CHAPTER 4

THE FUNERARY SITE

THE FUNERARY ENCLOSURES

FUNERARY ENCLOSURE 1 (FIGS 2, 6, 28–9, 139, 148)

Finds from the enclosure ditch		
?Partial and other pots	Pots 1–4	at least 2 partial vessels
Other finds	AF17.1	coin of Cunobelin A.D. 20–43, post-conquest sherds from upper fill
Residual finds		Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, loomweights and burnt daub

Enclosure 1 was set out on the north side of Enclosure 2 (FIGS 2 and 6). The new enclosure ditch cut the Middle Iron Age ditch CF137/AF59 in two places, showing that one post-dated the other. The juxtaposition of Enclosures 1 and 2 and the way in which both respected the ?boundary ditch (AF59) suggest that there must have been continuity of a sort between the two. However, the pottery from the earliest levels of the enclosure ditch included grog-tempered ware, unlike the internal features of Enclosure 2 where there was none. This disparity suggests that the farmstead represented by Enclosure 2 was no longer occupied when Enclosure 1 was laid out, and that the latter was created specifically for a funerary purpose. It will be suggested below (pp. 436–7) that the enclosure was created at the same time as the mortuary chamber (AF25) which it contained. In addition to the chamber, the enclosure contained a cremation burial (AF18) and a pit containing broken funerary goods (AF48).

Enclosure 1 approximated to a square in shape and measured externally about 92 m north–south and 84–98 m east–west. The ditch was roughly V-shaped, 2.5–3.0 m wide and up to 1.5 m deep (after stripping the site). The fill of the enclosure ditch was fairly homogeneous, although the lower fill tended to be sandier and to contain a higher proportion of gravels than the main fill so that, as in the other enclosure ditches, it could be divided into a 'lower', rapid fill and a 'main' fill which represented a much slower accumulation after the sides of the ditch had stabilised (FIG. 28). The tip-lines in the lower fill of the ditch (AF4 and AF31) were more marked on the inner slopes, perhaps providing evidence for an internal bank which was pushed into the ditch when it was levelled. There were no other indications of an inner bank except perhaps the near-absence of features close to the inner edge of the ditch. There was also no evidence that the ditch had been recut. A gap in the west ditch visible on aerial photographs was where the ditch had been cut through by a modern trench (AF23).

To judge by the other enclosures, the most likely position of an entrance is the middle of the eastern side. However, none can be identified. All of the ditch is clearly visible on cropmark photographs, but no break in it is apparent anywhere, and too little of the ditch could be excavated to solve the problem. One explanation is that there had been a wooden bridge over the ditch. Another is that the entrance was re-sited during the life of the enclosure. However, most likely of all is that the butt ends of the ditch forming the entrance were remodelled and altered to such an extent that the entrance became invisible as a cropmark.

Finds from the ditch sections were sparse, but included at least two deliberately broken pottery vessels (FIG. 139, Pots 2–3). Partial Pot 3 had been deposited in the lower fill of the enclosure ditch (AF53). It consisted of about 40% of a Late Iron Age Cam 229 ripple shouldered bowl. Pot 2, on the other hand, lay in the main fill of the ditch (AF17), and took the form of about 25% of a platter of Cam 14/28 in fabric FSW. This vessel is post-conquest and can be dated to *c.* A.D.

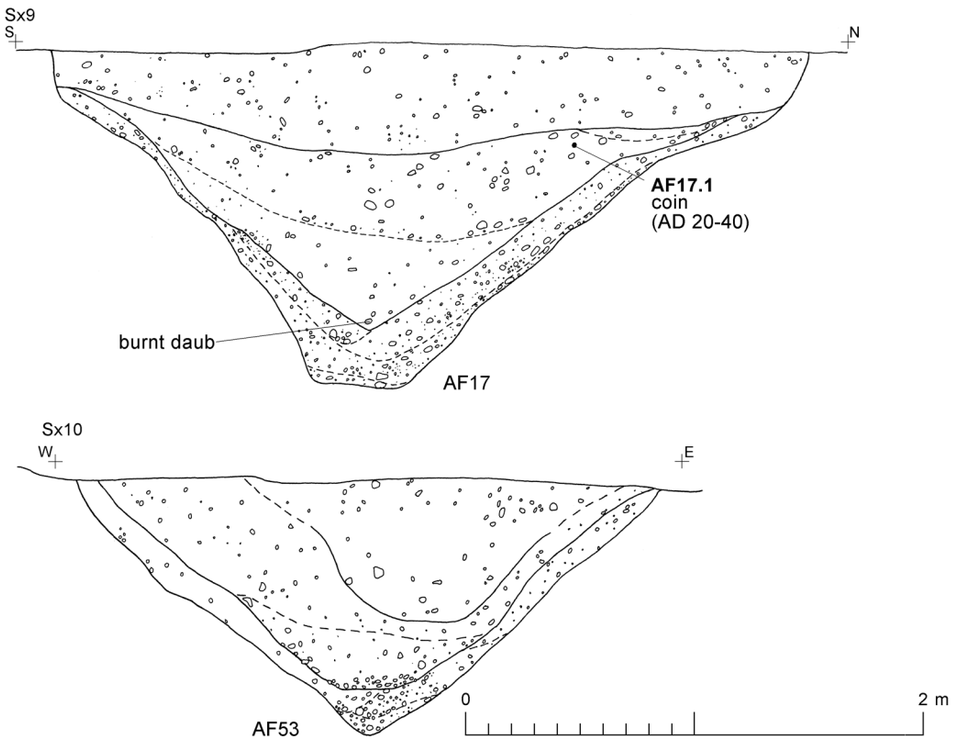

FIG. 28. Enclosure 1 ditch: sections (scale 1:30)

43–100 if not the Claudio–Neronian period (*CAR* **10,** 468). The only other identifiable Late Iron Age piece from the ditches is a small abraded rim sherd of Cam 263 (Pot 4) from AF4. A sherd of Roman grey ware (fabric GX(H)), four sherds of fabric HZ, and a small number of RCW sherds from the ditch (AF17) all confim that the ditch was still open in the early Roman period.

Other finds from the ditch included a coin of Cunobelin (FIG. 148, AF17.1; *see* Sx 9; p. 340) dated A.D. 20–43, iron-working slag, an iron ?strip, and some possible nail fragments (for the iron objects and slag, which are probably residual Middle Iron Age, *see* p. 45). Two brooch spring fragments came from the base of the ploughsoil AL4 which covered the north-western area of Enclosure 2 and the adjacent eastern area of Enclosure 1 (FIG. 29, AL4.1–2). They may be contemporary with either enclosure.

Remains of ?deliberately broken pots from the enclosure ditch and other pots (FIG. 139)

Pot 1 Not illustrated. Ditch AF17 main fill. Flagon. Body sherd (A588). Fabric WPW.

Pot 2 Ditch AF17 main fill. Cam 14/28 platter (A592) (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC). Partial pot (approx. 25%), wall and base sherds. Burnished. Fabric FSW.

Pot 3 Ditch AF53 lower fill. Cam 229 ripple shouldered bowl (A616). Partial pot. Much of rim and shoulder with some body sherds, base missing. Partial vessel (approx 40%). Burnished over rim, neck and shoulder. Fabric GTW.

Pot 4 Ditch AF4 (1987.16 AF2 lower part of ditch fill). Cam 263 jar with stab decoration on shoulder. Single rim sherd only (1987.16 174), abraded. Burnished on neck and rim. Fabric GTW.

Other pottery sherds from the enclosure ditch (sherds of deliberately broken pots?)

AF17: Fabric GBW, sherd (B179); Fabric GX(H), single sherd (A580); Fabric HZ, 4 sherds (A580).
AF4: Fabric RCW, 20 sherds including 2 jar/bowl rims (1987.16 129, 165, 171, 172, 175, 177, 181).

Other finds from the enclosure ditch (FIG. 148)

AF17.1 SF106. A589. Middle fill of northern arm of ditch of Enclosure 1. Coin of Cunobelin A.D. 20–43 (see p. 340).

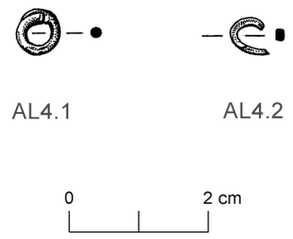

FIG. 29. Enclosure 1: copper-alloy brooch spring fragments from the ploughsoil (scale 1:1)

Finds from the base of ploughsoil (AL4) in the north-western part of Enclosure 1 (FIG. 29)*

AL4.1 SF9. A231. Fragment, circular in section, from the spring of a copper-alloy brooch, representing just over one coil. Diameter 7 mm. It could derive from a brooch of La Tène I or II type, or a fairly small La Tène III brooch, perhaps of Nauheim or *Knotenfibel* form. It might therefore be contemporary with either Enclosure 1 or 2.

AL4.2 SF8. A278. U-shaped fragment from a small copper-alloy coil, almost certainly, as SF9 above, part of the spring from a brooch. Maximum diameter 7 mm.

* For finds from the internal features of Enclosure 1, *see* chamber AF25 (pp. 101–3), burial AF18 (pp. 167–70), and pit with broken funerary goods AF48 (pp. 162–7).

FUNERARY ENCLOSURE 3 (FIGS 2, 7–8, 30, 139)

Finds from the enclosure ditch		
?Partial and other pots	Pots 5–13	parts of at least nine vessels
Glass vessel	BF4.1	sherd of polychrome glass vessel
Other finds		hobnails
		fragments of iron nails
Residual finds		Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, burnt daub

Enclosure 3 was laid out as a funerary enclosure around the middle of the 1st century A.D. (FIGS 2 and 7). Its alignment was similar to C137/AF59 and the eastern side of Enclosure 1 but differed from that of Enclosures 4 and 5 with which it was contiguous. The enclosure was square in shape. It was 70/74 m wide measured externally and was delineated by a substantial ditch (BF2, BF4, BF5, BF23, BF27) which was up to 4 m wide and approximately 1.1 m deep (after stripping) with a U-shaped profile (FIG. 30). The lower (*i.e.* 'rapid') fill consisted of a brownish-yellow loamy sand with moderate to abundant small and medium gravels. The main fill was typically a greyish-brown sandy clay loam with moderate small and medium gravels up to 1 m thick. No indications of a bank were found, although presumably there had been one. There was an entrance 3.4 m wide in the middle of the eastern side of the enclosure, where the butt-ends of the enclosure ditch (BF4 and BF27) were up to 1.0 m deep. No features were associated with the ditch apart from a gully (BF12), which possibly drained into BF4, and a shallow pit (BF14). The enclosure contained (FIGS 7–8) a pyre-site (BF1/BF16), a chamber (BF6) and two cremation burials (the 'Warrior's burial' (BF64) and the 'Inkwell burial' (BF67). Apart perhaps from a small pit (BF10), there was no convincing evidence for activity pre-dating the Late Iron Age. Few other features were found in the enclosure. These included several pits (FIG. 30, BF7–BF9, BF13, BF20), all of which are undatable.

With the exception of the ditch terminals, finds from the ditch sections were sparse. They consisted of the remains of at least nine deliberately broken pottery vessels, one fragment of polychrome glass (FIG. 30, BF4.1), an iron nail, fragments of three others, and three iron hobnails which presumably are post-conquest. A sherd of Roman grey ware (Fabric GX(H)) unstratified from ditch BF5 may relate to Enclosure 4 rather than Enclosure 3 since BF5 is common to both.

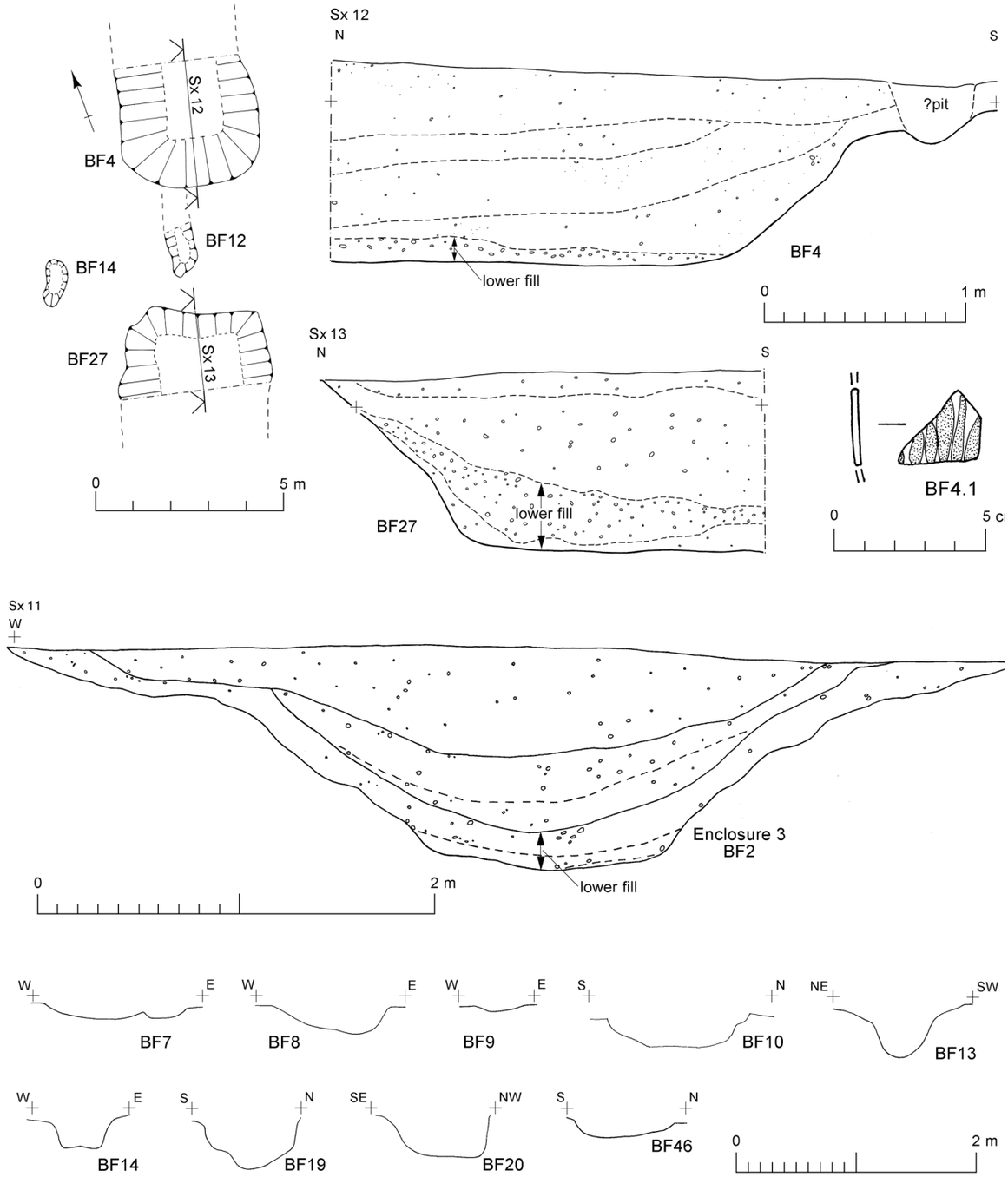

FIG. 30. Enclosure 3 entrance: plan, ditch sections (1:30) with fragment of glass vessel BF4.1 (1:2) from the ditch and pit profiles (scale 1:50)

The partial pots (Pots 5–13) and other vessels represented in the enclosure ditch include five or six imports, *i.e.* a Cam 113 butt-beaker (FIG. 139, Pot 6), two or possibly three flagons/*lagenae* (Pots 5, ?7, 8), and two amphoras (Pots 12–13). The coarsewares from the ditches (171 g) are dominated by the fabric RCW (120 g) in which two coarseware vessel forms can be identified. Almost all the partial pots lay on or close to the base of the ditch, showing that the breaking of those pots took place early in the life of the enclosure (p. 436). Most of the sherds (128 g) were found in the ditch terminal BF4; they include two jars of form Cam 266 (FIG. 139, 10–11).

The fragment of polychrome glass (FIG. 30, BF4.1) belongs to a yellow/brown vessel decorated with opaque white marvered spots. The sherd is too small to indicate the form of the vessel, but the type of decoration points to a date for it within the Tiberian to Flavian period. *See* further page 345.

The backfill of the southern enclosure ditch (BF5) was cut by a small pit (BF19) and also by a shallow charcoal-filled scoop (BF46) containing a small quantity of burnt bone (0.1 g).

?Partial and other pots from the enclosure ditch (FIG. 139)

Pot 5 Not illustrated. Ditch BF27 (lower fill 0.01 m above base of ditch) entrance south terminal. Flagon (form unknown). Partial pot. 40 small sherds — fragments, abraded (B292). 40+ body sherds, probably fewer larger sherds originally deposited and fragmented after deposition (B288, B292) 1 sherd only (B1184). Fabric WPW.

Pot 6 Ditch BF27 (lower fill 0.01 m above base of ditch) entrance south terminal. Cam 113 butt-beaker. Partial pot. Three joining rim sherds (B288, B292), rim sherd only (B1179) abraded, sherds (B288, B292) abraded surfaces but typical fabric and finish, blue-grey core. Fabric BPW.

Pot 7 Not illustrated. Ditch BF4 (at base of ditch fill and base of main fill) entrance north terminal. Flagon/*lagena* with four-ribbed handle (B1099, B1100). Joining sherds of handle only, abraded (?possibly part of Pot 5). Fabric WPW.

Pot 8 Not illustrated. Ditch BF4 (middle of main fill) entrance north terminal. Flagon/*lagena* (form unknown). Base sherd (B1110), abraded. Fragments (B213) probably from same vessel. Fabric ROW (possibly King Harry Lane 'silty ware', also found at Stansted Airport cemetery, source likely to be Hadham area).

Pot 9 Not illustrated. Ditch BF4 (at base of ditch fill) entrance north terminal. Cam 114 imitation butt-beaker (B1102). Vertical combed decoration. Fabric ROW.

Pot 10 Ditch BF4 (at base of ditch fill) entrance south terminal. Cam 266 jar. Partial pot. Rim sherd only (B1178). Burnished on top of rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 11 Ditch BF4 (at base of ditch fill) entrance south terminal. Cam 266 jar. Joining sherds (B1180) from part of rim and shoulder (<5% of vessel), abraded. Burnished on neck. Fabric RCW.

Pot 12 Not illustrated. Ditch BF4 (middle of main fill) entrance south terminal. Dressel 2-4 amphora. sherd from neck of vessel (B1117) (5 g). Fine light pink (5YR 7/4) fabric of untempered clay.

Pot 13 Not illustrated. Ditch BF4, entrance south terminal. Amphora, Dressel 2-4, sherd from neck of vessel (B1101) (12 g). Italian amphora in a black sand fabric. Fabric CAM AM 1.

Other pottery sherds from the enclosure ditch

BF2: Fabric GTW, 2 sherds (B29, B33).
BF4: Fabric GTW, 4 sherds (B218, B677); Fabric RCW, 11 sherds (B250, B1099, B1139).
BF5: Fabric DJ(D), sherd fragment (B207); Fabric GX(H), sherd (B908).
BF23: Fabric GTW, 1 sherd (B916); Fabric RCW, 7 sherds (B247).
BF27: Fabric GTW, 1 sherd (B1185); Fabric HZ, 3 sherds (B287); Fabric RCW, 3 sherds (B292).

Glass vessel from the enclosure ditch (FIG. 30)

BF4.1 B249. Body fragment of glass. Light yellow/brown with opaque white spots marvered smooth. Straight side. Dimensions 13 × 11 mm, wall thickness 1 mm.

Other finds from the enclosure ditch

BF4: B1104. Two iron hobnails of Manning's Type 10 (1985, 136–7). Lengths 14 and 16 mm.
BF5: B207. Iron nail shank. Length 29 mm.
BF27/BL22: B281 Iron slag-like fragment, possibly pyre debris. Weight 7 g. SF175. B282. Iron square-section nail shank fragment, length 26 mm.
BF27/BL24: B289 Iron hobnail of Manning's Type 10 (1985, 136–7). Length 13 mm.

Finds from features inside Enclosure 3*

BF9: Shallow scoop. B27. Small fragment, either of iron slag or a burnt iron object. Weight 9 g.
BF10: Pit/post-hole SF88. B57. Small amorphous fragment of copper alloy. Weight 2.13 g.
B56. Two pottery sherd fragments only. MIA.

*For finds from the internal features of Enclosure 3, *see* pyre-site BF1/BF16 (pp. 85–90), chamber BF6 (pp. 104–27), and burials BF64 and BF67 (pp. 170–201).

FUNERARY ENCLOSURE 4 (FIGS 2, 8, 31, 139–43, 148; TABLE 22)

Finds from the enclosure ditch

?Partial and other pots	Pots 25–43, 45–9, 51–3, 55–71, 73–6, 78–83, 85–9, 91–3, 96–8, 102–5, 107–12, 114–20, 122–8	parts of at least 89 vessels
Other finds	BF39.1	pottery counter
	BF39.2	coin of Cunobelin A.D. 20–43
	BF39.3	Late Iron Age coin unidentified
	BF39.4	fragment of possible belt-plate
	BF39.5	fragments of a quernstone of Mayen lava
	CF5.1	coin of Cunobelin A.D. 20–43
		fragments of iron nails
Residual finds		Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, burnt daub

Enclosure 4 was rectangular in shape, 60–62 m across and 70–72 m long externally (FIGS 2 and 8). It incorporated the southern ditch (BF5) of Enclosure 3 and shared the northern ditch (BF41/CF1) of Enclosure 5. The latter and the remaining ditches of Enclosure 4 (BF25, BF39, and BF40/CF5) were relatively slight, being mainly less than 0.6 m deep (after stripping). As in Enclosures 1 and 3, the material filling the enclosure ditch could be divided into a lower fill and a main fill in which the former, having more sand and gravel, represented the initial silt in the bottom of the ditch before the sides had stabilised (FIG. 31). There was an entrance 3.8 m wide in the middle of the eastern side of the enclosure. The alignment of Enclosure 4 was similar to that of Enclosure 5 but differed from that of Enclosure 3.

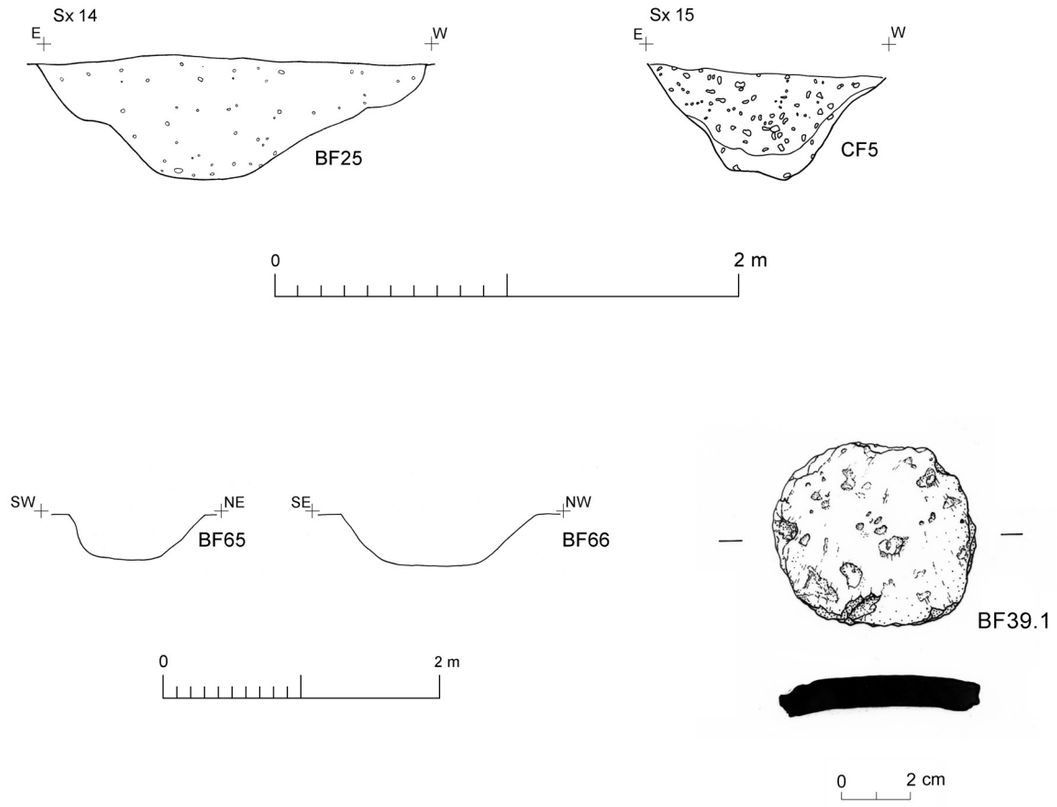

FIG. 31. Enclosure 4 ditch: sections (scale 1:30), pit profiles (scale 1:50) and pottery counter from the enclosure ditch (scale 1:2)

TABLE 22: FRAGMENTS OF IRON NAILS FROM THE DITCH OF ENCLOSURE 4

Feature	*Find*	*Context*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Description*
BF39	B1191	east ditch, north half	–	–	two small shank fragments
BF40	B949	east ditch, south half	sub-rectangular	17	short part of shank only
BF40	B949	east ditch, south half	sub-circular	13	short part of shank only
BF40	B949	east ditch, south half	circular	23	short part of square-section shank only
BF40	B949	east ditch, south half	–	–	two small shank fragments
BF40	B954	east ditch, south half	–	70	shank
BF40	B1106	east ditch, south half	sub-circular	9	short part of shank only
BF40	B1154	east ditch, south half	a) oval; b) semicircular	–	two ?nail heads
BF40	B1160 (SF421)	east ditch, south half	–	120	shank; large, probably Manning's Type 1A

The features inside the enclosure were very limited in number and consisted mainly of a chamber (BF24) and a ?mortuary enclosure (BF32) placed in a balanced way along the north–south axis of the enclosure (FIG. 8). The only other features were two small undated pits (BF65 and BF66) north of the chamber (FIG. 31).

The remains of a large number of broken Late Iron Age/early Roman pots were recovered from the butt-ends of the ditches (BF39 and BF40) forming the entrance to the enclosure and from BF40/CF5, the eastern part of BF41/CF1, and the ?mortuary enclosure BF32. The assemblage included samian and other imported finewares, as well as sherds from the same vessel in more than one feature. In total, approximately 88 vessels have been identified in the group (FIGS 139–43, Pots 25–43, 45–9, 51–3, 55–71, 73–6, 78–83, 85–9, 91–3, 96–8, 102–5, 107–12, 114–20, 122–5, 127–8).

Most of the partial pots from the enclosure ditch came from substantial spreads and pottery clusters focused around the south-east area of the enclosure, *i.e.* from BF39, BF40/CF5 and CF1. Where stratigraphic relationships can be established with relative certainty, the partial pots appear to have lain in the lower part of the main fill showing that the principal (if not sole) episode of pot-breaking occurred some time after the enclosure had been laid out. (The relative chronology is discussed on page 436.)

Few sherds were found in the western section of the enclosure ditch (BF25). While the sherds in CF1 could have originated from Enclosure 5, it is clear that most of them in this stretch of ditch (although not necessarily all of them) should be assigned to Enclosure 4 and considered as part of the assemblage relating to that enclosure. This is for two reasons. Firstly, some sherds from CF1 proved to be parts of vessels (Pot 59 (FIG. 140) and possibly Pot 93) which were deposited elsewhere in Enclosure 4 (*i.e.* in BF40). Secondly, the sherds in the ditches of Enclosure 5 are thinly distributed compared with those in CF1 which more closely matches the density of those in BF40/CF5 of Enclosure 4.

The Gallo-Belgic sherds from the east ditch of Enclosure 4 (BF40) are too abraded to provide useful joins. However, it was possible to identify two vessels from there on the basis of form and fabric that join with sherds from the ?mortuary enclosure BF32. They are a *terra nigra* platter Cam 8 (FIG. 139, Pot 28) and an ovoid beaker Cam 112 (Pot 33). Two amphoras are also identifiable in this group of material on the basis of fabric (Pots 127 and FIG. 143, 128). Most of the coarsewares (approximately 15.5 kg of it) were recovered from BF40. Another 5.5 kg came from the north ditch terminal BF39. The eastern half of CF1 produced approximately 6.4 kg, and the extreme south-east corner (CF1/CF2) another 3.8 kg or so. The assemblage contains a single flagon (FIG. 139, Pot 43) which is of collared (Hofheim) type. It was found in CF1, but may be associated with the small group of Roman coarsewares from Enclosure 5.

Some sherds from the ?mortuary enclosure BF32 belong to vessels represented in the enclosure ditch. Joining rim sherds from a large storage jar (FIG. 142, Pot 108) came from the

upper fill of the pyre-site ditch (BF31) and the lower fill of the east enclosure ditch (BF40). Sherds from a large, decorated storage jar (FIG. 142, Pot 109) came from the ?mortuary enclosure BF32 (BF30) and the east enclosure ditch (BF40). This vessel's distinctive decoration points to the sherds almost certainly being parts of the same vessel despite the absence of diagnostic joins. Similarly, sherds from another jar (FIG. 141, Pot 80) from the ditch BF40 and pyre-site BF30 appear to be from the same pot.

Pieces of a few of the vessels were located in different parts of the enclosure ditch. Fragments of a jar (Pot 93, ?Cam 266) came from the east enclosure ditch (BF40) and the south-east ditch corner (CF1/CF2). Parts of a large storage jar (FIG. 143, Pot 111) came from several locations in the lower fill of the east enclosure ditch (BF40) and the north terminal of the entrance (BF39). Also sherds from a decorated beaker (FIG. 140, Pot 59) lay in the east enclosure ditch (BF40) as well as the lower fill in the ditch forming the south-east corner of the enclosure(CF1/CF2). Only one vessel appeared to have any scorching on the surface, *i.e.* a Cam 266 jar (FIG. 141, Pot 82) in fabric RCVW from the enclosure ditch BF40.

Other finds from the enclosure ditch include three Late Iron Age coins, two of Cunobelin datable to A.D. 20–43 (FIG. 148, BF39.2 and CF5.1) and one (BF39.3) which is undated. The ditch also contained a few iron nails or nail fragments (TABLE 22), a pottery counter (FIG. 31, BF39.1), some small copper-alloy fragments, one of which may be a belt-plate (BF39.4), and some weathered fragments of Mayen lava quern (BF39.5) from Germany. A small amount of residual Middle Iron Age sherds was also recovered from the Enclosure 4 ditches.

Querns made of Mayen lava were first brought into Britain by the Roman army in A.D. 43, and rapidly came to dominate quern assemblages in the Colchester area, both within the fortress and *colonia* (Buckley and Major 1983, 75–6) and on the rural site of Abbotstone, not far from the Stanway enclosures (Crummy 2005, 57), where Mayen lava fragments outnumber those of Hertfordshire puddingstone. Fragments as abraded as those from ditch BF39 were probably deposited some years after the conquest.

The pottery counter (FIG. 31, BF39.1) is made from a local coarseware. The function of these counters is far from clear. In Roman contexts they come in a wide range of sizes, which suggests a wide range of uses. Smaller examples could be used as game counters, while larger ones may serve as pot lids (*CAR* **2**, 93–4); that they were also used in groups as toys has been shown by a stacking set from Colchester (*Col. Archaeol.* **11**, 34).

All the nail fragments come from the eastern enclosure ditch, and most are from BF40, south of the enclosure entrance (TABLE 22). It is noticeable that several are heads which retain only a short length of the shank, rather than shanks missing the head, which suggests that they may derive from a single plank. One notable exception is a large shank that may be from a Manning Type 1a nail (1985, 134), examples of which exceeded about 150 mm in length. Like the holdfast from the central area of Enclosure 3 (p. 88), it implies the presence of a large wooden structure or object on the site and may also imply a post-conquest date.

?Partial and other pots from the enclosure ditch (FIGS 139–43)

Pot 25 FIG. 139. Ditch BF39 (machine spoil). Cam 91 globular beaker (B935). Rim sherd only, very abraded. Fabric TR3, red, fumed. (A.D. 40–65.)

Pot 26 Not illustrated. Ditch BF39 (probably main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (B934, B1192). 4 small sherds, very abraded (possibly part of Pot 35). Fabric BPW.

Pot 27 Not illustrated. Ditch BF39 (probably main fill). Cam 56 carinated cup copy (B648). Base sherd only, very abraded. Fabric sandy ware, probably a Colchester product. (A.D. 50–75.)

Pot 28 FIG. 139. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill) and pyre-site ditch BF30/BF31. Cam 8 small moulded platter (B965, B974). Partial pot. Cluster of sherds, 4 rim (eve 30%), 5 base, 1 other, no joins, abraded. Fabric TN, white powdery matrix, speckled blue-grey surfaces. (A.D. 25–65.)

Pot 29 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40. Large platter (B972). Base sherd only, very abraded. Fabric TN, sandy grey matrix, blue-black surfaces, no finish. (A.D. 15–50.)

Pot 30 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40. Cam 58 flanged cup (B944). 1 small sherd. Fabric TN, buff dense matrix, dark blue-grey polished surfaces, 1 incised circle. (A.D. 45–75.)

Pot 31 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 74 pedestal cup (B918). 2 rim sherds, 1 small carinated sherd, very abraded. Fabric TR1(C), orange ware, red slip. (A.D. 25–60.)

Pot 32 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40 (probably main fill). Cam 84 girth beaker (B1146). 1 small sherd, very abraded. Fabric TR3, red, fumed. (A.D. 25–50.)

Pot 33 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40. Cam 112Cb ovoid beaker (B919, B1197). Abraded. Fabric TR3, red, fumed. (A.D. 45–65.)

Pot 34 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Beaker (B970). 2 small sherds, very abraded. Fabric TR3.

Pot 35 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40. Cam 113 butt-beaker (B979). Partial pot. Pot cluster of sherds, complete base circuit, abraded fractures. Fabric BPW. (A.D. 25–65.)

Pot 36 FIG. 139. Ditch BF40. Cam 113 butt-beaker (947). Rim sherd only, very abraded with abraded fractures (possibly same vessel as Pot 35, rim similar to Pot 40 although colours differ). Fabric BPW, pale cream, blue-grey core. (A.D. 25–65.)

Pot 37 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (lower part of main fill). Pedestal cup, probably Cam 74 (C1368, C139, C1370). Partial pot. Sherd cluster, complete pedestal circuit, partly burnt after time of fracture (possibly the same vessel as Pot 130). Fabric TR1(C) light orange, red slip.

Pot 38 FIG. 139. Ditch CF1 (lower part of main fill). Cam 112Cb beaker (C177, C189, C1354, C1355, C1388) decorated with chattered rouletting on one zone defined at top by a groove. Partial pot. Sherd cluster, 4 rim sherds (non-joining, making approximate eve 75%), 4 joining sherds forming base circuit although centre missing, 20+ other sherds. No join between upper and lower body circuits and fractures abraded. Fabric TR3, red, fumed. (A.D. 45–65.)

Pot 39 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (upper part of main fill). Beaker (C17). Sherd only, very abraded. Fabric TR3. (A.D. 25–60.)

Pot 40 FIG. 139. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (C177). Partial pot. ?Cluster of sherds, 1 rim sherd, abraded fractures (darker rim colour but rim shape similar to Pots 35 and 36). Fabric BPW. (A.D. 25–65.)

Pot 41 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (C139, C146, C159, C1378). ?Partial pot. 9 small sherds, abraded (probably all same vessel, similar to Pots 35 and 36). Fabric BPW.

Pot 42 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (C155). 1 small sherd, very abraded. Fabric BPW.

Pot 43 FIG. 139. Enclosure 5 ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Cam 140 collared flagon (C95). Sherd, part of rim only. Fabric DJ(D).

Pot 45 FIG. 139. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 32 platter. Small part of vessel only (B910, B963). Burnished. Fabric GTW.

Pot 46 FIG. 139. Ditch BF39. Plain rounded platter Cam 30, no surviving indication of footring. Partial pot (B934). Burnished. Fabric RCW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC).

Pot 47 FIG. 139. Ditch BF40. Cam 28 platter with in-curving wall. Partial pot (20%, B951). Burnished. Fabric GTW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC).

Pot 48 FIG. 139. Ditch BF39 (possibly main fill). Cam 28C Platter. Part of vessel (B648). Burnished. Fabric GTW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC).

Pot 49 FIG. 139. Enclosure 5 ditch CF1 (at the junction of the lower and main fills). Platter Cam 28C. Partial pot. Much of vessel (C139, C146). Burnished. Fabric GBW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC).

Pot 51 FIG. 139. Ditch BF39 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 92 globular beaker. Part of rim and shoulder (B927). Burnished. Fabric RCW.

Pot 52 FIG. 139. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 119A beaker. Partial pot. Most of rim and neck (B964), abraded. Fabric RCW.

Pot 53 FIG. 139. Ditch BF40. Cam 119A beaker (B972, B973, B977). Partial pot. Most of rim and neck, post-firing hole through neck. Burnished externally extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 55 FIG. 139. Ditch CF1 (lower part of main fill). Cam 119A beaker (C1388). Partial pot. Most of rim and neck. Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 56 FIG. 139. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 119A beaker (C1355). Part of rim only. Fabric RCW.

Pot 57 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (lower part of main fill). Cam 119 beaker (C21, C18, C1388) with areas of stab decoration divided by girth cordon. Partial pot. Body sherds only, much of vessel present. Fabric RCW.

Pot 58 FIG. 139. Spoil machined from ditch BF39. Beaker with everted rim (B935). Small part of rim and shoulder, surfaces degraded. Fabric RCW.

Pot 59 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40 and CF2 (probably junction of lower and main fills). Beaker with slight neck and everted rim (B952, B955, B965, B980, C103). Decorated with wavy line and stab-dot

decorated zones. Partial pot, profile reconstructed, abraded. Fabric ROW. (Numbered sherd clusters with joining sherds but with no joins between. However, all certainly part of a single individual vessel with matching decoration between sherd clusters.)

Pot 60 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Form is Cam 44A bowl with lid-seated rim (although this vessel might be a lid or could be used as one), and burnished lattice band around interior and around base. ?Partial pot. Single large sherd only (B976). Thick walled, slightly uneven, possibly hand built, with soapy surface feel. Traces of shiny black material (?coating) on exterior and interior, rim abraded. Burnished. Fabric RCW.

Pot 61 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Cam 68 carinated bowl with burnished lattice band around girth. Partial pot. Much of vessel although very broken up (B973). Burnished exterior and over rim. Fabric ROW.

Pot 62 FIG. 140. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 222 bowl. Partial pot. Much of vessel (C3, C6, C10). Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric GBW.

Pot 63 FIG. 140. Ditch BF39 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 222 carinated bowl, without shoulder cordon (B929). Central unburnished band on body, burnished over rim. Partial pot. Fabric RCW.

Pot 64 FIG. 140. Ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Cam 218 bowl (C103, C106, CL42). Partial pot. Much of upper half of vessel present. Burnished over upper half of body and extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 65 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Cam 218 bowl. Partial pot. Part of rim and shoulder, slightly degraded (?B955, B957). Burnished externally and over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 66 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Cam 218 bowl (B957). Partial pot. Part of rim, most of shoulder. Burnished, extending over rim. Surfaces dark grey, burnished. Fabric RCW.

Pot 67 FIG. 140. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 228 bowl, part of rim and shoulder only (C1364). Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 68 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Cam 221 bowl (B943). Part of rim and shoulder only. Burnished externally extending over rim. Fabric GBW.

Pot 69 FIG. 140. Ditch BF39. Jar/bowl. Single sherd (B937). Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 70 FIG. 140. Spoil machined from ditch BF39. Rim, possibly from a pedestal jar (B935). Abraded. Fabric RCW.

Pot 71 FIG. 140. Spoil machined from ditch BF25. Jar rim. Single sherd only (B1121). Burnished. Fabric GTW.

Pot 73 FIG. 140. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Large jar ?Cam 271. Sherd only (C139). Fabric HZ.

Pot 74 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Cam 266 jar. Part of rim and shoulder (B956), slightly degraded. Fabric RCW.

Pot 75 FIG. 140. Enclosure 5 ditch CF1 (upper part of main fill). Cam 266 jar. Single sherd (C147), degraded. Fabric RCW.

Pot 76 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 266 jar. Partial pot. Most of upper part of vessel (B909, B950, B963), traces of carbonised matter on neck. Burnished on top of rim. Fabric RCW. (Numbered sherd clusters with joining sherds but with no joins between. Rims from pyre-site and enclosure ditch appear to be same rim. Probably parts of the same vessel.)

Pot 78 FIG. 140. Ditch BF40. Cam 266 jar. Sherd only (B950), traces of carbonised matter on shoulder and neck. Burnished. Fabric RCW.

Pot 79 FIG. 141. Ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Cam 266 jar. Partial pot. Part of rim and shoulder (C96, C106, CL42 base). Traces of carbonised matter on neck and shoulder. Fabric RCW.

Pot 80 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill) and pyre-site ditch BF30 (main fill). Cam 266 jar (B283, B501, B910). Partial pot. Much of rim and shoulder with some body sherds, slightly abraded. Fabric RCVW. (Numbered sherd clusters with joining sherds, but with no joins between. Rims from pyre-site and enclosure ditch appear to be same rim. Probably parts of the same vessel.)

Pot 81 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40. Cam 266 jar (B941, B945). Partial pot. Much of rim and shoulder. Burnished on top of rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 82 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 266 jar (B946, B963, B964, B950). Partial pot. Most of upper part of vessel, surfaces degraded. Fabric RCVW.

Pot 83 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 266 jar (B919). Partial pot. Most of vessel present, broken-up, degraded. Fabric RCVW.

Pot 85 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 266 jar (B922, B943). ?Partial pot. Much of upper part of vessel. Burnished externally extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 86 FIG. 141. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 266 jar (C163). Partial pot. Most of upper part of vessel. Burnished on top of rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 87 FIG. 141. Enclosure 5 ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Cam 266 jar (C106, CL42). Partial pot. Most if not all of vessel present. Fabric RCW.

Pot 88 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40. Cam 266 jar (B950, B951). Partial pot. Much of rim with shoulder with body sherds, traces of carbonised matter around shoulder. Burnished on neck and extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 89 FIG. 141. Ditch CF1 (lower part of main fill). Cam 266 jar (C150, CL71). Partial pot. Much of vessel present. Burnished on top of rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 91 FIG. 141. Enclosure 5 ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Jar (C95, C103, C106, CL42). Part of rim only. Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 92 FIG. 141. Enclosure 5 ditch CF1 (upper part of main fill). Jar (C6, CL2). Sherd only with post-firing hole through neck. Fabric RCW.

Pot 93 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40 and ?CF1/CF2 (lower part of main fill). Jar ?Cam 266 (C106, B574, B909, B942, B951, B955, B965, B972). Partial pot. Body sherds and shoulder. Fabric RCW.

Pot 96 FIG. 141. Enclosure 5 ditch CF1. Base of jar (C1367) with three post-firing holes through base and one hole unfinished. Burnished near base. Fabric RCW.

Pot 97 FIG. 141. Ditch BF40. Pedestal base (B979), abraded. Fabric RCW.

Pot 98 Not illustrated. Enclosure 4 ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch). Jar (B970, B971). Shoulder and body sherds. Traces of carbonised matter on body. Fabric RCW.

Pot 102 FIG. 142. Ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 259 jar (C67, CL32). Partial pot. Most or all of vessel. Fabric HZ.

Pot 103 FIG. 142. Ditch BF39. Cam 259 jar with bead rim (B901). Partial pot. Part of rim and shoulder. Fabric HZ.

Pot 104 FIG. 142. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 258C jar (B965), shoulder decorated with vertical strokes. Partial pot. Most of rim and shoulder, traces of carbonised matter on exterior. Burnished externally and over rim. Fabric HD(F). Pre-conquest to Claudian (*CAR* **10**, 478).

Pot 105 FIG. 142. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 258C jar (B942, B963, B970). Burnished shoulder decorated with angled strokes. Part of rim and shoulder only, traces of black carbonised matter deposit on shoulder. Fabric HD (micaceous). Pre-conquest to Claudian (*CAR* **10**, 478).

Pot 107 FIG. 142. Ditch BF39 (main fill). Cam 270B (B648) large storage jar with hooked rim, line of stab decoration around shoulder. Part of rim and shoulder. Fabric HZ.

Pot 108 FIG. 142. Ditches BF40 (lower part of ditch fill) and BF30/BF31 (main fill; the ?mortuary enclosure in Enclosure 4). Cam 270B large storage jar with hook rim (B434, B524, B970, B1130). Partial pot. Rim sherds only positively identified as part of one vessel. Burnished on rim. Fabric HZ. (Rim sherds B434, B525 (pyre-site) and B970 (enclosure ditch) all join.)

Pot 109 FIG. 142. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill) and ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 270B large hook-rim storage jar. Part of rim and shoulder only, two rows of circular indentations around shoulder (B586, B959, B963). Abraded. Fabric HZ. (No joins between sherds from different find numbers but almost certainly the same vessel as all have same circular indentations and matching shoulder bead.)

Pot 110 FIG. 142. Ditch BF40. Cam 270B/273 large storage jar (B959). Single sherd only. Burnished on neck. Fabric HZ.

Pot 111 FIG. 143. Ditches BF39 and BF40 (lower parts of ditch fills). Storage jar with bead rim (B909, B910, B922, B923, B925, B926, B928, B941, B950). Partial pot. Much of vessel present, traces of carbonised matter deposit on shoulder. Burnished over rim and neck. Fabric HZ. (Base from BF39 (B928) almost certainly part of same vessel, although no sherd join between features.)

Pot 112 FIG. 143. Ditch BF40. Cam 273 large storage jar (B971). Much of upper part of vessel present. Burnished, burnish extending over rim. Fabric HZ.

Pot 114 FIG. 143. Enclosure 5 ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 273 large storage jar (C3). Part of rim only. Fabric HZ.

Pot 115 FIG. 143. Enclosure 5 ditch CF1 (main fill). Cam 273 large storage jar rim (C155). Burnished on neck, extending over rim. Part of vessel. Fabric HZ.

Pot 116 Not illustrated. Ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Large storage jar (C95, C96, C106). Partial pot. Fabric HZ.

Pot 117 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (lower part of main fill). Large jar with protruding footring (C6, C139, C146, C1331, C1365, C1371, C1377, C1384). Partial pot. Base and body sherds, burnished surface. Fabric GBW.

Pot 118 Not illustrated. Ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Jar (C103, C106). Base and body sherds with at least one post-firing hole through base. Fabric RCW.

Pot 119 Not illustrated. Ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Jar (C103, C106). Base and body sherds. Fabric RCW.

Pot 120 Not illustrated. Ditch CF1 (upper part of main fill). Large jar (C6, ?C139). Body sherds only. Fabric GBW.

Pot 122 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40. Samian cup, South Gaul, pre-Flavian (B950).

Pot 123 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Samian platter, South Gaul, ?Claudian (B964).

Pot 124 Not illustrated. Ditch BF40 (main fill). Samian Drag 15/17, South Gaul, Claudian, 2 sherds probably from the same vessel (B1196, B1197).

Pot 125 Not illustrated. Ditch CF5 (BF40) (main fill). Samian Drag 17 (a small version), South Gaul, ?Claudian (C1380).

Pot 127 Not illustrated. Ditch BF39 (lower part of ditch fill). Amphora, Beltrán I *salazon*. Sherd from shoulder (B932). (104 g). Fine light yellow-green paste with powdery surfaces typical of Baetican *salazon* amphoras. Fabric CAD AM.

Pot 128 FIG. 143. Ditch BF40. Amphora, Dressel 2–4. Short terminal spike (B948) (287 g). Fabric light yellow (10YR 8/4) with common (6–10 per cm²) sub-rounded and well-sorted white and grey inclusions <1mm across.

Other pottery sherds from the enclosure ditch

BF25: Fabric GTW, 1 sherd, rim fragment, (B1121); Fabric HZ, 2 sherds (B1123); Fabric RCW, 2 sherds (B1122).

BF39: Fabric GTW, 10 sherds (B901, B958, B1190); Fabric GTW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC) rim sherd (B901); Fabric HZ1, 55 sherds, (B615, B897, B901, B911, B927, B930, B934, B936, B938, B939, B1190, B1192, B1194). RCVW, 18 sherds (B934, B1190); Fabric RCW, 275 sherds (B648, B897, B901, B924, B927, B932, B934, B935, B936, B937, B938, B939, B958, B1190, B1192, B1193, B1194).

BF40: Fabric GBW, 3 sherds (B910, B953); Fabric GTW, sherd, patter base, internal concentric grooves and part footring (B970). GX(H), 14 sherds (B951, B960, B965, B1198); Fabric HZ, 104 sherds (B909, B910, B918, B922, B940, B941, B942, B943, B950, B951, B955, B962, B964, B965, B970, B971, B972, B973, B974, B976, B977, B980, B1151, B1196); Fabric ROW, 33 sherds, (B973, B974, B976); Fabric RCW, 768 sherds, (B909, B910, B918, B919, B922, B940, B943, B945, B950, B951, B952, B953, B955, B960, B962 B963, B965, B970, B971, B972, B973, B974, B975, B976 B977, B979, B980, B1150, B1153, B1157, B1197, B1198); Fabric RVGW, 15 sherds (B910, B918, B919, B1197); Fabric SW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC) 1 sherd part of ?platter base (B955).

CF5 (south end of BF40): Fabric HZ, 1 sherd (C9); Fabric RCW, 2 sherds (C1380).

CF1: Fabric GBW, 1 sherd (C11); Fabric HZ, 47 sherds (C6, C7, C8, C18, C139, C147, C155, C159, C163, C177, C1331, C1365, C1370, C1377, C1384, C1383); Fabric RCW, 381 sherds, includes sherds from tooth-comb decorated vessel ?Cam 108 or Cam 119 (C1349, C1354, C1356), other sherds (C7, C8, C10, C12, C18, C46, C71, C79, C86, C87, C139, C146, C151, C155, C157, C165, C177, C187, C189, C193, C194, C1331, C1349, C1354, C1356, C1357, C1362, C1364, C1365, C1369, C1370, C1377, C1378, C1379, C1381, C1382, C1383, C1384, C1388). Also 1 small sherd with red slip or colour coat (C1370).

North end of CF2: Fabric HZ, 5 sherds (C85, C106); Fabric RCW, 135 sherds (C95, C103, and C106 probably parts of same vessel), (C79, C85, C95, C96, C103, C106, C197, C1392, C1450).

Other finds from the enclosure ditch (FIGS 31, 148)

BF39.1 FIG. 31. B615. Unstratified, from the area of BF39. Pottery counter, made from a wall sherd of a local native coarseware jar or bowl. The edge is irregular but quite abraded, and the external surface is also slightly abraded. Maximum diameter 58 mm, thickness 9.5 mm.

BF39.2 FIG. 148. SF287, B931. Middle fill of northern part of eastern arm of enclosure ditch of Enclosure 4. Coin of Cunobelin A.D. 20–43 (see p. 340).

BF39.3 Not illustrated. SF384, B1165. Middle fill of northern part of eastern arm of enclosure ditch of Enclosure 4. Late Iron Age coin (see p. 340).

BF39.4 SF160. B650: main fill. Fragment of copper-alloy sheet with narrow triangular cut-out at one end. Probably from a belt-plate, as Feugère 1981, fig. 9, 20, from Villeneuve, Fréjus (Var). Length 17.5 mm, width 12 mm. Weight 0.7 g.

BF39.5 SF405. B1195: main fill. Ten weathered fragments of Mayen lava from a quernstone. No original surface survives. Weight 132 g.
CF5.1 FIG. 148. SF205, C5. CF5/CL6. Upper fill of southern part of eastern arm of enclosure ditch of Enclosure 4. Coin of Cunobelin A.D. 20–43 (see p. 340).
BF39: SF291. B933. Three small amorphous fragments of copper alloy. Total weight 0.25 g.
BF40: SF292. B946. Seven fragments of copper-alloy wire, 1.5 mm in diameter. All are slightly curved, one is half oval. Length of longest 9 mm. Total weight 0.4 g. Possibly from a chain.
CF5: C4. Fragment of hard cinder-like debris. Weight 1 g. Probably burnt organic material (Fryer 2003, 133).

For finds from the internal features of Enclosure 4, *see* ?mortuary enclosure BF32 (pp. 90–7) and chamber BF24 (pp. 127–41).

FUNERARY ENCLOSURE 5 (FIGS 2, 8, 32, 144; TABLE 23)

Finds from the enclosure ditch

?Partial and other pots	Nos 132–7, 142, 144, 148–9	parts of at least ten vessels
Other finds	CF1.1	fragments of a ?brooch
	CF2.1	fragment of nail-cleaner
	CF3.1	iron ring
		fragments of iron nails
Residual finds		Early and Middle Iron Age pottery, burnt daub

Enclosure 5 was approximately square being externally about 62 m west–east and 59–64 m north–south (FIGS 2 and 8). An entrance, 3.0 m wide, lay approximately halfway along the east ditch. The fill of the enclosure ditch could be divided into a lower fill and a main fill, just as in Enclosures 1, 3, and 4. The surviving parts of the ditch were generally broad, between 2.0 and 2.5 m across, flaring out toward the top, about 0.7–0.8 m deep (after stripping), with a flat base (FIG. 32). However, the ditch was slighter along much of the north ditch CF1 and towards the south-east, south-west and north-west corners. This reduction was especially marked in the south-east and north-west corners where the surviving part of the enclosure ditch was less than 1.0 m wide and only about 0.3 m deep. In most places, the lower part of the ditch was less flaring than the upper part and was filled with several layers of stony silty sand which had probably eroded from the ditch edges. Above this, the sides of the ditch raked back more sharply, and this upper part contained broader bands or layers of generally less stony silty sand. This material did not have the appearance of sands and gravels excavated from the ditch, for example from backfilling, using or including material from any enclosure bank, and probably represents a slower silting process once the ditch had become more stable. In the lower fill and around the boundary of the lower and upper fills, there were spreads and groups of pottery representing partial pots, mostly of early Claudio–Neronian date. These lay along the eastern end of the ditch CF1, the enclosure corner CF1/CF2, near the corner CF2/CF3, and the central part of CF3.

As in Enclosures 3 and 4, the remains of deliberately broken pots lay in the enclosure ditch. In all, approximately ten vessels could be identified (Pots 132–7, 142, 144, 148–9). Most of the pottery, *i.e.* just under 3 kg (2,750 g) of it, came from the ditches CF2, CF3, and the south end of CF4, with the bulk coming from several concentrated groups each representing the remains of one or more vessels in the ditches CF2 and CF3. No Gallo-Belgic or Gaulish imports were represented in the group, although there were two amphoras (Pot 148, Pot 149). Nearly all of a wide-mouth globular bowl (FIG. 144, Pot 136) and most of a pinch-mouth flagon (FIG. 144, Pot 132) lay in CF3. The body of the flagon had been smashed into very small pieces and the handle was missing. Two groups of sherds lay next to one another in the top of the lower ditch fill of CF2. Most of these sherds belonged to a broken Cam 251 bowl (FIG. 144, Pot 135), which had been heavily burnt on one side. An important aspect of the pots from the enclosure ditch which distinguishes it from the similar material from Enclosures 3 and 4 is the presence in it of vessel forms that were introduced after the conquest (FIG. 144, Pots 132, 133, 134 (not illustrated), 136, 137) .

TABLE 23: IRON NAILS FROM THE ENCLOSURE DITCH OF ENCLOSURE 5

Layer/ Feat. no.	*Find no.*	*Context*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Description*
CL32/CF1	C67	north ditch	sub-circular	62	in 2 pieces; clenched, giving wood thickness of about 48 mm
CL69/CF1	C132	north ditch		32	shank fragment
CF1	C146	north ditch	a) round	a) 30; b) 31	b) shank fragment
CL71/CF1	C152	north ditch	a) round	a) 18; b) 22; c) 19	b–c) shank fragments
CF1	C155	north ditch	a) round; b) sub-circular	a) 18; b) 31	
CL71/CF1	C157	north ditch	round	29	
CF1	C159	north ditch		33	shank fragment
CF1	C1377	north ditch	round	31	in 2 pieces
CF1	C1385	north ditch	sub-circular	93	
CF1	C1386 (SF302)	north ditch	round	41	tip of shaft coiled up and inwards
CF1	C1387	north ditch		25	shank fragment
CL41/CF2	C76	east ditch	round	27	
CL41/CF2	C91	east ditch	sub-circular	30	
CL42/CF2	C95	east ditch	sub-circular	29	
CL42/CF2	C103	east ditch		39	shank fragment
CF2	C154	east ditch		34	shank fragment
CL9/CF3	C14	south ditch		37	shank fragment, with a round head fixed vertically by corrosion onto lower part
CL31/CF4	C58	west ditch	round	23 (bent)	clenched, giving wood thickness of 13 mm
CF4	C198	west ditch	round	15	

The other finds in the main enclosure ditch of Enclosure 5 include an iron ring (FIG. 32, CF3.1), some fragments of copper-alloy wire (CF1.1) which may be parts of a small brooch, and a damaged bifid nail-cleaner (FIG. 32, CF2.1). Originating on the Continent (Miron 1989, 41–3), few bifid nail-cleaners are known from Iron Age Britain and their rarity suggests that their use was largely restricted to those of élite status. There is one from the Queen's Barrow at Arras, another from the rich grave at Welwyn Garden City, Herts, and one from Deal Grave II (Stead 1979, fig. 34; 1967, fig. 15; Birchall 1965, fig. 12, 101). From the 1st century A.D. the bifid nail-cleaner all but disappears from the archaeological record on the Continent, but in Britain after the Roman conquest they began to be produced in large numbers and so became available to all levels of society (Crummy 2001b, 3; Crummy and Eckardt 2004). The Stanway nail-cleaner is in an immediately post-conquest context and is likely therefore to be of pre-conquest origin and related to the high rank of the individuals buried on the site.

The enclosure ditches also produced a large number of nails, which are listed in TABLE 23. Most came from the north ditch, and so may be associated with activity in Enclosure 4 rather than in Enclosure 5. All are of Manning's Type 1b (1985, 134) and have square-section shanks. Most are small, with an approximate complete length of between 40 and 70 mm, but one (C1385) is incomplete at 93 mm long. None have wood grain present, but two are clenched giving a total wood thickness of 48 mm and 13 mm respectively. The latter was probably driven into a single board, rather than through two.

Two small pits (FIG. 2, CF17 and CF66) cut the upper fill of the enclosure ditch CF4. Neither feature contained any datable material. Pit CF17 was sub-rectangular in shape (about 0.6 m by 0.8 m across) and contained some charcoal which was more abundant in the upper fill. CF66 was a discrete area of burnt material in the uppermost surviving part of the ditch fill about 2 m long and 0.5 m wide aligned north–south along the ditch. It included an unusual mix of charred autumnal fruit and nuts matched only in the shaft or pit CF23 (pp. 266, 385).

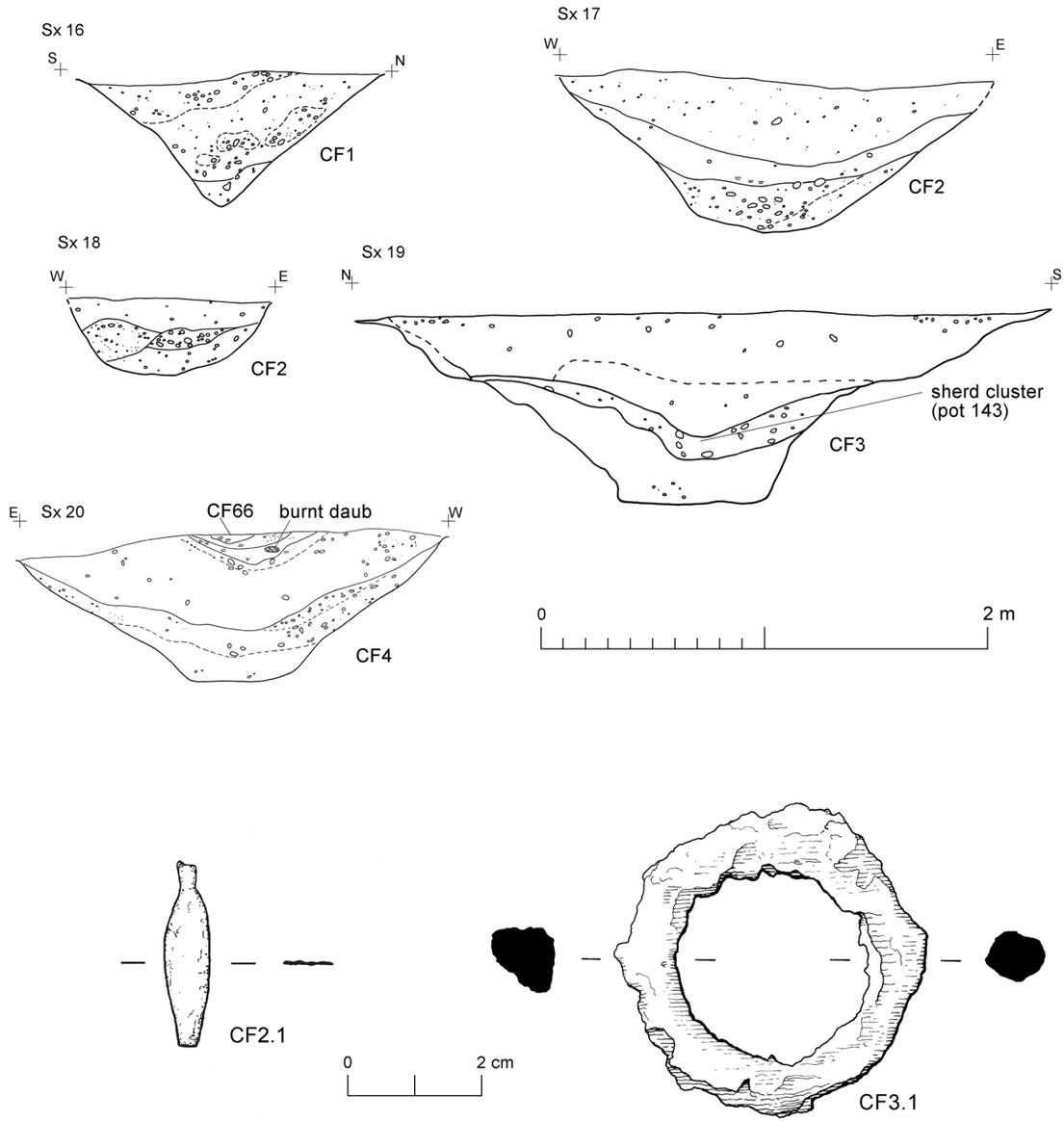

FIG. 32. Enclosure 5 ditch: sections (scale 1:30) and objects of copper alloy and iron from the enclosure ditches (scale 1:1)

The features inside Enclosure 5 were mainly funerary in nature (FIG. 2). The centre of the enclosure was occupied by a ditched ?mortuary enclosure (CF43–6, pp. 97–100), to the south of which was a chamber (CF42, pp. 142–57). Three cremation burials lay in the western half of the enclosure in a line 8.8–9.2 m from the edge of the west ditch. These were the Doctor's burial (CF47, pp. 201–53), the Brooches burial (BF72, pp. 254–60), and CF403. Another burial, the Mirror burial (CF115), lay in the south-west corner of the enclosure, not far from the Brooches burial. To the east of the chamber was a north–south slot or trench (CF96; pp. 266–7) which may be all that remains of a timber temple in the corner of the enclosure. A pit or shaft was located in the interior angle of the south-west corner of the enclosure ditch. There were only a few other features in the enclosure, namely a few small pits, a charcoal-filled stake-hole, and an area of subsoil possibly affected by heat.

There were two small features CF26 and CF50 in the north-east area of the enclosure which appear to represent the base of stake-holes or small post-holes. The fill of CF50 was very dark

and was of sand mixed with charcoal. CF26 had a silty sand fill. Both were devoid of any dated finds.

CF62 and CF63 were two adjacent areas of slightly reddened stones and sand in the northern central area of the enclosure. CF63 was about 1.0 m long and 0.5 m wide while CF62 was a small patch about 0.3 m across. These may represent the scorched subsoil under one or more pyres. However, other reddish-coloured flint and sand was noted beneath unmodified sand and gravel in the same area, so that CF62 and CF63 may be natural in origin.

The site of a pyre may have been indicated by a small pit (CF71) approximately 6.5 m to the south of the enclosure. The pit contained charcoal and reddish-coloured sandy loam which had been scorched.

?Partial and other pots from the enclosure ditch (FIG. 144)

Pot 132 Ditch CF3 (main fill). Cam 158 pinched mouth flagon, with flat base (C13, CL10). Partial pot. Almost all of vessel except handle, very fragmented. Fabric CSOW.

Pot 133 Ditch CF3 (lower part of main fill). Cam 154 ring-necked flagon (C169). Part of rings and handle scar. Fabric DJ(D).

Pot 134 Not illustrated. Ditch CF4 (lower part of main fill). Handle, probably from a flagon (C114). Fabric FJ.

Pot 135 Ditch CF2 (junction of lower and main fiills). Cam 251 bowl (C77, C92, C102, C154). Partial pot. Most of vessel present, burnt on one side. Fabric GTW.

Pot 136 Ditch CF3 (junction of lower and upper fills). Wide-mouth bowl, with shallow incised wavy lines around girth (C148, C149, CL70). Partial pot. Much of vessel present. GX(H).

Pot 137 Ditch CF4 (lower part of main fill). Cam 243–244/246 reeded-rim bowl (C114, CL58). Fragment of rim only. GX(H).

Pot 142 Enclosure 5 ditch CF3 (main fill). Cam 271 large storage jar with combed shoulder (C109, CL56). Part of rim and shoulder. Burnished on neck, extending over rim. Fabric HZ.

Pot 144 Not illustrated. Ditch CF3 (main fill). Samian ?Drag 33, South Gaul (C1400). 1st century.

Pot 148 Not illustrated. Ditch CF4 (main fill). Amphora, Dressel 2-4. Body sherd (C53) (51 g). Italian. Fabric CAM AM 2.

Pot 149 Not illustrated. Ditch CF2 (lower part of main fill). Amphora. Dressel 2–4. Body sherd (C153) (43g). Fabric in a soft light brown fabric (7.5YR 7/6) with powdery surfaces. The inclusions are well-sorted sparse (<5 per cm²) white and dark grey grains <0.5 mm across.

Other pottery sherds from the enclosure ditch

CF2: Fabric HZ, 4 sherds (C154); Fabric RCW, 21 sherds (C24, C32, C93, C94, C197, C1329, C1450).
CF3: Fabric GTW, 1 sherd (C1402); Fabric GX(H), 23 sherds (C1405, C1410, C1414); Fabric HZ, 3 sherds (C1397); Fabric RCW, 43 sherds (C16, C1394, C1398, C1404, C1405, C1406, C1407, C1408, C1409, C1451).
CF4: Fabric GX(H), 9 sherds (C84, C110, C122); Fabric HZ, 1 sherd, ?part of Pot 142 (C22); Fabric RCW, 1 sherd (C1359).

Other finds from the enclosure ditch

CF1.1 SF201. C156. Four small fragments of thin copper-alloy wire, two straight, two curved. Possibly from the pin and spring of a small brooch. The longest fragment measures 6 mm.
CF2.1 FIG. 32. SF208. C131. CF2/CL68. Fragment of a copper-alloy nail-cleaner. The points are missing. A thickening of the metal at the top suggests the suspension loop may have been at right-angles to the plane of the blade. Length 28 mm, maximum width 7 mm.
CF3.1 FIG. 32. SF196. C164. Iron ring of slightly flattened circular section. Internal diameter 30 mm, 6 mm thick.
CF1: SF209. C160. Iron strip, 37 mm long, 14 mm wide.
CF1/CL69. C139. Small fragment of vitrifed clay. Weight 4 g.

For finds from the internal features of Enclosure 4, *see* pyre-site CF43–6 (pp. 97–100), chamber CF42 (pp. 142–57), burials CF47, CF72, CF115, CF403 (pp. 201–53, 253–60, 260–2, and 262–4 respectively), slot CF96 (pp. 266–7), and shaft CF23 (pp. 265–6).

THE PYRE SITE AND ?MORTUARY ENCLOSURES

PYRE-SITE BF1/BF16 (FIGS 2, 7–8, 33, 43–5; TABLE 24)

Cremated bone	14.6 g	possibly including some unidentifiable animal bone, all from BF16
Pottery vessel	BF16.1	Dressel 2–4 amphora
Other finds	BF1.1	sheet fragments
	BF1.2	?brass fitting
	BF1.3	parts of five studs
	BF1.4	copper-alloy object
	BF1.5	iron holdfast
	BF16.2	part of a belt plate/stiffener
	BL6.1	probable strap-plate and stud
	BL6.2	possible stud
		many heat-affected fragments of objects of copper alloy and iron (including nails) from BF1, BF16, and BL6
Animal bone		a few fragments including a ?sheep carpal from BF1 and a fragment of ?dog mandible from BF16
Residual finds		2 Middle Iron Age sherds from BF1
		2 Middle Iron Age sherds from BF16

The pyre-site (BF1/BF16) lay immediately to the west of chamber BF6 in Enclosure 3 (FIGS 2, 7–8, 43–5). The site was hard to define clearly on the ground, but it seemed to resolve itself into two separate pits (BF1 and BF16) surrounded by amorphous patches of scorched natural and a thin charcoal-rich layer (BL6) which was similar, if not the same, as the thin layer of charcoal which sealed (very significantly) the top of the nearby roof of the chamber BF6 (p. 119). The complex (FIG. 45) was characterised by a scatter of cremated bone and distinctive fragments of iron and heat-affected copper alloy, which included broken studs and strap-plates such as those associated with Roman military equipment (TABLE 24).

The two pits BF1 and BF16 would have acted as flues to improve the passage of air through the burning fuel like those, for example, at Westhampnett (Fitzpatrick 1997, 18). They lay immediately below the modern ploughsoil and had been truncated by 0.3 m or more as a result of modern ploughing. The pits were separated by what appeared to be a shallow north–south plough-rut.

BF1 was a flat, intensely burnt area between chamber BF6 and the south end of the pit BF16. It measured 2.3 m (north–south) by 1.3 m (east–west), and was filled with the thin charcoal-rich layer BL6. The charcoal included large roundwood stems of oak but no large timbers. The feature must have formed the base of a shallow flat-bottomed pit but, when uncovered, protruded slightly above the surrounding area by about 0.15 m because of its fire-hardened nature. Its surface was impregnated with molten copper alloy, showing that this was where metal objects had been burnt. The western half of BF1 had been damaged by another north–south plough-rut. It also apparently included slight traces of unburnt mineral-replaced wood.

BF16 consisted of a long shallow pit, 0.2 m deep, which extended north–south for 5 m. It had a thin dark charcoal-rich upper fill (BL5) up to 0.05 m thick, while the lower fill (BL7) was a light clayey deposit 0.15 m thick with sparse charcoal flecks. The latter (BL7) was difficult in places to distinguish from natural, and may have represented disturbance of the subsoil resulting from raking over the base of the pyre. An environmental sample from BF16 (BL5, B72; p. 384) produced a diverse assemblage of seeds and other charred plant remains from grassland vegetation which probably derived from kindling and/or vegetation charred below the pyre.

Most of the cremated human bone was in the upper fill of BF16 (BL5, 13.4 g), although small quantities were found in the lower fill (BL7, 1.2 g) and when cleaning immediately east of BF16 (3.6 g). BF1 and BF16 both contained small sherds of amphora (BF16.1), most of which were burnt. BF1 contained seven sherds (111 g) and BF16 five sherds (32 g).

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

Obj. no.	*Find no.*	*Small find no.*	*No. of pieces*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
Pyre-pit BF1					
BF1.1	B13	66	8	56.16	
BF1.2	B75	95	6	6.34	
BF1.3	B81	100	58	86.54	1 heavy fragment may contain some iron; small studs, one illustrated
BF1.4	B81	102	1	47.80	
	B2	77	7	8.97	machining over BF1
	B14	79	5	77.95	layer of copper alloy over charcoal/ash layer
	B19	83	4	7.40	
	B34	71	5	3.20	
	B71	94	5	3.04	
	B76	–	7	30.00	mixed iron, copper alloy and clay
	B80	–	14	53.00	slaggy iron and clay, with slight traces of copper alloy
	B126	120	15	15.85	copper alloy
	B125	127	10	86.73	slaggy iron, with slight traces of copper alloy, unburnt mineral-replaced wood, and charcoal
	B130	130	8	130.00	burnt slaggy iron, with soil and charcoal adhering. Some of the iron is in the form of strips
totals			**153**	**612.98**	
Pyre-pit BF16					
BL5					
BF16.2	B83	103	5	6.90	includes small part of a belt-plate/stiffener similar to BF6.29 from BF6
	B65	92	3	2.02	
	B72	312	2	0.49	
	B74	96	2	3.26	
	B83	98	5	3.82	
	B89	99	12	6.95	
BL7					
	B94	104	2	1.71	
	B94	124	1	2.78	
totals			**32**	**27.93**	
BL6 around BF1 and BF16					
BL6.1a and b	B18	86	2	1.40	east of BF1
BL6.2	B87	101	3	1.27	north of BF1
	B18	70	2	5.00	incorporating ash; east of BF1
	B25	82	1	14.77	copper alloy; south-east of BF1
	B39	73	5	4.44	cleaning south-east of BF1
	B51	87	14	2.10	copper alloy; south-east of BF1
	B52	–	1	11.00	slaggy iron; south-east of BF1
	B467	165	1	0.48	copper alloy; north of BF1
	B733	166	2	0.73	copper alloy; west of BF16
totals			**31**	**41.19**	
Loosely stratified from surface cleaning in areas around BF1, BF16, and chamber BF6					
	B2	77	7	8.97	machining over BF1
	B3	84	4	7.47	machining east of BF1
	B5	75	1	21.96	cleaning north of BF1
	B6	65	1	2.60	cleaning north of BF1
	B7	61	7	20.62	cleaning north of BF1
	B10	76	1	11.43	cleaning north of BF1
	B12	67	2	1.71	cleaning north of BF1
	B16	58	1	0.34	cleaning north-east of BF1
	B17	80	2	4.51	cleaning over BF6

TABLE 24: (CONT'D)

Obj. no.	*Find no.*	*Small find no.*	*No. of pieces*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
	B21	64	4	1.48	cleaning south-east of BF6
	B25	82	1	14.77	cleaning charcoal patch south of F6
	B26	85	3	6.74	cleaning north-west of BF6
	B28	53	1	0.21	cleaning north-west of BF6
	B28	72	4	0.53	cleaning north-west of BF6
	B31	63	3	1.34	cleaning over plough-rut west of BF6
	B36	59	2	0.29	cleaning plough-rut north of BF1
	B36	68	4	4.93	cleaning plough-rut north of BF1
	B36	74	1	12.46	cleaning plough-rut north of BF1
	B39	73	5	4.44	cleaning south of BF6, probably BL6
	B40	56	3	0.56	cleaning west of BF6
	B41	52	3	0.8	cleaning west of BF1?
	B55	89	6	0.51	cleaning plough-rut south-west of BF6
	B190	148	1	1.51	possibly from BF6
totals			**67**	**130.18**	
Grand totals			**283**	**812.28**	

BF1 rather than BF16 must have been the source of the heat-affected copper-alloy fragments, because this is where the overwhelming majority of them were found. There were about twenty times as many by weight in BF1 as in BF16 (TABLE 24). Their concentration in BF1 also fits its baked and reddened character and its encrustation with resolidified metal which had melted and run in the intense heat of the pyre.

The same kind of objects (nearly all visibly heat-affected) as occurred on the pyre-site were also present in the pit BF17 immediately adjacent to chamber BF6 and, critically, in the packing material which had been placed between the outer faces of the walls of chamber BF6 and the pit in which the chamber had been constructed (FIG. 45). The material in the packing material is as follows (see pp. 126–7 for details): part of a ?brass fitting from Roman cavalry harness (BF6.27), a fragment of copper-alloy strap-plate (BF6.28), part of a ?brass strap-plate or stiffener (BF6.29), a short solid copper-alloy cylinder (BF6.32), a copper-alloy square-section rod or shaft (BF6.33), and 179 heat-affected copper-alloy fragments. The link between the finds from BF6 and BF1/BF16 is made more apparent by the occurrence of fragments of similar strap-plates in both, one (BF6.29) from BF6 and another (BF16.2) from BF16.

The configuration of pits and burnt patches is complicated and interpreting the complex is not easy. At first it was thought that BF1/BF16 represented the remains of a single pyre and that this pre-dated chamber BF6, as indicated by the heat-affected metal fragments in material relating to the chamber's construction. However, a less simplistic view fits the evidence better, namely that the complex represents the remains of two sequential pyres, and that BF1 and BF16 are the truncated remains of two separate flues, one for each of them. The distribution of the heat-affected metal fragments supports this view and provides information about relationships between BF1, BF16, and chamber BF6. The relatively low number of fragments from BF16 as compared with BF1 is consistent with their being residual in BF16 and having derived from BF1. Thus, if, as seems likely, BF1 and BF16 do indeed represent different pyres, then, crucially, BF1 must pre-date BF16. Moreover BF1, rather than BF1 and BF16 combined, must also pre-date chamber BF6, because the heat-affected metal fragments in BF6 must also be residual and derive from BF1, which of course explains why most of them occurred in its south-west corner where the chamber-pit must have cut it. (In plan the chamber pit does not appear to cut BF1, but, because of the need to strip the site, the plan shows the relationships well below ground-level, whereas BF6 would have cut BF1 at a higher level.)

The relationship between BF1, BF6 and BF16 indicated by the residual finds (*i.e.* that BF1 pre-dated the other two features) tells us nothing about the temporal relationship between

BF16 and BF6 other than that both are later than BF1. However, it seems that BF6 and pyre-pit BF16 may have been contemporary and that the roof of the chamber was exposed to the air when the pyre served by BF16 was in flames. The thin charcoal-rich layers in BF1 and BF16 (*i.e.* BL6 and BL5 respectively) were similar to the thin dark layer that overlay the roof of chamber BF6 (p. 119), opening up the possibility that they were all parts of the same deposit. To explain the presence of wind-blown charcoal on top of the roof, there must have been a period of time between the deposition of material from the pyre and subsequent replacement of the timbers and the raising of the mound. It might be objected that a pyre would not have been lit so close to a chamber because of the risk of setting the chamber alight, but of course the evidence suggests that it would have been the pyre over BF16 which was lit, not the one over BF1, in which case it would have been 2 m or so away from the edge of the chamber, far enough not to catch fire but close enough to be covered with ash and charcoal dust from the pyre. (An alternative interpretation of this layer, although one that we do not consider very likely, is that it was a ferromanganiferous deposit similar to others recorded in BF6 (p. 110).)

If BF6 and pyre-pit BF16 were indeed contemporary, then the obvious conclusion to draw from this relationship is that chamber BF6 was where a body and its associated grave goods had been kept prior to being burnt on a pyre over BF16. The implications of this conclusion are discussed below (pp. 439–40).

The heat-affected copper-alloy and iron fragments are summarised in TABLE 24 according to four groups relating to provenance, *i.e.* BF1, BF16, burnt and charcoal-rich patches around BF1/BF16, and 'loosely stratified'. The list of objects at the end of this section uses the same sub-headings, but is limited to those objects which are illustrated as well as the pieces of ironwork of meaningful form. Where no description is given and the objects are not illustrated, they consist of very small amorphous fragments of copper alloy. For completeness, this list also includes burnt bone and pottery. The copper-alloy objects in the catalogue have been incorporated in the table to provide the total weight of small metal fragments from each of the groups, but some of the larger and heavier pieces of ironwork have been omitted since they would distort the balance between the contextual groups. Although the number of fragments is great, the total weight of the metalwork is not. It is very noticeable, however, that there is no great distinction between any of the groups and the material from the fill of BF6. In particular, the strap-fitting from BL5 in BF16 (BF16.2) is very similar to one from BF6 (BF6.29).

Identifiable copper-alloy pieces are largely confined to studs and strap-fittings (FIG. 33, BF1.3, BL6.1 a–b; BL6.2), none of which can be closely dated, and all lack any decorative features, either of British Late Iron Age or Roman character. Some of the pieces have been identified as probably being brass, thus suggesting they are imports, although pre-conquest British-made Colchester brooches are also brass. The largest fragment is a piece of thick sheeting (FIG. 33, BF1.1), which is probably too thick to be part of a vessel (although its present form may not accurately reflect its original shape). One object consists of a tube with a strip passed around it and held in position by a two-piece stud; it retains its original shape, but its function is unknown (FIG. 33, BF1.4).

One iron object is, by contrast, quite distinctive and unusual in the context of this site, namely a large holdfast from BL6 (FIG. 33, BF1.5). Holdfasts are used to join two pieces of timber together, being essentially a nail with a large plate, or rove, fixed to the lower end, and this example may come from timber reused as pyre fuel. They more commonly have a square-section shank rather than a round one as here, although a bolt from Cadbury Castle has a round shank (Macdonald 2000, fig. 59, 3), and in many cases the nail head is much smaller than the rove. They occur chiefly in contexts of the Roman period, as at Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, 128, fig. 55, 6–7), Hengistbury Head (Cunliffe 1987, 159, Ill. 114, 104–5), Colchester town centre (*CAR* **6**, nos 1603–5), London, Borough Hill, and Hod Hill (Manning 1985, R74–83), but there was one among the pyre debris from the Late Iron Age cemetery at Westhampnett, West Sussex, and three from Danebury were found in association with pottery dated *c.* 300–100/50 B.C. (Montague 1997, table 20; Cunliffe and Poole 1991, 353, fig. 7.25, 2.347–349). Although the Stanway holdfast is therefore more likely to be post-conquest in date, it may be earlier.

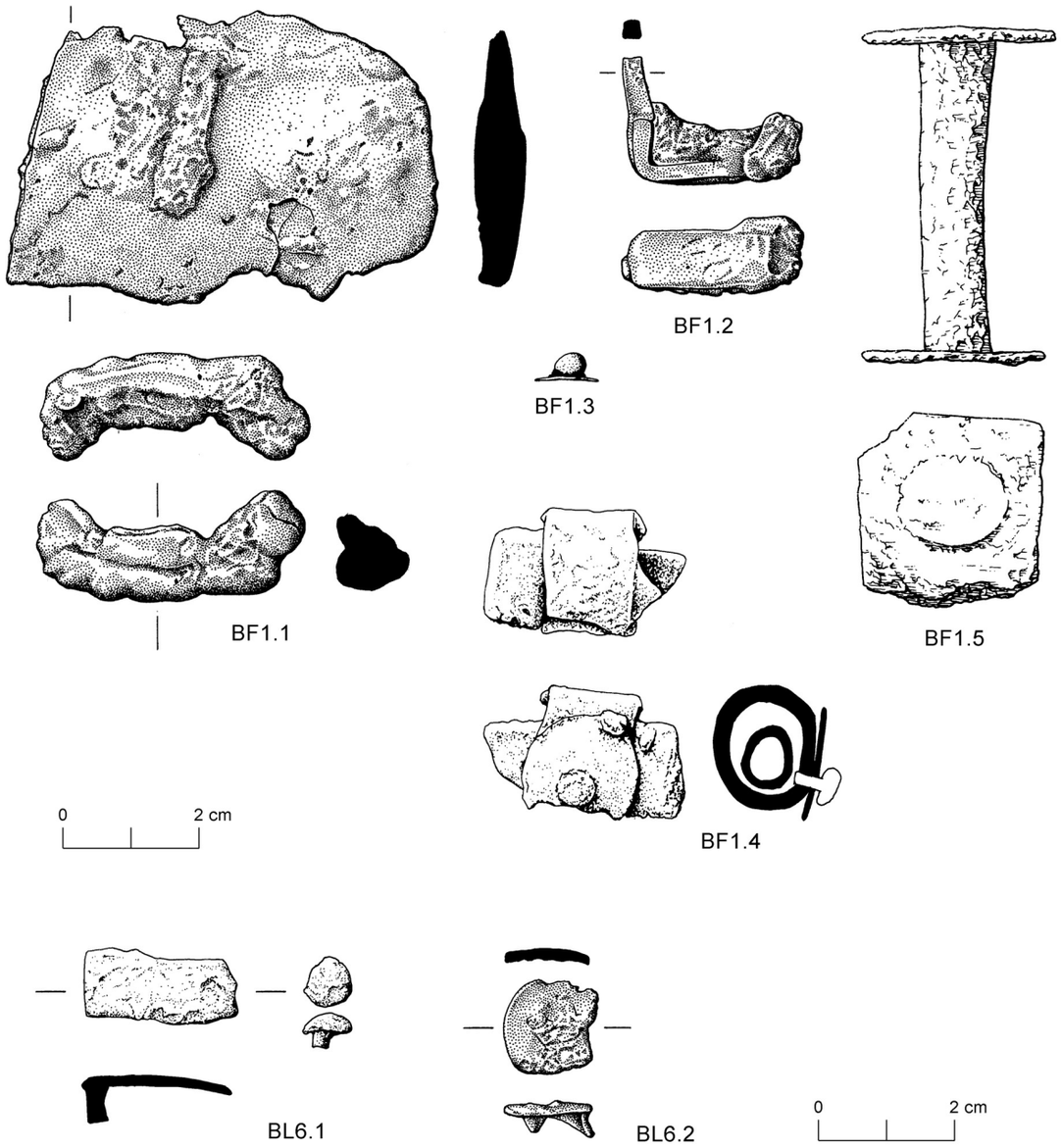

FIG. 33. Pyre-site BF1/BF16: objects of copper alloy (BF1.1–4 and BL6.1–2) and iron (BF1.5) (scale 1:1)

Pyre-pit BF1 (FIG. 33)

BF1.1 SF66. B13. Heat-affected copper-alloy sheet fragments of varying thickness, possibly from a vessel. Maximum dimensions 63 by 43.5 mm.

BF1.2 SF95. B75. Fragment of a brass(?) fitting (in two pieces), probably similar to a staple or dog. It appears to have consisted of a straight flat bar, measuring 21 mm externally, turned at right angles at each end and narrowing to two arms, only one of which now survives, 28 mm long. Weight 6.34 g. In the upper end are traces of organic material.

BF1.3 SF100. B81. The domed heads of four tiny studs of copper alloy and a probable shaft from a tack or small stud. One stud head only illustrated. It is fixed in a tiny fragment of sheet copper alloy. Diameter 5 mm, height 5 mm. Also many burnt fragments.

BF1.4 SF102. B81. Copper-alloy object consisting of a tube around which is passed a strip, to which in turn a circular disc is fixed by a dome-headed stud. Maximum dimensions 30 by 18 mm.

BF1.5 SF125. B125. Iron holdfast with large head, square rove, and round-section shank. Length 48 mm.

BF16.1 B70, B79 (burnt), B127.Dressel 2-4 amphora. See under pyre-site BF16 below.
SF62, B20. Iron fragment, roughly triangular, but no edge need be original. Maximum dimensions 38 by 17 mm, thickness varies from 7 to 1.5 mm, but at the thinnest part need not be original. Identification uncertain, unlikely to be from a blade.
B244. Four iron nail shank fragments, hollow from the action of corrosion. Length of longest 32 mm.
B79. A few fragments of burnt animal bone including a ?sheep carpal (none of the bone appears to be human).

Pyre-pit BF16

BF16.1 B82 (probably burnt), B88 (burnt), B204 (probably burnt). Dressel 2-4 amphora (144 g, average sherd weight of 12 g). Not illustrated. Burnt. Cream Catalan fabric (Williams 1981, 128; Williams 1995, 306). Many of the sherds have turned from cream to grey (5Y 7/1) in colour suggesting intense heat. Some sherds in BF1. *See* above.
BF16.2 SF 103 (part, see TABLE 24). B83. Part of a belt-plate/strap-fitting similar to an example (BF6.29) from the backfill in the south-west corner of BF6. Weight approx. 2 g.
BL5: B72–3, B88. Fragments of cremated human bone and some possible burnt animal bone (13.4 g).
BL7: B69, B204 Fragments of cremated human bone (1.2 g).
BL7: B204. A fragment of canid mandible (0.6 g).
BL5: B64. Distorted iron nail fragment. Length 23 mm.
BL5: B72. Iron nail with sub-circular head and round-section shank. Length 25 mm.

Burnt and charcoal-rich patches (BL6) in area around BF1 and BF16 (FIG. 33)

BL6.1 SF86. B18. From immediately to the east of BF1.
a) Fragment of copper-alloy sheet (in two pieces) with projecting rivet for attachment; probably a strap-plate. Length 22 mm, width 10 mm. Weight 1.12 g.
b) Small copper-alloy stud with slightly domed head. Diameter 7 mm, length 5 mm. Weight 0.28 g.
BL6.2. SF101. B87. From immediately north of BF1. Fragment of a heat-affected copper-alloy fitting with rounded end and straight edge at right angles to it. In the corner between is the stump of a projection for attachment. The other edges are not original. Possibly a stud. Length 14 mm, width 14 mm. Weight 1.24 g. Also two resolidified droplets.
SF82. B25. Cleaning charcoal patch south of BF6 and 3 m to the south-east of BF1. Copper-alloy stud with flat head and curved shank. Length 27 mm.
B30, B38. A small quantity of cremated bone (3.6 g).

Loosely stratified finds from surface cleaning areas around BF1, BF16 and BF6

SF55. B9. Unstratified: from cleaning north of BF1. Fragment of an iron narrow circular-section shaft, similar to one fitted with a glass bead head from CF72 in Enclosure 5. Length 14 mm. Weight 0.25 g.
SF78. B37. Unstratified: from cleaning ?plough rut north of BF1. Probably a severely corroded iron nail or stud with attached mineral-replaced wood. Maximum dimensions 12 by 12 by 10 mm.

?MORTUARY ENCLOSURE BF32 (FIGS 2, 8, 34–5, 139–43, 148; TABLES 25–7)

Cremated bone	0.1 g	indeterminate age and sex
?Partial and other pots	Nos 14–21, 23–4, 28, 44, 50, 54, 72, 77, 84, 90, 94–5, 99–101, 106, 108–9, 113, 121, 126	parts of at least 29 vessels
Other finds	BF28.1	?brass stud
	BF30.1	copper-alloy ring
	BF30.2	fragment of briquetage trough
	BF30.3	bronze coin of Cunobelin
	BF31.1	copper-alloy stud
	BF42.1	?brass strip
	BF42.2	?brass fitting/stud
		many nails and heat-affected fragments of copper alloy
Residual finds		Middle Iron Age sherds, loomweight fragments, burnt daub

The ?mortuary enclosure BF32 was neatly placed in the centre of the southern half of Enclosure 4 (FIGS 2, 8). It was in the form of a ditched enclosure externally measuring approximately 10.5 m square (FIGS 34–5). Its identification as a probable pyre-site stems from the presence in its fills of much charcoal and a considerable amount of heat-affected metalwork, a few pieces of cremated bone, and indications in one place of scorching of the natural.

The ditch (BF28–31) was rounded in profile and varied from 0.3 to 0.65 m in depth as measured after stripping (FIG. 35). Like the ditch of the enclosure in which it was located, the fill appeared to have consisted of two elements, a lower, rapid, fill and a main fill which had accumulated after the sides had stabilised. Ten small pits were distributed evenly across the central and southern parts of the interior. The presence of the pits is hard to explain. One possible interpretation is that they were post-holes or post-pits associated with vertical wooden posts used to stiffen and support the pyre. Another is that they represent the remains of an above-ground mortuary structure (*see* further p. 427). The only place where there was any sign of scorching was BF42, a small shallow pit with heavily burnt sides and many molten lumps and fragments of copper alloy in its fill (FIGS 2, 35). Pit BF62 included a thin scatter of charcoal flecks, and small lenses of charcoal were found in pits BF45 and BF69 (FIGS 2, 35). The ditch fills on all four sides of the enclosure also contained a few minute flecks and small lumps of charcoal. Copper-alloy drips and fragments were recovered from the north, east and west enclosure ditches. Crucially, two very small fragments of cremated bone were associated with the ?mortuary enclosure, one in the east ditch, and the other in pit BF42.

Approximately 29 partial pots and other vessels (Pots 14–21, 23–4, 28, 44, 50, 54, 72, 77, 84, 90, 94–5, 99–101, 106, 108–9, 113, 121, 126) can be identified from the pyre-site, including one Italian amphora (two sherds, Pot 126). As far as could be judged, most, if not all of the partial pots were in the main fill. None of them appeared to have been burnt. The presence of sherds from five to seven Gallo-Belgic imports (Pots 14–21, 23–24) in the ditches of the pyre-site contrasts with the pottery in the chamber BF24 where Gallo-Belgic imports are

FIG. 34. Enclosure 4 ?mortuary enclosure BF32, viewed from the south

TABLE 25: SMALL FRAGMENTS OF COPPER ALLOY, THE MAJORITY HEAT AFFECTED, FROM THE DITCH OF THE ?MORTUARY ENCLOSURE BF32

	L/F no.	*Find no.*	*Small find no.*	*No. pieces*	*Weight (g)*
BF28.1	BF28	B531	153	1	0.80
BF30.1	BL23/BF30	B286	176	2	2.90
BF31.1	BF31	B1105	410	1	1.50
	BF28	B540	152	2	4.65
	BL18/BF28	B319	169	2	1.60
	BL18/BF28	B342	168	2	0.40
	BL18/BF28	B404	167	1	1.01
	BL19B/F28	B532	172	1	0.25
	BL19/BF28	B533	171	1	1.36
	BL19/BF28	B534	170	1	1.67
	BL30/BF30	B466	149	1	0.13
	BL31/BF31	B632	150	1	2.36
	BL44/BF32	B736	300	1	3.80
	BF32	B903	288	1	0.77
totals				**18**	**23.20**

TABLE 26: IRON NAIL FRAGMENTS FROM THE DITCH OF THE ?MORTUARY ENCLOSURE BF32

Feature/Layer no.	*Find no.*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Description*
BF31	B526		38	shank fragment, clenched
BF31	B527		–	shank fragment
BF31	B528		–	shank fragment
BF31	B530		–	?shank fragment
BF31	B539		–	shank fragment
BF31	B581		–	?shank fragment
BF31	B582	sub-circular	36	in 2 fragments
BF31	B583		–	shank fragment
BF31	B584	sub-circular	36	in 3 fragments
BL21, junction of BF30 and BF31	B588 (SF174)	circular	58	in 5 fragments
BL21, junction of BF30 and BF31	B503	sub-rectangular	19	short part of shank only
BL23/BF30	B502	sub-circular	35	in 2 fragments
BL38/BF30	B589 (SF156)		26	shank fragment
BL37/BF30	B590 (SF157)	sub-circular	44	
BL38/BF30	B611 (SF155)	sub-circular	31	
BL28/BF29	B506	circular	27	in 2 fragments
BL18/BF28	B320 (SF409)		–	3 tiny fragments, perhaps from a nail head

absent. The Gallo-Belgic sherds from the pyre-site ditches are small, with the exception of the butt-beaker of Cam form 113 (Pot 18), which survived as a sherd 'cluster' (*i.e.* a clear example of a partial pot), although the vessel is far from complete. Of the local wares, there is approximately 11 kg from the pyre-site. Almost all of this material (approximately 10.5 kg) came from ditches BF30 and BF31 and was concentrated towards the north-east corner of the pyre. Sherds from the pyre-site could also be matched with sherds from vessels in the enclosure ditches (Pots 28 (FIG. 139) and 108 (FIG. 142), probably Pot 109 (FIG. 142) and possibly Pot 80 (FIG. 141)).

The ?mortuary enclosure contained a considerable amount of heat-affected metalwork similar to the material associated with the pyre-site BF1/BF16. However, its distribution was limited. Most of it (about 90%) derived from pit BF42, which seems appropriate given the pit's scorched sides (TABLE 27). The rest came from the pyre-enclosure ditch (TABLE 25), and most

of that was found in its western arm. Much of the heat-affected metalwork was in the form of small pellets or resolidified droplets. The identifiable objects, apart from the iron nails, are mainly copper-alloy studs or strap-fittings.

The iron nails from the ditch are listed in TABLE 26. Unlike the heat-affected metalwork, most derived from the north and east sides of the enclosure. They are not well-preserved, with little or no traces of mineralised wood. Half were fragments of shanks.

The pyre-enclosure ditches also produced 11 sherds of salt briquetage (484 g, TABLE 57). Like the nails, they only occurred in the northern and eastern arms of the pyre-enclosure ditch. The largest piece (BF30.2) is part of a rim of a rectangular trough (*see* further pp. 375–6).

?Partial and other pots in the ditch of the ?mortuary enclosure (FIGS 139–43)

Pot 14 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/BF31 (probably main fill) Cam 113 butt-beaker (B434). Abraded. Fabric BPW.

Pot 15 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF29. Cam 113 butt-beaker. Fragment only (B1128). Fabric BPW.

Pot 16 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch (main fill). Flagon (form unknown). Sherd only (B586), very abraded. Fabric WPW. (A.D. 15–60.)

Pot 17 FIG. 139. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill). Cam 5 platter (B586). 2 rim sherds, abraded. Fabric TN. (A.D. 15–60.)

Pot 18 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (B283, B291, B586). Partial pot. 3 base sherds, abraded. Also 20+ small sherds (probably all part of same vessel). Fabric BPW.

Pot 19 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill). Cam 84 girth beaker (B586). 3 small sherds, very abraded. Fabric TR3, red.

Pot 20 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/BF31 (main fill). Cam 112 or 91 ovoid or globular beaker with chattered rouletting (B501 B524). 3 small sherds, very abraded (possibly part of 23). Fabric TR3, red.

Pot 21 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/BF31 (main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (B524). 2 rim sherds plus 1 other, abraded (not part of 21). Fabric BPW.

Pot 23 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF31 (main fill). Cam 113 butt-beaker (B297, B524, B633, B1130). Rim sherds, 1 small sherd, 10 fragments, abraded-very abraded. (Possibly same vessel as 21.) Fabric BPW. (A.D. 40–65.)

Pot 24 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF31 (main fill). Beaker (form unknown). 1 sherd, very abraded (B299). Fabric TR3, red.

Pot 28 FIG. 139. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/BF31 (main fill) and ditch BF40. Cam 8 small platter (B524). 1 base sherd, abraded. Fabric TN.

Pot 44 FIG. 139. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/BF31 BF30 (probably main fill). Platter with flattened bead rim. Single sherd (B898). Burnished. Fabric RCW.

Pot 50 FIG. 139. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill). Cam 24 platter (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC). Single sherd (B283). Fabric RCW.

Pot 54 FIG. 139. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill). Cam 119b beaker. Rim sherd only (B501). Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 72 FIG. 140. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF29. Jar, rim sherd (B1128). Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 77 FIG. 140. Enclosure 4 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/31 BF30 (main fill). Cam 266 jar (B899). Partial pot. Part of rim and shoulder and upper body, traces of carbonised matter on exterior. Fabric RCW.

Pot 84 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/31 (main fill). Cam 266 jar (B524, B283, B586, B501). Fabric RCVW.

Pot 90 FIG. 141. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF31. Jar (B614). Rim sherds only. Burnished extending over rim. Fabric GBW.

Pot 94 FIG. 141. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/31 (main fill). Small jar or beaker (B898). Rim sherd only. Fabric RCW.

Pot 95 FIG. 141. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30. Jar (B521). Two post-firing holes through base. Partial pot. Most of lower half of vessel. Burnished. Fabric GBW.

Pot 99 Not illustrated. Enclosure 4 ?mortuary enclosure ditch corner BF30/BF31 (main fill). Cam 231/232 (B524, B586) large narrow necked jar, sherds from shoulder. Fabric RCW.

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

	Layer/Feature no.	*Find no.*	*Small find no.*	*No. of pieces*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
Pit BF42						
BF42.1	BF42	B750	231	1	0.78	
BF42.2	BL41/BF42	B734	190	1	1.7	
	BL41/BF42	B619	180	3	0.32	2 × sheet
	BL41/BF42	B620	181	1	0.16	
	BL41/BF42	B634	179	1	0.11	
	BL41/BF42	B635	193	1	0.28	
	BL41/BF42	B636	195	1	0.38	
	BL41/BF42	B637	194	1	0.31	
	BL41/BF42	B638	182	1	0.1	
	BL41/BF42	B639	192	1	0.04	
	BL41/BF42	B640	183	2	0.05	
	BL41/BF42	B641	184	1	0.09	
	BL41/BF42	B642	185	1	0.04	
	BL41/BF42	B643	186	1	0.05	
	BL41/BF42	B644	187	1	0.12	
	BL41/BF42	B645	188	2	0.07	
	BL41/BF42	B646	177	8	0.67	
	BL41/BF42	B646	221	55	8.7	
	BL41/BF42	B647	178	2	0.25	
	BF42	B671	217	1	0.12	
	BF42	B672	244	2	0.12	
	BF42	B673	214	1	0.96	
	BF42	B674	247	specks	0	
	BF42	B675	237	6	0.62	
	BF42	B679	215	47	6.32	
	BF42	B679	246	6	0.76	
	BF42	B680	210	1	0.41	
	BF42	B701	219	10	1.69	1 may be a small stud
	BF42	B702	220	6	0.78	
	BF42	B703	209	1	0.93	
	BF42	B704	200	3	0.42	sheet
	BF42	B705	204	1	0.15	
	BF42	B706	201	1	0.18	
	BF42	B707	236	3	0.53	
	BF42	B708	202	1	0.15	
	BF42	B709	240	7	3.66	
	BF42	B710	206	6	5.18	
	BF42	B711	207	2	0.1	
	BF42	B712	218	1	0.21	
	BF42	B713	208	3	0.31	
	BF42	B714	227	1	0.24	
	BF42	B714	248	4	0.19	
	BF42	B715	249	4	0.33	2 may be from 1 small stud
	BF42	B716	228	specks	0	
	BF42	B718	229	1	0.22	
	BF42	B719	213	1	0.08	
	BF42	B720	205	specks	0	
	BF42	B720	250	2	1.04	
	BF42	B721	197	1	0.32	
	BF42	B722	198	2	0.4	sheet
	BF42	B723	199	2	0.27	1 × sheet
	BF42	B724	242	2	0	cindery flecks
	BF42	B725	233	2	1.95	
	BF42	B726	234	1	0.25	
	BF42	B727	235	5	0.33	1 × sheet
	BF42	B727	239	1	0.21	

TABLE 27: (CONT'D)

	Layer/Feature no.	*Find no.*	*Small find no.*	*No. of pieces*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
	BF42	B728	224	5	0.16	sheet
	BF42	B728	243	specks	0	
	BF42	B729	203	1	0.16	
	BF42	B730	245	1	0.28	
	BF42	B731	241	1	0.88	
	BF42	B732	212	1	0.01	
	BL41/BF42	B734	191	31	28.38	3 × sheet
	BL41/BF42	B735	189	1	15.21	?globular-headed nail
	BL41/BF42	B736	305	100+	20.98	3 × sheet
	BF42	B742	211	1	0.07	
	BF42	B742	230	1	0.13	
	BL41/BF42	B743	225	1	0.13	probably a fragment of a small tack
	BL41/BF42	B743	196	1	0.08	sheet
	BF42	B745	226	1	0.98	possibly a small stud
	BF42	B747	223	1	0.11	
	BF42	B748	238	9	1.59	5 × sheet
	BF42	B750	216	15	4.86	
	BF42	B750	232	60	26.84	
	BL41/BF42	B821	306	100+	40.17	1 × ?plaque
totals				**554+**	**184.67+**	
Pit BF62						
	BF62	B982	385	8	3.2	crumpled sheet (not heat-affected?)

Pot 100 Not illustrated. Enclosure 4 ?mortuary enclosure ditch corner BF30/BF31 (main fill). Body sherds from large vessel with body cordon (B434, B524) partly burnished. Fabric RCW.

Pot 101 FIG. 141. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF31 (main fill). Cam 254 jar. Single sherd (B633), traces of carbonised matter on shoulder. Fabric HZ. Dated as mainly pre-conquest (*CAR* **10**, 478).

Pot 106 FIG. 142. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/31 (main fill). Cam 109 jar (B898). Part of rim and upper body. Carbonised matter on neck and body. Burnished on neck and extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 108 FIG. 142. Ditches BF40 (lower part of ditch fill) and Enclosure 4 ?mortuary enclosure ditch BF30/BF31 (main fill). Cam 270B large storage jar with hook rim (B434, B524, B970, B1130). Rim sherds only positively identified as part of one vessel. Burnished on rim. Fabric HZ. (Rim sherds B434, B525 (pyre-site) and B970 (enclosure ditch) all join.)

Pot 109 FIG. 142. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill) and ditch BF40 (lower part of ditch fill). Cam 270B large hook-rim storage jar. Part of rim and shoulder only, two rows of circular indentations around shoulder (B586, B959, B963). Abraded. Fabric HZ. (No joins between sherds from different find numbers but almost certainly the same vessel as all have same circular indentations and matching shoulder bead.)

Pot 113 FIG. 143. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30. Cam 273 large storage jar (B1129) rim sherd only. Burnished on neck and extending over rim. Fabric HZ.

Pot 121 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF30 (main fill). Samian platter, Arezzo, Augustan-Tiberian (B586).

Pot 126 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch BF31 (main fill). Amphora, Dressel 2-4. 2 body sherds (B386, B524) (79 g). Brick red fabric typical of much of Latium and Campania. Italian. Fabric CAM AM 2.

Other pottery sherds from the ?mortuary enclosure ditch

BF28: Fabric GTW, 9 sherds (B271, B587, B1126); Fabric RCW, 3 sherds (B1127).

BF29: Fabric HZ, 21 sherds (B341, B384, B433, B434, B470); Fabric RCW, 20 sherds and fragments, (B434, B464, B470).

BF30: Fabric GX(H), 1 sherd (B586). Fabric HZ, total 53 sherds, sherd decorated with small circular impressions (B1118, ?same vessel as Pot 109), jar rim Cam 254 (B586, ?same as Pot 101), Cam 271 rim

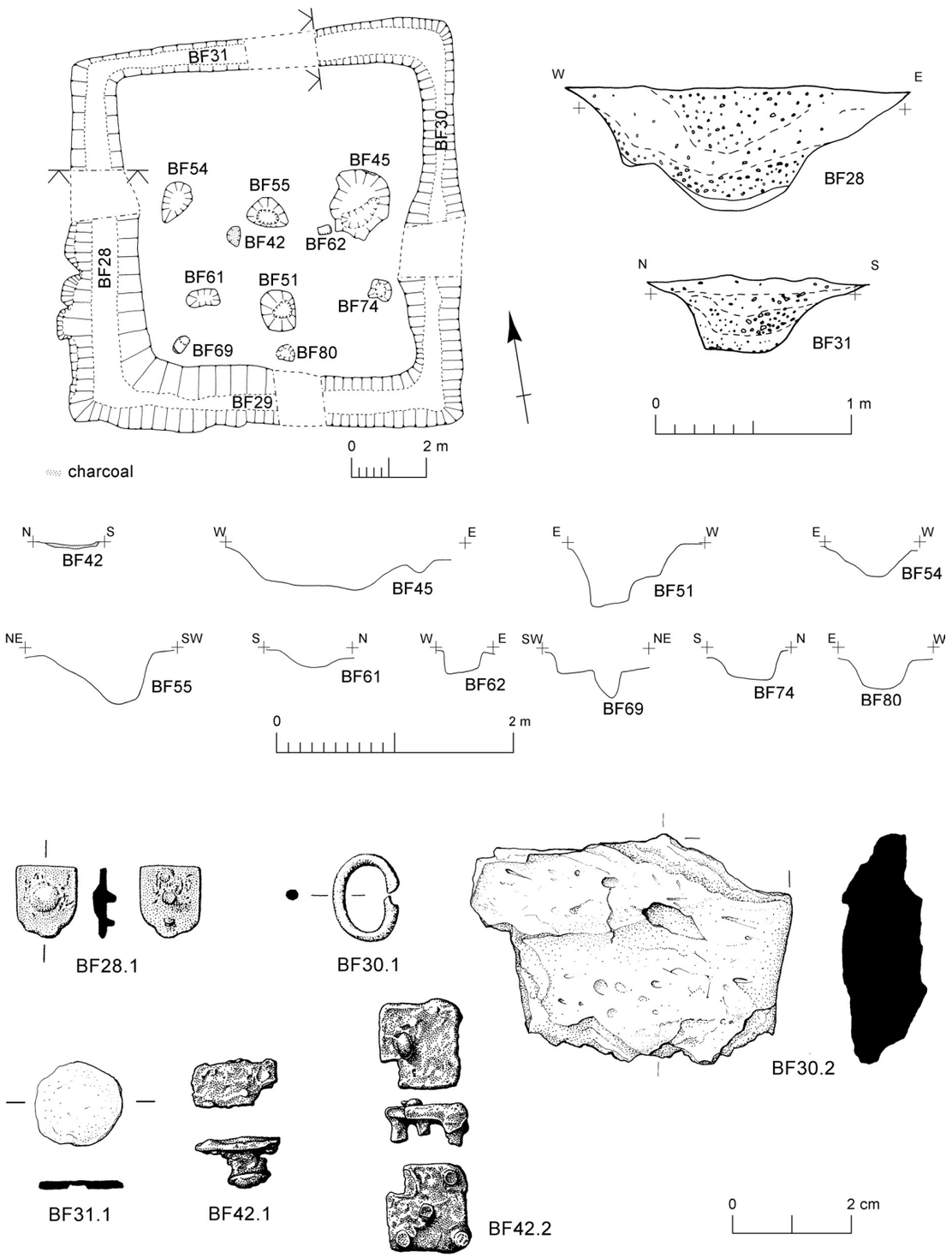

FIG. 35. ?Mortuary enclosure BF32: plan (scale 1:160), ditch sections (scale 1:30), pit profiles (scale 1:50), and copper-alloy objects and briquetage (BF30.2) (scale 1:1)

(B586), other sherds (B285, B291, B586, B1129); Fabric RCVW, total 24 sherds, jar rim, crazed and degraded (B291), jar/bowl rim(s) ?Cam 218 (B285), other sherds (B504, B586). Fabric ROW, 7 sherds (B285, B586). Fabric RCW, approximately 230 sherds and fragments, Cam 218 fragment (B1129), ?Cam 119 rim fragment (B586, ?same vessel as Pot 54), Cam 119 rim fragments (B285, ?same vessel as Pot 54), other sherds (B283, B291, B504, B505, B586).
BF30/31 corner area: Fabric GBW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC), 2 sherds ?Cam 28 (524); Fabric GBW 1 sherd, rim (B524). Fabric GTW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC), total 3 sherds (B524); Fabric HZ, 56 sherds (B272, B501, B524, B898); Fabric RCVW, 44 sherds (B272, B501, B524, B529, B898); Fabric ROW, rim sherd probably from a jar/bowl (B524); Fabric RCW, total 225 sherds and fragments, rim fragments including ?Cam 218 (B501), rim frag Cam 119 (B272, ?same vessel as Pot 54), other sherds (B296, B501, B52, B574, B898); Fabric RCW (*CAR* **10** fabric group UR.LTC) 2 rim sherds (join) Cam 30 rim, possibly part of vessel 61 (272, 524).
BF31: Fabric DJ(D), single sherd (B297); Fabric GBW, 5 sherds (B614); Fabric GTW, single sherd (B649); Fabric HZ, 93 sherds, rim Cam 254 (B297, B585, B633 ?same vessel as Pot 101), other sherds (B297, B299, B585, B612, B631, B633, B1130); Fabric RCVW total 95 sherds, rim ?Cam 266 (B1130) jar bowl rim frags (B297), other sherds (B299, B585, B612, B631, B633, B649); Fabric ROW, 9 sherds (B297); Fabric RCW total 272 sherds, jar/bowl rim fragments (B1130) (B297, B299, B385, B585, B612, B614, B633, B678).

Other finds in the ?mortuary enclosure ditch (FIGS 35, 148)

BF28.1 FIG. 35. SF153. B531. Brass(?) shield-shaped plaque with central stud for attachment. Two other slight projections on the rear appear to be original features rather than the effect of burning or corrosion. Length 12 mm, width 11 mm. Weight 0.8 g.
BF30.1 FIG. 35. SF176. B286. BL23/BF30, main fill.
a) An oval copper-alloy penannular ring (possibly annular originally), stained with iron. Length 15 mm, width 11 mm.
b) Not illustrated. The upper part of an iron nail, in two fragments, with the shank passing through a small fragment of copper-alloy sheet. a) and b) together weigh 2.9 g.
BF30.2 FIG. 35. B283. BL21, main fill. Large rim sherd of briquetage (see pp. 375–6).
BF30.3 FIG. 148. BF30/1. SF173. B538 BL21. Junction of northern and eastern arms of the ditch of ?mortuary enclosure BF32 in Enclosure 4. Coin of Cunobelin A.D. 10–20 (see p. 340).
BF31.1 FIG. 35. SF410. B1105. Plain flat head from a copper-alloy stud. There is a scar on the underside where the shank was attached. Diameter 14.5 mm. Weight 1.5 g.

Finds from pits inside the ?mortuary enclosure (FIG. 35)

BF42.1 FIG. 35. SF231. B750. Heat-damaged brass(?) strip with rivet on underside for attachment. Length 15 mm, width 7 mm. Weight 0.78 g.
BF42.2 FIG. 35. CF42/L41. SF190. B734. Square brass(?) fitting, one corner missing. Slightly heat-affected. There are short projections for attachment on the underside of the three surviving corners, and a dome-headed stud set slightly off-centre. Dimensions 14 by 15 mm, height at longest projection 7 mm. Weight 1.7 g.
BF45: SF402. B961. Fragment of an iron nail shank, square in section, and an oval convex piece of iron with part of a flat base. Both are heat-affected. The convex piece may be a corrosion bubble, or a shape created during heating and resolidifying. Length of shank 27.5 mm. Maximum length of ?bubble, 32 mm.
B967. Iron nail shank fragment. Length (bent) 23 mm.
BF51: B966. Single pottery sherd, Fabric HZ.

?MORTUARY ENCLOSURE CF43–6 (FIGS 2, 8, 36–7, 144; TABLE 28)

Cremated bone	none	
?Partial and other pots	Pots 129–31, 138–41, 143, 145–7	parts of at least 11 vessels
Other finds	CF44.1	a fragment of a briquetage trough, many nail fragments, an iron stud, and two copper-alloy fragments
Residual finds	none identified	

In the centre of Enclosure 5 was a small, square, ditched enclosure with sides approximately 7 m long (FIGS 2, 8, 36–7). The ditch (CF43–6) after the ground strip was 0.8–1.0 m wide and

0.2–0.3 m deep (FIGS 36–7). It was filled with layers of stony sandy silt with patches of sandy gravel and a small amount of charcoal, a concentration of which (CF88) lay in the part of the ditch at the north-east corner of the pyre-site. The fill could not easily be split into the lower and main fills observed in pyre-site BF32.

Like the pyre-site BF32 in Enclosure 4, the enclosure ditch contained many fragments of broken pots (Pots 129–31, 138–41, 143, 145–7) and part of a salt briquetage trough (FIG. 36, CF44.1; pp. 375–6). The pots had been deliberately broken, but were much less fragmented than the material in the nearby chamber CF42. The absence of obvious lower and main fills means that it is now difficult to tell if the deposition of the burnt vessels took place as one episode and, if so, when such an event might have taken place in relation to the filling of the ditch. However, as far as we can judge, if there had been just one episode of deposition, this probably did not take place as soon as the ditch was dug but happened long enough afterwards for 100–200 mm of silt to accumulate rapidly in the bottom of the ditch.

In all, there were eleven identifiable vessels from the ditch, three of which were Gallo-Belgic imports (Pots 129–131) and two, or possibly three, were amphoras (Pots 145, 146 (FIG. 144), 147). Of the seven local vessels (which collectively weighed approximately 0.5 kg), the majority (approximately 0.4 kg) came from the south ditch CF45. Four of the vessels had been scorched. These are Pots 129, 130, 138 (FIG. 144), and 141 (FIG. 144). Pot 138 is a Cam 218 which had been distorted and discoloured either on the pyre (more likely) or in the kiln when made (FIG. 144). Pot 129 might be the same as Pot 37 from the enclosure ditch CF1.

Unlike the Enclosure 4 pyre-site, the ditch of CF43–6 produced very few metal finds, and only one of these (SF202) seems to have been heat-affected. Most of the metal finds are nails (TABLE 28). They are small, with an approximate complete length of between 40 and 70 mm, and, like those from BF32, they are all of Manning Type 1b. Most of the nail fragments were in the east arm of the pyre-enclosure ditch.

There were four possible features within the area of the enclosure, all of which are undated. These consist of a possible small pit (CF98) and three small possible stake-holes (CF97, CF99, and CF101) (FIG 36). They were poorly defined and all could be natural in origin. CF98 either sealed CF101 or was part of it. The features included charcoal but no finds. Two of them (CF98 and CF99) were discernible only as concentrations of charcoal, and may have been the result of animal burrows or root holes.

There was no evidence of any scorching either in or around the enclosure or the features associated with it. Nor was there the distinctive scatter of heat-affected copper-alloy metalwork which characterised the pyre-sites BF1, BF16, and BF32 in Enclosures 3 and 4. The identification of the complex as the remains of a pyre is tenuous and rests on the similarity of its plan with that of the ?mortuary enclosure BF32 in Enclosure 3, and the discovery of a tiny fragment of ?resolidified copper alloy (SF202) from the western arm of the pyre-enclosure ditch.

Immediately adjacent to the south of the southern arm of the pyre-enclosure was a small shallow pit (CF64) which may have been associated with it (FIGS 2, 36). The upper fill of the pit was a dark silty sand containing charcoal. There were very few finds in it, but one of two

TABLE 28: IRON NAILS FROM THE DITCH OF THE ?MORTUARY ENCLOSURE CF43–6

Feature no.	*Find no.*	*Context*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Description*
CF44	C130	east ditch	sub-circular	44	shank curved
CF44	C137	east ditch	a) sub-circular	a) 40; b) 23	b) shank fragment
CF44	C145	east ditch		a) 34; b) 23	a–b) shank fragments
CF44	C181	east ditch	round	33	in 4 pieces
CF45	C125	south ditch	round	65	in 4 pieces
CF45	C142	south ditch	sub-circular	34	
CF46	C136	west ditch	round	29	in 2 pieces

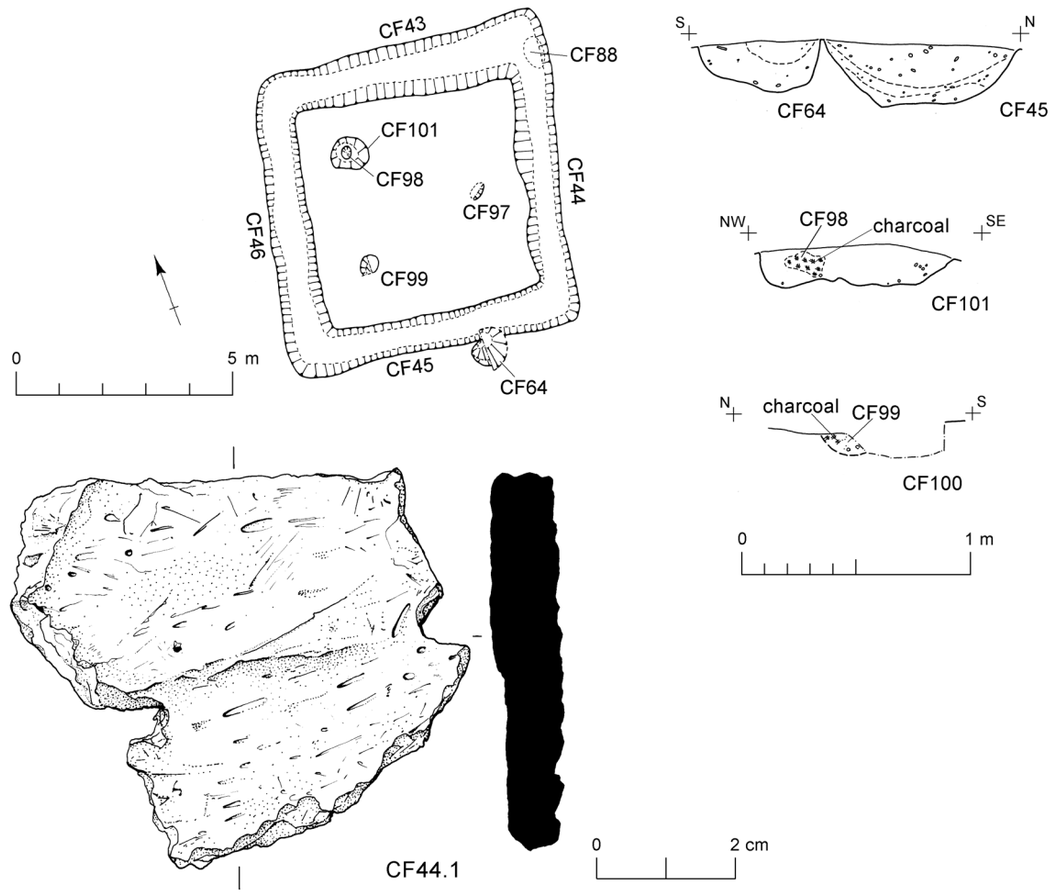

FIG. 36. ?Mortuary enclosure site CF43–6: plan, ditch and pit sections (scale 1:30), and briquetage sherd (scale 1:1)

FIG. 37. Enclosure 5 ?mortuary enclosure CF43–6, viewed from the north

Late Iron Age/Roman pottery sherds from its fill appeared to have been burnt. Just to the east of the pyre-enclosure was a small circular pit (CF53) about 0.6 m across (FIG. 2) which had a diffuse darker central fill containing charcoal. This feature produced a copper-alloy object (SF210; part of a large ring?) from within the darker central area of the fill.

?Partial and other pots from the ?mortuary enclosure ditch (FIG. 144)

Pot 129 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF43. *Lagena* or flagon with 4-rib handle (C138). Handle sherd only (not part of any other vessel found at Stanway), burnt after or at time of fracture, abraded. Fabric WPW.

Pot 130 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF43. Cam 74 Carinated pedestal cup (C180). 1 small sherd, burnt and abraded (possibly same vessel as Pot 37). Fabric TR1(C).

Pot 131 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF45. Cam 113 butt-beaker (C142). 2 small sherds, abraded. Fabric BPW.

Pot 138 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF46. Cam 218 bowl (C136). Partial pot. Much of upper part of vessel, either a kiln waster or scorched on the pyre. Fabric RCW. Early Roman.

Pot 139 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF45. Cam 218 bowl (C142). Partial pot. Part of rim and shoulder only. Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW. Early Roman.

Pot 140 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF43. Cam 212-217 bowl (C119). Part of rim only. Burnished, extending over rim. Fabric RCW.

Pot 141 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF44. Cam 266 jar (C134). Part of rim and neck only, burnt. Fabric RCW.

Pot 143 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF46. Lid with flanged rim (C138). ?Partial pot. Single sherd. Burnished exterior. Fabric GTW.

Pot 145 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF44. Amphora, Dressel 2-4, Catalan. 3 sherds from shoulder and base (C112) (90 g). Fabric in the distinctive red paste with abundant white inclusions assigned to Catalonia. Fabric CAT AM.

Pot 146 ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF45. Amphora, Dressel 2-4. Handle (C185) (202 g). Fabric light yellow (10YR 8/4) with common (6–10 per cm²) sub-rounded and well-sorted white and grey inclusions <1mm across.

Pot 147 Not illustrated. ?Mortuary enclosure ditch CF45. Amphora, Dressel 2-4. 30 sherds (C185). (Too much attention should not be paid to the sherd counts because the crumbly and friable character of the vessel has led to disintegration since excavation.) (133 g). Fabric soft and powdery light yellow (10YR 8/6) fabric with sparse (less than 5 per cm²) well-sorted rounded and sub-rounded white and light grey inclusions <1mm across.

Other pottery sherds from the ?mortuary enclosure ditch

CF43: Fabric GTW, 2 sherds (C113); Fabric RCW, 20 sherds including rim fragments and base (C113, C178, C180, C183).
CF44: Fabric DJ(D), 3 sherds (C186); Fabric HZ, 3 sherds, probabaly parts of same vessel as CF45 (C117, C179); Fabric RCW, 50 sherds and fragments, ?Cam 218 (C175), other sherds (C143, C145, C179, C181, C190) including fragments from probable lid (C117, C130, C134).
CF45: Fabric HZ, 1 sherd (C191); Fabric RCW, 1 sherd (C125).
CF46: Fabric HZ, 1 sherd (C136); Fabric RCW, 22 sherds (C124, C135, C138 C170, C184).

Other finds from the ?mortuary enclosure ditch (FIG. 36)

CF44.1 FIG. 36. C140. Large wall sherd of briquetage (see pp. 375–6).
CF44: SF206. C144. Convex iron stud in 4 fragments. The shank has broken off and only part remains attached by corrosion products to one edge of the head. Diameter 40 mm, height approximately 5 mm; SF212. C133. Flat iron disc, with part of the edge missing. Diameter 38 mm.
CF46: SF202. C176. Tiny fragment of copper alloy, about 4 mm in diameter. Possibly a tack head, resolidified droplet, or corrosion bubble.

Finds from immediately outside the ?mortuary enclosure ditch

CF53: Pit. SF210. C99. Curved copper-alloy fragment of circular section, probably part of a large ring. Length 18 mm, diameter 9 mm.
CF64: Pit. C118, C188. Two sherds, one burnt. Fabric RCW.

THE CHAMBERS

CHAMBER AF25 (FIGS 2, 6, 38–40)

Cremated bone	11.8 g	age and sex unknown
Pottery vessels	AF25.1	cordoned pedestal bowl (grog-tempered)
	AF25.2	corrugated constricted mug (grog-tempered)
Other finds	AF25.3	copper-alloy ?terminal
Animal bone		?burnt teeth (4 g) of a large mammal and a burnt pig molar (4 g)
Residual finds		Middle Iron Age sherds and burnt daub and a fragment of loomweight from the mound and the backfill of chamber

The remains of chamber AF25 lay a little to the west of centre of Enclosure 1 (FIGS 2, 6). It had been constructed in a large rectangular pit measuring 3.3 m north–south by 2.5 m east–west. The pit was 1.1 m deep as measured from the excavation surface, with a flat floor and vertical sides (FIGS 38–39).

A thin line of decayed wood extended for 2.5 m along the western side of the pit offset by 120–180 mm. The line extended vertically 0.3 m upwards from the floor. The decayed wood was probably the remains of a horizontal plank which had formed the base of the west side of the chamber. There were other traces of wood in the chamber including a lightly charred plank (FIG. 39) 1.1 m long and 0.3 m wide in the northern half of the pit, 0.15–0.40 m east of the line of decayed wood. The plank was only 0.05 m above the floor and appeared to lie at a haphazard angle at the base of the mound which had originally been constructed over the chamber but had subsequently collapsed into it. More decayed wood in the south-west corner of the pit (FIG. 39) was just above the vertical line of decayed wood, and there were small patches of charcoal in the northern half of the pit (not on plan), all 0.3 m above the floor. These appear to have been the remains of planks which had formed the sides of the chamber but which were trapped in the base of the mound when it collapsed following decay of the roof timbers. No nails were found in the pit.

The floor of the pit was sealed by a thin lens 5–10 mm thick of dark, charcoal-enriched soil incorporating a scatter of cremated human bone, parts of two Late Iron Age pots (FIG. 40, AF25.1–2), a burnt pig molar (A528), and an unidentifiable fragment of copper alloy (FIG. 40,

FIG. 38. Chamber AF25, half-section, viewed from the south-east

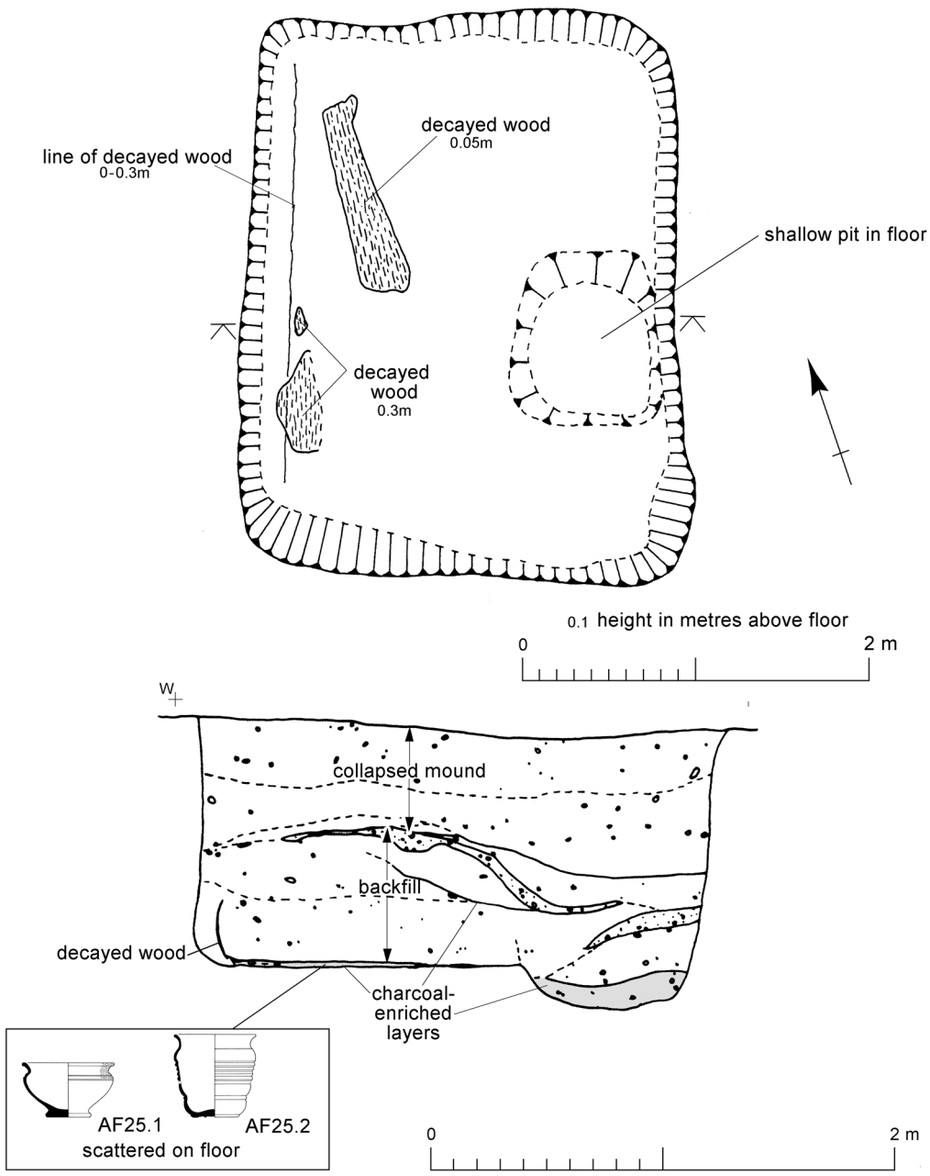

FIG. 39. Chamber AF25: plan (scale 1:40) and section (scale 1:30)

AF25.3). The cremated human bone was concentrated in the central part of the floor with a bias towards the northern half of it (7.5 g). The pig molar also came from this area as did the copper-alloy fragment. A small quantity of cremated human bone (2.5 g) lay on the south-east corner of the floor. The pottery sherds were mainly around the centre of the northern part of the floor and covered a slightly wider area than the bone. The pots appear to have been deliberately broken prior to deposition. About 40% of one of the vessels (AF25.1) and 30% of the other (AF25.2) had been placed in the chamber; the latter may have been burnt. The corroded copper-alloy object (AF25.3) may perhaps be a solidified droplet of a metal object that had melted on the pyre, but it could simply be a fragment of something larger.

A shallow pit in the eastern part of the floor contained a darker deposit which was devoid of finds and was sealed by part of the presumed collapsed mound. The feature is hard to explain. However, the mound material directly above it showed some localised settlement as if the pit had originally contained something made of organic material which has decayed without trace. The contouring of the floor in this way is reminiscent of the treatment of the Doctor's burial (p. 202).

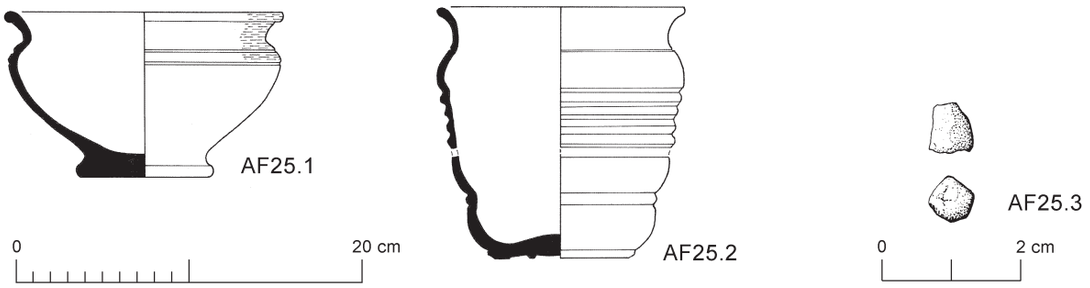

FIG. 40. Chamber AF25: pottery vessels (scale 1:4) and find of copper alloy (scale 1:1)

The base of the mound appeared to have been made up of at least two distinct deposits. The lower part consisted of a mixed brown sandy clay loam, 0.6 m thick, with occasional lenses of darker charcoal-enriched fill and of reddish-yellow sand and gravel. One of the sand lenses in this material contained a small quantity (1.7 g) of cremated human bone. Elsewhere there were tooth fragments of a large mammal (A512) apparently burnt, some ?human ?unburnt bone (p. 378), some residual sherds of pottery (largely from one vessel), and fragments of burnt daub, all of Middle Iron Age date. The upper part of the mound pit was a clean pale brown sandy silt loam 0.5–0.6 m thick. It contained similar residual material, namely a few small fragments of burnt bone (<0.1 g; A509), a large quantity of abraded Middle Iron Age sherds, a fragment of loomweight (SF27), some fragments of burnt daub and two flint flakes (SF25, SF30). With the probable exception of the bone, there was nothing in the mound which was of Late Iron Age date.

Although there were several thin lenses of sand in the lower part of the collapsed mound, clearly very little of the sand and gravel extracted during the digging of AF25 had found its way back into the pit. Instead the mound appeared to consist of soil and subsoil scraped up nearby or from the vicinity of the pyre, thereby incorporating some residual Middle Iron Age material.

The chamber was the earliest of the four at Stanway. The two broken pots on the floor of the chamber are typical Late Iron Age vessels, made any time within the range 75 B.C.–A.D. 65 but most probably deposited about the mid-1st century B.C. The absence of any Gallo-Belgic ware in the assemblage is in accordance with such a date.

Pottery vessels (FIG. 40)

AF25.1. Base: A452; rim: A468, A528; sherds: A452, A457, A468.
Cordoned pedestal bowl, wheel-thrown. Fabric GTW. Glossy burnished finish on the rim and cordon; burnished finish over the lower body; underside of base rilled.
Condition: in sherds, but restorable to complete circuit.
AF25.2. Base: A528; rims: A452, A468, A528; body: A452, A457, A468, A528.
Corrugated constricted mug, wheel-thrown. Fabric GTW; grey core, with black inclusions; unevenly oxidised surfaces, buff interior, exterior red shading to yellow ochre and brown. Abraded surfaces; unfinished interior, exterior has traces of a burnished finish.
Condition: in sherds, less than a complete pot; a complete base disc and about half of the rim circuit can be restored, but there are no joins between the base and the upper body and rim.
Condition at deposition: possibly burnt and discoloured by being near the pyre.

Other finds (FIG. 40)

AF25.3. SF35. A527, AF25. Copper-alloy ?terminal or droplet, circular in section, tapering slightly. Height 7 mm, maximum diameter 6 mm.

Residual Middle Iron Age sherds

In fill/mound (nos not listed), 194 sherds (757 g); on or near the floor of the chamber (nos not listed), 101 sherds (458 g).

CHAMBER BF6 (FIGS 2, 8, 41–55, 145–7, 170; TABLES 29–30)

Cremated bone	45.0 g	adult, sex unknown
Pottery vessels	BF6.1	samian carinated cup: Ritterling form 5
	BF6.2	samian carinated cup: Ritterling form 5
	BF6.3	samian platter: Dragendorff form 17
	BF6.4	samian platter: Ritterling form 1
	BF6.5	samian platter: Loeschcke form 1a
	BF6.6	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.7	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.8	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.9	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.10	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.11	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.12	TR1(C) moulded platter
	BF6.13	TN moulded platter
	BF6.14	TN moulded platter
	BF6.15	TN moulded platter
	BF6.16	TN moulded platter
	BF6.17	TN moulded platter
	BF6.18	TN moulded platter
	BF6.19	TN moulded platter
	BF6.20	TR1(C) carinated cup
	BF6.21	TR1(C) carinated cup
	BF6.22	Dressel 2-4 amphora
	BF6.23	Dressel 2-4 amphora
Other finds	BF6.24	bronze pedestal
	BF6.25	bronze vessel spout
	BF6.26	fragments of wooden game board with copper-alloy binding
	BF6.30	iron strap-slide
	BF6.31	copper-alloy strip fragments
	BF6.34	bone strip fragments plus three heat-affected copper-alloy fragments (may also be residual)
Animal bone		burnt horse teeth fragments (in mound)
Residual finds	BF6.27	copper-alloy harness fitting
	BF6.28	copper-alloy strap-plate
	BF6.29	copper-alloy strap-plate
	BF6.32	copper-alloy cylinder
	BF6.33	copper-alloy rod or shaft
	BF6.a–d	1 sherd from the backfill and 4 from the mound. All grog-tempered ware and similar to the pottery in the enclosure ditches. Also burnt daub in the mound plus 179 heat-affected copper-alloy fragments

The chamber BF6 was close to the centre of Enclosure 3 (FIGS 2, 8). Its remains were first noted on the surface during machining as a sub-rectangular patch of light brownish sandy silt loam. The patch measured 5.5 m × 5.0 m and was outlined by a ring of thin dark charcoal-rich soil. On excavation, the patch proved to be the base of a mound which had subsided into a large rectangular flat-bottomed pit aligned north–south, and the ring the edge of a sunken charcoal-rich layer (FIGS 41, 45–6, 53) which was contiguous with the remains of the chamber roof. The pit was 1.1–1.2 m deep and the sides defined a floor area of 4.2–4.3 m (north–south) by 3.4–3.6 m (east–west). The lower parts of the sides of the pit were vertical to a height of 0.4–0.7 m above the floor, above which level they splayed outwards in an inconsistent and irregular manner probably as a result of slumping and collapse (FIGS 42–4). A barrel had been set in a pit (FIGS 43–5, BF17) immediately adjacent to BF6, on the opposite side to the pyre-site BF1/BF16. The relationship of this feature to BF6 is discussed on pp. 157–8.

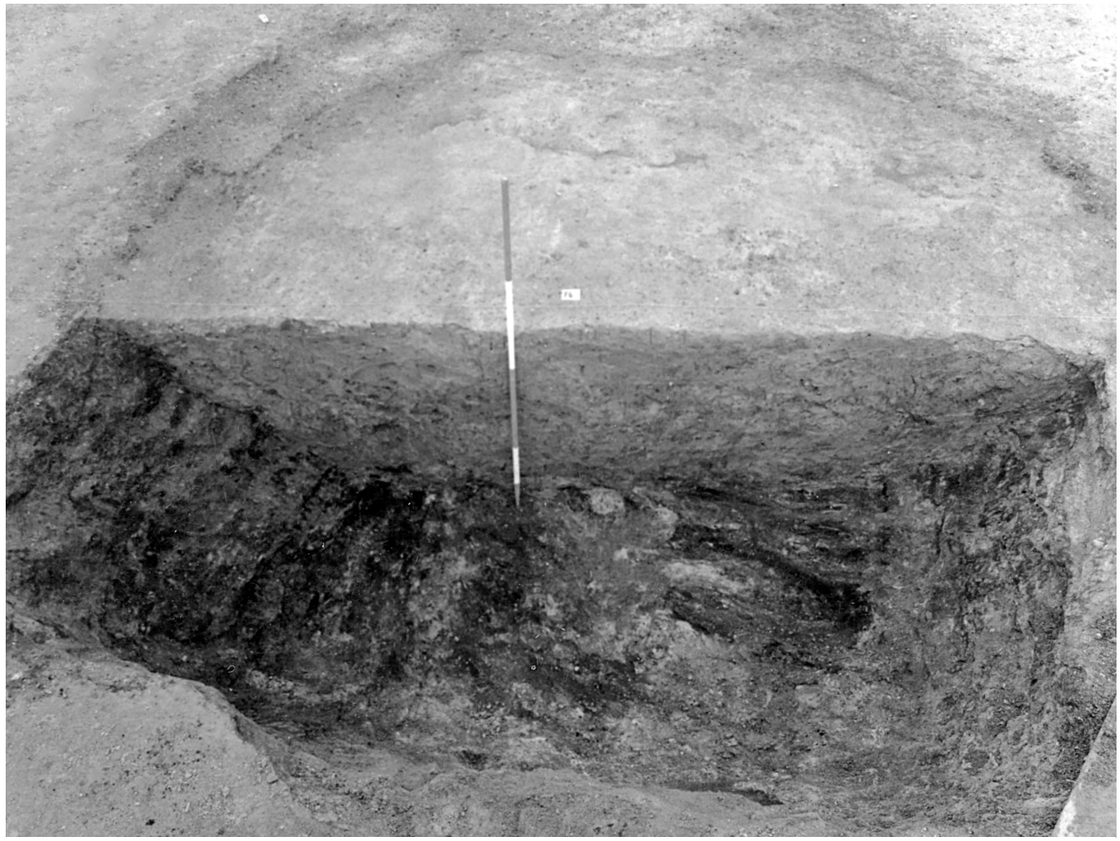

FIG. 41. Chamber BF6, half-section, viewed from the south

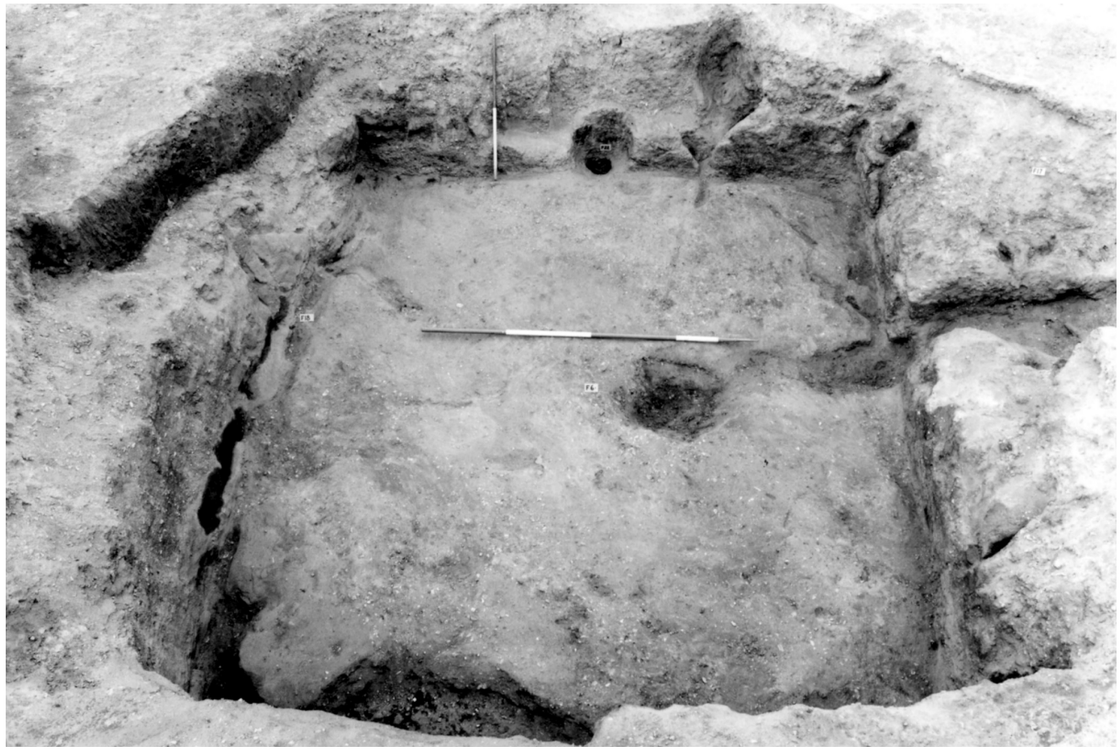

FIG. 42. Chamber BF6, fully excavated, viewed from the south

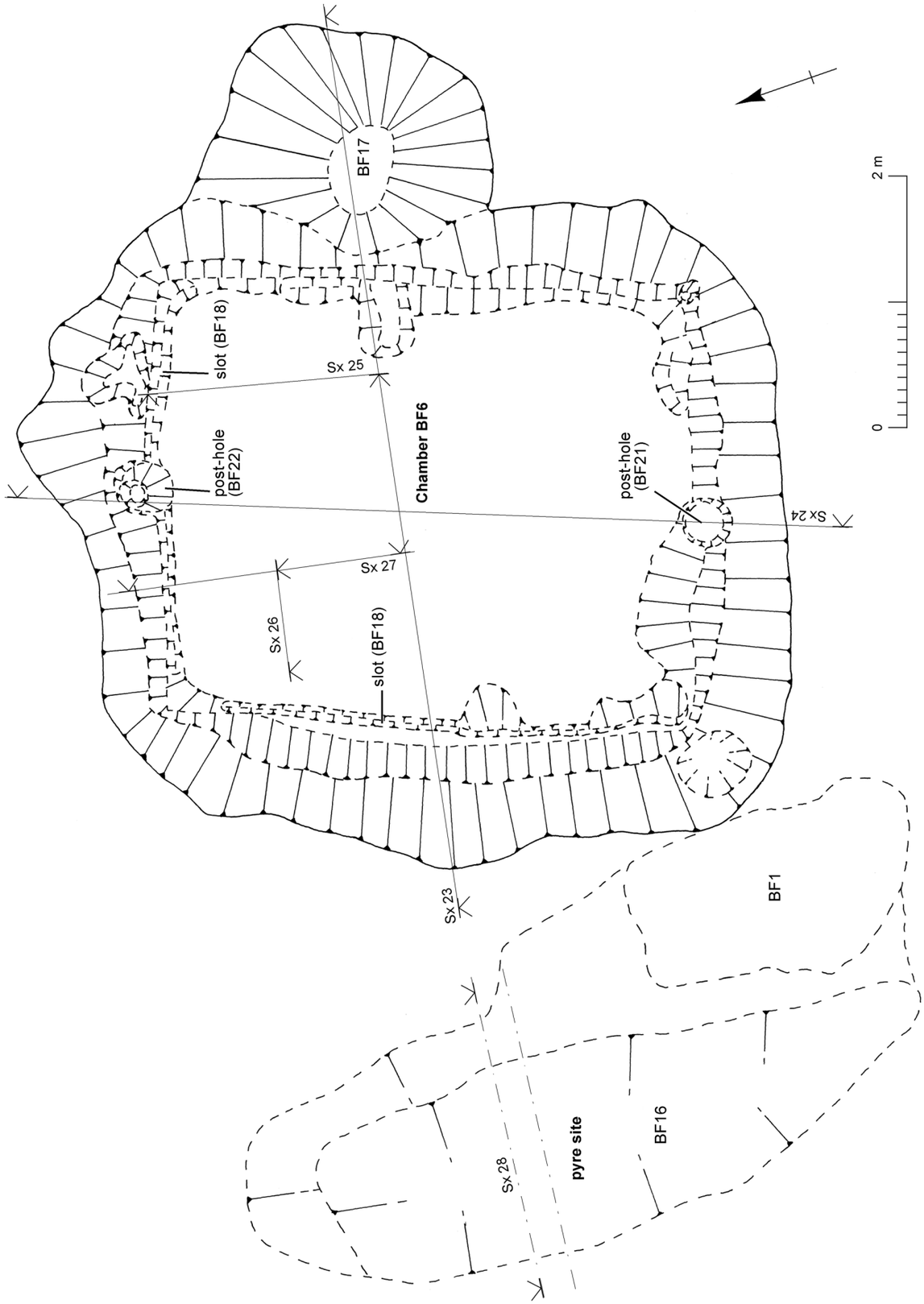

FIG. 43. Chamber BF6 and pyre site BF1/BF16: plan (scale 1:44)

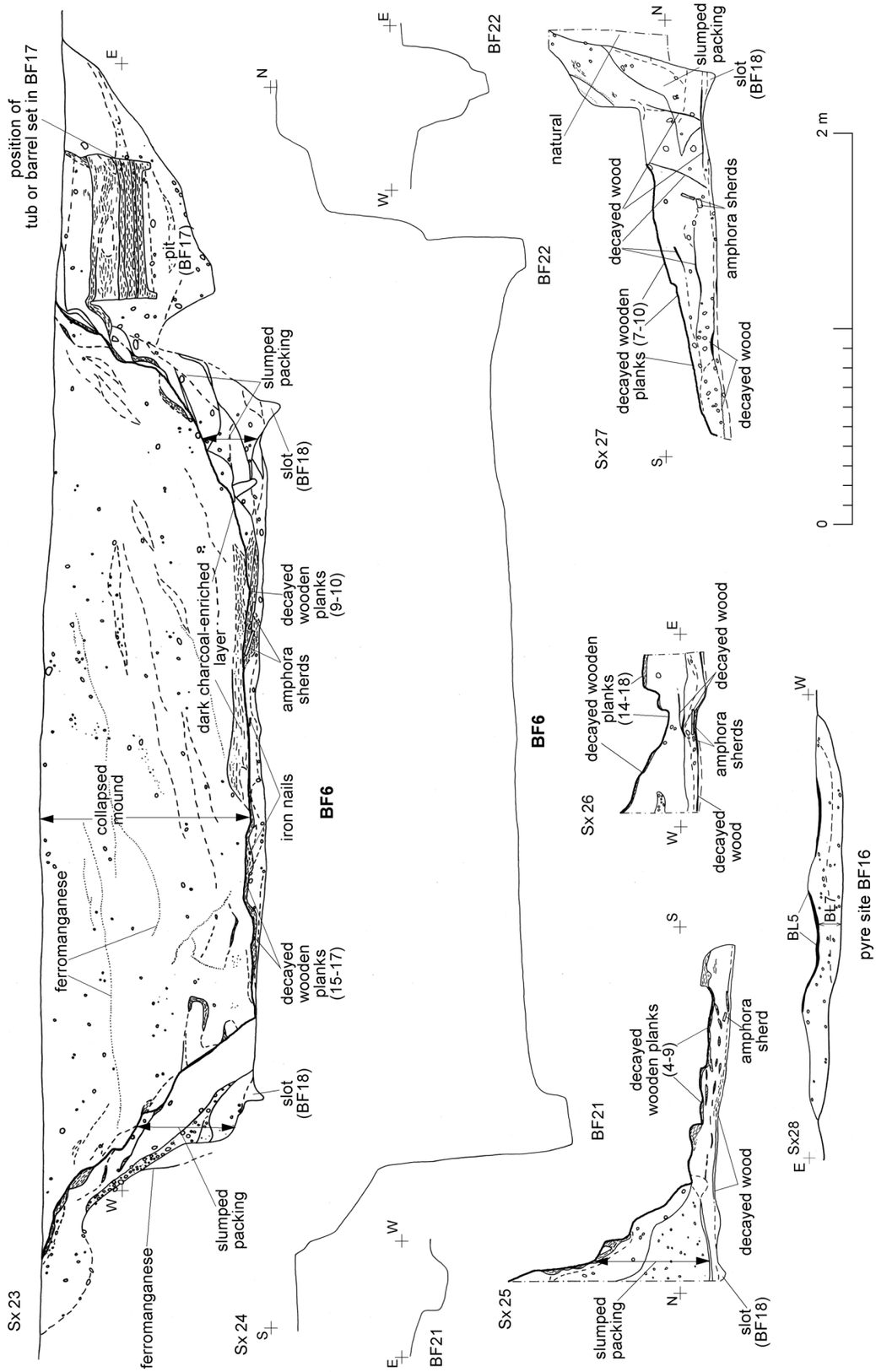

FIG. 44. Chamber BF6: sections and profiles (scale 1:30)

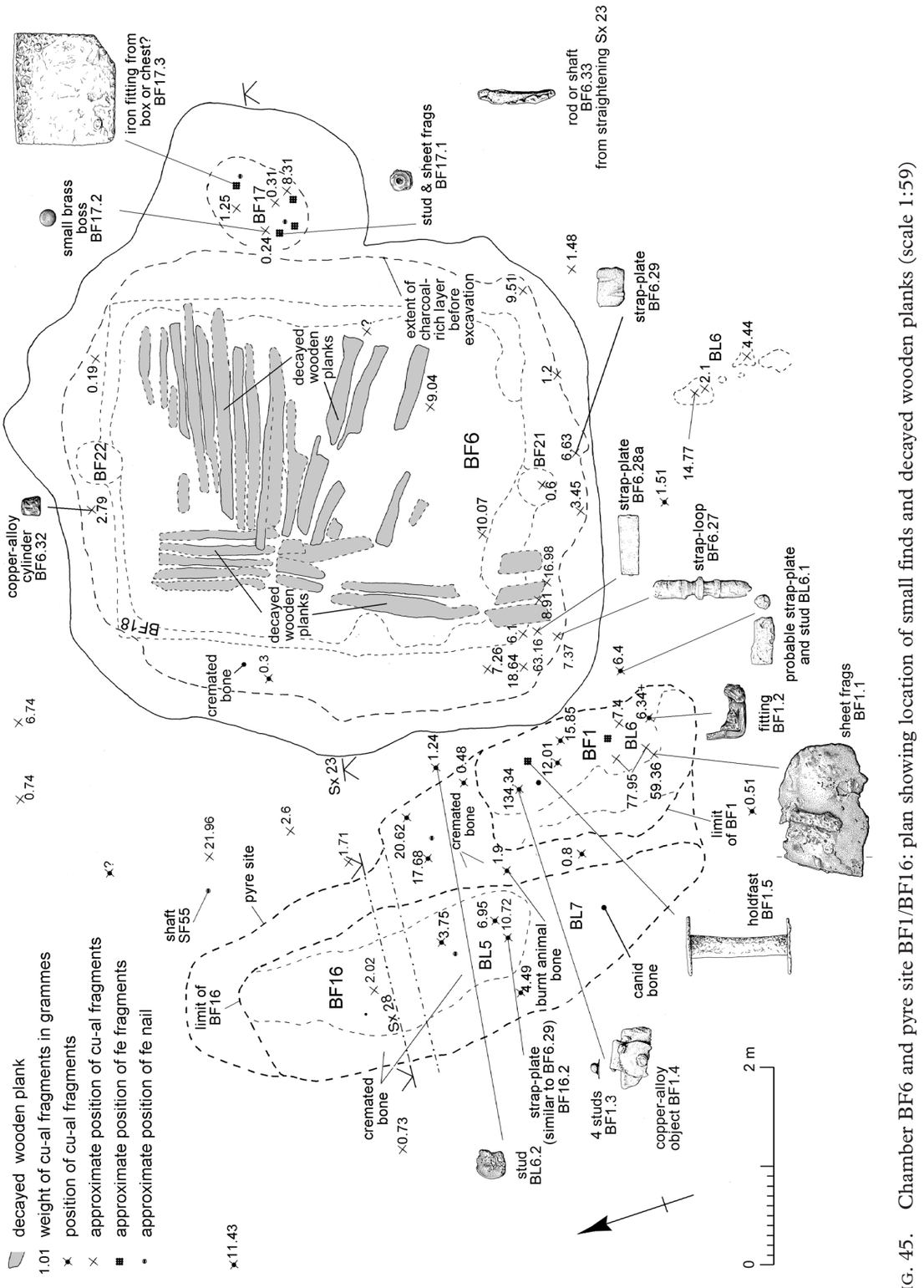

FIG. 45. Chamber BF6 and pyre site BF1/BF16: plan showing location of small finds and decayed wooden planks (scale 1:59)

A slot (BF18) around the perimeter of the floor of BF6 was 0.1–0.15 m wide and up to 0.15 m deep (FIGS 43–4). It was well defined in the northern half of the pit, although elsewhere the edges were less marked, especially along the south side. The slot indicates that the chamber would have had a floor measuring approximately 4.1 × 3.4 m, although it did not contain any decayed remains of the chamber walls as did the slots in chambers BF24 and CF42. The slot was not flush with the sides of the pit, thus pointing to the former presence of a gap all the way down between the walls of the chamber and the sides of the pit. However, it was not straight enough to be compatible with walls made of horizontal planks, especially on the north side of the pit where there was a distinct kink in it at the centre. The use of vertical rather than horizontal planks for the walls of the chamber is also indicated by the presence in the slot (notably along the northern side) of slight depressions about 0.2 m in width. These seem likely to represent the positions of the lower ends of vertical planks as in chambers BF24 and CF42. They were too faint to plan adequately. Some of the planks were also represented by very thin patches of decayed wood, *i.e.* an irregular horizontal strip 0.15 m above the floor in the collapsed packing at the eastern side of the chamber, and two vertical patches, one in the south-east corner and the other near the north side, extending to heights above the floor of 0.42 m and 0.3 m respectively (FIG. 44).

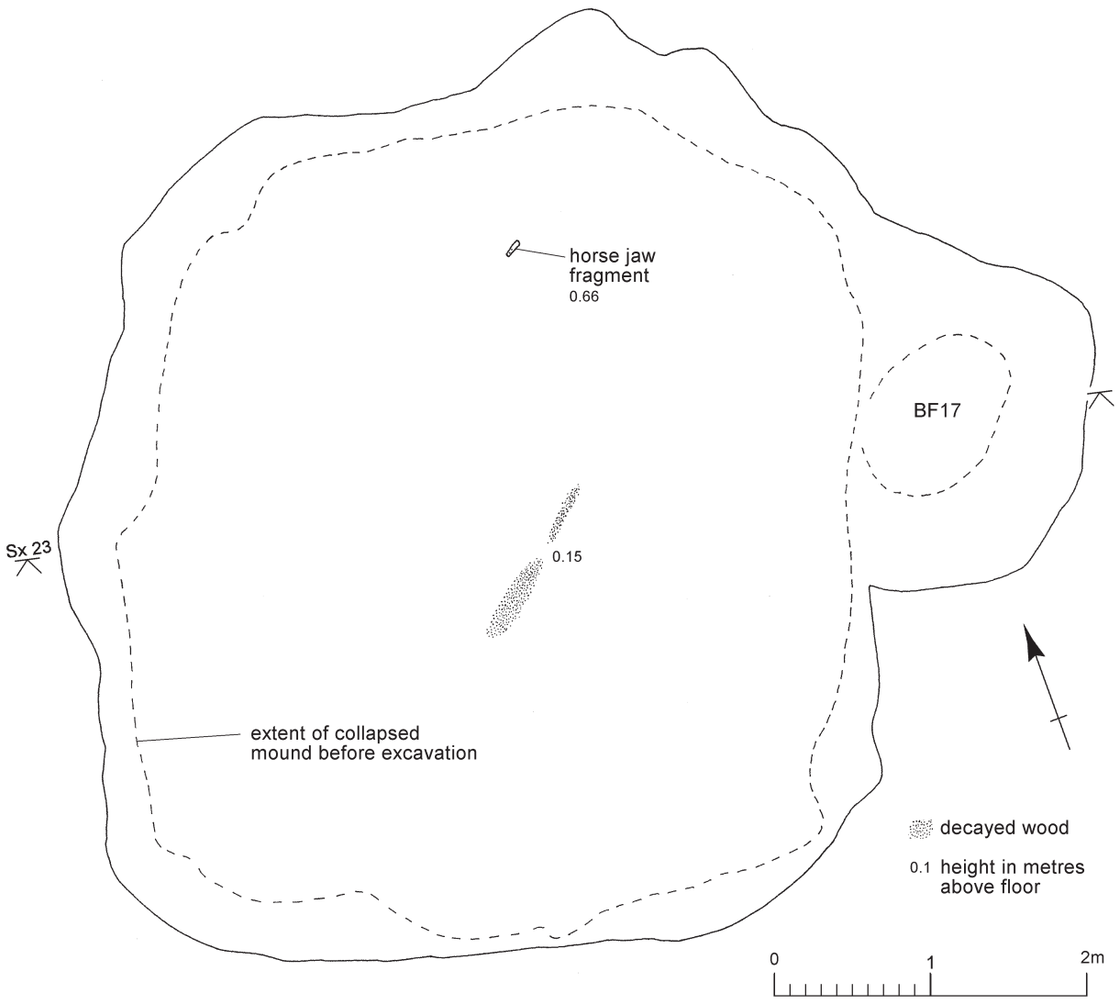

FIG. 46. Chamber BF6: plan showing extent of collapsed mound and location of finds in mound material (scale 1:44)

Two post-holes (BF21 and BF22) were recessed into the sides of the pit, one in the middle of each of the two shorter sides (FIG. 43). Both survived largely as a semi-circular hardening of the sandy subsoil, the edges highlighted by a coating of a thin dark ferromanganiferous deposit. The post-hole (BF21) on the south side was 0.30–0.35 m wide with a flat base some 0.2 m below the level of the pit floor. Its backfill was loose with no void. The well-defined recess survived to a height above the floor of approximately 1.0 m. The post-hole did not contain any iron nails or traces of decayed wood, although there was a small lump of heat-affected copper alloy (SF151) in the backfill which probably derived from the adjacent pyre-site BF1. The post-hole (BF22) on the north side was 0.4 m wide, and had a flat base 0.2 m below the level of the pit floor. Within it there was a small circular flat-bottomed depression, 0.18 m wide and 0.07 m deep. The semi-circular recessed edge survived to a height above the floor of 0.5 m. The lower part of the post-hole was a void, and there were traces of decayed wood in the bottom of the small depression.

The large size of the post-holes and the presence of the smaller depression within BF22 suggest that they were intended as post-pits for narrower posts. Their positions indicate that the posts were probably set behind the sides of the chamber so as not to be visible from inside it. A horizontal timber between the tops of the post presumably supported the planks which formed the chamber roof. Like the other chambers, there was no definite evidence for an entrance.

Several features, probably natural, were excavated in the sides of the pit, including a narrow post-hole-like feature 0.8 m deep in the south-east corner of BF6, and irregular pit-like features in the east side at the junction of BF6 and pit BF17 and in the north side east of BF22. These were all filled with loose fine sand.

In places on the sides of the slot BF18, there was a purplish-black coating about 1 mm thick of a naturally occurring ferromanganiferous deposit, also observed on the surface of the sand and gravel forming the lower sides of the pit and also much higher up in the fill of the chamber (FIG. 44). In some places, the deposit created two or more vertical lenses separated by thin layers of sand. The surface of the sides was also hardened probably due to iron induration. The deposit could not be confused with the effects of heat, because the small stones and gravels coated by it did not show any signs of heat-shattering, and there were only slight traces of charcoal flecks on the sides of the pit.

There appeared to be a very thin, dark lens in places on the floor, sealing the natural sand and gravel. This may have been the result of people walking or standing on the floor when the chamber was in use. Organic remains survived in mineral-replaced form in association with copper-alloy objects on the floor (*see* BF6.24 and BF6.25 on p. 126 and FIG. 47). This perhaps indicates that the floor had been strewn with hay or grass, as has also been suggested at the Lexden Tumulus and Folly Lane (Foster 1986, 144; Niblett 1999, 396). There were also traces of decayed wood on the floor which, because of their seemingly haphazard arrangement and stratigraphic relationships with later fills, are likely to have derived from furniture or other wooden items rather than planks from the walls or roof of the chamber (FIG. 47).

Various objects lay on the floor as if they had been thrown on to it before the first of the dumped material was deposited in the chamber (FIG. 47). Over the northern half of the floor these included an iron strap-slide (BF6.30) probably from harness, some fragments of a narrow ?bone strip (BF6.34), some copper-alloy fragments, probably heat-affected (BF6.31), and several iron nail fragments. Near the centre of the floor was a copper-alloy pedestal (BF6.24) and nearby part of the spout from a copper-alloy bowl (BF6.25). The pedestal was upright, as if it had been carefully placed on the floor in a standing position. However, this may have been accidental.

A substantial deposit of pale greyish-brown material had been dumped in the chamber so as to cover the northern half of the floor and the organic material on it. This deposit was up to 0.45 m thick at the north end, thinning out to almost nothing towards the middle of the chamber (FIG. 44, Sxs 25 and 27). The deposit had been placed in the chamber from the northern end of it, perhaps after part of the roof had been temporarily removed. It contained

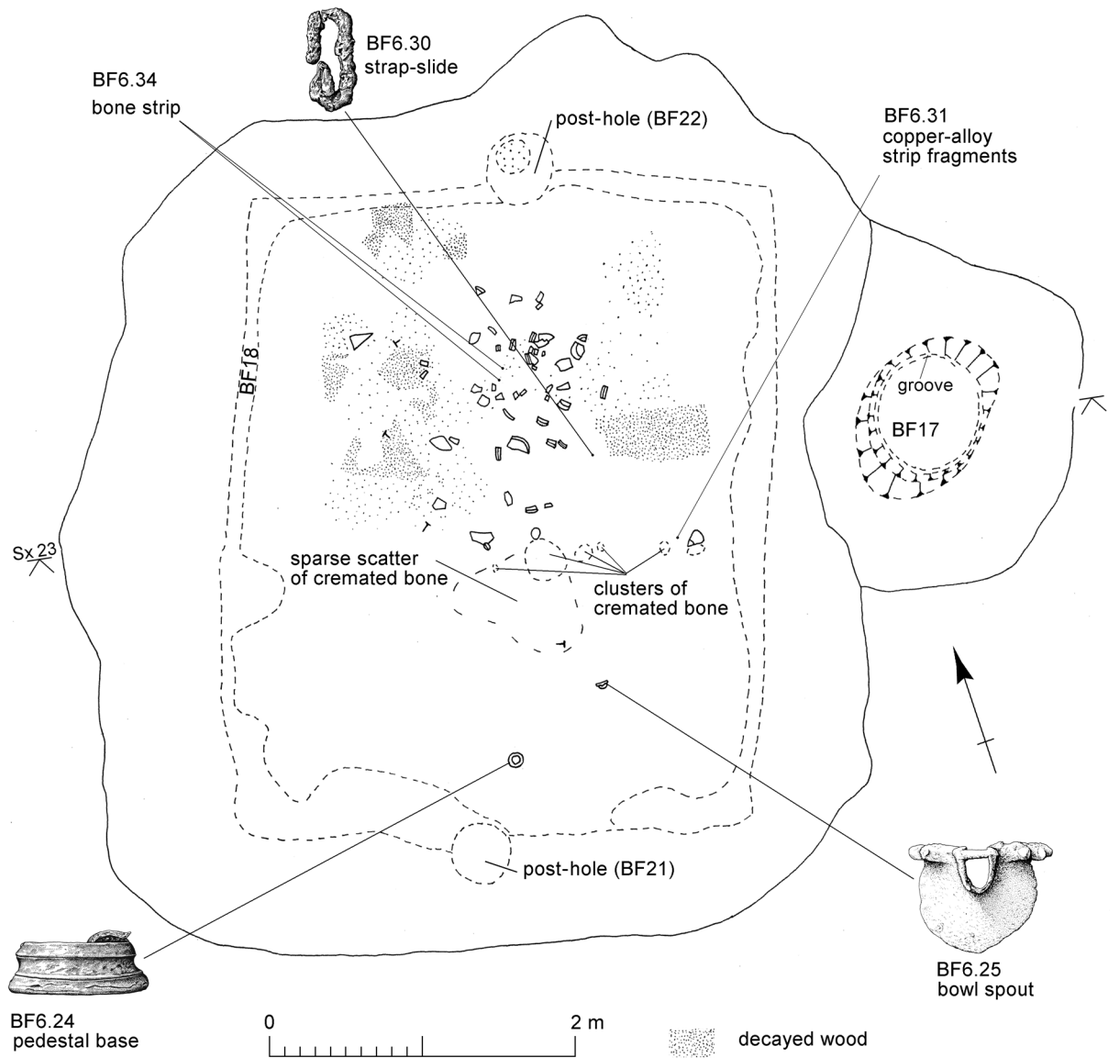

FIG. 47. Chamber BF6: plan showing location of cremated bone, decayed wood, and small finds on the chamber floor (scale 1:45)

fragments of cremated human bone, pottery sherds and parts of objects which appear to have been deliberately broken and placed in the chamber as it was being partly backfilled.

Twenty-three vessels (*i.e.* four cups, seventeen platters and two amphoras, FIG. 54, BF6.1–23) have been identified from the sherds in the dumped material in the chamber and the underlying thin charcoal-rich layer on the chamber floor. All of them seem to have been broken elsewhere, with only some sherds recovered for deposition in the chamber. There was further fragmentation *in situ* and so their condition was poor. Most of the sherds were scattered fairly evenly over the northern half of the chamber and a few were lightly burnt. They occurred at different levels throughout the dumped layer, most being concentrated in the lowest 0.1 m (FIGS 48–51). The assemblage included many large sherds from two amphoras (FIG. 54, BF6.22–3) as well as parts of vessels represented on the floor and two others found only in the dumped material. The sherds on the floor appeared to be more fragmented than in the overlying dumped material, and included proportionally fewer amphora sherds. At least four pots (FIG. 54, BF6.13, BF6.16, BF6.18 and BF6.19) had been scorched, presumably in the pyre.

All the vessels are imports and specialised functional types represented by complete examples in other funerary groups in the cemetery. Five were South Gaulish samian (FIG. 54, BF6.1–5),

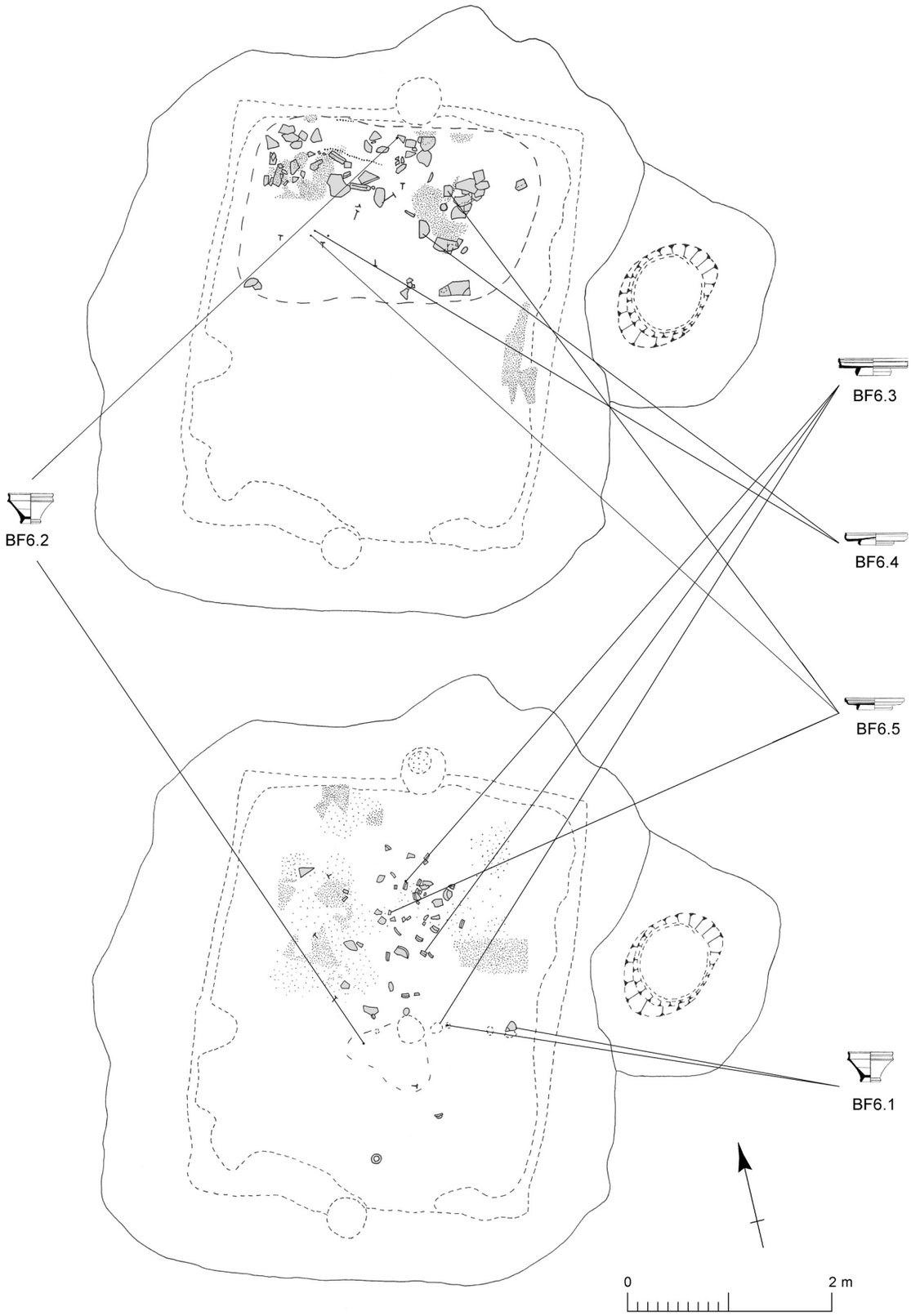

FIG. 48. Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF6.1–5 (scale 1:55). Most of the lines point to groups of sherds rather than individual ones. Some small sherds are not plotted

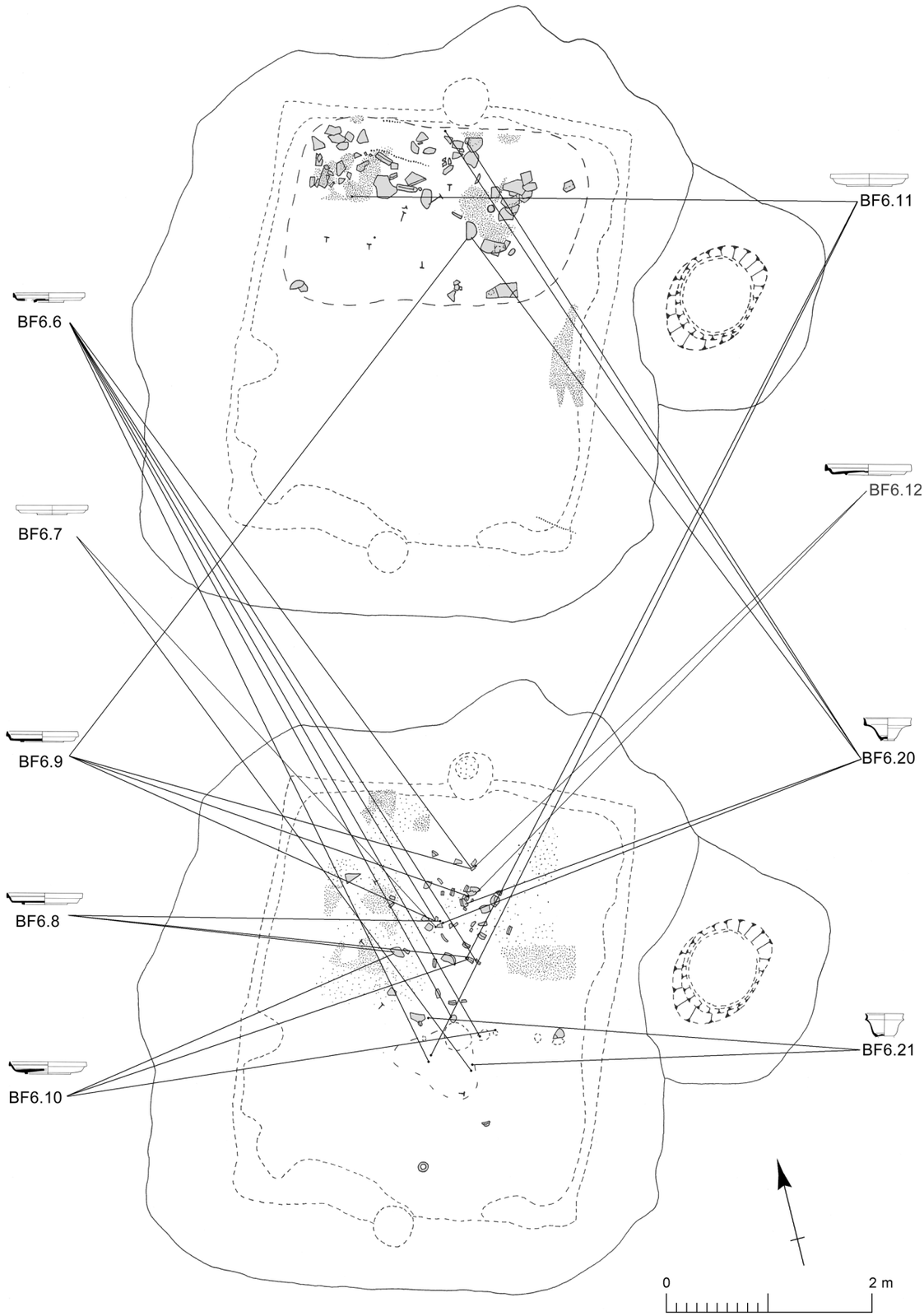

FIG. 49. Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF6.6–12 and BF6.20–21 (scale 1:55). Most of the lines point to groups of sherds rather than individual ones. Some small sherds are not plotted

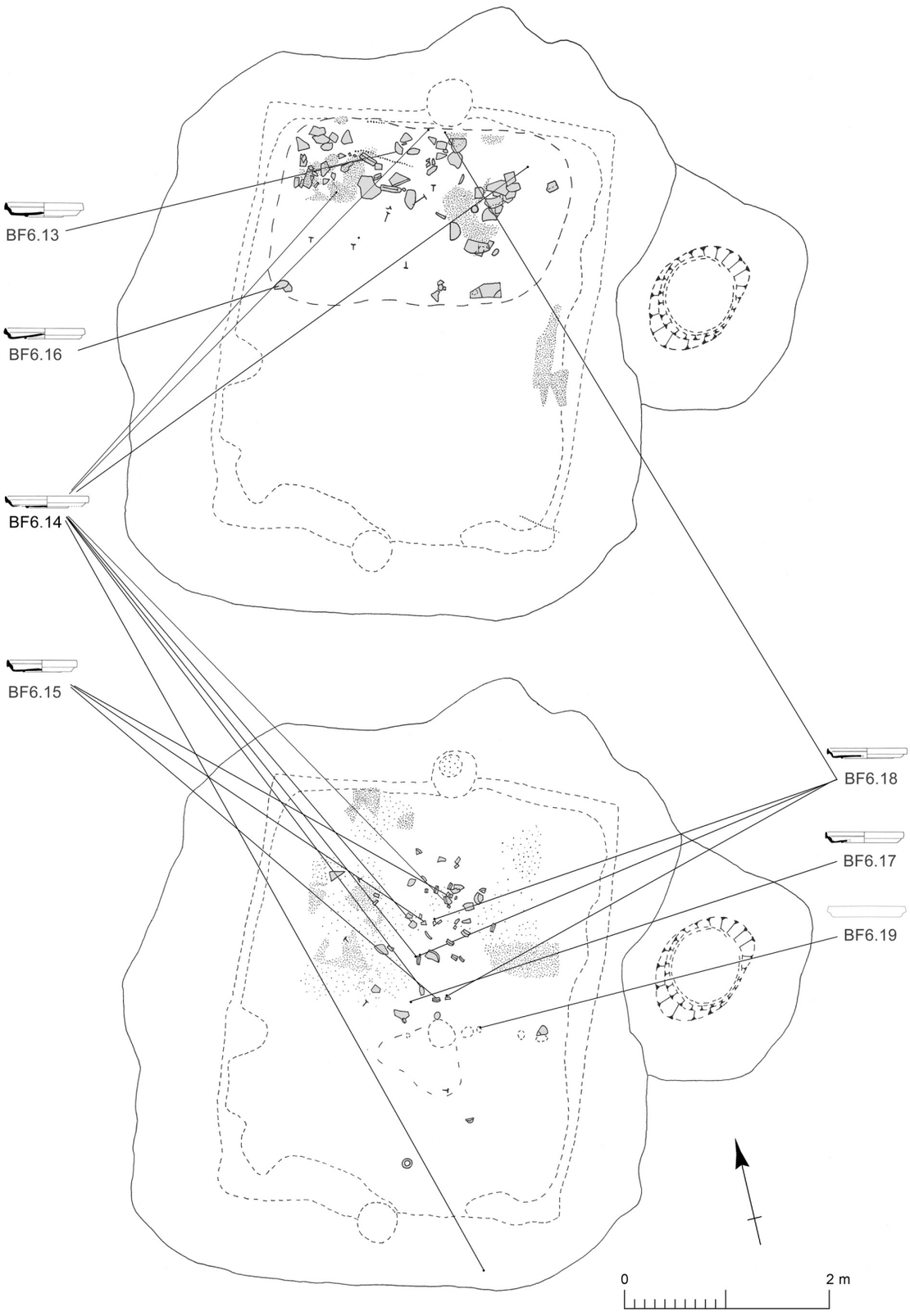

FIG. 50. Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF6.13–19 (scale 1:55). Most of the lines point to groups of sherds rather than individual ones. Some small sherds are not plotted

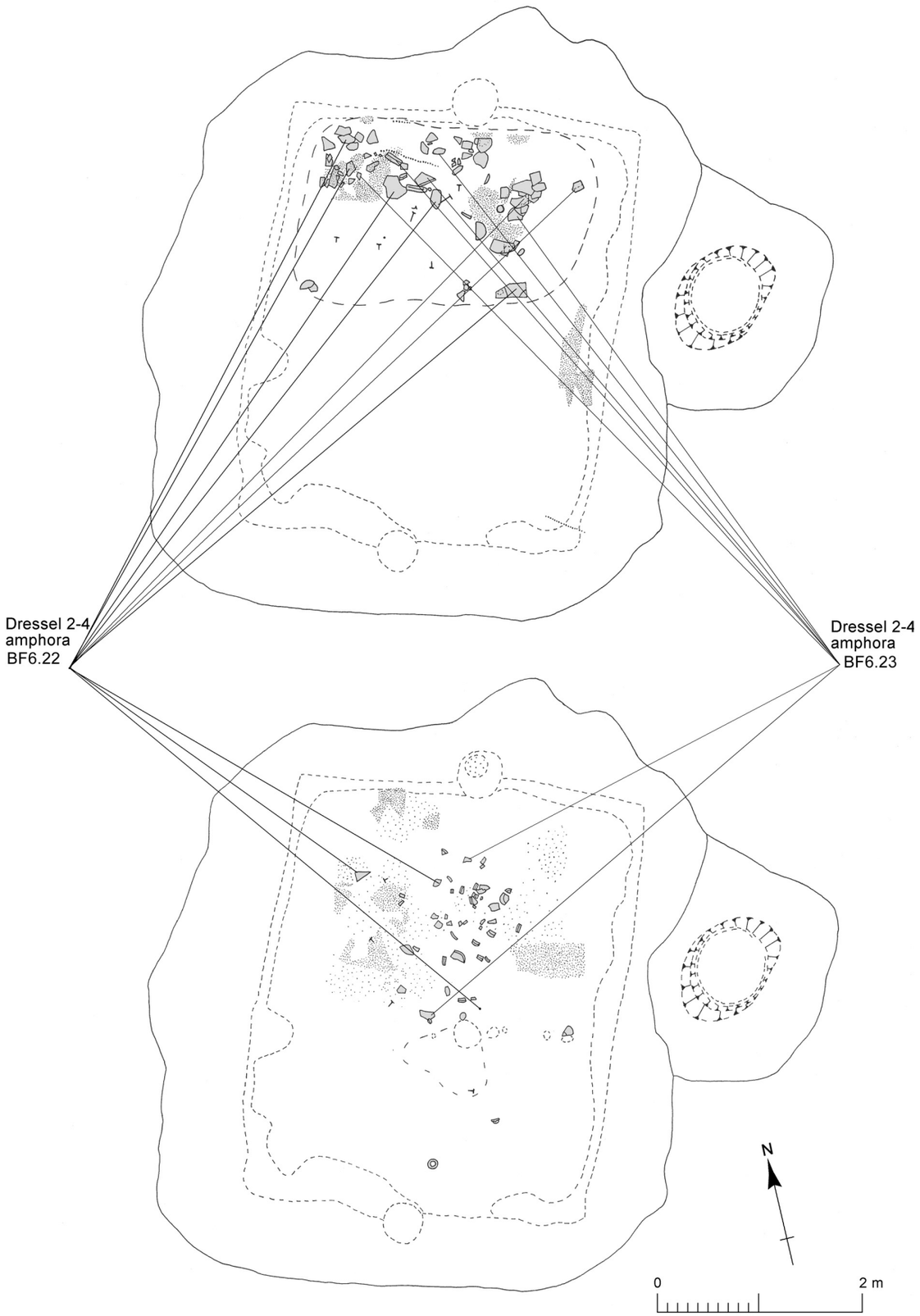

FIG. 51. Chamber BF6: plan showing location of sherds from amphoras BF6.22–3 (scale 1:55). Most of the lines point to groups of sherds rather than individual ones. Some small sherds are not plotted

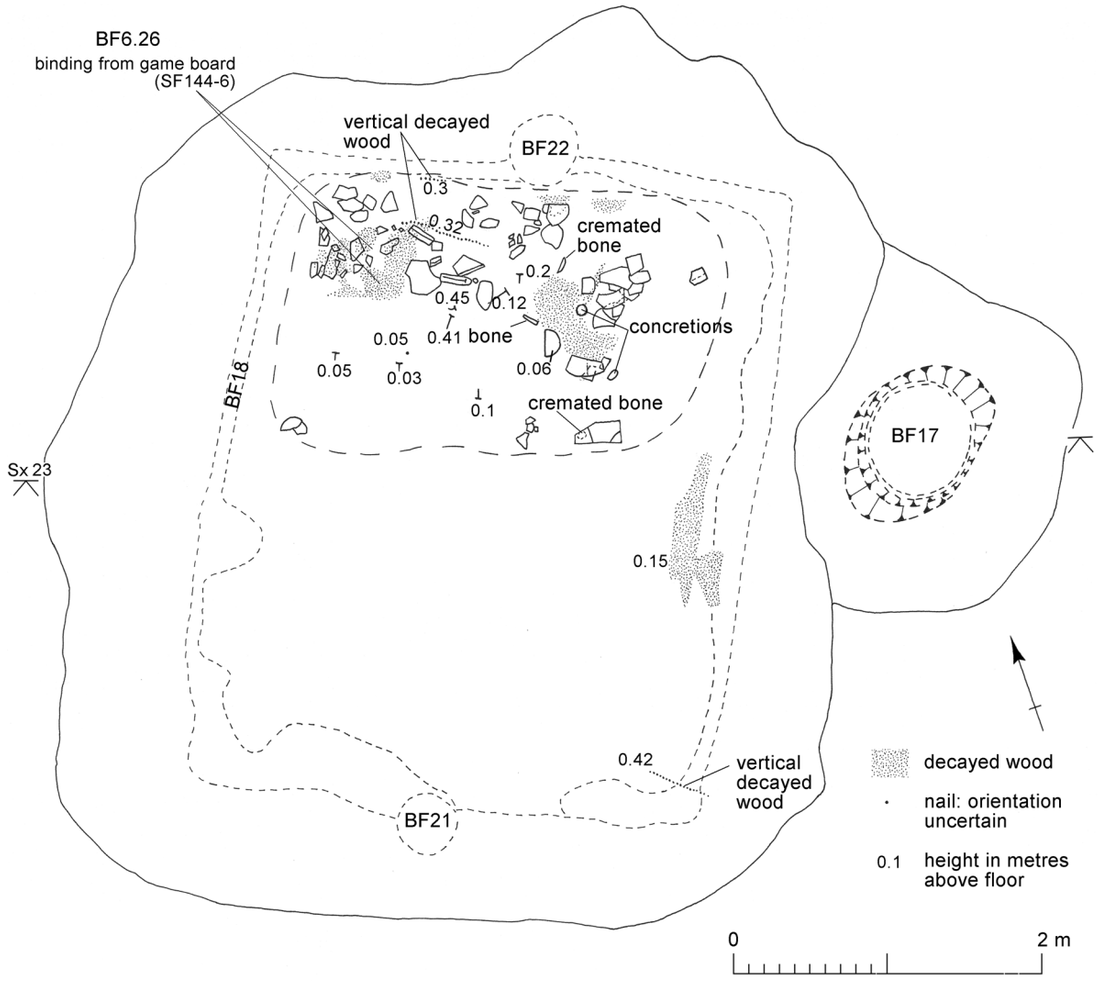

FIG. 52. Chamber BF6: plan showing location of cremated bone, decayed wood, and small finds from above the chamber floor (scale 1:45)

and sixteen Gallo-Belgic (FIG. 54, BF6.6–21). At least half were manufactured before A.D. 40, and none need have been made after that date. Therefore all could have been imported and deposited between A.D. 35–43, and by A.D. 50 at the latest. A potter's pattern mark on one of the vessels (BF6.2; pp. 294–5 and FIG. 145, Stamp 23**)** is paralleled in the Warrior's burial (BF64.6; pp. 294–5, Stamp 24) and can be used to support a slightly later date range of *c.* A.D. 40–50/5 for the chamber (p. 439). There are cursive graffiti on four vessels and patterns or scratches on three others (pp. 307–14 and FIGS 146–7).

The cremated bone lay towards the centre of the floor of the chamber (FIGS 47, 52) mainly in several small clusters (24.3 g; B92 and B157) with a scatter immediately to the south (10 g; B68, B162 and ?B208). Almost half of the largest cluster consisted of fragments of skull. Small clusters of cremated bone rested on some amphora sherds just above floor level (7.9 g; B196). Others (2.1 g; B153) were further north, 0.15 m above the floor in the dumped material. The bone belonged to an adult of indeterminate gender.

Other finds from the dumped material included fragments of copper-alloy binding and decayed wood from a game board (FIG. 52, BF6.26). These were 0.05–0.10 m above the floor immediately under some amphora sherds which, in turn, were sealed by fragments of decayed wood. Further east and still in the dumped material was a badly decayed piece of ?unburnt ?animal bone 0.25 m above the floor (FIG. 52; B128; not preserved) and eight fragments of iron nails.

There were several other pieces of decayed wood in the dumped material. Two fragments near the northern edge of it extended vertically to a height of 0.30–0.32 m above the floor (FIG. 53). The most northerly fragment was so close to the side of the chamber that it is likely to have been part of the wall. The other piece was well stratified in the dump layer and is thus likely to have been part of a wooden object such as the gaming board or a piece of furniture which had been broken up and thrown into the chamber.

The clusters of sherds and cremated bone are very significant since they indicate that the sherds and bone fragments were not already mixed with the dumped material, but were thrown into the chamber as the dumped material was being placed in it. Some of the burnt sherds from the chamber join unburnt ones, suggesting that at least some of the vessels must have been broken either before the pyre was lit or when it was burning.

Around the edges of the pit was a mixed series of layers including bands of gravelly sand and pale greyish-brown clayey deposits up to 0.4 m thick. These deposits sloped from the upper edges of the pit down to the floor, where they extended in from the sides for a distance of approximately 1.0 m. They appeared to seal the slot BF18 and the dumped material on the floor. The deposits were probably originally packing material between the sides of the pit and the wooden chamber, or simply the collapsed upper edges of the chamber pit. They would have slumped and slid forward gradually in a piecemeal fashion as the chamber decayed and collapsed.

The slumped deposits were largely devoid of finds except in the south-west corner where there were many copper-alloy fragments, the majority visibly heat-affected (FIG. 45). Identifiable objects in the slumped material include a belt-plate (BF6.29), a strap-loop (BF6.27) probably from a Roman cavalry strap-fastener, a strap-plate (BF6.28), and a short copper-alloy cylinder (BF6.32). Most of the fragments were close to the surface at or near the interface with the overlying thin dark charcoal-rich layer, although some were well within the collapsed ?packing. These finds are almost certainly residual, and belonged to the earlier adjacent pyre-site (BF1/BF16; pp. 85–90). The latter was cut through when the pit for the chamber was dug, so that some of the objects in it such as the heat-affected copper-alloy fragments ended up in the material used to fill the gap between the chamber walls and the edges of the chamber pit. The charcoal-rich layer contained a small fragment of cremated human bone (0.7 g; B103). This must similarly have derived from the adjacent pyre-site since it was near the western edge of the chamber pit.

Traces of the chamber's roof timbers were detected in a thin charcoal-rich layer 10–30 mm thick between the base of the mound and the top of the dumped material on the floor of the chamber and the slumped material along its sides. The layer was dish-shaped on account of the way the mound had collapsed into the partly empty chamber and, as a result, varied between 0.5 m and 0.05 m in height above the chamber floor (FIG. 44, Sxs 23, 25–27). The decayed planks where identifiable had a soft reddish-brown texture. The wood only appeared to have survived in a mineral-replaced form (sample B129; p. 384).

In all, sixteen east–west planks (nos 1–16) and eight north–south ones (nos 17–24) could be distinguished (FIG. 53). The most clearly defined planks were over the northern half of the pit, whereas the identification of the southernmost planks (nos 13–16) is somewhat subjective. The east–west planks extended over the eastern and central parts of the pit and were up to 2 m long and 0.2 m wide. The northernmost examples (nos 1–3) were not so well preserved as the others, and the most southerly of these (nos 10–16) appeared to have slipped slightly out of alignment. There was no convincing evidence for planks in the south-east corner of the chamber pit.

The eight north–south planks (nos 17–24) extended along the western side of the pit. These were less well defined than the others, but appeared to consist of two groups. The five northernmost planks (nos 17–21) were at least 1.75 m long and, being up to 0.15 m wide, appeared to have been narrower than the east–west ones. Towards the southern end of these planks, there was a change in slope of the underlying deposit which caused them to appear discontinuous. The southern end of plank no. 20 was especially difficult to make out because of undulations in the underlying dumped material.

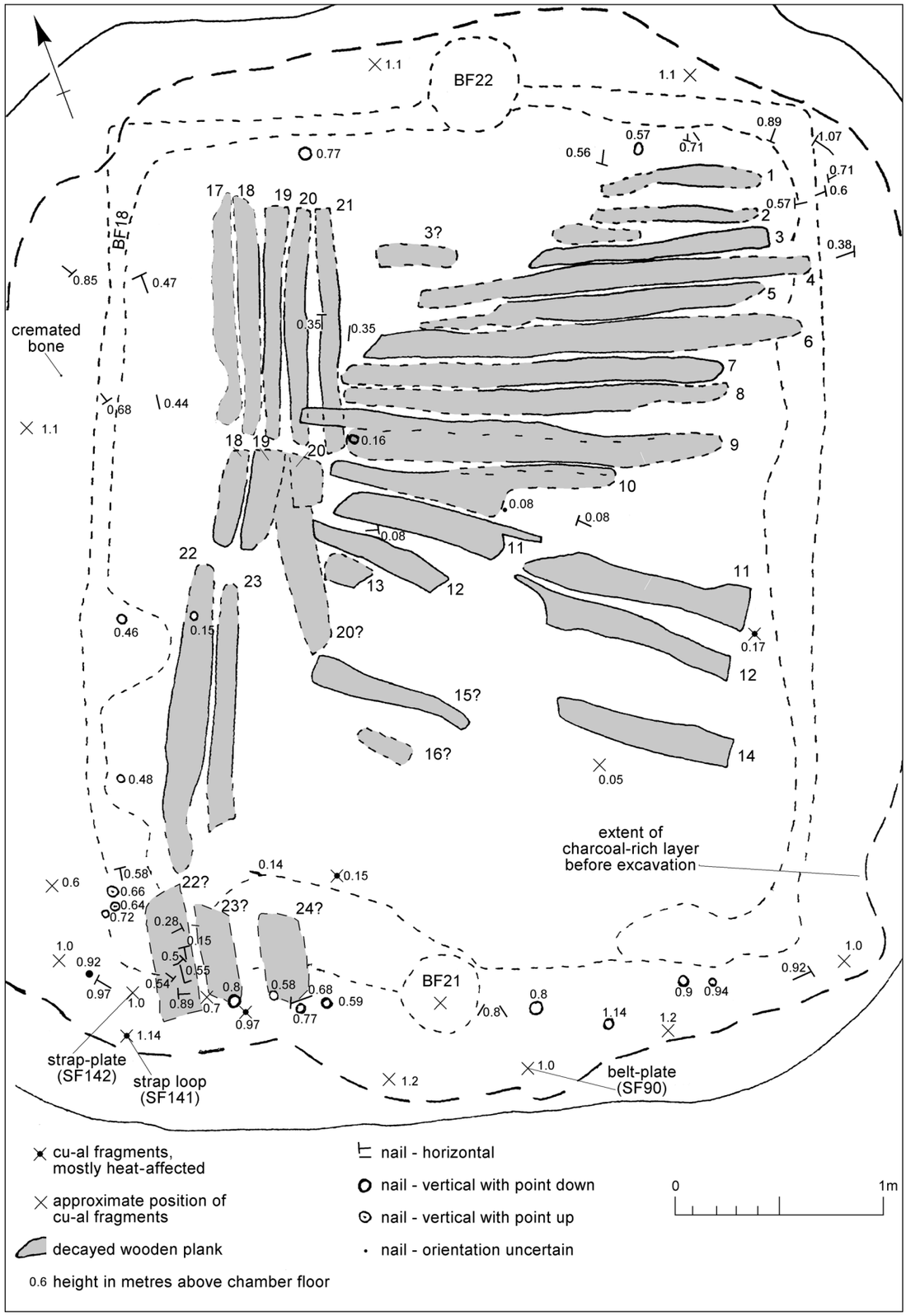

FIG. 53. Chamber BF6: detail plan of roof timbers (scale 1:27)

Further south were parts of three more north–south planks (nos 22–24). These were up to 2.2 m long and 0.2 m wide including three short poorly preserved fragments in the steeply sloping south-west corner of the pit. There were various patches of charcoal-rich areas and possible plank remains on the sloping sides of the pit, especially along the southern and western sides, but these seemed to be illusory and simply the effects of slumping.

In general the planks did not overlap each other, apart from plank no. 9 which clearly sealed north–south plank nos 20 and 21.

Over 50 iron nail fragments of different sizes (TABLE 30) were recovered from the plank remains and the charcoal-rich layer associated with them. The absence of nails well down the sides suggests that their use was confined to the upper part of the chamber. Many came from near the edges of the chamber pit where they formed lines along the western and southern sides and small clusters in the north-east and south-west corners. Several were also found at the junction of the east–west and north–south planks. While the evidence is not as clear-cut as in CF42, it seems likely that the nails at or close to the edges of the chamber pit were used to join the vertical planks forming the sides of the chamber to horizontal wooden battens. The battens were probably placed behind the upper ends of the planks to help support the roof timbers.

As in CF42, most of the nails are likely to have been lost due to later ploughing and truncation. Those that did survive did so presumably because the wood to which they were attached had slid down far enough into the chamber to escape the later processes which led to the loss of the others.

The orderly arrangement of planks was probably derived from the flat roof of the mortuary chamber which had collapsed and come to rest on the underlying dump layer. It seems as if the two sets of north–south planks laid end-to-end extended over the western third of the chamber while the east–west ones covered the eastern two-thirds (FIG. 53). The planks all appeared to be approximately 2 m long. The positions of some of the nails near the centre of the chamber suggest that the east–west planks may have been nailed over the north–south ones.

The source of the charcoal in the charcoal-rich layer is hard to explain satisfactorily if the roof timbers were not charred, as appears to have been the case. No similar layers were associated with any of the other chambers, so these are of no help in this respect. The most obvious source of the charcoal is the funeral pyre on which the body in the chamber had been burnt. The most likely site for this is BF16, a few metres to the west (pp. 85, 88). Perhaps the charcoal was spread over the chamber roof deliberately as part of the funerary rite or, far more likely, it arrived largely by virtue of the wind and trample. Another explanation is that the supposed charcoal in the layer is not charcoal at all and that the preservation of the planks was wholly due to natural processes allied to the formation of the ferromanganiferous deposits on the chamber sides.

The mound, or at least as much of it as could be seen, was made of cover loam. There was no sign in it of any structure or thin dark lines that might suggest the presence of turves, although palynological analysis of the similar mound of CF42 indicates that turves were indeed used (pp. 398–9). The mound was similar in composition to the underlying dumped material except that it did not contain any of the smashed pottery or other broken objects found in the latter. Instead finds were very sparse and included some fragments of burnt ?horse teeth (B97) 0.66 m above the chamber floor (FIG. 46), several late Iron Age or early Roman coarseware sherds (BF6.b–d), and a small fragment of burnt daub (B49) (all of which were probably residual), and faint traces of a decayed wooden object 0.15 m above the floor (FIG. 46). The teeth were probably from a single upper tooth row as if part of the cranium had been present. Within the layer were a few thin natural ferromanganiferous lenses.

The other objects in the chamber BF6 were in general badly damaged either by heat or by being deliberately broken. There is also a moderate quantity of residual material of the same type of heat-affected copper alloy as that which came from the pyre-site BF1/BF16 in the centre of Enclosure 3. Two of the objects, a spout from a copper-alloy bowl and fragments of wood and copper-alloy binding from a game board (FIG. 46, BF6.24–5), provide links to similar grave goods in CF47 and BF64 (pp. 186–90 and 217–20). There is at least one fitting, probably more, from Roman cavalry harness (FIG. 55, BF6.27–9), but in residual contexts.

The round pedestal is an imported item (FIG. 55, BF6.24). Its upper surface is quite rough from corrosion, and no scars can be seen to offer a clue as to whether a single figurine or a figure group may have been attached. At 60 mm in diameter, it is large enough to take a single standing human figure about 110 to 150 mm in height, equivalent to a Jupiter Conservator figure from Colchester (Pitts 1979, pl. 5, 3). Were an animal figure attached, it would have been smaller than the boar and bull from the Lexden Tumulus, which are 86 and 75 mm long respectively (Foster 1986, 54–9). Much grassy material, with no deliberate structure and therefore not part of a woven mat, was found beneath the pedestal, exactly paralleling that found beneath the square pedestal from the Lexden Tumulus (*ibid.*, 144). Its preservation in the latter was probably due to the copper alloy inhibiting the action of fungi and bacteria, and perhaps also to a lack of oxygen (*ibid.*, 67, 153).

The spout (FIG. 55), BF6.25 is cast, and would have been soldered on to a spun or raised sheet metal bowl about 140 to 150 mm in diameter. The bowl may have been used in conjunction with a separate strainer, or it may have been fitted with a sieve-plate, making it a strainer-bowl of similar type to that from Welwyn Garden City, and therefore allied to that from CF47 (pp. 221–4 and 323–6). It is almost certainly of continental manufacture, probably from a workshop in southern Austria or on the Danube, and belongs to the later Tiberian or early Claudian period (p. 326).

A few fragments of wood and curved copper-alloy binding (FIG. 46, BF6.26a–b) are all that remain of a game board with similar binding to that on the board in BF64 (BF64.29 g; pp. 186–90). No counters from a game were recovered from BF6.

The other objects associated with the chamber are mainly heat-affected copper-alloy fragments (FIG. 55, BF6.27–33) similar to those recovered from BF1, BF17, BL5, BL6, and BL7. Being residual, they are not directly associated with BF6. However, there is one exception. A large iron strap-slide, probably from harness (FIG. 46, BF6.30), lay on the floor of the feature and so may be a deliberate deposit rather than pyre debris in the fill. Otherwise these objects should be treated as part of the same assemblage associated with BF1 (p. 87). They include one or more cavalry harness fittings (as from BF1/BF16). One is a ?brass terminal with acorn moulding from a Roman strap-loop (FIG. 55, BF6.27). Another is a copper-alloy strap-plate (FIG. 55, BF6.28), as may be another (FIG. 55, BF6.29), also shown by analysis to be probably brass. The unillustrated pieces are listed in TABLE 29.

The chamber also produced four fragments of a narrow ?bone strip with marginal grooves (BF6.34). With so little remaining, identification can only be tentative, but it may be box veneer or inlay. This also lay on the floor of the feature.

Over hundred nails, listed in TABLE 30, were found in the chamber. Only twelve were in the dumped material or on the floor. The rest were higher up in the chamber and must have been used in its construction. All the nails are of Manning's Type 1b (1985, 134). They are incomplete unless stated otherwise in the table, although some described as complete may lack no more than 1 or 2 mm of the tip. The direction of the longitudinal grain of the wood relative to the shank is either transverse, diagonal (*i.e.* at a distinct slant), or parallel (*i.e.* the nail was hammered into end grain). Where the grain lies diagonally across the shank, the position of the head usually suggests that the nail was hammered in at an angle. The surface of several of the nails in both BF6 and the other chambers has in places the resolidified flowing appearance of tap slag, a feature also seen on some nails from pyres and cremations in the town and therefore initially considered to be evidence of scorching. However, given that some of the nails used in the construction of the chamber exhibit this characteristic, it must rather be a feature specific to the unusual burial conditions, as the first layers of surface corrosion would have developed either within the decaying wood or in the void formed by the chamber.

A range of sizes is shown by the complete nails, which fall into four groups: a) one example, 26 mm, b) two examples, 48 and 49 mm, c) three examples, 81, 84, and 86 mm, and d) three examples, 115, 116, and 124 mm. Most of the nails had at least some wood attached to the shank, and most of the wood on the shanks lies transversely, but some is diagonal and some parallel. There is little evidence as to plank thickness, but the range of nail sizes suggests that

TABLE 29: HEAT-AFFECTED COPPER ALLOY FROM BF6

Find no.	*Small find no.*	*No. of pieces*	*Weight (g)*	*Notes*
B24	81	2	3.45	one may be a loop or ring
B63	91	3	9.51	
B66	93	1	0.30	
B67	90	7	6.63	*see* also belt-plate/stiffener BF6.29
B93	105	2	10.07	
B152	113	3	1.04	
B158	109	15	–	
B161	107	1	9.04	
B176	135	4	1.20	
B178	122	1	7.26	includes fragment of folded sheet metal
B188	138	1	8.91	
B189	140	41	16.98	includes 5 fragments of sheet metal
B203	134	1	6.10	
B205	143	73	63.16	
B222	139	26	18.64	
B241	137	1	0.19	
B225	151	1	0.6	post-hole BF21
totals		**183**	**163.08**	

TABLE 30: IRON NAILS FROM BF6

Find no.	*Nail ID*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Wood*	*Grain to shank direction*	*Notes*
B96	NA	fragment only, ?rectangular	45	y	diagonal	–
B98	NB	sub-rectangular	67	y	transverse	–
B99	NC	round	37	y	–	wood across head; clenched, giving wood thickness of 19 mm
B100	ND	–	39	y	diagonal	shank fragment
B101	north-east	sub-rectangular	51	y	transverse	–
B105	NF	round	49 (complete)	–	–	–
B106	NG	sub-rectangular	65	y	transverse	in 2 pieces
B107	NH	sub-rectangular	16	–	–	–
B108	NI	sub-rectangular	24	–	–	–
B109	NJ	–	55	y	transverse	shank fragment
B110	NK	round	81 (complete)	y	diagonal	–
B122	NL	oval	30	y	transverse	–
B136	NM	?round	36	y	?	wood structure gone
B145	NN	–	48	–	–	–
B146	NO	round	124 (complete)	–	–	in 3 pieces
B165	NP	sub-circular	51	y	parallel	in 3 pieces; wood lying over head and curving over edge to run down the shank for a short distance
B166	NQ	–	49	–	–	shank fragment
B209	NR	–	34	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B210	NS	–	45	–	–	shank fragment
B211	NT	round	34	y	transverse	–
B212	NU	–	28	–	–	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B217	NV	round	23	–	–	–
B228	north-west	–	72	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B233	NX	–	56	–	–	shank fragment
B234a	Nya	round	38	y	transverse	
B234b	Nyb	–	37	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B235	NZ	sub-circular	about 115	y	transverse	in 5 pieces; shank (complete)curved, giving wood thickness of about 50 mm
B237	Na	sub-rectangular	44	y	transverse	in 2 pieces; wood also across head
B238	Nb	–	78	y	?transverse	slight traces at tip only
B240	Nc	sub-circular	42	y	transverse	wood also across one edge of head
B113	SA	sub-rectangular	29	y	transverse	–

TABLE 30: (CONT'D)

Find no.	*Nail ID*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Wood*	*Grain to shank direction*	*Notes*
B114	SB	–	27	y	transverse	shank fragment
B117	SC	–	46	y	transverse	shank fragment
B118	SD	round	39	y	transverse	in 2 pieces
B119	south-east	sub-circular	44	y	transverse	in 2 pieces; wood also across head
B120	SF	round	26 (complete)	y	diagonal	–
B135	SG	round	48	y	?	wood powdery, structure gone
B160	SH	round	48 (complete)	–	–	–
B167a	SIa	–	70	–	–	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B167b	SIb	–	30	y	diagonal	shank fragment
B168	SJ	–	44	–	–	shank fragment
B169	SK	–	83	–	–	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B170	SM	sub-circular	41	y	transverse	–
B171	SN	sub-circular	116 (complete)	y	transverse	in 3 pieces; traces of wood down whole length of shank
B172	SO	sub-circular	39	y	transverse	in 2 pieces
B173	SP	–	50	y	transverse	shank fragment
B181	SQ	part only, ?round	84 (complete)	y	transverse	in 2 pieces
B182	SR	–	66	y	parallel	shank fragment
B183	SS	sub-circular	37	y	transverse	–
B184a	STa	sub-circular	41	y	diagonal	–
B184b	STb	–	37	y	transverse	shank fragment, possibly part of a)
B184c	STc	–	27	y	diagonal	shank fragment, possibly part of a)
B185	SU	–	about 82	y	transverse	clenched, wood thickness of about 20 mm; wood lies on inner face of shank above bend, and all round below, suggesting it is the upper part that was bent over, not the lower
B186	SV	–	73	–	–	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B187	south-west	sub-circular	35	y	parallel	–
B191	SX	sub-rectangular	61	y	–	wood across head only; head in 2 pieces
B192a	SYa	round	51	y	transverse	in 2 pieces
B192b	SYb	–	34	y	parallel	shank fragment
B193	SZ	sub-circular	32	y	transverse	wood also across head
B54	–	sub-circular	45	y	transverse	–
B62a	–	sub-rectangular	83	y	transverse, diagonal	wood is transverse to the shank below the bend, diagonal above it; clenched, giving wood thickness above the bend of 22 mm
B62b–p	–	sub-circular	23–72	y	transverse	15 nails
B62q	–	sub-circular	28	y	diagonal	–
B62r	–	sub-circular	86 (complete)	–	–	clenched, giving wood thickness of 17 mm
B62s–t	–	sub-circular	59/64	–	–	2 nails
B62u–mm	–	–	17–78	y	transverse	19 shank fragments
B62nn–tt	–	–	36–72	y	diagonal	7 shank fragments
B62uu–fff	–	–	27–61	–	–	12 shank fragments
B62ggg	–	–	31	y	parallel	shank fragment
B95a–b	–	sub-circular	53/24	y	transverse	–
B95c	–	–	36	y	transverse	–
B102	–	round	42	y	transverse	–
B115	–	–	38	–	–	shank fragment
B174a	–	–	34	–	–	shank fragment
B174b	–	–	22	y	transverse	shank fragment
B177a–b	–	–	31/35	–	–	2 shank fragments
B177c–d	–	–	35/48	y	parallel	2 shank fragments
B177e–h	–	–	32/21/35	y	transverse	3 shank fragments, 1 in 2 pieces
B199a	–	round	9	–	–	–
B199b	–	–	39	–	–	shank fragment
B199c	–	–	29	y	transverse	shank fragment

the thickness of the planks also varied. This appears to be confirmed by what little evidence there is, with possible thicknesses being 17, 19, 20, 22, and 50 mm. A few nails had wood lying across the head. On one example, the wood curves over the head to run down the shank. These unusual characteristics probably relate to the structure of the chamber, and may arise from several planks meeting at a corner, or it may be accidental, due to plank fragments abutting in the ground as the chamber collapsed.

Pottery vessels (FIG. 54)

Samian (not illustrated)

BF6.1. B164, B157. Carinated cup: Ritterling form 5. South Gaulish. Tiberian. Probably also sherd B157. Stamp: SILVANI. Graffito on underside base: A
Condition: most of vessel present including complete base plus rim sherds.

Brenda Dickinson adds of the stamp.

Stamped SILVANI, with AN ligatured: Silvanus i of La Graufesenque. Die 11f. The form itself indicates Tiberio–Claudian date, as does the use of the stamp on a cup of Form 24 with a bevelled footring and its occurrence at Velsen, a site excavated in the 1940s. *c.* A.D. 25–50.

BF6.2. B68, B132. Carinated cup: Ritterling form 5. South Gaulish. Tib–Claudian.
Condition: half of rim circuit but no base sherds.
BF6.3. B157, B198, B150. Platter: Dragendorff form 17. South Gaulish. Tib–Claudian. Probably also sherd B150.
Condition: up to a third of base circuit.
BF6.4 B140, B214. Platter: Ritterling form 1. South Gaulish. Tib–Claudian. Graffito within footring on underside. Probably also sherd B214.
Condition: half of vessel present.
BF6.5 B148, B151, B214. Platter: Loeschcke 1a. South Gaulish. Tib–Claudian. Probably also sherds B151 and B214.
Condition: up to half of rim circuit present

Gallo-Belgic imports

BF6.6 FIG. 54. Bases: B90, B131; rims: B148, B151, B157, B161, B179, B198. Concave moulded platter Camulodunum form 7C. Fabric TR1(C). Central stamp 7: DACOVIR bordered. A.D. 15–40. Possible graffito: at least one line incised within the footring, too few sherds for certainty.
Condition: severely fragmented; complete footring restorable, non-joining rims form about half circuit, and no definite join between rims and footring circuit.
BF6.7 Not illustrated. Base: B151, B179; rim: B161, B179. Rim and outer base sherds from a concave moulded platter as BF6.6. Fabric TR1(C).
BF6.8 FIG. 45. B140, B148, B150-1; rims: B150–1, B179. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 7/8. Fabric TR1(C). Central stamp 4: ATTISSV bordered. A.D. 25–50. Two graffiti: pattern incisions on the upper surface; six pointed star within footring.
Condition: severely fragmented, very friable, flaked and laminated; base circuit restorable, but about half rim circuit missing.
BF6.9 FIG. 54. Stamp: B112; rims: B112 (2), B198(2); base: B151.
Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 7/8. Fabric TR1(C). Central stamp 11: SMERT(UCCOS). A.D. 10–25.
Condition: bad condition due to crackling, flaking and erosion; fragmented into large sherds, but no obvious joins, possibly the result of the poor condition: two-thirds of rim and base circuit present. Segments of the applied footring missing.
BF6.10 FIG. 54. B112, B146, B157, B198. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 7/8. Fabric TR1(C): orange matrix, red slip; worn, no finished survives. No stamp survives.
Condition: fragmented into large sherds, restores to three-quarters circuit.
BF6.11 Not illustrated. B68, B198, B214. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 7/8. Fabric TR1(C).
Condition: only five rim sherds, about one-quarter rim circuit.
BF6.12 FIG. 45. B148, B150. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TR1(C). Central Stamp 5: CANICOS. A.D. 25–50.
Condition: the best preserved TR fabric in the assemblage, restores to complete base circuit and three-quarters rim, B148 equals half the circuit, B150 the other segment.

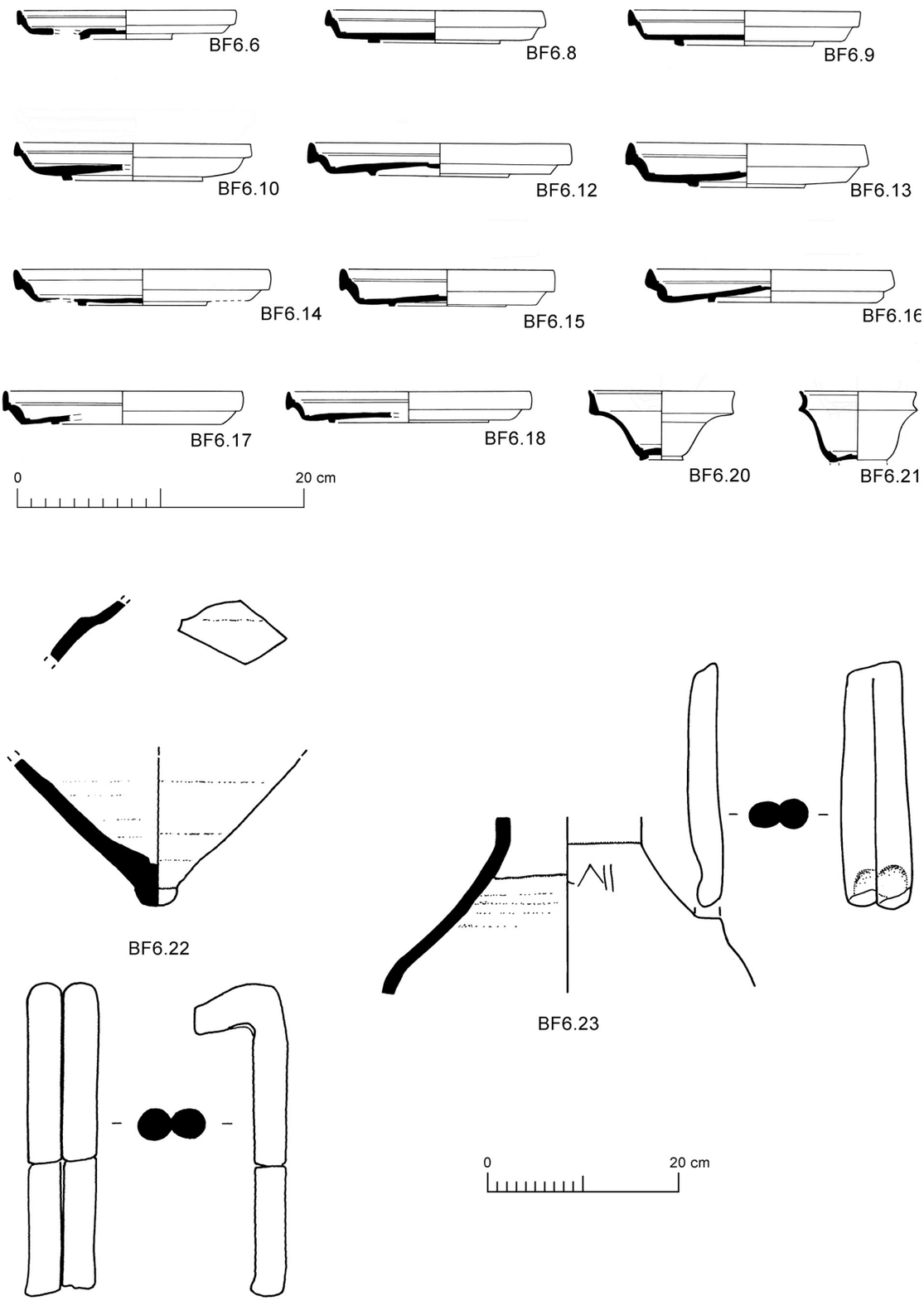

FIG. 54. Chamber BF6: pottery vessels (scale 1:4) and amphoras (scale 1:6)

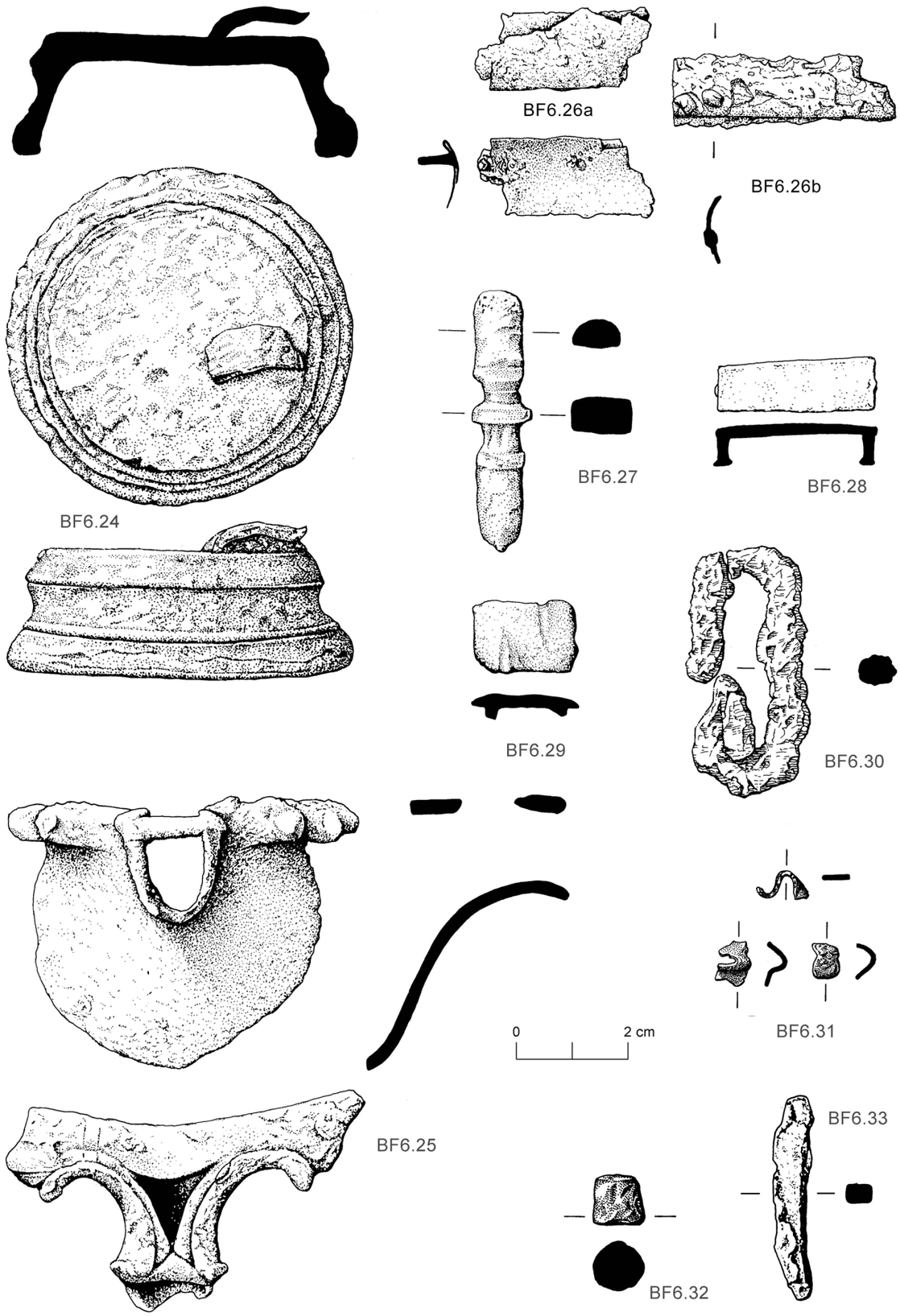

FIG. 55. Chamber BF6: objects of copper alloy (BF6.24–29 and BF6.31–33) and iron (BF6.30) (scale 1:1)

BF6.13 FIG. 54. B138, B148. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN. Central Stamp 9: IVLIOSAV(OTIS). A.D. 25–60. Graffito on upper surface.
Condition: complete base circuit, three-quarters rim; possibly scorched by the pyre.
BF6.14 FIG. 54. Rims: B214+B150, B116(2), B150; base: B131+B151, B198, B202, B230, B242. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN, possibly TN1(A). Central Stamp 27: VII …] *** bordered. A.D. 25–60.
Condition: severely fragmented, all bases join to restore intermittent complete circuit; rims comprise three-quarters of circuit.
BF6.15 FIG. 54. B131, B150, B151. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN. Central Stamp 26: chequer-board mark. A.D. 25–60. Graffito on upper surface of base.
Condition: in sherds, restorable to complete base circuit and three-quarters rim.
BF6.16 FIG. 54. B111. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN. Central Stamp 28, broken along the edge so no impression survives. A.D. 25–60.
Condition: restores to two-thirds of circuit; possibly scorched in the pyre.
BF6.17 FIG. 54. B92, B131. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN, possibly TN1(A); powdery white matrix, metallic blue-grey surfaces; darker-toned polished upper surface, matt lower.
Condition: two large rims.
BF6.18 FIG. 54. B131, B150, B198, B202. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN, possibly TN1(A), powdery white matrix, metallic grey surfaces, polished upper, matt lower. Decoration: one bordered rouletted wreath.
Condition: fragmented, restores to about a half circuit, no stamp; scorched, probably near the pyre.
BF6.19 Not illustrated. B157, B219. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN, hard white matrix, metallic grey surfaces, polished upper, matt lower. Affected by heat.
Condition at deposition: two joining sherds.
BF6.20 FIG. 54. B138, B140, B150, B151, B202. Carinated cup: Camulodunum form 56A. Fabric TR1(C). Central Stamp 14: TER bordered, uncertain reading. A.D. 15–60.
Condition: complete and standing base circuit, rim fragmented, only one sherd missing.
BF6.21 FIG. 54. B161, B131. Small carinated cup: Camulodunum form 56(C). Fabric TR1(C). Central stamp 23: mark X with four spots. A.D. 25–60.
Condition: severely fragmented and fragmentary; full profile restorable but for footring.

Amphoras

BF6.22 FIG. 45. B147 B227 shoulder, B223 handle, base, B138, B157, B179, B202, B215. Dressel 2–4 amphora (see pp. 301–3).
BF6.23 FIG. 45. B123 shoulder, B227 handle, B134, B147, B148. Dressel 2-4 amphora. Graffito: C (or G) LII *i.e.* CAE or GAII on the shoulder (see pp. 302–3).

Other finds (FIG. 55)

BF6.24. FIG. 55. SF131. B77. Round leaded bronze pedestal with moulded foot below a slight waist. Traces of lead-tin solder were found on the upper surface. A small piece of leaded ?copper sheet is attached to the surface by corrosion products. Organic material was found packed into the hollow underside of the object (pp. 110, 120). Diameter 60 mm, height 21 mm.
BF6.25. FIG. 55. SF118. B159. Leaded bronze applied spout from a bowl. A pair of volutes run from the mouth to the rim. The area between the volutes is slightly sunken and has a triangular opening with incurving sides. The mouth is corroded but the lower part appears to be worn. Height 45 mm, diameter about 140–150 mm.
BF6.26.
a FIG. 55. SF144/145. B224. Fragments of wood and copper-alloy binding from a game board. The largest fragment of the latter only is illustrated. The curvature and thickness of the binding is similar to that from CF47, but it consists of two thin layers of sheet. A tack survives at one end of the illustrated fragment. Length 31 mm, width 15 mm.
b FIG. 55. SF146. B226. Fragments of wood and ?brass binding as SF144/145 above. The largest fragment only is illustrated. It is an end piece, 39.5 mm long by 14.5 mm wide. There is part of a tack fixed in a hole close to the surviving end corner. Small amounts of tin and lead on this tack may show that solder was used to strengthen it in position. The wood could not be identified although it does not appear to have been maple, unlike the boards from BF64 and CF47. It may have been oak (p. 390).
BF6.27. FIG. 55. SF141. B194. Part of a ?brass fitting from Roman cavalry harness, with terminal in the form of an acorn, of Bishop's pre-Flavian Type 4 (Bishop 1988, 100, fig. 50, 4a–d, fig. 52, especially 4h).

Length 48 mm; weight 7.37 g. Strap-loops with similar mouldings have been found inside the Roman fortress at Colchester (*CAR* **6**, fig. 5.57, 1693, fig. 6.40, 378–9). This example has no surviving integral projections on the reverse for attachment, but is otherwise similar to a strap-fastener from Chichester, West Sussex (Down and Rule 1971, fig. 3.18, 3).

BF6.28. FIG. 55. SF142. B205. Copper-alloy strap-plate with a riveted projection for attachment at each end. Length 28 mm, width tapering slightly from 10 to 9 mm. Similar to examples from Hofheim, Germany (Ritterling 1913, Taf. 11, 50–5, 67–73) and Vindonissa, Switzerland (Unz and Deschler-Erb 1997, Taf. 69, 1978–82).

BF6.29. FIG. 55. SF90. B67.

a) ?Brass strap-plate or stiffener with two riveted projections for attachment. Length 19 mm, width 13.5 mm. b) *See* TABLE 29.

BF6.30. FIG. 55. SF136. B200. Iron strap-slide or keeper, probably from harness. Length 41 mm, width 13 mm. Weight 5.76 g.

BF6.31. FIG. 55. SF123. B164. Sixteen tiny fragments of a leaded bronze strip or strips. Some are bent, possibly heat-affected. Width 4.5 mm, length of longest (bent) 9 mm. Weight 0.86 g.

BF6.32. FIG. 55, SF121. B180. Short solid copper-alloy cylinder. Length 9 mm, diameter 9 mm. Weight 2.79 g.

BF6.33. FIG. 55. SF97. B85. Copper-alloy square-section rod or shaft, slightly curved. The surface has been heat-affected. The section and apparent absence of any taper makes this unlikely to be a brooch bow. Length 37 mm, section 4 mm square.

BF6.34. SF113. B152.

a) Four very small fragments of a tapering ?bone strip with marginal grooves, width 5 mm, largest piece 5 mm long.

b) *See* TABLE 29.

Residual pottery

BF6.a B231. Sherd from a heavily organic tempered vessel with some grog temper (5.9 g). From dump overlying chamber floor. Fabric HZ (grog-tempered)].

BF6.b B50. 2 base sherds from jar or bowl (6.7 g). Mound. Fabric GTW.

BF6.c B50. Small sherd (3.2 g). Mound. Fabric GTW.

BF6.d B231. Sherd (7.4 g) from dump overlying chamber floor. Fabric GTW.

CHAMBER BF24 (FIGS 2, 8, 56–64; TABLE 31)

Cremated bone	62.5 g	adult, sex unknown
Pottery vessels	BF24.1	Lyon-type ware raspberry cup
	BF24.2	imported *lagena*
	BF24.3	imported *lagena*
	BF24.4	local grog-tempered platter
	BF24.5	local grog-tempered platter
	BF24.6	local vesicular ware platter
	BF24.7	local vesicular ware platter
	BF24.8	local vesicular ware cup
	BF24.9	local vesicular ware cup
	BF24.10	local vesicular ware cup
	BF24.11	local vesicular ware platter
	BF24.12	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.13	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.14	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.15	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.16	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.17	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.18	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.19	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.20	local glossy burnished ware platter
	BF24.21	local micaceous sandy ware butt-beaker
	BF24.22	local micaceous sandy ware butt-beaker
Glass vessel	BF24.23	amphora-shaped unguent bottle

Other objects	BF24.24	bead necklace
	BF24.25	?brooch chain
	BF24.26	?wooden box with horn inlay
Residual finds	BF24.a–g	sherds in the mound from at least seven Late Iron Age/Roman vessels plus 58 Middle Iron Age sherds from upper fill of the chamber, loomweight fragments, burnt daub

The chamber was axially placed in Enclosure 4 so that it lay in the middle of the northern half (FIGS 2, 8). The chamber pit was approximately 3.3 m long and 2.3 m wide. The chamber itself must have been at least 1.7 m deep — perhaps as much as 2.0–2.1 m if, as seems likely, it had extended up to its contemporary ground surface. The floor of the chamber was flat. The slot (BF43), which retained the base of the planks forming the walls, was typically 200 mm wide and 100 mm deep (FIGS 56, 59).

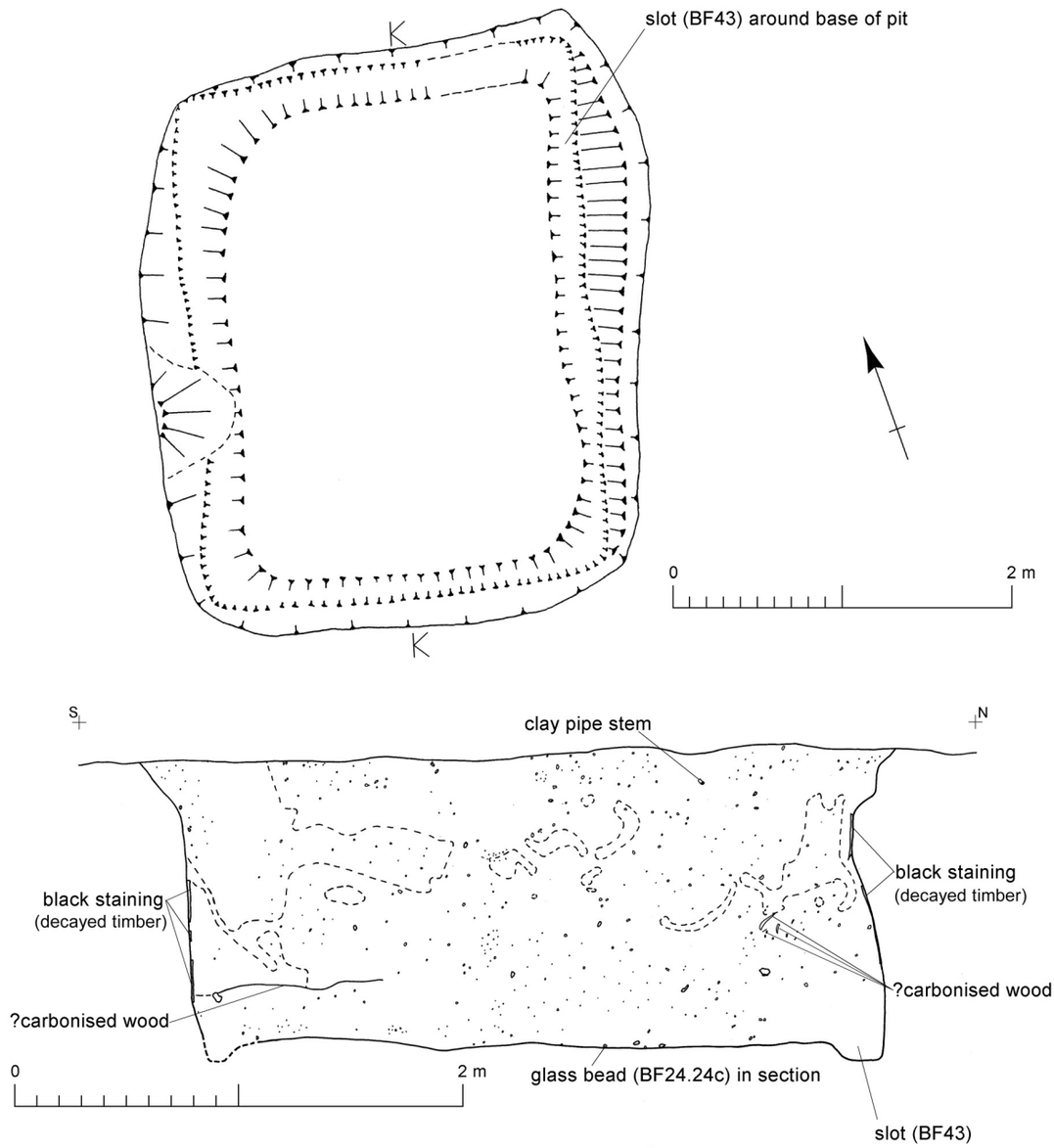

FIG. 56. Chamber BF24: plan (scale 1:40) and section (scale 1:30)

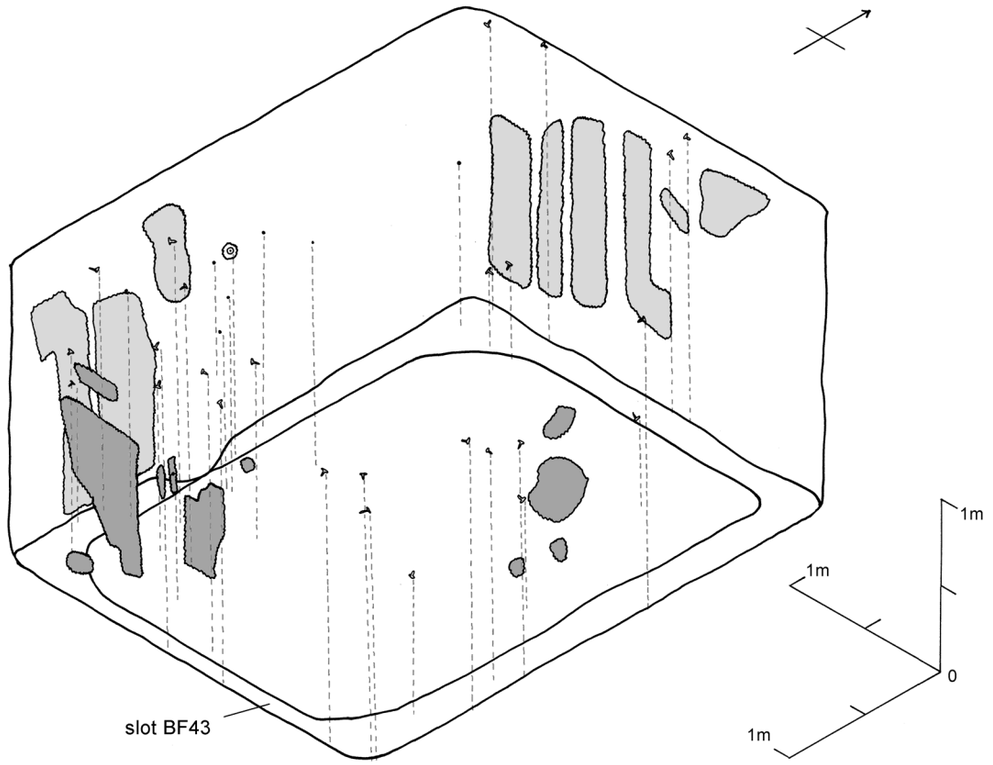

FIG. 57. Chamber BF24: isometric plan of the chamber pit with traces of wood plank lining and nails (scale 1:40)

There were indications of a plank lining against, or close to, all four sides of the chamber pit (FIG. 57). These indications took the form of very thin blackened patches, many of which had straight vertical edges. They were best preserved on the north side where six patches seem to represent five or six planks. Three more planks on the west side were almost as clearly discernible. At least two more could be identified on the south side, but on the west side there were only four small shapeless patches. There was no evidence of decayed wood in the slot at the base of the sides. Most of the vertical discoloured areas were hard up against the sides of the chamber pit showing that the plank lining had been a tight fit in the chamber pit. However, some of the planks had moved downwards and inwards as the fill slowly settled and compressed. This left three of the planks on the north side and one on the west side proud of the sides of the chamber by about 200 mm and 300 mm respectively.

There was no convincing evidence for any horizontal timbers in the walls of the chamber. On the south side, the upper parts of the blackened patches stopped along a horizontal line about one metre above the chamber floor as if there had been some horizontal timbers there, but this was not reflected in the discoloured areas on the other sides.

In the southern half of the chamber, a near-horizontal patch of very dark soil, 1 mm thick and at least 1.5 × 0.65 m in area, lay approximately 0.25 m above the floor (FIG. 56). The patch appeared to be the remains of a loose plank in the lower backfill of the chamber. This is unlikely to have been part of the collapsed top of the chamber, because there were fragments of cremated bone and pottery vessel BF24.13 above it. Small dark patches in the lowest 0.2 m of the fill might have represented other fragments of loose planking.

The fill of the chamber pit was mainly yellowish-brown sandy clay loam with brownish-yellow sandy clay loam lenses and mottles. The slot BF43 was filled with loose reddish-yellow sandy clay loam. The lowest third or so of the chamber fill differed from the overlying material in several respects. Although broadly similar to each other, the lowest part of the fill lacked the

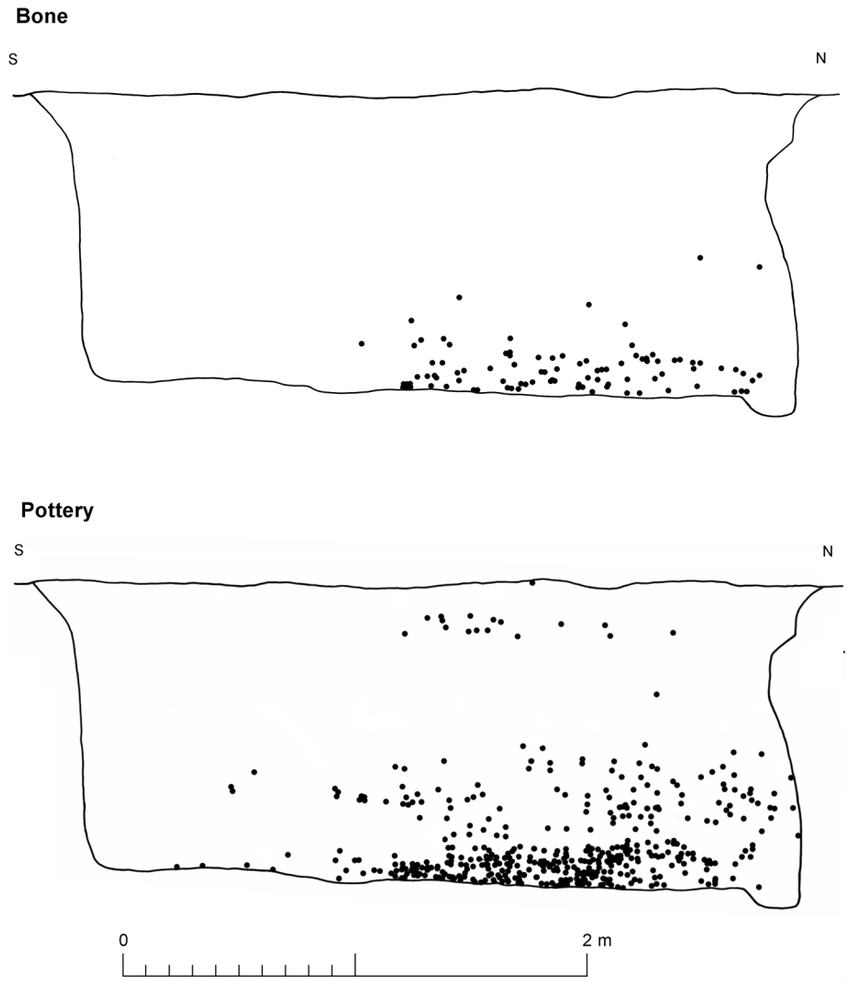

FIG. 58. Chamber BF24: vertical finds distributions plotted against section for bone and pottery (scale 1:30)

paler lenses apparent in the higher levels. It appears that, as more evident in chambers BF6 and CF42, the two deposits can be equated to dumped material below and mound above. This distinction is reinforced by the vertical distribution of finds, especially the joining sherds (FIG. 58). The bulk of the pottery and bone fragments, all the necklace beads, and the fragments of the unguent bottle lay within 0.25–0.35 m of the floor of the chamber. None of the pottery sherds in the upper fill appears to belong to any of the vessels represented in the dumped material below. This suggests that there was a dislocation between the two deposits and that the finds in the upper level are residual and presumably relate to earlier activity on the site.

The fill of the chamber resembled that of AF25 rather than those of chambers BF6 and CF42 because there was no obvious bowl-shaped deposit filling the chamber which in BF6 and CF42 represented the base of the mounds which had subsided into the part-empty chamber below. This raises the possibility that the roof had not been wholly replaced after the dumped material had been deposited in the chamber.

The cremated bone represented the remains of an adult of indeterminate gender. Most of the bone lay within the lowest 250 mm of the fill of the chamber pit, most being in the northern half of it (FIG. 58). Some also occurred higher up but with decreasing frequency. No cremated bone was found in the uppermost 0.6 m of the fill.

Twenty-two pottery vessels and one of glass were identified in the dumped material (FIG. 63). All were fragmentary and none could be completely restored because of missing pieces.

FIG. 59. Chamber BF24, fully excavated, viewed from the north

All appeared to have been broken elsewhere, and only a proportion of the sherds had been deposited in the chamber. One *lagena* (FIG. 63, BF24.3) had been cut down for reuse, but otherwise all were presumably complete when brought to the site. Sherds were common in the north and central areas, sparse in the south-west quarter and absent from the south-east corner of the chamber fill. This distribution suggests that they were deposited in the chamber from its north side. Deposition occurred between A.D. 50 and 70, most likely around A.D. 60.

Sherds 0.35 to 0.75 m above the floor were fairly evenly scattered in terms of level, but occurred only in the central and north-east part of the chamber fill (FIGS 60–3). All the remaining sherds in the part of the fill which was 0.75–1.35 m above the floor were in the uppermost 0.25 m of it, there being no sherds in the 0.75–1.1 m range. A large proportion of the sherds (from at least thirteen of the recognisable vessels) lay within 100 mm of the floor (FIG. 58). Although fragments of some of the pots were widely dispersed (*e.g.* BF24.5 and BF24.15), many of them occurred in distinct clusters (particularly BF24.10, BF24.14, and BF24.17), thereby suggesting two possibilities. One is that the pots were being broken as the dumped material was being placed in the chamber. The other is that they had been broken earlier as part of a specific process that did not lead to the dispersal of the sherds.

Despite containing a large number of pots, there are only three imports in BF24. This may have been because of limited availability or through cultural choice. Compared with the colourful displays in some of the burials and other chambers, these grave goods were drab and

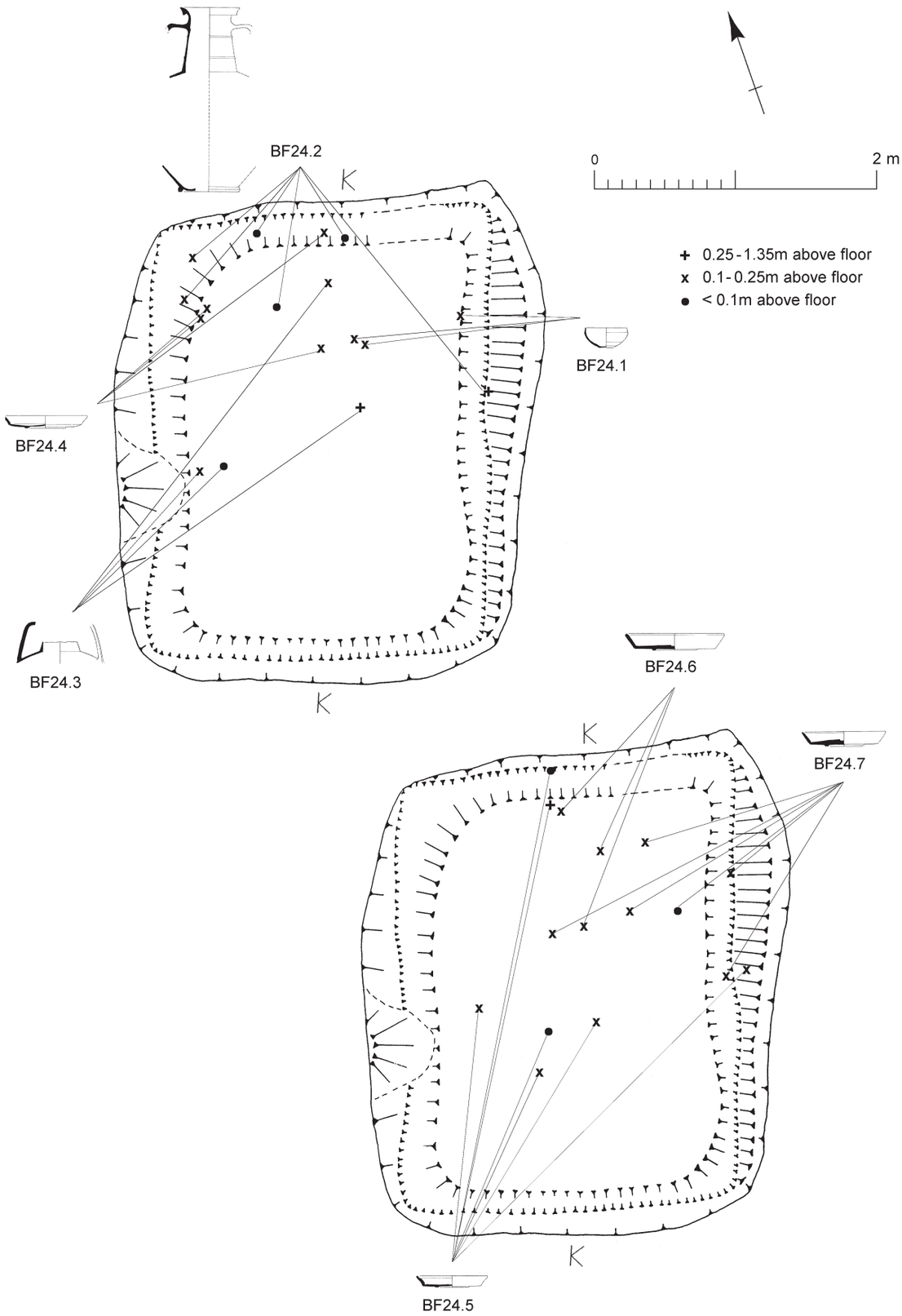

FIG. 60. Chamber BF24: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF24.1–4 and BF24.5–7 (scale 1:40)

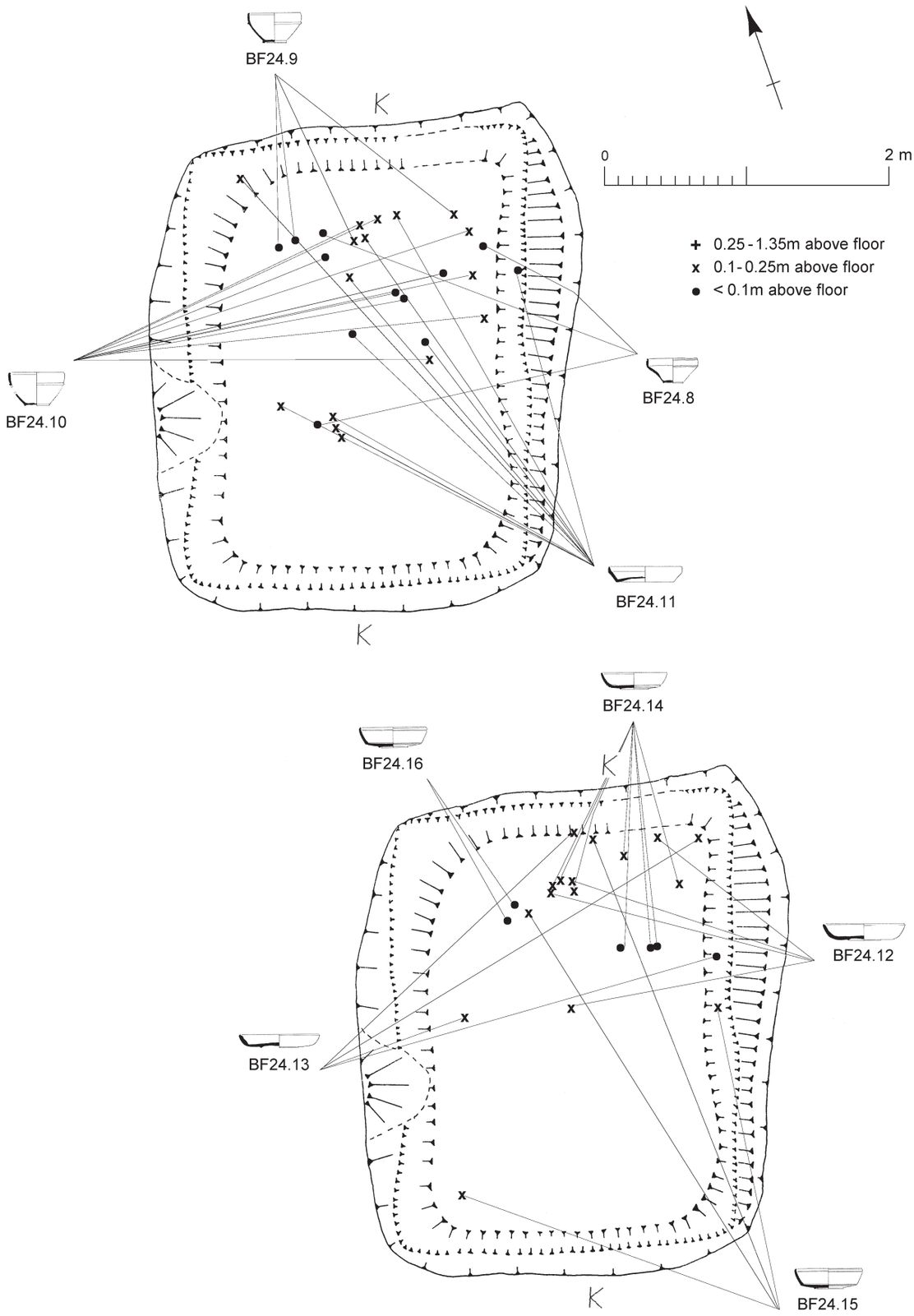

FIG. 61. Chamber BF24: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF24.8–11 and BF24.12–16 (scale 1:40)

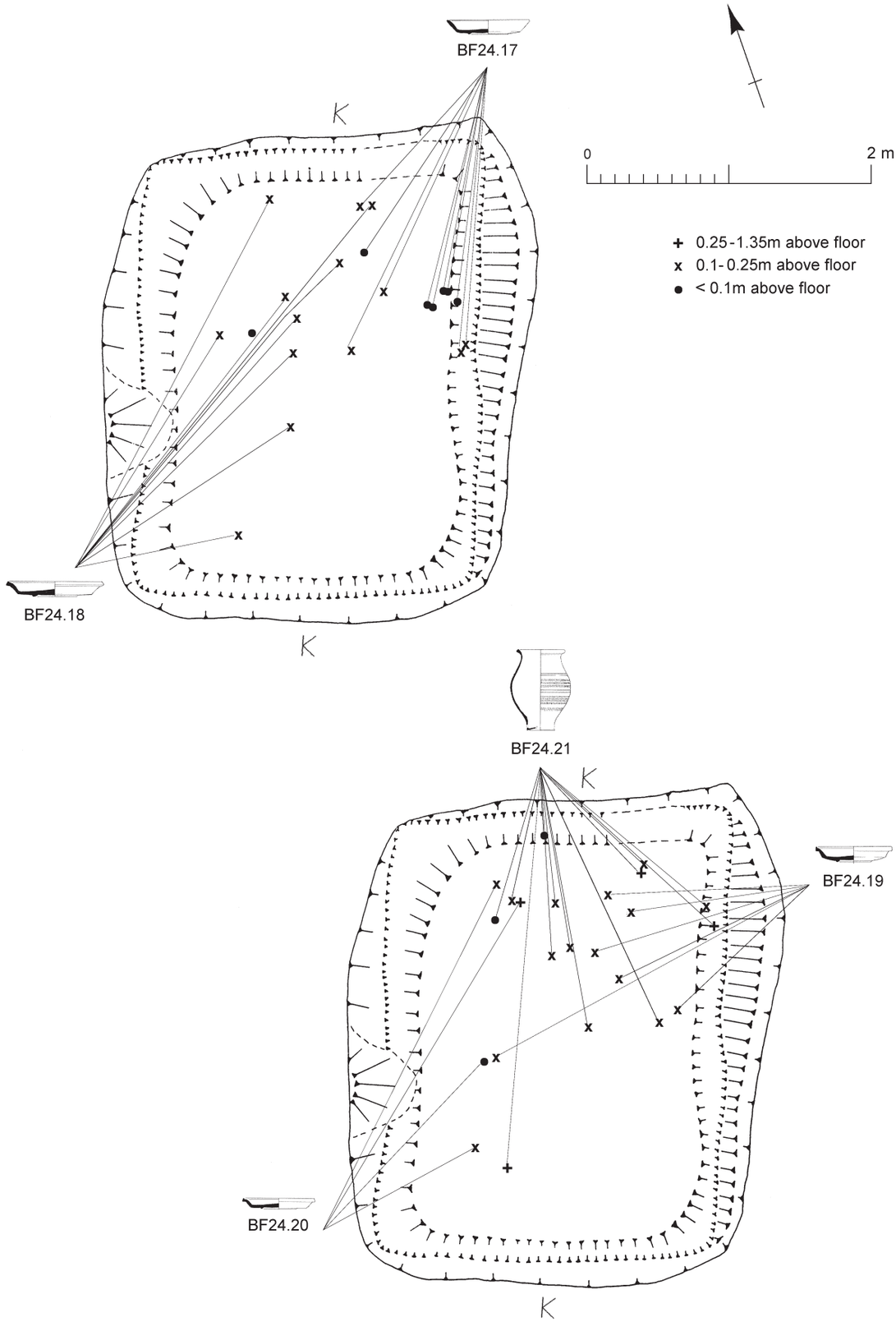

FIG. 62. Chamber BF24: plan showing location of sherds from pottery vessels BF24.17–18 and BF24.19–21 (scale 1:40)

hark back to Iron Age burials in Enclosure 1. The nineteen local products, however, give an unprecedented view of changes in ceramic technology in the period immediately after the Roman conquest, illustrating an intermediate phase while potters adjusted to the demands of the new market and assimilated new techniques.

Although fragmentary and incomplete, enough of the glass unguent bottle BF24.23 (FIG. 63) survives to show that it had been shaped in the form of a miniature amphora. An example from Wederath-Belginium, near Trier, indicates that it may have contained rouge (Goethert 1989, 276, no. e). The form is found in Tiberian to Claudian contexts on the Continent but is absent in post-conquest ones in Britain. The vessel and the case for a date of deposition for it of around or just before the conquest are described on page 344.

The other finds consisted of a few beads from a necklace (FIG. 64, BF24.24), two small silver collars or shackles probably from a brooch chain (FIG. 64, BF24.25), and four extremely thin plaques of horn, tentatively identified as box inlay or veneer (FIG. 64, BF24.26). The beads lay in the lowest 0.25 m of the fill, with the majority spread across the entire north–south length of the chamber within 100 mm of the floor. Several were found resting directly on the floor itself. All four horn plaques lay in the north-western part of the chamber. BF24.26a and BF24.26b lay next to each other within the lowest 0.5 m of fill, whereas BF24.26c and BF24.26d were recovered from the extreme north-west corner, respectively from levels approximately 0.25 m and 0.45 m above the floor. The unguent bottle (BF24.23) lay adjacent to the horn plaques BF24.26a and BF24.26b, close to the chamber floor.

The dress accessories form a striking contrast to the drabness of the ceramics in this grave. Within the pre-Boudican colony only the standard early Roman melon beads have been found, making the glass bead necklace in BF24 an elegant and extremely unusual piece both before A.D. 43 and for at least two decades later. The beads recovered are likely to be only a representative sample, rather than the complete necklace. There is a single long hexagonal-section blue-green (self-coloured) cylinder bead, five dark green barrel-shaped beads, and a maximum of 30 tiny spacer beads of pale green. That other beads were present, possibly of different shapes, is shown by shattered fragments. The beads are continental imports, with similar barrel-shaped and spacer beads being well represented among the 1st-century B.C. to mid 1st-century A.D. bead assemblage from the House of Amaranthus at Pompeii, and a spacer bead exactly similar to those from BF24 came from a necklace found there in a pre-Augustan context (Crummy forthcoming a). The hexagonal-section cylinder bead is matched by one from a woman's grave at Bessines (Poitou), France, that dates to at least as early as the last quarter of the 1st century A.D. (Bertrand 2003, 69, pl. 16, 14–15), and others have been found at Augst in 1st-century and later contexts (Riha 1990, 89).

The small silver collars are penannular, with marginal mouldings and a central cable-moulded band. They are probably the shackles from a silver chain, implying that the grave goods included a pair of silver brooches linked by a loop-in-loop chain. The use of the precious metal is an indication of both wealth and rarity. The type of brooch concerned is unknown; similar shackles or collars survive on the ends of the chain linking one of the pairs of gold brooches in the Late Iron Age Winchester hoard, dated *c.* 75–25 B.C (Hill *et al.* 2004, fig. 10), and also on the chains on 1st- and 2nd-century A.D copper-alloy brooches, for example, a Colchester derivative from Burial 5 at Baldock (Stead and Rigby 1986, fig. 27, 4–5), a Lamberton Moor brooch from York (Yorkshire Museum, H.136.2), a Backworth brooch from London (Hattatt 1987, fig. 43, 958), and an umbonate disc brooch from Richborough (Hull 1968, 88, pl. 31, 66). The basic design of the shackles, mouldings flanking a central decorated section, also occurs on the larger shackles of loose wire head-loop types such as Lamberton Moor and Backworth brooches, for example on the shackle of one of the pair of silver Backworth brooches from Chorley, Lancashire (Johns 1996, fig. 7.7).

The association of four small horn plaques in a grave with jewellery suggests that they were probably used as inlay on a box. Two have slightly rebated edges as if trimmed to accommodate another surface feature, and one is triangular, perhaps used to fill a gap at a mitred corner. The absence of peg holes implies that they were glued into position. The decoration of small wooden

TABLE 31: NAILS FROM THE CHAMBER BF24

Find no.	*Nail no.*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Wood*	*Grain to shank direction*	*Notes*
B251	1	round	12	y	transverse	a) short part of shank only remains below head; b) tiny shank fragment, ?same nail as a)
B252	2	sub-circular	78	–	–	–
B253	3	–	72	–	–	shank
B254	4	round	64	y	diagonal	head slightly folded
B255	5	round	48	–	–	shank cut off cleanly
B256	6	–	19	y	transverse	shank fragment
B257	7	–	26	y	–	traces of wood only
B264	8	–	14	y	transverse	shank fragment
B265	9	sub-circular	31	–	–	–
B279	10	sub-circular	61	y	transverse	wood grain transverse below head, diagonal + diagonal (random?) about 21 mm below head; no wood on lower part of shank
B293	11	-	30	y	transverse	2 shank fragments
B295	12	-	18	y	transverse	shank fragment
B416	13	round	37	y	transverse	clenched; wood grain transverse above bend (bent) + parallel (plank thickness 27 mm approx), longitudinal below
B578	-	sub-circular	41	y	transverse	wood down whole length of shank
B608	–	–	34	y	transverse	shank fragment
B613	–	–	42	y	transverse	shank fragment
B621	–	–	26	–	–	shank fragment
B622	–	?round, small	11	y	transverse	–
B623	–	–	30/18	y	–	2 shank fragments, wood traces seem random
B624	–	–	12	y	transverse	shank fragment
B628	–	–	10	–	–	? shank fragment
B629	–	round	100	y	transverse	wood extends about 27 mm below head; some fragments also on head
B630	–	round	–	–	–	head only, scar where shank broken off
B686	–	?sub-rectangular	12	y	transverse	–
B687	–	round	94	y	transverse	the shank is bent at about 40° from the vertical (bent) halfway down its length, the wood is visible only down to the bend
B691	–	sub-circular	23	y	transverse	–
B751	–	–	34	–	–	shank fragment in 2 pieces
B764	–	round	78	y	transverse	unusually large head
B773	–	round	23	y	transverse	–
B779	–	sub-circular	42	y	–	wood traces on head only
B780	–	sub-rectangular	36	y	transverse	–
B828	–	round	33	y	transverse	wood grain lies at a slight angle rather than fully transverse; runs to about halfway down the shank, which bends at about 45° to the vertical from just below the head
B829	–	oval	25	–	–	–
B894	–	sub-circular	43	–	–	–
B1131	–	round	48	–	–	–

boxes, used to store jewellery or toilet articles, with bone or ivory veneer or inlay can be seen in Roman Italy at Pompeii (*CMNN* 1989, Ivory and Bone, no. 5), and in Roman Britain inlay or veneer fragments often occur as site finds, generally in late Roman contexts (Crummy 2001a, 100), but occasionally in the very early period (*CAR* **2**, fig. 87, 2152). The use of horn is unusual, but horn requires special burial conditions for survival, and the rarity of horn veneer can be matched to a general rarity of any items of the material. At this period, and in a native British milieu, an inlaid box for female personalia would again be a rare item.

The upper fill of the chamber BF24 contained an usually large number of sherds compared with the upper fills of the other chambers. The sherds were presumably all residual and were in the base of the mound which sealed the chamber pit. The Roman sherds are likely to belong to pots (BF24a–g) associated with earlier funerary-related activities (p. 130). Most of the sherds appeared to derive from a single cream ware flagon, although at least five other vessels may be represented in the group. The Middle Iron Age sherds are part of a background scatter of Middle Iron Age material across the whole site and, like the accompanying Roman sherds, must have been present in the topsoil which was scraped up locally to form the mound over the chamber.

Thirty-five nails were plotted three-dimensionally. None lay on the floor of the chamber and only three were noted in the lowest 0.3 m of its fill. All but eight were more or less evenly distributed at various levels around the sides of the pit extending from 0.3 m above the floor to the top of the feature. None were found in the central part of the fill. The bias of the nails towards the top and sides of the pit mirrors the distribution of nails in chambers BF6 and CF42 and supports the view that most, if not all, of them had been used to fix the roof timbers to the sides of the chambers. The differences in the heights of the nails above floor level must reflect the varying degrees to which the wood fixed by the nails had slid into the chamber as it decayed.

As with the nails from BF6, many of the nails from this chamber are incomplete (TABLE 31). All are of Manning's Type 1b (1985, 134); the longest is 100 mm (B629) and the next 94 mm (B687), and many others may also have equalled that length if complete. Most have traces of mineral-replaced wood on the shank, but it does not survive on any in sufficient quantity to provide much information about plank thickness or construction. The exception is a bent nail on which two patches of grain lie at right angles to each other and suggest a plank thickness of 27 mm (B416). The grain direction is typical of a nailed corner joint. On the longest nail, it may be no coincidence that the surviving wood grain below the head is also 27 mm long (B629). On one nail (B578), the wood grain lies in the same direction all the way down the shank, but without any indication that this represents two stacked or overlapping planks rather than one. The nail shanks are square in section unless otherwise stated, and wood remains are slight if no further comment is made. The sixth column gives the direction of the longitudinal grain of the wood relative to the shank; if transverse it lies more or less at right angles, if diagonal it lies at a distinct slant, if parallel it lies more or less along the shank, *i.e.* the nail was hammered into end grain.

Pottery vessels (FIG. 63)

Central Gaulish import

BF24.1 FIG. 63. B439, B495, B500. Raspberry cup: Camulodunum form 62, *CAR* **10** Fabric EB, Type 50. Fabric CG CC1/CC2 (Lyon ware). Even-textured fine parchment matrix, no obvious mica; traces of greenish-brown slip; inner surface ridged, no sand-rough-casting. Decoration: applied roundels ornamented with raised spots arranged concentrically; at least one row survives, probably originally two. Condition: extremely friable, severely fragmented. Few sherds survive, no rims; one-third base circuit, and three roundels.

Imports from North Gaul or the Lower Rhineland

BF24.2 FIG. 63. Rims: B261, B307, B311, B688, B801; neck: B261, B311, B354, B654, B757; bases: B267, B311, B658, B848. Cornice-rimmed *lagena*: Camulodunum form 161. Fabric WPW; typical fabric and finish.

Condition: severely fragmented; complete rim and base and one-third neck circuits, part of one handle only, sufficient sherds to restore body, but not attempted. Some scorching may have occurred.

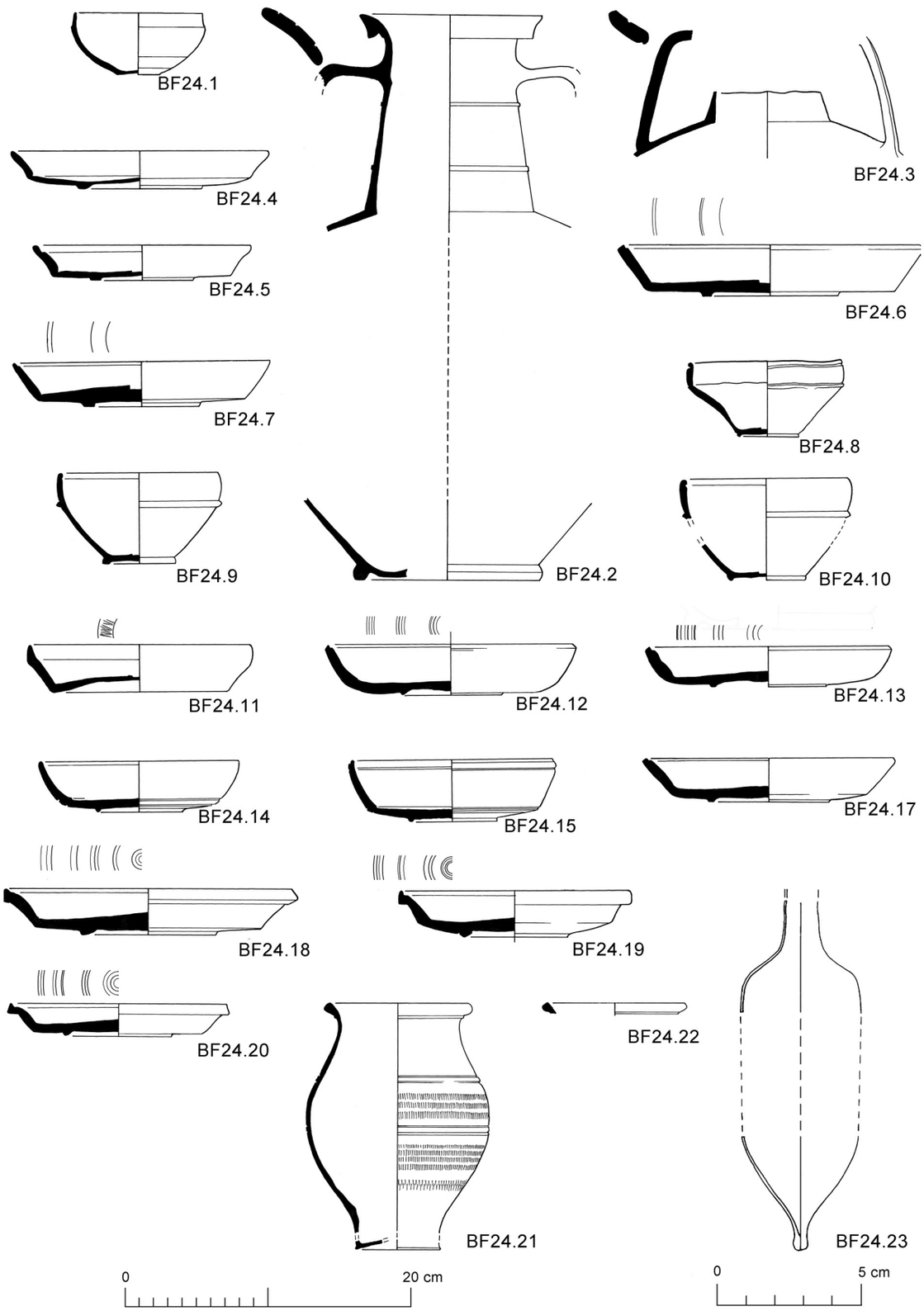

FIG. 63. Chamber BF24: pottery vessels BF24.1–22 (scale 1:4) and glass vessel BF24.23 (scale 1:2)

BF24.3 FIG. 63. B309, B610, B804, B876 + unmarked handle. Cornice-rimmed *lagena*: Camulodunum form 161. Fabric WPW; typical fabric and finish.
Condition: severely fragmented; complete lower neck circuit and two handles identified; no attempt was made to sort body sherds from the more complete example. A cut down and reused vessel. The flagon neck had been trimmed just below the neck cordon in antiquity, although substantial lengths of both handles were still apparently extant on the body but not supported by the neck.

Lagena body sherds in fabric WPW which could be parts of BF24.2, BF24.3 or flagons/*lagenae* not identified:

B261, B263, B266, B267, B268, B274, B294, B306, B311, B318, B324, B325, B326, B327, B328, B334, B358, B359, B360, B362, B365, B395, B398, B399, B400, B410, B413, B414, B419, B420, B421, B423, B425, B430, B431, B432, B446, B450, B475, B488, B489, B490, B493, B496, B501, B507, B544, B545, B566, B567, B568, B578, B591, B598, B604, B607, B652, B659, B759, B761, B768, B769, B770, B771, B784, B792, B794, B802, B803, B806, B808, B810, B812, B823, B831, B836, B837, B839, B840, B841, B842, B850, B851, B852, B853, B855, B872, B873, B875.

Local products: grog-tempered wares

BF24.4 FIG. 63. B391, B491, B661, B789, B790. Plain platter: Camulodunum form 2 copy/ Camulodunum form 21. Fabric GTW. Central stamp: totally illegible.
Condition: broken elsewhere into large sherds, further fragmentation *in situ*, just over half circuit restorable: very abraded fractures.
BF24.5 FIG. 63. B263, B317, B361, B664, B781, B817, B832. Offset platter, Camulodunum form 14 copy. Fabric GTW. Central stamp illegible.
Condition: in sherds, restorable to complete profile

Local products: mixed vesicular ware

BF24.6 FIG. 63. B273, B311, B357, B364, B503, B653, B838. Grooved platter: Camulodunum form 11, copy. Fabric MVW. Central stamp possibly reads: ABVSO, bordered.
Condition: fragmented into large sherds; complete base restorable, half rim circuit.
BF24.7 FIG. 63. B332, B366, B397, B478, B520, B796. Grooved platter, Camulodunum form 11 copy. Fabric MVW. Central stamp: totally illegible, but impression as BF24.6 ABVSO.
Condition: fragmented into large sherds restorable to complete base and two-thirds rim circuit. A smaller example but likely to be from the same source as BF24.6.
BF24.8 FIG. 63. B573, B830, B838, B847, B849. Grooved cup. Fabric MVW. Central stamp: illegible.
Condition: two non-joining half sections; with fresh breaks. Badly distorted waster.
BF24.9 FIG. 63. Base: B577; rims and sherds: B311, B510, B856, B859. Flanged cup: Camulodunum form 58 copy. Fabric MVW. Central stamp: bordered, illegible.
Condition: in sherds, half base circuit plus joining sherds and rims; new breaks, sherds missing.
BF24.10 FIG. 63. Base B339; rims B373, B452, B551, B580, B825. Flanged cup: Camulodunum form 58 copy. Fabric MVW. Central stamp: bordered; illegible.
Condition: in sherds; half base circuit plus joining sherds and rims; abraded old fracture edges.
BF24.11 FIG. 63. B315, B353, B388, B391, B443, B570, B777, B791, B798, B818, B827. Offset platter: Camulodunum form 14 copy; possibly flat-based. Fabric MVW. Central stamp: A….. or . ….V bordered.
Condition: fragmented into large sherds; restorable to complete base and three-quarters rim circuit. One joining section is very much more eroded than the rest. The whole is so severely spalled on the underside that no evidence survives of a footring. One sherd appears to have been burnt after the pot was broken.

Local products: glossy burnished ware

BF24.12 FIG. 63. Base: B308, B333; rims: B308, B311, B418, B760. Grooved convex platter. Fabric GBW. Brown matrix, brownish-black surfaces. Glossy burnished inner surface; matt unfinished outer surface. Decoration: three combed wreaths on the upper surface.
Condition: sherds; base circuit in halves with one-quarter rim circuit attached, and rims.
BF24.13 FIG. 63. Base: B262; B335; B655; B787; rims: B311; B547. Grooved convex platter. Fabric GBW. Brown matrix, brownish-black surfaces. Glossy burnished finish overall. Decoration: three combed wreaths on upper surface.
Condition: sherds; three non-joining sherds form about half base and rim circuit.
BF24.14 FIG. 63. Base: B311, B314, B336; rims: B445, B453, B480, B542, B543, B550. Double-grooved convex platter. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall.
Condition: sherds; two-thirds base and rim circuit; some new and some abraded fracture edges.

BF24.15 FIG. 63. Base: B311, B775, B815; rims: B273, B316, B367. Deep grooved platter. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall.
Condition: sherds; almost complete base circuit with small non-joining rims.
BF24.16 Not illustrated.B833, B846, B849, B871. Deep grooved platter. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall.
Condition: three rims only. Possibly part of same vessel if grooving careless and uneven.
BF24.17 FIG. 63. Base: B311, B481, B352, B369, B602; rims: B262, B312, B350, B368, B372, B504, B565, B571, B574, B843. Offset platter: Camulodunum form 12, copy. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall.
Condition: sherds; about half base and rim circuit.
BF24.18 FIG. 63. Base: B313, B783, B820, B814; rims: B311, B786, B814; ?also B260, B262, B363, B783, B793, B797, B819, B820. Lid-seated platter. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall. Decoration: five combed wreaths on upper surface.
Condition: sherds; base circuit and three rims forming a half circuit.
BF24.19 FIG. 63. Base: B273, B441; rims: B311, B331, B389, B394, B441, B442, B826. Lid-seated platter. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall. Decoration: four combed wreaths on upper surface; combed spiral on underside within the footring.
Condition: sherds; base and three-quarters rim circuit.
BF24.20 FIG. 63. Base: B273, B835; rims: B262, B273, B311, B824; ?also B266, B776, B816, B835. Lid-seated platter. Fabric GBW. Glossy burnished finish overall.
Condition: sherds; base circuit and two rims from opposite sides of circuit.

Local products: micaceous sandy ware (oxidised)

BF24.21 FIG. 63. Complete restored profile: B858; rims B858, B260, B267, B663; neck and shoulder B486, B807, B858; lower body B266, B267, B310, B311, B429, B822, B858. Butt-beaker copy: Camulodunum form 113 copy. Fabric FMW. A thin black coating over the exterior. Burnished finish. Decoration: rouletted zones.
Condition: severely fragmented; about a half of the vessel present, including two-thirds rim circuit.
BF24.22 FIG. 63. B267. Butt-beaker copy: Cam 113 copy. Fabric FSOW. Two rims, one lower body and a base sherd from a second example from the same source as BF24.21.

Glass vessel

BF24.23 FIG. 63. B862. Amphora-shaped unguent bottle; approximately 30 neck, shoulder, body and base fragments, rim and parts of neck and body missing. Blue/green. Cylindrical neck curving out to wide convex-curved shoulder; carination to body sloping into pointed base with terminal knob. Wall thickness 0.5–1 mm, present height (base and lower body fragments) 31 mm.

Other finds (FIG. 64)

BF24.24
a FIG. 64. SF255. B383. Long hexagonal-section cylinder bead of translucent blue-green glass. Maximum diameter 10.5 mm, length 22 mm.
b FIG. 64. SF261. B560. Long barrel-shaped bead of translucent dark green glass. Maximum diameter 6 mm, length 11 mm.
c Three other beads similar to **b** above were also found but are not illustrated: SF251, B606; SF282, B867; SF308, B408.
d FIG. 64. SF279. B549. Tiny annular spacer bead of opaque pale green glass or faience. Twenty-one others were also found as well as fragments from a maximum of nine others. Diameter varies from 2 to 4.5 mm, length 2 mm.
e The small find and context numbers of the unillustrated examples as **d** above are: SF270, B275; SF266, B305; SF147, B322; SF281, B323; SF269, B381; SF310, B474.; SF257, B498; SF277, B552; SF259, B558; SF252, B561; SF278, B563; SF264, B564; SF258, B609; SF301, B824; SF283, B865; SF284, B866.; SF286, B868; SF298, B881; SF295, B882; SF297, B883; SF256, B514, fragments; SF309, B518, fragments; SF267, B548, fragments; SF263, B555, fragment; SF275, B557, fragments; SF254, B559; fragment; SF268, B594, fragment; SF274, B562, fragments.
f SF253. B276. Green powder, possibly from a bead similar to the group above, but see also SF260 and SF307 below.
g SF260. B576. Fragments of a decayed and shattered bead of opaque green glass, probably barrel-shaped.

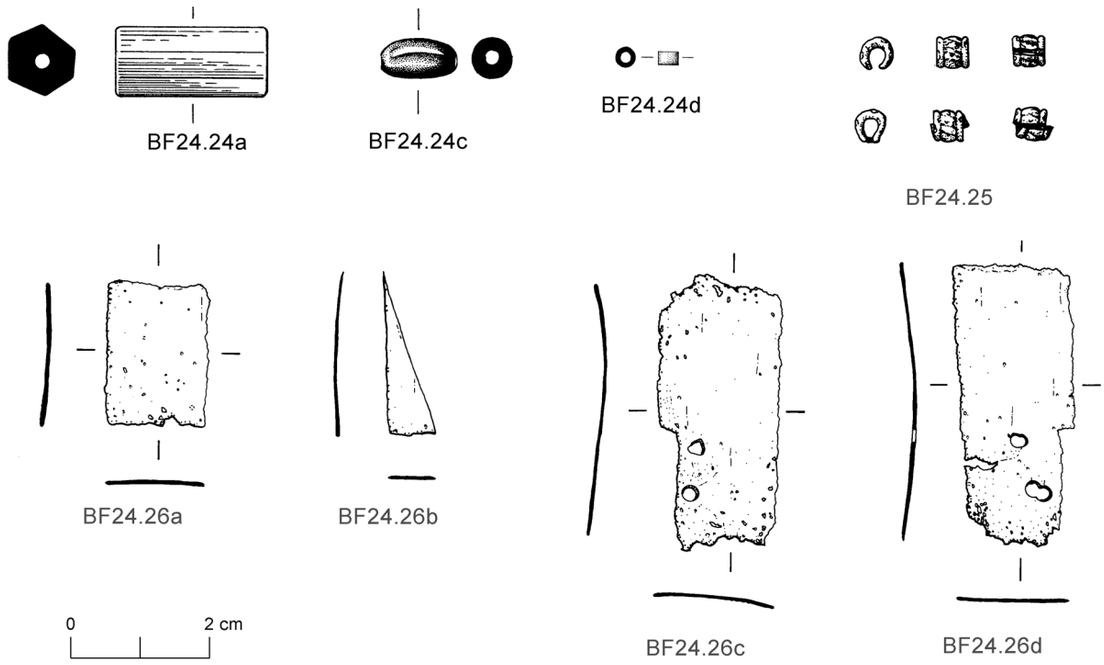

FIG. 64. Chamber BF24: glass beads (BF24.24a, BF24.24c–d), silver collars (BF24.25), and horn plaques (BF24.26a–c) (scale 1:1)

h SF307. B277. Powder from a decayed opaque green glass bead. The quantity appears too great to come from a spacer bead. It may perhaps be part of SF260 above, or from a similar bead.
BF24.25. FIG. 64. SF296. B884 BF24/SF299. B869. Two small penannular silver collars with prominent marginal mouldings and central cable-moulded band. Diameter 4.5 mm, length 4.5 mm. Weight of SF296, 0.18 g; weight of SF299, 0.19 g.
BF24.26
a FIG. 64. SF289. B863. Thin rectangular horn plaque, 21 by 14 mm, 0.4 mm thick.
b F FIG. 64. SF290. B864. Thin horn plaque cut into a right-angled triangle, sides 24 by 7 by 25 mm, 0.25 mm thick.
c FIG. 64. SF302. B778. Thin horn plaque, more or less rectangular. The ends of both short sides are damaged. One long side is slightly rebated. Close to this are two perforations, one circular, one sub-circular, which are probably natural features rather than peg holes for attachment. Maximum dimensions 41 by 18 mm, 0.25 mm thick.
d FIG. 64. SF303. B813. Thin horn plaque similar to BF24.26c, but with only the shorter of the short sides damaged. Close to the rebated edge are two overlapping circular perforations, with a third, sub-circular, close by. As on BF24.26c above, these are natural features rather than peg holes. Maximum dimensions 41 by 17 mm, 0.5 mm thick.

Residual sherds in the upper fill of the chamber

BF24.a B260. Sherd from a relatively thick-walled vessel (5.7 g). Fabric GTW.
BF24.b B458, B698, B683. 3 sherds in sandy grog-tempered fabric, possibly all from the same vessel (3.8 g). Fabric GTW.
BF24.c B683. Small thin sherd in sandy grog-tempered fabric, similar to B458/B698/B683 but much thinner, possibly a separate vessel (1.0 g). Fabric GTW.
BF24.d B627. Body sherd from a flagon in sandy yellowish-cream fabric (48.7 g). Fabric GFW.
BF24.e B294. 17 body sherds in imported fine white ware, probably a flagon, imported from North Gaul. Probably parts of BF24.2 or BF24.3 (18.0 g). Fabric WPW.
BF24.f B311. Bowl rim sherd, burnished with burnishing extending over rim (5.3 g). Fabric GTW.
BF24.g B298. Body sherd (3.4 g). Fabric GTW.
Fifty-eight? Middle Iron Age sherds (245 g).

CHAMBER CF42 (FIGS 2, 8, 65–73, TABLE 32)

Cremated bone	none	
Pottery vessels	CF42.1	TN moulded platter
	CF42.2	TN moulded platter
	CF42.3	TN moulded platter
	CF42.4	TN stepped platter
	CF42.5	TN stepped platter
	CF42.6	TR1(C) or TR2 carinated cup
	CF42.7	TR1(C) carinated cup
	CF42.8	TN flanged cup
	CF42.9	ovoid beaker
	CF42.10	Dressel 2–4 amphora
Glass vessels	CF42.11	deep cylindrical bowl
	CF42.12	unguent bottle
	CF42.13	unguent bottle
Other finds	CF42.14	single glass counter
	CF42.15	copper-alloy spoon
	CF42.16	wooden object represented by three studs or pins (a–c) each with a glass head on an iron shank and two shank fragments with missing heads (d–e)
	CF42.17	narrow iron strip
Animal bone		burnt teeth fragments (in mound) (probably horse)
Residual finds	CF42.a–f	sherds from at least six Late Iron Age/Roman vessels plus Middle Iron Age sherds in mound and backfill

The chamber was located symmetrically in the centre of the southern half of Enclosure 5 (FIGS 2, 8). The base of the pit (CF42) in which the chamber had been constructed was 1.2 m below the ground surface after stripping (FIG. 68). Its original depth must have been about 1.7 m assuming the ground-level has changed very little since the chamber was built. The uppermost surviving part of the pit was in the shape of a rectangle with rounded corners, measuring just over 4 m north to south and just under 4 m east to west. The floor of the chamber was flat, square, and 3 m across (FIGS 65–6). The sides of the chamber-pit sloped steeply inwards to a level approximately 0.5 m below the excavation ground-surface, at which depth the slope changed so that they were practically vertical. The vertical-sided part of the chamber-pit extended to a distance of 0.7 m above the floor. Around the sides of the floor was a slot (FIG. 65, CF414) which varied between 50 and 200 mm in width and 100 and 300 mm in depth. A small, curved recess (FIG. 65, CF114) had been cut just behind the middle of the slot along the south side of the chamber-pit. The base of the recess was flat and level with the floor of the pit.

The fill of the chamber consisted of two distinct deposits, both of light brown, mottled, sandy silts (FIG. 67). The lower deposit (referred to here as the 'dumped material') represents soil and debris deliberately placed in the chamber around the time of the cremation or shortly afterwards whereas the upper one was part of the base of a mound which was raised over the chamber to seal it. Neither of the deposits could have derived from the excavation of the chamber-pit, because they would have been dominated by sandy gravel. Instead both must have consisted largely of scraped-up topsoil, subsoil, and turves.

The dumped material is unlikely to have filled the chamber completely. It extended up the side of the chamber to around 750–800 mm above the chamber-floor. The deposit will have reduced in volume considerably since its deposition because of compaction and the decay of any organic material which it contained. However, to have filled the chamber completely, its volume would need to have reduced by as much 75 per cent which is conceivable but probably very unlikely.

Patches of dark-grey brownish-black deposits, approximately 10 mm thick, lay close to all four sides of the chamber-pit (FIG. 69). Traces of wood grain could be seen in some of this material. Close inspection showed that the wood had not been carbonised, but was mineral-replaced. Iron nails in close proximity to the mineral-replaced wood indicated that a large

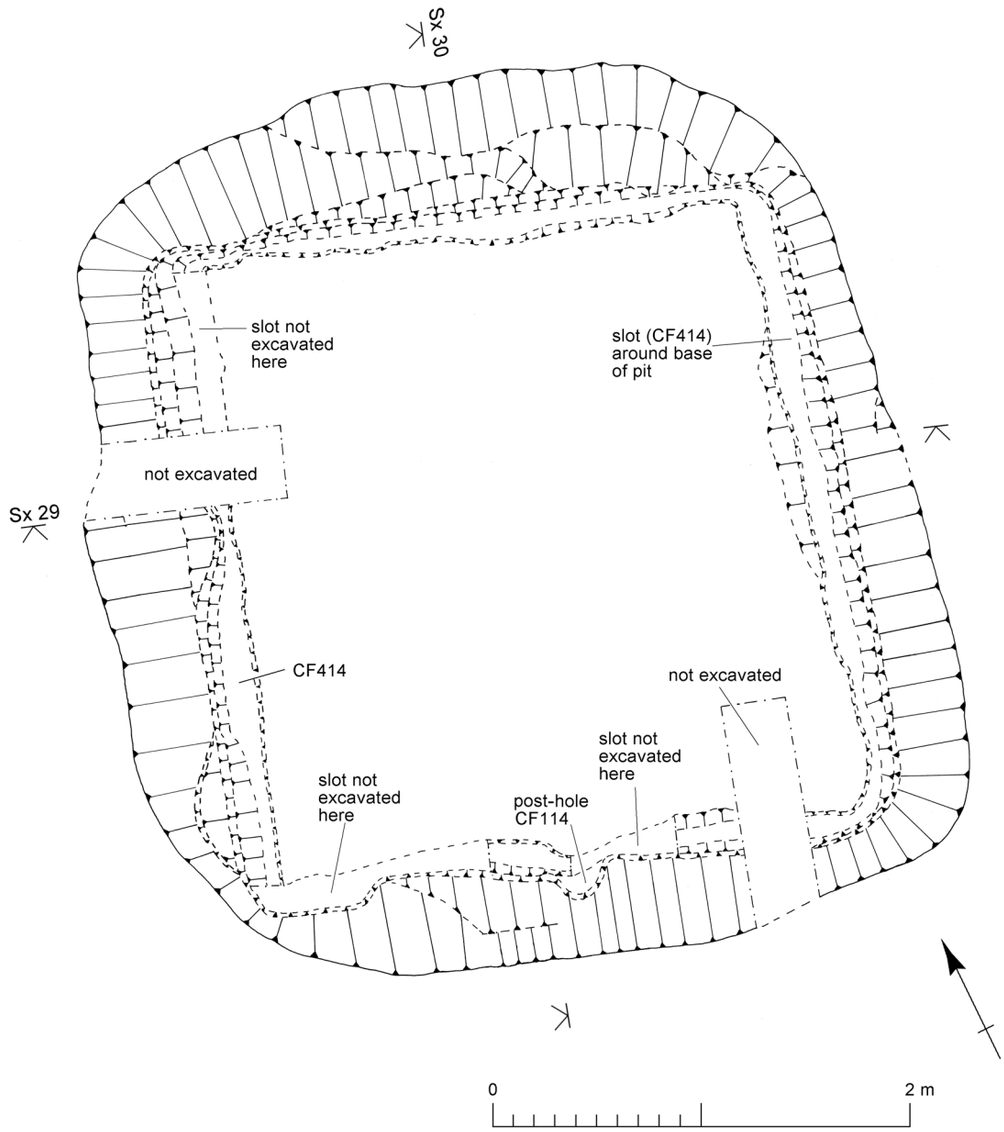

FIG. 65. Chamber CF42: plan of chamber pit after excavation (scale 1:33)

timber chamber, similar to AF25, BF6, and BF24, had been constructed inside the pit (FIG. 67). The deposits with the mineral-replaced wood covered most of the west and east sides of the chamber-pit, and overlapped each other in many places. However, they were sparse on the south edge of the pit and almost absent on the north side. The mineral-replaced wood was also present in the slot CF414, where it extended vertically downwards against the inner edge of the feature (FIG. 68).

The distribution of the nails used to make the chamber roughly corresponded with the incidence of the mineral-replaced wood. The nails were concentrated on the west side with fewer on the east and south sides, and only two or three close to the north side (FIG. 69). They were up to 120 mm in length, with most being around 50 mm. All the nail heads appeared to have been flat and round. The positions of the heads and shanks show that almost all of the nails had been driven into the timbers from the inside of the chamber, although nails 513, 622 and 748 pointed inwards.

The decayed wood along the slot CF414 appeared as an almost continuous thin dark line in which some individual upright planks were distinguishable as slight steps. The line showed that

FIG. 66. Chamber CF42, fully excavated, viewed from the south

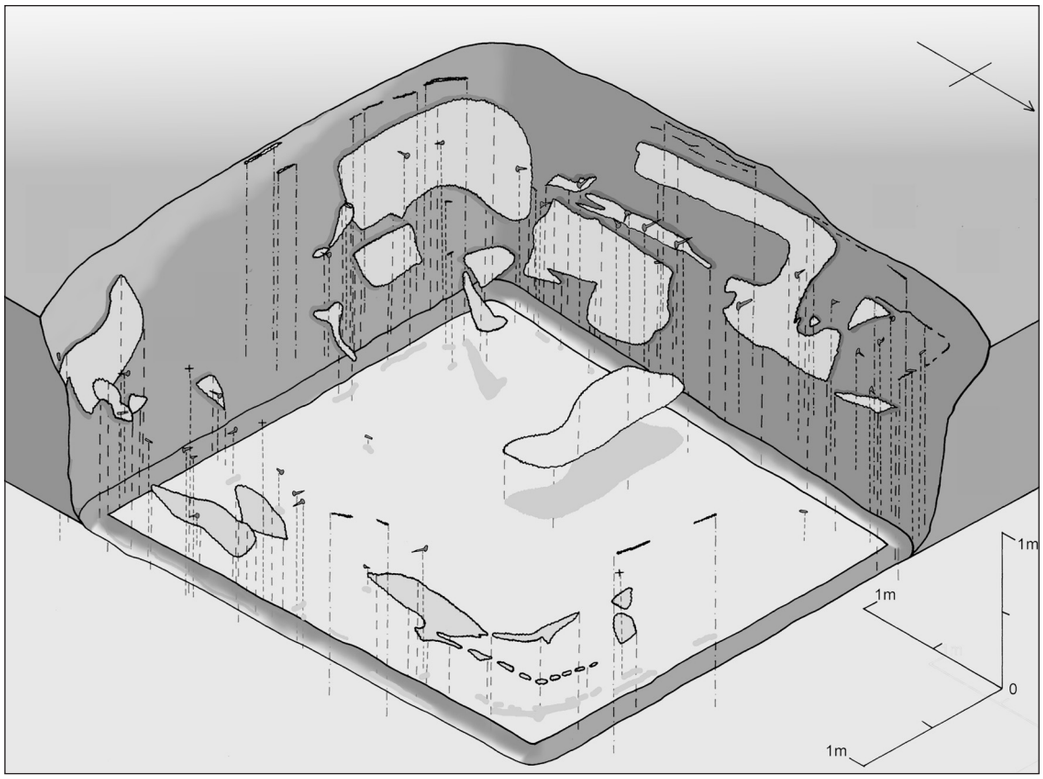

FIG. 67. Chamber CF42: isometric plan of the chamber pit showing the positions of the nails and the traces of decayed wood

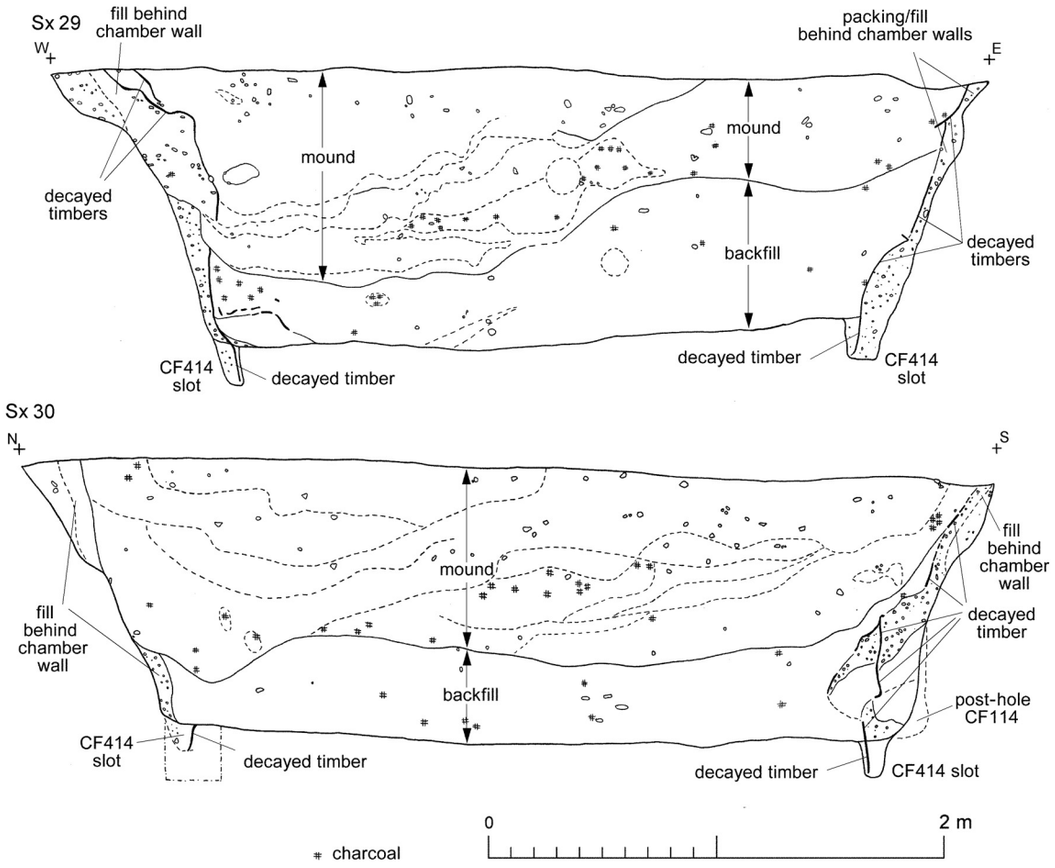

FIG. 68. Chamber CF42: sections (scale 1:30)

the chamber had been constructed of upright wooden planks placed edge to edge around the chamber-pit to form timber walls on all four sides. The steps varied in length between 50 and 150 mm. Most were around 100 mm. The existence of the steps implies that the planks had not been joined together at the base, but instead their ends had simply been dropped into the slot CF414 and held fast against its inner face by backfilling the base of the void between the planks and the sides of the chamber-pit. This explains why the decayed wood appears against the inner face of the slot in section (FIG. 68), and why there were no nails low down in the chamber. There was no trace of a wooden floor.

The curved recess cut into the centre of the south side of the chamber-pit presumably held a post (FIG. 65, CF114). Although there was no equivalent feature on the opposite side of the chamber-pit, there had probably been a similar post there so that together the two posts would have supported a timber on which would have been placed planks for the chamber roof. Faint traces of decayed wood on the top of the lower fill in the chamber in the south-west quadrant appeared to be the remains of just such a roof.

The upper fill of the chamber sealed the traces of the decayed wooden roof in the south-west area, and filled the wider, upper part of the chamber where it sealed the nails and timber stains lying against the sloping upper edges. This relationship shows that the upper fill had been placed on top of the chamber roof, and that it must have been part of the base of a mound over the chamber, so that above ground CF42 would originally have taken the form of a small earth barrow. Any void in the chamber left after it had been backfilled would have increased as the backfill proper (*i.e.* the 'dumped material') reduced in volume by compaction under its own weight and as a result of the decay of any organic material which it might have contained. As the wooden chamber roof disintegrated, the roof and sides would eventually have collapsed,

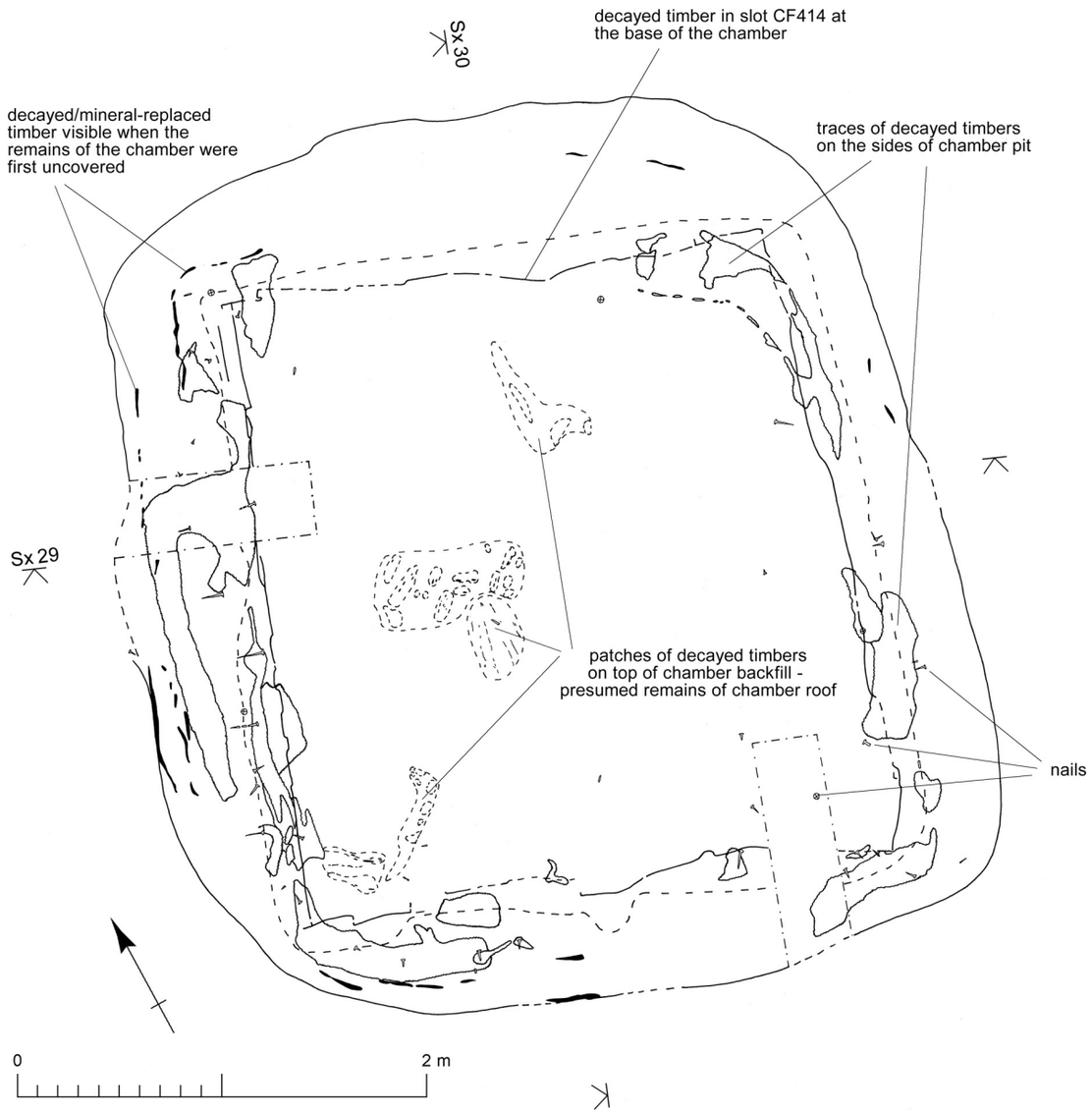

FIG. 69. Chamber CF42: plan showing remains of wooden chamber and nails (scale 1:33)

being pushed downwards into the chamber where not supported by the dumped material, and sideways into the uncompacted material filling the gap between the walls of the chamber and the sides of the chamber-pit.

The overlapping patches of decayed wood on the sides of the chamber-pit raised the possibility that the walls of the chamber had been of double thickness. However, the line of decayed wood in the slot CF414 was single, indicating that this could not have been the case. Thus the overlapping patches of decayed wood must have been a product of the process of decay whereby parts of the chamber slid downwards one over the other as the chamber gradually disintegrated after being sealed and buried under its mound. Movements of this kind would only have been possible if there had been a void in the chamber so that sections of the sides could slide or drop downwards as they decayed.

The mound contained sherds from six or so wheel-thrown local products in grog-tempered ware (p. 157, CF42.a–f). All were grog-tempered and thus different in character from the pots in the main assemblage. The forms and fabrics are well represented in other deposits and

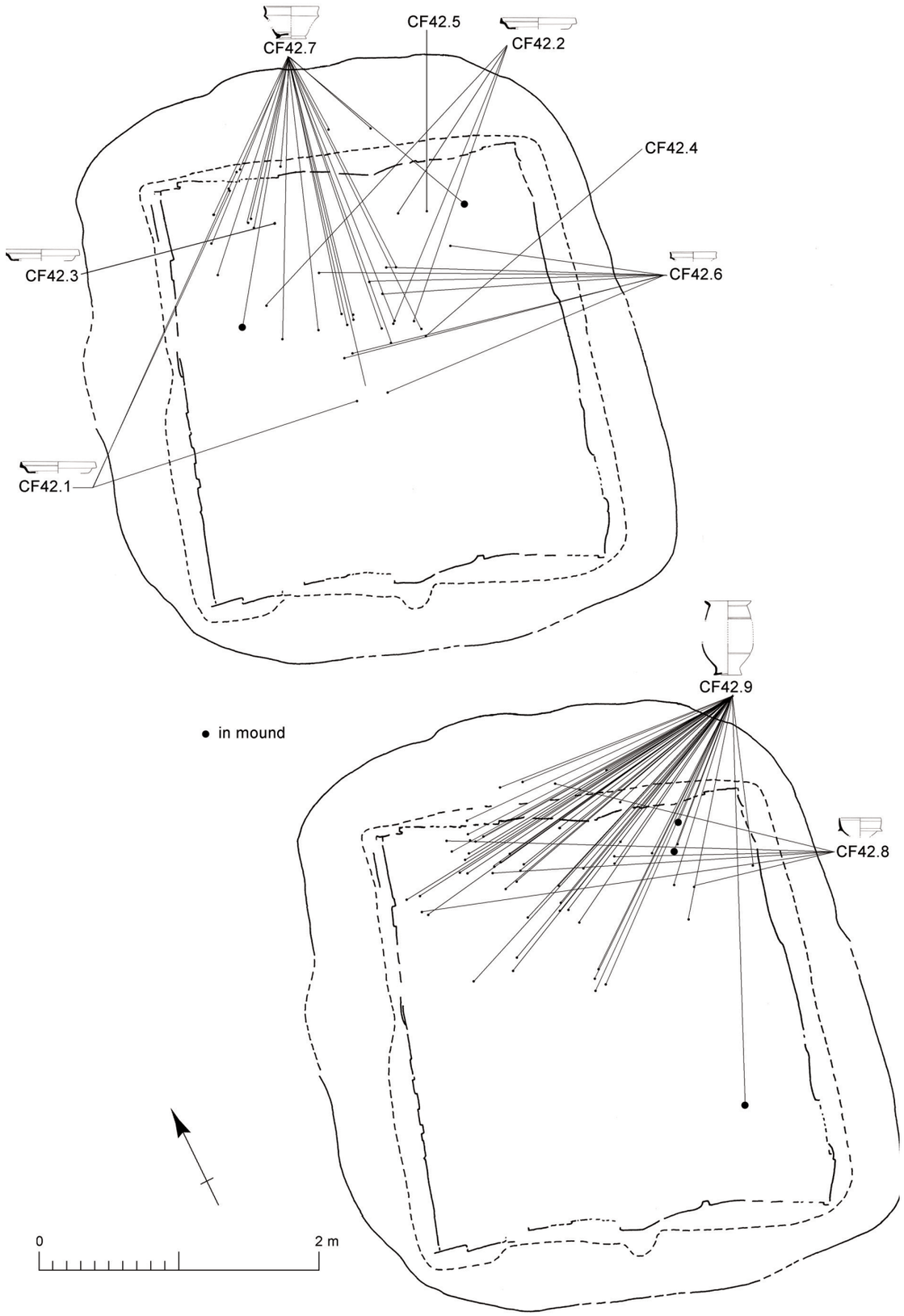

FIG. 70. CF42: plans showing location of sherds from pottery vessels CF42.1–9 (scale 1:40)

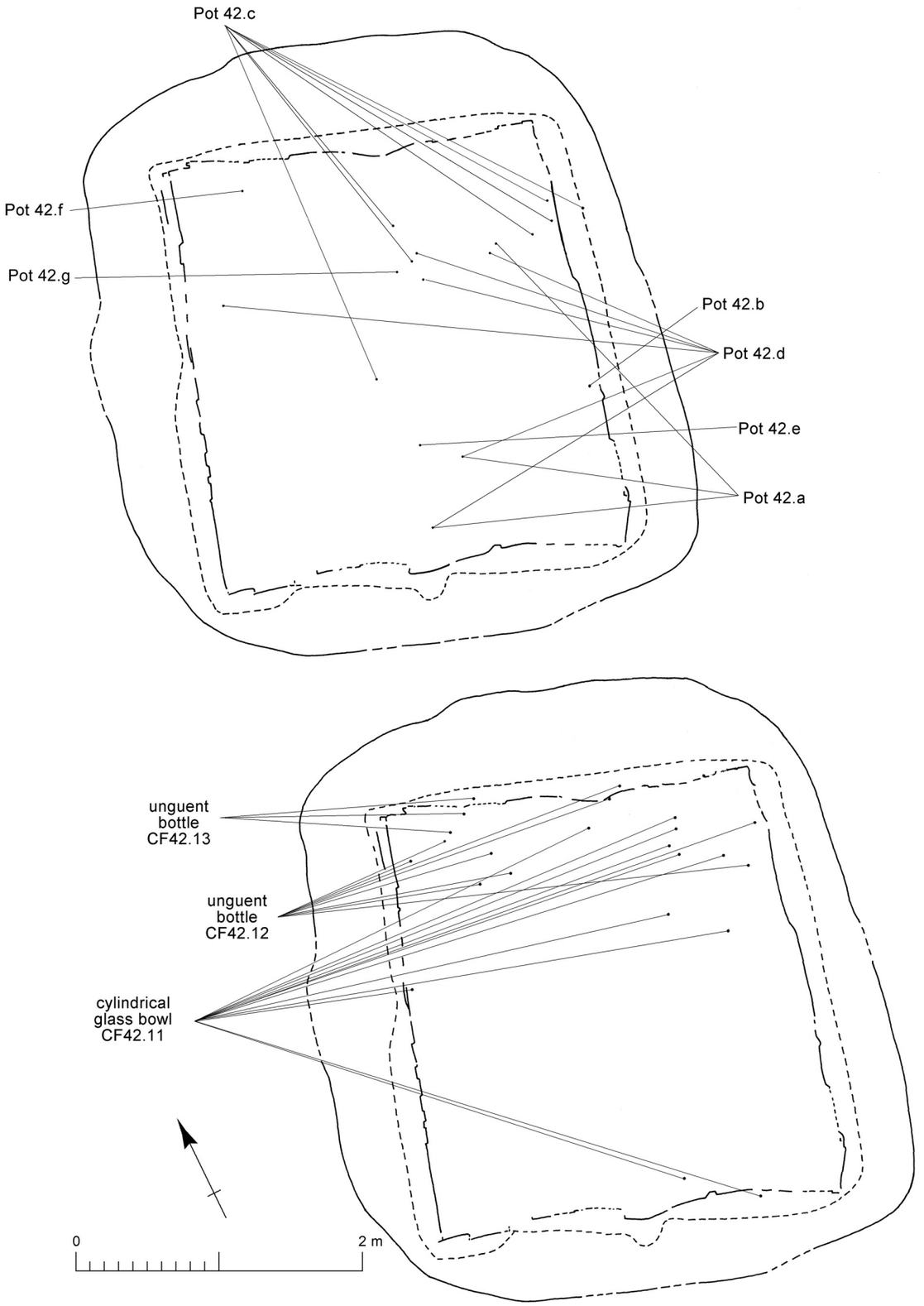

FIG. 71. Chamber CF42: plans showing location of residual sherds from pottery vessels 42.a–g and location of sherds from glass vessels CF42.11–13 (scale 1:40)

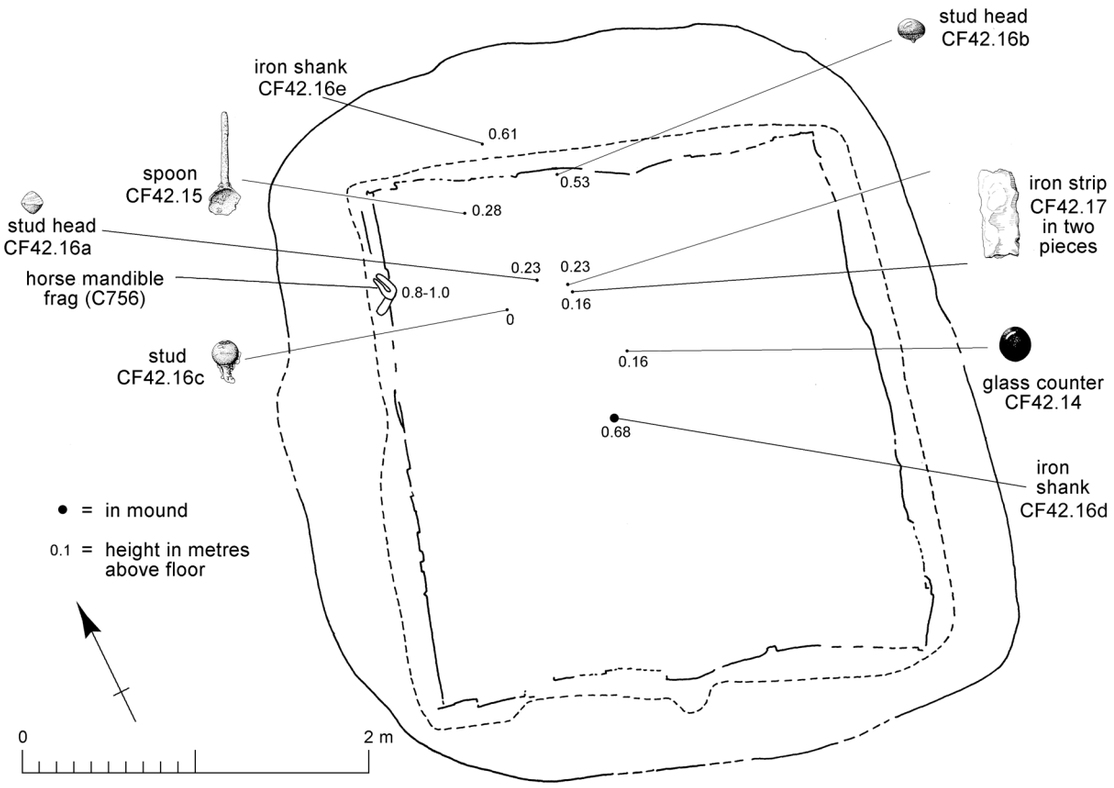

FIG. 72. Chamber CF42: plan showing location of small finds CF42.14–17 (scale 1:40)

burials at Stanway with the exception of the two large platters of Cam 5. Their likely origin is discussed elsewhere (p. 130).

Almost all the other finds from the chamber were in the dumped material. They were concentrated at the north end where this layer was at its deepest, preservation of the timber sides least in evidence, and nails absent (FIGS 70–2). As was the case in BF6, the nails were only used at the top of the chamber, presumably to fix the roof and upper ends of the wall timbers. The absence of nails in this area is very informative. If the upper part of the north side of the chamber had been nailed like the other sides, then the nails here must have been ploughed off in the relatively recent past. If true, then this shows that the top of the chamber had been within 300 mm or so of the modern ground level (*i.e.* ploughsoil depth) and that this part of the chamber could not have slipped very far, if at all, into the chamber as it decayed. The exceptional depth of the dumped material at the north end of the chamber would explain why the decaying parts of the chamber here could not move so readily. Of course, the absence of nails in this area may simply be because this part of the chamber was not nailed.

The objects in the dumped material consisted mainly of sherds of at least ten pottery and three glass vessels which had been broken prior to their deposition in the chamber (FIGS 70–1, 73). All the pottery sherds are friable and had been badly fragmented, with both old abraded fracture edges and new breaks resulting from soil conditions and the poor state of the fabrics. The minimum count using all sherds is one amphora, two large *terra nigra* platters, three small *terra nigra* platters, one small *terra rubra* cup, one large *terra rubra* cup, one small *terra nigra* cup and one *terra rubra* beaker (BF24.1–10; FIG. 73). A distinctive feature of the assemblage is the extreme degree to which the vessels had been smashed. The exceptionally small size of many of the sherds suggests that many of the vessels had not simply been broken but repeatedly pounded to reduce them to tiny fragments in a way that had not occurred elsewhere on the site.

The only bones found in CF42 were burnt teeth, which appear to have been part of a horse maxilla, in the subsided base of the mound (p. 383). The chamber did not contain any human bone, cremated or unburnt, either in the backfill or in the subsided mound. Although the fill of the chamber was not sieved, the exceptionally small size of some of the pottery fragments which were recovered shows that, had any bone been present, even as tiny fragments, then some of it would have been found.

In addition to the pottery vessels, the assemblage in the backfill included the very fragmentary remains of three glass vessels (FIG. 71). One was a cast polychrome bowl in blue, white and yellow glass (FIG. 73, CF42.11) and the other two were unguent bottles (CF42.12–13). Although fragmentary, CF42.11 appears to have been in the form of a deep hemispherical bowl. The absence of any similar rim and base fragments from pre-Boudican contexts in Colchester and elsewhere in Britain suggests that the vessel may have been a pre-conquest import (p. 343). The full profile of the unguent bottle CF42.12 (FIG. 73) cannot be reconstructed, but it may be of Isings Form 6, a globular type which occurs on the Continent in early to mid 1st-century contexts but rarely in post-conquest ones in Britain. CF42.13 is too fragmentary to reveal its shape. CF42.12 is blue-green whereas CF42.13 is an unusual yellow/brown colour which, according to Hilary Cool's suggestion (p. 345), may support a pre-conquest date.

Other finds from the chamber consisted principally of a copper-alloy spoon (FIG. 73, CF42.15), a single glass gaming counter (FIG. 73, CF42.14), and three glass-headed iron studs, possibly pins or perhaps from some kind of wooden object (FIG. 73, CF42.16a–c). The gaming counter is significant in that it suggests that the assemblage had contained a gaming board and a set of counters, as in the Doctor's burial and Warrior's burial and chamber BF6 (pp. 120, 186–90 and 217–20). The glass-headed studs are also of particular interest, not just in their own right but because a somewhat similar item in the Brooches burial (CF72.12) may point to the possibility of a link between them (pp. 254–5).

The spoon type is widespread on the Continent in both copper alloy and bone in the 1st century A.D. and into the 2nd century; two have been found in contexts of *c.* A.D. 44–60/1 at Colchester, on one of which tin plating survived (*CAR* **6**, 156, no. 527, tin-plated; 215, no. 124). Their occasional close association with jewellery and toilet equipment implies that they were not only used for eating, but had some alternative function associated with the female toilette (Cool 2004, 28), and there is some evidence from the Continent and from Britain that burials containing spoons of this type are usually those of women. As many cremation cemetery reports contain little or no age and sex details based on the human bone, the following list gives only those graves with spoons (of both this type and later types; not including small toilet/medical spoons/scoops) that also contained female-specific grave goods. The list is by no means exhaustive, but it is apparent that spoons in early Roman graves are all found with females. Burials containing spoons but with no gender-related equipment have been omitted, but they are very few in number; no spoons were found with male-specific equipment. Although spoons may have been found in the graves of both men and women at Avenches, Switzerland, problems with the grave inventory meant that only those from female graves were securely provenanced, while those supposedly from male graves were seen as suspect (Amrein *et al.* 1999, 339–40).

a) Verulamium (Hertfordshire), King Harry Lane grave 325: cremation, Phase 1 (*c.* A.D. 1–40, or by Mackreth's revised dating *c.* 15 B.C–A.D. 30), spoon with mirror and two spindle-whorls (Stead and Rigby 1989, 358, fig. 157, 8, 11–13; Mackreth 1994, 288).
b) Winchester (Hampshire), Grange Road grave 2: female cremation, Flavian, spoon with melon bead necklace (Biddle 1967, fig. 9, 19, 54–61).
d) Chichester (West Sussex), St Pancras grave 171: cremation, late 1st–2nd century, spoon in jewellery box (Down and Rule 1971, 81, fig. 5.16).
e) Blicquy (Belgium), grave 240: cremation, Flavian or earlier, spoon with cosmetic palette, bead necklace and two bracelets (de Laet *et al.* 1972, 115, pl. 69).
f) Emona/Ljubljana (Slovenia), grave 341: cremation, 1st-century A.D., spoon with mirror (Plesničar-Gec 1972, pl. 90, 341/6, 10).

g) Emona, grave 567: cremation, 1st-century A.D., spoon with perfume bottle and toilet instruments (Plesničar-Gec 1972, pl. 131, 3, 8–13).
h) West Thurrock (Essex), amphora burial: cremation, 1st–2nd century?, spoon with bracelets (Hull 1963, 189; Philpott 1991, 282).
i) Emona, grave 732: cremation, 2nd century, spoon with mirrors (Plesničar-Gec 1972, pl. 169, 3–5).
j) Chichester (West Sussex), St Pancras grave 302: female cremation, later than A.D. 150, spoon with a pair of penannular brooches and a pair of bow brooches (Down and Rule 1971, 81).
k) Tournai (Belgium), la rue Perdue grave 117: female inhumation, spoon with spindle or distaff (Brulet and Coulon 1977, 100–1, pl. 23/117, 3–4).
l) Tongeren (Belgium), south-west cemetery grave 141: inhumation, 1st half of the 4th century, spoon with mirror and hairpins (Vanvinckenroye 1984, pl. 83, 3–5, 7–8).

An early cremation that probably contained spoons but is not included on this list is the unsexed adult grave 2 at Alton, Hants, because the circumstances of excavation, with some grave goods recovered in 1860 and others in 1980, make it far from certain that all these objects are from the same burial (Millett 1986, 51–8; 1987, 68). If one grave is involved, then it certainly bears links to BF64, CF42, CF72 and other funerary features at Stanway, but the profile of the large grave pit suggests that there was more than one burial, and the quality of the 19th-century excavation together with the uncertain relationships between the features in the area led to a dish of black burnished ware (BB1) originally being included in what was otherwise a Claudio–Neronian group. The grave goods found in 1860 include nine glass counters (eight white, one blue), a die, and a gold signet ring; a single glass bead was also found when the backfill of the 1860 cut was re-excavated. The items found in 1980 include two tinned or silvered copper-alloy spoons, part of a tray or game board, and a fragment of a knife. If they are all from a single grave, as the counters found in 1860 and the board found in 1980 (the remainder of which may be represented by the 'box' with metal fittings found in 1860) would seem to imply, then this may well be an example of a male grave with spoons. The grave goods are ambiguous, but the gold signet ring *may* imply that the deceased was a man; alternatively, as it dates to the second half of the 1st century B.C., it may be an heirloom whose last owner was female.

The grave that is most closely linked to that from Alton is probably that from Grange Road at Winchester (b in the list above). The sex of the person buried in the Winchester grave has been the subject of some debate, with the bones identified as those of a juvenile, probably a female, but the excavator suggesting that the drinking and writing equipment in the grave implied the dead person was male (Biddle 1967, 231, 246–8). At least three factors allow the latter suggestion to be refuted. First, the presence of the melon beads indicates that this was a female grave. Second, the 'drinking equipment' consists of cups, jugs and a single flagon rather than the wine amphorae, pans for heating wine, wine strainers, and formal hand-washing equipment of jug and handled basin often found in male graves (Poux and Feugère 2002). Third, writing equipment is by no means gender-specific. Grave 146, an adult grave at Valladas, Saint-Paul-Trois-Châteaux, Drôme, France, contained both a stylus and a mirror, and styli were found in the graves of (definitely) both men and women in the En Chaplix cemetery at Avenches, Switzerland (Bel 2002, 330–4, fig. 375, 12–13; Amrein *et al.* 1999, 334). Depictions of women holding a stylus and a writing tablet are shown in painted portraits from Pompeii, and, while the pose may be an artistic convention, it undoubtedly demonstrates that female literacy was an accepted norm in the Roman world (Ward-Perkins and Claridge 1976, no. 23; Brion 1979, fig. 9; Ciarallo and De Carolis 1999, no. 277).

That the Winchester grave is that of a female therefore also affects any interpretation of gender based on the inclusion of a game counter in CF42. The evidence for the gender of graves containing game pieces is often ambiguous or absent on the Continent (*e.g.* Amrein *et al.* 1999, 346–7; Bel 2002, 153), and where it is available for graves in Britain they are usually those of males (TABLES 55–6, taken from Cotton 2001a, 13, table A; 2001b, 27–31, esp. table 9).

TABLE 32: NAILS FROM THE CHAMBER CF42

Find	*SF no.*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Wood*	*Grain to shank direction*	*Notes*
C500	214	–	44	y	diagonal	shank fragment
C504	215	–	24	y	transverse	shank fragment
C507a	218a	round	64	y	transverse	–
C507b	218b	–	54	–	–	shank fragment in 2 pieces; ?part of a) above
C512	222	–	71	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces; grain covers full length , no obvious junction between planks
C513	223	–	42	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces; grain covers full length
C514	224	–	40	y	transverse	–
C515	225	–	19	–	–	shank fragment
C517	226	?round	84	y	transverse	?plank junction 36 mm below base of head
C520	229	sub-circular	57	–	–	in 2 pieces
C521a	–	round	72	y	transverse	–
C521b	–	–	59	y	transverse	shank fragment
C522	230	round	20	y	transverse	–
C531	231	–	51	y	transverse	shank fragment
C534	233	round	101	y	transverse	wood down whole length
C539	234	–	26	y	parallel	shank fragment
C540	235	round	24	y	parallel	–
C580	242	–	44	y	transverse	shank fragment
C592a	293a	–	40	y	transverse to diagonal	shank fragment; ?same as b) below
C592b	293b	–	24	y	transverse to diagonal	shank fragment; ?same as a) above
C596	243	–	22	y	transverse	shank fragment
C599	245	–	51	y	random	shank fragment
C603	246	?round	27	y	transverse	–
C604	247	?	–	–	–	slaggy lump, probably a nail head
C605	248	oval	60	y	transverse to diagonal	–
C606	249	sub-circular	22	y	transverse	–
C618	250	–	18		transverse + parallel	shank tip
C624	253	–	5	–	–	small fragment, perhaps from a shank
C627	254	?sub-circular	–	y	transverse	possibly a nail head, the wood appears to run over the edge and onto the upper surface
C640	256	–	31	y	transverse	shank fragment
C641	257	round	20	y	transverse	wood lies across head
C648	259	round	57	y	parallel and twisted	at one point the wood twists from parallel to transverse
C649	–	round	66	y	transverse + parallel	head now concave; slight wood traces only
C651	261	sub-circular	51	y	transverse	–
C652	262	round	154	y	transverse	a piece of wood may curve across and below the head, as on C746 (SF283) below); only slight traces on shank
C653	–	sub-circular	90	y	transverse	–
C669	264	–	–	y	twisted	small fragments from head and top of shank only
C695	267	–	22	y	parallel	shank fragment
C700a	268a	sub-circular	40	y	transverse	–
C700b	268b	–	72	y	transverse	shank fragment; ?part of a) above
C711	269	–	79	y	parallel + random	shank fragment; very small pieces of wood (or other organic material) only
C712	270	–	95	y	transverse	shank fragment; wood down full length

TABLE 32: (CONT'D)

Find	*SF no.*	*Head*	*Length (mm)*	*Wood*	*Grain to shank direction*	*Notes*
C713	271	round	52	y	transverse	–
C714	272	round	53	y	transverse	–
C715	273	–	67	y	diagonal	shank fragment
C716	274	round	128	y	parallel to diagonal	–
C717	275	round	103	y	transverse	wood grain only clear on bottom 19 mm
C720	276	–	67	y	parallel	shank fragment; wood at lower end only
C721	277	–	56	y	transverse	shank fragment; wood down whole length
C722	278	–	60	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces
C735	280	sub-circular	38	y	random	small flecks of wood only
C737	281	sub-circular	53	y	transverse	in 4 pieces; fragment of wood also lies across head
C745	282	–	64	y	transverse	shank fragment;
C746	283	round	50	y	transverse	wood lies over head and curves to pass below it on one side; also slight traces of wood immediately below head on another side
C752	286	round	37	–	–	–
C753	287	round	53	y	transverse + parallel	transverse wood from just below head down whole length of shank; wood also across head and curving down below it to meet transverse piece
C754	288	–	41	y	parallel	shank fragment
C755	289	–	33	y	parallel	shank fragment
C760	290	–	32	y	transverse	shank fragment in 2 pieces
C761	291	round	40	–	–	–
C–	–	–	27	–	–	shank fragment

However, an important burial that confirms that female graves can include game equipment is grave 9 in the King Harry Lane cemetery at Verulamium. It held two glass counters and a mirror and is dated to Phase 3 (*c.* A.D. 40–60/or revised date *c.* A.D. 35–50/5), but was not included in Cotton's study because it did not contain a full set of counters (Stead and Rigby 1989, fig. 90, 10–11, 13; Price 1989, 109).

Three studs with globular glass heads fixed onto narrow iron shanks found in CF42 are very unusual, although there is an iron shank with a small glass bead for a head in CF72 which can be seen as a rudimentary and cheaper form of the same object type (FIG. 129, CF72.12; pp. 254–5). The style of the CF42 stud heads, with swirls and eyes of colour in a cobalt blue matrix, is La Tène, and the iron shanks suggest that they were fitted into a wooden object, perhaps an item of furniture. In support of this idea it should be noted that wood survives on the shank of CF72.12, although drawing too close a parallel between these items may be unwise in view of their technological differences. A narrow iron strip in two pieces from the chamber may belong to the same piece of furniture (CF42.17) and other shank fragments imply that more such studs originally existed (CF42.16d–e). If they do derive from a box, then, together with the one in AF48 (AF48.3) and the wooden ?trays in CF47 (CF47.25) and BF67 (BF67.4), they attest to the wide range of decorative techniques employed by skilled craftsmen in wood and metal in Late Iron Age Britain. An alternative identification is that they are hairpins or dress pins, which would suit the interpretation of CF42 as a female grave. A long iron shank fitted with a similar globular glass head with decorative trails has been found at Old Penrith, and has been identified as a dress accessory (Mould 1991, 196, fig. 99, 711). It is probably somewhat later in date than the Stanway objects, although no context details are given. Its shank is quite thick compared to those fitted into the CF42 glass heads, and would provide the correct counterbalance for the weight of the head if used as a hairpin. Functionally the same or not, technically and stylistically

the CF42 and Old Penrith objects are closely matched, and their manner of fixing the glass head onto an iron shank is markedly different to that used for the Roman military copper-alloy glass-headed studs or pins found at Caerleon, Gloucester and Sheepen, and in the Lexden Tumulus, which have globules of red glass set into concave cups (Webster 1991, 132, fig. 9, 2–3; Webster 1992, 147–8; Hawkes and Hull 1947, pl. 100, 9; Foster 1986, fig. 25, 17–21).

The nails from CF42 are listed in TABLE 32. All are of Manning's Type 1b (1985, 134) apart from SF262, which just falls within the larger Type 1a. As with BF6 and BF24, a range of sizes is present, but many are quite large, *i.e.* between 90 mm and the 154 mm of SF262, and many are only shank fragments which clearly also came from large nails. Most have some mineral-replaced wood on the shank, and in general the grain runs horizontally across the metal. There are a few instances of the grain running parallel to the shank, but on none of them does both transverse and parallel grain survive sufficiently well to give an indication of plank thickness. Only on SF226 is there a suggestion of the junction of two planks, some 36 mm below the head. In some cases the wood grain is quite distorted and a few nails have wood grain on the head as well as the shank, both features that probably result from the collapse of the structure.

A small amorphous lump of vitrified clay (C607) is unlikely to be a deliberate deposit. It was presumably formed during cremation, and was probably scraped up with the soil used to backfill the chamber. It may, however, be residual from the Middle Iron Age occupation of Enclosure 2. Small flat fragments in a friable sandy fabric are probably residual pieces of structural clay and are listed in archive.

There are no individual finds from the chamber which can provide a close date for its backfilling. Collectively the pottery points to a Claudio–Neronian date for this event, although the presence of a vessel in *terra rubra* (*see* further p. 436) hints at a pre-A.D. 50 date, a conclusion supported by the two glass vessels which may be as early as pre-conquest.

All the finds listed below were found in the backfill (*i.e.* lower fill) unless otherwise indicated.

Pottery vessels (FIG. 73)

Gallo-Belgic imports

CF42.1 FIG. 73. C522, C537, C587, C654, C572, C666, C683, C688. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN; buff fine-grained matrix, dark blue-grey surfaces. No finish survives.
Condition: four rims comprising about half rim circuit and one base sherd, none joining but almost certainly from the same vessel. No base sherds with footring identified. No evidence of burning, but surfaces crackled and abraded, and fracture edges abraded.
CF42.2 Not illustrated. Rims: C573, C575, C611, C697, C731. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 8. Fabric TN; white powdery-grained paste, dark blue-grey surfaces. No finish survives.
Condition: six fragments from rim sherds, two joining, but all almost certainly from the same vessel. No base sherds with footring identified. No evidence of burning, but surfaces and fracture edges abraded.
CF42.3 Not illustrated. Base: C632. Moulded platter: Camulodunum form 7/8. Fabric TN; buff fine-grained matrix, dark blue-grey surfaces. Polished upper, matt lower surface.
Condition: one base sherd only. Fabric similar to CF42.1, but base step wider.
CF42.4 Not illustrated. Rim: C776. Large stepped platter: Camulodunum form 5, the variant produced by the potter Medi(illus) with a base step. Fabric TN; buff fine-grained matrix, dark blue-grey surfaces. Crackled and laminated, no finish survives.
Condition: one rim sherd only. Abraded fracture edges and burnt.
CF42.5 Not illustrated. C650, ?C656. Large stepped platter: Camulodunum form 5. Fabric TN; sandy white matrix, traces of blue-grey surfaces.
Condition: one sherd. In appalling condition due to lamination and abrasion.
No other examples of the form occur at Stanway.
CF42.6 FIG. 73. Rims: C542, C558, C577, C615, C683; C541, C557, C635, C674, C729. Carinated cup: Camulodunum form 56I small. Fabric TR1(C) or TR2, orange fine-grained matrix. Eroded surfaces, no finish survives.
Condition: small sherds join to form 1/5 of rim circuit, also two others to extend it to just over 1/4: also three carinated sherds. No base or lower body sherds.
CF42.7 FIG. 73. Rims: C551, C628, C645, C769, C773; base: C574, C578, C616, C689, C732, C762, C766; body sherds: C516, C621, C739, C757; other small TR sherds probably from CF42.7: C571,

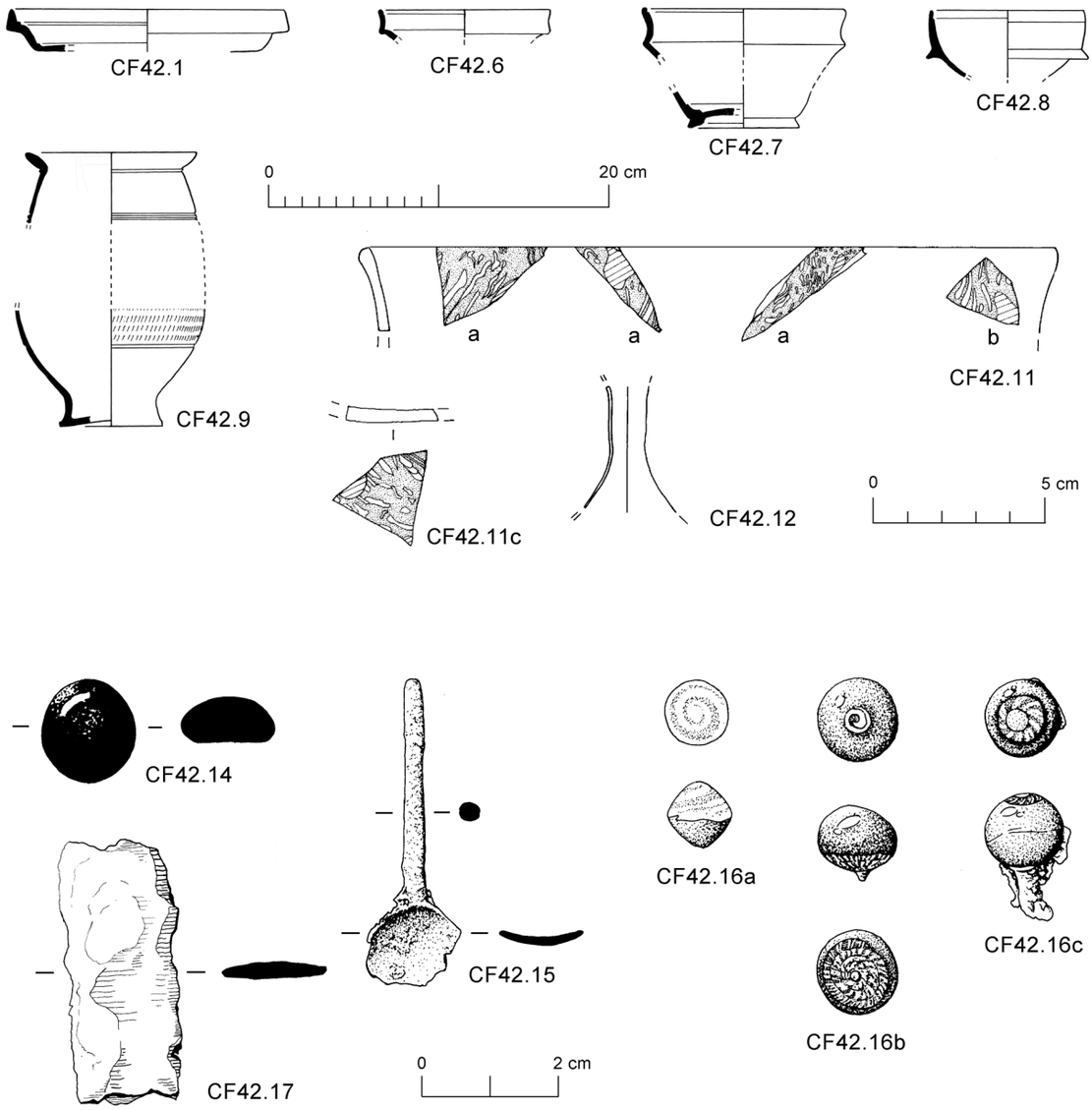

FIG. 73. Chamber CF42: pottery vessels CF42.1 and CF42.6–9 (scale 1:4), glass vessels CF42.11–12 (scale 1:2), glass gaming counter (CF42.14), copper-alloy spoon (CF42.15), studs with glass head and metal shank (CF42.16a–c), and iron object (CF42.17) (scale 1:1)

C585, C612–13, C617, C622, C629, C646, C663, C665, C707, C709–10, C727, C734, C742. Carinated cup: Camulodunum form 56I large. Fabric TR1(C); orange-red fine-grained matrix. Polished finish on the rim and interior, roughly burnished outer surface.

Condition: six rims, none large than 20 mm and none joining, with eroded fracture edges; four carinations in the same fragmented condition and one lower wall sherd; two joining footring sherds joining two bases and three cornice sherds form about almost half base circuit.

CF42.8 FIG. 73. Rims: C579, C590, C654, C684, C740; C764. Flanged cup: Camulodunum form 58. Fabric TN; fine-grained orange-buff matrix, dark blue-grey crackled and abraded surfaces. No finish survives.

Condition: two joining rims, three rims and one sherd almost certainly from the same vessel; abraded surfaces and fractured edges. No base or footring sherds identified.

CF42.9 FIG. 73. Rims: C548, C593, C625, C644, C655, C694, C724; neck and double groove: C763, C768, C573, C583, C687; lower groove: C636, C657, C677, C728, C750; base C777 joins lower body C675 and rouletting C686 and C702; also: C533, C544, C561, C562, C566, C570, C573, C582–3,

C586, C591, C598, C614, C626, C629, C633–4, C636, C638, C657, C662, C664, C668, C670, C673, C677–9, C681, C684, C687, C691–3, C696, C699, C701–5, C708, C725-6, C728, C733, C743–4, C750, C765, C771–5, C778, C1229. Ovoid beaker: Camulodunum form 112 Cb. Fabric TR3; typical fine-grained orange ware with smoked grey zones on the rim and outer surface. Polished finish over plain areas. Decoration: one broad zone of chattered rouletting defined by at the top by a double groove and at the bottom by a single groove. Identical to KHL 316, found with a miniature double-handled flagon of Camulodunum form 161, a platter in GTW, and an early silver dolphin brooch.
Condition: severely fragmented, fracture edges eroded. Six rims, none joining, making about one 1/3 circuit; four joining neck and upper body sherds with double-groove; five lower body sherds; one base joining three lower body sherds. Numerous tiny sherds, plain and rouletted. The sherds probably comprise a full profile for about 1/4 to 1/3 circuit.

Amphora

CF42.10 Not illustrated. C758. Dressel 2-4 amphora. 10 sherds/fragments (not too much attention should be paid to the sherd count because the crumbly and friable character of the vessel has led to disintegration since excavation) (15 g). Fabric soft and powdery light yellow (10YR 8/6) fabric with sparse (less than 5 per cm²) well-sorted rounded and sub-rounded white and light grey inclusions <1mm across.

Glass vessels (FIG. 73)

CF42.11
a FIG. 73. C706, C747, C749. Deep cylindrical bowl. Cast polychrome. Canes — deep translucent blue ground with opaque yellow central dot surrounded by at least two concentric rings of opaque white spots. Three rim fragments; rounded, slightly out-bent rim, straight side possibly sloping in very slightly. Interior and exterior rotary polished. Rim diameter 150–160 mm, present height 19 mm, wall thickness 3–5.5 mm.
b FIG. 73. CL59; C589. Body fragment from CF42.11; rotary polished internally and externally. Dimensions 22.5 × 15 mm, wall thickness 3.5 mm.
c FIG. 73. CL59; C547. Base fragment from CF42.11. Flat base possibly broken at junction with side. Surfaces not polished. Dimensions 27 × 25, base thickness 3 mm.
d CL59; C554, C555, C559, C568, C576, C581, C584. Nine small chips and splinters from CF42.11.
CF42.12
a FIG.73. C767. Unguent bottle. Blue/green. Complete neck and one body fragment. Cylindrical neck curving out to missing rim; side sloping out. Neck diameter 10 mm, neck length 21 mm, wall thickness 0.5 mm.
b CL59; C535, C536, C552, C565. Four blue/green convex-curved body fragments, probably part of CF42.12.
c C685, C736, C738, C759. Six blue/green convex-curved body fragments, probably from CF42.12.
CF42.13 (Not illustrated.)
a C690. Unguent bottle. Light yellow/brown. 2 slivers from neck? fragments plus chips. Thickness 1.25 mm.
b C682. Three body fragments. Light yellow/brown. Slightly convex-curved. Probably from CF42.13. Wall thickness 0.5 mm.
c C685. Body fragment. Light yellow/brown. Slightly convex-curved. Probably from CF42.13. Wall thickness 0.5 mm.

Other finds (FIG. 73)

CF42.14. FIG. 73. SF244. C597. Counter of opaque black (very dark blue) glass. Diameter 13.5 to 15 mm, height 6.5 mm.
CF42.15. FIG. 83. SF265. C671. Part of the round bowl and the shaft of a ?brass spoon, probably originally tinned, and a separate piece of the bowl. Length 44 mm, bowl diameter approximately 16 mm.
CF42.16.
a FIG. 73. SF255. C630. Globular glass stud or pin head, the bottom half translucent cobalt blue, the top opaque white, with the spiral in which it was applied clearly visible, marvered into the blue matrix. There are faint traces of iron corrosion inside the hole for the shank. Diameter 10 mm.
b FIG. 73. SF279. C723. Globular glass stud or pin head with a short stump of the iron shank surviving. The top half is translucent cobalt blue, with a small swirl of white on the top. In the bottom half a spiral of twisted yellow and colourless glass has been marvered into the blue matrix. Diameter 12 mm.

c FIG. 73. SF285. C751. Stud or pin with narrow iron shank and large globular glass head. This is of translucent cobalt blue glass with an eye of opaque yellow inside a ring of twisted white and colourless glass on the top. The shank is incomplete. Diameter 11.5 mm, length 18 mm.
d SF227. C518 (CL60). Three tiny fragments of a narrow iron shank, probably from a stud as SFs 255, 279, and 285 above. Lengths 5, 6, and 10 mm.
e SF263. C658. Narrow iron shank fragment, polygonal in section, probably from a stud as SFs 255, 279, and 285 above. Length 13 mm.
CF42.17. FIG. 73. SF251. SF252. C619. C623. Narrow iron strip fragment, broken in two pieces. Length 67 mm, width 17 mm.
C607. Lump of vitrified clay. Weight 19 mm.

Residual pottery sherds mainly in the mound

CF42.a C530, C601, C609. Sherds of similar fabric and thickness, probably all from the same pot. Fabric GTW.
CF42.b .C642. Butt-beaker rim sherd, Cam form 113 copy, burnished with burnish extending over rim, sandy fabric with sparse fine grog temper. Fabric GTW.
CF42.c C527, C538, C550, C553, C560, C567, C698. Body sherds possibly all part of one vessel of unknown form, coarse tempered. Fabric GTW (mainly mid-lower fill).
CF42.d C523, C525, C529, C601, C609, C637. Body sherds possibly all part of one vessel of unknown form, thick walled sherds. Fabric GTW.
CF42.e C608. Base sherd from small jar, burnished externally, fabric is similar to GBW but is distinctly grog-tempered. Fabric GTW.
CF42.f C667. Rim sherd from small jar or cup (not part of CF42.e) burnished with burnish extending over rim. Fabric GTW.
CF42.g C524. Rim sherd, very small thin sherd, abraded and damaged, top of rim burnished, not part of pot CF42.f. Dark fabric ?GTW.
Middle Iron Age sherds in mound: 3 sherds (17 g).

PITS WITH PYRE DEBRIS

PIT BF17 (FIGS 2, 43–5, 74; TABLE 33)

Cremated bone	none	
Other finds	BF17.1	iron stud and sheet fragment
	BF17.2	small brass boss
	BF17.3	heat-affected iron fitting probably from a box or chest many small fragments of heat-affected copper alloy plus fragments of iron objects, including nail fragments
Residual finds	none	

A wooden barrel or tub appears to have been set upright in the ground on the east side of chamber BF6 in Enclosure 3 (FIGS 2, 8, 43–5). The vessel was placed in a pit (BF17) 0.9 m deep as measured from the excavation surface or about 1.25 m from the contemporary ground level. The backfill of the pit was mainly sand and gravel which, in places, was difficult to distinguish from the surrounding natural. This is presumably because the backfill was simply the material which had been dug out to create the pit in the first place. The backfill included thin ferromanganiferous lenses which, as in the chamber pit of BF6, had formed naturally. A little of the excavated material had been placed back in the pit so as to make a flat horizontal bedding for the barrel such that the head was 0.5 m below the modern excavation surface or about 0.85 m below the contemporary ground level.

Roman barrels were typically around 1.8–2.1 m long with a maximum girth of about 0.7–1.05 m (Marlière 2001, 194–201, table 5; Boon 1975, 54). The Stanway barrel was 0.7 m in diameter at its lowest point showing that it must have been a barrel rather than a bucket. No iron hoops were found, but far more barrels were bound with wood than metal (*see* Marlière 2001, 194–201, table 5, for bindings of hazel, beech, birch, and poplar).