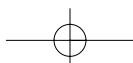
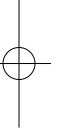
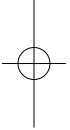
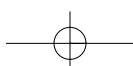
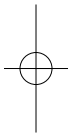
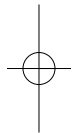
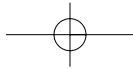
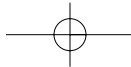


STANWAY:

AN ÉLITE BURIAL SITE AT CAMULODUNUM







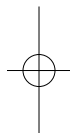
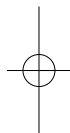
STANWAY:
AN ÉLITE BURIAL SITE AT CAMULODUNUM

BY

Philip Crummy, Stephen Benfield, Nina Crummy,
Valery Rigby and Donald Shimmin

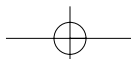
With contributions by

Anne-Maria Bojko, Nigel Brown, C.R. Cartwright, H.E.M. Cool, G.B. Dannell,
John A. Davies, Brenda Dickinson, Val Fryer, Richard Hingley, Ralph Jackson,
Anthony J. Legge, Hazel Martingell, S.A. Mays, N.D. Meeks, Peter Murphy,
Susan La Niece, Keith Oak, Sarah Paynter, Ulrich Schädler, Paul R. Sealey,
Alec Wade, John Peter Wild and Patricia E.J. Wiltshire



Britannia Monograph Series
No. 24

Published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
Senate House Malet Street London WC1E 7HU
2007



BRITANNIA MONOGRAPH SERIES NO. 24

Published by the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies
Senate House, Malet Street, London WC1E 7HU

This monograph was published with the aid of a grant from
English Heritage

Copies may be obtained from the Secretary of the Roman Society

© Copyright Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies 2007

British Library Catalogue in Publication Data
A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

ISBN 978 0 907764 35 9

Front cover illustration: Doctor's burial CF47: Lisa Hepi excavating the game board
Back cover illustration: the game board as uncovered (apart from the corner-piece in the top
right-hand corner, which had been removed for conservation and
then temporarily replaced for the photograph)

Printed by 4Word Ltd, Bristol BS13 7TT

Printed in England

CONTENTS

	<i>Page</i>
<i>List of Figures</i>	viii
<i>List of Tables</i>	xiii
<i>Acknowledgements</i>	xvi
<i>List of Contributors</i>	xvii
<i>Summary</i>	xviii
 CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND 	
The Stanway site	1
History of the excavations	1
Simplified chronology and key features	7
Explanation of the site codes and small find numbers	14
Introduction to the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery in this report	14
Definition of terms used in the report	15
 CHAPTER 2: FEATURES AND FINDS PRE-DATING THE MIDDLE IRON AGE FARMSTEAD 	
The earliest occupation	16
The earlier prehistoric pottery (Nigel Brown)	17
The scatter of heat-affected stone across the site	18
The worked flint (Hazel Martingell)	21
 CHAPTER 3: THE MIDDLE IRON AGE FARMSTEAD 	
The farmstead enclosure (Enclosure 2)	26
The currency bars (Richard Hingley)	33
The structural clay	36
The loomweights	38
The other objects from Enclosures 1 and 2	45
The latest material from Enclosure 2	47
The Early and Middle Iron Age pottery (Paul R. Sealey)	48
Palaeochannel CF52 and its finds	66
 CHAPTER 4: THE FUNERARY SITE 	
The funerary enclosures	69
Funerary Enclosure 1	69
Funerary Enclosure 3	71
Funerary Enclosure 4	74
Funerary Enclosure 5	81
The pyre-site and ?mortuary enclosures	85
Pyre-site BF1/BF16	85
?Mortuary enclosure BF32	90
?Mortuary enclosure CF43–46	97
The chambers	101
Chamber AF25	101

Chamber BF6	104
Chamber BF24	127
Chamber CF42	142
Pits with pyre debris	157
Pit BF17	157
Pit CF7	160
Pit with broken funerary goods	162
Pit AF48	162
The cremation burials	167
Cremation burial AF18	167
Examination of a bag of ?verdigris from AF18 (S. La Niece and C.R. Cartwright)	169
The Warrior's burial BF64	170
The Inkwell burial BF67	197
The Doctor's burial CF47	201
The Brooches burial CF72	254
The Mirror burial CF115	260
Cremation burial CF403	262
The shaft or pit CF23	265
The slot or trench CF96	266

CHAPTER 5: THE SPECIALISTS' REPORTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery fabrics (Stephen Benfield)	268
The pots from funerary contexts and pyre debris in pits (Valery Rigby)	271
The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from the enclosure ditches and the mortuary enclosures BF32 and CF43–6 (Stephen Benfield)	274
The potters' stamps on <i>terra rubra</i>, <i>terra nigra</i> and <i>terra nigra</i>-type wares (Valery Rigby)	289
The amphoras (Paul R. Sealey)	297
The samian (G.B. Dannell)	305
The graffiti from the chamber BF6 (Paul R. Sealey)	307
The brooches (Nina Crummy)	314
The metal vessels (Nina Crummy)	320
Analysis of the currency bars, grave goods and pyre debris (Sarah Paynter)	327
The Iron Age and Roman coins (John A. Davies)	338
The glass vessels (H.E.M. Cool)	340
Textiles (John Peter Wild)	347
A scientific examination of the textile impressions in iron corrosion products on surgical instruments CF47.30 and CF47.35 (N.D. Meeks and C.R. Cartwright)	350
The gaming board in CF47: the remains as found, possible reconstructions, and post-depositional movements (Philip Crummy)	352
The Doctor's game – new light on the history of ancient board games (Ulrich Schädler)	359
The salt briquetage (Nina Crummy)	375
The environmental and faunal remains	
The cremated human remains (S.A. Mays)	377
The faunal remains (Alec Wade and A.J. Legge)	382
The plant macrofossils (Peter Murphy and Val Fryer)	384
The wood and leather remains (Anne-Maria Bojko and Nina Crummy)	388
Palynological analysis of the organic material lodged in the spout of the strainer bowl (Patricia E.J. Wiltshire)	394
The palynological analysis of the palaeoturf forming the collapsed mound in the chamber CF42 (Patricia E.J. Wiltshire)	398

CHAPTER 6: EXCAVATIONS ON SITE D IN 2002–3

Introduction	400
The excavation	400
The cremation burials	402
Pits with pyre-related debris	410
Pits with charcoal-rich fill but no cremated bone, pottery or other artefacts	413
Other features	416
Specialists' reports	
Discussion of the Late Iron Age and Roman pottery from Site D (Stephen Benfield and Valery Rigby)	418
The cremated bone from Site D (S.A. Mays)	418
The charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Site D (Val Fryer)	420
The worked flint from Site D (Hazel Martingell)	422

CHAPTER 7: ASPECTS OF THE STANWAY CEMETERY

Introduction	423
Aspects of the physical remains	424
Symmetry and organisation of the funerary enclosures	424
Chambers: structure, mounds and broken grave goods	424
Pyres and pits with pyre debris	426
?Mortuary enclosures	427
Cremation burials: covers, depths, character and presence or absence of a service	427
Grave goods: social status and function	428
Broken funerary goods as indicators of ritual	430
Weights of the cremated human bone	433
Cremated animal bone: horse and other remains	434
Residual pottery: indicator of early episodes of pot-breaking?	434
Sequence and chronology	435
The Middle Iron Age farmstead	435
The funerary enclosures and associated contexts	436
Refined sequence and dating for Enclosures 3, 4 and 5	438
Stanway in local and wider contexts	444
Familial relationships between the dead	444
The identities of the 'Doctor' and the 'Warrior' (Nina Crummy)	444
Similar funerary sites	447
Continuity and the Catuvellauni	455
BIBLIOGRAPHY	457
INDEX (Nina Crummy)	485

LIST OF FIGURES

	<i>Page</i>
<i>Frontispiece</i>	Impression of the graveside ceremony for the Warrior's burial. Image © Peter Froste and Colchester Archaeological Trust.
Fig. 1	The Stanway site in relation to Camulodunum and the Roman town and its regional location. 2
Fig. 2	Overall site plan. between 2–3
Fig. 3	The Stanway site in relation to the Iron Age and Roman archaeology at Gosbecks. 3
Fig. 4	Site areas (A–E) and areas of excavation. 4
Fig. 5	Phase 1 and earlier. 8
Fig. 6	Phase 2: second half of the 1st century B.C. 9
Fig. 7	Phase 3: mid 1st century A.D. 10
Fig. 8	Phase 4: mid 1st century A.D. 11
Fig. 9	Stanway: aerial view of cropmarks. 12
Fig. 10	Features pre-dating Enclosure 2: sections and profiles. 16
Fig. 11	Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery. 18
Fig. 12	Distribution of burnt stones by weight. 19
Fig. 13	?Iron Age worked flints. 22
Fig. 14	Enclosure 2 ditch: sections and plan showing location of currency bar hoard and pit CF415. 27
Fig. 15	Boundary ditch CF137/AF59: sections; Enclosure 2 ditch AF32: section; Enclosure 2 pits: sections. 28
Fig. 16	Enclosure 2 pits: sections and profiles. 29
Fig. 17	Interpretative plan of the layout of Enclosure 2. 31
Fig. 18	Pits outside Enclosure 2: sections and profiles. 32
Fig. 19	Iron currency bars from the Enclosure 2 ditch. 34
Fig. 20	Enclosure 2 ditch CF6: iron currency bars <i>in situ</i> . 35
Fig. 21	Loomweights from pit CF21. 39
Fig. 22	Loomweights from pit CF21. 41
Fig. 23	Loomweights from pits AF22 and AF38 and structural clay from pit CF21. 42
Fig. 24	Finds of stone (CF171.1) and iron (CF250.1–2) from Enclosure 2. 46
Fig. 25	Early and Middle Iron Age pottery: numbers 1–26. 64
Fig. 26	Middle Iron Age pottery: numbers 27–55. 65
Fig. 27	Iron spearheads from the palaeochannel. 67
Fig. 28	Enclosure 1 ditch: sections. 70
Fig. 29	Enclosure 1: copper-alloy brooch spring fragments from the ploughsoil. 71
Fig. 30	Enclosure 3 entrance: plan, ditch sections with fragment of glass vessel BF4.1 from the ditch and pit profiles. 72
Fig. 31	Enclosure 4 ditch: sections, pit profiles and pottery counter from the enclosure ditch. 74
Fig. 32	Enclosure 5 ditch: sections and objects of copper alloy and iron from the enclosure ditches. 84

LIST OF FIGURES

ix

Fig. 33	Pyre-site BF1/BF16: objects of copper alloy (BF1.1–4 and BL.1–2) and iron (BF1.5).	89
Fig. 34	Enclosure 4 ?mortuary enclosure BF32, viewed from the south.	91
Fig. 35	?Mortuary enclosure BF32: plan, ditch sections, pit profiles, and copper-alloy objects and briquetage (BF30.2).	96
Fig. 36	?Mortuary enclosure CF43–46: plan, ditch and pit sections, and briquetage sherd.	99
Fig. 37	Enclosure 5 ?mortuary enclosure CF43–6, viewed from the north.	99
Fig. 38	Chamber AF25, half-section, viewed from the south-east.	101
Fig. 39	Chamber AF25: plan and section.	102
Fig. 40	Chamber AF25: pottery vessels and copper-alloy find.	103
Fig. 41	Chamber BF6, half-section, viewed from the south.	105
Fig. 42	Chamber BF6, fully excavated, viewed from the south.	105
Fig. 43	Chamber BF6 and pyre site BF1/BF16: plan.	106
Fig. 44	Chamber BF6: sections and profiles.	107
Fig. 45	Chamber BF6 and pyre site: BF1/BF16: plan showing location of small finds and decayed wooden planks.	108
Fig. 46	Chamber BF6: plan showing extent of collapsed mound and location of finds in mound material.	109
Fig. 47	Chamber BF6: plan showing location of cremated bone, decayed wood, and small finds on the chamber floor.	111
Fig. 48	Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF6.1–5.	112
Fig. 49	Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF6.6–12 and BF6.20–21.	113
Fig. 50	Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF6.13–19.	114
Fig. 51	Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from amphoras BF6.22–3.	115
Fig. 52	Chamber BF6: plan showing location of cremated bone, decayed wood, and small finds from above the chamber floor.	116
Fig. 53	Chamber BF6: detail plan of roof timbers.	118
Fig. 54	Chamber BF6: pottery vessels and amphoras.	124
Fig. 55	Chamber BF6: objects of copper alloy (BF6.24–29 and BF6.31–33) and iron (BF6.30).	125
Fig. 56	Chamber BF24: plan and section.	128
Fig. 57	Chamber BF24: isometric plan of chamber pit with traces of wood plank lining and nails.	129
Fig. 58	Chamber BF24: vertical finds distributions plotted against section for bone and pottery.	130
Fig. 59	Chamber BF24, fully excavated, viewed from the north.	131
Fig. 60	Chamber BF24: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF24.1–4 and BF24.5–7.	132
Fig. 61	Chamber BF24: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF24.8–11 and BF24.12–16.	133
Fig. 62	Chamber BF24: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF24.17–18 and BF24.19–21.	134
Fig. 63	Chamber BF24: pottery vessels BF24.1–22 and glass vessel BF24.23.	138
Fig. 64	Chamber BF24: glass beads (BF24.24a, BF24.24c–d), silver collars (BF24.25) and horn plaques (BF24.26a–c).	141
Fig. 65	Chamber CF42: plan of chamber pit after excavation.	143
Fig. 66	Chamber CF42: plan showing remains of wooden chamber and nails.	144
Fig. 67	Chamber CF42: isometric plan of the chamber pit showing the positions of the nails and the traces of decayed wood.	144

Fig. 68	Chamber CF42: sections.	145
Fig. 69	Chamber CF42: plan showing remains of wooden chamber and nails.	146
Fig. 70	CF42: plans showing location of sherds from pottery vessels CF42.1–9.	147
Fig. 71	Chamber CF42: plans showing location of residual sherds from pottery vessels 42.a–g and location of sherds from glass vessels CF42.11–13.	148
Fig. 72	Chamber CF42: plan showing location of small finds CF42.14–17.	149
Fig. 73	Chamber CF42: pottery vessels CF42.1 and CF42.6–9, glass vessels CF42.11–12, glass gaming counter (CF42.14), copper-alloy spoon (CF42.15), studs with glass head and metal shank (CF42.16a–c), and iron object (CF42.17).	155
Fig. 74	Pit with pyre debris BF17: finds of iron (BF17.1 and BF17.3) and copper alloy (BF17.2).	159
Fig. 75	Pit with pyre debris CF7: plan showing location of finds and section, pottery vessel, copper-alloy brooch (CF7.2), and iron object (CF7.3).	161
Fig. 76	Pit with broken funerary goods AF48: plan showing location of finds.	163
Fig. 77	Pit with broken funerary goods AF48: pottery vessel AF48.2, and objects of iron (AF48.3a–d), and copper alloy (AF48.4).	164
Fig. 78	Pit with broken funerary goods AF48: detailed illustration of remains of ?box AF48.3.	166
Fig. 79	Cremation burial AF18: plan showing location of finds, pottery vessel, and find of bag of ?verdigris.	168
Fig. 80	Warrior's burial BF64: plan showing location of finds.	between 171–2
Fig. 81	Warrior's burial: BF64 pottery vessels BF64.1–14, and amphora (BF64.15).	174
Fig. 82	Detail of crane pot BF64.14.	175
Fig. 83	Warrior's burial BF64: glass vessels BF64.16–18, copper-alloy brooches BF64.19–20, maker's name stamp on the Nertomarus brooch (BF64.19).	177
Fig. 84	Warrior's burial BF64: copper armlet BF64.21 and glass bead BF64.22.	179
Fig. 85	Warrior's burial BF64: shield boss BF64.23a.	182
Fig. 86	Warrior's burial BF64: ?part of shield boss BF64.23b, iron spearhead BF64.24a, and iron bands with fragments of wooden shaft BF64.24b.	183
Fig. 87	Warrior's burial BF64: copper-alloy jug BF64.25 and handled basin BF64.26.	185
Fig. 88	Warrior's burial BF64: fragment probably from a copper-alloy vessel BF64.27.	186
Fig. 89	Warrior's burial BF64: glass gaming counters BF64.28.	187
Fig. 90	Warrior's burial BF64: copper-alloy drop handles BF64.29a–b and handle attachments BF24.29c–d from the gaming board with part of the wooden board itself.	188
Fig. 91	Warrior's burial BF64: copper-alloy junction bindings BF64.29e–f and corner binding BF64.29g from the gaming board with part of the wooden board itself.	189
Fig. 92	Warrior's burial BF64: iron fittings from box (north-west area of burial pit) BF64.30a–d and 30g.	192
Fig. 93	Warrior's burial BF64: iron fittings from box (south-west area of burial pit) BF64.31a–b.	194
Fig. 94	Warrior's burial BF64: iron fittings from box (south-west area of burial pit) BF64.31c–d.	195
Fig. 95	Warrior's burial BF64: miscellaneous metal objects of copper alloy BF64.32–34 and iron BF64.35.	196
Fig. 96	Inkwell burial BF67: plan and profile.	198
Fig. 97	Inkwell burial BF67: pottery vessels BF67.1–2, copper-alloy brooch BF67.3, and selected decorated copper-alloy studs and sheet BF67.4a, c and f.	200
Fig. 98	Doctor's burial CF47: plan showing location of finds.	203

LIST OF FIGURES

xi

Fig. 99	Doctor's burial CF47: plan showing burial pit after excavation with location of profiles 1–4, and plan locating detail Figs 100–1.	204
Fig. 100	Doctor's burial CF47: detail plan of finds at west end of grave.	205
Fig. 101	Doctor's burial CF47: detail plan of objects stacked on north side of grave, copper-alloy saucepan (CF47.21), samian bowl (CF47.1) and copper-alloy strainer bowl (CF47.22), showing remains of oak cover (CF47.41) (above), and pottery flagon (CF47.12) and remains of decorated wooden ?tray (CF47.25) (below).	206
Fig. 102	Doctor's burial CF47: plan showing the locations of the organic remains on the upper surfaces of objects at the west end of the grave.	between 206–7
Fig. 103	Doctor's burial CF47: plan showing the locations of the organic remains on the lower surfaces of objects at the west end of the grave.	between 206–7
Fig. 104	Doctor's burial CF47: profiles 1–4 through grave.	208
Fig. 105	Doctor's burial CF47: stages 3–4 in the deposition of the medical implements and rods on and around the gaming board.	209
Fig. 106	Doctor's burial CF47: stages 5–6 in the deposition of the medical implements and rods on and around the gaming board.	210
Fig. 107	Doctor's burial CF47: reconstruction of grave and the subsequent collapse of the wooden cover and grave goods.	211
Fig. 108	Doctor's burial CF47: samian bowl CF47.1 and potter's stamp, pottery vessels CF47.2–13, and amphora CF47.14.	214
Fig. 109	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy brooches CF47.15 and 17, ring fragment CF47.16, and jet bead CF47.18.	216
Fig. 110	Doctor's burial CF47: glass gaming counters CF47.19b.	218
Fig. 111	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy corner CF47.20a and hinges CF47.20b–c from the gaming board.	219
Fig. 112	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy saucepan CF47.21.	221
Fig. 113	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy strainer bowl CF47.22.	222
Fig. 114	Doctor's burial CF47: the copper-alloy strainer bowl <i>in situ</i> .	223
Fig. 115	Doctor's burial CF47: iron rods CF47.23a–c.	225
Fig. 116	Doctor's burial CF47: iron rod CF47.23d and copper-alloy rods CF47.23e–f.	226
Fig. 117	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy rods CF47.23g–h.	227
Fig. 118	Doctor's burial CF47: the rods and rings <i>in situ</i> .	228
Fig. 119	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy rings CF47.24a–h, and selection of decorated copper-alloy studs CF47.25a–f from the ?tray.	230
Fig. 120	Doctor's burial CF47: selection of decorated copper-alloy sheet fragments CF47.25g–i from the ?tray.	234
Fig. 121	Doctor's burial CF47: iron scalpels CF47.26 and 27, iron saw with composite handle CF47.28, and iron knife CF47.39.	237
Fig. 122	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy combined sharp and blunt hook (double-ended retractor) CF47.29, iron combined sharp and blunt hook (double-ended retractor) CF47.30.	239
Fig. 123	Doctor's burial CF47: copper-alloy ?retractor CF47.31, copper-alloy smooth-jawed fixation forceps CF47.32, and iron forceps/ tweezers CF47.33.	241
Fig. 124	Doctor's burial CF47: iron handled needle CF47.34–36, copper-alloy scoop probe CF47.37, and copper-alloy handle CF47.38.	243
Fig. 125	Doctor's burial CF47.	246
Fig. 126	Doctor's burial CF47: vertical view of the gaming board and counters, with some of the surgical instruments, <i>in situ</i> .	247
Fig. 127	Doctor's burial CF47: the surgical instruments.	248
Fig. 128	Brooches burial CF72: plan and profile.	255

xii		
Fig. 129	Brooches burial CF72: pottery vessels CF72.1–3, glass pyxis CF72.4, copper-alloy brooches F72.5–10, glass bead CF72.11, iron shank with glass bead CF72.12, iron knife blade CF72.13, and iron ?nail shank CF72.14.	256
Fig. 130	Brooches burial CF72: annotated photograph showing shattered edge of flagon and line of possible subsoiler damage.	259
Fig. 131	Brooches burial CF72.	259
Fig. 132	Mirror burial CF115: pottery vessels CF115.1–2 and mirror fragment CF115.4.	261
Fig. 133	Cremation burial CF403: plan and profile, pottery vessels CF403.1–2, and interpretative plan showing presumed movement of a section of broken platter.	263
Fig. 134	Cremation burial CF403.	264
Fig. 135	Shaft or pit CF23: section and plan.	265
Fig. 136	Slot or trench CF96: section and rim from pottery flagon.	266
Fig. 137	Slot or trench CF96, viewed from the north.	267
Fig. 138	Distribution of pottery vessels in the ditches.	
Fig. 139	Pottery vessels from the ditches of Enclosure 1 and Enclosures 3–4: Pots 2–58.	278
Fig. 140	Pottery vessels from the ditches of Enclosure 4: Pots 59–78.	282
Fig. 141	Pottery vessels from the ditches of Enclosure 4: Pots 79–101.	284
Fig. 142	Pottery vessels from the ditches of Enclosure 4: Pots 102–110.	285
Fig. 143	Pottery vessels from the ditches of Enclosure 4: Pots 111–115 and amphora Pot 128.	286
Fig. 144	Pottery vessels from the ditches of Enclosure 5: Pots 132–143 and amphora Pot 146.	287
Fig. 145	Potters' stamps on <i>terra rubra</i> , <i>terra nigra</i> and <i>terra nigra</i> -type wares.	292
Fig. 146	Graffiti on pottery vessels from the chamber BF6: Pots BF6.1, 4, 6 and 8 (upper surface).	308
Fig. 147	Graffiti on pottery vessels from the chamber BF6: Pots BF6.8 (base), 13, 15 and 23.	309
Fig. 148	Coins: AF17.1, CF5.1, BF39.2, BF30.3, CF96.1–2.	339
Fig. 149	The amber glass bowl BF64.16 from the Warrior's burial.	342
Fig. 150	SEM images showing textile remains on the instruments CF47.30 and CF47.35 from the Doctor's burial CF47.	351
Fig. 151	Above: The counters and the remains of the gaming board in relation to a hypothetical 8 × 12 grid of 13/4 unciae squares. Below: The layout of the counters in relation to the same grid after allowing for a slight gap between the two halves of the board when folded out.	353
Fig. 152	Four possible arrangements of the counters on an 8 × 12 grid of squares before any post-depositional movements had taken place.	354
Fig. 153	Above: The counters and the remains of the gaming board in relation to a hypothetical 13 × 9 grid of squares whose width is equal to the width of the hypothetical 8 × 12 grid shown in FIG. 151. Below: The remains of the gaming board as found in relation to a hypothetical 9 × 13 grid of lines exactly 15/8 unciae apart.	355
Fig. 154	Two possible arrangements of the counters on an 9 × 13 grid of squares before any post-depositional movements had taken place.	359
Fig. 155	Doctor's burial CF47 strainer bowl: the proportions of artemisia to 'bee flower' pollen and that of probable adventive pollen from the plug of organic debris.	394
Fig. 156	Doctor's burial CF47 strainer bowl: the proportions of various bee flower pollens from the plug of organic debris.	394
Fig. 157	Chamber CF42: proportions of various palynological taxa present in the turf (turf 1) from the mound.	397

Fig. 158	Site D: plan.	401
Fig. 159	Cremation burial DF1: plan and section and pottery vessel DF1.1.	403
Fig. 160	Cremation burial DF26: plan and section and pottery vessels DF26.1–3.	404
Fig. 161	Cremation burial DF28: plan and profile.	406
Fig. 162	Cremation burial DF28.	407
Fig. 163	Cremation burial DF28: pottery vessels DF28.1–4, copper-alloy brooches DF28.5–7, and moulded sheet DF28.8.	408
Fig. 164	Pit with pyre debris DF3: plan and section.	410
Fig. 165	Pit with pyre debris DF7: copper-alloy brooch DF7.1.	412
Fig. 166	Area D: pit sections and profiles.	414
Fig. 167	Area D: ditch DF29 section and pit sections and profiles.	417
Fig. 168	Area D: early Mesolithic microlith.	422
Fig. 169	Conjectural reconstruction of chamber BF6.	425
Fig. 170	Speculative sequence and dates for the development of Enclosures 3–5.	442
Fig. 171	The funerary enclosures at Stanway in comparison with sites in Colchester and Verulamium.	447
Fig. 172	The Gosbecks temple site.	449
Fig. 173	King Harry Lane cemetery. Above: plan. Below: detailed plan of grave 41 from the same cemetery.	451
Fig. 174	Above: distribution of the Middle and Late La Tène chariot burials in northern Gaul. Below: distribution of Late La Tène burials in northern Gaul which contained Italian imports.	452
Fig. 175	Plans and locations of the aristocratic cemeteries at Avaux and Avançon in the Champagne region of France.	453
Fig. 176	Grave 3 at Vieux-les-Asfeld in the Champagne region of France.	454

LIST OF TABLES

		<i>Page</i>
Table 1	Fabric codes and names for the Roman, Gallo-Belgic and Gaulish wares.	15
Table 2	List of illustrated Neolithic pottery.	18
Table 3	Heat-affected stones and the dating evidence for them.	20
Table 4	Weights and approximate percentage of stone types from pits AF24, AF76, and CF175.	20
Table 5	Worked flint catalogue.	22
Table 6	Totals of worked flint types.	25
Table 7	Distribution of structural clay.	36
Table 8	The Middle Iron Age loomweights.	40
Table 9	Summary of other loomweight fragments.	40
Table 10	Incidence of Early and Middle Iron Age pottery by sherd count and sherd weight by phase.	49
Table 11	Phase 1 sherd count and sherd weight in grammes by fabric.	50
Table 12	Phase 2 sherd count and sherd weight by fabric.	51
Table 13	Phase 3 sherd count and sherd weight by fabric.	53
Table 14	Summary of the stratified pottery from the Enclosure 1 ditch by type.	53
Table 15	Details of the broken Late Iron Age pots in chamber AF25.	53

Table 16	Vertical distribution of Middle Iron Age pottery sherds in chamber AF25.	53
Table 17	Stratified and unstratified Middle Iron Age pottery from Enclosures 3–5.	54
Table 18	Stratified sherd count and sherd weight by fabric from Enclosures 3–5.	54
Table 19	Decorated rim sherds.	57
Table 20	Decorated body sherds.	58
Table 21	Details of sherds with black residues.	60
Table 22	Fragments of iron nails from the ditch of Enclosure 4.	75
Table 23	Iron nails from the enclosure ditch of Enclosure 5.	82
Table 24	Heat-affected copper alloy and amorphous slaggy iron with traces of copper-alloy from the pyre-site BF1/BF16 and the surrounding area.	86
Table 25	Small fragments of copper-alloy, the majority heat-affected, from the ditch of the ?mortuary enclosure BF32.	92
Table 26	Iron nail fragments from the ditch of the ?mortuary enclosure BF32.	92
Table 27	Small fragments of copper-alloy, the majority heat-affected, from the pits BF42 and BF62 inside the ditch of the ?mortuary enclosure BF32.	94
Table 28	Iron nails from the ditch of the ?mortuary enclosure CF43–6.	98
Table 29	Heat-affected copper alloy from BF6.	121
Table 30	Iron nails from BF6.	121
Table 31	Nails from the chamber BF24.	136
Table 32	Nails from the chamber CF42.	152
Table 33	Heat-affected and resolidified copper alloy from BF17.	159
Table 34	Fragments of iron nails from BF67.	199
Table 35	Typological groupings of the rods in CF47.	224
Table 36	The nails in the oak grave cover (CF47.41).	253
Table 37	Stanway pottery other than amphoras from the enclosure ditches and pyre-sites.	276
Table 38	Minimum number of broken pots represented in the enclosure ditches and ditches of the ?mortuary enclosures.	277
Table 39	Approximate number of identified examples of vessel types from the ?mortuary enclosures and enclosure ditches at Stanway.	277
Table 40	The incidence of pottery forms (other than amphoras) from the ?mortuary enclosures and enclosure ditches at Stanway and Sheepen, Colchester.	280
Table 41	Estimated vessel equivalence (eve) as a percentage of identified vessels.	283
Table 42	Comparison of selected pottery forms from Stanway ?mortuary enclosure and ditch assemblages, and Roman assemblages from the Colchester fortress and the early <i>colonia</i> .	288
Table 43	Amphoras from Stanway by minimum vessel number count.	297
Table 44	Plain samian.	306
Table 45	The graffiti at Stanway	307
Table 46	Iron Age graffiti by vessel type (Stanway excluded).	311
Table 47	Brooches from Enclosures 1–5.	314
Table 48	Analytical results for the slag inclusions in the fragmented currency bar CF6.2, as determined by EDS, normalised wt%.	327
Table 49	Results summary for glass objects.	330
Table 50	Results summary of the metal objects and glass brooch settings from BF64, BF67, CF7, CF42, CF47, CF72 and CF115.	332
Table 51	Results summary of the metal objects from Enclosure 3 chamber BF6, the pyre-site BF1/F16 and pit BF17.	337
Table 52	Results summary of the metal objects from the contexts associated with the ?mortuary enclosure BF32 in Enclosure 4.	337
Table 53	Summary of the rim diameters of pillar-moulded and tubular-rimmed bowls from Colchester.	341

LIST OF TABLES

xv

Table 54	A comparison of the colours of the Stanway unguent bottles with those of tubular unguent bottles at various mid 1st-century sites in Britain.	345
Table 55	Sets of gaming counters associated with cremation and inhumation burials in Britain.	366
Table 56	Sets/groups of gaming counters from non-funerary contexts.	367
Table 57	The salt briquetage – summary of the evidence.	376
Table 58	Average sherd weight of salt briquetage from some Essex sites.	376
Table 59	Faunal remains.	383
Table 60	Plant macrofossils and other remains from Late Neolithic and ?Early Iron Age contexts.	385
Table 61	Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age/Early Roman contexts.	386
Table 62	Charcoal from Enclosure 2.	389
Table 63	Wood from burials and chambers in Enclosures 3 and 5.	391
Table 64	Charcoal from Enclosures 1, 3 and 4.	391
Table 65	Charcoal from the ditches of Enclosure 5.	392
Table 66	Charcoal from the ?mortuary enclosure CF43–6 in Enclosure 5.	393
Table 67	Charcoal from other features in Enclosure 5.	393
Table 68	The percentages of total land pollen and spores (tlp/s) of all the palynological taxa found in the plug.	395
Table 69	The proportions of the various taxa represented in the plug, excluding artemisia.	396
Table 70	The chemical compounds extracted from <i>Artemisia absinthium</i> and <i>A. vulgaris</i> .	396
Table 71	Percentage values for taxa found in the turf in chamber CF42.	399
Table 72	Plant macrofossils from from cremation burials DF1, DF26 and DF28.	421
Table 73	Plant macrofossils from pits DF3, DF7, DF20, DF21, DF30 and DF41.	421
Table 74	The worked flint from Site D.	
Table 75	Types of cremation burials.	428
Table 76	Vessels related to food and drink.	429
Table 77	Pots and sherds almost certainly burnt or scorched post-firing.	431
Table 78	Weights of cremated human bone in the chambers, pits with pyre debris, cremation burials, ?mortuary enclosures, and shaft/barrels in Enclosures 3–5.	433
Table 79	Refined chronologies for Enclosures 3–5.	440
Table 80	The most refined chronology with many links assumed and the Warrior's burial taken to be no later than A.D. 43.	441
Table 81	Dimensions of the chambers at Stanway and Folly Lane and possible chambers elsewhere.	448

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

As always, a report such as this is the result of the hard work and dedication of a great many people. As a starting point, we are grateful to Carl Crossan, who directed part of Site B, particularly for his work on Chamber BF24. The site supervisors and planners who were such important members of the team were Terry Cook, Robin Ellis, Simon Garrod, Andy Letch, Chris Lister, Mike Napthan, Kate Orr, Joe Partridge, Laura Pooley, Nigel Rayner, Rob Smith, and Rob Wardill. Geoff Carter directed the 1987 trial excavation. Photographic work, notably on Sites A and B, was carried out by Alison Colchester. Particular thanks are due to the very many people who worked so hard with the digging, especially Lisa Hepi and David Burnand for their careful excavation of the Doctor's burial.

Help in preparing the illustrations for publication was provided by Joseph Chittenden, Terry Cook, Stephen Crummy, Maureen MacDonald, Bob Moyes, David Ross, Emma Spurgeon, and Jason Walker. Editorial assistance was given by Gillian Adams.

Our work at Stanway was made much easier by the staff at Tarmac who were always extremely helpful, supportive, and interested in our progress. We are especially indebted to the estate managers (sequentially) Tim Slaven, Ian Findlater, David Marsh, and Alan Everard, and on site to the site managers Reg Hilton and Fred Mitchell for their considerable practical help. In particular Ian Findlater gave invaluable encouragement and support in the mid 1990s when we were excavating the Doctor's burial.

We are most appreciative of the voluntary work provided on site by James Fawn and Dennis Tripp and indoors on the sorting of the coarse pottery by Dan Biglin. Especial thanks go to Tim Dennis of the University of Essex who helped set up what was an early example of a live webcam broadcast from an archaeological site. This was done with the aid of a telephone line kindly installed and provided by British Telecom. We are grateful to Alec Livingstone for his help with this matter. Thanks are also due to Peter Cott for the geophysical survey carried out on Site C and to David and Aline Black for that on Site D. Archive reports were kindly provided on the Roman tile by Ernest Black and on post-Roman finds by Howard Brooks. Bernard Lambot generously gave permission for the reproduction of some of his illustrations. The interest and advice of Dr Ian Stead during the earlier phase of the excavations was much appreciated.

The contributors would also like to thank Justine Bayley, Dragan Božić, Olivier Caumont, S. Corson, Jon Cotton, S. Davis, U. Eckardt, Michel Feugère, Kordula Gostenčnik, Janet Lang, Hilary Major, Nicholas Moore, Rosalind Niblett, Nodge Nolan, Paola Pugsley, and Dave Webb for their help in various aspects of the project, and to acknowledge the benefit they received from all those people, too numerous to list, with whom they discussed the site and its finds.

Conservation was undertaken at Colchester Museums and metallurgical analysis at English Heritage's Centre for Archaeology, Fort Cumberland. Other specialist services were kindly provided by the following: SEM (British Museum), pigment analysis (Ashok Roy, National Gallery), real-time X-radiography (Vic Galert, Seifert X-Ray Ltd). Chris Salter cut and mounted one of the currency bars for Sarah Paynter and shared his expertise on this subject with her.

The excavations were funded mainly by English Heritage and Tarmac Ltd. Tarmac also provided the machinery needed for topsoil-stripping. The post-excavation programme and report publication was funded by English Heritage and monitored by Sarah Jennings, to whom we are indebted for her support. English Heritage inspectors were Philip Walker, Mike Parker Pearson, Caroline Malone, and Deborah Priddy. The consultant on Site D was Andrew Josephs. Additional funds for the excavation were kindly provided on several occasions by Essex County Council with the backing of the county archaeologist David Buckley. The Essex History Fair and the Essex Heritage Trust also generously provided funds for some additional excavations. Tarmac kindly funded the provision of various facilities for public visits to the site. Our thanks are also due to Lynn Pitts and John Peter Wild of the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies, and to Val Kinsler of 100% Proof for her copy-editing and page make-up.

Philip Crummy, Stephen Benfield, Nina Crummy, Valery Rigby, and Donald Shimmin

Site direction and authorship of the report

The site directors were Donald Shimmin, Carl Crossan, and Stephen Benfield (consecutively) under the general direction of Philip Crummy. The unattributed parts of the report were the responsibility of Philip Crummy who incorporated or included in them adapted versions of texts written by Donald Shimmin (Sites A and most of B) and Stephen Benfield (Site C). They also take into account notes provided by Carl Crossan (part of Site B) and include sections of text and catalogue prepared by Nina Crummy (material culture) and Valery Rigby (Roman pottery from the burials). Other contributions by individuals are credited. Philip Crummy compiled the report and acted as general editor.

LIST OF CONTRIBUTORS

P. Crummy	Director, Colchester Archaeological Trust
S. Benfield	Colchester Archaeological Trust
D. Shimmin	Colchester Archaeological Trust
A-M. Bojko	Aberdeen Art Gallery and Museums; formerly Colchester and Ipswich Museums
N.D. Brown	Essex County Council
C.R. Cartwright	Materials Scientist, British Museum
H.E.M. Cool	Barbican Research Associates
N. Crummy	Small finds specialist
G. Dannell	Archaeological consultant
J. A. Davies	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
B. Dickinson	University of Leeds
V. Fryer	Environmental Archaeologist
R. Hingley	University of Durham
R. Jackson	Curator of Romano-British Collections, British Museum
A.J. Legge	University of Cambridge
H. Martingell	Flint specialist
S.A. Mays	Centre for Archaeology, English Heritage
N.D. Meeks	Materials Scientist, British Museum
P. Murphy	English Heritage
S. La Niece	Materials Scientist, British Museum
K. Oak	Havering Sixth Form College
S. Paynter	Centre for Archaeology, English Heritage
V. Rigby	Gallo-Belgic pottery specialist
U. Schädler	Director, Musée Suisse du Jeu
P.R. Sealey	Colchester and Ipswich Museums
A. Wade	Animal bone specialist
J.P. Wild	Manchester Ancient Textile Unit, University of Manchester
P.E.J. Wiltshire	Forensic Ecologist and Palynologist, University of Aberdeen

SUMMARY

The Stanway site was excavated in intermittent stages between 1987 and 2003 in advance of its destruction for sand and gravel extraction. It lay on the outskirts of the modern town of Colchester in what had been Stanway Hall Farm. The Stanway site was on the fringe of the Late Iron Age and Roman oppidum of Camulodunum. It appears to have been the burial place of members of a high-status Catuvellaunian family. The characteristics of the site and the rites practised there reveal links with the Folly Lane and King Harry Lane sites in Verulamium and sites in northern Gaul. Stanway provides support for the possibility that Camulodunum may have existed as early as the time of Caesar's invasions of Britain.

Of the five enclosures which characterised Stanway, the smallest and earliest was the core of an Iron Age farmstead which had been abandoned by the mid 1st century B.C. A pair of currency bars was placed in the ditch of its enclosure. Four funerary enclosures followed, each of which incorporated a single wooden chamber in a central or axial position. The earliest of the enclosures (Enclosure 1) was the largest. As well as a wooden chamber, it included an unaccompanied urned cremation burial and a pit with broken funerary goods. All three features dated to the second half of the 1st century B.C. A single contemporary pit found some distance away contained pyre debris and was probably datable to between *c.* 60 and 1 B.C. (CF7). The other three enclosures (Enclosures 3–5) were laid out in a continuous row in two stages, one in *c.* A.D. 35–45 (Enclosure 3) and the other two (Enclosures 4 and 5) as a conjoined pair in *c.* A.D. 40–50. Parts of deliberately broken pots and other objects were placed in the chambers as part of the funerary rite. The minimum number of vessels represented in the chambers ranges from two in the earliest of them (AF25) to 24 in the largest of them (BF6). Six cremation burials inside Enclosures 3–5 date probably to *c.* A.D. 40–60/75 with most in the range *c.* A.D. 40–60. The numbers of grave goods in those burials varies from none at all to the many in the well-endowed 'Warrior's burial' (BF64) and the 'Doctor's burial' (CF47). The former was distinguished by the inclusion of a shield and lance or spear and the latter by a set of surgical instruments, a gaming board with counters in place, and a copper-alloy strainer which had been used to prepare an infusion of artemisia. The only certain pyre-site was in the centre of one of the enclosures (Enclosure 3) and had apparently been used at least twice. Two small square ditched areas in the latest two enclosures (Enclosures 4 and 5) may have been the sites of pyres or structures for excarnation.

A small, probably unrelated, cemetery containing at least three cremation burials and five pyre-debris pits was situated about 200 m south-east of the enclosures. Its period of use, as far as can be judged, approximated to that of the enclosures but with a slightly later end date (*i.e.* from the early 1st century A.D. to the early Flavian period). However, the grave goods they contained are comparatively modest in nature and number.

RÉSUMÉ

Le site de Stanway a été fouillé de manière intermittente entre 1987 et 2003, date de sa destruction du fait de l'extraction de sable et de graviers. Il était situé à proximité de la ville moderne de Colchester, où se trouve Stanway Hall Farm et, à la fin de l'Âge du Fer et à la période romaine, était proche de l'*oppidum* de Camulodunum. Il semble avoir été le lieu de sépulture des membres d'une famille de rang élevé au sein des Catuvellauni. Les caractéristiques du site et les rites funéraires révèlent des liens avec les sites de Folly Lane et King Harry Lane à Verulamium, ainsi qu'avec des sites du Nord de la Gaule. Stanway vient étayer l'hypothèse selon laquelle Camulodunum a existé dès l'époque des invasions de la Bretagne par César.

Des cinq enclos de Stanway, le plus petit et le plus ancien constituait le cœur d'une ferme de l'Âge du Fer, abandonnée au milieu du I^{er} s. avant J.-C. Deux lingots en fer ont été recueillis dans son fossé. Quatre enclos funéraires ont suivi, chacun étant pourvu d'une unique chambre en bois, en position centrale ou axiale. Le premier de ces enclos (Enclos 1) est aussi le plus grand. Outre une chambre en bois, il contenait une incinération en urne mais sans mobilier, ainsi qu'un puits avec des dépôts funéraires brisés; ces trois structures datent à la deuxième moitié du I^{er} s. avant J.-C. Un seul puits contemporain, mais à quelque distance de l'enclos, contenait les restes d'un bûcher qui a pu être daté approximativement vers 60–1 av. J.-C. (CF7). Les trois autres enclos (Enclos 3–5) ont été disposés en deux étapes sur une ligne continue, l'un d'eux vers 35–45 ap. J.-C. (Enclos 3) et les deux autres (Enclos 4 et 5) en même temps, vers 40–50. Des fragments de vases volontairement brisés et d'autres objets ont été déposés dans les chambres funéraires au cours des funérailles. Le nombre minimum de vases représentés dans les tombes va de 2, pour la première (AF25), à 24 dans la plus grande (BF6). Six incinérations (Enclos 3–5) datent probablement de *c.* 40–60/75 ap. J.-C., sans doute pour la plupart de *c.* 40–60. Le mobilier funéraire dans ces sépultures va de l'absence totale à *c.* 30–40 objets, dans le cas de la sépulture du Guerrier (BF64) et celle du Médecin (CF47), toutes deux abondamment pourvues. L'une se distingue par la présence d'un bouclier et d'une lance ou javelot, l'autre par une série d'instruments chirurgicaux, une table de jeu avec des pions en place, et un bassin à bec verseur qui a servi à préparer une tisane à l'armoise. Le seul site de bûcher bien individualisé a été trouvé au centre de l'un des enclos (Enclos 3): de toute évidence, il a servi au moins deux fois. Deux petites fosses carrées dans les deux derniers enclos (Enclos 4 et 5) signalent peut-être des bûchers funéraires ou des structures d'excarnation.

Un petit cimetière, situé à env. 200 m au sud-est des ces enclos, n'a probablement pas de rapport direct avec eux. Il a livré trois incinérations et au moins cinq puits avec des restes de bûchers. Son utilisation semble contemporaine de celle des enclos mais aussi un peu plus tardive (soit du début du I^{er} siècle ap. J.-C. jusqu'au début des Flaviens). Du reste, les dépôts funéraires de ces sépultures sont relativement modestes, tant par leur caractère que par leur nombre.

Traduction: N. Crummy et M. Feugère

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Die Stanway Fundstätte wurde zwischen 1987 und 2003 in mehreren Kampagnen vor ihrer Zerstörung im Zuge der Sand- und Kiesgewinnung ergraben. Die Grabung befindet sich an der Peripherie der heutigen Stadt Colchester in der ehemaligen Stanway Hall Farm. Ursprünglich lag Stanway am Rande des späteisenzeitlichen und römischen oppidums Camulodunum und war wahrscheinlich der Begräbnisplatz einer hochrangigen Familie. Die charakteristischen Merkmale der Fundstätte und der Grabriten zeigen Verbindungen mit Folly Lane und King Harry Lane in Verulamium und dem nördlichen Gallien auf. Die Befunde von Stanway stützen die Hypothese, dass Camulodunum vielleicht schon zur Zeit von Caesars Britannienzügen existierte.

Die Anlage in Stanway besteht aus fünf Einfriedungen; die kleinste und zugleich älteste bildete das Zentrum eines eisenzeitlichen Gehöfts, das in der Mitte des 1. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. aufgegeben worden war. Zwei stabförmige Eisenbarren sind in den Graben dieser Einfriedung gelegt worden. Vier Grabanlagen schlossen sich an, jede mit einer hölzernen Grabkammer entweder im Zentrum oder längsachsig zur Umfassung. Die älteste Grabumfassung (Einfriedung 1) war auch die größte. Sie umschloss sowohl die Grabkammer als auch ein Urnengrab ohne Beigaben und eine Grube mit zerstörten und zerbrochenen Beigaben. Alle drei Befunde können in die zweite Hälfte des 1. Jahrhunderts v. Chr. datiert werden. Eine weitere zeitgleiche Grube, die in einigem Abstand gefunden wurde, enthielt die Reste eines Scheiterhaufens und stammt aus der Zeit von ca. 60 bis 1 v. Chr. Die drei anderen Einfriedigungen (Einfriedung 3 bis 5) sind in einer Linie, aber zu unterschiedlichen Zeiten angelegt worden: Enclosure 3 um ca. 35 bis 45 n. Chr. und die anderen zwei (Einfriedungen 4 und 5) als zusammengehörendes Paar um ca. 40 bis 50 n. Chr. Teile der zerbrochenen Keramik und die anderen Grabbeigaben wurden während des Begräbnisritus in die Kammern gelegt. Die Zahl der Gefäße in den Grabkammern reicht von zwei in der ältesten (AF25) bis zu vierundzwanzig in der größten Kammer (BF6). Sechs Brandgräber in den Einfriedungen 3 bis 5 können wahrscheinlich in die Jahre 40 bis 60/75 n. Chr. datiert werden, die meisten davon in die Jahre 40 bis 50 n. Chr. Die Ausstattung der Gräber ist sehr unterschiedlich. Der Bogen spannt sich von Gräbern ohne Beigabe bis hin zu dem Kriegergrab (BF64) und dem Arztgrab (CF47), die reich ausgestattet sind. Das Kriegergrab enthielt einen Schild und eine Lanze oder Speer. In dem Arztgrab wurden ein Satz chirurgischer Instrumente, ein Spiel, dessen Steine sich auf dem Brett noch in ihrer Position befanden, und ein bronzenes Siebgefäß, das zur Herstellung eines Kräuteraufgusses (mit Artemisia) diente, gefunden. Die einzige sicher identifizierte Scheiterhaufen-Stelle befindet sich in der Mitte einer der Einfriedungen (Einfriedung 3) und wurde vermutlich wenigstens zweimal benutzt. Zwei kleine quadratische, mit Gräben umgebene Gebiete in den zwei spätesten Einfriedungen (Einfriedungen 4 und 5) sind vielleicht die Stellen für Scheiterhaufen oder für die Vornahme von Dekarnationen (Entfleischungen).

Ein kleines und wahrscheinlich unabhängiges Gräberfeld mit mindestens drei Brandgräbern und fünf Gruben, die Scheiterhaufenreste enthielten, wurde ca. 200 m südöstlich der Einfriedungen gefunden. Dieser kleine Friedhof wurde, soweit datierbar, zur selben Zeit wie die Einfriedungen benutzt, aber er blieb ein wenig länger als diese in Gebrauch, mit einem Enddatum von dem frühen 1. Jahrhundert n. Chr. bis in die frühe flavische Zeit. Die Grabbeigaben sind jedoch relativ bescheiden in Anzahl und Qualität.

Übersetzung: U. Eckardt und D. Božič