## EAA 67



## SPONG HILL

PART V

## CATALOGUE OF CREMATIONS

## East Anglian Archaeology

Field Archaeology Division, Norfolk Museums Service 1994

## East Anglian Archaeology

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1978 cemetery
Report No.8,
Report No.9,
Report No.10,
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Report No.16,
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1987 Morning Thorpe, Norfolk: Catalogue
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1989 Norfolk: The Deserted Medieval Village of Thuxton, Norfolk
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1991 Norfolk: The Ruined and Disused Churches of Norfolk
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1992 Norfolk: Excavations in Thetford 198082, Fison Way
1992 Norfolk: The Iron Age Forts of Norfolk
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1993 Lincolnshire: The Fenland Project No.8: Lincolnshire Survey, the Northern FenEdge
1994 Norfolk: The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part V: Catalogue of Cremations

# The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham <br> Part V: Catalogue of Cremations 

## (Nos 2800-3334)

by Catherine Hills, Kenneth Penn and Robert Rickett

with contributions from
Julie M. Bond, Mark Brisbane, Vera I. Evison, Vera and Stuart Friedenson, Colin Gutteridge, Carole Morris, Catherine Mortimer, Peter Murphy, Don Robins and Jacqui Watson
with illustrations by
Kenneth Penn and Robert Rickett
and photographs by
David Wicks

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Urn 2531 (Stamp Group 31). Photo: D. Wicks

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## Abbreviations

BM MLA: British Museum, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities.
CAEM: University Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Cambridge.
Clarke and Clarke, R.R. and Myres, J.N.L.,
Myres: 'Norfolk in the Dark Ages'. Norfolk Archaeology XXVII (1940), i 163-214.
Corpus: $\quad$ Myres, J.N.L., 1977, A Corpus of AngloSaxon Pottery of the Pagan Period (2 volumes).
Cramp and Cramp, R. and Miket, R., 1982,
Miket: $\quad$ Catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon and Viking

## Antiquities in the Museum of Antiquities,

 Newcastle-Upon-Tyne.EDM: East Dereham Museum.
Myres 1937: Myres, J.N.L., 'Three styles of decoration of Anglo-Saxon Pottery' Antiq. $\mathcal{F}$ XXVII (1937), 424-37.
Myres 1969: Myres, J.N.L., 1969, Anglo-Saxon pottery and the settlement of England.
NCM: Norwich Castle Museum.
VCH: Victoria County IIistory: Norfolk (Vol. i) 1901.

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Catherine Hills has continued to direct the project, with Kenneth Penn and Robert Rickett as full-time Research Officers (and site supervisors in 1980 and 1981).

Other staff were as follows: finds supervisors were Gilly Robson, Penny Smart and Robert Foot in 1980, Penny Smart in 1981; in 1980 plans were drawn by Pete McAllister; photographs were taken by David Wicks in 1980, and by Mick Sharp and Jean Williamson in 1981. David Wicks also printed the photographs published in this volume. The grave-goods were conserved at Norwich Castle Museum by Karen Wardley. Post-excavation work was undertaken by Janet Adams, John McBride, Sally Norton and Jez Reeve, and Stuart and Vera Friedenson. The voluntary work of the Friedensons has encompassed finds processing, ceramic fabric analysis and the working out of the X series (the stray stamped sherds).

As this volume was going to press, we learnt of the death of Stuart Friedenson. Stuart and his wife Vera came to Norfolk from Shetland in 1980 and since then had been involved with the Spong Hill Project. We are grateful for their efforts, which have smoothed the progress of the Project in many ways and assisted the eventual publication of this site, and wish to record our sadness at his passing.

A number of specialists have identified objects, studied classes of material or helped us in other ways.

Professor Vera I. Evison, of Birkbeck College, University of London, has reported fully on the remains of Anglo-Saxon glass vessels from the cremations, Julie Bond of the Department of Archaeological Sciences, University of Bradford, has patiently identified all the objects of antler, bone and ivory, and these identifications have been incorporated into the catalogue; she also adds a note on the identification of ivory. Julie Bond thanks J. Ambers (British Museum Research Laboratory) for the
reference to Sanford's work on ivory. Jacqui Watson of the Ancient Monuments Laboratory kindly examined the remains of handles on knives, tools etc., and made many useful comments; her report is included. Similarly Carole Morris has examined the remains of wooden bowls and possible craftsmen's tools and reported on them. Catherine Mortimer has analysed a number of cruciform brooches and contributed a report. We are grateful to Mark Brisbane who patiently examined the pottery fabrics and identified the major groups. These identifications are set out with the list of pot co-ordinates. Many Roman pot-sherds came from urnpits and have been identified by our colleague David Gurney. Don Robins has briefly reported on his analysis of inhumation pot residues. Peter Murphy has examined the plant impressions on cremation pottery. The authors are especially grateful to their colleague Jackie McKinley for her help and observation during her work on the cremated human bone (published as Part VIII).

The authors are grateful for the continuing support and advice of their colleagues at the Norfolk Archaeological Unit, the Department of Archaeology of Cambridge University and the Castle Museum, Norwich. The text of this volume is by Kenneth Penn and Catherine Hills; the introduction is by Kenneth Penn, the catalogue is by Catherine Hills with the assistance of her co-authors, and the stamp-linked pottery groups and the table of pottery and grave goods were produced jointly by Catherine Hills and Kenneth Penn. The illustrations of pottery grave-goods and stamp tables are by Kenneth Penn, the plans and sections by Robert Rickett. This volume has been assembled by Kenneth Penn. The material excavated since 1972 is held by the Norfolk Museum Service (Accession No. NCM L1976-1). Initially on loan, this material has been acquired for the Museums Service with the help of a generous grant from the National Heritage Memorial Fund.

The material excavated in 1968 remains on loan to the Museums Service (Accession No. L1969-16). The details of earlier finds will be found in 'Early Discoveries' (microfiche).

# The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham Part V: <br> Catalogue of Cremations (Nos 2800-3334) 

## I. Summary

This volume is the fifth and final catalogue in the series of catalogues of burials from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Norfolk (Site 1012). It contains descriptions and illustrations of some of the cremation pottery and grave-goods excavated in 1980 and all of those found in 1981. These came from the southwestern part of the cemetery. It also contains some specialist reports.

The cremations appearing in this volume are numbered on the plan at the back (Fig. 148).

The stray stamped sherds (the X series) have been integrated into the stamp diagrams and as a separate group in the pottery illustrations. There is also a list of all the small finds (some published in Parts I and II) which derive from the cemetery. Early discoveries are also included here, both the old finds (many lost, some surviving in various collections), and the pitifully few pots and gravegoods recovered from the 1954 investigations and still surviving. This appears in microfiche.

The opportunity has been taken to correct errors found in the earlier catalogues (Parts I-IV) and to incorporate the final identifications and comments by specialists. These revised catalogues are presented here in microfiche. Previous parts also omitted co-ordinates and fabric groups (not then completely studied). A list of all the pots, their co-ordinates and Fabric Group numbers is included here (p. 47).

## II. Introduction

A further five hundred and thirty-two cremations are published here, from the south-western and western parts of the cemetery. Excavation of the cemetery was completed in 1981 and of buildings on the western edge of the cemetery in 1984. Other volumes (Parts VI and VII) contain reports on the prehistoric and Roman occupation and Anglo-Saxon domestic features. A further volume (Part VIII) will contain reports on the human bone and animal bone from the cemetery. The stamp-linked groups set out here are the final groups; further work will be undertaken on the decorative aspects of pots to identify workshop groups (not linked by stamps), to identify contemporary groups of material and explore the chronological significance of these (Hills and Penn, forthcoming).

## III. The Pottery

As before, the pots are arranged in the illustrations according to presence and major type of decoration
(plain, decorated, stamp-linked, stamped) but within each of these broad groups they are set out in numerical order. An extra category presented in this catalogue is the ' X ' series of stray stamped sherds; the stamps they bear are arranged within the main stamp type tables, but only some of the sherds were drawn, those with clear decorative schemes. These are figured as a separate group in the illustrations. They are incorporated in the appropriate stamp-linked tables and sometimes are the sole members of stamp-linked groups.

## (1) Stamp-linked groups

The number of stamp-linked groups now recognised has risen to one hundred and thirty-two, and many existing groups have been extended, often by the addition of X series sherds. These stray sherds have no associated grave-goods and their original position is unknown, but it is clearly important not to ignore them since they each represent a whole pot with a burial.

Further work has also enabled us to discern stamplinked pots amongst those already published. Previous parts have included notes on the character, grave-good associations and distributions of each group. This is much reduced here since these aspects and their significance will be the subject of a separate report currently being prepared and these details can also be found in the catalogue.

Many groups have no additions and remain as already published; groups $1,3,6,9,14,15,18-21,23,25$, $28,30,35,38,39,42,46,50,52-54,56,57,59,62-67$. Some small corrections should be noted; in group 9 the first pot is 1087 not 1037, in group 20 the table has been corrected here, group 14 has no additions but needed revision; the members are correctly 33 and 57 and the stamps are now shown at the correct size.

Several existing groups have been extended by the addition of X series sherds only; 2, 13, 16, 17, 22, 24, 26, $27,29,32-34,36,37,40,41,49$. Several new groups are entirely composed of X series sherds; 82, 89, 90, 93, 99101, 108, 113.

The groups, existing and new, containing pots published in this part are as follows:

Group 4 (Fig. 55, Table 2)
Pot 3280 and stray sherds (X204, 206) have been added to this distinctive group and four new but characteristically geometric stamps added. Some existing stamps here have been redrawn.

Group 5 (Fig. 55, Table 3)
Pot 3252 and stray sherds (X27, 102, 238, 766 and 953) have been added, a further stamp included and two others redrawn. The gravegoods in 3252 echo those already associated with this group, beads, bronze sheet, ivory fragments and a spindlewhorl.

Group 7/12 (Fig. 55, Table 4)
Just one pot 3002 (actually a large sherd) and a number of stray sherds


Table 1 Stamp-linked Group 2


Table 2 Stamp-linked Group 4


Table 3 Stamp-linked Groups 5 and 8

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| (i) |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  | X | X |  | X | X | X |  | X | X |
| 1 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |
| $\bigcirc$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  | X |  |  |  |
| ar, | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |
| (O) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  |  | X |
| $\mathrm{V}$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  | X |  | X | X |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  | X |  |  | X |  | X |  |  | X |
| $\int$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $0$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 象 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | X |  |  | X |
| 㧞 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ヘ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | add | tion | to | 7／12 |  |

Table 4 Stamp－linked Groups 7／12（additions）


Table 5 Stamp-linked Groups $10,11,13,14,16,17$ and 20


33

| $162818892115 \times 172 \times 520 \times 686 \times 737$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | X | X |  |  | X |  |
|  | X | X |  |  |  |  |
|  | X | X |  |  |  |  |
|  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | X |  |  |  |  |
|  | X |  |  | X |  |  |
|  | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| X |  |  | X |  | X |  |
| X |  |  | X |  | X |  |
|  |  |  |  |  | X |  |

$19241936 \times 319 \times 320 \times 322 \times 702 \times 773$

(1) | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $x$ | $x$ | $x$ |  | $x$ | $x$ |

29

|  | X | X | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  | X | X | X | X | X |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bigcirc$ | 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 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Quc |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $(18)$ |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  |  |


|  | $18282019 \times 52$ |  |  | X56 |  |  |  |  |  | X624 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 0 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | X | X | X |  | X | X |  | X |  |
| (0) | X | X | X | X | X |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\pm \times$ | X | X | X |  | X | X | X | X |  | X |

Table 7 Stamp-linked Groups 29, 31 and 34


Table 8 Stamp-linked Groups 36, 37 and 45


Table 9 Stamp-linked Groups 40, 41 and 47
(

Table 10 Stamp-linked Group 44


48

| 粏 | ， | 2345 | X |  | X | X | X | ， | X477 | ， |  | X | － |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 实鲧 |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （0） |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  |  | X | X | X |  |
| ＊ |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X | X |  |
| （\％） |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |
| 乙 |  |  | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  | X |  | X |
| 为 |  | X |  | X |  | X |  | X | X |  | X |  |  |
| （0） | X |  |  | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 漒 | X |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| （1） |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | X |  | X |  |  |  |

18462340 2968B $3033 \times 611 \times 839$


Table 11 Stamp－linked Groups 43，48，49，51， 55 and 58

| 2439 | 2635A 2635B 2977 X803 X806 |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $X$ | $X$ | $X$ | $X$ | $X$ | $X$ |

61


70


72

| 3015 X 872 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
|  | X |
|  | X |
| X | X |
| X |  |
| X |  |
|  | X |

74


77
76


69


78

Table 12 Stamp-linked Groups 60, 61, 68, 69, 70-78


Table 13 Stamp-linked Groups 79-94


Table 14 Stamp-linked Groups 95-109


Table 15 Stamp-linked Groups 110-126


Table 16 Stamp-linked Groups 127-132
have been added to this large group, and a further stamp. Note that 1632 should be removed from this group. Only the additions to group 7/12 are shown in the table.

Group 8 (Fig. 55, Table 3)
A pot 3296 and stray sherds have been added, and a further stamp. All have the distinctive grid stamp.

## Group 10 (Fig. 55, Table 5)

This small group has an addition 2927 which shares just one stamp and brings three new stamps to the table. The decorative schemes are very similar.

## Group 11 (Fig. 55, Table 5)

This group is extended by pot 3160B and some stray sherds; the link is the distinctive VIIc stamp. There is, clearly, just one Ih stamp.

## Group 29 (Table 7)

Several stray sherds added. The group is composed of globular pots with necklines, a girth-line and zones between bearing lines, arches and swags, and neat stamps.

Group 31 (Fig. 55, Table 7)
This group has been extended and a new stamp added. The entry for pot 1981 has been revised.
Group 43 (Table 11)
Pot 1857C and stray sherds are added.
Group 44 (Fig. 56, Table 10)
This small group, remarkable for its animal and geometric stamps, has now a third member, 3114. A full description may be found in Part IV, p. 3 .

## Group 45 (Fig. 56, Table 8)

Like 44, this group is distinguished by its animal stamps and now has a fourth pot 2937A and some stray sherds; a full description is in Part IV p. 3 and 8.

Group 47 (Fig. 57, Table 9)
This group has gained four pots, some stray sherds and several new stamps. The whole group has a notable uniformity of design and
treatment, which, even without the stamp-link, would suggest the work of a single workshop.
Groups 48 and 51 (Fig. 57, Table 11)
Both groups are extended.
Group 55 (Fig. 58, Table 11)
The sole addition, pot 3089 held a knife and beads, as did the other two pots 2728 and 2728B. The decorative schemes are also very close.
Group 58 (Fig. 58, Table 11)
A new pot 2923 is added.

## Group 60 (Fig. 59, Table 12)

The small group (two pots) has eight additions of pots and six stray sherds. The decorative schemes and consistent treatment also suggest the work of a single workshop. Note: Pot 2865B belongs with pots on Fig. 58 but in error has been placed in number order on Fig. 66.
Group 61 (Fig. 59, Table 12)
A pot 2977 and stray sherds join this group.
The following are new groups:
Group 68 (Fig. 59, Table 12)
Two pots 1983 and 3041 compose this group.

## Group 69 (Table 12)

This group has two pots 2012 and 2275 and should have been noticed in Part III (Figs 114, 115).

Group 70 (Fig. 59, Table 12)
Two pots 3091 and 3130 share an unusual stamp which may be the spring of a brooch. 3091 contained a supporting-arm brooch, glass bead and iron pin. 3130 held tweezers.

## Group 71 (Figs 59 and 60, Table 12)

This group has just two pots, 2947 and 2958 , found side by side. They share two stamps.
Group 72 (Table 12)
Contains pots 1245 and 1498 (published in Part I); they share a simple stamp and have similar decorative schemes.

Groups 73-76 (Fig 60, Table 12)
These groups each have a pot and stray sherds.
Group 77 (Fig. 60, Table 12)
Pots 1349 and 3027 share a stamp; each contained several grave-goods.
Groups 78-132 (Figs 60-64, Tables 12-16)
Most of these groups are small, sometimes two pots, a few stray sherds and because of this have few associations.

## (2) Stray stamped sherds: the ' $X$ ' series by Vera and Stuart Friedenson

Among the thousands of 'stray' sherds of Early Saxon pottery recovered from the site, both in excavated features and in grid-square contexts, were many decorated sherds. Although these scattered and broken sherds were not given pot numbers, it was recognised that they were from pots (mostly cremation urns) at one time in the cemetery and should ideally be recorded on similar lines to the main series. While it was impracticable to treat every decorated sherd in this way, it was decided to treat all those bearing stamps as identifiable pieces.

Such stamped sherds were, therefore, numbered and listed, together with information concerning their contexts, their stamp types, etc. Altogether 1062 ' X ' numbers were given to these stray stamped sherds, some to single sherds and others to small groups which had clearly come from the same urn.

Further detailed examination, taking account not only of stamp types but also of any other decorative features and the actual pottery fabrics, led to 112 of these being matched to their 'parent' urns. In the course of this work it was found that the pieces broken off urns in the ground could have been carried, by ploughing and other disturbance, over considerable distances, some having been recovered more than thirty metres from where the urns had been buried.

The stamps of the remaining 950 ' X ' numbers were subsequently drawn and included in the stamp tables. Some clearly belonged to previously recognised stamp groups; others enable further stamp groups to be identified.

A number of the stamped sherds from the ' X ' series were also large enough for decorative schemes to be understood. These are illustrated in Figs 82 to 86 (but are not further described).

The object has been to present as much information as was practicable. Further notes on the ' X ' series remain in the archive (file 160).

## IV. Grave-goods

(Figs 102-128)
The now-familiar categories of grave-goods re-appear in this volume and need little comment. More unusual objects include the disc from an applied brooch (C2867) found with beads, spindle-whorl, ivory fragments and pieces of a possible comb; a supporting-arm brooch (C3091) and a second disc from an applied brooch (C3178) with a floriate-cross design, found with beads and a twisted pin. Glass vessels were represented in several burials; most striking was the remains of a blue-glass claw-beaker recorded in C2921, possibly used to hold the burial itself. Remains of other claw beakers occur in C2928 with beads etc.; in C2998 with fragments of
brooch, beads and ivory and in C3145. Fragments of a Kempston-type cone beaker occur in C3222. Rather remarkably, sword fittings are represented in several burials; in C3114, a near complete pot of Stamp Group 44 (Animal Potter), an elaborate burial included scabbard mounts, buckle, a manicure set and knife, and various shield fittings; C2851 held a scabbard mount and remains of a probable bronze bowl; C2892 a scabbard mount; C2963 a probable belt distributor. A probable pommelmount was found in C3234 with a fragment of glass and an antler bead, and in C3271 a scabbard mount occurred with a bronze rivet and a decorative stud. A collection of bronze sheet and strip in C3320 (one piece decorated and perhaps a mount) may represent an elaborate bucket or other vessel, whilst the usual fragments of bronze sheet from other burials may also represent bowls; C3131 includes part of a beaded rim, probably from a bowl. The objects of antler/bone include possible handles in C2880 and C3283, and a delicate strap-end in C3191. The ironwork includes objects not easy to identify but several objects could be tools; examples may occur in C3216, which held several unusual iron objects, possibly tools or fittings; C3059, a knife, tweezers and fragment of an awl, and C2817, where what may be a carpenter's spoon bit occurred with fragments of brooch, beads, comb and a bird's claw.

## V. Specialist Reports

(1) Glaston-type Brooch, Small Find No. 15
(Figs 1, 129, Plate IV)
by Catherine Hills
Description (based on a draft by D. Mackreth)
Iron bow brooch, corroded but complete apart from pin. In profile the bow is almost semi-circular and the foot straight with a marked recurve at its end. A copper-alloy ring of hexagonal section is held in place by a copper-alloy split pin through the head of the bow, the ends of the pin bent back behind. The spring is mounted on an axis bar apparently held to the body of the brooch by the rolledunder head of the bow, which is narrower at this point. The spring probably had four coils. The chord seems to have been broken and bent before deposition so that it now appears to have been external, which would have been very unusual. A copper-alloy knob is mounted on each end of the axis bar. Each knob is shallow, with a basal moulding and a slightly onion-shaped boss. The front of the bow is obscured by corrosion products, but by analogy with other examples of the same type of brooch it probably had faceted decoration. Traces of faceting survive on the foot, which may have had a small knob at the end, or a narrow plain terminal. There are also possible traces of transverse grooves on the foot, which might be the remains of inlaid strips of some other metal. The short catch-plate is at the top of the foot. Length: 6 cm .

## Context

This was a stray find from grid reference $155.40 \mathrm{E} / 430.50 \mathrm{~N}$. This is approximately the same as the grid reference for cremation No. 1043 but there is no indication in the records of any observed relationship between the brooch and the cremation. Several other cremations were buried in this area, most of them
damaged and therefore disturbed to a greater or lesser extent (Nos 1041, 1042, 1044, 1045, 1054/90, 1136, 1138, 1139). This group of burials lay on the western edge of the cemetery, immediately to the north of the modern ditch 1177 which was probably the cause of the disturbance (Hills 1977, fig. 156). Plotting of stray sherds which were found to be parts of the same pot showed that ditch 1177 formed a boundary, with very few links across it. However, ploughing had otherwise scattered pots far (Archive Plan No. 233). To the immediate east of the group including 1043 was the large Roman ditch 146, which seems to have formed a boundary within the period of the cemetery's use. Areas empty of cremations to the east and west (where the cemetery ends) and ditch 1177 therefore define a small group of burials which are the most likely source for this brooch. Unfortunately it cannot be securely assigned to any one of them and even elimination of all completely undisturbed burials would still leave a number of alternative candidates, listed above. None of these has precisely datable grave-goods. Urn 1043 belongs to Stamp Group 5, sometimes
described as the 'planta pedis' group because it has stamps in the form of footmarks. No. 1045 has stamps within chevrons; 1044 arches, lines and dots; 1045 linear chevrons; 1138 and 1139 vertical bosses; 1054/90 and 1136 are undecorated; 1041 too fragmentary to reconstruct. On the whole this group gives an impression of being early rather than late, but it is impossible to be dogmatic about this.

The likelihood is that Small Find 15 came from a cremation on the western edge of the cemetery, from one of a group which appears to be relatively early, in other words of 5th rather than 6th century date.

## Discussion

The Glaston type of brooch was first defined by Leeds (1948) and subsequently discussed by Evison $(1965,1981)$ Böhme (1986) and Schulze-Dörrlam (1986). It is characterized as a bow brooch without a head-plate, with an up-turned foot and a ring attached to the top of the bow. Both copper-alloy and iron examples are known. The most complete list is that given by Schulze-Dörrlam


Figure 1 Distribution of Glaston type brooches. Key to sites in England: 1. Spong Hill 2. West Stow 3. Icklingham 4. Glaston 5. Howletts 6. Mucking
(1986, p. 715), which includes nine brooches, five from England and four from Germany and France. The brooch from West Stow SFB 61 (West 1985, fig. 202) is classified separately, (and erroneously described as being made of bronze) since it has no ring, as 'Typ West Stow'. Schulze-Dörrlam subdivides the ring brooches into 'Typ Mucking' and 'Typ Glaston'. Only two brooches belong to the first group, from Mucking grave No. 989, and from Cys-la-Commune in northern France. These two have small semi-circular headplates, lacking from the others (Schulze-Dörrlam Abb. 42). There are therefore now eight examples known of Glaston-type brooches, five found in England and three on the continent, together with the two Mucking type brooches. All of both types are made of copper-alloy, except for one from Westinsel in north-eastern Germany, and the Spong Hill example. The distribution map shows a concentration in eastern England and a very thin scatter across northern Europe.

Leeds knew of several English examples and one French brooch. He suggested that this was a British brooch type, influenced by early Anglo-Saxon cruciform brooches (Leeds 1948), and probably of early 6th century date. This was a not unreasonable conclusion, given the family resemblance of the type to Roman bow brooches (from which it does indeed derive) and the lack of continental parallels. Later authors, however, have all concluded that this is a Germanic brooch type of 5th century date. Evison argued for a Frankish origin because of the examples from France and the Rhineland. The associations of the Mucking and Krefeld-Gellep brooches suggested an early to mid 5th century date. Böhme (1986, p. 519-522) dates the brooches to the middle of the century and refers to 'alamannischelbgermanischen' parallels. He leaves open the question as to whether the Glaston type itself developed on the continent or in England. The group of Glaston-type brooches is very small, and its continental distribution is widespread and sparse, so that on this basis alone no resolution of differences as to its date and origin could be achieved. Schulze-Dörrlam, however, has put these brooches in the context of the development of other types of bow brooches on the continent in the 5th and 6th centuries, with particular reference to those found occasionally within the limits of the Roman empire. On this basis she argues for a Thuringian origin for the type, which she dates to the second half of the 5th century, perhaps lasting into the 6th. Consideration of the related types she discusses tends to support her conclusions as to origin, although there is still room for argument as to date.

The most closely related type of brooch is 'Typ Rathewitz' which is very like Glaston, with upturned foot, but without the ring on the bow. (Schulze-Dörrlam Abb. 21). This type has been found at fifteen sites, singly or in pairs, with the West Stow brooch listed in addition as a variant. Most of them are made of iron, but there are also a few of copper alloy. Their distribution is concentrated within central and south-western Germany, with outliers in Toulouse, Russia and West Stow.
'Typ Miltenberg' (Schulze-Dörrlam Abb. 17) lacks both ring and upturned foot. Twelve sites have produced pairs or single examples of this type, including Spong Hill, grave 1743 (Hills and Penn 1981, fig. 139). Most, but not all, of these are also made of iron. They come from
south-western Germany, with outliers in Switzerland, Czechoslovakia and Spong Hill.

Features recur on all the types of brooch so far mentioned, such as transverse grooves or inlay across the foot, and occasional knobs of a different metal at the end of the spring axis bar. They all have short pin catches set at the top of the foot. Their cumulative distribution map (Fig.1) appears to support Schulze-Dörrlam's suggestion that they have an origin in south-western or central Germany, in Thuringian or Alemannic territory. Since a majority of the brooches with attached rings have been found in Britain this may be partly an insular development, but it derives from south or central Germany, regions further south than the likely homelands of most Germanic immigrants to England.

The brooch under discussion could have been a stray, arriving by way of gift exchange or trade through various hands. But not only are there now five of these brooches (six counting Mucking) in eastern England, but the related brooch from Spong Hill cremation No. 1743 was associated with a number of objects unique to Spong Hill, some of which could also have come from southern Germany.

These include a double-sided comb and possibly two brooches, as well as a silver pendant. This grave assemblage and Small Find 15 taken together do suggest that there could have been an Alemannic or Thuringian element amongst the settlers at Spong Hill.

The precise date of the Glaston and Mucking type brooches remains unclear. The most securely associated brooches give dates in the 5th century: Mucking 989, Krefeld Gellep 792 and Westinsel. The 6th century associations are all unreliable. The buckle which was with the West Stow or Icklingham brooch when the Ashmolean purchased it may indeed have been found in the same grave, as the label with it claimed, but we have no record of its discovery. The Howletts brooch also came from unrecorded excavations and cannot be securely associated with the objects said to have been found in the same grave. Within the 5th century, Mucking 989 belongs to the early part of the century, Krefeld-Gellep to the middle and Westinsel perhaps to the second half. Any brooch could, of course, have been old when buried. Of related types, Typ Miltenberg brooches have associations chiefly in the middle of the 5th century, while brooches of Typ Rathewitz have been found in graves dated from the early 5 th to the beginning of the 6th century. The number of associated brooches is not very great, and dating depends mostly on typology which is not a precise tool. Manufacture and use within the 5th century seems clear, with use extending into the 6 th. The evidence at present seems to point slightly more to the early or middle years of the 5th century than later.

Leeds thought the ring on the bow of the Glaston brooch was for attachment to another brooch with a similar ring. None has yet been found in a pair, although there are pairs of some related types. It seems more likely that the ring is some mark of status, like the rings attached to some swords. Sword rings are first found in the 5th century, although many are of 6th or 7th century date (Evison 1967,76). At Sutton Hoo a ring seems to have been attached to the shield (Bruce-Mitford 1978, p. 129). Böhme has pointed out that other brooches also occasionally have rings. He lists several supporting-arm brooches of the first half of the 5th century from the lower

Rhineland and northern France with such rings (Böhme 1986, p. 522, n. 118). A supporting arm brooch with a hole on the bow, which could well have been used for the insertion of a ring, was found in cremation 3091 at Spong Hill. The only other grave-good was a blue and white glass bead; the bones were those of a young adult, probably female. The pot belongs to a distinctive group, partly stamp-linked, decorated with rows of wedgeshaped or 'maggot' stamps above swags (see Part II 1981, fig. 87 for parallels). There are grounds for arguing that this group is early: it certainly has parallels amongst 5th century continental pottery (Hills and Penn forthcoming).

In summary: Small Find 15 is a brooch of a type which is related to 5th century Thuringian or Alemannic brooches. At least one other cremation from Spong Hill has grave-goods with parallels in southern Germany. The practice of putting rings on brooches also belongs to the 5th century and is known from northern France, the Lower Rhine region, and from eastern England, including a second example from Spong Hill. Associated grave-goods and pottery at Spong Hill are not inconsistent with a relatively early date, within the 5th century. The currency of the supporting arm brooches during the first half of the century, and the associations of some of the Glaston-type brooches, tend to support an early to mid-5th century date for their manufacture, though deposition could of course have taken place somewhat later.

## (2) Analysis of copper-alloy cruciform brooches by Catherine Mortimer

## Sampling and Analysis

Drilled samples ( $5-10 \mathrm{mg}$ ) were removed from twentyfour cruciform brooches, normally from behind the bow. These were mounted in resin and polished. Analysis was
performed at three points on each sample, using the Camebax microprobe of the Department of Metallurgy and Material Sciences, by Drs Peter Northover and Chris Salter.

Results
The results of the chemical analyses are shown in Table 17. From the zinc vs tin plot(Fig.2), it can be seen that the majority of the brooches are bronzes (tin-rich copperalloys). Most of these bronzes contain small amounts of zinc; several samples contain roughly the same quantity of both zinc and tin and there are four brasses (zinc-rich copper-alloys).


Figure 2 Analysis of copper-alloy cruciform brooches; percentages of zinc and tin in types A, B, D and Z

Probe Analysis (weight \%)

| Brooch | Classification | Zn |  | Sn | Pb | Fe | Ni | Co | As | Sb | Au |
| :--- | :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| C1034/1 | Associated A 2 | 0.03 | 12.99 | 1.13 | 0.08 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.02 |  |
| C1072/1 | Small B 1 | 0.34 | 12.41 | 0.43 | 0.36 | 0.02 | 0.00 | 0.25 | 0.02 | 0.02 |  |
| C1168/1 | Small B 2 | 16.10 | 4.03 | 3.50 | 0.45 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.17 | 0.06 | 0.04 |  |
| C1168/2 | Associated B | 0.38 | 12.76 | 0.80 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.17 |
| C1216/1 | Associated A 2 | 0.43 | 10.23 | 3.54 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.11 | 0.05 | 0.06 | 0.33 |
| C1468/1 | A 2 | 0.51 | 7.83 | 2.72 | 9.11 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.21 | 0.06 | 0.02 | 0.12 |
| C1468/2 | Associated A 2 | 0.07 | 8.65 | 1.68 | 0.25 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.30 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.07 |
| C1469/1 | A 2 | 2.07 | 9.78 | 2.91 | 0.35 | 0.02 | 0.01 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.03 | 0.14 |
| C2918/1 | Associated A | 1.66 | 10.18 | 3.20 | 0.11 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.02 | 0.14 |
| C2997/1 | Associated A 1 | 17.23 | 3.02 | 0.06 | 0.17 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.44 | 0.21 | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| C3055/1 | Associated B | 11.96 | 2.89 | 0.11 | 0.28 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.11 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.19 |
| C3055/2 | A 3 or B 2 | 2.85 | 7.76 | 1.51 | 0.08 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.05 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.09 |
| C2656/1 | Associated A | 10.03 | 3.38 | 0.64 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.00 | 0.21 | 0.17 | 0.08 | 2.37 |
| INH2/1 | Associated Z 1b | 7.45 | 7.55 | 1.06 | 0.24 | 0.14 | 0.01 | 0.26 | 0.02 | 0.05 | 0.09 |
| INH2/8 | Associated Z 1b | 7.50 | 8.65 | 1.73 | 0.25 | 0.13 | 0.01 | 0.29 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.10 |
| INH22/3 | Associated D 5b | 0.82 | 8.78 | 1.98 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.07 | 0.05 | 0.03 | 0.15 |
| INH22/4 | Small B 3 | 1.03 | 7.57 | 1.27 | 0.22 | 0.05 | 0.01 | 0.25 | 0.04 | 0.05 | 0.14 |
| INH22/6 | Small B 3 | 0.49 | 10.27 | 2.79 | 0.10 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.36 | 0.06 | 0.03 | 0.24 |
| INH26/5a | A 2 | 0.22 | 10.67 | 3.88 | 0.05 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.13 | 0.06 | 0.04 | 0.25 |
| INH39/la | D 2 | 1.88 | 6.10 | 1.48 | 0.16 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.12 | 0.07 | 0.01 | 0.22 |
| INH45/8a | D 4 | 4ssociated B 2 | 7.47 | 6.66 | 1.63 | 0.21 | 0.03 | 0.01 | 0.03 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| INH46/3 | 7.46 | 4.64 | 5.52 | 0.22 | 0.03 | 0.00 | 0.14 | 0.08 | 0.01 | 0.64 |  |
| INH57/7 | Z 1b | 7.79 | 2.69 | 0.37 | 0.25 | 0.11 | 0.01 | 0.00 | 0.02 | 0.04 | 0.10 |
| INH58/3a | Associated D | 4.66 | 6.35 | 0.72 | 0.31 | 0.03 | 0.02 | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.01 | 0.38 |

Table 17. Chemical Analysis of Copper Alloy Brooches

The lead content of the brooches is generally quite low, with only five brooches having in excess of $3 \%$ lead. The trace element contents are generally very low, and these lie well within the range normally detected in early Anglo-Saxon copper-alloys.

## Discussion

This research forms part of a larger project, investigating the production of the Anglian cruciform brooch (Mortimer 1990). At Spong Hill, there is a relatively large proportion of cruciform brooch forms which are thought to be typologically early (Äberg type I (Äberg 1926), now reclassified as Mortimer type A). Brooch 2197 (Pt. II, fig. 137) is an example of the very earliest form known in this country (Mortimer type A1; Reichstein Typ Dorchester (Reichstein 1975)). This type is dated to the early fifth century (Mortimer 1990, 143ff) and has strong continental associations. Brooch 1216/1 (Pt. I, fig. 107) is likely to have been in use at the same time as 2197 . Brooch 1034/1 (Pt. I, fig. 107) may have been of a similar design to 1216.

Next in the typological progression are Mortimer type A2 and A3 brooches 2997/1, 1468/1, 1468/2, 1469/1 and inhumation 26/5a. Brooch 2918/1 may also belong in this category. These should be placed slightly later than 2197/1, $1216 / 1$ and 1034/1 in view of their more expanded headplates and development in the foot area.

However, amongst this group are examples with early features such as long catches, solid bows and very narrow headplate wings. It should be noted that the period of use for type A2 and A3 brooches may plausibly be shown to have overlapped that of type Al brooches, using association in burial with Roman material (e.g. at Colchester, Mortimer 1990, 146), grave-group data, such as that from the barred zoomorphic combs and comb cases at Spong Hill (Hills 1981, 107; Mortimer 1990, 1301) and continental parallels with significant contextual associations (Mortimer 1990, 156-7). Continental parallels include new finds from Frisia (Mortimer 1990, 159-160).

The remainder of the cruciform brooches found at Spong Hill are late forms (Mortimer types D and Z) or type B brooches, forms with long periods of production/ use, which may have been produced at any time from the second half of the fifth century through to the mid-sixth century. At Spong Hill, however, it can clearly be seen that some type B brooches have a number of typological features in common with those on type A brooches at the site and thus may be of a similar, early date. For example, 1664 is very similar to $1468 / 1,1468 / 2$ and 1469/1. 2911 may also be relevant in this respect. This closeness between type A and B brooches is also to be seen within the continental (especially Frisian) database (Mortimer 1990, 160-1).

This attribute and the occasional association of type A and B brooches in burial (e.g. at East Shefford, Mortimer 1990, 129) means that the production and use of type B brooches may have overlapped with that of type A brooches.

By considering the typological information on the zinc vs tin plot, a number of interesting features emerge (Fig. 2):

1) Brasses and high purity bronzes (i.e. less than $1 \%$ zinc) tend to be found amongst type A or B brooches.
2) Low purity bronzes and mixed alloys tend to be found amongst type D or Z brooches.
This pattern is similar to that discerned within the cruciform brooch database as a whole and it may be explained through certain socio-economic factors. Hightin, low-zinc contents were used to cast parallel brooch forms on the continent, throughout the 5th century. Therefore chemical and typological characteristics may be used to support the hypothesis that several of the type A Spong Hill brooches were cast on the continent and imported to Norfolk. The high-tin, low-zinc type A brooches include the example from inhumation 26, as well as the cremated brooches.

An increasing use of low-purity alloys and of mixed alloys illustrates problems in non-ferrous metal supply during the 6th century. Recycling would have relieved some of this stress and, since the manufacturing requirements of cruciform brooches do not require very strict control over the alloy content (any copper alloy with c. $10 \%$ alloy content would have been adequate), mixing of material from several sources was highly likely to occur.

The pair of type Zlb brooches in Inhumation 2 are unusually high in nickel. The type Zlb brooch from Inhumation 57 is also high in nickel. This could indicate that a single source of copper alloy was used in manufacture. However, the tin and lead contents appear to differ significantly between the pair and the singleton.

The chemical compositions of the small brooch pair from inhumation 22 are not very similar and, although this pair are made of the same alloy type (bronze) as the large type D5b brooch from this grave, the trace elements are not very similar. Apart from the samples of high nickel content noted above, the high silver content of $2656 / 1$ is of interest. Other cruciform brooches with elevated levels of silver do not appear to have any particular regional or typological similarities with the Spong Hill example.

## (3) Organic material associated with metalwork by Jacqui Watson, Ancient Monuments Laboratory (Report No. 149/88)

Selected ironwork associated with cremations was examined for traces of residual organic material preserved by corrosion products. Although these objects were associated with cremations few showed signs of being burnt and there were traces of mineral preserved organic material on most of the forty-three items examined. Unfortunately many of these objects had been consolidated with wax making it impossible to identify the wood species and in some cases confirm the organic material that had been used. Most of the materials were identified with the aid of a hand lens or incident light microscope, but many of the species identifications required the use of a scanning electron microscope and in these cases a reference sample number is quoted in the catalogue. (To illustrate the condition and some of the diagnostic features on which the identifications have been made, selected optical and electron micrographs have been included in the archive Report).

The ironwork is made up of knives and tools which had originally been hafted with organic handles, and the identification of the handles is summarised in Table 18. The largest group are thirty-four iron knives within
which a group of seventeen small knives had wooden handles rather than horn (which is typically used for this purpose). It was not possible to identify the wood species used for the majority of these especially as many appeared to be made from branch wood rather than mature timber. As a result it is difficult to comment on the woods used other than to say that willow, poplar, alder, hazel and box were commonly used to haft tools and weapons. (Willow and poplar are included together as it is not possible to distinguish between them on anatomical grounds). At least five of these knives are part of toilet sets and are illustrated in Part IV (1987, pp 177, 178, and 182). It is therefore surprising that these have wooden handles rather than bone, antler, ivory or horn like the razors from the Roman period.

|  | Knives | Tools | Awls |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Horn | 9 |  |  |
| Antler |  |  | 1 |
| Wood <br> Willow/poplar | 17 | 4 | 3 |
| Alder | 4 | 1 |  |
| Hazel | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| Box | 1 | 1 |  |
| Ash | 1 | 1 |  |
| Beech <br> Unidentifiable |  |  | 1 |
| No organic material/not <br> identifiable <br> $\quad$ Total | 8 |  | 1 |

Table 18 Organic handles
The other objects examined include eight tools, four of which were probably awls. All but one of these had wooden handles and a variety of species are represented.

All the organic materials preserved on this group of metalwork were commonly available in the Anglo-Saxon period and probably of local origin. (Illustrations of this material are to be found in the appropriate Part; further study and conservation has allowed some objects to be redrawn, this Part, Figs 150-161).

## Catalogue of examined objects

## Unassociated small finds

SF 552 Iron awl with traces of a mineral preserved wooden handle; however, it has been consolidated with wax and the species cannot be identified.
SF 558 Iron knife with the remains of mineral preserved horn on the tang, and straw on both sides of the blade but no sign of a leather sheath.
SF 2087 Iron knife with possible mineral preserved horn handle.
Finds from cremation urns
65/2 Small iron knife with mineral preserved wooden handle made from a branch as pith is visible at the tip, but it was not possible to identify the species.
1089/1 Various organic materials are preserved on this iron object, including bone and wood, but none appears to be part of the object.
1390/1 Group of five iron tools, all with wooden handles. (See Fig. 152, microfiche).
a). Possibly Salix sp. (willow) or Populus sp. (poplar).
b). Fraxinus sp. (ash).
c). Blade or steel: Corylus sp. (hazel).
d). Small awl: probably Fagus sp. (beech).
e). Separate tang: Alnus sp. (alder).

1409/1 Iron knife with wooden handle, but as it is coated in wax it was not possible to identify the species.
1414/2 Iron knife with mineral preserved organic material on tang which is probably horn, but as the object is coated in wax this cannot be confirmed.

1469/5 Iron knife with possible traces of organic material preserved on the tang, but these are not identifiable.
1647/2 Iron knife with mineral preserved horn handle. There are also traces of animal skin on the blade which may be part of the original sheath.
1677/1 Iron knife with no mineral preserved organic material.
1696/2 Curved iron blade with wooden handle which has been preserved in the magnetite layers and it was not possible to take samples for identification.
1817/2 Iron knife with mineral preserved horn handle.
1832/3 Small iron knife with mineral preserved wooden handle made from branch wood, as pith is clearly visible next to the tang, but it was not possible to identify the species.
1917/1 Small iron knife with wooden handle: probably Salix sp. (willow) or Populus sp. (poplar).
1930/2 Small iron knife with wooden handle made from branch wood as pith is present: probably Corylus sp. (hazel).
1969/1 Small iron knife with wooden handle; possibly Salix sp. (willow) or Populus sp. (poplar).
2018/3 Small iron knife with traces of mineral preserved organic material on the tang, but this could not be identified as it was covered in wax.
2183/2 Iron knife with mineral preserved horn handle.
2211/5 Iron knife with mineral preserved organic material on the tang, probably horn.
2211/7 Iron razor with traces of organic material preserved on tang, probably horn.
2215/3 Iron knife with no mineral preserved organic material.
2218/1 Iron knife with traces of organic handle which may have been wood, but is too poorly preserved to identify.
2233/2 Curved iron blade with wooden handle: Salix sp. (willow) or Populus sp. (poplar).
2357/1 Small iron knife with wooden handle made from branch wood as pith is present. Unfortunately the organic material is preserved in the form of magnetite, and cannot be fractured for identification purposes.
2372/2 Small iron knife with wooden handle, but this cannot be identified as it is covered in wax.
2409/1 Iron knife with mineral preserved horn handle.
2519/3 Small iron knife with no mineral preserved organic material.
2523/1 Small iron knife with wooden handle, but this cannot be identified as it is covered in wax.
2564/3 Small iron knife with wooden handle: very poorly preserved but may be Buxus sp. (box).
2600/3 Small iron knife with wooden handle: Salix sp. (willow) or Populus sp. (poplar).
2671/1 Small iron knife with wooden handle made from branch wood as there was pith present, but not enough material is left to sample for identification.
2880/3 Iron knife with wooden handle: probably Alnus sp. (alder).
2880/4 Iron knife with no mineral preserved organic material.
2907/1 Iron knife with one isolated fragment of bone on the tang which may have come from the cremation rather than the remains of the original handle.
2901/1 Iron knife with wooden handlc: sample not well enough preserved to identify the species.
3059/2 Iron knife with no mineral preserved organic material. Iron awl with antler handle made from the tip of one of the tines.
3132/5 Iron awl(?) with wooden handle: possibly Alnus sp. (alder).

## (4) Anglo-Saxon glass from cremations <br> (Figs 3-7) <br> by Vera I. Evison

The glass has often been subjected to such heat that it has been melted to a shapeless mass, but on the whole it seems to have retained its original colouring so that bright, opaque colours occurring in small quantity may be distinguished as the remains of beads, and can be separated from vessel glass. Most of the melted fragments are in the translucent light greens which were most common for vessels, but sometimes the glass has been completely incinerated and polluted by amalgamation with the body and other contiguous materials so that no recognisable colour remains. The quantity of material remaining from any one cremation rarely equates with


Figure 3 Anglo-Saxon glass vessels from cremations: clawbeakers. Scale 1:1


Figure 4 Anglo-Saxon glass vessels from cremations: clawbeakers. Scale 1:1


Figure 5 Anglo-Saxon glass vessels from cremations: clawbeakers. Scale 1:1


Figure 6 Anglo-Saxon glass vessels from cremations: Kempston-type cone-beakers. Scale 1:1


Figure 7 Anglo-Saxon glass vessels from cremations: Kempston-type cone-beakers (and probable examples), and other forms. Scale 1:1
the amount of glass which must originally have been present in a complete vessel, and there are many possible reasons for this. Most could have been reduced to ashes, the collection of the residue after the cremation could have been hasty or selective, or part of a vessel only, representing a complete vessel, could have been put on the pyre.

Not all the pieces are melted and formless, however, for in some cases the glass has cracked into fragments, which although sometimes twisted and deformed, have retained most of their original qualities of shape, colour and decoration. These pieces are listed and discussed together under their types (Evison 1982) where recognisable, or simply described where the type is not recognisable. To give an indication of the amount of material conserved, the number of surviving fragments is recorded, excluding crumbs less than $c .2 \mathrm{~mm}$ in length, and the length of the largest piece in the groups is noted.

A total of eleven definite and six probable clawbeakers is the highest for one site in this country or anywhere else. There are two examples of the brown claw-beaker with notched trails of type 3c, 1381/1 and 2998/2 (SF 1656) (Figs 3 and 5), of which 1381/1 belongs to the variant where the vertical tooled trail is looped round at the top of the claw. The brown claw 2928/3 (Fig. 4) has no vertical trail, and so belongs to type 3d, and the brown fragment 1745/1 (Fig. 4) is too small to show whether there was a trail or not, so that the type could be either 3c or 3d. Also most likely belonging to type 3c are the light olive glasses 1023/1, 1641/2 and the light greens SF 1617 and $1133 / 1$, while the light olive $1890 / 1$ and $1891 / 1$ probably belong to the same claw-beaker of type 3d. 1891 seems likely to have been an accessory to 1890; it contained mostly animal bone. The claw SF 1617, however, is of unusually good quality and clear shade of light green, similar to the glass of the beaker from Mucking grave 843, (Evison 1982, 45-6, pl. IVa) and is a reminder that the earlier or later dates of types 2 and 4 are not impossible for some of these small fragments.

Under the heading of probable claw-beakers are 1087/2 very light green, SF 2062, 2635/1 and 2858/2 brown and 2651/1 and 3145/2 light olive. Item 1087/2 was earlier described as a definite claw-beaker on the evidence of a probable tooled trail, but the heat distortion makes certainty impossible on this point. There is no evidence of a claw among the fragments $3145 / 2$, and the parallel trailing present would be equally at home near the rim of a Kempston cone-beaker, but interpretation as a probable claw-beaker is preferred here as none of the Kempston-type cones at Spong Hill are light olive, whereas there are two claw-beakers on the site in that colour.

An unusual variant is 1376/1 which has been allocated to type 3 c with the trails looped at the top like the brown 1381/1 above. However, it appears that the notched trail on the upper row of claws must have been continued down to meet the foot as on the early beakers from Douvrend and Krefeld-Gellep (Evison 1982, pl. VIa, fig. 3; fig. 11, f). Unique, however, are the blue fragments 2948/2, SF 1521 and SF 1612, 2921/1, which could all be parts of the same vessel. There are five remaining rim fragments, giving a circumference of $26 \mathrm{~cm}+$. Rim fragment SF 1612, associated with 2921, joins one rim fragment of $2948 / 2$. The curve of the longest rim fragment does not appear to have been distorted, and
if so, would give a diameter of $c .11 \mathrm{~cm}$. As the rim has a distinct outward curve, the basic form must be a stemmed beaker, and the type probably 3 c . The high quality of the glass and workmanship, as well as its form, suggests a grouping with the accomplished type 3 c work of the first half of the sixth century, the more clumsy shapes and less accomplished technique of the earlier forms of type 2a seeming to speak against any connection in spite of the common characteristic of an out-curved rim. There are no close comparisons in this country, however, for only two other blue claw-beakers are known in England. They are from Wickhambreux and Faversham in Kent, and differ in being conical in shape with a straight rim, type 4 c , and are late in the clawbeaker series (Evison 1982, 70, pl. XIIIb, fig. 12, f). Similar blue claw-beakers abroad were found at Nettersheim, Eifel (Rademacher 1942, taf. 46.1) and Gotland (Arwidsson 1942, 119), and in 1988 a fragment of a blue claw was found at Visemarest, France at the presumed site of Quentovic (excavators K. Maude and D. Hill). The fragments of as many as thirteen clawbeakers were found at the Runde Berg bei Urach, and they must all belong to the early period of Type 2. One described first as light blue, after careful study is described as leicht graugrünlich hellblau, and a colour photograph shows that it cannot be confused with the definite blue shade of the Spong vessel (Christlein 1979, taf. 22, 1; Evison 1987, 97; Evison 1988, 239; Koch 1987, Teil 1, 173, Abb. 72, taf. 1).

An even more remarkable characteristic of the Spong beaker is that a fragment of melted claw shape has a light green streak running through it, and this can be explained by another fragment of the bottom of an unmelted claw which has a light green vertical trail still attached in its original position (Evison 1988, 239, fig. 3). It is clear that a light green notched trail must have adorned the middle of at least some of the claws. This is only the second definite example of a bichrome clawbeaker before the end of the seventh or beginning of the eighth century, the other being the light blue-green beaker at Castle Eden with two zones of opaque blue trails and blue vertical tooled trails on the upper row of claws (Evison 1982, pl. VIIa). Both the light blue-green colour of the Castle Eden glass and the practice of the use of a second colour are an inheritance from Roman glassblowing techniques, and the date of the Castle Eden form is assured by the comparable claw-beaker in grave 43 of $c$. 450 AD at Krefeld Gellep (Evison 1982, 71).

After being largely absent from the range of glass colours in the fifth and sixth centuries, this blue colour made a reappearance in the late sixth or seventh century when it was used for claw-beakers and other forms of vessel, so that on the basis of frequency this would be the most likely date for the Spong glass. However, a similar colour and a comparably high level of technique may be seen in the blue Kempston-type beaker from Dankirke in Denmark (Thorvildson 1972, colour plate opp. p. 48) which was decorated with opaque white parallel trails. It comes from a settlement context of late fourth to early fifth century. Kempston beakers and claw-beakers are closely connected by their characteristics of flaring rim and zone of horizontal trails just below. The Dankirke Kempston-type shows that it was possible to produce a basically blue bicolour vessel of high standard in the fifth
century, and this swings the balance in favour of an early date for this unique beaker at Spong Hill.

The Kempston type of beaker has been discussed on a number of occasions (Evison 1972, 1981, 1983, 1987; Hunter and Sanderson 1982; Koch 1987). There are five definite Kempston-type cone-beakers at Spong Hill in light green, 1058/1, 1602/1, 2737/3 and 3222/1, and five probable Kempston-type cone-beakers in light green, SF $1178,1156 / 1,2672 / 2,2732 / 1$ and $3030 / 1$. This is the most common colour for this type of cone-beaker, and it occurred throughout the main period of the type, i.e. from c. 450 to 550 AD . The light blue-green of the definite Kempston beaker, 1911/2, is an usually bright shade, and is the only one recorded in the colour, which is more usual in late Roman tradition so that the vessel is likely to belong to the early fifth century. This contention derives considerable support from the analyses carried out by Hunter and Sanderson which show that this glass had a higher potassium content and other differences from the other Kempston cone-beaker fragments at the site (Hunter and Sanderson 1982, p. 26). The colourless shade of the possible Kempston-type cone-beaker 2545/2 would also be appropriate for a vessel of this early period, and its colour may be compared with that of the cones from Cassington, Oxon., grave 43 at Alfriston, Sussex and Lyminge, Kent (Evison 1972, p. 56 and 63, nos 3 and 4; Evison 1981, p. 146, no. 18). With a total of six beakers definitely of Kempston type and six other probable, Spong Hill has the highest number for a single site in England. The largest number found at any one site occurred in the settlement at the Runde Berg bei Urach, where they are dated to the second half of the fifth century (Koch 1987, p. 120).

The Kempston type of beaker has frequently been compared with a series of beakers found mostly in Scandinavia called the Snartemo type, which are olive green and decorated with the same pattern of vertical and horizontal trails, but there are differences in the basic shape which is usually shorter and with a foot, in the thicker wall and trails, and a darker shade of green. Confusion could perhaps arise with the Snartemo types which are cone-shaped, but these are very few indeed, and one from Søndre Langset $\emptyset$ stfold, for example, retains the qualities of thickness and dark colour of the Snartemo type and also has a straight rim (Näsman 1984, 151, fig. 29). One probable sherd of a Kempston-type cone has recently been noted amongst the sherds from Helgö (personal examination), so increasing the total known from Scandinavia to two (Evison 1987, 94-6, fig. 114; Evison 1988, 237, fig. 1).

That the Kempston and Snartemo glasses were manufactured from geologically distinct materials has been established by recent analyses by Hunter, Sanderson and Czygan (Hunter and Sanderson 1982; Czygan 1987). Näsman, while agreeing with the probability of England and the Merovingian area for the origin of Kempston types, suggests southern Germany or Thuringia for the origin of the Snartemo type, persuasively basing his opinion on the fact that these beakers combine some of the characteristics of the western, Merovingian glasses and some of the characteristics of contemporary glasses from eastern Europe.

A few other vessel types may be distinguished amongst the glass at Spong Hill. White trails appear on
four of the fragments. Two of these are in parallel lines. One is the fragment of light green glass with two white trails which was inserted as a window in the pot in inhumation 42. It could have belonged to any one of various forms from northern France and Germany in the fifth and sixth centuries. The other is a light olive fragment 1910/1 with a zone of about eight closely arranged, unmarvered opaque white trails just below a smoothed rim, with white trails just inside the top of the rim. Another associated fragment, fairly flat, with a curved edge followed by a white trail, must represent a part near the base of a bowl, broken where the wall was ornamented by a second zone of horizontal white trails. This type of bowl occurred in northern France and the Rhineland in the second half of the fifth to the sixth century (Rademacher 1942, Taf. 66.2; Koch 1987, 219-226).

The pattern of decoration is different on the other two fragments. On the olive green piece 2970/3 diverging white trails are visible, i.e. possibly a combed arc. The very light green fragment $2761 / 2$ is decorated with five white parallel trails $c .1 .2 \mathrm{~cm}$ below the probable rim, hooked down, indenting the wall and pulling the trails into a broad, flat-topped arc. The edge of the probable rim is damaged, but does not appear to have been thickened, so that, if not a simple break in the wall, it may have been a sharp, unfinished rim. The width of the decorative arc suggests a wide vessel such as a bowl rather than a cone. This type of arcading of white trails on a light green glass, so strongly hooked as sometimes to produce a dent in the wall of the vessel and a knot of gathered trails, was used on a number of forms, bell-beakers, cones and squat jars (von Pfeffer 1952, Abb. 3, 5-9), but the bowl form such as the one at Nouvion-en-Ponthieu (Piton 1985, graves 135,229 , pl. 29, pl. 119.9) is most likely. These bowl types occur in northern France, the Meuse and Rhine valleys in the fifth century (Koch 1987, 219226).

There are many unidentifiable fragments. Some of them show traces of parallel trails, and could belong to any one of a number of forms, including Kempston-type cone-beakers and claw-beakers, e.g. light green 1915/1, 2880/5 and very light green 2826/3. Fragments 2385/2 in light olive include a possible rim fragment of a thick vessel. The colours of the rest are all common to the early Anglo-Saxon period, although some, of course, could have been Roman glasses.

The total of recognisable Anglo-Saxon forms is twenty-nine, and if each occurrence of glass in a cremation can be taken to represent one vessel which was burnt, a total of over 100 vessels is indicated by the remains in the Spong Hill cemetery, a significant amount when compared with the total of 259 known for the whole country counted by Harden in 1956. Most of the recognisable forms are Kempston-type cones and clawbeakers, all probably made in this country before the middle of the sixth century, with only a few other vessels of similar date imported from northern France or Germany.

## (5) Finds connected with wooden artefacts,

 woodworking and other toolsby Carole A. Morris

## (i) Finds associated with wooden lathe-turned bowls

 Actual wooden remains of lathe-turned vessels are found only rarely on early Anglo-Saxon sites since neitherexcavated graves nor settlements have produced extensive water-logged deposits which would preserve wooden materials. There are thousands of furnished graves, and many have produced domestic vessels of pottery, glass and metal, but only meagre traces of wooden bowls, cups, plates and other varieties of turned wooden containers. The lack of physical evidence for these cannot be taken to mean that they were not placed in graves, and I intend to show here, using evidence from Spong cremations and inhumations, and inhumations from other sites, that wooden lathe-turned vessels were frequently placed in graves and were probably a very common funerary artefact.

There are four types of archaeological evidence from graves: fragments of the wooden vessels themselves, metal repair clips and staples, soil stains and metal rim mounts. The first three types of evidence have been found at Spong.

## Wood fragments

Small fragments of wood are sometimes preserved inside or next to a metal object, for example, in grave 200 at Morningthorpe in Norfolk, fragments of a wooden bowl were preserved inside a copper alloy bowl which itself was placed inside a copper alloy cauldron (Green et al 1987, figs 356-7, Ai-iii). At Spong Hill, metallic salts from copper alloy repair clips preserved wooden fragments of the rims of turned bowls in four inhumations ( $34,40,45$ and 58). All four of these bowls were manufactured on a pole-lathe and are face-turned, i.e., the wood grain is perpendicular to the main axis of the lathe mandrel (for Anglo-Saxon turning techniques see Morris 1982 and Morris 1984, ch.8). These four bowls all have rounded rims and wall thicknesses varying between $4-6 \mathrm{~mm}$.

The species of the bowl in inhumation 45 is Alder (Alnus sp.), the other three are Maple (Acer sp.). Studies of all the evidence for turning in Anglo-Saxon and medieval England has shown that the main species used for vessel-turning before the Norman Conquest was alder, then maple, hazel and ash (Morris 1984, 231 and fig. 10.7). The Spong Hill bowls accord well with this pattern. Vessels and waste products dated 11th century and later, however, show a marked change in the craftsman's preference, with ash becoming the main species, alder second, and much smaller quantities of maple and hazel. This change in the selection of species must reflect a change in taste and in the exploitation patterns of timber used, and it is thanks to precious small fragments such as those from the Spong Hill inhumations that such a picture can be drawn.

## Repair clips and staples

Wooden lathe-turned vessels can develop splits for various reasons, the most common of which is that natural shakes (i.e. small radial splits already present in the wood) appear in the rim at opposite sides of the vessel where the end grain runs out. Other reasons are that when vessels are turned from green wood, they can sometimes develop splits in the rim as they dry out, and when a vessel is dropped onto a hard surface, it can split along the grain producing a linear crack. Even when split, a bowl can be repaired and continue to be used. Bowls with small rim splits from manufacture may even have been repaired with rim clips and traded in this condition.

Excavated wooden bowls from Anglo-Saxon and medieval sites show that there were four methods of repairing splits (Morris 1984, 177 and fig. 8.16). Of these, only repair staples and rim repair clips are found in Anglo-Saxon graves, made either of copper alloy or iron. Staples are used to bind together a linear crack, clips are used to cover and close a rim crack.

Repair staples of copper alloy (2916/1 and 1655/2) and iron (2647/3, 2814/1. 3216/4 and 6, 2301/1. and 2445/2) were found in Spong Hill cremations. In general, when iron (rather than copper alloy) staples are found in situ on later Saxon or medieval bowls, the vessels are large. The Spong staples with clenched ends indicate that the vessel thicknesses varied between $7-19 \mathrm{~mm}$. The latter measurement (taken from iron staple 3216/4) would be very thick for a bowl wall, but not inconceivable for a base, but it is also possible that this staple, along with some of the other iron fragments from urn 3216 are iron fittings from a wooden box, not a bowl. To prevent any stress to the wooden vessel by hammering the walls, holes would have been made for the unclenched staple points at each side of the crack, and the staple would then have been tightened and clenched into place.

Copper-alloy rim repair clips were found in both inhumations (18/5, 34/la-c, 40/6, 45/7 and 58/2) and cremations (1904/1, 3258/1, 2510/1 and (in iron) 2465/1), and unassociated (SF484, SF1165, SF49, (SFB128) and SF1475). They vary in shape from the more common rectangular type (e.g. 1904/1 and 34/lc) to sub-triangular (34/1b and SF49), trapezoidal (34/la) and even T-shaped (58/2), but they were all made of soft copper-alloy sheet which was cut to shape and bent over the wooden rim, then probably removed and hammered to fit the bowl profile, before being replaced and riveted into place. Excessive hammering in situ would certainly have cracked the vessel even more! Metallurgical analysis of a sample of rim clips from Finglesham and Ozengell has shown that most were almost pure copper and are therefore soft and very suitable for moulding into place on a curved bowl profile (Paul Wilthew, pers. comm.)

The three rim clips from Spong Hill inhumation 34 are well-preserved examples and show that in crosssection, rim repair clips are usually asymmetrical with the slight outward curve typical of most wooden bowl rims. Metal fittings with thin, vertical symmetrical profiles such as SF1165 (from Pit 2341) could possibly be from strapends rather than wooden bowls, but wooden vessels with vertical rims like this are not unknown. The unassociated rim clip SF484 has a pronounced curvature in cross-section, showing that the original wooden bowl rim would have been everted. Unfortunately, no trace of wood has survived with the clip, making it impossible to reconstruct the orientation of the rim shape.

The rim clips from inhumation 34 are curved in plan and suggest the wooden vessel's diameter was approximately 240 mm . The T-shaped clip from inhumation $58 / 2$ was found with two fragments of wood, and the crack between the two lay under the main rectangular part of the clip which bent over the rim. T-shaped rim clips are not common, but others are known from Chessel Down (Arnold 1982, fig. 27, 40) and Morningthorpe grave 133 (Green et al 1987, fig. 341, B) which was fixed to a wooden rim fragment 5 mm thick.

Both types of metal fittings can be found on the same vessel, e.g. the bowl with the T-shaped rim clip from

Morningthorpe grave 133 also had two staples, one of which was clenched through a bowl base fragment 11 mm thick, and a vessel from Ozengell grave 37 had two rim repair clips and two staples (Guy Grainger, pers. comm.).

Many of these metal staples and clips have gone unrecognised in old excavation reports as mounts and strapends etc., but the examples I have studied and described elsewhere (Morris 1984, L36-L70), some with fragments of wood surviving, indicate that most are bowl repairs. Including the Spong Hill mounts, these include repairs to eighty-five vessels from twenty-one sites, and fourteen of the sites have produced more than one repaired vessel.

A distribution map (Morris 1984, fig. 8.17) shows that repaired vessels are found in cemeteries widely spread throughout Anglo-Saxon England, including Anglian cemeteries in Yorkshire, and this indicates that the practice of repairing wooden vessels must also have been common over this widespread area. It is reasonable to suggest, therefore, that unrepaired wooden vessels which have left no trace could have been placed in many graves and that by considering similar patterns of repair among medieval bowls, we might gain some idea of the quantities involved. Among a sample of 323 surviving bowls dated between the 11th and 15 th centuries AD , only eighteen are repaired, i.e., a ratio of 1 in 18 (Morris 1984, 178). If a ratio of the same order of magnitude could be used for bowls in Anglo-Saxon graves, then the eightyfive repaired bowls mentioned above suggest the existence of about 1500 wooden bowls in the graves of the twenty-one cemeteries which form the sample. Assuming an average of 100 graves in any cemetery, one would expect a wooden lathe-turned vessel to have been placed in approximately two out of every three graves!

Evidence from Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites shows that repaired wooden bowls were placed in graves of both sexes, identifiable male and female being nearly equal (Morris 1984, fig. 8.13). A wooden bowl, just as a copperalloy or iron-bound bucket, may have been a personal vessel, perhaps repaired over its lifetime and eventually placed in that person's grave. Turned wooden vessels of all kinds have been found in almost every position in Anglo-Saxon graves, although the head/shoulder and foot positions seem to have been the most common (Morris 1984, fig. 8.14, a sample of 76). Where identifiable, the majority were placed in adult burials; only four vessels were definitely observed in childrens' graves.

Soil stains
In certain soils, for example chalk, the remains of decayed wooden vessels with no metal mounts may be found if conditions are suitable and meticulous excavation picks up minor soil colour changes. Excavations at Holywell Row in Suffolk recovered circular 'holes' in the chalk in graves $11,24,38,49,68$ and 72 (Lethbridge 1931, 21 and 34). These were $150-250 \mathrm{~mm}$ diameter, contained nothing but dark soil and were almost certainly wooden bowls. At Spong Hill, the three rim clips from inhumation 34 were also found in an area of dark staining in the soil, and the diameter of this wooden bowl (c. 240 mm ) was recoverable from the curvature of the clips, and confirmed by the site records. Traces of wooden bowls in soil stains, although found under exceptional conditions, are yet further evidence to suggest that wooden bowls were probably items
commonly placed in graves, the remains of which might have been erased and/or overlooked in excavation.

## (ii) Finds associated with stave-built buckets

As in the case of lathe-turned vessels, actual wooden remains of coopered vessels are rare in Anglo-Saxon graves. These containers, manufactured from narrow staves of wood bound together in a circular form by wooden or metal bands or hoops, survive mainly as sets of copper-alloy or iron fittings, some of which were integral to the construction of the vessels, and some of which were mainly decorative features. These metal fittings have been easily recognised for what they are (unlike bowl repairs) and when studied in quantity can provide much information about the objects as wooden vessels. I shall use the term bucket to mean a vessel with an arched handle, as opposed to a tub which, in an Anglo-Saxon context can be used to mean a vessel with two loop handles on opposite sides.

Only buckets with copper-alloy fittings have been found at Spong Hill. The readily identifiable fragments consist of a complete bucket (40/2), nine tubular rim mount fragments (1713, 1803/1, 1821/1. 2025/1, 2948/1, 3320/1, SF235 and SF294), horizontal or vertical band fragments (1064/1, 2084/1, 2164/1, 2564/1. SF224 and SF228), and a handle escutcheon (2704/1), although others may be represented by now unrecognisable scraps of metal. In referring to the fittings, I shall use the terminology established in the study of 210 surviving examples of small stave-built buckets bound mainly with copper-alloy bands (Morris 1984, 128-134, fig. 7.1), and when comparing the Spong Hill buckets or using quantative analyses of Anglo-Saxon buckets, it is to these 210 vessels I shall refer.

Metal-bound buckets are the products of two technologies - woodworking and metalworking, and because of technological limitations, the vessels are definitely products of specialist craftsmen.

Buckets such as $40 / 2$ found with a complete or near complete set of wooden staves are rare, although $39 \%$ (82) of the buckets found had some traces of wood. The staves from 40/2 were manufactured from thin, radially split boards of buckthorn and could have been split using small metal wedges such as those found in 2928/2 or grave 233 at Sarre (Brent 1868, 313). They had chamfered long edges allowing them to be closely fitted together and a continuous squared basal groove indicating the use of a tool similar to a modern cooper's croze (Kilby 1971, fig. 12), which cuts a continuous groove equidistant from the ends of the staves. No Anglo-Saxon example survives, but a medieval croze from Meols (Morris 1984, fig. 166, W150) indicates the form such tools might have had. Buckets from Rainham (Evison 1955, fig. 4, 12-13), Sarre (British Museum BM1893, 6-1, 216 and 217) and Mucking (Evison 1973, fig. 1) all had squared grooves similar to 40/2.

Anglo-Saxon buckets were constructed with various combinations of vertical and horizontal bands, tubular rim mounts, escutcheons, internal plates, handles, pendants etc. The copper-alloy fittings from $40 / 2$ include three horizontal bands, a tubular rim mount, two vertical bands also acting as handle escutcheons, a handle and four curved pieces of sheet bronze positioned in such a way as to imitate the separate bifocated escutcheons found on other buckets and represented at Spong by

2704/l. They may be devolved or simplified versions of the separate escutcheons. A bucket with three horizontal bands, four vertical bands (two acting as handle escutcheons), and four curved pieces of sheet bronze exactly like the Spong ones was found in grave 60 at Long Wittenham in Berkshire (Akerman 1860; British Museum 75, 3-10, 4).

The punched decoration on the handle and repoussé decoration on the upper horizontal and both vertical bands are techniques which are found on other products of the bronzeworker's craft. The bands and mounts were fastened together to form a rigid framework which would retain its shape even if the wood were not there, and the vertical bands which act as part of this framework are found on early Anglo-Saxon buckets but very rarely indeed on buckets of any other period. The framework was almost certainly fastened onto the wooden staves 'cold', unlike iron bands which can be heated and shrunk onto the wood. While the structural function of iron bands on buckets is to hold the staves together by compression, the copper alloy bands' function would almost certainly have been as a decorative frame.

When the bands were fastened to the wood, the staves must already have been in a prefabricated circular form. This means that either some sort of glue had been used along the vertical stave edges, or temporary bands held the staves together until the bronze frame was fitted. A cooper might have made the wooden bucket frame, and a metalworker might have added the copper-alloy fittings. Alternatively, a single craftsman might have had the skills of both technologies and manufactured complete buckets. Most of the rivets used to fix horizontal and vertical bands to $40 / 2$ and other buckets fully perforate the staves. It is impossible to be certain whether or not this technique would allow the buckets to leak, but examination of staves which still retain rivets and bands suggest that buckets were probably watertight when new.

The function of this type of bucket has been well discussed. In the 19th century they were interpreted as porringers for spoon meat (Akerman 1855, 256) and drinking vessels for ale, mead and wine (Wright 1875, 501). Opinion varies as to whether they were watertight. Akerman did not think so, but with jointed staves and closely-fitting bases they should have been watertight when new and useful as drinking vessels. This interpretation is supported by their size (Morris 1984, fig. 7.2). The smallest would have held 0.31 litres (half a pint) and the largest about 9.5 litres ( 11.7 pints), but assuming an average of $100-110 \mathrm{~mm}$ for width and height, the majority would have held about 0.8-0.9 litres or about a pint and a half (bucket $40 / 2$ measuring 109 mm in height and $111-123 \mathrm{~mm}$ in diameter).

It is possible, of course, that they were never intended to have a functional use and did not need to be watertight. They might have had a symbolic role as indicators of status. If certain grave goods can be accepted as indicators of higher status, for example swords and sword rings (Evison 1975) and weaving battens (Chadwick 1958, 30-5), there are several reasons why buckets might also be regarded as such. They often occur in well furnished graves and usually only in a few graves even in a large cemetery. The complete Spong bucket was found in a very well furnished grave, and only one bucket with copper alloy bands was found at Morningthorpe
among 315 graves (Green et al 1987, figs 357-8). They are highly decorated items requiring many hours of work by skilled craftsmen, so they must be regarded as 'costly'. Some were repaired, for example a large bucket found at Gilton (Douglas 1793, pl. 12, 11), possibly for their prestige/heirloom value.

Buckets with copper-alloy mounts have been found in graves in most parts of Anglo-Saxon England (Morris 1984, fig. 7.4), and Böhme has shown that the placing of such buckets in graves was a tradition on the Continent among Germanic peoples (1974, 132). We might expect, therefore, that some of the vessels placed in English graves were brought over by settlers in the 5th century. Although accurate dating of Anglo-Saxon graves is difficult, most of the buckets appear to have been found in graves dated firmly to the 6th century and after the earliest years of settlement and many of them were probably made in England.

Evison noted a group of late 5th/early 6th century buckets in North Gaul which had bands decorated in repoussé arc-and-dot motifs and flat plate escutcheons, and a further group in South England which had similar decoration (1965, Map 8). These could have been imported, along with additional examples from Kingsworthy (Swanton 1973, fig. 85a), Mucking (grave 553) and Pewsey (grave 56). Another possible group of Continental products is represented in England by three buckets with openwork, sub-triangular escutcheons from Gilton (Faussett 1856, 13), West Stow (West 1985, fig. 268,4 ) and Newport Pagnell (Aylesbury Museum 5/05). These are found on many Continental buckets, e.g., at Bâle-Bernerring (Martin 1978, fig. 4) and Pry (Dasnoy 1978).

Many buckets have bifurcated escutcheons such as Spong Hill 2704/l. Most of the vessels in this group are probably indigenous products and most are dated to the 6th century.

An interesting feature of the distribution of the escutcheon groups already mentioned is that the 'arcade-and-dot' and 'bifurcated' groups have almost exclusive distribution except in Kent. The former are found in Southern England (with an outlier at Bidford-on-Avon), whilst the latter cluster in East Anglia and the Midlands (Morris 1984, fig. 7.7). Neither are found north of the Wash, although buckets in general have been found in graves as far north as Cleveland. These distributions may show regional fashions or workshops.

## (iii) Finds associated with wooden boxes

Although not a common grave item, wooden boxes, often containing one or more other objects, have been found in Anglo-Saxon inhumations. They are usually recognised by the copper-alloy or iron constructional fittings which were used in their manufacture, or by decorative mounts which remain in a group although the wood (as with bowls and buckets) has long since decayed. At Spong Hill, however, it has been possible to identify at least three and possibly four cremations with box fittings. These are decorative bone mounts from urns 1351 and 1645, an angle iron 2777/1 and possible iron constructional fittings from urn 3216.

The bone mounts are rectangular in cross-section and either rectangular or other geometrical shapes. They were made from thin, flat plates of bone and are of two different types. Some have small drilled holes along their
edges or in corners and were riveted or pegged to the wooden box either with metal rivets or carved bone pegs. The others are usually small geometric shapes such as squares, rhomboids and trapezoids and have no pegholes, even when complete. These are inlay mounts which were probably glued in carved recesses in the flat wooden surfaces of the box or lid. Cremations 1351 and 1645 include mounts of both types, suggesting that the two boxes represented here had a mixture of pegged and inlaid mounts. This idea is supported by other similar finds such as the fragments of bone mounts found in cremation XII at Caistor-by-Norwich (Myres and Green 1973, fig. 27) which included both pegged and inlaid mounts and could be reconstructed in a pattern of concentric rectangular frames. Bone mounts of similar type to those from Spong and dating from the late 4th to the early 7th century have been found both in England and on the Continent. They come from inhumations at Dover (Kendrick 1937, pl. XCVII), Maroueil in Belgium (de Loë 1939, fig. 132), and Weilbach in West Germany (Schoppa 1953, Abb 1-2), from cremations at Abingdon (Leeds and Harden 1936, 18), Sutton Hoo (Bruce Mitford et al 1975, figs 63 and 69), Caistor and Spong, and from settlement sites at Stanton Chair (Ipswich Museum 1939.220), Whilton (Ipswich Museum 1931.50.8), and Brebiéres in Belgium (Demolon 1972, pl.51). The tradition of decorating wooden boxes with bone mounts seems to have carried on from the late Roman period, since sites such as Richborough and Lydney Park have produced both riveted and inlaid bone box mounts from their later levels (Bushe-Fox 1949, pl.LVII; Cunliffe 1968, pl.LXII; Wheeler and Wheeler 1932, pl.LXXXI).

The iron fitting 2777/1 is probably an angle iron: a constructional fitting used to bind the vertical edge of a wooden box, fastening two walls together in the place of (or in addition to) jointing. The iron staple 3216/4 and fragment 3216/6 may be box fittings (but have also been considered under bowl repairs). If they are, 3216/2 and 3216/7 could be part of the same group.

## iv) Woodworking and other tools

Five woodworking tools were found in the excavations: a small iron wedge (2928/2), a fragment of a spoon-bit (2817/3), two carving chisels (SF552 and 55/2), and a paring chisel (66/1).

Small iron wedges such as 2928/2 could have been used to split small boards or staves, or to secure hafts in the sockets of tools such as axes. Wedges of similar size and date were found in Sarre grave 233 (Brent 1868, 313), at Stanton Chair (Ipswich Museum 1939.220 SF13) and West Stow (West 1985, fig. 242,5).

Fragment 2817/3 is the tip of a spoon-bit, a tool which would have been used with a transverse handle as an auger to bore holes 11 mm in diameter. The form of such tools changed little from the 5th to the 19th centuries. They have rounded ends, straight or rounded sides, and a spoon-shaped cross section. The sides and end are sharpened and they cut when rotated, but they do not leave a central core of shavings as the parallel-sided shell bits which are medieval and later in date. The rounded ends of spoon-bits leave characteristically round-bottomed holes in wooden artefacts not completely perforated, for example, lathe-turning waste cores with mandrel-hole cup centres. A late 6th century core with a round-bottomed hole cut by a spoon-bit such
as $2817 / 3$ was found at Odell in Bedfordshire. Two other spoon-bit fragments of early Saxon date were found in the settlement site at West Stow (West 1985, fig. 241, 24 and 25) but were much larger than the Spong tool, and would have been used to bore holes 28 mm and 20 mm in diameter. Various woodworking craftsmen, whether they made small artefacts or constructed timber-framed buildings, would have needed to use different sizes of spoon-bits, and the tools from Spong and West Stow illustrate some of the size range available.

Woodworking chisels are nearly always tanged or socketed for a wooden handle, and chisels of various types would be required to cope with many shaping operations in small artefact crafts, from cutting and smoothing surfaces, to hollowing out notches, mortises and joints. One type are carving chisels which have small narrow blades and bevelled cutting edges, and tangs which would have fitted into small wooden handles. Nos 55/2 and SF552 are chisels of this type and others of similar date and form were found in grave 52 at Alfriston (Evison 1965, fig. 16) and from the settlement at Mucking (Thurrock Museum SF196). Another type are light, delicate paring chisels with wide, flaring or parallel-sided blades, designed to be pushed along the grain by hand to provide a smooth surface finish. No. 66/1 could be a broken tool of this type, and there are others from West Stow (West 1985, fig. 241, 21 and 23), Little Wilbraham (Neville 1852, pl.39, 28), and Sutton Courtenay (Leeds 1923, fig. 1, D). Tools of this type have been found in early Anglo-Saxon graves and settlements in England and it appears to be a peculiarly 6th/7th century form.

Nos 2301/2, 3059/2 and 2341/1 are iron awl points. Nos 2301/2 and 3059/26(b) have fragments of bone/antler handles still surviving: 2341/1 is square in cross-section along its length but has a definite break between the functional end and the shorter tang. Awls of a similar date have been found at the settlements of Mucking (Thurrock Museum SF436.2 and SF633) and West Stow (West 1985, fig. 188, 1). The latter was found in SFB 56 and had a short bone handle.

Iron awls with short, thin points and narrow square-or-round cross-sectioned tangs which were fixed into wooden or bone handles have a multitude of uses, but are tools usually used by leatherworkers for making small holes in leather. Bradawls were also used by woodmakers to make small holes, especially for keying auger bits.

SF1099 is possibly a punch with one end wide and square to be struck by a hammer and the other a much narrower point.

If handles are found in fragments or without their tool blades, it is often impossible to establish with what kind of tool they belonged. The shape of the tang-hole slot can be useful, since knives tend to have whittle-tangs which are narrow and rectangular in cross-section, whereas awls and chisels tend to have round, or square-cross-sectioned, tangs. Handles 2751/4, and 2771/1, made of bone or antler, have traces of round tang-holes and are therefore much more likely to have been used for tools rather than knives.

Nos 1244/6 and 7 and 2503/2 and 3 are possibly teeth from wool-combs or heckles. These would have had multiple rows of long, pointed iron teeth set into a wooden head (the latter often encased in iron or horn) with a wooden handle set into the head at 80 or 90 degrees to the axis of the teeth (Ling Roth 1909, fig. 6) and were
always used in pairs. Since they are composite artefacts, single teeth are common finds on sites, e.g., at West Stow (West 1985, fig. 242, 18, 20, 21, 24, 34 and 35) and Shakenoak (Brodribb et al 1972, fig. 51, 115-116).

Nos 2982/3, 3232/4 and 5, 1488/2, 3265/2 and SF858 are fragments of blades or tangs from tools other than knives, but it is not possible to be certain of their original function.

The iron objects from cremation 1390 appear to be a set of tanged iron tools which would have been fixed in wooden handles. Fragments of at least four of the tool blades are thin and rectangular in cross-section and may have been knives or files. One tool has a thick, square cross-sectioned shaft and a roughly oval 'bowl'. This is possibly a metalworker's crucible or ladle for melting small amounts of non-ferrous metal or ore. Another tool has a thick blunt-edged blade whose point curves upwards slightly at the end.

No. 2291/1 is probably a metalworker's chisel/ hammer, a double-ended tool serving two functions. It would have had a wooden handle fixed in the small sockethole.

No. 3216/1 is probably an inscribing tool used for making the 'ring-and-dot' motifs commonly found on bone and antler combs, etc. Its functional end with three blunt 'teeth' is very worn and broken and would originally have had three sharp points, the middle one slightly longer. When it was revolved about the middle point the outer two points would cut a neat circle around the centre dot.

No. 2761/1 consists of several curved pieces of iron bar, one with a hooked end. Although these were originally interpreted as a possible bucket handle, they are more likely to be fragments of a circular iron torc with two hooked ends interlocked together. The pieces allow a reconstruction with a diameter of approximately 120 mm .

## (6) An explanatory note on the identification of the ivory fragments

by Julie M. Bond
The origin of the ivory found in pagan Anglo-Saxon graves has in recent years been the object of much discussion, because of the light it may throw on trade and exchange systems during the period. It has been argued (Huggett 1988) that it is not possible to identify the donor animal from the surviving artefact fragments. The material from Spong Hill has been identified as elephant ivory, and this note is to explain the criteria used in identification and the background to this study which makes these findings important.

As MacGregor (1985) points out, during the Roman period Indian and African elephant ivory was traded throughout the Empire, including Britain (although there have been no finds of ivory working in this country, implying the importation of artefacts only). In the postRoman period, little ivory reached Northern Europe. Only one group of objects, the ivory rings found in Anglo-Saxon graves, fails to conform to this pattern, and they are mostly found not in the rich Kentish graves (where other imports are common) but in the graves of East Anglia and Lincolnshire (Huggett 1988).

This anomaly has puzzled archaeologists sufficiently to produce alternative suggestions for the source of the ivory; fossil (e.g. mammoth) ivory (Myres and Green

1973; MacGregor 1985) or walrus ivory (Huggett 1988; Arnold 1988) have been the two most popular contenders. Huggett, in a study of the depositional patterns and modes of exchange of Anglo-Saxon grave-goods, argues that the distribution of ivory in these graves is at odds with an origin in the Mediterranean area, but parallels the distribution of goods such as amber, and thus would argue for a Northern origin and the use of walrus ivory.

None of these suggestions as to the use of walrus ivory in Anglo-Saxon rings is based on physical examination or identification of the material, and it is for this reason that it was felt important to detail the results of the examination of the Spong Hill ivory.

Contrary to expectations, the burning of this material seems actually to have accentuated the patterns inherent in its structure and to have aided identification, although it undoubtedly also fragmented the ivory and led to shrinkage and distortion, making measurements unreliable. None of the Spong Hill ivory showed any of the features associated with the structure of walrus tusk either in surface markings, diameter, or the pattern of dentinal tubules (see Sandford 1973 for details), but several features could be seen on the fragments which enabled the identification of the material as elephant ivory, whether contemporary or fossil (e.g. mammoth) in origin. These features are noted for each individual context in the archive and are: 1 . The typical 'cone within cone' growth structure of elephant ivory, clearly seen on broken edges as lamination. 2. The charactcristic striations, or 'grain' of the ivory, which runs parallel to the length of the tusk and shows in broken pieces as a straight or wavy, continuous line. 3. The pattern which can occasionally be seen on the edges of fragments, perpendicular to the lamination, and which is described in the archive notes as a 'herring bone' pattern. This is the pattern which can be seen in transverse sections of whole tusks of elephant ivory to be made up of a series of intersecting arcs.

This final marking is found only on elephant (including mammoth) ivory and is considered to be diagnostic (Penniman 1952, Sandford 1973).

As mentioned above, other authors have considered the possibility that fossil ivory may have been used for these artefacts, and thus arrived in the graves by routes other than Mediterranean trade. Extinct tusked members of the elephant family are found throughout the world, but the European mammoth has been considered the most likely candidate. Green (Myres and Green 1973) considered the possible use of mammoth tusk, but rejected it on the grounds that fossil ivory found in this country fractures on exposure and thus would not be suitable for working. However, MacGregor points out that whilst this is true of those tusks deposited in welldrained gravel, there are other cases where deposition has been more favourable. He cites for example, Boyd Dawkins (1869) who saw a tusk from Clifton Hall, Scotland, which was sawn up to make chess-men. MacGregor points out that similar ivory rings are found in Germany which could be a further source of mammoth tusks, and that Siberian fossil ivory was also capable of being worked; he quotes Digby (1926) who in one year, saw 1000 pairs of mammoth tusks, some of which were in perfect condition and used for the production of billiard balls, piano keys and combs (MacGregor 1985, 38-40).

Since contemporary and fossil species of elephant are closely related it is difficult to separate them on purely visual grounds, especially when cremated; there are differences in the patterns seen in the ivory, but these are differences of degree, based on the greater size and stronger curvature of the mammoth tusk. Penniman (1952) claims that the angle of intersection of the radiating striae is distinctive, but is clearly seen only in the central portion of tusk (missing in these rings). Sandford (1973) illustrates mammoth and modern elephant ivories in section which show the striae in mammoth to be much finer and closer together. Technically, therefore, it should be possible to use measurement of the striae to identify the ivory as mammoth or contemporary elephant once the effects of cremation on ivory are known, but this is beyond the scope of the present report. On purely visual grounds, at least some of the ivory from Spong Hill shows a greater resemblance to contemporary than to fossil elephant ivory.

## (7) The cremation pottery fabrics: a note by Mark A. Brisbane

The cremation urns, inhumation pottery and domestic pottery from this site were examined under binocular microscope in order to identify common mineralogical inclusions and other inclusions such as 'grog' and organic material. The pottery was then assigned to fabric groups based upon the presence/absence and density of these inclusions. It soon became clear that all this pottery fell into the same nine fabric types (I-IX) (Brisbane 1980). The same group numbers have therefore been used for the cremation pottery as for the other pottery with the addition of a further group, X , distinguished by the burnt bone inclusions.

In order to test these groups a selection of sherds from most fabric groups was examined in thin-section and these are briefly discussed in the inhumation pottery fabric analysis (in Part III).

In general the fabrics of the cremation urns bear a striking resemblance to that of the inhumation pottery. As we are dealing almost exclusively with glaciallydeposited clays, the slight variations in the amount of mineral inclusions present are readily acceptable and are not indicative of further significant fabric differences.

Furthermore, within each fabric group, the types of mineral inclusions encountered and their relative amounts remain remarkably similar for the urns and the inhumation and domestic pottery.

Interestingly, none of the inhumation pottery, nor any of the domestic pottery so far examined, has been manufactured in Fabric VII, the limestone group. It would appear that this group is made from a non-local source and one limited solely to cremation urn production.

## (8) Impressions of plant material on Early Saxon pottery <br> by Peter Murphy

Further reports on environmental material are contained in Parts VI, VII and VIII; from the cremation cemetery two additional categories of plant material were examined: impressions of cereals on the urns themselves and carbonised material extracted from the cremation
deposits during laboratory examination (reported in Part VIII). Plant remains identified are listed in Table 20 (microfiche).

The pottery inspected for impressions of plant material comprised a $10 \%$ sample of the cremation urns excavated before 1977, vessels from several inhumations and sherds from the sunken-floored building 128. Details are given in Table 20. Identifications and descriptions of the impressions, based on latex casts, are also given in Table 20 and the results are summarised in Table 19. Some illustrations are given in Plate VI.

Most of the impressions on this pottery are of hulled barley grains including six-row forms (Hordeum vulgare) with some rachis internodes. There are also a few impressions of rye grains (Secale cereale), florets of oats (including Avena sativa), grains and rachis internodes of bread wheat (Triticum aestivum s.s.) and a pinnule of bracken (Petridium aquilinum).

| Triticum <br> (wheat) | Hordeum <br> (barley) | Avena <br> (oats) | Secale <br> (rye) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $7(5)$ | $52(31)$ | $6(4)$ | $3(2)$ |

Table 19 Synopsis of cereal impressions on Anglo-Saxon urns
'Corrected' totals, discounting multiple impressions, are given in brackets (Dennell 1976).

A predominance of barley impressions appears to be very characteristic of Anglo-Saxon pottery. Similar results have been reported from studies of pottery from West Stow, Suffolk (Murphy 1985), Mucking, Essex (Van der Veen 1981-3) and a collection of pottery from various sites in the Midlands and East Anglia (Jessen and Helbaek 1944). On all these groups of pottery barley impressions predominate whilst other crops are represented at markedly lower frequencies. It seems improbable that this very consistent pattern is directly related to production, but rather to some common cultural trait such as, for example, the consumption of barley mainly as whole grain for brewing and soups and stews, whilst other cereals were eaten mainly as flour or meal. If cereals were used in this way barley grains would have been more likely to be spilt in living areas and hence more frequently incorporated into clay used for potting.

## Conclusions

A study of impressions of plant material on the cremation urns has shown a predominance of barley impressions, with a few impressions of other cereals (bread wheat, rye, oats), a pattern closely comparable to results from other Anglo-Saxon sites in the Midlands and eastern England. This is not thought to indicate an emphasis on barley growing, but is more likely to be related to the ways in which different cereals were consumed.

## (10) Early discoveries

Before the major excavations which began in Summer 1972 and ended with the work done in December 1984, the cemetery had received the attention of those who dug ditches, sought relics or undertook serious investigation (Part I, p. 6-8). The surviving fruits of their labours are now few but are presented here. The urns have acquired excavation, museum and catalogue numbers as they passed through various hands, and are all recorded here. They are all redrawn.


Figure 9 The 1954 and 1968 excavations. Scale 1:600


Figure 10 Early discoveries: Pots 1-6. Scale 1:3


Figure 11 Early discoveries: Pots 7-12. Scale 1:3


Figure 12 Early discoveries: Pots 13-17, 49. Scale 1:3


Figure 13 Early discoveries: Pots 74-5, 100-101, 103-6, 109-111. Scale 1:3


Figure 14 Early discoveries: Stamp types. Scale 1:1


Figure 15 Early discoveries: Grave-goods in pot 14. Scale 1:1

The 1954 excavations
(Fig. 9)
In 1954, deep ploughing on Spong Hill disturbed many urns in the Early Saxon cemetery. Dr Eric Puddy and Canon Noel Boston, with the Dereham and District Archaeological Society, collected the disturbed sherds, and carried out limited excavations to rescue urns from below the ploughsoil.

The original plans are not entirely clear, but suggest that fifteen urns were dug up from below the surface. The find-spots of pottery, and heaps of cremated bone lying on the surface of the ploughsoil, were recorded. Some cremation grave-goods and Roman artefacts were also marked although it is uncertain whether they were on, or below the surface.

These excavations were located by a few measurements and bearings taken on farms, cottages and churches, but it is only possible to indicate their approximate location on Spong Hill (Fig. 9 position A). There are two approximate positions for each trench A and B from the evidence; both are shown on Fig. 9. Further difficulties are encountered by discrepancies between the plans regarding the actual size of the areas investigated.

There is some evidence that Dr Puddy excavated the northern area A and Canon Boston the southern B, with
somewhat different aims and methods, with the result that Puddy's pots went to Dereham Museum whilst those of Canon Boston were lost (info. John Webb).

Excavations in 1981 revealed the possible site and extent of Noel Boston's investigations, represented by 2503,2586 , and possibly $2570,2585,2629,2584$ and 2524 , which penetrated the natural sand and gravel; there were no cremations in the area of 2503 and 2586; this gap in an otherwise dense area of the cemetery probably represents the true site of the southern 'trench' of the 1954 excavations, and is shown on Fig. 9 as ' B '.

From the original plans, 'pots dug up from below surface', are plotted onto position B. The 'gap' in the cemetery within the southern trench would suggest that Noel Boston and his helpers removed several urns. However the plans do not confirm that each findspot indicated in this area represents a complete urn; there is only one 'pot from below the surface' shown here.

Only eight fairly complete urns survive in Dereham Museum (7-14), suggesting that others have since been lost, or remained with Noel Boston. The surviving urns cannot be related to the positions on the plans, since three identical number sequences were used on the site.

Many Early-Saxon sherds were recovered from the site, originally bagged by Dr Puddy, and subsequently re-bagged by John Webb in about 1965. In 1967 Peter

Wade-Martins sorted through and extracted the 'decorated and interesting sherds', some of which received new urn numbers ( $100-108$ ). The remaining pottery, weighing about $18-50 \mathrm{~kg}$, has been catalogued for the archive, and the stamps included in the stray stamp series (' X ' series), in this volume.

Although collections of cremated bone were marked on the original plans and the complete urns must have contained some bone, virtually nothing survives. Only a small collection of human bones and some grave-goods from Urn 14 remains (Fig. 15).

Other finds included pottery of other periods, and three Roman coins (Davies, forthcoming, Nos 84-86). All the finds are in the possession of the Norfolk Museums Service (Acc. Nos 31.969 , 149.954).

## The 1968 excavations

(Fig. 9)
By 1968 continued deep-ploughing on Spong Hill had produced a scatter of sherds over one hectare; the
western part of the site was then threatened by a gravel concession, and toward the east by a proposed roadwidening scheme.

For these reasons it was decided to fieldwalk the site and carry out trial excavations, directed by Barbara Green and Peter Wade-Martins. The aim was to identify the western edge of the Early Saxon cemetery, and assess the degree of preservation of the cremations.

Nine trial trenches were excavated, (Fig. 9) which have been located precisely. Forty-six cremations were recovered (Nos 20-49, 52-67) and are included on the main excavation plans in each relevant cemetery catalogue (Hills 1977, fig. 156; Hills and Penn 1980 fig. 193; Hills, Penn and Rickett 1987 fig. 132). The urns and grave-goods have been described in each catalogue. The cremated bone will be included in Part VIII (McKinley, 1994).

Other finds from these excavations have been catalogued in the archive, and where necessary, included in Parts VI and VII (Healy 1988; Rickett, forthcoming).

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Penn, K.J., 1981

Part III:
Hills, C.M., Penn,
K.J. and Rickett,
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Part IV:
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Part V:
Hills, C.M., Penn,
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Part VI:
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## Pot Co-ordinates and Fabric Groups

Below is a complete list of the pots and co-ordinates and (where examined) the Fabric Groups of each. The Fabric Groups are those published in Part III (p. 29-32) with the addition of Fabric Group X. A number of pot fabrics include burnt bone and where this is abundant and occurs without other significant inclusions, the Fabric Group is X. Several other pots also include a small amount of burnt bone in their fabric but remain in other Fabric Groups; these are:
42: sparse, tiny fragments of burnt bone.
53: very sparse, large fragments of burnt bone.
1955: fragments of bone, definitely burnt.
2441: sparse burnt bone.
2567: very sparse burnt bone.
2635C: includes tiny fragments of burnt bone.
2673: includes fragments of ?burnt bone.
2831A: includes tiny fragments of burnt bone.
2913: very sparse burnt bone.
3241: sparse fragments of burnt bone. NB: TS indicates that a thin-section analysis was done.

A discussion on the Fabric Group Analysis will follow in a future Part concerning the chronology and associations of the cemetery material.

|  | Co-ordinate |  | Fabric Group |  |
| :--- | ---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Pot Number | 188.0 |  | 459.7 | I |
| 0020 | 187.8 | 459.5 | II |  |
| 0021 | 197.3 | 460.6 | V |  |
| 0022 | 182.6 | 458.0 | I |  |
| 0023 | 182.4 | 458.0 | I |  |
| 0024 | 181.9 | 458.1 | V |  |
| 0025 | 172.2 | 457.8 | I |  |
| 0026 | 172.3 | 458.5 | III |  |
| 0027 | 161.4 | 457.2 | I |  |
| 0028 | 159.6 | 455.9 |  |  |
| 0029 | 203.0 | 412.3 | I |  |
| 0030 | $=2411$ |  |  |  |
| 0031 | 191.2 | 418.8 | I |  |
| 0032 | 172.0 | 458.9 | I |  |
| 0033 | 172.0 | 457.6 |  |  |
| 0034 | 172.0 | 457.7 | I |  |
| 0035 | 172.2 | 457.1 | I |  |
| 0036 | $=0058$ |  |  |  |
| 0037 | 162.8 | 456.8 | III |  |
| 0038 | 163.3 | 457.3 | I |  |
| 0039 | 163.1 | 457.2 | III |  |
| 0040 | 195.8 | 460.3 | I |  |
| 0041 | 191.0 | 419.9 | I |  |
| 0042 | 163.0 | 457.5 |  |  |
| 0043 | 160.2 | 456.3 | III |  |
| 0044 | 160.2 | 456.3 | III |  |
| 0044 A | 164.5 | 456.6 | I |  |
| 0045 | 191.7 | 420.2 | I |  |
| 0046 | 189.3 | 459.6 | I |  |
| 0047 | 165.6 | 457.3 | VII |  |
| 0048 | 187.0 | 459.5 |  |  |
| 0049 | $=51$ |  |  |  |
| 0050 | 188.4 | 459.7 | IV |  |
| 0051 | 188.3 | 459.9 | I |  |
| 0052 | 171.5 | 457.5 | III |  |
| 0053 | 171.5 | 458.4 | I |  |
| 0054 |  |  |  |  |







| 207.0 | 425.3 | I |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 206.2 | 420.2 |  |
| 195.5 | 404.6 | III |
| 196.4 | 410.2 | II |
| $=2330$ |  |  |
| 196.6 | 409.6 | I |
| 195.2 | 404.0 | II |
| 200.8 | 422.2 | IV |
| 197.2 | 421.6 | I |
| 195.5 | 422.5 | I |
| 195.9 | 419.0 | I |
| 196.8 | 417.9 |  |
| $=2343$ |  |  |
| 195.5 | 399.5 | II |
| 195.7 | 419.1 |  |
| 196.6 | 414.8 | III |
| 196.6 | 414.8 | I |
| 196.7 | 415.7 | I |
| 196.6 | 414.3 | I |
| 196.8 | 414.5 | II |
| 201.8 | 412.4 | III |
| 200.2 | 424.7 | I |
| 200.5 | 414.0 |  |
| 200.5 | 414.0 |  |
| 197.2 | 414.2 | I |
| 202.3 | 413.4 | II |
| 195.3 | 413.9 |  |
| 195.2 | 414.7 | III |
| 198.3 | 411.7 | III |
| 202.2 | 413.0 | III |
| 197.3 | 416.0 | I |
| 196.1 | 418.2 | I |
| 201.9 | 413.0 | V |
| 204.7 | 423.1 | I |
| 197.5 | 411.4 | I |
| 202.5 | 422.4 | I |
| 202.5 | 422.4 | I |
| 195.3 | 420.0 | I |
| 193.3 | 413.0 | I |
| 200.9 | 419,5 | V |
| 201.5 | 418.9 |  |
| 201.2 | 418.0 |  |
| 200.9 | 419.5 |  |
| 200.9 | 419,5 |  |
| 196.0 | 416.1 | I |
| 197.1 | 414.3 |  |
| 198.1 | 410.4 | II |
| $=2343$ - |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| 196.1 | 406.1 | II |
| 197.5 | 415.2 | III |
| 196.2 | 412.9 | I |
| 195.1 | 410.5 | VI |
| 195.6 | 414.0 | VII |
| 195.9 | 411.0 | III |
| 195.1 | 411.1 | I |
| 195.2 | 413.3 | I |
| 194.9 | 413.3 | I |
| 198.0 | 410.2 | IV |
| 202.0 | 424.4 | V |
| 195.8 | 424.1 | II |
| 208.9 | 401.1 |  |
| 201.9 | 420.9 |  |
| 196.6 | 429.1 | VII |
| 199.4 | 419.8 |  |
| 196.4 | 413.0 | I |
| 199.3 | 423.3 | I |
| 197.8 | 424.6 | III |
| 204.0 | 428.8 | III |
| 203.6 | 426.7 | II |
| 203.9 | 426.7 | I |
| 204.3 | 425.1 |  |
| 197.9 | 429.8 |  |
| 197.2 | 418.4 |  |
| 201.8 | 416,2 | I |
| 196.8 | 406.1 | II |
| 198.2 | 404.0 | III |
| 196.2 | 403.7 | IV |
| 196.2 | 404.6 |  |
| 198.0 | 404.0 | III |
| 198.5 | 427.0 | I |
| 204.3 | 427.8 |  |
| 204.3 | 427.8 |  |
| 203.4 | 429.9 | I |
| 201.7 | 416.0 | II |
| 201.9 | 419.8 | I |
| 195.0 | 415.1 | I |
| 202.7 | 420.4 | II |
| 199.5 | 428.8 | I |
| 200.9 | 411.0 | III |
| 202.0 | 412.4 | I |
| 204.6 | 412.4 | I |
| 200.2 | 412.9 | III |
| 200.0 | 410.8 |  |
| 198.3 | 406.1 | I |
| 203.7 | 413.9 | II |
| 202.0 | 426.4 |  |
| 199.3 | 426.9 | I |
| 198.7 | 421.0 | I |
| 204.1 | 414.0 | IV |
| 200.7 195.9 | 412.3 409.4 | I |

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## List of Stray Finds (derived from the Early Saxon Cemetery)

Parts I and II each included a list of stray small finds thought to derive from the Early Saxon cemetery. Below is a complete and revised list of stray small finds found within the area of the cremation cemetery and probably grave-goods deriving from disturbed burials. They are grouped by materials (bronze, iron etc.) and by type (brooches, knives, beads etc.), and are given their findspot co-ordinates, either exactly or that of the south-west corner of their grid square (GS). The context numbers are given of those found in contexts.

## Brooches of Bronze and Iron

15 (155.4/430-5) Iron Glaston-type brooch (see Hills, this volume) (Fig. 129).
94 (GS 175/440) Bronze annular brooch fragment, decorated. (Fig. 129)
187 (190.6/442.0) Bronze brooch fragments. Includes three fragments of iron spring. (Part I Fig. 108)
203 (GS 190/460) Bronze brooch, bow and foot. Traces of incised and punched decoration. (Fig. 129)
205 (191.4/442.0) Bronze brooch, bow, line and groove decoration (Fig. 129)
208 (194.7/444.8) Bronze cruciform brooch, foot and catchplate. (Fig. 129)
263 (206.2/442.0) Brooch, fragment of foot. Punched decoration. (Fig. 129)
347 (213.37/479.93) Bronze annular brooch, plain, fragment. (Fig. 129)

700 (209.85/413.30) Bronze brooch, probable headplate. (Fig. 129)
720 (unknown) Bronze brooch, fragment of headplate and bow. (Fig. 129)
1497 (176.31/402.32) Bronze cruciform brooch, part of headplate and bow (with linear decoration). Melted glass adheres. (Fig. 129)
1553 (181.57/427.28) Bronze cruciform brooch, with fragments of iron spring (Fig. 129)
1575 (2486: 182.00/427.36) Brooch spring and pin. (Fig. 129)
Tweezers, Earscoops etc. of Bronze
91 (186.2/448.70) Tweezers (Fig. 129)
166 (174.80/432.50) Tweezers. (Fig. 129)
207 (GS 190/450)) Tweezers, incised decoration, facets (Fig. 129)
299 (206.8/448.9) Tweezers, fragment, sheet, (Fig. 129)
382 (203.3/435.0) Earscoop, traces of linear decoration and facets; with remains of iron ring in loop.(Fig. 129)
1102 (c.199.9/411.5) Tweezers, traces of linear decoration and facets. (Fig. 129)
1554 (179.90/427.73) Tweezers on wire ring, linear decoration and facets. (Fig. 129)
1699 (173.402.4) Tweezers, linear decoration. (Fig. 129)
1765 (154.40/428.45) Tweezers on wire ring, linear decoration and facets. (Fig. 129)
1804 (151.58/435.80) Tweezers, plain. (Fig. 129)

## Other Bronze Objects

4 (170.9/460.4) Three fragments of curved sheet. (Fig. 130)
209 (203.6/452.4) One fragment of decorated sheet, pierced; possibly part of wristclasp, hook section. (Fig. 130)
223 (198.6/460.2) Fragment of ?fitting with punch decoration. (Fig. 130)

232 (200.30/476.61) Two joining pieces of strip, punched decoration. (Part of Crem. 1835). (Fig. 130)
1710 (171.15/424.42) Needle. (Fig. 130)

## Bronze sheet objects

19 (154.3/437.5) Fragment of sheet, pierced; possibly part of wristclasp. (Fig. 130)
164 (175.00/433.10) Fragment of sheet. (Fig. 130
229 (199.5/455.9) Two fragments sheet, one drawn (Fig. 130)
231 (194.9/463.7) One fragment of sheet. (Fig. 130)
260 (GS 190/465) One fragment of sheet. (Fig. 130)
268a (547:191-5/471.5) Two joining fragments of sheet, possible rim (Fig. 130)

1165 (2338: 200.10/417.51) One piece of sheet, folded; possibly a bow repair clip. (Fig. 130)
1485 (176.50/408.10) One piece of sheet. (Fig. 130)
1673 (GS 180/405) One piece of sheet. (Fig. 130)
3047 (1954 Excavations). Four fragments of sheet, curved, one drawn (Fig. 130)

## Iron Shears, Tweezers

107 (169/445) Blade of shears. (Fig. 130)
199 (GS 185/460) Iron shears, bronze tweezers in textile remains (Fig. 130)
244b (GS 195/465) Blade of ?miniature shears. (Fig. 130)
258 (GS 190/465) Shears. (Fig. 130)
259 (GS 190/465) Tweezers (Fig. 130)
274 (193.5/467.1) Shears. (Fig. 131)
1211 (191.20/401.00) Shears, broken. (Fig. 131)
1451 (-) Shears, broken. (Fig. 131)
1711a (GS 170/400) Loop of ?tweezers on ring. (Fig. 131)
1711b (GS 170/400) Part of ?shears. (Fig. 131)
1718a (GS 165/415) Loop of ?shears (Fig. 131)
1718b\&c(GS 165/415) Fragments, including part of loop of ?tweezers. (n.ill)

2023 (GS 200/435) Shears, two fragments. (Fig. 131)

## Iron Knives

206 (194.0/443.5) Knife (Fig. 131)
244a (GS 195/465) Fragment of knife. (Fig. 131)
244e (GS 195/465) Tip of knife. (Fig. 131)
397 (206.63/433.65) Knife blade. (Fig. 131)
1324 (188.00/413.40) Knife. (Fig. 131)

## Iron Fittings

242 (GS 195/465) Fitting (Fig. 131)
Glass Vessel Remains
93 (GS.185/445) Two lumps, light olive, possibly vessel. (n.ill)
132 (GS 175/470) Lump, brown (n.ill)
158/159 (173.52/451.66) Lump light green (n.ill)
160/161/168 (c.173.50/451.60) Lump light green (n.ill)
221 (204.0/442.3) Lump light green (n.ill).
230 (194.2/464.0) Three lumps, light green (n.ill).
236 (193.0/465.6) One lump, light blue-green (n.ill)
241(b) (GS 190/465) One lump, green (n.ill)
255 (GS 190/465) One lump, light green. (n.ill)
256 (197.2/465.0) One small lump, light olive. (n.ill)
267a-c(GS 190/465) Lump light blue-green, vessel. (n.ill)
267e (GS 190/465) Three lumps, light yellow. (n.ill)
273 (GS 195/465) One lump pale green, transparent. (n.ill)
585 (c.195/465) One lump, olive green. (n.ill)
593 (c.195/465) One lump, olive-green (n.ill)
595 (GS 195/435) One lump, vessel or ?slag. (n.ill)
597 (GS 195/435) One lump. (n.ill)
958 (197.20/417.85) Olive green, ?claw from vessel. (n.ill)
1178 (191.83/410.74) Fragment of vessel wall, rilled, eight horizontal trails, probably part of Kempston-type cone-beaker. (Figs 7, 132)

1493 (180.46/426.18) Fragment of vessel, pale green. (n.ill)
1506 (GS 175/415) One lump, transparent green, possibly vessel. (n.ill)

1521 (178.20/408.60) Three pieces of rilled blue glass, fragments of wall, parallel trails, probably from cremation 2921. (n.ill)
1578 (GS 170/405) One piece, green. (n.ill)
1596 (GS 175/400) One lump, green, probably vessel. (n.ill)
1604 (-) One lump, see cremation 2721.
1607 (176.56/418.02) One lump, pale green (n.ill). Urnpit of 2822
1610 (182.05/406.85) One lump, pale green. (n.ill)
1612 (178.15/409.00) Fragment of rim of claw-beaker, blue, with parallel trails (see Cremation $2921+2948$ ). (Fig. 4, 2921)
1614 (176.80/397.98) One lump, olive. (n.ill)
1617 (178.09/403.91) Claw of beaker, vertical tooled trail, light green. (Figs 3, 132)
1619 (177.05/403.10) Lump, pale green, possible vessel. (n.ill)
1656 (GS 180/405) Part of Cremation 2998. (Fig. 5)
1681 (172.00/419.53) One lump, olive green. (n.ill)
1682 (181.93/406.40) Fragment, pale green. (n.ill)

1975a (fieldwalking Area D) One lump, pale blue-green. (n.ill)
2062 (c.190/465) One fragment, with four parallel trails, claw beakers, from near base. (Figs 5, 132)

Beads of Glass, Amethyst and Crystal
All beads are opaque and approximately globular unless otherwise described.
27 (169/480) Glass bead, cylindrical, red with white and yellow stripes. (Fig. 132)
36 (168.9/475.4) Glass bead, blue, annular. (Fig. 132)
37 (180.4/469.5) Glass bead, blue, annular. (Fig. 132)
47 (167.8/473.4) Crystal bead, facetted. (Fig. 132)
127 (175.60/45/60 Fill Ditch 146) Glass bead, yellow with green stripes, red dots, barrel shaped. (Fig. 132)
130 (175.60/451.90 Fill Ditch 146) Glass bead, blue and white stripes. (n.ill)
131 (175.95/451.40 Fill Ditch 146) Glass bead, yellow with red stripes and green dots. (Fig. 132)
137 (GS 175/40 Fill Ditch 146) Five glass beads; two blue, one red with white trails; one green with white trails; one black with white and red trails and yellow zig-zag. (n.ill)
177 (176.5/483.7) Bead; yellow with green 'marbling', and red stripes, barrel-shaped. (Fig. 132)
179 (175.5/484.2) Bead; blue with red and white spots. (Fig. 132)
180 (174/49O) Bead; pale green. (Fig. 132)
189 (188.0/467.5) Bead; blue, annular. (n.ill)
200 (c.195/465) Bead; blue with white trails, annular. (Fig. 132)
201 (GS 185/455) Eleven lumps, almost clear, with greenish tinge, vessel or beads. (n.ill)
(507, Fill Ditch 146 ) Bead; blue. (n.ill)
233 (GS 200/455) Bead; pale green. (n.ill)
241a (GS 190/465) bead; blue with white stripes, barrel. (Fig. 132)
276 (GS 195/465) One lump, pale blue-green, possibly bead. (n.ill)
281 (GS 195/465) Two melted lumps, ?5-7 beads. (n.ill)
291 (GS 215/440) One lump; bead with white trails. (n.ill)
293 (GS 205/445) One lump; bead, blue, white and red. (n.ill)
305 (554:C211/445) Bead; yellow with spots. (n.ill)
342 (GS 230/470) Bead; amethyst. (Fig. 132)
343 (GS 230/470) One lump, melted beads (n.ill)
360 (199.72/436.30) Bead, blue, annular. (Fig. 132)
386 (192.50/433.40) One lump, melted beads, blue, yellow/green, red. (n.ill)
390 (193.94/436.36) One lump, three beads. (n.ill)
399 (194.20/433.05) Bead. (n.ill)
425 (197.00/430.65) One lump, fused bronze and glass, pale green. (n.ill)

561 (-) Bead, blue with red and white spots. (n.ill)
578 (GS 220/470) Bead (n.ill)
579 (GS200/435) Two fragments. (n.ill)
583 (GS 185/430) One lump melted glass, beads, green and white (n.ill)

592 (GS 195/465) Beads, 1-2. (n.ill)
651 (GS 190/435) Beads, 2-3, including one blue and white striped. (n.ill)

884 (202.28/412.10) Bead, green and red. (n.ill)
959 (198.55/417.15) Bead, red, yellow stripes. (n.ill)
1142 (199.39/417.48) Bead, red and ?blue. (n.ill)
1248 (199.55/414.97) Bead, red with yellow/green stripe. (Fig. 132)
1498 (180.15/409.50) Three fragments, pale green with blue. (n.ill)
1515 (GS 165/385) One lump, pale green with pale blue and ?red. (n.ill)

1580 (182.18/407.62) One lump; pale blue with pale green. (n.ill)
1615 (c.184.40/399.20) One lump, 4-5 beads, including one white with blue stripes. (n.ill)
1627 (GS 180/395) One lump, 5-10 beads. (n.ill)
1630 (2539: 180.41/410.02) Bead, blue. (n.ill)
1631 (2586: 174.4/396.0) Beads; fused lump, red, blue, white. (n.ill)
(2572: c.177.30/403.50) Beads, six blue and fragments possibly from cremation 2860 or 2789. (n.ill)
1652
1705
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183
2067
3049
305
30
3058 (439: Ditch 146) One lump of glass, three beads. (n.ill)

## Objects of Antler, Bone and Ivory

79 (23A, late fill of Ditch 146: 174.86/450.10)) Playing piece, probably antler.(Fig. 133)
(GS 190.3) Comb, two-sided, fragment. (Fig. 133)
265 (GS 190/465) Playing pieces, two (one ivory, one antler). (Fig. 133)

1603 (2515: Pit of Urn 2726 179/405) ?Antler, playing pieces, each with two holes. (Fig. 133)
1668 (172.47/399.92) Antler ring, fragment. (Fig. 133)
1694 (2620 disturbance) 184/410 Ivory, two fragments. (n.ill)
1702 (172.58/406.27) Ivory, fragments. (n.ill)
1706 (174.51/409.40) Bone, worked, fragment. (Fig. 133)
1721 (GS 170/405) Ivory, one fragment. (n.ill)
1980 (GS 190/425) Ivory, one fragment. (n.ill)
2060 (525, disturbance C200/460) Antler ring, fragment. (Fig. 133)
2061 (525, disturbance C200/460) Antler bead, fragment. (Fig. 133)
2063 (2317, posthole 204/422) Ivory fragments. (Fig. )
2064 (GS 185/465) Antler bead, fragment. (Fig. 133)
3051 (GS 205/455) Antler/bone comb, fragment of tooth plate. (n.ill)
3052 (GS 185/450) Antler/bone fragment. (n.ill)
3053 (GS 195/455) Antler, object, two fragments decorated with ring and dot, possibly handle or pendant. (Fig. 133)
3054 (GS 190/465) ?Antler, spindle-whorl. (Fig. 133)
3059 (2515: 179/405) Ivory, one fragment. (n.ill)

## Notes on the Catalogue

Arrangement of each entry: As Part IV with addition of 'Condition' heading. This indicates the condition of the burial as excavated, not of the pot, as occasionally a complete pot may have been reassembled from sherds of a damaged burial or, alternatively, a complete burial may contain a disintegrated, and therefore incomplete, pot.

Context Numbers: Contexts are fully described and indexed at the Norfolk Archaeological Unit. Descriptions will be published in Parts VI and VII, which will deal, respectively, with the prehistoric and Roman and later phases of the occupation of Spong Hill.

Pottery Descriptions: As Part IV with the following modifications. Holes in pots have been omitted as they are seldom incontrovertibly deliberate. Lead plugs are not illustrated as it is seldom possible to show where they were originally attached. Bosses are only described and illustrated as 'applied' where this is clearly the case.

Grave-goods: As Part IV, including the following comments:

|  | Bronze-As in previous volumes the <br> term 'Bronze' has been used to describe <br> all copper-alloys. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Glass- | Some fragments of glass-like material <br> are in fact fuel ash slag. These are no <br> longer listed as grave-goods but their <br> presence is recorded in the site archive. |
| Bone- | Many objects previously described as <br> 'bone' (e.g. combs) have now been <br> identified by Julie Bond as being |

usually made of antler. Her identifications are included in this volume and for Parts I and II appear in this volume in the revised versions of those Parts (microfiche).
Animal bones- These have been omitted as gravegoods, but appear in a later volume as part of the specialist bone report, Part VIII.

In Table 21 - cremation and grave-goods: Grave-goods from an urn later divided (e.g. 2299A, B and C) are listed under Urn A, for consistency.

Stamped potsherds, not part of urn: The stamps found on Early Saxon potsherds which do not form part of a recognizable cremation urn have been catalogued and numbered in a continuous sequence. These appear in lists of pit contents, where relevant, an ' $x$ ' followed by the number.

## Format of illustrations: As Part IV.

Abbreviations: see front of this volume.
Additions and corrections to all the catalogue volumes appear at the end of this Part.
The following abbreviations are used in Table 21:
B.F = burnt flint
$\mathrm{Fe}=$ iron
Ae = 'bronze'
$\mathrm{Ag}=$ silver


Table 21 Cremation pots, grave-goods and associated objects

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Table 21 cont.

|  | Other |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 51 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Antler／bone obj． |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Antler／bone bead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Playing piece |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | Antler ring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％ | Ivory |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |
| 2 | Spindlewhorl |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O | Large bead |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| － | Glass beads |  |  |  | － |  |  | 0 | － |  |  | － |  |  | $\sim$ |  | 0 |  |  | － |  |  | － | ， | ， | － |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{1}{4}$ | Glass vessel |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\cdots$ | 0 | 0 |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | $\bigcirc$ |
| 建 | Crystal |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| O | Worked flint |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 6 | Honestone |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ＜ | Fe．Fitting |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
| 号 | Fe．Ring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Fe．Rivet／bar |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| \％ | Fe．Frag， |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 0 | Arrow head |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| 1 | Ae．Sheet |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| $\stackrel{7}{8}$ | Ae．Ring |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| ঢ゙ | Buckle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Needle |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Wristclasp |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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|  | Earscoop |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Single blade |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Razor |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Shears |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Tweezers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | － |  |  |  | ， |  |  |  |  |
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Table 21 cont.


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Table 21 cont.


Table 21 cont.


Table 21 cont.

## Catalogue of Cremations

$2800=2842$
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Pit:

2801
Condition:

Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

## 2802

Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

Condition

Associations: Pot:


2804 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
2805
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

## Grave-goods

Crushed in situ, side broken. Pit visible. Next to 2801, in same pit. Cut Context 2539. One groove above and two below stamp row on neck, further stamp row below grooves. On shoulder, pairs vertical grooves, bosses, vertical stamp rows between grooves and in panels. Large sherds (Fig. 64). Stamps: Ic, VIId.
One Early Saxon sherd (n.ill).

Top of pot crushed into base, incomplete. Pit visible. Next to 2800, in same pit. Cut Context 2539. Large plain sherds (Fig. 79).

1. Iron razor (Fig. 109); 2. Antler/bone bead, broken (Fig. 123); 3. Bone and stone playing pieces: one bone, plain underside, one pebble ground to form a plano-convex piece, one small flat pebble (Fig. 125). See 2800.

Base in situ. Fragmentary
Vertical grooves and bosses around shoulder. Base and sherds from upper half (Fig. 28).

1. Glass beads: eight to nine, one red and blue, three or four red blue and white, one white with blue trails and spots, one translucent green, one red yellow and blue (n.ill).

Top crushed in to base, incomplete. Pit visible. Cut Context 2539.
Pairs of lines define two stamp rows around neck, pairs of lines on either side of sloping stamp row form chevrons on shoulder, further stamps in groups or singly between chevrons. Incomplete, in several pieces (Fig. 62). Stamps: IIIa (two versions), Vc.SG 106
Grave-goods: 1. Iron object (Fig. 113); 2. Glass lump (n.ill). SG 106.

Crushed in situ. Pit visible.
Cut 2847, next to scatter of 2837. Possibly cut Context 2527.
Few plain sherds (n.ill).

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Four sherds from 2824 scatter fit 2805.
Three pairs of grooves define row of dots and shallow plain raised band around neck, chevrons on shoulder, groups of dots in panels, traces small bosses. Many sherds (Fig. 28).

1. Bronze globules (n.ill); 2 Iron rivet (Fig. 113); 3. Iron rivet (Fig. 113); 4. Glass, translucent green-blue, beads or vessel (n.ill).

Pit:

2809 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:

2810 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:
$2811=2797$
Condition:

Associations:
Pot:

Pot: $\quad$ Single lines define and separate two stamp rows around neck, three-line chevron on rows around neck, three-line chevron on
shoulder. Incomplete, base and lower half in pieces (Fig. 61). Stamps: IIIa, VIId. SG 85 1. Bronze tweezers, small, sheet, undecorated (Fig. 111), Small Find 1606; 2. Bronze, two globules (n.ill).
One Early Saxon stamped sherd from C2839.
Six sherds, one Roman, five Early Saxon, four stamped Ia, IIIa, VIId (x220) (n.ill).

Crushed and broken under large flint but almost complete. Pit visible. Cut Contexts 2532, 2616.
Two grooves around neck, irregular linear pattern around shoulder: chevrons, vertical lines, arches, horizontal lines. Oval dots in rows and single amongst lines. Incomplete, piece lower half missing (Fig. 28).

1. Antler/bone playing pieces: twelve, one with plain underside, one with one hole, remainder two holes (Fig. 125); 2. Stone, small round quartz pebble (n.ill).
Flint flake frag. (n.ill).

Scattered, no bone, very fragmentary pot. Pit visible.
In Context 2527, various intersecting pits. Cut by pit of 2808 .
Applied vertical bosses and massed vertical lines on shoulder, horizontal lines around neck. Sherds (Fig. 28).

Base in situ, incomplete. Pit visible. Cut by 2638.Cut 2807. One sherd from 2735B in pit.
Sherds from base, all plain (n.ill).
Five Early Saxon stamped sherds, one from C2735B, two from C2839, one with IIc stamps (x535), one with VIId stamps (x840) (n.ill).

Scattered. Pit visible.
Cut 2804, in same pit as, and cut by 2840. Within mass of intersecting pits, Context 2527 mass of intersecting pits, Context

Un-urned cremation. Pit visible.
In Context 2527. Either in pit with 2839 and 2889 , or cutting these cremations.

Base in situ, rest scattered, (numbered C2797) fragmentary. Pit visible, edges uncertain.
Possibly cut Context 2530.
Three undefined stamp rows around neck. Fragmentary, base with sherds of upper half (Fig. 64). Stamps: Ia, IIc, IVd.

2813 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:

| Pot: | 2816. <br> Three horizontal grooves above and three <br> below single-line zig-zag on neck, three-to <br> five-line chevron on shoulder. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Grave-goods: | Fragmentary, several large pieces (Fig. 28). <br> 1. Antler bead (Fig. 123). |

Crushed in situ.
Cut by pit which contained 2814, 2815 and 2816. chevron on 1. Antler bead (Fig. 123).

Almost complete. Pit visible.
Three surviving pierced lugs on shoulder, otherwise plain. Foot-ring. Fragmentary, several large pieces (Fig. 16).
Grave-goods: $\quad$ 1. Glass beads: one translucent pale green, bone, one playing piece (Fig. 126).

2814 (Figs 134, 141)
Condition: Complete. Pit visible, Context 2535.
Associations: $\quad$ In pit with 2815 and 2816, pit cut 2813 and 2818. Cut Context 2587.

Pot: $\quad$ Two lines around neck, double stamp row between lines. Six applied bosses on shoulder, single or double horizontal stamp rows between bosses. Complete except for flakes off lower half (Fig. 64). Stamps: VIIc.
Grave-goods: 1. Iron staple, flat strip bent to three sides of a rectangle, probably repair clip from wooden vessel (Fig. 113).
Also in pot
One Early Saxon sherd (n.ill). Pit, of 2814, 2815, 2816, Context 2535: Eighty-eight potsherds, five Roman including two second-century rims, eightythree Early Saxon including twenty-five decorated, one with stamp VIIc (x459), two with stamp IIc (x557) and four sherds joining to form complete base; stray cremated bone; one heat-shattered flint (n.ill).

2815 (Figs 134, 141)
Condition: Almost complete. Pit visble, Context 2535.
Associations: In pit with 2814 and 2816, pit cut 2813 and 2818. Cut Context 2587.

Pot: $\quad$ Three lines above and three below stamp row on neck, three-line chevron on shoulder. Three holes near base. Incomplete, base missing (Fig. 64). Stamps: Ia, IVd (two versions).
Grave-goods: 1. Glass beads with bronze wire, forty to forty-five beads: two small green and one blue on piece of bronze wire, probably ring, two or three yellow, five red, one white with decayed trails, six or more blue annular, one white, one turquoise, one white with crossing turquoise trails and red spots, one white with blue crossing trails and red spots, one red with yellow and green trails, miscellaneous red, blue and yellow lumps (Fig. 118 selection ill.); 2. Ivory frags (Fig. 128); 3. Antler/bone disc, pierced, frag. (Fig. 123).
Pit: See 2814.

2816 (Figs.134, 141)
Condition: Complete. Pit visible, Context 2535.
Associations: In pit with 2814, 2815, pit cut 2813 and 2818. Cut Context 2587.

Pot:

Pot:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Two lines around neck above band of diagonally sloping lines, single line below and two zig-zag bands on shoulder, separated by pair of lines. Complete (Fig. 29, Plate I).

1. Bronze, melted lump with glass bead (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, four to six, blue and red (n.ill); 3. Ivory frags (n.ill).
One Roman sherd (n.ill).
See 2814.

Almost complete, pot cracked. Pit visible. Cut Context 2587.
Massed horizontal lines on upper half alternating with two stamp rows and a band of sloping lines. Incomplete, most of rim missing (Fig. 61). Stamps: IIIb. SG103

1. Bronze, two lumps, remains of cruciform or small-long brooch, traces faceted panel above bow (Fig. 102); 2. Iron pin (Fig. 113); 3. Iron object, part of end of carpenter's spoon-bit (Fig. 113); 4. Glass beads, ten to fifteen: two or three red, two white with blue trails or spots, two translucent green, various blue, red, yellow, white and green (n.ill); 5. Antler/bone comb, triangular back, with incised lines and dot in circle decoration, parts of tooth plates (probably antler), iron rivets (Fig. 119). 6. ?Goshawk claw. (Fig. 128)
Also in pot: $\quad$ Two heat-shattered flints (n.ill).
2818 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Some in situ, much cut away.
Cut by pit which contained 2814, 2815 and 2816.

Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 16).

1. Bronze fragments, melted lump (n.ill), globules and small rivet (Fig. 105); 2. Glass, sixteen beads, melted together in groups as parts of necklace as follows: a. two yellow with red trails, one white with blue crossing trails and red spots; b . three beads as (a); c. one yellow, one white with blue crossing trails and red spots; d. two pale coloured beads with trails; e. one white with red trails; f. two or three white with blue crossing trails and blue spots and one white with red trails (Fig. 118); 3. Antler/bone comb, triangular, parts back and teeth, decorated incised lines. Iron rivets (Fig. 119); 4.Ivory frags (n.ill).

2819 (Fig. 141)

## Condition:

Three lines at neck and three lines above slashed carination define zone occupied by chevron formed of pairs of sloping lines and sloping rows of dots. Triple swags on lower half. Incomplete (Fig. 29).

2820 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Associations:

Grave-goods:

2821 (Fig. 141)
Condition:

Base in situ.
On top of pit containing 3186 and 3151.
No decoration surviving. Fragmentary, most of lower half only (Fig. 79).

1. Glass, olive brown (n.ill); 2. Iron flake (n.ill).

| Pot: Grave-goods: | Pairs of lines above and between two stamp rows around neck. Incomplete, pieces of one side missing (Fig. 64). Stamps: Ih, VIb. | Associations: | In pit with $2845,2846,2885$ and 2909, above 2909 (which might be bone spilled from 2826) and next to 2885. Pit intersected with pit of 3001 but sequence not known. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass beads, fifteen to eighteen: two white, annular, three blue annular, three red with green and yellow trails, one green with red crossing trails and yellow spots, several blue, red, yellow (n.ill). | Pot: | pit of 3001 but sequence not known. <br> Four lines above and three below stamp row on neck, above zone occupied by groups of vertical lines and panels of stamps on shoulder, three lines between this and groups of massed vertical lines on shoulder. |
| 2822 . |  |  | Incomplete, large pieces missing (Fig. 65). Stamps: Ia. |
| Condition: | Crushed in situ, disturbed, bone spilt into pit. Pit visible, possibly enlarged by disturbance. | Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze strapend, narrow strip with rounded ends, bent in half, traces of rivets |
| Associations: | Pit over Context 2507, but this may not be original relationship. |  | and rivet holes (Fig. 104); 2. Glass beads, several translucent blue and opaque red |
| Pot: | Three lines above and two below shallow three-line chevron, second chevron on shoulder, stamps in both sets of chevron panels. Sherds (Fig. 65). Stamps: Ig, VIb. | Also in pot: | (n.ill); 3. Glass vessel, small pale green frag., traces of trails (n.ill). <br> Flat round pebble, possibly deliberately deposited. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass, four pale translucent green lumps, possibly vessel, Small Find 1607 (n.ill). | 2827 |  |
|  |  | Condition: | In situ but disturbed. |
| 2823 |  | Pot: | Plain sherds (Fig. 16). |
| Condition: | Crushed in situ. Pit visible. | Grave-goods: | 1. Glass beads, one or two dark and pale blue (n.ill). |
| Pot: | Three horizontal grooves above shoulder. Incomplete, part one side missing (Fig. 29). |  |  |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze fragment, traces of incised and | 2828 |  |
|  | faceted decoration on front of rectangular | Condition: | Crushed, fragmentary. <br> Next to 2848. |
|  | panel, back plain slot along one long side. Probably part of bow from cruciform brooch (Fig. 102); 2. Bronze, piece of solid | Associations: Pot: | Next to 2848. <br> No surviving decoration. Lower half only (Fig. 79). |
|  | bar, slightly curved (Fig. 105); 3. Bronze lump and two globules (n.ill); 4. Glass, melted mass of beads, approximately | Grave-goods: 2829 (Fig. 141) | 1. Iron frag., ?pin (n.ill). |
|  | twelve: blue and white, red, translucent green, dark blue; also crystal frags (n.ill); 5 . Ivory frags (n.ill); 6. Iron object ? staple (Fig. 113). 7. Antler, worked fragment from 2823 or 2824. | Condition: <br> Pots: | Remains of two crushed pots. Pit visible. A. Three lines around neck above three-line chevron on shoulder. Complete (Fig. 29). B. Plain. Incomplete, parts of base missing (Fig. 16). |
| Also in pot: | Early Saxon sherd, stamped Ia (x731) (n.ill). | Grave-goods: | 1. Iron pin and spring from brooch (Fig. 102); 2. Antler bead (Fig. 123). |
| 2824 |  | Pit: | Five Early Saxon sherds (n.ill). |
| Condition: | Scattered. Pit visible, edge uncertain. |  |  |
| Associations: | Four sherds from scatter are part of 2805. | $2830=2851$ |  |
| Pot: | Three lines around neck, three-line chevron on shoulder, internally defined by dots and | 2831 |  |
|  | with rosette consisting of large dot surrounded by small dots in middle of each | Condition: | Remains of two fragmentary pots, scattered in pit. Pit visible. |
|  | panel. Fragmentary, base and sherds (Fig. 29). | Pots: | A. Multiple-line chevron below horizontal line. Sherds (Fig. 29). B. Horizontal and |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass, clear frag. (n.ill). |  | sloping lines, stamps. Sherds, part of base |
| Pit: | Six sherds, one Roman, five Early Saxon, including four from C2805 and one stamped |  | and body sherds (n.ill). Stamps: IIc, IVc. VIIC |
|  | Ia (x220) (n.ill). | Pit: | Five Early Saxon sherds, three stamped, IIc (x524), VIe, ?XVIII (x818) (n.ill). |
| 2825 |  |  |  |
| Condition: | Scatter of two fragmentary pots. | 2832 (Fig. 134) |  |
| Pots: | A. Two or more horizontal lines above and | Condition: | Crushed in situ. Pit visible. |
|  | three below zone of stamps and sloping lines | Associations: | In same pit as 2843. Cut Context 2570. |
|  | on neck, band of stamps around carination, | Pot: | Two lines around neck above three |
|  | stamped chevrons on shoulder. Sherds. Stamps: Ia, IIb (Fig. 65). B. Double stamp |  | horizontal stamp rows which alternate with groups of three horizontal lines, multiple- |
|  | row and pair of lines around neck. Sherds. |  | line chevrons on shoulder. Incomplete, |
|  | Stamps: IIc, VIIc (Fig. 65). |  | much of one side and neck missing. Very |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass, two beads, one translucent greenblue, melon, (Fig. 118), one red (n.ill). | Grave-goods: | large (Fig. 65). Stamps: IIb, IIId, VIIb. 1. Bronze tweezers, full-size, incised and faceted decoration (Fig. 111); 2. Glass |
| $2826$ <br> Condition: | Crushed in situ. Pit visible. |  | vessel, pale green, 15 frags, possibly Roman (n.ill). |


| Pit: | Three potsherds, one Roman, rim, possibly 3rd-4th-century, two Early Saxon including two with linear decoration, burnt (n.ill). | 2838 <br> Condition: <br> Pot: | Scattered, very fragmentary. Pit visible. Traces of linear decoration, swags, curved rows of dots. Sherds (Fig. 30). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2833 (Figs 134, 141) |  |  |  |
| Condition: | Complete. Pit visible. | 2839 (Fig. 134) |  |
| Associations: | In pit with 2841, cut by Context 2524. Next to Context 2538. | Condition: Associations: | Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. <br> Above Context 2527, close to 2840 and 2889 |
| Pot: | Three lines at neck and two at shoulder define three-line chevron, stamps in panels. Undefined horizontal and vertical stamp rows on lower half. Pedestal. Incomplete, parts base and rim missing (Fig. 65) Pl.II. Stamps: Ia. | Pot: | but no clear relationship. Two sherds from 2839 found in pit of 2808 and one sherd found in pit of 2809 . <br> Five lines above and three below stamp row on neck. On shoulder vertical bosses defined by groups of two or three vertical |
| Pit: 2834 | with 2841, one Roman potsherd (n.ill). |  | lines. 'Christmas Trec' in one surviving panel, horizontal lines and stamp(s) in other. Sherds (Fig. 62). Stamps: Ia. SG 118 |
| Condition: | Disturbed, fragmentary. Pit visible. |  |  |
| Pot: | Few plain sherds (n.ill). | 2840 (Fig. 134) |  |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass green (n.ill); 2. Ivory frags (n.ill). | Condition: <br> Associations: | Crushed in situ. Pit visible. <br> In Context 2527, next to 2836, 2839, 2889. |
| 2835 |  |  | Cut 2836, 2847, 2889. |
| Condition: | Fairly concentrated scatter. Horizontal grooves at neck define row of stamps. | Pot: | Two slashed cordons around neck, defined and separated by pairs of horizontal lines. Vertical and round bosses alternate around shoulder, single stamp in each panel. Fragmentary, approximately half of pot, base missing (Fig. 58). Stamps: VIIc. SG 60 |
| Pot: | Horizontal grooves at neck define stamp row above grooved chevrons. Sherds, part of base and body sherds (Fig. 66). Stamps: Ia. |  |  |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze strap-end, single narrow cast piece, pointed at one end, forked for attachment by bronze rivet at straight end; lengthwise central convex angle along main panel, faceted and incised decoration on | Grave-goods: Also in pot: 2841 (Fig. 134) | 1. Iron knife (Fig. 112, Pl.IV); 2. Glass bead, red and white (n.ill). <br> Lead plug; three Early Saxon sherds (n.ill). |
|  | rectangular end panel (Fig. 104, PI.V); 2. Glass beads, one translucent green melon bead (Fig. 118); 3. Glass beads, one or two dark blue with red spots (n.ill). | Condition: <br> Associations: <br> Pot: | Crushed, incomplete. Pit visible. <br> In pit with 2833 . Cut by Context 2524. <br> Three grooves around neck, two at shoulder, define zone occupied by sloping, |
| Pit: | Three Roman sherds, including widemouthed bowl rim with grooves at neck, 3rd-4th-century (n.ill). |  | vertical and crossed pairs of lines, single dots in panels. Zig-zag line below angle, single dots at each lower angle. Incomplete, twothirds of pot (Fig. 30). |
| 2836 (Fig. 134) |  | Grave-goods: | 1. Glass beads, three lumps, red, blue and green (n.ill). <br> See 2823. |
| Condition: <br> Associations: | Incomplete, in situ. Pit visible. <br> Cut by 2840. In Context 2527 which also | Pit: |  |
|  | containcd 2791, 2804, 2807, 2808, 2809,2810,2837, 2839, 2840, 2847, 2889. | $2842=2800$ |  |
| Pot: | Plain. Incomplete, part rim and sides missing. Lead plug possibly associated with | 2843 (Fig. 134) |  |
| Grave-goods: | this pot (Fig. 16). | Condition: | Broken and disturbed, fragmentary. Pit visible but edge uncertain. <br> Next to 2832. Cut Context 2570. <br> Multiple vertical lines, three or more horizontal lines at neck above stamp row. Pedestal. Sherds (Fig. 66). Stamps: VIIb. |
|  | 1. Iron buckle, D-shaped loop and rectangular plate, bent over loop and fastened by small rivet, loop broken before burial (Fig. 113); 2. Antler/bone comb, double-sided, part of tooth plate, pierced by two round holes, one for iron rivet (Fig. | Associations: <br> Pot: |  |
|  | 119). | 2844 |  |
| Also in pot: | Seven Early Saxon sherds including four stamped, probably all same pot, IIb, VIc (x920) (n.ill). | Condition: <br> Associations: <br> Pot: | Disturbed, fragmentary. Pit visible. <br> Cut by Context 2541. <br> Groups of vertical bosses defined by single |
| Pit: | Nineteen Early Saxon sherds including six with linear decoration and one with boss, and ten stamped IIb, VIc (x627) (n.ill). |  | grooves around shoulder, horizontal line(s) at neck. Sherds (Fig. 30). |
|  | Lead plug possibly from this pot. | 2845 (Fig. 135) |  |
| 2837 (Fig. 134) |  | Condition: | Base in situ, rest scattered. Pit visible but edges uncertain. |
| Condition: | Disturbed, fragmentary. Pit visible. | Associations: | In pit with 2826, 2846, 2885 and 2909. Cut |
| Associations: | In Context 2527, possibly in pit with 2847 and 2804. |  | Context 2507. Intersected with 3001 but sequence not known. |
| Pot: <br> Grave-goods: | Sherds, probably plain (Fig. 16). 1. Iron shears, miniature (Fig. 109). | Pot: | Three-line chevron on shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 30). |

2846 (Fig. 135)

## Condition:

| Associations: | Probably in pit with 2845, 2826, 2885 and <br> 2909. Intersected with 3001 but no clear <br> relationship. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pot: | Plain. Part of lower half and rim (Fig. 16). |

Smashed but most in situ. Pit visible but edges uncertain.

Grave-goods:

2847
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:
Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
In Context 2527, in pit with 2837, cut by 2804 and 2840.
Two lines above and three below zig-zag line on shoulder, stamps in panels. Sherds (Fig. 66). Stamps: VIIb.
1.a) Bronze, flat plate, one edge broken, rectangle with slot in middle of one long side, triangular and circular stamps still visible along one edge. Possibly wrist-clasp, or other fitting (Fig. 104); b) Bronze, two fragments with repoussé decoration, possibly parts of border of object, plain narrow border outside band of arched ridges and grooves (Fig. 104); 2. Bronze, piece of bronze sheet with surviving square corner (Fig. 113); 3. Bronze sheet fragment, one edge bent outwards, part of repoussé boss; probably part of bowl rim (Fig. 106); 4. Amber or glass chips (n.ill)

## 2848

Condition:
Associations: Pot:

Grave-goods:
Crushed, disturbed and fragmentary. Next to 2828.
Massed horizontal lines on neck, stamp row around middle. Sherds (Fig. 66). Stamps: XVIII.

1. Iron comb rivet (n.ill).

2849
Condition:
Pot:

2850
Condition:
Associations: Pot:

## Grave-goods:

Pit:
$2851=2830$
Condition:
Associations:

Pots:

Also in pot: $\quad$ Forty burnt Early Saxon potsherds, one decorated with diagonally slashed boss defined by pairs of grooves (n.ill).
Crushed in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Plain sherds (Fig. 17).

Crushed in situ. Pit partly visible.
Cut Contexts 2532, 2616.
Three lines above and two below flat slashed band on neck. Vertical bosses defined by pairs of vertical lines on shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 30).

1. Bronze tweezers, broken, top half only, on bronze loop; incised and faceted decoration (Fig. 111).

Three Roman potsherds (n.ill).

Scattered remains of two pots. Pit visible. Originally numbered as two pots, 2830 and 2851. Pit contained 2881 and 2986, cut by 2852. Some of 2852 found with 2851.
A. Groups of vertical and sloping grooves on lower half. Fragmentary (Fig. 30). B. Chevron lines, horizontal stamp row. Sherds (Fig. 66). Stamps: Ia.

Grave-goods: 1. Small Find 1609. Bronze gilt scabbard mount. Half-cylinder with small rivets at each end and a pair of disc-headed rivets across the middle, both attached to strip of bronze on other side. Decorated with transverse lines and grooves on the front (Fig. 104); 2. Bronze sheet, probably remains of bowl (Fig. 106).
Pit: $\quad$ Thirty-four Early Saxon sherds, ten with linear decoration, one stamped Ia (x734), one Roman sherd (n.ill).

2852
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Condition: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. } \\ \text { Associations: }\end{array} \\ \begin{array}{l}\text { Cut pit containing 2881, 2851, 2986. Nine } \\ \text { sherds from 2851 scatter are part of } 2852 .\end{array}\end{array}$
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pot: } & \text { Plain sherds (Fig. 17). } \\ \text { Pit: } & \text { Thirteen Early Saxon potsherds, five with }\end{array}$ linear decoration and one with slashed boss, three stamped, Ia (x734), VIIc (x811) (n.ill).

## 2853

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Condition: } & \text { Scattered, fragmentary. } \\ \text { Pot: } & \text { Lines around neck and scored boss on }\end{array}$ Lines around neck and
shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 30).

2854
Condition: Base in situ, fragmentary.
Associations: $\quad$ Next to and mixed with, 2855.
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Plain sherds, mostly from base (n.ill).

1. Antler/bone frags with small iron rivet, comb (n.ill); 2. Bronze globule (n.ill).

| $\mathbf{2 8 5 5}=\mathbf{7 0} \mathbf{= 1 0 2}$ (Myres Corpus 4139) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary, base in situ. |
| Associations: | Next to and mixed with, 2854. |
| Pot: | Rim missing. Two stamp rows on neck defined (below) and separated by groups of three lines, below this two-line swags with vertical lines and stamp rows in panels. Stamps: VIe, XIb (Fig. 66). |
| 2856 |  |
| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. |
| Pot: | Three horizontal grooves on neck, shallow vertical bosses on shoulder. Slightly shaped foot. Sherds (Fig. 30). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Iron lump (Fig. 113); 2. Colourless glass chips (n.ill); 3. Antler tine, worked fragment ?handle (Fig. 127). |
| Pit: | One Early Saxon sherd, applied handle fragment. |

2857 (Part IV, Fig. 124)
Condition: Un-urned cremation, scattered.
Associations: In pit with, and below, 2777. Cut by 2751 and 2776.

2858 (Fig. 134)
Condition: $\quad$ Crushed in situ.
Associations: Cut 2868.

Pot: $\quad$ Four horizontal lines above three-line chevron, single stamp in each panel. Fragmentary (Fig. 66). Stamps: Ia.
Grave-goods: 1. Glass bead, one (n.ill) four to six dark blue, one white with red spots (n.ill); 2. Glass vessel frag., brown, probably remains of claw beaker, frag. of curving wall at base of beaker with two parallel trails (Fig. 5).3. Ivory frags (n.ill). 4. Antler/bone peg (Fig. 127).

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
2861 (Fig. 135)

Condition:
Associations: Pot:

2862 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:


2863 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Associations:

Pot: Continuous corrugation around shoulder, formed by seventeen or eighteen small round bosses. Incomplete, rim missing (Fig. 31).

Grave-goods:

Pit: Five Early Saxon potsherds, one with linear decoration, others parts of 2654A and 2654B (n.ill).

## 2864

Condition:
Associations:

## Pot:

Crushed in situ, incomplete.
Three grooves above and two below band of sloping grooves and dots. Fragmentary, approximately half pot (Fig. 31).

1. Antler comb frags, incised lines and dot in circle decoration (Fig. 127).

Scattered, fragmentary.
Same pot as 2789. Scattered in urndigger disturbance, Context 2572.
Three lines above horizontal row of dots on neck, two lines below. Nicked carination. Multiple-line chevron on shoulder, horizontal lines and dots in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 31).

1. Bronze sheet, two pieces (n.ill); also fragment Ae on bone. 2. Iron rivet (Fig. 113).

Crushed. Pit visible.
Next to and cut by 2892.
Three grooves around neck, two-line swags on shoulder. Incomplete, rim and pieces sides missing. Very worn surface (Fig. 31).

Crushed and partly cut away.
Cut by 2911. Pit cut 2587.
Around neck, three lines above and two below wide shallow groove. Large vertical bosses on shoulder, defined by shallow vertical grooves between pairs of vertical lines, feathered linear pattern over bosses. In middle of each panel between bosses is rosette consisting of flat dots over round boss. Groups of stamps in one upper corner of each panel. Fragmentary, half of pot and further sherds (Fig. 55). Stamps: Id. Stamp Group 31

1. Glass beads, about five, with very burnt bronze lump, and bronze globules (n.ill).

Pit:

2865 Condition:

Pots:
Grave-goods:

Pit:

## 2866

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Ten potsherds, six Roman including one 3rd-century Iceni rusticated and one colourcoated with barbotine decoration, ?Rhenish import, three Early Saxon, one indeterminate (n.ill).

Scattered, disturbed. Remains of two or more pots. Pit visible.
A. On neck, chevron formed of pairs of lines and sloping rows of dots, below horizontal stamp row defined by pairs of lines. Groups of vertical lines over shoulder. Fragmentary. (Fig. 60). Stamps: VIe XIXA SG73. B. Two lines around neck above band of sloping lines and sloping stamp rows, single horizontal line below, crossed lines on bosses on shoulder, stamps between bosses. Sherds (Fig. 66). Stamps: VIIc, XIXa. SG60.

1. Iron strip, rectangular (Fig. 113); 2. Glass bead, blue (n.ill).
Flint blade (n.ill).

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit possibly visible. Possibly cut 2530.
Pairs of horizontal lines define two stamp rows on the neck, above wider band occupied by triple stamp row, further lines below that. Sherds (Fig. 67). Stamps: VIc, VIIc.

1. Ivory frags (n.ill).

2867 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Disturbed, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Close to 2871, no clear relationship.
Base and few sherds only (Fig. 79).

1. Bronze, repoussé disc from applied brooch, incomplete; outer border of transverse grooves and ridges, alternating with circles, inner row of six masks (Fig. 102); 2. Glass beads, four to six, with bronze globules (n.ill); 3. ?Antler frags, probably comb, decorated with lines and dot-in-circle (Fig. 119); 4. Antler spindle-whorl (Fig. 123); 5. Ivory frags (n.ill).

2868 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Lower part in situ, incomplete.
Cut by 2858.
No surviving decoration. Sherds (Fig. 79).

1. Glass, two beads, one yellow and one blue with yellow trails (n.ill).

2869
Condition: Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible, edges uncertain.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pot: } & \text { Few small plain sherds (n.ill). } \\ \text { Pit: } & \text { One Early Saxon sherd, part of }\end{array}$
Pit: $\quad$ One Early Saxon sherd, part of 2839 (n.ill).
2870
Condition:
Pot:
Fragmentary. Pit possibly visible.
Few small crumbs (n.ill).
2871 (Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Disturbed, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Close to 2867, no clear relationship.
Three or more lines around neck above chevrons, oval dots. Sherds (Fig. 31).

1. Iron pin in small pieces (Fig. 113); 2. Glass bead, very small, green (n.ill).
Pit:
2872 (Fig. 141)

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

2873
Condition:

2874 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

2875
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

2876 (Fig. 135)
Condition: Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

2877 (Fig. 141)
Condition:

Associations: Cut 2872. A. Possibly un-urned cremation, sherds represent another burial, 2873B. 2653 and 2717 also in pit, cut 3029 and Context 2641.
Pot: $\quad$ B. Three grooves above and three below zigzag line, multiple-line chevron on shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 31).
Twenty two potsherds, two Roman including a possible 3rd-century Iceni rusticated, twenty Early Saxon including one with Ig stamp (x706) and another stamped sherd, from 2642a (n.ill).

Associations: Context 2456 is pit of 2877 and 2907, possibly cutting Context 2532 .
Almost complete. Pit visible. Cut by 2873. Earlier than pit containing 2735, 2737, 2745, 2746, 2752, 2753.
Three lines around neck above three-line chevron, groups of triangular wedges and crossed lines in panels. Flat band of wedges around middle defined by pairs of lines. Incomplete, part of one side missing (Fig. 31).

1. Iron buckle, kidney-shaped loop, pin still in position; loop decorated with wide and narrow transverse grooves, pin has incised lines and facets (Fig. 113, Pl.V).

Almost complete, pot cracked. Pit visible. Three lines around neck, three-line chevron on shoulder. Incomplete, base missing (Fig. 31).

1. Glass, small translucent piece and another lump (n.ill); 2. Antler/bone comb, probably triangular, two pieces decorated with lines, concentric circles and dot-in-circles, and parts tooth plates (Fig. 119); 3. Bronze globule (n.ill).

Crushed below cairn.
Stamp row above group of three lines on neck, three-line chevron on shoulder, massed stamps in panels. Incomplete, parts of sides and most of rim missing (Fig. 67). Stamps: Ia.

1. Glass, translucent, colourless, small frags (n.ill); 2. Ivory frags.

Crushed but complete. Pit visible. In same pit as 2880, pit cut Context 2539. Plain. Near complete (Fig. 17).

1. Bronze, small sheet frag. (n.ill); 2. Bronze, fragment with one original straight edge (Fig. 106); 3. Bronze globule (n.ill); 4. Two glass lumps (n.ill); 5. Comb frag., iron rivet (n.ill).

Almost complete, pot cracked. Pit visible, Context 2456.

2878 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

2879 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

2880 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

## 2881

Condition:
Associations:

Pot:

Pit:

Crushed in situ.
In pit with 2876. Pit cut Context 2539.
Three lines around neck, on shoulder four shallow applied vertical bosses defined by groups of three vertical lines, panels occupied by groups of vertical and sloping lines. Complete (Fig. 32).

1. Bronze tweezers, small, incised and faceted decoration, on iron loop (Fig. 109); 2. Bronze, small frag. (n.ill); 3. Iron knife with traces of organic handle (Fig. 112); 4. Iron knife (Fig. 112 Pl. IV); 5. Glass vessel, pale frag. with three parallel self-coloured trails (Fig. 7); 6. Bone and antler playing pieces, six, and frag. of seventh, including three with plain undersides, one with two holes, one three and one with five (Fig. 125); 7. Bronze lump and piece of sheet (n.ill); 8. ?Antler, parts of one or two handles, decorated with dot-in-circle, remains one iron rivet (Fig. 127). 9. Antler, tine, worked, possibly end of No. 8 (Fig. 127).
Three grooves around neck, arched grooves on shoulder defined by arched stamp rows. Wide arches alternate with narrow arches, the latter defining vertical bosses. Four repeats of pattern. Incomplete, large piece missing from side (Fig. 67). Stamps: XII. sixty three potsherds: forty seven Roman including a triangular rim pie dish of blackburnished style and related fabric, 2nd-to-3rd-century A.D., other triangular rim pie dishes of greyware fabric and a ?bowl, imitation of Dr. Form 30 with barbotine double circle decoration, late lst-to-early 2nd century A.D.; fifteen Early Saxon including five decorated; one indeterminate; animal bone (n.ill).

Almost complete, pot cracked and bone spilt and scattered on NW side. Pit visible. Probably cutting urn 2879.
One line above and two below stamp row on neck, arches of lines, dots and stamps on shoulder. Fragmentary, large pieces (Fig. 64). Stamps: Ia. SG 129.

1. Bronze, melted mass (n.ill); 2. Glass, red and blue and colourless, remains of two or three beads (n.ill); 3. Antler ring (Fig. 127).

Fragmentary remains in situ. Pit visible. Cut by 2878.
Few small plain sherds (n.ill).

1. Glass beads, about eight: one translucent green-blue, one red, hexagonal, two green with red stripes or dots, one translucent, frags of two or three more (n.ill).
smashed and slightly disturbed. Pit visible. Possibly later than 2830/2851, but all very mixed. Pit contained 2881, 2851/2830, 2986 and was cut by 2852 .
Three faint horizontal grooves around neck, six groups of vertical grooves extending from neck to base, sloping grooves between vertical. Near complete, few pieces only missing (Fig. 32). see 2851

| 2882 (Fig. 135) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Condition: | Almost complete, pot broken and lying on side. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | On top of 2886, under Context 2567, pit cut pit of 2896 . |
| Pot: | Band of horizontal lines around middle. Half pot (Fig. 32). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass beads, about fifteen (n.ill). |
| 2883 (Figs 135, |  |
| Condition: | Part of top of pot removed, incomplete. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | Pit intersected with pit of 2884 but no clear relationship, and also with Context 2570, probably cutting it. |
| Pot: | Two lines above and one below stamp row around neck. Irregular linear pattern on shoulder, groups of sloping lines forming diamond-shaped panels. Incomplete, much of upper half missing or not reconstructible (Fig. 63). Stamps: Ia. SG 119. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze tweezers, complete (Fig. 111); 2. Iron fitting, lozenge-shaped, small holes at each point (Fig. 113); 3. Antler/bone comb, triangular, fragmentary. Linear decoration also holes piercing protruding upper edge of tooth plate. Bronze rivet (Fig. 119); 4. ?Antler playing pieces, fifteen including three broken: twelve with two holes on underside, two with three, one plain. One of those with two holes on underside also has three concentric circles on upper surface (Fig. 125); 5 . Glass bead (n.ill). |
| Pit: | One Early Saxon potsherd with stamps IVd, |

Pot:
Almost complete, pot broken and lying on Pit visible. pit of 2896 .

## 2887

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

2888
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
(Fig. 134)
Condition:
Associations: Under 2840, relationship with 2839 not clear. Possibly cut by 2810. In Context 2527. Cut Context 2619.
Pot: $\quad$ Two lines above and thrce below horizontal stamp row, chevrons on shoulder, stamps in horizontal rows across top of each panel. Incomplete, base disintegrated (Fig. 58). Stamps: VIIc. SG 60.
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, three beads: two white with blue trails and spots (n.ill); 2. Ivory frags (n.ill); 3. Iron frag. (n.ill).

Also in pot: One Early Saxon potsherd (n.ill); heatshattered flint flakes (n.ill).

2890 (Fig. 141)

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods: 1. Glass bead (n.ill); 2. Antler comb frags (Fig. 119); 3. Ivory fragments (n.ill).
One Early Saxon potsherd with linear decoration (n.ill).
$2891=2895$
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Parts of base in situ but very disturbed and fragmentary.
Same pot as 2895 .
Horizontal lines above chevrons and vertical dot rows. Sherds (Fig. 32).

2892 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Complete. One edge of pit visible.
Possible remains of cairn.
Plain. Incomplete, neck and rim broken (Fig. 17).

Pit:

1. Iron shears, miniature (Fig. 109).

## Base and part of pot in situ. Pit visible.

Cut 2861.
On neck groups of three stamps above two stamp rows, rows defined by pairs of lines, on shoulder three-line pendant triangular panels, groups of stamps between panels. Fragmentary, base and sherds, approx onethird of pot. (Fig. 57). Stamps: VId. SG 47.

Comb frag. (n.ill).

| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, small cylinder, possibly tag <br> ending (Fig. 105); 2. Iron, half-cylindrical |
| :--- | :--- |
| binding, rivet across middle, decorated with |  |
| transverse grooves: belt stiffener or |  |
| scabbard mount (Fig. 113); 3. Glass, one |  |
| green bead with white stripe (n.ill). |  |

2893
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:
2894
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
$2895=2891$

2896 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

## 2897

Condition:
Associations:

Pots:

Grave-goods:

2898
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Cut by 2882 and 2886, under Context 2567. Two sherds found in 2645B scatter.
Row of stamps on neck defined by pairs of lines, eight vertical scored bosses on shoulder, rows of stamps and horizontal lines in panels. Fragmentary, about onethird reconstructible. (Fig. 61). Stamps: IIc, VIb. SG 98.

1. Ivory two frags (n.ill).

Scattered. Pit visible.
In Context 2530, sequence difficult to establish, but pit of 2897 possibly relatively later. Parts of three pots confused together.
A. Two horizontal lines around neck, twoline chevron on shoulder, stamps in panels, traces of vertical bosses. Sherds (Fig. 67). Stamps: VIIb, VIIh. B. Single lines define narrow chevron on shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 32). C. Plain sherds (n.ill).

1. Iron, twisted bar, broken, with looped end (Fig. 113); 2. Bronze globule (n.ill).

Broken and crushed. Pit visible.
Under 2887, in same pit.
Two lines around neck above two stamp
Half pot in situ.
Plain sherds (n.ill).

1. Glass beads, about six: one white melon, one white with dark trails, one white with blue trails, two red and blue, one white with green trails and red dots (n.ill).

Concentration of bone with decayed pot base in situ.
Small crumbs only (n.ill).

1. Glass, probably one blue-green bead (n.ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, splayed ends to blades, rows and row of dots, all defined by single lines. Four round applied bosses on shoulder, triple arched lines over bosses, horizontal lines across tops of panels between. Base disintegrated, rim broken, incomplete (Fig. 61). Stamps: IIIa, IIId. SG 102. undecorated (Fig. 108); 2. Iron shears, miniature (Fig. 108); 3. Iron razor, miniature, looped handle (Fig. 108); 4. Antler/bone, two beads, broken, planoconvex with central hole (Fig. 123); 5.

2899
Condition: $\quad$ Crushed in situ. Pit visible.
Associations: Pot:

Grave-goods:

2901
Condition:
Associations:

Pots:

Grave-goods:

2902 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Pot:
2900
Condition: Associations: Pot:
Grave-goods:


2903 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

2904 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Associations:

In same pit as 2900 .
Plain. Fragmentary, large pieces and sherds, about one-third of pot (Fig. 17).
1.Glass beads, seven to ten, one translucent green with white trails and yellow spots, one blue and white striped, others dark blue and translucent (n.ill); 2. Antler spindle-whorl, decorated with concentric incised circles (Fig. 123); 3. Ivory frags (n.ill).

Scattered, very fragmentary. Pit visible. In same pit as 2899 .
Few small sherds (n.ill).

1. Iron tweezers (Fig. 109); 2. Antler/bone comb, many pieces. Probably triangular, also narrow flat bars, possibly parts of case, decorated with incised lines, dot-in-circle and concentric circles. Iron rivets (Fig. 120).

Fragmentary scatter of sherds, concentration of bone. Pit possibly visible. Cut by Context 2620. Above Context 2621. Context 2632 may be pit for this burial. Remains two similar pots.
A: On neck single lines define band of sloping lines, double arched lines on shoulder, groups vertical lines in middle of each arch. Large sherds.(Fig. 32). B: Band sloping and horizontal lines on neck, above double arched lines on shoulder, groups vertical lines within and between arches. Sherds.Similar to (a) but probably different pot (Fig. 32).

1. Glass bead, pale blue (n.ill); 2. ?Bone comb, part of tooth plate from triangular (Fig. 120).

## Complete. Pit visible.

Three grooves around neck, four small bosses on shoulder defined by groups of vertical or sloping grooves. Near complete, pieces of rim missing (Fig. 32).

Almost complete. One edge pit visible. Pairs of lines define horizontal row of dots around neck, six shallow bosses on shoulder within two-line chevron. Horizontal and sloping rows of dots at edges of panels between bosses. Incomplete, small pieces and much of rim missing (Fig. 33). 1. Bronze lump and four globules, probably melted remains of cruciform brooch head (Fig. 106); 2. Iron rivet and flat piece of iron (Fig. 113); 3. Antler comb frag. (Fig. 120); 4. Glass beads, melted to bone, about fifteen, very burnt, with bronze globules (n.ill); 5. Ivory, medium quantity of frags (Fig. 128 selection ill.); 6. Crystal frag. (n.ill).

Disturbed and scattered. Pit visible but edges uncertain.
Some mixing with 3011 scatter. One sherd from 2913 pit is part of 2904.

| Pot: | Seven horizontal lines at neck, groups of massed vertical lines on shoulder alternate with shallow bosses. Fragmentary, about one third of pot (Fig. 33). | Pot: | Stamp row around neck defined by single grooves. Four round bosses on shoulder, panels occupied by vertical or sloping lines and vertical stamp rows. Near |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze globules (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, $c$.five, including two blue and red, one very small green translucent (n.ill); 3. Ivory frags (n.ill); 4. Ivory, two frags (n.ill). | Grave-goods: | complete.(Fig. 68). Stamps: Ia, IIIa, IIIb. 1. Iron knife (Fig. 112); 2. Iron rivet, domed head (Fig. 113); 3. ?Bone bead frags (Fig. 123). |
| Pit: | One Roman jar rim, 3rd or 4th century, ?Nar valley (n.ill). | Also in pot: | Roman potsherd (n.ill). Seven Early Saxon sherds, one with groove and dot decoration (n.ill). |
| 2905 |  | Pit: | One indeterminate potsherd, burnt. |
| Condition: | Scattered. Pit visible but disturbed. |  |  |
| Associations: | Confused with 2676 in same pit, some sherds originally numbered 3010 . Within Context 2572. | 2911 (Figs 135, Condition: | Almost complete, top of pot pushed down. Pit visible. |
| Pot: | One row of nicks and one row of round dots around neck, defined by single grooves. Round applied bosses on shoulder, groups of three vertical grooves at either side. Also dots above bosses and between grooves. Grooved cross on base. Sherds (Fig. 33). | Associations: <br> Pot: | Cut 2862 pit of 3028 and Context 2587. Triple undefined stamp row on neck, pairs of shallow applied vertical bosses defined by deep grooves on shoulder, vertical or horizontal stamp rows in panels. Incomplete (Fig. 68). Stamps: VIIb. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Iron, miniature tweezers (Fig. 109); 2. Flint, two blades and one flake (n.ill); 3. Glass lump (n.ill); 4. Bronze globule (n.ill). | Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze cruciform brooch: head plate, part of bow and top knob, half-round and cast in one with head (Fig. 102); 2. Glass |
| Pit: | See 2676. |  | beads, four or five: one blue, one red, one white, one white and red striped (n.ill); 3 . |
| 2906 |  |  | Antler/bone comb, double-sided, parts of teeth and plain outer plates, also iron rivet |
| Condition: Associations: | Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. <br> In same pit as 2866 , possibly cut Context 2530. |  | (Fig. 120); 4. Bronze globule (n.ill). 5. Glass, vessel one frag. (n.ill) |
| Pot: | Traces linear decoration. Sherds (Fig. 33). |  |  |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass lump (n.ill). | Condition: Cig. | Almost complete. Pit visible. |
| 2907 <br> Condition: | Crushed, fragmentary. Pit visible. Context 2456. | Pot: | Four grooves around neck, on shoulder groups of sloping grooves and double arched grooves. Complete (Fig. 33). |
| Associations: | In pit, Context 2456, with 2877. Cut Context 2532. | 2913 |  |
| Pot: | Plain sherds (Fig. 17). | Condition: <br> Associations: | Crushed in situ, almost complete. Pit visible. One sherd from pit is part of 2904 |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Iron knife (Fig. 112); 2. Antler comb, barred zoomorphic, inward-facing animal head terminals at ends of comb, mushroomshaped central handle; bars have triangular cross-hatching; iron rivets (Fig. 120). | Pot: <br> Pit: | Plain. Incomplete. (Fig. 18). <br> Two Early Saxon potsherds, one with linear decoration, one which is part of 2904 (n.ill). |
| Pit: | See 2877 . | 2914 <br> Condition: | Scattered, very fragmentary.Pit visible. Within Context 2530 or cutting it. Few plain sherds (n.ill). |
|  |  | Associations: |  |
| 2908 (Fig. 14 |  | Pot: |  |
| Condition: | Almost complete. Pit visible. | Pit: | One Roman potsherd (n.ill). |
| Pot: | Five lines around neck define two slightly raised cordons and two faint grooves. Five | 2915 (Fig. 14 |  |
|  | occupied by single two-line chevrons and | Condition: | Complete. Pit visible, edges uncertain. |
|  | dots. Incomplete, base broken, part rim missing (Fig. 33). | Pot: | Five lines around neck, four pairs of small |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, pin frags (Fig. 105); 2. Glass, small lump (n.ill). | Grave-goods: | round bosses on shoulder and three-line chevron. Complete (Fig. 33). <br> 1. Bronze sheet, part of wide strip (Fig. |
| 2909 |  |  | 106); 2. Iron tweezers, frag, with iron twisted wire suspension loop (Fig. 110); 3. |
| Condition: | Un-urned. Pit visible. |  | Glass lump, ?several beads (n.ill); 4. Antler/ |
| Associations: | Under 2826, from which these bones may have spilled, in pit with $2826,2846,2885$ and 2845 which cut Context 2507. |  | bone comb, end of tooth plate from triangular comb (Fig. 120); 5. ?Bone bead (Fig. 123). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, tiny frag. (n.ill); 2. ?Antler playing piece frag. (n.ill). | Pit: | One Early Saxon potsherd (n.ill). |
| Also with bones: | One heat-shattered flint; one potsherd, indeterminate (n.ill). | 2916 (Figs 135, 141) |  |
|  |  | Condition: | Complete. Pit visible. |
| 2910 (Fig. 141) |  | Associations: | In pit with 2917, 2918, cutting 2917. Cut by pit containing 2941 and 2948. |
| Condition: | Almost complete. Pit visible. | Pot: | Plain. Complete (Fig. 18). |

Grave-goods: $\quad$\begin{tabular}{l}

1. Bronze, rectangular staple, probably <br>
mend for wooden bowl (Fig. 105); 2. Bronze <br>
sheet frags, one with rectangular corners, <br>
straight edges and one hole, probably for <br>
rivet: possibly rim clip, bowl mend (Fig.
\end{tabular}

Also in pot: $\quad$| 106). |
| :--- |
| Twenty-six small potsherds, some burnt, |
| two with linear decoration, Early Saxon |
| (n.ill). |

2917 (Figs 135, 141)
Condition: Top crushed onto base and side destroyed by insertion of later burials. Fragmentary. Pit visible.
Associations: $\quad$ Cut by 2916, 2918, although in same pit.
Pot: At least two lines around neck, vertical scored bosses on angle, rows of stamps in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 68). Stamps: IIb, VIIa.
Grave-goods: 1. Two glass beads, green and blue (n.ill).
Also in pot: $\quad$ Twenty-eight small Early Saxon sherds, two with linear decoration (n.ill).

2918 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations: In pit with 2916, 2917, cut 2917. Cut by pit containing 2941, 2948.
Pot: $\quad$ Four untidy lines around neck, multiple arched lines on shoulder alternating with groups of three vertical bosses. Massed horizontal stamp rows and rows of dots between arches and bosses. Incomplete, most of one side missing (Fig. 68). Stamps: VIIc.
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze cruciform brooch, head and bow only, bent together; bow has faceted and incised decoration on upper panel and three longitudinal median incised lines (Fig. 102).

2919 (Fig. 18)
Condition:
Associations:
Base in situ, rest smashed and fragmentary, possibly under cairn. Pit visible.

Pot:
Grave-goods: 1. Iron nail (Fig. 113); 2. Ivory frags (n.ill).
2920 (Fig. 18)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

## 2921

Condition:
Grave-goods:

Concentration of bone either unurned or spilt.

1. Bronze, frags of sheet, probably bowl (Fig. 106); 2. Glass vessel fragments, remains of claw beaker type 3c, blue with light green trails. Five frags of rounded and everted rim, fourteen wall frags, all covered with horizontal trails. One melted frag. claw shaped with band of light green running longitudinally through it, the remains of a light green trail on a blue claw, also one undamaged hollow claw tip with hook mark and light green vertical trail frag. (includes SF 1521, 1612) (Fig. 4).

Condition: Associations: Pot:

Grave-goods:

923 (Fig. 141)
Condition: Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:
2924
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
2925

Pot:
Grave-goods:

Pit:

2926
Condition:
Associations:
Pots:

2927
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

2928 (Fig. 135)
Condition:
Associations:

## Condition: Crushed in situ. Pit visible. <br> Associations: Cut by 2863, below Context 2567.

Pit: One Early Saxon potsherd with linear decoration (n.ill).
Disturbed.
Cut by Context 2584.
Three horizontal lines above two-line swags. Fragmentary (Fig. 34).

1. ?Bone, two objects: plain semi-circular piece and second piece, with hole through middle and decoration of groups of lines radiating from central hole, concentric circle motifs in panels between lines (Fig. 123).

Almost complete. Pit visible. Cut pit containing 3066, 3083, 3087.
Two stamp rows around neck defined by single lines, five small round bosses on shoulder, panels occupied by vertical and sloping lines and stamp rows. Complete (Fig. 58, Pl. I). Stamps: Ia, IIc, VIIc. Stamp Group 58.

1. One blue, white and red glass bead (n.ill).

Scattered. Pit visible.
Below Context 2529.
Horizontal and vertical lines. Sherds (Fig. 34).

1. Bronze sheet frag. (Fig. 106).

Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 18).

1. Bronze tweezers, complete, faceted and incised decoration, on bronze suspension ring (Fig. 111); 2. Antler comb frag. (Fig. 120).

One Roman potsherd (n.ill).

## Scattered.

Parts of three pots confused together within Context 2584.
A. Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 18). B. Pairs of lines define zig-zag line around neck, twoline chevron on shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 34). C. Three lines above and three below stamp row on neck, arched slashed cordons, crossed and sloping lines, and stamps, on shoulder. Sherds (Fig. 68). Stamps: Ih Stamp Group ?7/12.

Crushed in situ. Pit visible but not very clear. Within Context 2629.
Probably single line at neck above three undefined stamp rows. Fragmentary, about half of pot (Fig. 55). Stamps: IVc, VIIa, VIIIa, VIIIc. SG 10.

1. Iron razor, miniature, (Fig. 108); 2. Iron, miniature tweezers, one blade only (Fig. 108); 3. Iron shears, one blade (Fig. 108).

Crushed, two pots together. Pit visible. In same pit as 2952 but cutting it, also cut Context 2587.


2941 (Figs 136, 141)

| Condition: | Almost complete but crushed in situ, <br> possibly under cairn. Pit visible. <br> In pit with 2946.Below 2783. Cut Context |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | 2587. |
| Pot: | Three lines above and two below two-line <br> zig-zag on neck, two-line interlocking <br> curves around shoulder, six round bosses. |
|  | Incomplete, pieces rim and base missing <br> (Fig. 35, Pl. II). |
| 2942 = 2943 |  |
| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. <br> Associations: <br> Mot: <br>  <br>  <br> Twod with 2940, same pot as 2943. <br> three-line swags of three lines around neck, shoulder, stamps in <br> panels, lines across bottom of panels. |
|  | Fragmentary (Fig. 69). Stamps: Ia, IVb, |
| VIIa. (?XIIa) |  |

$2943=2942$
2944 (Figs 136, 141)
Condition: Almost complete, pot cracked. Traces of pit only on one side.
Associations: In a line with 2947, 2958, 2974, 3012 and 3031. All very close or touching, possibly contemporary. 2652 and 2968 might also be associated.
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pot: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Single lines define stamp row on neck, } \\ \text { sloping and vertical pairs of lines define }\end{array} \\ \text { bands of sloping lines on shoulder, stamps in } \\ \text { panels. Incomplete, part of rim and neck } \\ \text { missing, base disintegrated (Fig. 69) }\end{array}\right\}$

2945
Condition: $\quad$ Base in situ, rest smashed and scattered. Pit visible on one side.
Pot: $\quad$ Plain. Incomplete, most of rim and part of one side missing (Fig. 19).
Grave-goods: 1. Iron razor, looped handle (Fig. 110); 2. Antler ring, broken, one drilled hole (Fig. 127); 3. Glass, five beads (n.ill).

2946 (Figs 136, 141)
Condition: Complete, broken on one side. Pit visible.
Associations: In pit with 2941. Cut by 2783 and cutting In pit with 29
Pot: Wide shallow groove around neck, eleven oval vertical bosses around shoulder, wide vertical grooves between bosses, sloping grooves on bosses. Incomplete (Fig. 35).

2947 (Fig. 136)

Condition:
Associations:

Pot:
Crushed but almost complete.
In line with 2944, 2958, 2974, 3012, 3031, possibly all contemporary, 2652 and 2968 possibly also associated.

Grave-goods:
Pit:

2948 (Figs 4, 106, 120)
Condition: Top of pot crushed into base, incomplete. Pit visible.
Associations: $\quad$ Cut pit containing 2916, 2917 and 2918. Cut by 2589 .
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Incomplete (Fig. 19).

1. Bronze frags including two small curved pieces of sheet, possibly bowl rim, possibly derived from 2921/1. (Fig. 106): 2. Glass vessel fragments, possibly derived from 2921-2 (Fig. 4); 3. Antler/bone comb, small piece of tooth plate from single-sided comb, ? triangular or zoomorphic (Fig. 120); 4. Ivory, two frags (n.ill).
Also in pot: Six burnt Early Saxon sherds (n.ill).

2949
Condition:
Associations:
Grave-goods:
Bone concentration, possibly redeposited, perhaps from 2961.
In Context 2498.

1. Bronze, two small pieces narrow strip stuck together, one decorated with punched circles, also smaller frags and melted lump, possibly strap end or tweezers (Fig. 105); 2. Glass beads, ten to fifteen including two dark translucent blue, one yellow with green stripes, one red, two or more dark blue, also bronze globules (n.ill); 3. Ivory, small frags (n.ill); 4. Crystal frag. (n.ill); 5. Antler/bone ?comb frag. (Fig. 120).

## 2950

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
In pot:
Pit:

2951 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Pot:

Pit:

2952 (Fig. 135)
Condition: Associations:

Pot:

2953 (Fig. 141)
Condition:
Associations:

Cut vertically, about half left. Pit visible.
Cut away by 2928, in same pit. Cut Context
2587 .
Four-line chevron on neck below four lines
and row of diagonal slashing, diagonal
slashing on angle (Fig. 35).
Cut vertically, about half left. Pit visible.
Cut away by 2928, in same pit. Cut Context
2587 .
Four-line chevron on neck below four lines
and row of diagonal slashing, diagonal
slashing on angle (Fig. 35).
Cut vertically, about half left. Pit visible.
Cut away by 2928, in same pit. Cut Context
2587 .
Four-line chevron on neck below four lines
and row of diagonal slashing, diagonal
slashing on angle (Fig. 35).
Cut vertically, about half left. Pit visible.
Cut away by 2928, in same pit. Cut Context
2587 .
Four-line chevron on neck below four lines
and row of diagonal slashing, diagonal
slashing on angle (Fig. 35).
Cut vertically, about half left. Pit visible.
Cut away by 2928, in same pit. Cut Context
2587 .
Four-line chevron on neck below four lines
and row of diagonal slashing, diagonal
slashing on angle (Fig. 35).
Cut vertically, about half left. Pit visible.
Cut away by 2928, in same pit. Cut Context
2587 .
Four-line chevron on neck below four lines
and row of diagonal slashing, diagonal
slashing on angle (Fig. 35).
Complete, pot cracked. Pit visible.
Three grooves and two cordons around neck, four large ' $T$ ' motifs on shoulder, formed from sloping and vertical bosses defined by pairs of lines. Pedestal. Incomplete, most pot surviving but not all reconstructed (Fig. 35).
One Roman potsherd (n.ill).
Parts in situ but disturbed and scattered, fragmentary. Visible pit.
Cut by Context 2586.
Four horizontal grooves above four-groove chevron. Sherds (Fig. 35)

1. Glass bead, red (n.ill).

One Early Saxon burnt potsherd (n.ill).
Three potsherds: two Roman, one indeterminate (n.ill).

Almost complete. Pit visible. Cut Contexts 2508, 2603, 2687.

| Pot: Grave-goods: | Six lines around neck, above stamp row, defined below by single line. Two-line chevron on shoulder, stamps in upper panels. Near complete, pieces rim missing (Fig. 69). Stamps: In, Ih, IIIa, IIIb (two versions), IVd. <br> 1. Bronze sheet frag. (Fig. 106); 2. Glass | Associations: Pot: Grave-goods: | Cut by pit of 2662 . <br> Seven shallow bosses around shoulder. Incomplete, piece out of side, base missing or disintegrated, rim broken (Fig. 36). <br> 1. Glass, two beads: one small annular, one larger polychrome (n.ill); 2. Antler ring, part (Fig. 127). |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze sheet frag. (Fig. 106); 2. Glass beads, about thirty: most blue, also red, translucent green-blue (n.ill); 3. Ivory, large quantity of frags (n.ill). | 2960 <br> Condition: | part (Fig. 127). <br> Heap of cremated bones, probably redeposited from 2979 as sherd amongst |
| 2954 |  |  | bones is rim of 2979. |
| Comditim: | Base in situ. Pit visible. | Grave-goods: | 1. Comb rivets and frags (n.ill). |
| Associations: | Cut by Context 2584. | Associations: | Overlying Context 2628. |
| Pot: | Plain (Fig. 20). |  |  |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze sheet, many pieces, probably bowl (Fig. 106), selection ill.); 2. Bronze strip, incised and faceted, part of tweezers (Fig. 111). | 2961 <br> Condition: <br> Pot: | Almost complete but crushed. Pit visible. Single grooves define stamp row around neck, second stamp row defined below by single line and broken by line and groove |
| 2955 |  |  | arches which extend over shoulder. Rosette |
| Condition: | Almost complete, crushed. Pit visible. |  | formed from one large and ring of small dots |
| Associations: | Cut by Context 2585 adjacent to pit for 2884, but no clear relationship. |  | in middle of each arch, single large dot between arches. Probably five repeats of |
| Pot: | Seven lines around neck above multiple-line chevron on shoulder. Incomplete, part of neck missing (Fig. 36). | Grave-goods: | pattern. Incomplete, upper half partly missing (Fig. 70). Stamps: VIIb. <br> 1. Iron tweezers (Fig. 110); 2. Antler/bone |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, melted lumps and globules (n.ill); 2. Bronze, very small lumps on bone with glass beads, about fifteen-twenty: most blue, also red, green and white (n.ill); 3 . Ivory, small frags (n.ill); 4. Antler spindlewhorl frag. (n.ill) | $2962=3153$ 2963 Condition: | button, two pierced holes (Fig. 126). |
| 2956 (Figs 136, 142) |  | Associations: | Parts of two pots. |
|  |  | Pots: | A. Vertical applied bosses. Sherds (Fig. 36). |
| Associations: | Complete. Pit visible. |  | B. At least three lines around neck. Base and |
| Pot: | Three lines above band of sloping grooves on shoulder. Complete (Fig. 36). | Grave-gnods: | sherds (Fig. 36). <br> 1. Iron loop, flattened ends with |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Comb fragments and rivet (n.ill). |  | corresponding pairs of rivet holes in each side, ?belt or strap fitting, possibly harness |
| 2957 (Fig. 142) |  |  | (Fig. 104, Pl. IV); 2. Flint blade, fragmentary (n.ill). |
| Condition: | Almost complete, pot broken and crushed on one side. Pit visible. | 2964 |  |
| Associations: <br> Pot: | Cut pit of 3076. | Condition: |  |
|  | Plain. Incomplete, base disintegrated, rim | Associations: | Cut by Context 2584. |
|  | missing (Fig. 20). | Pot: | Four lines around neck, chevrons, massed |
| 2958 (Figs 136, 142) |  |  | stamps in panels. Sherds (Fig. 70). Stamps: |
| Condition: | Almost complete. | Grave-goods: | VIe. |
| Associations: | Next to 2947, in line with 2944, 2947, 2974, 3012, 3031, possibly associated with 2652 and 2968. | 2965 <br> Condition: | Crushed. Pit visible. |
| Pot: | Two lines above and three below stamp row on neck, four vertical bosses defined by groups of three vertical lines on shoulder, panels between bosses occupied by various | Associations: <br> Pot: | Cut Context 2600. <br> Three lines at neck, four at angle, define three-line chevron on shoulder. Fragmentary, about half of pot (Fig. 36). |
|  | patterns: two panels have horizontal stamp rows separated and defined by groups of | Pit: | Roman jar rim, 3rd-to-4th-century (n.ill). |
|  | three horizontal lines; one has three-line | 2966 |  |
|  | arch, defined internally by stamps, stamps also in each upper corner; one has horizontal | Condition: | Smashed and scattered, very fragmentary. Pit visible. |
|  | and vertical stamp rows defined by horizontal and vertical lines; one has threeline chevron, stamps within and outside | Pot: | Vertical scored bosses, stamp rows and horizontal lines in panels. Sherds (Fig. 70). Stamps: Ia, VIb. |
|  | lines. Near complete, pieces rim missing and large hole in base, probably deliberate (Fig. 59). Stamps: IIc, IVd. SG 71. | Pit: | Twelve potsherds: eleven Early Saxon, one with a boss and grooved decoration; one post-medieval (n.ill). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze globule (n.ill). |  |  |
|  |  | 2967 (Fig. 136) |  |
| 2959 (Fig. 142) |  | Condition: | Almost complete, top crushed. |
| Condition: | Complete, but pot cracked. Pit visible. | Associations: | Close to 2970. |




| Pot: | Five lines around neck, multiple-line chevron on shoulder, stamps in panels. Near complete (Fig. 70). Stamps: Ig. | 3000 (Fig. 136) <br> Condition: | In situ, but broken and one side destroyed. Pit visible. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass beads, twenty five to thirty, some stuck to bronze wire ring, one translucent green-blue melon, one small translucent, about twelve blue annular, one white, one white with purple crossing trails and spots, two white with turquoise spots, several red | Associations: Pot: | In pit with, but cut by, 2988. Adjacent to 3001 but no certain relationship, possibly 3000 cut 3001. <br> Horizontal and sloping lines, stamps in panels. Sherds. Stamps: VIb (n.ill). |
|  | and yellow (Fig. 118 selection ill.); 2. ?Bone | 3001 (Fig. |  |
|  | small curved strip part of ring (Fig. 127). | Condition: <br> Associations: | Fragmentary, scattered. Pit visible. <br> Possibly disturbed by insertion of 3000 . |
| 2996 |  |  | Between pit containing 3000 and 2988, and pit containing 2826, 2845, 2846, 2885 and |
| Condition: | Concentration of sherds and bone, very fragmentary, remains of two pots with one base in situ. Pit visible. | Pot: | pit containing 2826, 2845, 2846, 2885 and 2909. <br> Three lines around neck and two above |
| Associations: | In pit with 3195 , several sherds from scatter belong to 2992 and 2997. Cut Context 2716. |  | shoulder define four-line chevron, stamps at corners of chevron panels. Angle slashed, |
| Pots: | A. Pairs of grooves define slashed cordon on neck, vertical and sloping lines on shoulder, stamps in panels, also sloping rows of dots. |  | multiple-line swags below angle, stamps across top of each swag and around outside. Fragmentary (Fig. 71). Stamps: VIIa, VIIc. |
|  | Sherds (Fig. 71). Stamps: IIIe. B. Horizontal lines and swags, possibly chevrons. Sherds (Fig. 38). | 3002 <br> Condition: | Base in situ. Pit visible. |
| Pit: | Three Roman potsherds, including one colour-coated (n.ill). | Pot: | Horizontal stamp rows and lines, also twoline chevron, vertical bosses and stamps in panels. Sherds (Fig. 55). Stamps: Ic, Ih, IIc, |
| 2997 (Fig. 136) |  |  | Vc, Vh, VIIb. SG 7/12. |
| Condition: | Crushed in situ, fragmentary, remains of two pots. Pit visible. <br> In pit with 2992. Cut Context 2716. | Grave-goods: | 1. Lump fired clay, decorated with two or more incised lines, part of large spindlewhorl or loom-weight (Fig. 118) |
| Pots: | A. Massed vertical grooves. Sherds (Fig. 38). B. Horizontal, vertical and sloping lines (Fig. 38). | Pit: ${ }^{3003}$ | Two Roman potsherds (n.ill). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze brooch, foot and catch-plate of small cruciform; faceted and incised panels on bow and foot, incised lines around eyes of horse-head terminal (Fig. 102); 2. Iron tweezers (Fig. 110): 3. Glass beads, seven to nine: blue, green, yellow, red, white and translucent (n.ill); 4. Iron rivet, possibly from comb (n.ill). | Condition: <br> Associations: <br> Pot: | Crushed in situ. Pit visible. <br> In same pit as, and cut by, 3004. Pit cut by 3176. <br> Two or more horizontal lines above shoulder, groups of vertical lines from shoulder towards base, faint crossed lines in one panel. Fragmentary, large pieces (Fig. 38). |
| Also in pot: | One burnt sherd, possibly Early Saxon (n.ill). | In pot 3004 | Six indeterminate sherds, burnt (n.ill). |
| 2998 |  | Condition: | Base in situ, smashed, fragmentary. Pit visible. |
| Condition: | Scattered, very fragmentary, sherds and bone concentration. | Associations: | In same pit as, but cut by, 3003. Pit cut by 3176. |
| Associations: <br> Pot: | Mixed with 2717. <br> Sherds of two or three pots, linear decoration (n.ill). | Pot: | Base and sherds, no surviving decoration, probably plain (n.ill). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, bent fragment with remains of attachment loop extending from back, | Grave-goods 3005 | 1. Glass, pale green, small pieces (n.il). |
|  | brooch head (Fig. 102); 2. Glass vessel frags, | Condition: | Scattered, very fragmentary. |
|  | brown, many pieces including Small Find 1656, claw beaker type 3c, rim with | Pot: | Plain sherds, base (n.ill). |
|  | horizontal trails, vertical notched trail on | 3006 |  |
|  | claw frags, folded foot, thick-walled base with horizontal trails and claw tips fastened | Condition: | About half in situ. Pit visible but edges not certain. |
|  | to it (Fig. 5); 3. Glass beads, three or four, blue, red and yellow (n.ill); 4. Ivory, | Pot: | Traces of three-line chevron, shallow round dots in angle. Sherds (n.ill). |
| lso in pot: | medium quantity (one frag. ill., Fig. 128). One indeterminate sherd, burnt (n.ill). | Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze globule (n.ill); 2. Glass lump (n.ill); 3. Antler ring, dot-in-circle |
| Pit: | Three Early Saxon potsherds with linear decoration and stamps Ia, (x637), In (x852), IIc (x532) (n.ill). | Also in pot: | decoration, broken (Fig. 127). <br> Seven Roman sherds, indeterminate, possibly burnt (n.ill). |
| 299 |  | Pit: | One sherd, possibly Early Saxon, burnt (n.ill). |
| Condition: | Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible. |  |  |
| Pot: | Base and sherds, no surviving decoration (Fig. 80). | 3007 <br> Condition: | Base in situ. Pit visible. |


| Pot: | Base only (Fig. 80). <br> Grave-goods: <br> 1. Glass beads, ten to twelve: one <br> translucent blue-green, one white, one <br> white with red spots, several very burnt <br> (n.ill). |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{3 0 0 8}$ (Fig. 136) | Crushed in situ. Pit visible. <br> Condition: <br> Associations:Close to and at lower level than 3009 but no <br> clear relationship, possibly in same pit, also |
| near 2995. | Groups of three horizontal lines define <br> stamp row and row of dots around neck, <br> three-line chevron on shoulder, dots in <br> panels in vertical or horizontal rows. |
| Incomplete, in large pieces (Fig. 71). |  |

Condition: Base in situ. Pit visible.
Pot: $\quad$ Three or more lines above multiple-line chevron on neck above two-line swags on shoulder. Incomplete, upper half mostly missing (Fig. 38).
Grave-goods:

1. Bronze and glass, small pieces melted to bone (n.ill); 2. Lump of glass and bronze, burnt with impression possibly of brooch spring (n.ill); 3. Glass, remains of three or four beads, red and blue, translucent green, with bronze globule (n.ill); 4. Crystal frag. (n.ill).

3015 (Fig. 137)

| Pot: | Stamp row above six lines on neck, five <br> vertical bosses on shoulder, panels occupied <br> by massed vertical lines and vertical stamp <br> rows. Incomplete, parts neck and side |
| :--- | :--- |
| missing (Fig. 60). Stamps: IVd, VIIb, |  |
| Grave-goods: | XIXa. SG 74. <br> 1. Ivory frag. (n.ill). |
| Pit: | Two potsherds-one Roman, one Early <br> Saxon, part of 3043 (n.ill). |

3016
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Four lincs above three-line chevron. Sherds (Fig. 39).

1. Glass beads: one white, one red and blue, one blue, with bronze globule (n.ill); 2 . Ivory, few small frags (n.ill); 3. Flint flake, fragmentary (n.ill).
Also in pot: Ten burnt Early Saxon potsherds, one with linear decoration (n.ill).

3017
Condition: In situ, broken. Pit visible.
Pot: $\quad$ Three or more horizontal lines and chevrons. Lower half and sherds (Fig. 39).
Grave-goods: 1. Glass lump (n.ill); 2. Antler frag, dec (Fig. 120).

## 3018

Condition: Base in situ.
Associations: Cut 3174.
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Plain sherds (n.ill).

1. ?Antler comb frags, linear and dot-incircle decoration (Fig. 120).

3019 (Fig. 136)
Condition: $\quad$ Base in situ.
Associations: Cut Context 2496.
Pot: $\quad$ Horizontal lines above chevron. Sherds (Fig. 39).

1. Bronze small-long brooch, part of head missing. Faceted bow and splayed foot, head broken; pairs of incised lines and terminal ridge across foot, lengthwise incised lines along bow (Fig. 102); 2. Iron coil, possibly part of brooch spring (Fig. 102); 3. Glass beads, about eight: three blue, one white, one translucent, one white with blue trails, one blue with white trails. Bronze globule with glass (n.ill).
Crushed. Possibly under cairn. Pit visible.
Above 3024. In pit with 3024, 3035, 3037, 3042, 3043. 3015 may have been later addition to group.
Stamp row above six lines on neck, five by massed vertical lines and vertical stamp missing (Fig. 60). Stamps: IVd, VIIb, Saxon, part of 3043 (n.ill).

Crushed but fairly complete. Pit visible. ,

Confused with visible.
Ch.
or above round bosses, groups of vertical grooves to either side of each boss. Sherds (Fig. 71). Stamps: Ia.
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, small globules with glass (n.ill); 2. Iron, curved bar, possibly part of large ring (Fig. 114); 3. Glass mass, six to ten beads, blue red and yellow and two small lumps (n.ill); 4. Ivory frags (n.ill).
Pit:

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Condition:
Associations: Above 3031, possibly cut by 3074. In line 2944, 2947, 2958, 2974, 3031. 2652 and 2968 possibly associated.
Pot: $\quad$ Three grooves at neck above three-groove chevrons on shoulder defined by sloping rows of dots. Fragmentary (Fig. 38).
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, parts of vessel, clear green with trails (Fig. 7); 2. Glass, blue bead (n.ill).

3013 (Fig. 142)
Condition:

## Base in situ. Pit visible.

Associations:
Pot:

Pit.

Grave-goods: 1. Antler spindle-whorl (Fig. 124).
In pot: $\quad$ Lump of poorly fired clay (n.ill).
Pit: One Early Saxon sherd, with linear
Cut 3071.
At least three horizontal lines above threeline chevrons. Incomplete, upper half mostly missing (Fig. 39).
decoration (n.ill).

$$
+2+-1
$$

3020 (Figs 136, 142)
Condition: Almost complete.



## 3045

| Condition: | Scattered. <br> Pherds, no surviving decoration (n.ill). |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3046 |  |$\quad$| Condition: | Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | Above Context 2690. <br> Applied vertical bosses, vertical grooves <br> Pot: |
| between. Base and sherds (Fig. 41). |  |
| Pit: | One Roman potsherd with 'Union Jack' <br> barbotine (n.ill). |
| 3047 (Fig. 137) | In situ, broken, fragmentary. |
| Condition: |  |
| Associations: | Cut Context 2639. <br> Pot: |
| Plain, some neck sherds. Sherds, fair <br> quantity (n.ill). |  |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze frags (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, three <br> or four (n.ill); 3. ?Antler comb frag. with <br> rivet (n.ill). |

3048
Condition:
Associations:

Base in situ. Pit visible.
Mixed with, and partly covered by, 3054, dragged over 3055. Sherds of more than one pot. Probably originally group 3048, 3054, 3055. One sherd from 3048 found in pit of 3086.

Pots: $\quad$ A. Plain sherds (Fig. 20). B. Plain sherds (Fig. 21). C. On neck, four lines above and three below define zone occupied probably by groups of vertical lines. Slashed carination Sherds.(Fig. 41). D. Traces boss defined by vertical lines, vertical stamp row between lines.Sherds. Stamps: In (Fig. 62). SG 111. E. Sherds various pots, traces linear and bossed decoration (n.ill).
Grave-goods: 1. Glass, pale green lump (n.ill). 2. Bronze, very small pieces of sheet with small rivet, possibly binding or repair to wooden vessel (Figs 105, 107); 3. Glass, pale green lump (n.ill).

## 3049

Condition:
Pot:


Grave-goods:
Almost complete, top crushed. Pit visible. Two horizontal lines and grooves at neck above row of oval dots interrupted by line and groove chevron, groups of three dots at top of each chevron panel, five repeats of pattern. Incomplete, pieces missing especially from rim (Fig. 41).
$\left.\begin{array}{ll} & \begin{array}{l}\text { probably ?miniature tweezers (Fig. 109); 3. } \\ \text { Antler comb, probably triangular, two } \\ \text { frags, one with concentric circle decoration }\end{array} \\ \text { (Fig. 121); 4. Iron frags (Fig. 114). }\end{array}\right\}$ probably ?miniature tweezers (Fig. 109); 3. Antler comb, probably triangular, two frags, one with concentric circle decoration (Fig. 121); 4. Iron frags (Fig. 114).
Also in pot: $\quad$ Two burnt Early Saxon sherds (n.ill).
3050 (Figs 137, 142)
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Condition: } & \text { Almost complete. Pit visible. } \\ \text { Associations: } & \text { In pit with } 3032 \text { and 3034. } 3033 \text { probably }\end{array}$ Pot: $\quad$ Multiple horizontal grooves on neck above massed vertical grooves. Incomplete, part neck and rim missing (Fig. 41).
In pot: $\quad$ One indeterminate sherd (n.ill).
Pit:

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible but In Context 2549.

Pot:
Grave-goods: Pit:

3052 (Fig. 137)
Condition:
Associations:

Grave-goods:

Pit:
3053 (Fig. 137)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
3054
Condition:
Associations:

Pot:

3055 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Associations:

Pit: $\quad$ Small Find 2026, clear glass vessel frag, possibly Roman (n.ill).

Pot: $\quad$ Five grooves above row of oval dots on shoulder, three vertical applied bosses defined by groups of three vertical grooves on shoulder, horizontal and vertical grooves in panels. Fragmentary. Lead plug stuck to sherds from base (Fig. 42).
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, part of foot of cruciform brooch: incised line above faceted and stamped panel, semi-circular stamps, then concave grooved and ridged section above part of horse-head terminal, which has raised eyes defined by incised lines and groove down middle (Fig. 102); 2. Bronze, part of foot of second, smaller cruciform brooch: faceted and grooved panel; horse head terminal with raised eyes, semi-circular nostril and incised decoration; part of catch-plate on back (Fig. 102); 3. Glass, two beads, one blue, one white (n.ill); 4. Antler ring, small piece (Fig. 127).

Four necklines above two-line swags, linear cross in each panel. Sherds (Fig. 41).

1. One glass bead (n.ill); 2. Flint flake (n.ill). One Early Saxon potsherd (n.ill).

Crushed. Pit visible.
In pit with 3053 and 3075, probably contemporary although 3075 much lower, might be earlier. Probably below Context 2665.

Sloping lines, stamp rows and cordons on upper half above double horizontal line. On lower half, vertical lines and grooves, crossed lines in panels, probably six repeats of pattern. Fragmentary, lower half only. Pedestal foot (Fig. 63). Stamps: VIIb, XIb (two versions). SG 121.

1. Glass beads, seven or eight: two red, one blue, one translucent green, one white with blue crossing trails and blue spots (n.ill); 2. Bronze globule (n.ill).
One Early Saxon stamped sherd from 2977.

In situ but fragmentary. Pit visible.
In pit with 3052 and 3075.
Few plain sherds (n.ill).

1. Bronze, broken piece of sheet (Fig. 107).

Scattered, fragmentary.
Between 3048 and 3055, probably contemporary group. Partly scattered over 3048 and 3055, probably dragged by later disturbance.
Three lines on neck, oval bosses on shoulder defined by dots, massed vertical lines in panels. Sherds (Fig. 42).

Crushed in situ.
In pit with 3054 and 3048. Partly covered by 3054.

Crushed, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Base and sherds only, no surviving decoration (n.ill).
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { Grave-goods: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { 1. Bronze sheet, probably originally } \\ \text { diamond-shaped (Fig. 107); 2. ?Ivory } \\ \text { playing pieces, five, one with plain } \\ \text { underside, other four with two holes each, } \\ \text { all burnt (Fig. 126, Pl. IV); 3. Five small flat } \\ \text { pebbles, also burnt (Fig. 126, Pl. IV). }\end{array} \\ \text { 3057 }\end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l}\text { Base in situ. Pit visible. } \\ \text { Condition: } \\ \text { Pot: } \\ \text { Traces linear decoration. Crossed grooves } \\ \text { on base. Lower half and sherds (Fig. 42). }\end{array}\right\}$

## 3059

Condition:
Pot: $\quad$ Base and sherds only, no surviving decoration (Fig. 80).
Grave-goods: 1. Iron, miniature tweezers (Fig. 110); 2. Iron, (a) knife and (b) bar, possibly tang of awl in remains of handle (Figs 112, 114).

3060
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Also in pot:
3061
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3062 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Also in pot:

Almost complete, pot cracked. Pit visible.
Near 3072, may be two separate pits, not same one. (Fig. 21).
Almost complete. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2496.
Plain. Incomplete, pieces rim missing (Fig. 21).

1. Antler ring, three pieces, one pierced by small iron rivet (Fig. 127).
Heat-shattered flints (n.ill).

Crushed in situ, fragmentary.
Cut Context 2639.
Horizontal lines above four-line chevrons and three-line arches. Sherds (Fig. 42).

Antler/bone playing piece frag, two holes on underside, joins a counter fragment 3072/6 (Fig. 126).
One sherd, burnt, Early Saxon (n.ill).

3063
Condition: Base in situ, fragmentary.
Pot:
In pot: $\quad$ Two Early Saxon sherds, burnt (n.ill).
3064
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Base in situ.
Cut Context 2639.
Base and sherds only, no surviving decoration (Fig. 80).

1. Glass beads, about fifteen: two translucent, several white with blue or black trails and spots, one red, some green (n.ill); 2. Bronze globules (n.ill).

## 3065

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3066 (Fig. 137)
Condition:
Pot:
Fragmentary. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2716.
At least three horizontal grooves around shoulder. Base and sherds (Fig. 42).

Almost complete but crushed. Pit visible. In pit with 3087. Cut by 2923 and 3083. Four lines above row of dots and slashed cordon defined by pairs of lines on neck, thirteen round bosses alternate with vertical lines on shoulder, above second row of dots defined by two lines above and one below. On lower half four repeats of pattern, single vertical bosses alternate with groups of three vertical bosses under horizontal slashed cordons, lines in panels: vertical massed, zig-zag and vertical rows of dots. Near complete, parts rim and body missing. Lead patch near base (Fig. 42).
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze strip, possibly bucket fitting (Fig. 107); 2. Antler/bone comb frags, triangular, linear and dot-in-circle decoration (Fig. 121); 3. Antler bead frag. (Fig. 124).

3067
Condition:
Associations:

Pot:

Grave-goods:

3068 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3069 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot: Six lines above five-line chevron. Incomplete, most of rim missing (Fig. 43).

## 3071

| Condition: | Broken and disturbed. Pit visible, but edges <br> uncertain. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | Below 3013. <br> Three lines around neck above two-line <br> chevron, stamps and large single round dots <br> in panels. Fragmentary, large pieces (Fig. |
|  | 72). Stamps: Ia. |

3072
Condition:
Associations: Near 3062 but probably not in same pit.
Pot:


Grave-goods
Almost complete. Pit visible.
Three lines above and three below stamp row on neck, two-line chevrons on shoulder. Incomplete, in pieces (Fig. 60). Stamps: XIb. SG 78.

Broken and disturbed. Pit visible, but edges uncertain.

Three lines around neck above two-line chevron, stamps and large single round dots in panels. Fragmentary, large pieces (Fig. 72). Stamps: Ia.

In situ, but crushed and urn cracked. Pit visible.

Three grooves above and three below threegroove chevron on neck, groups of vertical grooves on lower part, horizontal row of dots across top of each panel. Near complete, pieces out of lower half (Fig. 43).

1. Iron, miniature shears (Fig. 108); 2. Iron, miniature knife (Fig. 108); 3. Glass, or fuel ash slag, many very melted lumps (n.ill); 4. Antler comb, triangular, end of tooth plate (Fig. 122); 5. Antler comb, narrow strip, decorated with lines and concentric circles (Fig. 122); 6. Antler playing pieces, eight complete and three broken, all with two holes on underside also fragment of another (one piece joins 3062/1). Also one small round quartz pebble (Fig. 126); 7. Bronze, miniature tweezers (Fig. 108); 8. Bronze lumps and globules (n.ill).

3073
Condition: Associations: Pot:

Pit: $\quad$ Six Early Saxon potsherds, part of 3067

3074 (Fig. 136)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Almost complete. Pit visible.
Next to and possibly later than 3067.
Four lines on shoulder, above four vertical bosses defined by vertical lines, horizontal and vertical stamp rows in panels. Incomplete, much of upper half missing (Fig. 72). Stamps: VIIa. (n.ill).

Base in situ, rest scattered and smashed. Pit visible, uncertain edges.
Possibly cut 3012 and 3031.
Eight horizontal lines on neck, chevron on shoulder. Sherds and base (Fig. 43).

3075 (Figs 137, 142)
Condition: $\quad$ Base in situ, part of top missing. Pit visible.
Associations: In same pit as 3052, 3053. Deeper than these two and top probably disturbed by insertion of one or both.
Pot: Plain. Incomplete, parts neck and rim missing (Fig. 21).

3076 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Almost complete. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2638. Cut by 2957 and 3041 and by Context 2630.
Plain. Near complete, piece of rim missing (Fig. 21).

Grave-goods:

3077
Condition:
Lid:
Grave-goods:

3078 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3079 (Figs 136, 142)
Condition: $\quad$ Top missing. Pit visible.
Associations: Cut 3091.
Pot:

3080
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze tweezers, half only, plain (Fig. 111).

## 3081

Condition:
Pot:

Pit: One Roman and one Early Saxon sherd,
stamped VIIb (x906) (n.ill).
3082
Condition:
Pot:

3083 (Fig. 137)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

## 3084

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

1. ?Bone comb, miniature semi-circular (Fig. 122); 2. Glass beads, one or two (n.ill).

Scattered. Lid with bones, no pot.
Linear and stamped decoration. Sherds (Fig. 72). Stamps: IVc.

1. Bronze ring, incomplete (Fig. 105); 2. Glass beads, eight to nine including five or six translucent green (n.ill).

Base in situ, top crushed in. Pit visible.
Three-line chevron, stamps massed in upper panels and in vertical rows between. Fragmentary. Also hemispherical lid with flat knob, linear and stamped decoration (Fig. 57). Stamps: Pot: Ia, (two versions), IIc, Vc, VIIc; Lid: Ia, IIb, IIc, VIIc. SG 47. 1. Glass beads : three to six, blue and white, blue (n.ill); 2. Bone ?needle case, broken (Fig. 128).

Plain. Incomplete, much rim and neck missing (Fig. 21).

## Scattered, fragmentary.

Cut Context 2639.
Horizontal lines and horizontal stamp row, massed stamps in panels. Sherds (Fig. 72). Stamps: IIIh, XVIb.

Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Arched and sloping grooves and dots. Base and sherds. Hole in base with trace of lead plug (Fig. 43).

Almost complete, in situ. Pit visible.
Wide horizontal groove defined by pairs of lines on neck above four-line chevron. Fragmentary (Fig. 43).

Almost complete. Pit visible.
Cut 3087, which was in pit with 3066.
Seven or more shallow horizontal grooves around neck, about eight vertical bosses around shoulder, vertical grooves in panels. Half pot (Fig. 43).

1. Bird bone bead frag. (Fig. 128 numbered 2).

Scattered, fragmentary remains of four pots. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2681.
A. Sherds (n.ill). B. Sherds, stamped, linear decoration (Fig. 72). C. Plain (n.ill). D. Plain (n.ill).


3097

| Condition: | Crushed, scattered. Pit visible. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Associations: | Cut 3183. |
| Pot: | Sherds, probably plain (n.ill). |
| 3098 |  |
| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. |
| Associations: | Cut 2716. |
| Pot: | Five horizontal lines around neck, two-line swags on shoulder, vertical lines within swags. Sherds (Fig. 44). |
| 3099 |  |
| Condition: | Smashed, scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. |
| Pot: | Horizontal stamp row around neck defined by pairs of lines above slashed cordon, pairs of lines define second stamp row. Sherds (Fig. 62). Stamps: Ig, IIIb. SG 116. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass bead(s), blue with patch of red and green (n.ill). |
| 3100 |  |
| Condition: | Base in situ, fragmentary. |
| Pot: | Traces grooves, horizontal and sloping. Sherds (n.ill). |
| 3101 |  |
| Condition: | Crushed, fragmentary. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | Probably below Context 2665. |
| Pot: | Three plain cordons separated by single grooves on neck, sloping line and groove between vertical scored bosses on shoulder. Fragmentary (Fig. 44). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, three small frags, rectangular in section, possibly rivet shaft(s) (Fig. 105); 2. Glass bead, translucent green-blue with red stripe, and frags of others (n.ill); 3. Two flint flakes, fragmentary (n.ill). |
| Pit: | Seven Early Saxon sherds, all part of same pot, linear and bossed decoration (n.ill). |

3102 (Fig. 138)
Condition:

3103 (Figs 137, 142)
Associations: Cut Context 2497.

3104 (Fig. 142)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3105 (Fig. 142)
Condition:

Pot: $\quad$ Five horizontal lines around neck between two rows of dots, groups of vertical and sloping lines on shoulder. Base and sherds (Fig. 44).
Grave-goods: 1. Glass frag. (n.ill); 2. Antler ring frag. (Fig. 127).
Pit: $\quad$ Three potsherds: one Roman, one Early Saxon with linear decoration, one indeterminate, probably Early Saxon (n.ill).

Condition: Fairly complete, but pot broken.
Pot: $\quad$ Plain. Near complete, rim broken (Fig. 22).

Grave-goods: 1. ?Bone comb, triangular, end tooth plate,
Almost complete. Pit visible.
Below 2919.
Three wide grooves around neck. Complete (Fig. 44). small piece decorated with incised lines, and iron rivet (Fig. 122).
Scattered. Pit visible.
In pit with 3115 and 3116, some mixing with 3116.

Grave-goods:
3109
Condition:
Pot:

3110
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
3111
Condition:
Associations:
Pots:

Grave-goods:

3112 (Fig. 137)
Condition:
Associations:

In line of intersecting urnpits. Between 3096 and 3069.
Four lines above, three between and three below two stamp rows on neck, upper row with pairs of vertical lines between the stamps. Five-line chevron on shoulder, pair of stamps in each upper panel. Fragmentary (Fig. 59). Stamps: VIIc. SG 60.
Grave-goods: 1. Flint flake, edge-retouched (n.ill).
3106 (Fig. 137) Condition: Associations: Pot:

Pit: $\quad$ Five Early Saxon potsherds, one with linear decoration (n.ill).

Base only, most missing. Pit possibly visible. Cut 3114.
Plain sherds (Fig. 80).

1. Bronze fitting, rectangular sheet with small bronze rivets at each corner, attached to two narrow strips of bronze sheet (Fig. 104); 2. Bronze, piece of curved binding (Fig. 107); 3. Glass beads, one white with blue stripes and one pale green-blue (n.ill); 4. ?Antler comb frags, triangular (Fig. 122). Two burnt Early Saxon sherds (n.ill).

Almost complete. Pit visible but with uncertain edge.
Three slight cordons around neck, each defined by single lines, six arched lines and grooves on shoulder, massed oval dots between arches. Incomplete, rim and various pieces missing (Fig. 44).

1. Bronze sheet, two pieces (Fig. 107).

Crushed in situ.
Faint linear decoration: two necklines above arched lines and stamp rows. Fragmentary (Fig. 73). Stamps: VIIa.

Base in situ, crushed. Pit visible on one side. Plain. Incomplete (Fig. 22).

1. Glass bead, blue and red (n.ill).

Base in situ, pot broken. Pit visible.
Parts of two pots.
A. Two-line chevron above four horizontal grooves on neck, small round applied bosses on shoulder. Incomplete, base and parts of upper half (Fig. 45). B. Sherds of base of second pot. No visible decoration (n.ill). 1. Iron razor (Fig. 110); 2. Antler/Bone comb frags (n.ill).

Very disturbed and fragmentary. Cut Context 2497.

Pot: $\quad$ Neck grooves above grooved chevrons. Sherds (Fig. 45).

3113
Condition: Associations: Pot:

3114 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Associations: Pot:

Grave-goods:

3115 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Pit:
3116 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Fragmentary.
Over edge of Context 2496.
Sherds only, traces linear decoration (n.ill).

Almost complete but top of pot crushed in. Pit visible.
Under 3107, cut 3128.
Slashed cordon around neck, chevrons on shoulder, formed from sloping lines and sloping stamp rows. Within, between and below chevrons are various arrangements of stamps. Fragmentary, base and sherds (Fig. 56). Stamps: IVc, VIIIc, VIIIe (five versions), IX (three versions) SG 44 (Hills 1983, 109).

1. Two iron scabbard mounts: a) Halfcylindrical bindings from side of sword scabbard with seven gilt inlaid stripes around each end, five still visible at one end, three visible at other; pair of bronze discheaded rivets with washers in position across middle of binding, b) as (a) six visible gilt strips around one end, seventh seen on x-ray (Fig. 114); 2. Iron buckle, kidney-shaped loop with pin (Fig. 115); 3. Iron, (a) miniature shears and (b) tweezers, also (c) small loop (Fig. 108, 115); 4. Iron, narrow rectangular plate with bronze rivet and washer at one end. X-ray shows transverse strips of inlay or binding at this end. Probably belt fitting (Fig. 115); 5. Iron, parts of eight diamond-shaped fittings, iron rivets or rivet-holes at one or more corners of each ? shield fittings (Fig. 115); 6. Iron, strip bent into oval loop, probably binding from knife handle (Fig. 115); 7. Iron, narrow strip with sloping ends, bent in half, rivets extending from ends and middle; not necessarily originally bent as now, rivets in corners suggest originally flat (Fig. 115); 8. One iron stud with round head and shaft second rivet (Fig 115); 9. Iron, various frags: a) Strip with one sloping end, other broken. Three rivet holes, one rivet still in position (Fig. 115), b) Strip folded in half, sloping ends. Traces nine rivet holes and remains of two rivets (Fig. 115), c) Remains of rivet (Fig. 115), d) Flakes (n.ill), e) Rectangular plate, traces of strips at each end and rivets (Fig. 115), f) Knife, pierced tang (Fig. 108). (All grave-goods, Pl. III).

Crushed, fragmentary. Pit visible.
In pit with 3102 and 3116.
Plain. Sherds (Fig. 22). (All gravegoods, Pl. III)

1. Iron pin and spring from brooch, drawn from X-ray (Fig. 103); 2. Glass beads, about ten, green translucent, white, red, blue (n.ill).
see 3102 .

Badly smashed, fragmentary. Pit visible. In pit with 3102 and 3115 . Plain. Sherds (Fig. 22).

## Pit: <br> 3117

| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. <br> Mixed with scatters 2769, 3168, 3170, 3179, |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | 3181. |
| Pot: | Plain. Sherds (Fig. 22). <br> Grave-goods: <br> I. Glass, yellow, with bronze globule (n.ill). |
| Also in pot: | One Early Saxon burnt sherd (n.ill). |
| 3118 (Fig. 137) | Broken in situ, fragmentary. |
| Condition: | On top of 3119. <br> Associations: <br> Pot:Horizontal lines and stamp row on neck, <br> vertical applied bosses defined by groups of |
|  | vertical lines on shoulder, further horizontal <br> stamp rows in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. |
| Grave-goods: | 73). Stamps: Ia. <br> 1. Glass, five to six beads, blue and red <br> (n.ill). |
| Also in pot: | Ten burnt sherds, one possibly Early Saxon <br> with groove (n.ill). |
|  |  |

3119 (Figs 137, 143)
Condition: Almost complete, crushed in.
Associations: $\quad$ Under 3118.

Pot: $\quad$ Three wide grooves around neck. Near complete (Fig. 45).

## 3120

Condition: Un-urned cremation. Possible pit visible, but might be redeposited bone. With two small sherds one with necklines (n.ill).

3121 (Fig. 143)

| Condition: | Almost complete. Top of pot crushed. Pit <br> visible. <br> Cut Context 2639. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | Two or more rows of oval dots around neck, <br> defined by pairs of horizontal grooves, band <br> of vertical grooves around shoulder. Faint |
| crossed line on base. Incomplete, much |  |
| upper part missing (Fig. 45). |  | (Fig. 128).

## 3122

Condition:
Grave-goods:
Un-urned cremation, probably redeposited. 1. Glass frags (n.ill) (missiug).

3123 (Fig. 143)
Condition: Complete. Pit visible.
Associations: $\quad$ Cut Context 2496.
Pot:
Three wide grooves around neck above row of oval dots defined below by single groove, on shoulder three to five-groove chevrons. Complete except that rim is sliced off (Fig. 45).

## 3124

Condition: $\quad$ Only part base in situ.
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Sherds, probably plain (n.ill).

1. Glass beads, two or three, with bronze globules (n.ill).

3125 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Pot:

## Complete.

Two grooves around neck, five groups of vertical lines on shoulder, cross on base. Complete (Fig. 45).
Grave-goods: 1. Ivory frags, very worn (n.ill).

| 3126 (Figs 137 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Condition: | Almost complete, in situ, part of top of pot missing. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | Next to 3127, probably in same pit. |
| Pot: | Single lines define stamp row on neck, complex pattern on shoulder: vertical bosses defined and scored by vertical and sloping grooves and vertical rows of dots, six panels between occupied by round bosses within arched or circular lines, dots over round bosses, various arrangements of grooves, lines and dots fill rest of panels. Below bosses, a band of sloping lines and grooves defined by pairs of horizontal lines, a shallow zig-zag between the two lower defining lines. Incomplete. Pedestal (Fig. 74). Stamps: XIB. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze chip-carved frag: double spiral within obtuse angle, obscure possibly zoomorphic detail on outer edge. Probably part of equal-armed brooch (Fig. 104); 2. Glass beads, nine to eleven: one translucent ?melon, two white with blue stripes, one blue with yellow stripes and blue and white spots, two or three red, one blue with white stripes and red spots (Fig. 118 selection ill). |
| Also in pot: | Roman sherd and indeterminate burnt sherd (n.ill). | Pit visible.

3127 (Fig. 137) In situ but top of pot missing, fragmentary.
Condition:
Associations: $\quad$ Next to 3126 and probably in same pit.
Pot:

Grave-goods: 1. Iron, small buckle loop, kidney-shaped, with decoration of transverse grooves, traces tongue (Fig. 116); 2. Iron rivets, probably comb (n.ill).

3128 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Base in situ, smashed and fragmentary. Pit visible.
Associations: $\quad$ Cut by 3145 and by pit containing 3107 and 3114.

Pot: $\quad$ Base and sherds, no visible decoration (Fig. 80).

3129 (Fig. 143)
Condition: Almost complete. Pit visible.
Pot: Plain. Near complete, part rim missing (Fig. 22).

3130 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Pot:
o-goods
3131 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Associations:

Almost complete but crushed. Pit visible.
In same pit as 3135 and 3147 , which is probably bone spilt from 3131.

In situ but pot cracked and top missing. Pit visible.
Stamp row on neck, defined by groups of three lines, triple swags on shoulder, vertical stamp rows defined by pairs of vertical lines within each swag. Incomplete, most neck and rim missing (Fig. 59). Stamps: XIb. SG 70.

1. Iron tweezers (Fig. 110).
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Pit: $\quad$ Three burnt sherds, probably Early Saxon (n.ill).

## 3132

Condition:
Pot: $\quad$ Traces sloping grooves above angle. Base
Grave-goods: 1. Iron nail (Fig. 116); 2. Iron frags,

## 3133

Condition:
Associations:
Pot: chevron, pairs of horizontal lines across base of each panel, sloping rows of wedge-shaped dots define upper panels. Incomplete, various parts including piece of base missing (Fig. 73). Stamps XVI.

1. Bronze sheet, two small frags and two large frags of which one is undecorated, curved, and the other has two repoussé bosses along surviving straight edge. Possibly part of beaded bowl rim (Fig. 107); 2. Glass bead (n.ill).

Base in situ, rest crushed in. and sherds (Fig. 46). tweezers (Fig. 108; 3. Iron, miniature shears (Fig. 108); 4. Iron knife (Fig. 108); 5. Iron, three small pieces of iron bars (Fig. 116); 6. ?Bone playing piece, plano-convex, two holes on underneath (Fig. 126); 7. Eight pebbles, burnt, rather irregular (n.ill).

Scattered.
Cut Context 2639. Pit possibly visible.
Four lines above and five below three-line chevron on neck, three-line swags on shoulder, bosses and irregular linear patterns within swags. Fragmentary (Fig. 46).

Two Early Saxon sherds, stamped VIIe (x847).

3134 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Pot:

Pot: Plain. Near complete (Fig. 22).
3135 (Figs 138, 143)

| Condition: | Complete but pot cracked. Pit visible. |
| :---: | :---: |
| Associations: | In pit with 3131 and 3147, partly above 3131, but this may be due to later disturbance. |
| Pot: | Plain. Complete (Fig. 23, Pl. I). |
| 3136 |  |
| Condition: | Base probably in situ, rest scattered. |
| Associations: | Confused with 3160. Several pots. |
| Pots: | A: Base sherds (Fig. 80). B: Six necklines. Sherds (Fig. 46). C: Multiple horizontal lines above multiple-line chevrons. Sherds (Fig. 46). D. Other sherds (n.ill). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, tiny frag. (n.ill); 2. Glass, two blue beads (n.ill); 3. Glass frag, green translucent piece possibly vessel (n.ill); 4. ?Antler, part of playing piece or bead (n.ill); 5. Ivory, small pieces (n.ill); 6.Antler bead frag. (Fig. 128). |
| Pit: | Fired clay frag. (n.ill). |

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Pot:

3138 \& Complex linear pattern: curved and sloping lines above horizontal slashed cordon defined by pairs of lines, probably at neck, above vertical lines and grooves with vertical rows of small arched lines, alternating with lozenges arranged in quatrefoils and irregular massed lines. Sherds (Fig. 46). \& Pot:

Grave-goods: \& | Three neck grooves, above arches or chevron grooves, dots in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 46). |
| :--- |
| 1. Iron, curved half-cylinder, wider at base. Probably part of scabbard chape (Fig. 116, Pl. IV); 2. Glass vessel frags, light olive, probably claw beaker. Two rim frags, one with three parallel trails, one with six, also iron, hollow bar with melted glass (Fig. 5); | <br>

\hline Condition: \& Base in situ, half of pot. Pit visible. \& \& 3. Glass lump, bead or part of (2) (n.ill). <br>
\hline Pot: \& Chevrons on shoulder. Lower half only (Fig. 46). \& 3146 \& <br>
\hline Grave-goods: \& 1. Comb frags (Fig. 122). \& Condition: \& Base in situ. Pot cracked and fragmentary. Pit visible. <br>

\hline | 3139 (Fig. 138) |
| :--- |
| Condition: |
| Associations: | \& Bottom half only in situ. Pit visible. In pit with 3140. \& Pot: \& Traces neckline and other linear decoration, applied vertical bosses. Base and sherds (Fig. 47). <br>

\hline Pot: \& Three lines at neck below row of dots and above horizontal stamp row, swags on shoulder. Lower half and sherds (Fig. 74). Stamps: IVB. \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Iron razor or knife (Fig. 108); 2. Iron tweezers, broken, on twisted wire loop (Fig. 108); 3. Iron frags, parts of loop and one blade from shears or razor (Fig. 108); 4. <br>
\hline Grave-goods: \& 1. Bronze globule (n.ill); 2. Glass, four or five beads: white, green, red, yellow, blue and white (n.ill). \& \& Antler, two small playing pieces, both with two holes on underside, and frag. of another (Fig. 126). <br>
\hline Pit: \& Five Early Saxon sherds, four stamped IVb (x814) (n.ill). \& 3147 (Fig. 138) Condition: \& Bone and a few sherds, probably spilt from <br>
\hline 3140 (Figs 138, \& \& \& 3131. <br>
\hline Condition: \& Bottom half only in situ. Pit visible. \& Associations: \& Under 3131 and 3135. <br>
\hline Associations: \& Next to 3139, in same pit. \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Glass lump (n.ill). Also with bones: One <br>
\hline Pot: \& Four-line chevron, vertical bosses in middle of each panel. Lower half (Fig. 46). \& \& indeterminate burnt sherd (n.ill). <br>

\hline In pot: \& One Roman sherd (n.ill). \& $$
3148
$$ \& <br>

\hline 3141 \& \& \& under cairn. Pit visible. <br>

\hline | Condition: |
| :--- |
| Pot: | \& | Scattered, fragmentary. |
| :--- |
| Traces lines and applied bosses or cordons. Sherds (n.ill). | \& Pot: \& Traces bossed and grooved decoration, vertical bosses defined by vertical grooves, also possibly horizontal and arched grooves. Sherds (n.ill). <br>

\hline 3142 \& \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Coin: Gallienus, (sole reign) A.D. $260-$ <br>
\hline Condition: \& Almost complete, pot cracked. Pit visible but edges uncertain. \& \& 268 Antoninianus. Reverse ?Liberalitas. Mint of Rome (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, one <br>
\hline Pot: \& Stamp row around neck, above flat slashed band and three-line chevron defined by single horizontal lines, on shoulder second three-line chevron. Near complete (Fig. 63). \& \& yellow and three or four blue, red, and white (n.ill); 3. Antler, part of spindle-whorl, linear decoration (Fig. 124). <br>
\hline \& Stamps: Ia. SG 119. \& 3149 \& <br>

\hline Grave-goods: \& 1.Glass bead (n.ill); 2. Ivory frags (n.ill). \& | Condition: |
| :--- |
| Associations: | \& Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. Above 3199, below 3155. <br>

\hline 3143 \& \& Pot: \& Horizontal lines and stamp row, vertical <br>
\hline Condition: \& Smashed and scattered, very fragmentary. Pit visible. \& \& and/or sloping lines with stamps between lines. Sherds (Fig. 74). Stamps: VIIb, also <br>

\hline Pot: \& Traces linear and stamped decoration, probably horizontal stamp row. Sherds (n.ill). Stamps: IIIa (n.ill). SG 104. \& Pit: \& | indistinct stamp. |
| :--- |
| Roman sherd, combed, storage jar, 1st-2nd century (n.ill). | <br>

\hline 3144 (Fig. 143) \& \& 3150 (Fig. 143) \& <br>
\hline Condition: \& Almost complete but crushed. Pit visible. \& Condition: \& Complete. Pit visible but edge uncertain. <br>
\hline Associations: \& Below 3107. \& Associations: \& Cut Context 2716. <br>
\hline Pot: \& Plain. Incomplete, base partly disintegrated and about one quarter upper half missing (Fig. 23). \& Pot: \& Two grooves above row of dots on neck, six round bosses on shoulder, horizontal or vertical grooves in panels. Two-line cross on <br>
\hline Grave-goods: \& 1. Iron ring, broken, twisted bezel (Fig. 116); 2. Iron, (a) bezel of second ring and (b) iron coil, possibly part of brooch spring, \& 3151 \& base. Complete (Fig. 47, Pl. II.). <br>

\hline \& with melted bead (Fig. 103, 116); 3. Glass (n.ill); 4. Comb frags (n.ill). \& | Condition: |
| :--- |
| Associations: | \& Scattered, very fragmentary. Pit visible. Below 2820, which is probably later, and mixed with 3186 which is probably <br>

\hline 3145 \& \& \& contemporary. See 3186. <br>
\hline Condition:

Associations: \& | Almost complete, top of pot crushed in. Pit visible. |
| :--- |
| Cut pit of 3128 , cut by pit of 2665 . | \& Pot: \& Three horizontal lines above groups of vertical lines alternating with vertical rows of dots. Sherds (Fig. 47). <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

## Associations:

Pot:
Grave-goods:

3154 (Fig. 143) Condition: Pot:

Base in situ, top of pot crushed in. Pit visible. Horizontal lines and three-line chevrons. Lower half and sherds (Fig. 47).

Disturbed, smashed. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2664. Same pot as 2962.
Plain. Incomplete (Fig. 23).

1. Bronze, curved strip, possibly part of buckle-loop, incised and stamped decoration (Fig. 105).

Complete. Pit visible.
Three horizontal grooves around neck above two-groove chevron, groups of three or four oval dots in each upper panel. Near complete, pieces missing from rim. (Fig. 47, Pl. II).
Grave-goods: 1. Glass lump (n.ill).
3155 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3156
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:
Complete. Pit visible.
Cut 3149 and 3199.
Three grooves around neck, single-groove zig-zag on shoulder defined by untidy zigzag row of dots, also rows and groups of dots in panels. Complete (Fig. 47).

Base in situ, incomplete. Pit visible. Cut by pit of 2989 .
Slashed cordon defined by pairs of lines on neck above stamp row, then further pair of lines. On shoulder, vertical bosses defined by pairs of vertical lines. Fragmentary, half of pot (Fig. 74). Stamps: XII.

3157 (Fig. 143) Condition:

## Pot:

Grave-goods:
Also in pot:

## 3158

Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

## 3159

## Condition:

Pot:
Grave-goods:

## 3160

Condition:
Associations:

Scattered, very fragmentary.
Traces grooves. Sherds (n.ill).

1. Glass beads: six or seven, translucent green, red and white (n.ill).
Almost complete but urn cracked. Pit visible.
Slashed cordon on neck, two grooves above cordon and massed grooves below. Threegroove chevron alternate with groups of vertical grooves on shoulder. Near complete, pieces neck and rim missing (Fig. 47).
2. Bone comb, end tooth segment of singlesided comb, triangular or zoomorphic (Fig. 122).

Three Early Saxon burnt sherds (n.ill).

Scattered and fragmentary. Pit visible.
Five untidy lines around neck. Fragmentary (Fig. 48).

1. Glass lump (n.ill); 2. Antler ring frag. (Fig. 127).

Scattered, very fragmentary, parts of two pots mixed together.
Mixed with 3136.
A. Vertical and round bosses defined by grooves, stamps in panels between. Sherds (Fig. 62). Stamps: In, SG 111. B. At least two stamp rows on neck, defined by groups of three horizontal lines. Sherds (Fig. 55). Stamps: Ih, VIIc. SG 11.
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze sheet, small frag. (Fig. 107).
3161 (Fig. 138)
Condition: Scattered, fragmentary, remains of at least two pots mixed together. Traces of pit. Above 3162.
A. Horizontal lines at neck, vertical or sloping grooves on shoulder, also applied vertical bosses. Stamp row above carination, possibly also vertical stamp rows. Sherds (Fig. 74). Stamps: IIIb. B. Horizontal line above single-line chevron, stamps and dots in panels. Sherds (Fig. 75). Stamps: IIIa, XIXB.

1. Bronze frags (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, approx eight: colourless, blue, red (n.ill); 3 . Ivory, small frags (n.ill).
Sixty-eight sherds: one Roman, sixty-seven Early Saxon including twenty-two with linear decoration, and two with stamp VIIb (x807) also five with stamp VIIa (x794) (n.ill).

3162 (Figs 138, 142)
Condition: Complete but pot cracked and top crushed.
Assaciations: Pit visible.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Associations: } & \text { Below } \\ \text { Pot: } & \text { Plain. Incomplete, base disintegrated and }\end{array}$ part rim missing (Fig. 23).
Grave-goods: 1. ?Bone playing-piece, broken, two or more holes on underside (Fig. 126); 2. Antler, two pierced rectangular objects (Fig. 128).

3163 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Almost complete. Top of pot crushed in and some of contents scattered. Pit visible. Cut Context 2497.

- "
lines around neck, above six repeats of pattern: vertical bosses defined by groups of vertical lines, in panels groups of three small pushed-out bosses, stamp rows, and other stamps. Incomplete (Fig. 75). Stamps: Ia.
Grave-goods: 1. Glass beads, three (n.ill); 2. Iron rivet and ivory Fig. 128).
Also in pot: Roman potsherd (n.ill).
Pit: Two Early Saxon potsherds, both with linear decoration (n.ill).


## 3164

Condition: Un-urned cremation, scattered, probably redeposited.
Associations: Above Context 2677.
With bones:

3165 (Figs 138, 143)
Condition: $\quad$ Crushed in situ. Pit visible.
Associations: In pit with 3166, slightly below but not damaged. Pit intersected with 3185 but relationship not clear. Cut Context 2701.
Pot: $\quad$ Five grooves on neck, four vertical applied bosses on shoulder, massed vertical grooves in panels. Incomplete, part of side missing, base disintegrated (Fig. 48).
Condition: Complete but pot cracked. Pit visible. intersected with 3185 but relationship not clear. Cut Context 2701.
Pot: $\quad$ Three grooves around neck above double row of swags. Near complete, rim broken and pieces missing from side. Lead plug (Fig. 48).

## 3167

Condition: $\quad$ Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible, edges
Pot: $\quad$ Sherds, no surviving decoration (n.ill).

## 3168

| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | Confused with 3117, 3170, 3181, 2769, |
|  | 3179. |

Pot: Line above linear oval, then stamp row defined by single lines, and around middle vertical lines and horizontal stamp row. Sherds (Fig. 75). Stamps: IIc.
Grave-goods: 1. Glass beads, several, blue and red, also bronze globules (n.ill); 2. Antler/bone decorated frag, possibly comb (Fig. 123).

3169

| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible but <br> disturbed. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | Cut Context 2496. One sherd of 3169 found <br> in pit of 2988. |
| Pot: | Three lines above and single lines between <br> three stamp rows on neck. Pairs of vertical <br> applied bosses defined by vertical lines and |
|  | vertical stamp row on shoulder, also sloping <br> lines. Fragmentary (Fig. 75). Stamps: Vc, |
|  | VIa, VIIc, VIId. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze globule (n.ill); 2. Glass, small pale <br> green translucent lumps ?vessel (n.ill); 3. <br> Bronze sheet frag. (n.ill). |

3170
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Condition: } & \text { Smashed in situ, fragmentary. } \\ \text { Pot: } & \text { Sherds, no surviving decoration (n.ill). }\end{array}$
3171

| Condition: <br> Pot: | Base in situ, top half missing. <br> Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 23), |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3172 |  |
| Condition: | Concentration of bone, with a few sherds possibly associated. Un-urned burial or redeposited bone. |
| Associations: | Cut Context 2496. |
| Pot: | Few sherds, no surviving decoration (n.ill). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Crystal bead frags (n.ill). |

3173
Condition:

Pot: Horizontal and vertical lines, vertical bosses. Sherds (n.ill).

3174
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Fragmentary, bones partly embedded in poorly fired clay base.

3175
Condition: Scattered, very fragmentary.
Pot:
Pit
Grave-goods:
3176 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:
In put:
3177 (Fig. 143)
Condition: Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:
3178

| Condition: | Base in situ. Pit visible. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Pot: | Probably plain. Base and sherds (Fig. 23). |

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, silvered, repoussé disc from applied brooch, traces iron spring on back. Floriate cross design within beaded or grooved border (Fig. 103, Pl. IV); 2. Bronze sheet, repoussć fragment, part of applied brooch, pair to (1) (Fig. 103); 3. Bronze frag, piece of applied brooch rim and curved cast bar which is not clearly part of brooch (Fig. 103, PI. IV); 4. Bronze, pin with twisted shaft, possibly broken (Fig. 105); 5. Glass beads, about nine: one translucent blue-green melon, two or three red, one yellow, one white with blue and red stripes, cylindrical, one blue and white, (Fig. 118). Eleven flakes of burnt Early Saxon pot (n.ill).

3179
Condition: $\quad$ Fragmentary, bone embedded in poorly fired clay base.
Associations: $\quad$ Mixed with scatters of $3117,3168$.
Pot: $\quad$ Poorly fired clay base frags (n.ill).
Grave-goods:
$3180=2650 \mathrm{~A}$
3181
Condition: Scattered. Pit visible.
Associations: $\quad$ Mixed with $2769,3117,3168,3170,3179$.
Pot:

3182
Condition: Concentration of bone, un-urned cremation.
Associations: Cut Context 2701.
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

| Pit: | (n.ill); 3. Ivory, small frags (n.ill). One Early Saxon potsherd (n.ill). |
| :---: | :---: |
| 3184 |  |
| Condition: | Base in situ, top smashed, fragmentary. Pit visible but edges uncertain. |
| Pot: | Probably plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 81). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Ivory, small frags (n.ill). |
| 3185 (Fig. 143) |  |
| Condition: | Almost complete. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | Cut Context 2701. Pit intersected with pit of 3165, 3166, but relationship not clear. |
| Pot: | Plain. Incomplete, base disintegrated (Fig. 24). |
| 3186 |  |
| Condition: | Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | Confused with 3151, under 2820. |
| Pot: | Stamp row above slashed cordon, pair of lines below, slashed carination, double stamp row below carination. Fragmentary, lower half and sherds of upper part (Fig. 58). Stamps: VIIc. SG 60. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Iron knife (Fig. 112); 2. Glass, brown, possibly vessel, possibly from 3151 (n.ill). |

3187
Condition:
Pot:
Pit:

3188 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

## Pit:

3189 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Associations: Cut Context 2496. In same pit as, but cutting, 3190.
Pot:
Base in situ, rest scattered, some of top of pot crushed into base. Pit visible.
Cut by pit of 3097 .
Plain. Incomplete, pieces upper half missing (Fig. 24).

1. Bronze coin. Barbarous radiate minim, probably struck A.D.280-4, Gallic empire type, no lettering, reverse female figure (n.ill); 2. Glass bead, blue and white striped (n.ill); 3. Ivory, small frags (n.ill).

Base in situ, top smashed, fragmentary. Pit visible but edges uncertain. Probably plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 81). 1. Ivory, small frags (n.ill).

Almost complete. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2701. Pit intersected with pit of 3165, 3166 , but relationship not clear. 24).

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Confused with 3151, under 2820.
Samp row above slashed cordon, pair of stamp row below carination. Fragmentary, lower half and sherds of upper part (Fig. 58). Stamps: VIIc. SG 60. possibly vessel, possibly from 3151 (n.ill).

Scattered, very fragmentary.
Sherds, no visible decoration (n.ill).
One Roman potsherd, bowl with handle (n.ill).

## Almost complete. Pit visible.

Three lines above and two below row of triangular dots on neck, single-line chevron above two-line swags on shoulder, single round dots in panels. Incomplete, rim missing (Fig. 48).

1. Bronze tweezers, full-size, with earscoop on D-shaped bevelled bronze loop, fastened by iron pin. Tweezers have incised and faceted decoration, earscoop has twisted shaft (Fig. 111).
Two Early Saxon potsherds (n.ill).

Almost complete, pot cracked and slightly crushed. Pit visible.

Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 24).

3190 (Figs 138, 143)
Condition: Almost complete. Pit visible.
Associations: Cut Context 2496. In same pit as, but cut by, 3189.

Pot: Plain. Incomplete, approx two-thirds of pot (Fig. 24).

3191 (Fig. 143)
Condition:

## Associations:

Pot:

## Grave-goods:

Also in pot:
Pit:

## 3192

Condition: Pot:

3193 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Also in pot:
Pit:

194 (Fig. 143)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3195
Condition:

## Associations:

3196
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3197 (Fig. 143
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3198 (Fig. 138)
Condition:
Associations:

Pot: $\quad$ Five or six horizontal lines around neck above three-line chevron. Sherds (Fig. 48).
Almost complete, pot cracked. Pit visible.
Cut by 3022 .
Two lines above, two below and one between two stamp rows on neck. Incomplete, most rim missing (Fig. 75). Stamps: Ia,Ih (two versions).

1. Glass beads, three or four, white, red and white, red, blue-green (n.ill); 2. ?Bone strap-end: narrow, pointed at one end, forked at other, where bronze rivet is still in position. Decorated on one side with row of concentric circles (Fig. 128 PI. V); 3. Crystal bead frag, stuck to (1) (n.ill); 4. Bronze globules (n.ill); 5. Ivory frags (n.ill).
One Roman sherd (n.ill).
Two Roman potsherds (n.ill).

Base in situ, top of pot crushed in. Pit visible. Two necklines, with traces lines and dots above, then two-groove chevron, dots in panels. Sherds (Fig. 48).

Base in situ, top part smashed. Pit visible. Cut Context 2670.
Plain. Incomplete (Fig. 24).

1. Glass frags (n.ill).

One burnt sherd, indet. (n.ill).
Six Early Saxon potsherds, four with linear decoration, two stamped IIc (x538) and two stamped from 2782 (n.ill).

Almost complete. Pit visible.
Cut Context 2716.
Plain. Incomplete, pieces lower half and rim missing (Fig. 24).

1. Glass, seven or eight beads (n.ill); 2.

Bronze globule (n.ill).

Scattered, very fragmentary. Pit visible.
Intersected with pit of 2996 but no clear relationship.

Scattered, fragmentary.
Cut Context 2716.
Three plain cordons defined and separated by single grooves and pairs on lines on neck. Line-and-groove chevron on shoulder, dots in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 49).

## Complete.

Cut Context 2716.
Six horizontal grooves on neck above seven groups of five or six vertical grooves. Complete (Fig. 49, Pl. II).

1. Bronze lumps and iron pin with spring, brooch remains (Figs 103, 105); 2. Glass beads, two (n.ill).

Crushed, incomplete, possibly under cairn. Pit visible.
Next to 3203 in same pit.


3210

| Condition: <br> Pot: | Scattered, fragmentary. <br> Few plain sherds (n.ill). |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3211  <br> Condition:  <br> Pot: Base in situ, crushed. <br> Few plain sherds (n.ill).$.$F |  |

$\left.\begin{array}{ll}\text { 3212 } & \text { Base in situ, rest broken and scattered. } \\ \text { Condition: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Associations: } \\ \text { Pot: }\end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { Two lines above and four below double } \\ \text { stamp row on neck, four-line chevron on } \\ \text { shoulder. Fragmentary, large piece and } \\ \text { sherds (Fig. 76). Stamps: Ih, IIIb. }\end{array} \\ \text { 1. Bronze globule (n.ill) 2. Glass, one or two } \\ \text { green and three or four blue-green beads } \\ \text { (n.ill); 3. Antler comb frag. (Fig. 123). }\end{array}\right\}$

3214 (Figs 139, 144)

| Condition: | Almost complete. Pit visible, Context 2713. <br> Pssociations: <br> Pit cut Contexts 2496 and 2639. Cut by 3215 <br> and cutting 322 but all apparently in same |
| :--- | :--- |
|  | pit and possibly contemporary, <br> relationships altered by crushing. |
| Pot: | Three lines around neck above two-line <br> chevron. Incomplete, much of one side |
|  | missing (Fig. 50). |
| Grave-goods: | I. Bronze globule (n.ill); 2. Iron frag. (n.ill); <br> 3.?Glass/Fuel ash slag. |

Pit: $\quad$ See 3215.

3215 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations: Pit cut Contexts 2496 and 2639. Cutting 3214 and 3220 but probably contemporary, relationships distorted by crushing.
Pot: $\quad$ Horizontal stamp row defined by pairs of lines on neck, vertical applied bosses on shoulder, panels between bosses occupied by vertical lines and vertical stamp rows. Fragmentary, large piece and sherds (Fig. 76). Stamps: IIIb.

Grave-goods: 1. Glass, eight or nine beads, one blue and white, one blue and green, one striped yellow and red (n.ill); 2. Ivory, small pieces (n.ill); 3. Iron frag. (n.ill).

Also in pot: Eight burnt sherds, probably Early Saxon (n.ill). Pit (Context 2713): One Roman potsherd (n.ill).

3216 (Fig. 144)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Scattered, fragmentary.
Above Contexts 2497 and 2639.
Five horizontal lines above three-or fourline chevron on shoulder. Fragmentary (Fig. 50).

1. Iron tool, flat tapering object with two notches in wide end, making three points; could have been used to inscribe ornament on pot or bone (Fig. 116, Pl. IV); 2. Iron, two rectangular plates originally attached by rivets, possibly box fitting; (Fig. 116); 3. Iron tweezers on small grooved ring, decorated with groups of incised lines and facets (Fig. 110); 4. Iron staple, from wooden object: box, or other large container (Fig. 116); 5. Iron narrow bar, thicker in middle than at ends also one frag. ?pin (Fig. 116); 6. Iron, bent strip, possibly clip or staple from wooden object (Fig. 116); 7. Iron, square plate with rivet at each corner, one corner now missing (Fig. 116). 8. Glass, many lumps, greenish translucent, probably remains of vessel (n.ill); 9. Iron pin (Fig. 116).
$\left.\begin{array}{ll}3217=3219 \\ 3218=3212 & \\ 3219=3217 \text { (Fig. 144) } \\ \text { Condition: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Base in situ, (3219) rest scattered (3217). Pit } \\ \text { visible. }\end{array} \\ \text { Associations: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Cut Context 2728. } \\ \text { Pot: }\end{array} \\ & \begin{array}{l}\text { Around neck zone of vertical lines and } \\ \text { stamps defined above by two and below by } \\ \text { three lines, on shoulder vertical lines and } \\ \text { vertical stamp rows define four vertical } \\ \text { bosses, panels between occupied variously } \\ \text { by swags defined internally by dots with } \\ \text { crossed lines in the middle of the swags, two- } \\ \text { line lozenge surrounding a rosette of stamps, } \\ \text { also other linear and stamped arrangements. }\end{array} \\ \text { Fragenergary (Fig. 76). Stamps: VIIa. }\end{array}\right\}$

3220 (Fig. 193)
Condition: $\quad$ Crushed. Pit visible, Context 2713.
Associations: Below 3214 and 3215. Pit cut Context 2496 and 2639.
Pot: $\quad$ Four lines around neck, slashed band around angle. Pedestal. Incomplete, parts neck and rim missing (Fig. 50).
See 3215.
3221
Condition: In situ but crushed and disturbed.
Associations: $\quad$ Over edge of Context 2496.
Pot:
Three lines above and two below zone on neck occupied by single-line chevron and vertical lines, stamps in panels. On shoulder three-line chevron over vertical and round applied bosses, three repeats of pattern, round bosses surrounded by dots, vertical bosses scored and defined by vertical lines. Incomplete, cut vertically, approx half of pot (Fig. 62). Stamps: IIc, IIIa (two versions). SG 106.

## 3222

Condition: $\quad$ Base in situ. Pit visible.
Associations: $\quad$ Cut Context 2496.
Pot: $\quad$ Four lines on one sherd. Sherds (n.ill).

| Grave-goods: | 1. Glass vessel, pale green fragments with <br> vertical and horizontal trails, from <br> Kempston-type cone beaker (Fig. 6). |
| :--- | :--- |
| 3223 | Condition: |
| Soattered, fragmentary. Pit visible. |  |
| Two horizontal lines above stamp row on |  |
| Grave-goods: | neck, chevron on shoulder, stamps in <br> panels. Sherds (Fig. . 77). Stamps: VIIa. <br> 1. Iron stud, disc head, curved point (Fig. |
| Pit: | 116). |
| Flint flake (n.ill). |  |

Pot:
Grave-goods:

Single grooves define stamp row on neck, four bosses on shoulder defined by groups of three vertical lines, stamps in vertical rows over bosses and in horizontal rows in panels. Incomplete, various pieces missing (Fig. 77). Stamps: IIIa, IIIb, IVc (two versions). 1.Bronze globule (n.ill); 2. Iron, four small rivets, probably from comb (Fig. 116); 3. Glass beads, about fifteen: one blue translucent, one blue-green translucent, one or two yellow, one or two white, eight to ten red, some blue (n.ill); 4. Ivory frags (n.ill).

3232 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot: $\quad$ At least one line above stamp row above chevrons, round bosses in panels, horizontal stamp rows. Luwer half and sherds (Fig. 77). Stamps: XII.

1. Iron, curved and pointed frag. (Fig. 116).

3233 (Fig. 144)

Cut Contexts 2496 and 2639
Five horizontal grooves on neck, vertical bosses on shoulder defined by pairs of vertical grooves, possibly fifteen or more bosses. Fragmentary (Fig. 50).

3226
Condition:
Pot:
In pot:
3227
Condition:
Pot:

3228
Condition:
Pot:
Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Plain sherds (n.ill).
Three burnt indeterminate sherds (n.ill).

Crushed, very fragmentary.
Traces neckline, three-line chevron, stamps in panels. Sherds (Fig. 77). Stamps: Ia.

Base in situ, top of pot crushed in.
Three lines above and two below stamp row on neck, chevrons on shoulder formed of line-and-groove and lines-and-dots. Horizontal stamp rows across top of each chevron panel. Fragmentary (Fig. 61). Stamps: IIIa, VIId. SG 84.

3229
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
Crushed in situ, Fragmentary.
Traces line and groove and other linear decoration, ?hole in base. Sherds (Fig. 25). 1. Iron, bent frag. (Fig. 116); 2. Iron hook (Fig. 116).

3230 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Crushed in situ. Pit visible but uncertain edges.

Pot: Horizontal and chevron lines, stamps. Sherds (Fig. 50). Stamps: Vc.
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, small frag. (n.ill); 2. Glass lumps with bronze globule (n.ill).
Also in pot:

## 3231

Condition:

Crushed in situ, possibly under cairn. Pit visible.

Condition:

## Pot:

In situ but crushed and disturbed. Pit visible.
Line and groove on neck, vertical lines and grooves on shoulder, horizontal stamp rows across tops of panels, single line below other decoration around middle of pot. Incomplete (Fig. 61). Stamps: VIId. SG 84.
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, reurains of cruciform or smalllong brooch, bow and part of head with pin attachment, traces facets at top of bow (Fig. 103); 2. Glass beads, twenty to twenty-two, one yellow, five white, one or two red, one pale blue, five or six blue (n.ill); 3. Comb rivets and frags (n.ill).

3234 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3235 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3236 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze fitting, possibly part of pommel
from dagger or sword: central square section with rectangular hole perhaps for tang and
one triangular side extension with broken with rectangular hole perhaps for tang and
one triangular side extension with broken rivet hole. Truncated pyramidal shape (Fig.
104); 2. Antler bead frag. (Fig. 124); 3. rivet hole. Truncated pyramidal shape (Fig.
104); 2. Antler bead frag. (Fig. 124); 3. Glass frag. (n.ill).
Crushed in situ. Pit visible but uncertain edges.
In same pit as 3230 , some sherds mixed, possibly contemporary.
Four horizontal lines above two-line chevron, dots in corners of panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 50).

Base in situ, fairly complete. Pit visible.
Cut by Context 1177. Next to 3232 .
Lines on neck above three-line chevron. Incomplete, much of upper half missing (Fig. 51).

1. (a) Glass, five green pieces, three from wall, (b) glass, bluish, one piece from rim of vessel, palm cup or Roman? (Fig. 7); 2. ?Antler, two playing pieces, both with plain undersides (Fig. 126).

In situ but crushed, fragmentary. Pit visible. In group with 3237, 3238, touching 3237, possibly contemporary.
Plain. Base and sherds only (Fig. 81).

## Pot:

3238 (Fig. 139)
Condition:

Pot:
Grave-goods:
$3239=3240$
3240 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:

Pot:

3241 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3242
Condition:

## Associations:

Pot:

## 3243 <br> Condition:

## 3244

Condition:
Pot:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Grave-goods: } & \text { 1. Bronze frags (n.ill). } \\ \text { Also in pot: } & \text { One indeterminate sherd (n.ill). }\end{array}$

Associations: $\quad$ Pit of 3243B is below 3243A. Both pits cut
Pots: $\quad$ A. Three or more lines around neck above four-line chevron, horizontal rows of dots and round applied bosses in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 51). B. Vertical pushedout bosses defined by vertical lines on shoulder, horizontal stamp rows and massed stamps in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 77) Stamps: Ia, IVa, IVd, VIc. C. Faceted angle and swag. Sherds (Fig. 51).
Grave-goods A: 1. Glass beads, six or seven: one translucent green-blue melon, one blue and white, one red with white crossing trails (n.ill); 2. Ivory, pieces (n.ill); 3. Bronze frag. (n.ill); 4. Iron ring and frag. (Fig. 117).

Pit: One Early Saxon potsherd (n.ill).
Crushed in situ. Pit visible.
In group with 3236, 3238, possibly contemporary, touching 3236.
Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 25).

Crushed in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
In group with, and touching, 3236, 3237, probably contemporary.
Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 25).

1. Bronze globule (n.ill).

Sherds, fragmentary. Same pot as 3239.
In group 3241, 3242, 3259, 3270, 3273. Probably all contemporary, mixed together after disturbance.
Single stamp rows on neck and carination, four horizontal lines between. Fragmentary (Fig. 77). Stamps: Ia.

In situ, crushed, part of top of pot missing.
In group 3240, 3242, 3259, 3270, 3273, probably all contemporary.
Plain. Incomplete, some of upper half missing (Fig. 25).

1. Bronze tweezers, small, complete, undecorated (Fig. 109); 2. Bronze sheet, small piece, also lump (Fig. 107); 3. Iron frags, part of miniature shears (Fig. 109); 4. Glass, half bead, black with zig-zag yellow trail around middle (Fig. 118); 5. Glass, olive-brown melted lumps (n.ill); 6. Comb rivet (n.ill).

Complete, rim of pot smashed.
In group 3240, 3241, 3259, 3270, 3273.
Plain. Complete except for piece of rim (Fig. 25).

Base in situ, remains of three pots, $A$ on top of B. Pit visible. Context 2751.

Base in situ.
Sherds, no surviving decoration (n.ill).

One Early Saxon sherd (n.ill).
3245 (Fig. 144)

Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

## 3246

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3247
Condition:
Pot:

3248
Condition:
Pot:
3249
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3250
Condition:
Pot:
3251
Condition:
Pot:
In pot:
3252 (Fig. 144)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Base in situ, rest scattered. Pit visible.
Pedestal base and sherds only. No surviving decoration (Fig. 81).

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible but disturbed.
Traces of linear decoration. Sherds (n.ill).

Crushed in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Cut by Context 1177.
Four horizontal lines above three-line chevron. Sherds (Fig. 51)

1. Iron staple (Fig. 117); 2. Glass lump (n.ill); 3. Ivory, one frag. (n.ill).

Base in situ but disturbed. Pit visible.
Sherds, no surviving decoration (n.ill).

Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Traces of chevrons. Base and sherds only (Fig. 51).
One burnt Early Saxon sherd (n.ill).

Mostly in situ, top of pot missing. Close to 3254 but relationship not known as urnpits not visible.
One line above and three below stamp row on neck, nine vertical bosses on shoulder, five panels occupied by vertical lines and four by chevrons stamps on tops of bosses and in panels between. Incomplete, neck and rim missing (Fig. 55). Stamps: IIb, XIa. SG 5.

\begin{tabular}{|c|c|c|c|}
\hline Grave-goods:

3253 \& 1. Bronze sheet, three small frags and smaller globules (Fig. 107); 2. Glass beads, twelve to fifteen, several translucent greenblue, several red and blue (n.ill); 3. ?Antler comb, iron rivet (Fig. 123); 4. Ivory frags (n.ill); 5. Antler spindle-whorl frag, incised lines decorate (Fig. 124). \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Bronze (a) catch-plate with shield-shaped triangular plate, possibly repair for brooch (Figs 103, 107), (b) sheet frags, one curved, possibly from bowl,; 2. Ivory frags (n.ill); 3 . Glass beads, eight to ten dark blue in mass, also chips of glass (n.ill), and one bead, white with blue crossing trails and red spots (Fig. 118); 4. Antler spindle-whorl frag. (Fig. 124). <br>
\hline Condition: \& Crushed in situ. \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Pot:} \& Two pairs of lines around neck, three-line \& 3259 (Fig. 139) \& <br>
\hline \& chevron on shoulder, also two-line arches \& Condition: \& Un-urned cremation. <br>
\hline \& around shallow round bosses. Fragmentary (Fig. 51). \& Associations: \& Above 3273. Possibly part of group 3240, 3241, 3242, 3259, 3270, 3273. <br>
\hline \& \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Antler, decorated frags ?comb (Fig. 123). <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Condition:} \& Base in situ but top of pot missing, badly \& 3260 \& <br>
\hline \& disturbed. \& Condition: \& Remains of base, very fragmentary. <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{| Associations: |
| :--- |
| Pot: |} \& Close to 3252 but relationship not clear. \& Associations: \& Above Context 2776. <br>

\hline \& Three or more lines on neck between two stamp rows. Sherds. (Fig. 77). Stamps: XII. \& Pot: \& Traces linear decoration. Sherds (n.ill). <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{3}{*}{Grave-goods:} \& 1. Bronze, possibly part of large solid cast \& 3261 \& <br>
\hline \& ring (Fig. 105); 2. Glass beads, eight to ten: one white with blue crossing trails and blue \& Condition: \& Almost complete, one side cracked and contents spilt. Pit visible. <br>
\hline \& spots, one white, one dark blue or black, several blue and red lumps (n.ill) \& Pot: \& Two grooves above row of dots on neck, traces linear pattern on shoulder. <br>
\hline \multirow[b]{2}{*}{Condition:} \& \& \& Incomplete, about one-third missing, also base disintegrated (Fig. 52). <br>
\hline \& Scattered. Pit visible but very disturbed. \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Comb rivet (n.ill). <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pot:} \& Horizontal and vertical lines, also vertical slashed boss. Sherds only (n.ill). \& \& <br>
\hline \& \& Condition: \& Base in situ, rest fragmentary. <br>
\hline 3256 \& \& Pot: \& Traces chevrons. Sherds (n.ill). <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Condition: Associations:} \& \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Iron rivet, possibly from comb (n.ill). <br>
\hline \& Cut by Context 1177. Next to pit containing 3232 and 3235 but no clear relationship. \& \& <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{Pot:} \& Seven lines above three-four line chevron. \& Condition: \& Disturbed and very fragmentary. <br>
\hline \& Fragmentary (Fig. 52). \& Associations: \& Above Context 2783. <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{5}{*}{Grave-goods:} \& 1. Bronze frag. (n.ill); 2. Bronze, three globules adhering to mass of bone and dark \& Pot: \& No surviving decoration. Sherds (n.ill). <br>
\hline \& blue glass, remains of beads, and one larger \& 3264 \& <br>

\hline \& bronze lump (n.ill); 3. Iron, small rivet, probably from comb (Fig. 117); 4. Crystal, shattered bead(s) (n.ill); 5. Glass beads, about forty: four or five white, one red with white trails, one yellow, several red, one pale \& | Condition: |
| :--- |
| Pot: | \& Scattered and fragmentary. Pit visible. At least three necklines above groups of vertical lines, stamps on shallow bosses in panels. Sherds (Fig. 78). Stamps: VIIb. <br>

\hline \& blue, many dark blue (n.ill); 6. Antler, part \& 3265 (Fig. 144) \& <br>

\hline \& of small ring (Fig. 127, numbered 7). \& | Condition: |
| :--- |
| Pot: | \& | Top of pot missing. Pit visible. |
| :--- |
| Four lines then three lines above four-line | <br>

\hline \multirow[t]{2}{*}{3257 (Fig. 144)
Condition:} \& \& \& chevron. Incomplete (Fig. 52). <br>
\hline \& In situ but pot cracked and top missing. \& Grave-goods: \& 1. Iron rivet (n.ill); 2. Iron knife, broken <br>
\hline \multirow[t]{4}{*}{Pot:} \& Two flat slashed bands separated by single groove on neck, above a band of sloping \& \& (Fig. 112). <br>
\hline \& lines alternating with stamps, defined by \& 3266 \& <br>
\hline \& pairs of grooves. On shoulder two-line swags, vertical lines in middle, single dots \& Condition: \& Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible but disturbed. <br>
\hline \& between swags. Incomplete, part of upper half missing (Fig. 77). Stamps: IIb. \& Pot: \& Few plain sherds (n.ill). <br>
\hline Grave-goods: \& 1. Bronze globule (n.ill); 2. Iron rivet and comb frag. (n.ill); 3. Antler, decorated bead (Fig. 128). \& 3267 (Fig. 139) Condition: \& Base only. Pit possibly visible but may be pit of 3268 . <br>

\hline Also in pot: \& One burnt sherd (n.ill). \& | Associations: |
| :--- |
| Pot: | \& | Above 3268. |
| :--- |
| One or more grooves above and two grooves | <br>

\hline 3258 \& \& \& below zone on neck occupied by groups of <br>
\hline Condition: \& Base in situ, rest missing. \& \& vertical grooves separating panels occupied <br>
\hline Associations: \& Cut Context 2776. \& \& by vertical and horizontal grooves, rows of <br>

\hline Pot: \& Five lines around neck above three-line chevron, dots in corners of panels, four further lines, band of sloping lines, then vertical lines alternating with slashed boss(es) on shoulder. Shaped foot. Lower half and sherds of upper (Fig. 52). \& Grave-goods: \& | dots and massed dots. Incomplete, most upper half missing (Fig. 52). |
| :--- |
| 1. Bone comb, double-sided, decorated with rows of concentric circles and dot-in-circle between pairs of lengthwise incised lines. Iron rivets (Fig. 123). | <br>

\hline
\end{tabular}

| 3268 (Figs 139, 144) |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Condition: | Top of pot missing. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | Below 3267. Cut Context 2778. |
| Pot: | Three grooves around neck, five round applied bosses on shoulder alternating with groups of vertical grooves, stamps in panels in small groups. Incomplete, much of upper half missing. (Fig. 78). Stamps: IIb. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. ?Bone comb, parts of tooth plates and triangular back (Fig. 123). |
| Also in pot: | Three sherds, Early Saxon, burnt (n.ill). |
| 3269 |  |
| Condition: | Base in situ. Pit visible. |
| Pot: | Two or more horizontal lines above vertical lines, traces of stamps in panels. Sherds, mostly from base (Fig. 61). Stamps: VIIc. SG 86. |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze, miniature tweezers, broken (Fig. 108); 2. Iron razor, broken, miniature (Fig. 108); 3. Iron, miniature shears (Fig. 108). |

3270 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Crushed, part of side of pot missing. In group 3240, 3241,3242, 3259, 3273. Six lines on neck, vertical bosses alternating with round bosses on shoulder, vertical lines between bosses, pairs of stamps at top of each boss and vertical stamp row below each round boss, probably nine repeats of pattern. Incomplete, about half of pot (Fig. 64). Stamps: Ia. SG 122.

Grave-goods: $\quad$ 1. Glass, blue and red frag. (n.ill).

3271 (Fig. 144)
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3272
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3273 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations: $\quad$ In group 3240, 3241, 3242, 3259, 3270. Below 3259.
\(\left.$$
\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pot: } & \begin{array}{l}\text { Slashed cordon around neck, one groove } \\
\text { above cordon and two below, lower grooves } \\
\text { broken by three pairs of vertically slashed } \\
\text { cordons, groups of vertical grooves and } \\
\text { shallow vertical bosses between cordons } \\
\text { around shoulder. Complete except for }\end{array}
$$ <br>
pieces missing from side (Fig. 53). <br>
1. Glass, small blue chips (n.ill); 2. Bronze <br>

sheet (n.ill).\end{array}\right]\)|  |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Grave-goods: |  |

$3281=3286$
3282
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Complete but crushed in situ. Pit visible. Ceven lines neck, seven oval bosses on shoulder, massed vertical lines over and pieces missing (Fig. 54).

1. Glass beads, about twelve, blue, white, green and red, with bronze globules (n.ill); 2. Ivory, small frag. (n.ill).

Crushed in situ, fragmentary.
Plain sherds (Fig. 26).

Almost complete, crushed in situ.
Three lines above and two below a stamp row on the neck, two-line arches on shoulder, stamps within arches. 55). Stamps: Xb. SG 4.

1. Glass beads: one red, two or three blue, one blue and white, one white with blue frags (n.ill); 2. Bronze, four frags (n.ill); 3. Three comb rivets (n.ill).

Very fragmentary.
Cut Context 2820.
No surviving decoration. Sherds (n.ill).

3283 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot: Plain. Fragmentary, much of lower half, sherds from upper (Fig. 26).
Grave-goods: $\quad$ 1. Bronze, five frags: two melted lumps; one small repoussé dome, one piece of sheet, triangular with incised lines defining edges and grooves on edges; one piece of sheet with rivet hole (Figs 104, 107); 2. Iron stud with flat disc head (Fig. 117); 3. Bone bead, half, pierced disc (Fig. 124); 4.Comb rivets (n.ill); 5. Antler peg frag. (Fig. 128). 6.
Antler, frags of handle, iron stains inside. Antler, frags of handle, iron stains inside.

3284 (Figs 139, 144)

| Figs |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Condition: | Almost complete. Pit visible. |
| Associations: | In pit containing 3283,3288 , all probably contemporary. |
| Pot: | Four lines on neck, groups of vertical and horizontal lines alternate on shoulder. Complete except for chips off rim (Fig. 53, Pl.I) |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Antler/bone comb, small iron rivets attached to frags (n.ill). |
| 3285 |  |
| Condition: | Base in situ, part of top of pot missing. Pit visible. |
| Pot: | Band of crossing horizontal and vertical grooves on neck, groups of vertical grooves on shoulder. Incomplete, pieces neck and rim missing (Fig. 53). |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Antler peg and worked frags (Fig. 128). |

3286 ( $=3281$ ) (Fig. 139)
Condition: Crushed in situ. Top originally numbered separately as 3281 . Pit visible.
Associations: In pit with 3287, probably contemporary.
Pot:

Grave-goods: 1. Bone bead, half pierced disc (Fig. 124).
3287 (Fig. 139)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

3288 (Fig. 139)

| Condition: | Crushed. Pit visible. |
| :--- | :--- |
| Associations: | In same pit as 3283, 3284. |
| Pot: | Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 26). |

## 3289

Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3290
Condition: Smashed, disturbed. Remains of two pots. Pit visible.
Crushed in situ. Pit visible. In pit containing 3284, 3288, some mixing of sherds, all probably contemporary.

Base in situ, crushed. Pit visible.
In same pit as 3286.
Plain. Incomplete, various pieces missing including most of rim (Fig. 26).

Crushed. Pit visible.
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Associations: } & \text { In same pit as } 3283,3284 . \\ \text { Pot: } & \text { Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 26). }\end{array}$

Crushed in situ.
Three grooves above and four below stamp row on neck, three-line chevron on shoulder, stamps within and between chevrons. Near complete, various small pieces missing (Fig. 78). Stamps: Ik, Vc, VIc, VIIb.
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze, small curved frag. (Fig. 105); 2. Glass, two or three beads: one red, one pale blue, one green or colourless (n.ill).

Pots:

3292 (Fig. 144)
Condition:
Pot:
3291
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3293
Condition:
Associations: $\quad$ Cut Context 2820 .
Pot: $\quad$ Few plain sherds (n.ill)
3294
Condition: Base in situ, crushed and fragmentary. Pit
Pot:
Grave-goods: visible.
Plain. Fragmentary (Fig. 27).

1. Glass translucent green lump (n.ill).

3295
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3296 (Fig. 144)
Condition:
Pot:
A. Vertical bosses on shoulder. Fragmentary (Fig. 26). B. Horizontal and vertical lines. Sherds.

Base in situ. Crushed, probably by cairn. 3241, 3289.
Three lines above and two below zone on neck occupied by two zig-zag or chevron bands, separated by single horizontal line, with crosses, circles and a rectangular motif in the panels of the upper chevron. Five bosses on shoulder, each defined by oval line and carrying crossed lines. Incomplete, pieces missing (Fig. 53).

Base in situ. Pit visible.
Three-line chevron, stamps in rows within panels and in vertical rows between. Fragmentary, lower half and sherds (Fig. 57). Stamps: Ia, IIc, IIb, Vc, VIIc. SG 47.

1. Iron, part of pin (Fig. 117); 2. Glass, four beads, one colourless (n.ill); 3. Ivory frags (n.ill).

Scattered. Pit visible.
,

Base, very fragmentary. Pit visible.
Traces linear decoration. Sherds (n.ill).

1. Antler/bone frag, decorated with dot-incircle (n.ill).

Fairly complete, top of pot crushed. Pit visible.
Four lines at neck, arched cordons defined by arched lines on shoulder alternating with vertical bosses within sloping lines. Stamps between arches. Fragmentary (Fig. 55). Stamps: VIIe. SG 8.
Grave-goods: 1. Glass beads, five to ten: one small dark blue annular, one white with red trails and green spots, others dark blue, pale blue, red, translucent green, (n.ill); 2. Bronze frag. (n.ill).

## 3297

Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods: 1. Bronze frag, part of loop with extensions at two corners, possibly buckle (Fig. 105); 2. Glass beads, fifteen or more: blue, green, also bronze globules (n.ill); 3. Ivory frags (n.ill).

## 3298

Condition:
Associations:

In situ but crushed and fragmentary. Pit visible but edges uncertain. One sherd from 3298 found in pit of 3304 .

| Pots: | A: Three lines above stamp row on neck. <br> Sherds (Fig. 78). Stamps: IIb, IIIa. B: Plain <br> sherds (n.ill). |
| :--- | :--- |
| Grave-goods: | 1. Bronze frag. (n.ill); 2. Antler bead (Fig. <br> 124). |

3299 (Fig. 139)
Condition: Intersected with pit of 3300 but relationship Pot: $\quad$ Plain. Lower half and sherds (Fig. 27). Grave-goods: in-circle (Fig. 128).

3300
Condition:

| Associations: | Intersected with pit of 3299 but relationship |
| :--- | :--- |
| not clear. |  |

Pot: $\quad$ No surviving decoration. Base and sherds (Fig. 81).

## 3301

Condition:

Grave-goods:
Crushed and scattered.
Traces linear decoration. Sherds (n.ill). 1. Bronze sheet, two small pieces and lump, one stuck to yellow glass bead (n.ill); 2. Glass, six or seven beads: three opaque yellow barrels, stuck together, one yellow globular attached to bronze sheet (1), two dark melted lumps.

3302
Condition:
Pot: $\quad$ Five lines on neck above three-line chevron. Incomplete, pieces missing (Fig. 54).
Grave-goods: $\quad$. Glass, blue and pale green lumps (n.ill); 2. Ivory, medium quantity (n.ill).

## 3303

Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Very fragmentary, only a little in situ. Pit visible.
Cut both sides by agricultural furrows.
At least one line above bosses, round alternating with vertical, defined by groups of vertical lines, vertical stamp row below round boss. Sherds (Fig. 78). Stamps: Ia.

Fairly complete, in situ. Pit visible.
Wide groove defined by groups of three lines on neck above slashed cordon, three lines above and two below cordon. Vertical bosses between groups of curved vertical lines on shoulder, sloping lines on outside of some curves, also linear motif like multiple ' T ' rune in panel. Incomplete in large pieces (Fig. 54)
Grave-goods:

Pit:

3305
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3306
Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Pit:

3307 (Fig. 140) Condition: Associations: Pot:

3308 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

## 3309

Condition:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3310 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

3311 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
two further brooches, bronze lump, globule and frag, and further iron pin (Fig. 103); 2. Iron, bent bar (Fig. 117); 3. Glass beads, twenty or more: one white melon, eight to ten blue annular, three white with blue stripes, one yellow, one white and green, rest indistinguishable (Fig. 118 selection ill.); 4. Ivory frag. (n.ill); 5. Four iron frags, pin or tweezers (Fig. 117).
Two flint flakes; one Early Saxon sherd from 3298. (n.ill).

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible.
No surviving decoration (n.ill).

1. Glass beads, one or two, blue and white (n.ill).

Fairly complete, crushed in situ. Pit visible. Plain. Incomplete (Fig. 27).

1. Bronze, small frag. (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, six or seven: blue, yellow and green (n.ill); 3. Glass vessel, translucent green frags (n.ill).

Twelve Early Saxon potsherds, eleven with linear decoration (n.ill).

Crushed. Pit visible.
Next to 3308 and partly crushed over it.
Two untidy lines on neck, vertical applied bosses on shoulder, panels occupied by vertical stamp rows and untidy vertical lines. Fragmentary, base and large pieces of rest (Fig. 78). Stamps: IIb.

Crushed. Pit visible.
Partly overlaid by 3307 , possibly result of crushing, not original relationship.
Three lines around neck. Incomplete, much of base and upper half missing (Fig. 53).

Fairly complete but crushed. Pit visible. Plain. Lower half and sherds (Fig. 27).

1. Bronze globules and glass (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, five: two translucent blue-green, one blue and white striped, one translucent green with white crossing trails and red spots, also bronze lump (n.ill); 3. ?Antler, curved burnt frags, part of spindle-whorl (Fig. 124).

Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible. In same pit as, and next to, 3311 .
No surviving decoration. Sherds. Two lead plugs in base of pot (n.ill).

1. Antler frag, bead or spindle-whorl (n.ill). Possibly associated: Two flint flakes, one worked bone frag. (n.ill).

Scattered, part of base in situ. Pit visible.
In same pit as, and next to, 3310 .
Plain sherds ? plain pot (n.ill).

1. Bone, decorated frag. (Fig. 128).
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:

Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit possibly visible, Context 2935, but this may be a post-hole.
In or on top of Context 2935.
Few small plain sherds (n.ill).

1. Bronze needle (Fig. 105); 2. Bronze lumps (n.ill); 3. Glass beads, twelve to fourteen: blue, red and white (n.ill); 4. ?Antler spindle-whorl frag. (n.ill); 5. Bone comb, rivets and frags of back, linear decoration (Fig. 123); 6. Ivory frags (n.ill).

## 3313

Condition: Pot:

3314 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Pots:

Grave-goods:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Pit: } & \text { (n.ill). } \\ \text { Fourteen Early Saxon potsherds, seven with }\end{array}$ linear decoration (n.ill).

3315
Condition
Pot:
3316 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:

Grave-goods:

3317
Condition:
Pot:

Grave-goods: $\quad$ 1. Iron needle in two pieces (Fig. 117); 2.

3318
Condition:
Pot:
Scattered, fragmentary.
Traces linear decoration, chevrons. Sherds (n.ill).

Two pots crushed on top of each other, A above B. Urnpit visible.
A. No surviving decoration. Sherds (n.ill). B. Horizontal and sloping lines and stamps on neck, horizontal stamp row immediately above carination. Sherds, large quantity (Fig. 79). Stamps: VIIa.
A: 1. Glass beads, approx four: two red, one blue, one blue and white striped (n.ill). B: 1 . Bronze fitting, possibly wrist-clasp section, two flat discs and part of rectangular sheet also bronze lump (Fig. 104); 2. Glass beads, ten to fifteen: one green with red trails and yellow spot, others blue, red and yellow (n.ill); 3. Antler/ bone spindle-whorl frag, incised linear decoration around edge (Fig. 124); 4. Ivory frags (n.ill); 5. Crystal frag.

Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible. No surviving decoration. Sherds (n.ill).

Concentration of bones and sherds. Pit visible.
On top of and cutting 3320.
One small round applied boss on angle only surviving decoration. Incomplete, much of one side missing/broken (Fig. 27).

1. ?Bone playing piece, broken, plain underside (Fig. 126).

Base in situ, top scattered. Pit visible. Four or more lines on neck above vertical applied bosses, defined and scored by vertical lines, on shoulder, also sloping lines and curved lines at tops of bosses. Incomplete, much upper half missing (Fig. 54). Ivory frags (Fig. 128).

Scattered, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Two or more horizontal lines and stamp row above carination. Sherds (Fig. 60). Stamps: VIIa. SG 83.

3319 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Grave-goods:
3320 (Fig. 140)
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Base in situ, fragmentary. Pit visible.
Cut pit of 3321 .
Plain. Sherds (Fig. 27).

1. Iron, very small frags (n.ill).

Almost complete, pot broken. Pit visible.
Under 3316.
Line and groove around neck, six twogroove swags on shoulder, stamp rows within loops and single stamps between. Incomplete, base disintegrated and rim missing (Fig. 79). Stamps: Ia.
Grave-goods:

1. Bronze, sixteen fragments, possibly all bucket fittings. Two pieces curved longitudinally, probably rim bindings; one piece of narrow, thick strip ? handle; three or four pieces wider, thinner strip, bindings; one piece of wide strip, pierced, decorated with incised lines; one crumpled piece of sheet; four small frags sheet; one melted piece, splayed and pierced bar, handle; appliqué in the form of a bird with long curved beak: stamped decoration defining edges of bird and a single cross impression in middle of body, two bronze rivets with washers in position give thickness of object to which appliqué was attached $(8-9 \mathrm{~mm})$ (Fig. 105); 2. Bronze tweezers, miniature, complete (Fig. 109); 3. Iron, miniature shears (Fig. 109); 4. Glass vessel, few pale lumps (Fig. 7); 5. Bone playing pieces, six, all with plain undersides (Fig. 126); 6. Iron, frag. (Fig. 117).

3321 (Fig. 140)
Condition: Associations: Pot:

Grave-goods:

3322
Condition: Fragmentary.
Associations: $\quad$ On top of Context 2776.
Pot: $\quad$ No surviving decoration. Part of base only (n.ill).

Grave-goods: 1. Bronze lump (n.ill); 2. Glass beads, five to seven, some blue (n.ill).

3323
Condition:
Associations:
Pot:
Sherds and bones. Pit visible.
Formerly numbered as Context 2699.
Flat slashed band defined by single lines; vertical lines; row of dots between lines. Sherds (n.ill).

## 3324 See Part IV p. 80.

3325 See Part IV p. 80.
3326
Condition: $\quad$ Part in situ, most scattered.
Associations: Parts of two pots confused together in Context 2543, part of which could be remains of the original urnpit.

Pots: A. Cordon with diagonal grooves around neck, defined by two lines above, one below, on shoulder vertical bosses defined by groups of three grooves, intermittent horizontal lines in panels. Fragmentary (Fig. 54). B. Two grooves around neck, groups of two vertical bosses below, defined by single grooves. Arched grooves in panels. Sherds (Fig. 54).

3327
Condition: $\quad$ Five small sherds with cremated bone.
3328
Condition: Cremated bone, labelled 'two disturbed burials from under urns 1852 and 1853'. Possibly spill from 1853, base damaged.

3329
Condition: Cremated bone, part of a collection recorded on site as 'two disturbed burials'; the other part is now 3330 (below).

3330 (Fig. 139)
Condition: Cremated bone, part of a collection recorded on site as 'two disturbed burials'; the other part is now 3329 (above).

3331
Condition: Two small sherds with cremated bone, recorded on site as 'disturbed burial'.
Associated find: SF 2061. Bone bead (broken); see "stray finds" from cemetery area.
Also with pot: Two sherds. ?E.S. burnt.
3332
Condition: Cremated bone, recorded on the site as coming from the pit of urn 1835, below the urn. Probably spill from 1835.
Associated find: SF 232. Bronze sheet, decorated, two frags.

3333 Published in Part III (p.79, Fig. 88) as inhumation 30. Cremation, within pot 30/1.

3334
Condition: $\quad$ Cremated bone, unlabelled.

(a) 2816 (Style Group 40)

(b) 3135

(c) 3009 showing plug in side

(d) 3037 (Style Group 22)

(e) 3200

(f) 3284

(g) 3041 (Stamp Group 68)

(h) 2923 (Stamp Group 58)

Plate I Selected pots. Scale approximately 1:3

(a) 3177 (Style Group 42)

(b) 3150

(c) 2833

(d) 2941

(f) 3176 (Style Group 28(b))

(e) 3197

(g) 3154

Plate II Selected pots, details. Scale approximately 1:1


Plate III 3114 Iron objects 1-9. Scale approximately 1:1

(a) 3056-2 and 3 Bone and pebbles, playing pieces

(c) 2880/4 Iron knife

(e) 2840-1 Iron knife

(g) Small Find 15
(Glaston-type brooch)

(h) 3216-1 Iron ?tool

(b) 3095-1 Bronze, small-long brooch

(d) 3178-1 Bronze, silvered, applied brooch

(f) 2963-1 Iron loop

(i) 3145-1 Iron ?chape

Plate IV Selected grave-goods (and Small Find 15). Scale approximately 1:1

(a) 2921-2 Glass vessel fragments, claw-beaker

(b) 3091-1 Bronze supporting-arm brooch

(c) 3271-1-3 Bronze scabbard mount, rivet and decorated stud
(d) 2872-1 Iron buckle

$\qquad$

(a) Hordeum sp. Hulled grain showing base of awn

(b) Hordeum vulgare. Hulled grain

(c) Secale cereale. Oblique lateral view of grain

(d) Avena sp. Floret

(e) Triticum aestivum s.i. Grain

(f) Triticum aestivum s.L. Grain, lateral view

(g, h) Triticum aestivum s.s. Rachis internodes, abaxial and adaxial views


Figure 16 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 17 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 18 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 19 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 20 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 21 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 22 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 23 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 24 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 25 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 26 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 27 Undecorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 28 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 29 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 30 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 31 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 32 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 33 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 34 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 35 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 36 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 37 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 38 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 39 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 40 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 41 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 42 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 43 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 44 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 45 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 46 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 47 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 48 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 49 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 50 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 51 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 52 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 53 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 54 Bossed, indented and linear decorated pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 55 Pots of Stamp Groups 4, 5, 7/12, 8, 10 and 31. Scale 1:3


Figure 56 Pots of Stamp Groups 44 and 45. Scale 1:3


Figure 57 Pots of Stamp Groups 47, 48 and 51. Scale 1:3


Figure 58 Pots of Stamp Groups 55 and 60. Scale 1:3


Figure 59 Pots of Stamp Groups 60, 61, 68, 70 and 71. Scale 1:3


Figure 60 Pots of Stamp Groups 71, 73, 74, 77, 78, 83 and 85. Scale 1:3


Figure 61 Pots of Stamp Groups 84-6, 98, 102-3. Scale 1:3


Figure 62 Pots of Stamp Groups 103, 106, 111, 116 and 118. Scale 1:3


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Figure 64 Pots of Stamp Groups 122 and 129 and stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 65 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 66 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 67 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 68 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 69 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 70 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 71 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 72 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 73 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 74 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 75 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 76 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 77 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 78 Stamped pottery. Scale 1:3


Figure 79 Stamped pottery and miscellaneous incomplete pots. Scale 1:3


Figure 80 Miscellaneous incomplete pots. Scale 1:3


Figure 81 Miscellaneous incomplete pots and grave-goods (outlines) from unillustrated incomplete pots. Scale 1:3


Figure 82 X series sherds in Stamp Groups. Scale 1:3


Figure 83 X series sherds in Stamp Groups. Scale 1:3


Figure 84 X series sherds in Stamp Groups. Scale 1:3


Figure 85 X series sherds in Stamp Groups. Scale 1:3


Figure 86 X series sherds in Stamp Groups. Scale 1:3

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Figure 87 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 88 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 89 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 90 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 91 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 92 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 93 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 94 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 95 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 96 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 97 Stamps tabulated according to motif. Scale 1:1


Figure 98 Stamps tabulated according to motif, and stamps associated on one pot. Scale 1:1


Figure 99 Stamps associated on one pot. Scale 1:1


Figure 100 Stamps associated on one pot. Scale 1:1


Figure 101 Stamps associated on one pot. Scale 1:1


Figure 102 Bronze brooches. Scale 1:1


Figure 103 Bronze brooches. Scale 1:1


Figure 104 Various bronze objects. Scale 1:1


Figure 105 Various bronze objects, and bronze sheet. Scale 1:1


Figure 106 Bronze sheet. Scale 1:1


Figure 107 Bronze sheet. Scale 1:1


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Figure 117 Various iron objects. Scale 1:1


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2903/3


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Figure 135 Sections and plans of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:20


Figure 136 Sections and plans of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:20


Figure 137 Sections and plans of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:20


Figure 138 Sections and plans of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:20


Figure 139 Sections and plans of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:20


Figure 140 Sections and plans of cremations associated in the ground. Scale 1:20


Figure 141 Contents of complete cremations


Figure 142 Contents of complete cremations


Figure 143 Contents of complete cremations



${ }^{10} \mathrm{~cm}$

Figure 144 Contents of complete cremations

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