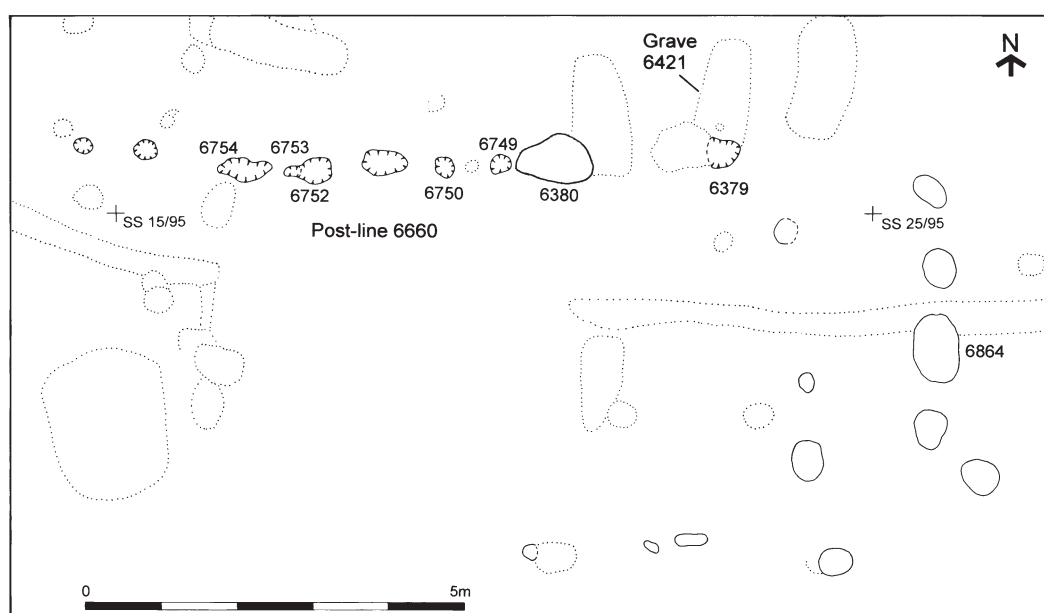


Figure 86 Plan of post line 6660. Scale 1:100

6753, between post-holes 6752 and 6754. A number of other post-holes may be associated with the line, forming an incomplete rectilinear enclosure, of which the east end is reasonably convincing. However, two out of the three post-holes in the southern wall are dubious, and this wall may be spurious. Four other post-holes lay in a line parallel to the east end of this 'enclosure', and could be associated with it. Although this group of post-holes was originally considered as a possible building, it seems most likely that it represents an enclosure, and is possibly associated with Building 18, which lies immediately to the south-west. One of the post-holes (6379) cut grave 6421.

There were few finds associated with the group of post-holes, but two features, 6380 and 6864, contained small amounts of Late Saxon pot (Table 28).

Post line 6830

Fig. 87

A line of nine post-holes, two of which were connected by a shallow slot, ran roughly east-west from the south-west corner of the southern slot of Building 16. At the east end of the line, the last post is *c.* 1m away from the west end of slot 6537 of Building 16. The post-holes of 6830 are fairly evenly spaced, the average distance from centre to centre

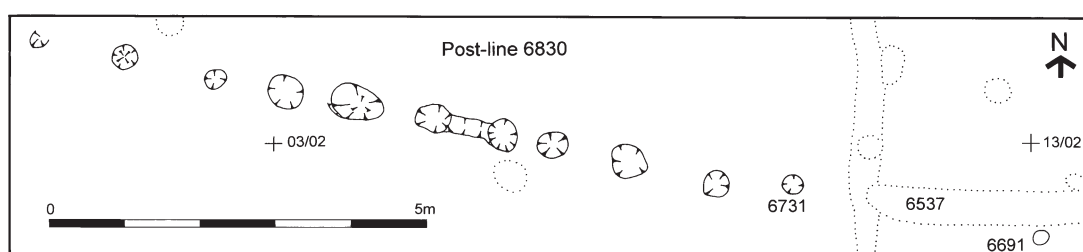


Figure 87 Plan of post line 6830. Scale 1:100

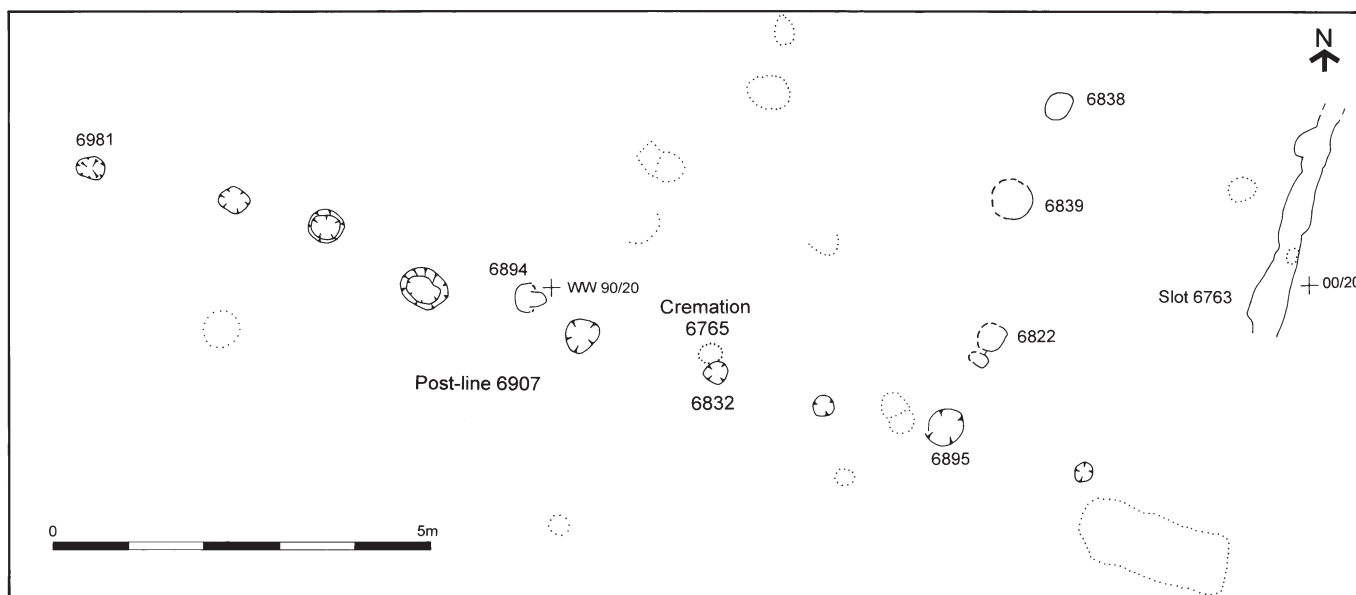


Figure 88 Plan of post line 6907. Scale 1:100

being 0.96m, with a range of 0.66m to 1.20m. The line is virtually straight, apart from post-hole 6731, which lies slightly to the north of the rest.

As with the line of posts associated with Building 4 (6002), they do not join up with any other post lines, but simply seem to form an extension to the southern wall of the building. However, the line of 6830 is at a slight angle

to slot 6537, and the post line could have continued to the east; post-hole 6691 lines up well with the other features, and, if Building 16 was constructed at a later date, then slot 6537 would have destroyed the two postulated intermediate post-holes. The alignment of 6830 does not correspond to the alignment of any of the other buildings on the site.

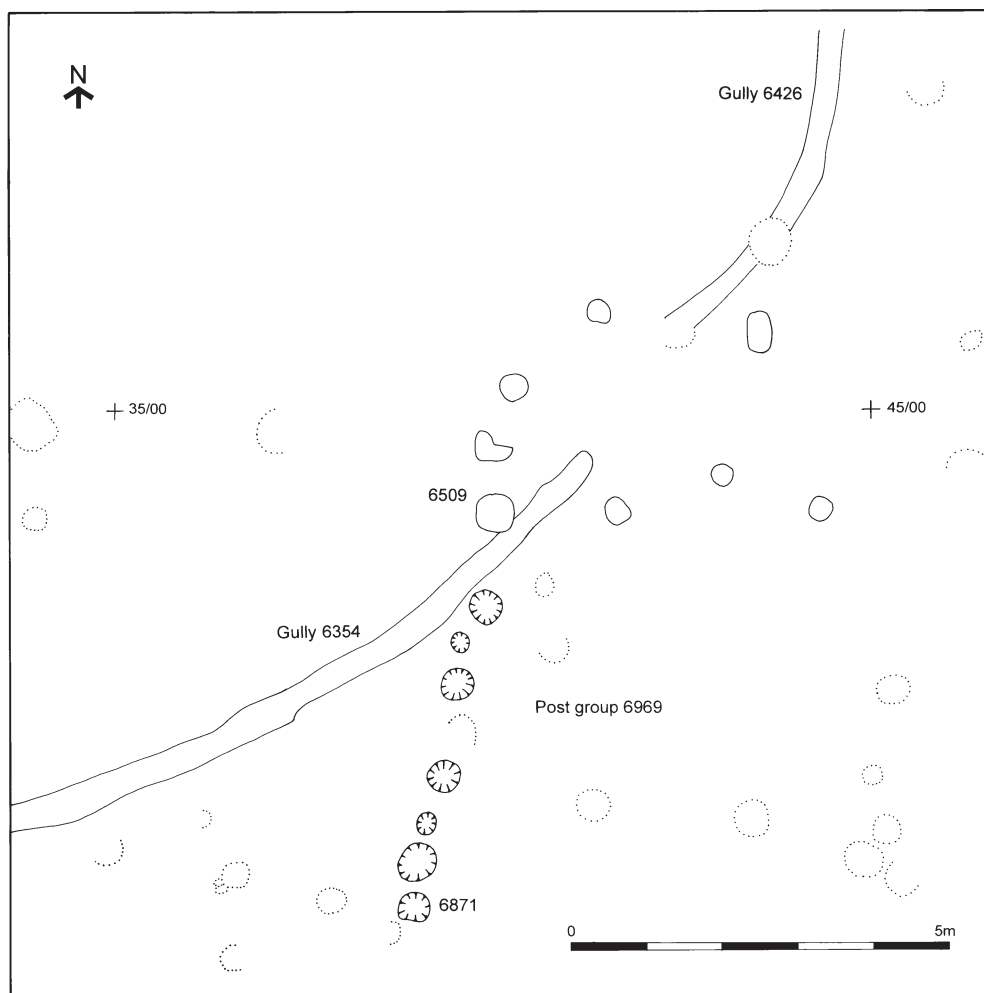


Figure 89 Plan of post group 6969. Scale 1:100

Post line 6907

Fig. 88

This was an isolated line of nine post-holes running roughly east-west, 14m long, and located on the west side of the site. A tenth post-hole (6894) may be part of the line, but is slightly out of alignment. Disregarding 6894, the other post-holes were fairly evenly spaced, 1.26m to 2.12m apart, centre to centre. One post-hole (6832) cut a cremation (6765). The line was not necessarily complete, as the westernmost post-hole (6981) lay only 2m from the baulk.

Other features which may have been associated with 6907 were 6822, 6839 and 6838, a shallow slot and two post-holes forming a line at right-angles to post-hole 6895; and slot 6763, which was also at right angles to 6907, and lay 2m to the east of it.

Post group 6969

Fig. 89

This was a possible line of eight to ten posts, together with a number of other post-holes, located to the south of Building 3. Together they may have formed elements of a fenced enclosure. Although the post line was reasonably certain, the possible associated post-holes were less convincing, and their arrangement in a roughly rectilinear pattern at the north end of the line may be fortuitous. The post line was aligned on the eastern side of one of the entrances to Building 3, although not quite at a right angle to the southern wall, and may therefore have been associated with it. However, there was no good dating evidence from any of the features; only one post-hole (6871) contained pot, and that was a single small Early Saxon sherd. Post-hole 6509 just intersected with gully 6354, but their relationship was uncertain. All that can definitely be said is that the post-line element of this group is Early Saxon or later.

Post line 8777

Fig. 90

This post line consisted of only four post-holes, but as they are isolated, they are clearly associated. The post-holes formed a very evenly spaced line, between 0.76m and 0.78m centre to centre, running north-south. The southern post-hole was slightly out of alignment with the other three. The whole line was only 2.30m long, which is very short for a length of fence; however, these features were

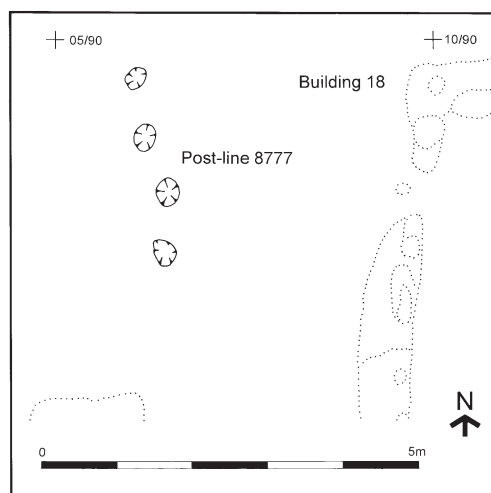


Figure 90 Plan of post line 8777. Scale 1:100

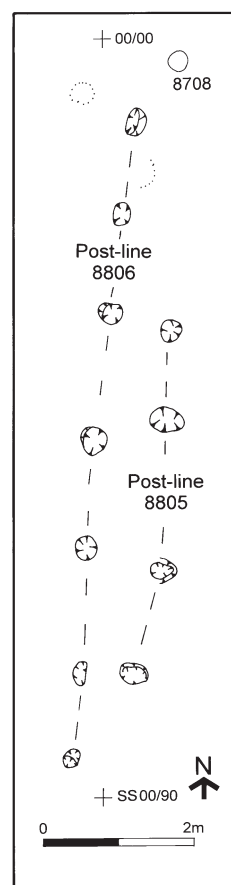


Figure 91 Plan of post lines 8805/8806. Scale 1:100

very shallow, and there may have been further post-holes in the line which were too shallow to cut the subsoil, and therefore not recovered.

8777 may have been associated with Building 18, as it was almost parallel with the west wall, and the northernmost post-hole was in line with the north wall of the structure. The distance of the post-line from the building was between 3.20m and 4m.

Post lines 8803 and 8804

Fig. 82

Both of these post lines may be associated with Building 18, possibly forming an annex to it, and are discussed above. 8803 consisted of slots and post-holes, while 8804 was a line of four posts, with two further posts possibly forming part of it.

Post lines 8805 and 8806

Fig. 91

Post lines 8805 and 8806 lay to the east of Building 20, running north-south. The two lines of post-holes were almost parallel to each other, with the distance between their centre lines being between 0.60m and 1m. 8805, the eastern line, was 8.36m long, and consisted of seven post-holes, fairly regularly spaced. 8806 had only four post-holes, not as regularly spaced as those of 8805, but probably paired with four of the post-holes of the latter line. A further post-hole, 8708, is possibly part of the group; it lies directly in line with the other post-holes of 8806, but is 3.60m from the nearest one. An intervening post-hole was sought, but not found.

Gullies and ditches

Fig. 68

Gully (features 2643; 6236?)

Gully 2643 was a shallow feature, cut only 0.03-0.16m into the sub-soil, running north-south on the same alignment as the west wall of Building 18. It was a difficult feature to see, but was traced for 28m from its butt end south of Building 16, to the point at which it met the Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. It probably continued, but it was not possible to see the cut of the gully within the top fill of the ditch. The gully contained no Late Saxon pottery, but could be dated on stratigraphical grounds, as it intersected with several features. In particular, it cut Grave 4701, slicing through the grave pot. Unabraded sherds from this pot were found in the upper fill of pit 2577, which was securely Late Saxon, thereby dating the digging of the gully. 2643 was cut by Building 16, and probably by Building 15. It therefore does not belong either to the earliest or the latest phase of the site, although it is possible that it was retained in part even after the erection of the buildings.

Feature 6236 was the butt end of an undated ?gully cutting the terminal of the Bronze Age ditch on the south side of the western entrance. It could be traced for only 1.5m across the top of the ditch. It is almost in line with 2643, and could be the northern end of it, or of an associated gully. It differs from 2643, in that it was slightly deeper, and cut by two post-holes, set centrally in the gully, and could therefore be interpreted as a fence-line rather than a plain gully. However, this does not necessarily rule out an association with 2643, as the shallowness of the latter feature would have made the presence of post-holes extremely difficult to see.

Curving gullies (features 6685; 6354; 6426)

Three lengths of very shallow gully lay between Building 18 and Building 3, forming a gentle curve. The butt end of the western segment (6685) was in line with the southern butt end of 2643, making it appear that the two gullies were associated. It was uncertain whether 6685 butt-ended at its eastern end, or simply became too shallow to have cut the subsoil. Similarly, it was uncertain whether the western end of the central stretch of gully (6354) butt-ended or not. 6685 and 6354 may therefore have originally been a single feature. There was a definite gap of c. 2.2m between the butt ends of 6354 and the eastern segment of gully (6426). The northern end of 6426 is a problem area. The original (1981) edge of the site cut across the gully just to the south of Building 3, only 0.5m from its southern wall, but the gully, which was difficult to see cutting the subsoil, was not identified until the area to the south of the building was stripped in 1984. By then, the subsoil in the previously excavated area had been lowered to a level below the base of the very shallow gully, and it is unknown whether it continued across the building, or stopped before reaching it.

There were no datable finds from any of this group of gullies, the supposition that they are Late Saxon relying on the relationship of 6685 to gully 2643. If Late Saxon, they could not have belonged to the latest phase of activity on the site, as 6685 cut a post-hole (6791) which contained a single sherd of Late Saxon pottery, and 6354 was cut by post-hole 6864, one of the features possibly associated with post line 6660. It is unfortunate that the relationship between 6426 and Building 3 was not established, as this

may have corroborated the proposed date. It is even possible that the gullies were part of the early Saxon cemetery; no graves or cremations are cut by them, and although there are cremation burials to the south of the gullies, there is only one inhumation burial beyond the line (6924, close to the ?butt end of 6354). However, although the line of gullies forms a fairly neat boundary to the inhumation cemetery on this side, this could simply be fortuitous, and a later Saxon date seems more likely.

Gullies 6568, 6781 and 6795

Two lengths of very shallow gully, on the same alignment, were located running diagonally across the interior of Building 15 for a distance of 9.5m (6568 and 6781). The features were very difficult to see, and neither had clear butt ends; it is possible that they were originally a single feature. Neither was firmly dated, and the evidence for their being later than prehistoric rests on a single small fragment of possible Roman tile from the surface of 6568. A further short length of possible gully (6795), also on the same alignment, lay just over 6m to the west of 6781. 6795 was a rather dubious feature, with no definitive butt ends, and no dating evidence, and its association with 6568 and 6781 must be considered to be very tentative.

Ditch 6696

This ditch ran roughly north-south, parallel to the modern field boundary, and was located outside the main entrance of the Late Bronze Age enclosure (entrance 1). A length of nearly 26m lay within the main trench, of which a continuous length of 18m was excavated. Further segments of the ditch were excavated in the trial trenches to the east of the main site (trenches HF and HS; Fig. 2). The line of the ditch was intermittently visible on the aerial photograph, running for at least 102m.

The profile of the ditch was variable. It was V-shaped in some segments, but had a more rounded profile elsewhere (e.g. in segment 4194). The depth varied from 0.42m to 0.59m, and the width was between 1.1m and 1.4m. Most segments of the ditch contained two fills. The upper fill of the ditch was fairly consistent, whereas the primary fill was variable, ranging from a sandy loam to a very stony loam. In some segments, the nature of the fills suggested that the ditch may have been re-cut (e.g. in the north section of segment 4194, where the fill is less stony on the west side), but nowhere was the evidence completely persuasive.

The finds from the feature included a small amount of pot, some of which is Late Saxon. Two other features in this area were also Late Saxon (pits 6712 and 6713), and possibly be related to it. The relationship of the ditch to the settlement is uncertain, but it seems most likely to represent a field boundary, rather than a boundary ditch for the settlement, given that it continues more or less straight for over 100m, and that its alignment is the same as the nearest modern field boundary.

Gully 6763

Gully 6763 was a shallow U-shaped slot to the west of ring ditch 6414 running roughly north-south. The northern end was very difficult to see in the brick-earth like sub-soil of this corner of the site, and the gully may have been longer than was thought at the time. It may be associated with post line 6907, described above. The gully contained a probable disturbed cremation and a small amount of Late Saxon pot.

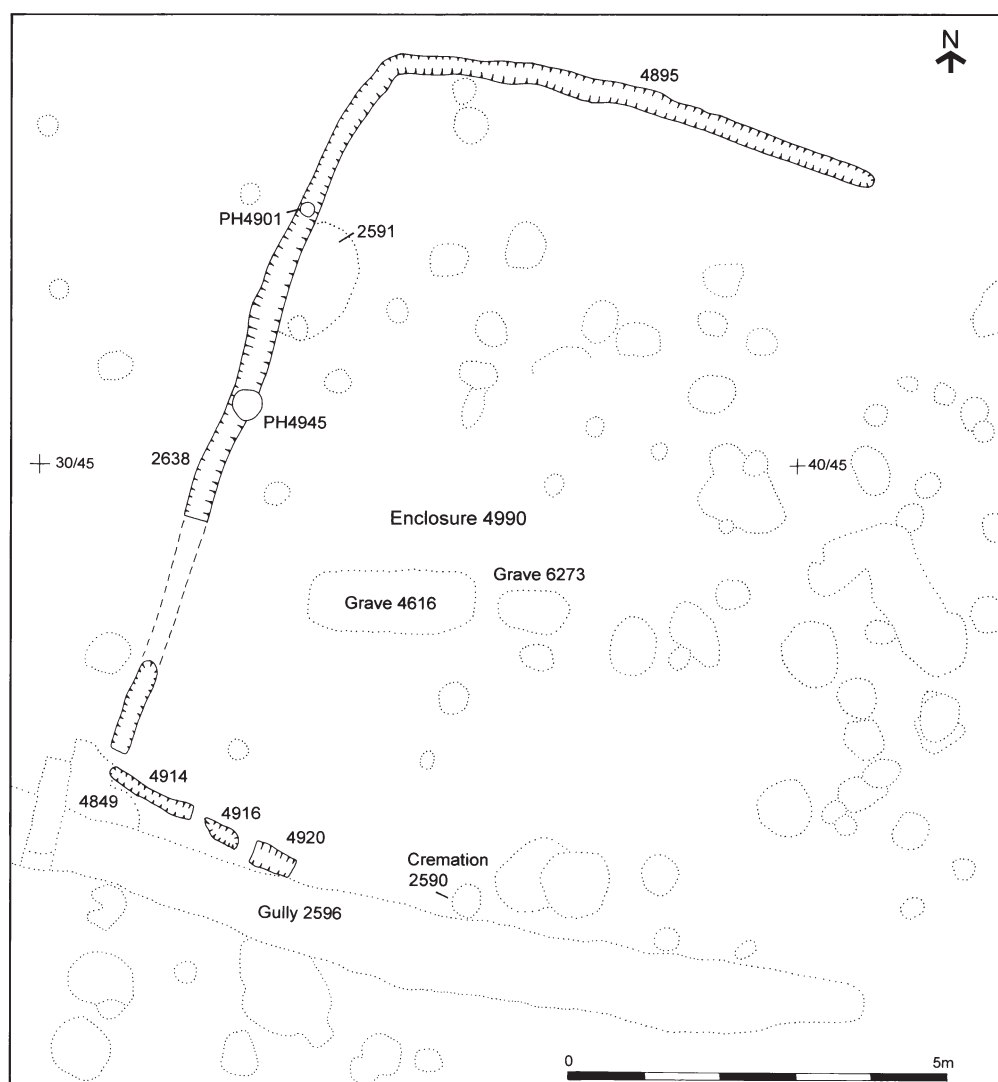


Figure 92 Plan of enclosure 4990. Scale 1:100

Enclosure 4990 (features 4895; 2638; 4849; 4914; 4916; 4920)

Fig.92

This feature comprised a shallow gully forming three sides of a rectangle *c.* 11x7.5m; there was no sign whatsoever of a gully on the east side. The profile was somewhat variable, predominantly U-shaped, though with a V-shaped profile in places. The south side of the gully (features 4849, 4914, 4916 and 4920) was interrupted, but the other sides appear to have been continuous. The southern side of the enclosure was difficult to see, barely cutting the subsoil in places, and it is uncertain whether it butt-ended adjacent to Roman gully 2596, or whether they intersected. If the gully on this side of the enclosure had originally butt-ended level with the north side, the rest of the gully would have lain entirely within the Roman ditch, either cutting it, or completely removed by it. Unfortunately, 2596 was excavated before the presence of 4990 was noticed.

There were few finds from the gullies, the only pottery found being Late Bronze Age, and a single Roman sherd, the latter from the machined surface, and therefore possibly from the base of the ploughsoil. The dating of 4990 therefore relies principally on its relationship with other features. The uncertainty of its relationship with the

Roman ditch has already been noted. There was a single post-hole (4901) visible in the base of the western gully (2638). This post-hole was not necessarily associated with the gully, and was probably cut by it, but contained no finds. Gully 2638 also intersected with post-hole 4945, which is part of a Late Bronze Age building. The relationship was uncertain, but it was thought that 4945 probably cut the gully. The most definite relationship was with pit 2591; prior to excavation, the gully could be seen cutting the pit. The finds from the pit included an iron nail and a sherd of Early Saxon pot, implying an Early Saxon or later date for the enclosure, and making it most unlikely that post-hole 4945 cut the gully. An Early Saxon date for 4990 would suggest that the enclosure was associated with the cemetery, but the two inhumation burials within the area (4616, 6273) are not central, and not on the same alignment as the enclosure, and the single cremation (2590) is only just within the enclosure. In a Late Saxon context, it could perhaps be seen as a temporary stock enclosure, with the fourth side closed by hurdling. It is close to well 2832, which would have been a convenient source of water for the animals. It must, however, be conceded that the dating of the enclosure is poor, and its connection with either the cemetery or settlement conjectural.

Gully 8523

A slightly curving gully lay in the western corner of the excavated area, with its northern end under the baulk. It butt-ended c. 6m to the north of the present field boundary and stream. On the surface, it appeared to be a continuous, fairly broad feature, but the edges were very difficult to see below the surface, and in places it was not visible at all. It was probably very shallow, between 0.15m and 0.30m deep, and possibly discontinuous. It contained six sherds of Late Saxon and early Medieval pot.

Gullies 8603, 8647 and 8659

Three features were noted on the south-west edge of the site, adjacent to the stream, and all going under the baulk. They appear to be the butt ends of parallel shallow gullies running down to the stream, and possibly dug for drainage purposes. A post-hole was found cutting the base of 8603, although it is uncertain whether it cut or was cut by the gully. The dating evidence for the group of features is from the southernmost gully, 8659, which contained three sherds of early Medieval pot, and fragments of lava.

Pits

At least thirty-three pits of definite or possible Late Saxon date were identified. They can be broadly divided into four groups: a well; large, roughly square or circular pits; 'bath-shaped' pits; and small pits.

Well (pit 2832)

Fig. 93

This large pit can be interpreted as a well. As dug, it was c. 2m deep, but may not have been bottomed; the excavation of the base of the shaft was hampered by constant water seepage, and the looseness of the sand and sandy gravel sides. There appeared to be clean yellow sand about 5cm below the level at which excavation was halted, and it is likely that this was the natural. The feature consisted of a roughly circular pit with steep to moderately sloping sides, narrowing at the bottom to a vertically sided shaft. There was no sign of the sides having been shored, although this would have been necessary for use as a well, given the looseness of the natural towards the bottom of the shaft.

The fills in the lower part of the well were very sandy and clean, similar in texture to the natural subsoil. This suggested that the pit had been deliberately backfilled, and the slope of the layers below 5033 indicated that the infilling had been carried out from the east side of the pit. 5033 and 3962 may represent subsequent use of the partly filled pit as a 'rubbish pit', or at least a different episode in the filling process, since there was little in the fill which could be interpreted as 'rubbish'. The only datable late Saxon find was a single sherd of St Neots ware. There was also a small amount of baked clay (153g), some of which was structural daub.

Large, roughly square or circular pits (Figs 94 and 95)

The stratigraphy of the large pits was generally fairly simple, and only one sample section has been illustrated. Shape and dimensions of the remaining pits are given in Table 14. The illustrated pits are 2653 and 4598 (Figs 94 and 95).

Pit 4598 contained large fragments of a lava quern or millstone (Fig. 106). Excavation of the pit was difficult, as

the feature acted as a sump for this part of the site, and had to be constantly pumped out. Due to the water problem, parts of the section collapsed before drawing. The pit had evidently disturbed an early Saxon cremation, since there were fragments of a cremation pot, with cremated bone still adhering, spread along the north-east side of the pit in layer 3960 (P830).

Other pits which produced early Saxon finds included pit 6520, which cut three features, a post-hole (6616) and two graves, 6552 and 6612. The two early Saxon beads from the pit probably came from one of these graves, though neither had surviving grave-goods. Pit 6773 also cut a grave, 6792, and possibly ring ditch 6789, although the edge of 6773 was unclear at this point, and the pit may

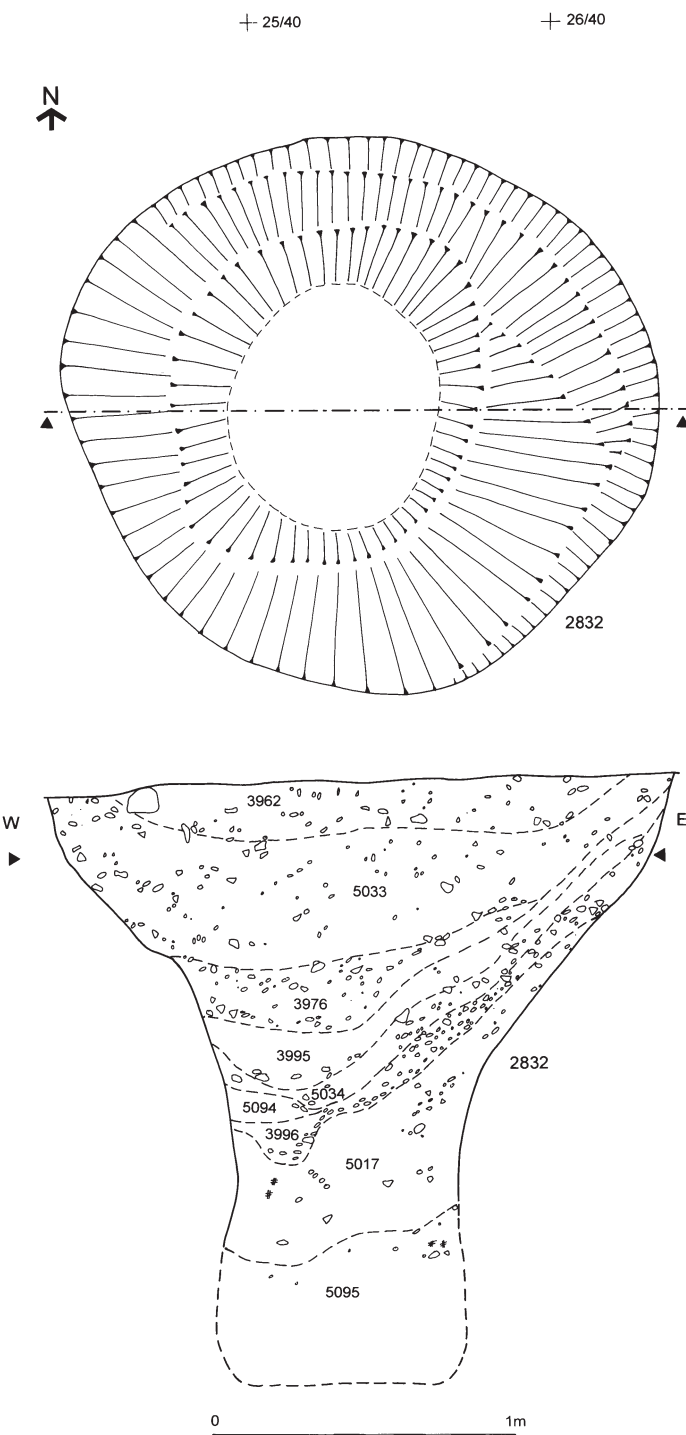


Figure 93 Section through well 2832. Scale 1:25

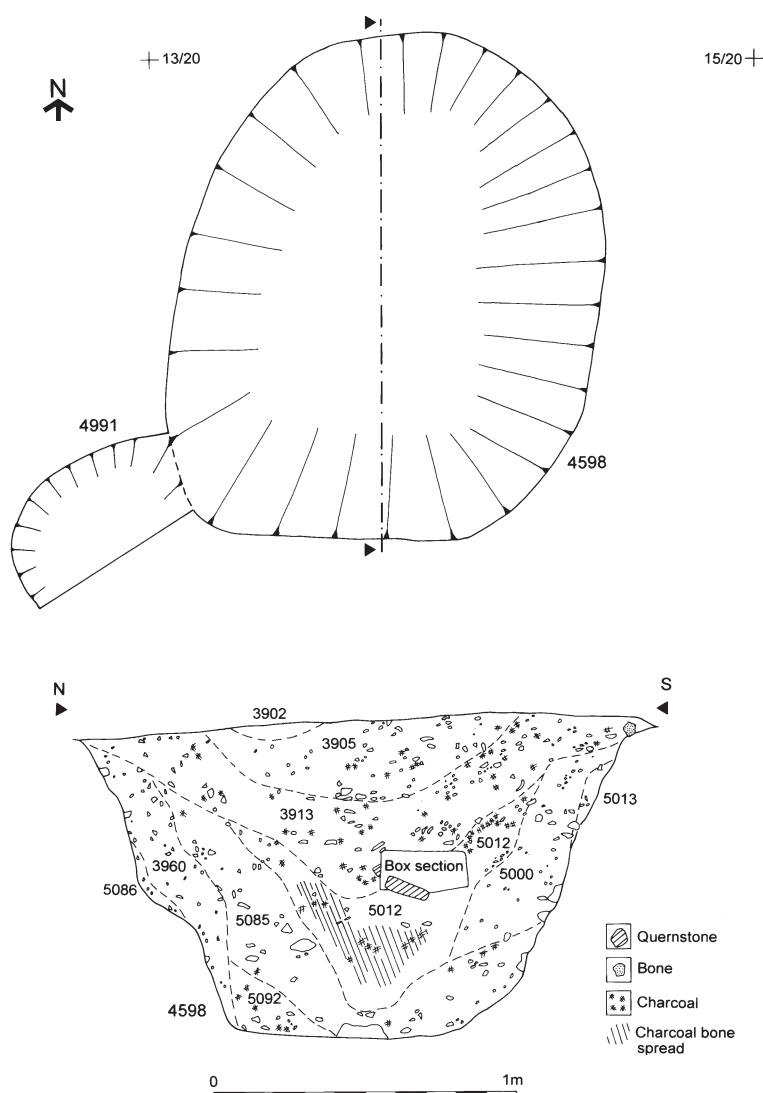


Figure 94 Section through pit 4598. Scale 1:25

have been overcut into the ditch. A Roman glass counter (Fig. 105) from the primary fill of 6773 could originally have been a grave-good from grave 6792. There was also a possible residual cremation present on the surface of the pit, which is described above (see Catalogue of cremations). A sherd of early post-medieval pot was found very close to the surface of the pit. There was evidence in the stratigraphy of disturbance, either by ploughing, or an animal burrow, and the post-medieval sherd is probably associated with this activity.

Many of the later Saxon finds came from the large pits, and pit 2577, which was located c. 6.5m from the north-west corner of Building 3, had the largest amount of Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery from any single feature on the site. There were also three sherds of early Saxon pottery, two of which joined the pot from grave 4701 (P758). This grave was cut by gully 2643, which had removed one side of the pot. The sherds from the top layer of the pit (3250) were unabraded, and could not have been exposed for very long before they were re-buried, demonstrating that the cutting of the gully and the infilling of the pit were contemporary.

Most of the pits on the site had simple stratigraphy, but pit 2579/2653 was a notable exception (Fig. 95). The two

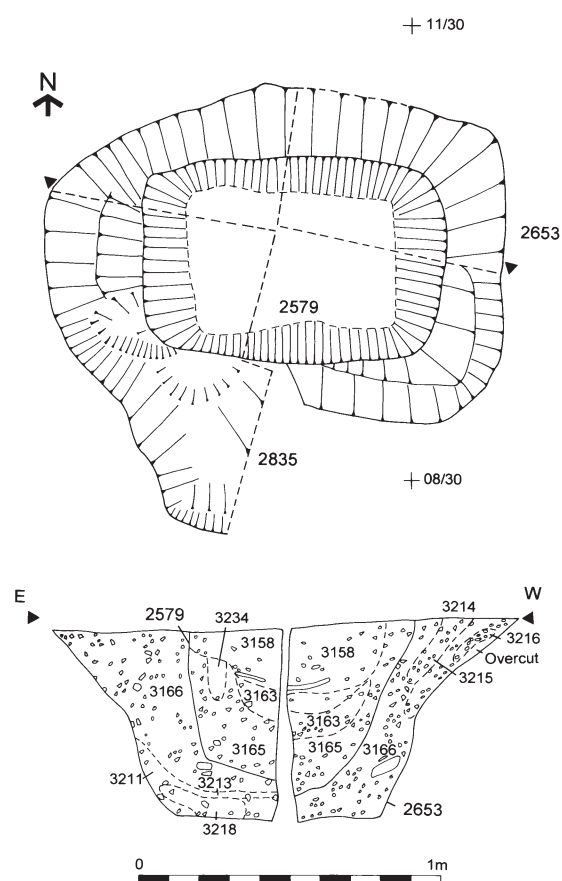


Figure 95 Section through pit 2653. Scale 1:25

pits probably represent a single, re-cut feature. It was originally noted as a dark, oval feature (2579), apparently cutting natural loamy gravel, but during excavation the edge of the larger pit (2653) became visible. Much of the fill of 2653 appeared to be re-deposited natural, with little indication of natural weathering. The bottom of the pit was waterlogged when excavated, but no preserved organic remains were recovered, which could indicate that the water table was lower when the pit was originally dug. The probable re-cut (2579) was located almost centrally within the pit, and could be the latest of a series of re-cuts, an earlier one of which could be indicated by fill 3165, which was very sandy, and had an almost vertical junction with 3166 in places. One possible post-hole was located at the base of 2579, cutting fill 3234.

There were few finds from pit 2579/2653, but they included a small amount of well-preserved fish bone from a thin layer of black, gritty material near the bottom of the pit (3213). This poorly defined layer may represent staining due to the presence of decayed organic matter, presumably including rotting fish. The potential odour from this deposit may have been the reason for the subsequent infilling of the pit with re-deposited natural, particularly since the pit was located only c. 4m from the west wall of Building 3. It cut 2835, a possible grave or natural feature, and may have been cut by 2686, a shallow oval pit or short slot, but the latter relationship was vague.

Other pits which may have been re-cut include pit 8575, in which four layers were identified, the upper two representing a possible re-cut. All the finds came from the possible re-cut, including a relatively large amount of Late

<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Length/width/depth</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Notes</i>	<i>Finds</i>
2577	Rectangular; steep sides, flat bottom	2.00 x 1.88 x 1.20m	30/13	Contemporary with gully 2643	Late Saxon pottery – 1070g Iron – two unidentified objects <2177> and <2501> Baked clay – 7g; Roman tile – 92g; Animal bone
2579/ 2653	Re-cut pit? steep sides, flat bottom	2.90x1.95x 0.66m	29/10	Possibly associated with Building 3	Late Saxon pottery – 34g Fragment copper alloy ?slag <2095>; Glass bead fragment, intrusive? <2207>; Baked clay – 50g; Roman tile – 190g; Flint
2799	Steep sides, slightly rounded bottom	1.64 x 1.40 x 0.84m	28/21	Probably later than Building 1	Late Saxon pot – 27g Baked clay – 2g; Animal bone; Flint
2842	Roughly square	1.90 x 1.66 x 0.71m	25/30	Unusual assemblage of charred plant remains	Baked clay – 5g; Roman tile – 210g; Animal bone; Flint
4598	Rectangular	1.68 x 1.40 x 1.08m	13/20		Early Saxon pottery/ cremated bone from a disturbed cremation Iron nail <3025> Lava quern fragments – 10682g Baked clay – 18g; Roman tile – 122g; Animal bone
4640	Oval	1.74 x 1.42 x 0.55m	36/35		Late Saxon pot – 12g Baked clay – 25g; Animal bone; Flint
4698	Oval; steep sides, almost flat bottom	2.10 x 1.70 x 0.62m	18/35	Possible lining	Roman pot – 1 sherd Baked clay – 6g; Roman tile – 80g; Flint
6520	Square; steep sides	1.80 x 1.72 x 0.68m	20/00		Late Saxon/Early Med. pot – 135g Two iron nails <3938> Two early Saxon glass beads <3923> and <3924> Lava quern fragments – 23g Stone – possible sharpening stone Burnt daub, some with wattle impressions – 648g; Roman tile – 13g; Slag; Animal bone
6658	Rectangular	1.97 x 1.54 x 1.00m	SS14/92	Probably earlier than Building 18. Sherds of same Roman vessel from two different layers	Late Saxon/Early Med. pot – 209g Roman pottery – 3 sherds Iron hook <4086>; Iron ring <4087> Lava quern fragments – 176g Baked clay – 70g; Slag; Animal bone; Flint
6702	Oval at top, rectangular at bottom	2.45 x 2.13 x 1.08m	SS15/95	Possibly re-cut	Late Saxon/Early Med. pot – 63g Copper alloy strip <4032>; Iron nail <4042> Lava quern fragments – 268g Annular loomweight <4085> and <4077> Baked clay – 150g; Roman tile – 20g; Animal bone; Flint
6773	Oval	1.62 x 1.17 x 0.35m	WW97/08		Late Saxon/Early Med. pot – 54g Early post-medieval pot – 1 sherd Glass counter – Roman Baked clay – 3g
6961	Circular	1.20 x 1.15 x 0.38m	WW90/05	Single fill	Late Saxon/Early Med. pot – 38g Baked clay – 2g; Flint
8575	Oval; steep sides, almost flat bottom	1.90 x 1.76 x 0.67m	WW92/06	Possibly re-cut	Late Saxon pot – 110g Lead strip <4547>; two iron knife fragments and possible knife fragment <4548>, <4584> and <4582> Lava quern fragments – 13g Baked clay – 12g; Animal bone; Flint
8580	Square; steep sides, almost flat bottom	1.40 x c. 1.32 x 0.57m	WW94/06	Cuts bath-shaped pit 8596	Late Saxon pot – 22g Copper alloy fragments <4586>; Iron nail <4588> Baked clay – 8g; Roman tile – 368g; Animal bone; Flint
8652	Rectangular; steep to moderately steep sides, fairly flat bottom	1.44 x 1.22 x 0.33m	SS05/84	Single fill. Possibly associated with Building 18	Late Saxon pot – 10g Animal bone; Flint

Table 14 Details of the large pits (depth given is below the machined surface)

Saxon pottery. Pit 6702, adjacent to the south wall of Building 16, also had a possible re-cut, although the boundaries between the layers were poorly defined, and the re-cut may have been an illusion. Immediately after the excavation of pit 6702, a violent rainstorm occurred; within

half-an-hour, a layer of silt 3cm thick had been deposited in the bottom the of the pit, a graphic illustration of the speed with which primary silting can occur in an uncovered pit. By way of comparison, the excavated primary silt layer was c. 10cm thick.

Pit No.	Notes	Length/width/depth	Location	Finds
6316	Sides well defined; backfilled over a short period of time?	1.81 x 0.95 x 0.42m	29/03	Late Saxon pot – 12g Iron pin shaft <3724> Lava quern fragments – 7g Baked clay including daub – 73g Roman tile – 59g; Flint
6529	Two layers, poorly defined. Joining sherds between layers.	1.44 x 0.72 x 0.37m	SS27/99	Late Saxon pot – 354g Small fragment of lead <3958> Six iron nails <3834> and <3966> Lava quern fragment – 1g Baked clay including daub – 507g Roman tile – 485g; Animal bone; Flint
6665	Cuts possible grave 6782	1.54 x 0.90 x 0.62m	SS13/95	Late Saxon pot – 257g Lava quern fragments – 110g Baked clay – 75g; Roman tile – 620g; Animal bone; Flint
8596	Truncated by large pit 8580	1.20+ x 1.12 x 0.30m	WW95/06	Late Saxon pot – 16g Baked clay – 8g; Roman tile – 3g; Animal bone; Flint

Table 15 Details of the ‘bath-shaped’ pits (depth given is below the machined surface)

Pit 4698 was the only pit where a possible lining was noted. The sides of pit were rather dirty loamy sand, with a patterning of the dirty patches which suggested that there had been posts at intervals round the pit, with their bases *c.* 0.15m above the bottom of the pit, which was very clayey and unusually firm for this site. The fill was fairly homogenous, with poorly defined layers, possibly the result of a single episode of infilling, and there were few finds, none typologically Late Saxon, although there was a single sherd of Roman pot. Although not intrinsically datable, the shape of the pit is comparable to the other dated pits. The possible post impressions round the edge may indicate that the pit was lined, perhaps with basketwork or wattling. The nature of the fill is quite distinct from those pits such as 4598 (Fig. 94) which can be regarded as ‘rubbish pits’, and it is possible that this pit, with its firm, clayey bottom, had a specialised function.

‘Bath-shaped’ pits

(Fig. 96)

The four ‘bath-shaped’ pits (Table 15) were rectangular, with steep sides and almost flat bottoms. They were typically shallower than the large pits, and may have had a specialised function: 6529 exhibits a typical section (Fig. 96). Although similar in shape to the earlier graves, they had consistently darker fills, and contained Late Saxon pottery and other domestic rubbish, though not in any quantity.

Small pits

The small ‘pits’ are mostly roughly circular in plan, and many could be post-holes, although not obviously associated with any other post-holes, and lacking visible post-pipes. In addition, there were a number of small ‘pits’ which had no finds, and could be either Saxon or Bronze Age. It is therefore difficult to give an exact number for this type of feature. There were at least fifteen small ‘pits’ of Late Saxon date, of which pits 6712 and 6713 are of most interest. These two shallow rectangular pits (*c.* 0.28m and 0.18m deep respectively, and *c.* 1.2x0.9m in plan) were found *c.* 12m outside the eastern entrance of the Bronze Age enclosure, immediately to the east of the large Saxon ditch (feature 6696). Their location suggests that they might be associated with the ditch in some way,

though they seem to be rather large and shallow for post-holes. Conversely, they seem to be rather small for rubbish pits, though 6713 contained a small amount of material that could be deemed ‘rubbish’, including a fragment of loomweight.

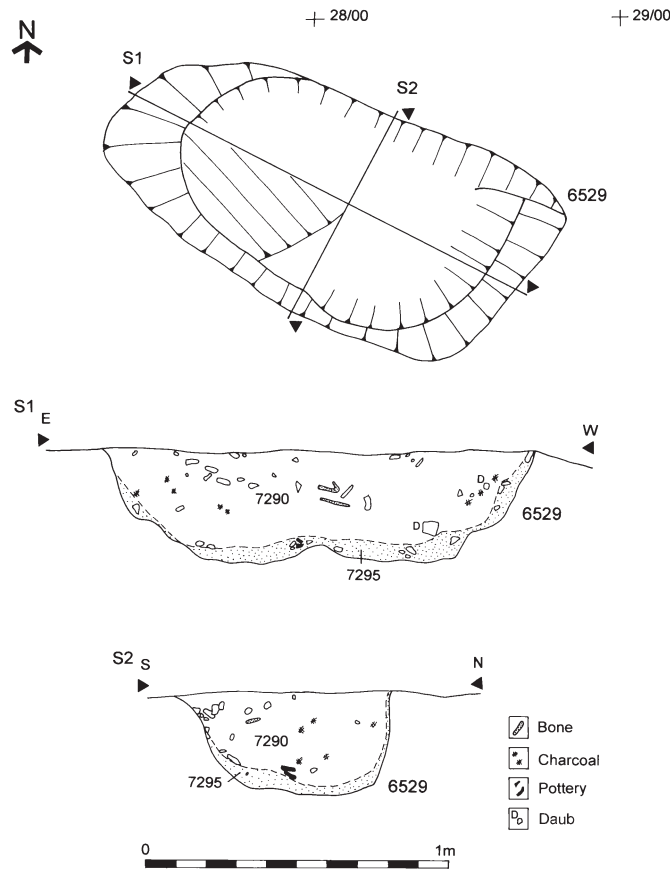


Figure 96 Section through pit 6529. Scale 1:25

II. Environmental evidence

by P. Murphy

Charred plant macrofossils

Introduction

The excavations at Springfield Lyons provided evidence for activity at the site from the Neolithic onwards. Bulk samples were collected from contexts of all periods. In this report only macrofossils from Anglo-Saxon contexts will be considered. The discussion of the results from archaeological contexts will be supplemented by data from alluvial and palaeochannel sequences, notably in the valleys of the Chelmer and Sandon Brook, partly outlined in Murphy (1994).

Methods

Bulk samples were taken from cremations, pits, post-holes and other structural features. The standard sampling unit was a container of eight-litre capacity (containing approximately 10kg of soil). Several sample units were taken from most contexts, in order to assess the distribution of plant remains through the deposits. Total volumes processed per context were variable, depending partly upon the quantities of charred plant material present, as assessed during flotation, but in some cases entire layers were floated. Plant remains were extracted using a simple flotation tank (Williams 1973) on site, collecting the flots in a 0.5mm mesh. The residues were retained in a 1mm mesh.

In some layers, particularly in prehistoric contexts, ferrimanganiferous concretions formed a high proportion of the matrix of the deposits. Much of the matrix would therefore not disaggregate during flotation and charred plant material could not be extracted efficiently by flotation since coating and impregnation with mineral deposits increased its density. This problem has been encountered previously: at Lofts Farm, Essex, for example most deposits at the site were affected (Murphy 1988). The Saxon deposits at Springfield Lyons were not seriously affected.

The dried flots frequently included quantities of silt, sand and even small pebbles washed over during flotation on site: control of water flow had proved difficult. To separate these from the charred plant material a second flotation in the laboratory was necessary. Mats of modern fibrous roots were also present in many samples. Most charred seeds trapped in these mats were extracted by washing out under running water, over a 0.5mm mesh. Once dried, the root mats were teased apart to extract any remaining seeds. The dried flots were sorted under a binocular microscope at low power.

The residues were scanned fairly quickly to check whether or not flotation had effectively separated charred macrofossils but have not usually been examined in detail since due to acid soil conditions they rarely contained more than occasional chips of burnt bone. Full lists of material identified with notes on problems of identification are given in Tables 16–28. Nomenclature follows Stace (1991). Detailed descriptions of the crop plant remains are given below.

Early Saxon

Samples were collected from the fills of cremation pits (3010, 3017, 3019, 3022, 3076, 3086, 3117, 3351, 3387, 3389, 5046, 3119, 5530, 5584, 7056, 7066, 7268, 7300 and 7742), from the fills of graves (3318, 3321, 5354, 7134) and from small pits of early Saxon or later date (3642, 7348). Charred plant remains were fairly consistently present in the cremation pit fills, and sometimes abundant, but the grave fills (which were sampled primarily for wet-sieving to retrieve small artefacts) produced very little material (Table 16). The pits 3642 and 7348 are not securely dated and the latter, being cut by a late Saxon slot, might include some later intrusive plant material: these contexts will therefore not be considered further.

Crop plants

1. *Triticum* spp (wheats)
The wheat grains from early Saxon cremation pits were poorly preserved and often fragmentary, but included both short free-threshing hexaploid forms and more elongate grains of *Triticum spelta*-type. Cremation 3351 produced a single rachis node of a free-threshing hexaploid wheat but most of the wheat spikelet fragments were glume bases, rachis internodes and spikelet bases of glume wheats. *T. spelta* was the predominant species present but 5046 included a poorly-preserved spikelet base of *T. cf. dicoccum*.
2. *Hordeum* sp. (barley)
Early Saxon cremations produced a few barley grains: the better-preserved examples were clearly hulled. No rachis fragments were seen.
3. *Avena* sp. (oats)
Oat grains, poorly preserved and unassociated with floret bases, occurred in two cremation pits. 5046 included some *Avena* awn fragments.
4. *Secale cereale* (rye)
Rye grains came from only one cremation: 7742. There were no rachis fragments. The grains were elongate, blunt-ended and had a high thickness: breadth ratio.
5. *Pisum*-type (? pea)
From 7742 came a sub-spherical leguminous seed, c. 3.9mm in cotyledon length. The two cotyledons had largely separated and there was no hilum. It could be a seed of pea or large vetch.

Wild plants

Most contexts definitely of Early Saxon date included remains of grassland taxa, notably *Ranunculus* spp. *Stellaria graminea*, *Medicago/Trifolium* spp, *Vicia/Lathyrus* spp, *Rumex acetosella*, *Plantago lanceolata*, and *Arrhenatherum elatius* var *bulbosum*, besides indeterminate *Poaceae* caryopses. *S. graminea* and *R. acetosella* are often indicative of light sandy soils (Clapham, Tutin and Warburg 1962). Short swollen basal internodes ('tubers') of *Arrhenatherum* were fairly consistently present in the cremations and in some samples were the commonest plant macrofossils. Pfitzenmeyer (1962) notes that *Arrhenatherum* is most typically found on well-aerated, moderately deep, neutral or near neutral soils of high to moderate fertility as a component of lightly grazed or mown grasslands, on verges or under hedges. Weed taxa were also represented, and these included *Chenopodium album*, *Malva* sp, *Polygonum aviculare*, *Persicaria* sp., *Fallopia convolvulus*, *Rumex* spp, *Galium* sp., *Anthemis cotula*, *Tripleurospermum inodorum*, and *Bromus mollis/secalinus*. The two mayweeds, *Anthemis* and *Tripleurospermum*, occurred only in 7742, in which cereal remains were unusually abundant.

Conclusions

The cereal taxa from these early Saxon contexts comprised free-threshing hexaploid wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), spelt (*Triticum spelta*), possibly emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and indeterminate species of barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and oats (*Avena* sp.). There is evidence from other sites (Murphy 1985; Van der Veen 1993) that the cultivation of spelt, a characteristic feature of Roman agriculture, continued through into the early Saxon period in eastern England. The records of spelt from the Springfield cremations are consistent with this.

Interpreting the assemblages from these features in terms of taphonomy poses some problems, but it appears that the charred plant remains represented material derived from cremation pyres. The remains of the wild flora suggest that plant material from local rough weedy grassland was used as kindling, apparently together with some cereal and arable weed plants. There is, however, the possibility that the cereal remains represent intentional inclusions: Whitelock (1952, 25) specifically mentions the pagan Saxon practice of burning grain after a death 'for the health of the living and the house'.

Context No	Feature No	SB81H										SB82H					SB83H					SB84H					SB85H		
		3010	3017	3019	3022	3076	3086	3117	3318	3321	3351	3387	3389	3642	5046	5354	3119	5530	5584	7056	7066	7134	7268	7300	7348	7742			
		2533	2533	2507	2502	2545	2594	2590	2780	2817	2839	2839	2591	4686	4882	2538	6027	6026	6343	6317	6421	6507	6524	6570	6765				
Cereal frags (ca)		+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	-	+	+	+	+				
Cereal indet (ca)		-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	1	2	13				
Triticum sp (p) (ca)		-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	6	13					
Hordeum sp (ca)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1					
Avena sp (ca)		-	-	-	-	1cf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	5	4					
Secale cereale L (ca)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4					
Triticum sp (gb)		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Triticum sp (spb)		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Triticum sp (trn)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Triticum spelta L (gb)		-	1cf	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1					
Triticum spelta L (ri)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Triticum cf. dicoccum (spb)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Avena sp (afr)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Pisum – type		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s					
Ranunculus acris/repens/ bulbosus		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
cf. Ranunculus sp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Stellaria graminea L		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	169	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Chenopodium album L		-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+					
Chenopodiaceae indet		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Malva sp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-					
Medicago/Trifolium sp		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Medicago lupulina-type		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Vicia/Lathyrus sp (p)		-	-	1co	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2co	3s+6co	-	-	-	-	-	1s	-	-	-	1co					
Polygonum aviculare agg		-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
Persicaria sp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
A. Love		-	-	8	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Rumex acetosella agg		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Rumex sp		-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Polygonaceae indet		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Corylus avellana L		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-					
Plantago lanceolata L		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Galium sp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Anthemis cotula L		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6					
Tripleurospermum inodorum		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1					
(L.) Schultz-Bip.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Carex sp (p)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Arrhenatherum elatius var bulbosum tu		-	-	30+	-	4+	1	4+	-	8+	1+	4+	-	65+	-	-	31+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Bromus mollis/secalinus cf. Danthonia decumbens		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3					
(L) DC		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1fr	-	-	-	-	-					
Poaceae indet.		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	-	1fr	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-					
Stem fragments		+	+	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+	+	++	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-					
Root-rhizome fragments		+	+	+	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+	++	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+					
Indeterminate seeds etc		2	-	4	-	4	2	3	2	2	1	-	2	60	-	1	17	-	-	1	-	-	-	1					
Sample volume litres		24	8	16	8	48	16	8	24	24	8	8	8	88	24	8	72	8	24	64	8	16	24	32	nr				

Note: Taxa are represented by fruits or seeds except where indicated. ‘+’ indicates unquantified material, usually fragments. Abbreviations: afr – awn fragments; ca – caryopses; co – cotyledons; fr – fragments; gb – glume bases; nr – not recorded; ri – rachis internodes; s – seed; spb – ‘spikelet base’; trn – rachis node (tough rachis); tu – ‘tuber’.

Table 16 Charred plant remains from Early Saxon contexts

Late Saxon (Figs 97–102)

Most of the late Saxon samples came from structural post-holes and slots (60 contexts) and pits (31 contexts), with five samples from gullies, hearths and a possible well. Macrofossils identified are listed in Tables 16–28 and the results are summarised in Figures 101 and 102. Most of the dating evidence came from the pits, which included pottery dating mainly from the tenth–eleventh century. The Late Saxon structures, though obviously representing several phases of buildings, produced few finds and are mostly not closely datable, though they presumably fall within the date range of the pits. In view of this problem of chronology all Late Saxon contexts from the site are considered in this report as one aggregate. Samples from contexts only tentatively dated to the Late Saxon period have been omitted from the analysis.

Crop plants (Figs 97 and 98)

1. *Triticum* sp. (wheats)

The grains from late Saxon contexts were short forms (Fig. 97A): no elongate grains definitely identifiable as *T. spelta* or *T. dicoccum* were seen. Free-threshing wheat rachis nodes were, however, uncommon, occurring in only six contexts (7085, 7119, 7130, 7177, 7290, 7305: Fig. 98C). Spikelet fragments of *Triticum spelta* were much more frequent (Fig. 98D) and 7371, part of Building 18, produced a single glume base of *Triticum dicoccum* (Fig. 98B).

2. *Hordeum* sp. (barley)

Barley grains were frequent in Late Saxon contexts. Only hulled grains seemed to be represented. Most were too deformed to be specifically identified though the presence of asymmetrical grains from lateral spikelets in several contexts, and particularly in layers of slot 6536, established the presence of *Hordeum vulgare* L emend Lam. (Fig. 97D).

Barley rachis fragments were extremely uncommon. The post-hole 3940 produced a battered rachis node and 7081 contained two conjoint short internodes probably from the base of an ear (Fig. 98H).

3. *Avena* sp. (oats)

In Late Saxon contexts, grains of *Avena* spp. were amongst the commonest cereal remains and post-holes of the Late Saxon Building 5 produced some very large samples of grains (Fig. 97C). Specific determination, however, depends on retrieval of floret bases, and these were infrequent. Florets and floret bases present, however (from contexts 5012, 7032, 7105, 7116, 7126, 7130, 7280) mostly had broad basal fractures and were from primary (lower) florets of *Avena sativa* (Jessen and Helback 1944, 48) (Fig. 98E). A single floret base with a narrow basal fracture from 5012 is thought to be from an upper floret of this species.

4. *Secale cereale* (rye)

Elongate, blunt-ended and often asymmetrical grains of rye came from many Late Saxon contexts, usually in rather small numbers, 7313 part of Building 16, produced some well-preserved specimens (Fig. 97B). Rachis fragments, usually isolated rachis nodes, occurred sporadically, but contexts 7290 and 7295 in pit 6529 produced fragments comprising up to three internodes (Fig. 98G).

5. *Linum* sp (flax/linseed)

The Late Saxon pit fill 7572 produced a single deformed seed of *Linum* sp, 3.5 x 1.8mm (Fig. 97G) and there were some capsule fragments from pit fill 7305 (Fig. 98F).

6. Pulses

Fragments of pulse or large vetch seeds and deformed cotyledons occurred quite frequently in Later Saxon contexts, but these specimens were not closely identifiable and are listed in the species tables as ‘Large Fabaceae cotyledons/fragments’. Sub-spherical seeds and roughly hemispherical cotyledons 3.0–5.4mm in length, are listed as *Pisum*-type. No hila were observed but the general form and size of these seeds suggests that the larger specimens, at least, were probably peas (Fig. 97F). Seeds of *Vicia faba* var *minor* (horse bean) again usually lacked their hila, though these specimens were identifiable from their characteristic size and elongate cotyledons (Fig. 97F). The cotyledons fell in the range 4.7–7.6mm long by 3.0–5.7mm wide. 7081 produced a fragment of testa with about half a hilum, and the deformed seed from 3166 had part of the pod fused to its surface.

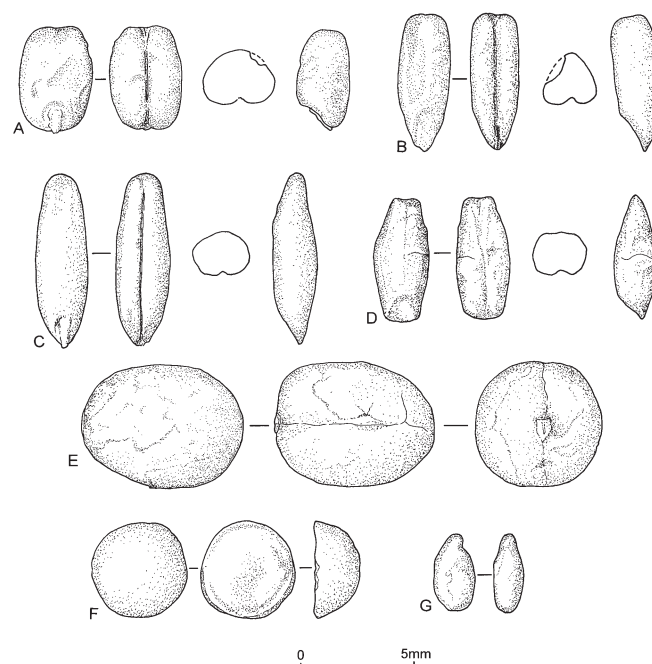


Figure 97 Crop plant remains (structures) from Late Saxon contexts. Scale 5mm

Note

A	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l.	Grain	7283
B	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Grain	7313
C	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Grain	7032
D	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i>	Hulled lateral gain	7304
E	<i>Vicia faba</i> var <i>minor</i>	Seed	7032
F	<i>Pisum</i> -type	Cotyledon	7313
G	<i>Linum</i> sp	Seed	7572

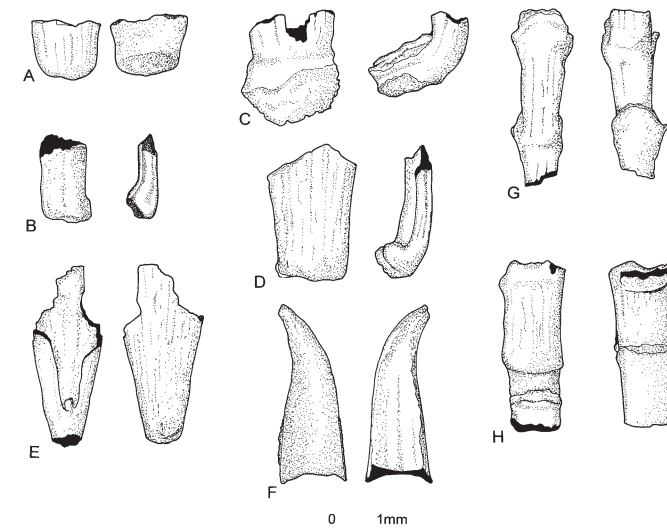


Figure 98 Crop plant remains (structures) from Late Saxon contexts. Scale 1mm

Note

A	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Rachis internode	3334
B	<i>Triticum dicoccum</i>	Glume base	7371
C	<i>Triticum aestivum</i> s.l.	Rachis node	7119
D	<i>Triticum spelta</i>	Glume base	7085
E	<i>Avena sativa</i>	Floret base	7116
F	<i>Linum</i> sp	Capsule fragment	7305
G	<i>Secale cereale</i>	Rachis section	7290
H	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.	Basal rachis internodes	7081

7. *Prunus domestica* ssp. *insititia* (bullace/small plum)

Most of the *Prunus* fruitstones and fragments from Late Saxon contexts were of *P. spinosa*, but the pit fill 3876 produced a single damaged charred fruitstone of *P. domestica* ssp. *insititia*, about 14.1mm in length.

Context No.	3160	3334	3288	3370	Building No	5	15
Feature No	2569	2569	2569	2569	Context No	3829	7228
Feature No					Feature No	2510	6496
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	Cereal frags	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	66	59	2	24	Cereal indet (ca)	3	-
Cereal indet (cn/fr)	-	2fr	2	1	<i>Triticum</i> sp.(p) (ca)	1	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (p)(ca)	32	12	5	17	<i>Hordeum</i> sp.(ca)	1	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (ca)	1	1cf	-	-	<i>Triticum spelta</i> L. (gb)	1	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (ca)	10	35+2cf	4	5	<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (spb)	2	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L (ca)	2	-	-	-	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L	+	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (gb)	1	-	-	-	Chenopodiaceae indet	-	+
<i>Triticum</i> sp (spb)	1	-	-	-	Sample volume (litres)	8	16
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (gb)	1	-	-	1			
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (ri)	1	1	-	-			
<i>Secale cereale</i> (rn)	4	-	-	2			
<i>Avena</i> sp (afr)	-	-	-	+			
Large Fabaceae (co/fr)	24+fr	6fr	3fr	4co+fr			
<i>Vicia faba</i> -type	2co	-	-	-			
<i>Pisum sativum</i> -type	3s+1co	-	-	1s			
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp	+	-	-	-			
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp (p)	6s+6co	3co	1fr	11co			
Lamiaceae indet	1	-	-	-			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	+	-	-	-			
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg	-	-	-	1			
<i>Rumex</i> sp	-	2	-	-			
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	-	1fr	-	-			
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	4	66	8	10			
<i>Carex</i> sp	-	1	-	-			
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	1fr	-	-			
Poaceae indet	4	3	1	5			
Indeterminate seeds <i>etc.</i>	6	1	5	3			
Sample volume sorted (litres)	32	36	8	16			

Table 18 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Buildings 5 and 15

Note: abbreviations in Tables 18–28 (below) as in Table 17.
Seeds of Chenopodiaceae have not been counted (see text).

Table 17 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Building 1

Context No	7032	7105	7116	7126	7140	7177
Feature No	6312	6341	6348	6349	6358	6403
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	30	50	18	3	3	1
Cereal indet (cn/fr)	1+fr	fr	fr	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (p) (ca)	4	5	-	-	-	1
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (ca)	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (p) (ca)	375	267	155	49	19	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp (trn)	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp (spb)	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena sativa</i> L (fb)	1	2	7	2	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (fb)	-	1	2	-	-	-
<i>Vicia faba</i> L. var <i>minor</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-
Large Fabaceae indet. (co/fr)	-	fr	-	-	2s+2co	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> sp	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Atriplex</i> sp	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp	2co	2s+2co	1s+2co	1co	1s	1s
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	2	2	2	-	1	-
Polygonaceae indet	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	+	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	-	1cf	fr	-	-	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	1	13	-	-	-	-
<i>Carex</i> sp	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis</i>	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	-	1	fr	-	-
Poaceae indet	2	-	1	-	-	-
Indeterminate seeds <i>etc.</i>	3	1	4	-	2	-
Sample volume (litres)	64	40	16	16	40	24
% flot sorted	25	100	100	100	100	100

Table 19 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Building 6

Context No	7175	7178	7181	7205	7283	7296	7349
Feature No	6471	6337	6473	6405	6530	6546	6572
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	1	4	1	-	80	1	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p) (ca)	3	6	5	2	165	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L emend Lam (c)	-	-	-	-	25	1	1
<i>Avena</i> sp(p) (ca)	17	2	2	1	54	2	1
<i>Secale cereale</i> L (ca)	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
<i>Vicia faba</i> L. var minor	-	-	-	-	fr	-	-
Large Fabaceae indet.	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L	-	-	-	-	3+fr	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> sp	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodiaceae indet	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp	-	1	1s	-	1co	-	-
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> (L.) Gray	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L) A. Love	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	-	+	-	-	+	+	-
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L) Schultz-Bip.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Scirpus</i> sp	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
Poaceae indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Root/rhizome frags	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
?Epidermal tissue fragments	-	-	-	-	+	-	-
Indeterminate seeds etc.	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	8	16	8	16	64	32	8

Table 20 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Building 14

Context No	7303	7304	7309	7325	7313	7341	7437	7438	7439	7441
Feature No	6536	6536	6536	6536	6536	6537	6537	6537	6537	6537
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	7	32	36	8	71	7	7	3	8	1
Cereal indet (cn/fr)	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p) (ca)	6	39	26	7	75	8	11	2	14	4
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L.emend Lam (ca)	1	18	7	-	82	-	5	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (ca)	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (ca)	7	22	20	5	70	7	12	7	14	4
<i>Secale cereale</i> L (ca)	-	2	1	1cf	9	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (gb)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (gb)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (spb)	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
<i>Vicia faba</i> L. var minor	-	-	-	-	2co+1s	1cf	2	1	1co	-
<i>Pisum</i> -type	-	-	-	-	4co	2co	-	-	2	-
Large Fabaceae indet (co/fr)	1	-	7	1	10	-	-	4	5	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodiaceae indet	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i> sp	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp	2co	1s	1co	1co	5co	-	1co	-	1co+1s	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L) A. Love	-	-	-	-	1	1cf	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	-	-
Polygonaceae indet	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	+	-	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	5+2cf	6	-	12	1	-	-	1	-
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var <i>bulbosum</i> tu	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	1
Rhizome frag	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-	-
Indeterminate seeds etc	1	1	2	3	2	2	-	2	1	-
Sample volume (litres)	24	40	64	48	56	88	32	8	24	8

Table 21 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Building 16

Context No	7081	7082	7083	7084	7130
Feature No	6315	6320	6372	6364	6355
Cereal frags	+	+	-	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	7	1	-	4	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p) (ca)	2	3	1	3	3
<i>Avena</i> sp(p) (ca)	1+1cf	4	-	1	1
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (gb)	1cf	-	2	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp (spb)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp (trn)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Avena sativa</i> L (fb)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (ri)	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia faba</i> L. var minor	fr	-	-	-	-
<i>Scleranthus annuus</i> L	1	-	-	-	-
Caryophyllaceae indet	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L	+	-	-	-	-
Chenopodiaceae indet	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i> sp	24	5	-	-	-
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	1s+1co	2co	-	-	1co
cf/ <i>Ulex/Cytisus</i> sp	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L	+	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	3	-	-	-	-
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> agg	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L) A. Love	2	1	-	-	-
Polygonaceae indet	2	-	-	-	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	+	+	+	+	+
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L	2	-	-	-	-
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	2	fr	-	-	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	21	3	-	-	-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L) Schultz-Bip.	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Carex</i> sp	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L) DC.	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var <i>bulbosum</i> tu	1cf	-	-	-	-
Poaceae indet	4	1	-	-	-
? Charred epidermal tissue	+	-	-	-	-
Charred 'cokey' material	+	-	-	-	-
Root/rhizome frags	+	-	+	-	-
Indeterminate seeds etc	15	3	-	-	2
Sample volume (litres)	136	248	56	72	68
% flot sorted	100	25	100	100	100

Table 22 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Building 17

Context No	7369	7370	7371	7379	7380	7518
Feature No	6539	6539	6539	6586	6586	6671
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cereal indet	-	1	1	2	2	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp	1	-	1	1	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L	-	-	-	1	-	-
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (gb)	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Triticum dicoccum</i> Schubl (gb)	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp	1co	-	1co	1s	-	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	-	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Sparganium</i> sp	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	1	-	-	-	fr
Rhizome frag	-	-	+	-	-	-
Indeterminate seeds etc	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	24	40	32	16	8	12

Table 23 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon Building 18

Context No	Post-holes (Late Saxon)										Post-holes (probably Late Saxon)										Post-holes ?			
	7099	7112	7340	7757	7758	7850	7850 /75	7854	9176	3898	6025	5528	6025	6428	6435	6370	6411	7221	7361	3940	7293	7324		
Feature No.	6326	6400	6380	6800	6832	6864	6864	6636	8504	4611	6025	5528	6025	6428	6435	6370	6411	6575	2609	6518	6528			
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	+	+	-	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+	+			
Cereal indet (ca)	-	1	4	10	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	2	-	-	2	51	83	1			
Cereal indet (ca/fr)	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-			
Triticum sp(p) (ca)	1	3	2	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	47	21	1			
Hordeum sp (ca)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	7	1			
Avena sp (ca)	-	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	1	1	1	1	-	2	1	2	3	3	9	16	1			
Secale cereale L (ca)	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	2	2	-			
Triticum spelta L (gb)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Triticum sp (gb)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Triticum sp (spb)	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Hordeum sp (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Secale cereale L (m)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	6	-			
Vicia faba L var minor	-	-	-	-	-	-	1co	-	-	1co	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1co	-			
Pisum-type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3s+10co	3s+8co	-			
Large Fabaceae (co/fr)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	fr	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Agrostemma githago L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Malva sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Chenopodium album L	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Atriplex sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-			
Chenopodiaceae indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-			
Medicago lupulina-type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Trifolium sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Vicia/Lathyrus spp	-	-	1s	2s+12co	-	-	2co	-	3co	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1s+6co	1s	1co			
Aphanes cf microcarpa (Boiss + Reuter)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Rothm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Prunus spinosa L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-			
Polygonum cf. Aviculare agg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Rumex acetosella agg	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Rumex sp	-	-	-	8	-	-	1	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Polygonaceae indet	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Urtica dioica L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Urtica urens L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1cf	-	-			
Corylus avellana L	-	-	+	-	-	+	+	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+			
Hyoscyamus niger L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Prunella vulgaris L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Plantago lanceolata L	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-			
Galium aparine L	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Anthemis cotula L	-	-	-	1	-	-	10	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	6	-			
Asteraceae indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-			
Carex spp	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Bromus mollis/secalinus	-	-	-	-	-	-	1fr	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-			
Arrhenatherum elatius var bulbosum tu	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Poaceae indet.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-			
Stem frags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	17	-	-			
Rhizome frags	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	-			
Charred 'cokey' material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Indeterminate seeds etc	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-			
Sample volume (litres)	16	8	104	16	16	8	72	16	-	24	56	16	48	24	8	16	16	16	24	56	4			

Table 24 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon post-holes etc.

Context No	3166	3213	3876	3902	3913	3960	5000	5012	5092
Feature No	2653	2653	2842	4598	4598	4598	4598	4598	4598
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	9	-	18	1	16	1	-	58	3
Cereal indet (cn)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	fr	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp(p) (ca)	2	-	29	-	-	-	-	3	2
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (ca)	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	7	1
<i>Avena</i> sp (ca)	1	-	4	-	24	-	13	197	2
<i>Secale cereale</i> L (ca)	1	-	3	-	-	-	1cf	1	1
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (gb)	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (gb)	1	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (spb)	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Avena sativa</i> L (flo)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (fb)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (afir)	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> L (rn)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Vicia faba</i> L var <i>minor</i>	1	-	-	-	1fr	-	-	2s+5co	1
<i>Pisum</i> -type	1co	-	1+1co	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large Fabaceae indet. (co/fr)	-	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L	-	-	fr	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Silene</i> sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Montia fontana</i> L subsp <i>chondrosperma</i>	-	-	fr	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L	-	-	+	+	+	-	+	+	+
<i>Atriplex</i> sp	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	+	-
Chenopodiaceae indet	+	-	+	+	+	+	-	+	+
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malva</i> sp	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> -type	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Trifolium</i> sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp	1co	-	1+2co	1co	-	-	-	2s+1co	-
<i>Rubus cf idaeus</i> L	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rubus section Glandulosus</i>	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp	-	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rosa</i> sp	-	-	83+fr	-	1cf	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> L (some gnawed)	-	-	9	1	1	-	1	4	-
<i>Prunus domestica</i> L subsp <i>insititia</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Prunus</i> sp (frags)	-	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	-
<i>Crataegus monogyna</i> Jacq (some gnawed)	-	-	8+fr	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Malus sylvestris/domestica</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Apiaceae indet	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.). A. Love	-	-	fr	-	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Polygonum</i> sp	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rumex acetosella</i> agg	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	-
<i>Rumex</i> sp	2	-	5	1	22	1	2	49	-
Polygonaceae indet	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3	-
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L	-	-	58	-	1cf	-	-	1cf	-
<i>Urtica urens</i> L	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	+	-	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	-
<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L	-	-	2+3cf	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lamiaceae indet	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L	1	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Galium</i> sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
cf <i>Sparganium</i> sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L) Schultz-Bip.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	2	-	10	1	14	-	2	53	1
Asteraceae indet	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	1	-
<i>Carex</i> spp	-	-	1fr	-	1	-	-	1cf	-
<i>Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	11	2
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L) DC.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poaceae indet	4	1	51	-	12	-	-	32	6
Root/rhizome frags	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-
? Charred fibres	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Charred stem frags	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charred 'cokey' material	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-
Indet. charred seeds	3	-	96	3	16	1	4	39	8
Charred insects	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Indet mineral – replaced seeds	2+fr	fr	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mineral-replaced stem frags	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Phosphatic/faecal concretions	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sample volume (litres)	160	21	64	8	n.r.	16	8	136	24

Table 25 Charred and mineral-replaced plant remains from Late Saxon pits (1982–3 season)

Context No		7085	7089	7098	7106	7290	7295	7305	7317	7319	7326	7353	7378
Feature No		6316	6401	6379	6379	6529	6529	6520	6520	6520	6520	6525	6520
Cereal frags		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)		114	5	4	-	166	44	27	27	1	13	12	6
Cereal indet (cn/fr)		-	-	-	-	4+	5+	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp(p) (ca)		44	9	1	1	38	15	15	13	2	2	9	6
Hordeum vulgare L emend Lam (ca)		5	-	-	-	9	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hordeum sp (ca)		-	-	-	-	9	-	1	4	-	1	1	-
Avena sp (ca)		22	2cf	3	1	40	14	21	24	1	7	9	5
Secale cereale L (ca)		9	-	-	-	25	5	1	3	-	-	-	-
Cereal indet (ri)		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum spella L (gb)		7	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
Triticum sp (gb)		2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp (spb)		1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Triticum sp (trn)		1	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Secale cereale L (m)		2	1	-	-	37	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pisum-type		-	-	-	-	-	19	-	-	-	-	-	-
Large Fabaceae (co/fr)		1s+6co	1co	-	-	1s+13co	2co	fr	1s+3co	-	fr	1co	-
Linum sp (cap/fr)		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Silene sp		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Agrostemma githago L		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stellaria graminea L		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spergula arvensis L		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Chenopodium album L		-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Chenopodiaceae indet		+	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	-	-	-	-
Malva sp		-	-	1	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Medicago/Trifolium sp		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vicia/Lathyrus sp		7s+15co	-	-	-	5s+14co	3s+1co	11s+11co	10+3co	-	-	2co	-
Vicia tetrasperma-type		-	-	-	-	-	1	3s	-	-	-	-	-
Rubus sp		-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Prunus spinosa L		-	-	-	-	+	-	+	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonum aviculare agg		-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) A. Love		-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rumex sp		-	1	1	-	2	1	4	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonaceae indet		-	-	-	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	-
Corylus avellana L		+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	+
Hyoscyamus niger L		-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stachys sp		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plantago lanceolata L		1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gallium aparine L		2	-	-	-	2+fr	-	fr	1	-	fr	-	fr
Gallium sp		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Anthemis cotula L		13	1	2	-	37	13	6	3	-	-	-	-
Centaurea sp		-	-	-	-	1fr	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Lapsana communis L		-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Iris pseudacorus L		-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sparganium sp		-	-	1cf	1cf	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carex sp		2	-	2	1	3	-	6	5	-	1	-	-
Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis		-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Isolepis setacea (L.) R.Br		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Bromus mollis/secalinus		6	-	2	-	7	7	31	17	-	7	-	1
Arrhenatherum elatius var bulbosum tu		1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Poaceae indet		-	1	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	1	1	-
Root/rhizome frags		+	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	-	-	-	-
Indeterminate seeds etc		13	1	2	2	11	4	10	6	-	-	4	3
Sample volume (litres)		688	56	72	16	248	88	648	136	8	64	40	48
%flot sorted		100	100	100	100	25	100	12.5	100	100	100	100	100

Table 26 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon pits (1984 season). **Note:** 7085 contained bone and the entire context was therefore processed.

Context No	7572	7577	7592	7671	7712	7910	7931	9322	9331	9419
Feature No	6665	6702	6702	6658		6712	6713	8596	8575	8652
Cereal frags	+	+	+	+	+	-	-	+	-	-
Cereal indet (ca)	10	12	33	-	6	2	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp (ca)	2	4	9	2	3	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L emend Lam (ca)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Avena</i> sp (ca)	24	25	77	2	1cf	-	-	-	2	-
<i>Secale cereale</i> (rn)	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia faba</i> L minor	1s	-	-	-	-	-	1s	-	-	-
<i>Pisum</i> -type	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Large Fabaceae (co/fr)	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
<i>Linum cf usitatissimum</i> L	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L	+	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> spp	1co	3s	-	3co	3s+2co	-	-	1s	-	-
Apiaceae indet	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Rubus</i> sp	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Rumex</i> sp	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polygonaceae indet	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	-	+	+	+	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	1	-	-	1cf	20	-	-	2	-	-
<i>Sparganium</i> sp	-	-	-	1cf	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	1	1	-	1	10	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> var <i>bulbosum</i> tu	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poaceae indet	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-
Indeterminate seeds etc	-	1	1	1	6	-	-	2	-	1
Sample volume (litres)	48	32	32	32	8	7	7	14	21	14

Table 27 Charred plant remains from Late Saxon pits (1985/6 seasons)

Context No	3472	5017	7110	7119	7280
Feature No	2559	2832	6426	6426	6526
Feature-type	Hearth	?Well	Gully	Gully	?Hearth
Cereal frags	+	+	-	+	+
Cereal indet (ca)	1	-	3	-	5
<i>Triticum</i> sp (ca)	1	-	-	-	2
<i>Hordeum</i> sp (ca)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Avena</i> sp (ca)	-	-	-	-	45
<i>Triticum spelta</i> L (gb)	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (gb)	-	1	-	-	-
<i>Triticum</i> sp (spb)	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Triticum</i> sp (trn)	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Avena sativa</i> L (fb)	-	-	-	-	1
Large Fabaceae (co/fr)	-	-	-	-	2co
<i>Prunus</i> sp	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Rumex</i> sp	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L	-	-	-	-	+
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L	-	-	-	-	3
Asteraceae indet	1	-	-	-	1
<i>Eleocharis palustris/uniglumis</i>	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Bromus mollis/secalinus</i>	1	-	-	-	1fr
Poaceae indet	-	1	-	-	-
Charred insect	-	-	-	-	1
Indet seeds etc	1	1	-	-	2
Sample volume (litres)	nr.	8	16	8	80

Table 28 Charred plant remains from various Late Saxon contexts

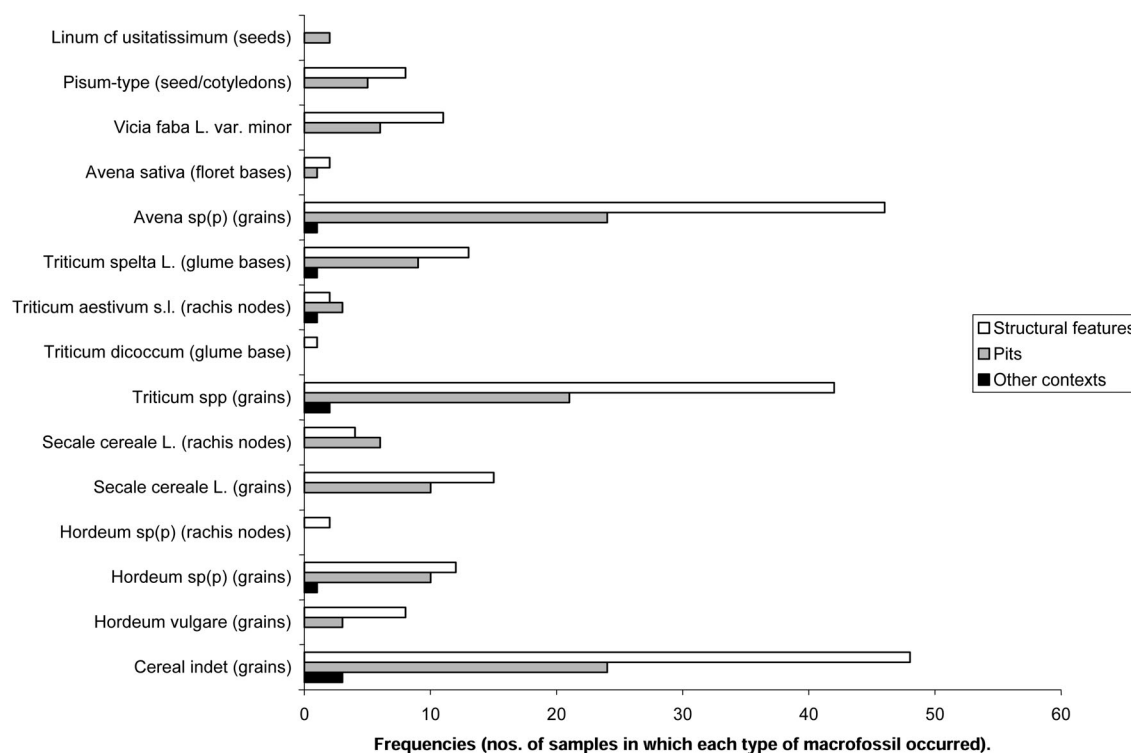


Figure 99 Frequencies of crop plants

Conclusions

(Fig. 99)

The crop plants identified in these Late Saxon samples comprised free-threshing hexaploid wheat (*Triticum aestivum* s.l.), spelt (*Triticum spelta*), emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*), barley (including *Hordeum vulgare*), oats, (including *Avena sativa*), rye (*Secale cereale*), flax/linseed (*Linum* sp.), horsebean (*Vicia faba* var. minor), possibly peas (*Pisum*-type) and bullace/small plum (*Prunus domestica* spp. *insititia*).

Most of these crops have been reported from other Late Saxon contexts in the East of England (c.f. Murphy 1987, 1988). As noted above, spelt cultivation is thought to have continued into the Early Saxon period in this region, but nowhere else has spelt been reported confidently from Middle–Late Saxon deposits. The composition of the wheat remains at this site is odd. The grains were exclusively of short hexaploid forms and no specimens definitely identifiable as spelt (or emmer) were seen. However, rachis nodes of *Triticum aestivum* s.l. were infrequent, whereas spelt spikelet fragments occurred at relatively high frequencies (Fig. 99). The possibility that these spikelet fragments are residual from earlier phases of activity at the site has to be considered, but is not thought to be relevant. Any residuality would be expected to register most strongly in Late Saxon features lying within the area of earlier (mainly Bronze Age) settlement, but glume wheat spikelet fragments came from Late Saxon contexts in *all* areas of the site. These spelt remains must, therefore, either indicate that the crop continued to be cultivated in the Late Saxon period or that it persisted as a contaminant of free-threshing wheat crops. Short of finding ‘pure’ batches of spelt it is impossible to establish intentional cultivation. It is, however, now clear that

emmer was cultivated by some Mid-Late Anglo-Saxon groups in southern England (Pelling and Robinson 2000). The single glume base of this species from Springfield Lyons could represent residuality, or perhaps the presence of emmer at low frequencies in seed-corn obtained from elsewhere.

Sample composition (discussed below) indicates that the Late Saxon assemblages consisted largely of semi-cleaned crop products charred at a late stage of processing. The processing methods used separated most of the free-threshing wheat rachis from the grains but glume wheats present as contaminants would have survived this form of processing, mainly as intact spikelets. Parching, (not a necessary stage in free-threshing wheat processing), is required in order to release glume wheat grains from their spikelets (Hillman 1984, figs 2–3). Hence the processing methods used to clean batches of free-threshing wheat would not have removed glume wheat spikelets effectively. Consequently the semi-cleaned crop products would include disproportionately large amounts of glume wheat spikelet fragments, even though originally they formed only a small proportion of the harvested crop. This mechanism could account adequately for the observed ratio between glume wheat and free-threshing wheat chaff, but does not entirely exclude the possibility that spelt and emmer continued to be grown.

In terms of frequency, oats were, unusually, the main cereal represented (Fig. 99), and some very large deposits of oats came from Late Saxon Building 6. This is unlikely to indicate simply the relative importance of oats in the agrarian economy as a whole, but is more probably related to the ways in which cereals were stored and used.

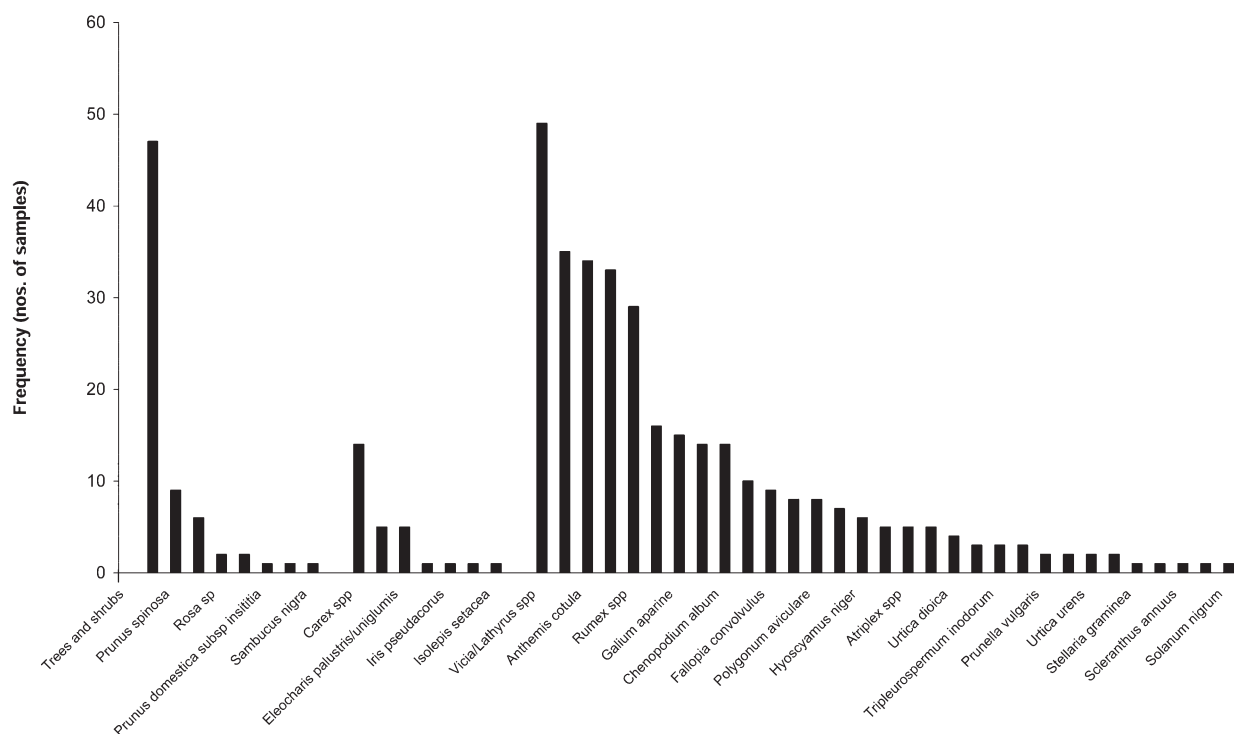


Figure 100 Wild plants: frequencies of macrofossils

Similar large semi-cleaned deposits of oats have come from an Early Medieval cellared building at Foundation Street, Ipswich (Murphy 1987). The presence of an associated horseshoe and spur in the cellar fill was thought to indicate that the grain deposit could have represented horse fodder, burnt and partly charred in a catastrophic fire. A similar deposit of oats (again associated with horseshoes) came from a medieval context at the Priory of Postel, 's-Hertogenbosch, Netherlands (Buurman 1983). It is therefore possible that the oats from Springfield represent charred residues from a fire or fires in fodder stores, dispersed across the site; though no doubt oats were also used as human food. Charred pulse seeds (mostly fragmentary and unidentifiable) also occurred frequently at Springfield (Fig. 99), and again it is possible that these seeds represent, at least in part, animal fodder.

Seeds and capsule fragments of flax/linseed occurred in two contexts. This crop is not commonly represented in charred assemblages, largely because parching or roasting are not necessary stages in its processing. The few specimens present imply cultivation, presumably on the damper floodplain soils of the Chelmer: with its restricted root system flax is best suited to cultivation on damp soils (Renfrew 1973, 124).

In contrast to Late Saxon assemblages from urban sites, remains of fruits which might have been cultivated were extremely rare at Springfield: there was only one fruitstone of bullace or small plum.

The wild flora

(Fig. 100)

The frequencies of macrofossils of wild plants are summarised in Fig. 100.

Fruitstones and seeds of wild fruits came mainly from the pit samples. Species present were *Rubus* cf. *idaeus* (raspberry), *Rubus* section *Glandulosus* (bramble), *Rosa* sp (rose-hip), *Prunus spinosa* (sloe), *Crataegus monogyna* (hawthorn), *Malus sylvestris/domestica*

(crab or cultivated apple) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*). These fruits were presumably collected from nearby hedgerows, scrub or woodland. Hazel nutshell fragments (*Corylus avellana*) were present in no less than 45% of structural contexts and over 61% of pit contexts. Wild fruits and nuts plainly formed a component of the diet.

Two reedswamp and riverbank plants were represented: yellow flag (*Iris pseudacorus*) and bur-reed (*Sparganium* sp.). Fruits of these plants probably arrived at the site with bundles of reeds, sedges etc. collected for use as thatch, litter or other purposes. Other plants characteristic of poorly-drained soils include *Montia fontana*, *Eleocharis* spp, *Scirpus* sp., *Isoplepis setacea* and *Carex* spp. Again, these could be related to the intentional harvesting of wetland plants or might indicate that cereal cultivation extended onto damp floodplain soils where these taxa were able to colonise field margins.

Grassland species extending from damp to well-drained soils comprised *Ranunculus* spp., *Plantago lanceolata*, *Prunella vulgaris*, *Danthonia decumbens*, *Arrhenatherum elatius* and other Poaceae. These might represent charred residues from hay or, possibly, contaminants of cereal crops.

The remaining macrofossils identified were all of weeds (Fig. 101). They were mainly of segetal species, representing the arable weed flora, though some taxa such as *Urtica* spp., more typically ruderals, also occurred at low frequencies. The most frequent taxa were vetches (*Vicia/Lathyrus* spp), brome grasses (*Bromus* spp.), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), indeterminate grasses (Poaceae), docks (*Rumex* spp), small-seeded Fabaceae, goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), corn-cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), and mallow (*Malva* sp). Most of these taxa have large fruits or seeds, or had large propagules when enclosed in their perianths (e.g. *Rumex*). Others may originally been present as large fruit aggregates (e.g. slightly immature, non-fragmenting, capitula of *Anthemis cotula*). They are thus mainly the types of large contaminants to be expected in semi-cleaned crop products.

There was clearly a mixture of weed ecotypes. Weed taxa characteristic of acid soils including *Scleranthus annuus*, *Spergula arvensis*, *Rumex acetosella* and *Aphanes* sp. Ellenberg 1988, 633) were present, though at low frequencies, apparently indicating some cultivation of decalcified terrace gravel soils. However, *Anthemis cotula* was one of the most frequent weeds occurring, overall, in 33 (34.4%) of the 96 contexts sampled. This weed is largely confined to heavy, poorly-drained, alkaline clay soils (Kay 1971). Soils of this type occur on the southern margins of the chalky till to the north and west of the site, where they are mapped as the Hornbeam 3 Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 221). The arable fields associated with the site must undoubtedly have extended onto these soils.

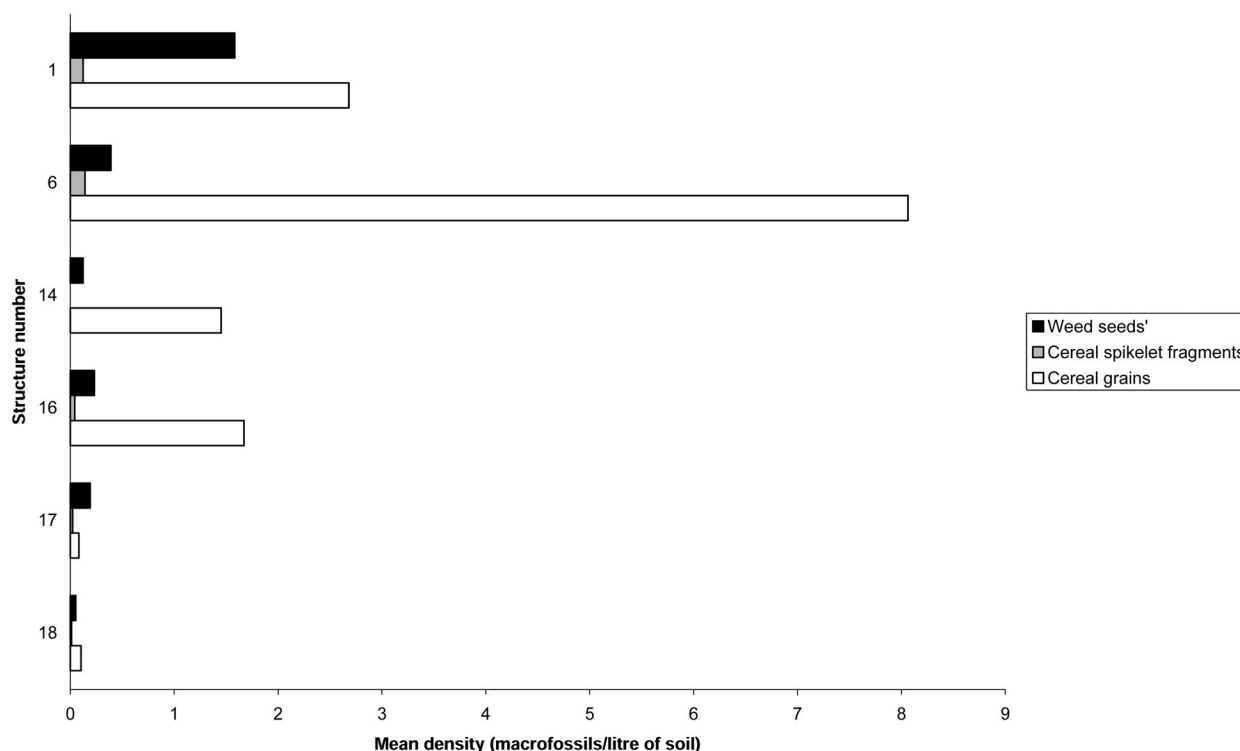


Figure 101 Charred macrofossils: mean densities

Sample composition and taphonomy

In this section the composition of the samples is examined in an attempt to gain some information on the uses of particular features and structures and to define activity areas within the site. The fills available for sampling (mainly pits, post-holes and slots) are all likely to have received a low-density scatter of charred material dispersed from a variety of sources, which may be regarded as 'background noise'.

Late Saxon buildings

(Figs 101 and 102, Tables 17–24)

Groups of samples were taken from contexts (building slots and post-holes) associated with six Late Saxon Buildings: numbers 1, 6, 14, 16, 17 and 18. Full lists of charred macrofossils from these structures are given in Tables 17–24 and the results are summarised in Fig. 101. In compiling the table and figure the numbers of cereal grains, spikelet/rachis fragments and weed seeds per litre of soil were calculated for each context; a mean value for each entire building was then calculated and this mean figure is given, together with the range of concentrations for the contexts which comprised the structure. Frequencies of cereal culm fragments, pulse seeds and fragments, hazel nutshell fragments and fruitstone fragments are also given. These figures provide a basis for assessing whether the charred plant remains from these post-holes and slots are related in any way to the functions of the buildings, or whether their presence is purely coincidental.

Problems in the interpretation of post-hole fills have been discussed by Van Vilsteren (1984); much the same considerations apply to beam-slots or post-slots. The basic problem is that charred plant material from a wide variety of sources could have accumulated in the features

after decay or extraction of the post (or were introduced into the fill of the feature via soil cracks whilst the building was in use). Consequently the fills are likely to have included a mixture of material, not easily interpreted. It is to be expected, therefore, that all contexts would contain a low-density scatter of material dispersed from crop processing activities at various locations on the site. The assemblages from Buildings 17 and 18 may be interpreted as a low-density scatter of this type: cereal remains and weed seeds occurred only at low concentrations and other types of macrofossils at generally low frequencies. These samples certainly give no real grounds for thinking that these two buildings were associated with crop processing or storage.

The remaining four structures produced larger assemblages of material. The composition of the cereal and weed seed remains from these buildings is summarised in Fig. 101.

The low proportion of cereal spikelet and rachis fragments establishes that this material represented semi-cleaned crop products, charred during the latest stages of processing, storage or cooking. Weed seeds were present, but usually in rather small numbers.

The four assemblages differed principally in terms of the state of preservation of cereal grains (indicated by the % of grains which were identifiable) and in the relative proportions of the four main crops. Building 6 contained very well-preserved grains, almost entirely of *Avena* sp. (oats). Very similar well-preserved assemblages of semi-clean oat grains representing burnt granary deposits have come from Late Saxon cellared buildings at Ipswich (Murphy 1987). Such excellent preservation resulted first, from the reducing conditions which existed beneath the collapsed smouldering superstructure of buildings; and secondly, from the fact that the grains were not exposed to

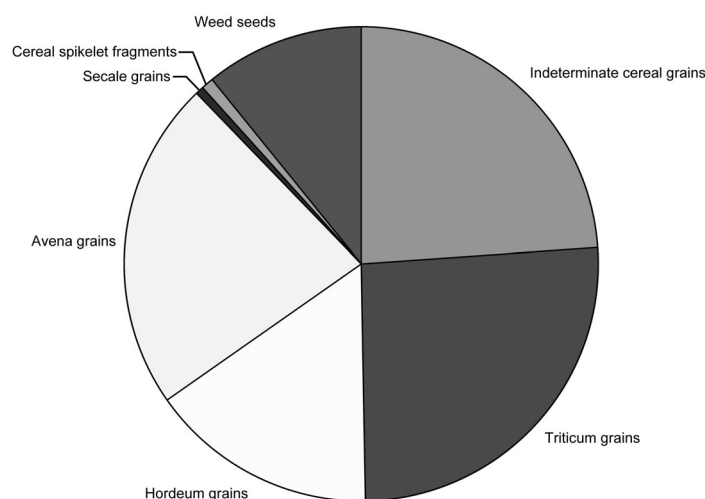


Figure 102 Building 16: summary of charred macrofossil assemblage

weathering prior to incorporation in the deposits. It is thought that the material from Building 6 may represent charred debris from a granary fire, and that this post-hole building had been used to store oats.

Building 1 comprised a wide continuous rectangular slot which contained abundant fired clay (p.127). The cereal grains present were rather poorly preserved, implying charring in better-aerated conditions. Of the identifiable grains, wheat and oats predominated. There can be little doubt that the fired clay and cereals were in some way related, though the absence of floor levels meant that no *in situ* fired clay survived. However, it may be suggested that this clay represented the remains of hearths and/or ovens in which cereals were being dried or toasted (*c.f.* Hillman 1984, fig. 4).

The assemblages from Buildings 14 and 16 (Fig. 102) were fairly similar to one another in terms of preservation and species composition: wheat grains predominated, followed by oats, with some barley. Furthermore most of the material from Building 14 came from post-hole 6530, on the south side of the building, directly adjacent to the northern slot of Building 16. This suggests that the cereals from these two buildings had a common source, focusing around Building 16. In the slots of 16, seeds of pulses (beans and ? peas), hazel nutshell fragments, and remains of fruits (?sloe and elderberry) were unusually frequent compared to the other contexts; and barley grains, generally rare over the site as a whole, were moderately abundant. Definitive interpretation is difficult, but the diverse range of plant foods present could tentatively be thought to indicate a kitchen area.

Pits

(Tables 25–27)

In common with the structural features, the fills of pits at the site are likely to have incorporated a low-density scatter of charred plant material derived from a variety of sources. These scatters are not readily interpretable in terms of specific activities. Most of the pit fills sampled contained low concentrations of cereal grains (mainly *Triticum* and *Avena*), with some *Hordeum* and *Secale*, occasional spikelet and rachis fragments and some weed seeds. Remains of pulses, flax and fruits were present

sporadically, though hazel nutshell fragments occurred frequently. These sparse assemblages are thought to have been derived largely from semi-cleaned crop products mixed with material from other sources.

A small proportion of the pit fills produced distinctive assemblages which may be interpreted more specifically. The fills of latrine pits at urban sites are characterised by the presence of abundant mineral-replaced faecal concretions, mineral-replaced seeds and stem fragments and small fishbones representing human faecal residues (Jones 1988). At rural sites similar deposits do sometimes occur, but much less often, perhaps because of less intense use, less polluted groundwater or more regular cleaning out for agricultural re-cycling. The rectangular pit 2653 (contexts 3166, 3213: Table 25) produced small porous buff-coloured concretions, (up to 8mm), with fishbones, abraded bone fragments (some burnt) and unidentifiable mineral-replaced stem fragments and seeds. Charred plant material was also present, but at very low densities, representing no more than a background scatter. From its contents this feature can be confidently identified as a latrine pit — presumably the privy associated with the building to the east.

Fill 3876 of pit 2842 (Table 25) produced an unusual assemblage containing macrofossils of taxa common in waterlogged Anglo-Saxon deposits, but rarely found charred. These include fruitstones of raspberry, bramble, rose, sloe, bullace and hawthorn, and nutlets of *Urtica dioica* (nettle). Seeds of other perennial and annual weeds were also common (particularly *Malva sylvestris* and *Chenopodiaceae*) as were those of grassland taxa including *Prunella vulgaris*, *Plantago lanceolata* and small-fruited *Poaceae*. Cereal grains and arable weed seeds occurred at low frequencies. The assemblage as a whole is thought to represent table and kitchen waste which may have accumulated as a midden in this area prior to burning as refuse. Some of the fruitstones of sloe were gnawn by rodents before charring, implying that some time elapsed between discard and charring. The development of a perennial nitrophilous ruderal flora implies locally nutrient-enriched soils in an area of rough grassland. 2842 was one of several large pits in this area, which is well to the north of the main complex of buildings and it seems likely that this was a rubbish dump for the settlement.

The rarity of fragments of cereal culm, rachis and spikelets compared to grains has been noted above. There were no large deposits from the site in which chaff formed the predominant component. Most of the chaff fragments could just represent a low level of contaminants in semi-cleaned products, and there is no definite evidence for disposal of waste from the earliest stages of crop processing. A few contexts (*e.g.* 7290 and 7295 in pit 6529) contained moderate numbers of rye rachis nodes, with some other chaff fragments and culm nodes, but even here grains predominated numerically. Obviously, this need not indicate that the Springfield site was a ‘net-consumer’ of cereals: the layout of the buildings seems to represent a farm site. However, an area in which threshing, winnowing and sieving took place prior to bulk grain storage, and in which crop-processing by-products were burnt, has not been located. Indeed, it is possible that these components of harvested crops were conserved for use as thatch, litter and low-grade fodder rather than being burnt as refuse or fuel.

Environment and agrarian economy: a general discussion

The results from the excavations and from river valley sections exposed during construction of the new A12 Chelmsford by-pass (Murphy, Wilkinson and Wiltshire forthcoming) provide a basis for presenting a reconstruction of long-term environmental and agrarian changes in this part of the Chelmer Valley. Results from the Sandon Culvert have been outlined in Murphy (1994).

Within the valley three zones characterised by distinctive soil-types and drainage conditions are distinguishable:

1. The Flood Plain. The floodplain deposits comprise the organic fills of channels incised into the sub-alluvial gravels and covered by mineral alluvial sediments deposited by overbank flooding. On the level surface of these alluvial deposits soils of the Fladbury 1 Association, stoneless clayey gleyed soils, are developed (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 194).

2. Terrace and glacial outwash gravels. Soils of the Efford 1 Association (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 173) form a wide belt between the alluvial soils to the south and the southern margin of the chalky till. The soils in this zone are stony, mainly well-drained loams with gravel subsoils, both terrace and glacial gravels. The site lies within this zone.

3. Glacial Till. The Hornbeam 3 Association comprises fine loamy over clayey soils, most of which are prone to seasonal waterlogging, developed on the chalky till (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 221). Soils of this type occur to the north and west of the site.

The till margin in the immediate area is rarely more than 1km from the river channel, and thus the three zones were easily accessible from the excavated site. Clearly, however, all three zones have undergone major changes since the early Neolithic, from which the earliest evidence for a significant human presence in this area comes.

In the Sandon Culvert section the base of an infilled channel was dated to 1770 ± 70 BP (HAR-6580: Murphy 1994); cal AD 80–420, two sigma (Bronk Ramsey 2000). Macrofossils indicate locally open conditions at this site which persisted, with no regeneration of willow or alder carr, throughout the infilling of the channel, the top of which is dated to 860 ± 70 BP (cal AD 1030–1280, two sigma). Continued arable farming in the vicinity is indicated by the presence of charred cereals (including spelt) throughout the channel deposits and by the presence of a flax capsule fragment near the top of the section. The evidence available does not suggest that there was any post-Roman woodland regeneration.

Charred plant remains from the early Saxon cremations at Springfield Lyons seem consistent with this. The macrofossils of wild plants are thought to have come partly from local rough weedy grassland, used as kindling for the cremation pyres. Charred remains of crop plants were also present, and included bread/club wheat, spelt, emmer, barley, oats, rye and possibly peas. Spelt, which occurs in Roman contexts both at Springfield and elsewhere, is thought to have continued in cultivation into the early Saxon period at several sites in eastern England. The persistence of spelt and the lack of evidence for post-Roman woodland regeneration both seem to indicate some degree of agricultural continuity between the Roman and Saxon periods in this area.

The large collection of plant remains from the Late Saxon settlement at Springfield Lyons comprised crop plants, 'weed' seeds and remains of fruits and nuts. The cereals represented were bread/club wheat, spelt, emmer, six-row hulled barley, oats and rye. For reasons given above it is believed that the spelt and emmer remains are more likely to represent contaminants of free-threshing wheat crops than crops in their own right at this period and in this area. Remains of oats were unusually abundant, and it is possible that this crop was being grown partly for animal fodder. The sparse remains of flax/linseed indicate some cultivation of this crop for fibre or seed, presumably on the damp floodplain soils. The flax capsule fragment from the Sandon Culvert channel came from deposits which were also of Late Saxon date. The weed flora associated with the crop plant remains from Late Saxon features at Springfield Lyons strongly implies that part of the area under arable was on clay soils over chalky boulder clay to the north and west of the site. Seeds of weeds characteristic of acidic soils, such as would occur on decalcified gravels in this area, were uncommon, but *Anthemis cotula*, a weed characteristic of clay soils, was one of the most frequent taxa in the Late Saxon samples. By the Late Saxon period at least part of the arable area was on heavy clay soils.

III. Artefacts from the Late Saxon features (Figs 103–108)

Silver coin

by Susan Tyler

A silver penny of Aethelred II ('The Unready'), recovered from the machined surface, is the only coin from the site. Aethelred II reigned between 978 and 1016. This is probably his fifth issue dating to the last decade of the tenth century.

Obverse: AEDELRED REX ANGL, diademed bust to left, no sceptre.

Reverse: Long-arm cross extending to edges of coin; ?name of mint and ?moneyer, legend not decipherable.

Thickness 1.5mm. Context 7689 (surface find).

Iron

by Susan Tyler

(Fig. 103)

1. **Fitting/hinge** <2365>; perforated at one end, other end bent over and broken off; L. 75mm W. 35mm. Context 3370. Building 1.
2. **Iron object** <2223>; semi-circular fragment; part of ?horseshoe; W. 27mm tapering to 17mm. Context 3154. Building 1.
3. **Buckle** <2138>; iron; large D-shaped buckle; pin corroded into position on the wrong side and projecting at 90° from the main body; L. 71mm; W. 43mm. Context 3357. Building 1.
4. **Iron and copper alloy buckle and plate** <4046>. Small oval buckle and attached rectangular buckle-plate. Plate is a rectangular strip bent in half around a loop. Iron rivet passes through strip. Pin of buckle is iron and is in position. No organic remains. Buckle ht. 21mm; W. 15mm. L. of pin 17mm. L. of buckle-plate 17.5mm; T. 5.5mm (gap between plates 1.5mm). Context 7654, slot 6537, segment 4155. Building 16.
5. **Cleat** <2112>; one arm missing; heavily corroded; L. 33mm; W. 14mm. Context 3119; feature 2538 (small pit or post-hole).
6. **Knife and small spiral** <2141>; end of tang broken; wood on tang. Small iron spiral, found adhering to main body of knife could be a terminal to the tang or could be a separate object (pin head?). L. 145mm; W. 23mm. Context 3162; feature 2648 (pit).
7. **Object** <2127>; flat oval body; semi-circular loop at the top; tapering square shafted stem; L. 97mm; W. 18mm. Context 3250; feature 2577 (large pit).
8. **Plate** <2501>; tapering; one end broken, other rounded; in poor condition; L. 76 mm; W. 25mm. Context 3512; feature 2577 (large pit).

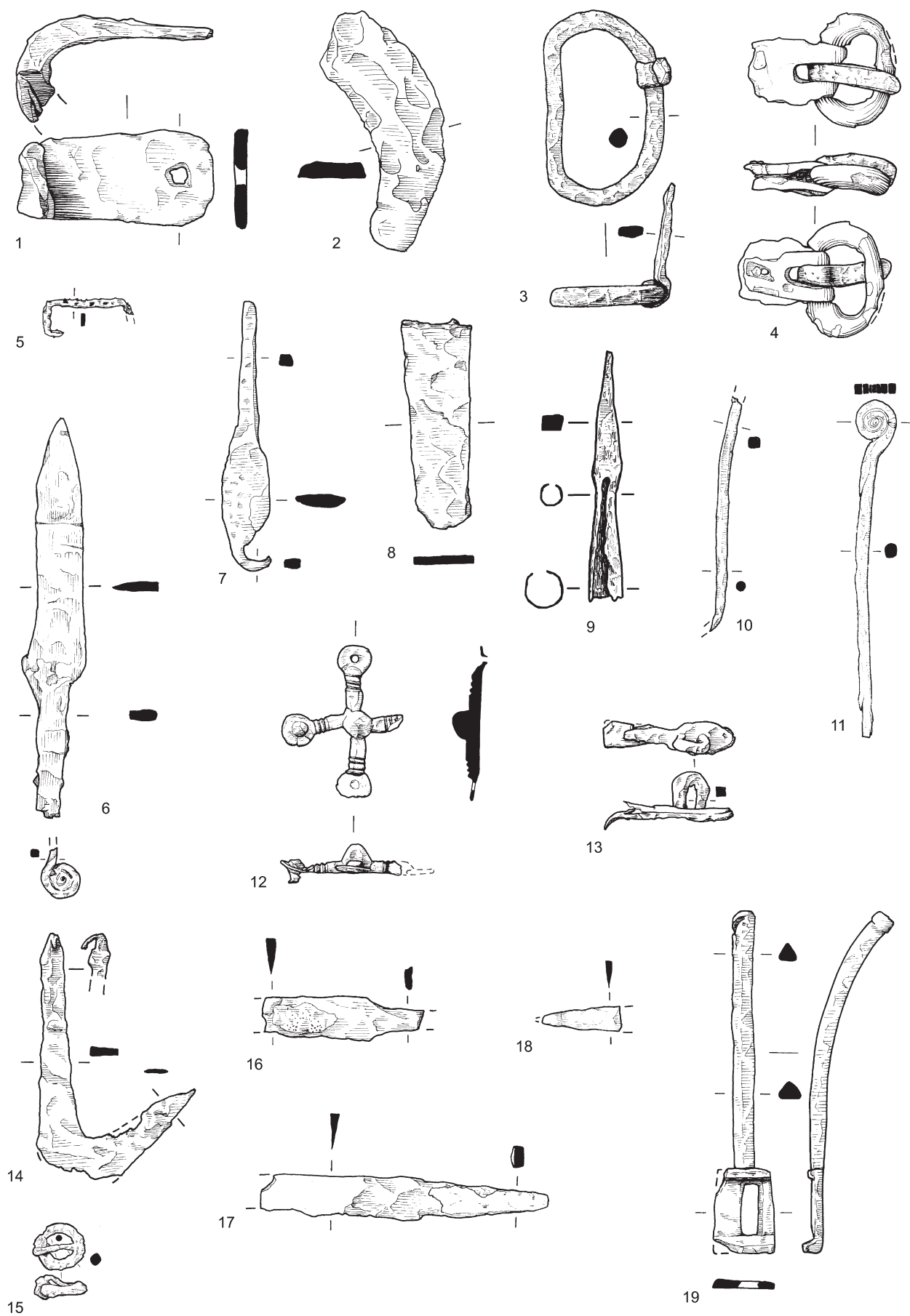


Figure 103 Late Saxon artefacts: iron. Scale 1:2 except 11 and 12 (scale 1:1)

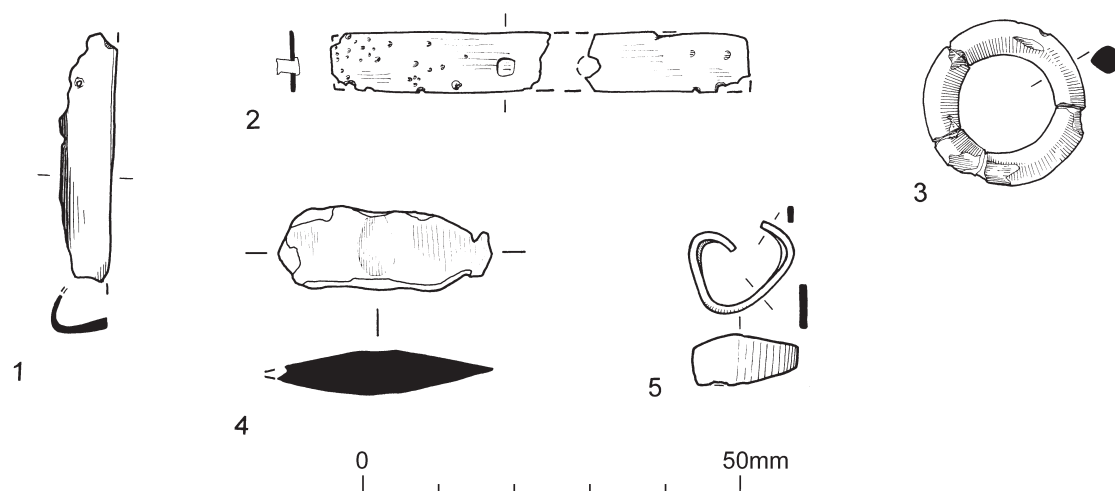


Figure 104 Late Saxon artefacts: copper alloy. Scale 1:1

9. **Arrowhead** <2646>; square-sectioned head; circular-sectioned shaft; tip missing; no traces of wood in socket; L. 92mm; shaft diam. 10mm. Context 3952; feature 2826 (post-hole?).
10. **Pin shaft and detached fragment** <3724>; square-sectioned at the head; round at the point; L. (incomplete) 86.5mm; max. T. 6mm. Context 7085; feature 6316 (pit).
11. **Pin** <3811>; spiral terminal; shaft circular in cross-section. In fair condition. L. 61mm; max. diam. of head 7mm. Context 7348; feature 6570 (small pit).
12. **Strap distributor** <4036>; exhibiting four arms (one broken) with flattened circular terminals and central perforations (one rivet in position); central dome; three incised horizontal lines across each arm; max. W. 27mm. Context 7548 (surface find).
13. **?Fitting** <4072>. Two pieces of pear-shaped plate with a flat-headed nail passing through the widest part of the plate. The nail is hammered back onto itself in a loop. Plate broken off at narrowest end. Poor condition. L. 41mm; max. W. 13mm; T. 6mm. Context 7620; feature 6703 (undated pit).
14. **Hook** <4086>; flat; rectangular in cross-section; one end curves up to a point; the other has a bent over terminal at right angles to the body of the hook; Ht. 90mm; max. W. 28mm. Context 7671; feature 6658 (Late Saxon pit).
15. **Buckle** <4053>; oval; pin in position. In poor condition. No textile present. Ht. 18.5mm; W. 18mm. Context 7689 (surface find).
16. **Knife fragment** <4585>. Part of blade and part of tang missing. Both back and cutting edge incurve to the point. L. (incomplete) 60mm; max. W. 17mm. Context 9266 (surface find).
17. **Knife** <4548>. Back and cutting edge parallel. Approx. one third blade missing. L. 105mm; max. W. of blade 18mm. Context 9320; feature 8575 (Late Saxon pit).
18. **Knife blade fragment** <4582>. Point only. Fair condition. L. (incomplete) 30mm; W. 10mm. Context 9331; feature 8575 (Late Saxon pit).
19. **Spur** <3912>. One side only. At one end is a rectangular strap attachment plate with central rectangular slot. The shaft is then incurving, triangular in cross-section except for the very tip which is circular; broken off at this point, probably where the composite parts of the spur would have joined. Traces of tinning on surface. L. 124mm; max. W. of attachment plate 22mm; max. W. of shaft 8mm. Context 7046; feature 2643 (Late Saxon gully).

Not illustrated

Part of ?knife blade <4584>; flattish object; incurving edges. L. 54mm; max. W. 23mm. Context 9320; feature 8575 (Late Saxon pit).

Iron plate <2373>; three pieces which join together; rivet head surviving at one end; L. 95mm; W. 16mm. Building 1.

Ring <4087>; flattish. Diam. 32mm (external); 21mm (internal). In poor condition. Context 7671; feature 6658 (late Saxon pit)

Object <3735>; semi-circular in cross-section. Small amounts of white metal coating. L. 18mm; max. diam. 11mm. Context 7095 (surface find)

Nail <2131>; extreme tip missing; square sectioned shaft; very heavily corroded; L. 42mm. Context 2504 (unstratified)

Nail <2154>; square head; square sectioned shaft; extreme tip missing; very heavily corroded; L. 72mm. Context 2504 (unstratified)

Nail <2090>; lower portion only; square sectioned shaft; very heavily corroded; L. 51.5mm. Context 2504 (unstratified)

Plate <2091>; (?) buckle attachment plate; slight indentations one end; very heavily corroded; L. 49mm, W. 24mm. Context 2504 (unstratified)

Nail fragment <2123>; head and tip missing; one end bent upwards; fair condition; L. 27mm. Context 3147; feature 2569 (Building 1)

Spike or nail shaft <2094>; square sectioned shaft tapering to a point; 2 detached fragments which cannot be joined onto main object; L. 70.5mm, W. 13mm. Context 3185; surface of feature 2585 (undated pit)

Nail <2372>; lower portion only; tip bent upwards; L. 36mm. Context 3194 (surface find)

Three plate fragments <2373>; the three pieces join together; rivet head surviving on one end piece; L. 95mm, W. 16mm. Context 3372; feature 2569 (Building 1)

Fragments <2564>; two pieces; possibly chatelaine chain fragments; one piece has one end bent over; the other has a rounded flattened end on which there are traces of mineralised wood; L. 21mm and 18mm. Context 3549 (surface find). Most likely derived from the Early Saxon cemetery.

Nail <2597>; oval head; square sectioned shaft; in poor condition, very heavily corroded and beginning to laminate; L. 39.5mm; head W. 14mm. Context 3601; feature 2569 (Building 1)

Nail <2574>; incomplete circular head; square sectioned shaft bent at an angle of 90°; in poor condition, very heavily mineralised; L. 17mm; head diam. 14mm. Context 3636 (surface find)

Nail <2605>; circular head; square sectioned shaft, bent twice at 90°; extreme tip missing; in fair condition; L. 27mm; head diam. 11mm. Context 3642; feature 2591 (pit)

Nail fragment <2872>; part of shaft; rectangular sectioned length; in fairly poor condition; L. 49mm; W. 10mm. Context 5127 (surface find)

Copper alloy by Susan Tyler (Fig. 104)

1. **Strip** <2088>; one edge incurving; L. 32mm; W. 7mm. Context 3091; feature 2569 (Building 1).

2. **Plate** <2901>; 2 pieces of copper alloy plating; one piece perforated by a copper alloy rivet; the other piece has the remains of a circular rivet hole at its broken end; it is possible that the 2 pieces fitted together; both pieces in poor condition; L. 28mm and 21mm; max. W. 7.5mm and 7mm. Context 5325 (surface find).

3. **Ring** <2602>; bevelled edges; diam. 22mm. Context 3869 (surface find).

4. **Object** <3301>; lenticular; incomplete; possibly not Late Saxon. L. 28mm; max. W. 12mm. Context 5065 (surface of Late Bronze Age ditch).

5. **Cleat** <4082>; single piece of sheet metal tapering and bent round at the ends. Ht. 14mm. Max. w. 7mm.

Not illustrated

Fragment <2591>; amorphous; heavily corroded; L. 13.5mm. Context 3642; feature 2591 (pit)

Fragment <2601>; globular. Context 3788; spread 3696.

Fragments of copper alloy plating <3313>; ? buckle attachment plate or ? wrist clasps; c. twenty pieces; several of the pieces curve under at one end and appear to be perforated; size range from 1mm to 10mm. Possibly not Late Saxon. Context 5065 (surface of Late Bronze Age ditch).

Fragment <4580>; amorphous; max. L. 15mm. Context 9179 (surface find).

Fragment <5036>; cast; mineralised organic remains on one side; surface slightly hollowed; possibly not Late Saxon L. 22mm. Context 9730 (surface find).

Glass

by Hilary Major and Susan Tyler

Fig. 105

A single large glass counter of Roman date was recovered from Late Saxon pit 6520. This is most likely a redeposited grave-good from grave 6792, which the pit cut.

Gaming counter <4054>; Fig. 105; plano-convex; opaque glass, appearing black, with three white spots and a central pale green or turquoise spot, marvered flush with the upper surface. The green spot has merged on one side with a white spot. Diam. 19mm, th. 5mm. Context 7723; feature 6773 (late Saxon pit). Late Roman, redeposited.

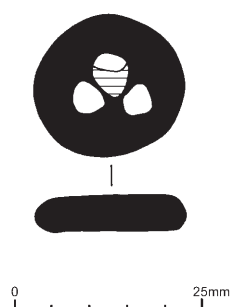


Figure 105 Roman glass counter
Scale 1:1

Spotted glass gaming counters are discussed by Cool and Price (1987, 123–125) in relation to a set of thirty from a burial at Lullingstone Villa. The earliest dated examples are from the first half of the 4th century, and their distribution is restricted to the north-western provinces of the empire. The spots occur in different combinations of colours, usually with three or more spots surrounding a central spot, as on this example. The number of spots does not seem to be significant.

A small amount of Early Saxon fragmentary and melted glass beads and vessel glass were redeposited in Late Saxon features; these are listed below. Full descriptions, however, are given in Chapter 2 p.87–90.

Bead fragments <3955>. Context 7177; feature 6403 (Late Saxon post-hole).

Beads <3923> and <3924>. Context 7305; feature 6520 (Late Saxon pit).

Bead <3959>. Context 7221; feature 6411 (Late Saxon? post-hole).

Fragment <3970>. Melted glass. Context 7221; feature 6411 (Late Saxon? post-hole).

The following glass could be either Early or Late Saxon:

Slag or melted glass <3934>; Context 7379; feature 6586 (slot, Building 18).

Slag or melted glass <3986>; amorphous. Context 7345; feature 6568 (gully).

Lava querns

by Hilary Major

Fig. 106

Fragments of lava came from twenty-five contexts, most of which were late Saxon. A few pieces may be Roman; in particular, small fragments from cremation 6812, and from the surface of the Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Most of the lava can be assumed to be of late Saxon origin, although little of it retained any diagnostic features, as the condition of the stone was almost uniformly very poor. In the few cases where a grinding surface survived, it was pecked.

The largest group came from pit 4598, and included a large fragment from an upper stone with a collar round the central hole (Fig. 106). This is a form of Mayen lava quern known to have been traded through Dorestad from about the ninth century onwards, a variant of Parkhouse (1976, 184–5, fig. 4a) type III. Parkhouse concluded that the motive power for this type of stone was possibly applied from below, and the presence of the rynd slot on the grinding face of the present example is consistent with this. Such a stone could be used in a mechanical mill, possibly a water mill, and the form is paralleled in the eighth-century water mill excavated at Tamworth, Staffordshire (Rahtz 1981, 3–5), where some of the millstones were also of Mayen lava. There is a possibility, therefore, that the settlement complex at Springfield Lyons included a mill, although whether it was a water mill is uncertain. The present small stream along the edge of the site does not seem substantial enough to have powered a mill, and there is no indication that it was ever much larger. The size and form of a stone need not necessarily imply that it was from a mechanical mill; Smith (1987) concludes that the wear pattern on the handle hole in a collared stone from Goltho indicates that it was driven by animal or human power. The latter stone has a diameter of 860mm, even larger than the Tamworth millstones. It is unlikely that such a large stone would have been turned by a simple handle, as abnormally long arms would have been needed; however, it could have been turned by hand, by means of a stick inserted obliquely into the hole, with its other end pivoting in a beam above the central point of the millstone. A horizontal handle would then be attached to the oblique stick. This would considerably lessen the circle needed to be described in order to turn the stone by hand.

There are few parallels from Essex, although the type must be under-represented in the archaeological record, since fragments without the collar present are indistinguishable from flat querns of other types. Sites producing collared lava querns include Coggeshall (Major 1988), North Shoebury (Buckley and Major 1995), South Ockendon (Grays-Thurrock Museum Acc. no. 2418) and Lion Walk, Colchester (Buckley and Major 1988). It is very difficult placing an end date on the use of this form, as few examples are from well-dated contexts, and many fragments are likely to be residual, or re-used. They are certainly found in twelfth-century contexts; the Colchester quern is from a context dated to 1100–1125, and a fragment of a collared quern was found in a twelfth-century context at Little Woolstone, Buckinghamshire (Mynard 1994, 156, no. 5). However, both these querns had been re-used in walls. The North Shoebury quern came from a gully containing eleventh to twelfth-century pottery.

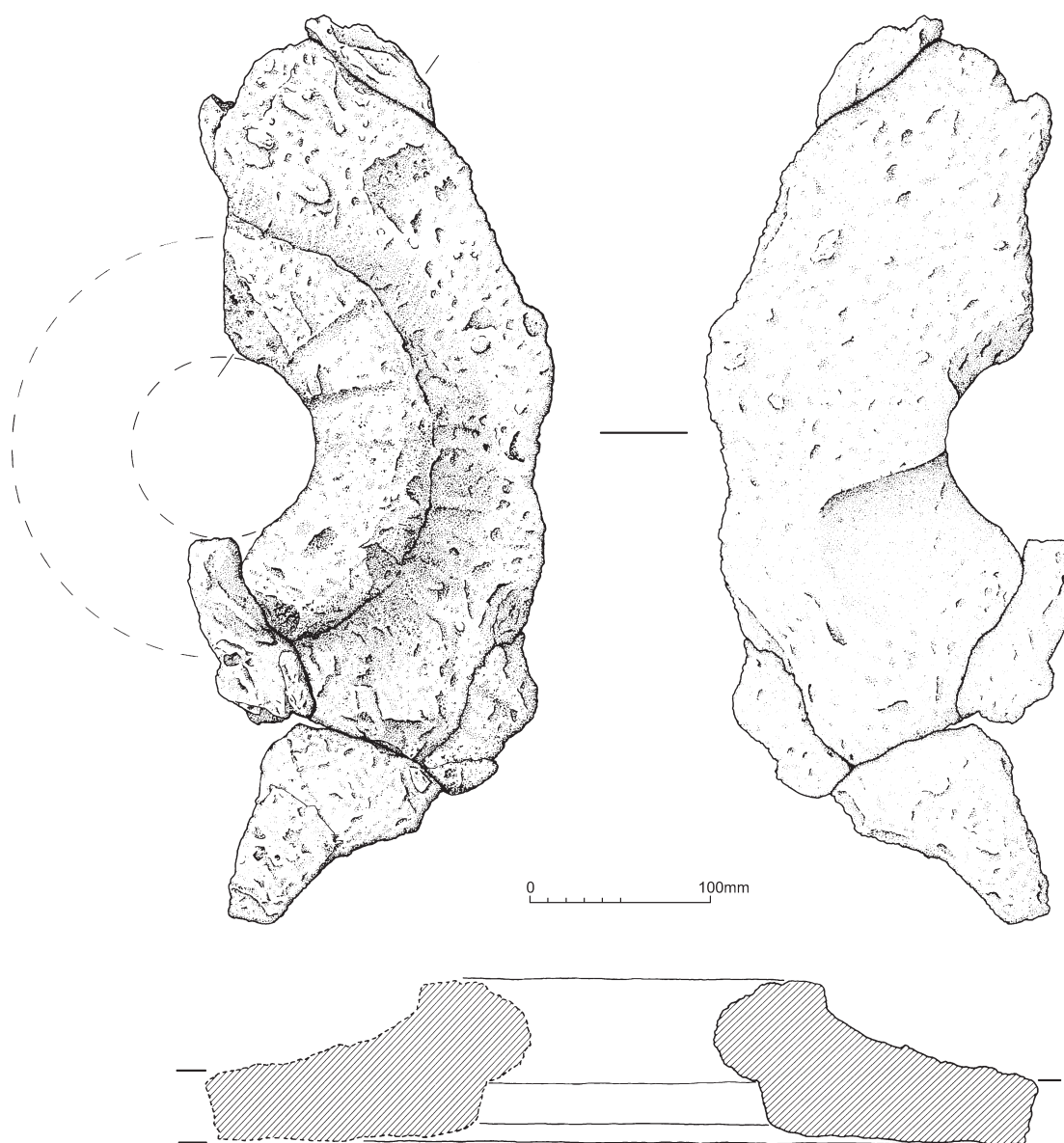


Figure 106 Late Saxon lava quern stone. Scale 1:4

The assemblage also includes an example of a flat quern without a collar, from a post-hole in Building 6. Its form is consistent with the standard medieval flat quern, with shallow holes on the top, and a pecked grinding surface. The type, which corresponds to Dorestad type II (Parkhouse 1976), eventually replaced the collared quern, although it is very difficult to say when the flat quern was first introduced, or when production of collared querns ceased. One might, however, suggest that this quern was deposited fairly late in the history of the settlement.

1. **Quern** or millstone fragment <3032> (Fig. 106), made from Mayen lava, in poor condition; upper stone, with a collar round the hopper, and a socket on the underside for the rynd. The edge of the stone is missing, but the diameter must have been at least 450mm, and probably considerably more. There is no handle hole on the extant fragment. Wt. 6720g. Five other fairly large fragments, and numerous crumbs, probably from the same stone, came from the same context. Context 3913; Pit 4598

Not illustrated

A large fragment of **quernstone** <3789>, and a number of smaller fragments in poor condition. The stone was found in a vertical position, roughly in the middle of the post-pipe of the post-hole. If this was intended as post-packing, it must have slipped subsequent to the post rotting. This is probably part of an upper stone, with a pecked grinding surface. There are four shallow holes on the top, which has flaked badly. The edge of the central hole is present, but there is no sign of a collar. The central hole appears to be rather large, perhaps as much as 260mm. The outer edge is missing, but the diameter would have been at least 400mm, and the stone is up to 55mm thick. Wt. 2850g. Context 7032; Post-hole 6312. (Building 6).

Stone object by Hilary Major (Fig. 107)

1. Half of a **spindle whorl** (Fig. 107), made from siltstone, probably septaria. This is an unusual stone for a spindle whorl, as it is very light and friable. Late Saxon stone spindle whorls are more commonly made from hard chalk or limestone, but there are a few examples in siltstone, such as those from St Peter's Street, Northampton (Oakley and Hall 1979, 288, SW13) and Bradwell

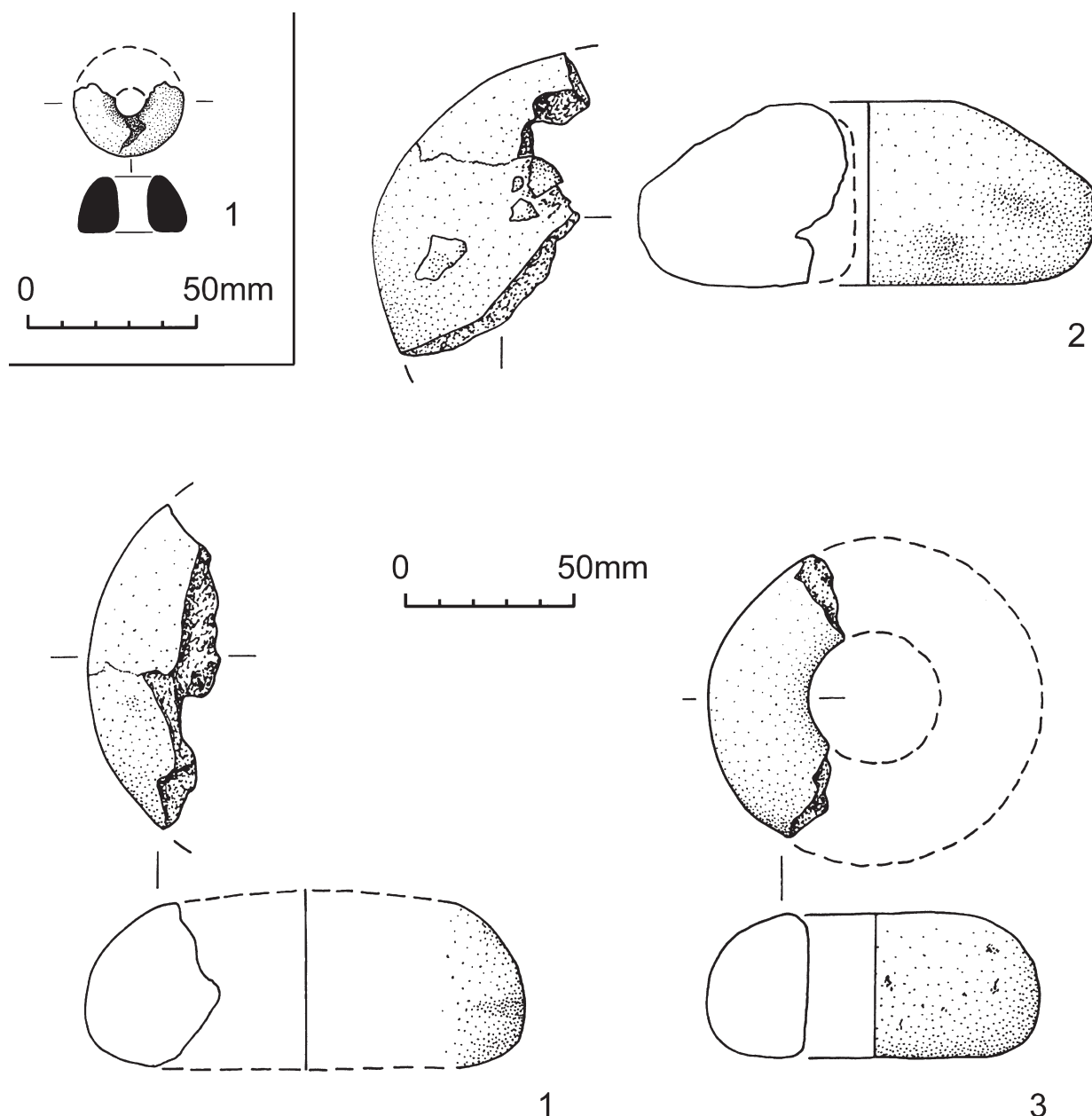


Figure 107 Late Saxon stone spindle whorl and Late Saxon fired clay. Scale 1:2

Bury, Milton Keynes (Tyrrell and Mynard 1994, 33, no. 14). The only septaria spindle whorl from Essex known to the writer is a late Roman example from Elms Farm, Heybridge (Tyrrell in prep.). Wt. 5g. <2237> Context 3364; Slot 2569 (Building 1)

3. About a third of a bun-shaped **loomweight** in a fairly well fired sandy, orange fabric. External diam. c. 100mm, internal diam. c. 40mm. Wt. 150g. <4176> Context 7931; Pit 6713

Baked clay objects

by H. Major
(Fig. 107)

1. Fragments of a **loomweight** in a very friable fabric with sparse small pebbles; orange surface and red-brown core. This is probably part of a Saxon annular loomweight, although only the outer edge is present, and there is no indication of the central hole. The shape is most similar to the 'bun-shaped' loomweights of the seventh-ninth century (Dunning et al 1959., 23–25). Wt. 230g. <2360> Context 3275; Post-hole 2699 (Building 3)
2. Five fragments of an annular **loomweight** from 7577, and three fragments of the same loomweight from the adjoining context 7592. Other fragments from the contexts may also be part of this weight. The object is poorly fired, and the inner edge has disintegrated. Sandy mottled fabric, similar to that used for the daub. Wt. 330g. <4085> and <4077> Contexts 7577 and 7592; Pit 6702

Other baked clay

A total of 7.434kg of baked clay was recovered from late Saxon features (excluding the loomweight fragments). A small amount was residual, such as the Late Bronze Age perforated clay slab fragments from one of the post-holes of Building 5. Most of the remainder was probably structural daub, although very few pieces had either surviving surfaces or wattle impressions. Fabrics were generally fairly fine, with little temper, though some of the daub was fairly sandy. 25.6% of the assemblage by weight came from pits, and 56.2% from buildings. Table 29 shows a breakdown of the amounts by feature type. Overall, the amount of baked clay recovered cannot be considered to be very large, and did not occur in sufficient

<i>Feature type</i>	<i>Total wt. (g)</i>	<i>Total no. of pieces</i>	<i>% by wt.</i>	<i>% by no.</i>
Ditches etc.	76	50	1.0	2.4
Other unassigned features	1189	232	16.0	11.1
Pits/well	1902	549	25.6	26.2
Building 1	1952	836	26.3	39.8
Building 1a	23	114	0.3	5.4
Building 2	280	50	3.8	2.4
Building 3	284	31	3.8	1.5
Building 4	13	7	0.2	0.3
Building 5	75	12	1.0	0.6
Building 6	369	14	5.0	0.7
Building 13 or 6	15	5	0.2	0.2
Building 14	14	8	0.2	0.4
Building 15	75	1	1.0	0.0
Building 16	219	23	2.9	1.1
Building 17	34	12	0.5	0.6
Building 18	206	69	2.8	3.3
Building 19	620	60	8.3	2.9
Building 20	2	2	0.0	0.1
Post line 6002	22	2	0.3	0.1
Post line 6660	11	6	0.1	0.3
Post line 6907	6	5	0.1	0.2
Post line 8803	34	10	0.5	0.5
Post line 8805	13	1	0.2	0.0

Table 29 Amounts of baked clay recovered by feature type

quantity to suggest that it was other than accidentally fired material, with the possible exception of the baked clay from Building 1 (see p.162).

The Late Saxon and Early Medieval pottery

by Susan Tyler

(Fig. 108, Tables 30–32)

Summary

A total of 3.2kg of Late Saxon pot was recovered from the Late Saxon settlement at Springfield Lyons. The pottery dates from the tenth to twelfth centuries with a small amount of medieval and post-medieval material mostly from surface contexts. Most of the pottery came from several large pits, but a reasonable amount was recovered from the beam slots and post-holes of buildings, enabling an analysis of date range and constructional sequence of these structures. The bulk of the pottery has a coarse shell-tempered fabric with varying amounts of quartz-sand (Fabrics 12A and 12B), but some Saxo-Norman (Thetford and St Neots wares) and imported fabrics (Rhenish) do occur, perhaps indicating a site of some status. A fairly large amount (3.44 kg) of residual Early Saxon pottery derived from the nearby cemetery was recovered from Late Saxon features.

The Fabrics

The fabrics are arranged roughly chronologically where applicable using a system already in use for post-Roman pottery in Essex (Cunningham 1985, 1–2). Sherds were examined using a x20 binocular microscope.

Fabric 9 Hard dark grey fabric with abundant small quartz-sand. Thetford-type ware. Produced in Ipswich, Norwich and Thetford in pre-Conquest times, later on produced at country sites. Saxo-Norman ninth to twelfth centuries. A relatively small amount (39g) recovered from four contexts: two Late Saxon pits (6520 and 6529) and two buildings (a post-hole belonging to Building 17 and a slot forming part of Building 16).

Fabric 10 St Neots ware. Fairly rough fabric tempered with small crushed, evenly-distributed fossiliferous shell. Slightly soapy feel to surfaces. Colour varies from pinkish/brown to reddish-brown to purplish-brown surfaces. The core is dark grey. Saxo-Norman, AD 850–1200. This ware was produced in the south and east Midlands centring on the towns of Cambridge, St Neots, Bedford, Northampton and Oxford. Several possible kiln sites exist including St Neots and Olney Hyde (see Hunter 1973–6, 230–40).

This is the second most numerous fabric at Springfield. A total of 410g was recovered from thirty-one contexts including the foundation trench of Building 1; a slot forming part of Building 16, two post-holes belonging to Building 17, a slot from Building 18 and numerous other post-holes and pits (see Table 30). Forms present within the Springfield assemblage are almost exclusively cooking pots with everted rims (Nos 6, 15, 20, 21, 26, 25).

Late Saxon Sandy Ware Hard wheel-thrown fabric with abundant small to medium rounded quartz-sand. Typically dark grey throughout, although oxidised fabrics do occur. A small amount (11g) was recovered from five contexts (Table 30). The only identifiable form present at Springfield is the cooking pot with everted rim (No. 11).

Unidentified Late Saxon wheel-thrown glazed ware Hard fabric with common small to medium rounded pale quartz characteristic of greensand (Walker 1987, 28). Pinkish-buff ware with decayed light green lead glaze on outer surface and parts of inner surface. A single vessel weighing 102g is the only form present at Springfield. It is a costrel (No. 7) from the large Late Saxon pit, feature 2577. It could be a south-eastern product of tenth to twelfth-century date.

Rhenish Wares Hard grey fabrics with common small quartz-sand with some mica. Wheel-thrown, most have rilled outer surfaces (Nos 3, 4, 17, 22–3, 29). Unusually, one sherd has an applied external strip (No.13). Springfield Lyons produced 75g from ten contexts, mostly pits (Table 32).

Fabric 12A Early Medieval shell-tempered ware. Date range: late tenth to mid twelfth centuries. Soft to medium soft fabric with abundant small to large unevenly distributed crushed shell temper; at Springfield much is leached-out. The fabric contains virtually no sand and surface texture is smooth with a slightly soapy feel. Surface colours range from orange to light brown to grey. Core is generally grey but completely oxidised fabrics do occur. There is a large amount of this fabric within the Springfield assemblage (1.57 Kg) from thirty-nine contexts which include a number of the Late Saxon buildings and numerous pits (Table 30). A local production centre seems likely. The most common form is the cooking pot with slightly sagging base; rim forms vary and include simple everted (Nos 8, 18), unbeaded flaring (No. 14), beaded flaring (Nos 16, 27) and slightly everted, edge flattened (No. 24).

Fabric 12B Early Medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware. Date range: mid eleventh to late twelfth centuries. Medium soft to medium hard fabric with common to abundant medium to large shell and common quartz-sand. The surface texture is rougher and harder than 12A. Surface colours range from orange to orange-brown to grey. Cores are generally grey. Forms are similar to those in Fabric 12A. A total of 338g recovered from sixteen contexts. Forms are mostly simple jars and cooking pots with simple everted or slightly beaded rims (No. 31).

Fabric 12C Early Medieval sand- and shell-tempered ware. Date range: contemporary with 12B or possibly slightly later; mid eleventh to late twelfth centuries. Medium hard fabric with abundant small to large quartz-sand and sparse small to large crushed shell. Surfaces orange-brown to grey; cores generally grey. The most common form is the cooking pot with beaded rim (No. 28).

Fabric 13 Early Medieval ware. Hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand and sparse large quartzite inclusions. Outer surfaces are usually brown with a grey core. Eleventh century to c.1200. Thirty contexts produced 393g (Table 30). The forms within the Springfield Lyons assemblage are mostly cooking pots with simple everted rims (e.g. Nos 1 and 2).

Fabric 20 Medieval coarse wares. Hard, usually grey fabrics, tempered with varying amounts of sand. Fifteen contexts produced 97g (Table 30). The fabrics date from the late twelfth to fourteenth centuries (Drury 1985, 1–16).

Fabric 21 Medieval sandy orange ware. Ten contexts produced 43g (Table 30). Hard fabric with common to abundant small quartz-sand, sparse large quartz-sand inclusions. Outer surfaces orange. Cores orange to orange-buff. Probably contemporary with the medieval coarse wares at Springfield Lyons.

Definitions of terms used

Size of temper		
Small:		Less than 1mm in length
Medium:		1–2mm
Large:		Greater than 2mm
Density of temper		
Sparse:		Less than 10 particles per sq. cm
Common:		10–20 particles per sq. cm
Abundant:		More than 20 particles per sq. cm
Hardness		
Soft:		Edges friable to the touch
Medium soft:	Can easily be scratched with fingernail	
Medium hard:	Can be scratched with some difficulty	
Hard:	Cannot be scratched with fingernail	
Numbering System: catalogue numbers have only been allocated to illustrated sherds.		

Catalogue

(Fig. 108)

Pits

Pit 2577 (Fills 3250; 3336; 3339; 3512)

This large pit contained 1070g of Late Saxon pottery. Fabrics present are: 10 (St Neots Ware) 113g; 12A (Early Medieval Shelly Ware) 765g; 13 (Early Medieval Ware) 77g; Rhenish wares 13g and an unidentified fabric similar to developed Stamford ware 102g. This pit produced some of the least abraded St Neots Ware, from a tall cooking pot or jar (No. 6). Sherds of Fabrics 12A and 13 present were also from simple everted-rimmed cooking pots (Nos 1, 2 and 8 and 9). The forms of the Rhenish ware vessels (Nos 3, 4 and 5) are not easily discernible, but the rilled or corrugated outer surfaces present on two of the three sherds are typically found on bottles and jars.

- Rim.** Everted, rounded. Abraded. Fabric 13. Abundant small to medium quartz-sand with sparse large quartzite inclusions. Orange throughout. Wt 7g. *Fill 3250*
- Rim.** Everted, rounded. Fabric 13. Abundant small to large quartz-sand. Surfaces orange. Core reddish-grey. Wt 13g. *Fill 3250*
- Body sherd.** Hard fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand with a high percentage of mica. Light grey throughout. Rhenish. Outer surface rilled. Wt 3g. *Fill 3250*
- Body sherd.** Hard fabric with abundant small quartz-sand. Surfaces dark grey. Core buff/brown. Rhenish. Outer surface rilled. Wt 4g. *Fill 3250*
- Body sherd.** Hard fabric with abundant small micaceous quartz-sand. Outer and core dark grey. Inner buff/grey. Rhenish. Wt 6g. *Fill 3250*
- Rim and upper body sherds.** From a tall cooking pot or jar. Rim thickened and everted. Fabric 10: St Neots Ware. Surfaces pinkish-grey. Core dark grey. Outer surface partly blackened. Wt 113g. *Fill 3250*
- Costrel rim and neck sherds.** Hard fabric with common small to medium rounded quartz-sand. Outer has decayed lead glaze showing as dark grey with patchy light green glaze. Traces of glaze also on inside of neck. Inner and core orange-buff. Unidentified fabric. Wt 78g. *Fill 3250*
- Rim and twenty-nine base/body sherds.** From one or two large cooking pots. Simple, everted, flattened rim. Slightly sagging base. Surfaces orange to reddish-brown. Core grey. Fabric 12A. Wt 206g. *Fill 3250*
- Rim.** Everted, rounded. From a large cooking pot. Fabric 12 A. Outer surface orange-brown. Inner patchy buff to dark grey. Core dark grey. Wt 21g. *Fill 3336*

Pit 2579 (Fills 3149 and 3158)

This feature produced a small amount of Late Saxon pot: 30g. This comprised 14g of Fabric 10 (St Neots Ware) and 16g of Fabric 13 (Early Medieval Ware). Base and body sherds were present but no rims.

Pit 2653 (Fill 3165)

This pit produced a small amount (4g) of Early Medieval Ware (Fabric 13).

Pit 2710 (Fill 3785)

This feature contained a small amount (9g) of Fabric 12A.

Pit 2799 (Fills 3301; 3363; 3307; 3271)

This large pit produced 27g of Late Saxon pottery, comprising fabrics 10 (3g), 12A (11g), 13 (11g) and 20 (2g). The single sherd of St Neots Ware is very abraded. The two sherds of Fabric 12A included a beaded rim (No. 10) which could be as late as eleventh-century in date.

- Rim.** Beaded; probably from a cooking pot. Fabric 12A. Grey throughout. Wt 10g. *Fill 3301*

Well 2832 (Fill 3962)

The well produced a single body sherd (4g) of St Neots Ware.

Pit 4640 (Fill 3969)

This pit produced 12g of rather abraded St Neots ware, some sherds still exhibiting carbonised food residue on their inner surfaces. A single rim of Late Saxon Sandy Ware (No. 11) was also present.

- Rim.** Everted, angular. Slight internal hollow. From a cooking pot. Hard wheel-thrown fabric with abundant small to medium quartz-sand. Late Saxon Sandy Ware. Dark grey throughout. Wt 7g. *Fill 3969*

Pit 6316 (Fill 7085)

This pit contained 12g of Fabric 13.

Pit 6347 (Fill 7170)

A single abraded sherd (2g) of Fabric 12A was recovered from this feature.

Pit 6400 (Fill 7112)

This pit also produced a single sherd (3g) of Fabric 12A.

Pit 6520 (Fills 7305 and 7317)

This pit produced a wide range of Late Saxon fabrics within a total of 135g of pottery recovered. Fabrics present: 9 (Thetford Ware) 23g; 10 (St Neots Ware) 15g; 12A (Early Medieval Shelly Ware) 31g; 12B (Early Medieval Shelly Ware with Sand) 33g; 13 (Early Medieval Ware) 8g; and 18g of Rhenish Ware (No. 13). In addition a small amount (7g) of very abraded Medieval coarsewares and sandy orange wares were recovered and 26g of Early Saxon sandy and vegetable-tempered fabrics. The sherds are mostly small and abraded making identification of forms difficult; however the Thetford-Ware sherds show signs of sooting on their outer surfaces and no doubt belonged to a fairly large cooking pot (No. 12).

- Rim and three body sherds** (which do not join) from a large globular cooking pot. Sharply everted, rounded with slight internal hollow. Fabric 9: Thetford Ware. Abundant small quartz-sand with high percentage of mica. Light grey throughout. Sooting beneath rim on outer surface. Wt. 23g. *Fill 7305*
- Two joining body sherds.** Rhenish ware. Hard fabric with abundant small micaceous quartz-sand. Surfaces black. Core pinkish-grey. Applied thumbled strip. Wt. 18 g. *Fills 7305 and, 7317*

Pit 6529 (Fills 7290 and 7295)

A total of 354g of Late Saxon pot came from this pit. The range of fabrics is similar to that from other large pit groups; Fabric 9 (Thetford Ware) 9g; Fabric 10 (St Neots Ware) 29g; Fabric 12A has by far the largest presence 214g and its variant 12B is represented by a single sherd (2g); Late Saxon Sandy Ware (1g) and Rhenish Ware (1g). The only recognisable forms present are cooking pots in Fabrics 12A and 10 (Nos 14 and 15).

- Rim and sixty-two base and body sherds.** From a large cooking pot with slightly sagging base and everted, hollowed rim, flattened on top. Fabric 12A. Abundant large shell, mostly leached out. Outer and inner surface colour varies from orange to orange-grey to dark grey. Core dark grey. Sooting on outer beneath rim. Carbonised food residue on inner surface of some sherds. Wt. 290g. *Fill 7290*
- Rim.** Everted, slightly thickened. Fabric 10: St Neots Ware. Outer surface dark grey to dark purplish-grey. Core dark grey. Inner pinkish-brown. Sooting around upper rim. Carbonised food residue on inner. Wt. 10g. *Fill 7290*

Pit 6542 (Fill 7372)

This pit produced three sherds (11g) of Fabric 13.

Pit 6658 (Fills 7671 and 7683)

Fabrics 12A (188g); 12B (18g) and 12C (3g) were recovered from this feature; making a total of 209g of pot. The only rim sherds are from a cooking pot with beaded rim, probably belonging to the eleventh century (No. 16).

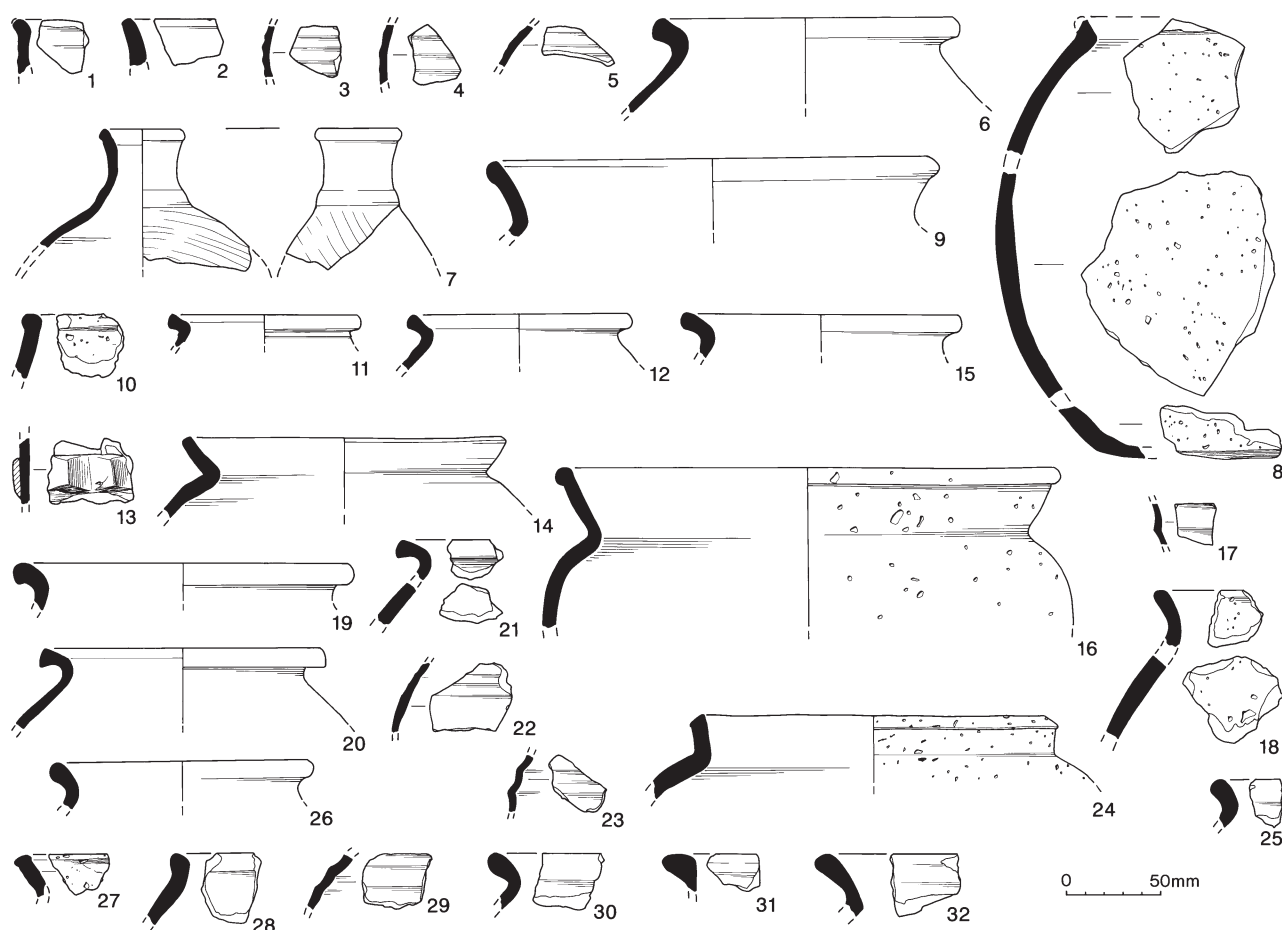


Figure 108 Late Saxon pottery. Scale 1:4

- 16. Two rim sherds and twenty-eight base and body sherds.** From a cooking pot with beaded rim and slightly sagging base. Fabric 12A. Abundant large partly leached-out shell. Outer surface patchy orange to reddish-brown. Inner reddish-brown. Core dark grey. Wt. 180g. *Fill 7671*

Pit 6665 (Fill 7572)

A total of 257g of Late Saxon pot came from this pit, most of which (219g) is Fabric 12B (Early Medieval shell and sand-tempered ware). The rest comprises St Neots Ware (1g); Early Medieval Ware (34g) and a single Rhenish sherd (3g). The Rhenish sherd has pronounced rilling on its outer surface (No. 17).

- 17. Body sherd.** Rilled. Hard grey fabric with abundant small micaceous quartz-sand. Rhenish. Wt. 3g. *Fill 7572.*

Pit 6700 (Fills 7555 and 7587)

This pit contained 8g of St Neots Ware and a single sherd (11g) of Fabric 12B was found on its surface.

Pit 6702 (Fills 7556; 7600; 7577; 7592)

A small amount (63g) of Late Saxon and Medieval pot came from this feature. It comprises: Fabric 10 (16g); 12A (17g); 13 (4g); Rhenish (13g); 20 (10g) and 21 (4g).

Pit 6704 (Fill 7900)

A total of 4g of abraded Medieval coarse and sandy orange wares came from this feature.

Pit 6712 (Fill 7910)

This large rectangular post-hole or pit (one of a pair) contained 15g of St Neots Ware comprising two vessels: one in an oxidised fabric and the other a purplish-grey reduced ware.

Pit 6773 (Fill 7690; 7712; 7723)

Fabric 12A is by far the most common fabric from this pit group; it comprises 38g out of a total of 54g of Late Saxon and Medieval pot. The other fabrics are 13 (13g) and 20 (3g). The only recognisable form present is a cooking pot with simple, everted rim (No. 18).

- 18. Rim and two body sherds.** Simple, everted rim. Flattened on top with slight external beading. From a cooking pot. Fabric 12A. Surfaces orange. Core grey. Wt 29g. *Fill 3258*

Pit 6791 (Fill 7746)

This pit contained a single sherd (6g) of Fabric 12A.

Pit 6837 (Fills 7844; 7794)

This pit contained a single body sherd of St Neots Ware (3g) and a single sherd of Fabric 12C (2g).

Pit 6854 (Fill 9857)

This pit produced a single sherd of Fabric 13 (5g).

Pit 6859 (Fill 7883)

A single sherd (No. 19) (17g) of Fabric 13 came from this feature.

- 19. Rim.** Everted, slightly beaded. From a cooking pot or jar. Fabric 13. Surfaces dark grey. Core dark brown. Wt 17g. *Fill 7883.*

Pit 6893 (Fill 7919)

A small oval pit produced two sherds (7g) of abraded Medieval sandy orange ware.

Pit 6961 (Fill 9287)

This pit contained 38g of Late Saxon/Early Medieval pottery comprising fabrics 12B (13g) and 20 (25g).

Pit 8502 (Fill 9169)

This pit or possible post-hole contained a single sherd of Fabric 12A (4g).

Pit 8504 (Fill 9176)

This pit or possible post-hole contained one sherd of oxidised Fabric 12A (4g).

Pit 8531 (Fill 9202)

This pit produced 56g of Fabric 12A representing at least two vessels, probably cooking pots, both with sagging bases.

Pit 8575 (Fills 9320; 9331; 9339-40)

A fairly large amount (85g) of Late Saxon pottery was recovered from this pit comprising: 41g of Fabric 10; 5g of Fabric 12B; 6g of Rhenish Wares; 27g of Fabric 13 and 31g of Fabric 20. Two cooking pots in Fabric 10 were identifiable (Nos 20 and 21).

- 20. Rim.** From a large cooking pot. Everted thickened rim with hollow neck. Fabric 10. Surfaces pinkish-brown. Core dark grey. Blackening around rim. Wt. 29g. *Fill 9320*
- 21. Rim and three body sherds.** From a small cooking pot or jar. Everted, angular rim. Fabric 10. Rather friable fabric. Outer buff. Inner buff to grey. Core grey. Wt. 9g. *Fill 9320*

Pit 8580 (Fills 9321; 9326; 9330)

This pit contained a comparatively high percentage of Rhenish Wares (24g) as well as 22g of Fabric 12A and 16g of Fabric 13. Total 62g. Several Rhenish Ware Sherds have rilled outer surfaces (Nos 22 and 23).

- 22. Two body sherds.** Wheel-thrown hard fabric with rilling on outer surface. Abundant small quartz. Dark grey surfaces. Core buff with pinkish margins. Rhenish. Wt. 12g. *Fill 9321*
- 23. Body sherd.** Wheel-thrown fabric with corrugated outer surface. Hard fabric with common small quartz-sand. Outer light reddish-grey. Inner and core grey. Carbonised residue on inner. Wt. 6g. *Fill 9326*

Pit 8596 (Fill 9322)

This pit produced a small amount (16g) of Late Saxon pot comprising Fabrics 12A (4g); 12C (2g); 13 (8g) and a single sherd (2g) of Rhenish Ware.

Pit 8652 (Fill 9419)

Five sherds (6g) of Fabric 10 were recovered from this pit.

Buildings

The slots and post-holes forming the Late Saxon buildings contained a small amount of Late Saxon pottery.

Building 1 (Feature 2569, foundation trench containing fills 3147; 3153; 3244; 3258; 3302; 3363; 3401; 3364)

This structure contained 89g of pottery, mostly from the fill of gully 2569. Fabrics present are: 10 (22g); 12A (53g); 13 (13g) and one sherd of abraded Medieval sandy orange ware (1g). The range of fabrics corresponds to that found in the pit groups: the local Shelly wares predominate with the cooking pot being the commonest form (No. 24). A possible addition to Building 1 (Building 1A) produced Fabrics 13 (9g) and 20 (6g).

- 24. Rim and two body sherds.** Slightly everted rim; flattened on top with slight external beading. From a cooking pot. Fabric 12A. Surfaces orange. Core grey. Wt. 29g. *Fill 3258*

Building 1a (Feature 4841, slot 2879 and post-hole 4550)

Contained three sherds (8g) of Late Saxon pot. Fabrics: 13 and 20.

Building 3 (Feature 2760, post-holes 2606; 2661; 2724; 2750; 2770)

This post-hole-built structure produced 37g of Late Saxon pottery from the fills of five of its constituent post-holes and a single sherd (7g) of Fabric 21 from the surface of one post-hole. The Late Saxon pot comprises the following: Fabric 12A (11g); Fabric 12B (2g) and Fabric 13 (24g).

Building 14 (Feature 6450, post-hole 6561)

A post-hole possibly associated with Building 14 contained a single sherd (2g) of Fabric 12A.

Building 16 (Slots 6536 and 6537)

This building contained 27g of Late Saxon pot derived from the fills of its beam slots. The following fabrics are present: Fabric 9 (4g); Fabric 10 (8g) and Fabric 12B (15g).

Building 17 (Post-holes 6315, 6320 and 6558)

This post-built structure produced 29g of Late Saxon pot from the fills of three of its post-holes; comprising: Fabric 9 (3g); Fabric 10 (23g) and Fabric 12A (3g). The St Neots Ware included one everted cooking pot rim (No. 25).

- 25. Rim and five body sherds.** Everted rounded rim. All sherds abraded. Fabric 10: St Neots Ware. Surfaces reddish-brown to buff. Core dark grey. Wt. 7g. *Fill 7081*

Building 18 (Slots 6539, 6585, 6586, 6671 and post-holes 6674, 8723, 8731, 8745, 8754, 8773)

This large structure produced 88g of Late Saxon pottery from its constituent slots and post-holes, comprising Fabric 10 (18g); 12A (59g); 12C (5g); 13 (4g) and 20 (2g). Most is abraded.

Building 20 (Post-hole 8721)

A post-hole belonging to this structure produced a single abraded sherd (2g) of Fabric 12A.

Building 21 (Post-hole 8721)

A single sherd (3g) of Fabric 12B came from a post-hole possibly associated with this structure.

Gullies, ditches and slots (other than building-slots)

Roman ditch, feature 2596 (Fill 3090)

This ditch produced a single very abraded Fabric 10 sherd (2g).

Gully 6354 (Fill 7073)

This Late Saxon gully contained 8g of Fabric 12A.

Gully 6426 (Fill 7119)

Another Late Saxon gully containing a single sherd (2g) of abraded Fabric 12A.

Slot 6675 (Fills 7609; 7578)

It is uncertain as to whether or not this slot is associated with a structure; it contained 13g of Fabric 10. The sherds came from two vessels, only one of which had a discernible form: a cooking pot with everted, thickened rim (No. 26).

- 26. Rim.** Everted, rounded and slightly thickened. Fabric 10: St Neots Ware. Surfaces purplish-brown to grey. Core dark grey. Blackening around rim. Wt 9g. *Fill 7578*

Ditch 6696 (Fills 7917; 7922)

This ditch produced 9 g of Late Saxon pot: Fabric 12A (6g) and Fabric 12C (3g). The single rim sherd in Fabric 12A comes from a cooking pot with flat, angular, slightly beaded rim (No. 27).

- 27. Rim.** Everted, flattened on top. Slightly beaded. From a cooking pot. Fabric 12A. Grey throughout. Wt 6g. *Fill 7917*

Slot 6763 (Fill 7733)

This slot contained 27g of Late Saxon and Early Medieval pot, comprising: Fabric 10 (7g); Fabric 12C (16g); Fabric 20 (4g). The sherds in Fabric 12C are from a cooking pot with beaded rim (No. 28).

- 28. Rim and body sherd.** Beaded rim, probably from a cooking pot. Fabric 12C with sparse large quartzite inclusions. Outer dark reddish-grey. Core dark brown. Inner reddish-brown. Wt 16g. *Fill 7733*

Ditch 8523 (Fills 9181; 9246; 9248; 9250)

This ditch produced 14g of Late Saxon pottery comprising: Fabric 12A (2g); 12B (6g); 12C (2g); Late Saxon Sandy Ware (2g) and 13 (2g). All sherds are abraded.

Slot 8588 (Fill 9316)

This slot contained 2g of Fabric 12A and 2g of Fabric 13.

Slot 8645 (Fill 9402)

This slot contained a single abraded sherd of Fabric 10 (2g).

Gully 8647 (Fill 9416)

A total of 9g of Late Saxon pot came from this feature: Fabric 12B (2g) and Fabric 13 (7g).

Post-hole alignments and single post-holes not assignable to specific structures

Post-hole 2531 (Fill 3144)

A single sherd (5g) of Fabric 12A was recovered from the surface of this feature.

Post-hole 6326 (Fill 7099)

A single sherd (2g) of Fabric 10 came from the bottom of this feature.

Post-hole 6718 (Fill 7604)

A single sherd of Fabric 10 (2g) came from this feature.

Post-hole 6736 (Fill 7646)

This post-hole contained a single sherd (6g) of Fabric 12A.

Post-hole 6682 (Fill 7611)

This post-hole contained a Rhenish sherd with rilling on its outer surface (No. 29).

29. Body sherd. Rilled, Hard grey ware with common small, angular micaceous quartz-sand. Light grey throughout. Wt 10g. *Fill 7611*

Pit alignment 6830 (Pits 6740 and 6741)

Two pits within this alignment (6740 and 6741) contained Fabric 10. Pit 6740 produced 10g including one sherd with substantial carbonised residue on both surfaces. Pit 6741 had a single abraded sherd (2g).

Post-hole 6864 (Fill 7850)

Two sherds (19g) of Fabric 13 came from this pit.

Post-hole 6912 (Fill 7962)

4g of Fabric 12A and 2g of Fabric 13 came from the surface of this pit.

Post-line 8777 (post-hole 8671)

One post-hole from this alignment produced two sherds of Fabric 12A (3g)

Post-holes producing a single sherd each

2609	Fabric 21 (2g)
2862	Fabric 13 (5g)
6380	Fabric 20 (2g)
6567	Fabric 13 (2g)
6761	Rhenish (5g)
6695	Fabric 20 (2g)
6947	Fabric 13 (4g)
6971	Fabric 12A (7g)
6995	Late Saxon Sandy (2g)
6997	Fabric 12A (1g)
8505	Fabric 10 (6g)
8631	Fabric 12A (2g)

Area and other contexts

Late Bronze Age Enclosure ditch 2500; segment 4019 (Fill 5653)

A cooking pot rim in Fabric 13 came from this segment (No. 30).

30. Rim. Everted, thickness. Fabric 13. Surfaces orange. Core light grey to light reddish-orange. Wt 14g. *Fill 5653*

Cleaning Fills 7689 and 7772

31. Rim. Everted, rounded. Fabric 12B. Surfaces orange. Core light grey. Wt 16g. *Fill 7689*

32. Rim. Flat-topped. Fabric 13. Surfaces orange. Core grey. Wt 9g. *Fill 7772*

Early Saxon features containing intrusive Late Saxon pottery

Ring ditch 6414; Cremations 6639, 6672; 6760 and 6761

For amounts and Fabrics see Table 30.

Fabrics

Analysis of the fabrics does not help a great deal with identifying the nature of the Springfield settlement; it does, however give a date range of *c.* AD 850–1200 for the occupation. The presence of Rhenish imports is worth comment as it can be seen as indicative of a fairly high status site. Other Essex sites receiving Rhenish imported pottery (perhaps primarily via the wine trade) during the Middle and Late Saxon periods include two major ecclesiastical centres: Barking Abbey and Waltham Abbey (Blackmore and Redknapp 1988, 223–239); these sites produced Walberberg-type Ware sherds from relief-band amphorae. No doubt the ‘emporium’ of Lundenwic was the distribution centre for such imports and excavations at several London sites have produced significant quantities of Rhenish imports, mostly Badorf and Walberberg Wares (Blackmore and Redknapp 1988, 223–239).

The presence of Thetford Ware and St Neots Ware at Springfield again points to a settlement with extensive trading links and therefore, presumably of some importance. These Saxo-Norman wares are not unknown in Essex, occurring in some quantity in the Middle Saxon settlement at Wicken Bonhunt, Essex (Wade 1980, 96–102); this site is however in the far north-west of the county.

Forms

The pottery forms from Springfield exhibit a very limited range and are of a completely utilitarian nature: cooking pots; jars; a single costrel and some probable Rhenish bottles, jars and amphorae (although these sherds are too small to made identification of their forms definite). Several different rim types are present on the cooking pots, executed in the Shelly Fabrics (12A; 12B and 12C): everted, rounded with hollow neck (No. 9); everted, angular with hollow neck (No. 8); everted hollowed rim with carinated neck (No. 14); everted, beaded rims with carinated neck (No. 16). These are all common forms and show a development from tenth- through to typically eleventh-century types. Bases tend to be sagging. The St Neots Ware rims are typically everted and thickened (No. 6).

Dating

Both buildings and pits contain the same range of pottery, the bulk of it, however, coming from the latter. Most of the identified fabrics have a ninth to twelfth-century date range and the simple everted rims typical of most of the cooking vessels suggest a tenth-century date for several of the large pit groups (including 2577; 6520; 6529, and 6702). These tenth-century pit groups characteristically contain large amounts of Fabric 12A together with Fabrics 10 and 13: in addition some have small amounts of Fabric 9 and Continental imports. At least two pits (2799 and 6658) have diagnostically later pottery: 2799 has an eleventh-century beaded rim (No. 10) and 6658 has exclusively eleventh to late twelfth-century shelly wares including a typical eleventh-century beaded rim (No. 16).

The small amount of Late Saxon pottery from the structures makes it difficult to say a great deal about their date and sequence of construction. Building 1 appears to be early, perhaps tenth-century: its beam slot contained a fair amount of Fabrics 10 and 12A. The possible addition to this structure (slot 2879) did not contain Fabrics 10 and

<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fills containing Pottery</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Late Saxon Sandy</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>Rhenish</i>	<i>12A</i>	<i>12B</i>	<i>12C</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Total sherd count</i>	<i>Total weight</i>
2500	Ditch	2504; 3015; 3018; 5519; 5653; 5784; 5950 3144			1			6			5		3	15	44g
2531	PH?				2g			18g 1			14g		10g	1	5g
2569	Building 1	3244; 3302; 3258; 3401; 3147; 3153; 3364		9				5g 38			1		1	49	89g
2577	Foundation trench	3250; 3336; 3339; 3512		22g				53g 39			13g 10		1g	64	1070g
2579	Pit			9		3	102g 13g	765g 2			77g 2			6	30g
2579	Pit	3149; 3158		113g 4				765g 2			16g			1	2g
2596	Ditch	3090		14g 1										1	20g
2606	PH Building 3	3453		2g							1			1	2g
2609	PH?	3940									20g		1	1	2g
2653	Pit	3165											1	1	4g
2661	PH Building 3	3341									1			2	6g
2710	Pit	3785							1	2g	4g 1			1	9g
2724	PH Building 3	3221						9g					1	1	7g
2750	PH Building 3	3315						1					1	1	7g
2770	PH Building 3	3304						7g 1						1	4g
2799	Pit	3301; 3363; 3307; 3271						4g 3			1	1		6	27g
2832	Well	3962		1				11g			11g	2g		1	4g
2862	PH?	3413		4g							2			2	5g
2879	Slot Building 1A	3719									5g	1		1	4g
4550	PH Building 1A	3730									2	4g		2	4g
4640	Pit	3969												4	19g
6315	PH Building 17	7081	1	3g										7	13g
6316	Pit	7085		6							4			4	12g
6320	PH Building 17	7040; 7082		13g 1							12g			6	13g
6326	PH?	7099		2g										1	2g
6347	PH	7170												1	2g

<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fills containing Pottery</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Late Saxon Sandy</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>Rhenish</i>	<i>12A</i>	<i>12B</i>	<i>12C</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Total sherd count</i>	<i>Total weight</i>
6354	Gully	7073						1 8g						1	8g
6380	PH?	7240		1 1g								1 2g		2	2g
6400	PH	7112						1 3g						1	3g
6414	Ring Ditch	7398										1 3g		1	3g
6426	Gully	7119						1 2g						1	2g
6520	Pit	7305; 7317	4 23g	12 15g			2 18g	23 31g	16 33g		3 8g	2 1g	4 6g	66	135g
6529	Pit	7290; 7295	1 9g	6 29g	1 1g		1 1g	87 214g	2 2g					98	354g
6536	Slot Building 16	7309; 7313; 7325		8 8g					1 2g					9	9g
6537	Slot Building 16	7348; 7654	1 4g						2 15g					3	19g
6539	Slot Building 18	7371; 9638						1 2g			1 2g			2	4g
6542	Pit	7372									3 11g			3	11g
6558	PH Building 17	7315						2 3g						2	3g
6561	PH Building 14?	7321						1 2g						1	2g
6567	PH?	7335									1 2g			1	2g
6585	Slot Building 18	9218						1 3g			1 2g			1	3g
6586	Slot Building 18	9581												1	2g
6632	Crem	7543								1 2g				1	2g
6639	Crem	7471										1 2g		1	2g
6658	Pit	7671; 7683						38 188g	2 18g	1 3g				41	209g
6665	Pit	7572		1 1g			1 3g		16 219g		6 64g			24	257g
6671	Slot Building 18	9538		3 12g										3	12g
6672	Crem	7529											1 2g	1	2g
6674	PH Building 18	7549						4 40g		1 5g				5	45g
6675	Slot	7609; 7578		3 13g										3	13g
6682	PH	7611					1 10g							1	10g
6695	PH?	7651										1 2g		1	2g

<i>Feature No.</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Fills containing Pottery</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Late Saxon Sandy</i>	<i>?</i>	<i>Rhenish</i>	<i>12A</i>	<i>12B</i>	<i>12C</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Total sherd count</i>	<i>Total weight</i>
6696	Ditch	7917; 7922						1	1					2	
6700	PH	7555; 7587		2				6g	3g					3	9g
6702	Pit	7556; 7600; 7577; 7592		8g					1						
6704	PH?	7900		2			6	22	11g		4	2	1	37	19g
6712	Pit	7910		16g			13g	17g			4g	10g	4g		63g
6718	PH?	7604										1	2	3	
6736	PH?	7646										2g	2g		4g
6740	PH	7650		3										4	15g
6741	PH	7652		15g										1	
6760	Crem	7703		1										1	2g
6761	PH?	7738		2g				1						1	
6763	Slot	7733						6g						2	6g
6773	Pit	7690; 7712; 7723		2										2	10g
6791	PH	7746		10g										1	
6837	PH?	7844; 7794		1										2	2g
6846	Crem	7824		1										2	
6854	Pit	9857		3g					1					1	4g
6859	PH?	7883					1		2g				1	1	5g
6864	PH	7850									1		1	1	2g
6893	Pit/PH	7919												1	3g
6912	PH?	7962												1	17g
6947	PH?	9088												2	19g
6961	Pit	9287											2	2	7g
6971	PH	9583						3			1		7g	4	6g
6995	PH?	9136						4g			1			1	4g
									3		4g	1		4	38g
								7g	13g			25g		1	7g
														1	2g

<i>Feature No. and Type</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Late Saxon Sandy</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Rhenish</i>	<i>12A</i>	<i>12B</i>	<i>12C</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Total</i>
Building 1 2569 slot		9				38			1		1	49
Building 1A 2879 Slot 4550 Post-hole									2	1		3
Building 3 2606, 2661, 2724, 2750, 2770 Post-holes						2	1		2		1	6
Building 14? 6561 Post-hole						1						1
Building 16 6536, 6537 Slots	1	8					3					12
Building 17 6315, 6320, 6558 Post-holes	1	12				2						15
Building 18 6539, 6585, 6586, 6671 Slots 6674, 8723, 8731, 8745, 8754, 8773 Post-holes		5				10		1	2	1		19
<i>Totals</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>34</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>53</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>105</i>

Table 31 Quantification of Late Saxon pottery from the main Late Saxon structures by sherd count

<i>Pit No.</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>10</i>	<i>Late Saxon Sandy</i>	<i>Unidentified</i>	<i>Rhenish</i>	<i>12A</i>	<i>12B</i>	<i>12C</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>21</i>	<i>Total</i>
2577		9		3	3	39			10			64
2579		4							2			6
6520	4	12			2	23	16		3	2	4	66
6529	1	6	1		1	87	2					98
6658						38	2	1				41
6665		1			1		16		6			24
6702		2			6	22			4	2	1	37
8575		8			6		2		4	4		24
8580					5	7			10			22
8596					1	4		2	8			15
<i>Totals</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>42</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>25</i>	<i>220</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>47</i>	<i>8</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>397</i>

Table 32 Quantification of Late Saxon pottery from the major Late Saxon pits by sherd count

12A, but rather Early Medieval and Later Wares (Fabrics 13 and 20) so its date of construction appears to be somewhat later. Buildings 16 and 17 could also be early; both contained a comparatively large amount of Fabric 10 and a small amount of Fabric 9; the later fabrics were absent. Building 18 produced some Fabric 10 sherds, but also contained some later fabrics, so its date of

construction could be slightly later than Buildings 1, 16 and 17. The other major structure, Building 3, did not produce any of the recognisably early fabrics, so again it should perhaps be placed towards the end of the sequence of construction, although the evidence is undeniably scant.

Chapter 4. Discussion and analysis

I. The cemetery

by Susan Tyler

Introduction

The Springfield Lyons cemetery is a substantial, mixed burial rite cemetery with both inhumation and cremation apparently carried out contemporaneously; few burials cut into each other indicating that the cemetery was organised with individual burials marked. With a partly overlying Later Saxon settlement on the same site, it is difficult to distinguish what percentage of the many post and stake holes present might be Early Saxon, and might have served to differentiate cemetery plots or to mark individual graves, as in the fifth to sixth-century inhumation sector at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk (Hills *et al.* 1984); it is possible that many are related to the cemetery rather than the settlement.

At Springfield Lyons it appears that the cemetery was divided into groups or clusters of associated individuals, rather than having a fully regimented plan as at a number of Early Saxon cemeteries (*c.f.* Sherlock and Welch 1992, 14–15 regarding the cemetery at Norton, Cleveland). Fig. 109 illustrates possible groupings within the cemetery determined primarily by date of associated artefacts but also taking into account burial practices, status, gender and family links (in particular adult and child pairings); graves that can be fairly closely dated are annotated. It is striking that the most northerly group of inhumations at Springfield Lyons (Group 13, Fig. 109) have a much more regimented appearance than any other sector.

Cremation is sometimes regarded as a practice which preceded inhumation during the Early Saxon period; at Springfield Lyons, however, it is clear that some cremations are later than inhumations (as shown by cremation 6669 which cuts into inhumation 6796). Indeed, if the cemetery had initially been an exclusively cremation cemetery superseded at a later date by an exclusively inhumation cemetery, one would expect a far greater incidence of graves and inhumations cutting each other. What, however, is apparent from the layout, is that in most parts of the cemetery, cremations and inhumations had their own designated areas. In general terms, the inhumations are located within the Bronze Age enclosure ditch and in the area to its immediate south west, whereas the cremations tend to occupy the periphery of the cemetery, except for a small group in the very centre of the Bronze Age enclosure (Group 10, Fig. 109).

The chronology of the cemetery

(Fig. 109)

In order to understand the history of the cemetery it is necessary to analyse the characteristics of the burials and place them into phased groupings if possible. The dating of the burials at Springfield Lyons is based primarily on the analysis and typology of the artefacts found within them. It is possible to identify a number of groups of burials which share certain characteristics (similar orientation; grave-goods of a similar nature and/or

contemporary date; inhumations with or without coffins or burial shrouds; urned or unurned cremations) or which appear associated in other ways, for example family groupings.

The nucleus of the early cemetery appears to lie within the southern half of the excavated area, partly overlying the denuded and silted up Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Here are located the richest inhumations, mostly orientated north-west/south-east. Dotted in amongst them are one or two cremation burials, but these are few and far between, with most cremation burials located around the edge of the cemetery both to the south and to the north of the central core of inhumation burials. The distribution of the inhumations seems to relate to both the gender and the social status of the dead (so far as can be inferred by the grave-goods recovered from each burial).

Group 1, the 'warrior group'

Located within the southern half of this area this group comprises eleven inhumations: graves 2639; 2674; 4741; 4752; 4923; 4966; 4977; 4995; 4996; 6501 and 6609 (Fig. 109).

Five of these graves (2674; 4923; 4966; 4996 and 6609) contain weapons belonging to the late fifth to early sixth centuries (discussed fully in Chapter 2) including early shield boss forms (Dickinson and Härke's Groups 1 and 3) and Swanton's series H spearheads. They are buried in very close proximity to each other; their orientation is roughly north-west/south-east. Of the other graves in this group, 4977 is on a slightly different alignment and is cut by grave 4923 so is probably earlier. Grave 4995 is a small grave and is interpreted as either a child's grave or a crouched burial. Graves 4741 and 6501 appear to be slightly later. They most probably belong to the first half of the sixth century, and contain beads suggesting females (4741 is a particularly rich, high status inhumation).

Clearly these graves are an early group, probably within what was the original nucleus of the cemetery, and can be interpreted as intentionally grouped 'warrior' burials, possibly surrounded by family members.

Group 2, further inhumations and two cremations: groups of the late fifth to mid sixth centuries

Surrounding and to the north of Group 1 (and obviously closely associated with the 'warrior' group), this group of eight female inhumations, one male inhumation, two child inhumations, eleven undetermined inhumations and two cremations, includes several of the richest female graves, with grave-goods mostly belonging to the early to mid sixth century (Fig. 109). Again, orientation is predominantly east/west and north-west/south-east. Graves in Group 2 are: female burials: 2780; 4734; 4735; 4804; 4899; 4909; 4988; and 8743; male burial: 4761; child burials: 2671 and 4861 and undetermined burials: 2686; 2835; 2853; 4701; 4737; 4919; 6048; 6034; 6066; 6280; and 6286.

Like the male 'warrior' group, several of the female burials (4735; 4899; 4909, 4988) are tightly grouped

together and on the same orientation; however, the case for interpreting this as an intentional area of exclusively female burials is weakened by the presence grave 4761 to the immediate north of 4909 which is also on the same alignment and contains a bucket and firesteel — surely a male. The presence of the child graves 4861 located in between 4734 (female) and 6048 (undetermined) and 2671 lying close to 2780 (female) and 2686 (undetermined) suggests we are dealing with an area of burials in family groupings.

Of the two cremations, 4598 may be redeposited from elsewhere on the site, but 4752 may be associated with the inhumations (interestingly, the cremation urn from 6311 has a cross incised on its base; one of several from the cemetery, the significance of which is unclear).

Group 3, a ?family group

Two adult inhumations, 6605 and 6611, and one of a child 6463 on a different alignment to surrounding burials may represent a family group. A cremation in close proximity, 6345, may also be part of this group.

Group 4, penannular ring ditch inhumation group

A ?family group of seven inhumations: graves 6408 (female); 6545 (male); 6557 (undetermined but probably male); 6562 (?double burial); 6573 (female); 6803 (undetermined); 6821 (undetermined); and possibly two cremations 6310 (undetermined) and 6313 (undetermined). Orientation is predominantly east/west. Grave 6557 is the only inhumation in the cemetery to be surrounded by a penannular gully (although another example has cremations within — see Group 5). The associated graves appear to have been carefully sited: one inhumation within the barrow and four outside; each exterior grave corresponding to a corner of the inner barrow burial and all aligned north-west/south-east, and then two more slightly further to the west but on the same alignment, making a total of seven grouped together. Surprisingly the grave within the ring ditch contained only a simple knife and buckle, although one would presume that this is the burial of someone of high status. Of the surrounding burials, two (6573 and 6408) are particularly rich female burials containing brooches, a rich array of beads and a silver ring.

Group 5, southern area of cremations centred on a circular barrow

This group has three inhumations and twenty-seven cremations including 6757 and 6758 a double burial. A band of cremation burials seems to follow the exterior of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch to the south-east and to the south-west (where it would appear the enclosure ditch was not a factor determining the siting of burials). They lie to the south of the inhumations described above. The group includes a barrow burial — a double cremation burial (6757; 6758) within a ring ditch. As in other cemetery groups there is little superimposition of burials; a single example was recorded: cremation 6669 cuts grave 6796. This would appear to be an area set aside for cremation burial; the three inhumations are most probably earlier outliers of Groups 1 to 3 in which the burial rite is predominantly inhumation. This appears to be borne out by the cutting of grave 6796 by cremation 6669. Five of the cremation urns in this group are decorated (Fig.111) including a 'Buckelurn' with slashed bosses and rosette

stamps, suggesting an early to mid sixth-century date for this part of the cemetery. Surprisingly, the cremations within the barrow had undecorated urns, showing that decoration is not exclusively associated with high status burials.

Group 6, mixed group of inhumations and cremations

An area within the cemetery where inhumations and cremations seem to mingle indiscriminately (Fig.109).

Group 7, a ?family group

A group of four inhumations to the south of group: 6420 (indeterminate); 6421(female); 6732 (indeterminate); 6824 (female) stand out amongst the surrounding inhumations. All are orientated north/south, an unusual orientation for the cemetery, and are probably a family group, possibly two couples.

Group 8, south-east area of cremations and two inhumations

This distribution and grouping of burials in this area is difficult to interpret. Some twenty-seven cremations have a widely spaced distribution possibly in rows (Fig.106). Although the case for the burial of these cremations in rows within this part of the cemetery is inconclusive, three possible rows could be argued: 6633, 6510, 6635, 6650 and 6637 forming one row; 6651; 6643; 6644 and 6642 forming a second and 6951, 6950 and P1028 forming a third. It is impossible to analyse this part of the cemetery without some discussion of Building 3 which dominates the area. One of only two inhumations in this area, 2806 is totally isolated from other burials and lies outside the entrance to this building; included in its grave-goods are a set of keys and the possibility of the structure and the grave being associated has already been discussed (see Chapter 3).

Group 9, further cremation burials including family groups

The area of burials spreading northwards from Group 5 is almost exclusively cremations with the exception of two inhumations (6020 and 8570), outliers of the main inhumation areas. Also within this area is the single example of a horse-head burial, 8577, sited in an isolated position in between cremations 8511 and 6940. Twelve of the cremation urns are decorated (Table 34; Fig.111), including double cremation burials 6815 and 6847, and nearby 6765, which may indicate a family tradition of decorated urns.

A small number of cremations intercut each other: 6847 with 6815 and 8567 with 8576 (Fig. 23).

Group 10, central mixed group of inhumations and cremations

In a central position within the Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch is a group of mixed rite burials. These comprise inhumations and cremations in almost equal quantities. These mixed inhumations and cremations form a definite group in the centre of the enclosure, whereas immediately inside the enclosure ditch we find exclusively inhumation burials. The inhumations include apparent family groups and pairings (Fig. 110). For example, 4616 is next to a small grave 6273 and almost certainly represents a mother and child pairing, as does 4533 with small grave 6117; the

A3 FOLDOUT to right Fig 109, Table 33 on reverse

Figure 109 Early Saxon cemetery: chronology

**A3 FOLDOUT to left - first two parts Table 33 -
opposite last part of Table 33 on page 183**

<i>Postulated date of inhumation and grave group</i>	<i>Grave and Fig. No.</i>	<i>Grave-goods</i>	<i>Classification</i>	<i>Comments on condition when buried</i>	<i>Position in grave</i>
Mid C6 Group 13 Southern edge of	4882 Fig.41–2	Pair of disc brooches	Ring and dot ornament	Textile on backs disintegrated iron pins; in poor condition when buried	?At shoulders next to beads
		Cruciform brooch	Åberg's group II	Replaced textile on back from iron pin; in poor condition when buried.	In centre ? on chest.
		Glass and amber beads	Mostly small black opaque glass.		Scattered.
		Pot	Carinated with foot-ring; bosses and incised lines.		At head.
Mid C6 Group 10	4581 Fig.35	Pot	Small faceted carinated pot with indentations.		
Mid C6 Group 11	4758 Figs 37–8	Pair copper alloy small-long brooches	Horned headplate.	Functional — iron pins in position; replaced textile	At shoulders; footplates pointing towards head
		Glass beads			In a loop between the 2 brooches
		Bead string terminal		Part of replaced bead string in position	In between brooch and beads
		Iron pin		Textile around loop	Overlying necklace
		Knife	Evison's type 1)
		Buckle	Oval) At waist
		Pot	Faceted carinated	Complete	Inverted, at head
Mid to Late C6 Group 11	6033 Fig.47–8	Pair of small-long brooches	Leeds' 'cross-potent' type	Iron pins mostly corroded away; replaced textile on backs	At shoulders
		Glass and amber beads			Strung between brooches
Mid to Late C6 Group 11	6044 Fig.48	Pair of small-long brooches	Similar to Leeds' 'cross-potent' type	Replaced textile on backs from disintegrated iron pins	At shoulders; beneath teeth
		Glass beads			?On chest
		Copper alloy pin			?On chest
? C7 Group 10	2988 Fig.34	Knife	Evison's type 1		
		Iron nail			
? C7 Group 10	4533 Fig.34	Copper alloy plate			
		Fragments of a saucer brooch;	Possibly a cast composite	?in a textile bag	
? C7 Group 10	6122 Fig.49	2 lead objects ?casket fittings		Probably non-functional	One at either end of grave

Table 33 the datable graves in broad chronological order

latter may be part of a larger family group as inhumations 2955 and 6122 and cremation 2594 are in close proximity.

Group 11, inhumations with variable orientation

A group of seventeen inhumations in which the orientation varies quite considerably (Fig. 109). This group differs from Group 10 in having no intermingling cremations.

Group 12, Late sixth to seventh-century inhumations.

A group of fifteen inhumations, mostly forming adult pairs (Figs 109 and 110): 2917 with 2978; 2528 with 6290; 2967 with 6115; 4586 with 4592; 6125 with 4501 and 6126 with 4639. This group has a high incidence of coffin and shroud stains in the graves (six examples), but all are totally devoid of grave-goods. These graves could well be late sixth to early seventh-century in date. On the periphery of this group but possibly more likely to be an outlier of Group 2 is grave 4860 which appears to be inside

Building 1 and could be contemporary with it (see Chapter 3).

Group 13, seventh-century inhumations

A group of twenty-four graves including two possible adult and child pairings: 6084 with 6087 and 6250 with 6259 (Figs 109 and 110).

Lying to the north of the Second World War tank trap (obviously this modern feature may well have obliterated some burials) and apparently confined by the northern circuit of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch, all the burials in this group are orientated roughly east/west. The construction of the tank trap would undoubtedly have destroyed some graves and indeed it truncates grave 4882. The tank trap creates a false break in the cemetery plan and burials to the immediate south could well be directly associated with this apparently discrete group of similarly orientated graves. This group does, however, have other characteristics which (with the exception of Group 12); set

it apart from most of the rest of the burials. These burials lack grave-goods (only grave 4882 has any primary grave-goods; a brooch came from the fill of 6096); they have a high incidence of coffin stains (six examples) and, with the exception of grave 6211, uniform east/west orientation. Pairings and family groupings are in evidence in this part of the cemetery with one adult grave (6079). It is tempting to suggest that this is a seventh-century sector of the cemetery, the burials, with the exception of 4882 which is richly furnished in typical pagan style, reflecting Christian influences. It is most probably a late sixth-century to early seventh-century part of the cemetery when the deposition of grave-goods was beginning to go out of favour and when bodies were beginning to be buried in shrouds or coffins, following the influence of Christian beliefs.

Group 14, sixth-century cremations, north west periphery
A group of some twenty-six cremation burials just outside the north-western circuit of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch. A narrow trench dug out to the north-west of the main cluster revealed four widely spaced cremation burials, the furthest out, cremation 8810, some 50m from the north western circuit of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch shows how far the cemetery extends in that direction. This group contains three decorated urns with stamped and incised decoration of sixth-century date (see below).

Datable graves

Table 33 lists the earliest datable graves. The earliest grave-goods seem to cluster together in the southern half of the cemetery, roughly corresponding to cemetery groups 1 to 4, indicating that this was the original nucleus of the cemetery. It would seem that the inhumations at least then spread northwards as far as the partially extant Late Bronze Age enclosure ditch, but did not extend beyond it in that direction. The cremations have a far more extensive distribution, continuing on in a north-westerly direction well beyond the limits of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch. Because of the difficulties in dating inhumations by their grave-goods, the contents of each grave, probable condition of the artefacts when buried and position in the grave is given in detail in Table 33, so that the criteria for assigning a specific date to a burial can be easily scrutinised. Obviously, where little skeletal evidence remains statements such as 'at waist' are to a certain extent conjectural based on relative positions on objects in the grave and (where they exist) their relationship to body stains.

The bulk of inhumations with grave-goods belong to the mid to late sixth-century. There is always the possibility of a vast difference between the date of manufacture of an object and its date of deposition in a grave. This is clearly illustrated by the contents of grave 4988, which one is tempted to date to the fifth to early sixth century by virtue of its pair of Åberg's group 1 cruciform brooches; one brooch, however, has a repair which by its style of knob (half-round instead of fully-round) must have been undertaken in the early to mid sixth century, making the date of deposition more likely to be mid to late sixth.

Most of the sixth-century inhumations with grave-goods occur in Groups 1 to 3, clustering around the slightly earlier Group 1 burials (Fig.109). Groups 5, 6 and 7 can be regarded as slightly later than 3 and 4, perhaps

mid to late sixth-century (Fig.109). The rich female grave 6573 has an assemblage which includes a silver flat-band ring, pair of annular brooches and an open-work plate; all indicative of a date of deposition sometime in the second half of the sixth century. The inhumation within the ring-ditch contained only a D-shaped buckle and knife of Evison's type 2 which would fit into a mid to late sixth-century context. The other rich female grave (6408) obviously associated with the barrow burial has a pair of square-headed small long brooches, Leeds's 'cross-pattee derivatives' (Leeds 1945, 8–66), belonging in the middle of the sixth century.

In his study of Early Saxon cemeteries in Sussex, Welch (1983) sees inhumation burials in barrows, either re-using existing Bronze Age barrows, or involving the construction of smaller barrows which are often clustered around pre-Roman barrows, as particularly associated with the seventh to eighth centuries (227–8); with many barrow burials accompanied only by a knife also belonging to this date range. The Springfield Lyons barrow burial shows, however, that such burials can belong to the sixth century according to the grave-goods belonging to the associated rich female graves. It is probable that the construction of small barrows (the Springfield Lyons barrow is *c.* 4m in diameter) was adopted to denote a male burial of particularly high status, after the practice of weapon burial was abandoned. A barrow of similar size lies to the south in Group 5, but in this instance houses two cremations; unfortunately the cremation urns are undecorated and grave-goods are absent. However, there is no reason to suppose that the two barrows are not roughly contemporary, *i.e.* mid to late sixth-century in date. It would appear that women continued to be buried with their jewellery and personal items well into the late sixth century.

Knives are the only artefact in some graves and these were common throughout the fifth, sixth and seventh centuries. In addition two graves, 4533 and 6122, situated close to each other on a roughly north/south orientation in Group 10, contained non-functional objects. In particular grave 4533 contained a scrap metal collection, probably contained in a bag; this has parallels in other Saxon cemeteries in Essex. At Orsett, for example, a bag or bundle of objects, a number of which were broken or scrap, was found in a female grave dated by Webster to the seventh or eighth centuries (Hedges and Buckley 1985, 13). Webster sees this as a Christian burial with the bundle slipped into the grave clandestinely as a token to older customs; such token gestures to pagan beliefs may lie behind the scrap metal in grave 4533 at Springfield Lyons and an early seventh-century date for its deposition seems plausible. Table 33

Datable cremations

(Table 34)

Few of the cremated artefacts are closely datable (Table 34). The knife from cremation 6954 is Evison's type 2 (Böhner's type B) which went out of use by the end of the sixth century; so this cremation belongs to the period *c.* 450–700. The other artefacts: beads; vessel glass (probably from cone beakers); disc brooch fragment; tweezers; gaming counters *etc.* (Table 34) all fit into a late fifth to the end of the sixth-century context, as do the cremation urns themselves.

<i>Crem No.</i>	<i>Crem. pot</i>	<i>Grave-goods (from cremation pit unless otherwise stated)</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Other comments</i>
2545 Group 10	Plain globular	Strap-end; Roman, Hawkes' type IV; Two copper alloy spheres; small iron knife	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	-
2594 Group 10	'Buckelurn' Myres' group II – without feet, with linear designs	Melted vessel glass (on surface and in pot)	? Male	Late C5 to mid C6	-
4686 Group 10	Plain, tall, sub-biconical	9 copper alloy fragments ?from a brooch, chip-carved decor. Melted and fused glass beads, 2 iron pins (from the pot).	Female	Late C5 to mid C6	More burnt bone in cremation pit than in pot. Charcoal in fill of pit.
6027 Group 14	No pot	Iron tweezers (not burnt) Melted vessel glass 3 bone plano-convex counters	?Male	C5 to C7	Charcoal and burnt bone concentrated in middle of pit.
6508 Group 6	Sub-biconical	Disc brooch fragment (pot)	?Male	?C6	-
6510 Group 8	Large globular or sub-globular	Melted opaque glass fragment	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	-
6638 Group 8	Fragmentary ?globular	Iron rivet Iron fragment Large glass bead ?Amulet probably derived from this cremation, found in adjacent feature	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	-
6643 Group 8	Base and lower body sherds only	Iron object	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	Burnt bone in pot
6645 Group 14	Sub-biconical with shallowly incised vertical lines	Melted opaque glass beads in pit and pot	Female	?C6	Burnt bone in pit fill
6647 Group 9	Plain sub-biconical	Melted glass beads from within pot	Female	C5 to C7	Pot possibly buried lying on its side. Burnt bone from pit fill.
6649 Group 5	Base & lower body only ?globular	Melted glass from vessel or large amulet/bead	?Male	?C6 to C7	Small amount of burnt bone from within pot
6655 Group 5	Sub-globular; incised concentric necklines; stamped decor. Underneath — segmented horseshoe and segmented circle.	Copper alloy fragment? Rivet	Indeterminate	C6	Burnt bone from pit fill
6673 Group 5	Base and lower body only from sub-globular or sub-biconical	Melted vessel glass	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	Burnt bone from pit fill
6812 Group 9	Globular	Copper alloy tweezers	Indeterminate	C5 to C6	Burnt bone from pit fill
6935 Group 8	Globular	Melted glass fragment	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	Burnt bone from pit fill
6944 Group 9	Alternating round and long bosses and circular stamps	Copper alloy fragment — buckle loop? Bone counter	?Male	C6	Burnt bone from pit fill
6946 Group 9	Footring base and lower body sherds	Lead plate	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	Burnt bone from pit fill
6954 Group 5	Large sub-globular with pendant triangles infilled with stamped circles	Knife — Evison's type 2 Böhner's type B	Indeterminate	Late C5 to end C6	Burnt bone from pit fill
6958 Group 9	Sub-biconical	Copper alloy tweezers — from pot	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	Burnt bone in pit and pot
6955 Group 5	Sub-globular with footring base and single applied pierced lug	Melted glass beads	Female	Late C5 to C6	-
8567 Group 9	Base and lower body sherds ?globular	Iron nail	Indeterminate	C5 to C7	-

Table 34 the datable cremations

Myres's dating of some of the forms at Springfield Lyons: globular and sub-biconical pots with incised concentric necklines, '*stehende* and *hangende bogen*', sometimes with footrings and bosses, has recently been called into question with reference to pottery from large cemeteries such as Mucking, Essex and Spong Hill, Norfolk. It is generally thought that his dating of such forms is too early and that these types continued to be produced well into the sixth century (Welch, pers. comm., Hamerow 1993, 22–59). It is interesting to note the wide variety of vessels used as cremation urns at Springfield Lyons: ranging from rather crudely made globular vessels to comparatively well-made, highly decorated urns; it is not possible to make any general correlation between pot form and the artefacts that they contain.

An analysis of the distribution of the earliest datable cremations shows that they belong to Group 10, a mixed burial rite group which from the bulk of the grave-goods belongs to the mid sixth century. The dating of the earliest cremations to this group is therefore problematic and an alternative scenario is that the cremations formed an early sector of the cemetery reserved for cremation burials, perhaps of high status, encroached upon by later inhumations. The siting of the early cremation group in the centre of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch may be of some significance.

Cemetery gender, status and family groupings (Figs 110 and 111, Tables 35 and 36)

Gender (Fig. 110)

Where no skeletal evidence remains, inhumations must be sexed by their grave-goods alone (if indeed any are present). At Springfield Lyons, for a burial to be considered female, one or more of these grave-goods must be present: pairs of brooches (at Springfield Lyons annular; small-long; saucer and disc brooches occur in like and unlike pairs); beads, worn as a necklace or bracelet (not single large beads which could be amulets and could occur in male graves); keys and chatelaines and finger-rings. Applying these criteria, a total of twenty-one female graves can be positively identified: 2780; 2806; 2906; 4533; 4734; 4735; 4741; 4758; 4804; 4882; 4899; 4909; 4988; 6033; 6044; 6408; 6421; 6501; 6573; 6924; 8743. A further five cremation burials can be regarded as female, as fragments of melted and fused glass beads and chatelaine fragments were recovered from their pits and/or urns: 4686; 6645; 6647; 6955 and 8854. This makes a total of twenty-six identifiably female burials.

The identification of male burials is not as straightforward, unless the dead man was buried with his weapons, a practice which appears to have gone out of favour during the course of the sixth century at Springfield Lyons. Buckets and firesteels are most often associated with male burials and such graves are designated as male at Springfield Lyons. Using the above criteria, the following eleven inhumations can be regarded as male by virtue of their associated artefacts: 2674; 4761; 4923; 4966; 4996; 6020; 6463; 6501; 6545; 6605; and 6609; all but three are together in Group 1 — the 'warrior' group. Grave 6545 appears to be associated with Group 3, the penannular ring ditch group, as it has the same orientation. If it is directly associated with Group 3, it probably dates to the second half of the sixth century and as such is the

latest grave to contain weapons, although it lacks the shield bosses found in the earlier 'warrior' graves.

The identification of male cremation burials is fraught with difficulties. Toilet sets comprising tweezers; small knives, miniature shears *etc.* are generally regarded as indicative of a male burial as the shears are thought to have been used to trim the beard. Unfortunately the Springfield Lyons toilet items comprise only small knives and tweezers which could belong to a man or woman. Vessels, such as glass beakers (for example the melted glass in cremation 2594) are more commonly found in male burials, but not exclusively; similarly gaming counters (such as those found in cremation 6027) are more common in male burials, but again, not exclusively. Cremation 6508 contained a fragment of a single disc brooch; pairs of disc brooches belong to female burials; this brooch could have been one of a pair fastening a woman's dress, its partner having escaped deposition. If, however, it was never one of a pair, it could come from a male burial (Welch 1983, 188–9).

The problem with the Springfield Lyons cremations is that it is clear that only a small proportion of the cremated remains were collected and placed in the pot and/or pit. The fragmentary and ubiquitous nature of the deposited objects makes assigning gender for most of the cremations with grave-goods at best ambiguous (Table 34). The strongest contenders for male cremation burials are cremations 6649 which contained substantial vessel glass; 6812 which contained a pair of tweezers and 6027 and 6944 with gaming counters. Together with the eleven male inhumations we therefore have fifteen identifiably male burials at Springfield Lyons. This gives us a male to female ratio of approximately 1:2.

Family groups (Fig. 110)

The most obvious deliberately planned discrete group of graves is the penannular ring ditch group (Group 4). This is a group of seven graves; the central grave surrounded by a penannular ring ditch and four others carefully sited to correspond to each corner of this central grave (although outside the ring ditch). The ditched grave contains only a knife and buckle and its sex therefore remains ambiguous; but three of the four around it are female and two are also 'rich' graves. This is most likely a kindred group; perhaps a male (within the barrow) surrounded by female relatives. One of the four surrounding graves does not contain grave-goods and because of its width may have been a double burial. Further west graves 6545 and 6803 are on the same alignment and may be part of the kindred group; the sex of the latter is ambiguous but 6545 is definitely male.

A second family group could be Group 7 comprising graves 6732; 6420; 6421 and 6924. These four graves are all orientated north/south; in marked contrast to the majority of graves in Groups 1 to 3 which are predominantly east/west or north-east/south-west. Two of the graves are female, one may be male and the other does not contain grave-goods.

Fifteen graves in the cemetery are too small to have contained fully grown adults, and on size alone are interpreted as children's graves: 2671; 4581; 4861; 6087; 6115; 6117; 6273; 6259; 6463; 8570 and possibly 4858; 6104; 6122 (truncated by tank trap); 6380 and 6381; several of these are linked to larger graves (Table 35).

**A3 FOLDOUT to right Fig 110,
Figure 111 on reverse**

Figure 110 Early Saxon cemetery: gender and family groups

**A3 FOLDOUT To Left Fig 111,
Figure 110 on reverse**

Figure 111 Early Saxon cemetery: distribution of decorated cremation urns

<i>Child's grave</i>	<i>Adult grave</i>	<i>Relative positions</i>
6259	6250	On same orientation — child's grave at west end of adult ?female
6273	4616	On same orientation — child's grave at east end of adult ?female
6074 and 6104	6079	6074 on same orientation as 6079 — possibly a child's grave at west end of adult ?female 6104 — to north-west of 6079 but still close enough to be linked
6117	4533	6117 is roughly at right angles to 4533 which is a female grave
6122	2955	6122 is roughly at right angles to 2955 ?adult female
4581	4912	4581 is at right angles to 4912 but is a little distance to the south

Table 35 Children's graves associated with adult inhumations

Amongst the graves with grave-goods there are no obvious male/female pairings. However, in Group 12, there are several pairs of graves without grave-goods, which may well be male/female pairings; for example 4501 and 6125; 2917 and 2978; 4586 and 4592; 2528 and 6290. Each grave has the same orientation as its partner and each pair is some distance from other inhumations. All of these pairs are just inside the eastern and south-eastern perimeter of the Bronze Age enclosure ditch and may represent a deliberate practice, restricted for some reason to this area.

The distribution of decorated cremation urns: possible kindred groups
(Fig. 111, Table 36)

A total of thirty cremation urns are decorated; eighteen have decoration which includes the use of stamps; eleven have decoration which includes the use of bosses (seven have both bosses and stamps); and eight have only incised line decoration (Table 36). Fig. 111 shows the distribution of the decorated urns; they are not grouped together in one part of the cemetery and their distribution, with a few exceptions, appears random. Group 9 contains the only triple cremation burial: 6815, 6847 and 8802 (only the base survived from the latter); this could well have contained exclusively stamped vessels; certainly 6815 and 6847 are stamped. This is almost certainly a family group which favoured the use of stamped urns and it is possible

<i>Grave No.</i>	<i>Pot No.</i>	<i>Form</i>	<i>Decoration</i>
2533	P19	Sub-biconical	Concentric necklines
2507	P273	Sub-biconical	' <i>Stehende bogen</i> ' underneath concentric necklines; incised lines and stamps (one stamp used a negative circle)
2594	P274	' <i>Buckelurn</i> '	Bosses — ' <i>Stehende bogen</i> '
4598	P830	Sub-biconical with foot-ring	Bosses
4543	P1081	?Globular	Incised lines on base and lower body
6313	P1533	Globular with foot-ring	Bosses, incised lines, gridded circle stamp (one stamp used)
6321	P1557	Globular	Concentric necklines: ' <i>Hangende bogen</i> ' — gridded circle stamps and dots (one stamp used)
6507	P1549	Globular	Concentric necklines; bosses; stamps (one stamp used) of a group of 3 dots.
6508	P1548	Sub-biconical	Equal-armed cross on base
6634	P1660	Globular	Incised necklines, triangular stamps, dots and ' <i>Hangende bogen</i> '
6635	P1652	Globular or sub-biconical	' <i>Hangende bogen</i> ' infilled with stamps (one stamp used)
6640	P1918	Biconical with foot-ring	Bosses and concentric necklines
6645	P1671	Sub-biconical	Incised lines
6653	P1920	' <i>Buckelurn</i> '	Slashed bosses and rosette stamps (one stamp used)
6655	P1683	Sub-globular	Concentric necklines; stamps underneath (gridded circle; probably one stamp unevenly applied)
6765	P1931	Biconical	Concentric necklines, ' <i>Hangende bogen</i> ', incised circles, 'hot cross bun' stamps (one stamp used)
6815	P1924	Sub-biconical	Incised lines and circular stamps (one stamp used)
6847	P1925	Sub-biconical	Single stamp — segmented oval or rectangle
6940	P1881	Globular	Vertical and horizontal incised lines
6943	P1922	Biconical	Concentric necklines, ' <i>Hangende bogen</i> ', oval stamps (one stamp used) and bosses
6944	P1871	Sub-biconical	Concentric necklines — bosses
6954	P1921	Sub-globular	' <i>Hangende bogen</i> ' and stamped circles
6959	P1919	Sub-biconical with foot-ring base	Bosses, incised lines, 'hot cross bun' stamp
6638	P1663	Globular	Incised lines stamps and rouletting
6639	P1661	Biconical with footring	Bosses, incised lines, impressed ovals, triangular stamps (one stamp used)
6945	P1959	?Globular with foot-ring	Concentric necklines; slashed long bosses
8592	P2602	Sub-biconical with foot-ring	Concentric incised lines, diagonal lines and ' <i>Hangende bogen</i> '
8854	P2809	Sub-biconical	Concentric incised lines; ' <i>Hangende bogen</i> ', stamps — double circle and gridded circle
8861	P2812	Sub-biconical	Concentric incised lines; circular cross stamps, diagonally opposed incised lines

Table 36 Decorated cremation urns

that the stamps may have specific meaning concerning the individual it contained. Cremations 6634; 6655 and 6657 are also in close proximity and may again form a family group; two of these urns have stamps. It is not possible, however, to distinguish stamp-linked groups within the cemetery as the same stamp does not appear to have been used on any two different pots.

It is possible that decorated cremation urns indicate a high status cremation burial; however, at Springfield Lyons this is far from proven. For example, the two cremation burials within the ring ditch (6757 and 6758) which one would expect to contain persons of some importance are contained in plain urns.

Status

The question of status groupings within the cemetery must be addressed, but definite divisions are far from clear. Groups 1 to 4 appear to encompass the wealthiest inhumations, with a high number of men and women buried with weapons and jewellery (Fig. 109); in addition there is a ring ditch burial containing an inhumation. The cremation burials in Group 5 cluster around a barrow burial and include a number of decorated urns. We could therefore conclude that the south-western part of the cemetery contains the high status burials. If, however, we look at Groups 12 and 13 to the north, these groups have the highest number of coffin burials, another burial rite possibly reserved for people of high status; so the apparent grouping according to status could simply represent a change over a period of one hundred years or so in the way high status graves were differentiated.

The practice of burial in a coffin seems to have become popular during the middle of the sixth century amongst the richer women in the community: for example graves 6537 and 4899 (which also have grave-markers); 4743; 4741; 4988; 6073 and 6408. Only one sixth-century grave (4701) has a coffin stain and is poorly furnished (containing a single pot). The practice of coffin burial with grave-goods would therefore appear to have been a mid to late sixth-century introduction for high status individuals.

The cemetery in its regional context

(Fig. 112a)

The distribution of known Early Saxon sites in Essex has already been discussed (Tyler 1996, 108–116) and found to be located on the lighter soils, particularly the gravel terraces along the river valleys. The heavy boulder-clay belt in the west is generally avoided with the exception of the far north west of the county where a cluster of sites occur on the chalk. The north-west cluster is regarded as an outlier of the Cambridgeshire cemeteries (Jones 1980, 88) such as that excavated by Evison at Great Chesterford (1994) and more recently finds from Little Chesterford (Tyler 1998, 269–273) have produced artefactual evidence to link them with the Cambridgeshire group to the north.

The cemetery at Springfield Lyons is situated on the northern valley slope of the Chelmer-Blackwater river valley. It is one of at least five known cemeteries located either within the main river valley or along the course of its tributaries (Fig. 107). These sites include some discovered in the nineteenth century and not subject to systematic modern excavation techniques, such as the famous seventh-century 'princely' burial at Broomfield (VCH 1903, 320–6) and the sixth to early seventh-century

inhumation burials from Barrow Field, Kelvedon-Feering (Beaumont 1888, 124–5; Tyler in prep.). At Witham, Temple Field, in the 1840s, three skeletons and weapons of iron were at first thought to be Saxon, but the metalwork is now considered prehistoric (VCH 1903, 320). The same source records Saxon or Danish 'relics' found when several small graves were opened on the marshes at Goldhanger and a complete Saxon pot, possibly from a grave, found at Heybridge (VCH 1903, 319–20).

In the 1970s a group of metalwork including spearheads, swords and a shield boss was recovered during gravel extraction at Little Braxted; the finds no doubt represent the site of a Saxon cemetery and from the grave-goods (which include Swanton's types E2 and D2) a sixth-century date seems likely (Tyler 1992, 126–131).

Locating the settlements to which these cemeteries belonged has proved difficult. Most of the settlements so far excavated along the Chelmer river valley date from the fifth century and in some instances may have their beginnings within Roman towns. At Heybridge, five sunken-featured buildings and a probable ground-level building excavated in 1972 are seen as contemporary with the late Roman town (Drury and Wickenden 1982, 1–40); more recent extensive excavations (Atkinson and Preston 1998, 101–110) have revealed further fifth-century buildings within the Roman settlement. At Rivenhall Roman villa, fifth-century Saxon settlers apparently reoccupied a disused barn built by the Romans and added their own structures; Rodwell and Rodwell (1985, 68–77) see them as being employed and housed on the villa estate.

Further east along the Chelmer into the Blackwater estuary, evidence for fifth to seventh-century settlement has been excavated. Excavations at Rook Hall, Chigborough Farm and Slough House Farm all produced some evidence of Saxon activity (Wallis and Waughman 1998). At Rook Hall, Heybridge structures and hearths showed domestic occupation with large amounts of metalworking debris attesting to industrial activity. This activity extended into the adjacent Slough House Farm site, which had two Saxon wells and other features including a pit containing metalworking debris. At Chigborough Farm, a pit contained eight loomweights, possibly of seventh-century date (Tyler 1986). Environmental evidence from the Slough House Farm wells indicates a mixed farming economy of cereal growing and open pasture. Wallis and Waughman do not see any evidence for great continuity in the rural landscape between the Roman and Saxon periods, but argue conversely: areas that were previously farmed reverted to a natural environment at this time. Extensive early to middle Saxon settlement along the Blackwater estuary is also demonstrated by the presence of a number of large wooden fish traps, some radiocarbon dated to this period (Strachan 1998, 274–84).

To the south of the Chelmer-Blackwater valley an area of wooded hills and London clays gives way to the Thames terraces. Here the soils are free draining and have always been attractive to settlers from Neolithic times (Hunter 1999, 21–2); settlements, including the fifth to eighth-century settlement and cemetery site at Mucking, lie along the edge of the lowest terrace overlooking the marshes. The Mucking settlement and cemeteries have produced some of the earliest Saxon metalwork from the country, including fifth-century military-style belt equipment, (Jones and Jones 1975; Hamerow 1993; Hirst

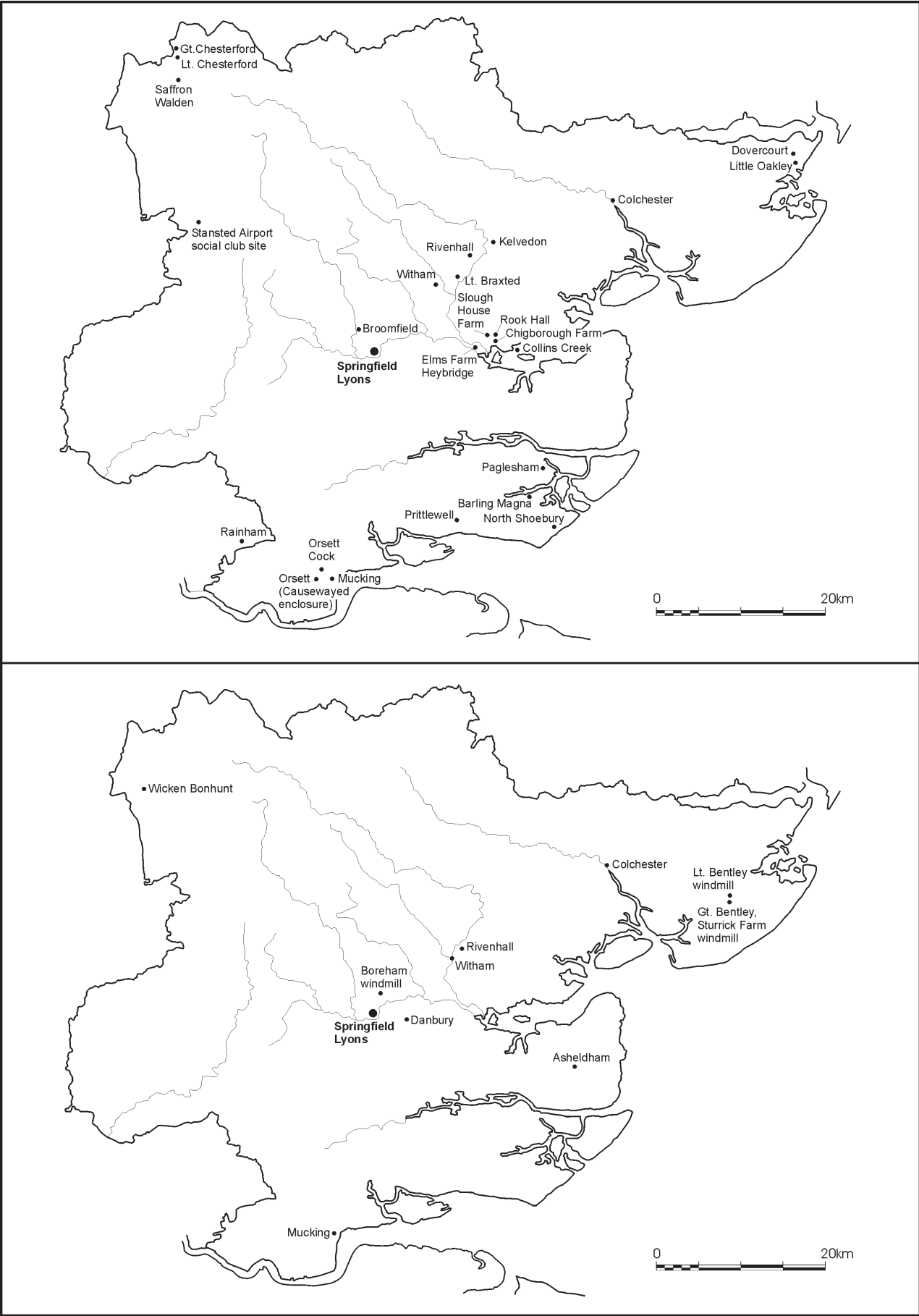


Figure 112 (a) Early Saxon sites in Essex (b) Late Saxon sites and early medieval windmills

and Clark forthcoming). It can be argued that the mid-Essex ridge of wooded hills forms a real, if not impenetrable, barrier between the settlements along the river Thames and those along the river Chelmer to the north. The artefacts found in the settlements and cemeteries of the two river valleys, however, show clear links.

A comparison of the grave assemblages from Springfield Lyons and from Mucking shows many similarities; as the discussion on the various artefact classes has shown (Chapter 2) parallels to Mucking material can often be found. The most plausible explanation for this is that the two river valleys were settled at about the same time in the middle of the fifth century (Springfield Lyons probably slightly later than Mucking) by settlers from northern Germany (the Elbe-Weser triangle) and the Netherlands (Drenthe) — the pottery from both Springfield Lyons and Mucking shows close links with these areas. These settlers did not confine themselves to the north Thames coastlands but also settled in Kent along the southern half (Tyler 1992a, 71–81) of the river valley and its tributaries; similarities in stamped decoration on pots (Jones 1968, 227; Hamerow 1993, 51) from Kentish cemeteries such as Northfleet, Riseley and Horton Kirby with those from Mucking, clearly demonstrate this.

To the north west of Chelmsford the topography of the county is dominated by the Essex Till; this region has a thick deposit of boulder clay (Hunter 1999, 12–42), except in the far north west where the underlying chalk emerges in the valley of the Cam and on the escarpment along the boundary with Cambridgeshire. The far north east of the county is an area of low relief with light, often sandy soils.

Anglo-Saxon settlement on the Essex Till is sparse (Tyler 1996, 109, fig. 1). A small amount of occupation on the boulder clay is attested by pits, post-holes and pottery scatters in the vicinity of Stansted airport (Tyler 2004). However, it is on the chalk escarpments of the far north west, clustered along the River Cam, that we have a small number of cemeteries including that at Great Chesterford; these can be seen as outliers of the Cambridgeshire cemeteries centred on Cambridge (Evison 1994, 48–51). A comparison of the grave-goods from Springfield Lyons and those from Great Chesterford shows some similarities, but also some significant differences. If we consider the jewellery, for example, Springfield Lyons has a comparable number and range of small-long brooches, disc and saucer brooches, but totally lacks the great square-headed brooches found at Great Chesterford (for example found in graves 2B and 126, Evison 1994 figs 15 and 49). Likewise, a comparison of other personal items shows some similarities — a comparable number and range of forms evident in the buckles, pins and finger rings; but, also some major differences, for example the absence of wrist clasps at Springfield Lyons, whereas eight graves at Great Chesterford contained them. Thus, although both cemeteries are within present-day Essex, they demonstrate significant regional differences.

We can look to Suffolk for comparanda within the grave-goods with similar results: great square-headed brooches are a common find in Suffolk cemeteries (Hines 1997; West 1998), but as mentioned above they are absent from Springfield Lyons and, indeed, there is only one example from the whole of Essex and this from Paglesham

in the far south of the county (in Southend Central Museum). In other brooch forms, however, similarities abound, especially in the designs of the cruciform, annular and small-long brooches from cemeteries including that at Lakenheath (West 1998, figs 105–114).

It would appear, therefore, that although the grave-goods from Springfield Lyons show similarities with those from Cambridgeshire and Suffolk, there are also significant differences that demonstrate a strong regional variation. The river Stour which forms the county boundary to the north is surprisingly devoid of Early Saxon settlement (although cropmark evidence illustrates a wealth of prehistoric activity) and what little Saxon settlement is known from the north-east is mostly confined to the coast, for example at Dovercourt and Little Oakley (Barford 2002). The conclusion can be drawn then that links to the north with Early Saxon communities in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk were not as strong as might be expected and probably petered out north of Colchester where convenient roads and waterways were few and far between.

II. The settlement

by Hilary Major

Building form and function

The large halls

Three structures (Buildings 3, 15 and 18) may be interpreted as focal dwellings. All are poorly dated, since the amount of pottery recovered from their composite post-holes and slots is small, but a Late Saxon (c. AD 900–1200) date of construction is indicated.

Building 3 is the largest structure on the site. It is a vast post-built hall, 20.8m in length, each post having its own individual post-hole. Its sides are slightly bowed and corners weak and rounded; it had an internal partition and the eastern (larger) area had a hearth and two doorways in its southern wall. In plan, the building looks early: its closest parallels occur in excavated settlements belonging to the sixth to seventh centuries, such as the halls at Bishopstone, Sussex (Selkirk and Selkirk 1976, 170) and Chalton, Hants (Addyman and Leigh 1973, 1–25). In terms of construction techniques, the building also appears early: post-built halls with posts in individual post-holes are generally fifth to eighth-century in date, as at Mucking, Thurrock (Hamerow 1993), although recent computerised analysis of all recorded Saxon buildings has demonstrated that they do continue to be built right through the Saxon period (Marshall and Marshall 1991, 29–43). Only the vast size of Building 3 and its 37g (6 sherds) of Late Saxon pottery suggest it had a later date of construction. At Mucking, where all post-built halls with posts in individual post-holes were shown to be early in date, they were also all small in size; the Springfield hall is large and in terms of size is similar to post-in-slot structures recorded in excavations of mid-to Late Saxon settlements at sites such as Cowdery's Down, Hants (Millett and James 1983, 151–279) and Wicken Bonhunt, Essex (Wade 1980, 196–202). Springfield Building 3 shares several characteristics with Wicken Bonhunt Building V, both having an internal partition and hearth; however building V at Wicken Bonhunt utilises foundation trenches along some stretches of wall.

The dating of Building 3 is problematic, because of the meagre 37g (six sherds) of pottery recovered. This is a very small amount of pot from a very large structure and it would be unwise to view this as secure dating evidence. As discussed in the cemetery analysis, the possibility remains that this building could be much earlier and could even be contemporary with the cemetery. The most convincing argument for Building 3 belonging to the cemetery is that it does not cut into any burials, but rather appears to be sited in a gap in the cemetery with a densely grouped area of inhumations to its immediate west. Outside the doorway in its southern wall is an inhumation; this may seem to mitigate against contemporaneity, but is not without parallel. At Rookery Hill (Bell 1977, fig. 87), a post-built structure clearly contemporary with a fifth to sixth-century cemetery had a burial immediately outside its entrance.

Building 15, as with Building 3, has posts in individual post-holes. This is a smaller structure (length 12.8m) and is similar in size to buildings excavated at Chalton (Addyman and Leigh 1973, 1–25). It has opposed entrances in its northern and southern walls but no evidence for a hearth and therefore does not have a proven domestic usage. Its post-holes produced two sherds (10g) of pot: one of Early Saxon date and one of eleventh to twelfth-century date; its date of construction is therefore uncertain.

It is possible that Building 18 succeeded Building 3 as the focal dwelling in the settlement. Unlike the other ‘halls’ it is orientated north/south, and exhibits a different mode of construction (post-in-slot) more generally seen in large hall structures and, as shown at Cowdery’s Down, Basingstoke, Hants (Millett and James 1983, 151–279), generally of a later date than the post-built halls. As with Buildings 3 and 15, the total amount of pottery recovered from its post-holes and slots is fairly small: 83g (19 sherds); however, in the absence of any earlier pot from the structure it seems reasonable to accept the date of construction as *c.* AD 800–1200.

Buildings 1 and 1a: the ‘tower’ and associated structure

Building 1 and its possible annex (1a) may have formed a single building with a ‘tower’ at its east end. Building 1 has a deep, continuous foundation trench enclosing a relatively small area, which suggests a substantial superstructure, perhaps of more than one storey. There was no evidence to suggest that this rectangular ‘tower’ was of stone construction, and it was presumably wooden. It may have abutted Building 1a (although the northern wall of 1a does not line up totally convincingly with the tower), forming a single building. Building 1a has an inhumation burial dug alongside its northern wall, within the structure, which could be contemporary. Given the presence of the grave within the building and a tower at its west end it is tempting to interpret this building as an early church associated with the cemetery, perhaps during the seventh and possibly into the eighth century. The position of this structure within the cemetery, to the immediate north of a group of clearly pagan burials, however, renders this interpretation slightly implausible, and the stratigraphic evidence for the association of the grave and the building is inconclusive.

If we turn to the finds from these structures, they do not, unfortunately, provide good dating evidence; from the ‘tower’ they comprised a single sherd (1g) of Early Saxon

pottery, forty-nine sherds (89g) of tenth century or later pottery, an iron D-shaped buckle, a possible iron hinge, and part of an iron horseshoe. From Building 1a, there were only three sherds (8g) of eleventh-century or later pottery. The foundation trench of the ‘tower’ is cut by a large pit (2799) which contained Late Saxon and Early Medieval pottery, and it may be that the 89g of tenth-century or later pottery from the ‘tower’s’ foundation trench is intrusive, resulting from the digging of rubbish/cess pits in the area at that time. The D-shaped buckle from the foundation trench is unusually large, but not closely datable and could date to any part of the Saxon period.

Buildings 1 and 1a stand some distance to the north of the majority of the buildings presumed to belong to Late Saxon occupation. However, one structure, Building 4, does cut through the foundation trench of the ‘tower’; unfortunately it did not produce any datable artefacts. Another (Building 11) intersects with 1 and 1a but their precise relationship is unclear.

The foundation trench of Building 1 contained discrete deposits of baked clay, associated with carbonised macrofossils, which may represent the remains of hearths or ovens in which cereals were being dried (p.162), rather than daub from the structure. The foundation trench contained the largest amount of baked clay from any of the buildings, although it was poorly fired, and crumbly. The foundation trench was probably robbed out and backfilled, so the hearths or ovens may not have been associated with the building itself. However, it seems likely that they would have been fairly close to the building.

Buildings 2 and 20

Buildings 2 and 20 were very similar in plan, almost square, with posts within a continuous slot. The main difference was that Building 2 had a single entrance in its eastern wall, while 20 had opposed entrances in its eastern and western walls. It is suggested that they are detached kitchens, by comparison with Kitchen 2 at Goltho (Beresford 1987, 84). This building, from a phase dated *c.* 1000–1080 and thus contemporary with Springfield Lyons, is very close in size to Building 2, and is also of post-in-slot construction. Similar square buildings occur at Wicken Bonhunt, set apart from the main domestic buildings (Wade 1980, fig. 38, buildings B and C). No traces of hearths survive in the Springfield buildings, but in the absence of floor surfaces this is not unexpected. Neither building is well dated; there were no late Saxon finds at all from Building 2, and only one sherd of late Saxon pot from 20. The relationship of these buildings to others is discussed below, in the consideration of the layout of the settlement.

Building 17 – a possible windmill?

(Fig. 112–3)

Building 17, with its unusual ground plan and massive central post, could possibly have been a very early post mill. Several early post mills have been excavated in Essex in recent years, including one at Boreham, a mere 4km from Springfield Lyons (Clarke 2003). Two others, at Sturrick Farm, Great Bentley, and Holland Brook, Little Bentley, were trial trenched as part of the Essex Cropmark Enclosures Project (Brown, Germany and Foreman 2000, 8 and 10).

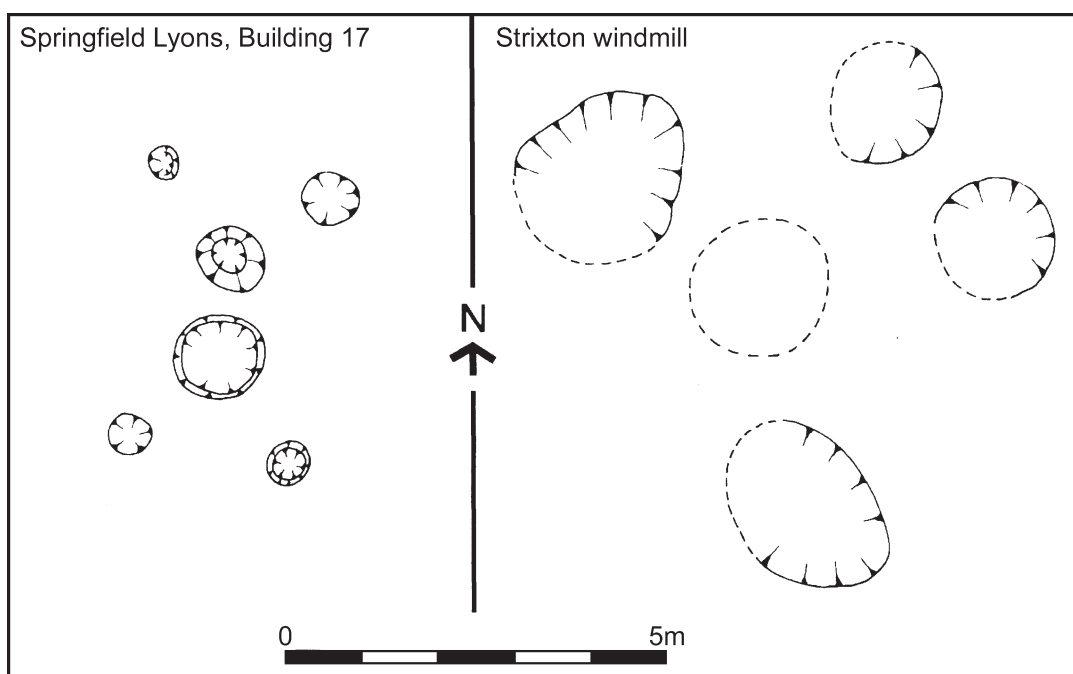


Figure 113 Comparative plans of Building 17 and Strixton windmill

The remains of the Boreham windmill comprised a ring ditch 18m in diameter, enclosing a central pit 5m in diameter. The latest datable pottery from the fills was late twelfth-century. The Great Bentley windmill was thirteenth-century, with a penannular gully, and traces of a now flattened central mound. The Little Bentley windmill, which was mid twelfth to early thirteenth-century, also had a ditch round it, with two opposed entrances. The central area was not excavated at either site, and there were no central features visible on the aerial photographs. It is therefore not known how the central posts were fixed into the ground. These were large rings, with internal diameters of 16–25m.

One of the most distinctive features of later medieval post mills was the use of earth-fast cross-trees to support the post, buried in a cross-shaped slot, easily identifiable on aerial photographs. This technique was certainly in use from at least the later thirteenth century; an excavated example from Great Linford, Buckinghamshire can be dated on archaeological and documentary evidence to about 1285 (Mynard and Zeepvat 1991, 105). However, many of the earliest English post mills, as evinced by the Boreham windmill, seemed to have used central posts without cross-trees, set in a pit or post-hole. The nearest parallel on a windmill site to the arrangement of post-holes in Building 17 is at Strixton, Northamptonshire (Hall 1973). The Strixton windmill was set on a low mound, and had two phases, the second one the classic cross-shaped slot. The first phase, dated to the mid thirteenth century, comprised a rough rectangle of post-holes; a central pit or post-hole is presumed to have been present, but was completely obliterated by the later slot. There was no indication of a ditch round the mound, but the area excavated was probably not large enough to have included the ditch, if present.

The main differences between Building 17 and the early windmills cited above are the scale of the features, and the lack of a ring ditch (Fig.113). The Strixton post-holes are about 2m in diameter, while the largest

post-hole in Building 17 has a diameter of only 1.2m. Similarly, the Strixton post group has a footprint of c. 7.30x5.90m, as opposed to 4.1x2.7m for the Springfield post group. The diameter of the central pit of the Boreham windmill is, however, not significantly larger than the maximum dimension for Building 17. It seems unlikely that there was ever a ring ditch around the building, unless it was extremely shallow; there is certainly no trace of one now, and there is no evidence for a flattened mound. The structure is not even sited on the crest of the slope, which might have been thought the best position for a windmill. Nevertheless, the building must be considered to be a possible small, and very early, windmill.

The earliest documentary reference to a windmill in England dates from 1137 (Wigston Parva, Leicestershire: Kealey 1987, 227), and it is likely that there were earlier examples, though probably not much earlier. According to the Domesday Survey, there was a mill in the vicinity of Springfield Lyons in the eleventh century, belonging to the manor of Cuton Hall (see p.201 below) but this would almost certainly have been a water mill. If Building 17 was a windmill, it would have to be assigned a twelfth-century date. The small amount of pottery (fifteen sherds) from the constituent post-holes includes fabrics which could be as late as the twelfth century, and although an earlier date seems more likely, the dating evidence does not exclude the possibility of the structure being a windmill.

The presence of quern or millstone fragments on the site might be taken as supporting evidence for a mill, but it is impossible to say whether any of the fragments found came from a windmill as opposed to any other type of mill. There are two identifiable forms present on the site; the first, with a collar round the central hole, is a Saxon type, probably obsolete by the twelfth century, and therefore unlikely to have been used in a windmill. The second is the flat medieval quern, which can be associated with windmills; the fragments from the Boreham windmill are probably of this form. The only definite example from Springfield Lyons came from post-hole 6312 in the south

wall of Building 6, only 6m from Building 17. The macrofossils from the post-holes give no real grounds for thinking that the building is associated with crop processing or storage.

The interpretation of this structure as a windmill must remain tentative. The configuration of the post-holes could be consistent with a windmill, although there is no trace of a ring ditch or mound, and its position on a slight slope would appear to be unusual. The dating evidence is not good enough to be confident of a twelfth-century date, and there is no evidence that any of the quern or millstone fragments from the site are associated with the building.

Other buildings

There is little evidence for the functions of most of the buildings at Springfield. The plans and techniques of construction vary and no doubt represent a range of agricultural uses such as granaries, barns, cart sheds and animal byres. Several small post-built structures (Buildings 5, 7 and 17, if the latter is not a windmill) could be granaries; they may have had elevated floors. Building 19 may be associated with a possible stock enclosure on the western edge of the site, and larger post-built structures (4, 6, 14) may have been barns or byres. Large deposits of charred oats came from the post-holes of

Building 6, which may be burnt animal fodder, and which suggests grain storage in the vicinity.

Phasing of the settlement
(Figs 114–116)

Phasing the site with any confidence is impossible, due to the very small amount of closely datable pottery, and the scarcity of secure stratigraphic relationships between features. At best, we can only say that some features were contemporary (*e.g.* pit 2577 and gully 2643), or that some features were later than others (*e.g.* Building 16 is later than gully 2643). Phasing by building type is a dubious exercise. Whilst, for example, Building 3 could be early in the sequence, post-hole halls such as this clearly have a very long history, spanning much of the Saxon period, and the pottery dating evidence is too poor to assist in the dating of either its construction or demolition.

At least four phases can be assumed, since Buildings 1, 1a, 4 and 11 overlie each other. However, even within this group of buildings, the observed stratigraphic relationships were too uncertain to assign a chronological order to the structures. Building 1 is likely to be the earliest in the sequence, as it was cut by post-holes belong to both Buildings 1a and 4, followed by the construction of 1a, its possible annex, but the relative sequence of Buildings 4

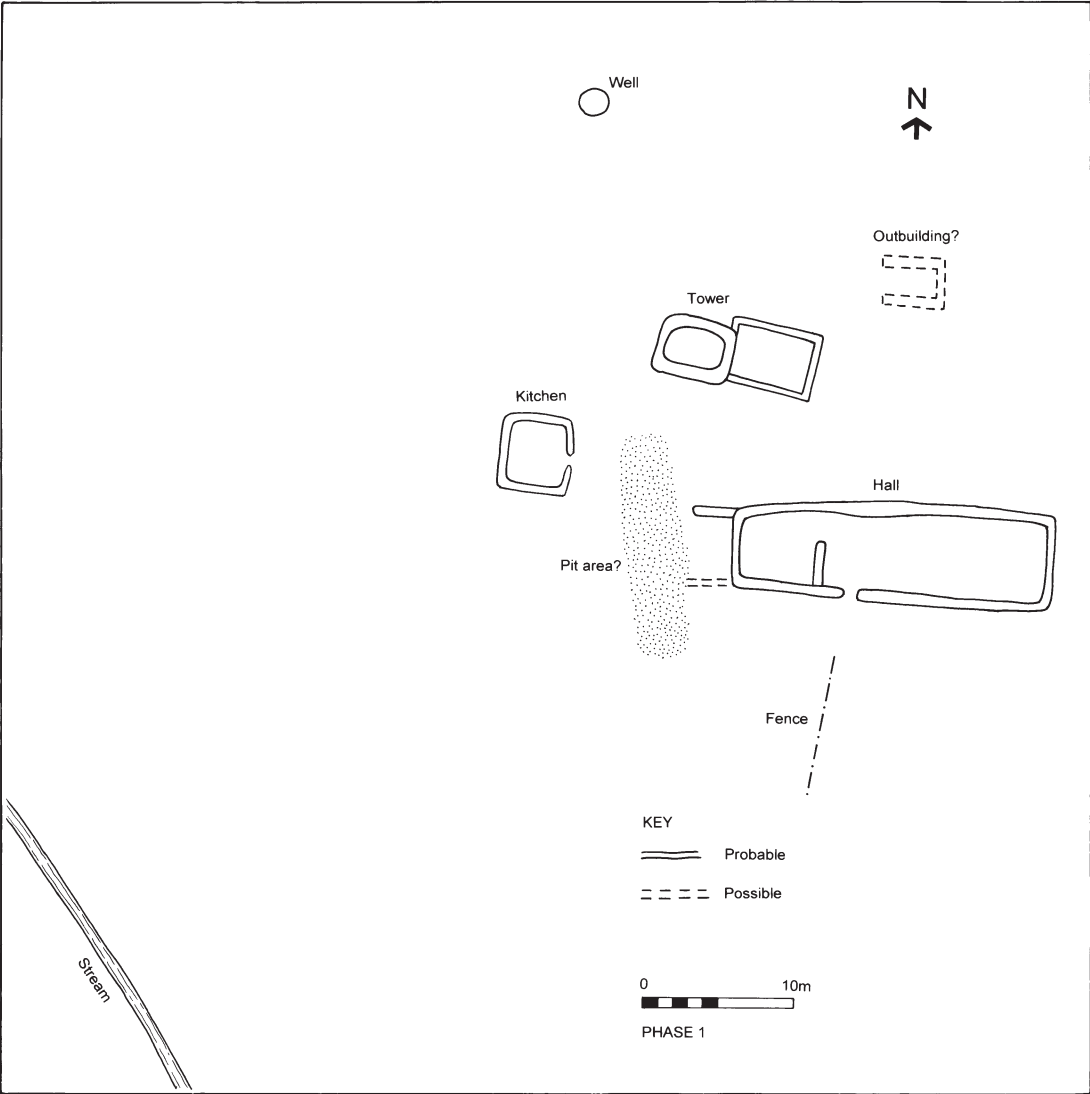


Figure 114 Late Saxon settlement: phase 1

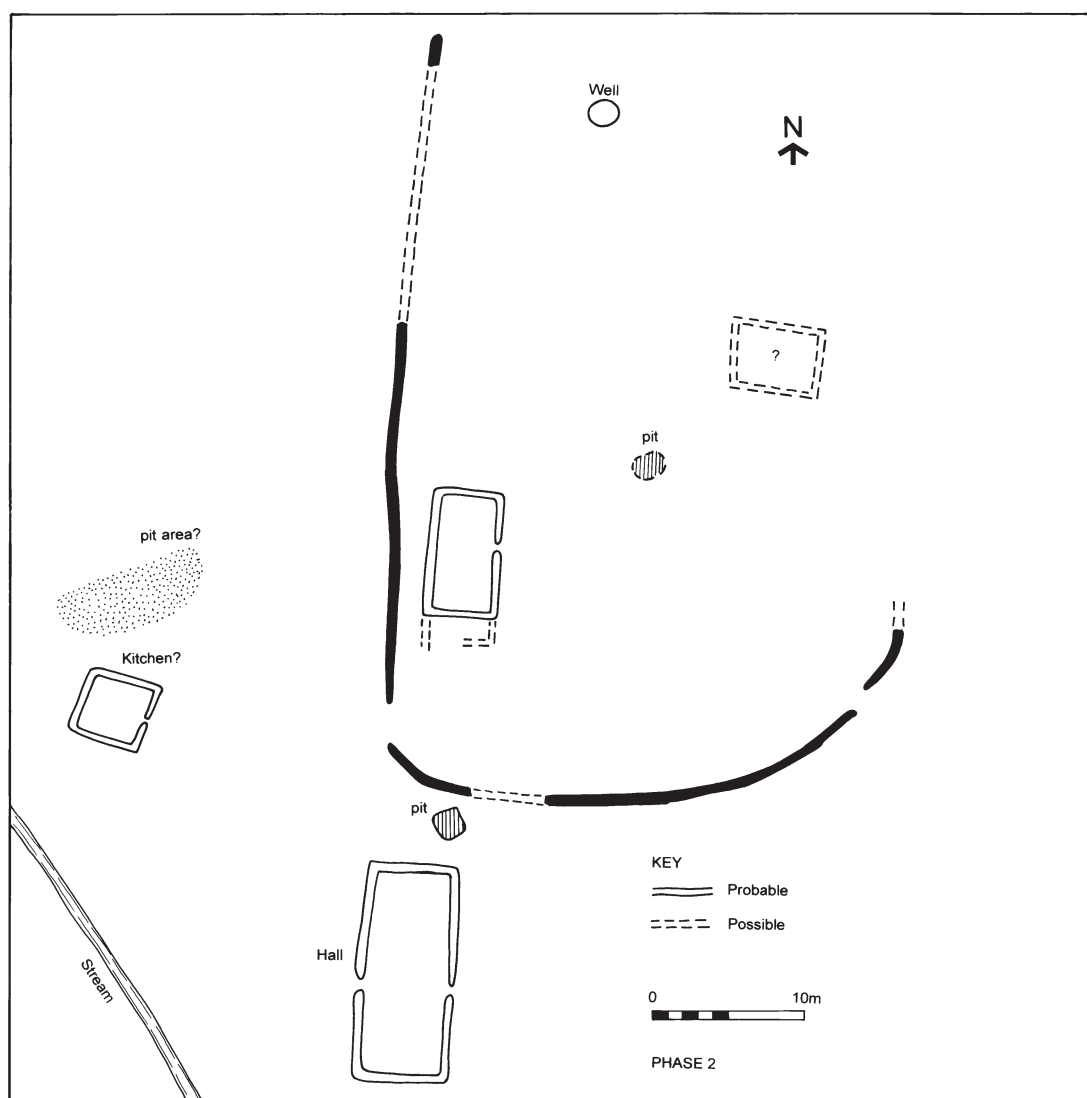


Figure 115 Late Saxon settlement: phase 2

and 11 is unknown. The other group of overlapping buildings (2, 6, 14 and 16) must represent three phases; Building 2 cannot be contemporary with 6, and is unlikely to be contemporary with 14, as their corners are so close together, and Buildings 6 and 14 are not contemporary.

The remainder of the buildings on the site have no stratigraphic relationships with any other buildings, and cannot be dated relative to one another. The only other helpful relationship was that Building 15 probably cut gully 2643, as did Building 16, and cannot belong to the earliest phase of the site.

The position of the various gullies within the chronology of the site is vague; gully 2643 is only dated by association with pit 2577, but must predate Buildings 15 and 16. Curving gully 6685/6354/6426 is in essence undated, and its undetermined relationship with Building 3 is unfortunate from the point of view of relative dating. However, it seems most likely that it originally continued across the area occupied by the building, and that the two features are not contemporary.

The well, the only obvious source of water apart from the stream, may have continued in use throughout the lifetime of the site, as is also likely for ditch 6696. The two

possible stock enclosures cannot be assigned to any particular phase.

At best, therefore, we can only identify buildings and other features which are likely to belong to the earlier phases of the site (Building 1, gully 2643, pit 2577 and ?Building 1a), and buildings which must belong to the later phases of the site (Buildings 4 and 11, Building 15 and Building 16). Building 3 poses a particular problem, since, as noted above, its closest parallels occur in excavated settlements of the sixth to seventh centuries, but the pottery evidence suggests a later date.

The tentative phasing given below consists of three rather than four phases, since Buildings 1 and 1a have both been included in phase 1. One 'hall' has been included in each phase, but all may have been in use for more than one phase.

Phase 1

(Fig. 114)

Construction of Building 1, the 'tower' and possibly Building 1a (annex).

Construction of large post-built hall, Building 3 and possibly Building 2 (detached kitchen?). Some of the

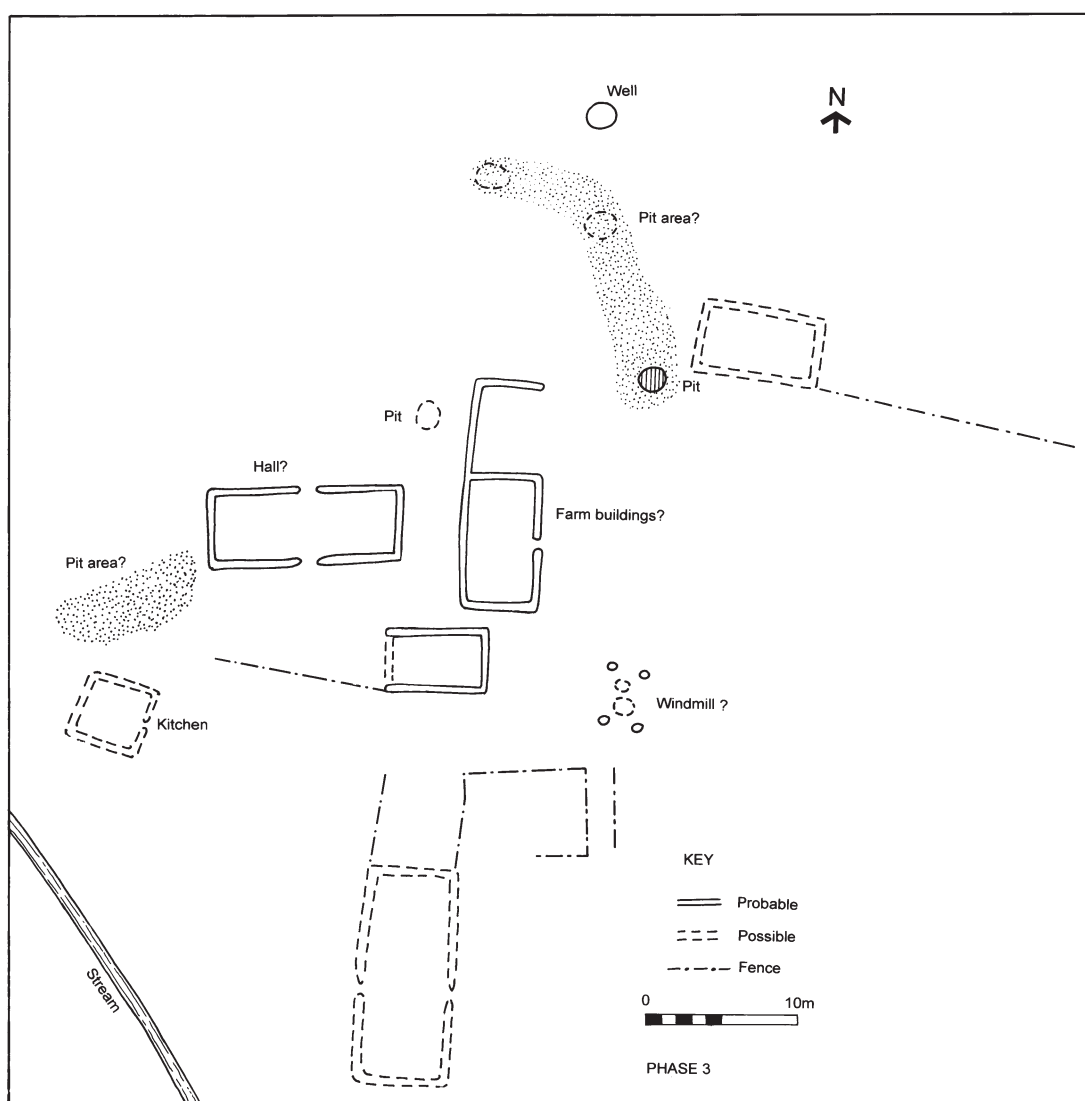


Figure 116 Late Saxon settlement: phase 3

possible post lines to the south of Building 3 may belong to this phase.

Phase 2 (Fig. 115)

D-shaped enclosure dug, to form a yard area.

Buildings 3 and 2 abandoned and replaced by a new hall and kitchen (Buildings 18 and 20). Building 14 constructed, probably for non-domestic use.

Building 1/1a may have continued in use, but may have been replaced by either Building 4 or Building 11.

Pit 2577 belongs to this phase, since it is contemporary with the digging of the D-shaped enclosure.

Phase 3 (Fig. 116)

At least part of the D-shaped enclosure was backfilled.

Buildings 15 (hall?) and 16 (non-domestic?) were constructed, cutting the enclosure.

Building 14 was replaced by Building 6, and Building 18 may have continued in use throughout this phase.

Buildings 4, or 11, or both may belong to this phase.

Other buildings could belong to any of the phases; Buildings 5, 7, and 19 are isolated and poorly dated. Building 17 seems most likely to belong to either phase 2 or phase 3.

Various other phasing schemes could be put forward; Building 3, for example, could belong to a later phase despite its 'early' plan. It is clear, however, that this was a dynamic settlement, with a history of demolition and rebuilding spanning several centuries, probably culminating in the rebuilding of the whole farm complex on a nearby, but not overlapping, site.

Settlement layout and zoning (Fig. 117, Table 37)

It seems likely that most, if not all, of the settlement was excavated. A trench in the field to the south-west (trench HH; Fig. 2) was sterile, suggesting that the stream formed the boundary of the settlement on this side. Ditch 6696 is likely to be the eastern edge of the site, and possibly gully 8523 the western boundary. There is no overt boundary feature to the north, but no late Saxon features were found to the north of the tank trap. It is possible that the northern half of the late Bronze Age enclosure, which probably formed the northern boundary of the earlier Saxon

<i>Feature</i>	<i>Pit group</i>	<i>Fab. 10</i>	<i>Fab. 12A</i>	<i>Fab. 13</i>	<i>No. of sherds</i>
6658	B	0.0	92.7	0.0	41
6529	B	6.1	88.8	0.0	98
2577	A	14.1	60.9	15.6	64
6702	B	5.4	59.5	10.8	37
6520	B	18.2	34.8	4.5	66
8580	C	0.0	31.8	45.5	22
8596	C	0.0	26.7	53.3	15
6665	B	4.2	0.0	25.0	24
8575	C	33.3	0.0	16.7	24
Whole site	-	16.0	50.2	12.4	667

Table 37 Percentage of sherds in selected fabrics within each assemblage

cemetery, was still visible as a landscape feature, and continued in use as the boundary of the settlement. The western edge of the settlement is the least certain. There are late Saxon features close to the edge of the excavated area (Building 19 and post-line 6907), and gully 8523 continues beyond the site for an unknown distance. It was not, however, located in the slit trench cut from the north-west corner of the site. Any unexcavated structures are most likely to be on this side of the settlement. It would appear, however, that the nucleus of the settlement lies within the excavated area.

The settlement apparently lacks any planned element in the form of neatly laid out plots. The various lengths of fence and gully must represent sub-division of the site, but there is no consistent orientation of these features, and even where they seem to be connected with particular buildings, they do not always follow the orientation of the building (e.g. Building 16 and post-line 6830).

Various zones of activity may, however, be distinguished (Fig. 117): dwelling areas (Buildings 3, 15 and 18); kitchen areas (Buildings 2 and 20); service buildings such as workshops and barns (Buildings 6, 14, 16, 5, 7 and 19); the 'Tower' group (Buildings 1, 1a, 4 and 11); enclosures away from the main group of buildings; and pit groups.

Some of these zones appear to have remained in the same general area throughout the life of the site; others were not fixed. The main hall (or halls) moved round the periphery of the area, while the 'Tower' group and the non-domestic buildings (where rebuilt) stayed on the same spots. All are grouped round a central area, which can be seen as the 'farmyard', and which in phase 2 is defined by a D-shaped gully. An empty corridor between the buildings on the west side of the yard and pit group A is the most likely route for a path leading up to the well on the north side of the settlement. To the west and north of the main buildings are two possible stock enclosures, one with a small outbuilding, and the other conveniently placed by the well. On the east of the site lies a far more substantial ditch (6696), which probably forms the boundary between the settlement and its associated farmland.

The pits can be roughly divided into three groups, labelled A, B and C on Fig. 117. Group A is the least coherent group, forming an almost straight line running across the yard towards the well, whereas the pits in groups B and C are more tightly clustered. It is difficult to say whether pit group A is a genuine grouping; only one pit (2577) contained more than ten sherds of pot, precluding any meaningful analysis of the pottery. Indeed,

the environmental evidence suggests different functions for two of the pits in this group. Pit 2653, to the west of Building 3, contains macrofossils and bone typical of a latrine, whereas the assemblage from pit 2842 (to the north of Building 1) is more typical of domestic waste, and hence is probably a rubbish pit.

The environmental evidence from pit groups B and C, where analysed, was not very distinctive. However, some of the pits in groups B and C contained large enough pottery assemblages to enable comparison between the two groups. The relative proportions of the three commonest fabrics for the site as a whole were calculated within each assemblage, and are shown in Table 37. The table is arranged in descending order of abundance of Fabric 12A, and it can be seen that it forms a larger proportion within each assemblage from pit group B than in group C (with the exception of pit 6665); similarly, with Fabric 13 forms a larger proportion of the assemblages from pit group C. The percentages for pit 2577 (group A) are given for comparison; it is more similar to group B than to group C.

Pit 6665 appears anomalous, as it is completely lacking in Fabric 12A, and has a lower proportion of Fabric 13 than the pits in group B. The most common fabric from this feature is 12B (66.7%), which is one of the less common fabrics on the site as a whole, forming only 7.8% of the assemblage. Nearly a third of the sherds come from this one feature. Fabric 12B may be contemporary with 12A, or slightly later. Cotter (2000, 36) considers that the distinction between the two fabrics may be due merely to the addition of sand to the basic Fabric 12A to facilitate the production of larger pots. If this is the case, then the assemblage from 6665 need not be anomalous.

The evidence from the pottery indicates that pit groups B and C have different patterns of deposition. This may be due to a number of different factors; it could be a difference in the date of deposition, and therefore reflect a change in the pottery supply to the site. Alternatively, it could represent a difference in function or status of the buildings from which the pottery was being discarded, which might be visible in the forms present. Unfortunately, there were few identifiable forms from any of the features. Although all the identifiable forms were cooking pots, this cannot be regarded as very good evidence for the assemblages from the pits being of similar function or status, since in most cases only one or two sherds per pit belonged to an identifiable form.

The evidence for different dates of deposition is also inconclusive; the date range for Fabrics 12A and 13 is similar, and the two fabrics often occur together at other

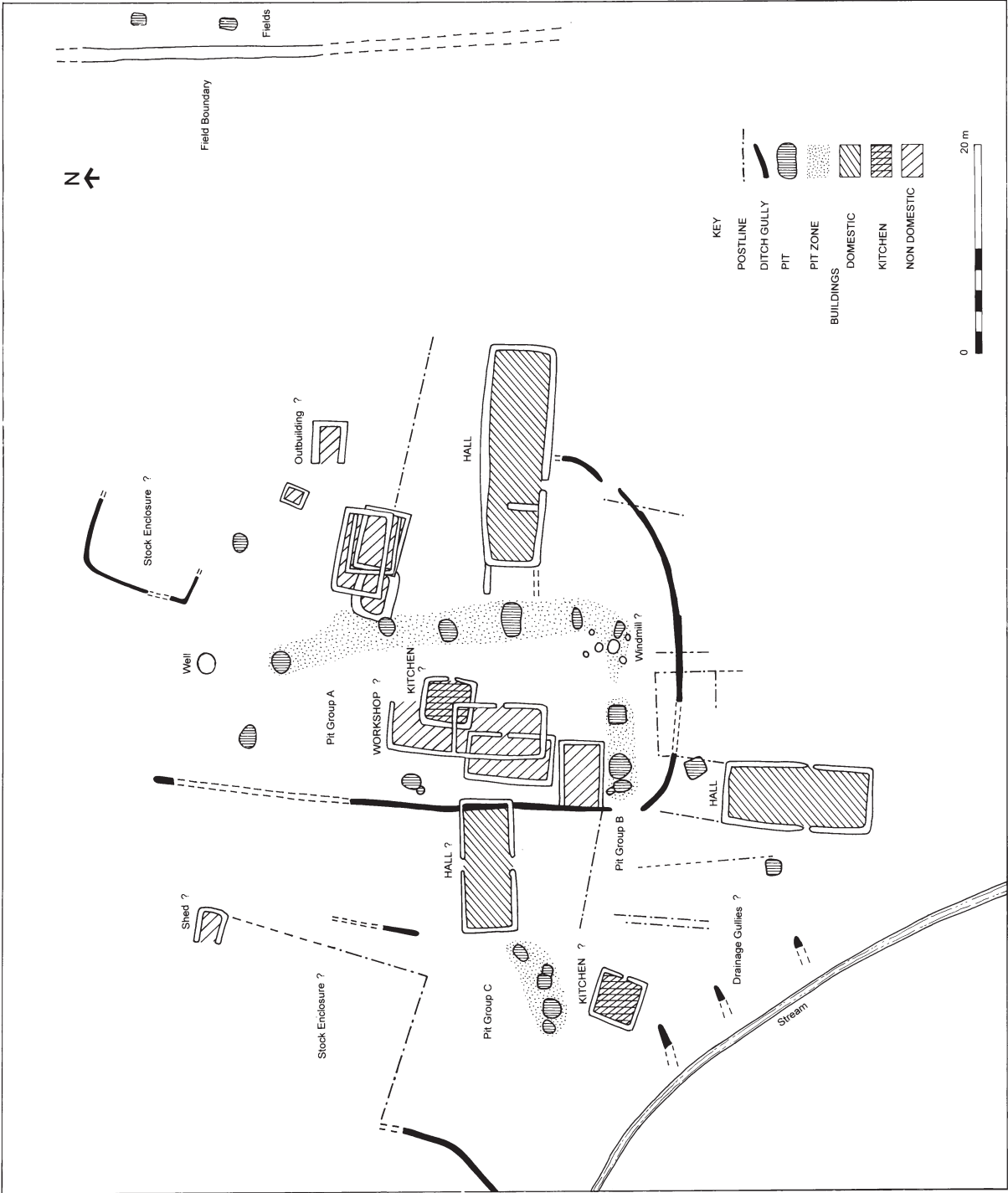


Figure 117 Late Saxon settlement: layout and zoning

sites in the area. In his discussion of the pottery from Rivenhall, Drury (1993, 80) suggests that Fabric 13 may have been slightly preceded by 12A. At Colchester, Fabric 12A is relatively rare, but particularly associated with Fabric 13 (Cotter 2000, 35). Pits 6520 and 8575 both contained four sherds of Fabric 21, potentially the latest pottery from the site. There was a total of only eighteen sherds of Fabric 21 from the whole site, with a particularly high proportion (27.8%) intrusive in earlier features. It is possible that Fabric 21 is intrusive in one or both of the pits, but its presence in pits from both groups makes it virtually impossible to suggest which group might be earlier, if a chronological difference between the groups is postulated.

III. The later history of the site

by H. Major and P. Ryan
(Fig. 118)

The Late Saxon settlement is located on land now associated with the existing house at Springfield Lyons, just to the north, and has been referred to by that name. However, the excavated site is more likely to be identifiable with the Domesday manor of Cuton Hall rather than Springfield Lyons. Both lie within the parish of Springfield but only Cuton Hall is mentioned in Domesday, the other two Domesday manors in the parish being Springfield Hall and Springfield Barns (now spelt Barnes). Springfield Lyons is probably a later foundation; Reaney (1969, 269) notes Springfield Lyons as being probably associated with Edmund Lyon (1339, Inquisitions post mortem), and it is in the Ministers' Accounts of 1543 as Lyones alias Cawers. The earliest part of the existing building at Springfield Lyons is late seventeenth-century (Listed Building Schedule TL70 NW 9/1).

Cuton Hall, on the other hand, has a demonstrably longer history, the name itself being Saxon in origin. Reaney (1969, 268) translates the Domesday *Keuentuna* as 'Cyfa's' tun (enclosure or settlement), and interprets *Cyfa* as a possible nickname derived from the OE *cyf*, 'tub' or 'cask'. Margaret Gelling confirms Reaney's derivation, and suggests that it was probably the name of a person of aristocratic stature who was given the overlordship of the estate at a later date rather than the founder of the settlement (pers. comm. Margaret Gelling). One might speculate this person may have been somewhat rotund, leading to the nickname 'Tubby'. The possible use of the term 'enclosure' is of interest, in that the settlement as excavated is unenclosed. The name may have been transferred from the earlier (unlocated) Saxon settlement, or could even refer to an earlier enclosure — the potentially still extant earthwork of the late Bronze Age enclosure. The suggested use of this enclosure as part of the boundary of the early Saxon cemetery implies that it could still have been visible several centuries later.

The siting of the settlement (Fig.112) may be of considerable significance, given the period during which the site was occupied. It stands on a slight promontory overlooking the river, and has an excellent view down-river, some way up-river, and across the valley to the Saxon site at Danbury. Danbury Church, whose spire forms a prominent modern day feature on the horizon, lies within an Iron Age hill fort. Excavations in the early 1970s (Morris and Buckley 1978) produced limited evidence of

Saxon re-occupation of the hill fort, and they suggest that Danbury, together with the re-occupied hill forts at Witham and Asheldham, and the *burh* at Maldon formed a network controlling the Chelmer-Blackwater gap. This was the age of Viking incursions into East Anglia, starting in the late eighth century, and continuing into the early eleventh century, culminating in the Battle of Assandun in 1016. The site of Assandun is uncertain, but is now generally thought to be Ashdon in north-west Essex, about 37km from Springfield, or possibly Ashingdon, in south Essex, only 20km away. These were turbulent times. The people living at Springfield Lyons/Cuton Hall would have been well placed to see invaders coming up the valley, some distance off. It is even possible that the Viking raids themselves prompted the move of the settlement to this spot from its earlier (as yet unknown) location; while there are other similar promontories along this part of the valley, this is the one with the best view.

The first documentary evidence for Cuton Hall comes from the Domesday Survey. According to this, before the Norman conquest Springfield belonged to three Saxons, Alectan, Godric and Toli. In 1086 Ranulf Peverel held the overlordship of the manor of Springfield Hall, five hides and twenty acres, Robert Genon held Springfield Barns, two hides and forty acres, and Geoffrey de Mandeville Cuton Hall with two hides and one virgate (*i.e.* thirty acres). The principal settlement was probably at Springfield Green, for the church, which has elements dating to c. 1100, is situated by the green. From an early date the advowson was in the hands of two patrons and as is the case in a number of similar instances, for example Danbury and Stifford, the church was not built in the vicinity of the manor house but in what was probably the principal settlement. The Domesday entry for Cuton Hall is as follows (Rumble 1983, 30.17):

Toli held Cuton [Hall] as a manor, for 2 hides and 1 virgate. Now Osbert [holds it] from Geoffrey [de Mandeville] by his exchange, as he states. Always 1 villager. Then 6 smallholders, now 4. Always 3 slaves; 2 ploughs in lordship. Then among the men 1 plough, now ½. Meadow, 18 acres; always 1 mill. Then 2 cows, 13 sheep, 12 pigs; now 8 cattle, 32 sheep, 20 pigs, 14 goats, 2 cobs, 5 beehives. Value then 40s; now 60[s].

The Domesday entry gives a better idea of the place of livestock in the economy of the site than the very sketchy animal bone assemblage recovered, and adds an additional element which would be extremely difficult to identify archaeologically — beekeeping. As noted above, the mill would have been a watermill rather than a windmill.

Some general comments about subsequent medieval settlement patterns in the area may be made (Fig. 118). Following the abandonment of the site, perhaps as late as 1200, it is assumed that the farm nucleus moved to approximately the modern site of Cuton Hall, although there is no firm evidence for this. Trial trenches in the field immediately to the west of the excavation revealed no archaeological features. The modern Cuton Hall is a sixteenth century timber-framed building, refronted in 1844 (Listed Building Schedule TL70 NW 9/844). The late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries seem to have been a time of considerable activity in the area, with a number of small farms and settlements having been founded, some of which survive and some of which are lost. One of the latter group was excavated at the Boreham Interchange in 1993 (Lavender 1999). This small

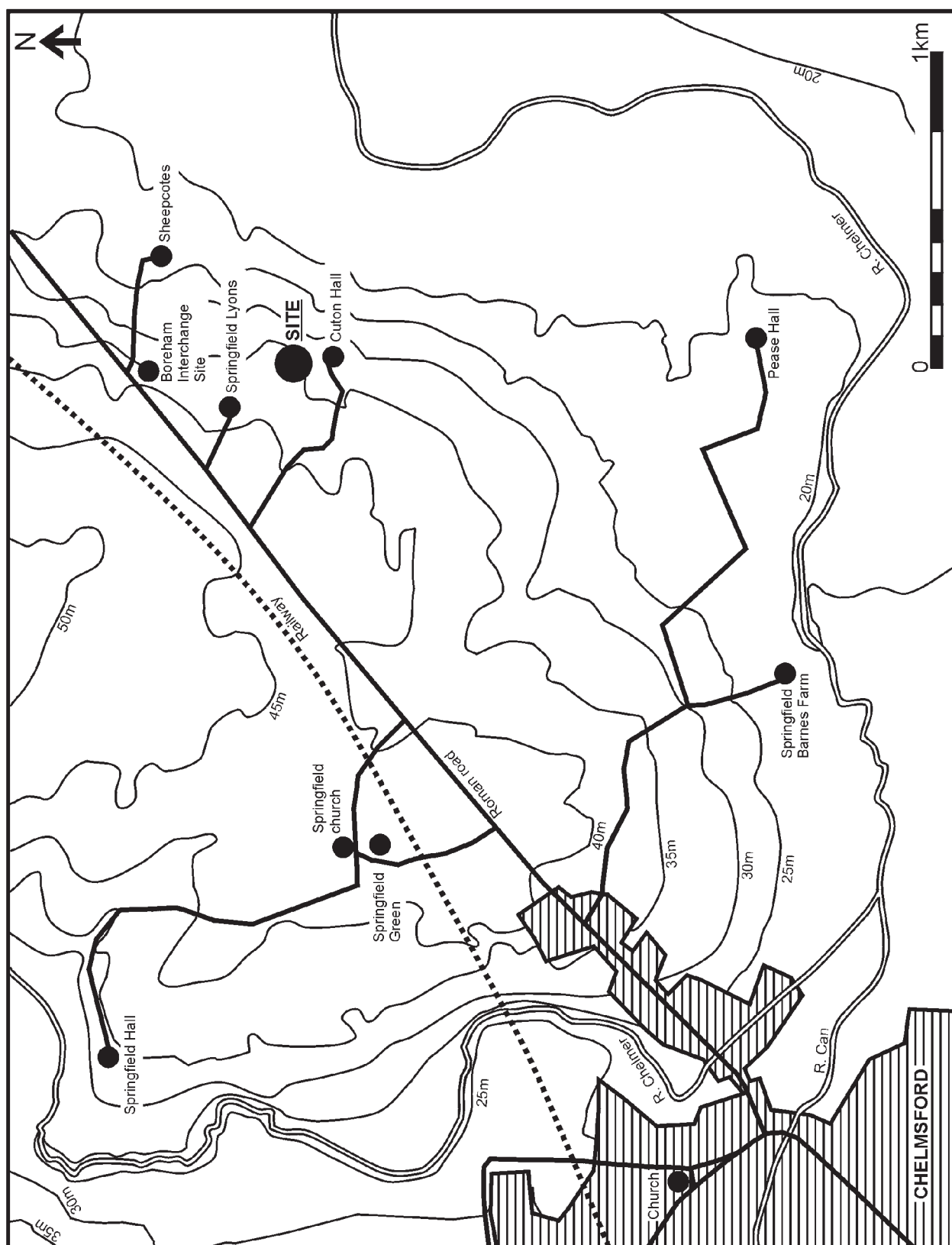


Figure 118 Medieval sites in the vicinity of Springfield Lyons

farmhouse was occupied for only fifty years or so, having been abandoned by the middle of the thirteenth century. A second occupation site of about the same period has been found more recently at Sheepcotes (Lavender 1999, 41), very close to the Boreham Interchange, and may be part of the same farmstead. Farms which were probably founded in this period and have survived include Pease Hall (Sewal Peyse, documented in 1248; Reaney 1969, 269) and Springfield Dukes (John le Duk, 1239; Reaney 1969, 269). The Pease family evidently rose to some prominence; the Listed Building Schedule for Pease Hall (TL70 NW 9/846) notes that the manors of Barnes and Kewton (Cuton) were both held by the Pease family in the fourteenth century (no source given).

The end of the settlement to the south of Springfield Lyons therefore came at a time of considerable change in settlement patterns, with the remnants of the late Saxon landscape giving way to a medieval landscape of dispersed farms, many elements of which are still visible today. Williamson (1988), in his study of the claylands of north-west Essex during the same period, notes that manorial control appears to have been relatively strong during the later Saxon period, and that post-conquest population expansion led to the establishment of new settlements. Very little is known about the late Saxon rural settlement patterns of mid-Essex, but the very lack of archaeological evidence may imply a similarly strong manorial system, with nucleated settlements centred on the Domesday manors, and the church. As with north-west Essex, an increase in population may have led to the changes in settlement pattern in the late twelfth and early thirteenth centuries in the Springfield area, though with the foundation of individual farms rather than the hamlets associated with the claylands.

IV. Conclusions

The mid fifth to early seventh-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Springfield Lyons is one of only a small number of such sites excavated in the county. It is located within the Chelmer-Blackwater valley some two miles or so away from the present-day town centre of Chelmsford, part of which incorporates the Roman town. The settlement to which the cemetery belonged has yet to be located; it may well lie fairly close by in adjacent farmland and may yet be located by archaeological evaluation in advance of on-going development, although excavations

by Wessex Archaeology to the immediate north east, in advance of industrial development, yielded only eight small unstratified sherds of Early to mid Saxon pottery (Manning and Moore 2001).

The cemetery is large (over 200 burials in a period of use of approximately 150 years) and complex, and must have served a fair-sized community. The ratio of male to female burials is 1:2; however with virtually no skeletal remains this figure has had to be ascertained from analysis of the 50% of inhumations and 15% of cremations which contained grave-goods. The distribution of graves with only a very small amount of intercutting shows a history of burial starting from the southern part of the site and extending north as far as the partially extant Bronze Age enclosure ditch but extending much further out to the north-west. Although some parts of the cemetery have exclusively cremation or inhumation burials, other areas are mixed and there is no evidence to suggest that one rite predates the other. Gender and family groups can be ascertained, but no there is no overall cemetery plan; although the graves in the northern half of the cemetery (regarded as the latest) have the most orderly arrangement. The burials graphically demonstrate the change in burial practices during the cemetery's period of use, from the lavishly furnished late fifth to mid sixth-century inhumations in its southern sector to the artefact-free coffined graves of the seventh century towards the north.

The Late Saxon settlement lies superimposed on top of the Early Saxon cemetery. Although some of the structures may belong to the Early Saxon cemetery, the settlement comprises at least sixteen buildings and associated pits and fence lines representing at least three phases of occupation. The settlement exhibits several different building techniques: sill-beam; post-in-trench and posts in individual post-holes. Although the majority of the buildings had simple agricultural functions: granaries, barns, cart sheds and animal byres, two appear to have been more specialised: one may have been a bell tower, another could be a post-mill. The documentary evidence for the settlement dates back to the Domesday Survey and finds from the settlement include a silver penny of Aethelred 'The Unready', Thetford and St Neots ware pottery, and a lava millstone, suggesting a date range for the settlement of *c.* AD 850–1200; but with the bulk of the pottery dating to the tenth century it is probably primarily to this century that the settlement belongs.

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