

EAST ANGLIAN  
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REPORT NO.6

NORFOLK

Spong Hill

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

1977

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Photo: Derek A. Edwards

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Frontispiece. North Elmham: Spong Hill and the Black Water valley from the south; North Elmham village can be seen to the north (21 June 1975).

The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill,

North Elmham

Part I

CATALOGUE OF CREMATIONS, Nos. 20-64 and 1000-1690

by

Catharine Hills

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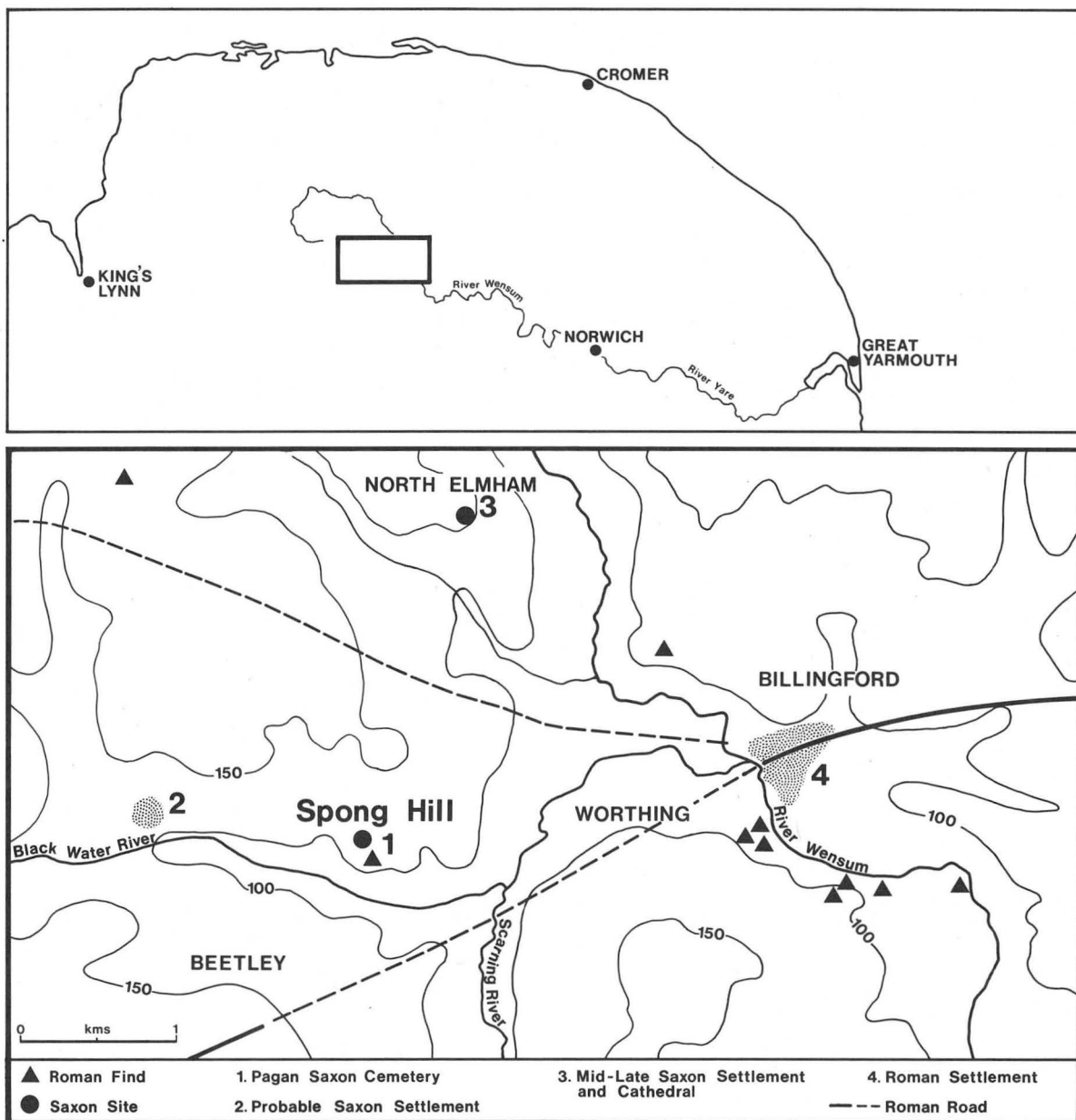


Fig. 1. Location maps: central Norfolk in the Roman and Saxon periods.

## I. INTRODUCTION

This is the first in a series of catalogues of the burials from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk (county site no. 1012). It is intended to excavate the cemetery in its entirety, and further catalogues will appear as the excavation proceeds. This volume covers the cremation pottery and grave-goods excavated in 1968 and between 1972 and 1975 from an area which appears to constitute the north western quarter of the cemetery. Cremations excavated in 1968 from other parts of the cemetery will appear in the volumes covering the relevant areas, as will any material from pre-1968 investigation whose original position in the cemetery can be estimated. Otherwise earlier finds will be left to the final catalogue, and should also appear in J. N. L. Myres' Corpus of Anglo-Saxon pottery. The inhumation burials will be published as a separate part or parts.

Full publication of features other than burials will not be possible until the excavation has been completed. In a final report, there will be sections dealing with the pre-Saxon phases of occupation of the site, with features other than burials associated with the cemetery, and specialist reports. At that stage also it will be possible to combine internal analysis with comparative studies to reconstruct the history of the site and to establish its significance in the context of early Saxon East Anglia.

This volume contains, in addition to the written and illustrated catalogue, an introduction to the site and brief discussions of the pottery and grave-goods.

For the sake of simplicity the terms 'Saxon' or 'Early Saxon' have been used throughout the text rather than 'pagan Anglo-Saxon'. No tribal or ethnic connotation should be read into the use of 'Saxon' rather than 'Anglian'.

All the material from the excavation has been placed on loan in Norwich Castle Museum (accession no. L1976. 1) which is also the final destination of the records, at present housed by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Gressenhall, near Dereham, Norfolk.

## II. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Thanks must go primarily to the owner of the land, Simon Thompson, without whose considerable cooperation and forbearance the excavation would not have been possible.

The project has been, and continues to be, financed by the Department of the Environment. Directors have been Robert Carr (1972-3), Dr. Jerzy Gassowski (1972-3), Dr. Peter Wade-Martins (1972-4), and the author (1974 onwards). Members of the staff and students from Warsaw University Archaeology Department participated in the first three seasons' excavation, and specialists at Warsaw, Cracow and Poznan universities have been involved in the analysis and treatment of some of the grave-goods and cremated bones from the first two seasons. Most members of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archaeological Units, past and present, have been involved directly or indirectly and the writer is grateful to them and to all the other staff, volunteers and specialists who have worked on the excavation or the subsequent processing of the material.

Some grave-goods have been conserved at the Institute of Archaeology, London, but the majority have been dealt with at Norwich Castle Museum. The staff, past and present, of both the Conservation and Archaeology Departments of the museum have been a constant source of advice and assistance, especially Barbara Green, Keeper of Archaeology.

Line drawings are by the author except for Figs. 1, 3 and 156 which were drawn by David Mew of the School of Environmental Studies, University of East Anglia, and Fig. 2, by Derek Edwards, Norfolk Archaeological Unit. The drawing of the brooch from C34 is based on a reconstruction by Bill Milligan and Barbara Green, Norwich Castle Museum, and that of the brooch from C1598 on an original drawing by Nick Adams, formerly of the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. The reconstruction of the clawbeaker on Fig. 128 was originally drawn by Dr. V. I. Evison, Birkbeck College, London. The contour survey from which Fig. 2 was drawn was carried out by Derek Edwards, Tom Loader and Andrew Jones. The photographs are the work of Derek Edwards, Michal Dabski (Warsaw), Bill Nawrocki (Chicago), Dave Morgan (New Mexico), Peter Wade-Martins, Graham Pooley of the Norfolk Archaeological Rescue Group and the author.

The project has received support from English and continental scholars, notably Dr. J. N. L. Myres, Barbara Green, Dr. Evison, and Dafydd Kydd, Lesley Webster and Dr. David Wilson of the British Museum, who have all provided the author with stimulation and encouragement.

### III. BACKGROUND

#### TOPOGRAPHY

Spong Hill lies towards the southern edge of the parish of North Elmham, in central Norfolk at TF 981 195 (Fig. 1). A ridge, rather than a hill, falls away on three sides, most steeply to the south, where it forms the side of the valley of a small river, the Black Water. The cemetery lies on, and below, the southern of two high points on the ridge, above the 125 ft contour (42 m). There is a circular crop mark, probably a ploughed-out barrow, just off the northern high point (Fig. 2, Plate I).

The Black Water flows east to join the Scarning river, which in turn reaches the Wensum c. 2.5 km to the east of Spong Hill. The Wensum is one of the major rivers of Norfolk, rising some miles to the north of Elmham and flowing east to join the Yare at Norwich.

The soils of the region in general are derived from glacial deposits of boulder clay and gravel, and overlie a chalk bedrock <sup>1</sup>. Spong Hill is probably part of a glacial terrace, formed largely from water-deposited sands and gravels, with pockets of flint, on which a thin brown sandy topsoil has developed. Although most of the site is well-drained, there is a tendency for iron pan to form probably over patches of impermeable boulder clay. On the top of the hill the ploughsoil lies directly on the subsoil, but on the slope a layer of brown sandy soil, possibly hill-wash, separates them. Most features excavated are the result of human, animal or plant action; a few may be a result of frost wedging.

In other parts of the parish, for instance around the Late Saxon cathedral, heavier soils, clay and loam overlie boulder clay. Spong Hill might have been more easily cleared and cultivated than elsewhere in the immediate vicinity and so could have been a first choice of land to clear and settle. Even if there were subsequent periods when the hilltop was not under cultivation, erosion would have limited regrowth of trees, so that it may have become a natural landmark, open ground surrounded to some extent by woodland. As soon as it became practicable to exploit the heavier, more productive soils Spong Hill would have become, as it is now, one of the least agriculturally attractive parts of the parish, and might well have been still differentiated, but in another way, as an area often left uncultivated. Either as a landmark or as marginal land the hilltop might have seemed a suitable site for a cemetery.





Photo: Peter Wade-Martins

TF9819/AE/AAC5

Plate I. North Elmham: crop marks on Spong Hill from the east (19 June 1973).



Photo: Derek A. Edwards

TF9819/ACS/ADM20

Plate II. North Elmham: the excavations and crop marks on Spong Hill, a near vertical view (16 July 1975).



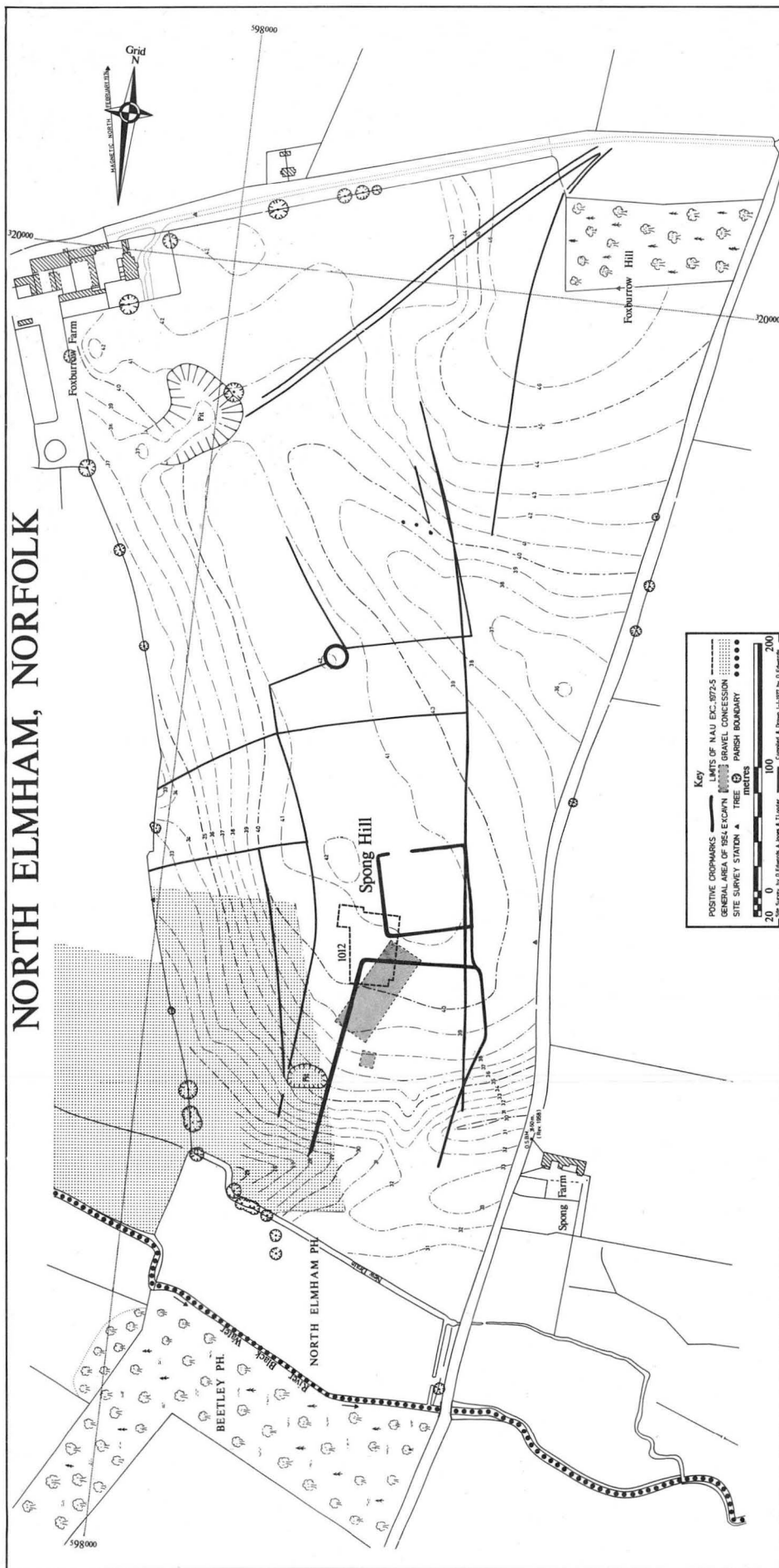


Fig. 2. Location plan: excavation site and crop marks.

## HISTORICAL

A detailed survey of the archaeological and documentary evidence for the history of the parish of North Elmham has been prepared as part of the final report on the excavation at Elmham Park (Wade-Martins forthcoming), so that here it is only necessary to summarize the information relevant to the early Saxon cemetery.

In the Roman period an east to west road across Norfolk appears to have passed along the Black Water valley, close to, but on the other side of, the river from Spong Hill (Fig. 1). This road crossed the river Wensum at Billingford, 2.5 km to the east, where there are traces of Roman occupation and possibly remains of a bridge (Wade-Martins 1969). A second road from the north west (Wade-Martins 1977) may also have crossed the Wensum at this point, which would have made this a focal point for communications in central Norfolk in the Roman period. The importance of this crossing is likely to have continued into the early Saxon period, and may have been another factor in the choice of Spong Hill as a cemetery site. Communications may have been considered in the siting of cemeteries (Kirk 1956), and although the Wensum may have been navigable it is difficult to imagine that the Black Water was, so the existence of a road or roads could have been of importance.

Some miles to the west of Spong Hill there is a linear earthwork called the Launditch (Wade-Martins 1974). This follows a north to south course, cutting the east to west road mentioned above. It cannot be dated precisely, but must belong to a period when the road system of Roman Britain had ceased to be maintained. As it gives its name to one of the Domesday Hundreds of Norfolk it must predate the late eleventh century. Such earthworks have most often been attributed to the sub-Roman or early Saxon period (Wade-Martins 1974). A similar earthwork in Cambridgeshire has recently been given a terminus post quem of A. D. 350 (Hope-Taylor 1977). If the Launditch was of fourth or fifth century date it would be relevant to the position of the cemetery, since the earthwork faces west and so defines or defends a territory which includes Spong Hill. If the road had been so obstructed during the cemetery's use, it would have limited the importance of the road-river junction at Billingford, but access from the east would still have been possible. The Launditch might be seen as the western limit of a line of communications extending eastwards along the Wensum valley. Failing precise dates for the construction of the earthwork all such discussion must, however, remain conjectural.

In the early Saxon period Spong Hill appears isolated in central Norfolk. The nearest cemeteries are some miles away: Pensthorpe, near Fakenham, further up the Wensum to the north, and Castle Acre, to the west, on the Nar (Myres and Green 1973, map 3). It is possible that central Norfolk was not in fact very densely populated, as the Domesday Survey suggests extensive woodland in this area (Darby 1952, 124-9). However, this should perhaps not be automatically projected backwards into the early Saxon period, when Roman patterns of land use may have partially continued. The extent of land cleared and cultivated during the Roman period cannot now be satisfactorily estimated, but it may have been greater than that available in the later Saxon period.

Our knowledge of the early Saxon period in Norfolk derives almost entirely from cemeteries. In the whole county only one settlement, Witton, has produced more than one or two huts and even this has not so far proved to be a particularly productive site<sup>2</sup> and the remainder (listed in Rahtz 1976) are even less informative. It is clear that the population reflected in the size and number of the cemeteries must have occupied many more settlements than are at present known. The pattern of these settlements need not reflect precisely that of the cemeteries: a cemetery of the size of Spong Hill, containing 2,000 or more burials, may well have served an area rather than any one single village. The little evidence for occupation in the immediately surrounding area could be used to support this suggestion, since not one but three possible settlement sites related to the cemetery can be put forward. One is on the hilltop, at the edge of the cemetery, where



a single sunken-featured building was excavated in 1973 (Fig. 3). There does not seem to be much domestic debris on the surface of the field near this structure, and aerial photographs do not indicate more than perhaps one more building (Plate I), but it is unlikely that one hut did exist in isolation. Less definite evidence for occupation in the field to the east of the cemetery was provided by the discovery of a loomweight, which could perhaps have derived from the first site, since it is only two or three hundred metres away. The third site lies to the west, a mile along the Black Water valley (Fig. 1), where fieldwalking<sup>3</sup> has produced domestic debris including stamped Saxon pottery, one sherd at least decorated with a stamp identical to that used on some of the Spong Hill cremation pots. All three sites should repay further investigation.

The possible existence of three early Saxon settlement sites around Spong Hill should be taken only as a reflection of recent archaeological interest in the area, not as an indication of any actual concentration of early Saxon population; although this should not be ruled out as a possibility. Until more field work has been carried out in neighbouring parishes it would be premature to come to any conclusions as to the contemporary context of the cemetery.

Wherever the earlier settlement(s) had been, by the eighth century occupation had begun on the site of the modern village of North Elmham, 2 km to the north of Spong Hill (Wade-Martins 1969, 1970 and forthcoming). Possibly from the end of the seventh century, and certainly in the tenth century, this was the site of a bishopric. The presence of a large pagan cemetery might well have been a deciding factor in the choice of the site as a Christian centre, but at present there is a gap of two or more generations between the latest datable burials at Spong Hill, possibly early seventh century, and the earliest possible date for Christian activity in North Elmham village.

In the later medieval period Spong Hill was part of the arable land of Elmham. A survey of the parish made for Bishop Walter Lysart in 1454<sup>4</sup> shows that at this time it was known probably as Betelehill, and was part of an area called Burgrave. The precise position of all the field names recorded in 1454 is not now known, but it is likely that Eggegravefurlong was in the vicinity of the cemetery. These place names are interesting and deserve further discussion<sup>5</sup>.

'Spong' has only recently been recorded on maps as relating to the hill, although it has been applied to some part of the area at least since the thirteenth century, when there was a Roger atte Spong (Yaxley forthcoming). In 1454 there was Spong Close and Le Sponge. The etymology of this word is complex<sup>6</sup>. It appears to derive from OE spann, 'a handsbreadth, a span' (Smith 1956, 135), which in turn is related to ME spenn(e), 'that which joins or spans' (Smith 1956, 135) or, alternatively, from OE spang, 'a clasp or buckle' used in some topographical sense which produced Modern English dialect spong, spang 'a long narrow strip of land'<sup>7</sup>. It is therefore related to a series of placename elements associated with the joining or linking of two entities and so, in reverse, to ideas such as 'gap' or 'interval'. 'Spong' may then be interpreted as 'a narrow strip of land differing from and separating the land adjacent to either side of it'. As the earliest definitely located reference to the name refers to the bridge, the 'narrow strip of land' might have been the river valley, a strip of marshy land between the parishes of Elmham and Beetley, differing from the arable land, woodland or waste which might have been to either side. It is also possible that the name did in origin belong to the hill which, as mentioned above, might well have formed a 'gap' in either cultivated land or woodland.

That there was much woodland in the area is suggested both by Domesday, which records that there was pannage for a thousand swine at Elmham (Darby 1952, 128) and by the other place names. Elmham itself contains a tree name while Beetley includes the element leah, 'a clearing in a wood' (Ekwall 1947, 18). The most likely of several origins for the 'grave' element in the field names is OE graf or graefe, 'a grove or

copse' (Smith 1956, 207). Burgrave may also include OE *burh*, for which various meanings evolved (Smith 1956, 58-9). Possibly appropriate here are 'an ancient earthwork', and 'a fortification, a fortified house or manor, a manorhouse'. The wood now called the Great Wood, to the west of Spong Hill, may be the remains of a larger tract of woodland which at its northern edge abutted on the manor demesne, so this may be simply the wood over which the lord of the manor had direct rights. Alternatively, this might be connected with the circular feature possibly a barrow mentioned above (p. 2). Field boundaries of unknown date, visible as crop marks, appear to be aligned on this, which might therefore be assumed to have been recognisable as an earthwork at the time the boundaries were laid out. A ring ditch excavated within the cemetery itself could also have surrounded a barrow, and further smaller mounds might have marked other graves.

Eggegrave contains OE *ecg*, 'edge' (Smith 1956, 145), and 'Eggegravefurlong' may denote the part of the field at the edge of the wood.

The eighteenth and nineteenth century references to 'Pot Close' (Carthew 1878, 517) are easily explicable as references to the early eighteenth century discoveries of urns in the field (below).

In recent memory the hill has been under cultivation, but excavation has shown traces of rabbit burrows and tree roots which indicate some periods between the early Saxon period and the present day when the hill was left unploughed, and perhaps carried sparse wood or scrub.

#### IV. EXCAVATION

##### EXCAVATIONS BEFORE 1968

The cemetery at Spong Hill was first recorded as early as 1711, and we are fortunate that a local antiquary, Le Neve, heard of the discovery, and described it in a letter sent to the Royal Society. This account is worth quoting in some detail for its interest with regard to early excavation in general as well as its importance for Spong Hill itself. The account in Le Neve's letter was subsequently substantially repeated in later histories of Norfolk (e.g. Blomefield 1808, 491; Carthew 1879, 515-7) and again in the Norfolk V. C. H. (Smith 1901, 331-2) and in Meaney (Meaney 1964, 173). These published sources give a part only or a paraphrase of the original text. The following has omitted only the first and last paragraphs of the letter as printed in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1713, p. 257-60.

'In the Parish of Elmham about half a mile from the Town (or better) there is a Close called the Broom close, lying on the West-side of the road from Elmham to Beetly, and belongs to Mr. Harvey of Buckenham. About Candlemas last some Labourers were repairing the fence on the south side of the close, and in the bottom of the ditch accidentally pitch'd upon a Pot, which they expected to have been full of Money, and fell to ransacking; but finding nothing but Dust and Ashes, went to their work again, and digging on found two or three more; but (to their great Grief and Disappointment) the Contents the same. When they came home at night (the value of their Prize giving them no occasion to conceal their Discovery) they publish'd what they had found, and in a little time were inform'd that they were Urns: The Report of which put some Persons of more Curiosity upon a further search; and digging first under the hedge, afterwards further into the Close, found great quantities of them, and several very near together. There is one Man in the Parish who has been chiefly employed in this Search for several People, and the Number that has taken up since the first Discovery, falls short very little of 120, and yet the compass of the ground turn'd up on this

## Excavation

Occasion does not amount to more than a Rood of Lane (ie one quarter of an Acre). The Close where they are found is high Land, and this place the highest part of it; the Soil a sharp Gravel, and very dry, and lies next to a Highway. As for the Urns themselves, they are generally of the same Shape, but of very different Sizes.

The Shape of these is conformable to the Representations usually exhibited in the Description of Urns; viz the Bottom narrow, a little flatted (and in some cases quite round) wider upward; the top contracting to a narrow Mouth; the Earth course; the Work rough and uneven, but generally well burnt; some of them slightly wrought and indented (the Work expresses very little Skill or Care) and some plain of which last sort I have one perfectly entire (not yet open'd).

The Size is various; some of the Capacity of a Quart, some two, some three Quarts, and one I have (unopen'd yet) that I believe will contain a Gallon.

The Pots are very tender when they come first out of the Ground, and frequently suffer by Wounds of the Spade. They are most of them broken (more or less) in the taking of them up and hardly any have not their Mouths broken; of which many of them seem to be done, as they lie in the Ground by the weight of the Earth pressing upon them, or the Feet of Horses going over them, as appears by the broken pieces of several of them found a good way down among the Earth.

The Urns are found at uncertain Depths; some very near the Surface, some two, some three Spits deep, which is the deepest any Body has taken the Pains to dig hitherto.

As for the Contents (by what I can hear) they were generally the same. I have open'd several of them, and found in all of them plenty of pieces of broken Bones, some Black with burning, and some turned to Ashes with some pieces of coarse Glass run and sticking to the Bones; which whether it proceeded from anything of that kind burnt with the Body, or only the sandy Earth vitrified with the strength of the Fire (as I am inclined to think) is doubtful. Besides, I found some pieces of Brass, some run, some much burnt, and some not injur'd, with some pieces of Iron, but so decay'd with rust, that their Figure or Use is hard to judge of. I have some Knives and other odd things but much eaten and decay'd with Rust: but the Brass, which is not burnt to pieces, remains generally firm and entire. One thing is remarkable, we find a great many pairs of small Nippers (such as we pull out Hairs with) commonly of Brass; and most of them so perfect and good, that the Edges are full square, and the Spring as strong as any we can make of the Mettal. These are chiefly the particulars of what we find; But as for Coins (which of all things were most to be wished for) we meet with none. I hear of two in the hands of a Person of Elmham, but had not an opportunity of examining them: But when they were found or taken up I cannot tell. I have one found t'other day in an Urn, but very imperfect; what remains of the impression looks more like British than Roman; but by the shape of the Coin and Mettal it should be the latter, tho' I think not easie to determine ... it is pretty sure the Urns are Roman, and consequently that the number must denote a Station or Colony of that People. '

A note at the end of the letter mentions that two urns, complete with contents, were presented by Le Neve to the Royal Society.

This is not the earliest account of Saxon cremations from Norfolk, for Thomas Browne's 'sad sepulchral urns' were also of this date, as can be seen from his

illustration (Browne 1658, 1-51). The precise site of the Walsingham cemetery has, however, been lost, whereas the Elmham description would be sufficient to identify the site as the upper part of Spong Hill even without subsequent finds. Nevertheless, the precise position of the urns recovered in 1711 is not yet clear. On the 1829 Road Division Order map of the parish, and on the 1831 Enclosure Award map there are several east to west strip or field boundaries in approximately the right position for the ditch which was the occasion for the discovery, but so far all excavated ditches seem to be Saxon or earlier in date. Further excavation should at least indicate areas where there has been previous digging, even if it is not possible to relate a particular disturbance to any known specific investigation. The 1713 description of the urns, their shape, size and contents leaves no doubt as to the identity of the finds, although at the time it would have seemed most reasonable to describe them as Roman.

Most of the urns excavated in 1711 have since been lost, many probably having been thrown away at the time after their novelty had worn off. Some remained in the possession of the then landowner, George Milles, and passed through various hands until they were sold in the nineteenth century (Blomefield 1808, 491; Carthew 1878, 515-7). Some were then presented to the Society of Antiquaries and to the Royal Society. The former society possesses a drawing of an urn exhibited by Le Neve from Elmham, but appears to have lost the pots (Myres 1947, plate XIIIb). In the 1760s two pots from Elmham were given by a Mrs. Milles, presumably of the same family, to Faussett. These pots may have come from the earlier find, or from later digging, since Faussett mentions that 'urns are frequently found' at Elmham. One of the pots he had owned was subsequently given to Liverpool Museum with the rest of the Mayer Collection and destroyed in the last war. This pot was remarkable for the inscription incised on its upper part purporting to be a dedication to the memory of 'Laelia Rufina who lived thirteen years three months and three days' (Roach Smith 1861, 115-21). Roach Smith was impressed by this apparent evidence for continuity between Roman and Saxon burial rites, but, as he himself noted, it was odd that Faussett should have made no mention of this inscription. Collingwood and Wright dismiss it as 'falsa' (Collingwood and Wright 1965, 767) and it seems likely to have been an antiquarian joke or fraud.

A pot with linear decoration, a comb fragment, and a cone-beaker said to have been contained in an urn 'with little pieces of glass wrought into the sides', in other words a window-urn, are illustrated in a manuscript notebook of a nineteenth century antiquary, James West<sup>8</sup>. These are described as from Elmham, excavated in 1718, not 1711.

In 1852 more pots were excavated. These were at first the property of Robert Elwes, who painted watercolours of two groups of them, and subsequently belonged to his brother-in-law, Arthur Trollope, after whose death some of them passed into the Crowther-Beynon Collection and eventually to the British Museum (Myres 1947).

A single urn was ploughed up in 1929. This is now in Norwich Castle Museum.

There are several scattered Elmham urns, which may have been part of the original Milles collection, dispersed in the nineteenth century, or derive from another of the eighteenth and nineteenth century phases of investigation. There is a plain pot in the Newcastle Blackgate Museum (Clarke and Myres 1940, 221), two pots originally belonging to Clare College now in Cambridge<sup>9</sup> and several pots now in the British Museum, apart from the two identifiable from the Elwes watercolours as from the 1852 excavation.

In 1954 the Dereham and District Archaeological Society began a series of small-scale excavations, directed by Dr. Puddy. A number of complete urns were recovered, now in the Dereham Museum, and fragments of many more, now in Norwich. The plan of the 1954 excavation indicates that it lay mostly to the south of the 1972-5 area (general position only shown on Fig. 2) and re-excavation should eventually make it possible to relocate approximately some of the cremations recovered.



## EXCAVATIONS SINCE 1968

In 1968 Barbara Green and Peter Wade-Martins carried out a trial excavation at Spong Hill with the intention of establishing the extent and degree of survival of the Saxon cemetery. This was prompted by two considerations. One was that the site might be in danger of destruction, either from road widening to the east, or from a gravel concession to the west (Fig. 2). The other was that total excavation of a Saxon cremation cemetery in East Anglia had never been achieved, and seemed likely to produce much valuable information. Field walking and the trial excavation showed that the cemetery extended over about 1 ha of the hill top and its southern slope, and that many cremations did still survive to be excavated. However it was clear that erosion and plough damage would soon remove many of these. In the event, the chief threat to the site has proved to be ploughing, which in the long term is no less destructive than any more obvious disturbance such as gravel-quarrying.

It was decided to embark on total excavation of the cemetery and since 1972 annual excavations have been financed by the Department of the Environment. These were carried out initially under the auspices of the Norfolk Research Committee, and subsequently in association with the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. For the first three years Warsaw University contributed a team of excavators and carried out some of the treatment of the material.

By the end of 1975 more than 700 cremations and seventeen inhumations had been excavated. These come from what at present appears to be the north western quarter of the cemetery (Fig. 3).

Several pre-Saxon phases of occupation have been discovered, together with some features, probably connected with the cemetery, and one Saxon hut. These are published only in summary detail here since only an interim statement could in most cases be given prior to completion of the excavation.

## V. SUMMARY OF 1968-75 EXCAVATIONS

## PREHISTORIC AND ROMAN OCCUPATION

Mesolithic flint blades were found unstratified in topsoil; in two areas of the excavation there were pits containing only Neolithic pottery and worked flint, and similar material has been found unstratified over most of the site, most densely in areas close to the contemporary pits. In addition to unstratified Beaker sherds, four features contained only Bronze Age pottery; one of these features was possibly a cremation burial <sup>10</sup>.

Late Iron Age pottery was found unstratified over the southern part of the site, and also in pits and ditches in association with Roman pottery. Most of the Roman pottery is local coarse ware, but there are colour-coated and Samian sherds. Shell-gritted sherds which may belong to the fourth century, and at least one Theodosian coin indicate that some occupation belongs to the end of the Roman period, but it has yet to be confirmed by detailed analysis whether this was continuous <sup>11</sup>. One post hole structure, various post holes and parts of ditched enclosures can at present be attributed to the Roman phase, but field walking suggests the nucleus of occupation may lie outside the Saxon cemetery area, on the southern slope of the hill.

## FEATURES RELATED TO THE CEMETERY

One ditch (146), is more substantial than the others, and can be seen from aerial photographs to form a rectangular enclosure which occupies a large part of the southern slope of the hill (Fig. 2 and Plate II). The north western corner of this has been excavated,



Fig. 3. Plan of excavations 1972-5.

## Summary of 1968-75 Excavations

The stratigraphy of this ditch is complex, and indicates several recuts of possibly both late Roman and early Saxon date. Detailed discussion of the dating and function of this ditch will appear in the final report.

Part of the cemetery boundary may have been a second, smaller ditch which appears to define the northern limit of the western half of the cemetery. Two small post hole structures to the south of this could perhaps also be of Saxon date. Several stone-lined post holes, not arranged in any coherent pattern, may also have had some function within the cemetery (Fig. 156).

The hut mentioned on p. 5 was found beyond the north western limit of the cemetery. The pottery and other finds indicate that it must have been broadly contemporary with the cemetery.

## THE CEMETERY

Between 1972 and 1975 680 cremations were excavated at Spong Hill; a further thirty five were recovered from the same area in 1968. Seventeen inhumations were also excavated.

### Cremations

No clearly identifiable example has been recorded of a cremation buried in a perishable container or simply in a hole in the ground; nearly all were contained in pots, buried in pits dug in most cases only a small distance into the gravel subsoil. Where the layer of unploughed sandy soil exists, the cremations have been protected but on the top of the hill erosion has removed this soil, and the plough has destroyed or damaged many cremations, leaving only the bases of pots with some bones to mark their positions. Continuing cultivation and erosion would eventually remove most of the cremations if the cemetery was left unexcavated.

Any cairns or markers originally placed above the graves have not survived, but some pots, amongst those buried more deeply, were covered by heaps of flints; in one case, two pots were buried together underneath a large piece of sandstone (Fig. 139). Four had pottery lids, and others may have had perishable covers. This is suggested by the fact that the upper parts of many of the pots had collapsed inwards, apparently as the result of pressure on an empty space above the bones which often occupy only the lower part of the pot. If there had not been a cover, earth would have filled this space at the time the grave was backfilled after burial. In some cases cremated bone may have been put into the pit beside the pot, but it was not often possible to separate such deliberate deposition from accidental spillage of bones from the pot, if this was broken. Very little charcoal was observed either in the pots or in the pits, and no trace of funeral pyres has so far been excavated, unless deposits of charcoal within ditch 146 can be so interpreted.

The majority of the cremations were buried singly, but pairs and groups were found in association (Figs. 139-43). Most of these appeared to have been put together into the pit, either at the same time or with a sufficiently small time lapse for the grave to be carefully marked and reopened without disturbance. In one instance where several pots were heaped on top of each other, pots from both upper and lower levels appeared to have been made in the same workshop. It would therefore seem that any stratigraphy within such groups may not have great chronological significance. Preliminary examination of the pots within associated groups shows some consistency of association of types of decoration, either similar pots together, or, more often, plain in association with elaborately decorated pots. Linear chevron patterns were found consistently with vertically bossed pots. This consistency suggests deliberate rather than accidental juxtaposition. Pairs of pots might in fact simply represent a division of the bones from one burial. Examination of the bones and consideration of larger samples of associated groups may make it possible to reach further conclusions in future.

## INHUMATIONS

These have been found so far only at the north eastern edge of the cremation cemetery, except for one outlier, without grave-goods, within the angle of the enclosure formed by ditch 146. In general the inhumation grave-goods appear to belong to the second half of the sixth century, while few of the cremations can be put so late. However, there are some instances of cremations cutting inhumations, but not of the reverse, so that at least for a short time the two rites must have been in use together. The inhumations excavated in 1975 and in subsequent seasons will be published together in a future volume.

## VI. CREMATED BONE

The results of the examination of the cremated bones are not yet available and will be included in the final report. So far, it is possible to say only that all ages and both sexes are represented, with some animal bones and some apparently multiple burials. Several pots contained cremated animal bones only. The burials which contain remains of more than one individual cannot be certainly described as multiple burials, because of the possibility of accidental inclusion from earlier cremations if the same pyre site had been used.

## VII. POTTERY

## DECORATION

In the eventual classification of the pottery detailed consideration will be given to fabric and form<sup>12</sup>, but the catalogue is arranged simply according to decoration.

Twenty percent of the pots have no decoration. These have been arranged as far as possible according to shape (Figs. 4-20). The remainder have decoration which consists of one or more of three main elements: linear, plastic and indented.

Linear decoration includes a range from faint narrow incised lines to broad shallow gouged grooves. The simplest pattern is one or more lines around the neck of a pot, a feature which occurs both alone (Figs. 21-2) and as part of nearly all other decorative schemes. A simple addition to this is groups of vertical or sloping lines (Figs. 23-4), and the most frequently used pattern consists of groups of lines sloping in alternate directions to form zig-zags or chevrons (Figs. 25-30), usually in a single row around the pot, but sometimes in two rows (Fig. 29). A few pots are decorated with swags, arches or wavy lines (Fig. 33) and some with more complex patterns (Figs. 34-5). All these linear patterns reappear as elements in the decoration of pots which also carry other types of decoration; only a very few pots have either bosses or stamps without linear definition to their arrangement.

Plastic decoration involves the application of more clay or the extrusion of part of the pot wall to make ridges, or round or oval bosses. Narrow ridges most often take the form of applied cordons around the neck of a pot, either plain or diagonally slashed, but there are also vertical, arched and ring shaped strips or ridges. Bosses are sometimes simply applied, but more often seem to be the result of the addition of extra clay to the outside of an already raised hollow shape. The most usual pattern is a row of vertical bosses, each defined at either side by vertical lines or grooves, set in a row around the shoulder or middle of a pot. These may be close-set (Figs. 38-9) or widely spaced to define panels. These panels are either left plain (Fig. 40) or decorated with other elements, such as stamps, dots or linear patterns (Figs. 55, 90-2). Complex bossed patterns may include two or more rows of bosses of different sizes and shapes, raised



arches, and linear patterns (Figs. 43-4). A third type of plastic decoration is the faceting on the carination of some pots (Figs. 36, 85).

Indented decoration includes both stamps and plain round or oval dots. The latter may in some cases be finger-tip impressions but often seem so regular as to have been made with a simple round ended tool. Stamps are a development of this technique in which a pattern has been cut in the end of the tool.

Stamps and dots are found as part of a similar range of patterns, nearly always in association with linear decoration. Their simplest use is in horizontal rows around the neck of a pot (Figs. 52, 75-9) and there are also vertical and sloping rows (Figs. 53-4, 88-91). Single or massed impressions occupy the panels formed by chevrons (Figs. 55, 81-4) and between bosses, and there are more complex bossed and stamped schemes (Fig. 92). A few pots have untidy random arrangements (Figs. 56, 86-7). Dots, but not stamps, are found arranged in rosettes, a larger dot surrounded by a ring of small ones (Figs. 50-1).

Amongst the decorated pottery some groups can be distinguished which are so similar as to suggest they have been made by the same potter, or at least in the same workshop. This, if demonstrable, would be important as providing a nucleus of contemporary pots. Two such groups, with bossed and linear decoration, can be suggested (Figs. 42, 44-5), but the most reliable approach seems to be through stamp-linkage.

#### STAMPED POTTERY

The stamped decoration found on early Saxon pottery has been for some time recognised as a possible means of identification of the products of one workshop or one potter (Myres 1937). Two points which must be taken into consideration are the degree to which it is possible to make a certain identification of impressions from two pots as having been made by the same tool, and the length of time during which any tool might have been used. Identification is not always easy, as confusion as to detail can be caused by double-stamping, where the stamp has been impressed for a second time, slightly off the alignment of the first stamping. Variations in degree and angle of impression, and subsequent wear, may produce differences in impressions which have been made by the same tool, so complicating the matter still further. Consideration of stamp links should not be pursued through drawings or even photographs alone, but casts or rubbings of the stamps must be used, in combination with direct examination.

The life of a stamp would depend partly on what it was made of; unfortunately there is very little evidence for this, since few actual stamps survive. In England antler is the only material so far attested<sup>13</sup>, but elsewhere metal, (Roes 1953, 27-8) and pottery, (Brøndsted 1960, 251) are known to have been used. Antler stamps are also known from Holland and Germany (Roes 1953, fig. 3, pl. IV).

The patterns and size of stamp used often fall within a very limited range, as is shown by the tabulation of the stamps found at Spong Hill (Figs. 98-104). Very similar versions of the same simple pattern might have been made by different potters, although, as the Spong Hill stamps show, this probably did not occur so often as might be expected. For example, none of the simple cross-in-circle stamps is identical to another, except when these are found on otherwise stamp-linked pots (Fig. 98). Most of the stamp-linked groups so far defined at Spong Hill have in common more complex stamps, with detail or flaws unlikely to be precisely reproduced. For instance, the seven pellets in the inner border of the semicircular stamp linking Group 1 include two which are closer together than the others (Plate VI).

It has been suggested that most stamps were made of wood and have, therefore, not survived. Objections to the use of wood are that swelling with damp might have led to

distortion or clogging of detail, and wear might have been comparatively rapid. Metal or baked clay are far more durable and could have been dipped frequently in water to remove excess clay and keep detail clear. Pottery stamps seem the natural choice for a potter already working the medium of clay, but in that case one would have expected more to have survived. Metal stamps are likely to have been too expensive for the majority of potters to use for simple patterns on a few pots, but if they did exist they could well have since been melted down, and so have left as little trace as those made of perishable materials.

In discussion of stamp-linked pottery the possibility must always be borne in mind that the stamps may have been durable objects, usable throughout at least one lifetime and possibly longer<sup>14</sup>. It should not therefore be assumed without further consideration that all the pots decorated with the same tool are even approximately contemporary. It is also possible that stamps were not the private property of one person, but were in common use amongst all the potters in one community. Trade and inheritance could introduce further complications in interpretation. Examination of the fabric and overall decoration of the pots within stamp-linked groups should lead to more definite conclusions as to their relationship, and a brief preliminary discussion of the decoration of the pots from the groups so far isolated at Spong Hill is given below. Tabulations of the stamps from each group are included opposite the appropriate page in the text. Each pot within a group has at least one stamp in common with at least one other pot, which in turn will relate to another. In most cases one or more stamps are common to all the pots in a linked group. It is possible that in future not only will further excavation add pots to existing groups, and produce new groups, but that links between groups already isolated will be established, coalescing them into larger series.

#### STAMP-LINKED GROUPS








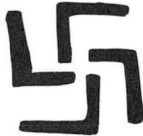






##### Groups 1-3 (Figs. 57-9, Plates V and VI)

These groups are considered together because, although on the basis of stamp-links they must be separated into three groups, they are otherwise closely stylistically inter-related.

Group 1 includes five pots, all decorated with the same semi-circular stamp, three also having in common a second, triangular stamp; swastika and knot stamps occur once each (Plate VI). Four of the pots are closely similar, with simple patterns of horizontal stamp rows. The fifth, C1046, has a distinctive decorative scheme: four vertical applied strips divide the upper part of the pot into four panels, each of which contains a rosette motif. With variations in the stamps and the detail of the rosette, this is the same pattern as that found on a pot from Spong Hill (Myres 1947) now in the British Museum (No. 1946, 7-5, 1), and on C1224. The British Museum pot has in common with another Spong Hill pot, C1047, two stamps, a swastika and an irregular grid or barred rectangle (Plate VI). These two constitute Group 2. Group 3 consists of C1224 and C1564, which have in common a stamp (Plate V) which has been interpreted as runic (Hills 1974). Neither C1047 nor C1564 has a decorative scheme precisely paralleled on any of the other Group 1-3 pots. A second British Museum pot (O. A. 233) is not stamp-linked, but has the vertical strip and rosette design described above.

All the pots listed in this section are relatively large and have comparatively smooth, dark surfaces with thin well-fired walls. Visual examination of the fabric did not show any marked differences between them, and several had similar temper, small chips of red pottery. Their shapes are all broadly similar, falling in a range between globular and biconical.

TABLE 1. STAMP-LINKED GROUPS 1-3.

	1029	1046	1055	1056	1199		1047 B.M.
	X	X	X	X	X		X X
	X			X	X		X
		X		X			X
			X				X X
		X					X
	X	X					
	X						
			X				
			X				

1

2

3

TABLE 2. STAMP-LINKED GROUPS 4-5.

	1013	1383	1638	1677	1682	1333	1334
	X	X	X		X		
				X			
	X	X		X			
		X		X			
				X			
				X			
			X		X	X	X
		X					X

	1010	1032	1043	108	CA.32	CA.48	CA.59	C.byN.	R 2
		X		X		X	X	X	X
		X							
	X				X				
			X			X			
		X		X	X	X	X	X	X
	X				X				
			X						

4

5

C.A. : Castle Acre  
C.byN.: Caistor by Norwich  
R: Rushford

Group 4 (Fig. 60, 71, Plate VI)

This group consists of seven pots, five of which are decorated with a series of complex rectangular stamps. These are arranged in horizontal rows, often overlapping, giving the impression that they are intended to imitate rouletting. The remaining pair of pots, C1333 and C1334, are similar to each other with a chevron stamp panel design. Their pattern is not very close to that of the other pots in the group, but the single coil stamp is in fact a half impression of the double coil which appears on C1638 and C1682. All are made from a friable fabric, which has a dark surface and a reddish core. A sherd decorated with a stamp only differing in one small detail from the common rectangular stamp was found in the Pensthorpe cemetery <sup>15</sup>.

Group 5 (Fig. 59, Plate VII)

This group includes three pots from the present series of excavations at Spong Hill, one from the 1954 dig, and five from other Norfolk sites: Castle Acre <sup>16</sup>, Rushford <sup>17</sup>, and Caistor-by-Norwich <sup>18</sup>. No single stamp links all these pots but they are related by cross links and they all carry one or more versions of the 'foot' stamp which has given the name 'planta pedis' to the group (Myres and Green 1973, 237). Varying angles of impression may have resulted in what is in fact a single foot stamp producing three apparently different impressions: those which are shown first, second and fourth on Table 2. The remaining impression has more transverse grooves and must be made by a different stamp. These stamps occur either in pairs or zig-zag formation around the neck of each pot, alternating with a second, round or grid, stamp. On the main body of the pot, there are two variant patterns: vertical lines and bosses, or chevrons defined by stamps. Neither variant is confined to either Spong Hill or Castle Acre.

Group 6 (Fig. 61)

Two pots only form this group, C1020 and C1021, buried side by side in the same pit. They are very similar: C1020 is slightly the smaller and is decorated with a single, swastika stamp, whereas C1021 also carries an animal stamp.

Group 7 (Figs. 61-5, Plate VIII)









This is the largest group, which so far consists of eighteen pots, decorated with the same number of stamps. These include different versions of each motif used, varying in size and detail; there are four triangles, four 'S' stamps, four crosses, three circles, but only one cross-in-circle, and one grid. Different versions of the same motif do not often appear on the same pot, and there is some consistency as to which versions of different motifs occur together: for instance, the barred triangle is always with the smaller cross-in-circle, and the smallest triangle always with the pointed cross. This might suggest that the potter was using a succession of different versions of the same patterns, only a selection being in use at any one time, which would mean that the stamps did have a very short life. However, the numbers are really as yet too small to provide satisfactory evidence.

Within Group 7 there are several different sizes and shapes of pot, and several different decorative schemes. Seven small or medium sized pots have simple patterns, horizontal stamp rows above swags or vertical bosses, while larger pots have more complex bossed patterns. One pot, C1088, has four stamped handles.

Group 8 (Figs. 66-8, Plate VII)

The seven linked pots in this group all have in common a grid stamp, a concave sided rectangle containing double crossing lines forming spaces within which are small raised pellets (Plate VII). Three pots carry only this stamp, including one, C1070, which is much smaller and a different shape from the others. The remaining four have more complex bossed and stamped patterns, including circle and cross-in-circle stamps.

TABLE 3. STAMP-LINKED GROUP 7.

	1086	1088	1091	1095	1107	1133	1171	1246	1251	1260	1289	1291	1303	1348	1351	1400	1626	1689
		X		X		X						X	X		X			X
			X	X	X													
	X					X	X	X		X					X			
							X											
	X		X						X		X					X	X	
						X									X			
		X			X	X												X
				X								X		X				

7



	1086	1088	1091	1095	1107	1133	1171	1246	1251	1260	1289	1291	1303	1348	1351	1400	1626	1689
	X					X	X	X		X	X				X		X	
				X														X
	X		X				X	X		X					X			
		X		X		X						X	X	X	X			X
		X			X										X			
				X														
												X						
																		X
		X		X	X	X								X	X			X



Several further pots (Fig. 68) have arch, boss and stamped decoration very close to some of those in Group 8, and also have stamps with similar cross-in-circle motifs.

#### Group 9 (Fig. 69)

This group includes two closely similar pots and one, C1415, which does not resemble the others either in shape, fabric, or pattern. This is the clearest example of possible use of stamps by more than one potter, since the design and technique of manufacture appear to vary so much.

#### Group 10 (Fig. 69)

In this group are two pots only, which have in common a swastika stamp arranged in horizontal rows.

#### Group 11 (Fig. 70, Plate IX)

This includes two pots which are not alike in size or shape: C1085 is a large lidded pot, C1403 a small wide-mouthed bowl. Sherds of a third pot, similar to C1403, were found in the upper fill of ditch 146.

#### Group 12 (Fig. 71, Plate IX)

There are three complete pots and sherds of several others in this group<sup>19</sup>. Two stamps only occur, both on all three pots. These stamps are two of the commonest and simplest motifs, cross-in-circle and grid, but they do appear to be identical, and are also arranged in a similar way on all three pots, horizontal rows each of which contains numbers of both stamps.

#### Group 13 (Figs. 79, 92)

Two pots, C1110 and C1596 carry the same small rosette stamp although otherwise they are not closely similar.

#### Group 14 (Fig. 71, Plate VII)

This is a pair of similar small biconical pots carrying the same two stamps, but arranged differently on each pot.

#### Group 15 (Fig. 72)

Two further pots, C1094 and C1394, both wide mouthed and shallow, decorated with chevrons containing the same stamp make up this group.

#### Group 16 (Fig. 74)

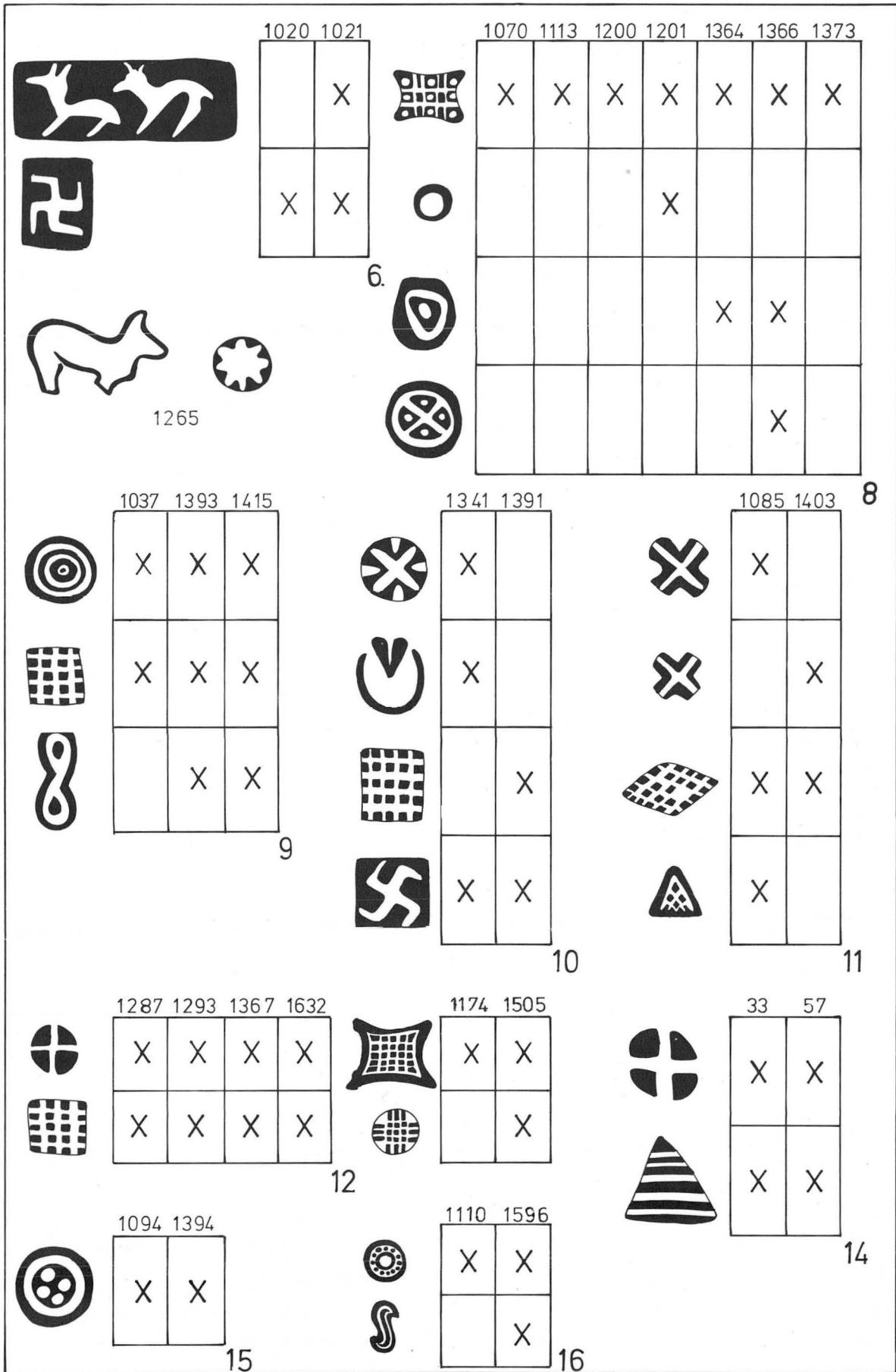
One pot, C1174, survives only as sherds, but the other C1505, is a fairly complete biconical pot, decorated with chevrons and rows of stamps at the neck and at the carination. The stamp common to the two is a rectangular grid with inturned sides.

There are other pots which are less conclusively stamp linked. C1583 and C1621 (Fig. 72) may have one stamp in common, a simple 'S'. They are otherwise unlike, and each carries a variety of different stamps, none of the rest of which correspond.

C1280 and C1430 have a possibly identical cross-in-circle stamp, and are in general similar to C1439 (Fig. 74).

The three pots shown on Fig. 73, although not stamp-linked, carry stamps of the same motif and are otherwise alike in size, shape and in most details of their decoration.

TABLE 4. STAMP-LINKED GROUPS 6, 8-16.



Other possible connections could be suggested, but the danger of subjectivity becomes too great without some indication of stamp identity.

Two pots from Spong Hill, apart from those already mentioned in connection with stamp Groups 4 and 5, can be linked to pots from other sites. C1002 (Fig. 72) is certainly stamp-linked to a pot from Illington<sup>20</sup>, and both pots appear to be related to a group otherwise found at Sancton, Newark, Loveden and Baston (Myres and Southern 1973, figs. 36, 40), although this has yet to be confirmed by direct comparison of the stamps. C1426 (Fig. 72) has a very close resemblance to pots from Thurmaston and Lackford (Myres 1969, fig. 45).

### Discussion

With a few exceptions, the pots within each stamp-linked group so far defined at Spong Hill conform closely in size, shape and overall decorative scheme, except that within the larger groups a simpler and a more complex version can sometimes be distinguished. Visual examination shows no marked differences in fabric, although this remains to be confirmed or modified by petrological analysis.

The size of none of the groups is so large as to be evidence for the existence of a pottery industry on any scale, such as might be suggested on the basis of the Lackford-Illington pottery (Myres 1969, 132-6, map 10). Links with other Norfolk cemeteries suggest small scale exchange rather than organised trade, while the few pots which may have links further afield, such as C1426, are perhaps elaborate enough to be regarded as valuable and so part of a typical luxury trade.

The distribution of the groups within Spong Hill shows a clear pattern (Fig. 153). The area so far excavated is divided into three by the angle of the large enclosure, and so far, only stamp group 4 includes pots found in more than one of these three areas. Only the two runic pots were found within the angle of the ditch. These, as has already been stated, have much in common with Groups 1 and 2, which, together with Groups 5 and 6, were found to the west of the ditch. All the other groups were found to the north of the ditch. There are further broad similarities between all the stamp linked pots from either the western or the northern areas. The former include pots decorated with large complex stamps, with motifs such as swastikas, animals and runes, which are arranged carefully either singly in panels or in regular rows. By contrast, amongst the northern groups there is a predominance of small stamps, untidily massed over much of the pots' surface, often in combination with shallow complex bosses.

The question at issue is whether these differences represent a change in fashion over time, or whether they are the result of separate parts of the cemetery having been used at the same time by different groups of people, families, settlements, classes or age groups. Consideration of the pottery from the whole cemetery, and from other sites, will be necessary before coming to any firm conclusions, but there are some indications as to which explanations are more likely to apply to Spong Hill. In the first place, the groups are not large, and could easily be the result of a few firings by one person. Although similar, the patterns and forms are not so precisely repeated as to suggest that they are the products of a succession of potters adhering rigidly to a conventional tradition, but rather that they are in fact products of one workshop or one potter, who was making approximately similar pots in his or her individual style, and are therefore broadly contemporary.

There is tentative evidence for a chronological difference between the cremations buried within the enclosure and those from the part of the cemetery to the north. Grave-goods and pottery with close continental parallels, usually put early in English typological sequences, predominate within the enclosure, where no material which would be accepted as 'late' has so far been recovered. 'Late' objects do however occasionally occur in the northern area.

On the other hand, it is unlikely that the cremations to the west of the enclosure were not at least partly contemporary with those from inside. Not only do the runic pots provide a link with the stamped pots from the western area, but the observation of the north to south section of the enclosure ditch also suggests a deliberate separation of contemporary groupings. An alternative explanation for this distinction must be discovered.

## VIII. GRAVE-GOODS

### DISCUSSION

Approximately half the cremations at Spong Hill contained associated objects. If the complete cremations only are considered the proportion is higher, around 70%, but not all associated objects can be regarded as deliberately deposited with the burial. Examination of the more complete cremations showed that bones and associated objects usually occupied the lower half or two-thirds of the pot (Figs. 144-51) below a layer of soil and small stones which fell in at the time of burial or after the disintegration of any organic cover the pot may have had (p. 11). Objects of non-Saxon date, such as worked flint, tile, daub and Roman and prehistoric potsherds, can be interpreted as residual if they were found in the upper fill of the pot, since they probably fell into the pot with the surrounding soil. There is also some doubt as to the secure association of any Saxon object found in a pot but not directly in contact with the cremated bones.

A further distinction can be made between the objects which have been burnt and those which have been put into the pot intact, although it is not always possible to determine this. It is clear that nearly all the glass has been burnt and that even beads which appear unburnt are often found with others which have been, so that the complete beads are simply those which lay away from the greatest heat of the fire. All glass vessels have been burnt, and all ivory and most bone objects show signs of burning. This is not clear in the case of all the combs, but since most of them are found in a fragmentary condition confused with the cremated bone (the larger pieces of which also do not seem always to have been very thoroughly burnt), it is likely that most were put on the pyre. Most brooches show signs of burning, and are distorted and partly melted. This suggests that the absence of similar traces of fire on the other main group of bronze objects, tweezers, cannot be explained as the result of inefficient firing, but does in fact indicate that these were not burnt. Iron shears and razors would probably not have been noticeably affected by the heat if they had been put on the fire, but since they are found most often in association with the tweezers they may also have been unburnt.

Consideration of the types of objects found together in the same burial produces two series; these correspond approximately to the division between burnt and unburnt objects. Brooches, beads, spindlewhorls and ivory constitute one group; tweezers, shears, razors and combs the second. Brooches and combs can be found in either group but otherwise the two are mutually exclusive. The tweezers and shears are often miniatures which could never have had any practical function; indeed it has been shown that some never had cutting edges<sup>21</sup>. These objects can be regarded as grave-goods proper, connected with the burial ritual and put into the pot deliberately with the collected burnt bones. The burnt objects on the other hand could simply have been part of the clothing or equipment of the body, laid out with it when it was burnt.

This difference in rite could reflect variations in status or sex. Most of the burnt items correspond to objects found buried with female inhumations, such as jewellery and small household items, especially spindlewhorls. There is a lack of cremations containing assemblages corresponding to those found in male inhumations, notably weapons. Some second and third century cremations in northern Germany did contain weapons, broken and heaped in and around the pot containing the cremated bone (e.g. Genrich 1954,

Taf. 19, 20). From later contexts, and in England, they are very rare <sup>22</sup>. It would however be premature to identify the miniatures as an alternative male attribute since, of the few burials where the bones have so far been examined, several which contained miniatures proved to be child burials, so that an alternative explanation in terms of age is also possible.

The types of object so far found at Spong Hill are briefly listed and described below. There is a deliberate minimum of reference to parallels from elsewhere, since these will be considered in some detail when the origins and development of each type are discussed in the final report <sup>23</sup>.

## METAL

### Brooches (Figs. 107-10)

Thirty six cremations contained the remains of at least forty five brooches. The exact number is uncertain because not all the fragments from each cremation can be securely identified as parts of the same brooch. Some cremations seem to have contained more than one brooch: C62 probably contained two similar brooches, since some fragments did not appear to belong to the one which survives most substantially; three cruciform foot plates, two head plates and small fragments found in C1168 may represent three, four or five brooches.

Other cremations contained bronze fragments which may have been part of brooches, but are not definitely identifiable as such. A ribbed piece from C28 could be part of the foot of a small-long brooch, and a curved strip found in C1437 might be the bow of a small brooch, Roman rather than Saxon. The chip-carved mask from C1288 could be part of the head plate of a square-headed brooch, although the projection at the back might indicate instead that it was attached to some other object as a decorative fitting. C1057 and C1097 contained melted bronze, possibly remains of brooches. Iron pins and fragments from a number of cremations might have been parts of brooch springs or pins.

The brooches from C1163, C1468 and C1469 show no signs of burning, and those from C1216 and C1664 may be broken rather than burnt. Otherwise all the brooches appear to have been burnt.

Types and numbers of brooch represented are: penannular, annular, 'Stutzarm' (one of each); applied (three); small-long (four or more); and cruciform (thirty or more).

The penannular iron brooch from C1469 is the only brooch not made of bronze. It is a simple incomplete ring with back-turned terminals and an iron pin. The annular fragment from C1571 is decorated with a row of small punched triangles around its inner edge. The 'Stutzarm' brooch from C1598 is a type more common on the continent than in England, and is more massive and solid in construction than most of the Saxon brooches.

The three applied brooches survive only as fragments of the upper discs, decorated in repoussé. One, from C34, can be reconstructed <sup>24</sup> to show a design which consists of four masks arranged in a cross around a central concentric circle motif. Triangles separate the masks and the whole is enclosed with an egg-and-tongue border. This brooch can be closely paralleled at Mahndorf in Germany (Grohne 1953, abb. 57). A second applied fragment, found in C1490, shows part of a running scroll pattern, also within an egg-and-tongue border. The pattern of the third, from C1665, cannot be reconstructed.

All the remaining brooches are either cruciform or small-long, although it is not always clear to which of these two classes some pieces should be assigned. Seven cremations contained cruciforms of Aberg's group I, and in two others, C58 and C1496,



## Grave-goods

the presence of long side bars suggests a similar identification, although the construction of the pin and spring of other types of brooch can also involve side bars. The large foot fragment from C1168 should probably be added to these while the other foot fragments from this cremation and from C1072, C1160, C1176 and C1475 may have belonged to brooches of either group I or II. Remaining cruciform fragments include half-round knobs and lappets, from groups II-IV.

There are three small-long brooches with trefoil head plates, one of which, from C1163, is nearly complete. This has small lappets and a splayed foot. A fourth small-long brooch, from C1508, is decorated with incised concentric circles.

## Toilet sets (Figs. 111-21)

These consist of tweezers, shears, razors and occasionally earscoops. They are frequently, but not invariably, found together, sometimes suspended from a ring.

Tweezers These were found in sixty one cremations. They are made as frequently of bronze as of iron and can be either full-size, and functional, or miniature. Full-size cast bronze tweezers are sometimes gilded, silvered or tinned, and are decorated with facets and grooves, and occasionally with rows of stamps. Most of these have slightly splayed blades but one pair, from C1336, has a corrugated shaft and stepped blades. Other full-size bronze tweezers, and all miniature bronze tweezers, consist simply of a strip of metal cut to shape and bent in two. These may be tinned or silvered and sometimes have slight incised lines. X-radiographs of the iron tweezers have so far shown no signs of inlaid decoration.

Shears Forty two cremations contained shears. A miniature pair from C1109 is bronze, all the others iron. In length they range from 2.5 cm to 17.5 cm, but only four are longer than 10 cm. All the other pairs may be described as miniatures. In shape they are all alike: two broad overlapping blades set at right angles to a wide loop.

Razors Eight cremations contained simple small iron razors, which have curved blades and a loop in place of a tang. There was also a more elaborate razor from C1672, which had a bronze griffin-head handle. In C1109 an object made from tinned bronze sheet may have been intended to represent a razor.

Single blades Twenty five cremations contained single iron blades, most of which could have been either knife blades or broken shears. A large curved blade with a definite tang, found in C1647, is certainly a knife blade.

Earscoops Six cremations contained earscoops: small cylindrical bars with splayed ends. Three are bronze, three iron. An alternative description as a brush handle might better fit the example from C1329.

Association The different types of object listed above often occur in cremations together. Of the eighty eight cremations in which one or more items was found, fourteen contained three items. Nine of these included shears, tweezers and a razor or single blade, and a tenth, C40, contained iron blades which may represent shears and knife, together with tweezers and earscoop. Various small iron blades found in C1212 similarly may form a complete 'set', while in C1271 the razor was replaced by a second pair of shears and in C1656 and C1605 by an earscoop. Twenty eight cremations contained two items: shears with tweezers or razors, tweezers with earscoops, two pairs of tweezers in C1214, and a single blade with an earscoop in C1149. Twenty seven further cremations contained tweezers only, eight shears, and eleven single blades.



Other bronze objects (Figs. 122-3)

Wristclasp In C1323 the hook plate of a pair of wristclasps was found. This is chip-carved, with style I zoomorphic decoration. The design consists of a pair of multiple opposed coils, which form the necks of two inward facing beaked heads. The design on the complete clasp might also be seen simultaneously as either the moustache or eye-brows of a human mask.

Buckle A small buckle was found in C1534. This has been burnt and so not all details are clear. It has a D-shaped loop with inturned terminals from which there are small projections that might be interpreted as zoomorphic, and a bronze pin.

Rings There are simple wire rings from C48, C1345 and C1375, and a plain cast ring from C1266. These are similar to the 'toilet set' suspension rings found in other cremations. Another cast ring, from C1508, is slightly more substantial and might be compared with rings found elsewhere as parts of belt attachments (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, fig. 24). Two cremations, C1465 and C1470, contained rings with plaited or coiled decoration, which may be finger rings.

Sword Pommel Part of a 'cocked hat' sword pommel was found burnt in C1105. No clear sign of decoration remains, but it probably had parallel grooves round the lower edge, and some thickening or accentuation of the sloping angles.

Bell A complete hemispherical bell was found in C1281. This has a worn suspension loop, at either side of which are iron rivets which originally fastened an iron clapper. Remains of this clapper were also found.

Needle In C1469 there was a complete bronze needle.

Fittings Pairs of bronze plates, riveted together with a space in the middle, were found in three cremations, C1052, C1264 and C1610. The pair from C1052 are triangular, and there are traces of bone and iron sandwiched between the bronze pieces. This might have been the tip of a knife sheath. The other two pairs are rectangular, with no surviving attached fragments of other materials. It is possible that these were parts of musical instruments or pieces of belt or strap fittings.

Bronze sheet Many cremations contained fragments of bronze, some too small to be identifiable, others recognizable as pieces of thin sheet. Various quantities and sizes of sheet fragments occur which cannot be satisfactorily further identified, although bronze bowls and the bindings of wooden buckets seem the most likely origin. The decorated strip from C1064 probably belongs in the second category.

Miscellaneous Two twisted bars were found in C1244, one looped, the other bent at one end. These might be parts of a key or keys, or a simple girdle hanger. In C1098 there was a small faceted piece, part either of a pair of tweezers or the foot of a brooch. A small ribbed cylinder from C1362 could be interpreted as an earscoop, except that both ends are straight, with no sign of any previously existing and broken scoop.

Iron objects (Figs. 123-5)

Buckle One buckle, with a D-shaped loop, was found in C1217.

Rings There was a complete cast ring in C1469, a broken loop of a buckle or a ring in C1161, and a penannular loop with expanded terminals, possibly a penannular brooch, from C58.

Fittings Diamond shaped plates were found in C1292 and C1336, and a triangular plate in C48. The function of these is not clear, but they seem to be fittings or attachment plates of some kind, perhaps from a belt.

Needle A small iron needle was found in a bone case in C1664.

Arrowheads These occurred in three cremations, C1051, C1217 and C1227. There were two in C1217, one only in the other two. All have split sockets. The blades from C1051 and C1227 are clearly angular, while the two from C1217 have a less well-defined form.

Tools Narrow bars found in C1244 and C1390 could be interpreted as tools, such as awls or chisels, but are too corroded for this to be a certain identification.

Chain In C1099 there was a corroded lump of iron which appears to be several links of a complex chain.

Bent strips Four cremations certainly, and others probably, contained flat strips of iron bent at each end to form one side of a rectangle. These could have been bindings for the corners of small boxes.

Nails and rivets These were found in eleven cremations not counting the small comb rivet. Some may be residual from the Roman occupation levels.

## STONE

### Hone stones (Fig. 126)

Hone stones were found in C1373 and C1672 and in the pit around C1128. A fourth is a stray find. The hones from C1128 and C1373 are small, rectangular and show little sign of wear. They appear to be complete. The other two are larger, show signs of wear, and are both broken. They are also rectangular in shape but the unstratified stone has a rounded end which is pierced. The hone from C1128 and the unstratified example are made from sandstone, the one from C1373 of ferruginous ash or tuff, and that from C1672 of fine-grained greywacke<sup>25</sup>.

### Worked flint

Worked flints were found in twenty eight cremations. Most of these were broken flakes, but there were two blade fragments from C1275 and C1493. None of the flint shows signs of burning and most of the pieces were found in the upper part of the pot, above the bones. These are not, in most cases, likely to have been deliberately deposited as Saxon grave-goods but have fallen in from the surrounding topsoil where they are residual from the Neolithic phase of occupation of the site. One flake, found in C1249, has been retouched after the formation of patina, but there is no way of estimating the time lapse between the original and the secondary working. It is inherently likely that at all periods the convenience of flint for cutting and light-striking has been appreciated in Norfolk, but so far no evidence for Saxon flint working has been recovered from Spong Hill<sup>26</sup>.

### Crystal (Fig. 126)

Large faceted crystal beads occurred in C26 and C1022, and a smaller bead was found in C1267. Other cremations contained small chips of crystal: the remains of similar beads shattered by heat.

### Spindlewhorls

See bone objects, p. 28.

## GLASS

Beads (Fig. 127)

Glass beads are found more often than any other class of gravegood, occurring in 171 cremations altogether. Nearly all have been burnt, often melted to a point where it is difficult to distinguish shape or colour, and in many cases only an approximation can be made of the number represented. The commonest types are translucent dark blue beads, and globular or cylindrical opaque single coloured beads. Blue, red, green and yellow occur most frequently, but there are also black and white beads, and some polychrome with stripes, crossing trails or spots of different colours. There was a blue melon bead in C1665 and one melted bead, stray find 131, might be millefiori. Few cremations contain large numbers of beads. Only fifteen produced more than ten, and only six more than twenty. This may indicate incomplete collection from the pyre, since necklaces found in inhumations often have far larger numbers of beads.

Most beads are small, not more than a centimetre in diameter. Four cremations contained single beads which are much larger, comparable in size to the faceted crystal beads. These are all polychrome, blue with white trails in C1211 and C1271, blue with blue and white circles in C1321, and green with crossing red and yellow trails, yellow and white spots, in C1245. These larger beads might be interpreted as spindlewhorls, sword beads or amulets. They are all burnt.

Vessels (Fig. 128)

Sixteen cremations contained fragments of glass vessels, eight of which are identifiable as parts of either cone beakers or clawbeakers. Translucent lumps of green or brown glass from other cremations could be the remains of vessels rather than beads.

The four cone beakers, from C1023, C1058, C1156 and C1602, all have traces of selfcoloured horizontal and arched trails and can therefore probably be attributed to the Kempston type of cone (Evison 1972). Most of the claw fragments, from C1095, C1376, C1641 and C1087, have selfcoloured nicked trails, and all four may have been similar to the reconstruction based on the fragments found in C1376<sup>27</sup>. Parts of the rim and most of the base of this vessel survive, showing the bases of the lower claws and of the separate trails between.

Most of the glass is green, ranging from a near colourless pale green to a dark olive green-brown. The claws from C1376 have traces of blue streaks, and fragments from C1095 and C1641 are yellow brown rather than green brown. It is difficult to be precise about the colour of glass as it changes considerably according to whether it is transmitting or reflecting light.

## BONE

Combs (Figs. 129-34)

Seventy eight cremations contained bone combs. None of these was complete and of some only small fragments survive. All may have been burnt, although clear signs of this can only be seen on a few, notably that from C1634. Some of the complete single tooth plates may not have been burnt.

Twenty five combs survive only as small decorated pieces of bone, broken teeth, or small iron rivets attached to three layers of bone fragments. Of the more complete examples, one is semi-circular, two double sided, three miniature and the remainder either triangular or barred.

The three miniature combs have each been made from a single piece of bone, in which rudimentary teeth have been cut. One is triangular, the other two rectangular with a triangular extension to the back.

All the other combs are three-layered, formed from several small separate tooth-plates laid at right angles between an upper and lower longer single piece, the whole held together by small iron rivets<sup>28</sup>. Two combs, from C1088 and C1155, have teeth at both sides. All the other combs are single sided.

The comb from C1654 has an unusual semi-circular shaped back. It is decorated on both sides with dot-in-circle and concentric circle motifs. Most of the teeth are missing.

The remaining combs, the majority, can be separated into two groups, barred and triangular, but some of the triangular combs have barred cases. Where only bars remain it is not always possible to say whether they are parts of combs or of comb cases.

Twenty two graves contained barred combs or cases, including six with both comb and case. The distinguishing characteristic of this type is the pairs of half cylindrical bars which appear on the front of the comb or case instead of the more usual flat plate. The back does consist of such a flat piece. The combs have handles which extend from the middle of the back, which may be semicircular or mushroom shaped. Similar combs from other sites have handles in the form of opposed animal heads (Roes 1963, pl. XII, 4). Zoomorphic detail appears on some Spong Hill combs, in the form of inward facing animal heads, one at each end of the comb, and at the ends of the comb cases. On these heads, eyes may be indicated by incised circles on both sides or on the barred side only. Ring and dot and concentric circle motifs decorate the flat parts of the combs and cases, and the bars carry groups of transverse lines, or, less often, hatched triangles.

Four of the triangular combs also had barred cases. Three of these have stepped or scalloped extensions around the edge of the triangular back, a feature which also appears on two other triangular combs, without cases. Nine further combs have plain triangular forms. Decoration may be either a simple linear outline or include various circular patterns like those found on the backs of the barred combs.

Both triangular and barred combs have splayed end tooth plates, so that the eight examples of these which occur alone cannot be assigned to one type rather than the other.

#### Playing pieces (Fig. 135)

Thirteen cremations contained bone playing pieces, most of which showed signs of burning. These are small plano-convex counters. None so far found at Spong Hill has any decoration on the upper, rounded surface but on the flat under surface in some cases there are one, two or three holes, not piercing the counter, but bored half way through. The holes may be round, square, rectangular or semicircular in shape. They have been explained as a means of holding the pieces onto a lathe during manufacture (Roes 1963, 54) but if that were so surely all the pieces would have had such holes, which would have had the same shape and perhaps number since otherwise a very great variety in the tools used to make very similar objects must be postulated. It is difficult now to tell whether the original unwarped shapes were so regular as to have been necessarily turned on a lathe, but in some cases there are signs of irregular shaping which must have been done by hand.

The number of pieces found in a single grave ranges from one to thirty one, but only four graves (with seven, sixteen, eighteen and thirty one pieces) had more than three. The only consistency apparent in this is that either a very few pieces, or a substantial collection, would be included. No dice have been found.

Beads (Fig. 135)

Included under this heading are plano-convex objects with a hole through the middle, slightly larger than the playing pieces; flat pierced discs; and pierced rectangular or square pieces of bone. Similar objects have been found elsewhere in association with swords, interpreted as sword beads (Evison 1975, pl. LXVc, d), or threaded with wire for attachment to clothing or jewellery (Janssen 1972, 58). At Spong Hill only one or two beads have been found in any one cremation, not in association with glass beads, so that an interpretation as part of a necklace is here not likely. A further possibility is that the rectangular pieces are parts of musical instruments, since in C1249 there was what may be a warped bone peg together with a broken pierced rectangle of bone.

Casket fittings (Fig. 138)

In C1645 there were a large number of pieces of decorated bone strips. These have finished edges, some sloping at one end, and are certainly not part of a comb, as not only is the quantity too great but there are no signs of teeth or rivets. The pieces could be arranged to form parts of concentric squares of decorative fittings on a small rectangular box, as has been suggested for similar pieces found at Caistor-by-Norwich and Richborough (Myres and Green 1973, 85-6). Fewer and less substantial pieces from C1351 could be explained in the same way, although an alternative identification as part of a comb cannot be so definitely ruled out.

Spindlewhorls (Figs. 136-7)

Sixteen graves contained spindlewhorls, eight made of bone and three of antler. All the bone examples have been burnt. In shape they are flattened spheres or hemispheres, with a central hole. C1578 contained a whorl decorated with incised circles, but otherwise all the bone whorls are simply decorated with incised concentric lines around the circumference.

There are also three whorls made of pottery, two cylindrical and one globular, a fragmentary sandstone whorl, and two broken chalk whorls which resemble the bone ones in shape and decoration.

Antler rings (Fig. 136)

Six cremations contained broken rings, made from the burr at the base of an antler beam. Three are decorated with ring-and-dot or concentric circle motifs. All show signs of burning. It is difficult to think of a function for these objects, since the central holes are rather too large for use as spindlewhorls, and there are no traces of iron pins, which might have suggested use as annular brooches or buckles. They may have been purely ornamental pendants.

Ivory

Burnt ivory was found in thirty cremations. The fragments are very small, but in most cases these can be interpreted as parts of rings. Such rings have recently been described as bag handles (Myres and Green 1973, 100-3).

## IX. DISCUSSION

The most significant characteristic of the cemetery at Spong Hill is its size. Several thousand cremations are likely to be excavated, as opposed to the dozens or hundreds at best which are usually recovered. Loveden Hill, in Lincolnshire, is the only site of comparable size to have been excavated on a large scale in England<sup>29</sup>. Size is important because the value of conclusions increases with the size of the sample on which they are based. Typologies of separate types of object can only be reliably derived from long series, since otherwise it is impossible to distinguish features peculiar to one



## Discussion

craftsman from those significant in the overall evolution of the type. Archaeological site distribution maps can never be complete, but at least if based on a large number of objects they may show a pattern rather than a random spread. Single examples of association between different types of objects may represent the burial of an old object, an heirloom even, together with a new one, but recurrence of the same association increases the probability that the types were contemporary. Since typology and association are the foundations of chronologies, a site which produces long series of recorded associations should be of great value in establishing a sequence for the relevant period in that area.

The cemetery need not be simply a quarry for material to support already existing systems, but can be used as an independent source of information. The arrangement and association of material within the site provides an alternative method of analysis, which can then be compared with externally derived sequences. So far at Spong Hill the two approaches seem to produce similar results, and so to confirm each other.

The distribution maps included at the end of this volume (Figs. 152-5) show that the arrangement of the cemetery is not random, but that there are marked differences between the three areas defined by the corner of the enclosure ditch (146), which have already been mentioned in the discussion of stamp-linked pottery groups (p. 22). The distribution of the stamp-linked pottery shows the most striking concentrations, but amongst the grave-goods the variations in incidence of different types of brooch and comb are also noticeable. Cruciform brooches of group I, zoomorphic barred combs, and also complete toilet sets, were found chiefly inside the enclosure, as were isolated examples of a number of objects, such as the 'Stutzarm' brooch and the griffin-headed razor, which are not English types. In contrast, fragments of other types of cruciform brooches, a chip-carved wrist clasp and part of an annular brooch came from cremations in the northern part of the cemetery, where there were also several pots decorated with disintegrated stamped patterns, regarded as late. The inhumations, at the outer northern edge, continue this trend, since they appear in general later than most of the cremations.

At present it appears that the nucleus of the cemetery was inside the enclosure, perhaps taking the ditch as the cemetery boundary, although extension into an area to the west may have taken place fairly early on. Later burials spread north eastwards, and the practice of cremation declined in favour of inhumation until eventually the cemetery went out of use altogether. It remains to be seen whether this is the whole picture, or whether there was a radial development outwards from the enclosure in other directions, and if so, whether separate, but contemporary, groups of burials can be distinguished, perhaps representing separate communities.

Estimates of duration of use and of population must wait for completion of the excavation and analysis of the material. It is at least clear from the high proportion of early material that the cemetery came into use near the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon settlement, and that a substantial population existed to continue to use it throughout most of the pagan Saxon period.

Spong Hill should provide valuable information as to the date and nature of the settlement of Norfolk, and also throw light on a number of aspects of Saxon East Anglia.



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1. The writer is grateful to Bill Corbett and David Eldridge of the Soil Survey for information on the soils of central Norfolk.
2. Excavated by Keith Wade, now of the Suffolk Archaeological Unit; finds deposited in Norwich Castle Museum.
3. Carried out by Andrew Rogerson, Norfolk Archaeological Unit.
4. Discussed and summarized by David Yaxley in Wade-Martins, forthcoming. The writer is grateful to both the above-mentioned for permission to read this report before publication.
5. The writer is indebted to John Dodgson, University College, London, for discussion of these place names, and for much of the information and references on which this section is based.
6. Dodgson suggests parallels: Spon End (Coventry) Warws. (EPNS XIII 167-8) and various examples in Cheshire: Sponds EPNS XLIV 3 12, and field names Spans EPNS LXV 322, Westanleag' spanne 1265 EPNS XLV 323. Also discussion by Smith EPNS XXVI 136-7.
7. See Spong Farm (Elmstead) Kent, sponge in 1334, and spong, spang field names in for example Northamptonshire (EPNS X 277) and Cheshire (EPNS LXVII 247).
8. West Ms., now at Alcot Park, Warws.
9. In Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Clare Coll. Loan Coll. D.24.66-7.
10. This paragraph is based on information supplied by Frances Healy, who is preparing the final report on the Neolithic material from Spong Hill.
11. The Iron Age and Roman pottery has been briefly examined by Tony Gregory, Norwich Castle Museum and Chris Green, formerly Norfolk Archaeological Unit, in advance of detailed analysis which will be carried out after completion of the excavation.
12. Mark Brisbane, Southampton University, is working on petrographical analysis of the pottery fabrics. So far, most fabrics appear likely to derive from local clays.
13. Myres (1969), 133-4 and also two unpublished examples, from Illington, N. C. M. accession no. 220.950 and from Lakenheath (recent find).
14. Discussion of this point with Thomas Plowman, a modern craft potter, at Stalham, Norfolk, was helpful. He possesses still the collection of earthenware stamps he made when he took up potting fifteen years ago; these stamps have since been in constant use without so far showing any sign of wear.
15. This sherd is now in Norwich Castle Museum, accession no. 15.37 urn no. 8.
16. Three Castle Acre pots now in Norwich Castle Museum, accession no. 50.96.2.
17. Now in Thetford Museum.
18. A sherd recently discovered, not published, now in Norwich Castle Museum.
19. In 1976 a pot was excavated which links Groups 7 and 12.
20. N. C. M. accession no. 220.950 urn no. 151.
21. This was established during the examination at Cracow by Prof. Mazur of iron objects excavated in 1972.
22. In Norfolk, 'spears' have been recorded at Pensthorpe, but this identification may not be reliable (V. C. H. Norfolk, 333).
23. Comparative studies of the grave-good types can be found in Hills 1976.

24. Reconstruction by Barbara Green and Bill Milligan, Norwich Castle Museum.
25. The identification of the stones was supplied by David Moore, Natural History Museum (Geology), whose detailed report will appear in the final volume.
26. Information Frances Healy.
27. Reconstruction V. I. Evison, London.
28. See Galloway 1976 for methods of construction of bone combs.
29. Nigel Kerr, Cardiff University, is at present preparing the report on his excavations at Loveden Hill.

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CATALOGUE

## NOTE ON CATALOGUE

Cremation numbers: Nos. 20-63 are cremations excavated in 1968 from the area fully excavated in 1972-5. These are included in Myres' Corpus (forthcoming) and the Corpus numbers are given here. Nos. 1000-1690 were excavated between 1972 and 1975.

Figure references: The first figure reference beside each cremation number refers to the illustration of the pot; other figure references are to grave-good illustrations. If the pot is listed as 'not illustrated' then any figure reference is to grave-goods.

Pottery descriptions: These are summaries, complementary to the drawings and elaborating only such details as are not obvious from the drawing. Stamps: These are not described, but are listed by the type numbers used in the tabulation on Figs. 98-104. Bosses: If not described as 'applied' these can be assumed to be hollow.

The following abbreviations are used to indicate the pot's condition:

Sherds: Only a few sherds survive

Base: Only base survives

Lower half: Pot survives to about midheight in some places

Fragmentary: Sherds from various parts of pot, some substantial, but insufficient for reconstruction.

Illustrated pots are described as complete if they were so when excavated, although they may have been cracked and small parts of the rim only may be missing. All other illustrated pots are incomplete but largely reconstructible, and no description of their condition is given.

All substantially complete cremations have recorded internal sections. Complete cremations are usually, but not always, to be equated with complete pots, since all the bones and grave-goods may survive intact when large parts of the upper part and rim of the pot is missing. Sections are also given of all cremations found in association with other cremations, but not for those buried singly.

Grave-goods: Bronze, glass, ivory and bone objects which have clearly not been burnt are described as unburnt; otherwise, with the exception of iron and stone objects which show no clear signs of burning, the objects may be assumed to have been burnt. 'Glass' without further qualification indicates melted glass no longer identifiable as either beads or vessel fragments; 'ivory' indicates fragments of burnt ivory; 'bronze' is used to describe all copper alloys (which have not yet all been analysed).

Abbreviations:

(n. ill): Not illustrated

frag(s): Fragment(s)

u. b. : Unburnt

Illustrations: Solid circles beside a pot illustration indicate the presence of glass in the burial, and solid triangles the presence of fragmentary grave-goods which have not been illustrated. All other grave-goods appear both in outline beside the pot in which they were found and again full size in the series of illustrations which show grave-goods arranged according to type (Nos. 107-38).

CATALOGUE OF CREMATIONS

20 Base only (n. ill).

21/3771 Figs. 83, 117.

Pot: Stamps: Ig upper row, XIII lower, VIIIb, VIIc in panels.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size, suspended on iron ring.

23/3772 Figs. 91, 135.

Pot: Linear decoration around neck, four bosses on shoulder. Stamps: IIc.

Grave-goods: 1. Bone, two playing pieces; 2. Bone bead; 3. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill).

24/3773 Fig. 20.

Pot: Plain.

25/3774 Figs. 52, 133.

Pot: Five repeats of pattern. Bosses applied, pairs of vertical, single round.

Grave-goods: 1. Bone, triangular comb, ring and dot pattern, broken; 2. Ivory (n. ill); 3. Glass, one bead (n. ill).

26/3775 Figs. 13, 126.

Associations: In group with 33, 34, 35.

Pot: Plain.

Grave-goods: 1. Crystal, faceted bead, broken.

27 Fig. 56.

Pot: Panels occupied by dots and vertical lines.

Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).

28/3581 Figs. 42, 109, 123, 136.

Pot: Eighteen vertical bosses above three large multiple swags; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, foot and pin catch only; 2. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill); 3. Bronze rivet, u. b.; 4. Antler ring, broken, plain; 5. Glass bead (n. ill); 6. Ivory (n. ill); 7. Unidentified material (n. ill).

29/3776 Fig. 8.

Pot: Plain; Hole in base; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, red, black, iridescent (n. ill).

33/3587 Figs. 71, 127.

Associations: In group with 26, 34, 35.

Pot: Stamp Group 14. Stamps: Ia, Vi; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet, probably from comb (n. ill); 2. Glass, blue and white striped bead; 3. Glass (n. ill); 4. Ivory (n. ill).

34/3582 Figs. 35, 110, 125.

Associations: In group with 26, 33, 35.

Pot: Vertical lines and grooves, rows of wedge-shaped indentations; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, upper disc from applied brooch. Decorated in repoussé, design consisting of four inward facing heads arranged in a cross around a central concentric circle motif, and separated from each other by double-outline triangles within an egg-and-tongue border; 2. Iron frag. (n. ill); 3. Glass, two bead (n. ill).

35/3580 Fig. 49.

Associations: In group with 26, 33, 34.

Pot: Vertical lines separate four panels each containing a single large dot.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivets with bone frags., remains of comb (n. ill).

36 Fig. 76.

Pot: Single row of dots. Stamps: Ih.

Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).

37 Sherds (n. ill).

38/3780 Figs. 24, 118.

Pot: Horizontal and vertical lines.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature.

39/3583 Figs. 50, 134.

Associations: In group with 40, 43, 63, 62.

Pot: Seven solid vertical bosses separate six panels, each containing a single rosette.

Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill); 2. Bone, triangular comb, linear decoration; 3. Ivory (n. ill).

40/3781 Figs. 92, 116, 118.

Pot: Slashed cordon at neck. Seven bosses. Stamps: IIIa.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, faceted tweezers, u. b.; 2. Bronze, earscoop on same ring as 1, u. b.; 3. Iron knife blade; 4. Iron, bent blade(s).

43/3586 Fig. 35.

Associations: In group with 39, 40, 63, 62.

Pot: Pedestal. Linear decoration around neck, vertical grooves and lines around middle.

44/3783 Fig. 92.

Pot: Complex bossed and stamped decoration. Seven round bosses around neck, four repeats of pattern around middle. Stamps: IIc, IVd, VIIIb.



- 45/3784 Fig. 16.  
Pot: Plain.
- 47 Sherds (n. ill).
- 48/3785 Figs. 32, 123, 125.  
Pot: Flat slashed band, sloping grooves defined by single lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze wire (n. ill);  
2. Iron, flat triangular frag.; 3. Bone frag. (n. ill).
- 50=51
- 51 Fig. 49.  
Pot: Large and small dots in rows and panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill).
- 52 Figs. 15, 109.  
Pot: Plain; Hole in base.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, bow and part of head plate; 2. Bronze brooch, wide bow only, punched dots along edges; 3. Bronze brooch, foot from small cruciform; 4. Glass, sixteen beads (n. ill); 5. Ivory, many frags. (n. ill).
- 53 Fig. 79.  
Associations: Over 58.  
Pot: Three line chevrons. Stamps: Vg.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 54 Fig. 39.  
Pot: Raised slashed cordon at neck, vertical bosses around middle.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, two small rivets, probably from comb (n. ill).
- 55/3588 Fig. 71, 120.  
Pot: Stamp Group 14. Stamps: Ia, Vi.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature.
- 56/3585 Figs. 49, 120.  
Pot: Single large dots in panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature.
- 57/3584 Figs. 49,  
Pot: Single large dots in each chevron panel.
- 58 Figs. 97, 108, 125, 136.  
Associations: Under 53.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron ring; 2. Iron spring, pin and crossbar from cruciform brooch; 3. Iron spring and crossbar from second brooch;  
4. Iron spring from third brooch; 5. Antler ring, broken, plain.
- 59 Fig. 41.  
Pot: Four or five vertical bosses, groups of four sloping lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Ivory (n. ill).
- 60 Fig. 28.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Four line chevron.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron stain on bone (n. ill).
- 61/3787 Fig. 43.  
Pot: Fifteen bosses, each within double arches.
- 62 Figs. 109, 127.  
Associations: 40, 43, 39, 63. Under 63.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, remains of one or two cruciform brooches. Half round knobs on headplate, faceted bow, possibly non-zoomorphic, faceted foot; 2. Glass, four beads, red, blue and blue and white (n. ill);  
3. Ivory (n. ill).
- 63 Fig. 79.  
Associations: In group with 39, 40, 43, 62.  
On top of 62.  
Pot: Stamps: IIc, IIIa.
- 64 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1000 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1001 Fig. 96.  
Pot: Small circular applied bosses.
- 1002 Fig. 72.  
Associations: In group with 1003, 1004.  
Pot: Pendant triangular stamp panels.  
Stamps: Ia, Vc, IIc, VIIc.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, eight beads, red, blue, green-blue (n. ill); 2. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1003 Fig. 75.  
Associations: 1002, 1004.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia, VIIb.
- 1004  
Associations: 1002, 1003. Probably crushed by other two pots.  
Pot: Plain, fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill).
- 1005  
Pot: Linear and bossed decoration. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1006  
Pot: Linear decoration. Base and few sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze stain on bone (n. ill);  
2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1007 Fig. 96.  
Pot: Small applied boss; Hole in base. Lower half.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1008  
Pot: Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).

- 1009 Fig. 10.  
Associations: On top of, and crushed onto, 1012 and 1013, close to 1011.  
Pot: Plain; Hole in base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, ten beads, yellow, white and red, red and blue (n. ill).
- 1010 Fig. 59.  
Pot: Stamp Group 5. Stamp row at neck, stamps outline chevrons around shoulder.  
Stamps: IIc, XI.
- 1010a  
Sherds found with 1010. Possible brooch impressions.
- 1011 Figs. 22, 120.  
Associations: Above 1012, in group with 1009, 1013.  
Pot: Linear decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron blade, knife or razor; 3. Glass, ten beads, pale blue, dark blue, brown (n. ill).
- 1012 Fig. 43.  
Associations: Under 1009 and 1011, near 1013.  
Pot: Four repeats of pattern.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two or three beads (n. ill).
- 1013 Fig. 60.  
Associations: 1009, 1011, 1012.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Stamps: two versions of Xb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill).
- 1014 Figs. 97, 137.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, part of spindlewhorl.
- 1015  
Pot: ?Plain. Lower half (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone playing pieces. Eight complete and parts of at least eight more. Two with plain undersides, four one hole, eight two holes (n. ill).
- 1016  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1017  
Associations: In row with 1018, 1019.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Lower part (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, green translucent frags. probably beads (n. ill).
- 1018 Fig. 87.  
Associations: 1017, 1019.  
Pot: Irregular scored lines, panels of dots.  
Stamps: IVb.
- 1019 Fig. 82.  
Associations: 1017, 1018.  
Pot: Stamps: IIb, IIa, chevrons, rows of stamps.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, seven beads, blue (n. ill).
- 1020 Fig. 61.  
Associations: In same pit and next to 1021.  
Pot: Stamp Group 6. Stamps: VIIIa; Complete.
- 1021 Figs. 61, 120.  
Associations: 1020.  
Pot: Stamp Group 6. Stamps: VIIIa, IX; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron razor, looped handle.
- 1022 Figs. 95, 126.  
Pot: Fragmentary.  
Grave-goods: 1. Crystal, part of faceted bead; 2. Glass, five beads, blue and red (n. ill).
- 1023 Figs. 51, 128.  
Pot: Irregular chevrons. Groups of three dots in each panel.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, translucent green frags. self coloured trails around rim and vertically to rim. Probably Kempston cone beaker; 2. Glass, several blue beads (n. ill).
- 1024 Figs. 46, 116.  
Associations: Under and beside 1025.  
Pot: Complex linear and bossed decoration. Four repeats of pattern; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, faceted, on iron ring, u. b.
- 1025 Fig. 95.  
Associations: Resting on shoulder of 1024.  
Pot: Lower half only, large.
- 1026 Fig. 93.  
Pot: Slashed cordon at neck, slashed ring bosses. Stamps: Ia, IIIc.  
Grave-goods: 1. Crystal frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass, four beads, pale blue-green (n. ill).
- 1027 Figs. 27, 138.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Disintegrated after excavation, complete when found.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. enclosing ivory; 2. Ivory (n. ill); 3. Glass (n. ill).
- 1028 Fig. 94.  
Associations: Beside 1029.  
Pot: Plain. Lower half only.

- 1029 Fig. 57.  
Associations: 1028.  
Pot: Stamp Group 1. Stamps: IVe, Ve.
- 1030 Fig. 46.  
Two raised cordons around neck, four line and groove swags around shoulder.
- 1031 Base (n.ill).
- 1032 Fig. 59.  
Pot: Stamp Group 5. Stamps around neck, chevrons defined by stamps. Stamps: IIb, XI.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, dark blue and blue-green (n.ill).
- 1033 Fig. 34.  
Pot: Linear decoration, cross on base.
- 1034 Figs. 26, 107, 108.  
Pot: Linear decoration, four line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, cruciform brooch. Headplate, spring, three full-round knobs; 2. Iron, pin, spring and side bars from second cruciform brooch; 3. Glass, twenty beads, green, brown, blue (n.ill).
- 1035 Fig. 90.  
Pot: Vertical bosses, vertical stamp rows.  
Stamps: Ia.
- 1036  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration. Sherds (n.ill).
- 1037 Fig. 28.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Three line chevrons.
- 1038 Figs. 78, 134.  
Pot: Stamp row between two horizontal zones of sloping grooves. Stamps: VIIa.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, end tooth plate of single sided comb.
- 1039 Fragmentary (n.ill).
- 1040 Fig. 90.  
Pot: About nine vertical bosses. Stamps: Ia.
- 1041  
Pot: Stamps: VIIa. Sherds (n.ill).
- 1042 Fig. 26.  
Pot: Three line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, ten beads (n.ill).
- 1043 Fig. 59.  
Pot: Stamp Group 5. Ten bosses. Stamps: VIIc, XI.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n.ill); 2. Glass, one or two beads, blue (n.ill); 3. Ivory (n.ill).
- 1044 Figs. 56, 108.  
Pot: Shallow triple arches, dots.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, brooch pin and spring.
- 1045 Fig. 82.  
Associations: Above and crushing 1054 (1090).  
Pot: Stamps within chevrons, all IIIc except for a single possible instance of IIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n.ill); 2. Bone frag. (n.ill).
- 1046 Fig. 58.  
Pot: Stamp Group 1. Four vertical slashed cordons, four small round solid bosses.  
Stamps: IIb around bosses, IVe along cordon edges, VIIIa in corners of panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n.ill); 2. Bronze frag. (n.ill); 3. Glass, green blue frags., pale translucent frags., vessel (n.ill); 4. Bone, three playing pieces.
- 1047 Figs. 59, 135.  
Pot: Stamps: IVc, Vd around neck, VIIIc, VIIIb within panels, IVc outlining panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone playing pieces. Thirty one complete, parts of several more, undersides pierced variously with one, two or three holes.
- 1048 Fig. 95.  
Pot: ?stamped. Lower part.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n.ill).
- 1049  
Associations: In group with 1050, 1051.  
Pot: Base only (n.ill).
- 1050  
Associations: 1049, 1051.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n.ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n.ill); 2. Glass, one bead (n.ill).
- 1051 Figs. 93, 124.  
Associations: 1049, 1050.  
Pot: Vertical lines and grooves, wedge shaped indentations. Three small neat holes in base. Stamps: Vb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, arrowhead.
- 1052 Figs. 97, 112, 122.  
Associations: Above 1152.  
Pot: Linear. Sherds (n.ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, two triangular plates riveted together, bone or wood and iron between, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Iron knife blade; 4. Iron tweezers, full size.
- 1053 Figs. 39, 116.  
Pot: Eleven applied vertical bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full sized, plain, ?tinned.
- 1054 (=1090) Fig. 8.  
Associations: Under 1045.  
Pot: Plain.

- 1055 Fig. 57.  
Pot: Stamp Group 1. Stamps: VIII d in upper row, IV e below; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill); 1. Glass, beads (n. ill); 3. Ivory (n. ill); 4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1056 Figs. 57, 125.  
Pot: Stamp Group 1. Stamps: upper row Ve, middle VIII a, lower IV e; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, bent strip.
- 1057 Fig. 25.  
Pot: Three line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze mass, possibly remains of brooch (n. ill); 2. Bone, three playing pieces, one complete, two broken, plain undersides.
- 1058 Figs. 97, 128.  
Pot: Linear decoration (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, translucent pale green fragment with self-coloured arched trails. Part of Kempston cone beaker.
- 1059 Base (n. ill).
- 1060 Fig. 88.  
Pot: Six bosses. Stamps: Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, five or six beads (n. ill).
- 1061 Figs. 16, 108, 109.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, bow of brooch; 2. Iron pin (n. ill); 3. Iron, brooch spring; 4. Glass, about three beads (n. ill).
- 1062 Fig. 22.  
Pot: Linear decoration, irregular wavy line.
- 1063 Fig. 19, 117.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size, with part of iron ring.
- 1064 Figs. 85, 115, 123.  
Pot: Short sloping and vertical lines and grooves around shoulder. Stamps: III d.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, flat strip with stamped decoration; 2. Bronze tweezers, miniature, u. b.; 3. Iron shears, miniature, broken.
- 1065 Fig. 94.  
Pot: ? Plain. Lower part.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, dark blue and translucent green (n. ill).
- 1066 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1067 Figs. 19, 116.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, faceted, on twisted wire ring, u. b.; 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1068 Fig. 96.  
Pot: Linear decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, red and green (n. ill).
- 1069  
Pot: Plain.  
Also sherds of another pot. Stamps: VII b (n. ill).
- 1070 Fig. 66.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Stamps: VII e.
- 1071 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1072 Figs. 17, 107.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, foot of cruciform brooch; 2. Glass, between thirty and forty beads, blue, green, yellow, red (n. ill).
- 1073 Fig. 87.  
Pot: Random stamps, VII a.
- 1074  
Pot: Stamps: Ia. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1075 Base (n. ill).
- 1076 Fig. 85.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1077 Fig. 5.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1078 Fig. 33.  
Pot: Five or six swags around shoulder.
- 1079 Figs. 96, 131.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, two small frags. from barred comb.
- 1080  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass (n. ill). Probably one bead, translucent green-blue.
- 1081 Figs. 93, 135.  
Pot: Stamps: III a, II b, II c (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Bone, flat bead, broken.

- 1082 Fig. 96.  
Pot: Bossed and linear decoration.
- 1083 Base (n. ill).
- 1084 Fig. 75.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia; Complete.
- 1085 Figs. 70, 123.  
Associations: In group with 1086, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1112, 1122, 1130. 1085 was under 1086, next to 1087.  
Pot: Stamp Group 11. Lid. Stamps: Ih, VIIc in rows, VIId in panels, VIId, VIIc on lid.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet, not definitely associated with 1085, could have been from 1087.
- 1086 Fig. 63.  
Associations: In group with 1085, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1112, 1122, 1130. On top of 1085 and 1087.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Three repeats of pattern.  
Stamps: Ik around neck, Vc between bosses, Vd, Ig in panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1087 Fig. 69.  
Associations: In group with 1085, 1086, 1088, 1091, 1112, 1122, 1130. Under 1086.  
Pot: Stamp Group 9. Stamp rows at neck, chevrons on shoulder. Stamps: IIc, VIIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass, translucent pale green frags. of vessel, possibly claw beaker (n. ill).
- 1088 Figs. 61, 134, 135.  
Associations: In group with 1085, 1086, 1087, 1091, 1112, 1122, 1130. Above 1130.  
Pot: Four handles. Stamp Group 7. Rows of stamps, chevrons. Stamps: Ic, IIb, Vh, VIIb, VIIIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone bead, broken; 2. Bone, part of double sided comb.
- 1089 Figs. 28, 121.  
Pot: Linear decoration; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron knife blade.
- 1090=1054
- 1091 Fig. 63.  
Associations: 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1112, 1122, 1130.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Vd around neck, Ik in panels. Seven bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass, three or four blue beads (n. ill).
- 1092 Figs. 28, 135.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Four line chevron.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone bead.
- 1093 Fig. 40.  
Associations: Above 1107 and 1119.  
Pot: At least ten bosses.
- 1094 Fig. 72.  
Pot: Stamp Group 15. Six small bosses.  
Stamps: IId; Complete.
- 1095 Fig. 64.  
Associations: On top of 1106.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Rows and panels of stamps, shallow bosses. Stamps: Ih, IIc, Vd, Vh, VIIb, VIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, yellow brown translucent frag. vessel (n. ill).
- 1096 Fig. 27.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Four and five line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead, blue and red (n. ill).
- 1097 Figs. 25, 110.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Four line chevron; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. badly burnt, possibly part of chipcarved brooch ? equal-armed; 2. Flint, blade frag.; 3. Glass, at least twelve beads, yellow, blue, red, blue-green (n. ill); 4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1098 Figs. 96, 122.  
Pot: Linear decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, part of faceted tweezers or, less probably, foot of small-long brooch; 2. Bronze, flat strip; 3. Glass, eight beads, dark blue, yellow, red (n. ill).
- 1099 Figs. 34, 125, 134, 136.  
Associations: Under 1114.  
Pot: Close set vertical lines cover upper part.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron mass, possibly part of chain; 2. Glass, three beads, yellow, blue; 3. Antler spindlewhorl; 4. Bone, part of triangular comb, linear decoration.
- 1100 Figs. 56, 114.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, remains of miniature tweezers; 2. Iron, remains of miniature shears; 3. Glass bead (n. ill).
- 1101 Base (n. ill).
- 1102 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1103 Base (n. ill).
- 1104 Fig. 133.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Base and sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about ten beads, blue, yellow (n. ill); 2. Bone, decorated frag.

- 1105 Figs. 79, 117, 122, 135.  
Pot: Rows of stamps above chevrons. Stamps: Ia, IVc, VIIa.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sword pommel, burnt. Cocked-hat shape, single groove around lower edge, traces of thickening along angles of sides which may simply be result of melting. One end missing, hole through top, sides incomplete; 2. Iron tweezers, full size, broken; 3. Bone bead, broken.
- 1106 Fig. 68.  
Associations: Under 1095.  
Pot: Four repeats of arch pattern. Stamps: Ig, IVc.
- 1107 Fig. 62.  
Associations: Under 1093, near 1119.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamp rows at neck, three pairs of vertical bosses around middle. Stamps: IIb, Ih, VIb, VIIb; Complete.
- 1108 Fig. 29.  
Pot: Linear decoration; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one or two beads (n. ill).
- 1109 Figs. 44, 112, 135.  
Pot: Complex bossed and dot pattern. Six repeats; Complete, base disintegrated.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze shears, miniature, u. b.; 2. Bronze sheet cut to shape of blade with pair of loops at wide end, u. b.; 3. Bronze tweezers, miniature, broken, u. b.; 4. Bone, two beads, broken.
- 1110 (=1115) Fig. 79.  
Pot: Stamp Group 13. Stamp rows, chevrons. Stamps: IIIe.
- 1111 Fig. 10.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1112  
Associations: 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1122, 1130.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, six beads, dark blue, red, yellow, green.
- 1113 Fig. 66.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Traces of stamps between arches, arched cordons, oval bosses, probably four repeats of pattern. Stamps: VIIe.
- 1114 Base (n. ill).  
Associations: Above 1099.
- 1115=1110
- 1116 Fig. 20.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.
- 1117 Fig. 77.  
Associations: Under 1118.  
Pot: Flat slashed band, stamp rows, around neck. Stamps: Vd, Ih.
- 1118 Fig. 80.  
Associations: Resting on shoulder of 1117.  
Pot: Stamp row at neck, swags on shoulder; Stamps: Ie.  
Grave-goods: 1. Lead, remains of patch. Base of pot broken, but no clear sign of lead around edges of hole.
- 1119 Fig. 16.  
Plain.  
Associations: Under 1093, near 1107.
- 1120 Fig. 22.  
Pot: Linear decoration, wavy line around middle; Complete.
- 1121 Fig. 11.  
Pot: Plain. Hole in side near base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1122  
Associations: 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1112, 1130. Could be spread bone from 1085-7, as no surviving pot.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1123 Fig. 10.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1124  
Pot: Irregular wavy line. Stamps: Ie.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1125 No pot, possibly redeposited bone (n. ill).
- 1126 Sherds. Traces linear decoration (n. ill).
- 1127 Fig. 55.  
Pot: Five applied bosses. Hole in side; Complete.
- 1128 Figs. 59, 116, 123, 126.  
Pot: Rows and triangular panels of stamps. Stamps: Ia, VIIIc around neck, IIIb, Vd within triangles, IVb outlining triangles.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, faceted, u. b.; 2. Iron rivet; 3. Sandstone, rectangular hone, found in pit beside pot, not in pot, u. b.
- 1129 Fig. 53.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration.



- 1130 Fig. 55.  
Associations: 1085, 1086, 1087, 1088, 1091, 1112, 1122. Under 1088.  
Pot: Chevrons, wavy line, dots within chevrons.
- 1131 Figs. 97, 118.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, broken.
- 1132 Figs. 97, 135.  
Pot: Traces linear and stamped decoration.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone bead.
- 1133 Fig. 65.  
Associations: Crushed under large stone beside 1134.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Complex bossed and stamped decoration. Stamps: Ic, Ih, Vh, Vc, IIa, IIb, VIIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, translucent green frags., remains of claw beaker (n. ill); 2. Bone, three playing pieces, all plain undersides (n. ill).
- 1134 Fig. 5.  
Associations: Under stone with 1133.  
Pot: Plain. Probably hole in base.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, one playing piece, plain underside.
- 1135 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1136 Figs. 10, 133.  
Associations: In group with 1138, 1139.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Ivory (n. ill); 2. Bone, probably comb frags., decorated with concentric circles.
- 1137 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1138 Figs. 97, 109.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, part of foot of cruciform brooch, traces of flattened nostrils. ?Group III-IV; 2. Glass, about six beads, blue; 3. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1139 Figs. 40, 116.  
Associations: 1138, 1136.  
Pot: Eight vertical bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, plain, u. b.; 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1140 Fig. 52.  
Pot: Six applied bosses, horizontal rows of dots in each panel.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron pin (n. ill); 3. Glass, about twelve beads, blue, blue-green, yellow.
- 1141 Fig. 89.  
Pot: Four or five pairs of vertical oval bosses alternate with single horizontal bosses. Stamps: Ia.
- 1142 Fig. 38.  
Pot: Horizontal and vertical grooves around carination, corrugated neck; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron pin; 2. Glass, ten beads, red, blue, yellow, green (n. ill).
- 1143 Fig. 81.  
Pot: Slashed cordon, chevrons, dots.  
Stamps: Ia.
- 1144 Fig. 35.  
Pot: Linear decoration, overlapping swags.  
Pedestal found near probably associated.
- 1145 Fig. 81.  
Pot: Linear and stamped. Stamps: Ia.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1145a Fig. 94.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary.
- 1146 Figs. 32, 125.  
Pot: Cordons at neck, chevron below.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frags. Brooch spring, ring, broken; 2. Glass, two or three beads (n. ill).
- 1147 Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1148  
Pot: Dot and linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1149 Figs. 13, 118.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron earscoop; 2. Iron blade, broken.
- 1150 Fig. 22.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds from another pot, linear and dot decoration (n. ill).
- 1151 Figs. 53, 113, 131.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration, sloping and horizontal rows of dots.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron razor; 3. Bone, three complete and four broken playing pieces, two with plain undersides, the remainder each pierced by two holes; 4. Bone comb, bar, frag.
- 1152 Fig. 21.  
Associations: 1160, 1161, 1162, in group together.  
Pot: Horizontal lines around middle; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags.; 2. Glass frags. (n. ill).

- 1153 Figs. 93, 135.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia. Base and sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone bead.
- 1154 Fig. 21.  
Pot: Horizontal lines. Hole in base;  
Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frags. (n. ill).
- 1155 Figs. 23, 134.  
Pot: Linear decoration, diagonal slashing  
around carination; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, part of double  
sided comb.
- 1156 Figs. 34, 128.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Line and groove  
swastika on base, possibly similar  
design around sides.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, green translucent  
ribbed fragment from cone beaker.
- 1157 Base (n. ill).
- 1158 Fig. 97.  
Pot: Parts of two pots, one linear  
decorated, other dots and chevrons (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass,  
one bead (n. ill); 3. Bone bead, broken.
- 1159 Fig. 94.  
Pot: Lower part.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1160 Figs. 41, 107.  
Associations: 1152, 1161, 1162.  
Pot: Linear, bossed decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, foot of cruciform  
brooch. Beading down centre of nose,  
double grooves outlining nostrils. Bent  
ribbed frag., distorted by burning.
- 1161 Figs. 97, 125, 137.  
Associations: 1152, 1160, 1162.  
Pot: Plain (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron loop; 2. Bone  
sprindlewhorl, flattened hemisphere,  
decorated with concentric incised circles.
- 1162 Fig. 21.  
Associations: 1152, 1160, 1161.  
Pot: Linear decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two beads (n. ill).
- 1163 Figs. 9, 110.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch. Flat  
trefoil head, triangular, non-zoomorphic  
foot. Rows of small stamps on head and  
bow. Small triangular lappets at bow, u. b.
- 1164 Fig. 54.  
Pot: Chevrons defined by dots.
- 1165 Fig. 90.  
Pot: Vertical bosses, lines and stamp rows.  
Stamps: VIIb.  
Grave-goods: Iron frag. (n. ill).
- 1166 Base (n. ill).
- 1167 Figs. 97, 115.  
Pot: Plain. Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature;  
2. Iron tweezers, miniature.
- 1168 Figs. 97, 107, 108.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, foot of cruciform  
brooch, large, rounded nostrils and eyes,  
Group I or possibly II; 2. Bronze, head of  
small cruciform brooch with half round knobs;  
3. Bronze, head of cruciform brooch with half  
round knobs, not exact pair to (2) but similar;  
4. Bronze frag., probably foot of small  
cruciform brooch, could be from same  
brooch as (2) or (3); 5. Iron pin.
- 1169 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1170 Figs. 50, 115, 131.  
Pot: Flat slashed band around neck. Chevrons,  
six rosettes, each different, varying numbers  
of small dots around large central one;  
Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, broken, full  
size; 2. Iron, two blades or single bent blade,  
possibly remains of tweezers or knife; 3. Bone,  
barred comb and case, bars decorated  
diagonal hatching on comb, triangular on case,  
flat side of comb simple linear decoration,  
flat side of case rows of concentric circles.  
No surviving zoomorphic detail, handle of  
comb and ends of case missing, u. b.
- 1171 Fig. 63.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Vd around neck,  
Vc, Ih in panels. Probably six bosses,  
vertically scored.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, small blue bead  
(n. ill).
- 1172 Fig. 73.  
Pot: Chevrons defined by stamps and dots.  
Stamps: Ig.
- 1173 Fig. 76.  
Pot: Horizontal lines and stamp rows.  
Stamps: VIIa.

- 1174 Figs. 74.  
Pot: Stamped and linear decoration. Stamp Group 16. Stamps: VIIe. Sherds.
- 1175 Fig. 16.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1176 Figs. 20, 107, 121, 123.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, decorated sheet frags.; 2. Bronze, foot of cruciform brooch, nostrils missing, eyes not strongly moulded, beading around neck. Group I or II; 3. Iron knife blade.
- 1177 Fig. 24.  
Pot: Linear decoration, groups of vertical lines.
- 1178 Fig. 10.  
Associations: On top of 1179.  
Pot: Plain. Hole in base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill).
- 1179 Figs. 26, 123.  
Associations: Under 1178.  
Pot: Linear decoration, chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frag. (n. ill).
- 1180 Fig. 40.  
Pot: Four or five bosses. Vertical sloping lines in panels.
- 1181 Fig. 52.  
Pot: Twelve bosses, each carrying a row of dots, vertical lines between.
- 1182 Figs. 97, 137.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Few sherds only (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Pottery spindlewhorl, large pierced disc, traces of groove on one surface around central hole, u. b.
- 1183 Figs. 54, 112, 132, 135.  
Pot: Various combinations vertical lines, groove and dots.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron tweezers, miniature; 3. Iron razor, miniature; 4. Bone comb, triangular with scalloped edge, together with barred zoomorphic case. Horizontal and sloping lines on bars, interlocking circles on flat side of case; 5. Bone, two beads.
- 1184 Figs. 97, 112, 131.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron tweezers, miniature; 3. Iron knife blade; 4. Bone comb, part of bars and tooth plates; 5. Tile or pot frag. (n. ill).
- 1185 Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1186 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1187 Figs. 39, 127, 138.  
Pot: Vertical bosses, grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass bead, unburnt, barrel-shaped, striped pale blue, dark blue and red; 3. Ivory, recognizable piece of ring.
- 1188 Figs. 40, 137.  
Pot: Vertical bosses and grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill). 2. Chalk spindlewhorl, broken, groove around central hole; 3. Glass, eight beads, pale blue, yellow, blue-green.
- 1189  
Associations: On top of 1194.  
Pot: Parts of two pots, traces rosette and chevron patterns. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1190 Fig. 52.  
Pot: Horizontal lines and dot row above zone of sloping grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1191 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1192 Fig. 87.  
Pot: Irregular linear and stamped decoration.  
Stamps: IVa, IVc.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, red, green, black.
- 1193 Fig. 21.  
Pot: Horizontal lines; Complete.
- 1194 Base (n. ill).  
Associations: Under 1189.
- 1195 Fig. 30.  
Pot: Linear decoration, groups horizontal lines above sloping lines and grooves.
- 1196  
Pot: Base and sherds, dot and linear decoration (n. ill).
- 1197 Sherds only, traces of stamps I<sub>h</sub> (n. ill).
- 1198 Fig. 123.  
Pot: Sherds from three different pots: a) stamps I<sub>h</sub>, b) Linear, dot, c) rosettes (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet.
- 1199 Fig. 57.  
Pot: Stamp Group 1. Stamps: Ve upper row, IVe lower; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, translucent frags. ?vessel (n. ill); 2. Bone, one playing piece, broken.

- 1200 Fig. 66.  
Associations: Beside 1201.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Three or four line chevrons, stamps in panels. Stamps: VIIe.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead, iridescent (n. ill).
- 1201 Figs. 67, 116.  
Associations: 1200.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Stamps: VIIe, IIb around neck, same in panels. Five bosses; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, plain; 2. Glass, two or three beads (n. ill).
- 1202 No pot. ?Re-deposited bone (n. ill).
- 1203-5 All parts of 1113.
- 1206 Fig. 6.  
Pot: Plain. Hole in base.  
Grave-goods: 1. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1207 Fig. 54.  
Pot: Probably four repeats of pattern, vertical bosses and rows of dots.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill).
- 1208 Fig. 50.  
Pot: Ten rosettes, between arches.
- 1209 Fig. 19.  
Associations: Beside 1210.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass, one bead, dark blue (n. ill).
- 1210 Fig. 19.  
Associations: 1209.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1211 Figs. 97, 110, 124, 127.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, flat trefoil head, faceted bow and foot; 2. Bronze frag., part of foot of second brooch; 3. Iron frag. ?arrow head; 4. Glass, half large bead, black with white trails.
- 1212 Figs. 97, 113.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron blades, miniature, remains of shears and tweezers.
- 1213 Figs. 97, 136.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about twenty beads, red, blue, green-blue, white (n. ill); 2. Bone spindlewhorl; 3. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1214 Figs. 15, 108, 118.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, plain, broken, u. b.; 2. Iron tweezers, full size, broken; 3. Iron, brooch spring; 4. Iron, tip of blade; 5. Iron, broken pin; 6. Glass, two beads, green, red (n. ill).
- 1215 Base (n. ill).
- 1216 Figs. 89, 107, 108, 130.  
Pot: About twelve vertical bosses. Stamps: VIIb, Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, head and bow of cruciform brooch, full round knobs, narrow wings at either side of rectangular head plate, incised lines around each knob and down centre of bow, Group I; 2. Iron, spring of second brooch; 3. Iron pin (n. ill); 4. Glass, three beads, translucent green (n. ill); 5. Bone, frags. of barred zoomorphic comb.
- 1217 Figs. 51, 121, 125, 124.  
Pot: Six bosses, six rosettes, vertical lines and bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron buckle, oval loop; 2. Iron arrowhead, leaf shaped blade, split socket; 3. Iron arrowhead, leaf shaped blade, split socket; 4. Iron knife blade.
- 1218 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1219 Figs. 17, 118.  
Pot: Pedestal. Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers.
- 1220 Figs. 97, 116.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, on bronze ring, u. b.
- 1221 Figs. 97, 118.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature, on broken iron ring.
- 1222 Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frag. (n. ill).
- 1223 Fig. 41.  
Pot: Linear and bossed decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frags. (n. ill).
- 1224 Figs. 58, 117.  
Pot: Stamp Group 3. (Runic). Vertical slashed cordons, applied round bosses surrounded by dots. Four repeats of pattern. Stamps: Ia along edges of panels, Xa below and beside rosettes.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size; 2. Glass, two or three beads (n. ill); 3. Bone, three playing pieces, one with single hole, others each two holes.

- 1225 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1226 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1227 Figs. 47, 121, 124, 130.  
Pot: Swags, dots, four repeats of pattern.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron arrow head, short angular blade, split socket; 2. Iron blade, probably part of shears; 3. Iron frags. (n. ill); 4. Bone, part of zoomorphic barred comb and case, transverse lines decorate bars, interlocking concentric circles on flat side.
- 1228 Figs. 51, 116.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration, vertical, horizontal and sloping grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, gilt, faceted, stamped, u. b.
- 1229 Fig. 36.  
Pot: Linear decoration, two line chevron above slashed carination.
- 1230  
Pot: Rosette pattern. Sherds (n. ill).  
Stamps: Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet, probably from comb (n. ill); 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1231 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1232 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1233 Base (n. ill).
- 1234 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1235 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1236 Fig. 84.  
Pot: Stamps: Ih within panels, IVc outlining triangles.  
Grave-goods: 1. Coin. Barbarous radiate, reverse uncertain 270-290, u. b.
- 1237 Probably part of 1236 (n. ill).
- 1238 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1239=1236
- 1240 Figs. 97, 131.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, small part of single bar from comb, with iron rivet.
- 1241  
Pot: Chevrons, panels of dots.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1242 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1243 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1244 Figs. 15, 109, 122, 123, 124.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, broken square head, faceted bow and foot; 2. Bronze, twisted bar, bent at one end, could be key, u. b.; 3. Bronze, twisted bar with loop at one end, u. b.; 4. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 5. Bronze, bent strip; 6. Iron, several bars tapering at one end to a point, possibly tools ? awls; 7. Iron pin; 8. Glass, about twelve beads, green, white, blue, red; 9. Ivory (n. ill); 10. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1245 Figs. 91, 123, 125, 127.  
Pot: Eight applied bosses. Stamps: IIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, decorated sheet frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron, bent strip; 3. Glass, large bead broken in two halves and partly melted. Translucent green with opaque yellow and red trails, red, yellow and white concentric circles.
- 1246 Figs. 63, 109.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Seven bosses. Stamps: Vd around neck, Vc around arches, Vd within crossed lines, Ih outside crossed lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze cruciform brooch, one half round knob only surviving, foot missing. Decoration along edges of head plate not clear, possibly stamped-detail distorted by burning; 2. Glass, nine beads, most blue (n. ill); 3. Crystal, frags. of faceted bead (n. ill); 4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1247 Fig. 23.  
Pot: Linear decoration, sloping grooves around shoulder; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two broken beads and about three others, blue, red.
- 1248 Fig. 4.  
Associations: In group with 1249, 1250, 1251, 1252.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.
- 1249 Figs. 37, 138.  
Associations: 1248, 1250, 1251, 1252.  
Pot: Pedestal. Shallow grooves around shoulder.  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frag.; 2. Bone ring, broken, expanded terminal penannular brooch or warped peg; 3. Bone, flat rectangular piece, broken, with hole through middle; 4. Burnt substance ? glass (n. ill).
- 1250 Fig. 20.  
Associations: 1248, 1249, 1251, 1252.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about six beads, white, blue.

- 1251 Fig. 62.  
Associations: 1248, 1249, 1250, 1252.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Ik. Shallow double swags; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, white, red and blue, brown (n. ill).
- 1252 Fig. 89.  
Associations: 1248, 1249, 1250, 1251.  
Pot: Seven bosses. Stamps: VIe; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill); 3. Glass, about twelve beads, blue, red, yellow (n. ill).
- 1253 Fig. 24.  
Associations: On top of 1256.  
Pot: Linear decoration.
- 1254 Fig. 11.  
Associations: On top of 1275, close to 1278 and 1416. The two latter may be simply spread bones from the two former.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1255 Figs. 97, 121.  
Pot: Linear decoration, swags (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron knife blade.
- 1256 Figs. 45, 119, 121, 123, 133, 135.  
Associations: Under 1253.  
Pot: Seven or eight shallow bosses, shallow arched grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, twisted bars and part of a ribbed cylinder; 2. Iron shears, full size; 3. Iron knife blade; 4. Bone, part of triangular comb, ring and dot decoration; 5. Bone, two bars, one cylindrical, the other half cylindrical, rounded ends.
- 1257 Base (n. ill).
- 1258 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1259 Fig. 81, 135.  
Pot: Slashed collar above zig-zag lines, stamps and dots. Stamps: Ia.
- 1260 Fig. 63.  
Associations: In group with 1294, 1305. Possibly under 1305.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Probably eight repeats of pattern. Stamps: Vc on bosses, Vd in panels, Ih at top of each arch. Slashed collar.
- 1261 Fig. 41.  
Pot: Linear and bossed decoration.
- 1262 Fig. 91.  
Pot: Eight bosses. Stamps: VIIc around neck, and at top of bosses, IVd in vertical rows, two versions.
- 1263 Base Fig. 94.
- 1264 Figs. 47, 122.  
Associations: Above 1271.  
Pot: Four repeats of pattern, raised cordon, arches and bosses; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, two rectangular plates connected by bronze rivets ?belt or strap fitting, u. b.; 2. Glass, two beads (n. ill); 3. Shale frags. (n. ill).
- 1265 Figs. 61, 115.  
Pot: Stamps: IX (animal), IIIa. Three line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron shears, miniature.
- 1266 Figs. 94, 123.  
Associations: Beside 1267, near 1302, 1315.  
Pot: ?Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze ring, broken.
- 1267 Figs. 97, 126.  
Associations: 1266, 1302, 1315.  
Pot: Plain (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Crystal bead.
- 1268 Fig. 15.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frag.
- 1269=1255
- 1270 Figs. 54, 115.  
Pot: Irregular linear pattern below horizontal dot row.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron shears, miniature.
- 1271 Figs. 68, 111, 127.  
Pot: Complex stamped and bossed decoration. Possibly Stamp Group 8, no direct stamp link. Stamps: IVc around neck, Ig between arches. Four repeats of pattern.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, miniature, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, full size; 3. Iron shears, miniature; 4. Iron frag. (n. ill); 5. Iron, two small rivets, from comb; 6. Flint blade frag.; 7. Glass, large bead, half only, dark blue with white trails.
- 1272 Fig. 28.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Small cross in one chevron panel only. Hole in side near base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, piece of sheet with rivet; 2. Flint blade frag. (n. ill).
- 1273 Sherds (n. ill).



- 1274 Fig. 84.  
Associations: Under 1295.  
Pot: Linear decoration around neck, pendant triangular panels around shoulder. Stamps: Two versions of IIIc.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron concretion (n. ill).
- 1275 Figs. 11.  
Associations: Under 1254, close to 1278 and 1416.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint, blade frag. (n. ill).
- 1276 Sherds, linear decoration (n. ill).
- 1277 Fig. 75.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1278 No pot ?re-deposited bone (n. ill).
- 1279  
Pot: ?Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron frag. (n. ill); 3. Glass bead, blue and white striped (n. ill).
- 1280 Fig. 74.  
Pot: Stamps: IIIa upper row, Ib lower.
- 1281 Figs. 44, 122.  
Associations: In group with 1284, 1301, 1317, 1318, 1329.  
Pot: Linear, bossed, dot decoration. Three pairs of vertical bosses, each carrying row small dots.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze bell, hemispherical, worn loop; 2. Iron remains of bell clapper.
- 1282 Sherds (n. ill).  
Associations: Close to 1296.
- 1283 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1284 Fig. 39.  
Associations: 1281, 1301, 1317, 1318, 1329.  
Pot: Continuous vertical bosses and grooves. Mass of lead set in base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1285 Figs. 42, 120, 134.  
Associations: Beside 1286.  
Pot: Three groups of five bosses, separated by vertical lines, above three large multiple swags.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Bone comb, triangular, frags.
- 1286 Fig. 75.  
Associations: 1285.  
Pot: Stamps: VIIb.
- 1287 Fig. 70.  
Pot: Stamp Group 12. Stamps: Ia, VIIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass beads (n. ill); 2. Bone frags., teeth from comb (n. ill), u. b.
- 1288 Figs. 4, 110, 127.  
Pot: Four separate pots smashed on top of each other, all plain, two illustrated.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, chipcarved mask, fitting or part of brooch; 2. Glass, blue annular bead, u. b.
- 1289 Figs. 62, 127.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Ik upper row, Vc lower.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, broken blue bead, u. b.
- 1290 Fig. 32.  
Associations: 1291, 1292.  
Pot: Flat slashed band above three line chevrons.
- 1291 Fig. 62.  
Associations: 1290, 1292.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Five bosses. Stamps: VIc at top, with Ic, Vh and IIc below.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, broken blue annular bead, u. b.
- 1292 Figs. 73, 124.  
Associations: 1290, 1291.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration. Stamps: IIIc and IIIg along edge of chevrons, Ie within panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, diamond shaped fitting; 2. Glass, about four beads, red, blue (n. ill).
- 1293 Fig. 71.  
Pot: Stamp Group 12. Stamps: Ia, VIIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about six beads, blue, red, (n. ill).
- 1294 Fig. 78.  
Associations: Possibly on top of 1260. ?under 1305.  
Pot: Linear, stamped. Stamps: IIb in row above row of VIIc. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1295 Fig. 83.  
Associations: On top of 1274.  
Pot: Stamps: VIIIa around neck, Vc, IIc within chevrons; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill); 2. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1296 Fig. 34.  
Associations: Near 1312 and 1282.  
Pot: Faint irregular linear pattern.

- 1297 Fig. 68.  
Associations: beside 1308.  
Pot: Five bosses. Stamps: Ig.
- 1298 Fig. 33.  
Pot: Window urn. One large piece of green glass set into hole in base, at least two small thin pieces set in sides. Decoration linear, arches.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1299 No pot ?re-deposited bone (n. ill).
- 1300 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1301  
Associations: 1281, 1317, 1318, 1329.  
Pot: ?Plain. Base, sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill);  
2. Glass, two or three beads (n. ill).
- 1302 Fig. 29.  
Associations: 1266, 1267, 1315, on top of 1315.  
Pot: Linear decoration, arches and chevrons.
- 1303 Fig. 62.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Six bosses. Stamps: Ic around neck, Vh lower row.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet from comb (n. ill).
- 1304 Fig. 82.  
Pot: Stamps: VIIa around neck, IIIf within panels.
- 1305  
Associations: 1260, 1294.  
Pot: Sherds. Traces of stamps, VIa (n. ill).
- 1306 No pot.
- 1307 Fig. 86.  
Associations: Beside 1309.  
Pot: Stamps: Ie around neck, and in pendant triangular panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill).
- 1308 Fig. 9.  
Associations: 1297.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1309 Fig. 4.  
Associations: 1307.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one large and one smaller bead (n. ill).
- 1310 Fig. 56.  
Pot: Lid only, no pot, grooved and dot decoration.
- 1311  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two beads (n. ill).
- 1312 Fig. 20.  
Associations: 1296, 1312.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivets, probably from comb; 2. Glass, at least six beads, black, blue, green.
- 1313 Fig. 94.  
Pot: ?Plain. Lower part.
- 1314 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1315  
Associations: 1302 ?spilled bone from 1302.  
Pot: None.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet with bronze adhering (n. ill).
- 1316 Fig. 97, 121.  
Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron blade, knife or shears.
- 1317 Fig. 26.  
Associations: 1281, 1284, 1318, 1329, 1301.  
Pot: Linear decoration, three line chevrons.
- 1318 Fig. 81.  
Associations: 1281, 1284, 1301, 1317, 1329.  
Pot: Slashed cordons around neck, chevrons below. Stamps: Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill);  
2. Bronze, flat strips (n. ill); 3. Glass, three to five beads (n. ill).
- 1319 Base (n. ill).
- 1320 Fig. 24.  
Pot: Linear decoration, horizontal and vertical lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Ivory (n. ill); 2. Glass, twelve small beads, one larger, several more frags., blue, red, yellow (n. ill); 3. Flint, blade frag.
- 1321 Figs. 20, 127.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, large beads, blue with blue and white circle motifs; 2. Glass, two beads melted together, blue and green, red and white.
- 1322 Fig. 86.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia and IIb upper row, Ia (different version) lower row.

- 1323 Figs. 87, 122.  
Associations: Over 1324, close to 1325 and 1332.  
Pot: Irregular stamp rows, all Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, chipcarved zoomorphic wristclasp: beaked and helmeted heads at inner corners, with bodies curving in to the centre to form a double coil. Viewed sideways, the cheeks and moustache of a human mask are suggested, which would have been completed by the other half of the clasp, giving the eyes and eyebrows, u. b.; 2. Iron frags. (n. ill); 3. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1324 Fig. 76.  
Associations: 1323, 1325, 1332. Under 1323.  
Pot: Row of stamps, Ia, IVb, Vc.  
Sherds (n. ill).
- 1325  
Associations: 1323, 1324, 1332. On top of 1332.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1326  
Associations: Above 1351.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).
- 1327 Fig. 133.  
Associations: On top of 1331.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Bone, decorated frags., probably from comb.
- 1328 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1329 Figs. 97, 119.  
Associations: 1281, 1284, 1301, 1317, 1318.  
Pot: Very similar to 1318. Disintegrated when excavated. Stamps: Ia (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze cylinder, splayed at one end, earscoop or brush handle; 2. Iron shears, full size; 3. Bone frags., decorated (n. ill).
- 1330 Base Fig. 95.
- 1331 Fig. 80.  
Associations: Under 1327.  
Pot: Stamp rows, swags. Stamps: IIc.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze stain on bone (n. ill); 2. Iron frag. (n. ill).
- 1332 Part base only (n. ill).  
Associations: Under 1325.
- 1333 Fig. 71.  
Associations: Next to, and partly confused with, 1334.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Stamps: XII.
- 1334 Figs. 71, 118.  
Associations: 1333.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Stamps: Ia around neck, XII in chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size, broken; 2. Flint, two flakes; 3. Glass (n. ill).
- 1335 Fig. 18.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1336 Figs. 19, 114, 124.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, ribbed cylindrical shaft, stepped blades, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Iron, diamond shaped fitting.
- 1337 Figs. 92, 117, 133.  
Associations: In row with 1338, 1339, 1341, 1342, 1343, all packed and covered with large flints. 1338 may rest on 1342 and 1341, otherwise simply all close together.  
Pot: Four bosses. Stamps: VIb in upper panels, IIc below.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size; 2. Glass (n. ill); 3. Bone comb frag., decoration ring and dot. As decoration is on tooth plate, this may have been miniature.
- 1338 Fig. 86.  
Associations: 1337, 1341, 1342, 1343.  
Pot: Possibly three bosses. Stamps: VIIIb.
- 1339 Fig. 36.  
Pot: Shallow indentations around carination, overlapping swags below; Complete.
- 1340 Fig. 55.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass, three beads (n. ill).
- 1341 Figs. 69, 114.  
Associations: 1337, 1338, 1342, 1343.  
Pot: Stamp Group 10. Stamps: IIIa upper row, VIIa middle, IVc lowest.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Iron ring, broken; 4. Bone, eighteen playing pieces, all plain undersides, some burnt (n. ill).
- 1342 Fig. 89.  
Associations: 1337, 1338, 1341, 1343.  
Pot: Seven bosses. Stamps: IVc; Complete.
- 1343  
Associations: 1337, 1338, 1341, 1342.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1344 No pot (n. ill).

- 1345 Figs. 34, 123.  
Pot: Linear decoration, 'Christmas tree' motif.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, twisted wire frag.
- 1346 Figs. 25, 123, 135.  
Pot: Linear decoration, chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron spike; 2. Bone disc, pierced.
- 1347 Fig. 28.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Three line chevron, vertical lines; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass bead (n. ill).
- 1348 Fig. 62.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: VIIb in row above row of Vh, IIc. Two line swags; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frag. (n. ill).
- 1349 Figs. 79, 133, 136.  
Associations: Beside 1352.  
Pot: Stamps: XIV. Groups of curved sloping lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. ; 2. Glass, eight or more beads (n. ill); 3. Bone, triangular comb, end tooth plate and part of triangular piece, linear decoration, u. b. ; 4. Bone spindlewhorl, incised lines decorate, broken.
- 1350 Fig. 18.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1351 Figs. 64, 136, 138.  
Associations: Below 1326.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Four arches, four vertical bosses, stamps within panels, different for each panel. Stamps: Ih, Ic, IIb, VIb, Vc, Vd, Vh, VIIIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, decorated frags., comb or box fittings; 2. Antler ring, dot-in-circle decoration, broken, u. b.
- 1352 Fig. 97, 137.  
Associations: Beside 1349, possibly simply spread bone as no pot.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill); 2. Pottery spindlewhorl, two pieces, worn, u. b.
- 1353 Fig. 18.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, blue, red (n. ill).
- 1354 Fig. 5.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill).
- 1355 Fig. 39.  
Associations: Next to 1356.  
Pot: At least nine vertical bosses, defined by vertical lines.
- 1356  
Associations: 1355.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1357 Fig. 97.  
Associations: On top of 1411.  
Pot: Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron pin (n. ill).
- 1358 Figs. 54, 117.  
Pot: Double arches above three horizontal grooves. Vertical grooves and rows of dots below.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron tweezers, full size, broken, on iron ring.
- 1359 Fig. 127.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frag. ; 2. Glass, one bead, annular, blue, u. b.
- 1360 Fig. 36.  
Associations: Possibly crushed by 1361, close to 1362 which rests on 1361.  
Pot: Slashed cordon, two zones chevrons separated by slashed carination; plain lid.  
Grave-goods: 1. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1361 Fig. 73.  
Associations: 1360, 1362.  
Pot: Linear, dot and stamped decoration.  
Stamps: Ig, IIc, Vc; Complete.
- 1362 Figs. 80, 122.  
Associations: 1360, 1361.  
Pot: Stamps: IIc; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, small half cylinder; 2. Glass, one bead, red and blue (n. ill).
- 1363 Figs. 35, 137.  
Pot: Two narrow zones linear decoration around neck, four pairs vertical bosses below.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, four beads (n. ill); 2. Bone spindlewhorl, part only; 3. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1364 Figs. 67, 117.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Stamps: IIc, VIIe around neck, IIc in angles of crosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size.

- 1365 Figs. 75, 127.  
Pot: Stamps: VIIIb, Ith.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass bead, globular, black, u. b.
- 1366 Figs. 67, 135.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Four arches, different stamp arrangement on each. Stamps: Ig, IIc, VIIe; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone disc, pierced.
- 1367 Figs. 70, 127.  
Pot: Stamp Group 12. Stamps: Ia, VIIIb; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, polychrome bead, opaque yellow with crossing red trails and green spots, barrel-shaped, u. b.; 2. Glass, two beads (n. ill).
- 1368 Fig. 14.  
Associations: On top of 1388.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.
- 1369 Fig. 45.  
Pot: Horizontal rows arches and dots above applied bosses, panels dots and arches.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill).
- 1370  
Associations: Above 1405.  
Pot: Remains of two fragmentary pots (n. ill).
- 1371 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1372 Base (n. ill).
- 1373 Figs. 66, 126.  
Pot: Stamp Group 8. Probably four swags. Stamps: VIIe.  
Grave-goods: 1. Hone stone. Small, flat, rectangular, u. b.
- 1374 Figs. 41, 123.  
Pot: Linear and bossed decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet.
- 1375 Figs. 97, 123.  
Pot: Linear, stamped. Stamps: Ia. Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze wire rings.
- 1376 Figs. 11, 128.  
Pot: Plain. Lid; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, pale green translucent frags. of clawbeaker, parts of rim, claws and base. Traces of blue colour in claws.
- 1377 Base Fig. 96.
- 1378 Figs. 51, 134.  
Associations: With 1379.  
Pot: Four repeats of pattern, swags, chevrons and rosettes; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, frags. of comb tooth plates.
- 1379 Fig. 14.  
Associations: 1378.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1380 Figs. 44, 120.  
Pot: Double row of arched grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, small angular blade; 2. Iron shears, miniature.
- 1381 Fig. 78.  
Associations: Close to 1386.  
Pot: Four bosses, 'basketwork' linear pattern. Stamps: Vb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two beads, blue (n. ill).
- 1382 Fig. 17.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1383 Fig. 60.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Stamps: Ia, Xb. Sherds.
- 1384 Figs. 54, 120.  
Pot: Dots, chevrons. Stamps: Ia, Va.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron blade.
- 1385 Fig. 22.  
Pot: Linear decoration, horizontal lines.
- 1386 No pot.  
Associations: Under 1381.
- 1387 Figs. 30, 135.  
Pot: Three line chevron between horizontal lines; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone rectangle, hole through middle.
- 1388 Fig. 31.  
Associations: Under 1368.  
Pot: Pedestal. Horizontal lines, two line chevron.
- 1389 Figs. 77, 130.  
Pot: Horizontal lines, dots around carination. Stamps: Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag., possibly remains of brooch (n. ill); 2. Glass, about nine beads (n. ill); 3. Bone, barred comb frags., possibly zoomorphic. Hatched triangles on bars, row of dot-in-circle on flat plate; 4. Ivory (n. ill); 5. Potsherd (n. ill).

- 1390 Figs. 97, 124.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron bars and blades, possibly tools.
- 1391 Figs. 69, 136.  
Pot: Stamp Group 10. Stamps: VIIb upper row, VIIa below.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill); 2. Bone ring, decorated frag.
- 1392 Fig. 18.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1393 Fig. 69.  
Pot: Stamp Group 9. Stamps: IIc, VIId in upper row, VIIb lower; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill).
- 1394 Fig. 72.  
Pot: Hole in side near base. Stamp Group 15. Stamps: IIId; Complete.
- 1395 Figs. 80, 134.  
Associations: Above 1396.  
Pot: Stamps: IIIf in upper row, VIa below, overlapping triple swags; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, part of triangular comb, end tooth plate, decorated with dot-in-circle, u. b.
- 1396 No pot.  
Associations: Below 1395.
- 1397 Fig. 56.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration, irregular pattern.
- 1398 Fig. 39.  
Pot: About fifteen vertical bosses, alternating with vertical grooves.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, one bead (n. ill).
- 1399 Base (n. ill).
- 1400 Fig. 68.  
Associations: Under 1116, on top of, and confused with, 1400A.  
Pot: Five pattern repeats. Stamps: IVc.
- 1400A Fig. 62.  
Associations: Under 1400 and 1116.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Ik.
- 1401 No pot.  
Associations: Under 1108.
- 1402 Fig. 42.  
Pot: Five bosses, three swags; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two or three beads (n. ill).
- 1403 Fig. 70.  
Pot: Stamp Group 11. Stamps: VIIc in upper row, Ih below. Two round holes in base; Complete.
- 1404 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1405 Fig. 14.  
Associations: Under 1370, with 1410.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1406 Figs. 45, 134.  
Pot: Dots, arches, four shallow bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, tooth plate frag.; 2. Glass, one or two beads (n. ill).
- 1407 Figs. 97, 131.  
Pot: Dots, linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, four beads (n. ill); 2. Bone, frag. from barred comb.
- 1408  
Pot: Stamps: Ia. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1409 Figs. 24, 121.  
Associations: In group with 1414, 1421. 1422 base frag. on top of group.  
Pot: Horizontal and vertical grooves; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron knife blade.
- 1410  
Associations: Under 1370, near 1405.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Lower part (n. ill).
- 1411  
Associations: Under 1357.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).
- 1412 Fig. 94.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint blade frag. (n. ill).
- 1413 Figs. 97, 134.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb frag.
- 1414 Figs. 43, 121, 123.  
Associations: 1409, 1421, 1422.  
Pot: Four oval bosses, two zones of linear decoration.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron blade; 3. Iron nail or rivet; 4. Flint blade frag. (n. ill).
- 1415 Fig. 69.  
Pot: Stamp Group 9. Number of bosses unknown. Stamps: IIc, VIId, VIIb.
- 1416 No pot.  
Association: Under 1275 and 1254.



- 1417 Fig. 49.  
Pot: Chevrons, dots.
- 1418  
Pot: Stamps: IIc, VIa, VIIc.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1419 Fig. 13.  
Pot: Plain. Pedestal.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about five beads (n. ill); 2. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1420 Fig. 6.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1421 Fig. 48.  
Associations: 1414, 1409, 1422.  
Pot: Six arches, single dots in each.  
Grave-goods: 1. Puddingstone frag., found in pit (n. ill).
- 1422 Base (n. ill). Associations: 1409, 1414, 1421.
- 1423  
Pot: Linear decoration.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1424 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1425  
Pot: Chevrons, shallow dots.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, probably vessel (n. ill).
- 1426 Fig. 72.  
Pot: Zig zag at neck, three pairs of horned bosses, three stamp panels. Linear swastika on base, at least one on side. Stamps: IIc, IIIId, VIIc, XV, Id.
- 1427 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1428 Sherds (n. ill). Stamps: XII.
- 1429 Figs. 40, 113, 134.  
Pot: Six bosses; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron razor; 3. Bone triangular comb frags.
- 1430 Fig. 74.  
Pot: Stamps: IIc in upper row, Ib lower; vertical and sloping lines.
- 1431 Fig. 33.  
Pot: Linear decoration, five swags.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, twenty to twenty five beads, blue-green (n. ill); 2. Potsherd (n. ill).
- 1432  
Pot: Linear decoration.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1433 Figs. 16, 111.  
Associations: In clear grave pit beside 1454. Unurned cremation 1452 in same pit.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Iron tweezers, miniature; 3. Iron razor; 4. Bone comb, miniature.
- 1434 Base (n. ill).
- 1435 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1436 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1437 Figs. 97, 116.  
Associations: On top of 1453, in turn crushed onto 1455, 1456.  
Pot: Probably plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, miniature, u. b.; 2. Bronze, curved strip, ?bow of small brooch (n. ill); 3. Iron pin (n. ill).
- 1438  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze loop (n. ill); 2. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1439 Fig. 74.  
Pot: Stamps: IIIId around neck, VIc in panels; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, pale translucent frags. vessel (n. ill).
- 1440=1571
- 1441  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frag. (n. ill).
- 1442  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1443 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1444  
Pot: Linear, bossed and stamped decoration. Stamps: IIc, VIIc. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Crystal frags. (n. ill).
- 1445  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1446  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two thin flat pieces, pale blue-green, ?window urn or part of vessel (n. ill).
- 1447 Figs. 97, 114, 130.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron blades, miniature, probably tweezers and shears; 2. Bone frags. from barred zoomorphic comb.

- 1448 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1449 Fig. 21.  
Pot: Horizontal lines around neck; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivets from comb (n. ill);  
2. Flint flake; 3. Glass, three beads (n. ill);  
4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1450 Figs. 28, 130, 137.  
Pot: Three and four line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about twelve beads,  
blue (n. ill); 2. Pottery spindlewhorl, flat  
pierced disc; 3. Bone, parts of barred  
zoomorphic comb and case, u. b.  
4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1451  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, ?vessel (n. ill).
- 1452 No pot.  
Associations: 1433, 1454.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill);  
2. Glass, about four beads, blue and red (n. ill).
- 1453 Figs. 81, 135.  
Associations: 1437, 1455, 1456.  
Pot: Three pairs of applied bosses.  
Stamps: Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, pierced square.
- 1454 Fig. 16, 111.  
Associations: 1433, 1452.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature;  
2. Iron razor; 3. Iron blades, ?shears;  
4. Bone comb, miniature.
- 1455  
Pot: Vertical grooves and bosses.  
Sherds (n. ill).
- 1456 Figs. 84, 123.  
Associations: 1437, 1453, 1455.  
Pot: Interlocking stamp rows, triangular  
panels. Stamps: IIIa, Ve, IVc.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron stud; 2. Glass, three  
small beads, one white, two ?blue (n. ill).
- 1457  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1458  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1459 Figs. 97, 131.  
Pot: Lower part (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, frags. of  
bars and flat decorated pieces.
- 1460 Figs. 97, 116.  
Pot: Base and sherds, linear decoration  
(n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size,  
faceted, u. b.
- 1461 Lower part (n. ill).
- 1462 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1463 Lower part (n. ill).
- 1464  
Associations: Next to 1465.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frags. (n. ill).
- 1465 Figs. 12, 117, 123, 132.  
Associations: 1464.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze wire ring, ends  
plaited into knot, u. b.; 2. Iron tweezers,  
full size; 3. Flint flake frag.; 4. Bone comb,  
triangular with scalloped edge, and barred  
zoomorphic case, parts only.
- 1466  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill).
- 1467 Figs. 12, 132.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, triangular,  
fragmentary, with bars from case, u. b.
- 1468 Figs. 97, 107.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, cruciform,  
complete but for two side knobs. Full  
round knob, narrow wings at sides of head-  
plate, incised lines down bow, strongly  
moulded zoomorphic foot. Group I, u. b.;  
2. Bronze brooch, cruciform, bow and foot  
only. Smaller than (1) and foot less strongly  
moulded. Probably Group I, u. b.; 3. Glass,  
one bead (n. ill).
- 1469 Figs. 38, 107, 110, 121, 123, 125.  
Associations: Under same heap of flints as  
1471, close to 1470.  
Pot: Vertical-horizontal grooves and bosses.  
Five applied strips.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, cruciform,  
complete but for one side knob. Full round  
knobs, narrow wings to headplate, incised  
lines down bow, faceted and zoomorphic  
foot. Very similar to (2) from 1468. Group  
I, u. b.; 2. Bronze needle, u. b.; 3. Bronze  
strip, bent into loop, ?part of knife handle,  
u. b.; 4. Iron brooch, penannular, bent back  
simple terminals; 5. Iron knife blade; 6. Iron  
strip, bent (n. ill); 7. Iron ring.

1470 Figs. 12, 123, 129.

Associations: Close to 1469, 1471.

Pot: Plain.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze wire ring, u. b.;  
2. Bone comb and case, barred zoomorphic,  
u. b.; 3. Glass (n. ill).

1471 Figs. 47, 111.

Associations: Under flint heap with 1469,  
close to 1470.

Pot: Zone horizontal and sloping lines  
above two-line arches, dots within arches.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron blade, shears; 2. Iron  
shears, miniature; 3. Iron tweezers,  
miniature; 4. Iron rivet, from comb.

1472

Pot: Linear decoration (n. ill).

Fragmentary.

1473 Figs. 97, 113, 134.

Associations: Next to 1474.

Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, plain,  
u. b.; 2. Iron blade, part of full size shears;  
3. Iron rivet from comb; 4. Bone comb,  
decorated frag.

1474 Figs. 38, 108, 109, 117, 134, 137.

Associations: Next to 1473.

Pot: Eighteen bosses, flat dot at top of each.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, bow and  
part of headplate only, probably cruciform;  
2. Bronze and iron, remains of spring,  
cross-bar and side knobs of cruciform  
brooch, Group I; 3. Iron tweezers and  
earscoop on iron ring together, full size;  
4. Chalk spindlewhorl, part only; 5. Glass,  
three beads, translucent green-blue (n. ill);  
6. Bone comb frags.

1475 Figs. 20, 107, 122, 129.

Pot: Plain, carinated; Complete. Lead  
plug in hole in base.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, foot of  
small cruciform brooch; 2. Bronze,  
?fitting; 3. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 4. Bone  
comb and case, incomplete, barred and  
zoomorphic.

1476

Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).

1477 Sherds (n. ill).

1478 Figs. 97, 121.

Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Iron blade, broken,  
?shears.

1479

Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).

1480

Pot: Sherds (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two or three beads,  
dark blue (n. ill).

1481

Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).

1482 Fig. 131.

Pot: Linear and bossed decoration.

Fragmentary (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, handle and  
broken bars from barred comb;  
2. Potsherd (n. ill).

1483

Pot: Lower part (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill).  
2. Glass, about two beads, blue (n. ill).

1484 Fragmentary (n. ill).

1485 Fig. 23.

Pot: Two horizontal grooves above zone of  
sloping grooves.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron nail; 2. Flint, two  
flake frags.; 3. Glass, five or six beads,  
dark blue (n. ill).

1486

Pot: Linear and stamped decoration.

Stamps: Double row of VIIc and traces of  
stamp panels. Fragmentary (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb frags. (n. ill).

1487 Sherds (n. ill) ?=1497

1488 Figs. 31, 120.

Pot: Horizontal zone of linear decoration  
above mid height; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill);  
2. Iron spike or miniature blade; 3. Flint  
blade frag.; 4. Glass, two beads, dark  
blue (n. ill); 5. Bone frags., comb (n. ill);  
6. Ivory (n. ill).

1489 Fig. 46.

Pot: Three cordons at neck above vertical  
lines and grooves, six applied bosses.

Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two beads, blue,  
yellow (n. ill).

1490 Figs. 36, 110.

Pot: Large separate facets around  
carination; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, part of upper disc  
from applied brooch. Running scroll  
pattern, probably five spirals, within arch  
and dot border; 2. Bronze coin, House of  
Constantine as HK 87 330-345, u. b.;  
3. Glass, one bead (n. ill); 4. Potsherds  
(n. ill).

- 1491 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1492 Figs. 36, 136.  
Associations: Under heap of flints with 1496 in upper fill of large enclosure ditch.  
Pot: Faceted carination, facets smaller and neater than on 1490; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass, six beads, yellow, blue, red (n. ill); 3. Bone spindlewhorl, incised decoration, burnt; 4. Potsherd (n. ill).
- 1493  
Pot: Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake, from polished tool (n. ill).
- 1494 Fig. 90.  
Pot: Vertical bosses and lines. Stamps: Ia.
- 1495 Fig. 7.  
Pot: Plain. Slight scored lines on lower part.
- 1496 Figs. 87, 108, 125, 133.  
Associations: 1492.  
Pot: Seven small bosses, untidy vertical stamp rows. Stamps: IIb, VIIc; Complete, either overfired or reburnt.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, part of foot of cruciform brooch; 2. Iron, spring, side bars and pin from cruciform brooch; 3. Iron bar; 4. Iron, bent bar; 5. Glass, three beads, blue, black, white (n. ill); 6. Bone comb, triangular, dot-in-circle and concentric circle pattern. Parts of both triangular pieces, most of tooth plates, u. b.; 7. Flint, core frag. (n. ill).
- 1497 ?=1487  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint, one flake frag., one blade frag. (n. ill).
- 1498 Figs. 91, 113.  
Pot: Six or seven small applied bosses.  
Stamps: IIb.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Iron razor.
- 1499  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1500 Figs. 16, 113.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, ribbed frag.; 2. Bone comb, miniature.
- 1501 Fig. 14.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1502 Figs. 97, 112.  
Pot: Dot and linear decoration.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, miniature, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Iron knife blade.
- 1503  
Pot: Stamps: VIIc. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1504 Fig. 45.  
Pot: Row of arches and dots above six vertical bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze strip (n. ill).
- 1505 Fig. 74.  
Pot: Stamps: VIIa, VIIe. Three line chevron.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1506 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1507 Fig. 22.  
Pot: Three horizontal lines at shoulder.
- 1508 Fig. 37, 110, 122.  
Pot: Probably four shallow dots around middle.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, bow and part of head plate, incised circles on head plate. Small-Long; 2. Bronze, cast ring, broken; 3. Glass, three beads (n. ill).
- 1509 Fig. 27.  
Pot: Horizontal lines above two line chevrons.
- 1510 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1511 No pot.
- 1512 Fig. 46.  
Pot: Five shallow applied vertical bosses, dots, sloping and vertical lines and grooves in panels. Cordon and bosses slashed.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1513 Fig. 23.  
Pot: Zone of sloping grooves around shoulder.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass (n. ill); 3. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1514 Figs. 39, 117.  
Pot: Three pairs of bosses; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size, broken.

- 1515  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, translucent green, white (n. ill).
- 1516 Fig. 50.  
Pot: Five arches, eleven rosettes; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three or four beads, blue, white (n. ill).
- 1517 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1518 Fig. 55.  
Pot: Dots within chevrons; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivets, comb (n. ill).
- 1519 Fig. 53.  
Pot: Corrugated upper half, row of dots around middle. Pedestal; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1520 Fig. 49.  
Pot: Dots at top of chevrons.
- 1521 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1522 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1523 Figs. 95, 135.  
Pot: Lower part. Part of bosses at mid-height.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone disc, pierced, broken.
- 1524 Fig. 48.  
Pot: Faceted cordon at neck, dots within chevrons; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Potsherd (n. ill).
- 1525 Fig. 97, 136.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron lump (n. ill); 2. Flint flake (n. ill); 3. Antler ring, concentric circle pattern, broken.
- 1526 Figs. 4, 136.  
Pot: Plain. Hole in base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass, four to six beads (n. ill); 3. Antler spindlewhorl, part of edge missing; 4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1527 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1528 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1529 Figs. 97, 120.  
Pot: Stamp: IIIb. Lower part (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature.
- 1530  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1531  
Pot: Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Ivory (n. ill); 2. Lead lump (n. ill).
- 1532 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1533 Fig. 118.  
Pot: Linear and stamped decoration.  
Stamps: Ia, IIIa. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron loop from tweezers or shears.
- 1534 Figs. 48, 122, 132.  
Associations: In group with 1536, 1543.  
Pot: Dots within chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze buckle, oval loop, possibly inturned terminals; 2. Glass, one bead, blue and yellow (n. ill); 3. Bone comb, triangular, zoomorphic barred case, u, b.
- 1535 No pot. Fig. 125.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron bar, ?shears.
- 1536 Fig. 89.  
Associations: 1534, 1543.  
Pot: Fourteen applied bosses. Stamps: IIb.
- 1537 Figs. 40, 115.  
Pot: Three shallow bosses alternate with three slashed cordons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron blade, probably from shears.
- 1538 Figs. 97, 123.  
Pot: ?Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet.
- 1539 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1540  
Associations: 1555.  
Pot: Stamp: IIh. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1541 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1542 Figs. 82, 135.  
Pot: Six arches, grooves defined by pairs of lines. Stamps: IIb; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake frag. (n. ill); 2. Bone bead; 3. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1543 Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Associations: 1534, 1536.
- 1544 Figs. 23, 115.  
Pot: Linear decoration, diagonal slashing around middle.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Potsherds (n. ill).

- 1545 Figs. 48, 114.  
Pot: Dots within chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, slight untidy incised lines across neck, on twisted wire ring, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Iron rivet; 4. Iron frags. (n. ill); 5. Flint flake.
- 1546 Fragmentary, dot, linear decoration (n. ill).
- 1547 Figs. 26, 115.  
Pot: Massed horizontal lines above four line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1548 Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1549 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1550 Figs. 13, 135.  
Associations: In large ditch. Near 1551.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about fifteen beads, one striped white, black, others probably dark blue (n. ill); 2. Potsherds (n. ill); 3. Bone bead.
- 1551 No pot. ?re-deposited bone.
- 1552 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1553 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1554 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1555 Fig. 38.  
Associations: Close to 1540, confused with.  
Pot: Dots, probably six bosses, massed vertical grooves.
- 1556 Figs. 91, 130.  
Pot: Five pattern repeats, applied bosses.  
Stamps: Ib; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb and case, barred, zoomorphic, fragmentary, some pieces burnt; 2. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1557 Fig. 17.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1558 Fig. 17.  
Pot: Plain. Wide splayed neck, moulded foot; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about twelve beads, white, translucent green, yellow, blue (n. ill); 2. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1559 Figs. 97, 137.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Pottery spindlewhorl, flattened globular shape, half only, u. b.
- 1560 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1561 Fig. 13.  
Pot: Plain, cross on base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1562 Figs. 50, 116.  
Pot: Five arches, five rosettes, slashed cordon.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, incised decoration, u. b.; 2. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 3. Glass, about two beads (n. ill).
- 1563 Figs. 97, 125.  
Pot: Sherds (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, part of twisted wire ring.
- 1564 Fig. 58.  
Pot: Runic. Stamps: IIIb around neck, IIb in chevrons, Xa (runic) in panels.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Iron rivet; 3. Glass, six beads, pale and dark blue (n. ill); 4. Ivory (n. ill); 5. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1565 Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1566 Fig. 21.  
Pot: Three horizontal lines at neck.  
Grave-goods: 1. Tile or daub frag. (n. ill); 2. Potsherd (n. ill).
- 1567 Fig. 14.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads, blue (n. ill).
- 1568 Fig. 37.  
Pot: Eight bosses. Pedestal; Complete.
- 1569 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1570  
Pot: Lower part. Hole in base.
- 1571 Figs. 97, 110.  
Pot: Lower part. Stamps: VIb (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze annular brooch, part only, stamped decoration.
- 1572 Fig. 88.  
Pot: Eleven applied bosses. Stamps: IVc.
- 1573  
Pot: Stamps: VIIb, VIIIb. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1574 Fig. 8.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1575 Fig. 86.  
Pot: Five bosses. Stamps: Ig.



- 1576 Fig. 76.  
Pot: Stamps: VIIb upper row, IIIb lower.
- 1577 Fig. 84.  
Pot: Single linear swastika. Stamps: IIb all but one panel, IIIb with dots in remaining panel.
- 1578 Figs. 52, 136.  
Pot: Linear and dot decoration; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone spindlewhorl, burnt, decorated, dot-in-circle pattern.
- 1579 Figs. 90, 134.  
Pot: Vertical boss and groove. About twenty four bosses. Stamps: Ia.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb frags., tooth plates, miniature or triangular.
- 1580  
Pot: Linear and boss decoration.  
Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1581 Fig. 76.  
Pot: Stamps: IVd upper row, VIIc below.
- 1582 Fig. 88.  
Pot: Slashed cordon, horizontal lines and stamp row above. Six bosses. Stamps: Ia.
- 1583 Fig. 72.  
Pot: Eleven applied bosses, vertical lines between. Stamp Group 17. Stamps: IIIc, VIa top row, Vc middle, VIa lowest.
- 1584 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1585  
Pot: One sherd of pot from Stamp Group 12. Stamps: Ia, VIIc (n. ill).
- 1586 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1587 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1588 Fig. 14.  
Pot: Plain. Hole in base.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frag. (n. ill).
- 1589 Figs. 5, 135.  
Associations: Beside and possibly resting on 1590. Under some large flint. On top of 1591.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone bead, half, cylindrical; 2. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1590 Fig. 22.  
Associations: 1589.  
Pot: Single spiral line around neck.
- 1591 Fig. 78.  
Associations: Crushed under 1589.  
Pot: Stamps: II upper row, IIc lower.  
Zone of 'basketwork' linear decoration between stamp rows.
- 1592 Fig. 75.  
Pot: Single row Stamps: VIIIb.
- 1593 Fig. 5.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1594 Fig. 29.  
Pot: Linear decoration, two rows of chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron rivets, comb (n. ill); 3. Glass, five beads, green, white.
- 1595  
Pot: Vertical applied bosses. Lower part (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Crystal (n. ill).
- 1596 Fig. 92.  
Associations: Close to 1589-91.  
Pot: Stamp Group 13. Five bosses. Stamps: IIIe, VIIb, alternately around neck, same in pendant triangular panels.
- 1597 Fig. 27.  
Pot: Linear decoration, two line chevrons.
- 1598 Figs. 33, 110.  
Pot: Probably five arches, line and groove.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, 'stutzarm'. Probably associated this burial, pot badly smashed. Also numbered as S. F. 185, u. b.; 2. Iron rivet, S. F. 186 (n. ill).
- 1599  
Pot: Small applied bosses. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1600 Fig. 47.  
Pot: Oval and vertical bosses alternate, probably four of each. Irregular dot arrangements.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron frag. (n. ill). 2. Glass, five beads, blue, green, red (n. ill); 3. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1601 Figs. 97, 117, 123.  
Pot: Chevrons, Stamps in panels: XII, IVb, VIIc. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers on iron wire ring; 2. Iron wire (n. ill); 3. Iron stud.
- 1602 Figs. 97, 128.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, pale translucent green frags., with self-coloured parallel and arched trails. Part of Kempston cone beaker.
- 1603 Figs. 97, 134.  
Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, end tooth plate.

- 1604 Fig. 27.  
Pot: Linear decoration, four line chevron.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, ten beads, red, blue (n. ill); 2. Flint flake (n. ill).
- 1605 Figs. 97, 114, 131.  
Associations: Next to 1610.  
Pot: Traces linear and bossed decoration. Lower part (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, faceted and incised decoration, with earscoop on bronze wire ring, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, miniature, broken; 3. Bone comb, bar frag.
- 1606 Fig. 18.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1607 Figs. 97, 131.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, flat decorated pieces, and possibly bar frag.
- 1608 Fig. 30.  
Pot: Linear decoration, four line chevron within horizontal lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1609 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1610 Figs. 97, 122, 121, 131.  
Associations: Next to 1605.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, two square plates riveted together, ?strap or belt fittings, u. b.; 2. Iron blade, miniature shears; 3. Bone comb, bar and tooth plate frags.
- 1611 Base (n. ill).
- 1612 Sherds (n. ill).
- 1613 Base (n. ill).
- 1614 Fig. 6.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Iron rivet, ?comb (n. ill).
- 1615 Fig. 56.  
Pot: Fragmentary. Irregular linear and dot decoration.
- 1616 Fig. 15.  
Associations: Above and beside 1619.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1617  
Pot: Stamp: IIIb. Base and sherds (n. ill).
- 1618  
Pot: ?redeposited sherds and bone (n. ill).
- 1619 Fig. 7.  
Associations: Below and beside 1616.  
Pot: Plain. Hole in side near base; Complete.
- 1620 Fig. 37.  
Pot: Five bosses.
- 1621 Fig. 72.  
Pot: Possibly redeposited. Rows and panels of stamps. Stamps: Ia, IIc, IVd, VIa, VIIb.
- 1622 Fig. 80.  
Pot: Four swags. Stamps: Ia upper row, VIIb lower, around neck, VIIa within swags, IVd between. Two holes in base; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass, two beads, yellow, green (n. ill); 3. Ivory (n. ill); 4. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1623 Fig. 93.  
Pot: Chevrons, Stamps: Ih.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, two-four beads, blue (n. ill).
- 1624  
Pot: Stamps: Ia. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1625  
Pot: Possibly redeposited sherds and bone only. Stamp: IIIa (n. ill).
- 1626  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Ik, Vc. Base and sherds (n. ill).
- 1627 Fig. 86.  
Pot: Stamps: Ia.
- 1628  
Pot: Redeposited bones and sherds of several pots. Stamps: Id, IIIb, Vf (n. ill).
- 1629 Figs. 33, 134.  
Pot: Five triple arches; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, fifteen beads, yellow, blue, red (n. ill); 2. Bone, comb, tooth plate; 3. Ivory (n. ill); 3. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1630 Arches, swags. Fragmentary (n. ill).
- 1631  
Pot: Lower part (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill); 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1632  
Pot: ?redeposited. Sherds from Stamp Group 12. Stamps: Ia, VIIc (n. ill).

- 1633 Fig. 30.  
Pot: Linear decoration, three line chevron within horizontal lines.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1634 Figs. 16, 131.  
Pot: Plain; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, bars still fastened to central tooth plates.
- 1635 Fig. 30.  
Associations: Next to 1636.  
Pot: Linear decoration, three line chevron between horizontal lines.
- 1636 Fig. 83.  
Associations: Next to 1635.  
Pot: Two line chevron. Stamps: III d around neck, I h within panels.
- 1637 Fig. 4.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1638 Figs. 60, 133.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Three line chevron.  
Stamps: XII upper row, X b lower.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet (n. ill).  
2. Bone, decorated frag. ? comb.
- 1639 Base (n. ill).
- 1640 Fig. 11.  
Associations: On top of 1641.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frags. (n. ill);  
2. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1641 Figs. 80, 128.  
Associations: Smashed by 1640.  
Pot: Interlocking swags-arches around middle. Stamps: III c around neck, IV c between arches.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze wire frags.;  
2. Glass, olive green, remains of clawbeaker; 3. Glass, at least twenty beads, blue, red, white, green, yellow (n. ill).
- 1642 Fig. 53.  
Associations: In large enclosure ditch, under flint row.  
Pot: Linear decoration, four line chevron, single dot row.
- 1643 Fig. 84.  
Pot: Five or six pendant triangles.  
Stamps: VII d.
- 1644 Fig. 32.  
Pot: Linear decoration, five line chevron, slashed collar.
- 1645 Figs. 32, 134, 137, 138.  
Pot: Linear decoration, slashed collar, vertical cordons, four repeats of pattern.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone, decorated plates, fittings, ? from box; 2. Bone, half-cylinder, grooved on convex side, lines across flat side, ? handle; 3. Bone comb, end tooth plate, u. b.; 4. Bone spindlewhorl frag.; 5. Crystal frags. (n. ill); 6. Ivory, large quantity (n. ill).
- 1646 Fig. 6.  
Pot: Plain.
- 1647 Figs. 31, 116, 121.  
Associations: In large enclosure ditch, under flint row.  
Pot: Horizontal zone of linear decoration on upper part; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, full size, faceted, on bronze ring, u. b.; 2. Iron blade, found outside pot, resting on shoulder. Knife; 3. Astragali, seven, u. b.
- 1648 Fig. 78.  
Associations: In group with 1649, 1650, 1652. 1648 resting on 1649, which in turn crushes 1652, which is above 1650.  
Pot: Two line crosses. Stamps: VI b.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass (n. ill).
- 1649 Fig. 88.  
Associations: 1648, 1650, 1652.  
Pot: Probably twelve bosses. Stamps: II c.
- 1650  
Associations: 1648, 1649, 1652.  
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb frags. (n. ill).
- 1651 Fig. 85.  
Associations: In large enclosure ditch under flint row.  
Pot: Continuous row bosses-indentations around carination, chevrons and dots above; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Potsherds (n. ill).
- 1652 Base (n. ill).  
Associations: 1648, 1649, 1650.
- 1653 Figs. 88, 127.  
Associations: On top of 1656, close to 1655.  
Pot: Eighteen bosses. Stamps: VI d; Complete but for part of base, ? deliberate hole.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass bead, globular, translucent green with crossing white trails and spots, u. b.

1654 Figs. 12, 117, 134.

Pot: Plain.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, full size; 2. Bone comb, semi-circular, dot-in-circle decoration.

1655 Figs. 8, 110, 123.

Associations: Under large stones, near 1653, on top of 1656.

Pot: Plain.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, part of trefoil head plate, stamped and incised decoration; 2. Bronze strip, bent; 3. Glass, at least twenty beads, one polychrome yellow with red and green crossing trails, others red, blue, white (n. ill).

1656 Figs. 16, 112.

Associations: Under 1653 and 1655.

Pot: Plain.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron, tweezers, earscoop and shears on iron ring together.

1657 Fig. 27.

Pot: Linear, two line chevrons.

1658 Figs. 97, 120.

Pot: Linear and bossed decoration.

Fragmentary (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Iron tweezers, miniature; 2. Iron ring, broken (n. ill).

1659

Pot: Linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Iron, ?nail or pin (n. ill); 2. Iron, ?nail head (n. ill).

1660 Fig. 55.

Pot: Arches, dots.

1661 Figs. 26, 120.

Pot: Linear, three groove chevron;

Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature.

1662

Pot: Applied boss, chevrons. Stamps: IIIa.

Fragmentary (n. ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Potboilers (n. ill).

1663 Figs. 85, 133.

Associations: On top of 1666.

Pot: Faceted carination, probably four swags. Stamps: VIIa in groups, Id singly around neck, Id within swags.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag. (n. ill); 2. Glass, two beads, one blue-green (n. ill); 3. Bone comb, triangular with scalloped edge. Fragment only of decorated triangular piece, all central tooth plates.

1664 Figs. 29, 107, 123, 131.

Pot: Three line chevrons.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, head plate, knobs and bow of Group I cruciform. Knobs full-round, head plate winged, incised lines around base of each knob and down centre of bow. Cross bar and spring on back, with cremated bone adhering; 2. Iron needle; 3. Bone needle case, broken cylinder found containing needle; 4. Bone comb frags., bars and flat piece decorated with interlocking circles, u. b.

1665 Figs. 51, 110, 127.

Pot: Four repeats of pattern, arches and rosettes above arches and vertical rows of dots.

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, repoussé decorated sheet frag., probably from applied brooch, complete pattern not clear; 2. Iron, three bars suspended from broken ring, ?miniature set; 3. Glass beads, at least twenty, including one blue melon bead.

1666 Fig. 88.

Associations: Under 1663.

Pot: About ten vertical bosses. Stamps: VIIc.

1667 Fig. 40.

Pot: Eight applied bosses, alternately between pairs of shallow indentations and vertical lines; Complete.

Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb frags. (n. ill).

1668

Pot: Vertical grooves, vertical stamp rows. Stamps: IIIId, VIIc. Fragmentary (n. ill).

1669

Pot: Vertical-horizontal grooves.

Fragmentary (n. ill).

1670

Pot: Linear and dot decoration. Possibly redeposited. Fragmentary (n. ill).

1671

Pot: Probably displaced, redeposited, linear decoration. Fragmentary (n. ill).

1672 Figs. 77, 116, 122, 126.

Pot: Rows of different shaped indentations around neck.

Grave-goods: 1. Razor, bronze griffin headed handle, iron blade, remains of leather case, u. b.; 2. Bronze tweezers, broken, stamped decoration; 3. Hone stone, u. b.; 4. Glass, up to five beads (n. ill); 5. Potsherds (n. ill).

- 1673 Fig. 53.  
Pot: Pattern irregular, seven arches, four containing simple dot rows, one single line, two large and small dot rows.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron nail (n. ill); 2. Glass, five-ten beads, blue, white (n. ill).
- 1674 Figs. 97, 130.  
Pot: Base (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb frags., tooth plate and pieces of bars; 2. Flint, two flake frags.; 3. Potsherd (n. ill).
- 1675 Fig. 37.  
Pot: Six bosses.
- 1676 Fig. 47.  
Pot: Five arches, dots irregular; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, about ten beads, pale blue, dark blue, yellow.
- 1677 Figs. 60, 121.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Rows of different versions of Xb with also VIIb and Ih interspersed.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron blade, knife.
- 1678 Linear decoration. Sherds (n. ill).
- 1679 Fig. 30.  
Pot: Sloping and vertical lines and grooves; Complete.  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron rivet (n. ill); 2. ?Slag in pit beside pot.
- 1680=1682
- 1681 Fig. 75.  
Associations: Above 1682.  
Pot: Stamps: IIIb.
- 1682 Figs. 60, 113, 134.  
Associations: Under 1681.  
Pot: Stamp Group 4. Stamps: XII upper row, Xb lower; three line chevrons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, miniature, plain, u. b.; 2. Iron shears, miniature; 3. Bone comb, probably triangular, part of tooth plate and decorated pieces, u. b.; 4. Glass (n. ill).
- 1683 Fig. 7.  
Associations: On top of 1684, close to 1687.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone playing pieces, three complete, one broken, all plain undersides.
- 1684 Fig. 33.  
Associations: Under 1683 and 1687.  
Pot: At least twelve multiple arches around shoulder.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone playing pieces, two complete, one broken, plain undersides. 2. Flint flake (n. ill).
- 1685 Figs. 9, 136.  
Associations: Near 1686.  
Pot: Plain.  
Grave-goods: 1. Antler ring frag.; 2. Glass (n. ill); 3. Lead at side near base, ?patch (n. ill).
- 1686 Figs. 35, 133.  
Associations: Near to 1685.  
Pot: Three pairs of vertical slashed cordons.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bone comb, triangular, scalloped, end tooth plate and corner of triangle only; 2. Glass (n. ill).
- 1687 Fig. 29.  
Associations: On top of 1684, close to 1683.  
Pot: Zig-zags around neck, three line chevrons around shoulder.
- 1688 Figs. 97, 120, 133.  
Pot: Stamps VIIc. Fragmentary (n. ill).  
Grave-goods: 1. Iron shears, miniature; 2. Bone comb, triangular, splayed end.
- 1689 Figs. 61, 109.  
Pot: Stamp Group 7. Stamps: Ic, IIb, Vc, Vh, VIIb. Probably seven vertical bosses.  
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze brooch, bow and part of foot, small-long or cruciform; 2. Ivory (n. ill).
- 1690 No pot, ?redeposited bone.

LIST OF STRAY FINDS

Iron nails, potsherds are not listed.

Objects of non-Saxon date, such as coins, will be included in the final report.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 27. Glass bead Fig. 127.                               | 161. Glass (n. ill).   |
| 36. Glass, blue bead, u. b. Fig. 127.                  | 164. Bronze sheet frag. (n. ill).  |
| 37. Glass, blue bead, u. b. Fig. 127.                  | 166. Bronze tweezers, u. b. Fig. 118.  |
| 47. Crystal bead Fig. 126.                             | 169. Glass vessels frags. (n. ill).  |
| 60. Bronze sheet frags. (n. ill).                      | 170. Glass vessel frag. (n. ill).  |
| 66. Bronze decorated strip (n. ill).                   | 171. Glass (n. ill).   |
| 79. Bone playing piece (n. ill).                       | 177. Glass bead Fig. 127.  |
| 86. Glass bead (n. ill).                               | 179. Glass bead Fig. 127.  |
| 89. Glass bead (n. ill).                               | 180. Glass bead Fig. 127.  |
| 91. Bronze tweezers Fig. 118.                          | 183. Glass vessels frags. (n. ill).  |
| 93. Glass (n. ill).                                    | 184. Glass (n. ill).   |
| 100. Iron object Fig. 125.                             | 187. Iron brooch spring Fig. 108.  |
| 107. Iron, miniature shears.                           | 188. Glass vessel frags. Fig. 128.   |
| 108. Bone comb.  | 189. Glass bead Fig. 127.  |
| 112. Iron blade Fig. 125.                              | 191. Iron blade frag. (n. ill).  |
| 125. Lead (n. ill).                                    | 192. Bronze strip (n. ill).  |
| 127. Glass bead (n. ill).                              | 194. Hone stone Fig. 126.  |
| 128. Bone comb frag. Fig. 134.                         | 195. Iron blade.   |
| 130. Glass bead, melted, possibly millefiori (n. ill). | 197. Ivory (n. ill).   |
| 131. Glass bead (n. ill).                              | 199. Bronze miniature tweezers and iron miniature shears Fig. 114.                         |
| 137. Glass beads (n. ill).                             | 200. Glass, half of large disc-shaped blue bead, with white looped trails, u. b. Fig. 127. |
| 153. Iron blade of miniature shears.                   | 201. Glass beads (n. ill).   |
| 157. Bronze nail.                                      | 202. Lead (n. ill).  |
| 158. Glass (n. ill).                                   | 203. Bronze bow brooch Fig. 109.   |
| 159. Glass (n. ill).                                   |  |
| 160. Glass (n. ill).                                   |  |

























































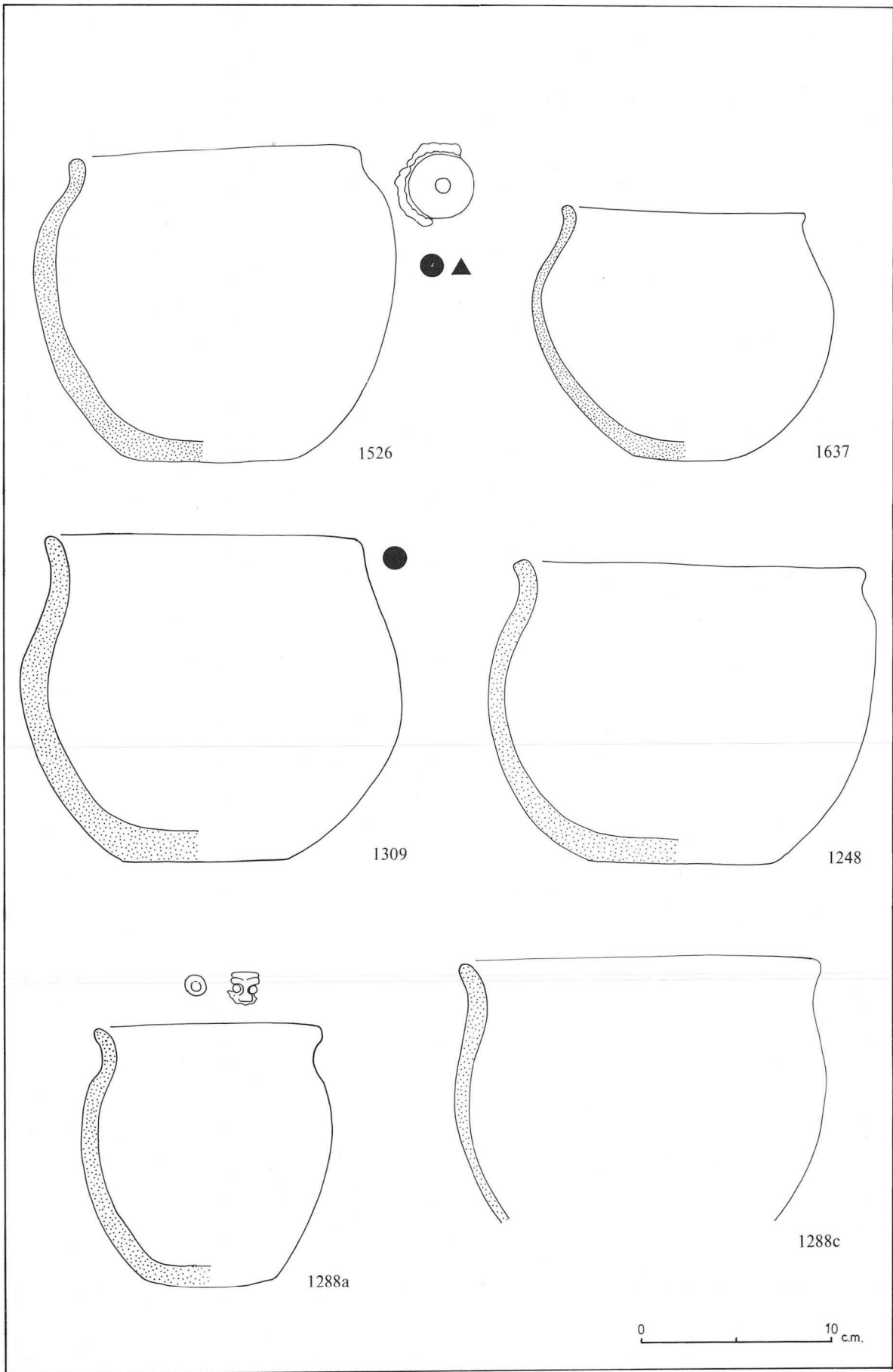


Fig. 4. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.



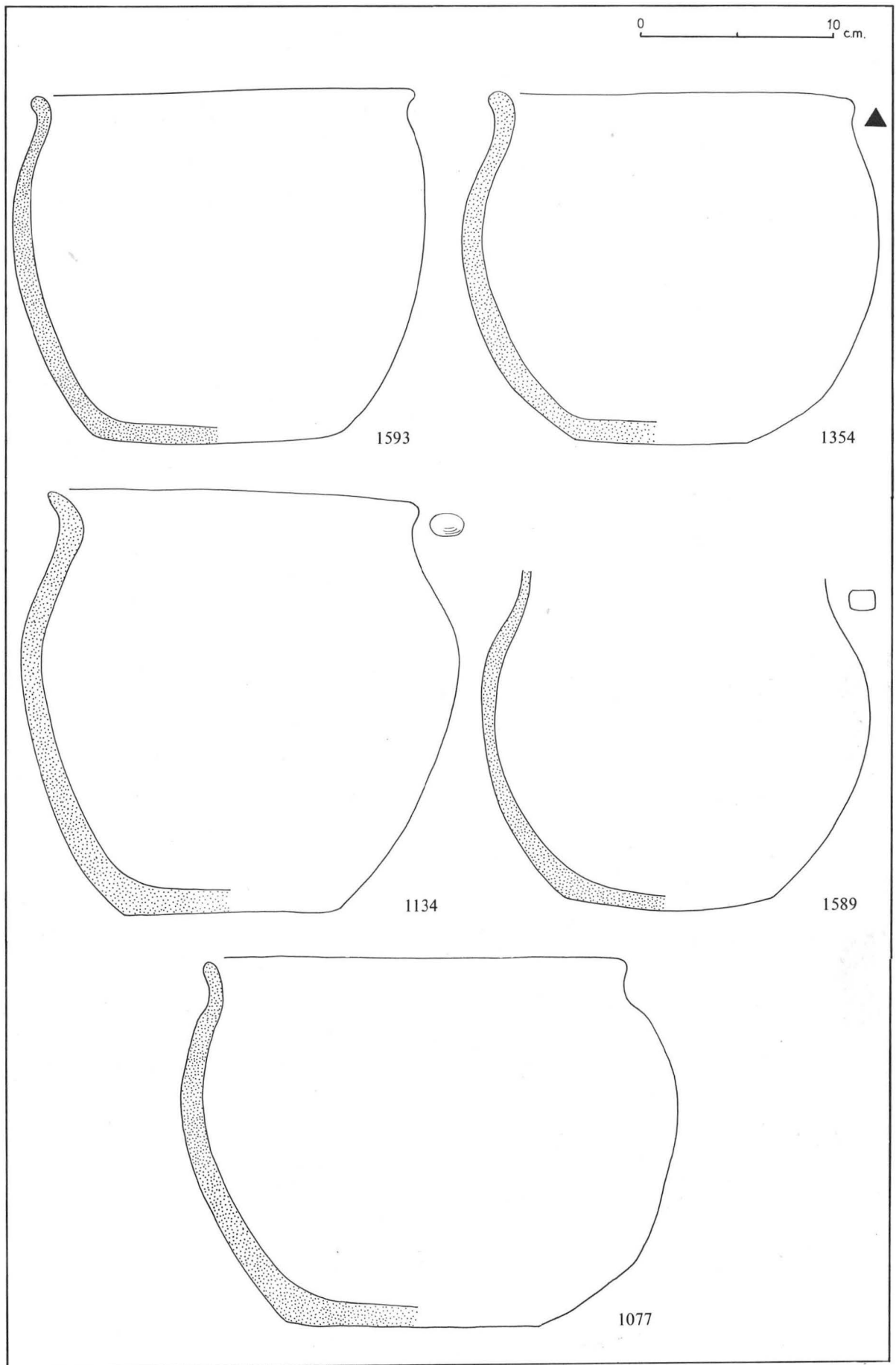


Fig. 5. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

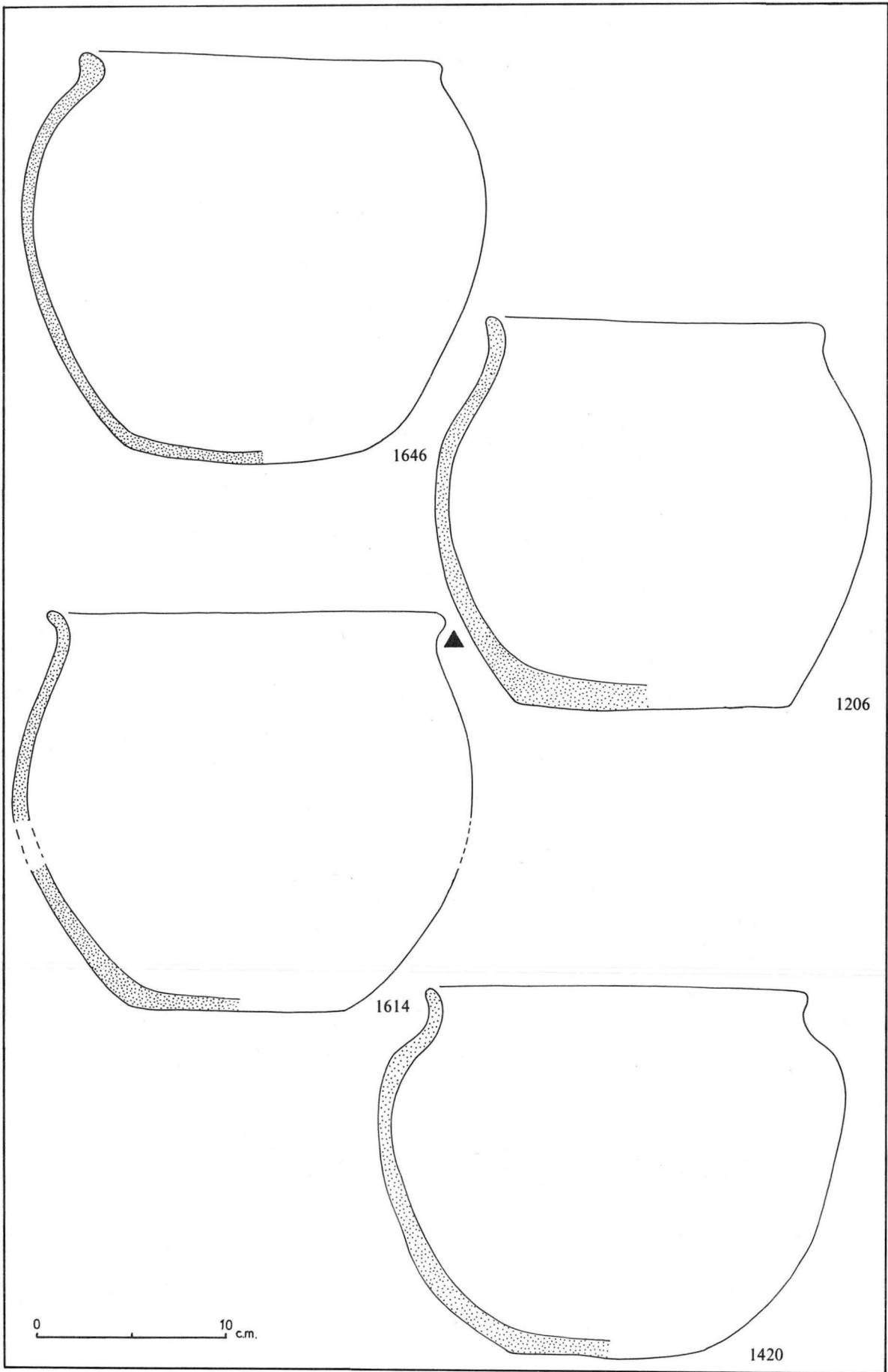


Fig. 6. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

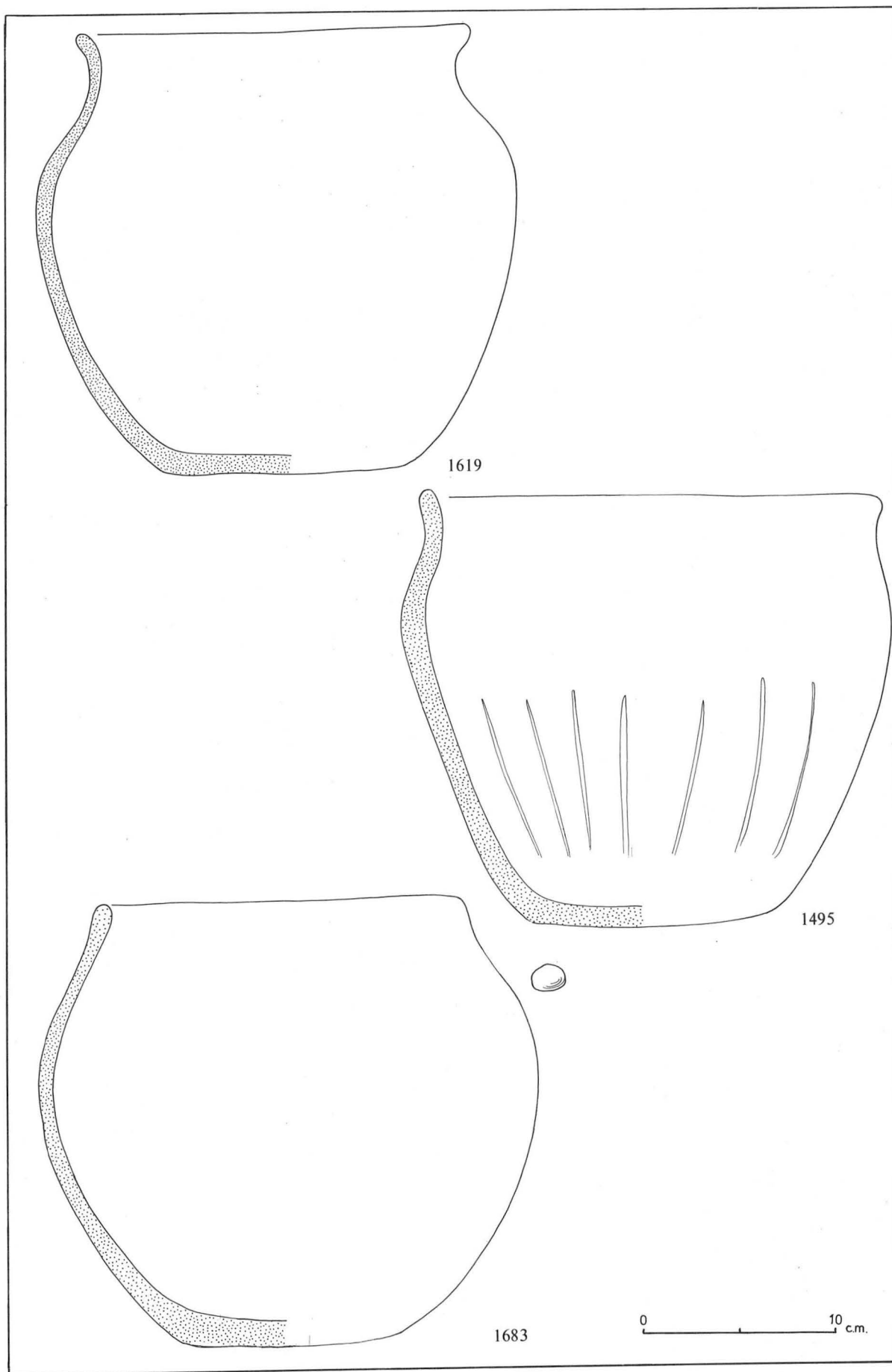


Fig. 7. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

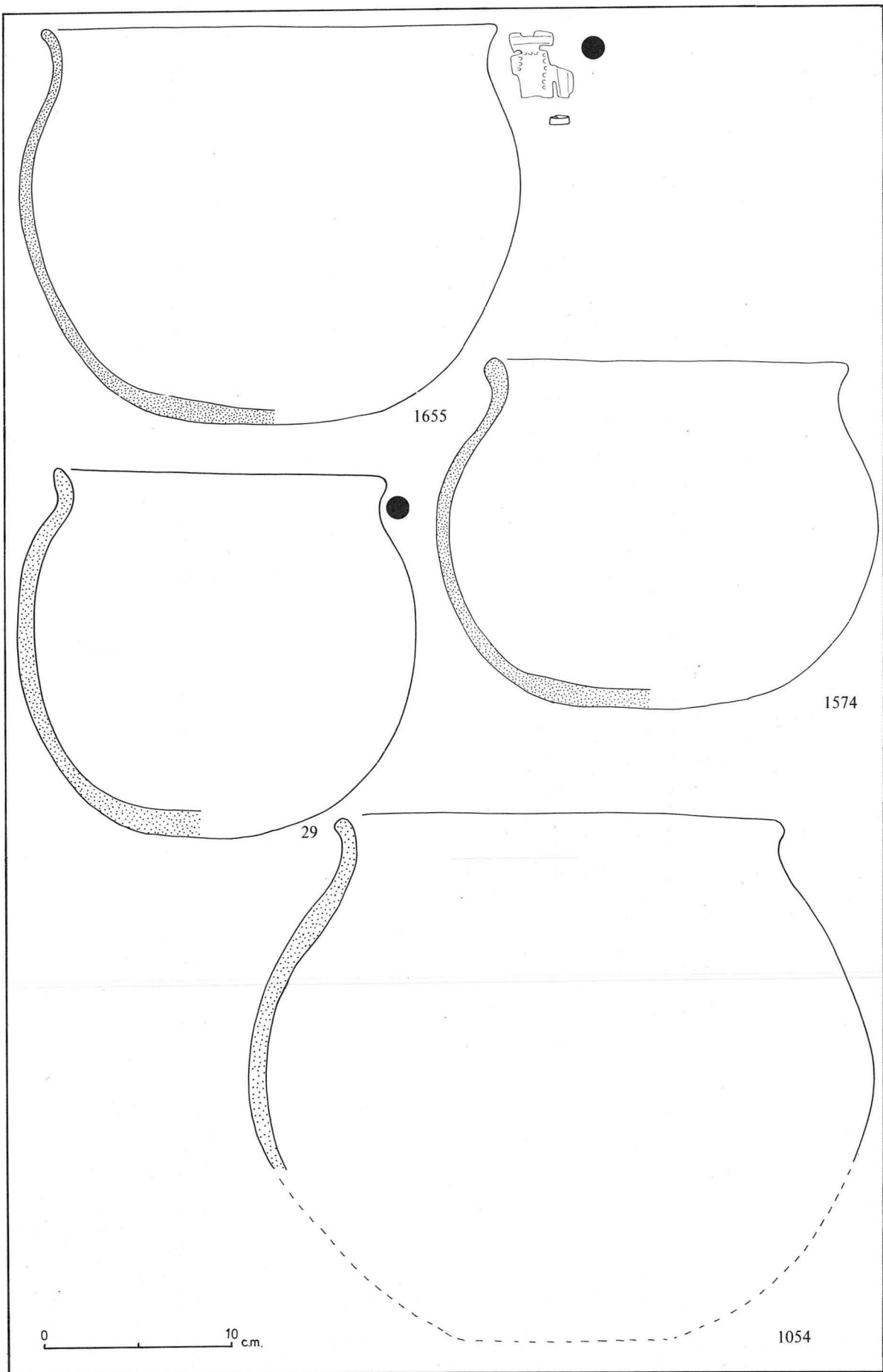


Fig. 8. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

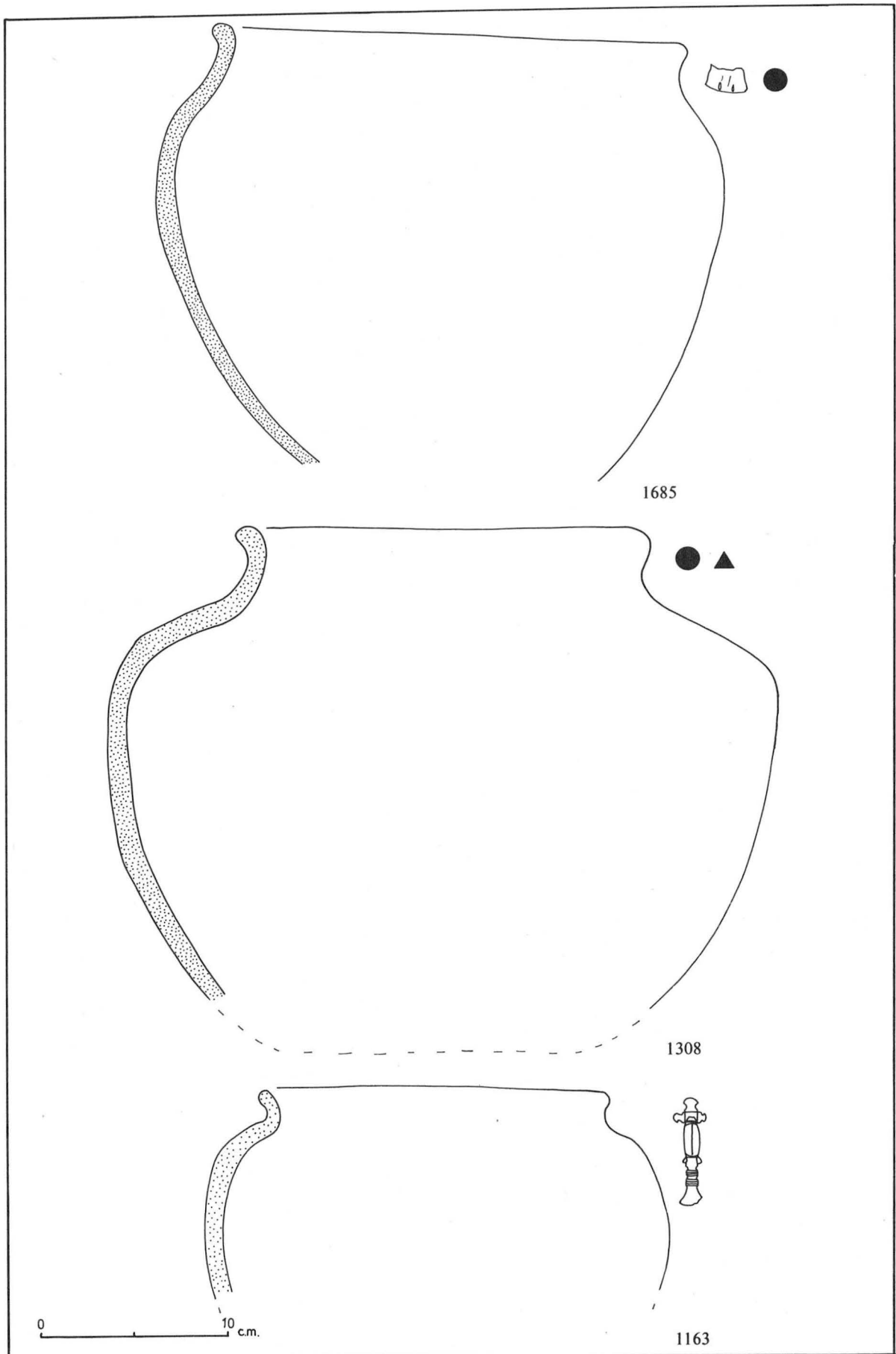


Fig. 9. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

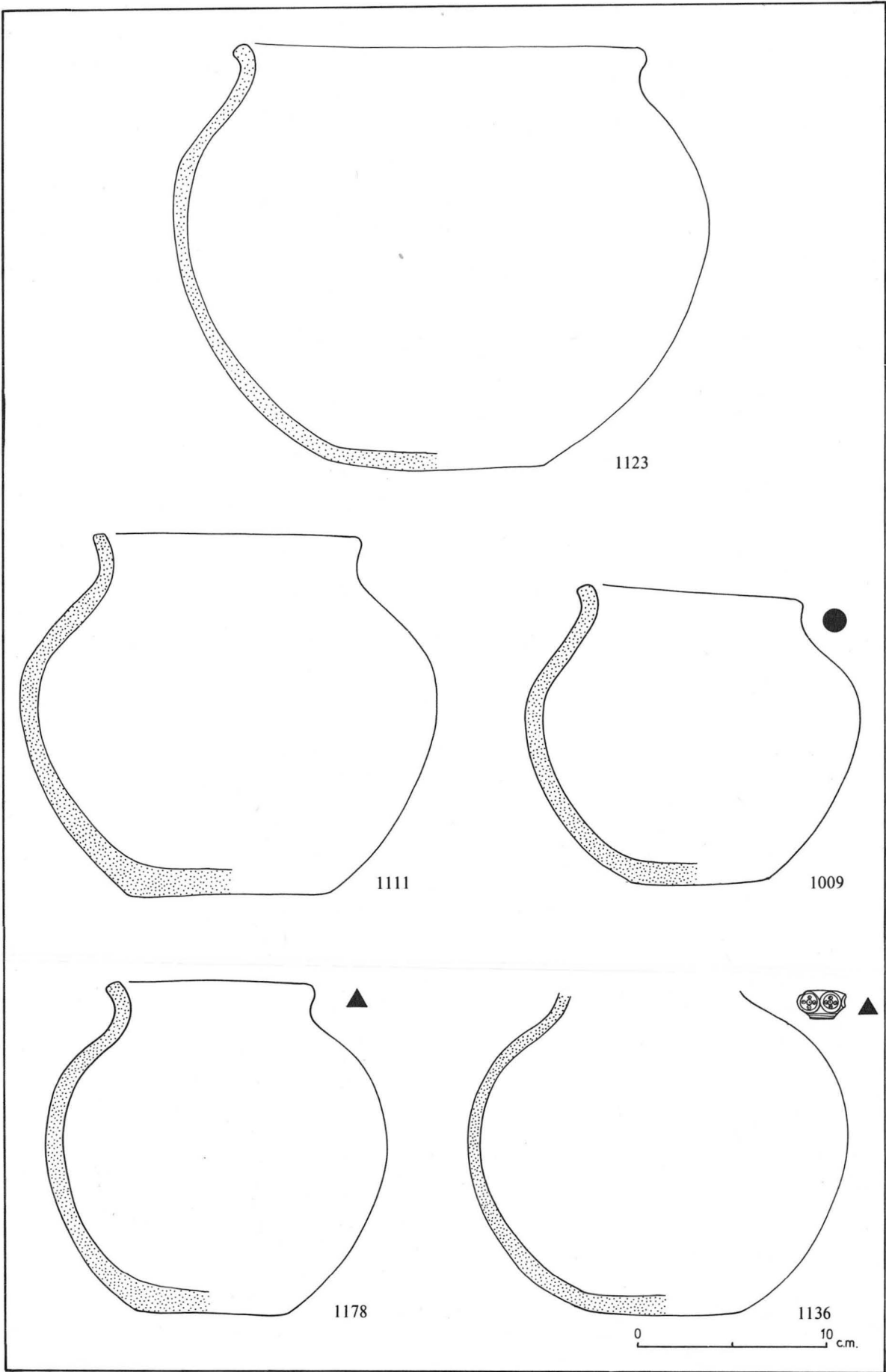


Fig. 10. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.



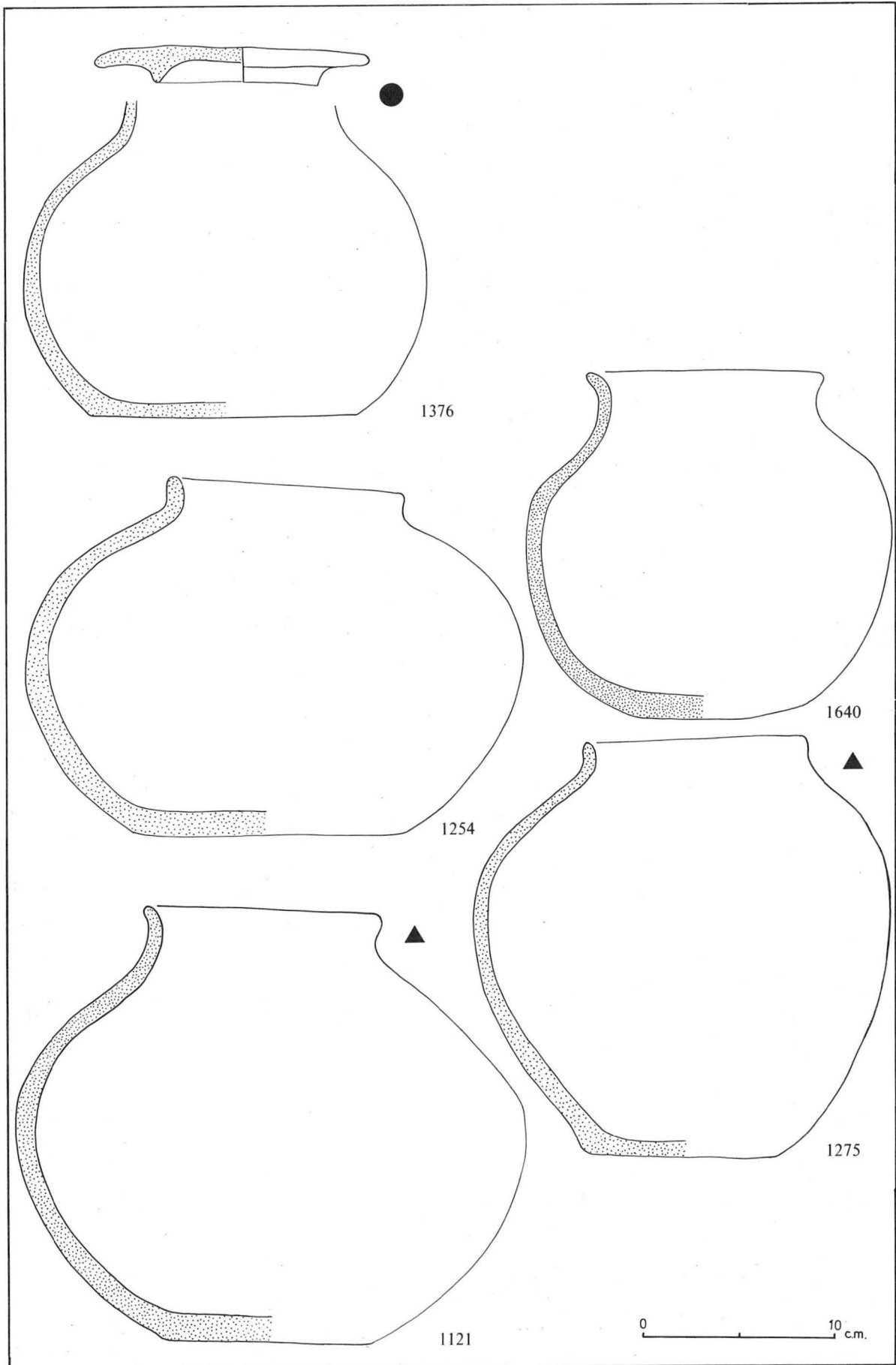


Fig. 11. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

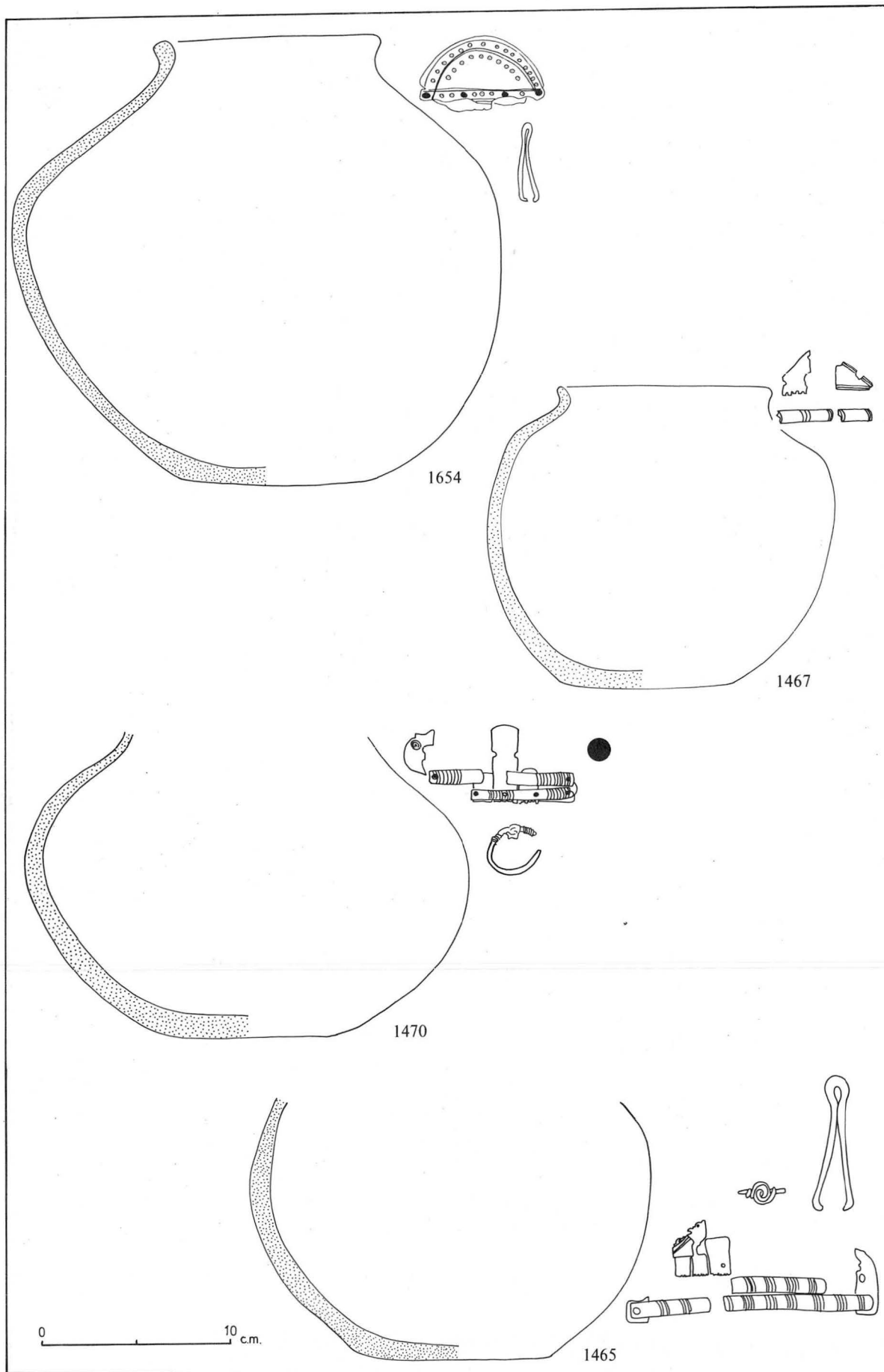


Fig. 12. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

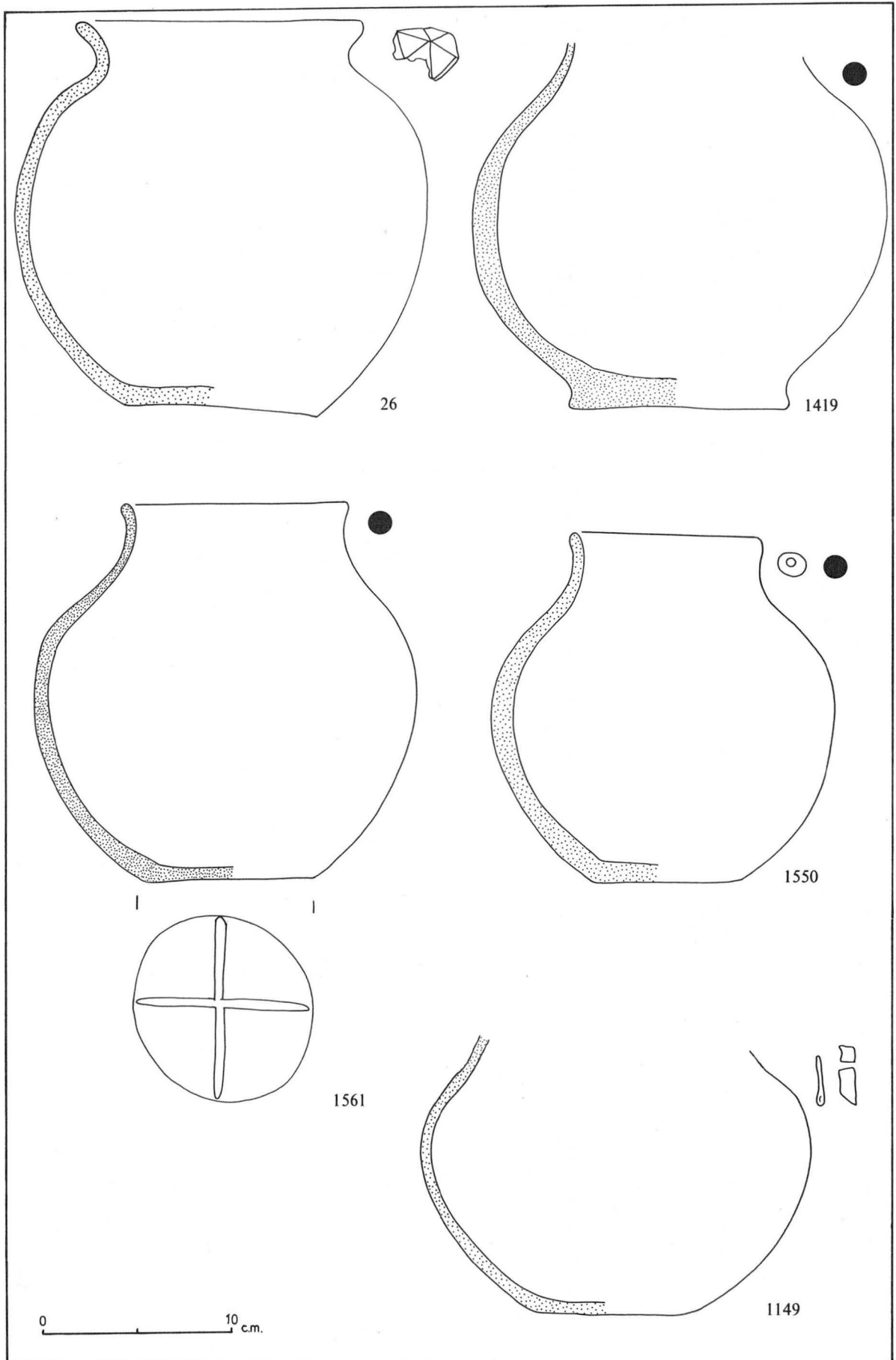


Fig. 13. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

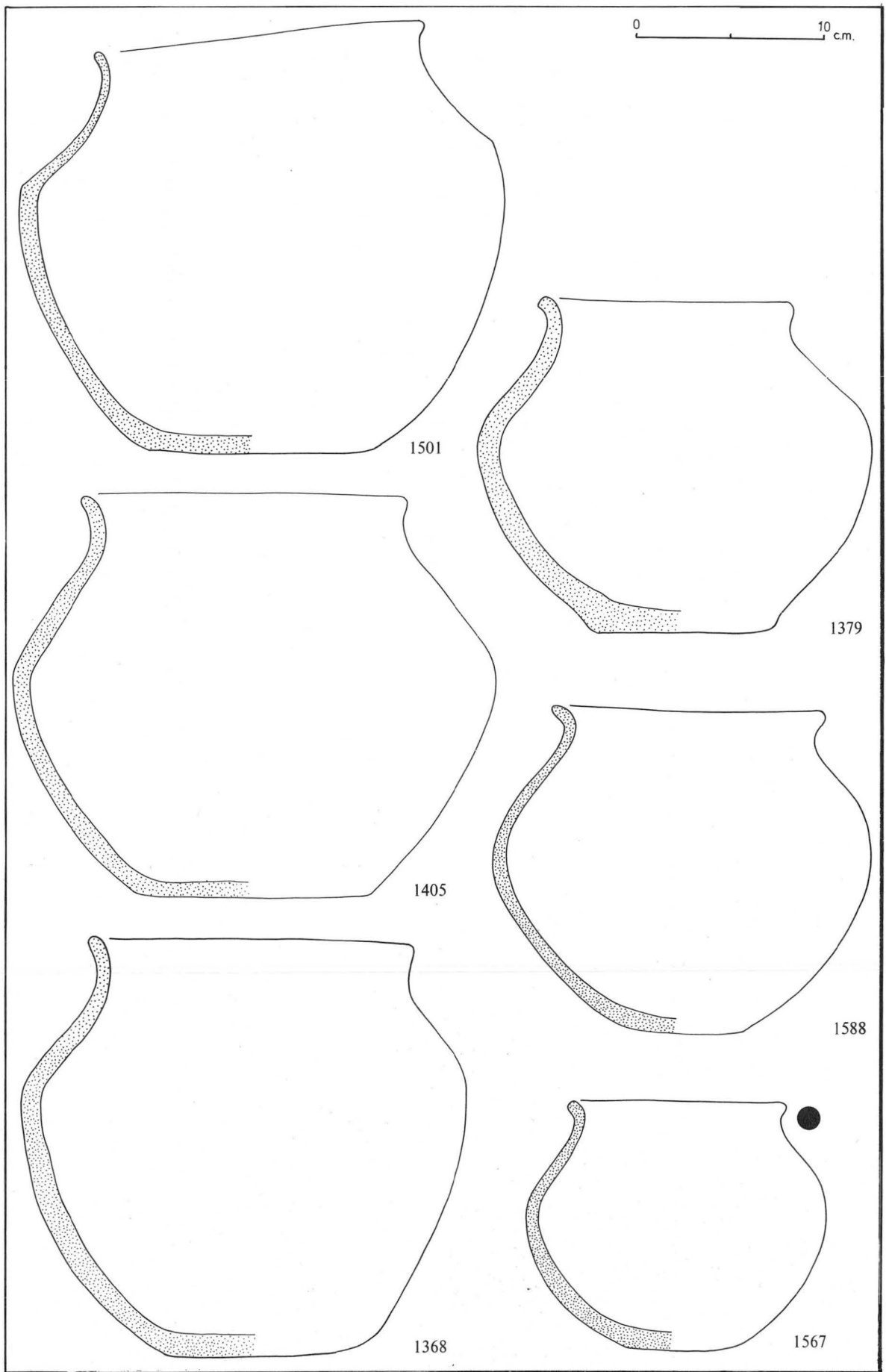


Fig. 14. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

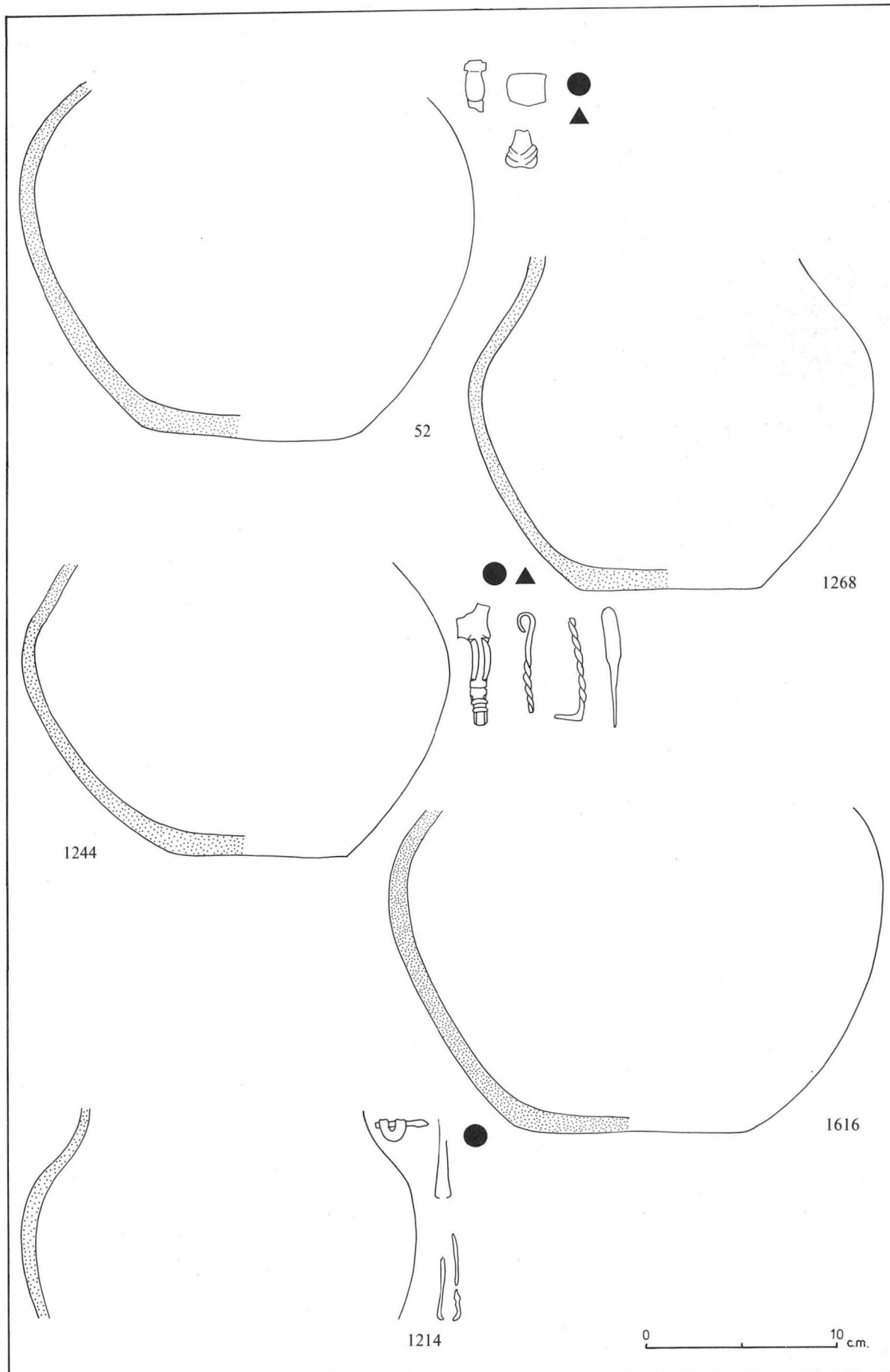


Fig. 15. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

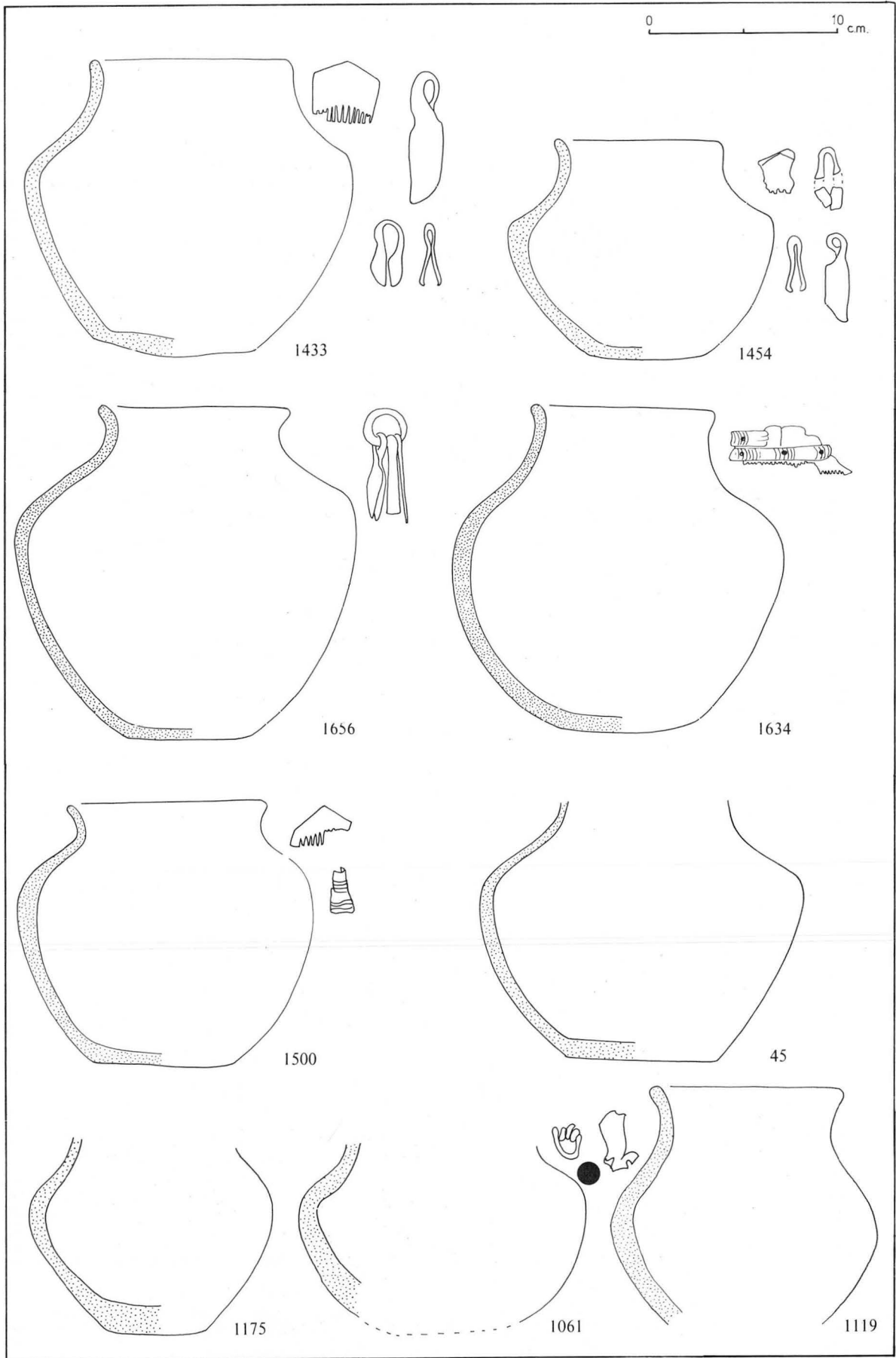


Fig. 16. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.



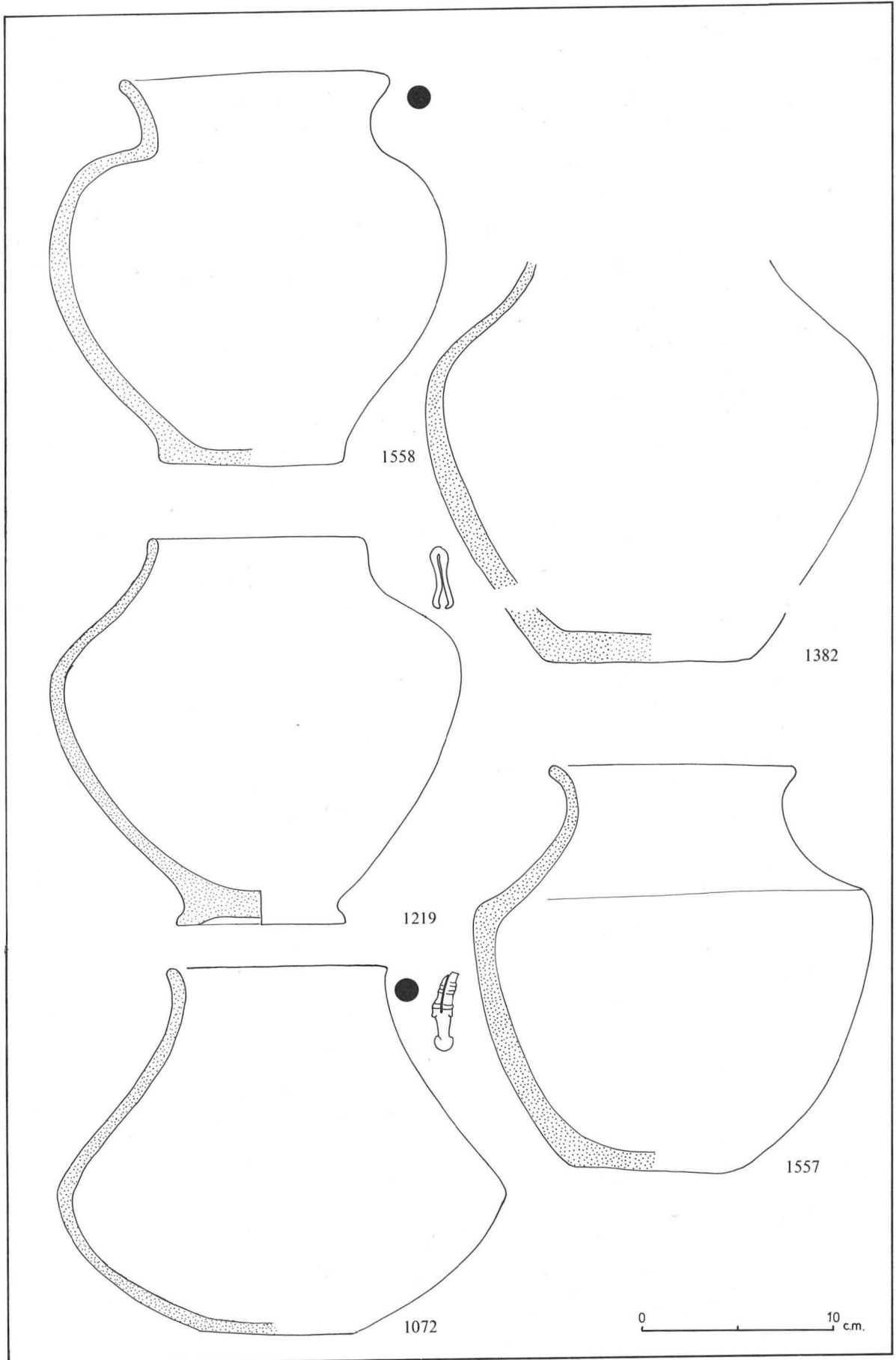


Fig. 17. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

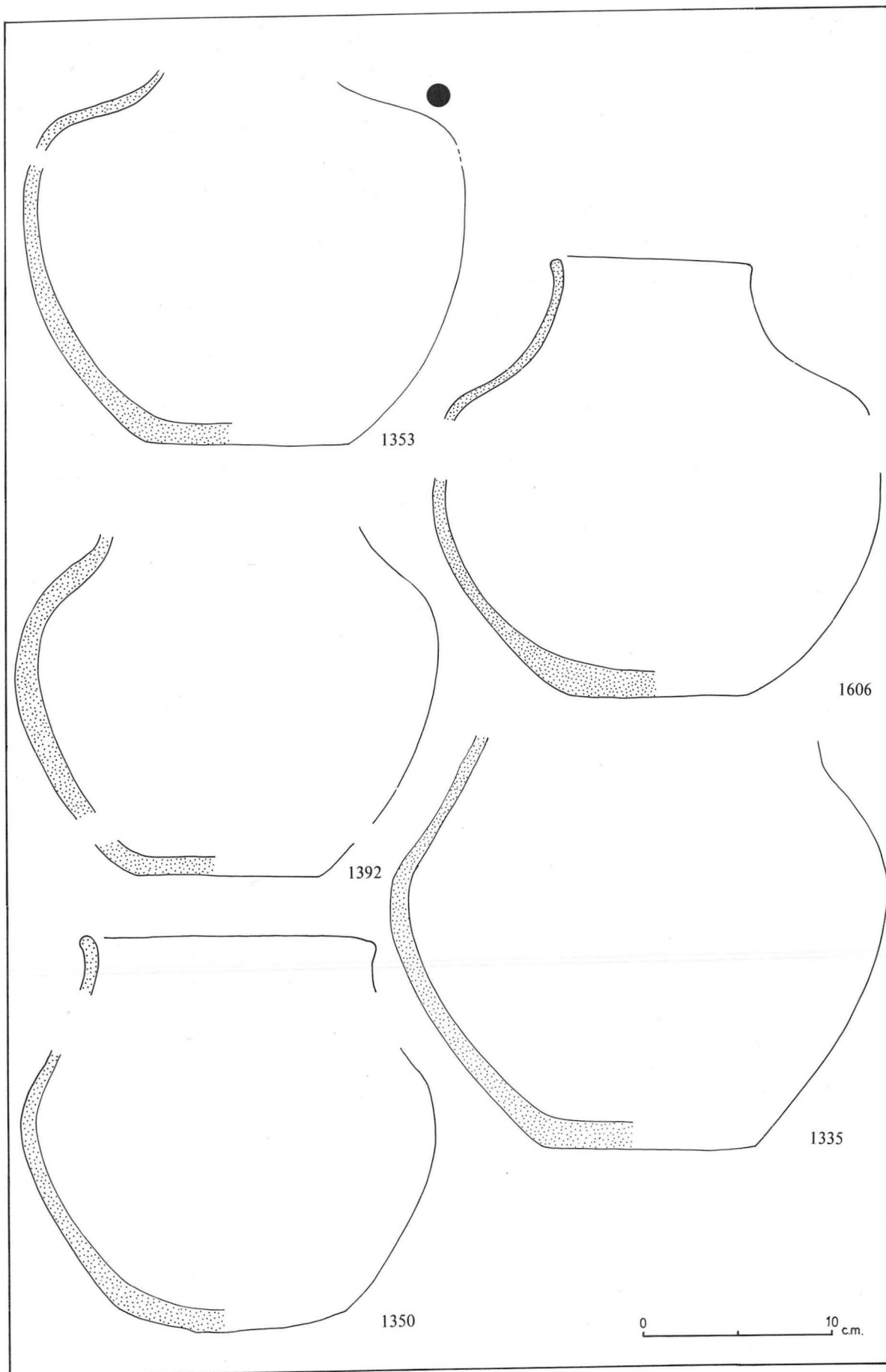


Fig. 18. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

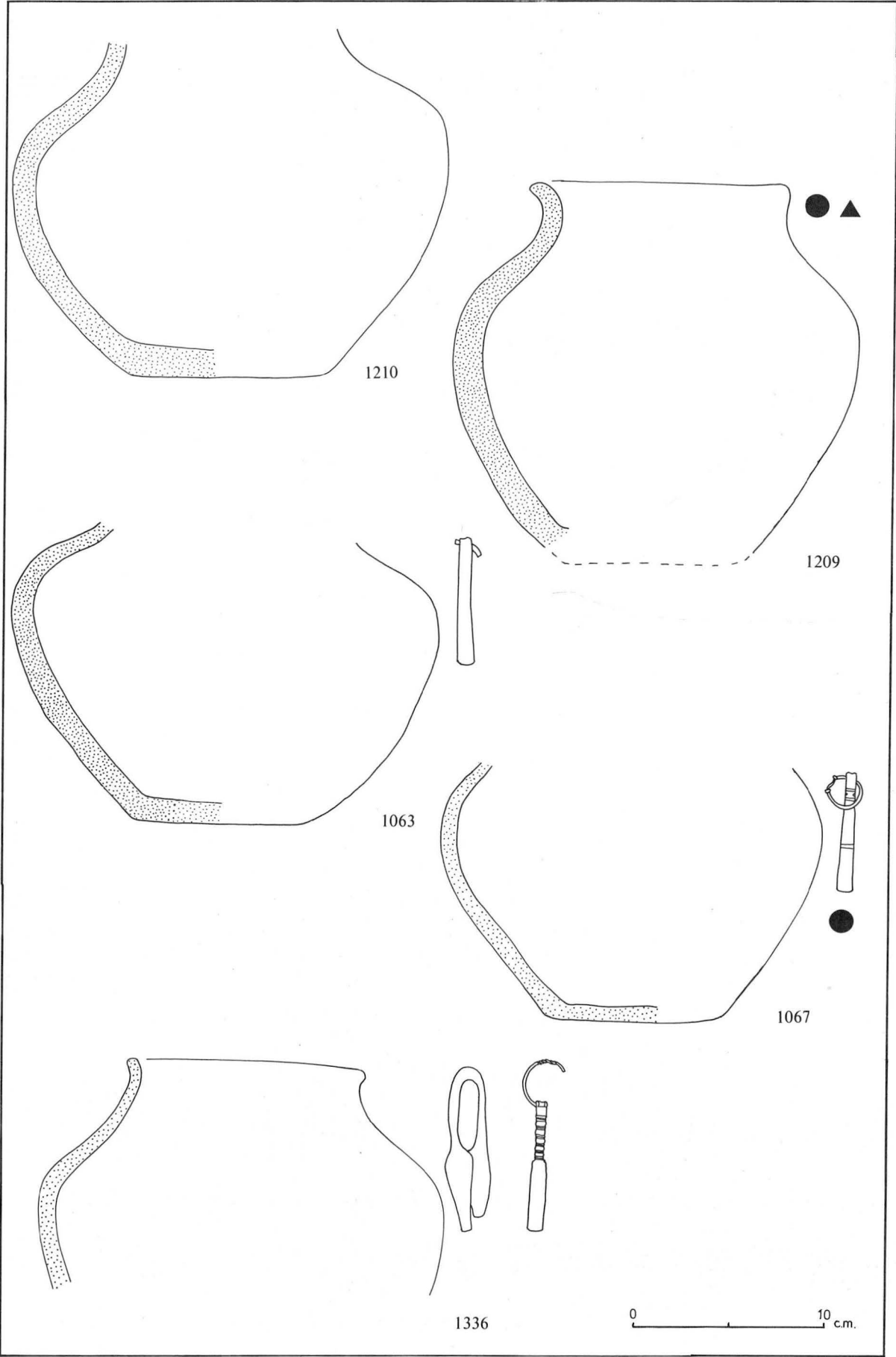


Fig. 19. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

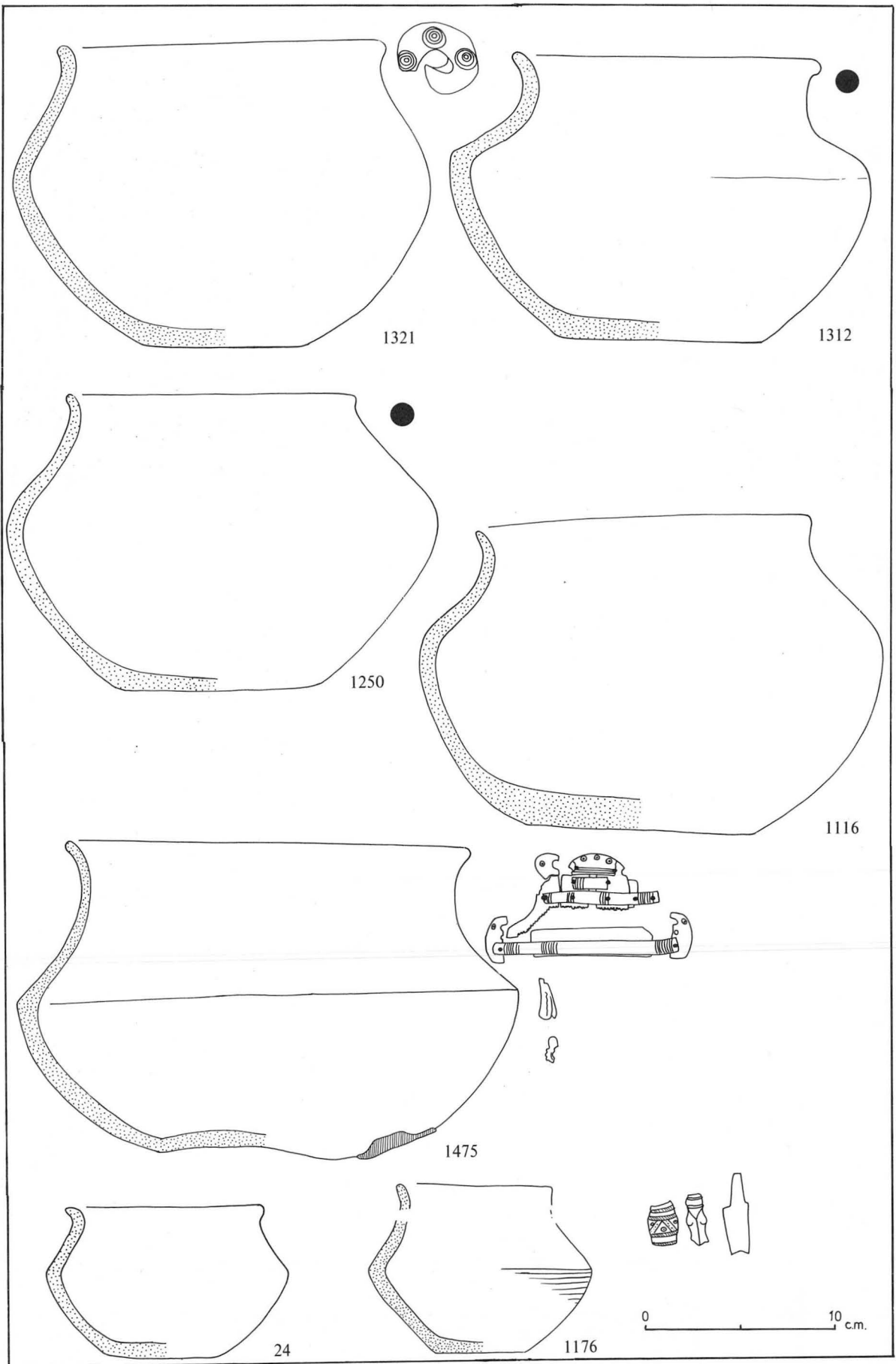


Fig. 20. Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3.

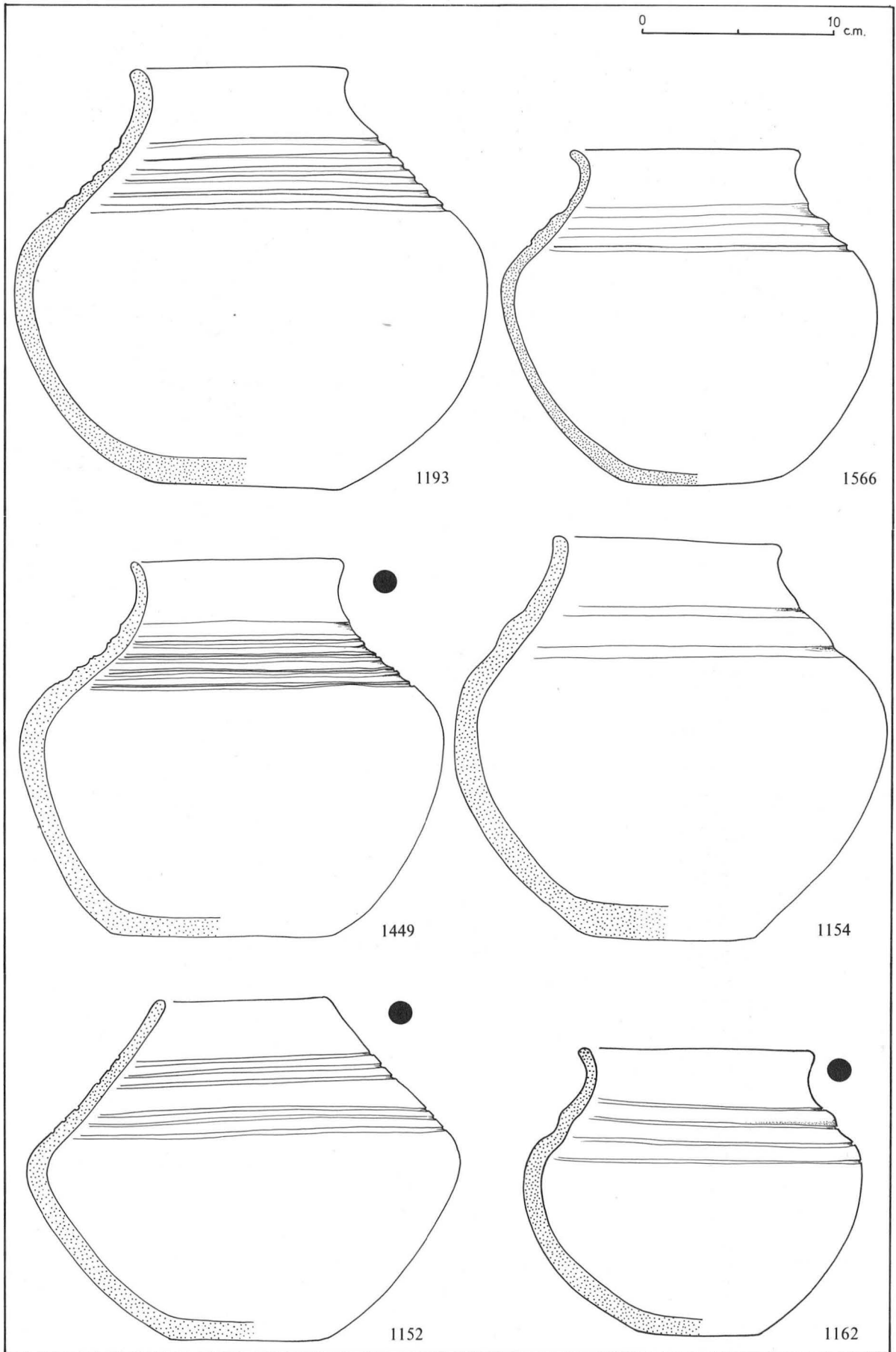


Fig. 21. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

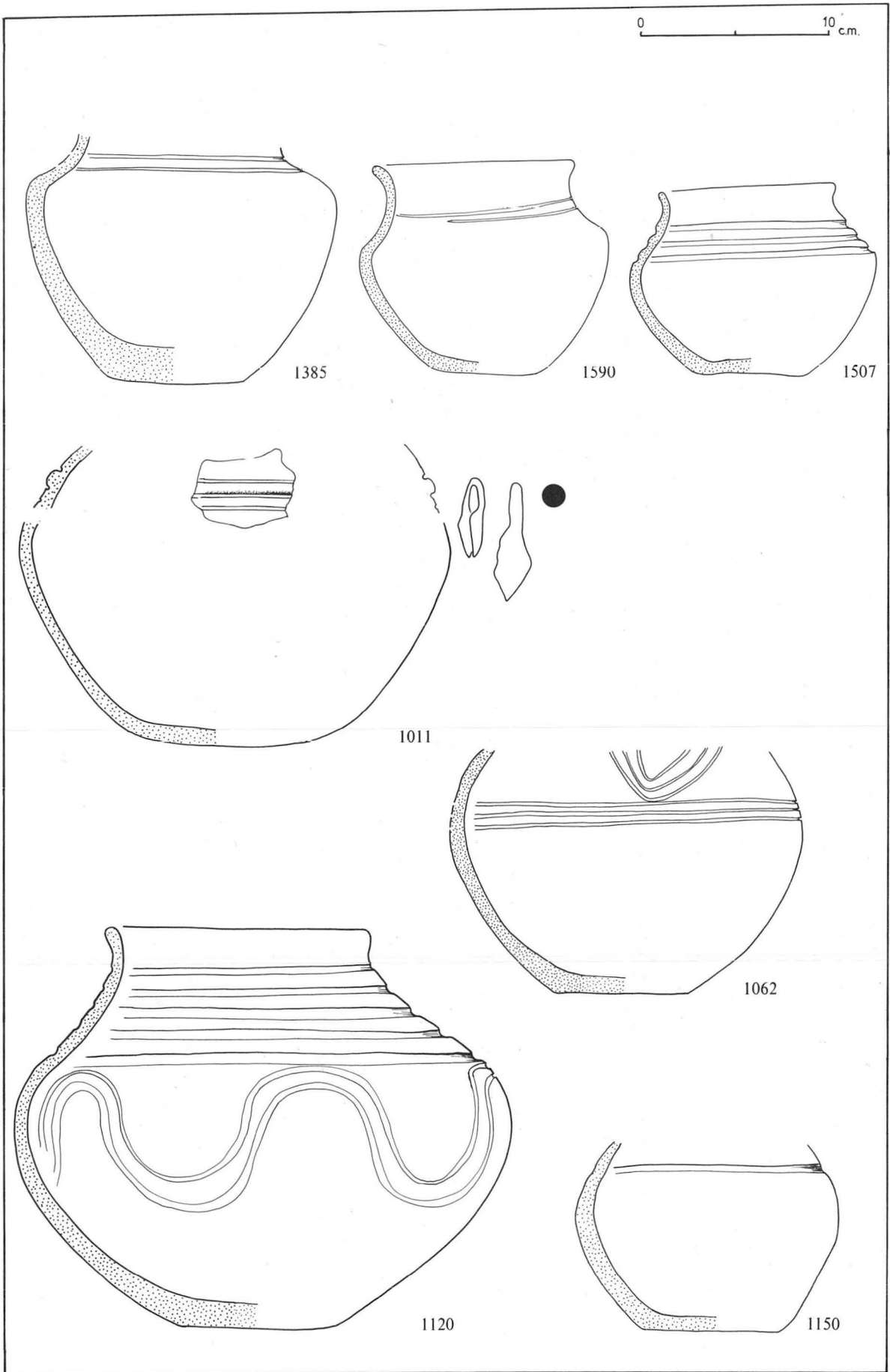


Fig. 22. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.



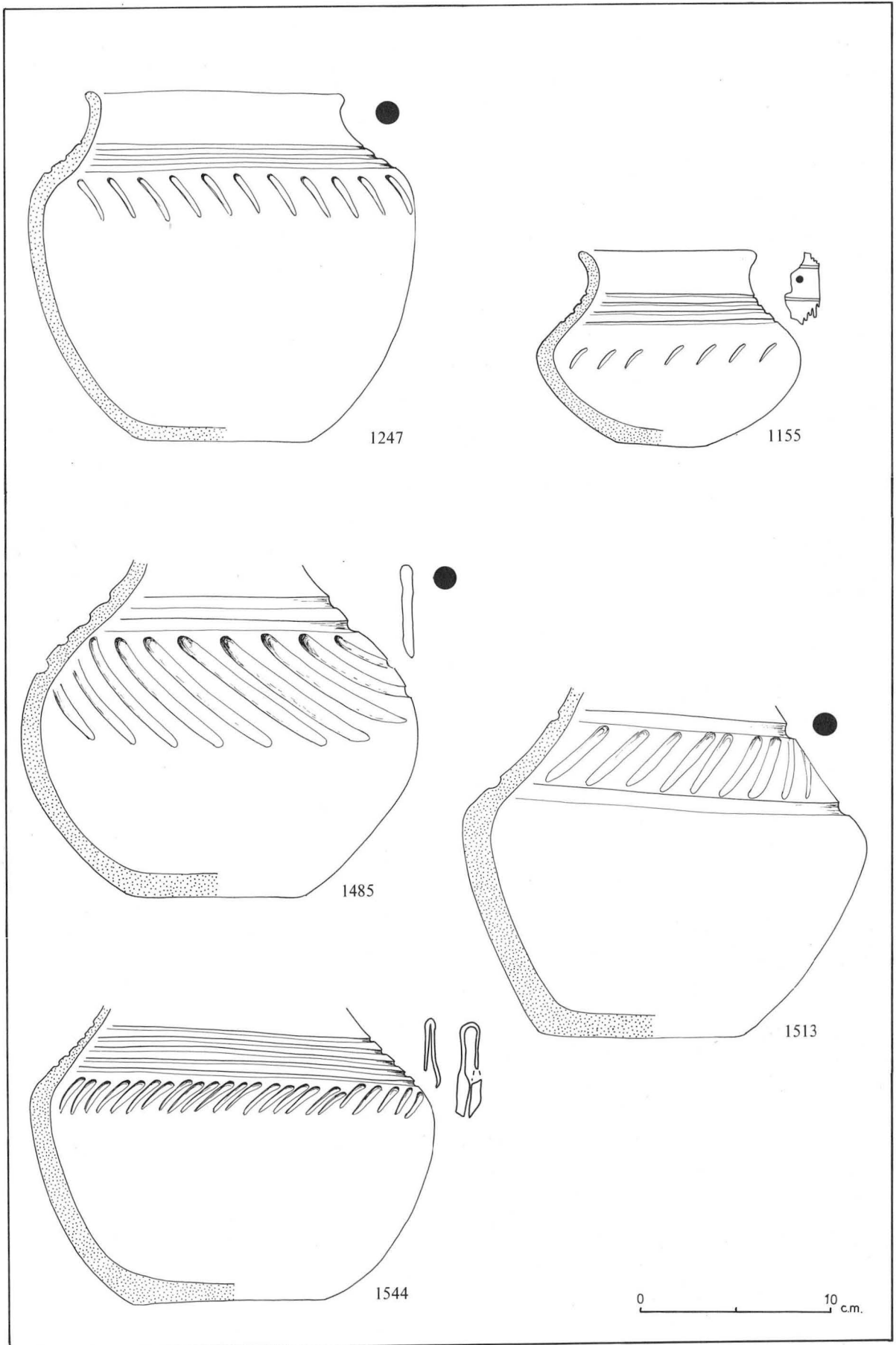


Fig. 23. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

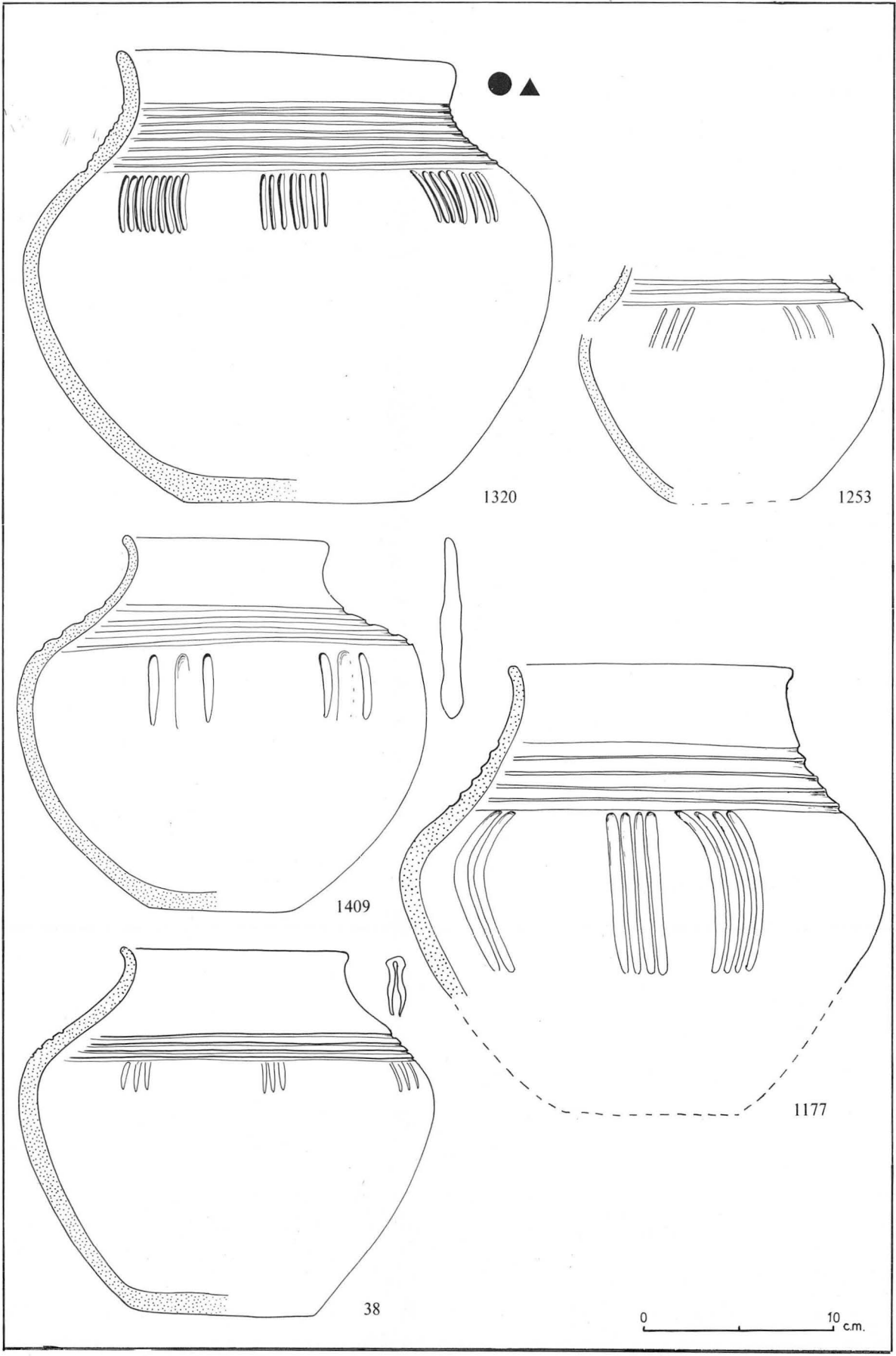


Fig. 24. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

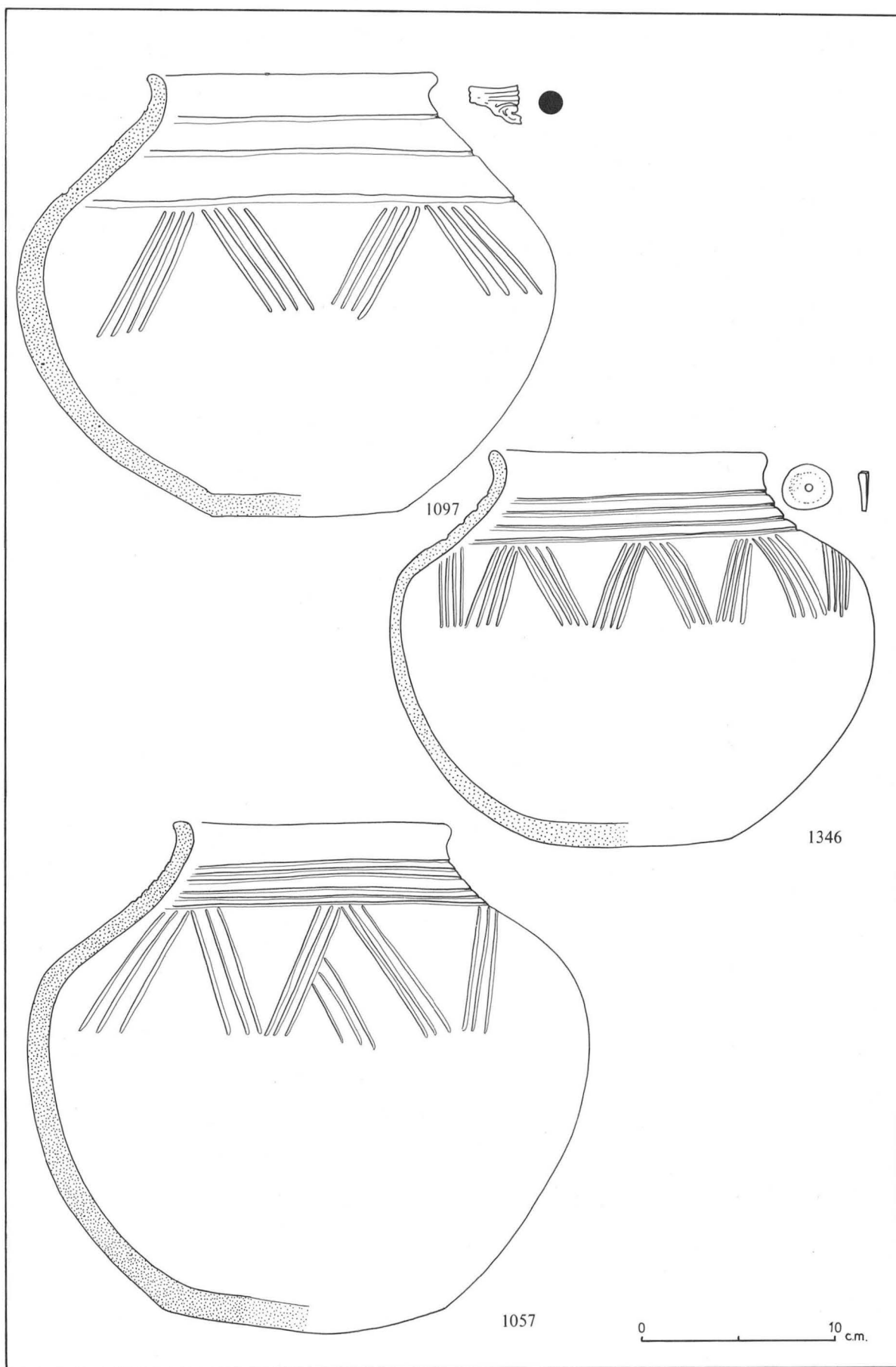


Fig. 25. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

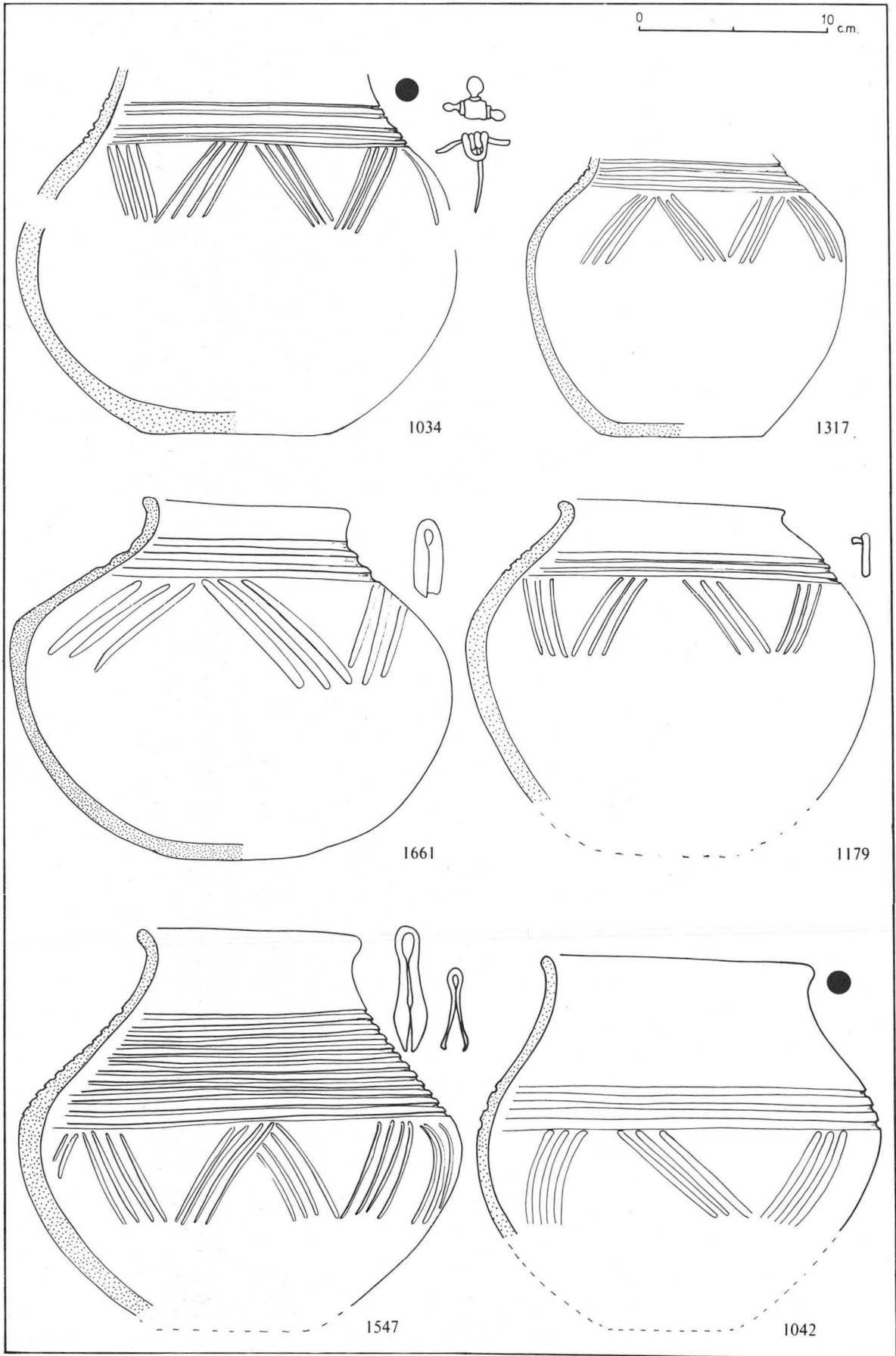


Fig. 26. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

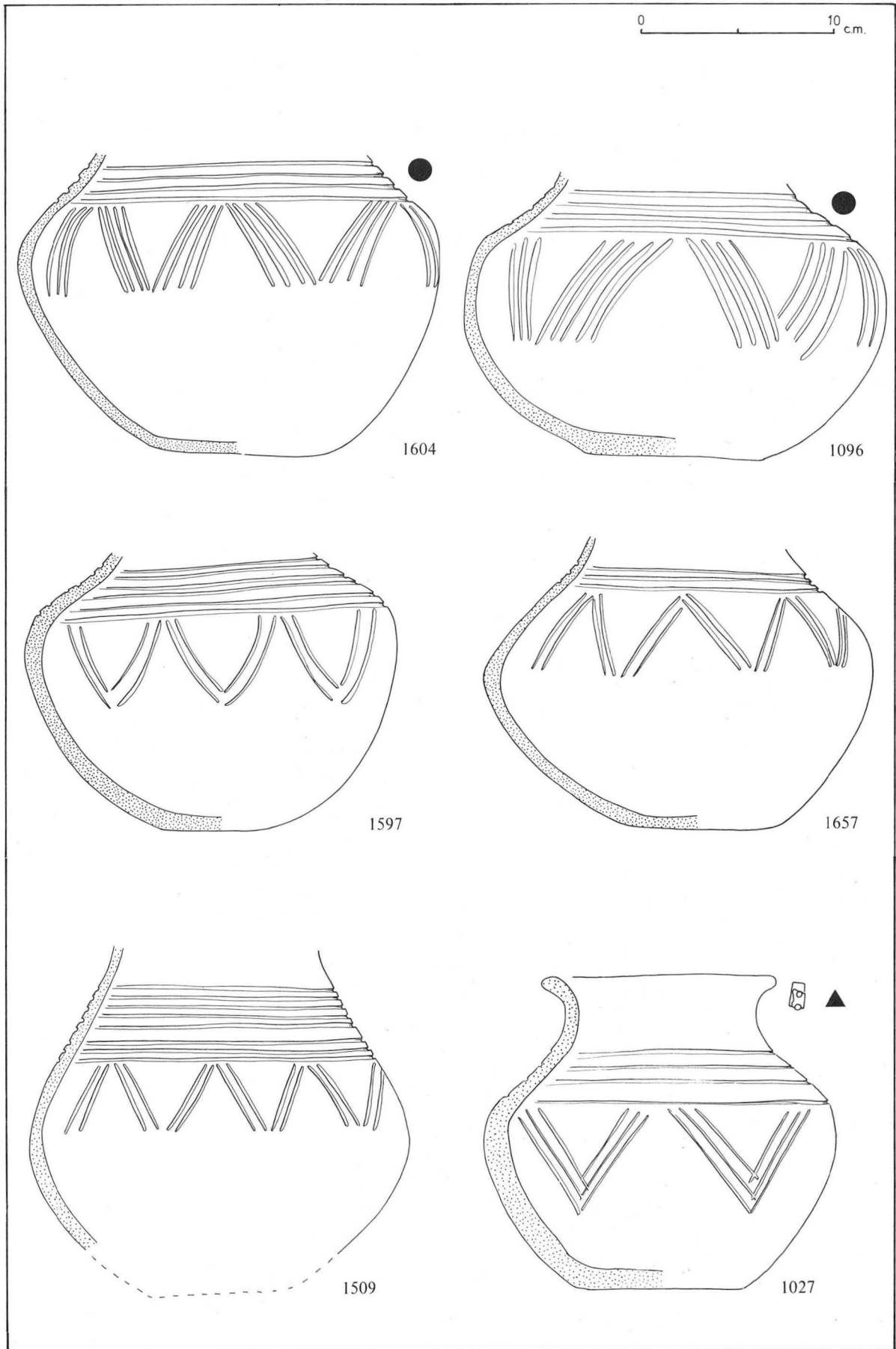


Fig. 27. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

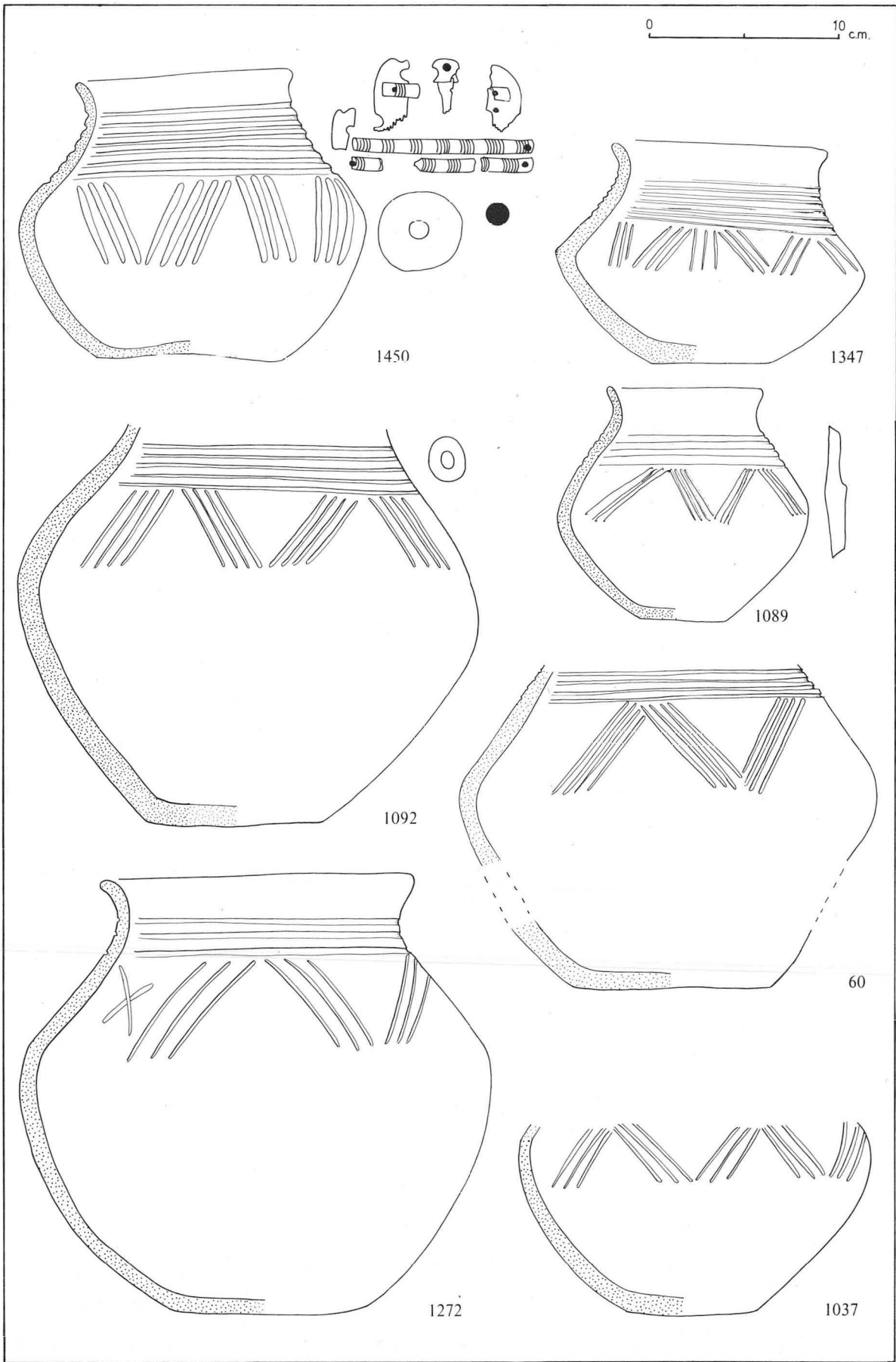


Fig. 28. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.



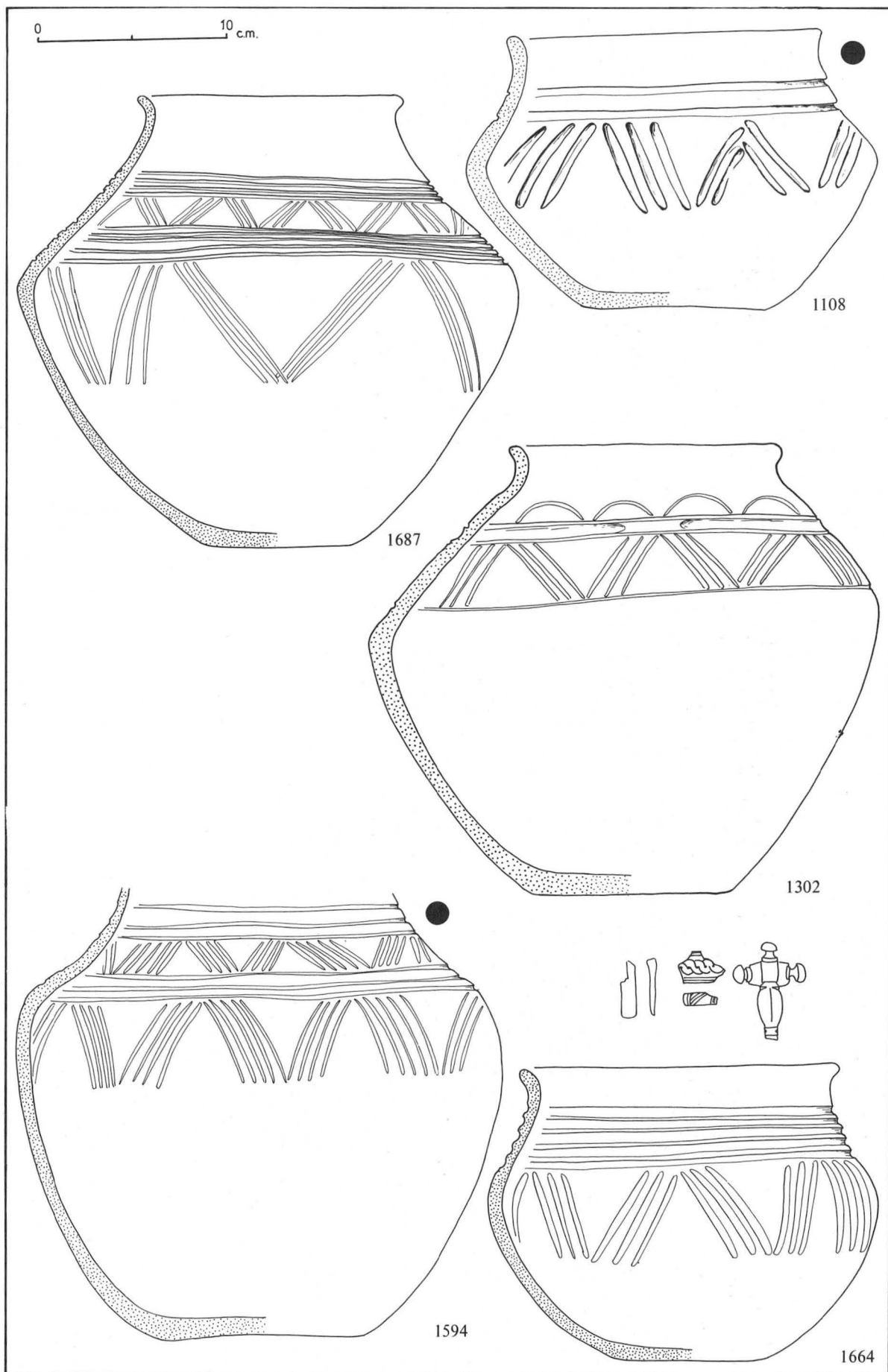


Fig. 29. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

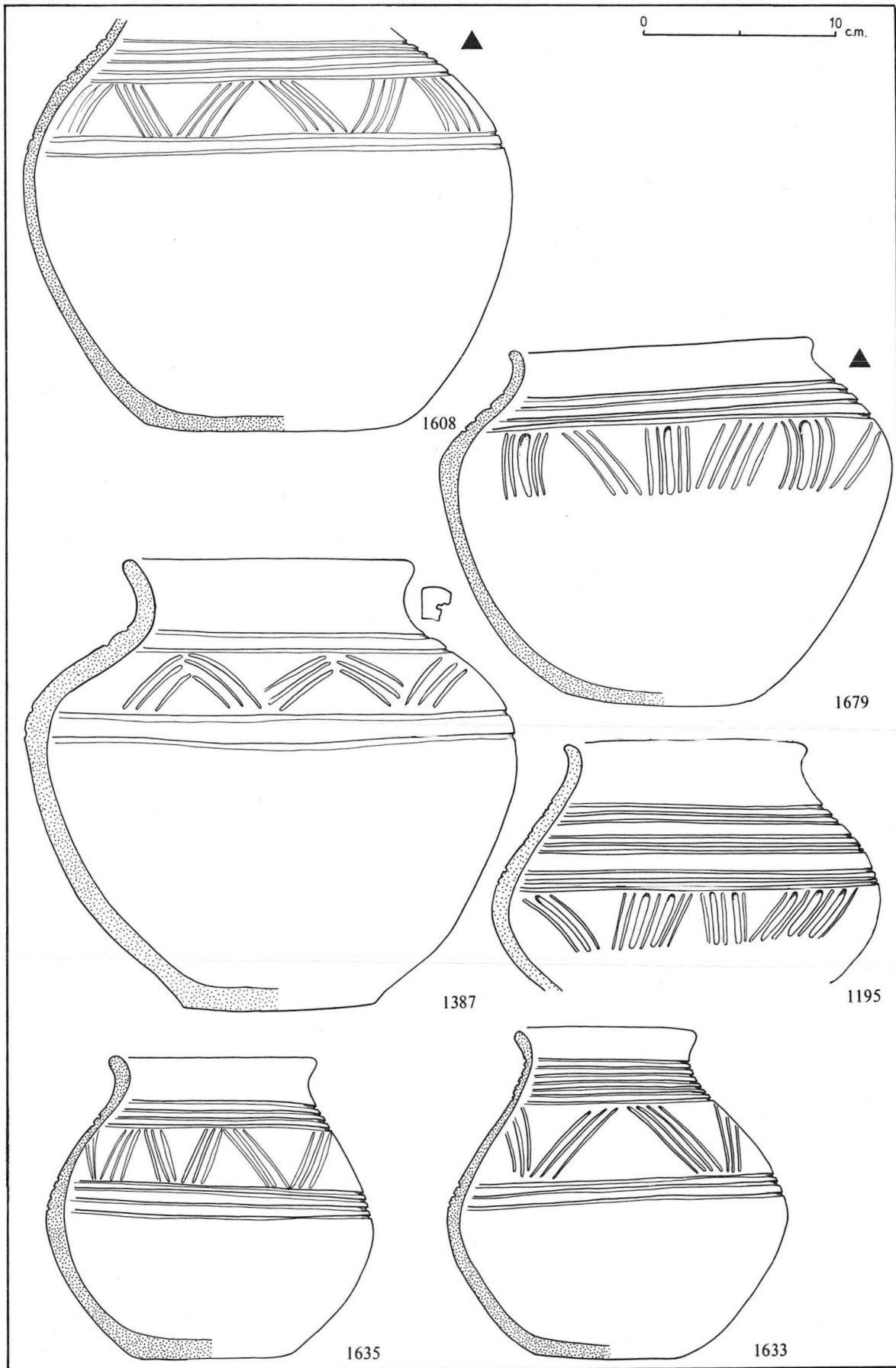


Fig. 30. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

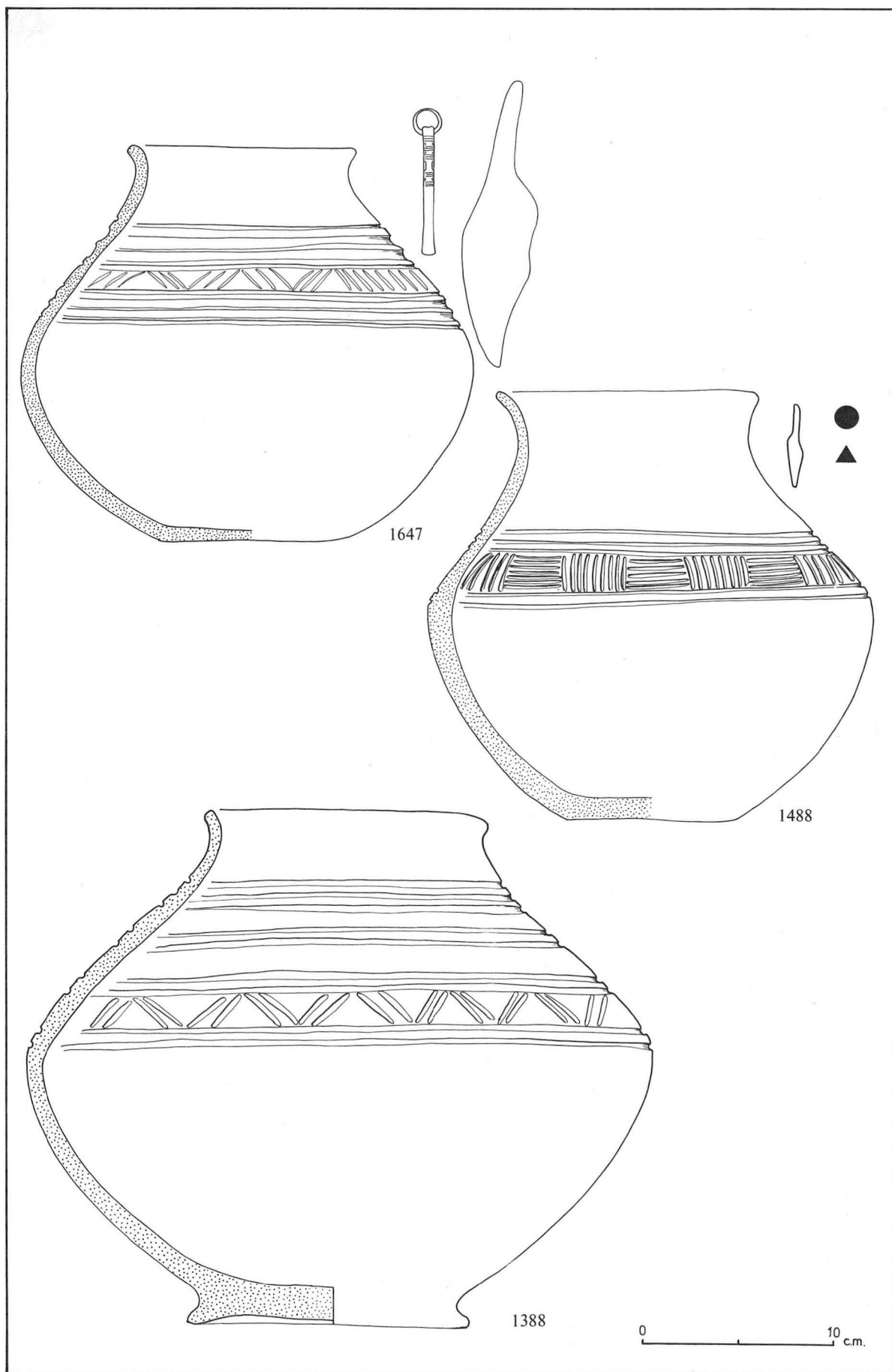


Fig. 31. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

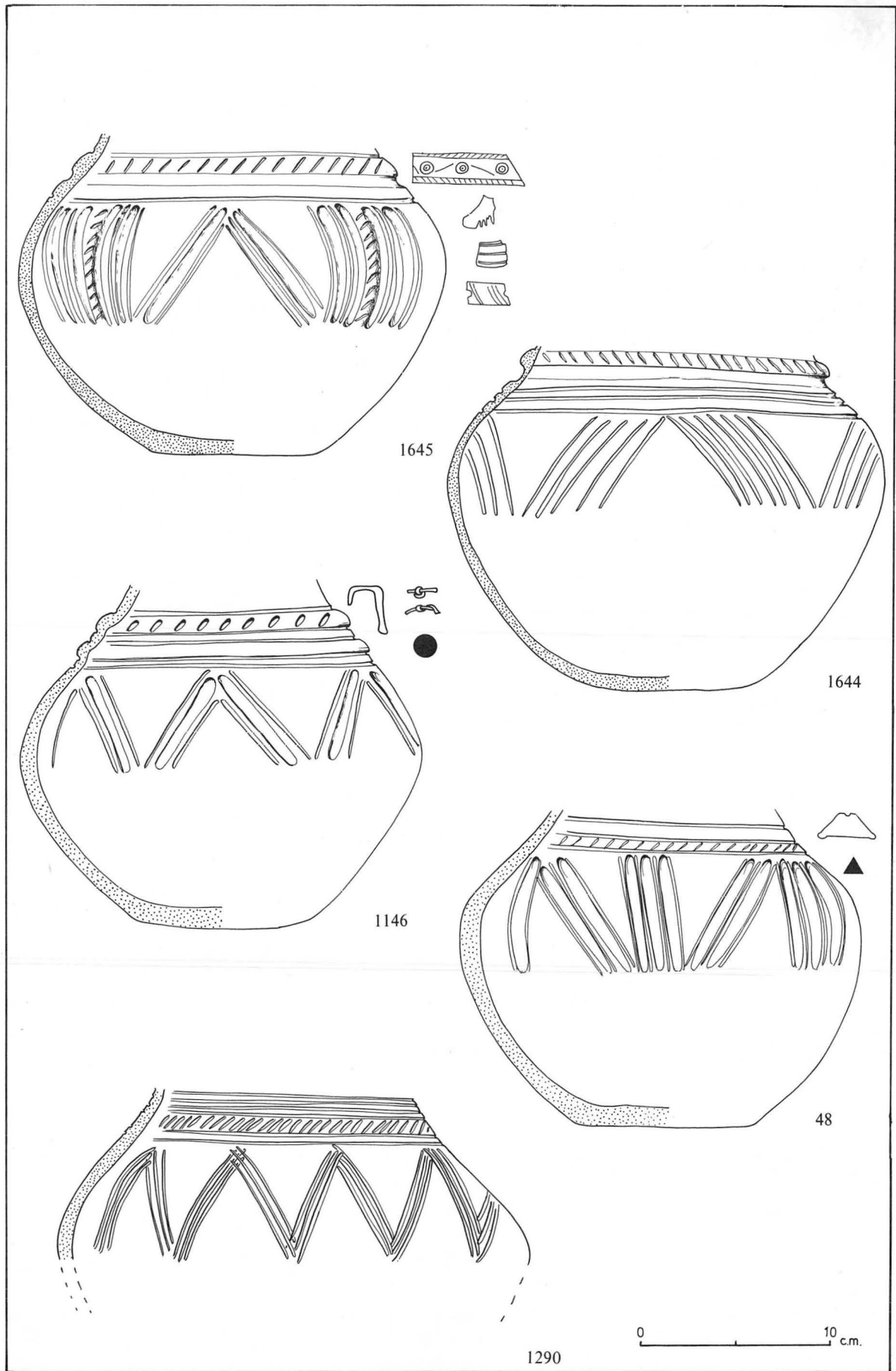


Fig. 32. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

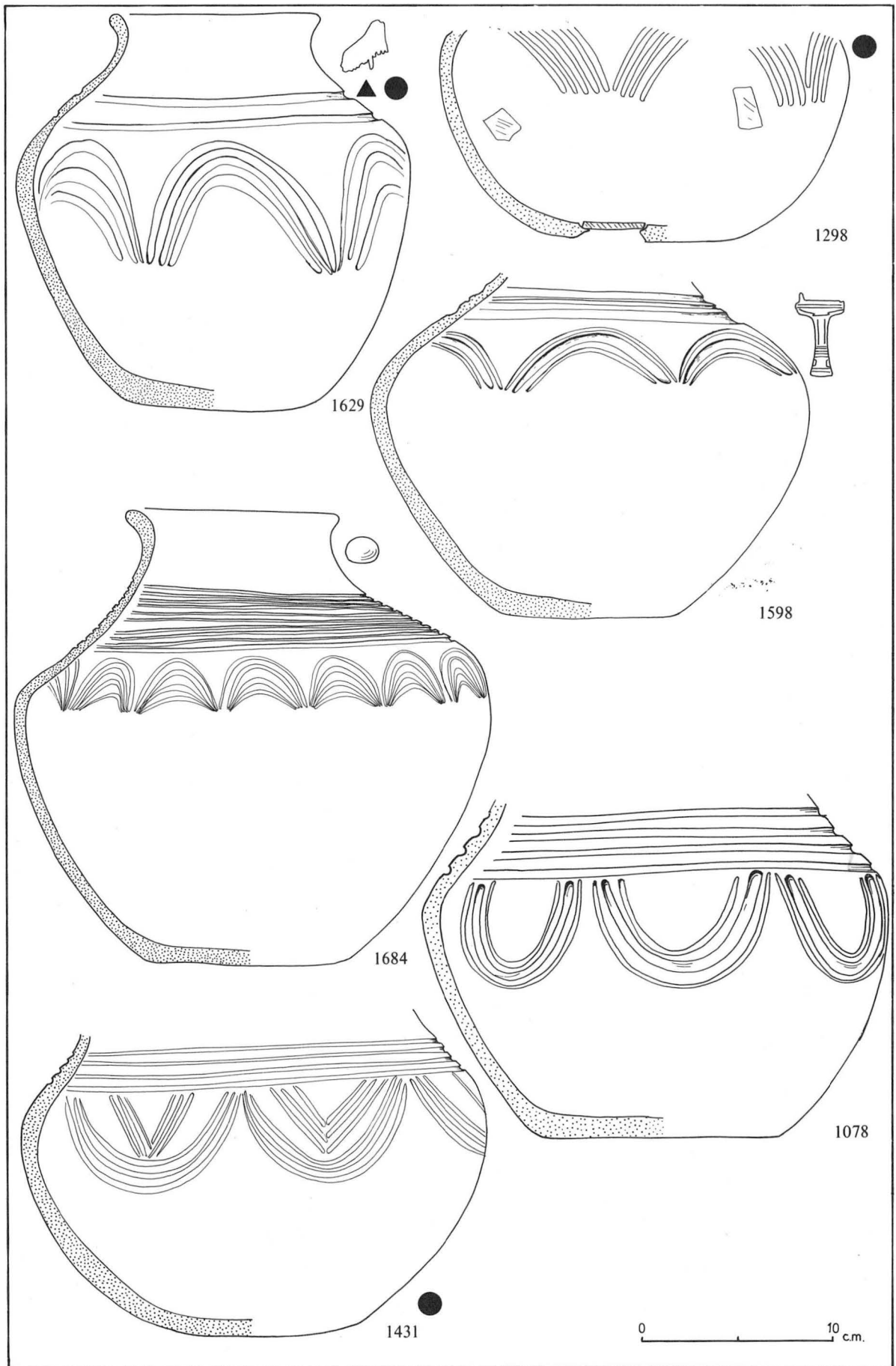


Fig. 33. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

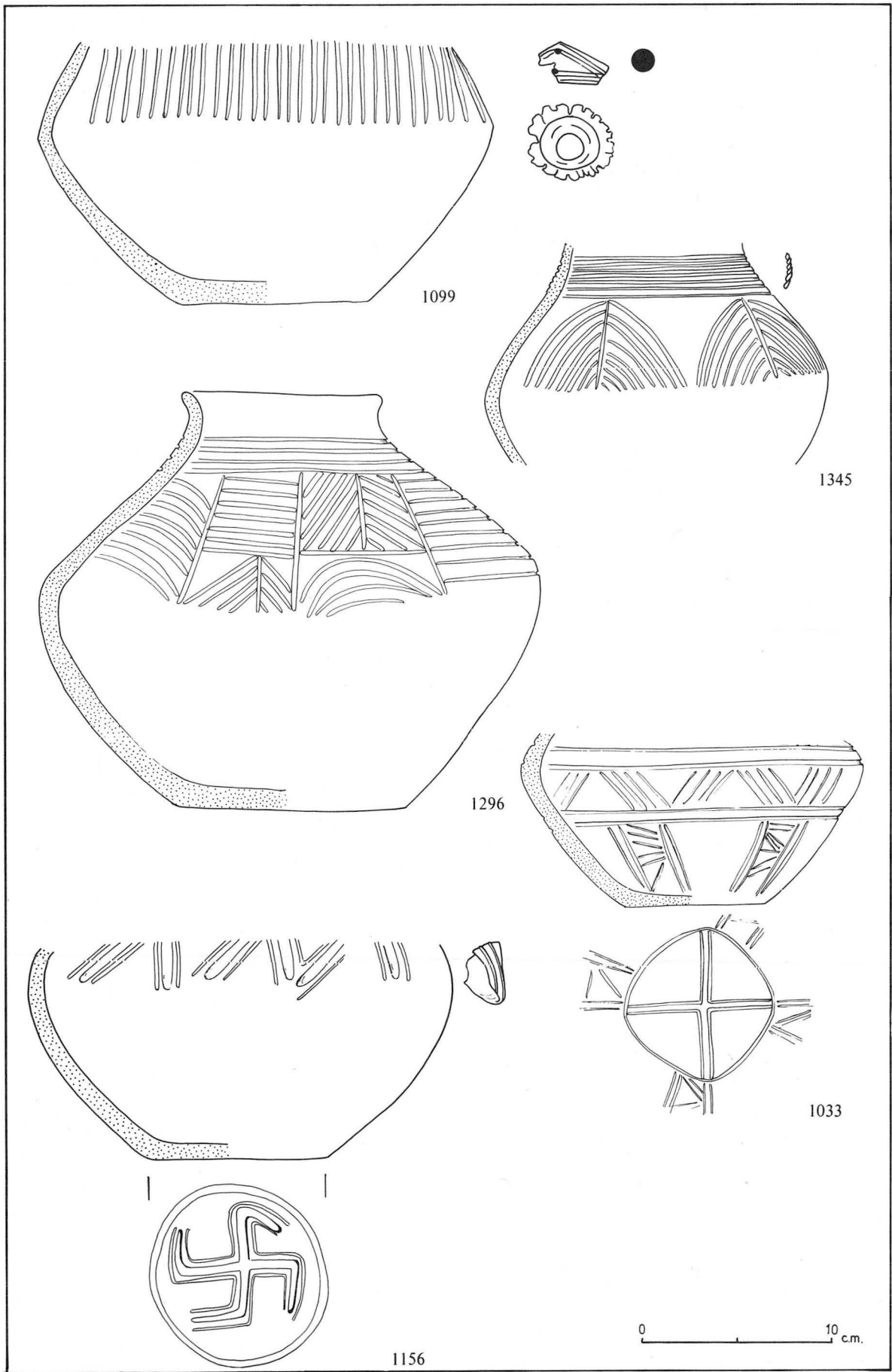


Fig. 34. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.



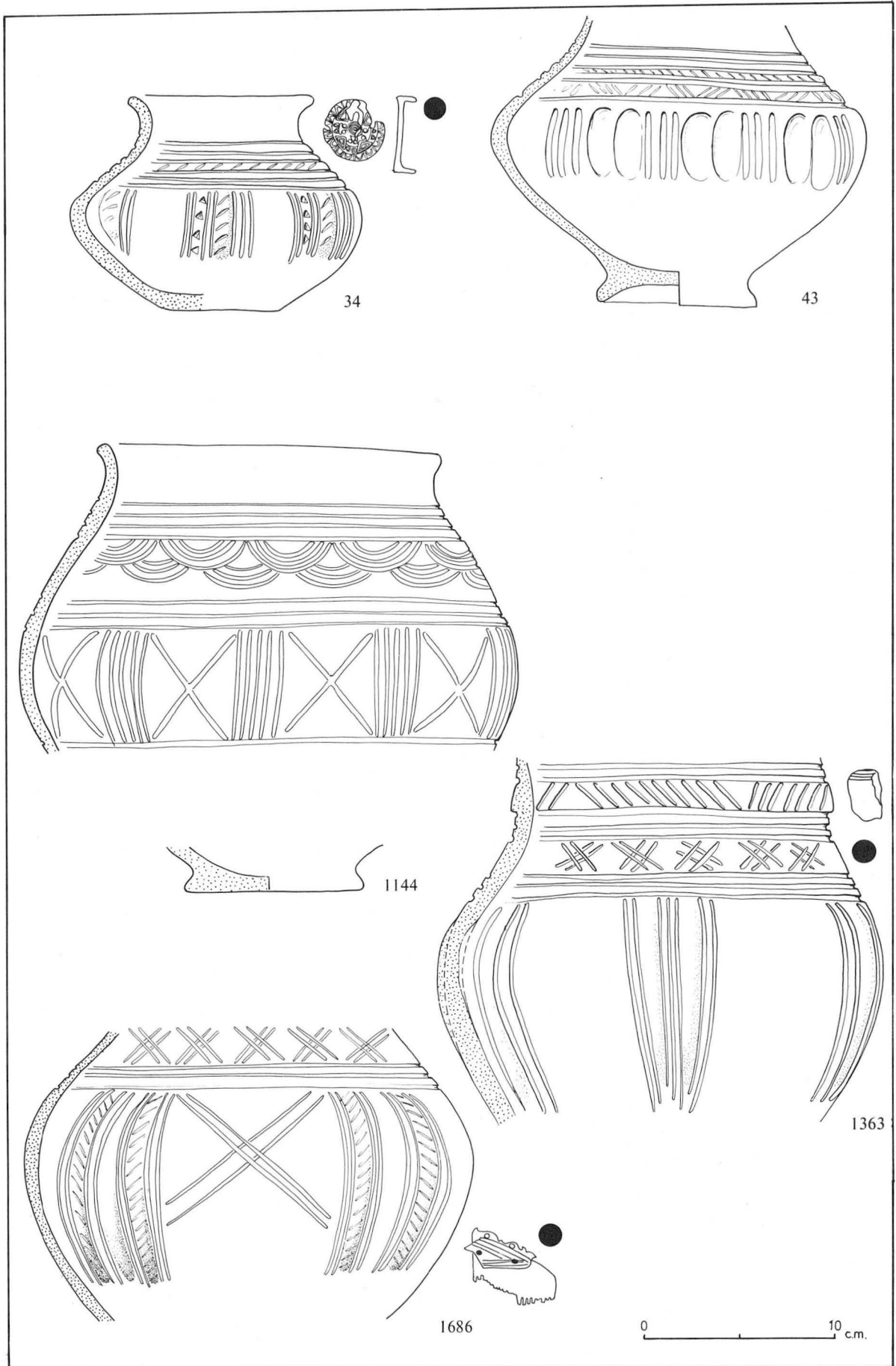


Fig. 35. Pots with linear decoration. Scale 1:3.

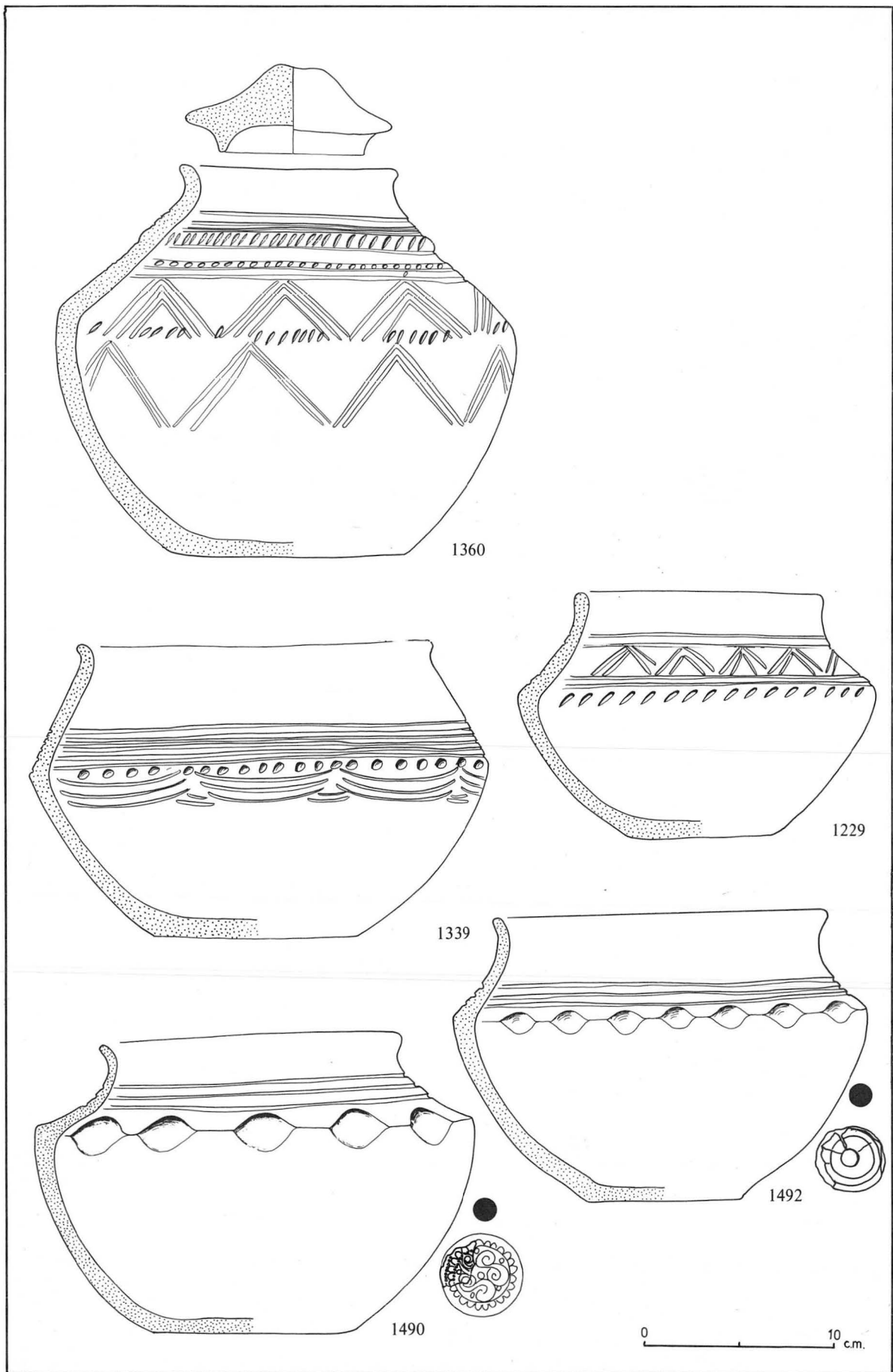


Fig. 36. Pots with faceted or slashed carination. Scale 1:3.

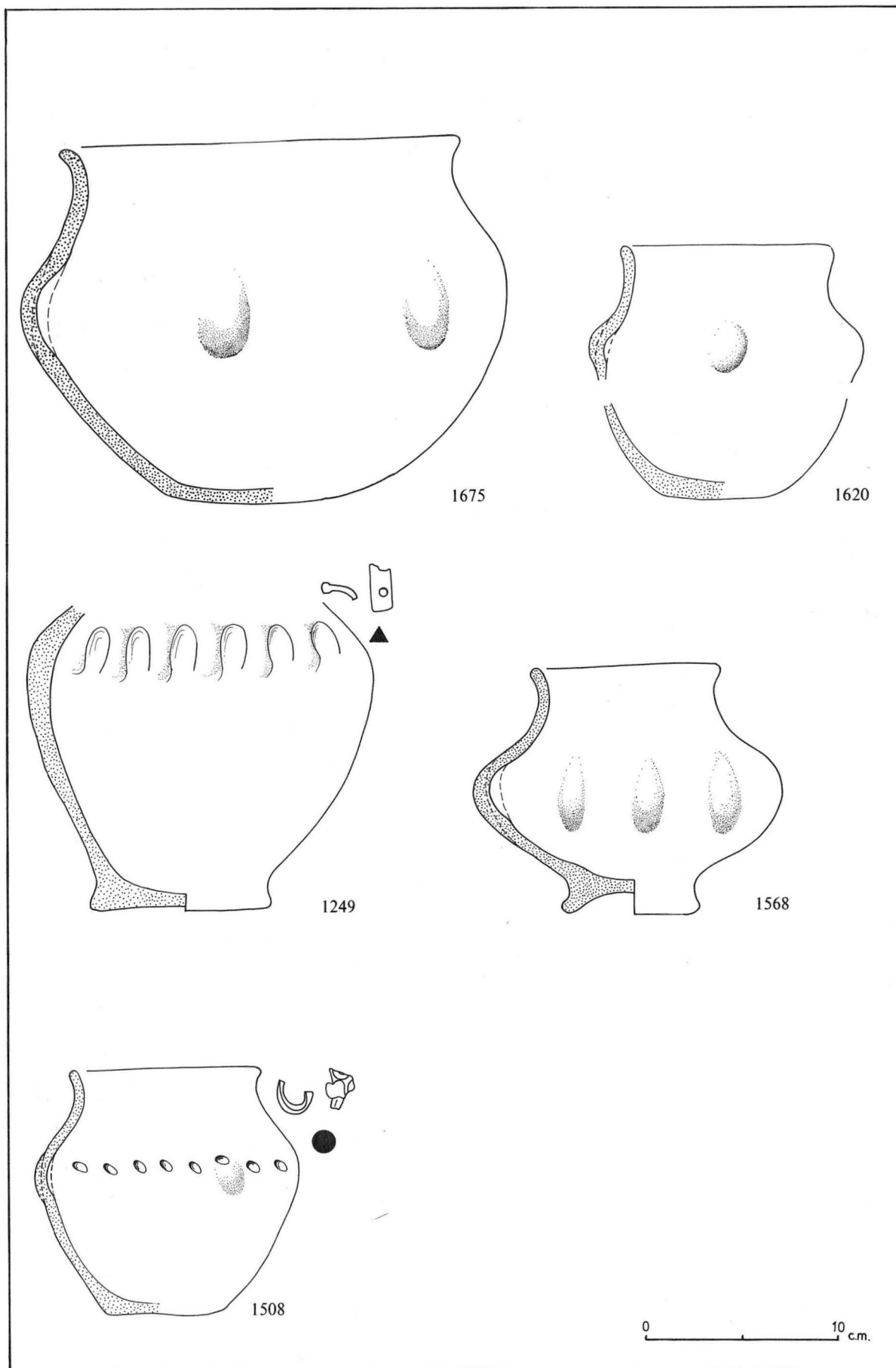


Fig. 37. Pots with simple bossed patterns. Scale 1:3.

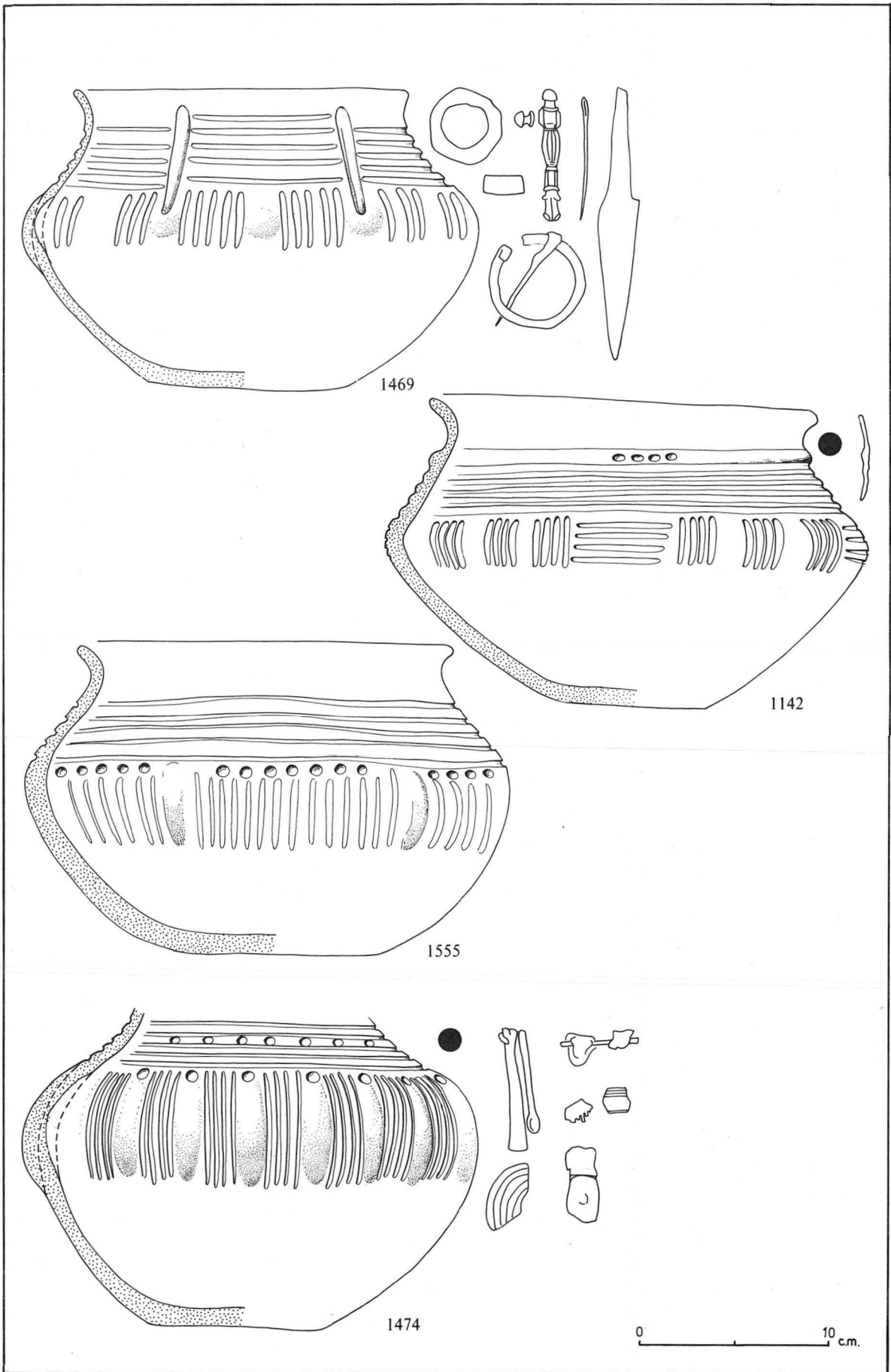


Fig. 38. Pots with vertical bosses. Scale 1:3.

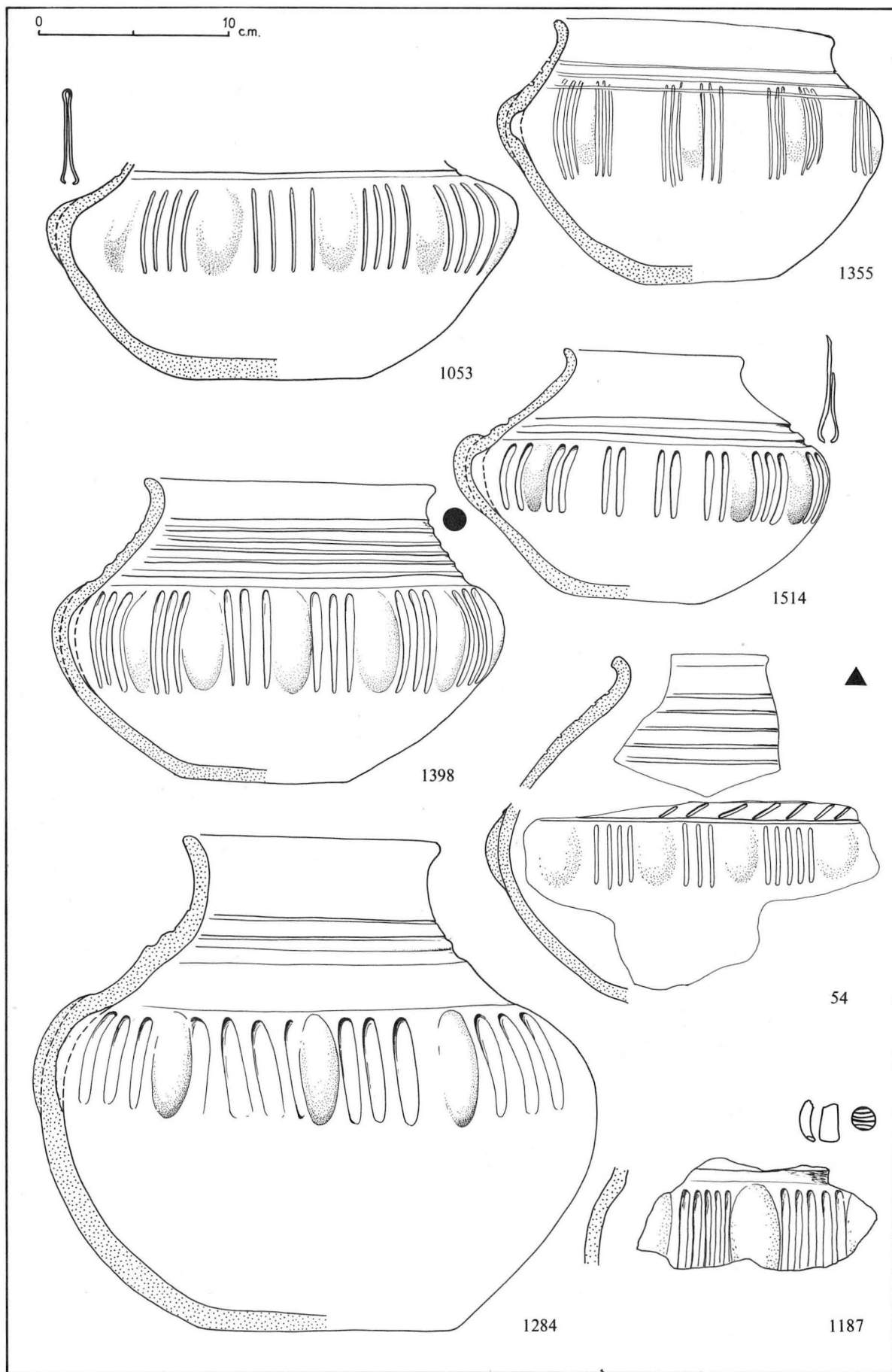


Fig. 39. Pots with vertical bosses. Scale 1:3.

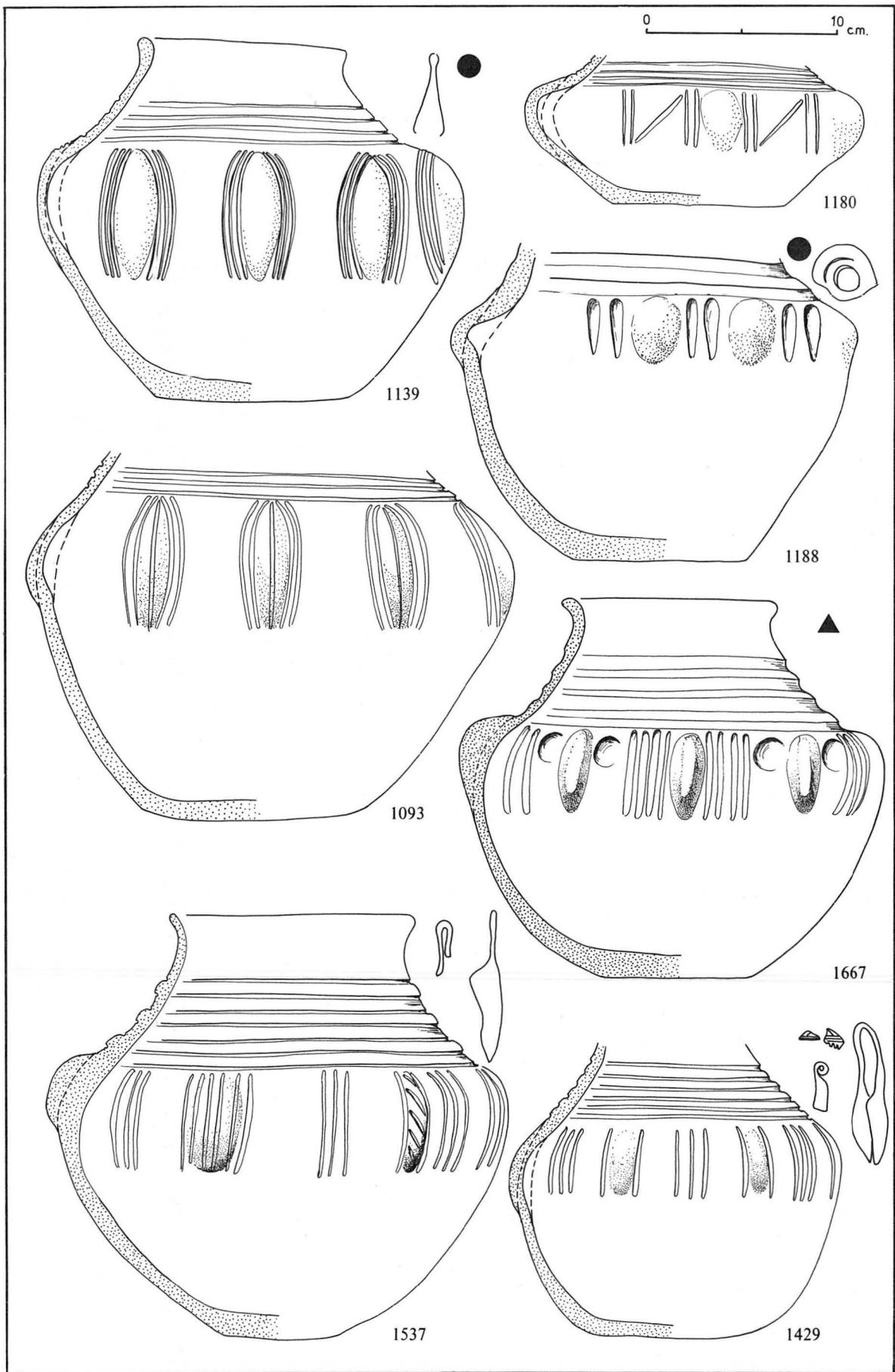


Fig. 40. Pots with vertical bosses. Scale 1:3.

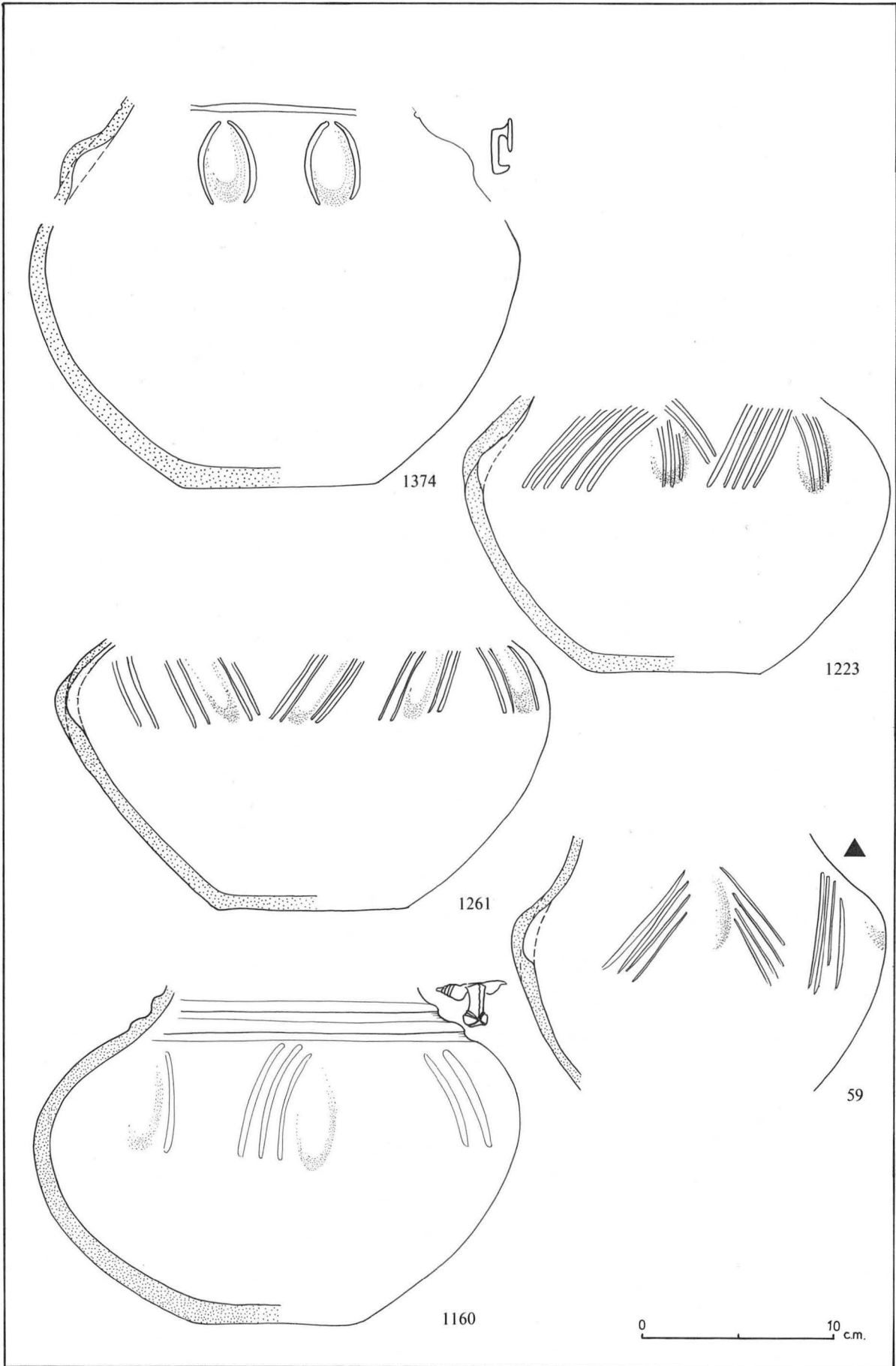


Fig. 41. Pots with vertical bosses. Scale 1:3.



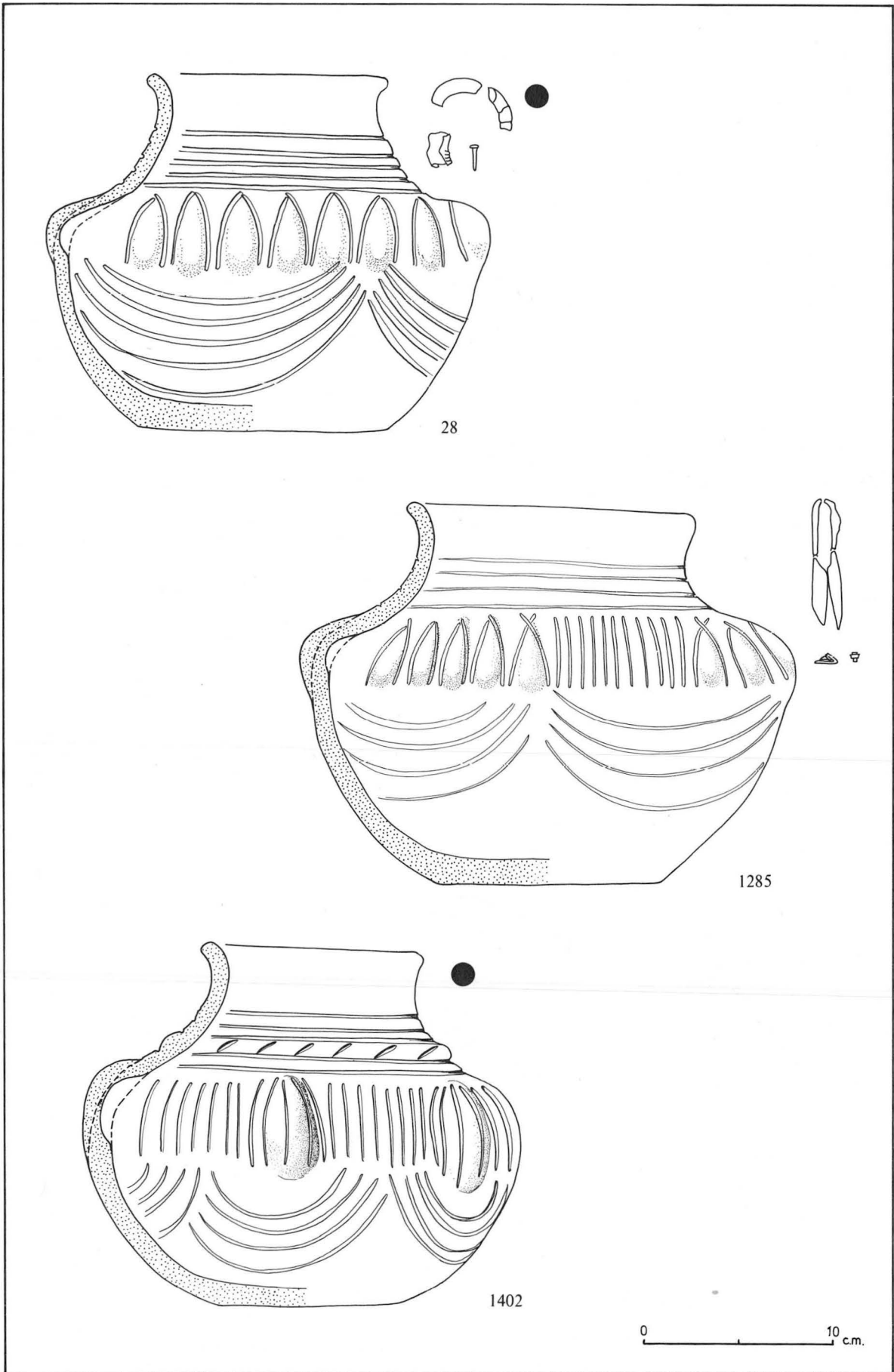


Fig. 42. Bossed pots possibly from the same workshop. Scale 1:3.

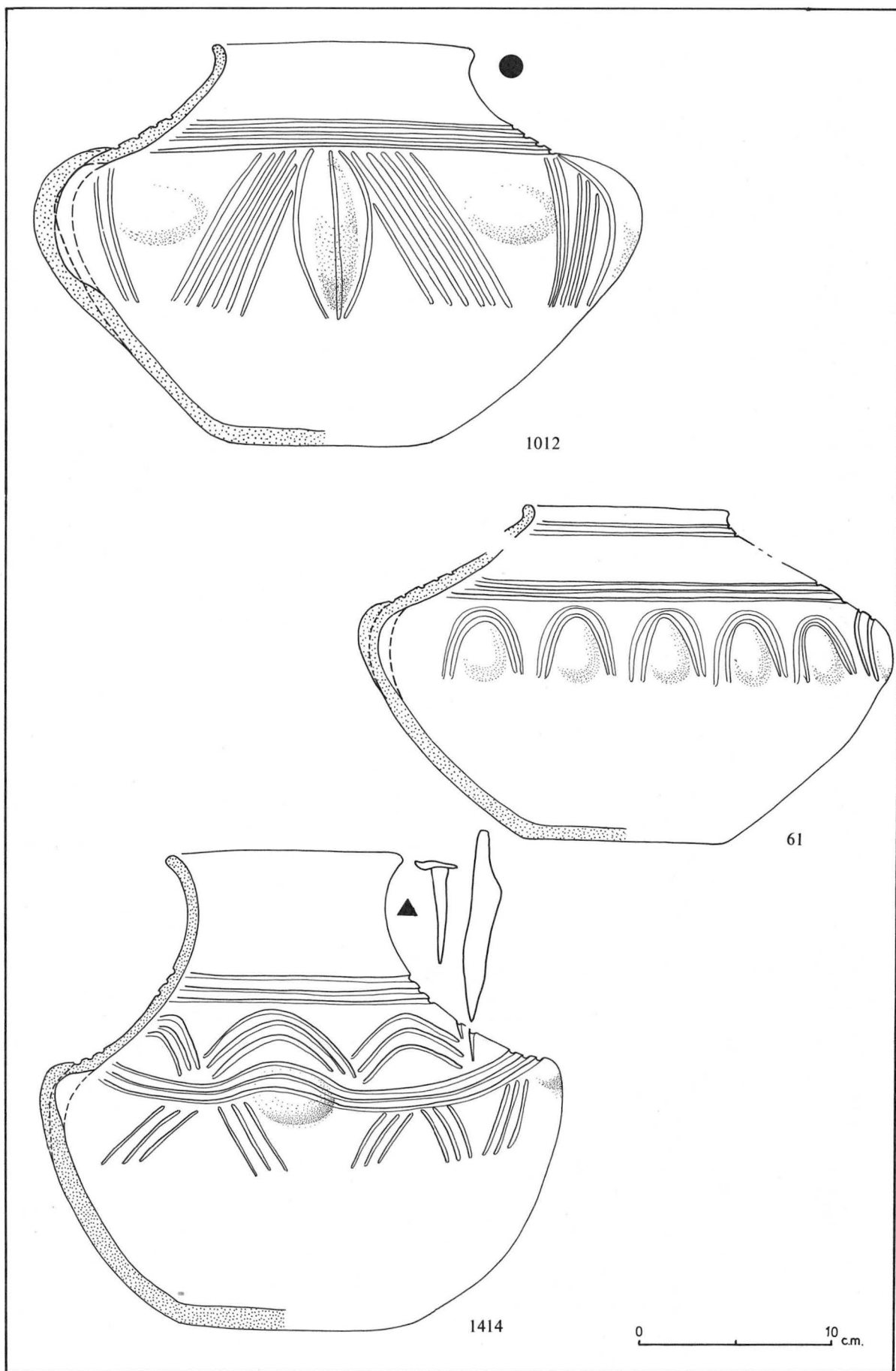


Fig. 43. Pots with complex bossed patterns. Scale 1:3.

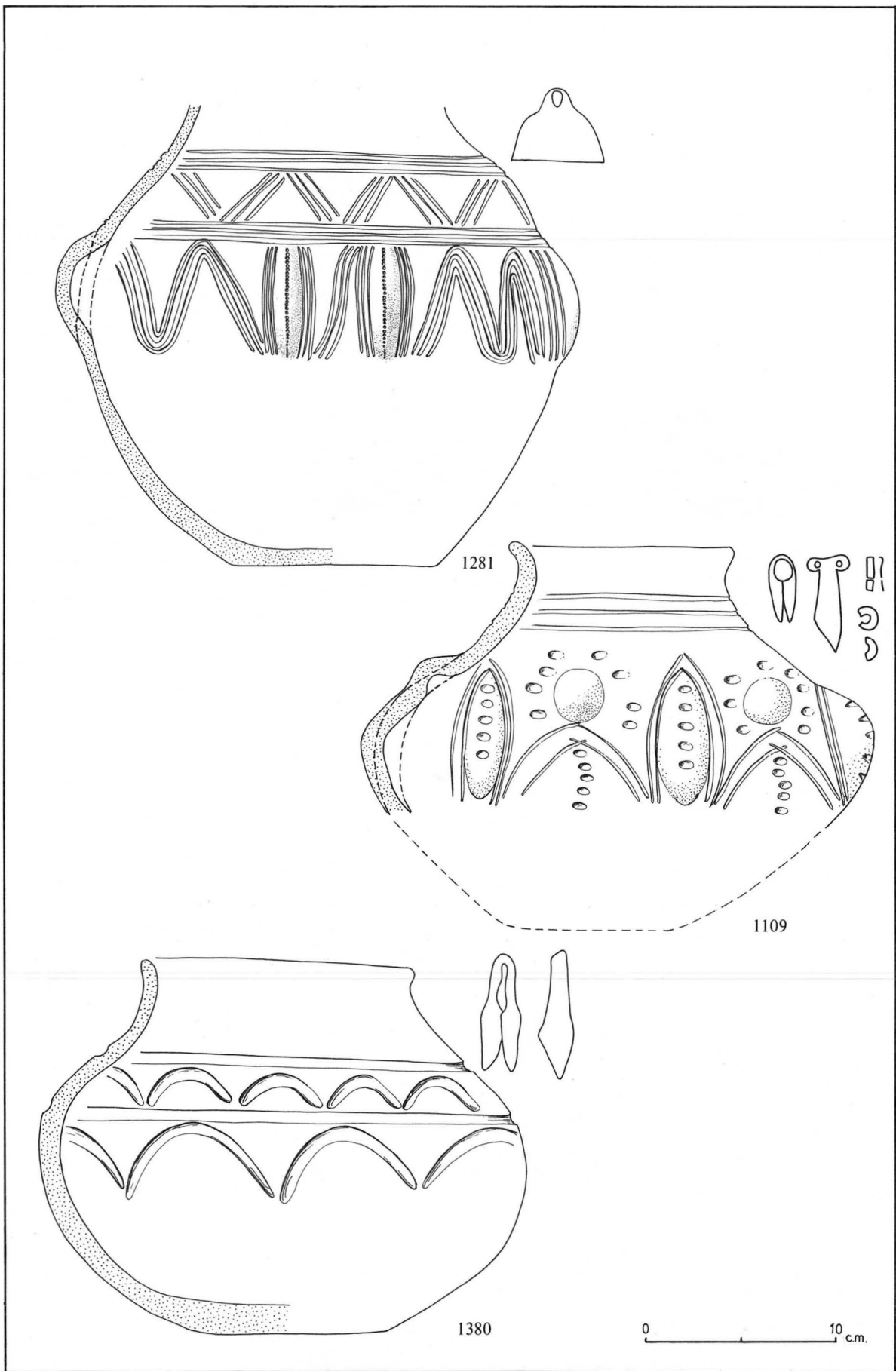


Fig. 44. Pots with complex bossed patterns. Scale 1:3.

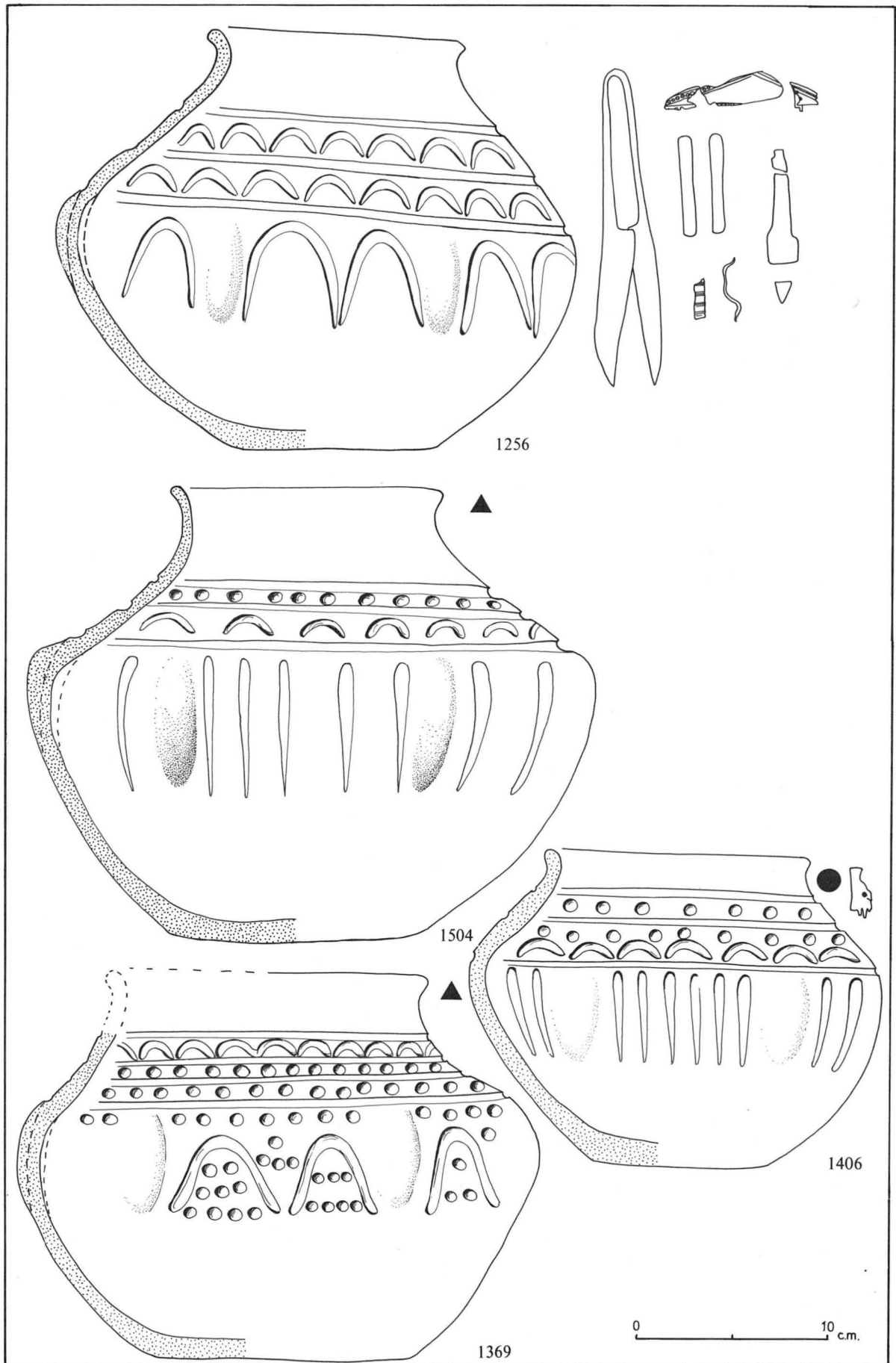


Fig. 45. Pots with arched grooves, possibly from the same workshop. Scale 1:3.

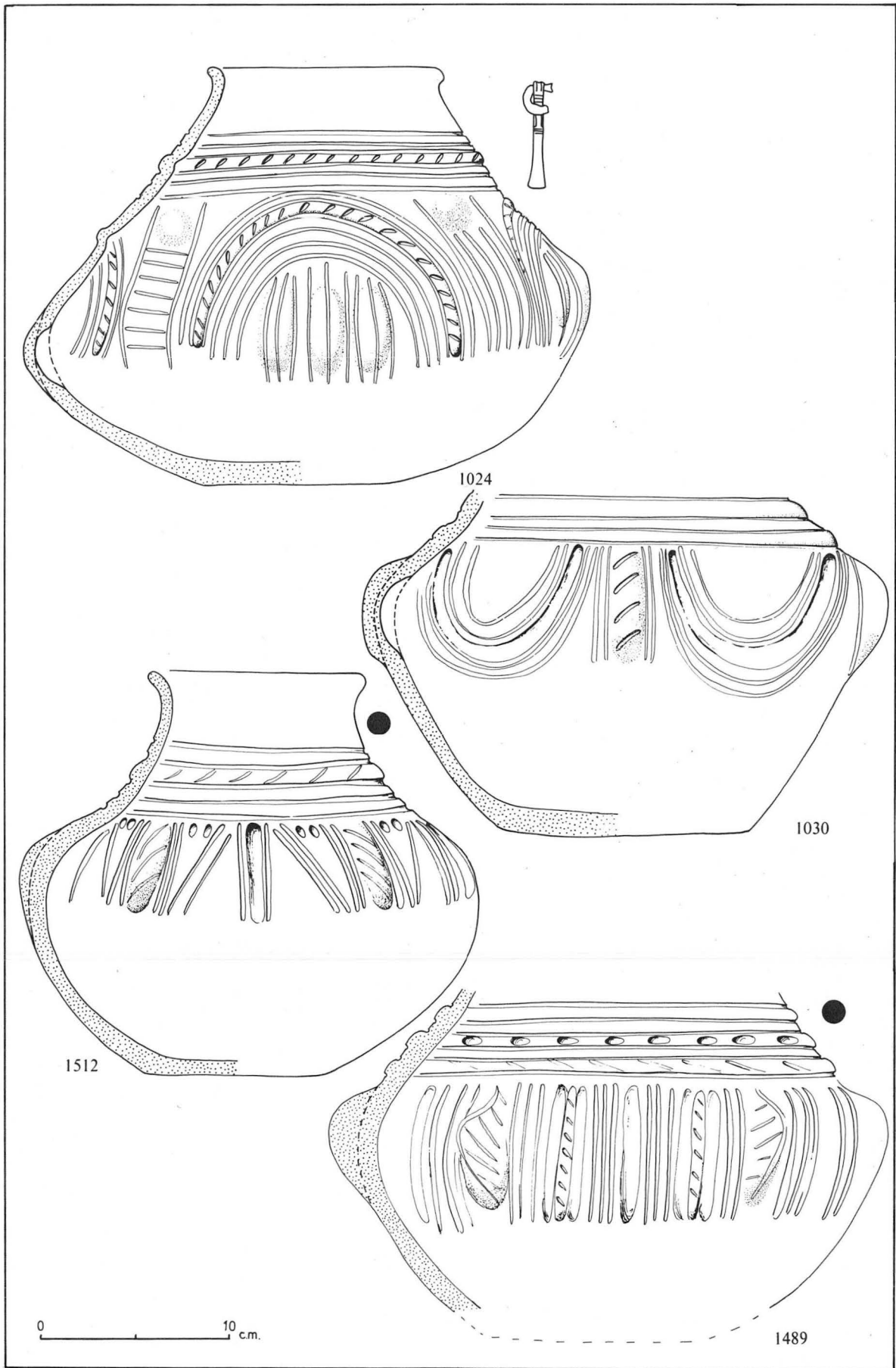


Fig. 46. Pots with complex bossed patterns. Scale 1:3.

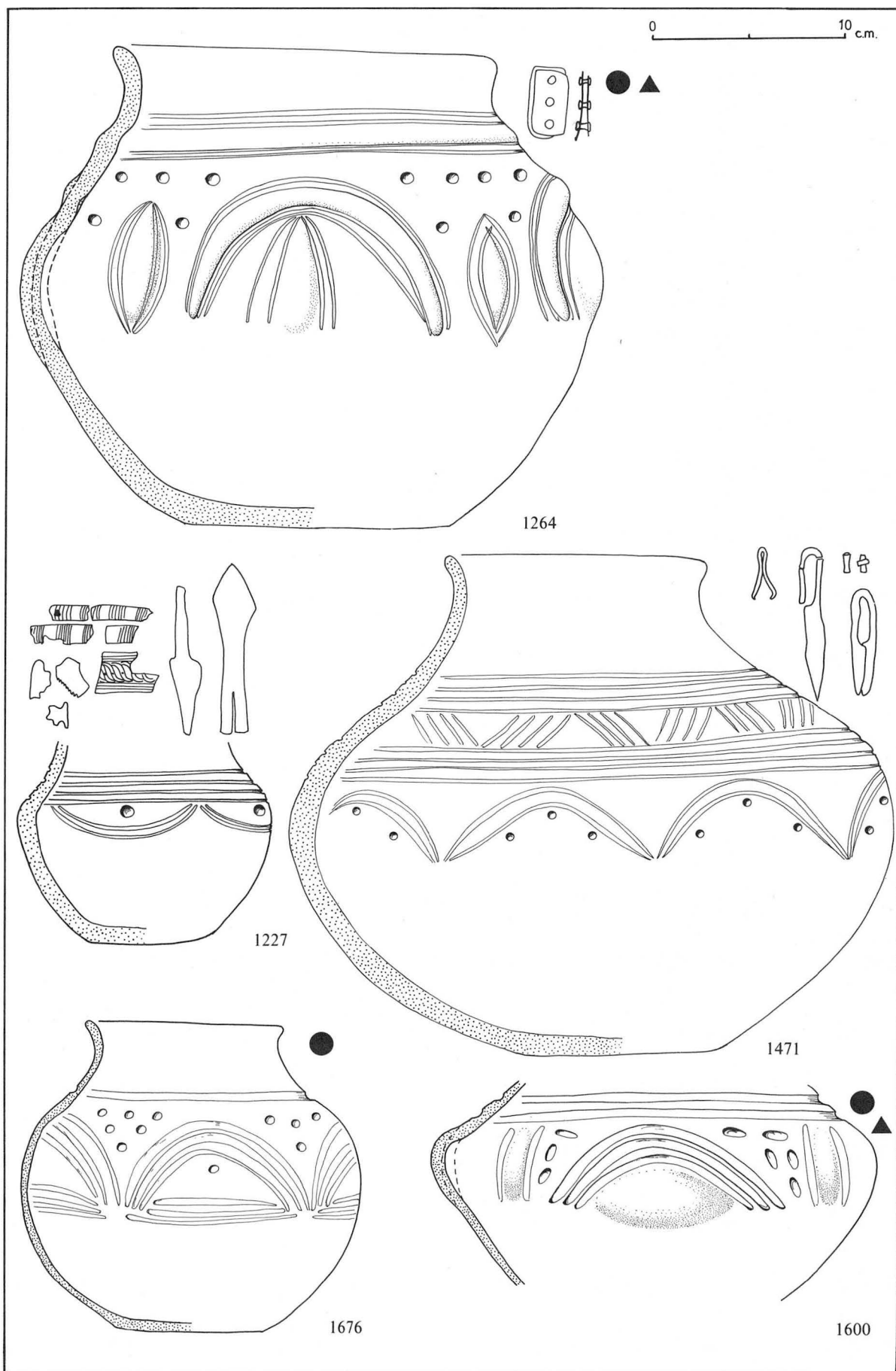


Fig. 47. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

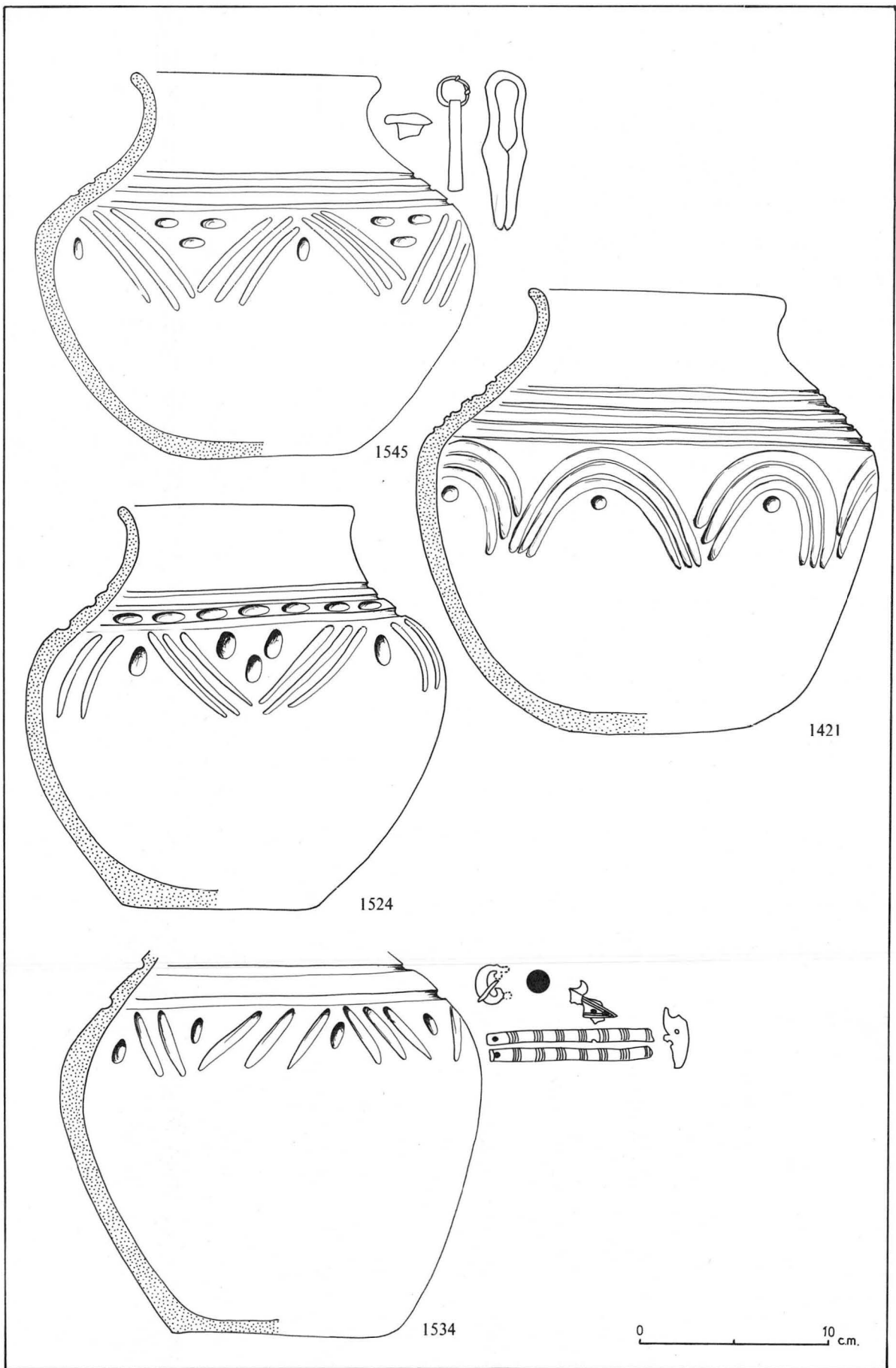


Fig. 48. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.



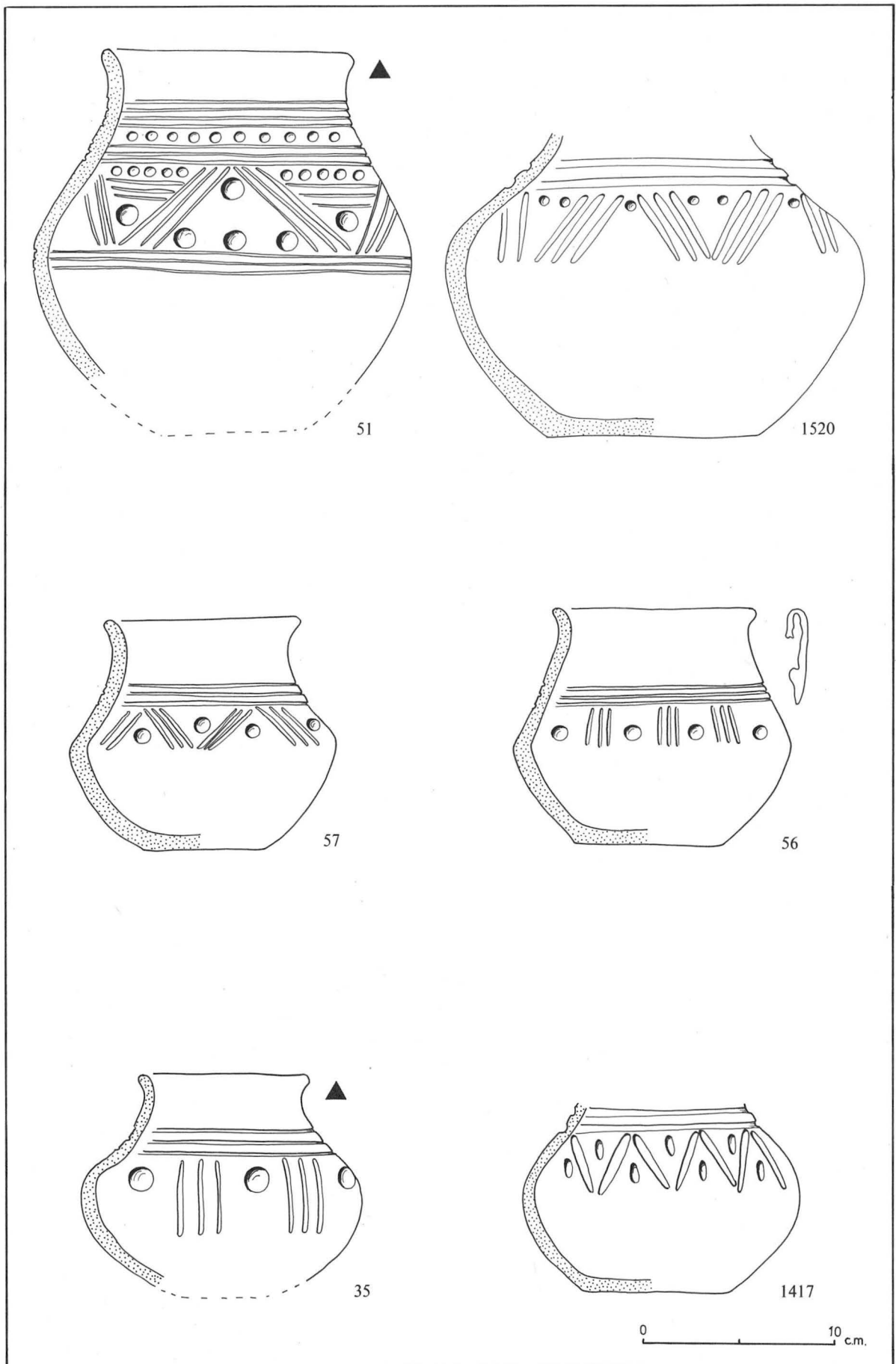


Fig. 49. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

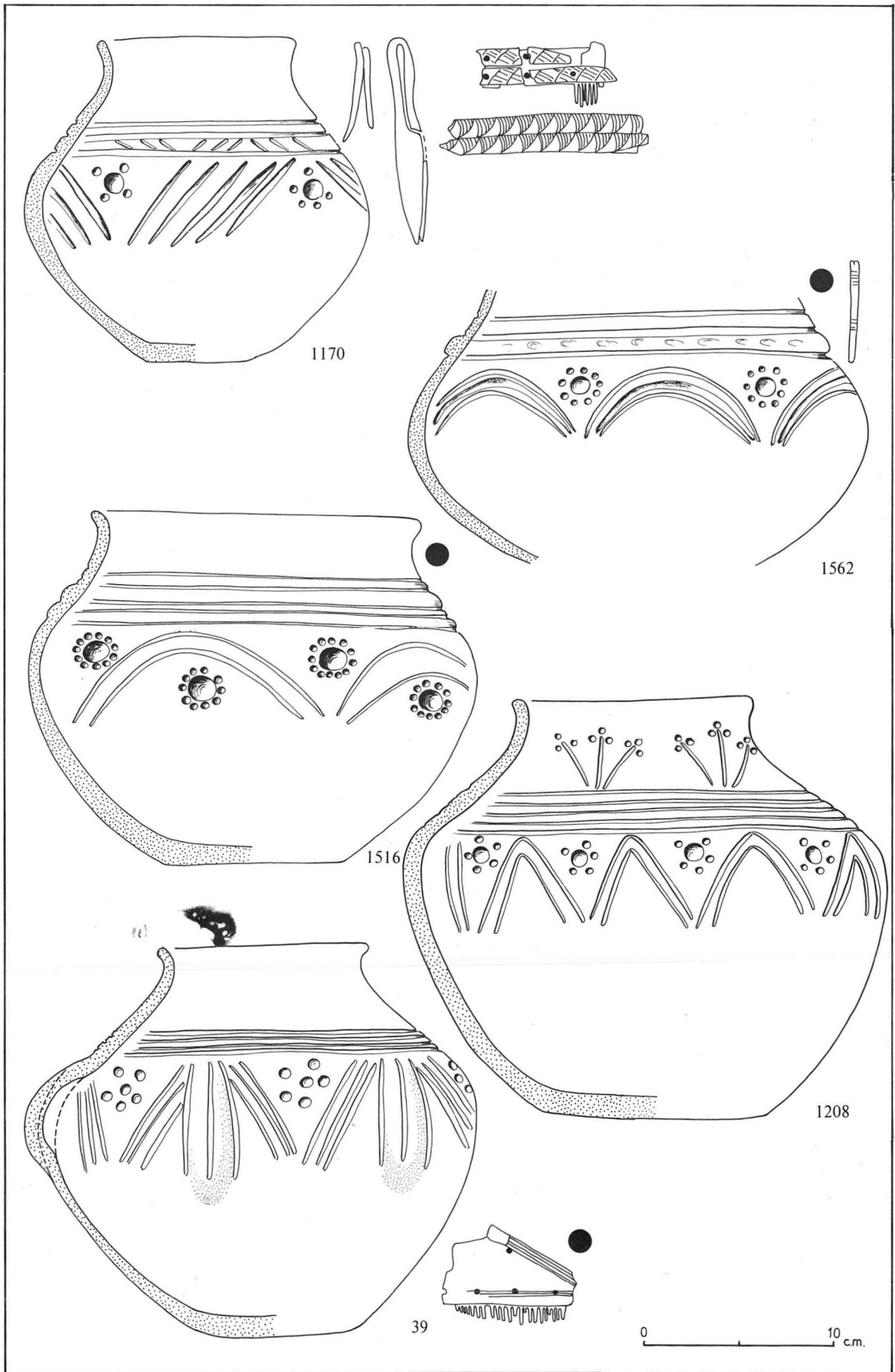


Fig. 50. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

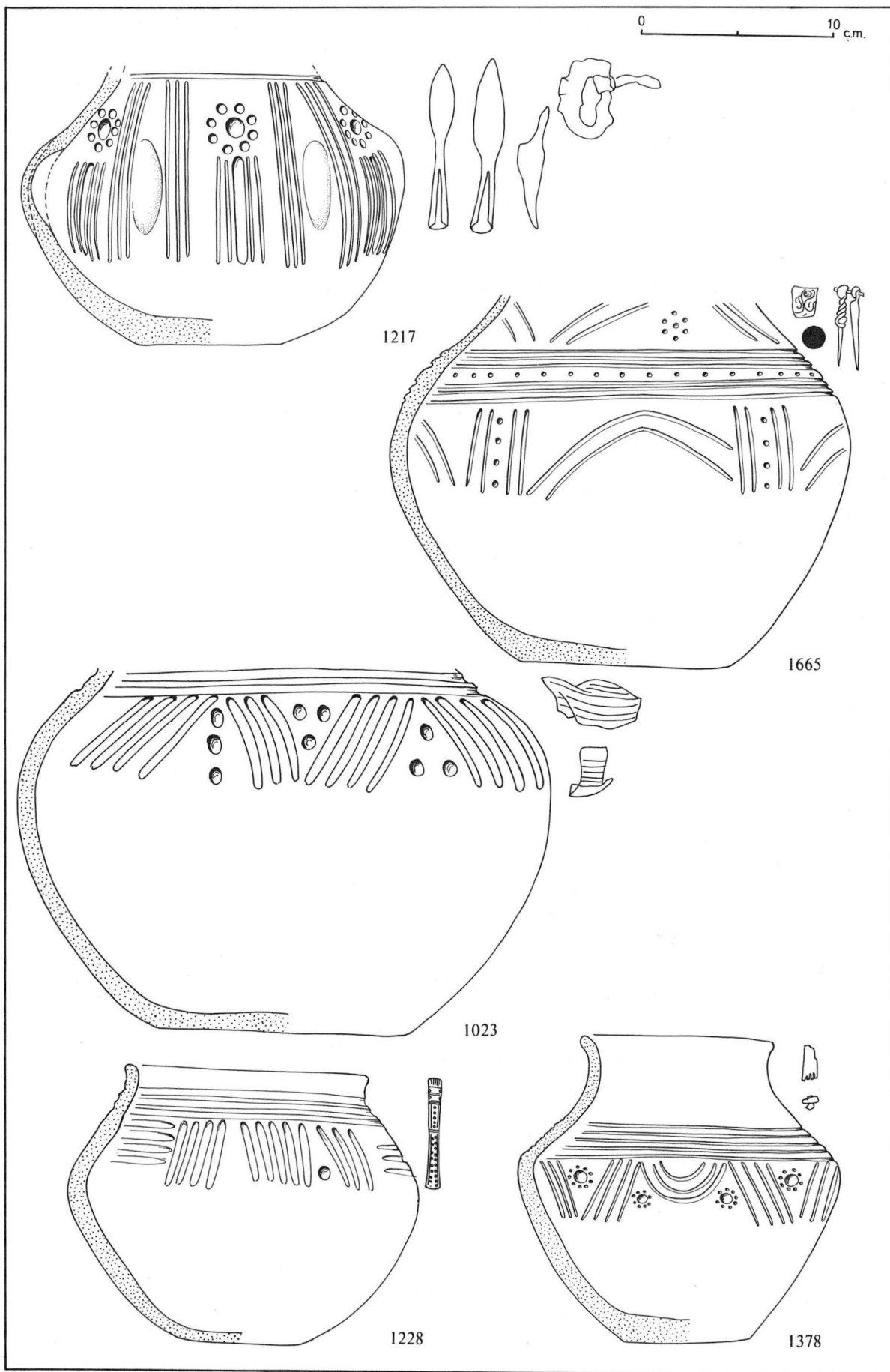


Fig. 51. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

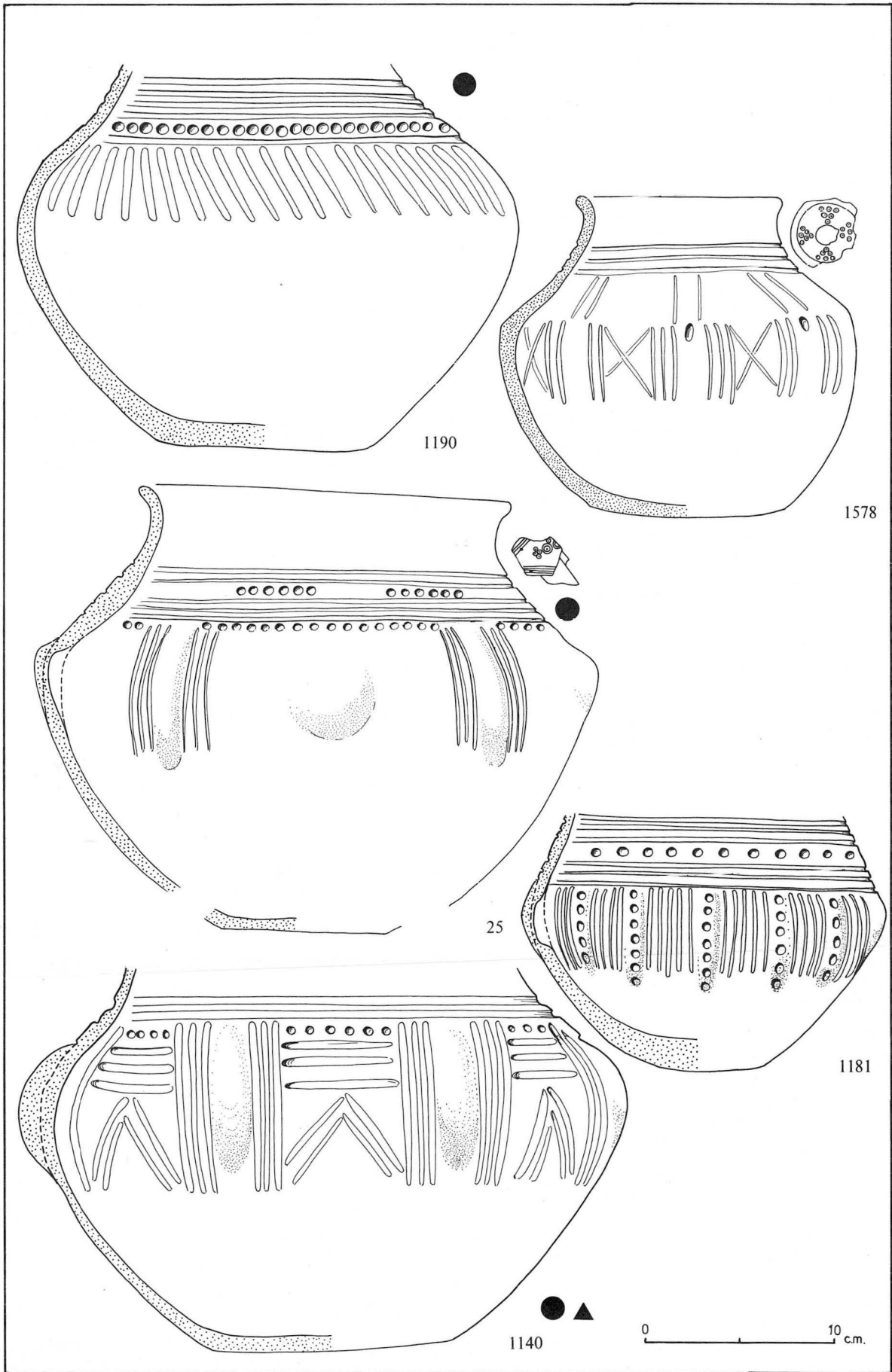


Fig. 52. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

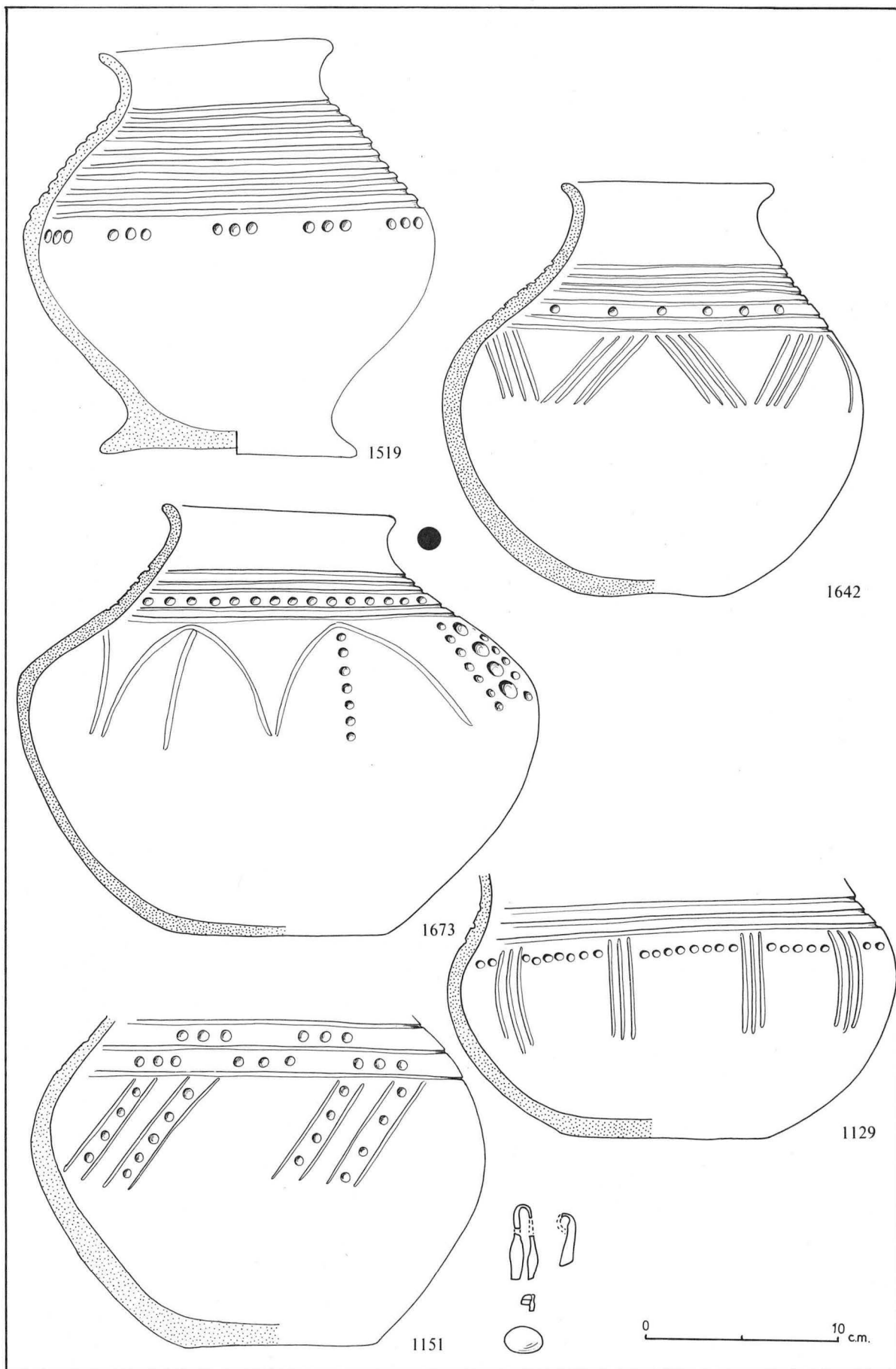


Fig. 53. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

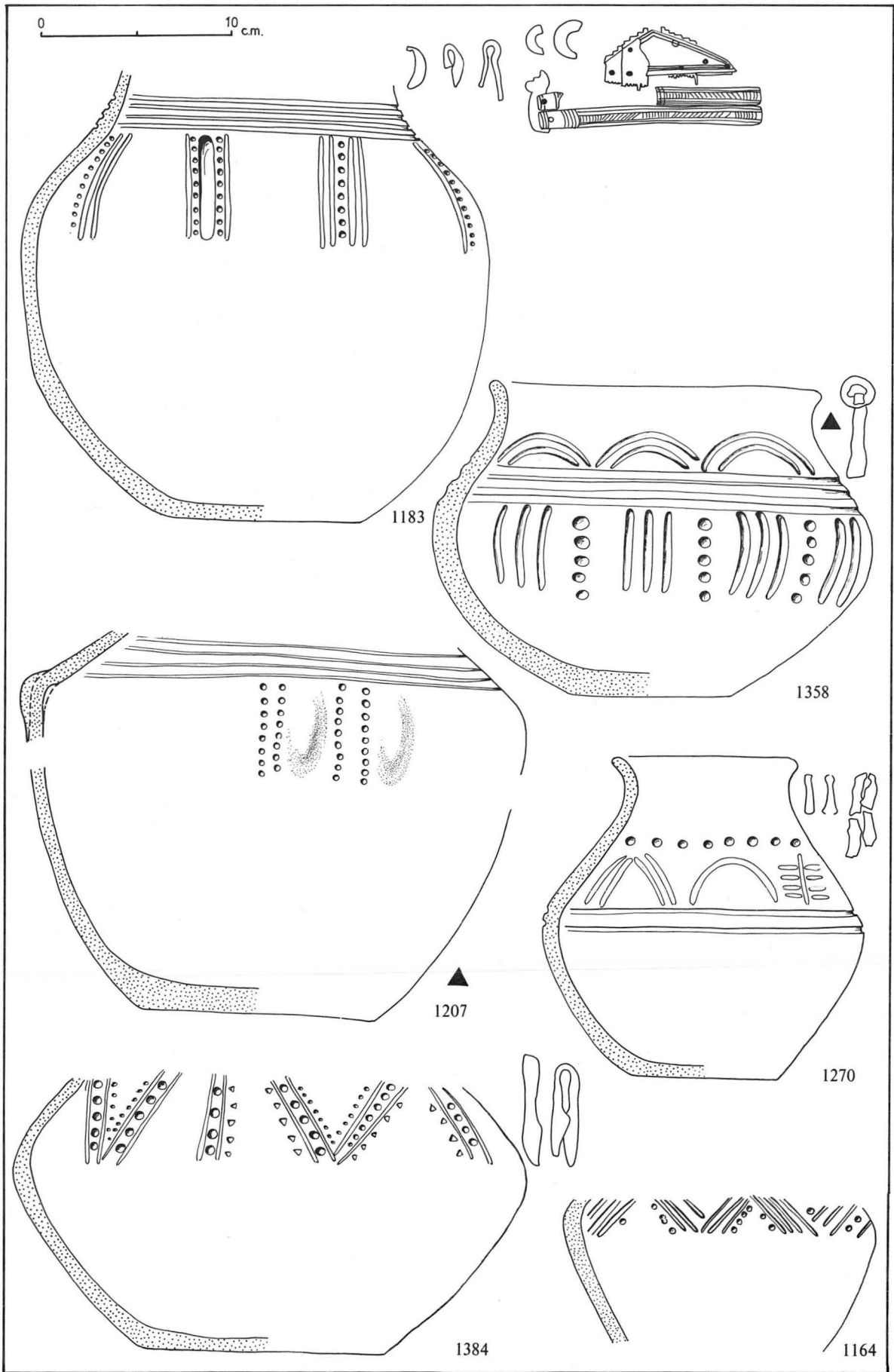


Fig. 54. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

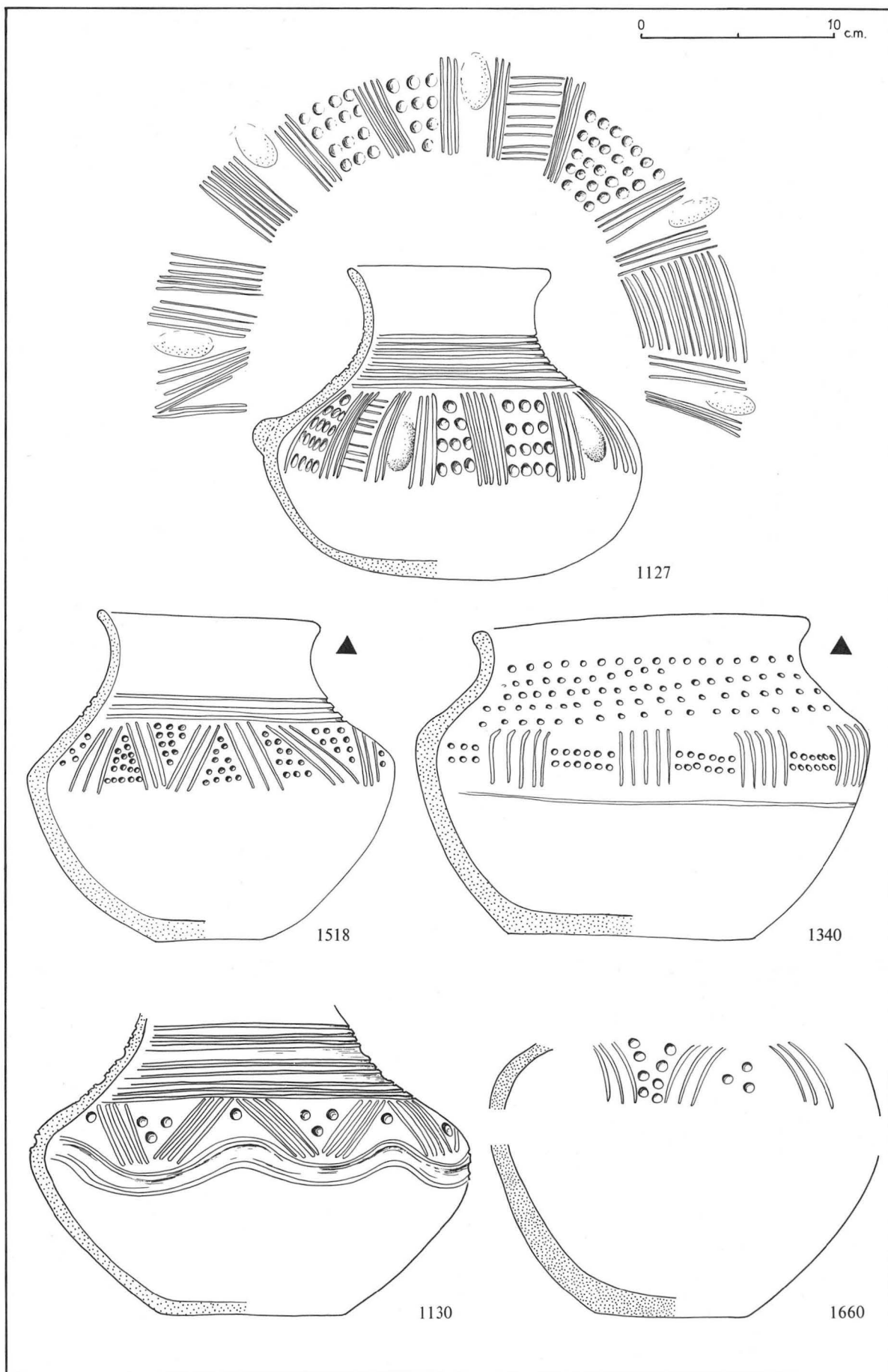


Fig. 55. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.



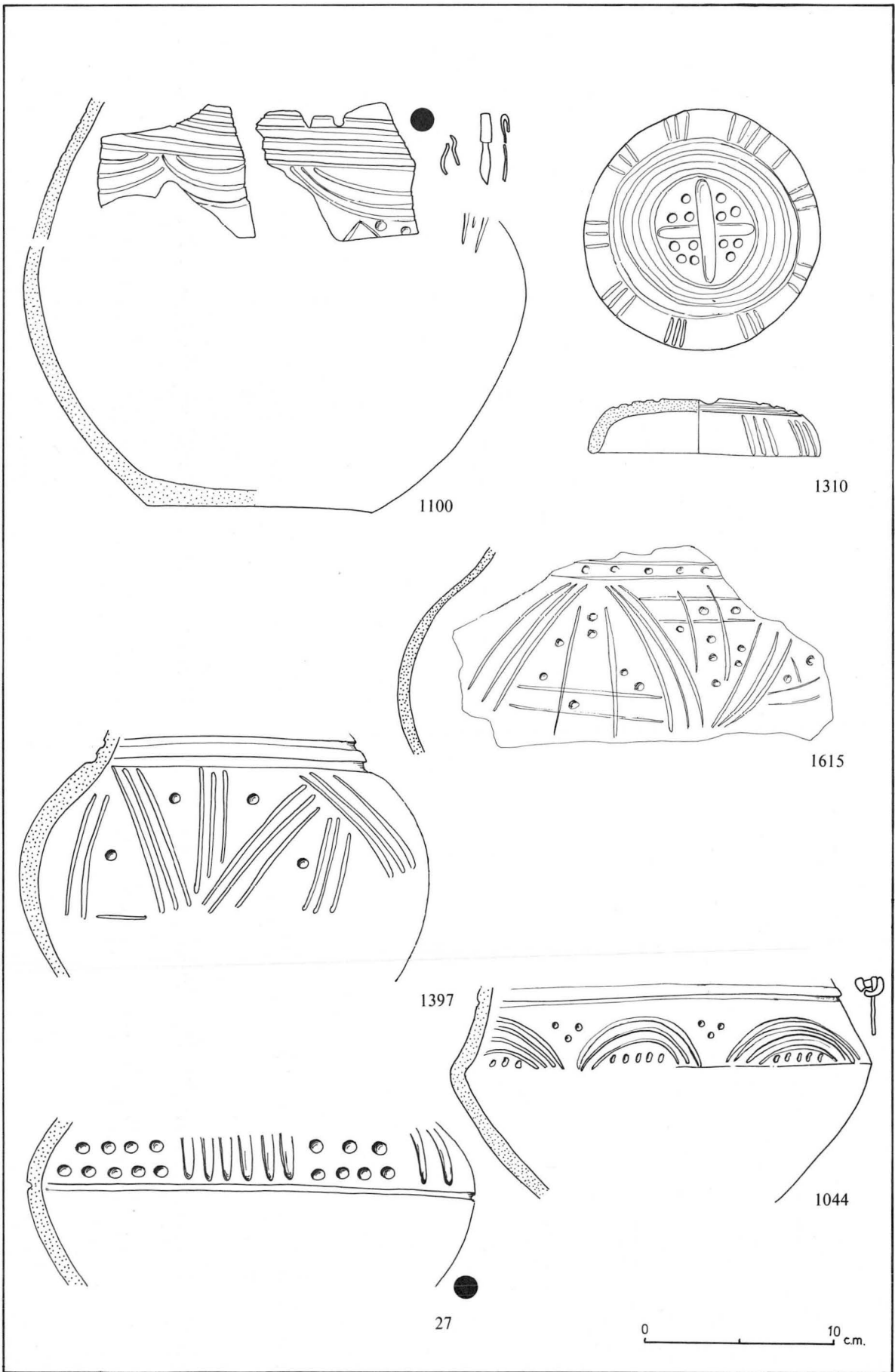


Fig. 56. Pots with linear and dot decoration. Scale 1:3.

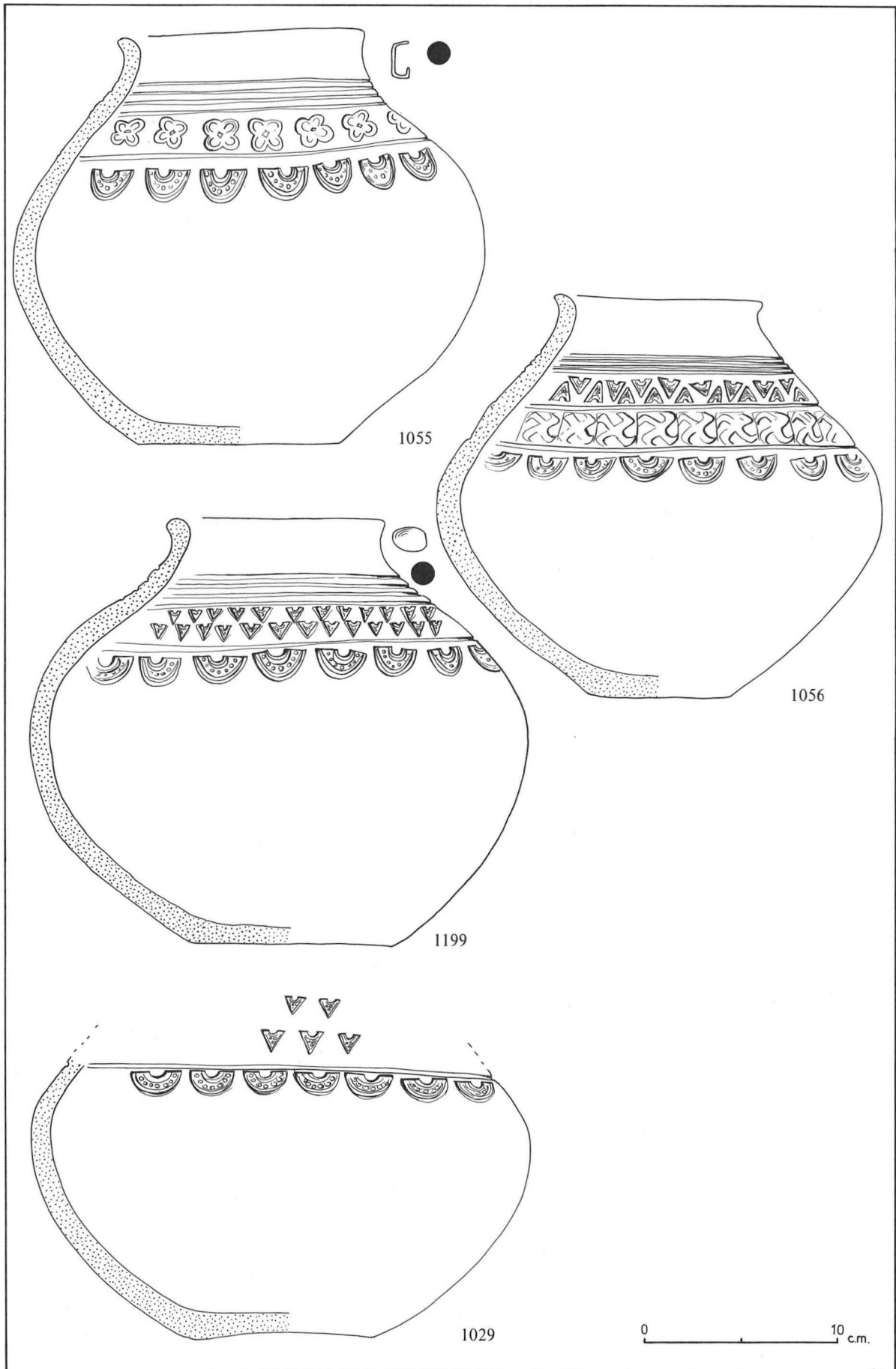


Fig. 57. Pots from Stamp Group 1. Scale 1:3.

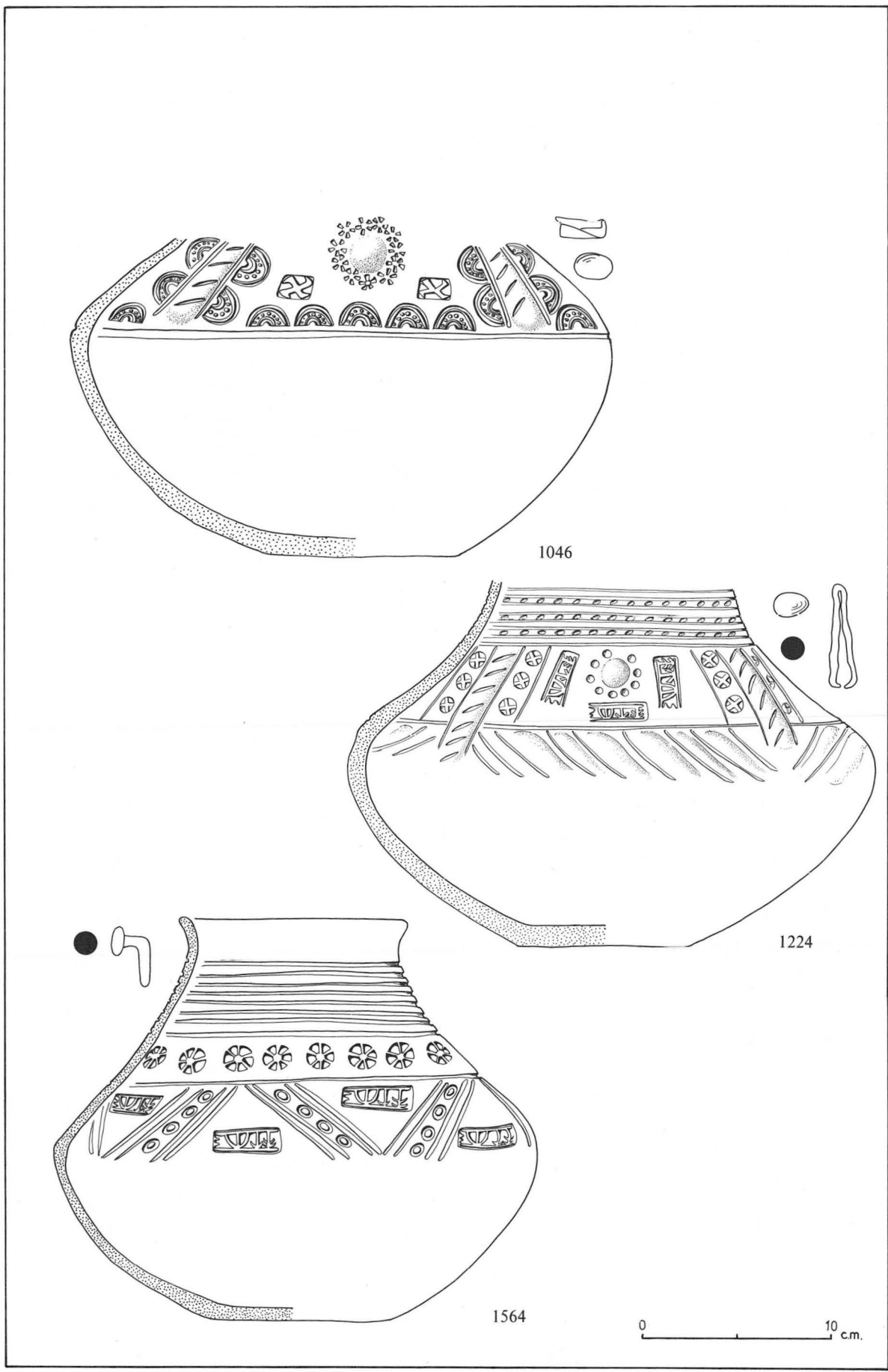


Fig. 58. Pots from Stamp Groups 1 and 3. Scale 1:3.

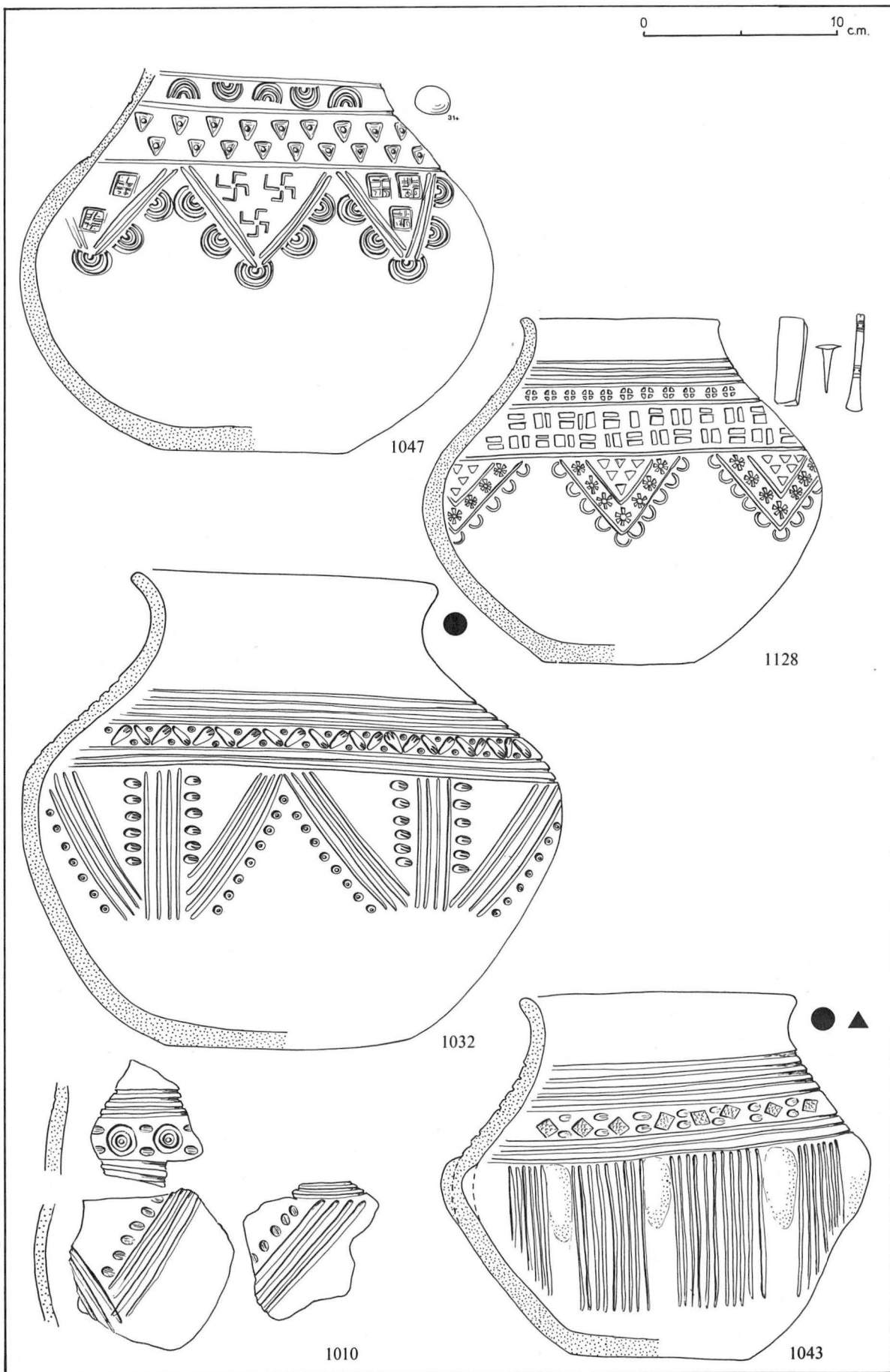


Fig. 59. Pots from Stamp Groups 2 and 5. Scale 1:3.

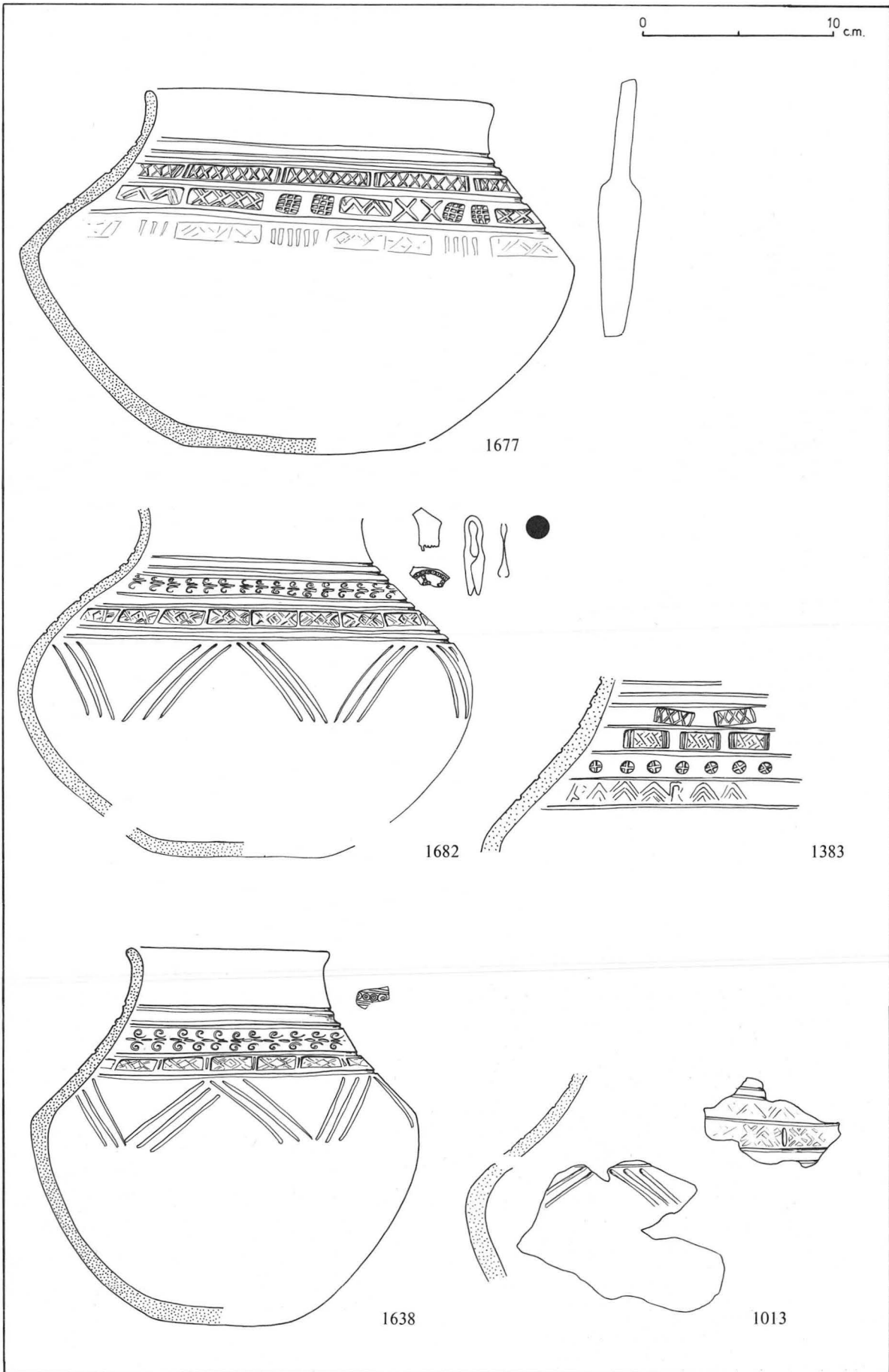


Fig. 60. Pots from Stamp Group 4. Scale 1:3.

0 10 c.m.

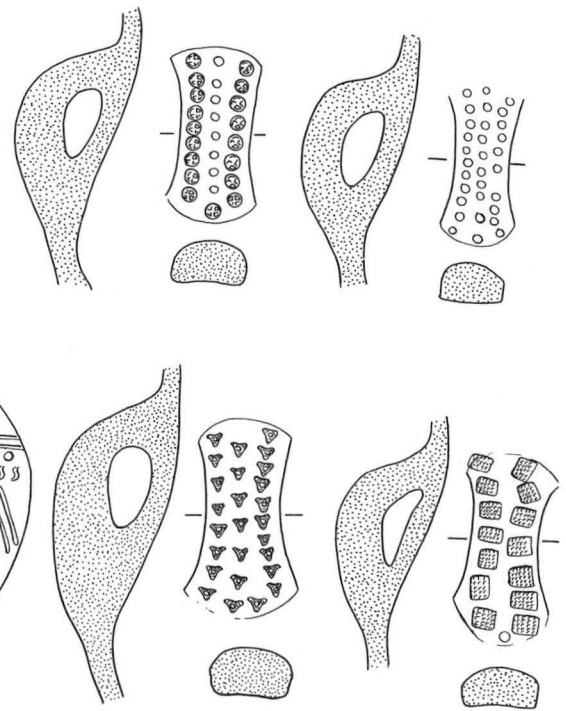
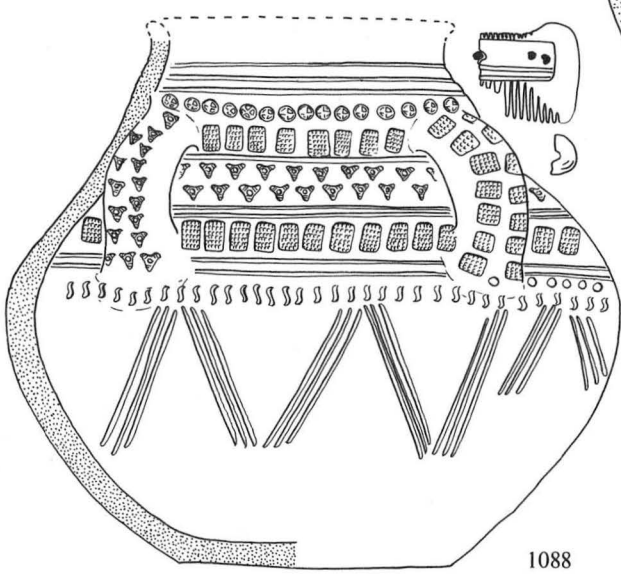
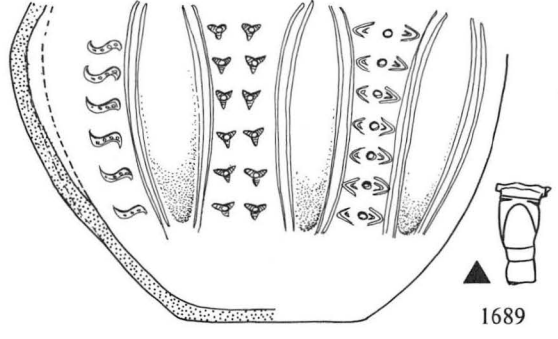
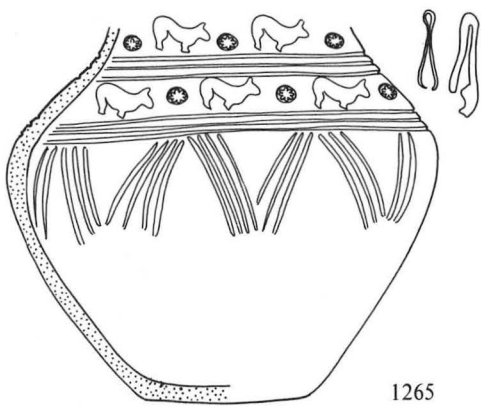
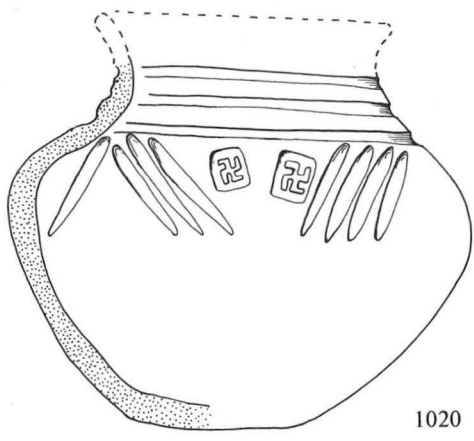
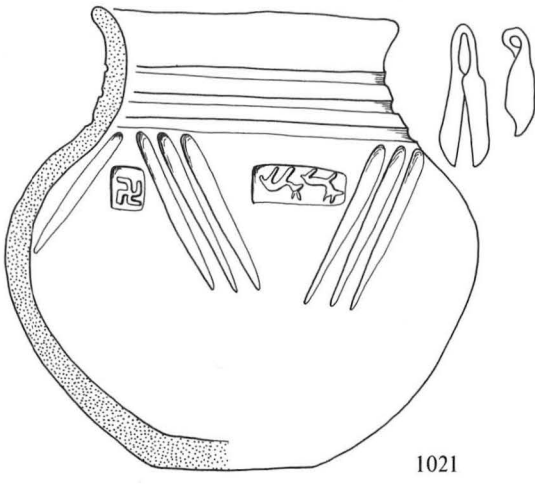


Fig. 61. Pots from Stamp Groups 6 and 7. Scale 1:3.

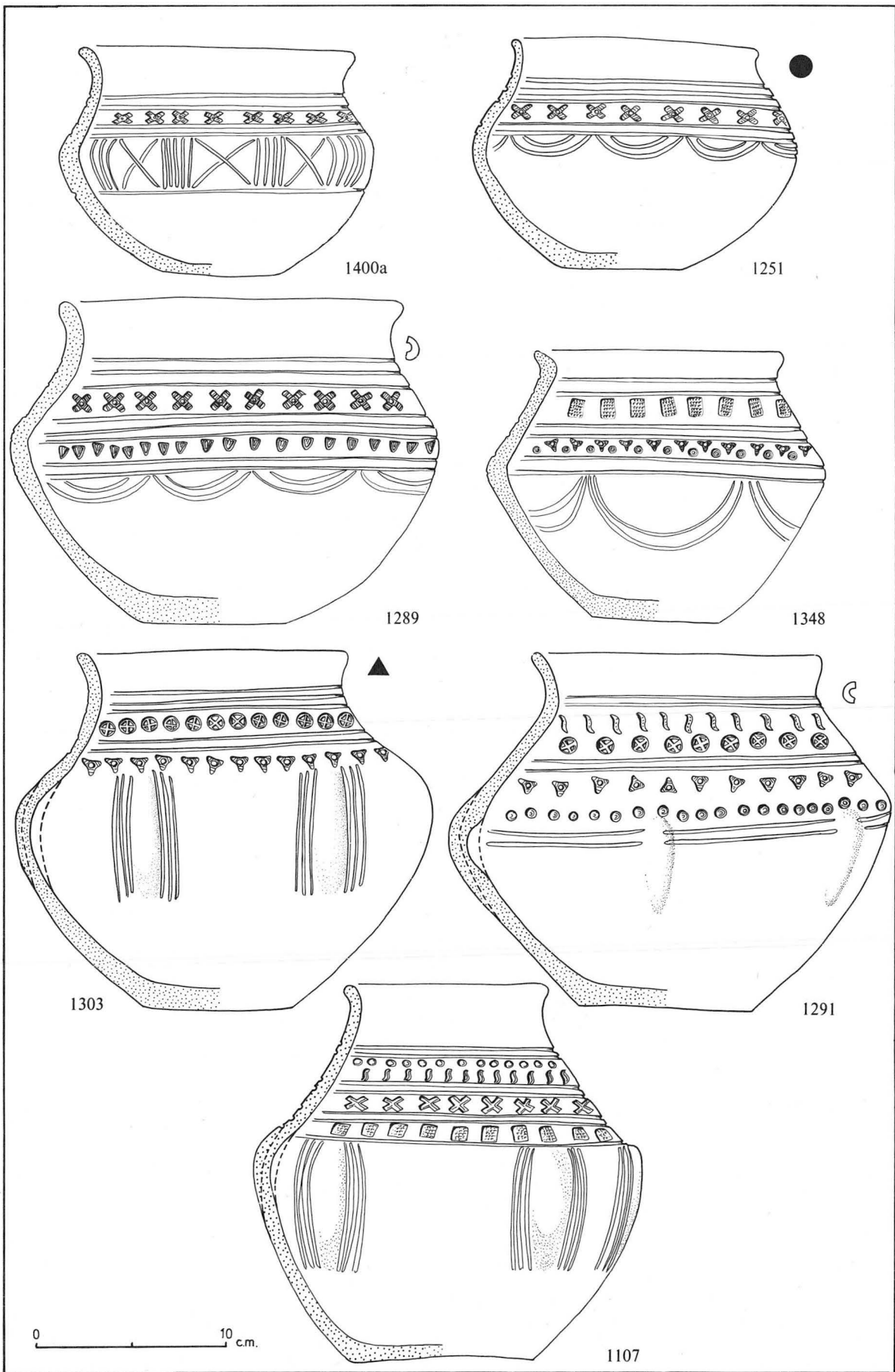


Fig. 62. Pots from Stamp Group 7. Scale 1:3.



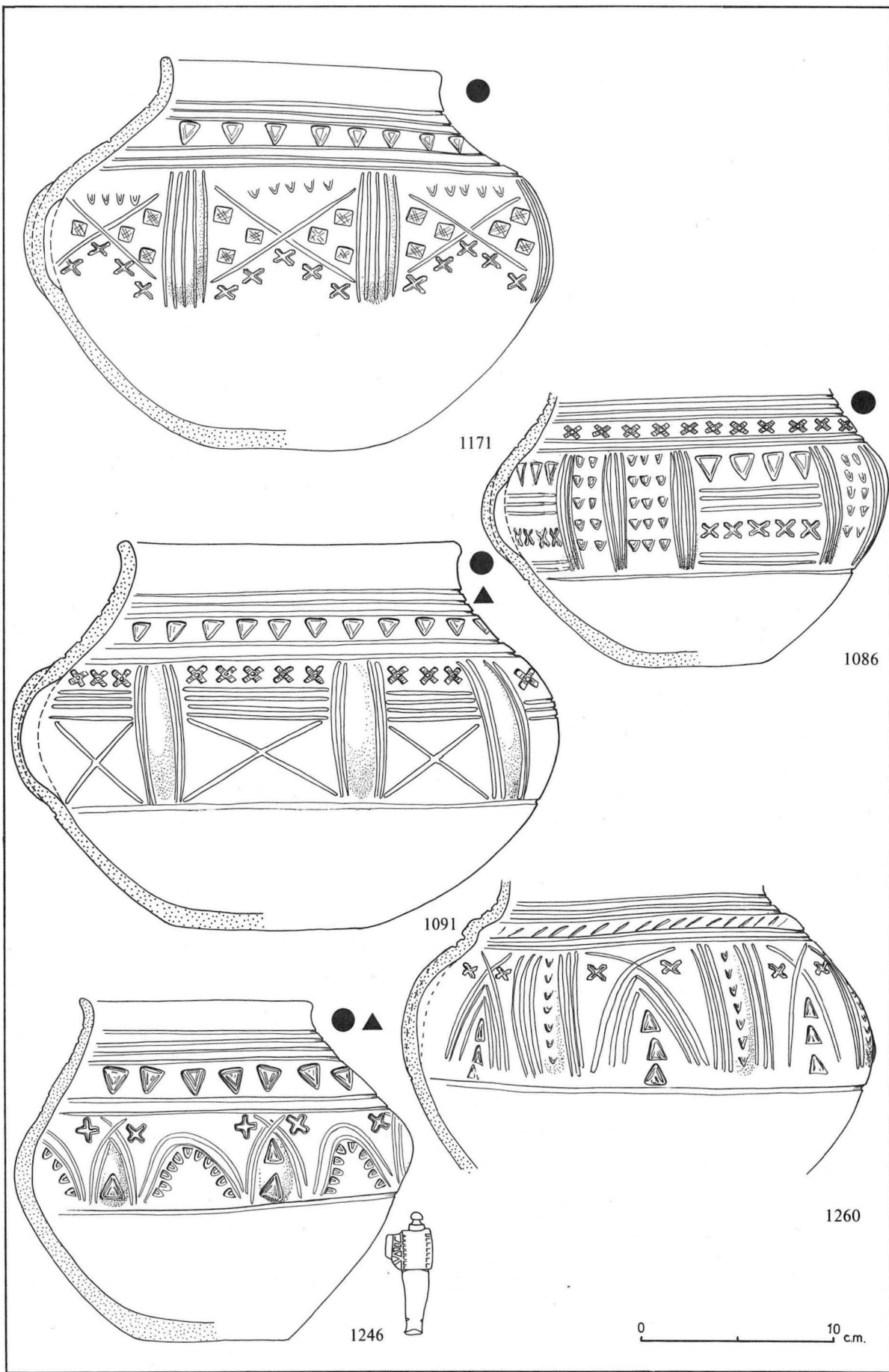


Fig. 63. Pots from Stamp Group 7. Scale 1:3.

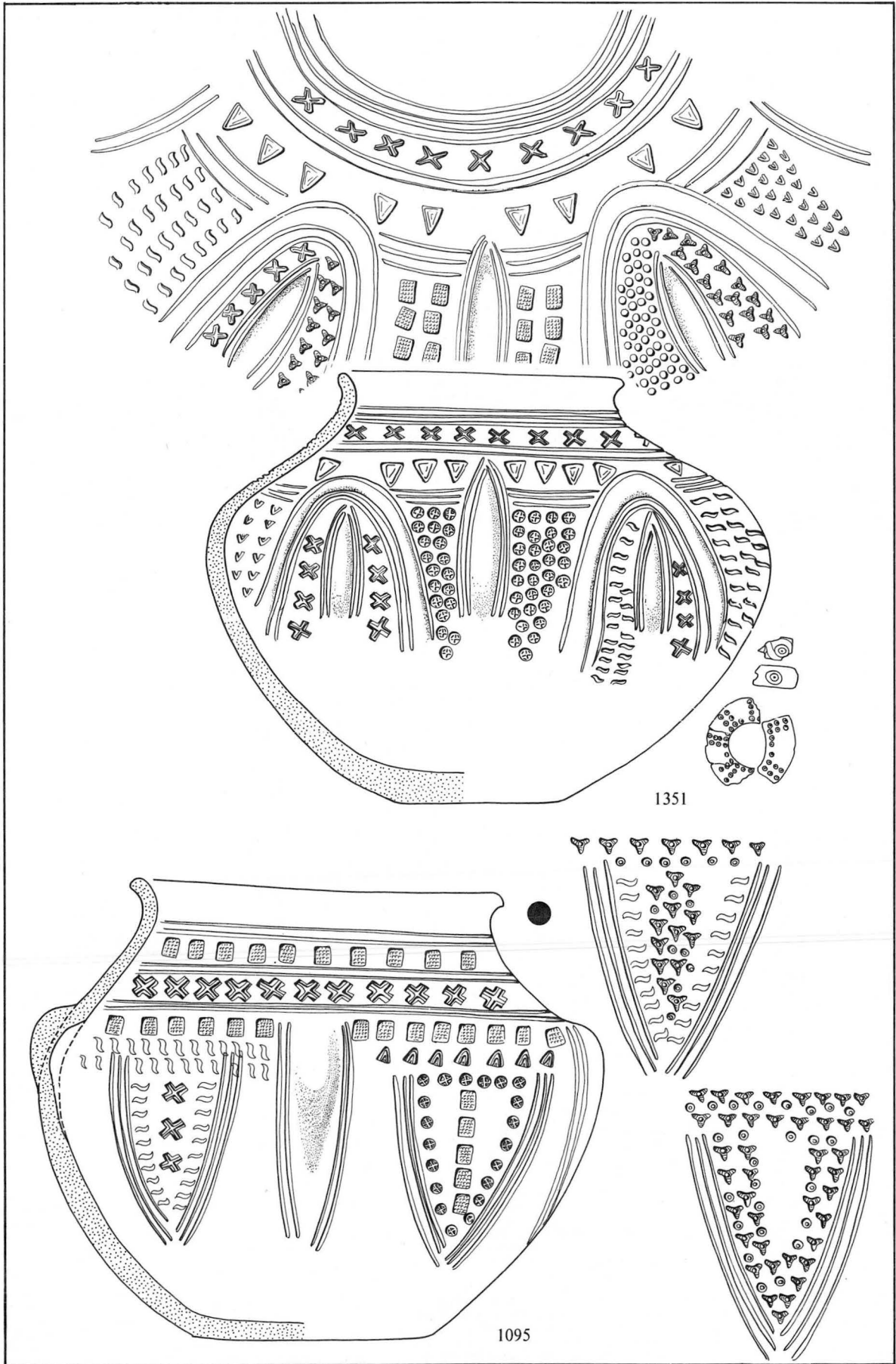


Fig. 64. Pots from Stamp Group 7. Scale 1:3.

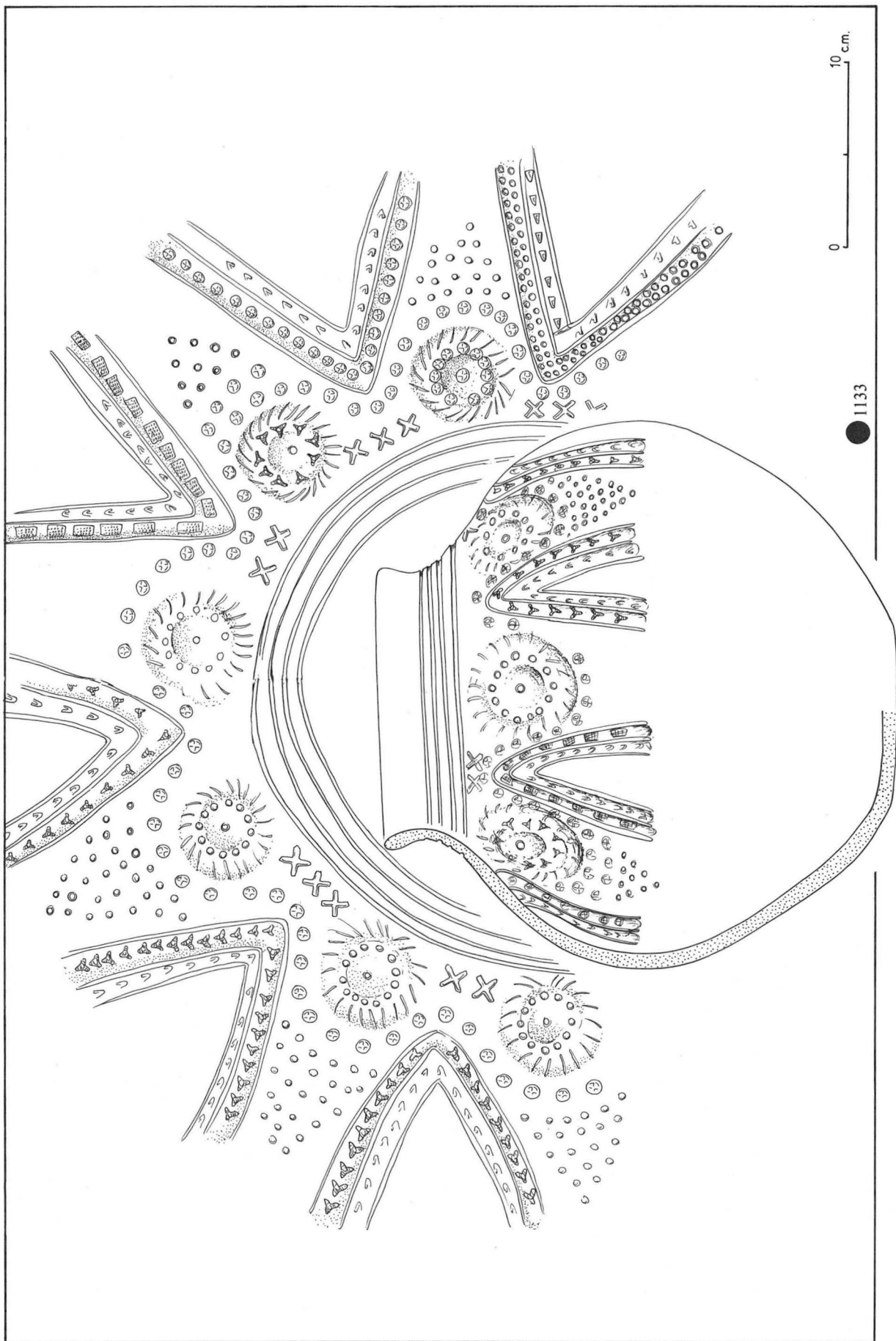


Fig. 65. Pots from Stamp Group 7. Scale 1:3.

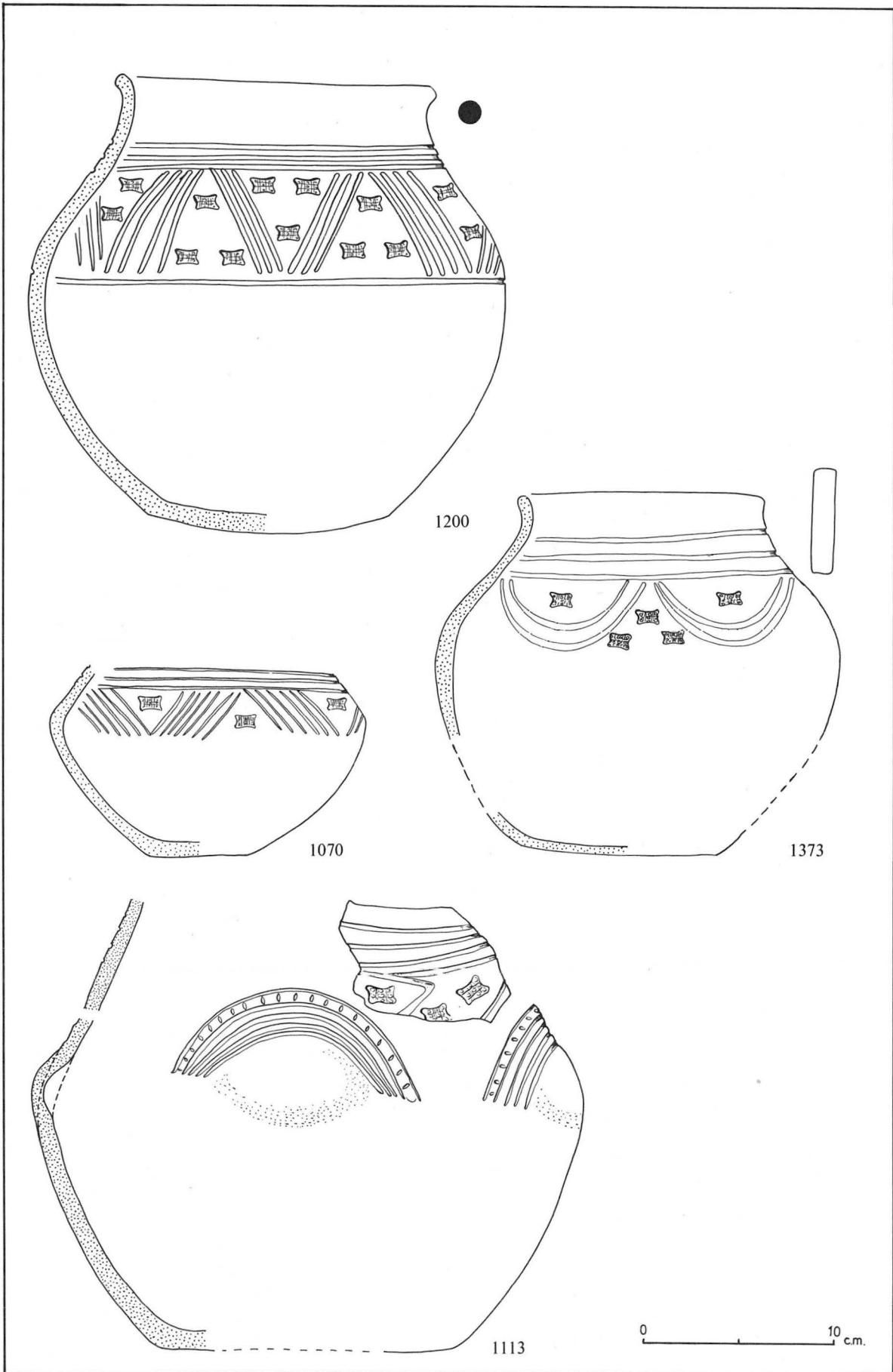


Fig. 66. Pots from Stamp Group 8. Scale 1:3.

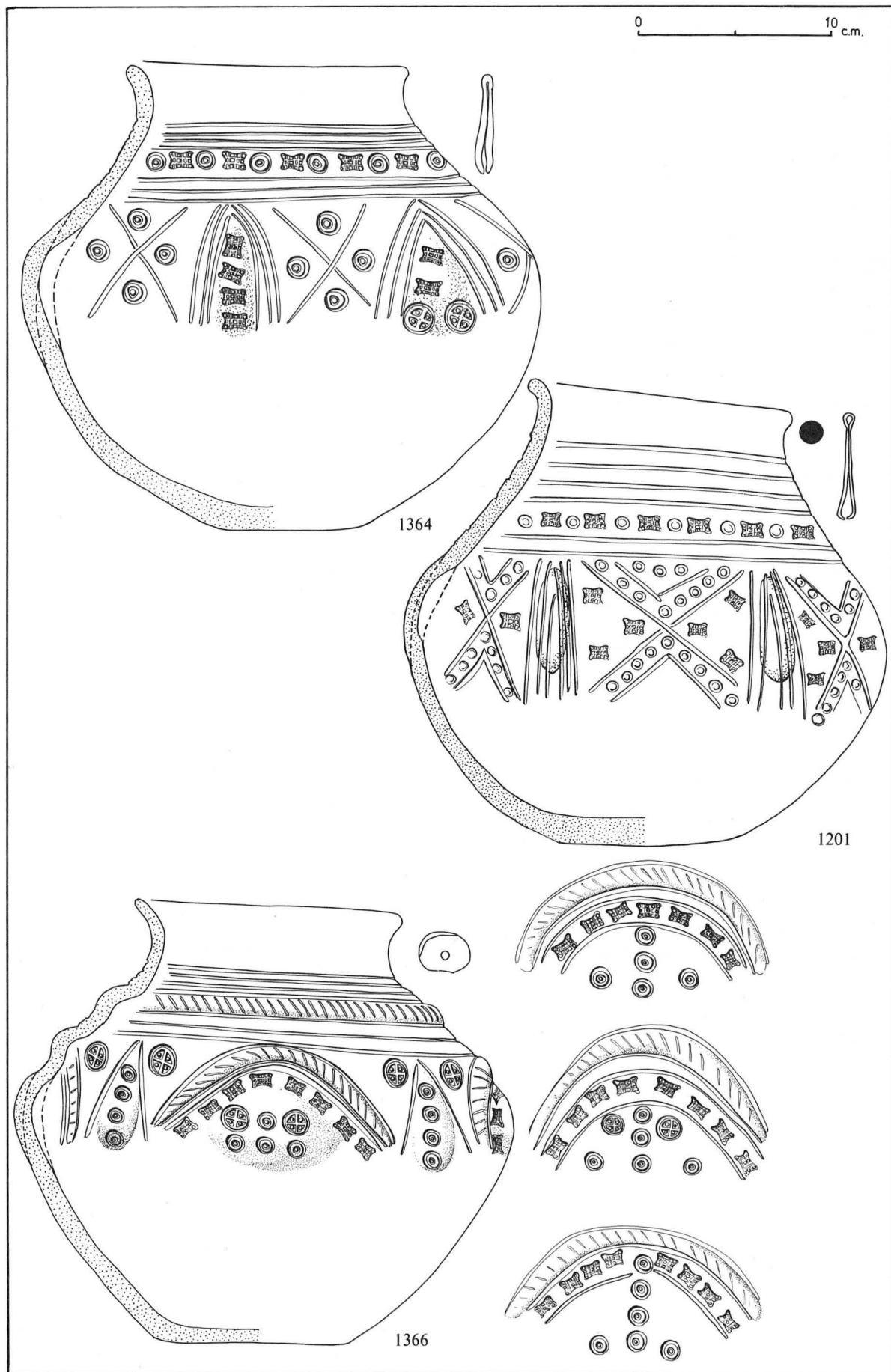


Fig. 67. Pots from Stamp Group 8. Scale 1:3.

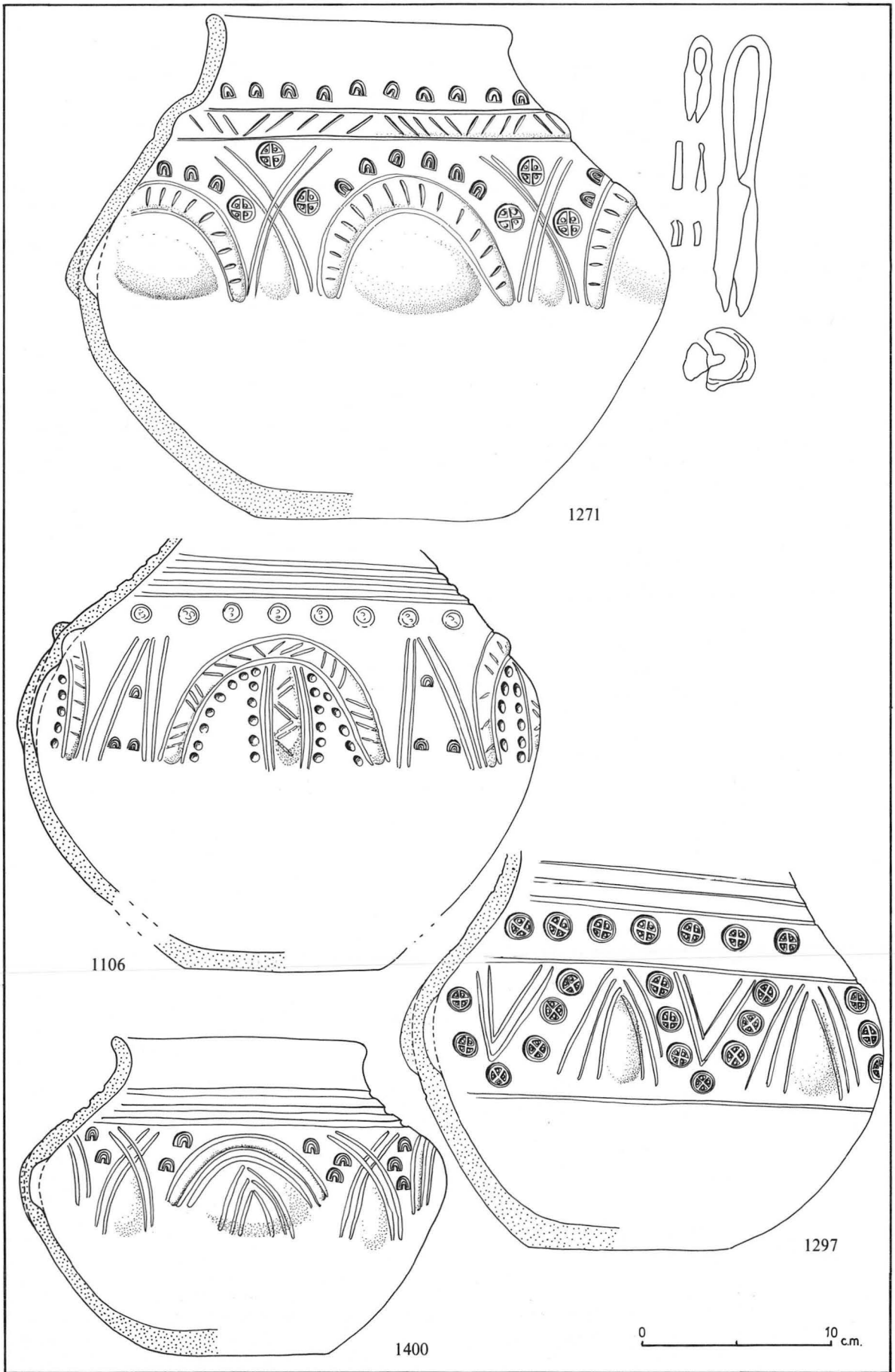


Fig. 68. Pots from Stamp Group 8. Scale 1:3.

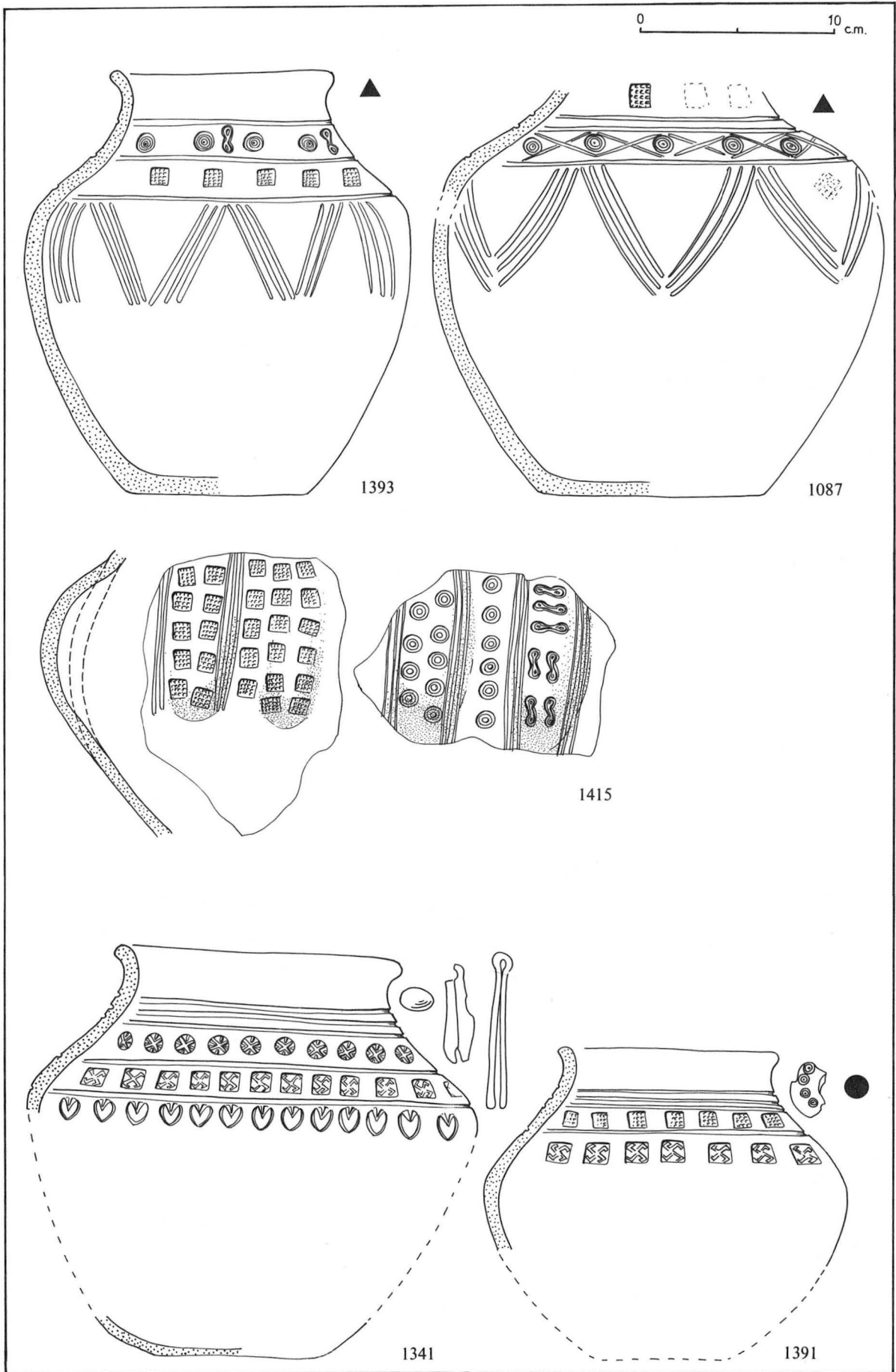


Fig. 69. Pots from Stamp Groups 9 and 10. Scale 1:3.



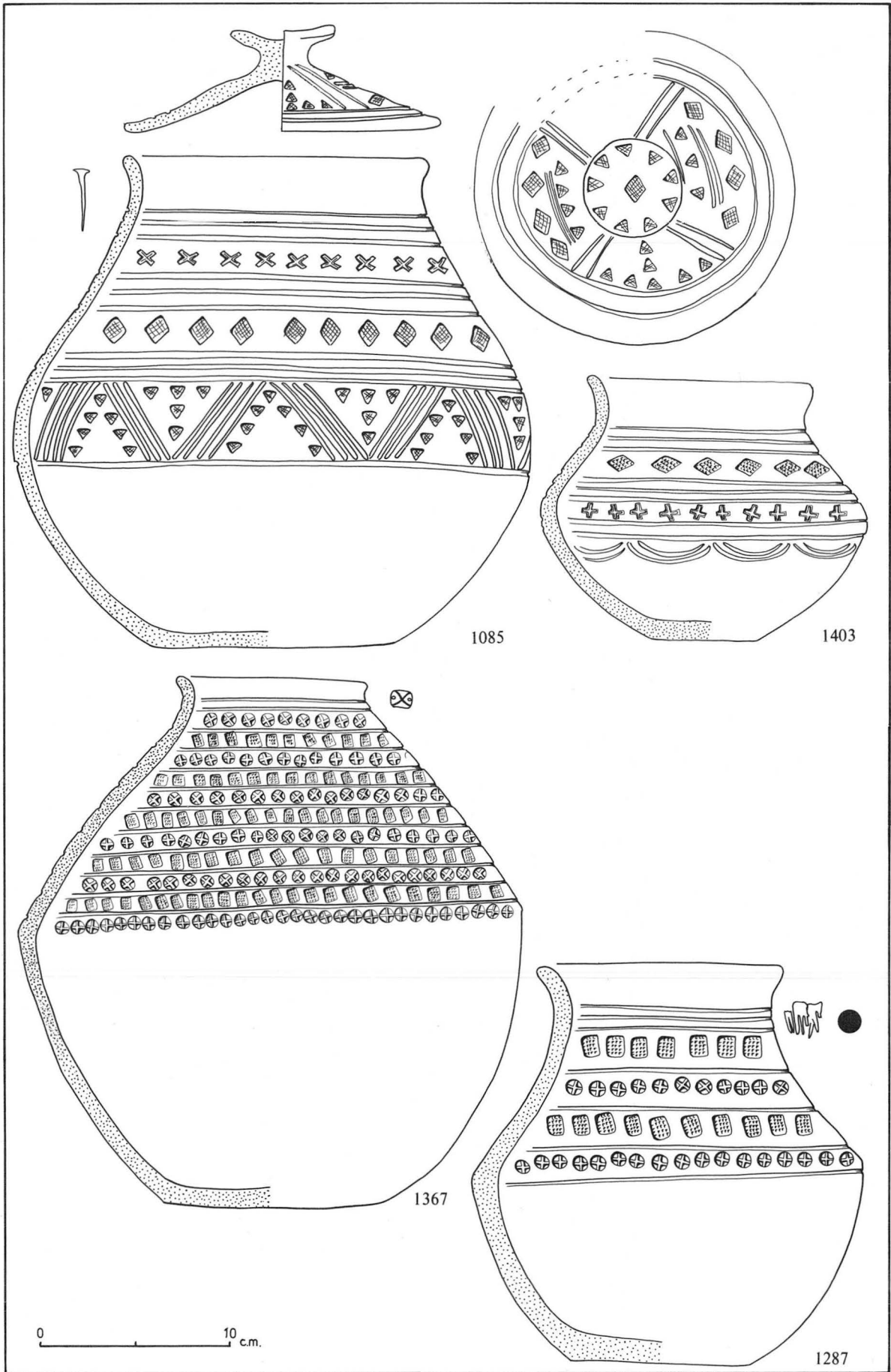


Fig. 70. Pots from Stamp Groups 11 and 12. Scale 1:3.

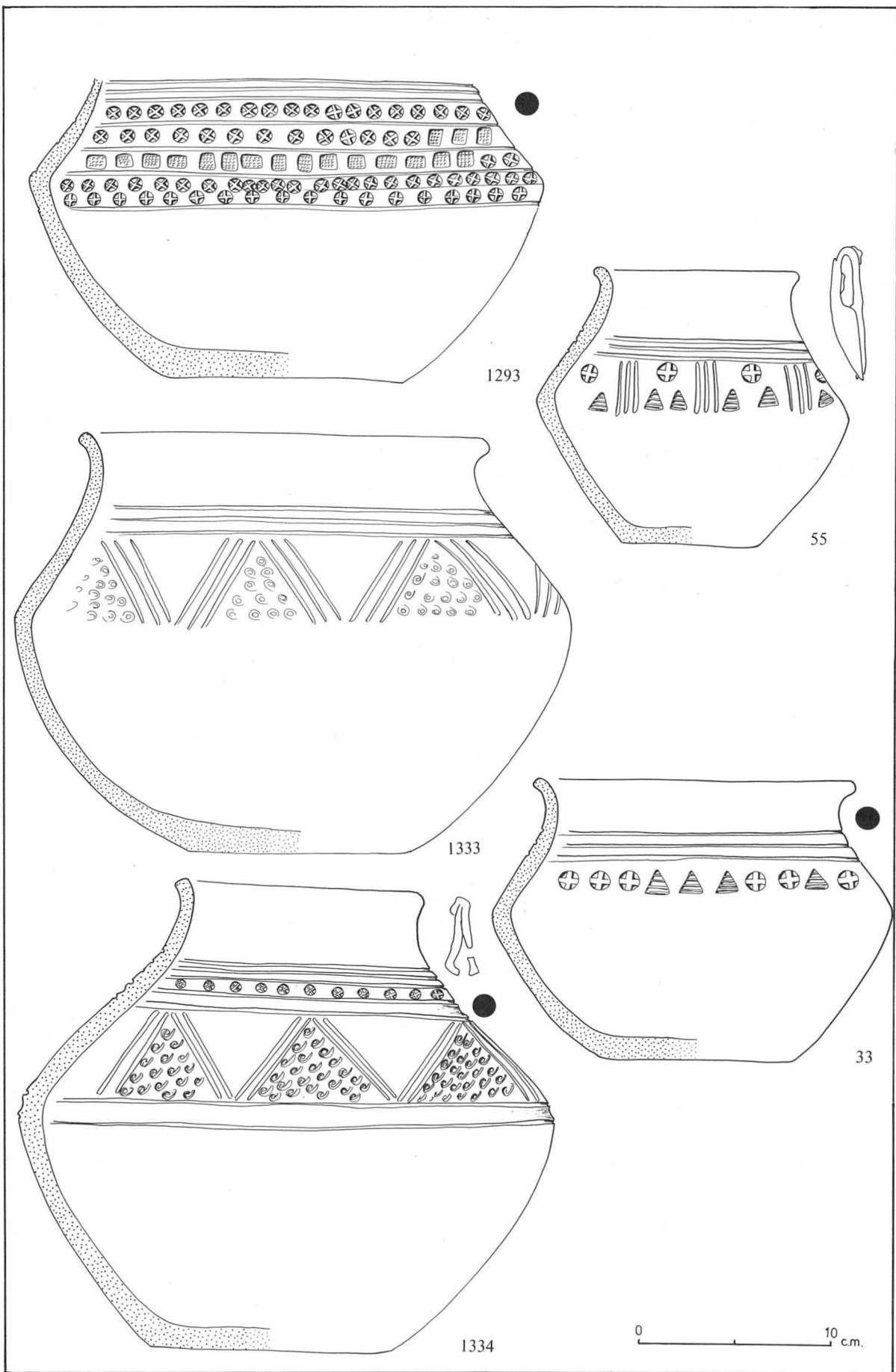


Fig. 71. Pots from Stamp Groups 4, 12 and 14. Scale 1:3.

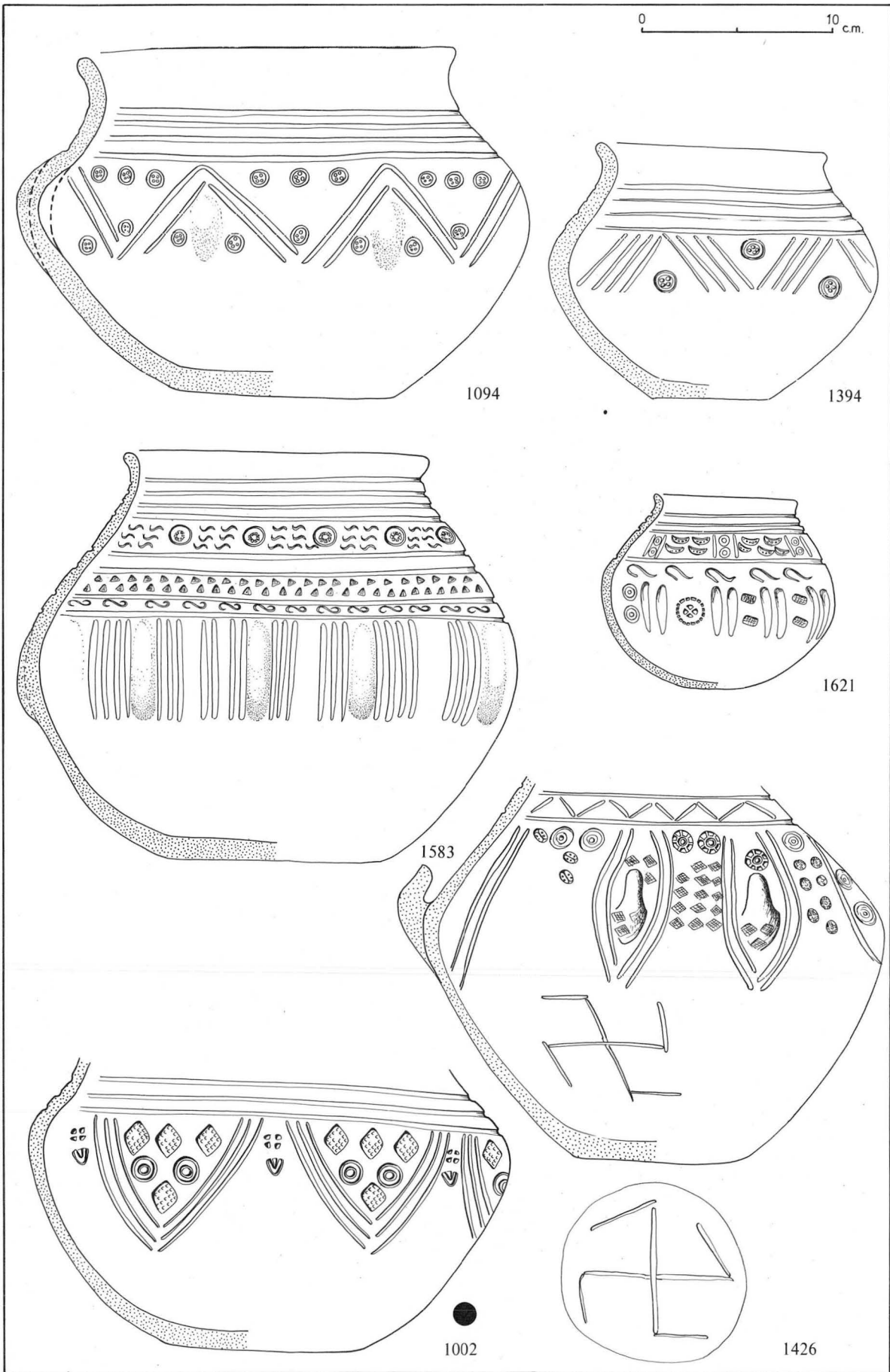


Fig. 72. Stamp Groups 15 and 17 and pots with external stamp links.

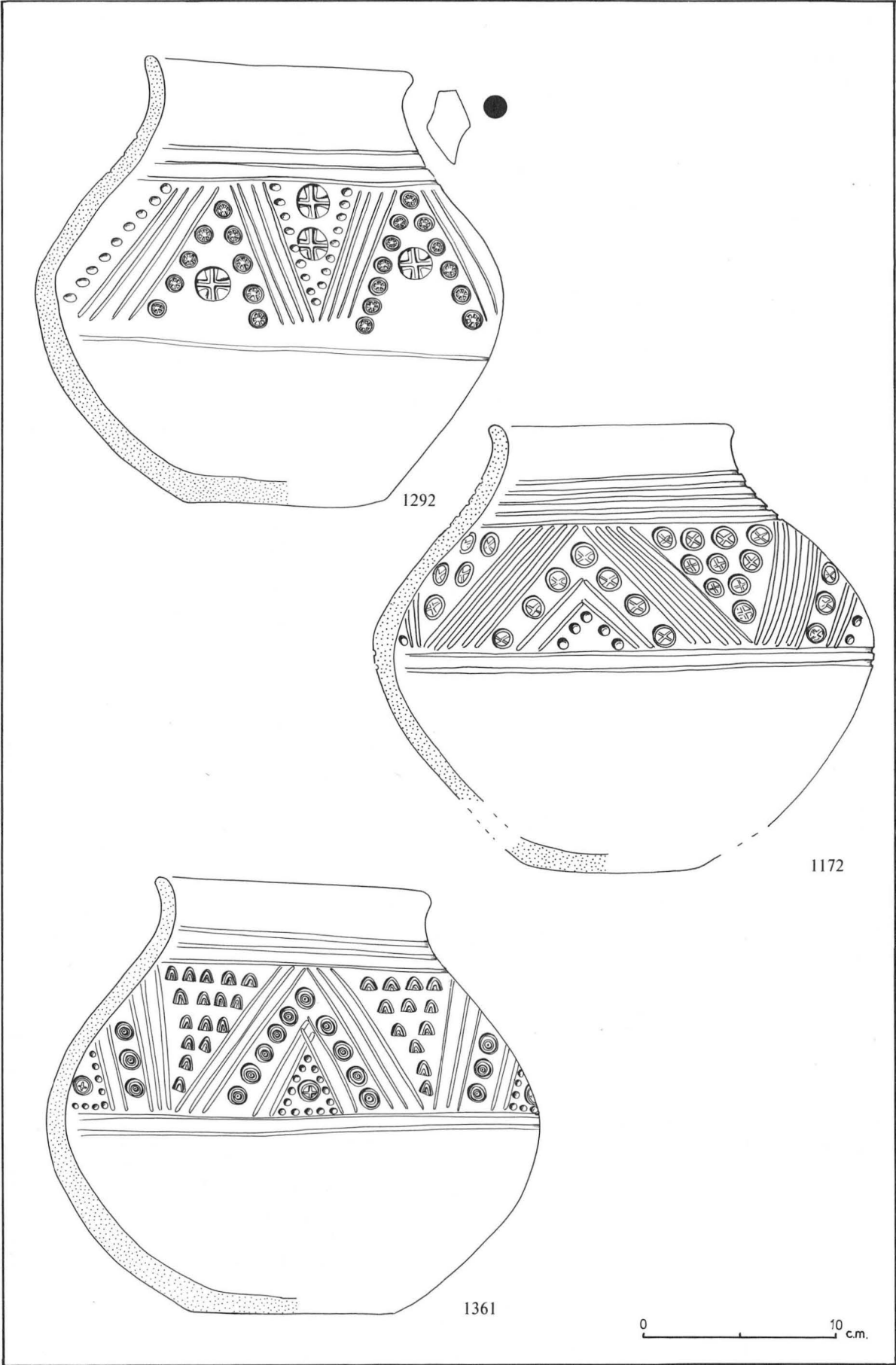


Fig. 73. Pots possibly from the same workshop. Scale 1:3.

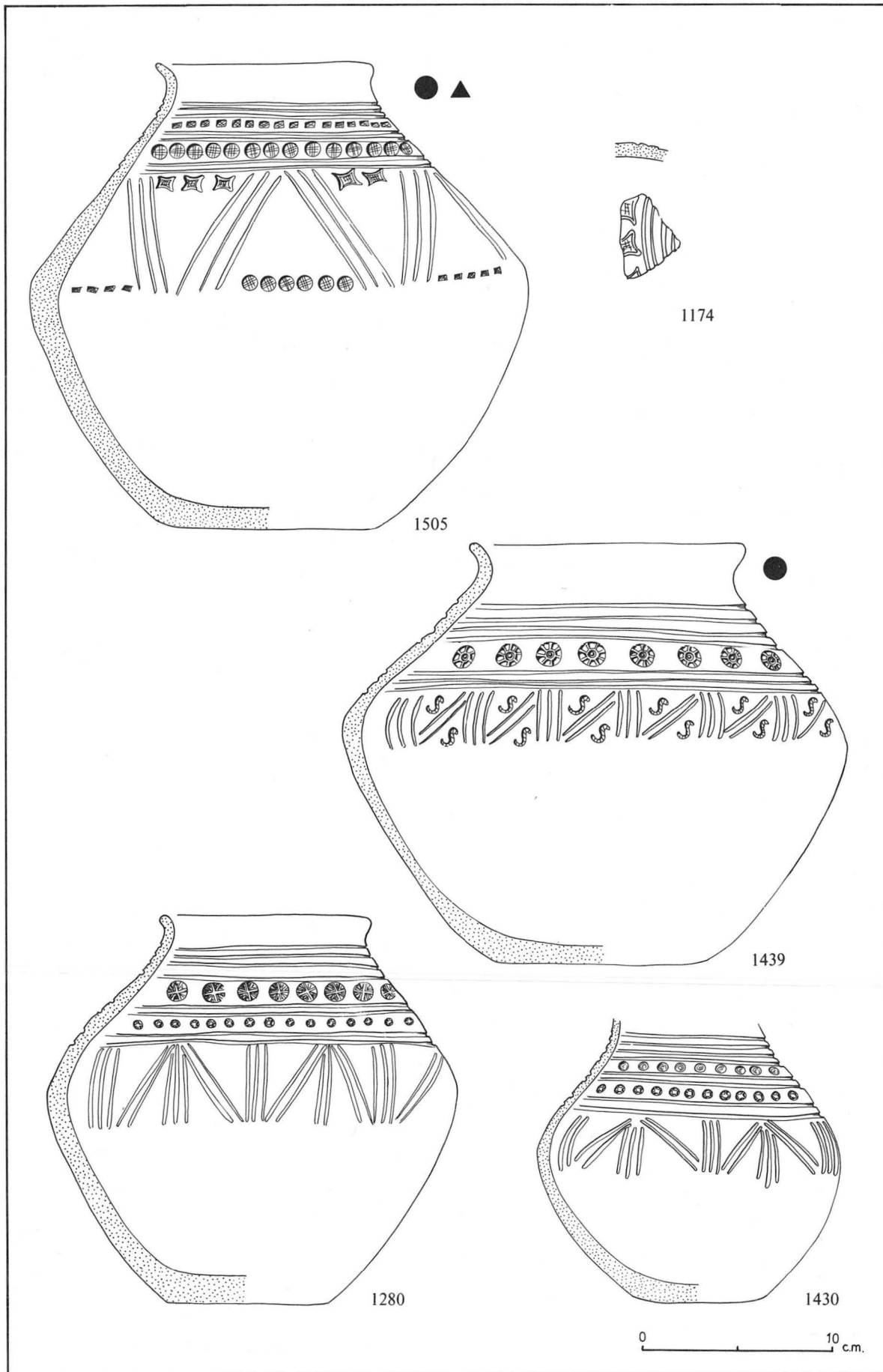


Fig. 74. Pots from Stamp Group 16 and a group of three possibly linked pots. Scale 1:3.

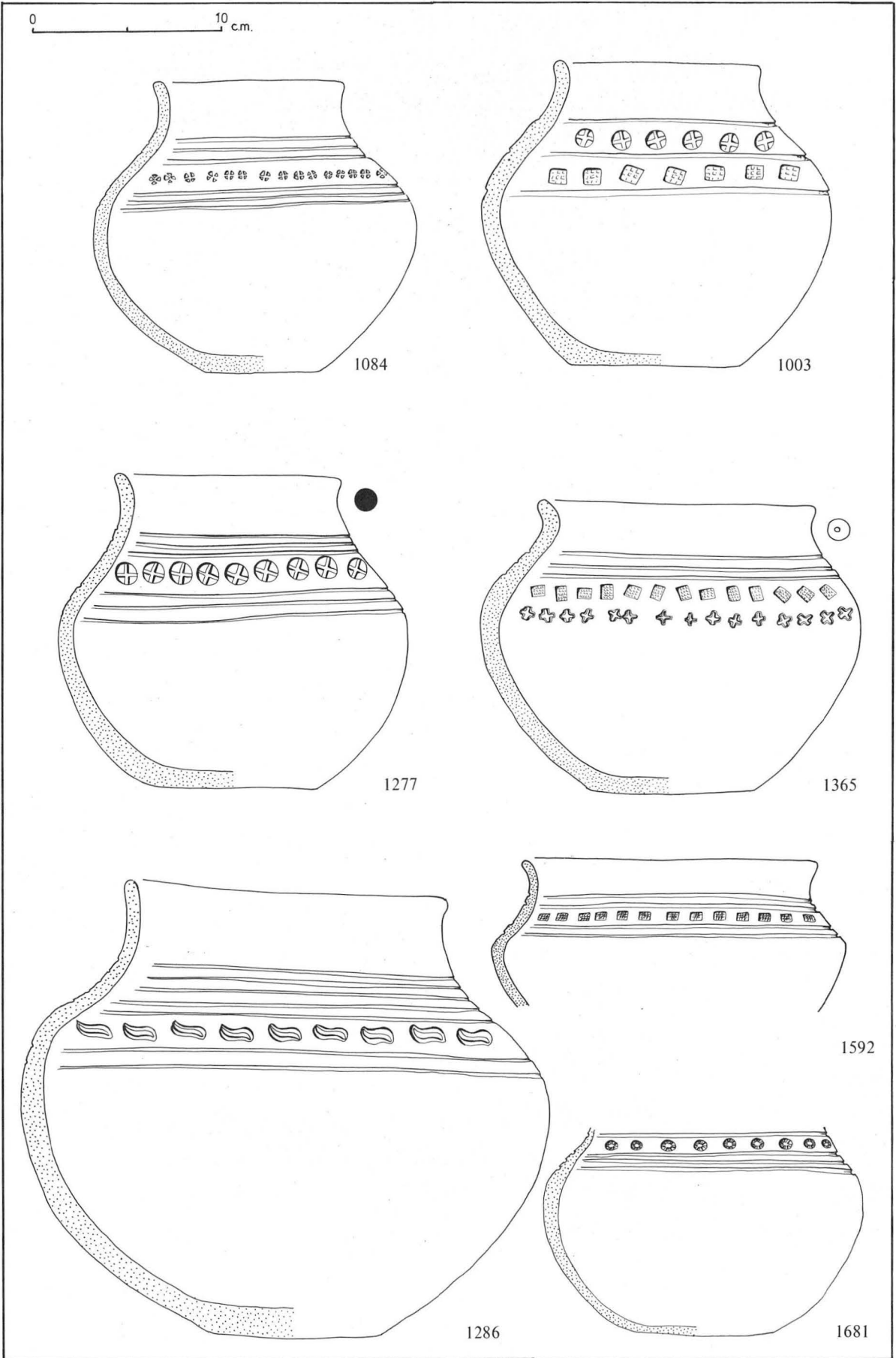


Fig. 75. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

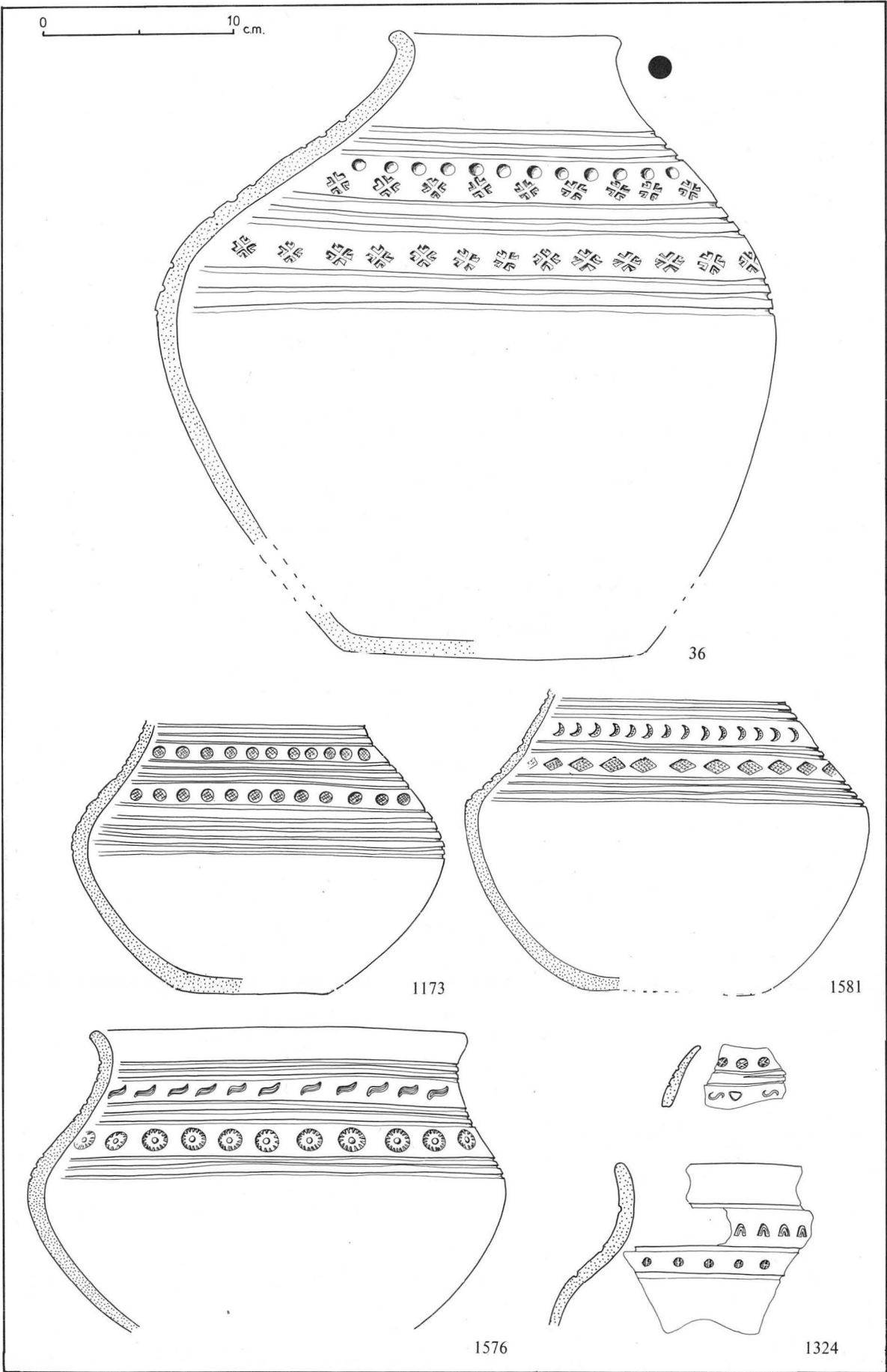


Fig. 76. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.



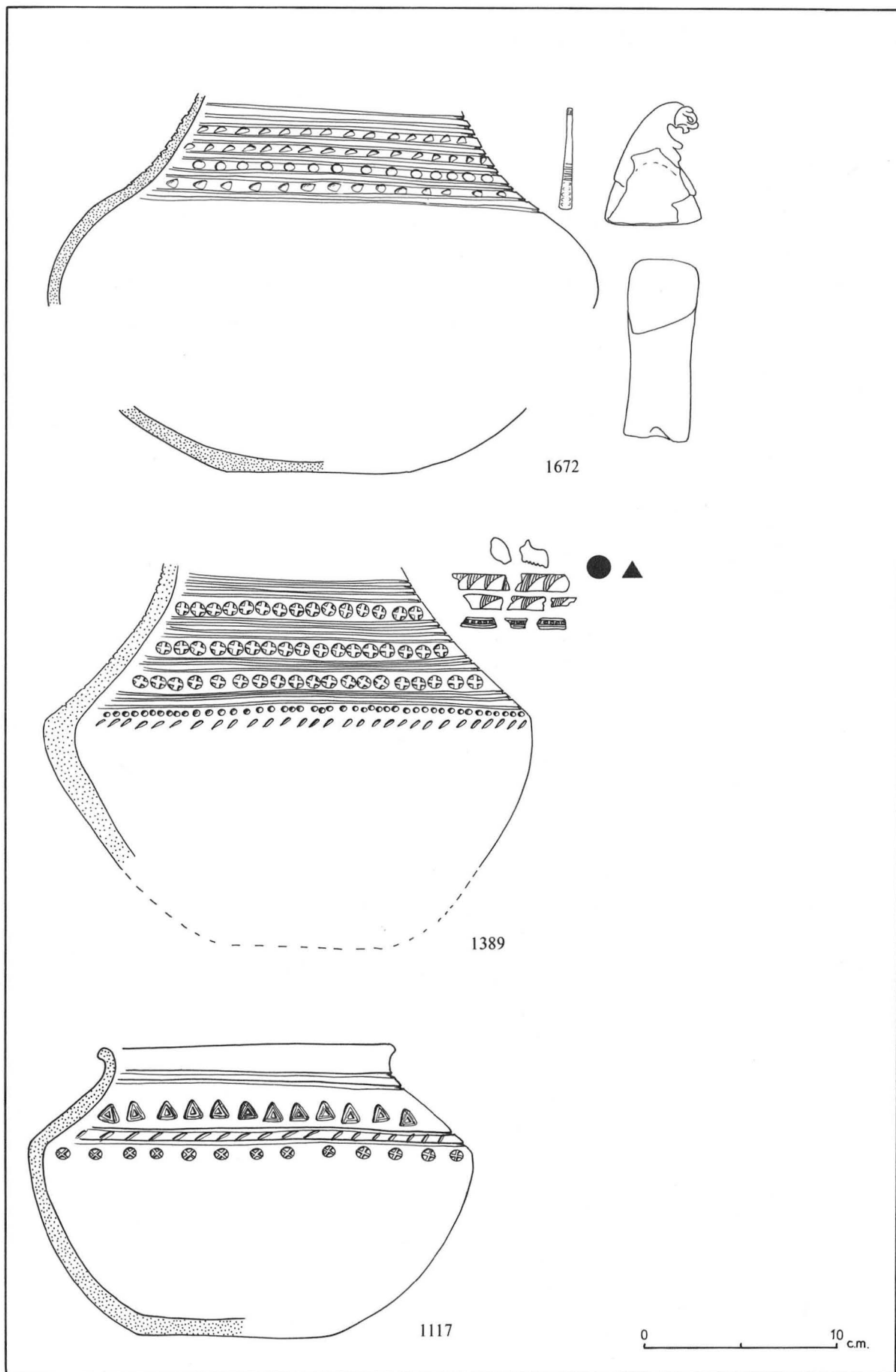


Fig. 77. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

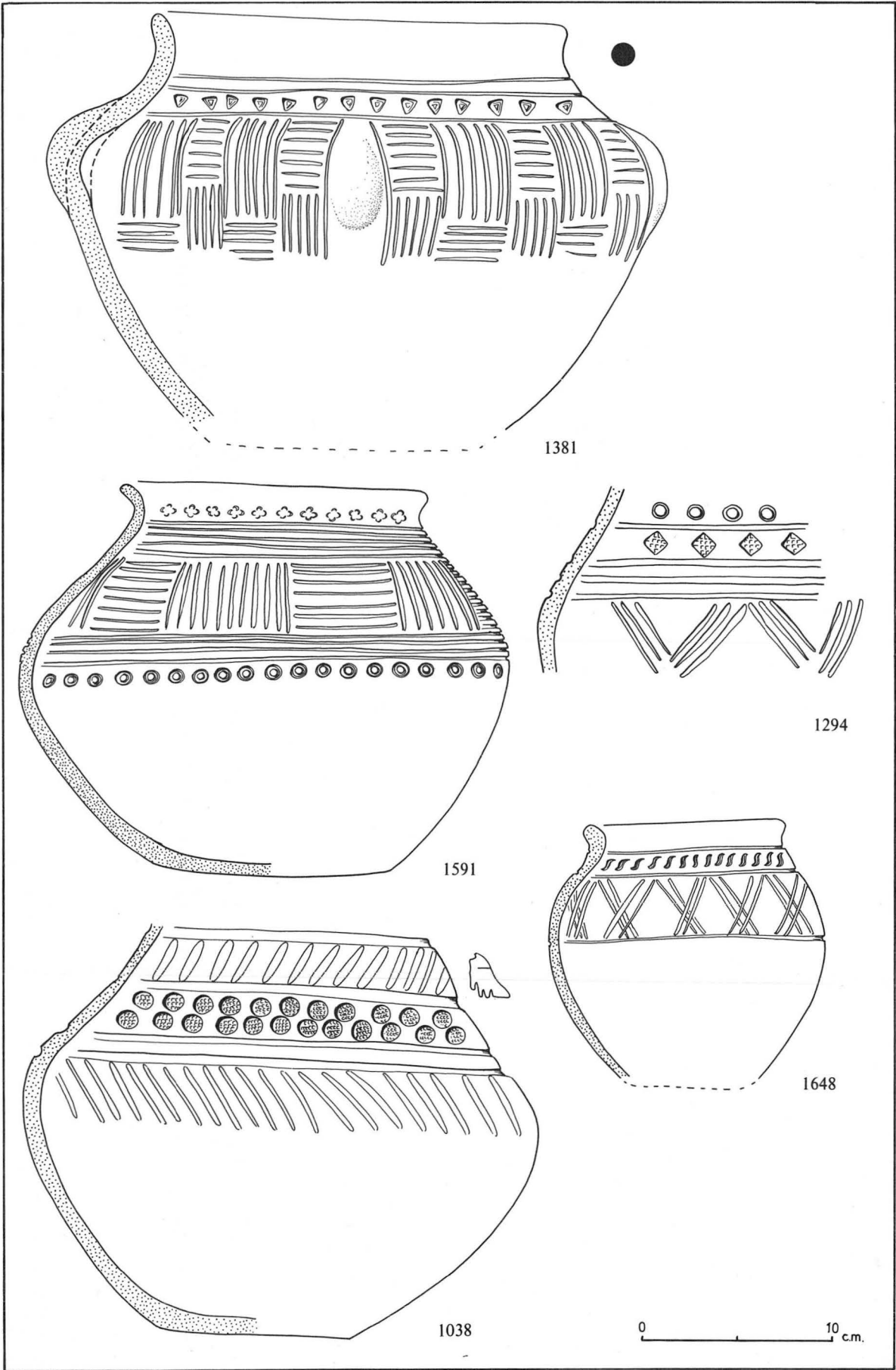


Fig. 78. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

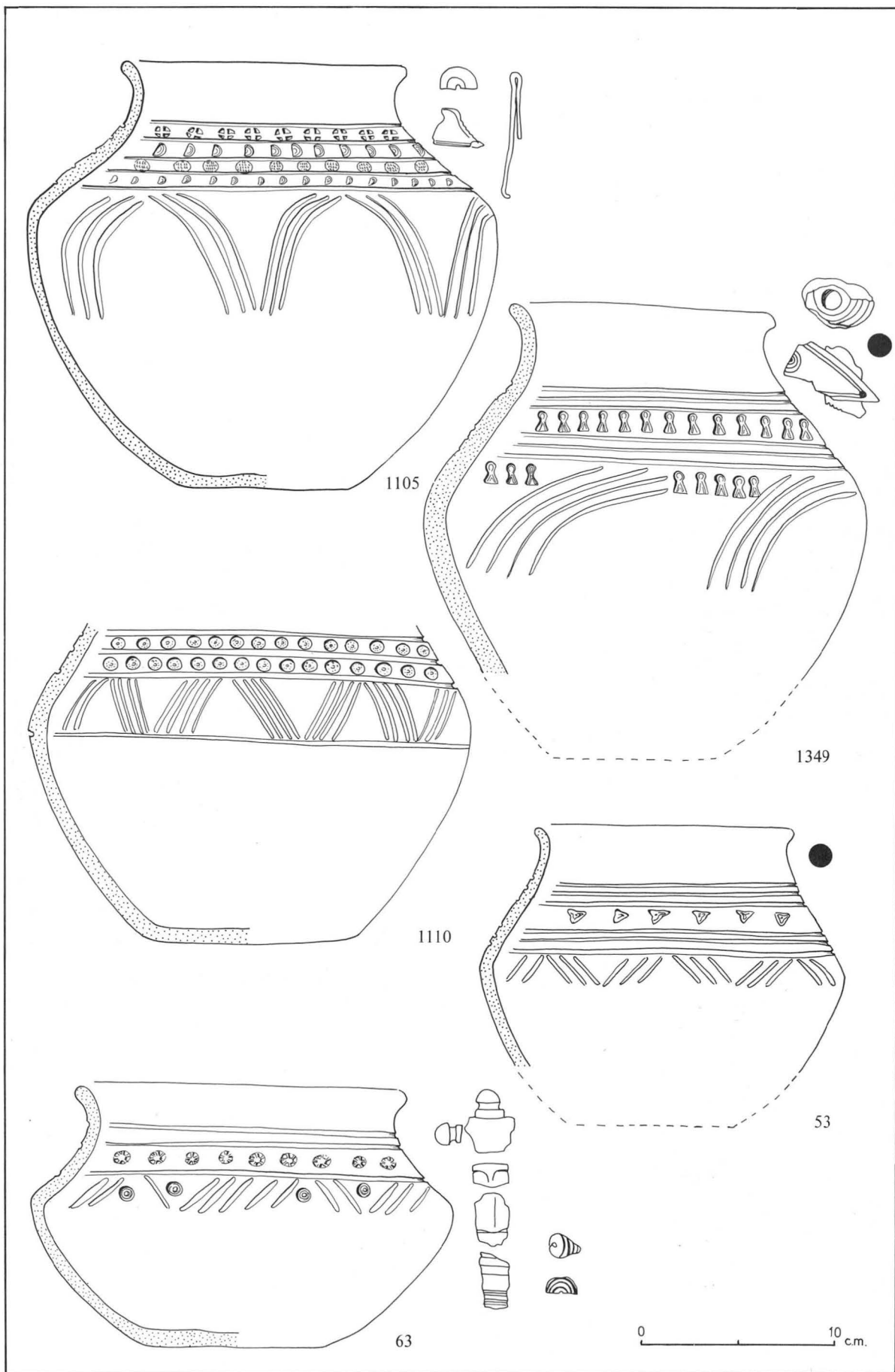


Fig. 79. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

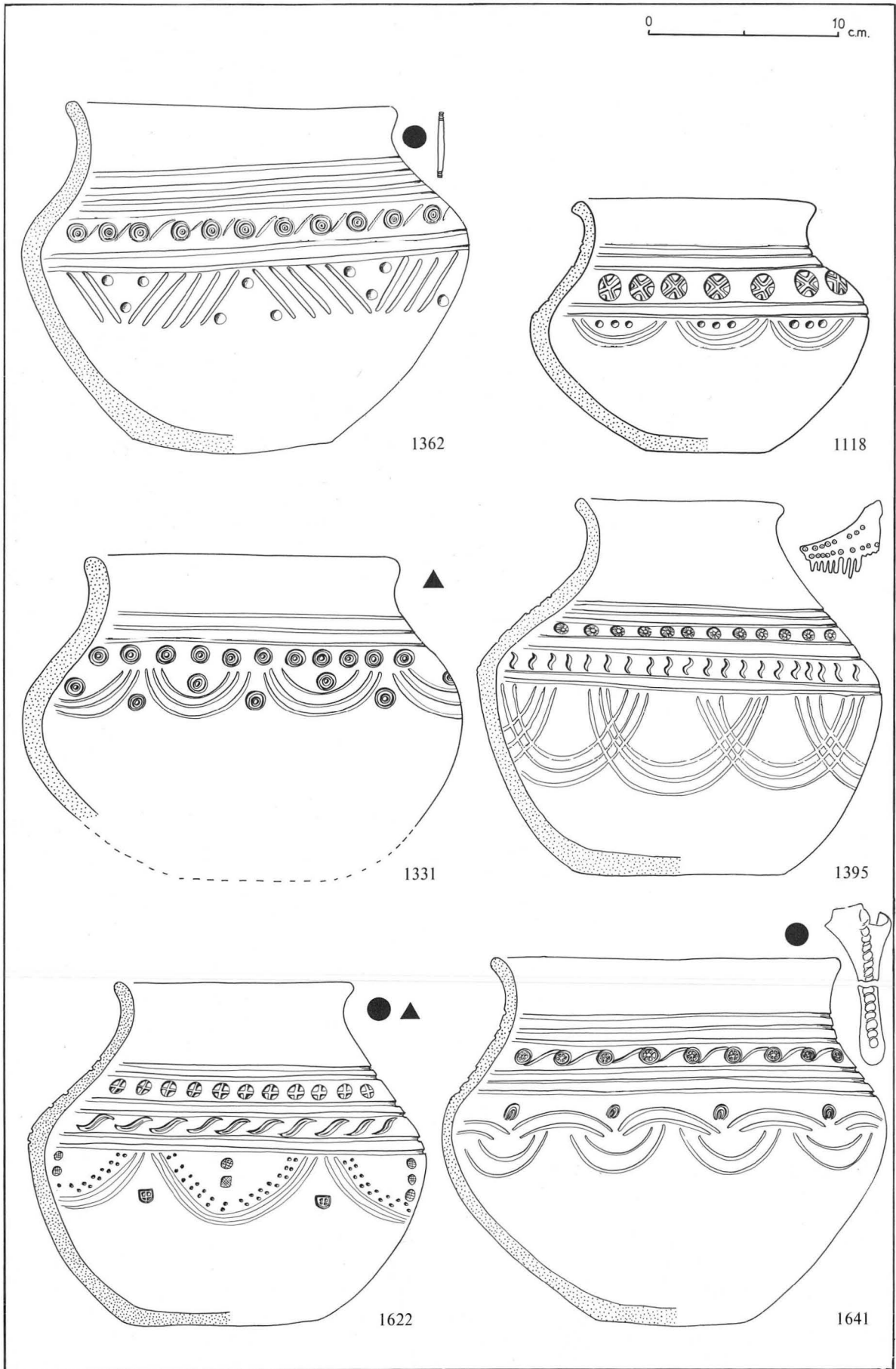


Fig. 80. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

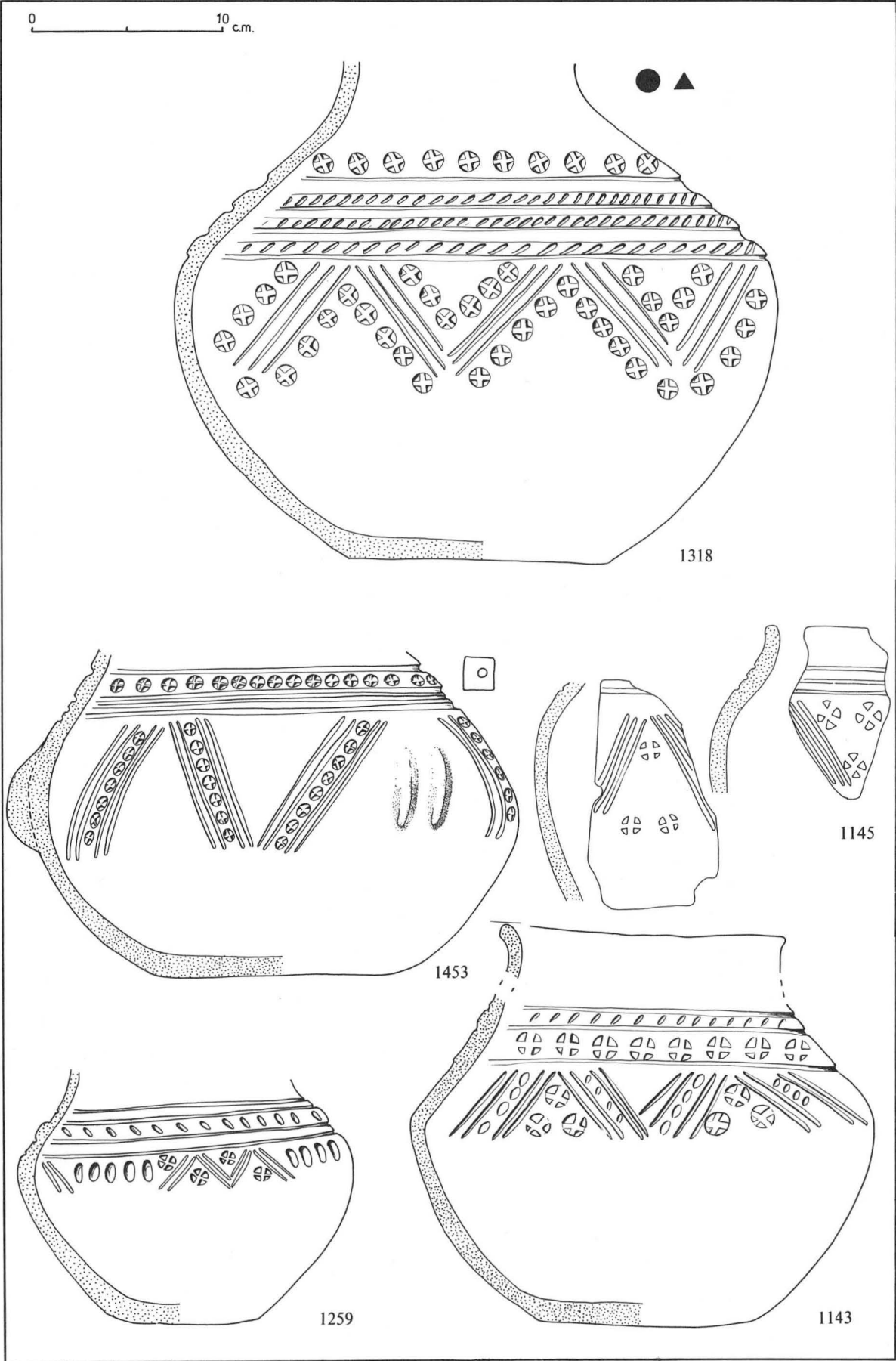


Fig. 81. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

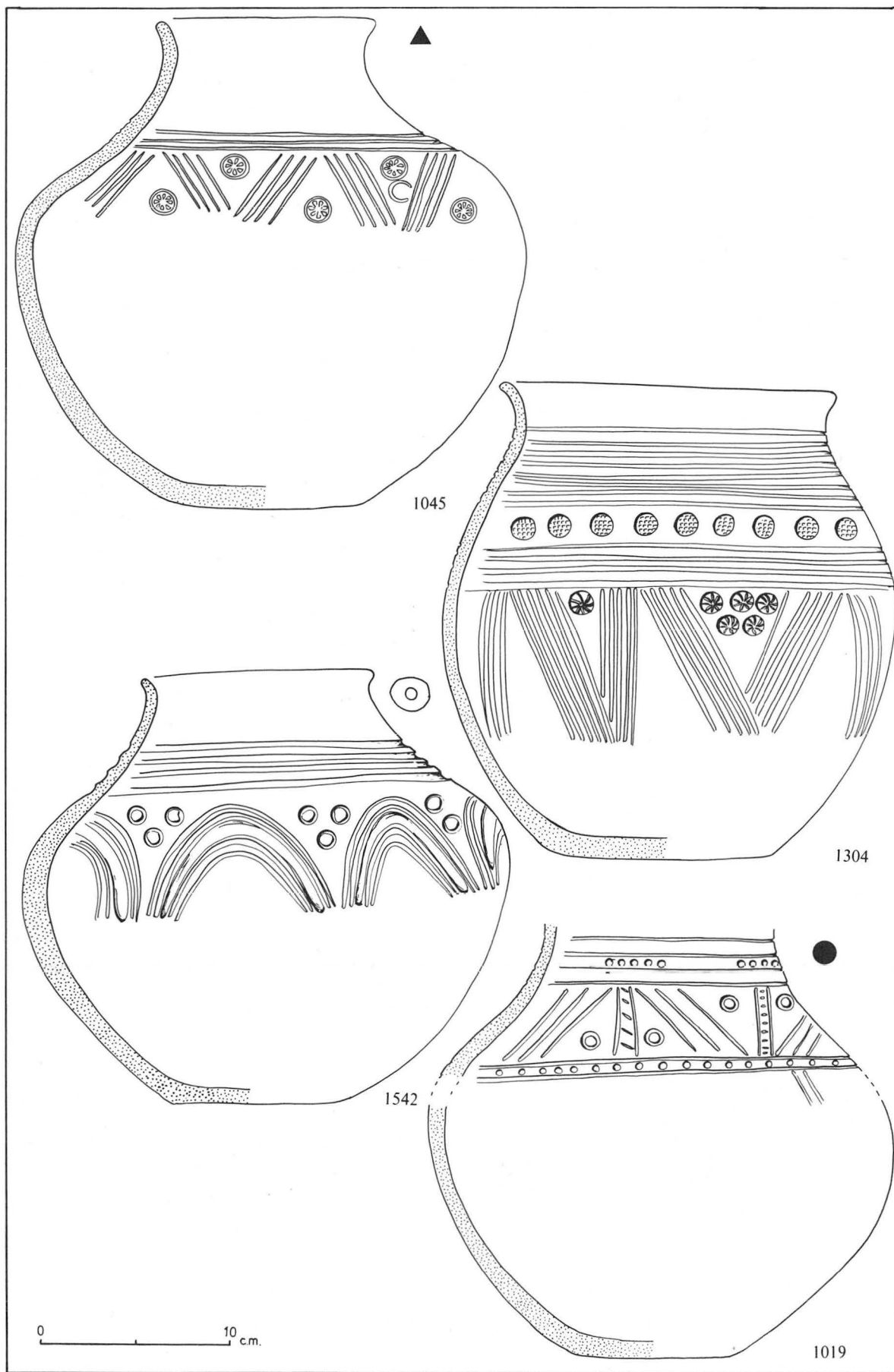


Fig. 82. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

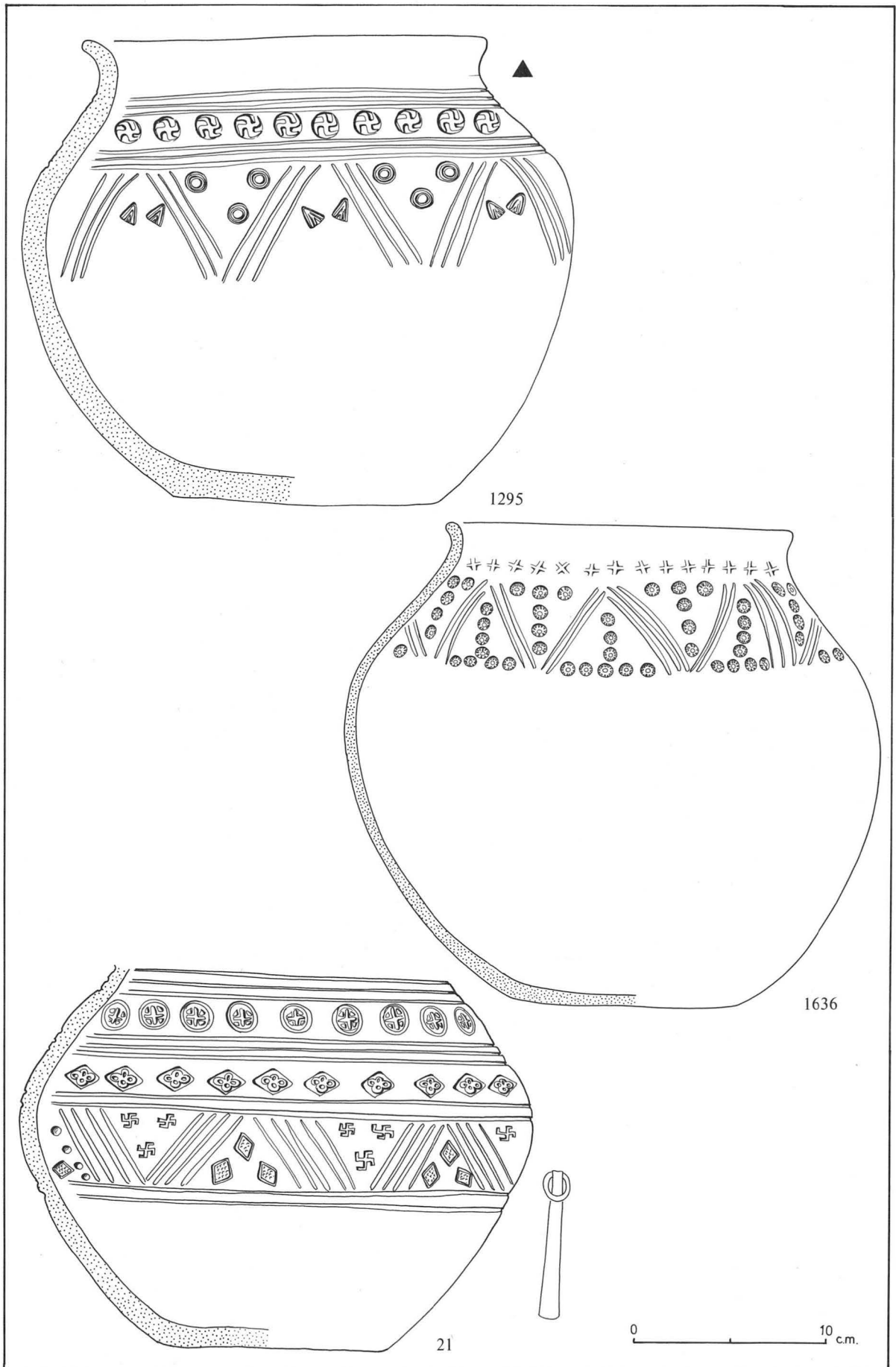


Fig. 83. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.



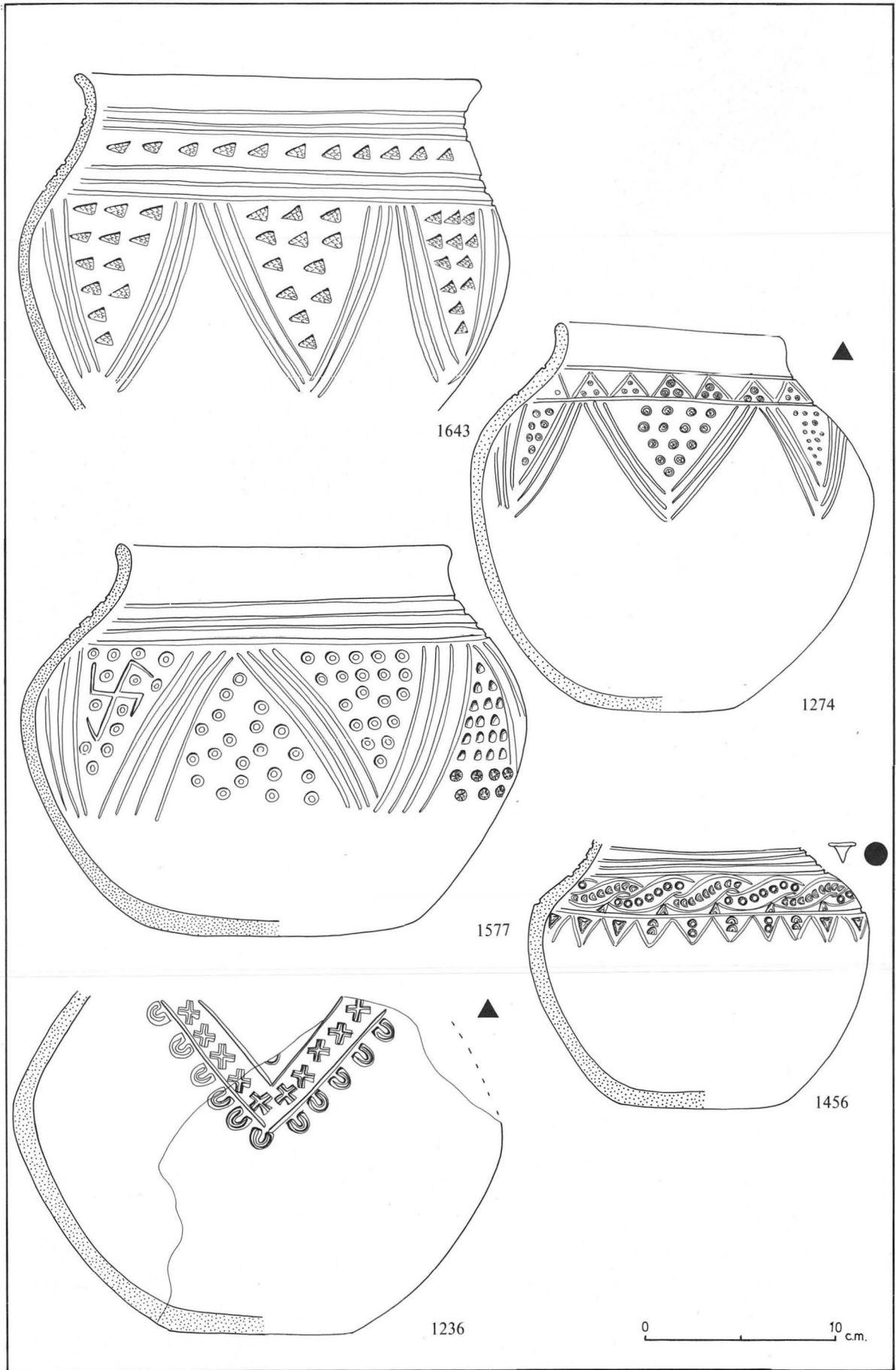


Fig. 84. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

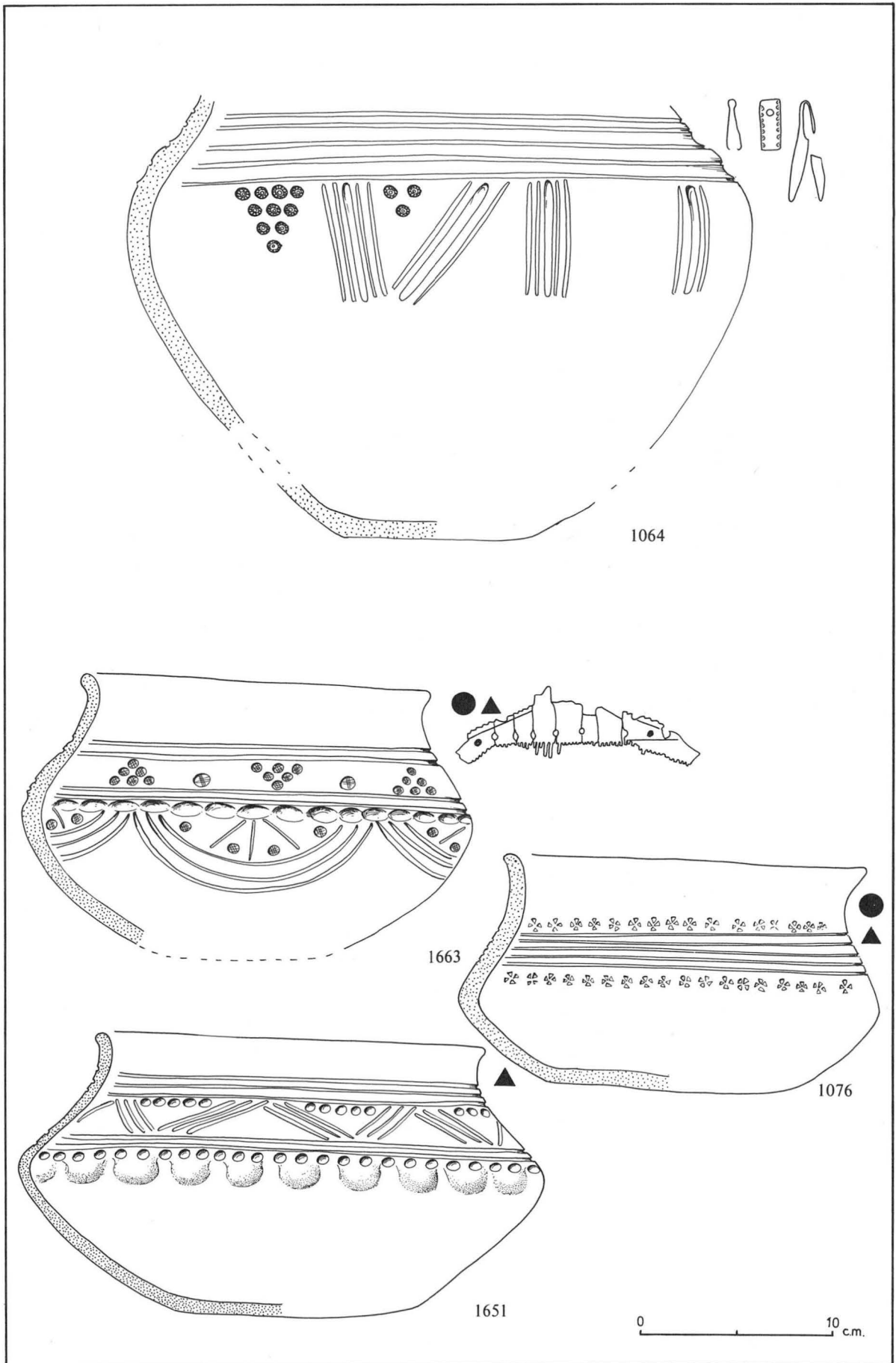


Fig. 85. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

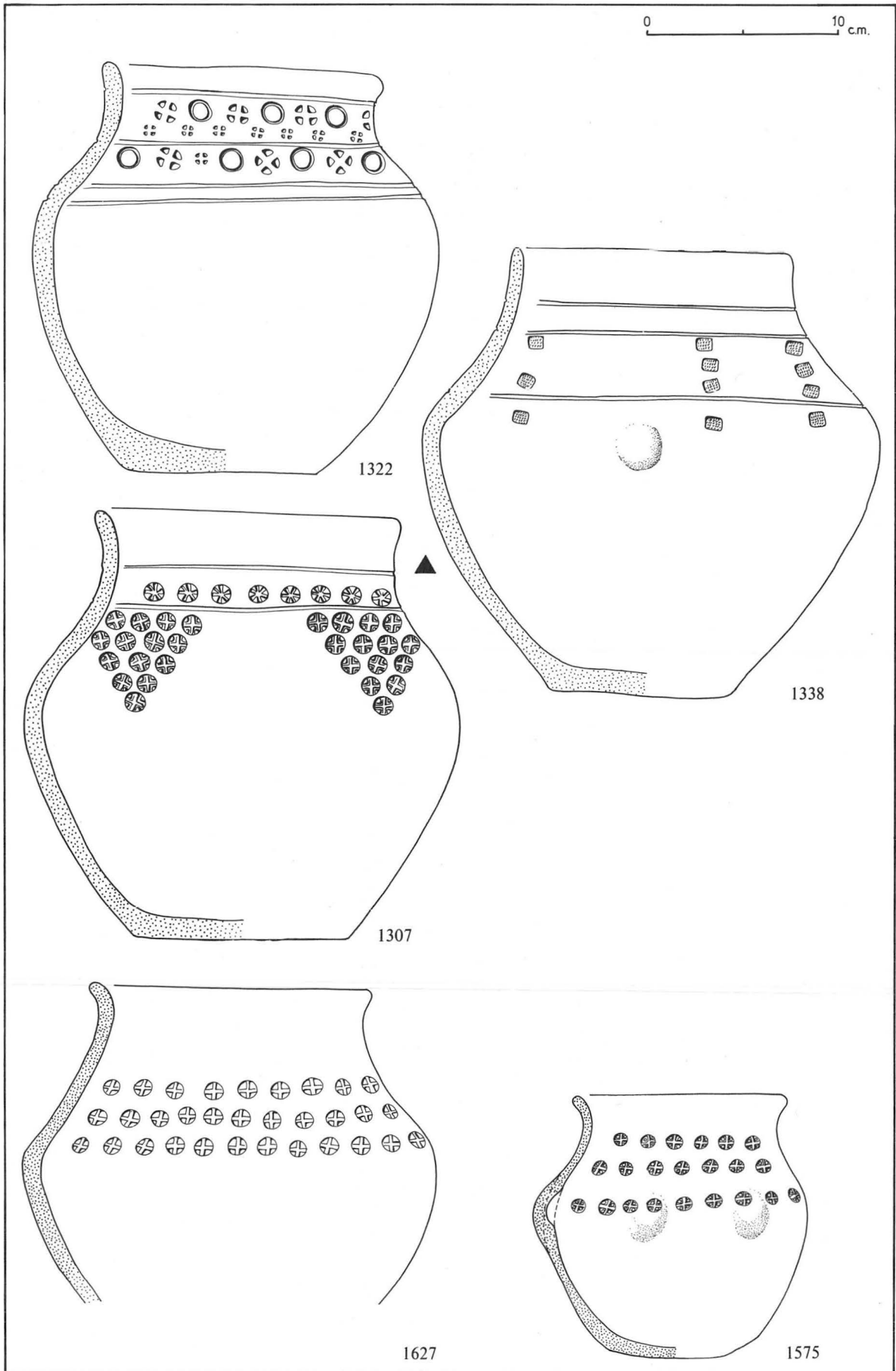


Fig. 86. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.



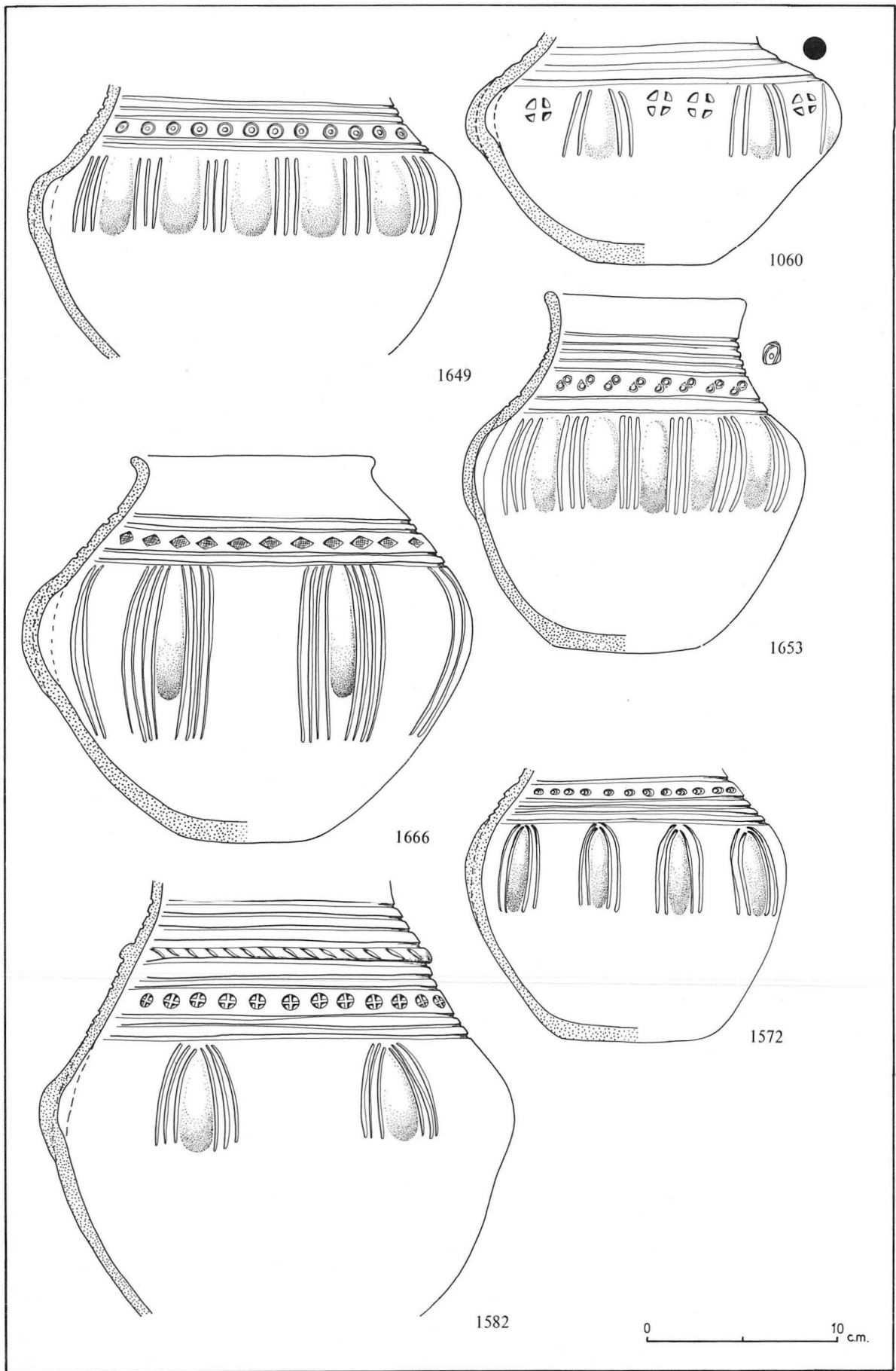


Fig. 88. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

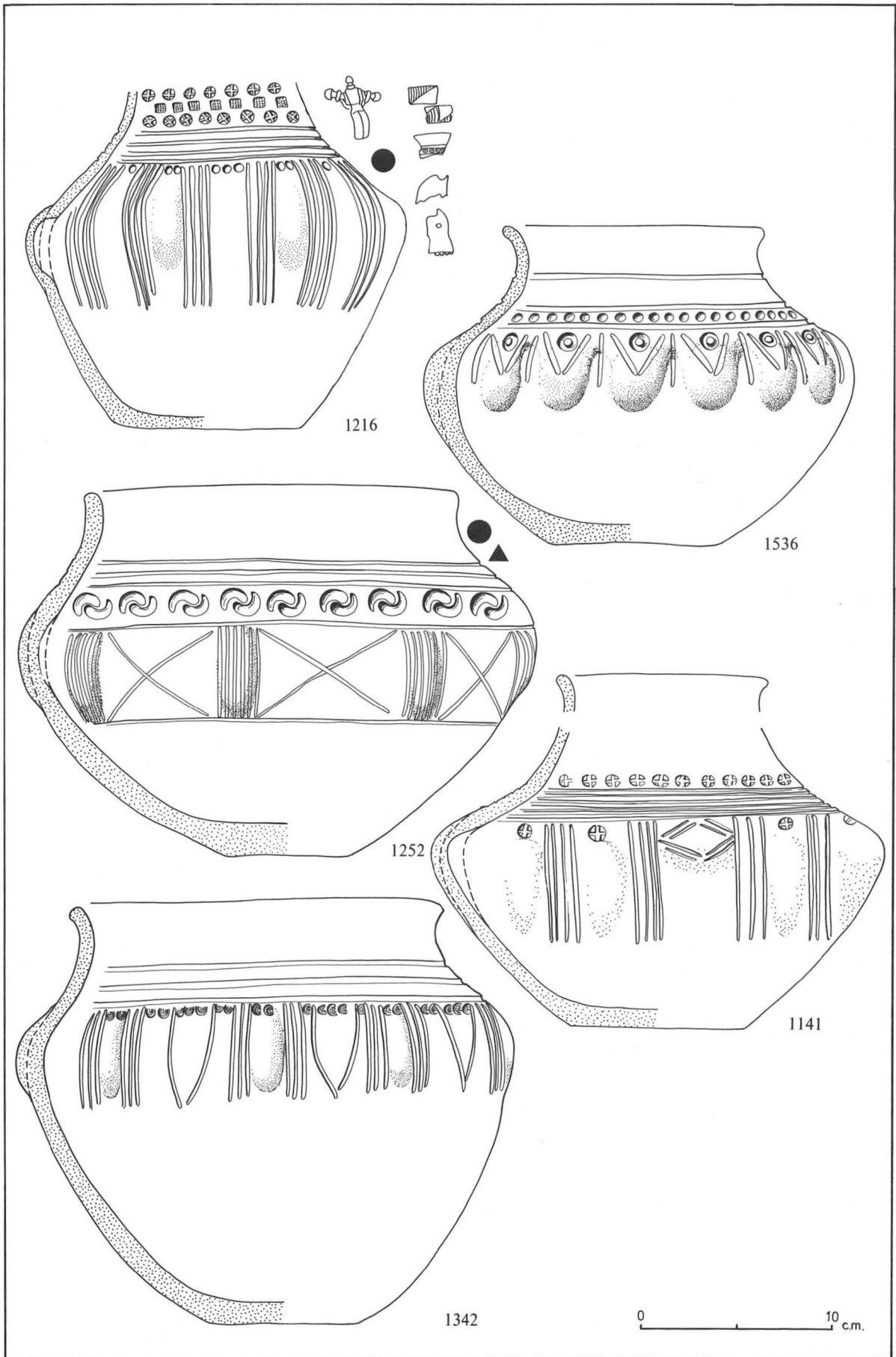


Fig. 89. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

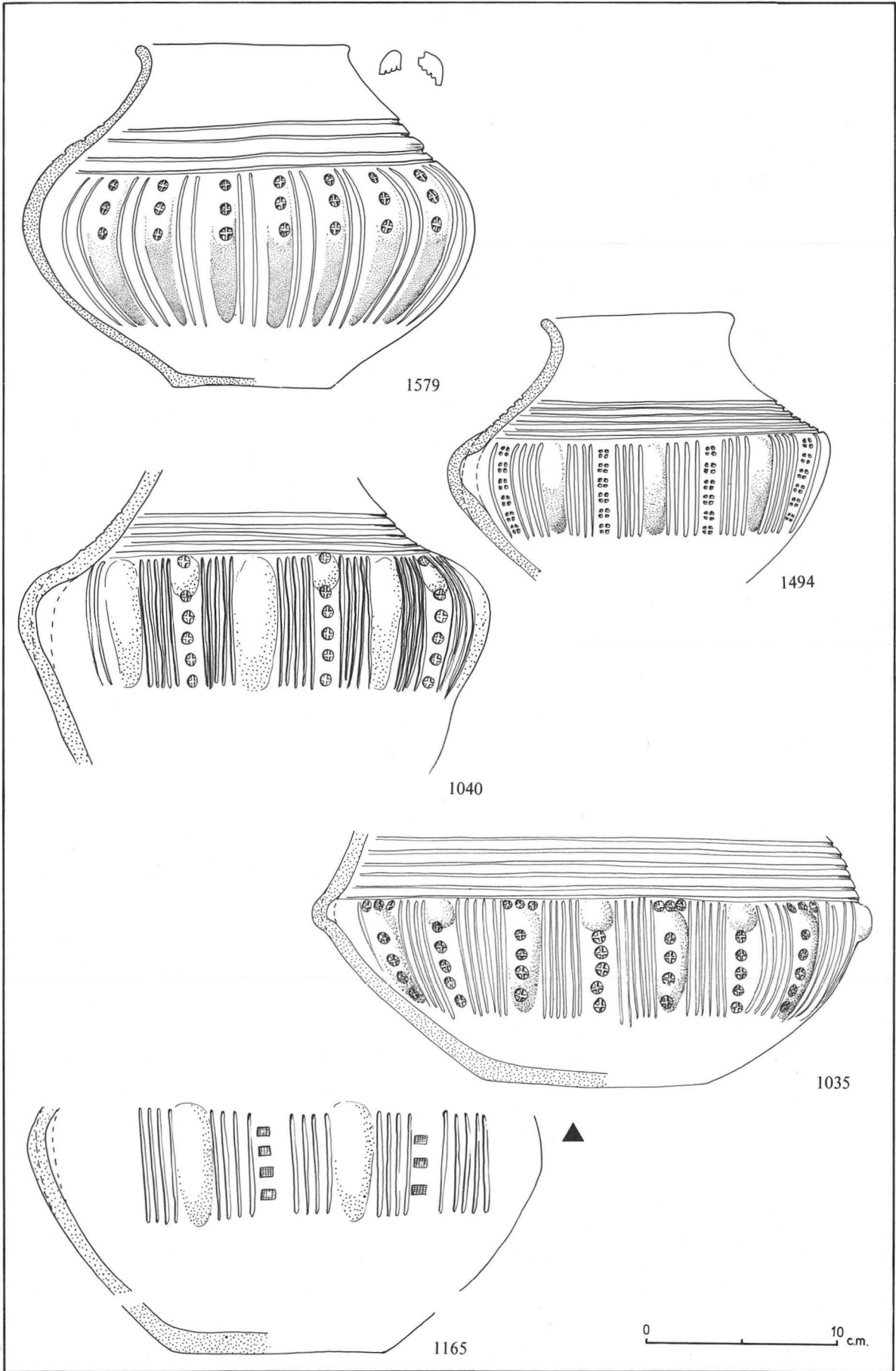


Fig. 90. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.



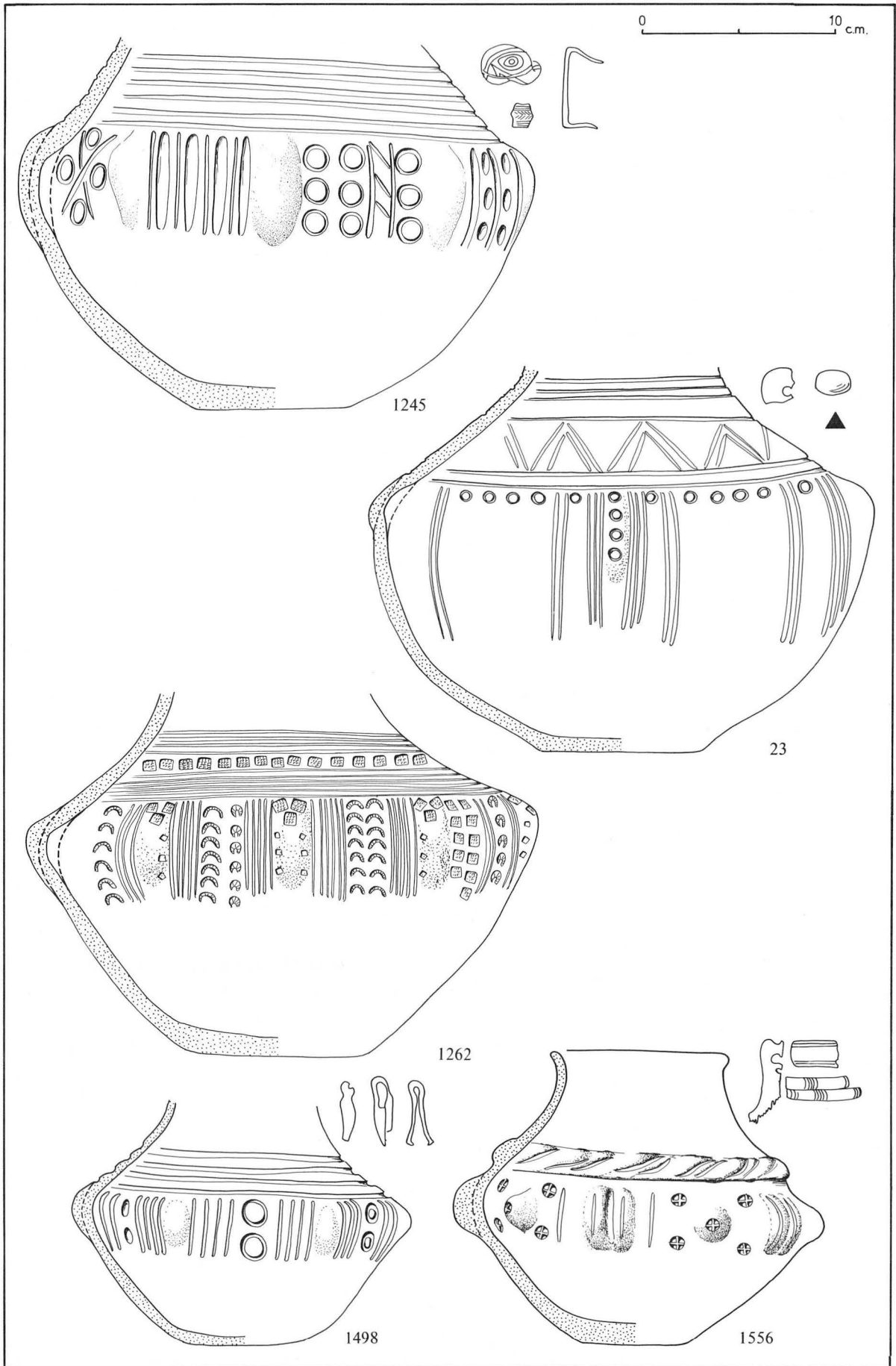


Fig. 91. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

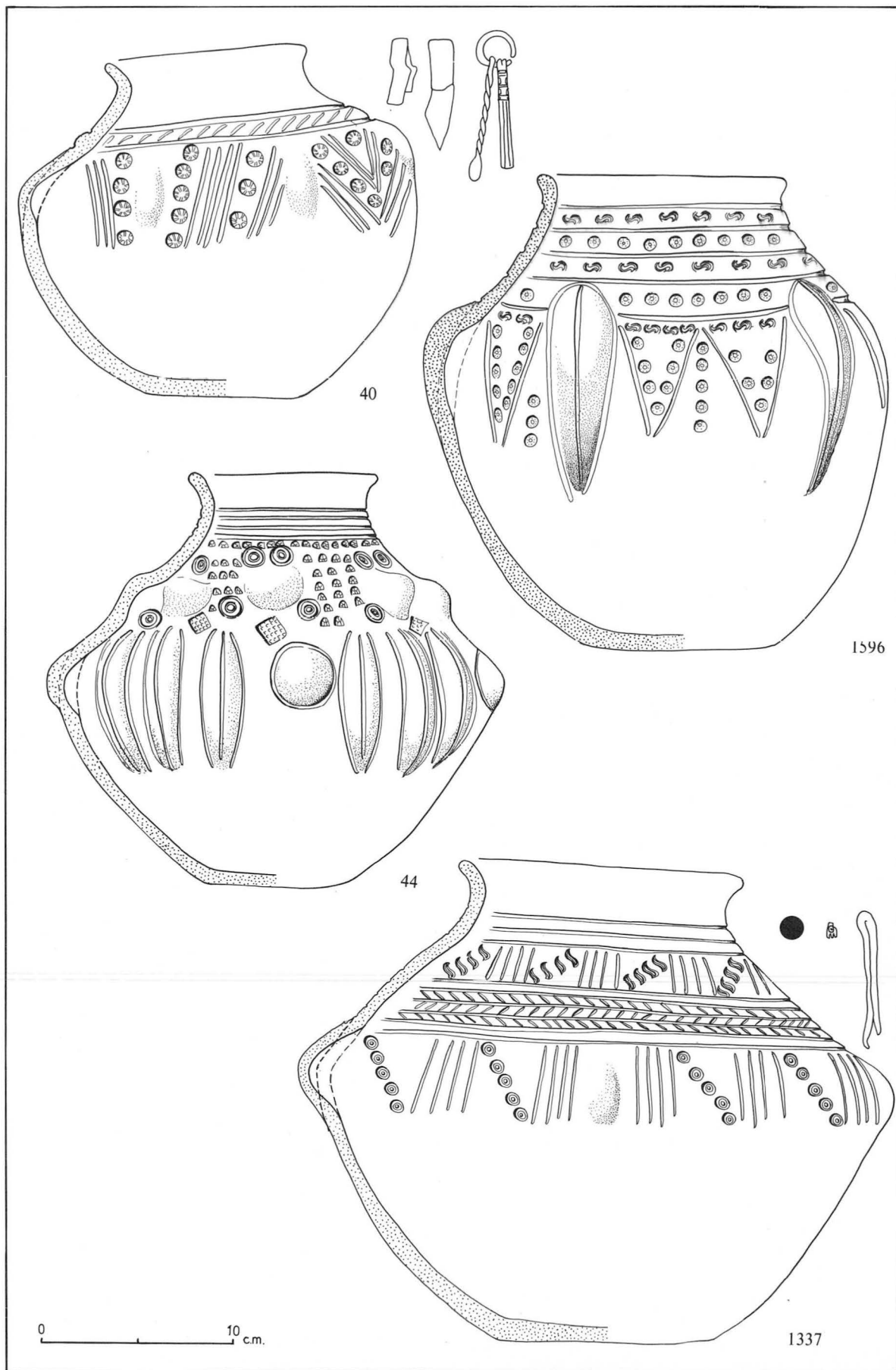


Fig. 92. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

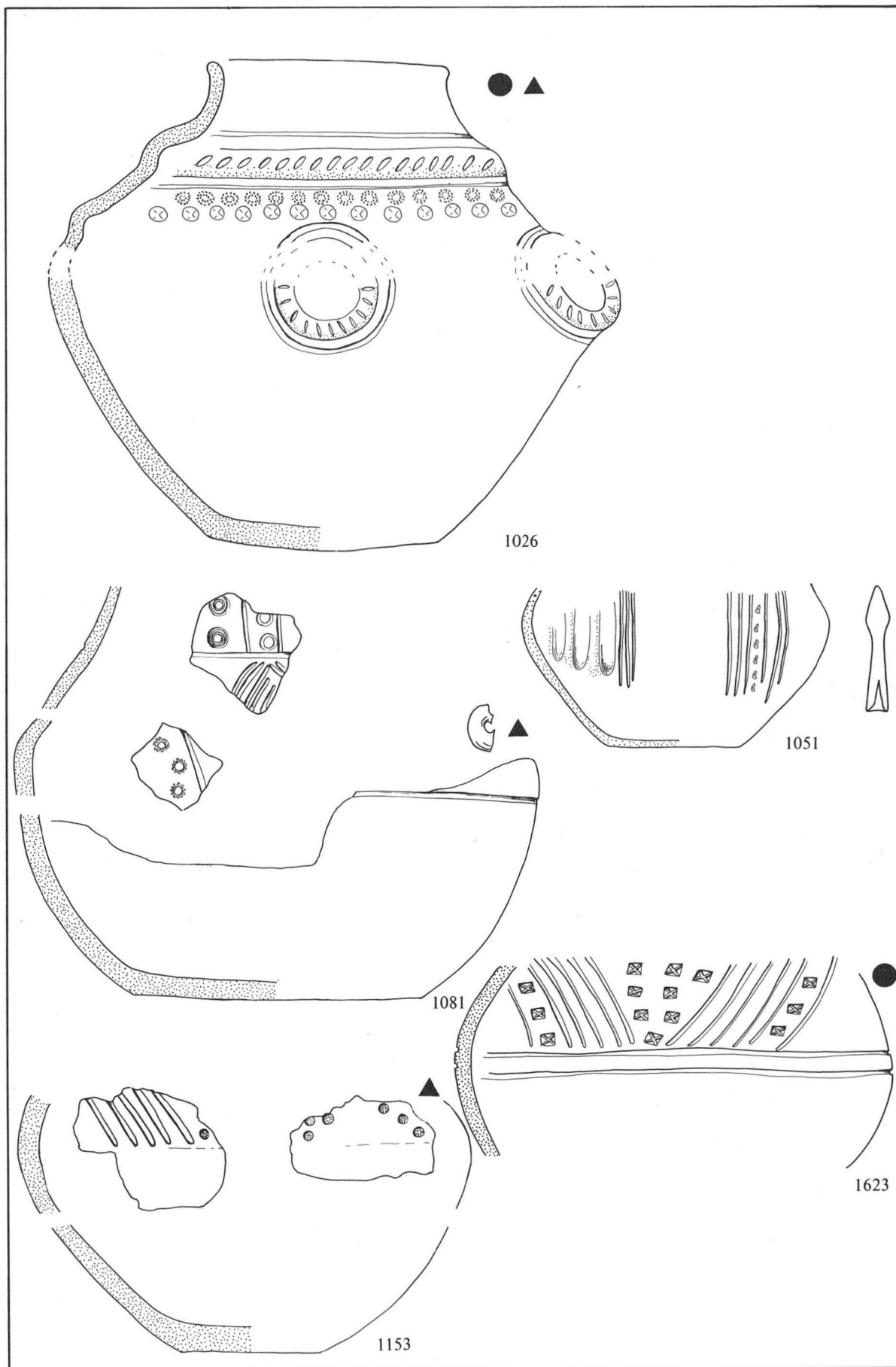


Fig. 93. Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3.

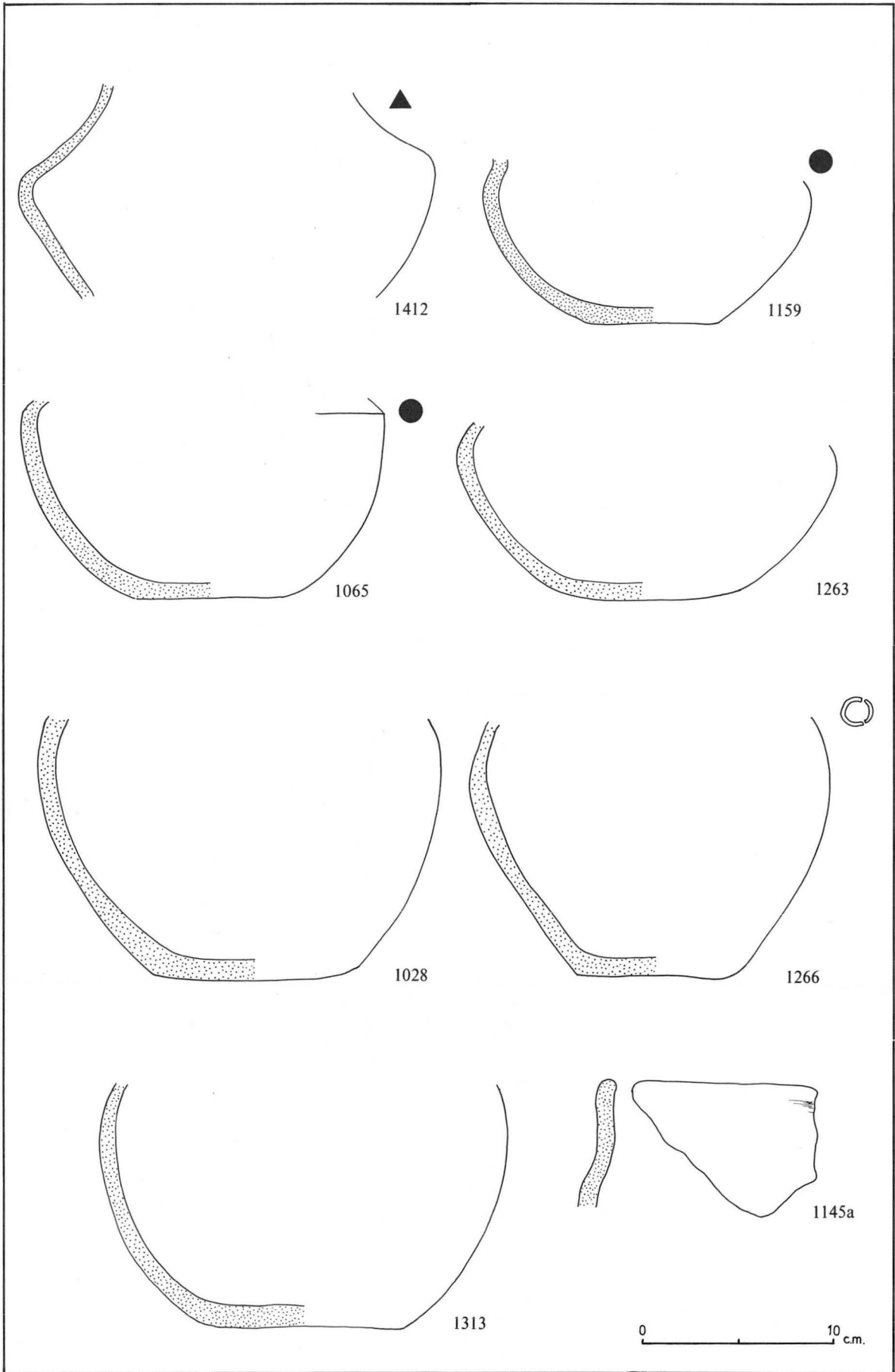


Fig. 94. Miscellaneous incomplete pots. Scale 1:3.

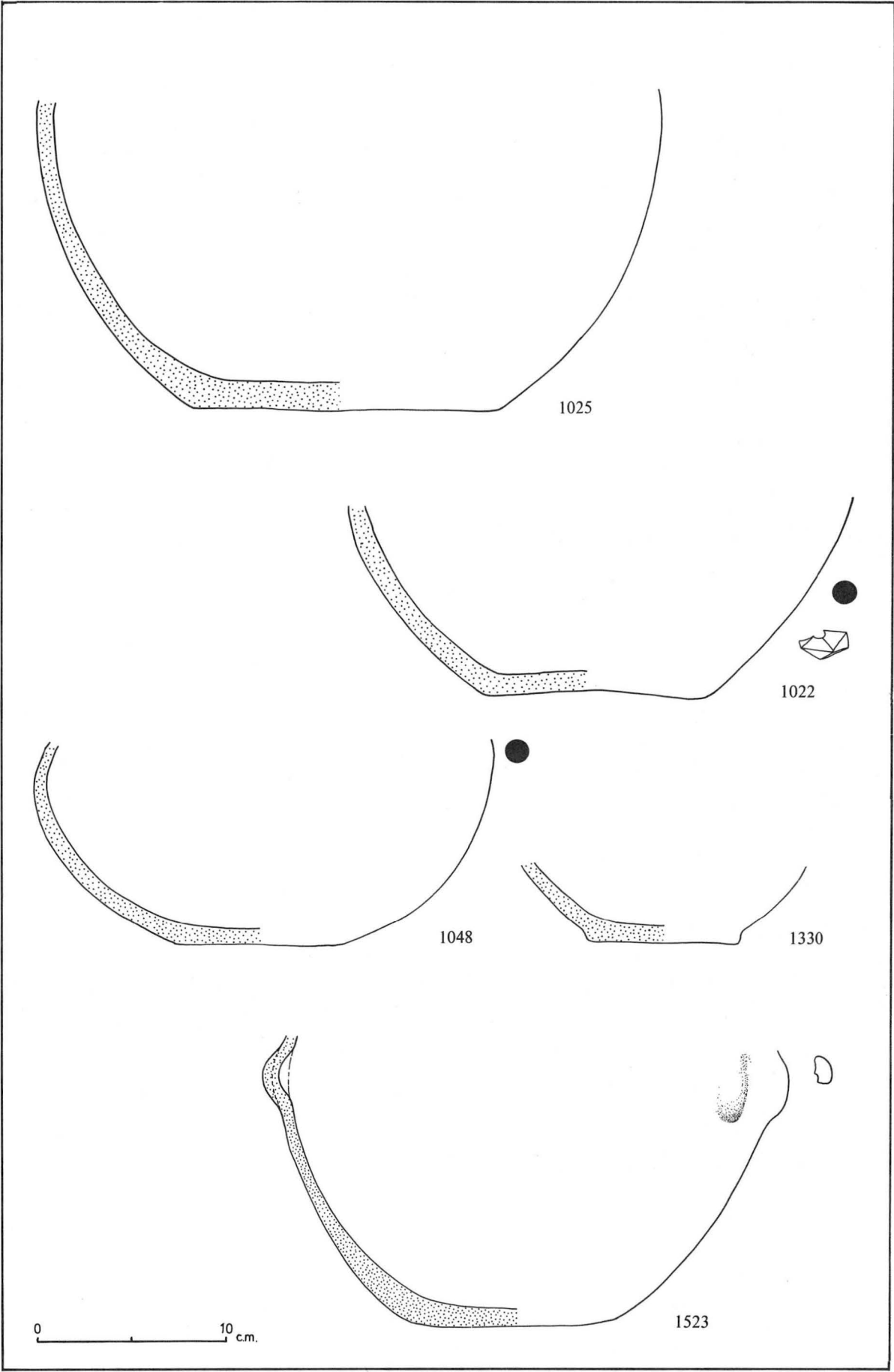


Fig. 95. Miscellaneous incomplete pots. Scale 1:3.

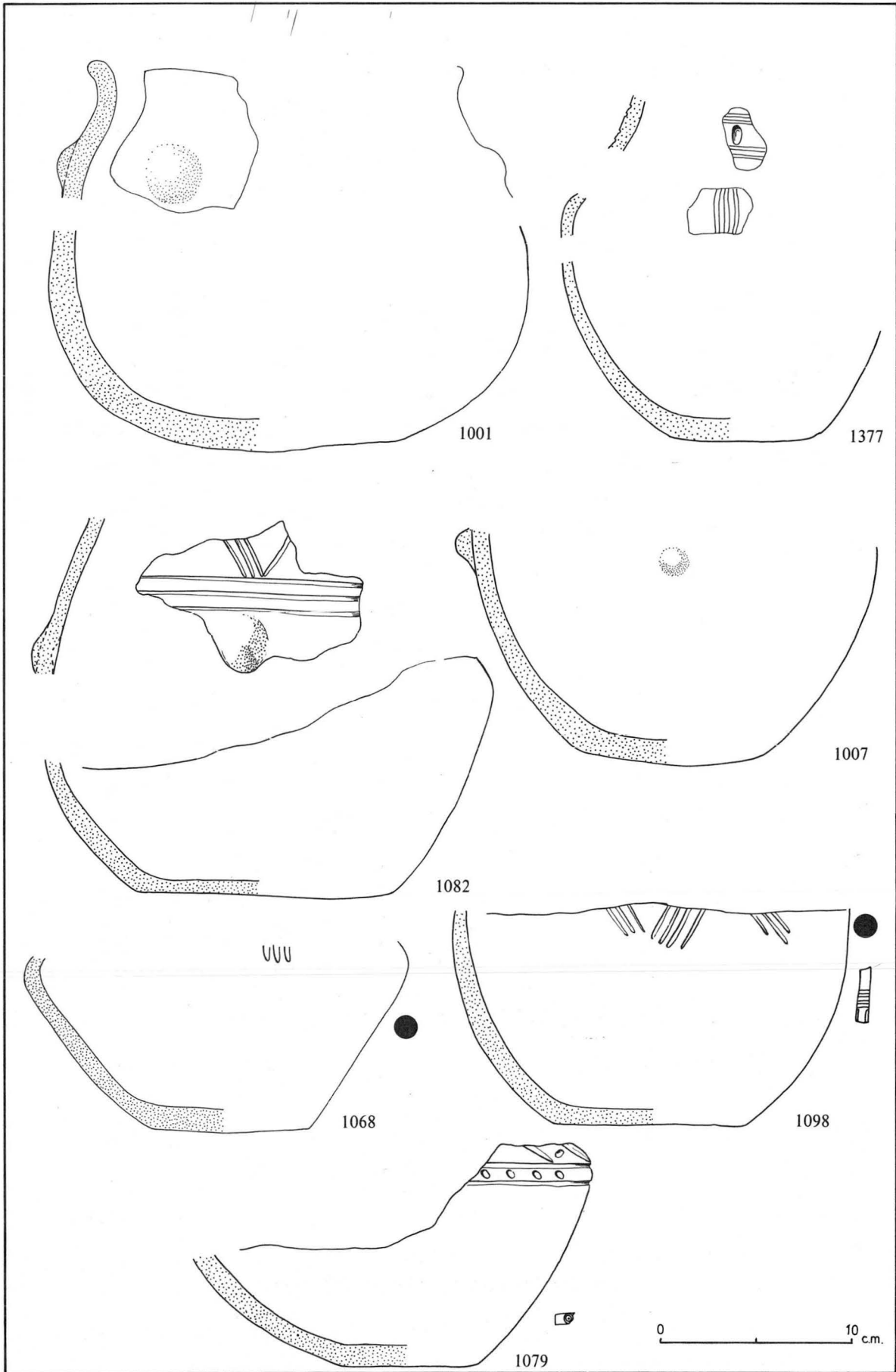


Fig. 96. Miscellaneous incomplete pots. Scale 1:3.

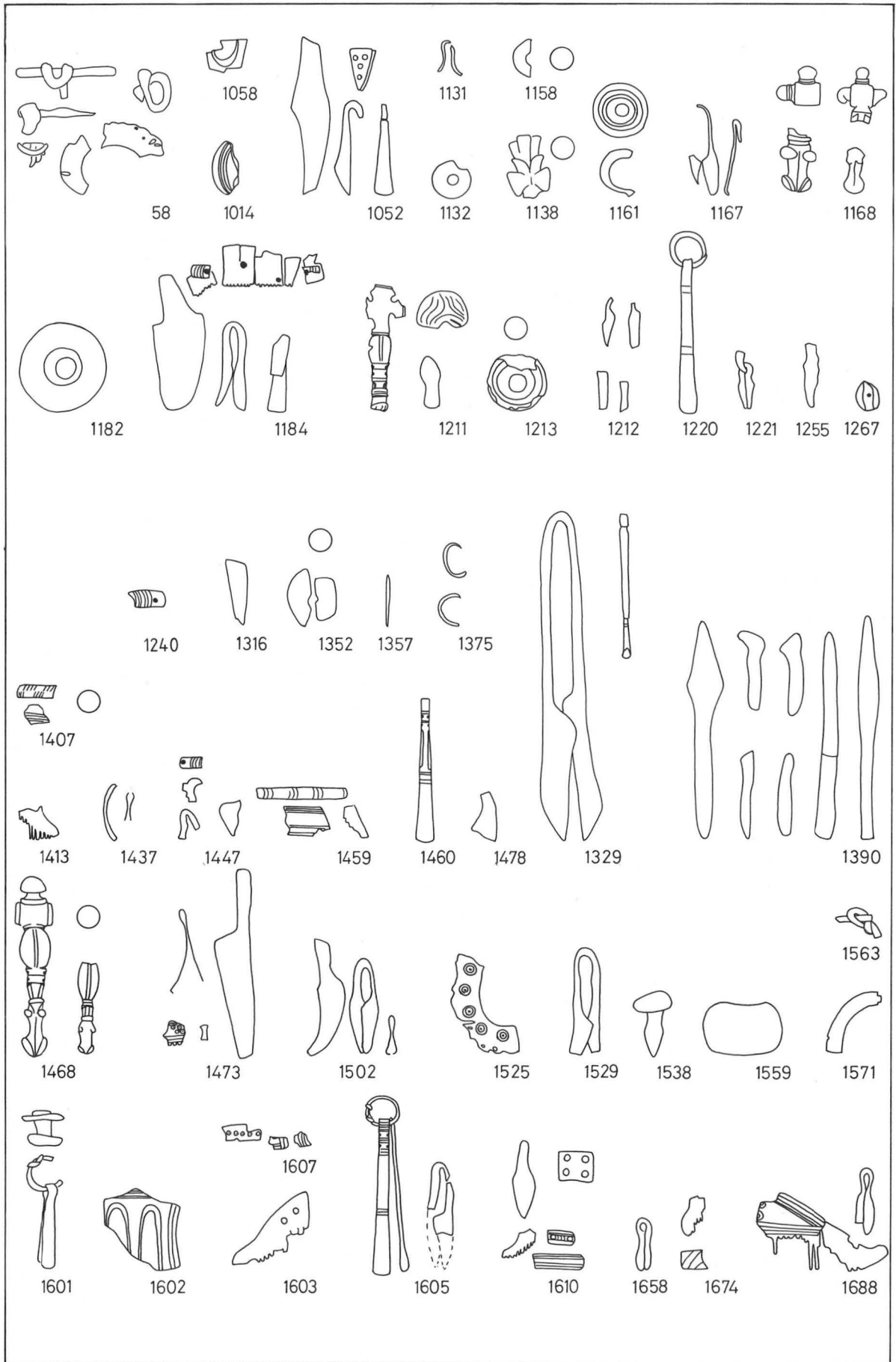


Fig. 97. Associated grave-goods from unillustrated fragmentary pots. Scale 1:3.



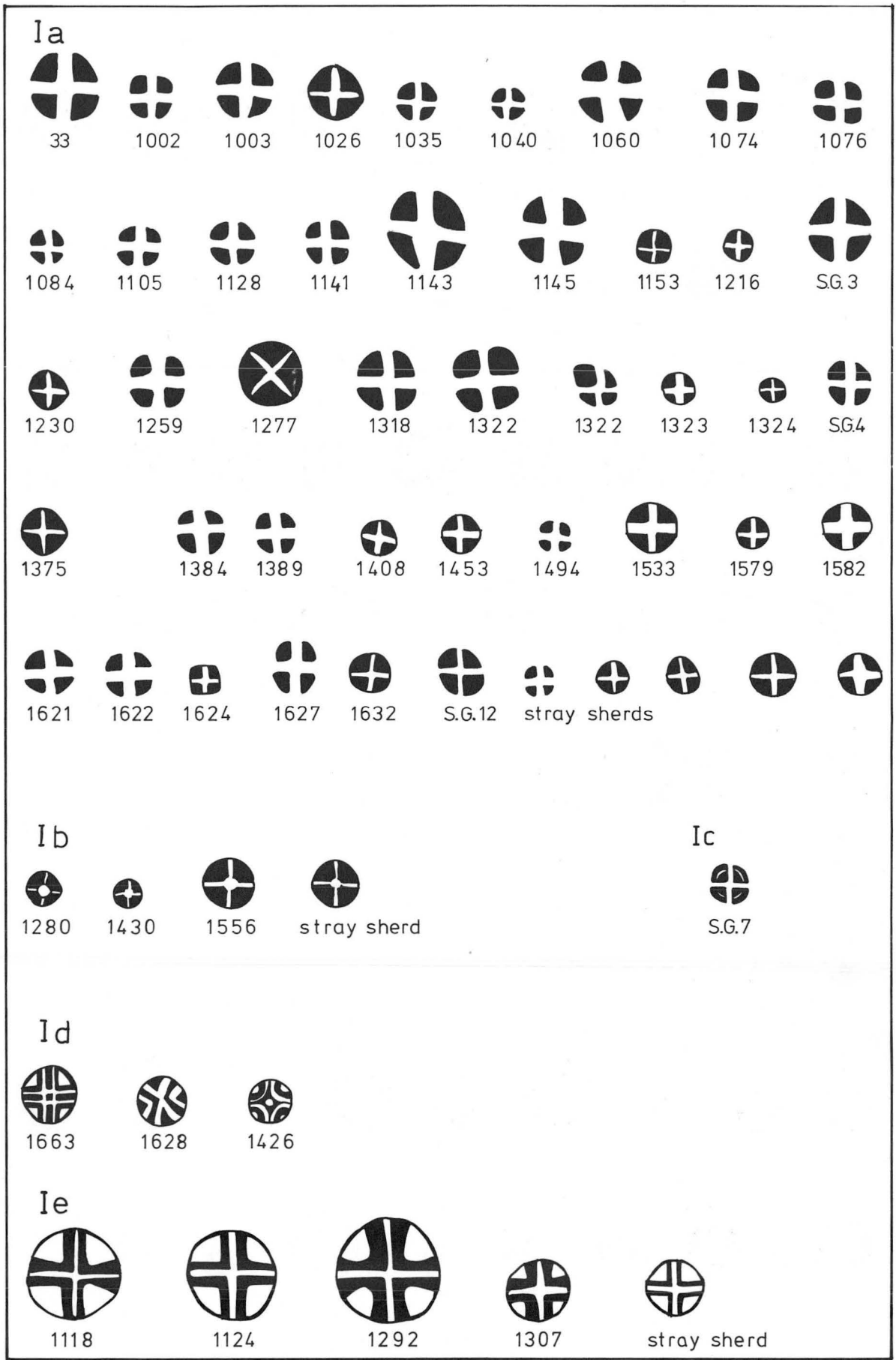


Fig. 98. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.

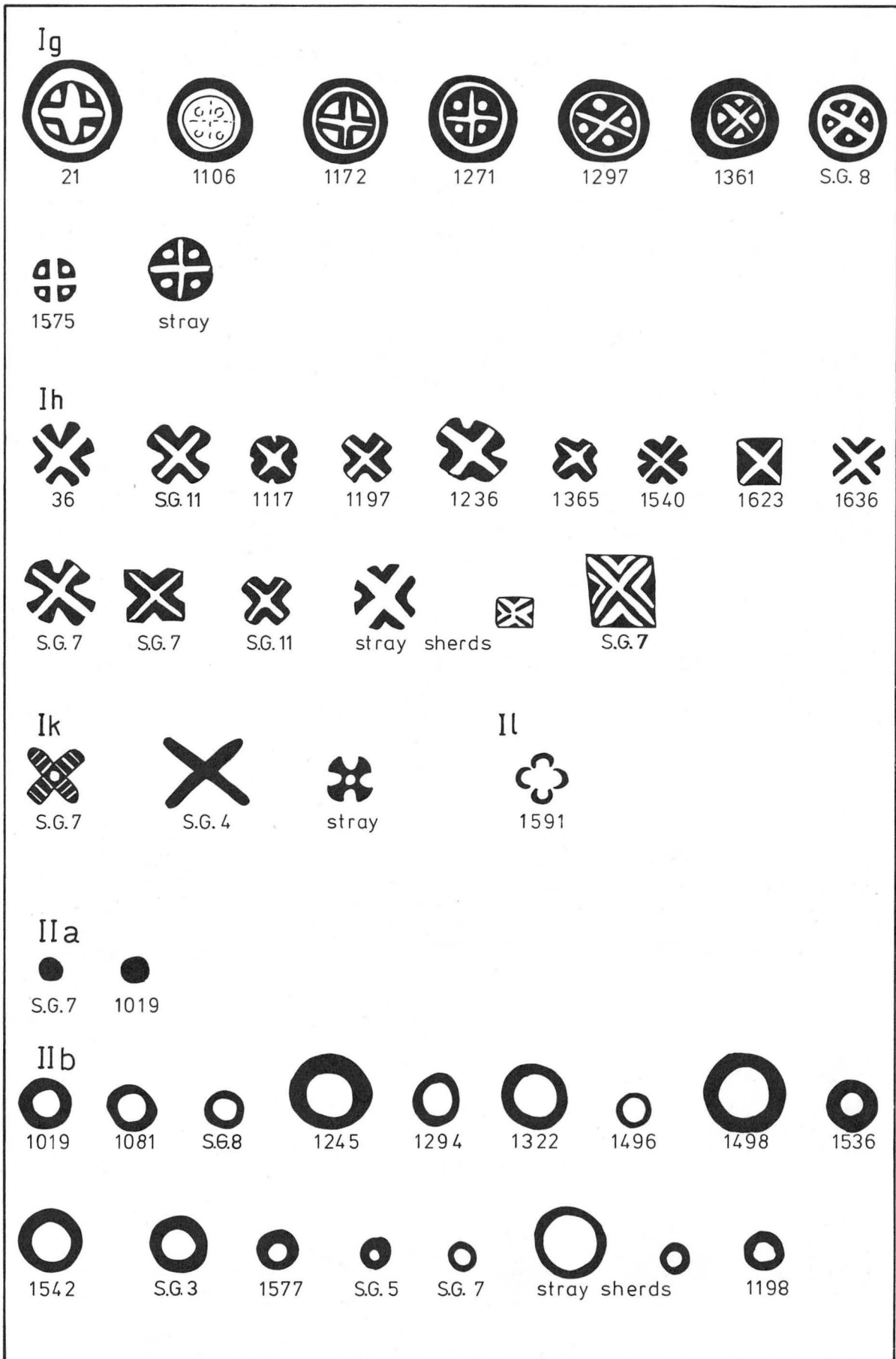


Fig. 99. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.

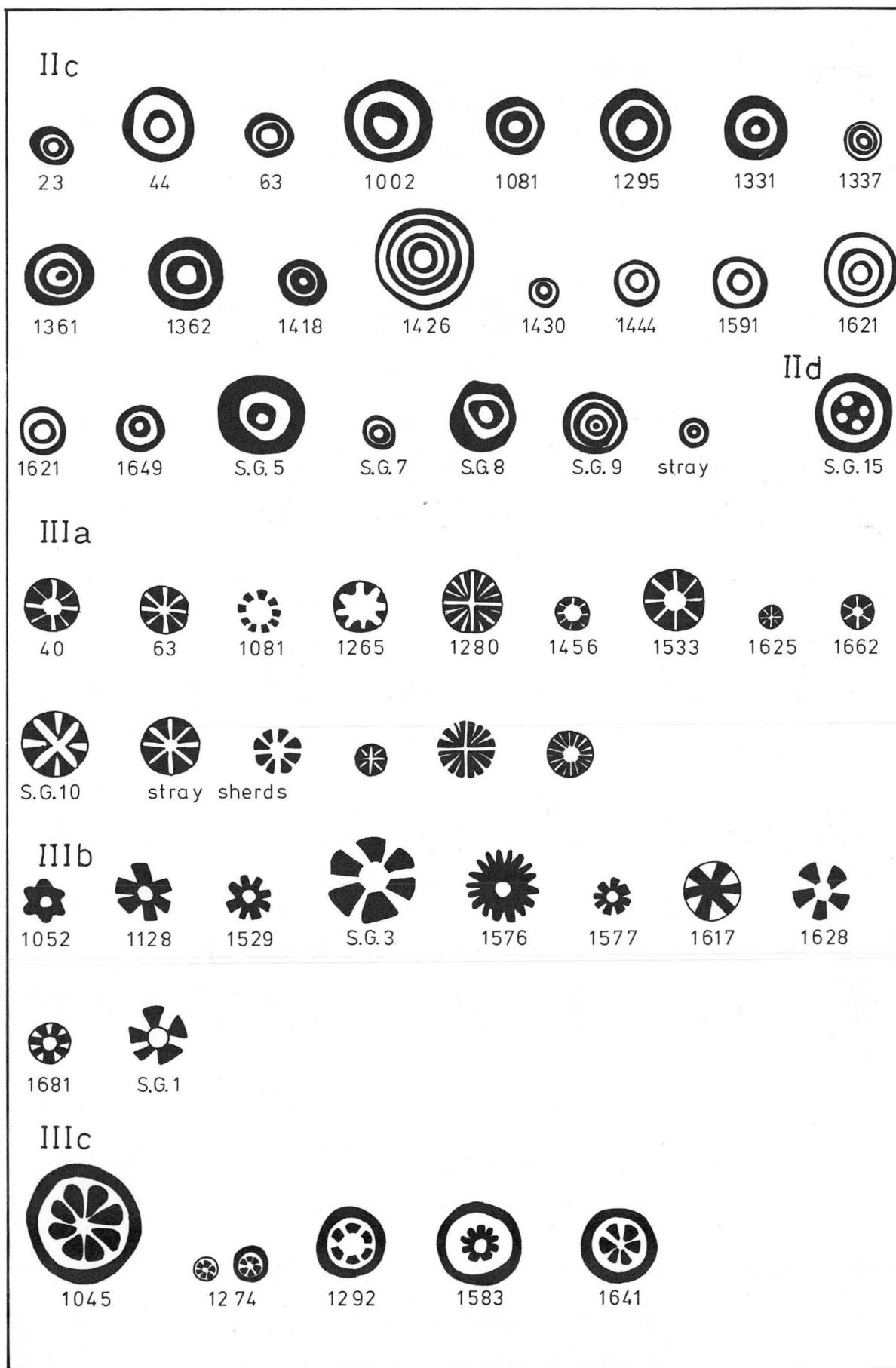


Fig. 100. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.

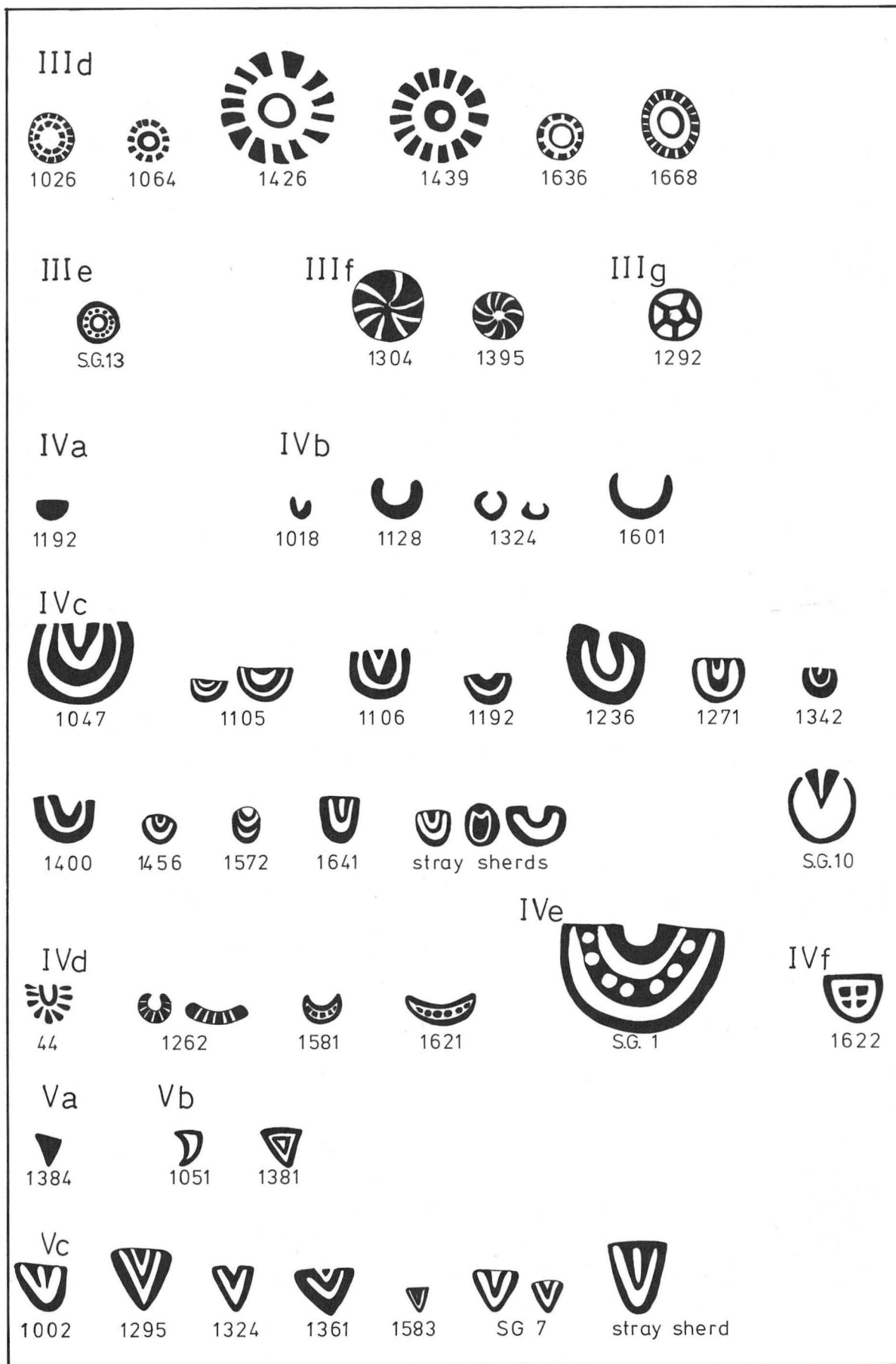


Fig. 101. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.

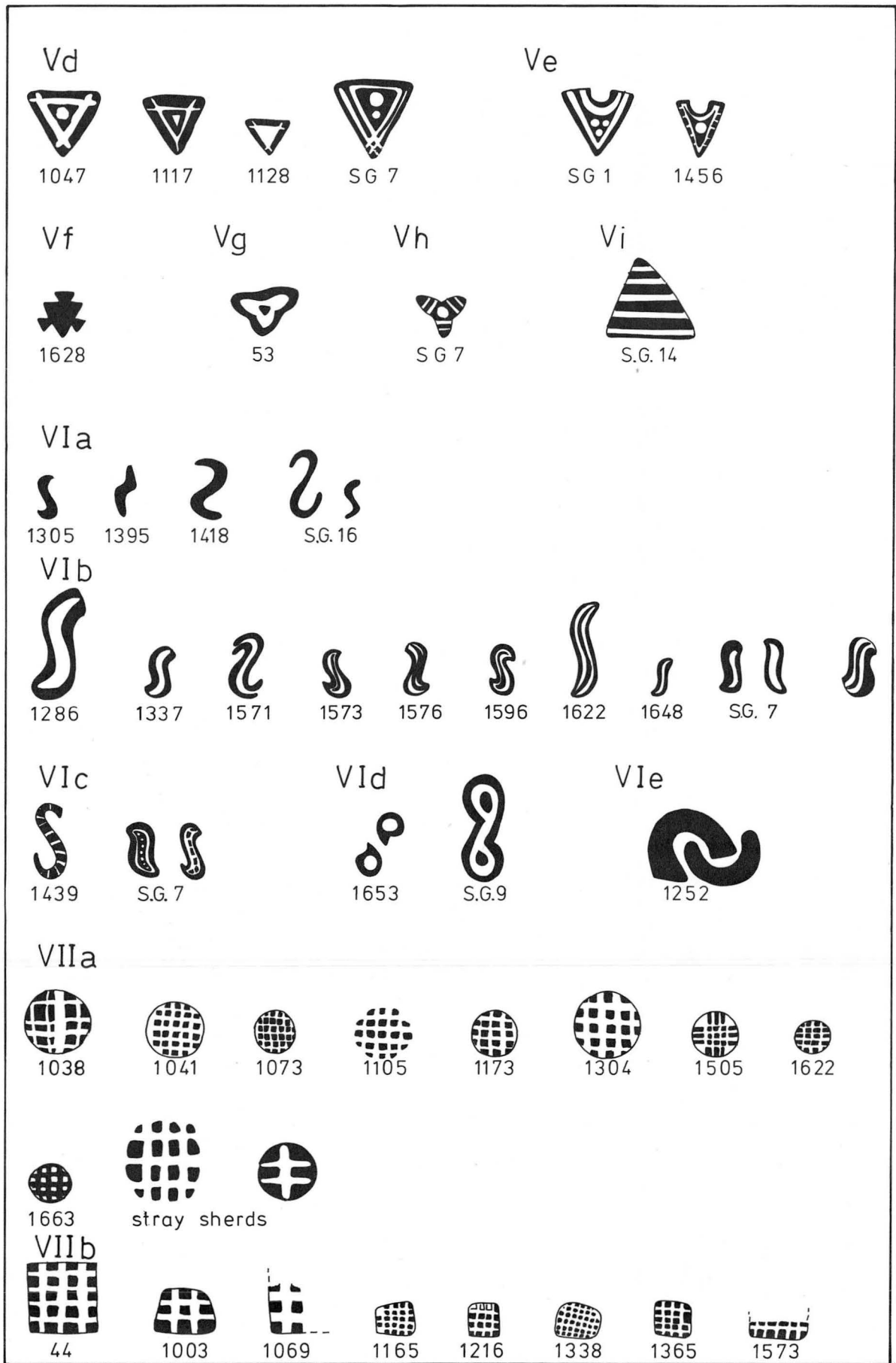


Fig. 102. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.

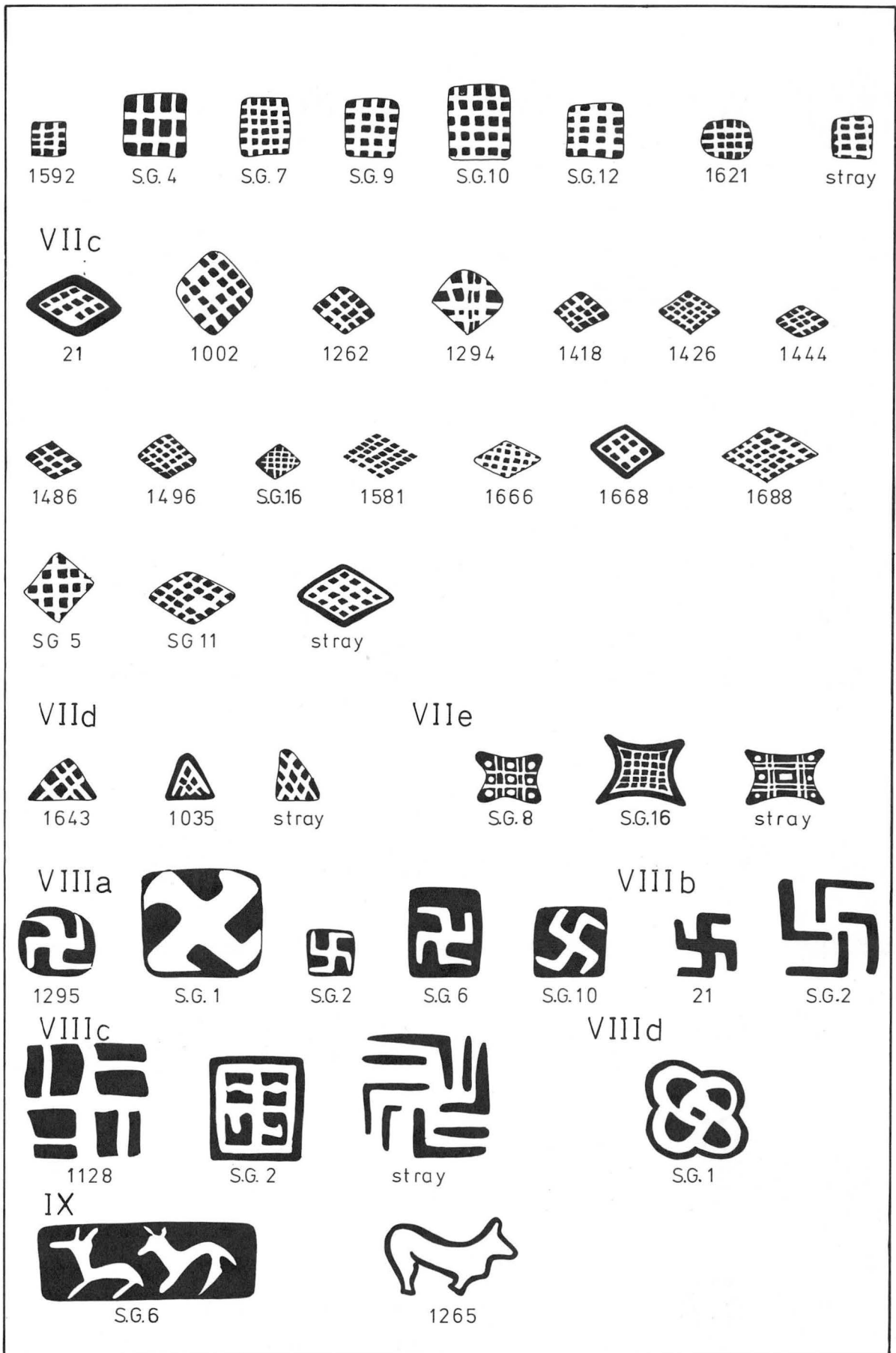


Fig. 103. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.

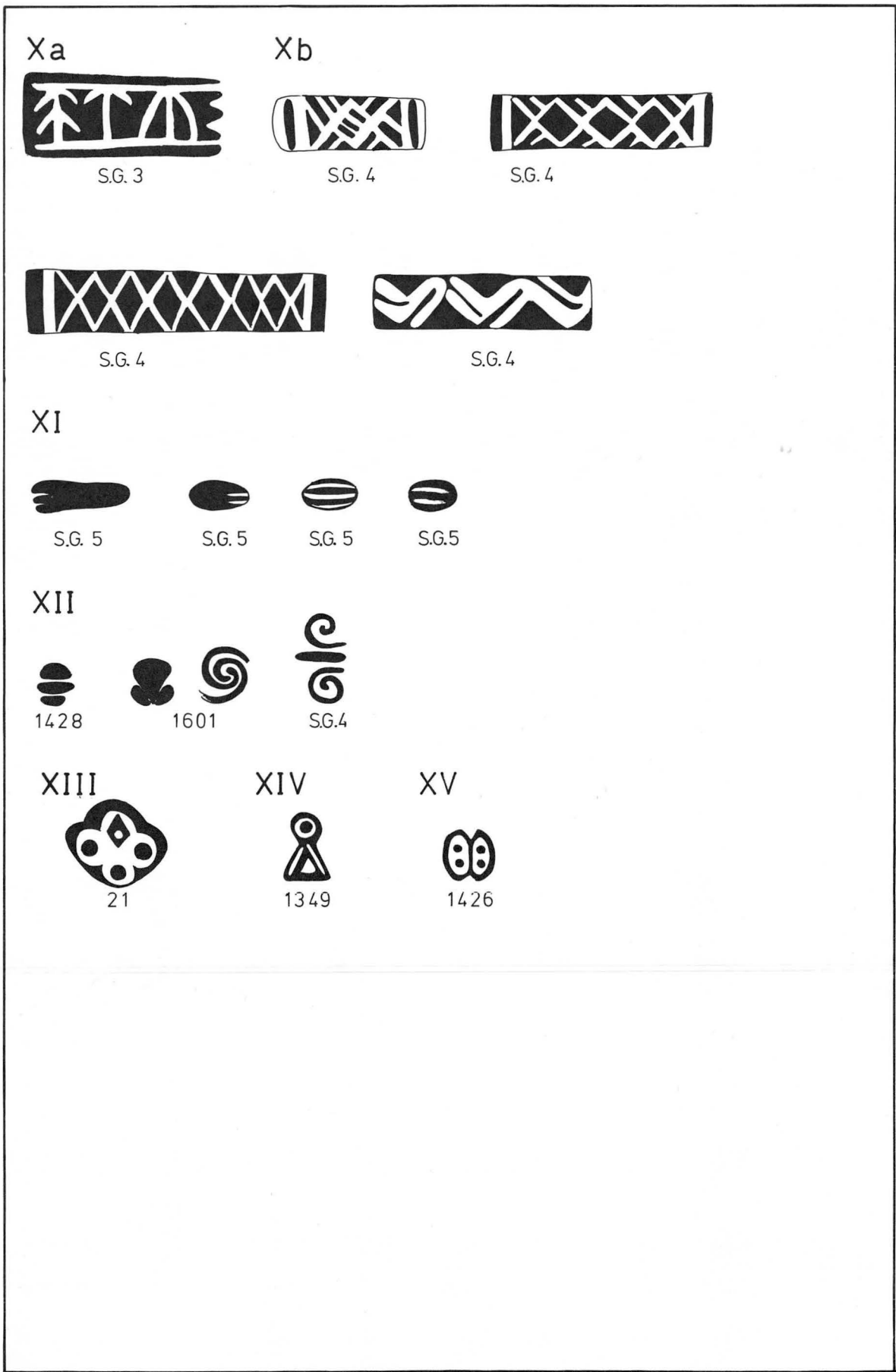


Fig. 104. Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1.





Fig. 105. Stamps associated on one pot (excluding pots from Stamp Groups).

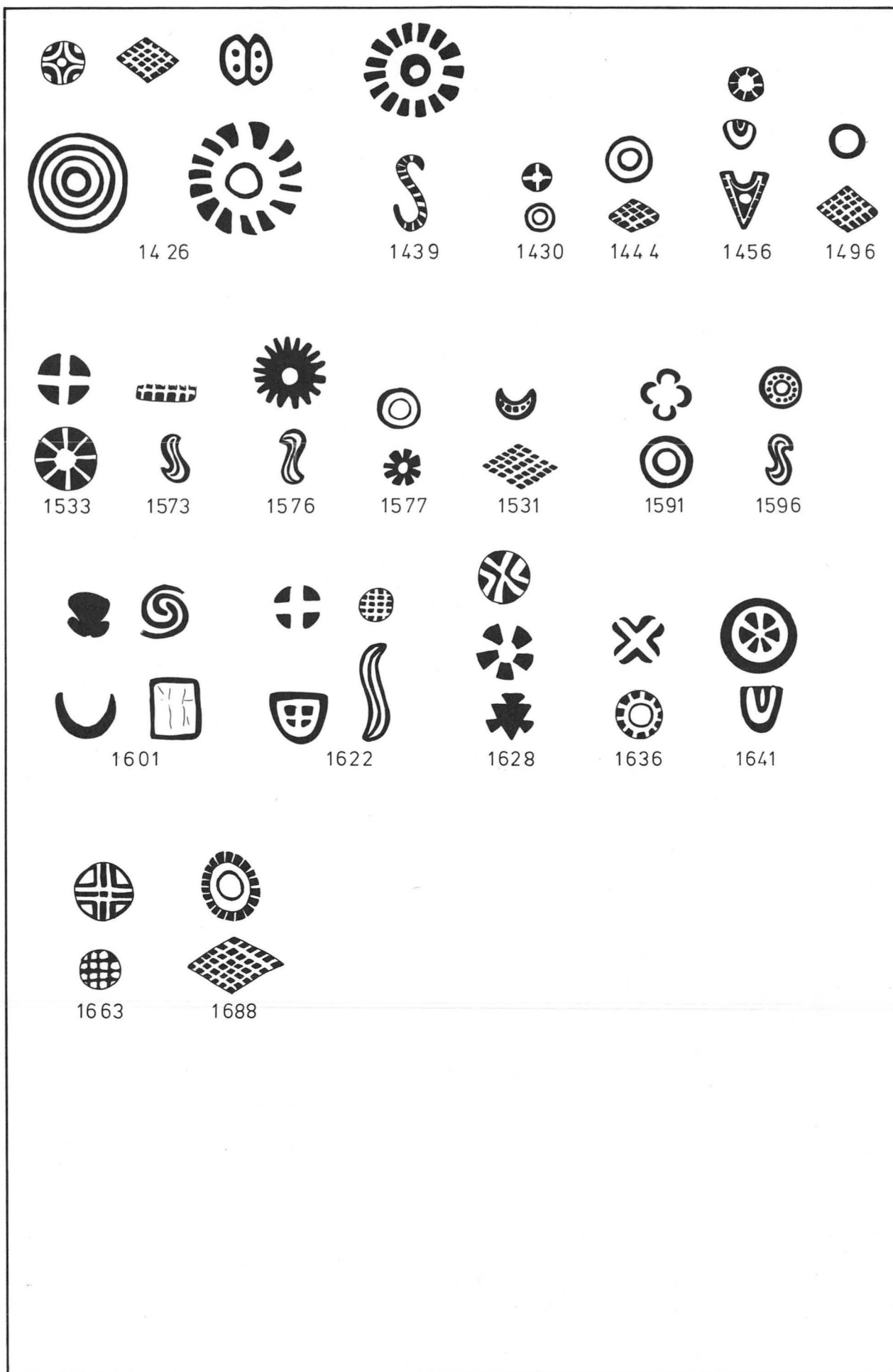


Fig. 106. Stamps associated on one pot (excluding pots from Stamp Groups).

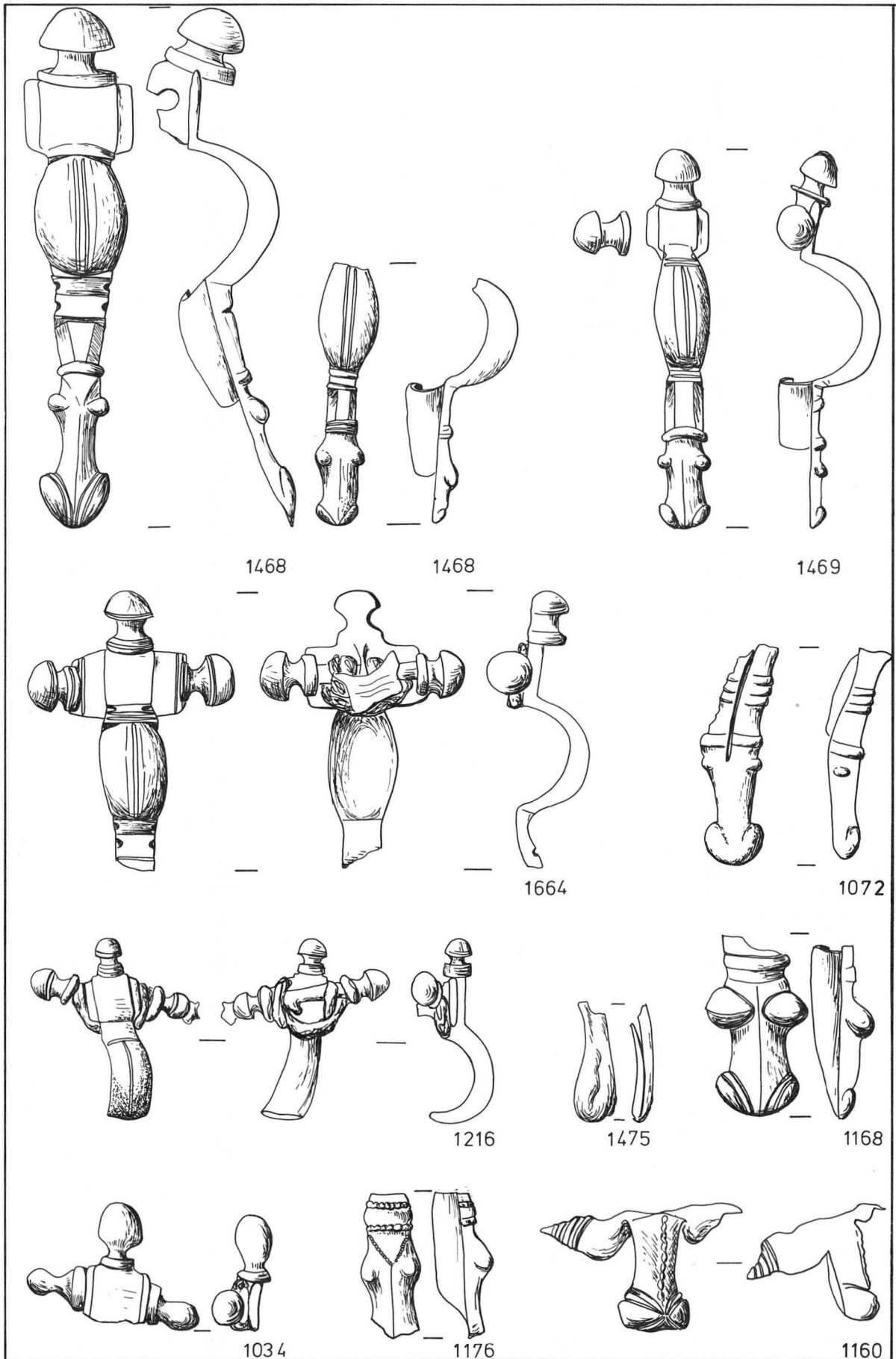


Fig. 107. Cruciform brooches. Scale 1:1.

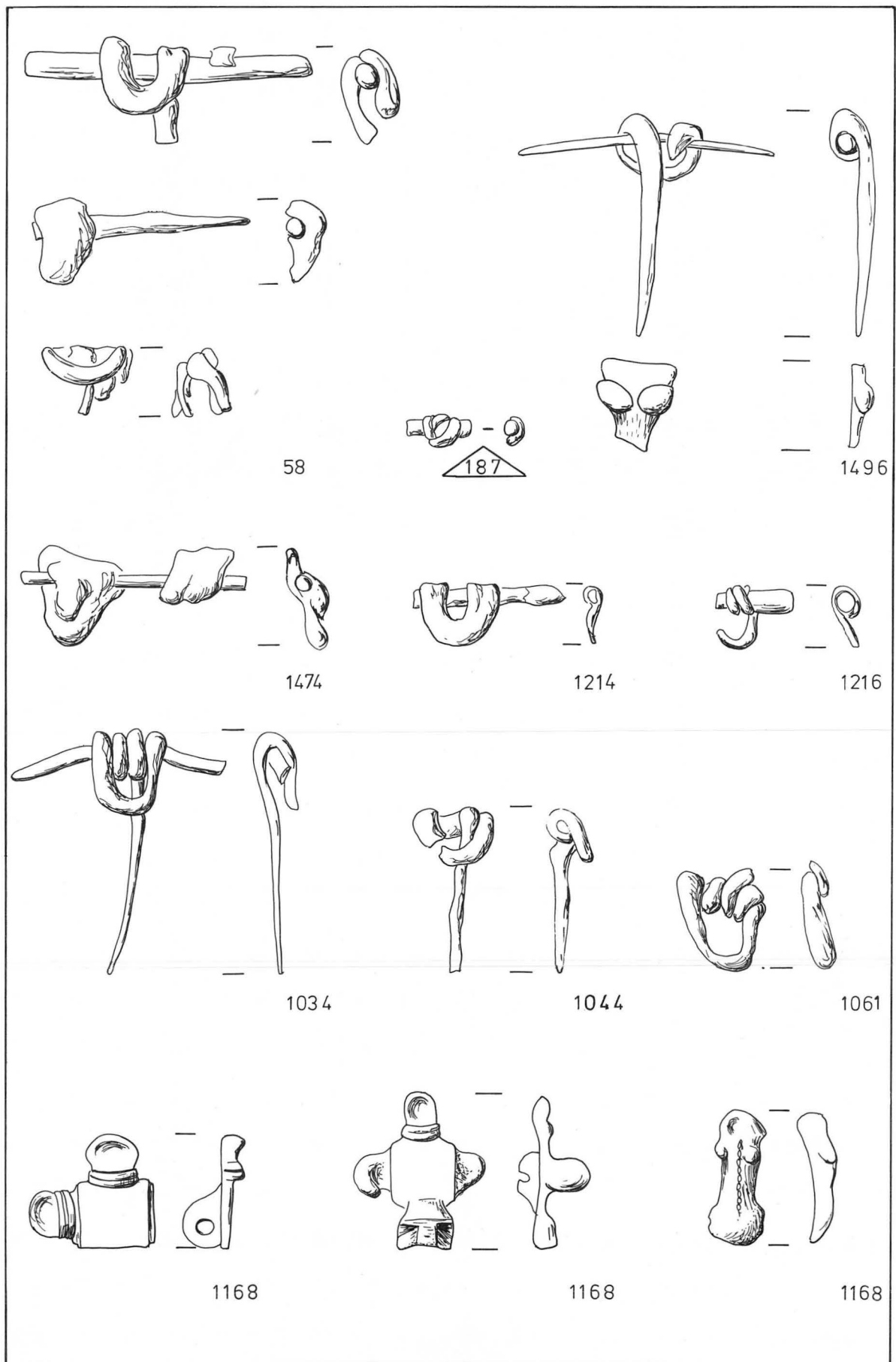


Fig. 108. Cruciform brooches. Scale 1:1.

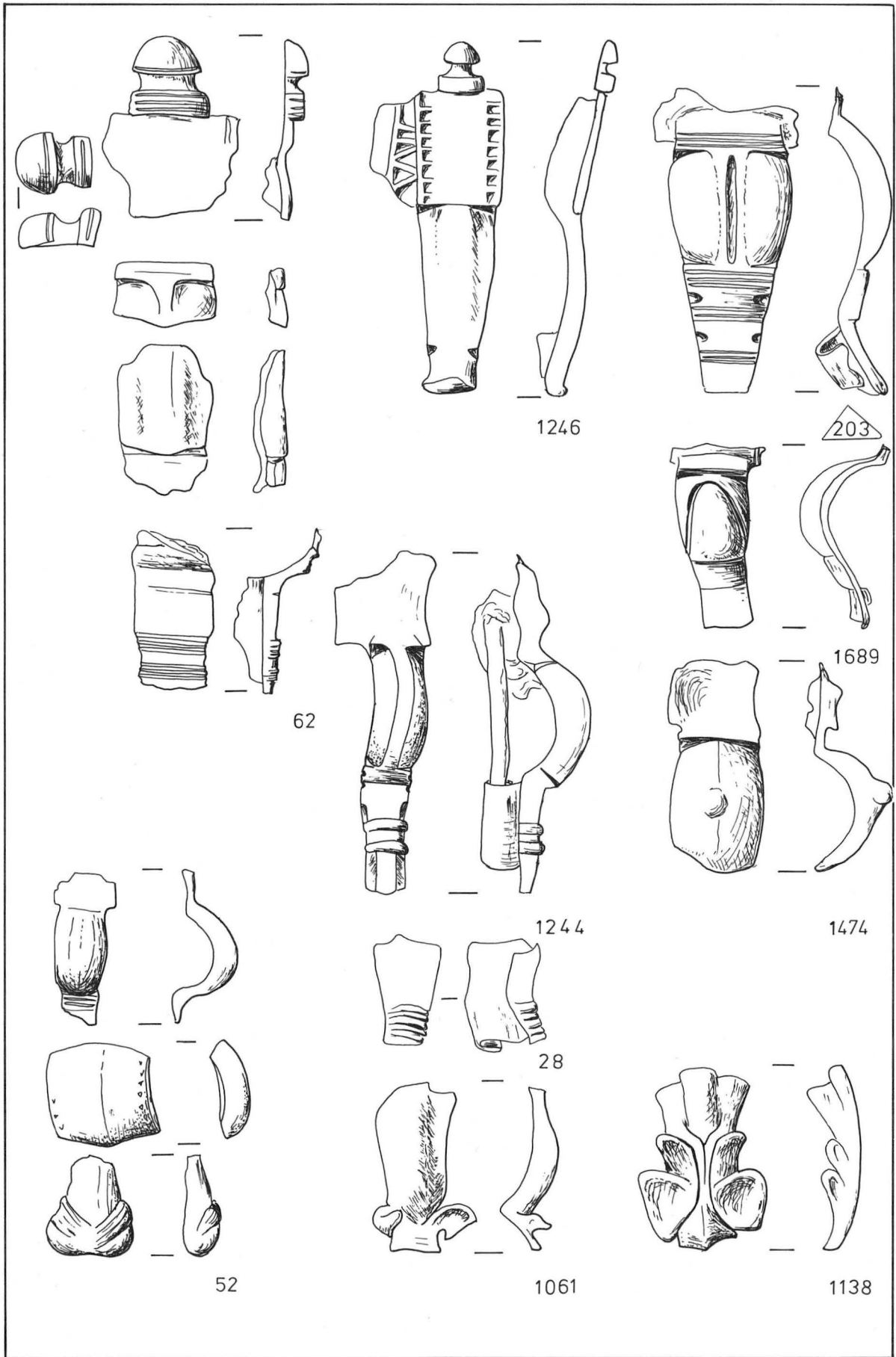


Fig. 109. Cruciform or small-long brooches. Scale 1:1.

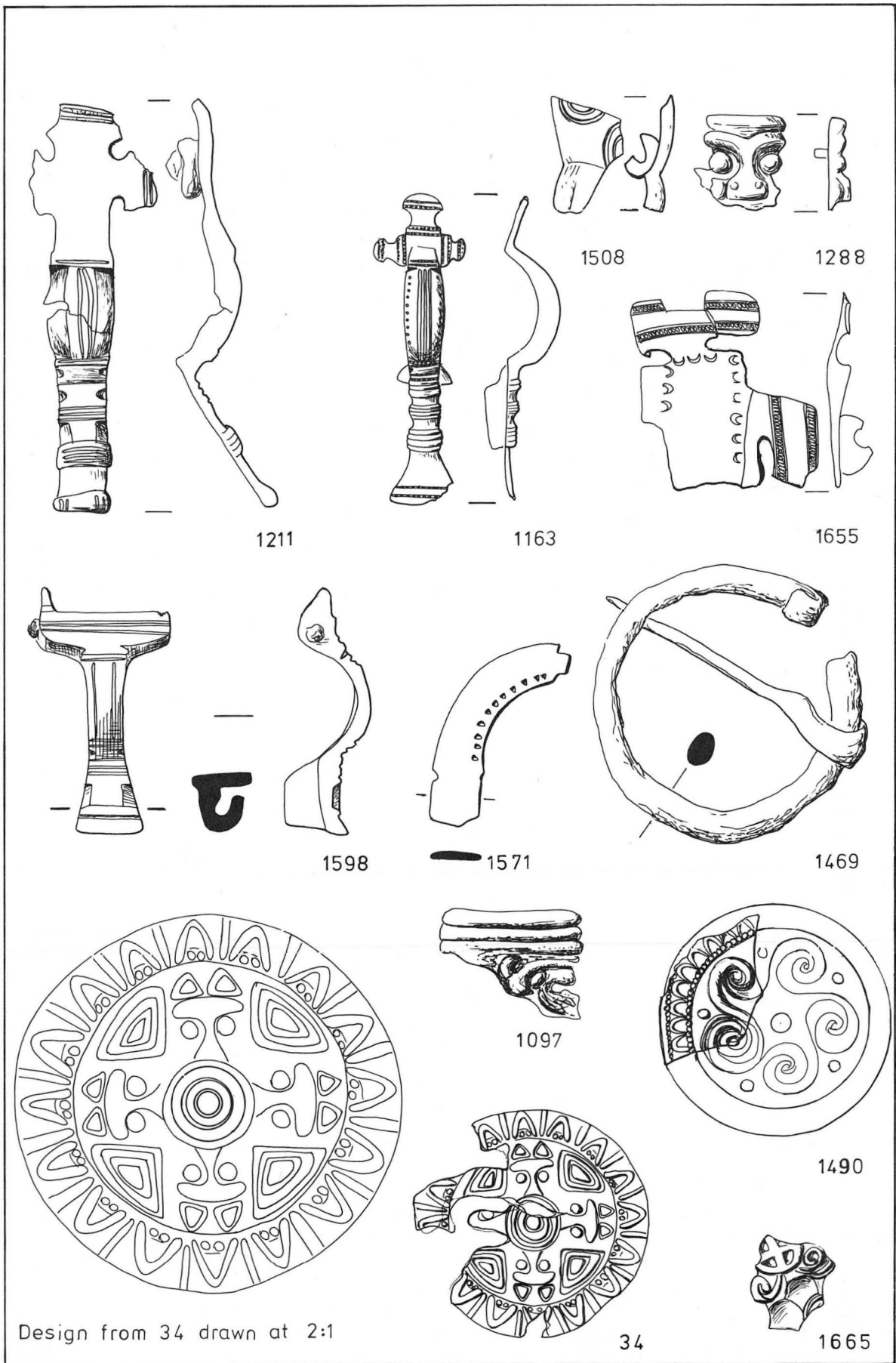


Fig. 110. Small-long, 'Stutzarm', annular, penannular and applied brooches. Scale 1:3.

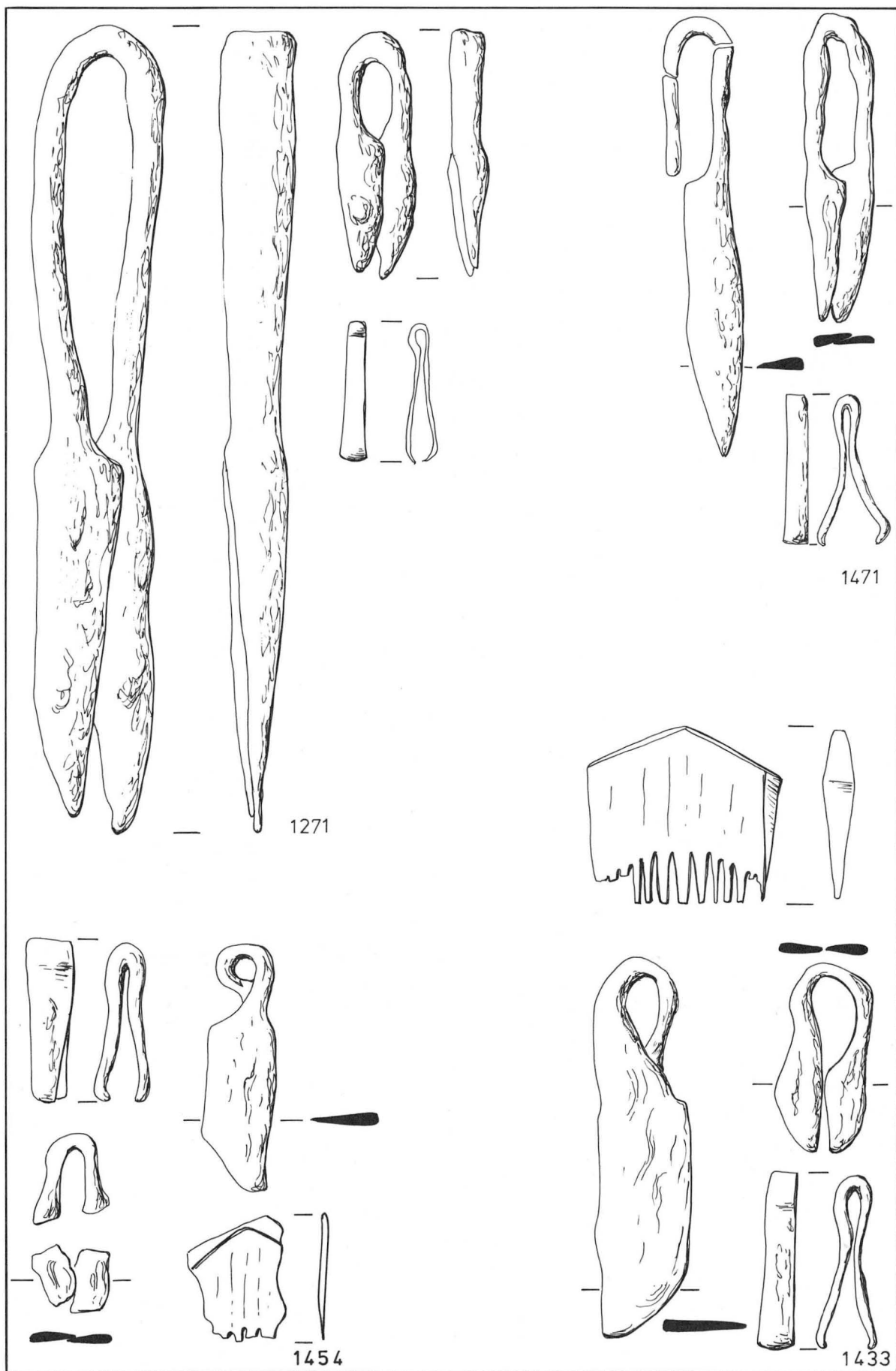


Fig. 111. Toilet sets, three items. Scale 1:1.



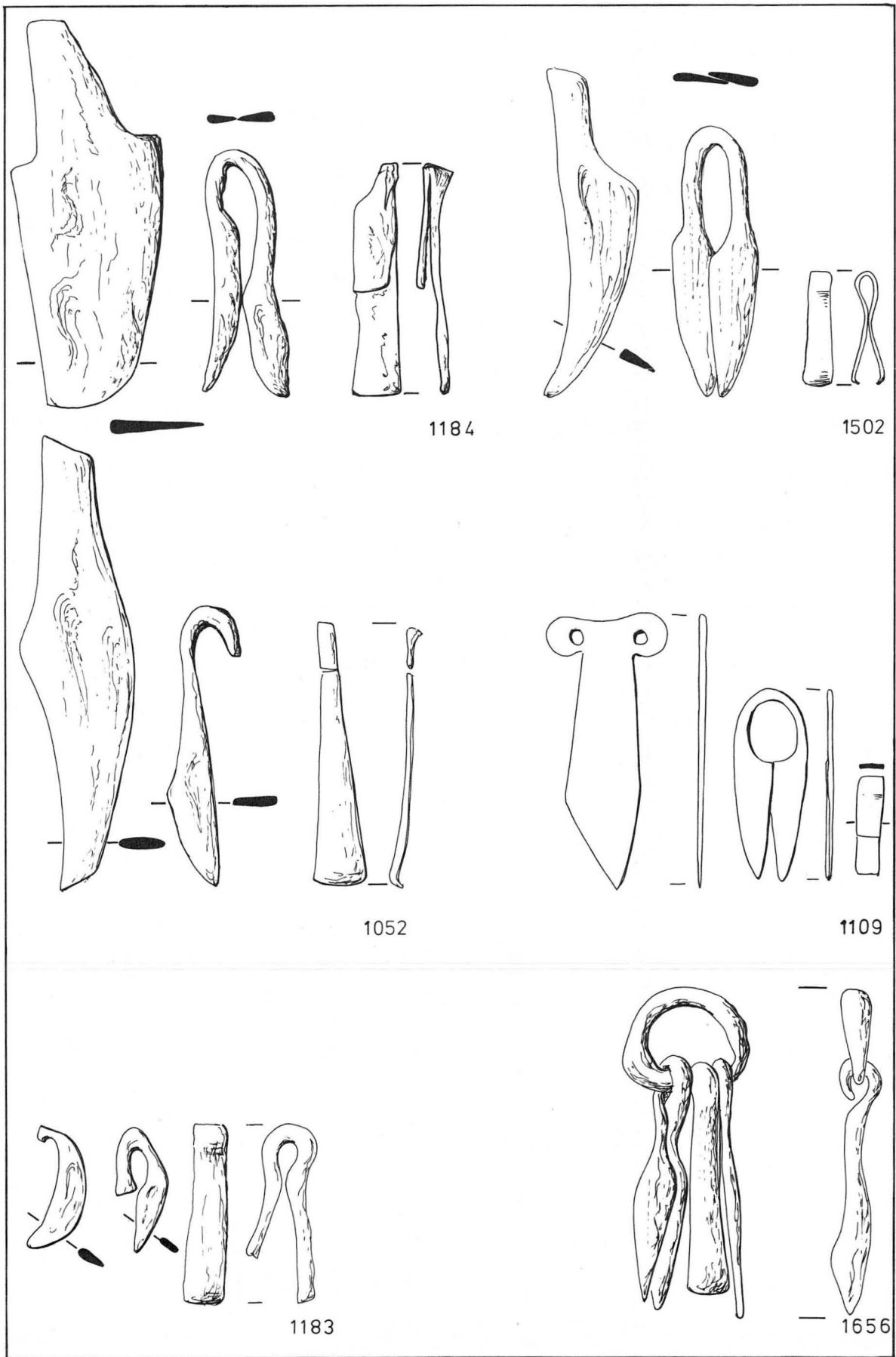


Fig. 112. Toilet sets, three items. Scale 1:1.

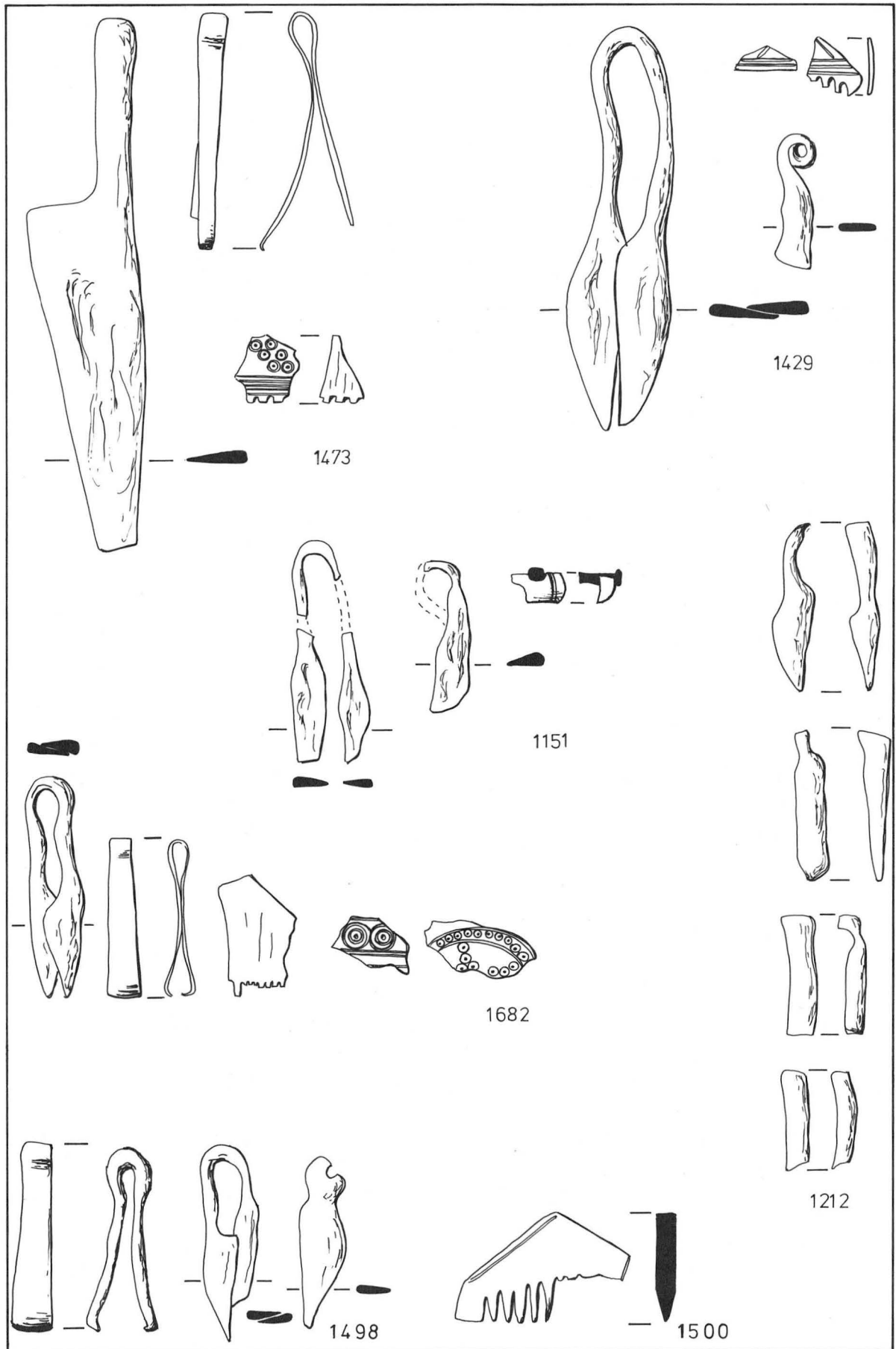


Fig. 113. Toilet sets, three items. Scale 1:1.

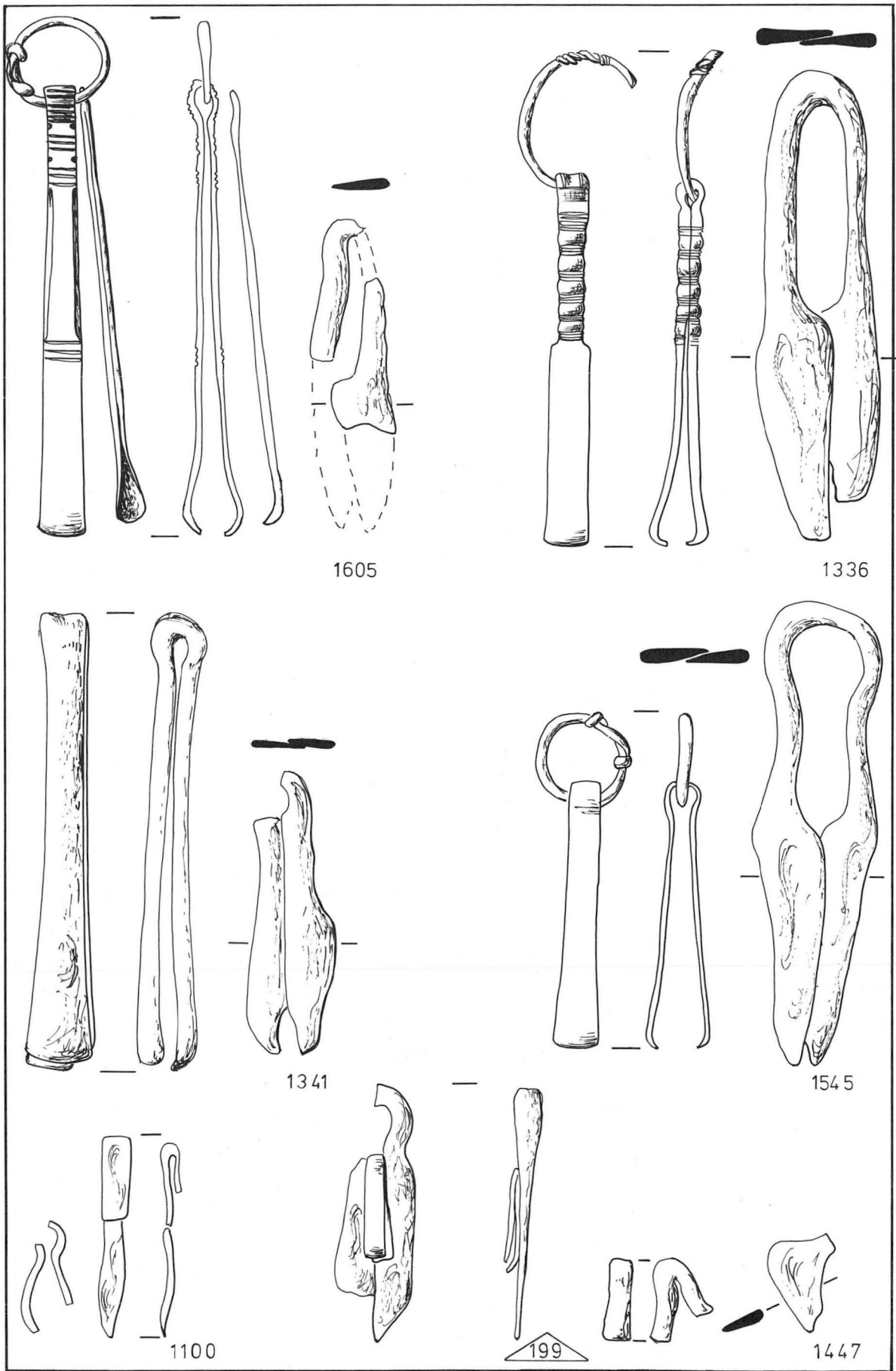


Fig. 114. Toilet sets, two items. Scale 1:1.

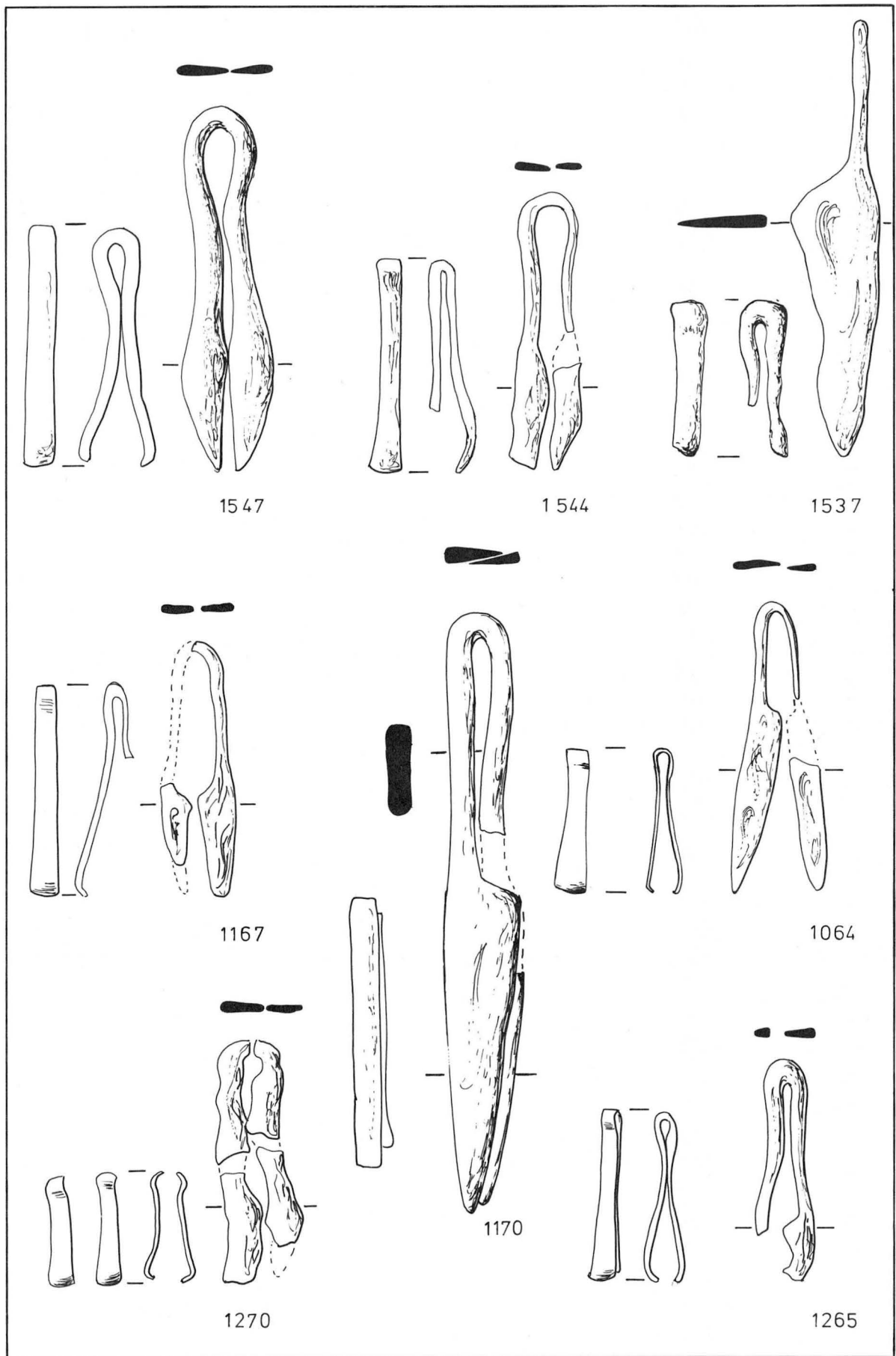


Fig. 115. Toilet sets, two items. Scale 1:1.

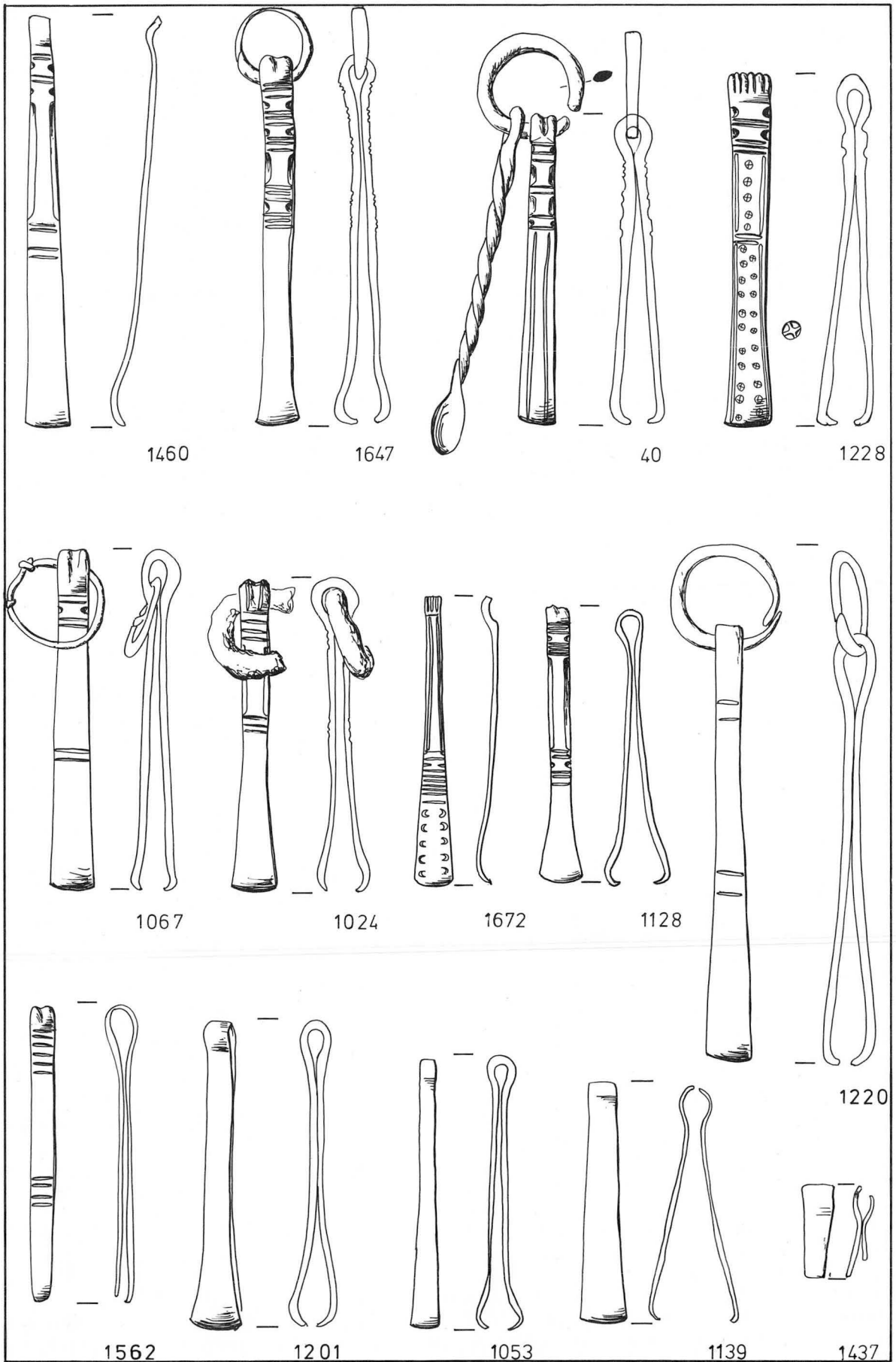


Fig. 116. Bronze tweezers. Scale 1:1.

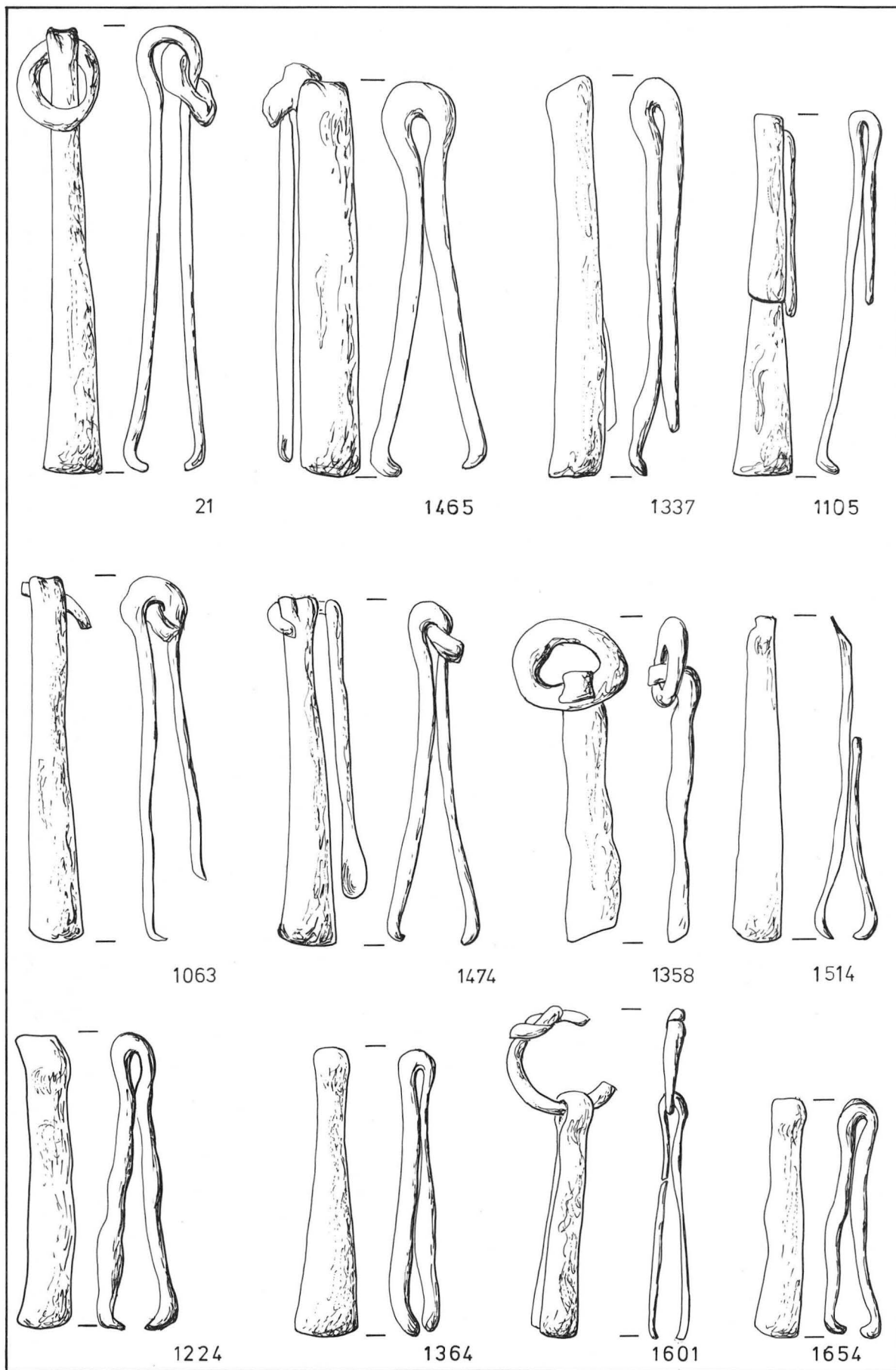


Fig. 117. Iron tweezers. Scale 1:1.

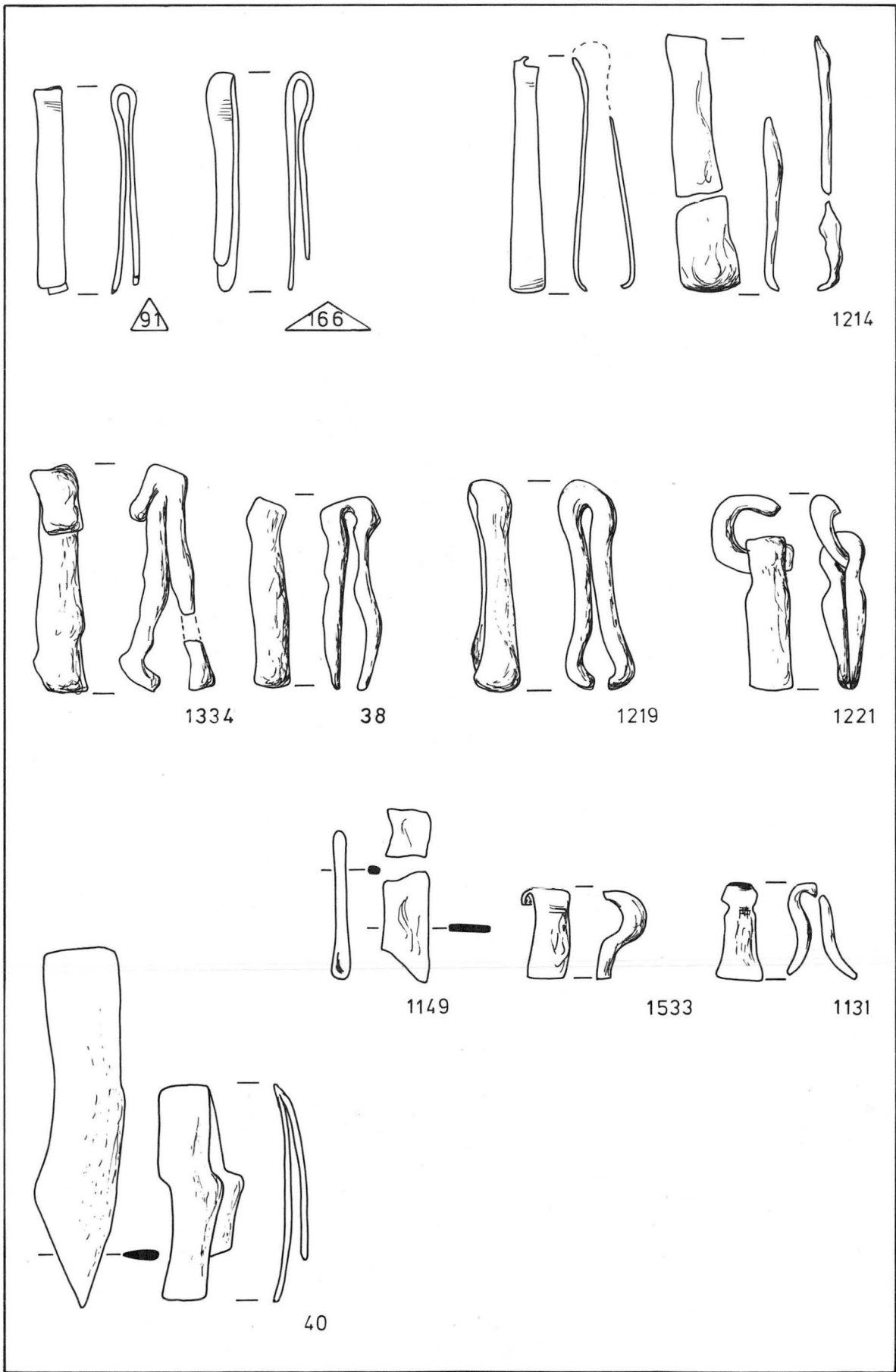
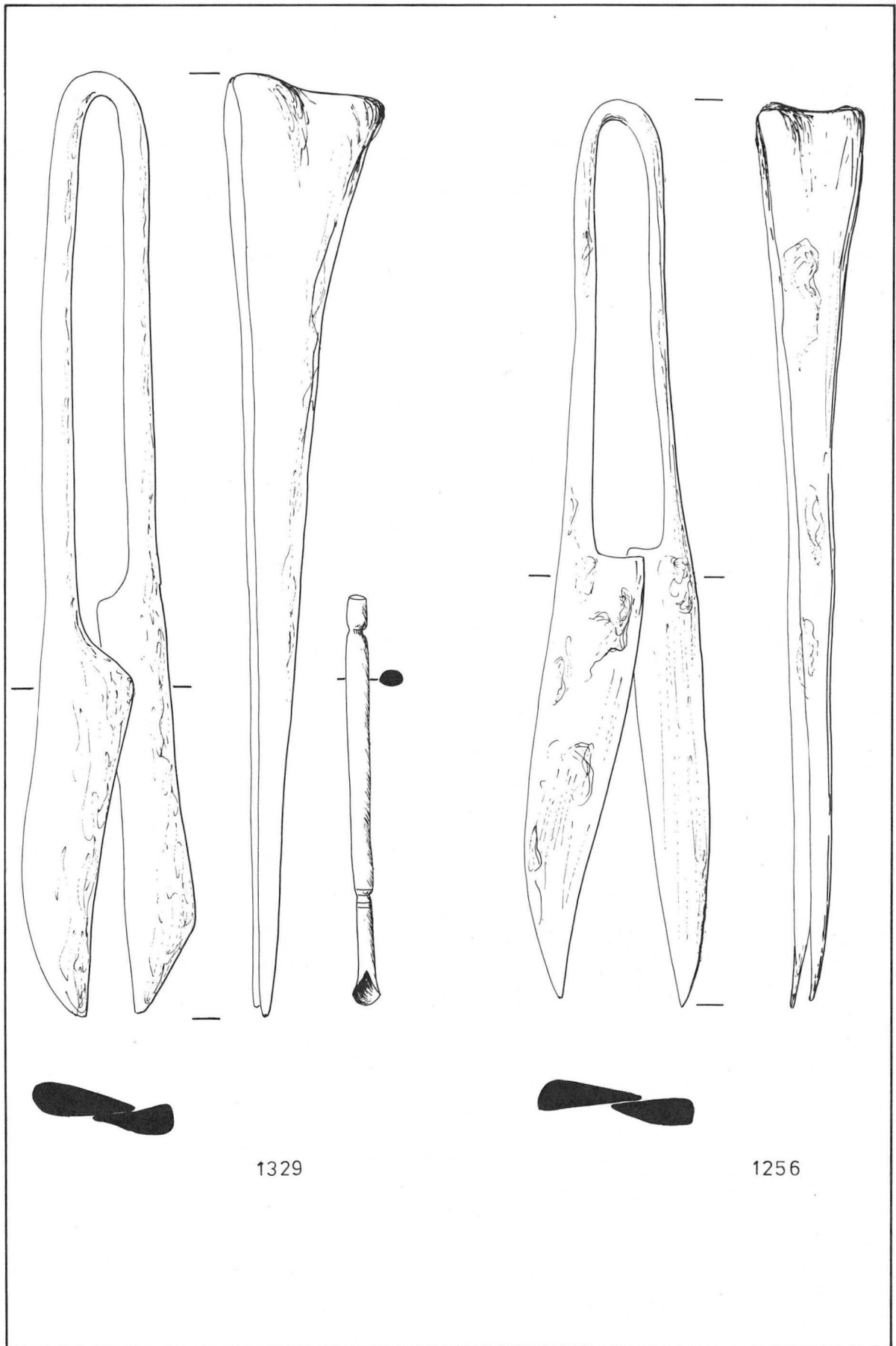


Fig. 118. Tweezers and broken blades. Scale 1:1.





1329

1256

Fig. 119. Full-size iron shears. Scale 1:1.

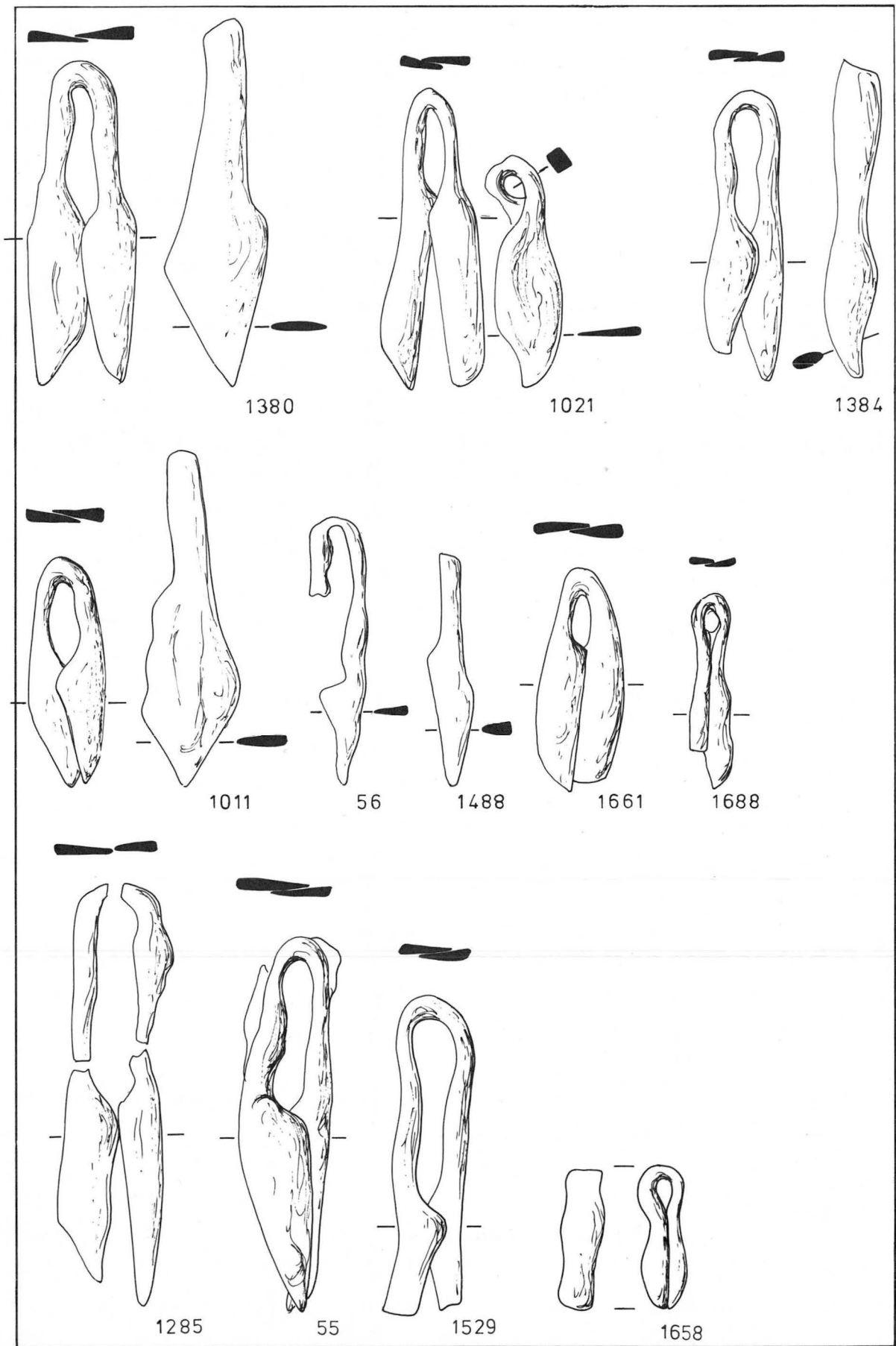


Fig. 120. Miniature shears and razors. Scale 1:1.

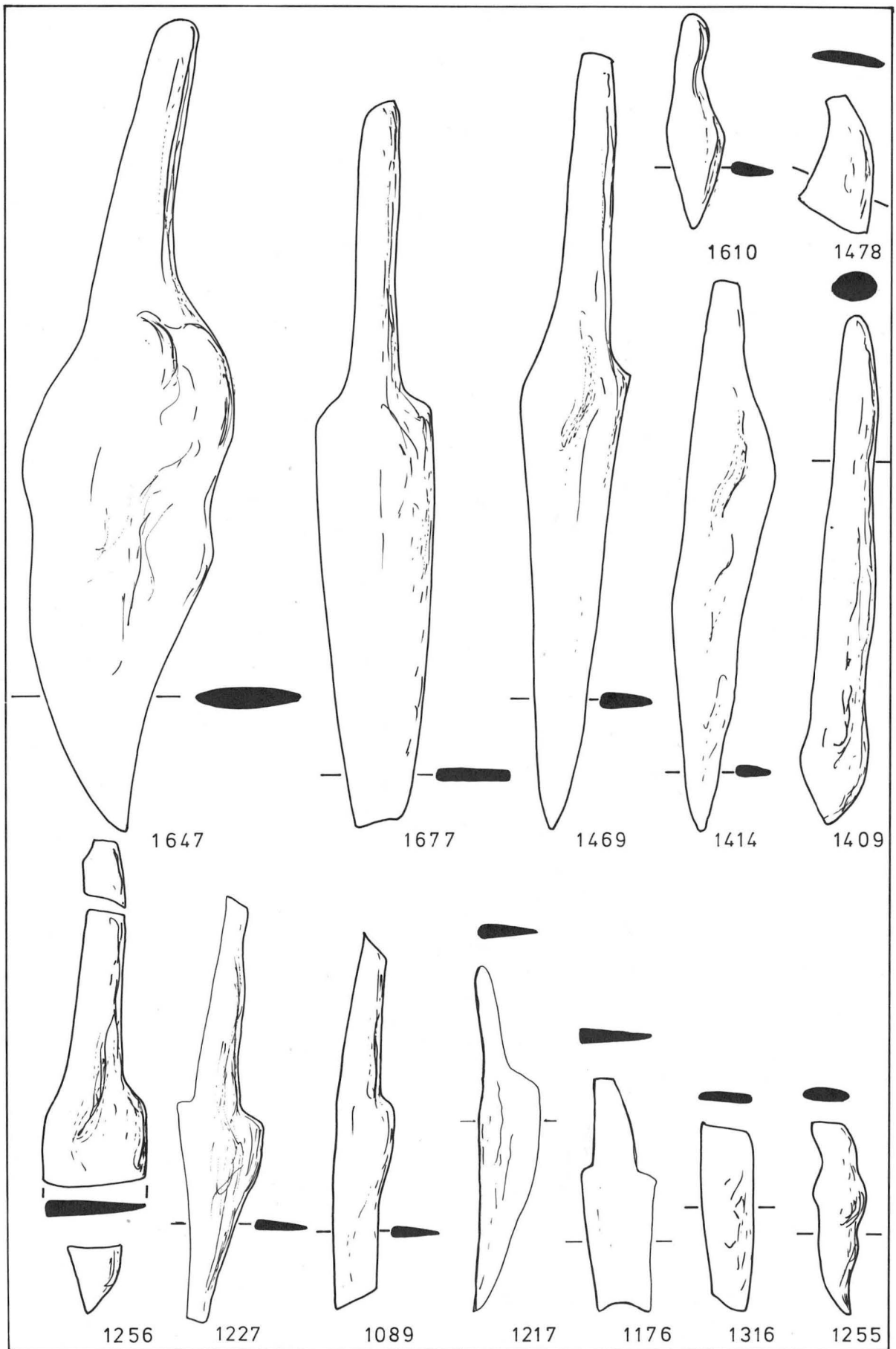


Fig. 121. Single iron blades, knives, razors or broken shears. Scale 1:1.

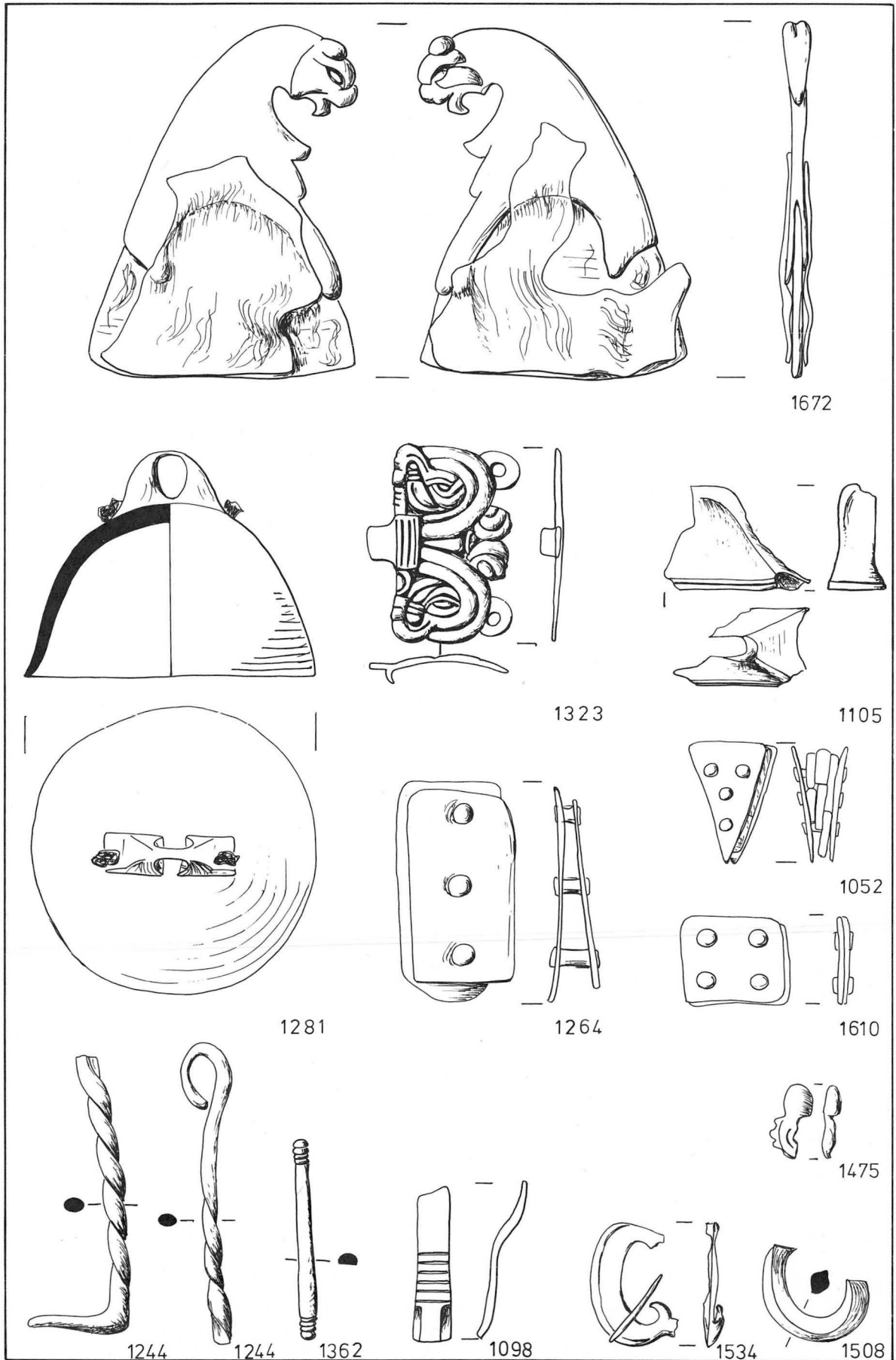


Fig. 122. Various bronze objects. Scale 1:1.

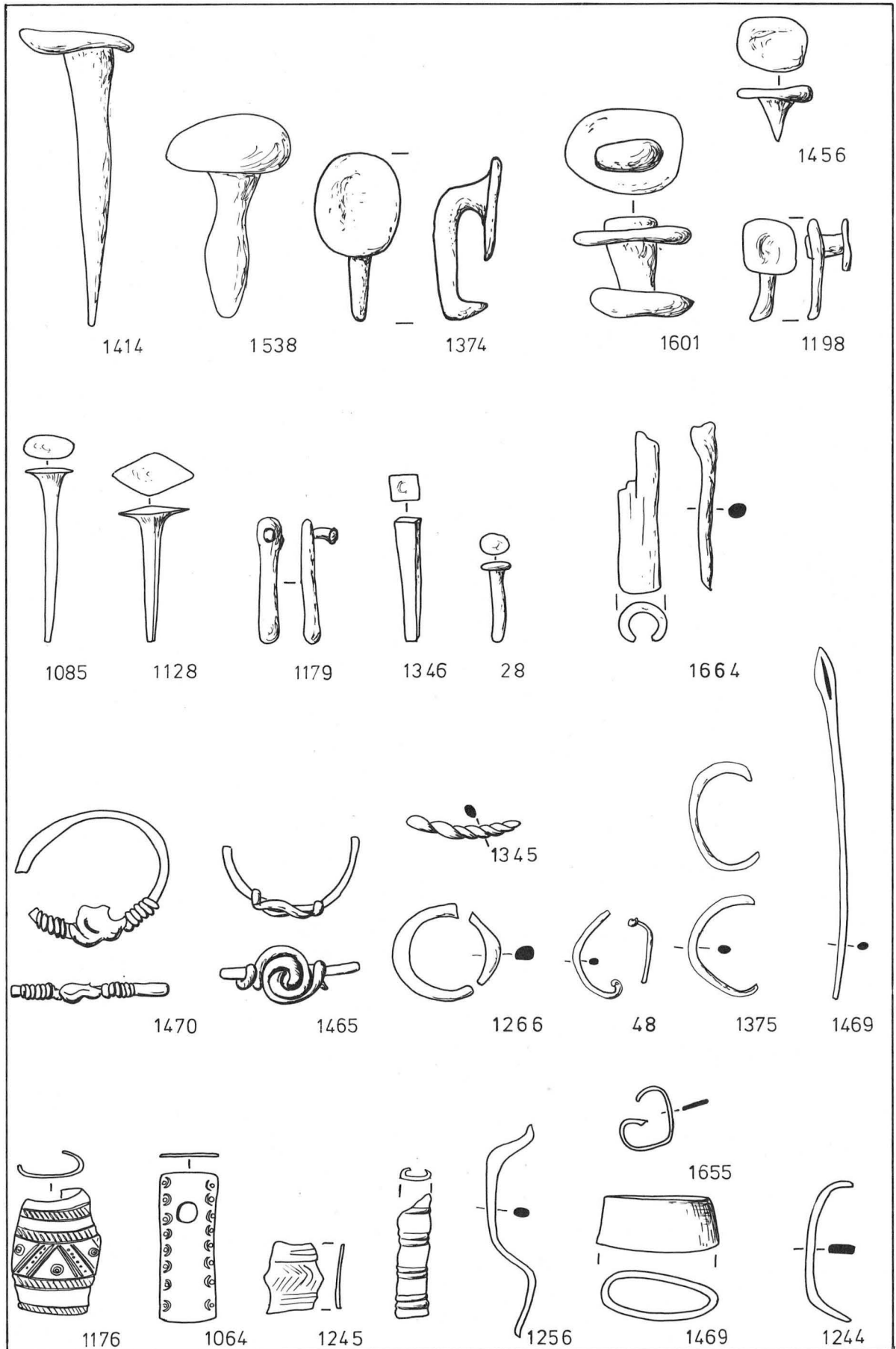


Fig. 123. Iron nails and rivets, bronze rings and sheet fragments. Scale 1:1.

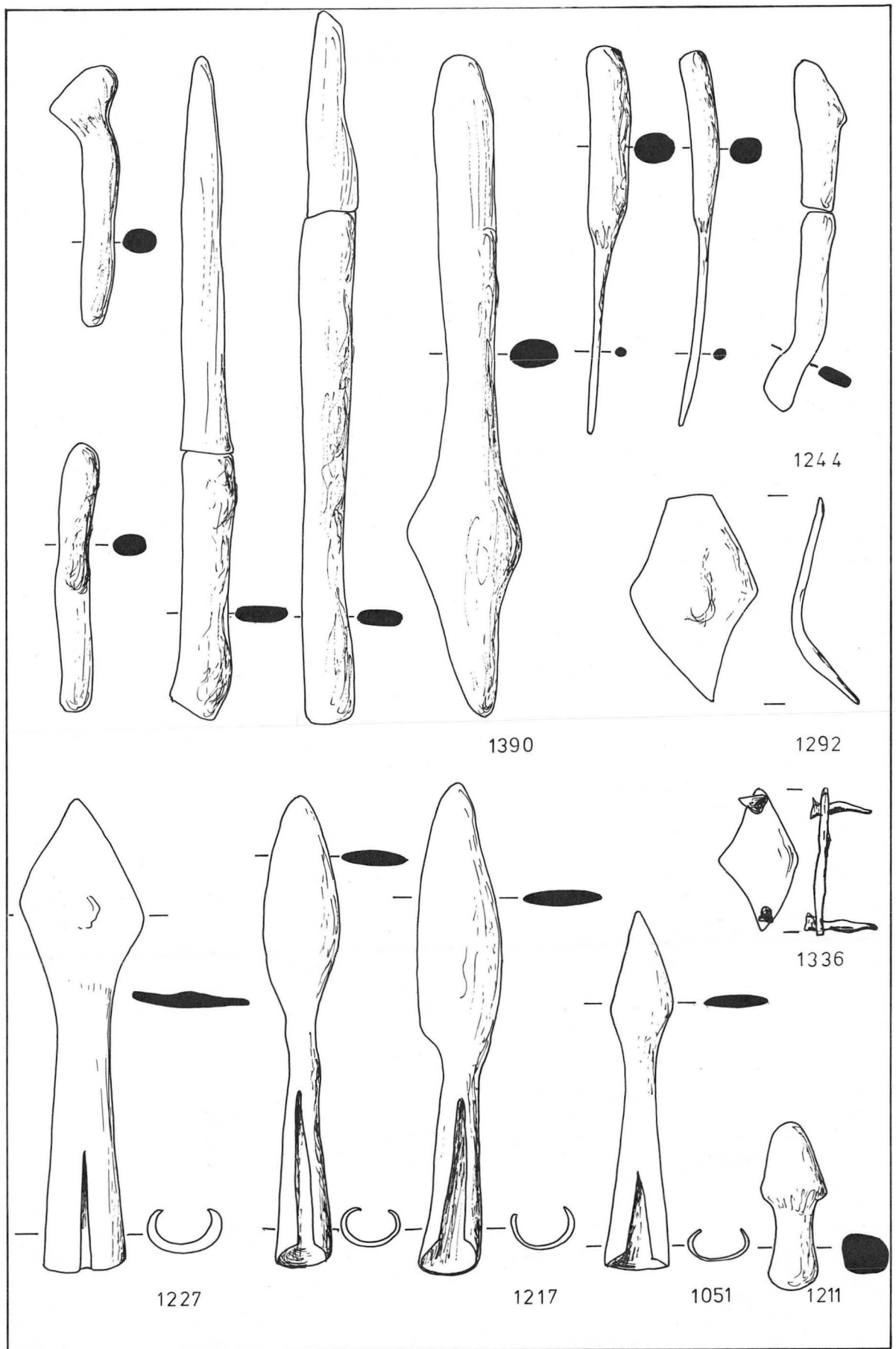


Fig. 124. Iron tools and arrow heads. Scale 1:1.

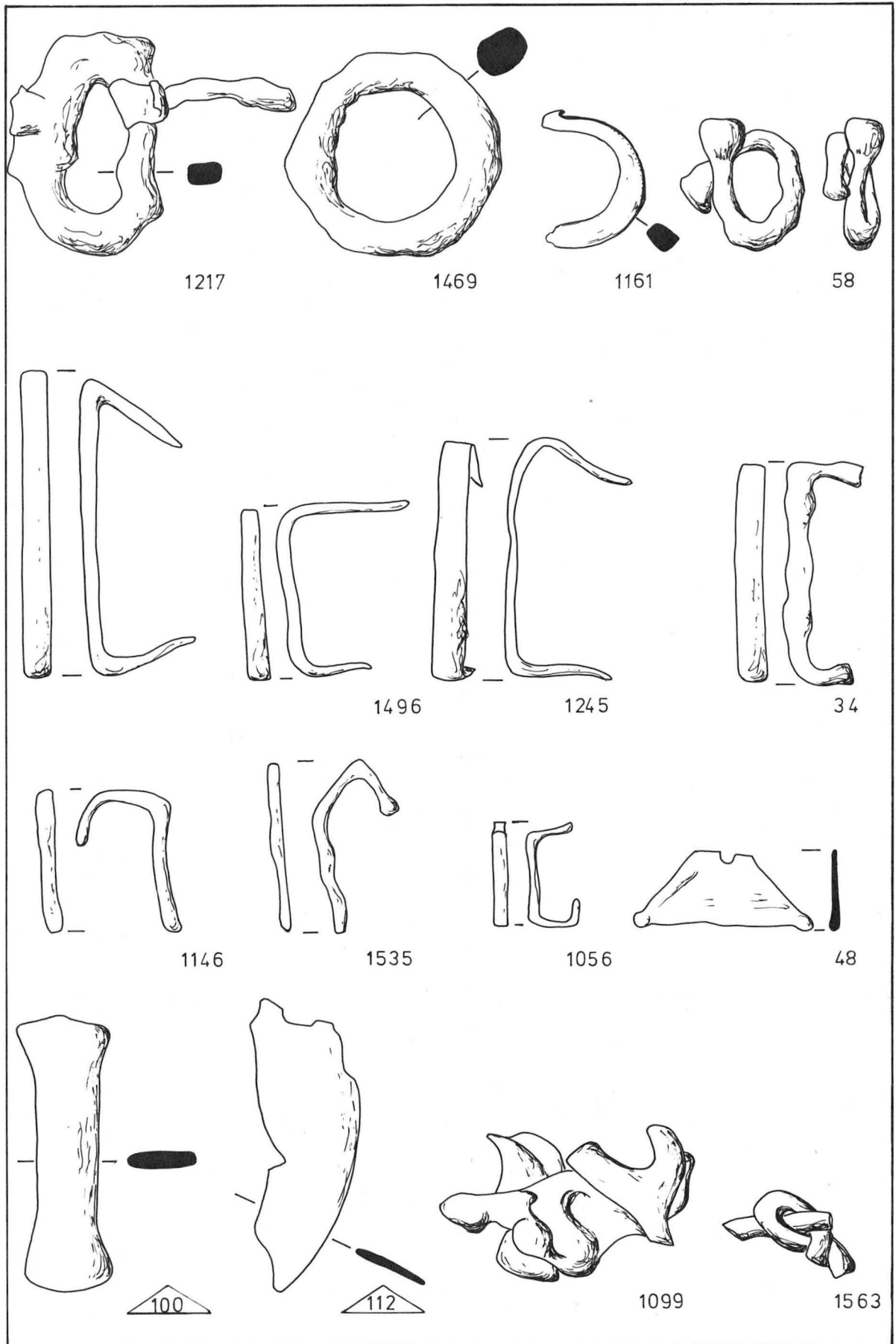


Fig. 125. Iron buckles, clamps and miscellaneous fragments. Scale 1:1.



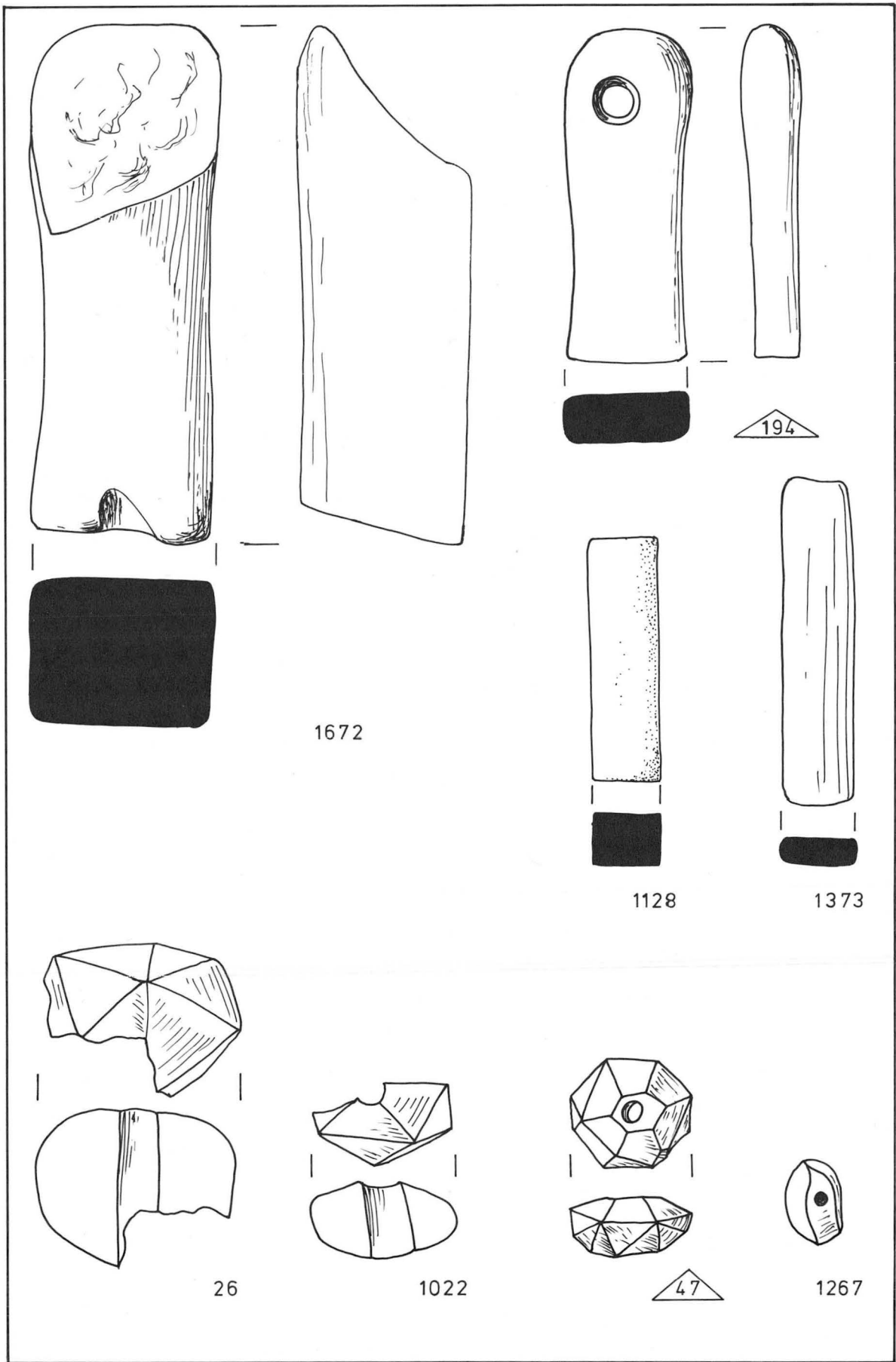


Fig. 126. Honestones and crystal beads. Scale 1:1.

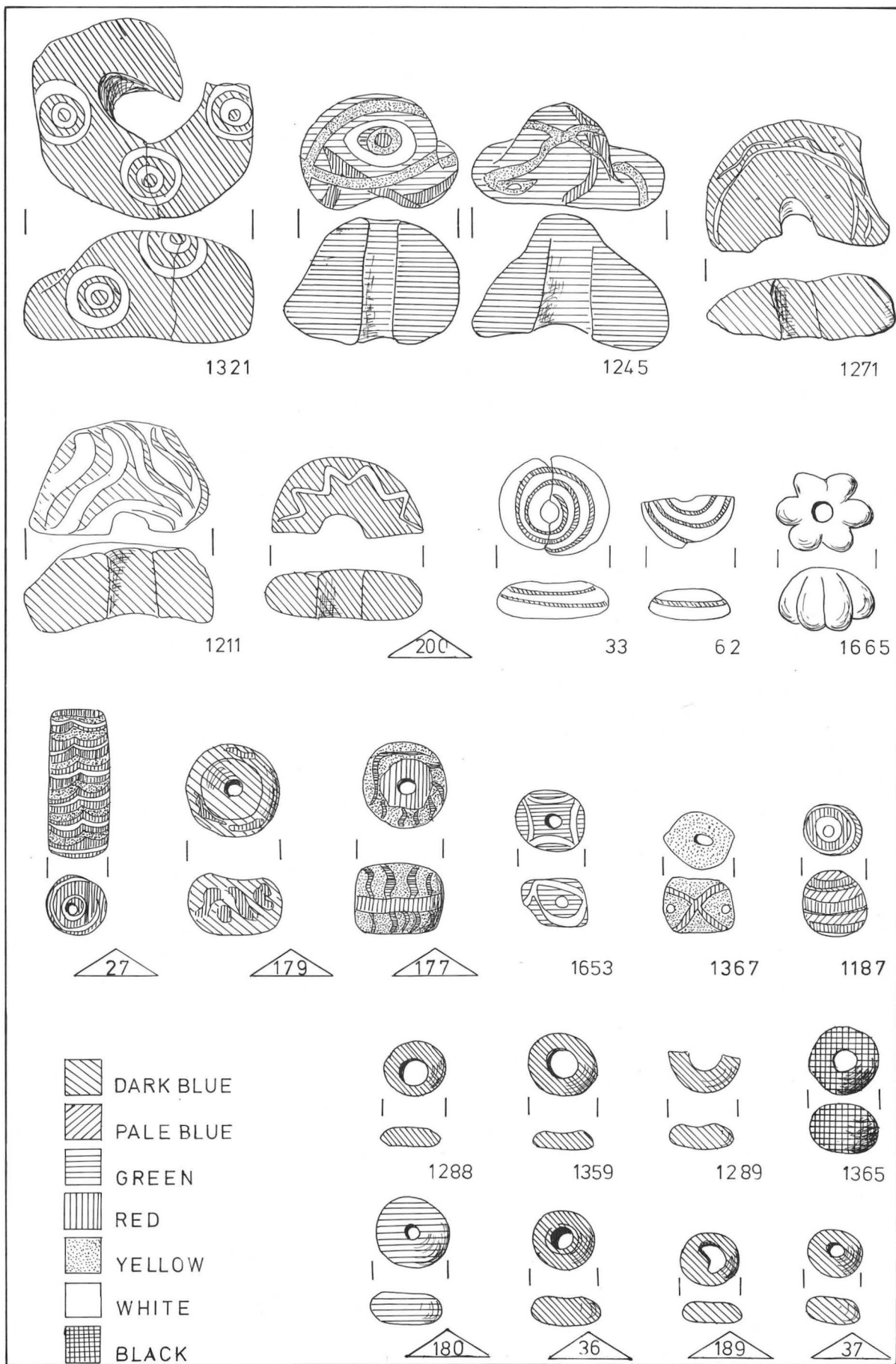


Fig. 127. Glass beads. Scale 1:1.



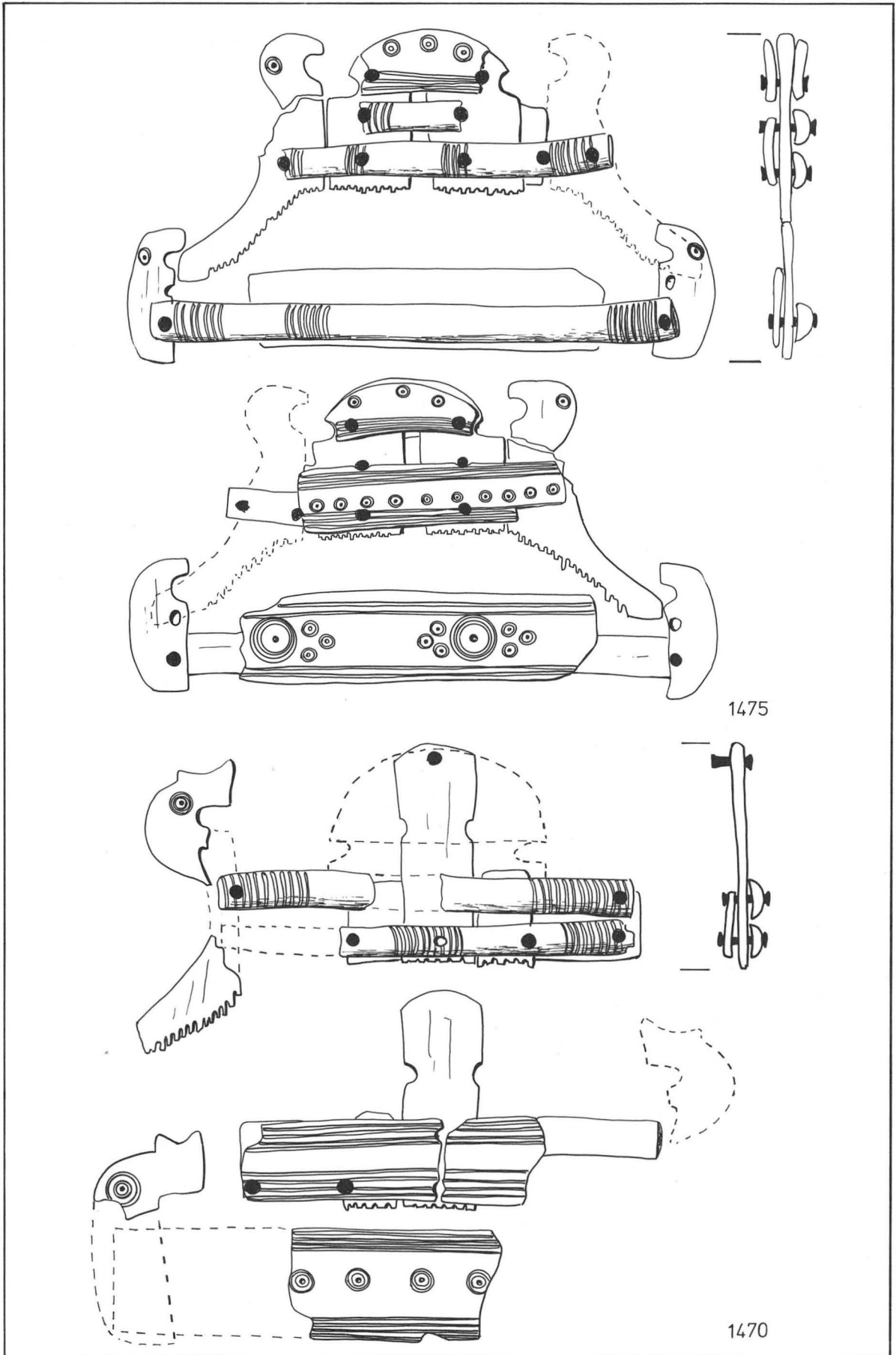


Fig. 129. Bone combs, barred zoomorphic. Scale 1:1.

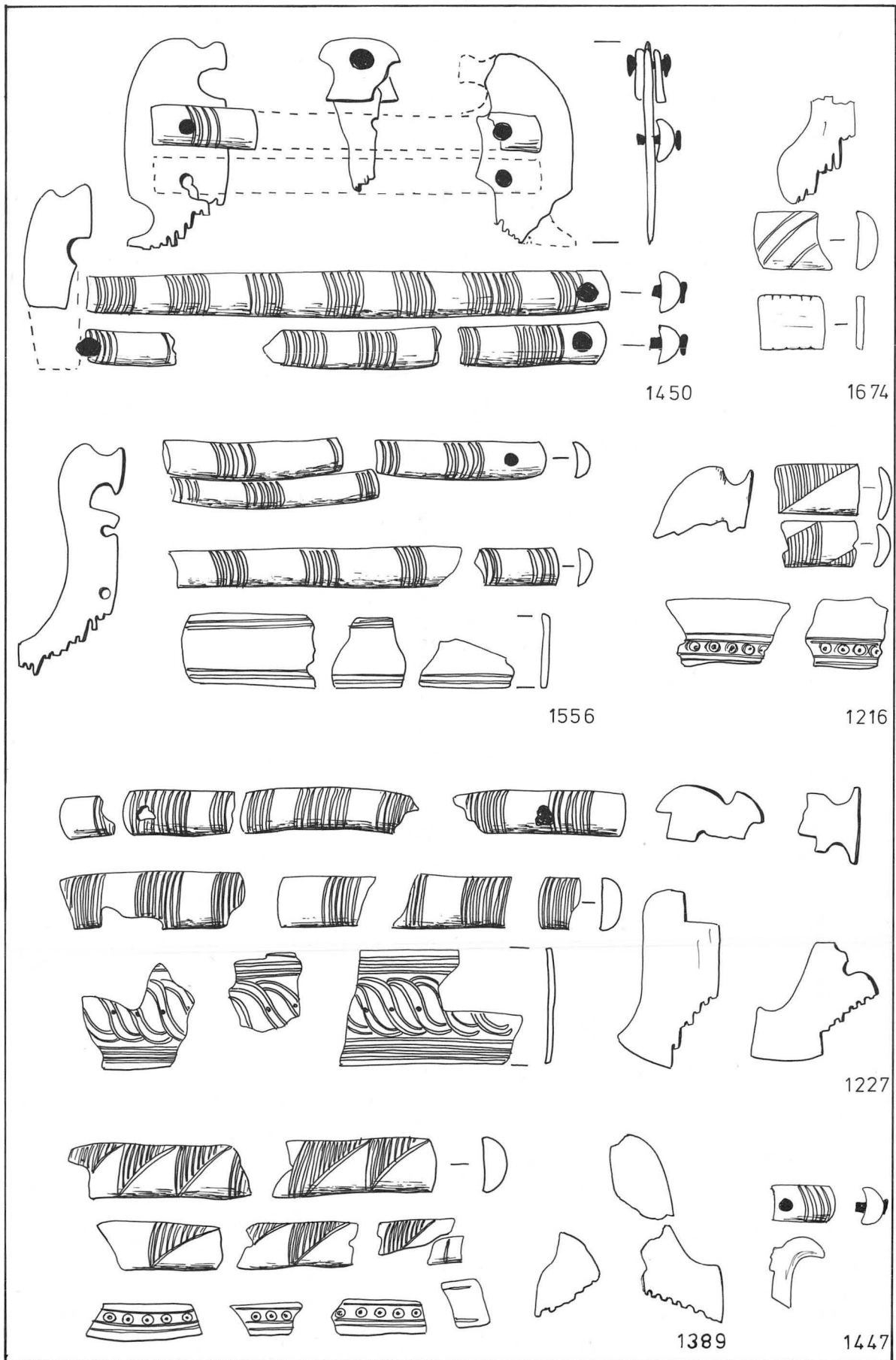


Fig. 130. Bone combs, barred zoomorphic. Scale 1:1.

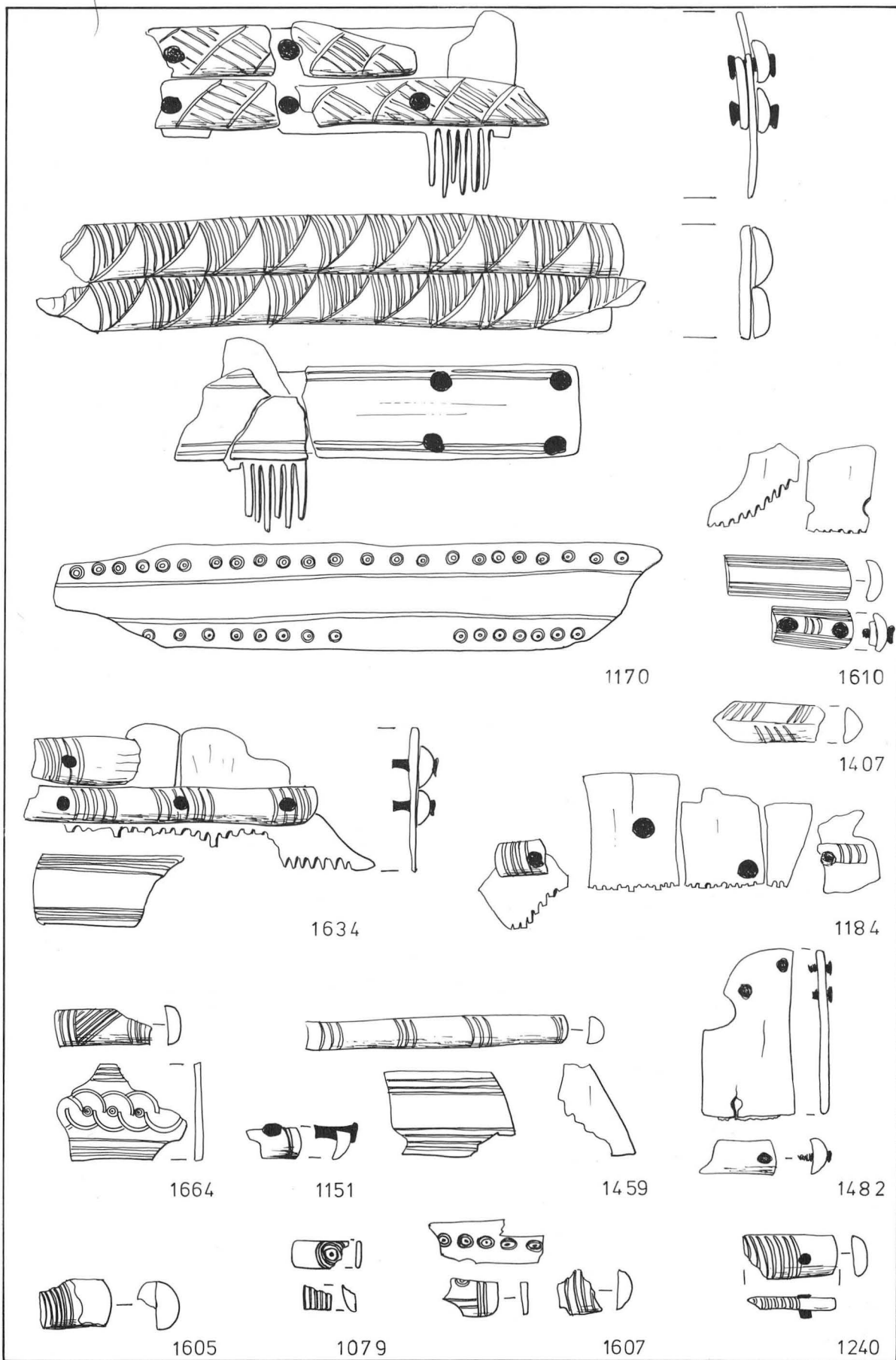


Fig. 131. Bone combs, barred zoomorphic. Scale 1:1.

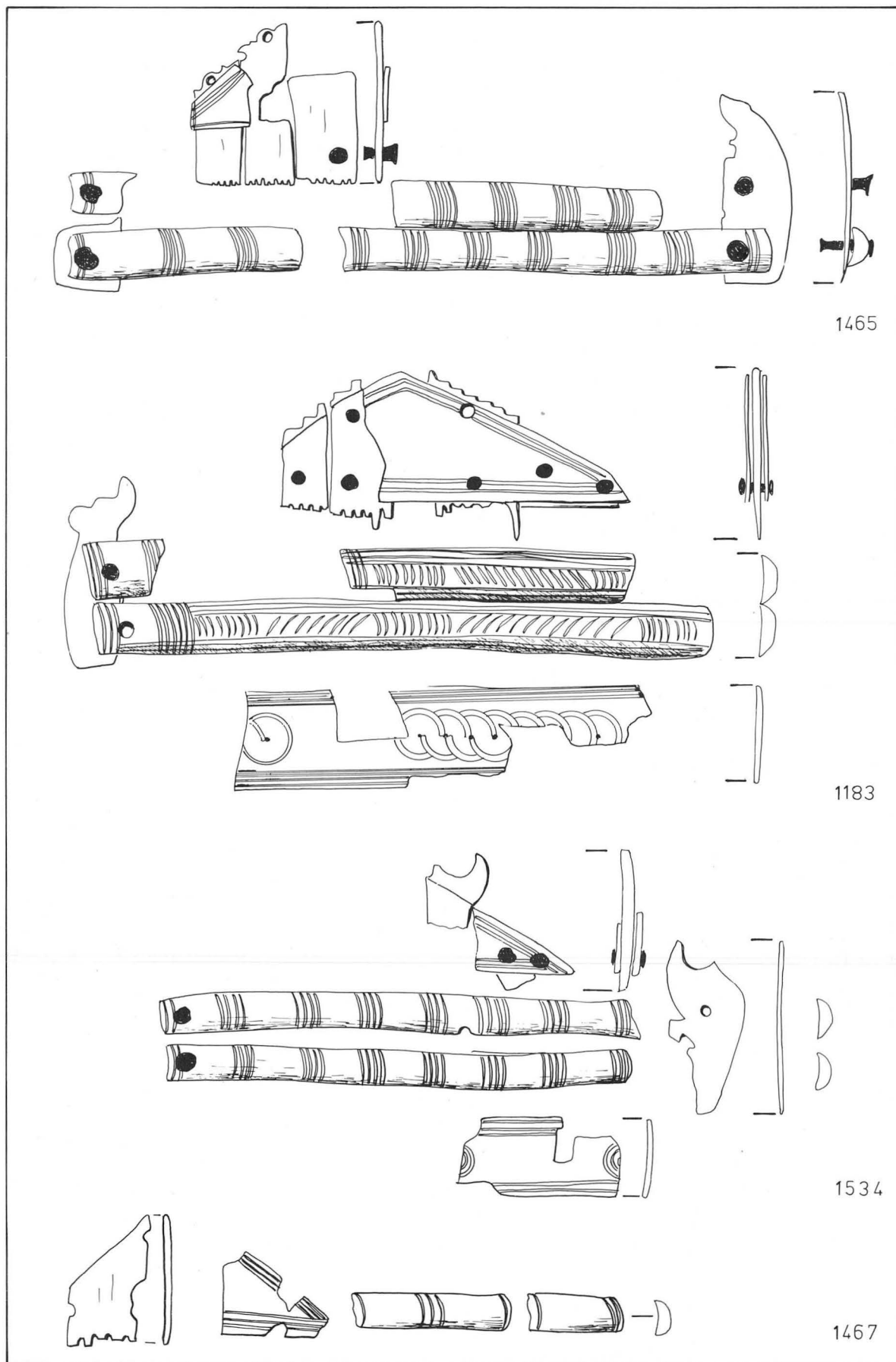


Fig. 132. Bone combs, barred zoomorphic. Scale 1:1.



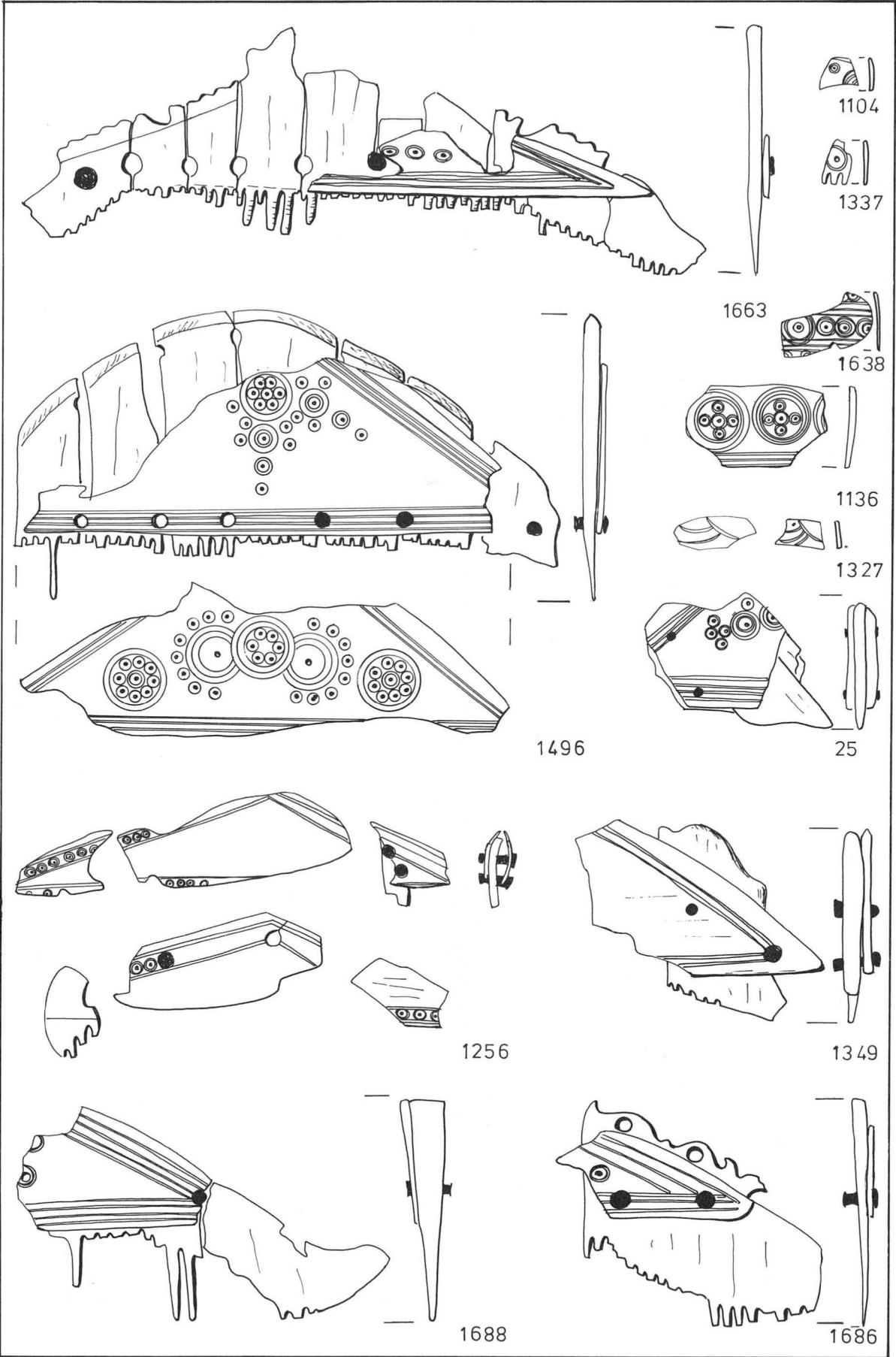


Fig. 133. Bone combs, triangular. Scale 1:1.

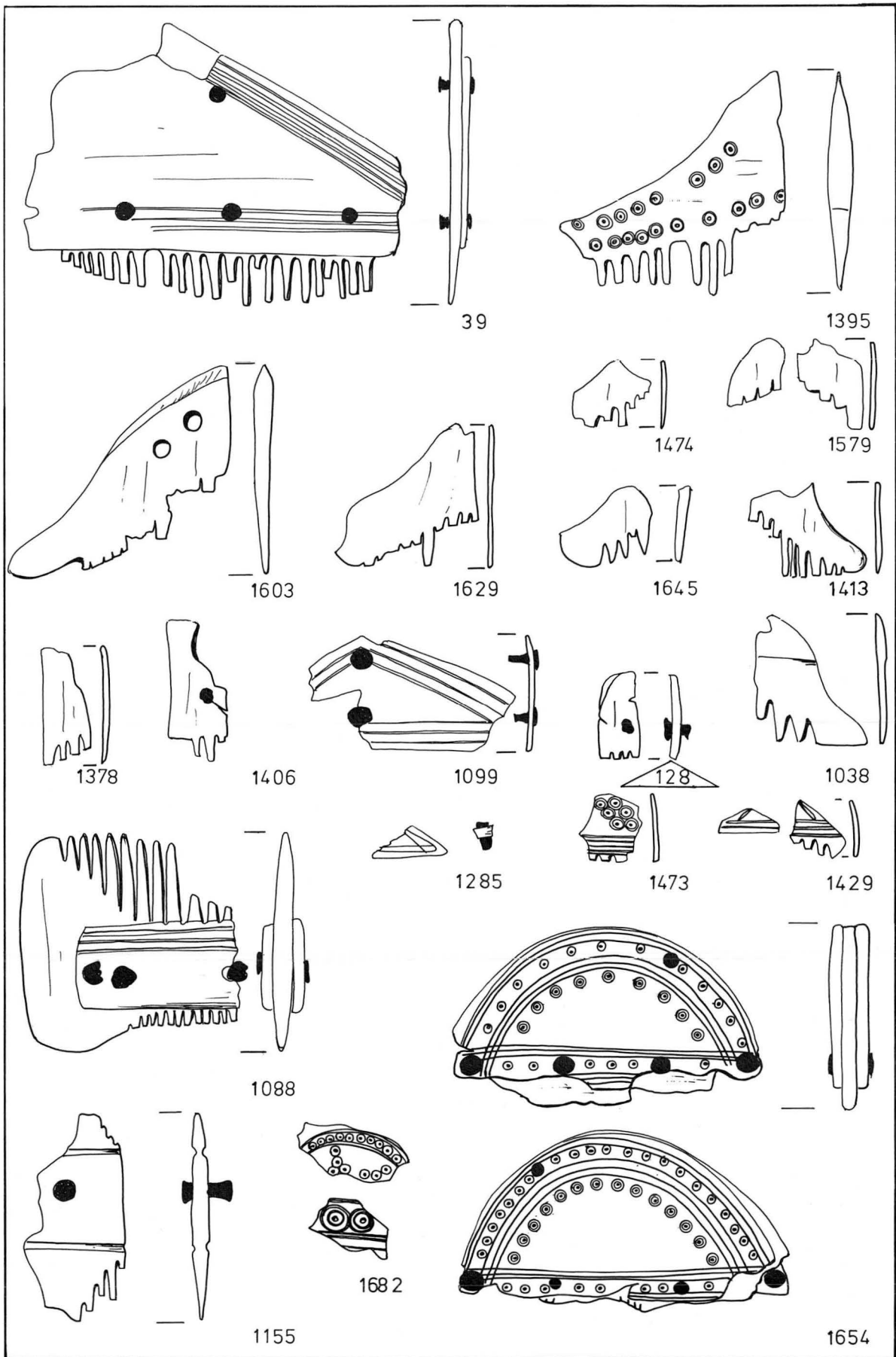


Fig. 134. Bone combs, triangular, double-sided and semicircular. Scale 1:1.

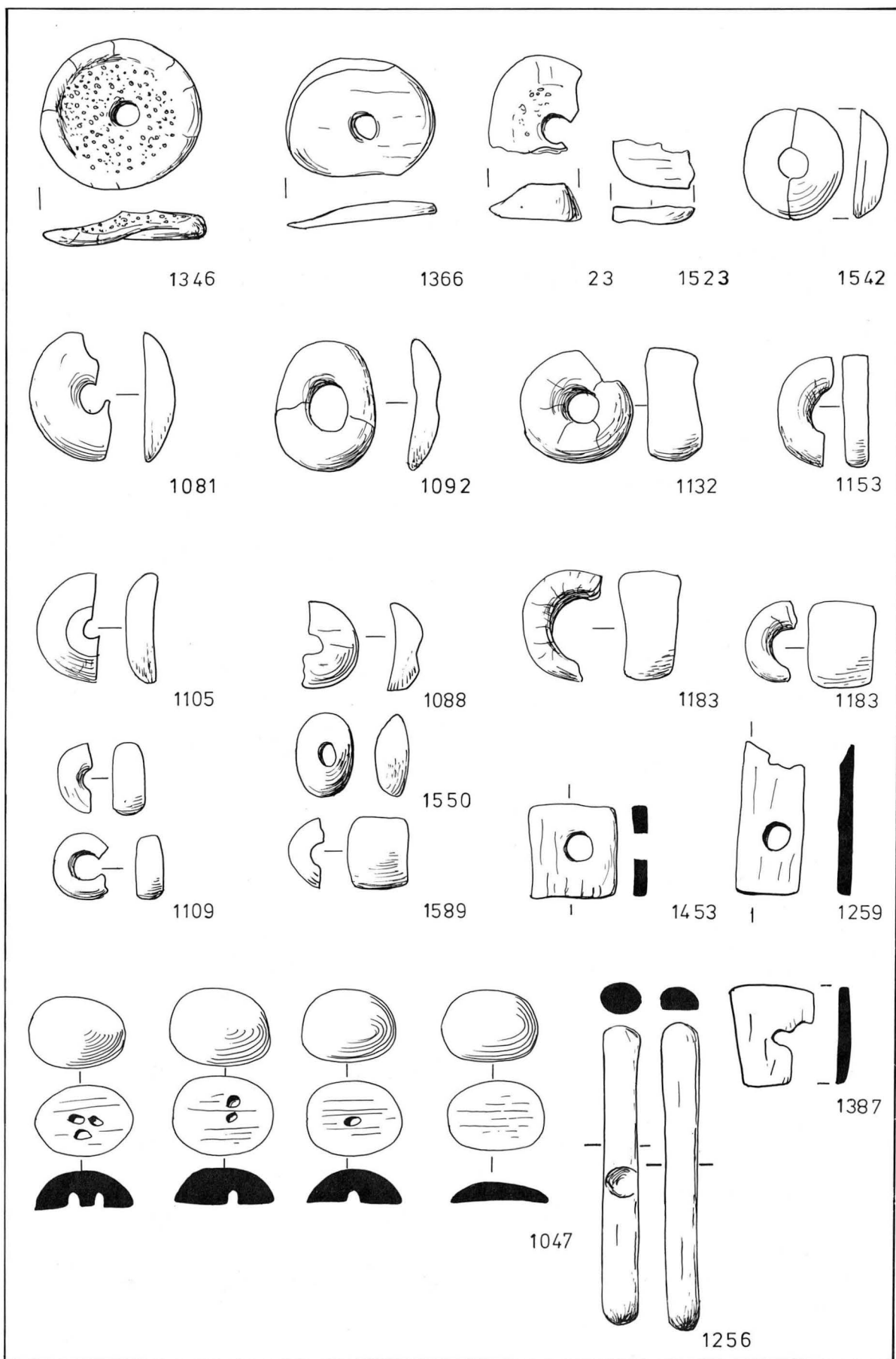


Fig. 135. Bone beads, playing pieces and bars. Scale 1:1.

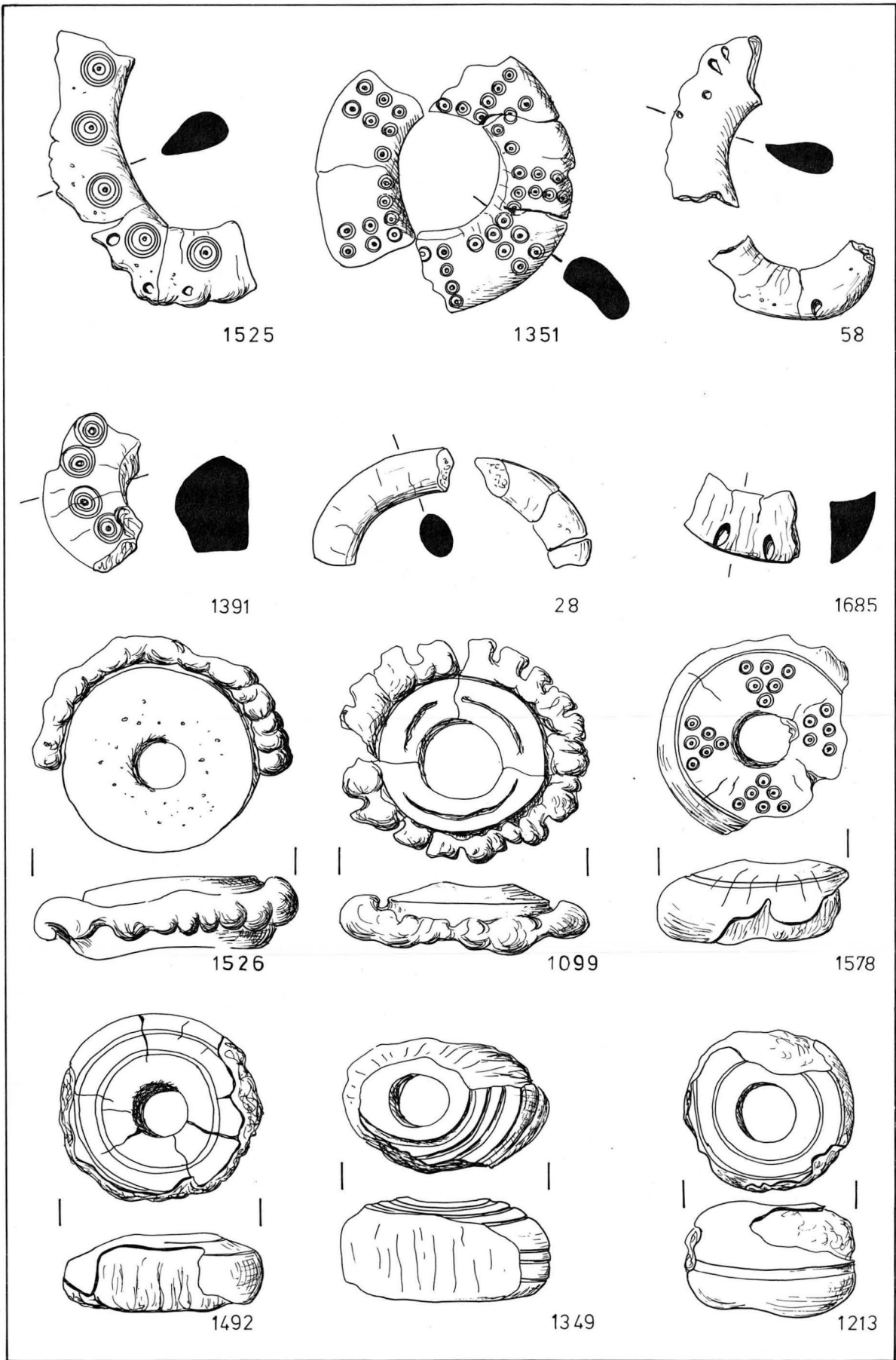


Fig. 136. Spindlewhorls. Scale 1:1.

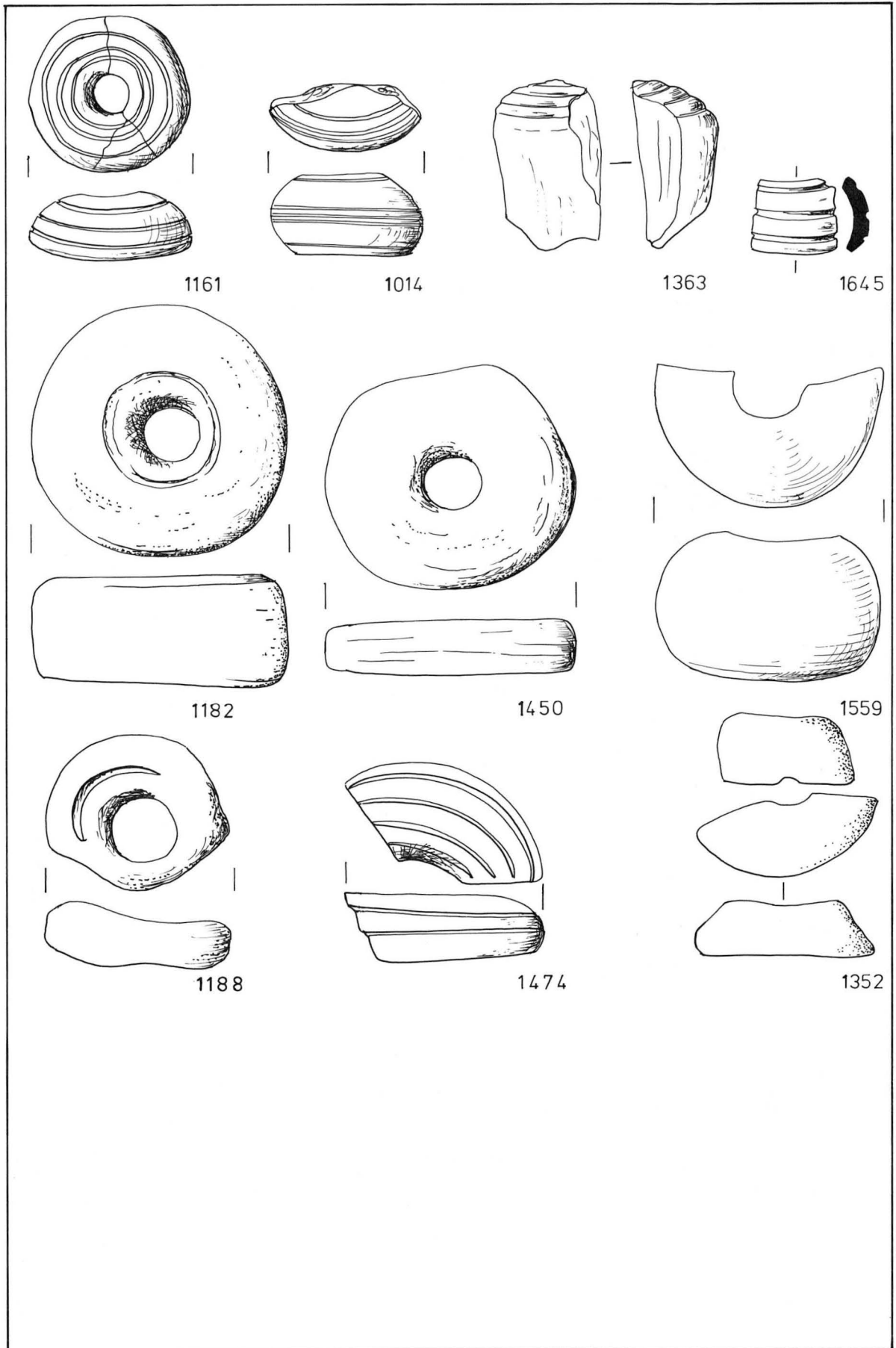


Fig. 137. Spindlewhorls. Scale 1:1.

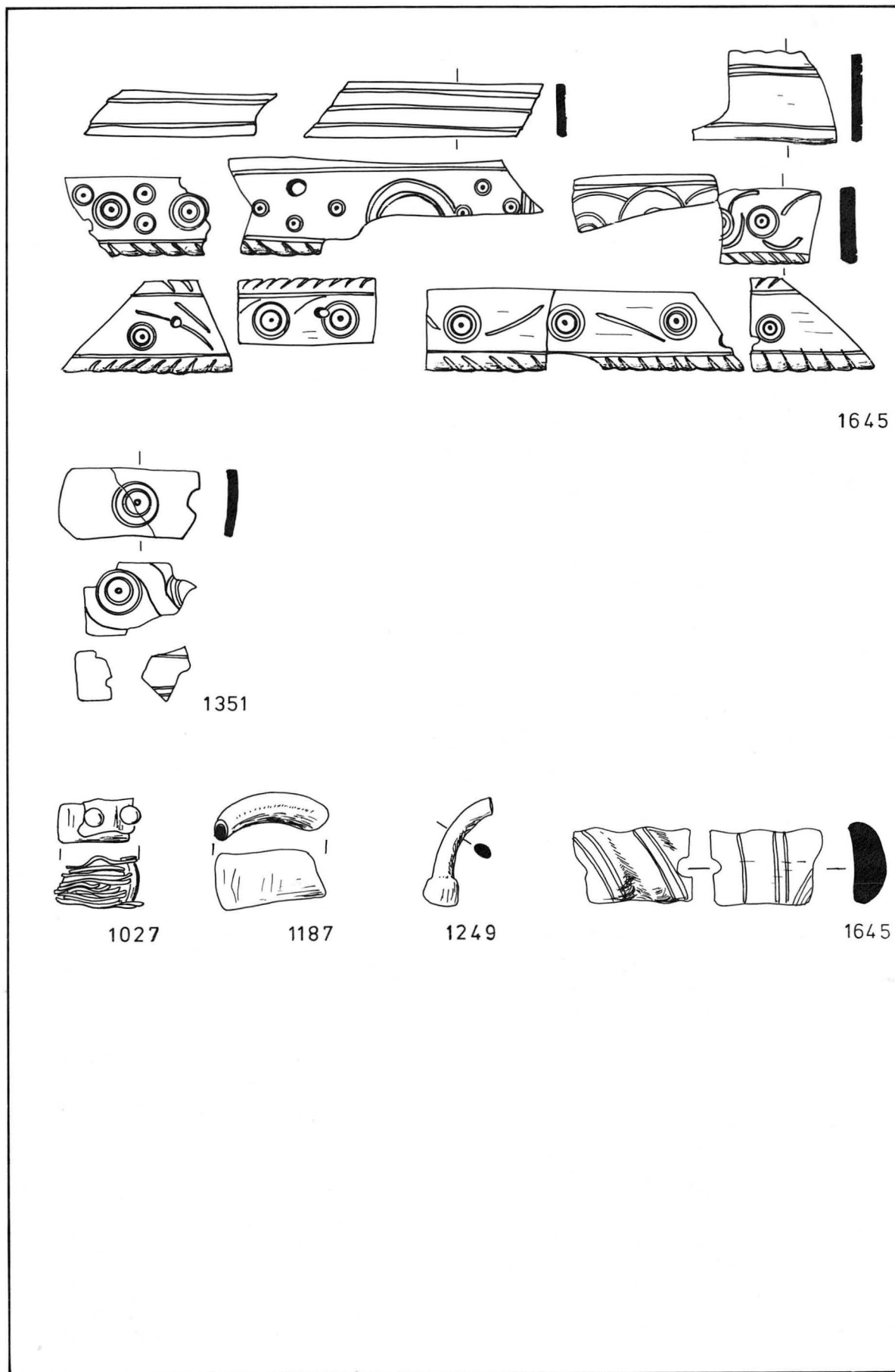


Fig. 138. Bone casket fittings, ivory and bone fragments, worked flint. Scale 1:1.

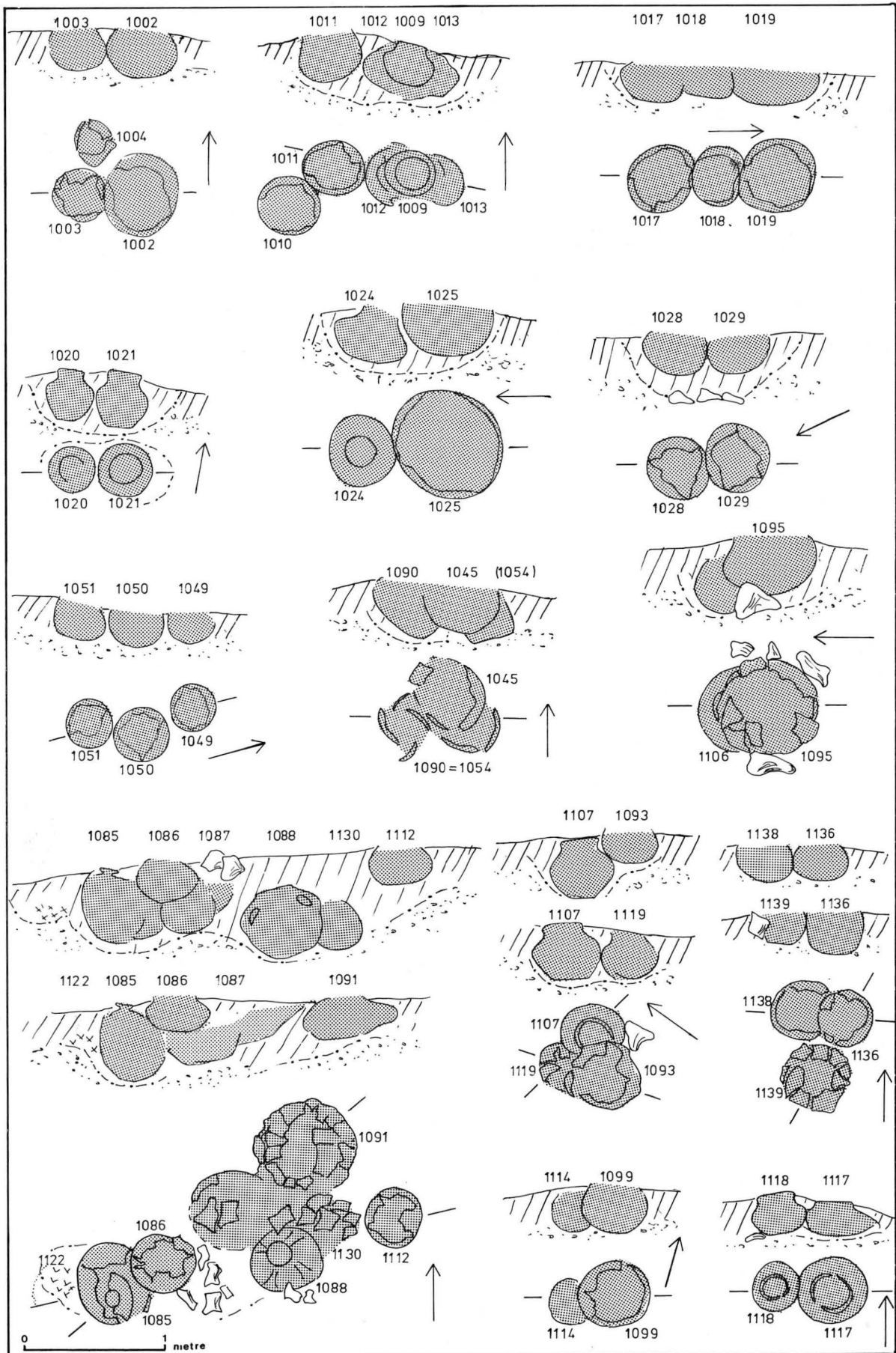


Fig. 139. Sections of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:40.



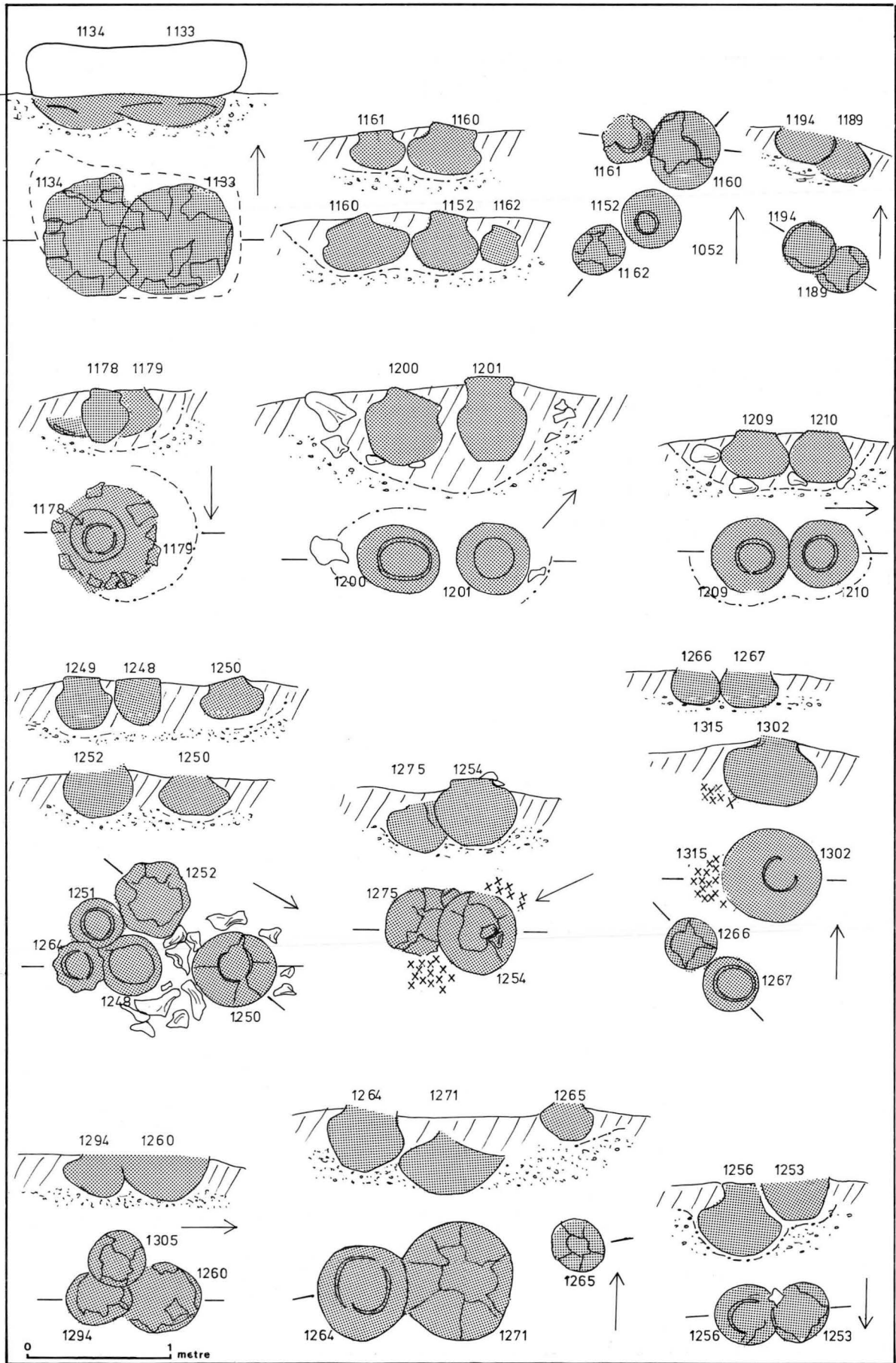


Fig. 140. Sections of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:40.

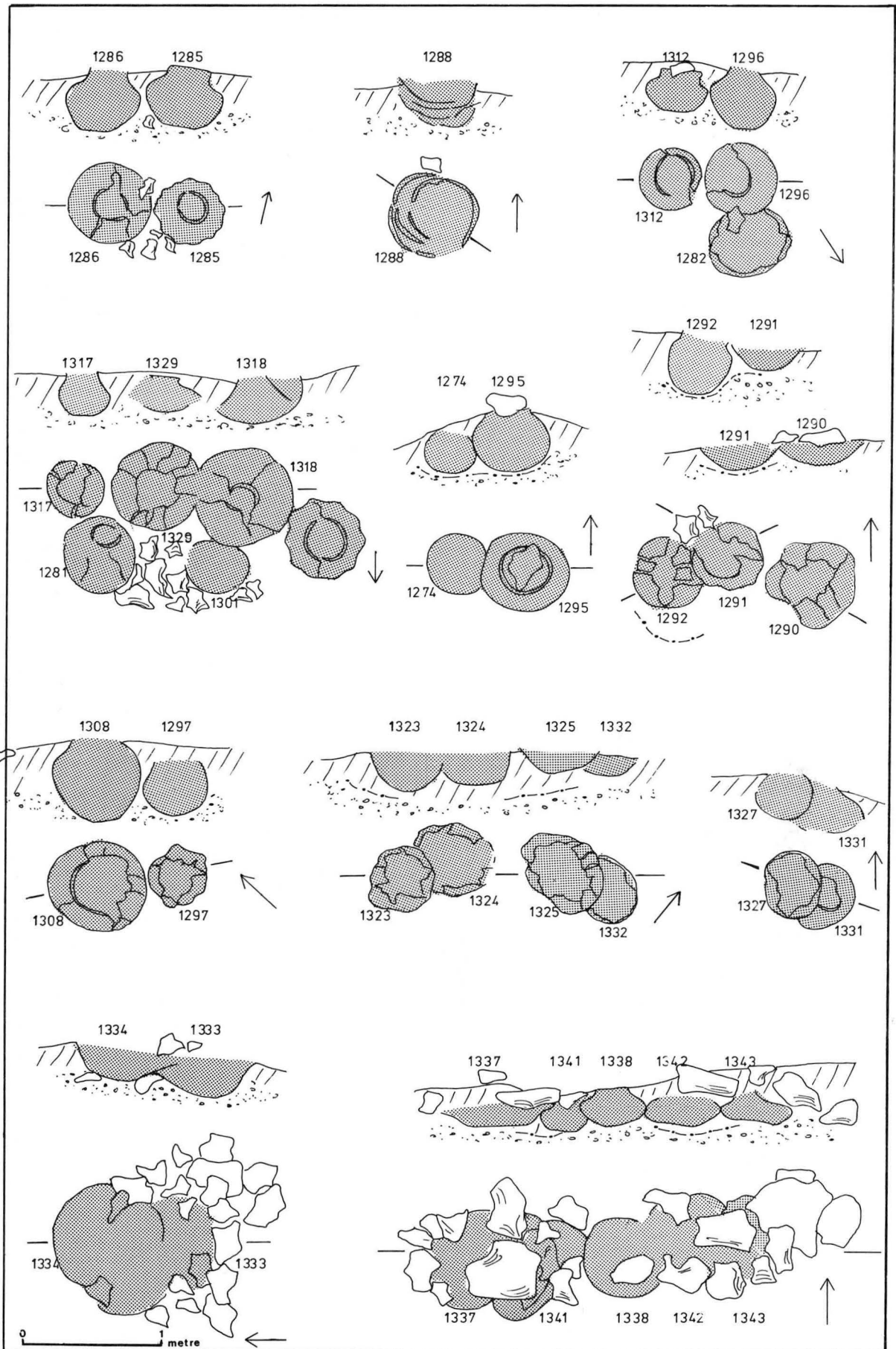


Fig. 141. Sections of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:40.

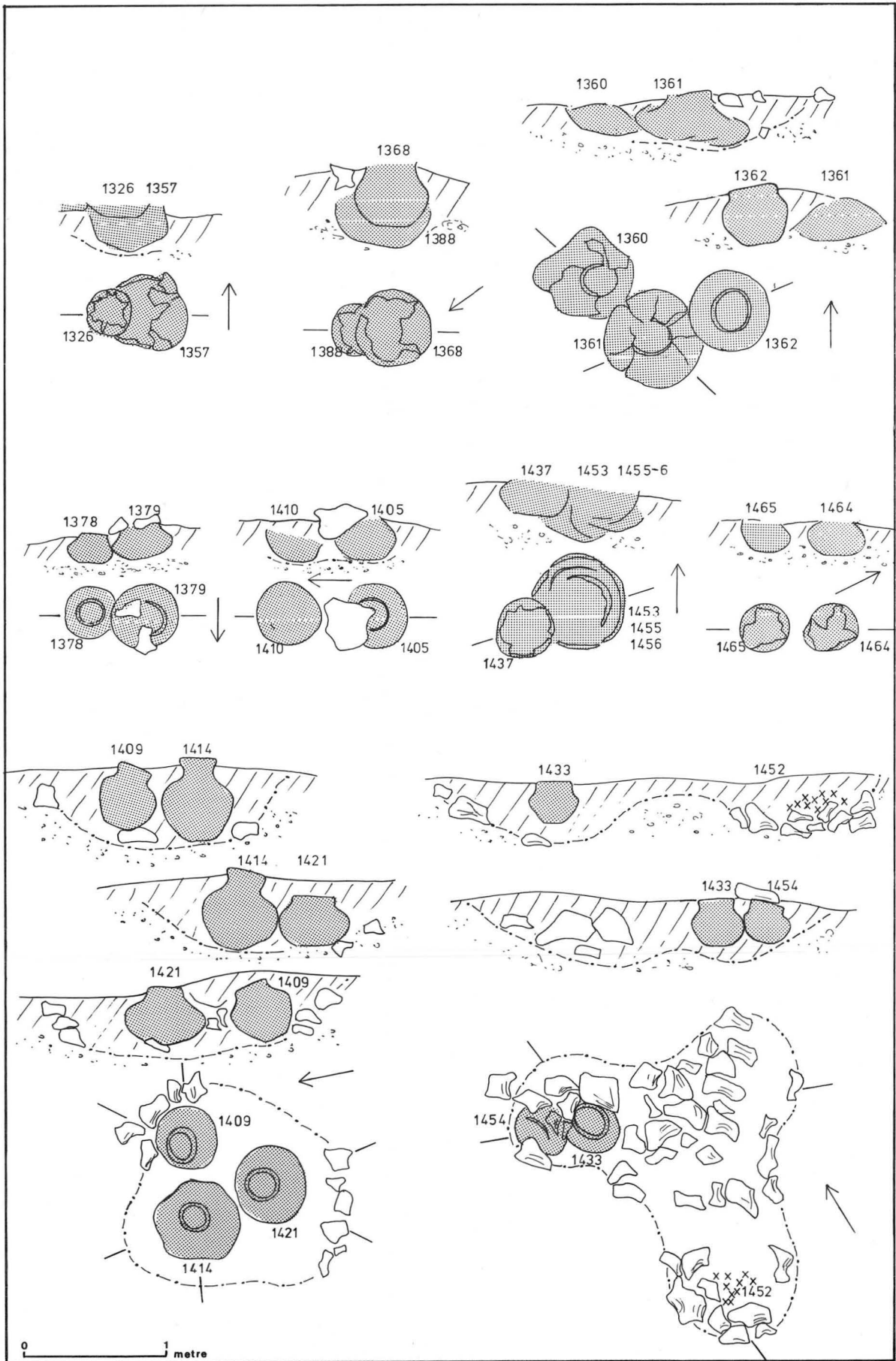


Fig. 142. Sections of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:40.

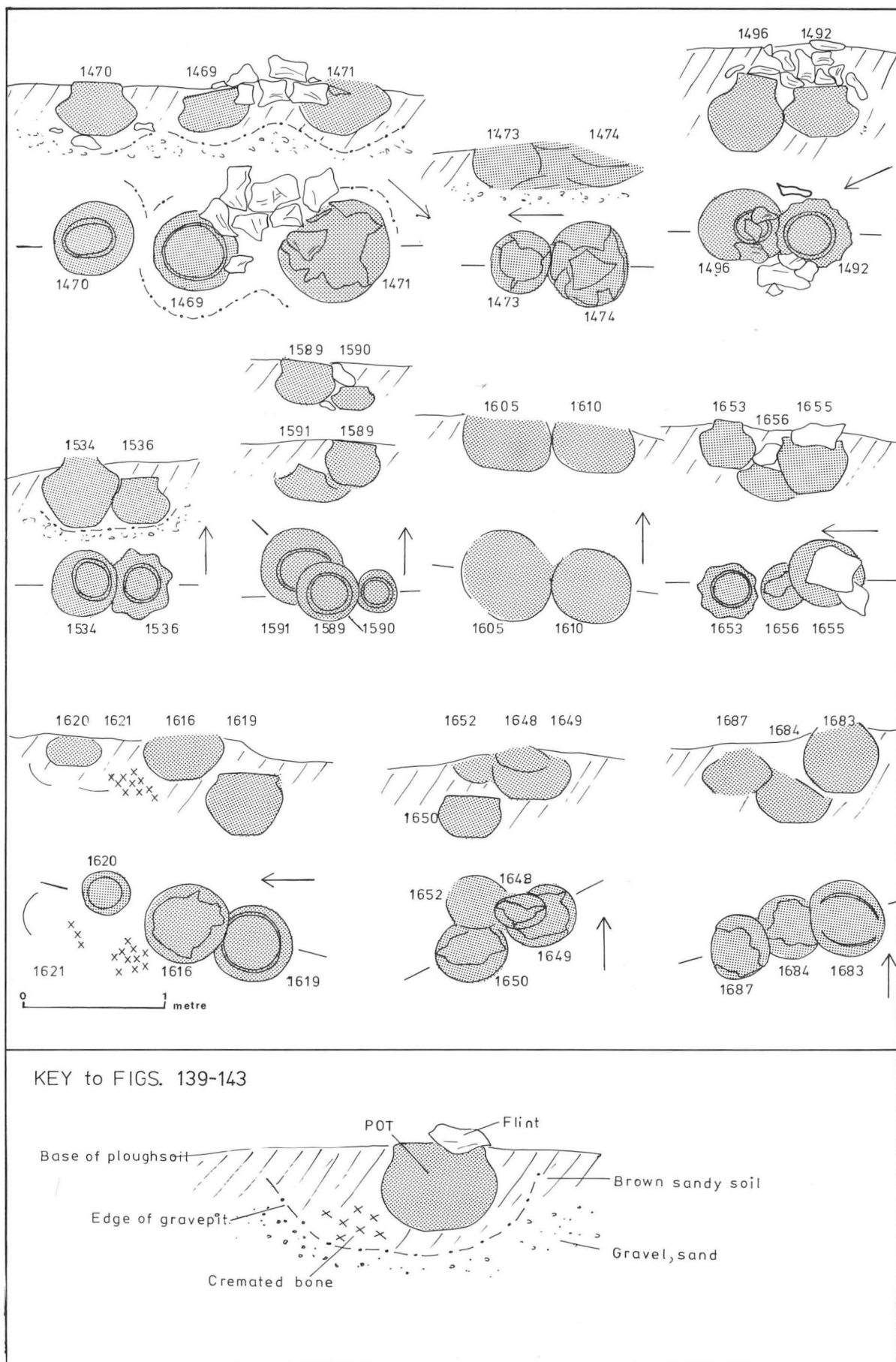


Fig. 143. Sections of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:40.

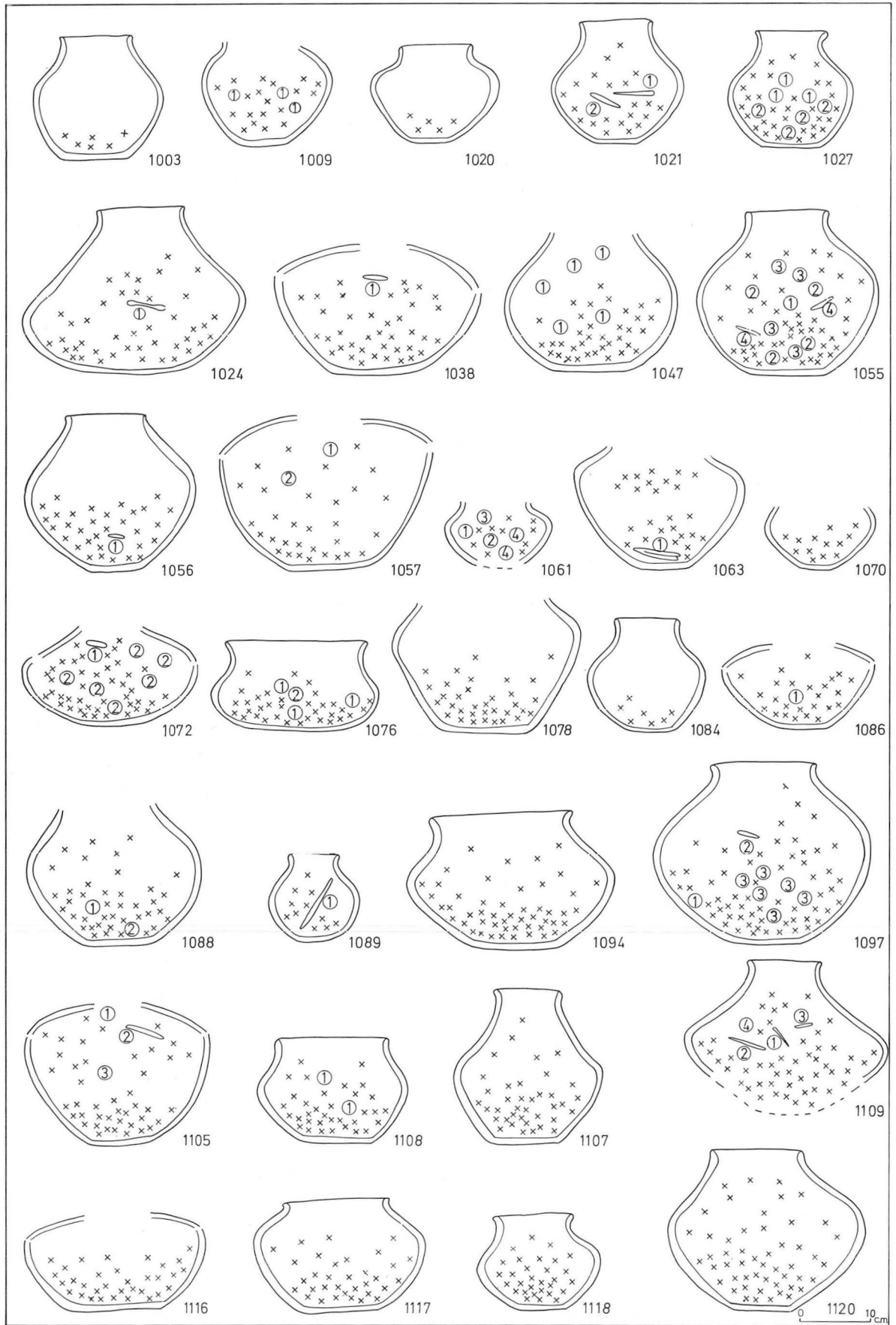


Fig. 144. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.

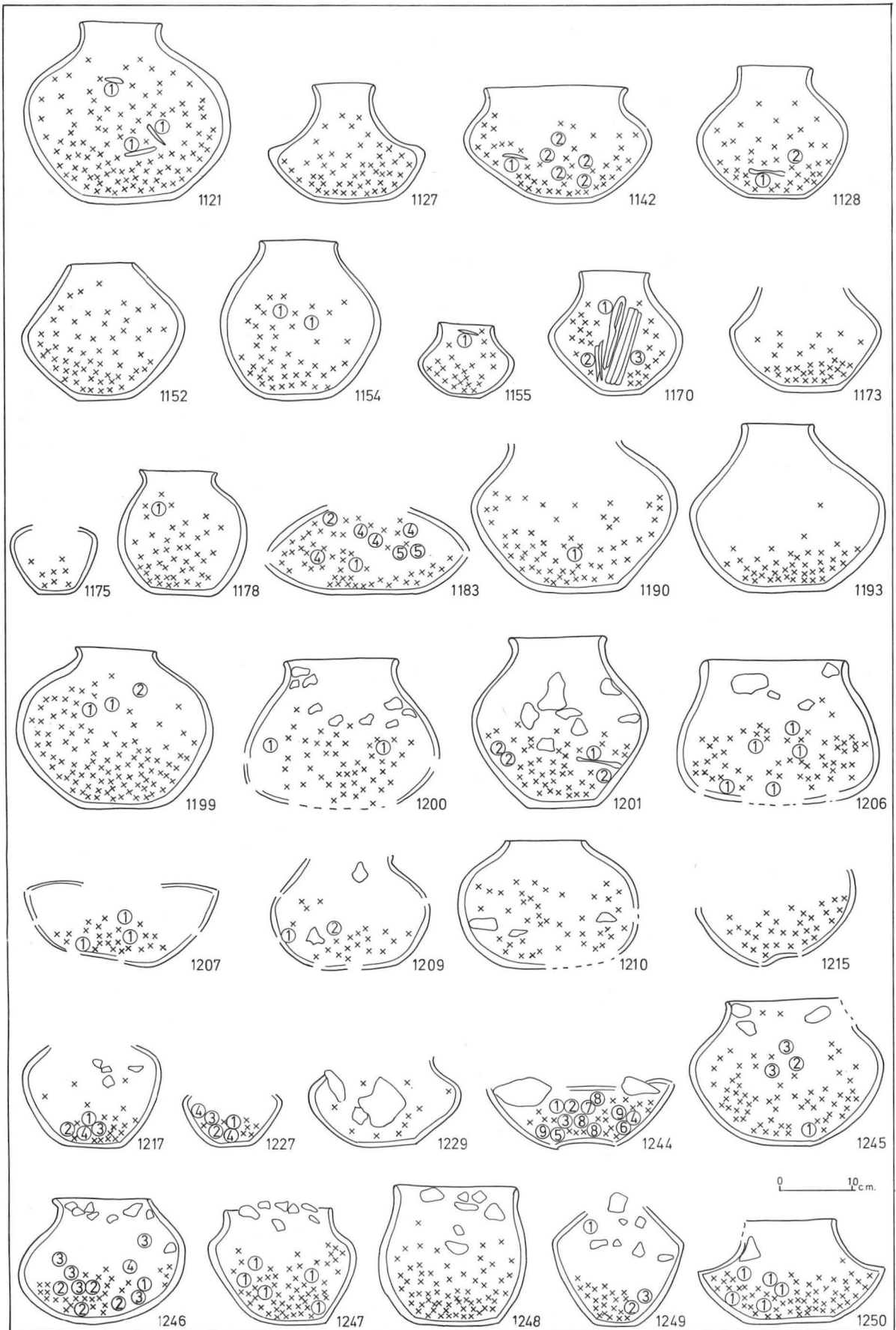


Fig. 145. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.



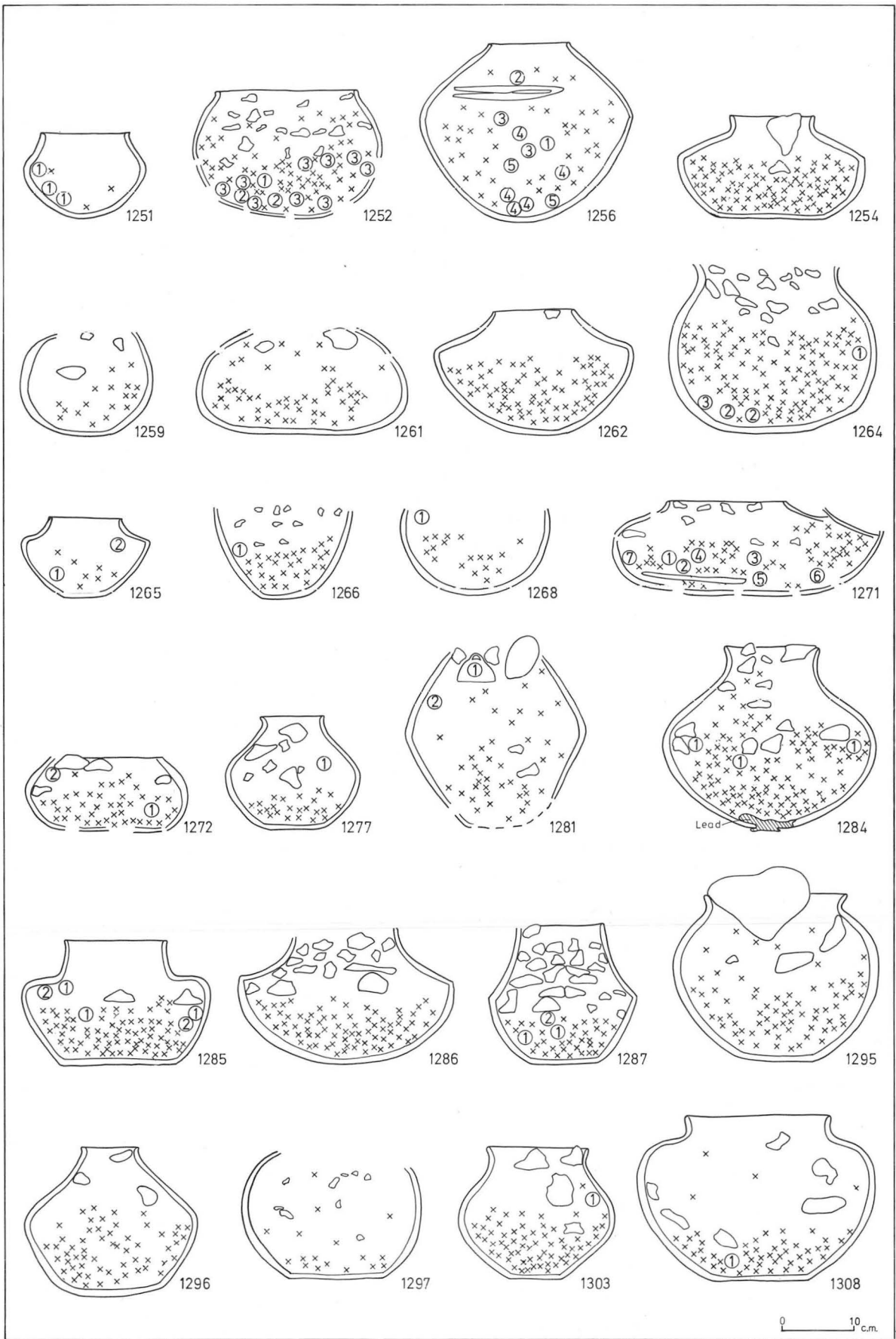


Fig. 146. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.



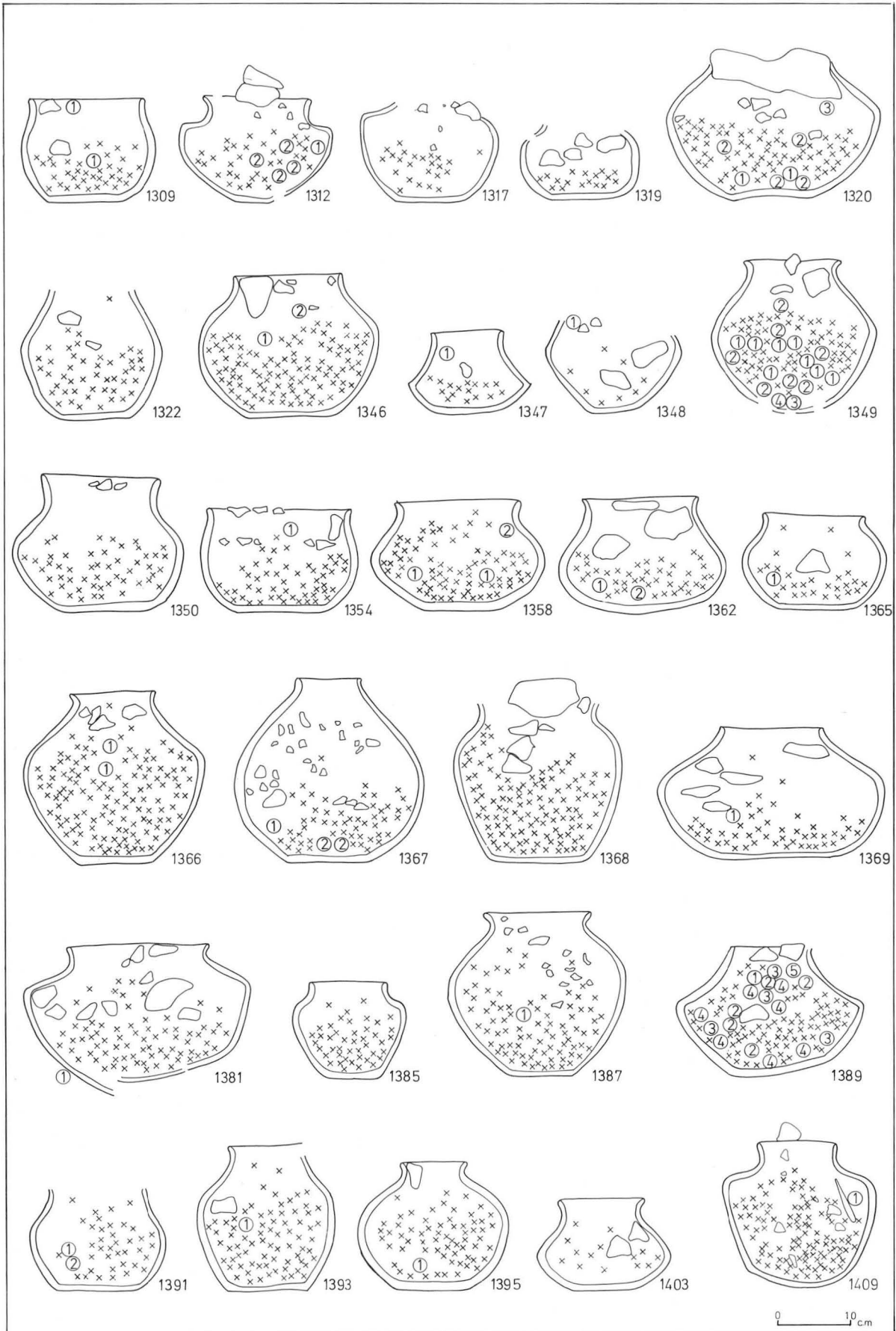


Fig. 147. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.

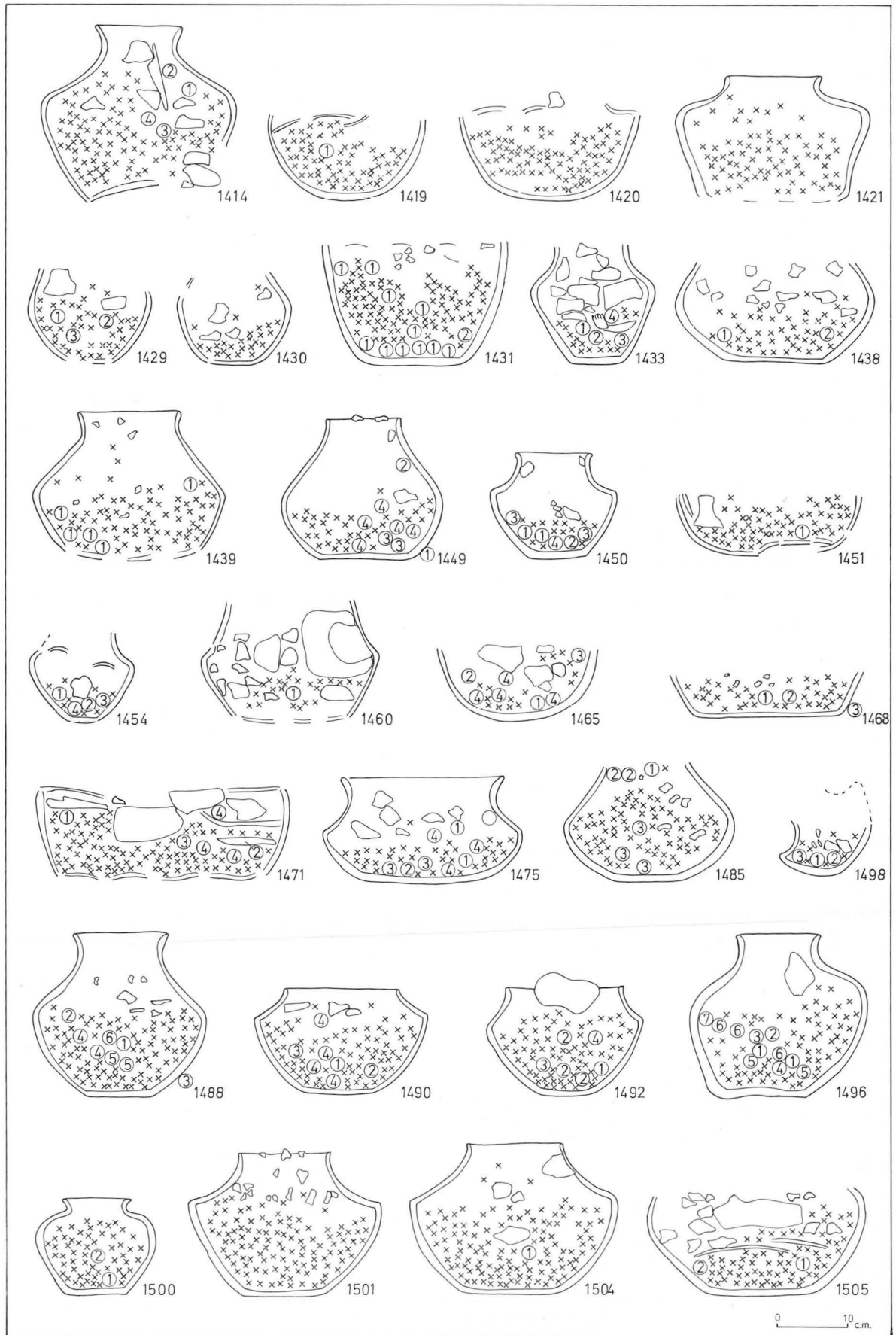


Fig. 148. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.

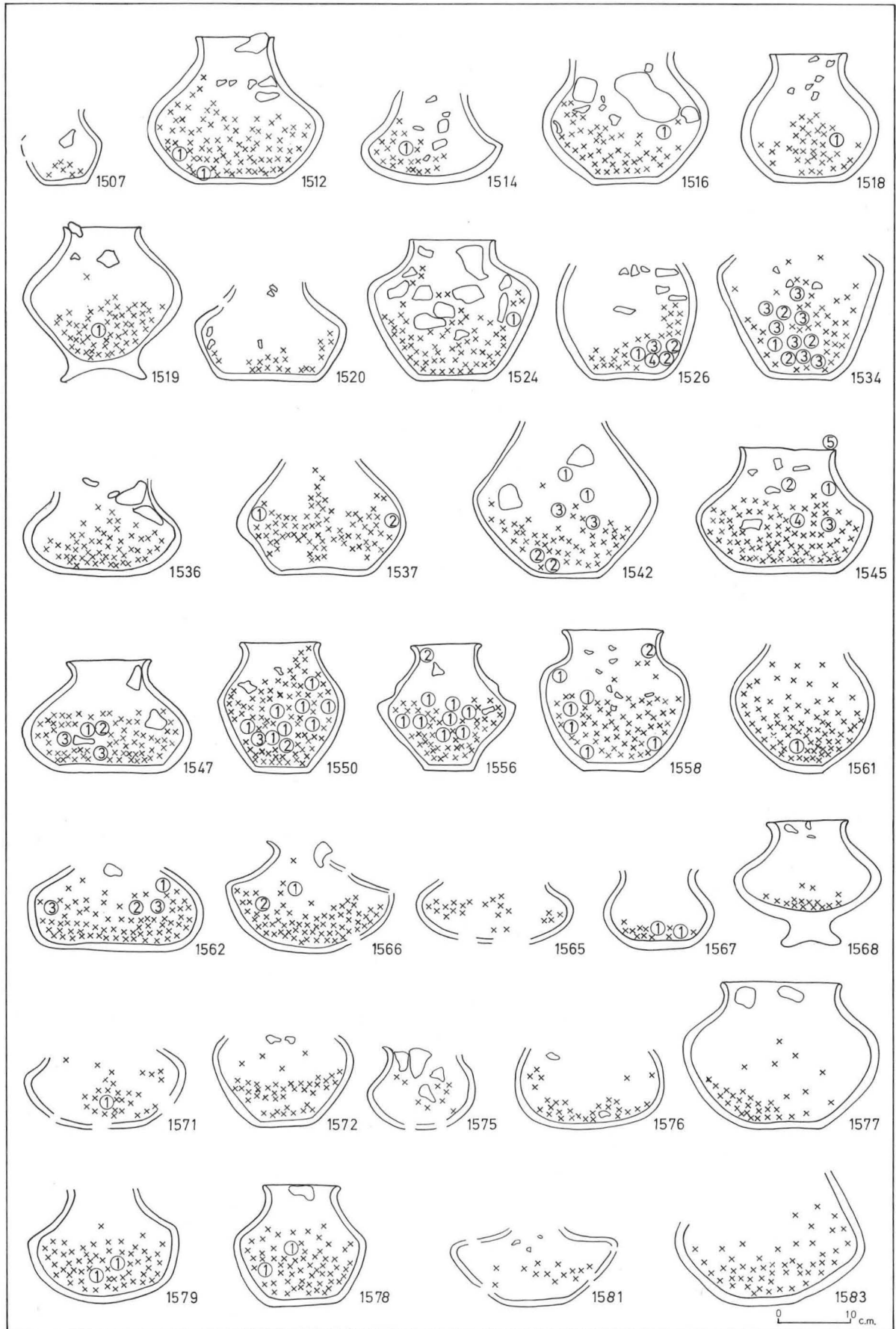


Fig. 149. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.

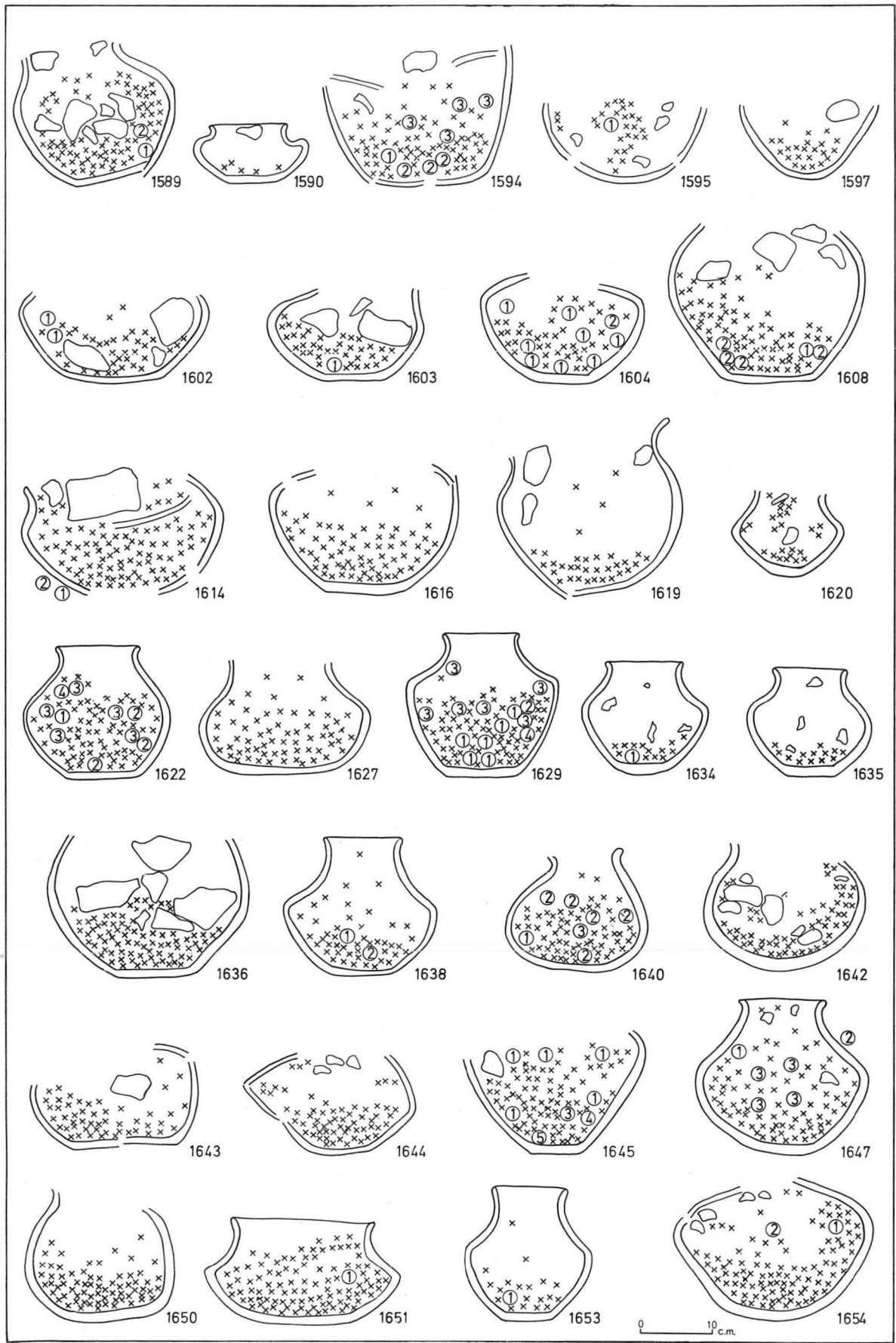


Fig. 150. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.

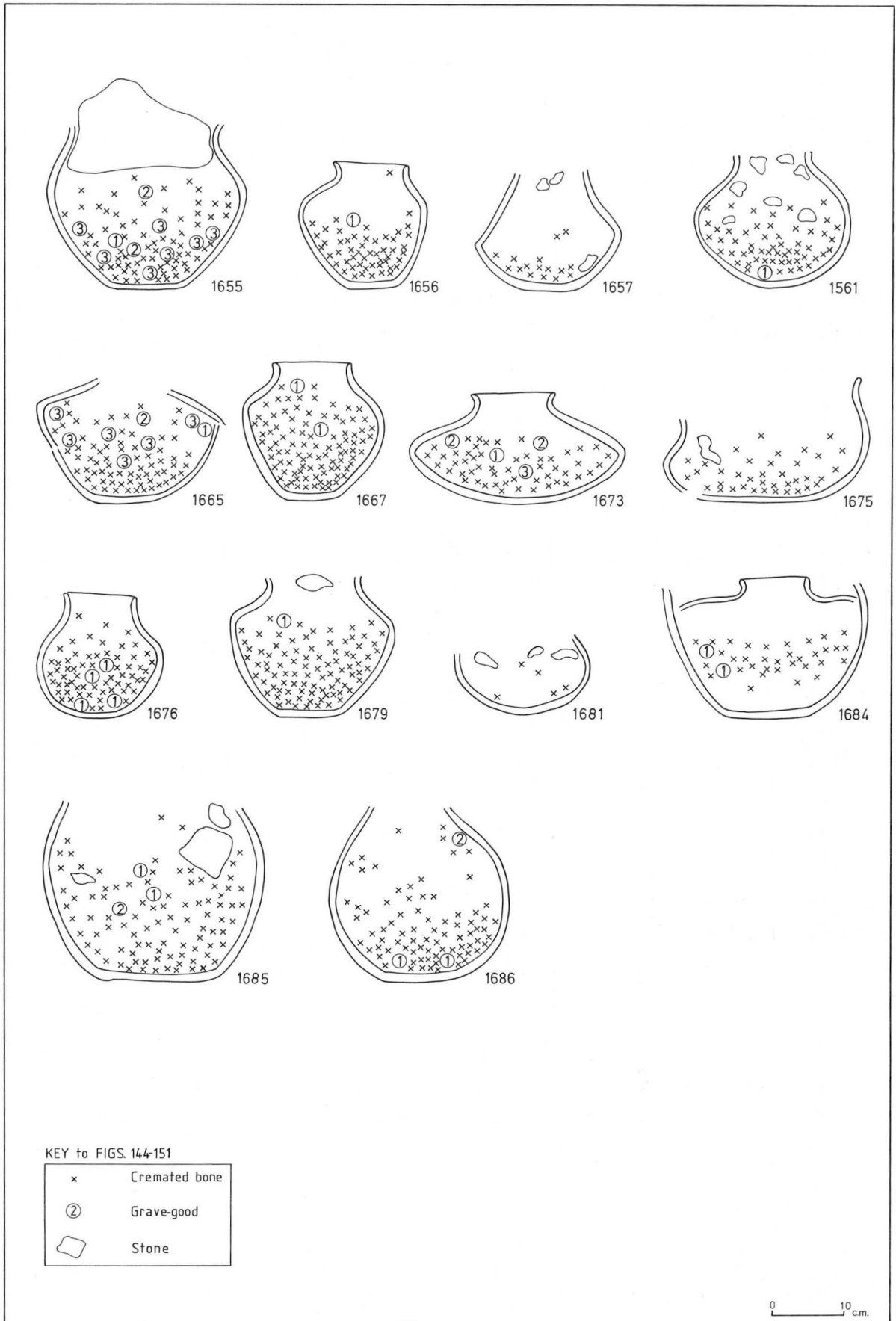


Fig. 151. Internal sections of complete cremations. Scale 1:8.

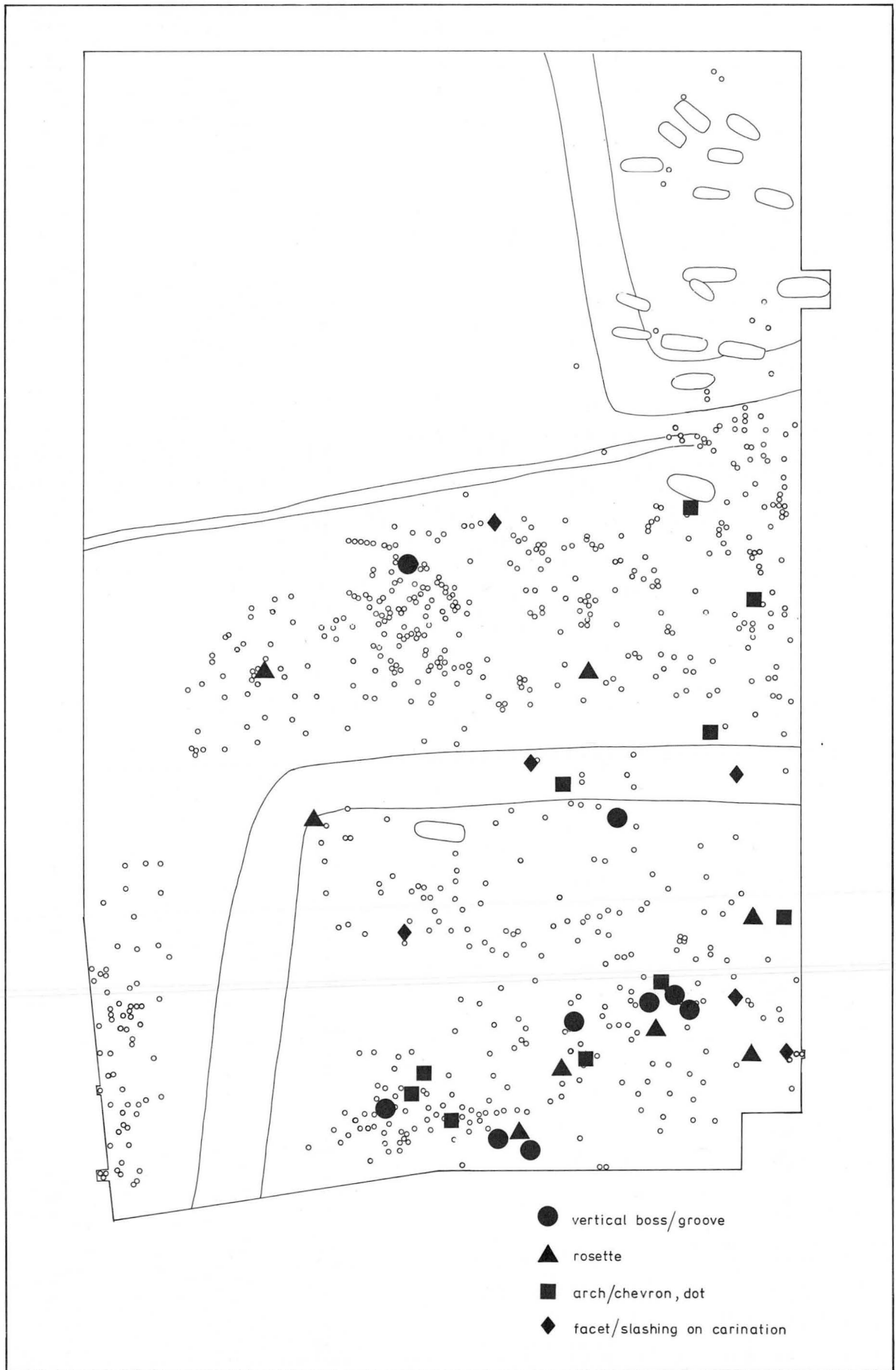


Fig. 152. Distribution map of pottery with close continental parallels.

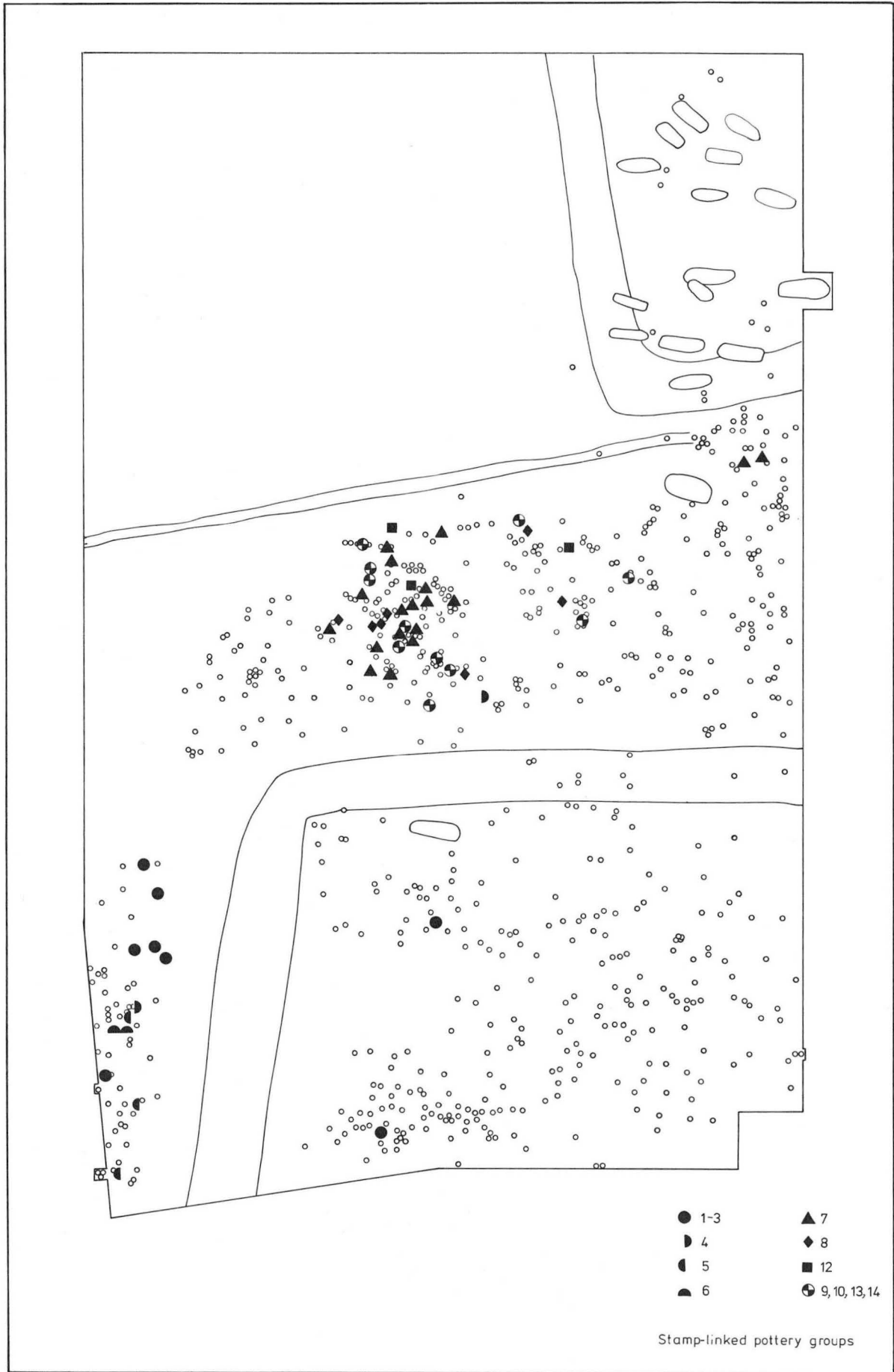


Fig. 153. Distribution map of stamp-linked pottery groups.





Fig. 154. Distribution map of brooches.

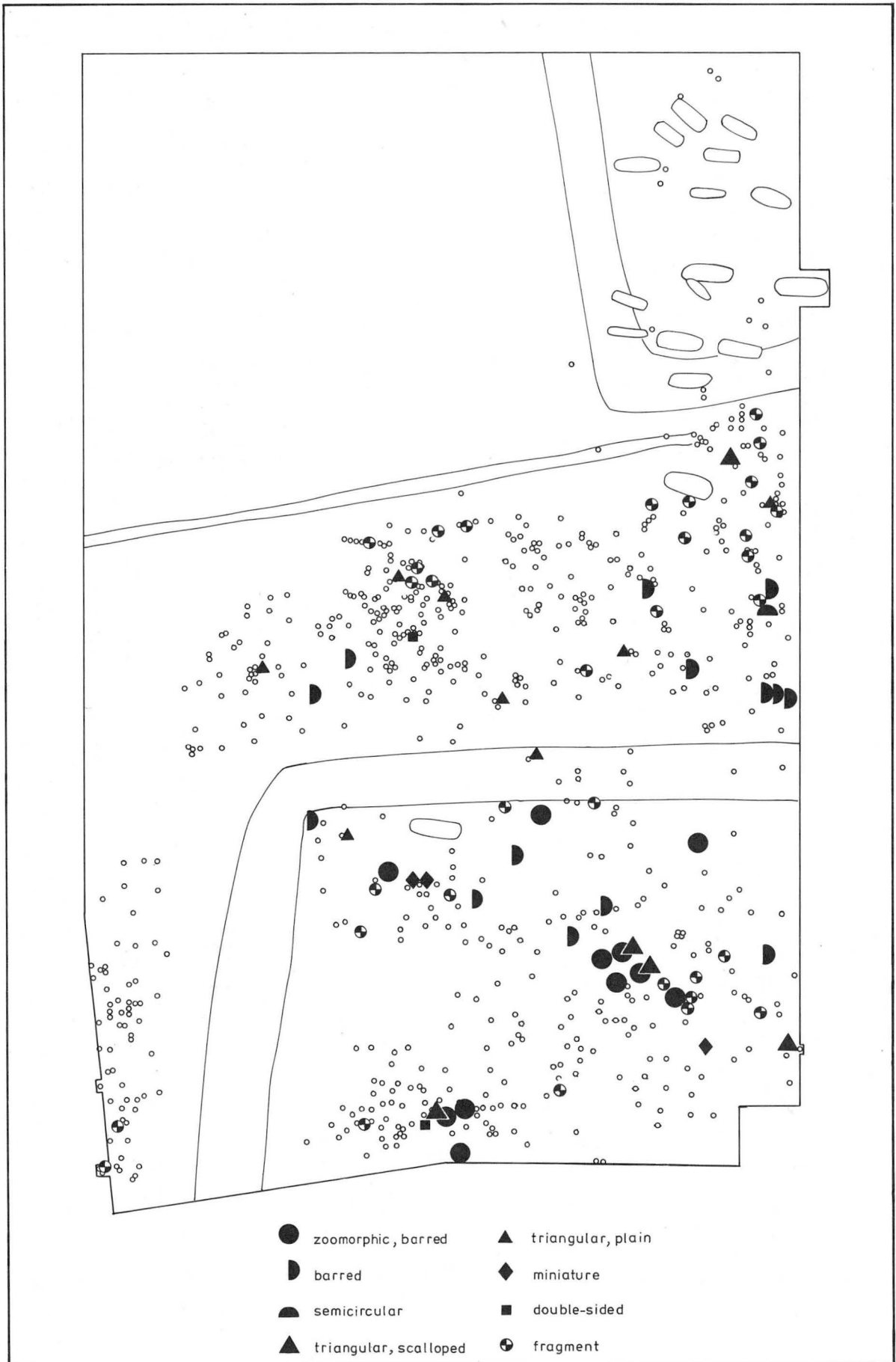


Fig. 155. Distribution map of combs.



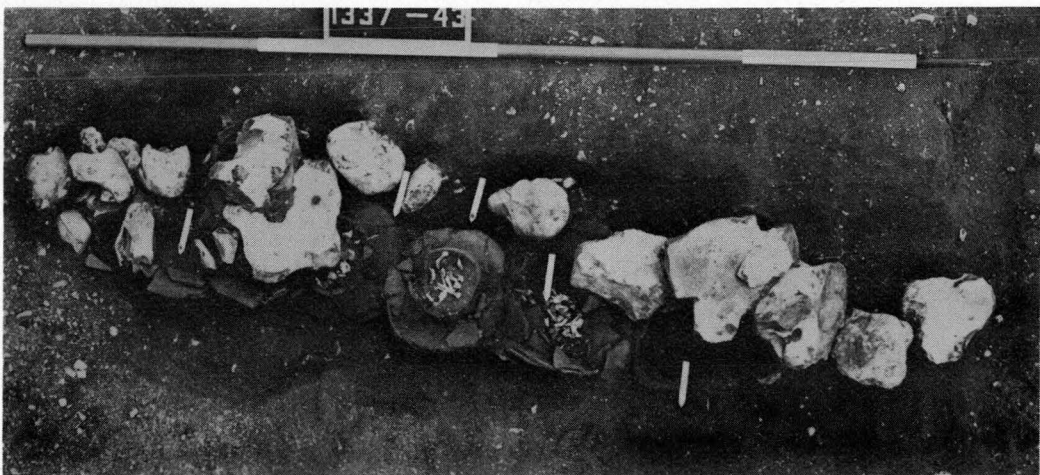
A. C1402

DA2



B. C1496 and C1492 with flint packing

LB15A



C. Flint packed row of urns, C1337 to C1343

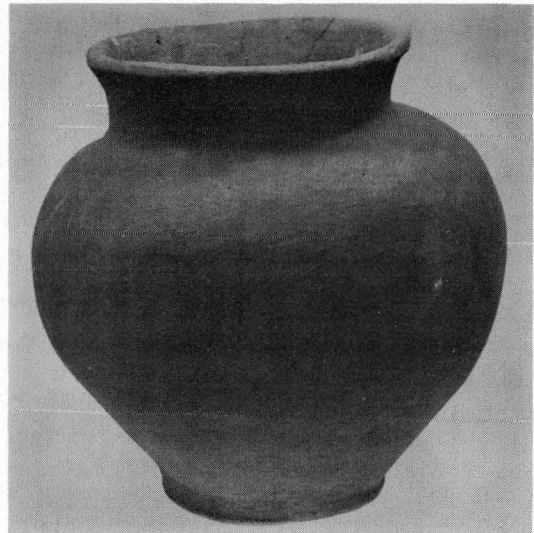
CP5

Plate III. Cremation urns during excavation.



A. C1475

MU3



B. C1558

MZ6



C. C1339

MW9



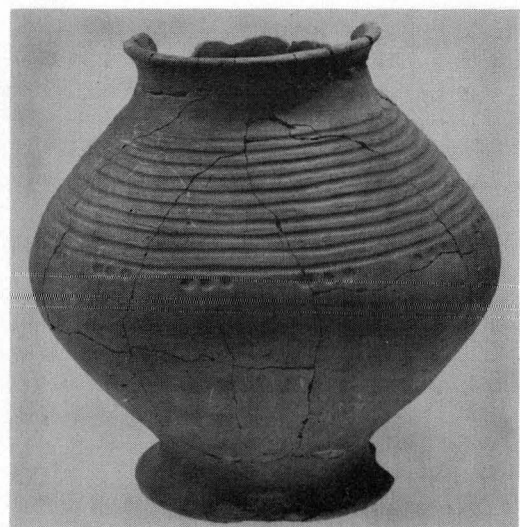
D. C1469

FU28



E. C1516

MZ7



F. C1519

MY6

Plate IV. Selected pots. Scale approx. 1:3.





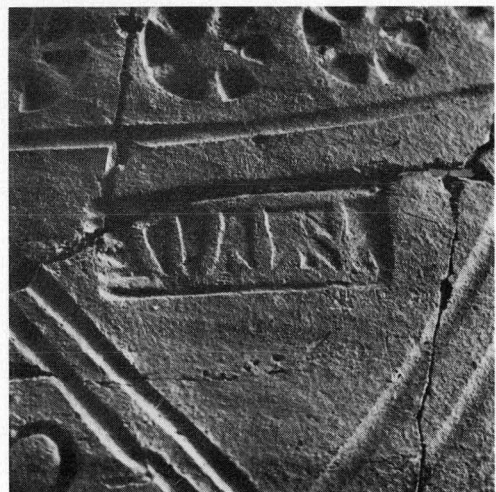
A. C1224 ER8



B. Runic stamp from C1224 CZ28



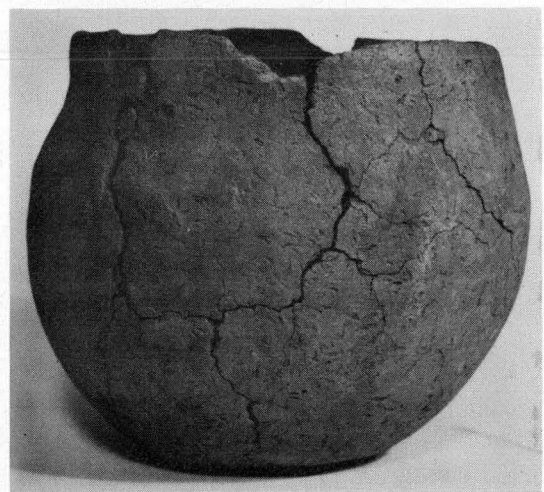
C. C1564 CZI3



D. Runic stamp from C1564 CZI9



E. C1496 MY12



F. C1309 EN4



A. C1055

FY17



B. C1199

FQ22



C. C1056

GA10



D. C1056

GA11



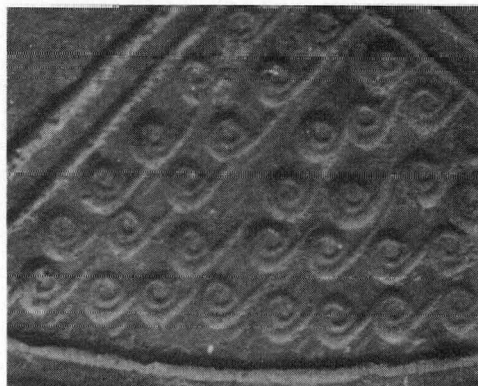
E. Pensthorpe urn 8

VV26A



F. C1013

VV8



G. C1333

MV7



H. C1638

QR3





A. C108

VV20A



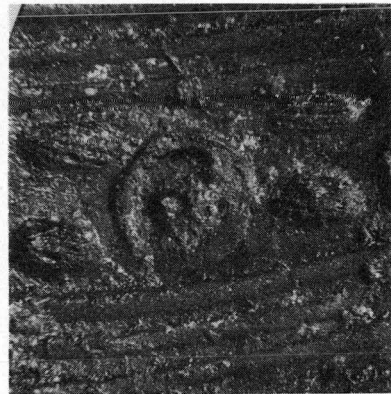
B. C1032

FW27



C. C1043

FW21



D. Castle Acre urn 32

VV33A



E. C33

VV36A



F. C55

VV3A



G. C1200

VV32A



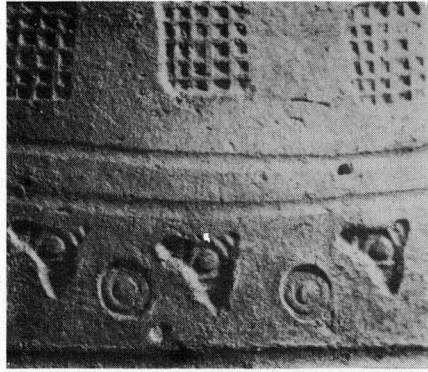
H. C1201

ES3





A. C1088 FJ35



B. C1348 EZ9



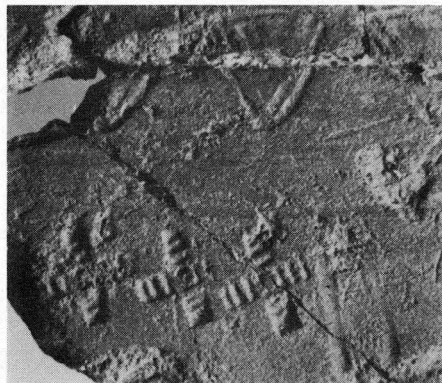
C. C1088 FJ35



D. C1133 FU10



E. C1400 FB34



F. C1091 GC23

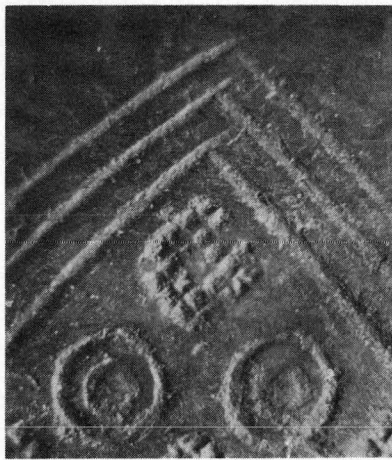


G. C1107 FQ32



H. C1095 GA33

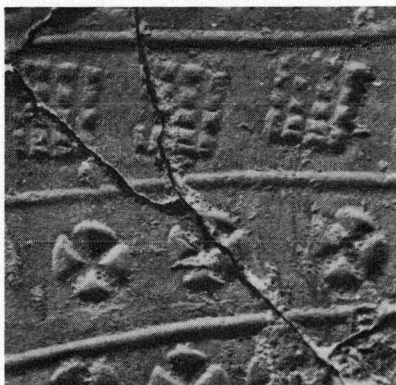
Plate VIII. Stamps from Group 7. Scale approx. 1:1.



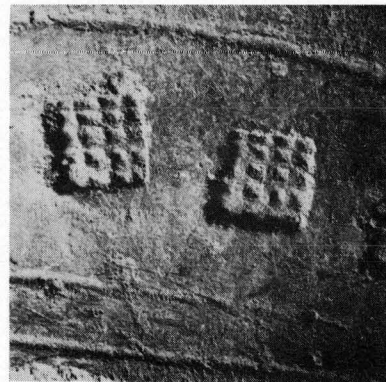
A. C1403 ET6



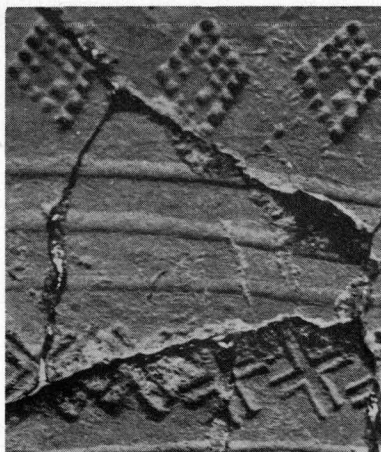
B. C1085 QB13



C. C1287 EY10



D. C1293 QB11



E. Illington urn 151 VV7A



F. C1002 FA24



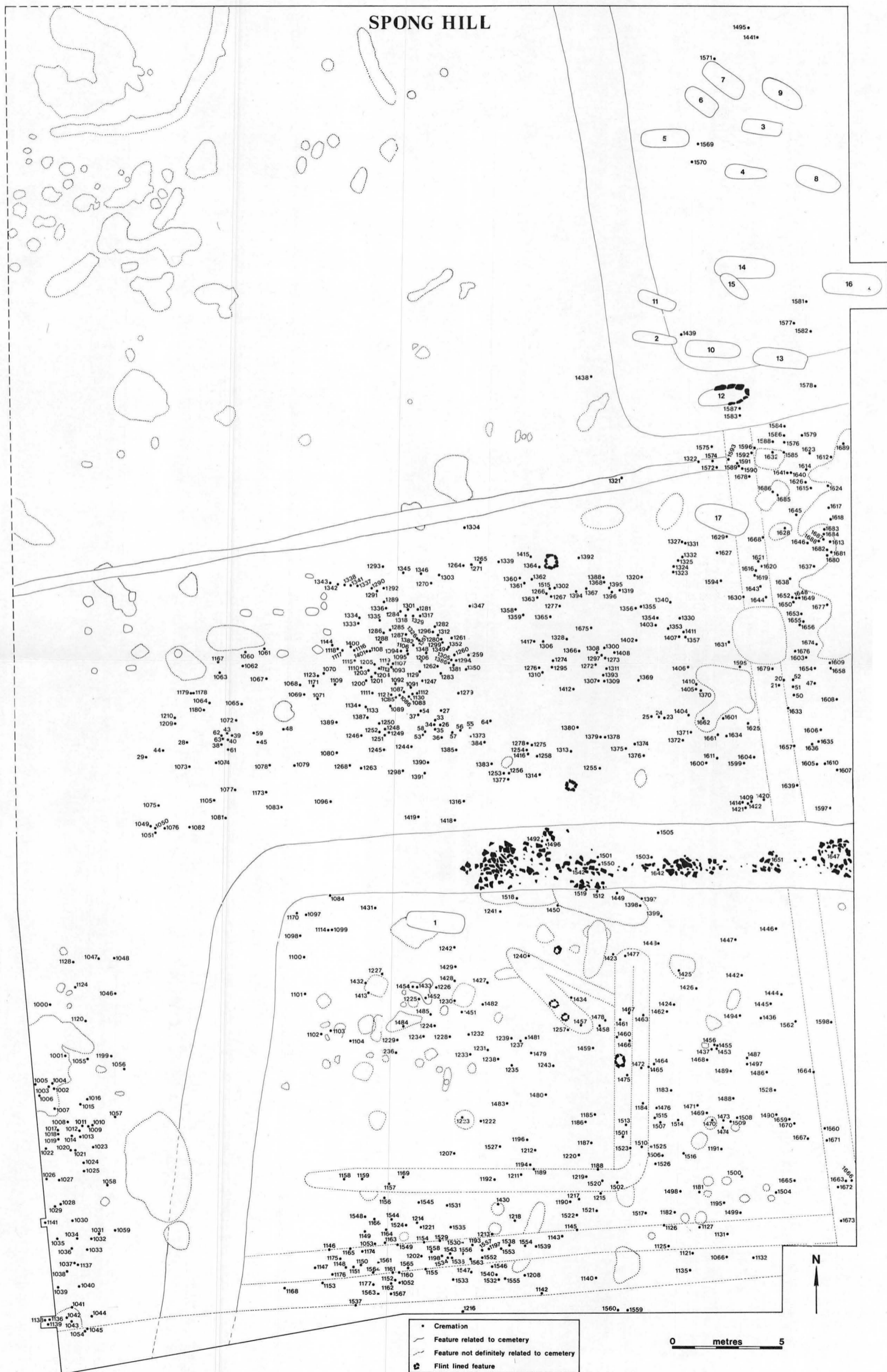


Fig. 156. Plan of cemetery showing numbered cremations.

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