

PART 2: Deposits 101–200

101 1967/13 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.2.

Description No detailed records extant. Rectangular sandstone cist with missing ends (0.46 x 0.3m). Nos 3–5 explicitly stated to be from the fill.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail.

Finds of uncertain status

- 2 B01. Wt. 95g. BE 17 (BC/BD). A BB1 jar base fragment and lower wall sherds with obtuse lattice decoration, exterior sooted and interior ?limescale. Third to mid fourth-century.
- 3 B01. Wt. 13g. RE 7 (BC/WJ). A BB1 jar rim fragment, sooted. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 7–9, third-century.
- 4 B01. Wt. 16g. RE 3 (BC/WJ). A BB1 jar rim fragment. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 10–14, later third to mid fourth-century.
- 5 R03. Wt. 12g. Three greyware bodysherds from a jar with acute lattice decoration. Hadrianic to Antonine+.

Interpretation Uncertain.

102 1967/32 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.2; details FIGS 4.91, 4.92; see also FIG. 11.6.

Description Partial cist. Probably a pit 0.76 to 0.84m square, vertical slabs lining one side. Vessels placed on a layer of charcoal containing cremated bone and bronze specks. Cremated human bone in jar (11), beaker (13) and in charcoal layer. Unburnt bone placed on dish (15), glass vessel (17) placed inside (12).

Cremated human bone Three groups all from same individual. (i) from jar (11), (ii) from beaker (13), (iii) from basal redeposited pyre debris.

- (i) Adult (45–100 years); male. Wt. 751.9g (including copper alloy fused to right mandible, rib shaft, left distal humerus, iron nail and copper alloy adhering to ilium; 39.4g animal bone and 0.2g worked bone). Pathology: infection – T; op – 1C, sternum, right acetabulum, right distal humerus, distal femur; exo – patellae; pitting – sternum.
- (ii) Adult (18–100 years); male?? Wt. 18.2g.
- (iii) Adult (18–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 1643.1g

(including 839.7g animal bone and 3.3g worked bone and ivory). Pathology: cyst – foot phalanx.

Cremated animal bone Horse; cattle; sheep/goat; pig.

Charcoal *Betula* sp. (xxx).

Prunus avium / *padus* (xx).

Alnus sp. (x).

Pyre goods

- 1 Copper alloy; escutcheon distorted by heat. L. 25mm, W. 31mm.
- 2 Copper alloy; two sheet fragments, also one other fragment.
- 3 Lead alloy; plug. L. 37mm.
- 4 Iron; hobnail.
- 5 Iron; nail (2 including small shank fragment) found in cremated bone.
- 6 Iron; nail (2 including fragment).
- 7* Bone veneer type: A7.1.
- 8 Bone. Worked fragment.
- 9* Bone; rods (2). Square-sectioned, one complete, 60mm in length. Along one edge of these rods a deep slot has been cut.
- 10 Ivory; fragmentary; split into small curving strips.

Grave goods

- 11* B01. Wt. 850g. RE 100, BE 100 (BC/BX). A complete BB1 jar with everted rim not exceeding the maximum girth, with an obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above. Heavily burnt orange. The original records suggest a deliberate hole in the side of the vessel although this is no longer clear. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 7–8, early to mid third-century. c. A.D. 240–270.
- 12* R01. Wt. 395g. RE 41 (BC/BY). A constricted-necked jar with flanged rim and wavy line decoration on the neck and girth, and a notched cordon at the base of the neck. Probably north-western, perhaps later second to mid third-century.
- 13* F01. Wt. 210g. RE 95, BE 100 (BC/CD). A tall indented beaker in Trier Rhenish ware. Cf. Gillam (1970) type 46, A.D. 220–260. c. A.D. 200–260.
- 14* F01. Wt. 85g. RE 85, BE 100 (BC/BZ). A small, globular indented beaker in Trier Rhenish ware. Cf. Gillam (1970) type 45, c. A.D. 190–250. c. A.D. 200–260 (FIG. 8.6).
- 15* S20. Wt. 775g. RE 100, BE 100 (BC/CA). Form 31R, complete, Central Gaulish, with

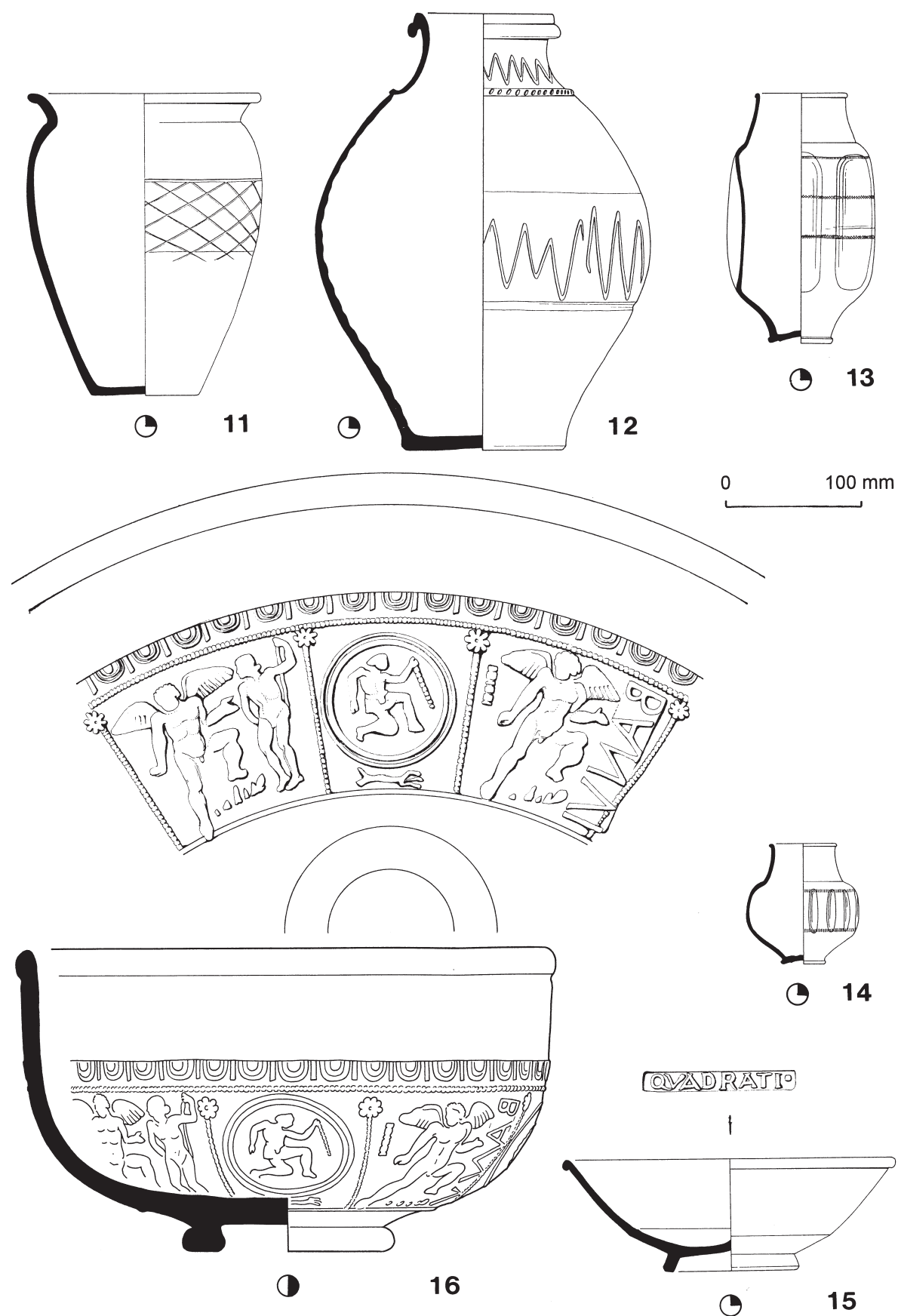


FIG. 4.91 Grave goods from urned cremation burial 102.

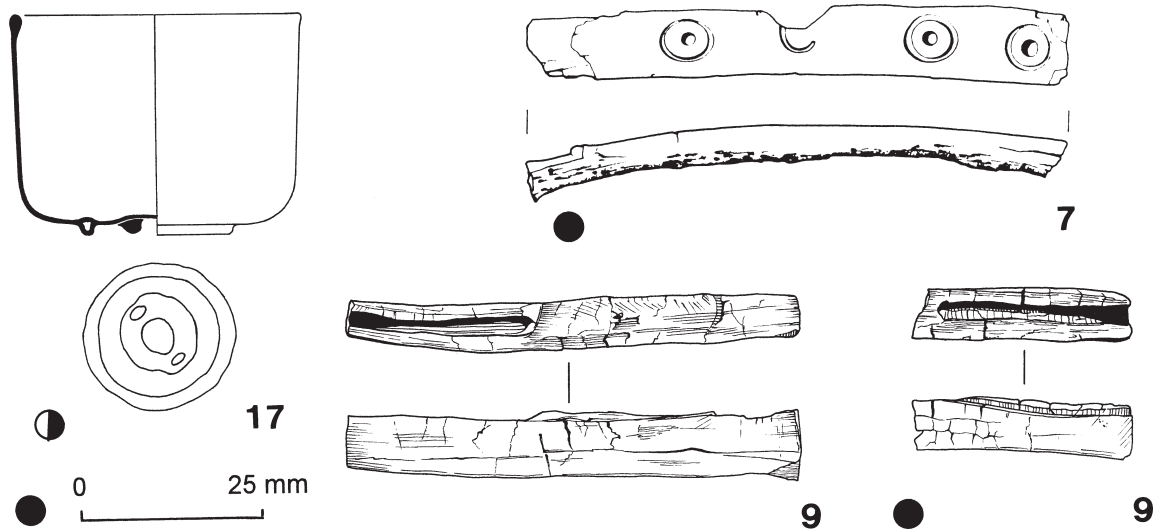


FIG. 4.92 Pyre and grave goods from urned cremation burial 102.

- footring slightly worn and the pot not eroded. Stamped QVADRATI•(Die 1a) by Quadratus of Lezoux. This potter made forms 31R, 79 and 80. His stamps occur at Malton (after c. A.D. 160), Newcastle fort and Wallsend (in the equivalent of Period Ib). c. A.D. 160–200.
- 16* S20. Wt. 825g. RE 100, BE 100 (BC/CB). Central Gaulish. Form 37, complete, from a mould stamped BANVI retrograde (Die 1a, vertically among the decoration). The simple design of repeated panels shows: i) Cupid (D.229/O.383); ii) Bacchus (O.583 before the arm was broken on the punch); iii) warrior (similar to, but smaller than D.394/O.204), in a medallion; iv) dog to right (O.1915A). In one panel the Bacchus is replaced by the stamp. Banuus worked at both Lezoux and Lubié. This bowl is typical of his work at Lezoux, in fabric and in being thick, heavy and roughly made. Both the border and the ovolo (Rogers B159) are overstruck. The other motifs comprise an eight-petalled rosette (Rogers C165), an astragalus (probably Rogers R24) and the edge of a leaf (Rogers H69). The footring shows little, if any, wear and still has grit from the kiln sticking to it. Bowls with this stamp are known from Carrawburgh and Chesterholm in contexts implying a date after A.D. 160. c. A.D. 170–200.
- 17* Glass; cylindrical cup in c. 100 fragments. Colourless with pearly iridescent, heavily weathered surfaces; wall thickness now much reduced. Vertical rim, edge fire-thickened; straight side with rounded carination to wide lower body; pushed-in, intermittently tubular base ring; flat base with circular trail with pontil scar applied

to underside. Ht. 57mm, rim diameter 70–5mm, base diameter 39mm, wall thickness 0.5–1mm. (BC/CE). Previously published as Cool 1990, fig. 1.10.

Finds of uncertain status

- 18 R08. Wt. 145g. RE 46, BE 100 (BC/BZ). This has the correct code for this burial but it is not mentioned in the original records, and it may well not have come from this burial.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

104 1967/23 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No detailed records extant. Circular bowl-shaped pit (diameter 0.61m) with dark fill.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail (2 fragments).

Finds of uncertain status

- 2 S30. Wt. 15g. RE 10. Form 31 rim fragment, East Gaulish (Trier). Late second or third-century.

Interpretation Uncertain.

105 1967/22 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.94.

Description No detailed records extant. Circular pit (diameter 0.46m). Cremated bone not specifically stated to have been in jar (8) though this described as urn. Relationships: cut into F23.

Cremated human bone Two groups whose original locations are unknown. (ii) charcoal-stained and may be from fill.

- (i) Adult (25–40 years); female. Wt. 460.3

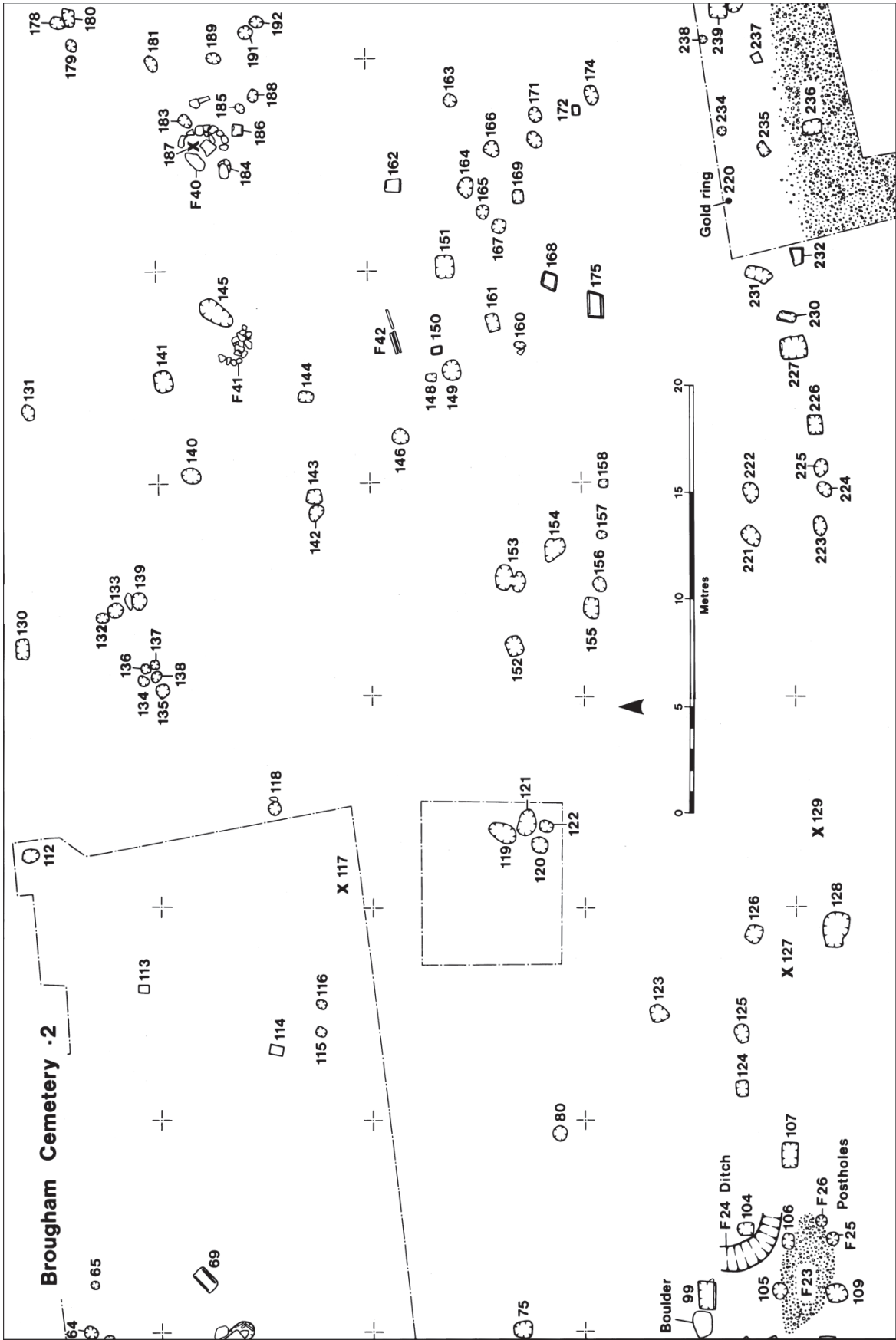


FIG. 4.93 Site plan 2.

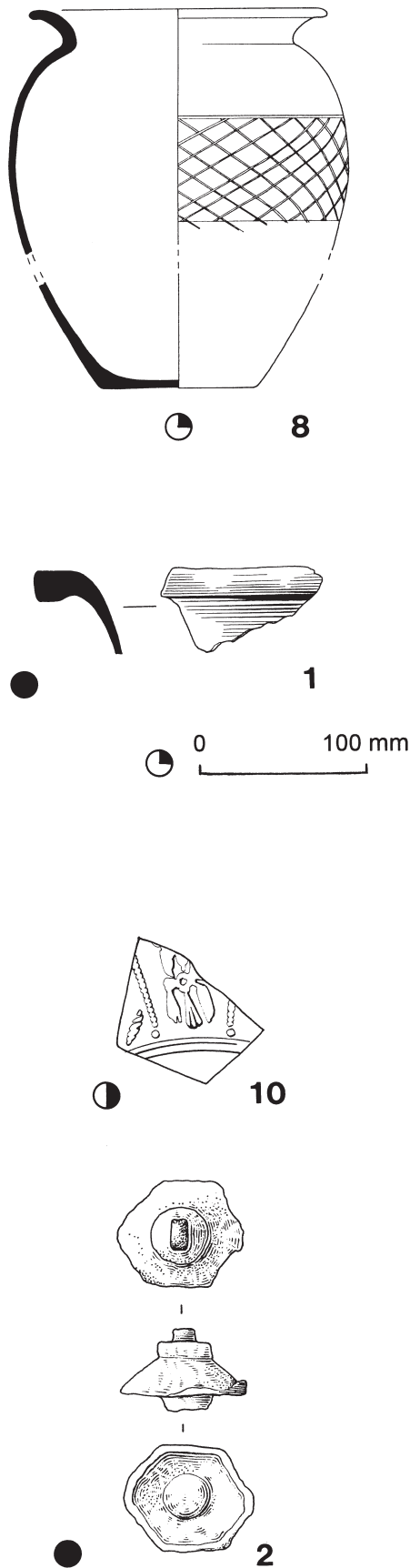


FIG. 4.94 Pyre and grave goods from possible urned cremation burial 105.

(including 1.8g animal bone and 0.6g worked bone). Pathology: ossification longitudinal ligament – T.

- (ii) Adult (18–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 11g (including 0.2g animal bone).

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat, domestic chicken.

Charcoal *Betula* sp. (xx).

Alnus sp. (x).

Fraxinus sp (x).

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; vessel rim fragment.
- 2* Copper alloy; bell-shaped stud, Allason-Jones (1985) type 2. Diameter 19mm, L. 12mm.
- 3 Copper alloy; stem fragment.
- 4 Copper alloy; sheet fragments (2), also two fragments distorted by heat.
- 5 Iron; hobnail, from cremated bone.
- 6 Iron; nail (2 plus fragments).
- 7 Iron; nail (3 shank fragments) found in cremated bone.

Grave goods

- 8* B01. Wt. 300g. RE 56, BE 26 (BC/BP). Four rimsherds, three base sherds and 47 bodysherds from a BB1 jar with an everted rim, perhaps of smaller diameter than the maximum girth. There is an obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above. The rimsherds are sooted and three bodysherds (possibly from this vessel) are heavily burnt. Perhaps cf. Gillam (1976) nos 7–9, third-century. c. A.D. 240–270.

Finds of uncertain status

- 9 ?O02. Wt. 2g. RE 5 (BC/BP). A sherd from the neck and rim of a ?necked beaker in an oxidised fabric with some sand.
- 10* S20. Wt. 17g. (BC/BP), 37, Dr. 37 bodysherd, see 82.7. A.D. 150–180.
- 11 S20. Wt. 41g. RE 18. A Dr. 37 rim fragment, Central Gaulish, late-Antonine.

Interpretation Possibly urned cremation burial with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

106 1967/8 PHASE 3B

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.95.

Description No detailed records extant. Oval pit (0.61 x 0.46m) thought to be part of a large disturbed area. Fill described as having much cremation material and charcoal. Relationships: overlies F23. NB items with code (BC/WC) are described as being unstratified in fill.

Cremated human bone Subadult–adult(13–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 64.2g (including 0.3g animal and 1.6g worked bone).

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.**Pyre goods**

- 1* Copper alloy; ?Hemmoor bucket. Grooved sheet fragment with traces of silver inlaid in grooves. Also other sheet fragments (15).
- 2 Iron; hobnail. Diameter 9mm, L. 13mm.
- 3 Iron; nail (21+ fragments).
- 4 Iron; nail (2 small shank fragments) found in cremated bone.
- 5 Bone veneer type: A1.1.
- 6 Bone. Worked object.
- 7 Glass; bead (BC/AR). Melted lump consisting of fused translucent deep blue, translucent pale green and opaque white. Shattered in c. ten fragments, one of which retains small fragment of corroded copper-alloy sheet. Dimensions (largest fragment) 11 x 10 x 7mm.
- 8 B01. Wt. 205g. RE 32 (BC/AT). Rim and shoulder fragments from a BB1 jar, most sherds very heavily burnt. The rim is everted and the girth has an obtuse lattice zone with groove above. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 10–14, later third to mid fourth-century.
- 9 S20. Wt. 3g. (BC/WC). A sherd of Central Gaulish samian, form indeterminate, burnt. Antonine.
- 10 S30. Wt. 23g. BE 22 (BC/WC). A form 37 footring, East Gaulish, slightly burnt. Later second to third-century.
- 11* Pipeclay; figurine of Venus. Total Ht. 210mm, Ht. of goddess 170mm. (BC/AS, sf 45).

The following note on the figurine was written by the late Frank Jenkins in 1987.

The figurine of white clay, buff-coloured at the surface, is an inferior provincial copy of one of the classical Roman art types of Venus. The front and back halves of the figurines were cast in separate clay moulds. Either the moulding was inferior or the surface was subsequently abraded because the details are rather indistinct. It appears as if the goddess either wears a diadem or her hair is arranged to resemble one. At the front the hair has a central parting, and either a tress or plait layers down the front of each shoulder. The hair is also drawn back and secured in a small bun at the nape of the neck.

The robe of the goddess is supported by the wrists and hangs down at the back from just below the buttocks to conceal the legs at the back. The body at the front is entirely nude; the breasts are small and in very low relief. The right hand grasps an object almost certainly the handle of a toilet bag, the latter now gone owing to breakage. A fold of the garment is on the wrist and another fold is on the wrist of the left hand.

The figure stands on a hollow plinth which is rectangular in plan. The two sides and the front of this splay out from top to bottom, but the back is vertical. The figurine is hollow like the plinth. At the front of the plinth there are two horizontal raised bands, that at the top is in the form of a half-round moulding and the other at the bottom is of squared cross-section.

The figurine has every appearance of having been produced at Köln in the second century, almost certainly in one of the kilns found just outside the west gate known as the Hahnentor in the Rudolfsplatz. For very close parallels see Schauerte 1985, 174–6, Taf. 27, nos 1–6, especially nos 1–3. When the figurine was complete there would have been a circular hole through the front half to allow the gases to escape from inside the hollow body when in the kiln, in order to prevent disintegration at high temperatures.

Note. In addition to the surface abrasion noted by Dr Jenkins, the figurine is also discoloured with patches ranging from pink to grey. The other figurines of this type catalogued by Schauerte (1985, Typ V.3.1.2) are variously described as white, beige and yellow/white. None has the multi-coloured mottling seen on this statuette, so it is reasonable to conclude that it is due to the effect of the heat of the pyre.

Finds of uncertain status

- 12* Gold; chain. Two lengths of chain made up of oval gold rings each folded in half and passing through two others to produce a hollow square-section with concave sides. L. 58mm and 37mm, total W. 3mm, thickness of wire: 0.75mm.

A similar length of chain in silver was found at Gaulcross in 1867 (Stevenson and Emery 1966) and described as 'unique in Britain' although the authors traced the technique back to ancient Ur. However such chains have become increasingly well known in bronze in Roman contexts linking brooches (e.g. Newcastle: Brewis 1924, 178, no. 5) and occasionally in gold linking earrings (Marshall 1969, 274, no. 2331, c. first-century A.D.). In the second part of their paper Stevenson and Emery discuss the method used in making such wire and the technique is further discussed by Ogden (1982, 58). (LA-J).

- 13 Glass; vessel. (BC/AR). Seven colourless body fragments.
- 14* Glass; bead. (BC/AR). Short square-sectioned. Cloudy deep blue with opaque red trail outlined in opaque white running around bead by one end. L. 4mm, section 3mm, perforation diameter 1mm.
- 15 R01. Wt. 15g. (BC/WC). Two greyware bodysherds.

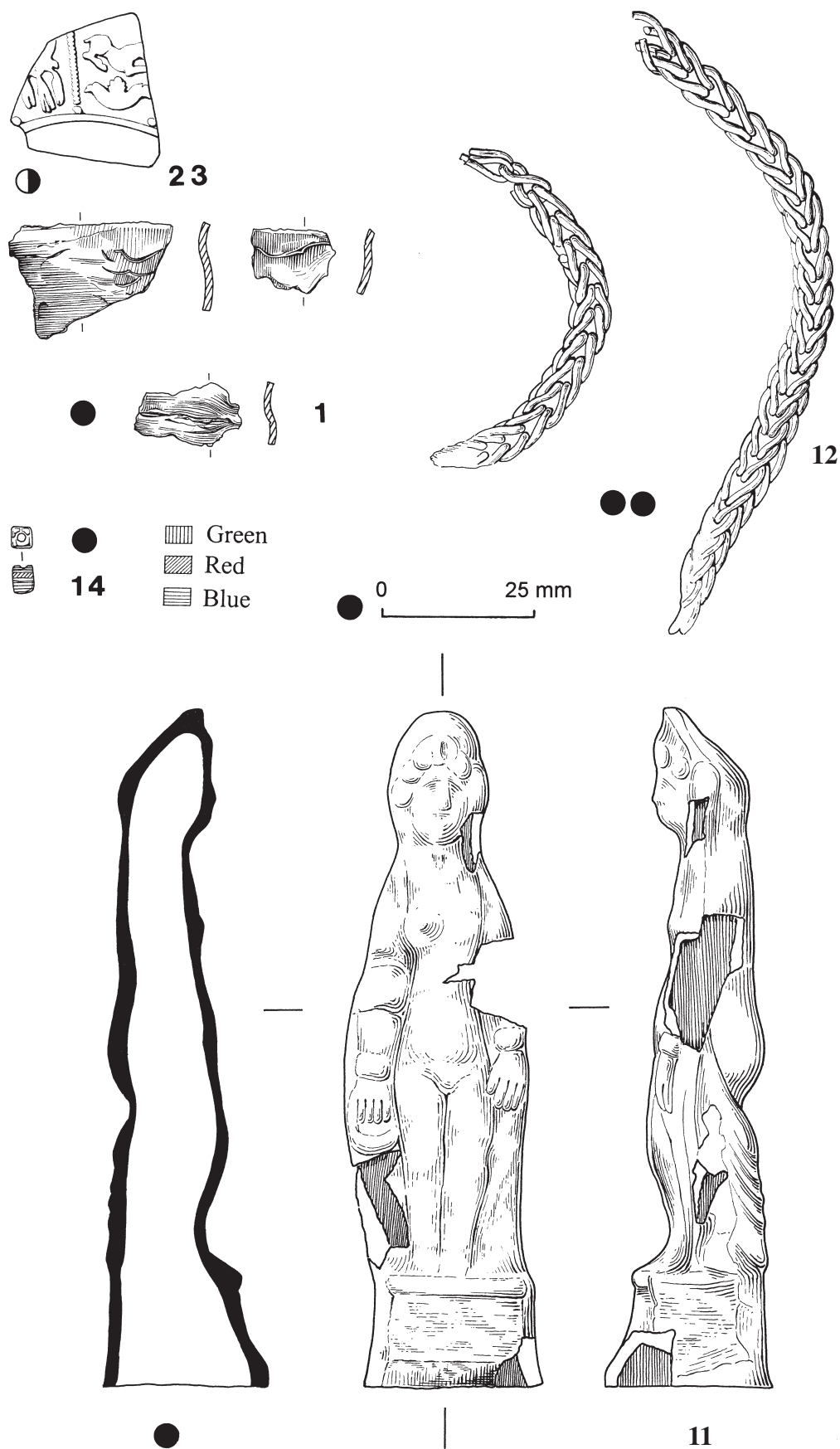


FIG. 4.95 Pyre goods and decorated samian sherd from pyre debris deposit 106.

- 16 R03. Wt. 53g. (BC/AT). Eleven bodysherds from a jar, some sooted. Very similar to sherds from **218.1**.
- 17 R04. Wt. 2g. (BC/WC). A Crambeck greyware bodysherd. *c.* A.D. 285+.
- 18 R07. Wt. 36g. RE 12 (BC/AT). Fragments from the rim and shoulder of a greyware constricted-necked jar with bifid rim. Perhaps early to mid third-century.
- 19 O01. Wt. 7g. (BC/WC). Three bodysherds. Second to third century.
- 20 G01. Wt. 6g. (BC/WC). A hand-made bodysherd. Third to fourth-century.
- 21 F03. Wt. 1g. RE 6 (BC/WC). A fragment of Nene Valley colour-coated ware bag beaker rimsherd with simple rim. *Cf.* Howe *et al.* (1980) nos 44–5, later second to mid third-century.
- 22 S20. Wt. 5g. (BC/WC). A dish bodysherd, Central Gaulish, Antonine.
- 23* S20. Wt. 24g. (BC/AT). Form 37 fragment, Central Gaulish. See **82.7**. A.D. 150–80.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris.

107 1967/12 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.91; details FIGS 4.96, 4.97; see also FIG. 8.19.

Description Rectangular/sub-oval pit (*c.* 1.13 x 0.8m). Cremated human bone from jar (6) which was set at a lower level than the rest of the vessels. Possibly this indicates it was set in a depression in the base, *cf.* **285**. Glass cup (9) placed inside bowl (8).

Cremated human bone Adult (25–45 years); unsexed. Wt. 747g (including 5g worked bone). Pathology: exo – patellae; op – 1st metatarsal. Copper alloy stains on thoracic body.

Charcoal *Betula* sp. (*).

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; mount (2 fragments).
- 2* Copper alloy; sheet (24 fragments) distorted by heat and rivet.
- 3 Iron; nail (9 including fragments).
- 4 Bone veneer types: A2.2; A4.1.
- 5 Bone worked fragment.

Grave goods

- 6* B01. Wt. 1750g. RE 57, BE 73 (BC/AZ). A largely complete BB1 jar with everted rim the diameter of which is exceeded by the maximum girth, with obtuse burnished lattice zone on the girth with a groove above. *Cf.* Gillam (1976) nos 7–8, early to mid third-century. *c.* A.D. 240–270.
- 7* S20. Wt. 825g. RE 100, BE 100. Form 37, complete, with a footring which is slightly

worn. A mould-stamp of Do(v)eccus, DOIICCI (Die 5a), is placed among the decoration. The stiff, repeating panel arrangement shows only one figure and a minimum of decorative details. Each quarter of the design is divided into four panels containing from left to right: i) a large leaf (Rogers H17) within a beaded medallion (Rogers E8), the stem represented by an astragalus (?Rogers R18). This occurs on form 37 from Kenchester, from a mould stamped with the same die as the Brougham bowl. ii) A composite motif (Rogers Q6), incorporating twin dolphins (O.2407A), above a tall horizontally placed leaf (Rogers H134); iii) a leaf within a beaded festoon (Rogers F34), which also occurs on form 37 from York (Stanfield and Simpson 1958, pl. 151, 55) and on another Do(v)eccus bowl from Brougham (**273.14**, leaf only); iiib) a marine monster to left (D.38/O.46). For the ovolo and the space-fillers, *cf.* Stanfield and Simpson 1958, fig. 44. The footring, which is only slightly worn, was badly attached to the bowl and has become detached from it. Do(v)eccus worked at Lezoux in the mid to late-Antonine period. Bowls from moulds stamped with the same die as this piece occur in Chesters Museum (from Hadrian's Wall), Malton, Papcastle and South Shields. *c.* A.D. 165–200.

- 8* S20. Wt. 650g. RE 96, BE 85 (BC/BB). Twenty fragments and a number of chips giving a complete form 36, Central Gaulish. The footring is slightly worn. Mid-Antonine.
- 9 Glass: cylindrical cup in *c.* 400 fragments and splinters. Colourless; some small bubbles; much strain-cracking at rim and base. Almost certainly originally as **186.8**. Wall thickness 0.5mm. (BC/BA).
- 10* Copper alloy and enamel; patera. Rim diameter 92mm, handle L. 80mm. (BC/BC). This was analysed in 1989 by Justine Bayley who contributes the note below. The item had previously been conserved following excavation but no report on the work done then survives in the archive. Previously published as Butcher 1977, 45, fig. 2. (FIG. 8.19).

The patera is in a generally good state of preservation though a small amount of restoration was undertaken when it was conserved. It comprises three original parts, the handle, the base and the main part of the bowl which was enamelled. These parts were all analysed qualitatively by energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF).

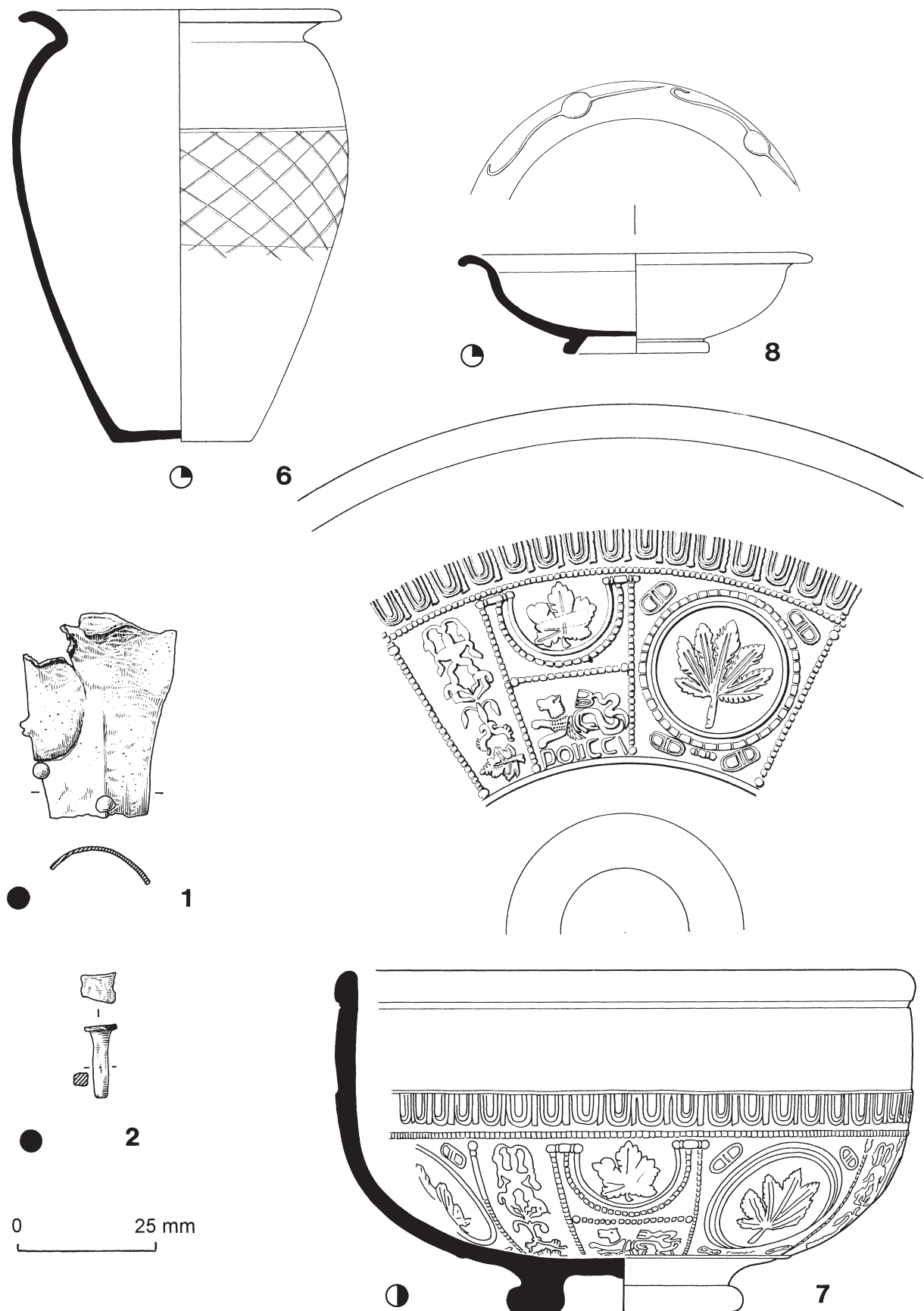


FIG. 4.96 Pyre and grave goods from urned cremation burial 107.

The analyses suggest that the handle and main part of the bowl are of a very similar composition, a bronze (copper plus tin) containing up to a few percent of zinc and lead. The base is of a broadly similar composition, though with relatively less tin and lead detected. This apparent difference may be due to the varying surface finish of the three parts in their present, partly corroded state rather than to real differences in the composition of their uncorroded metal cores.

The handle shows clear, corrosion-etched dendrites in some areas, indicating that it was cast. Possible dendritic structures are also visible on the other two parts, as might be expected, though the evidence of their being cast is more circumstantial. The base has three closely spaced pairs of concentric circles and a central spot cut into its slightly concave outer surface. These may have been present on the mould but are more likely to have been cut when the casting was cleaned up on a lathe of some sort as they are of varying depths.

Finds of vessel moulds from Castleford, W. Yorkshire (Bayley and Budd 1998, 203–22) indicate that the fields for the enamel would have been cast rather than cut later. In some areas where the enamel has been lost, it can be seen that the casting was cleaned up before being enamelled as distinct tool marks are visible on the base of the fields. The saw-tooth edge of many of the larger fields may also represent working of the solid metal to provide a better key for the enamel.

The enamelled design has been described as a scroll with stylised leaves (Butcher 1977). Three opaque colours (red, blue and turquoise) were used in the pattern which repeats four times around the vessel with the same colours used in the same areas each time. Most fields contain only a single colour of enamel though in one element of the design red and turquoise are juxtaposed, but the contact is at a very constricted part of the field. No attempt was made to determine the composition of the enamel but comparison with previously analysed Roman enamels suggests that the red colour was most probably produced by copper in a reduced state in a lead-containing enamel, the turquoise by copper in an oxidised state in a low lead or lead-free enamel and the blue by cobalt (Bateson and Hedges 1975; Biek *et al* 1980).

The base was originally attached to the enamelled part of the patera by three thin copper-alloy rivets, of which parts now survive. The handle was soldered in place but only vestiges of the solder have survived both burial and conservation. No analysis was attempted but appearances suggest it was a lead-tin solder. This may be the original joining material or may represent a repair made in antiquity. The original join would, however, have been a solder of some

sort as there are no traces of rivets ever having been used and no suggestion that a handle was cast in one with the bowl and subsequently broke, necessitating a repair.

The patera had been repaired in antiquity, before it was buried. A small sheet-metal patch was riveted in place near the bottom edge of the main part of the vessel, below the band of enamelled decoration. This could not be analysed but its patina suggests it is of similar composition to that of the rest of the vessel. (JB).

This patera belongs to a family of enamelled vessels of which the patera or skillet form is the commonest. As Moore (1978) has shown, the enamelled zone was generally one of three different patterns. The Brougham patera has a different decorative scheme but is very similar with respect to its profile to the West Lothian variant (Moore 1978, 321 fig. 2.2; see especially the cup from Braughing: Potter 1983, 54, fig. 54). Both have a concavity below the rim ending in a plain moulding above the enamelled zone, and a sharply defined concavity above the foot. The West Lothian variant has a running scroll pattern of vine leaves with similar leaves on the handle where those are extant. Vine leaves too seem to have inspired the Brougham pattern.

These enamelled paterae have rarely been found in closely dated contexts, and the dating proposed has tended to rely on art historical considerations of the enamelled patterns, with it being suggested that the West Lothian and Vehnor Moor variants were earlier than the Rudge cup style (Moore 1978, 325). The Rudge cup style includes one secure indication of its date as some examples name forts along the western sector of Hadrian's Wall and have a crenellated pattern depicting the wall itself (Moore 1978, 321, fig. 2.1; *RIB II*, 2, 56, no. 2415.53). These can scarcely have been made before the wall and the forts were constructed, so a date in the later 120s A.D. at the earliest would be appropriate for that style, and given the length of time it may have taken to build the wall and forts, the workshop or workshops could still have been active in the late-Hadrianic period. A mid second-century production date would be appropriate for a mould fragment which it is suggested may have been for the handle of an enamelled patera as this was recovered from the fortress baths drain deposit at Caerleon dated to A.D. 160–230 (Boon 1986).

Another useful dating indicator is provided by the Castleford moulds which were for other styles of enamelled vessels including canteens and beaker forms (Bayley and Budd 1998, 203–20). They come from a context that is very closely stratified within the c. A.D. 85–95 period (Cool and Philo 1998, 358–9)

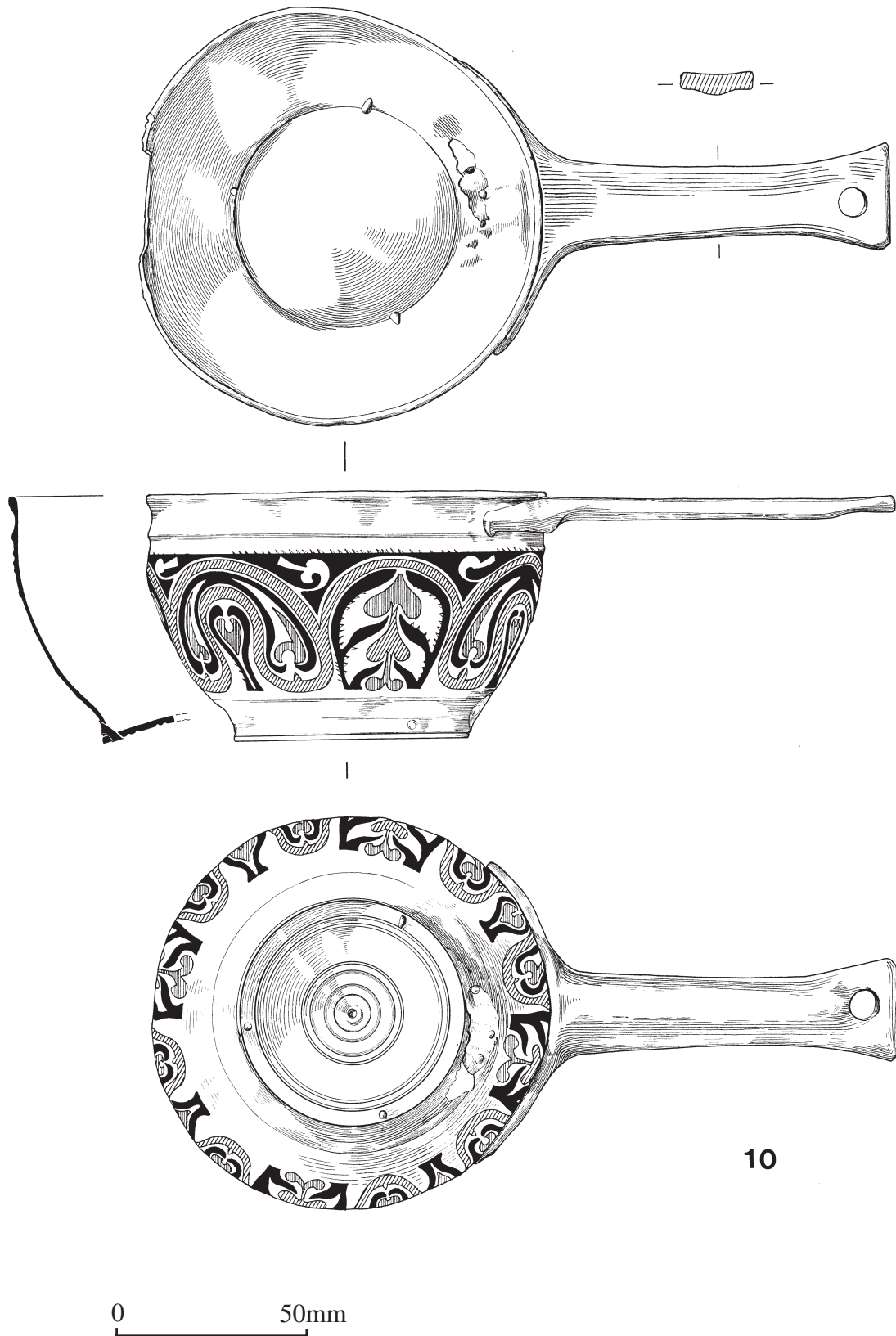


FIG. 4.97 Enamelled patera from urned cremation burial 107.

and show that the industry must have been established by then, confirming Moore's belief that some of the patera, including the West Lothian variant, could have been made as early as the last quarter of the first century (Moore 1978, 325).

We can suggest, therefore, that the industry making enamelled vessels was active during the last quarter of the first century and the first quarter of the second century, and that production could have continued into the middle of the second century. If Moore is correct in his supposition that the West Lothian style belongs to the earlier part of the production, then the similarities of profile that the Brougham cup has with that variant should argue that it too was early. Given the date of 107, a conservative estimate of the age of the patera when it was deposited in the grave would be over 100 years, and it could easily have been over 150 years old. Bayley has noted above that it had been repaired in antiquity, but other than that it seems to have been carefully looked after and was obviously a treasured possession. This long curation in what may well have been a military family is of some interest as there is a small body of evidence that enamelled vessels may have been a military production. The depiction of the western end of Hadrian's Wall on the Rudge Cup patera variant obviously suggests an interest in army matters. The Castleford enamelled vessels were certainly made under military supervision and the Caerleon mould also came from a military setting. (HEMC).

Interpretation Urned cremation burial with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

109 1967/37 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.98.

Description No detailed records extant. Shape not established in upper levels but described as a circular pit when fully excavated (diameter 1.02m, depth 0.41–0.46m below present ground surface). Relationships: described as being 'on southern edge' of F23.

Cremated human bone Adult (13–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 32.7 (including 0.4g worked bone). Bone charcoal-stained.

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.

Charcoal *Fraxinus* sp. (*).

Pyre goods

- 1* Iron; knife, burnt. L. 187mm, W. 28mm.
- 2 Iron; nail (16 plus fragments).
- 3 Bone veneer types: A1; A2.2; A4.2; A7.1; D.
- 4 B01. Wt. 15g. (BC/DA). Three extremely burnt BB1 bodysherds, two with obtuse lattice decoration. Third to mid fourth-century.

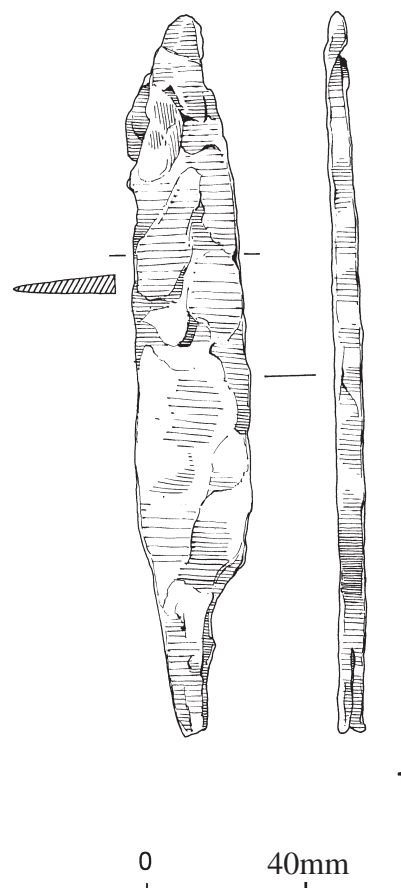


FIG. 4.98 Knife from pyre debris deposit 109.

- 5 O01. Wt. 5g. (BC/DA). An oxidised bodysherd, burnt. Second to third-century.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris.

112 1967/111 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.99.

Description Primary pit: sub-square with shallow extension to SE (diameter 0.61m). Fill: hard-packed stone layer at base in northern part; dark brown fill in corners with tip line of charcoal and burnt bone sinking down towards base with mixture of subsoil and natural gravel at top. Secondary pit: cylindrical cut through all three layers, and cutting into natural at base through basal cobbling (diameter 0.36m). Fill: light brown with red gravel, fragments of charcoal, and charcoal and ash-stained cobbles assumed to be from basal layer.

Cremated human bone Adult (18–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 44.2g. Bone slightly charcoal-stained.

Charcoal *Betula* sp. (*).

Pyre goods

- 1 Copper alloy; fragment found in charcoal sample.

Interpretation Emptied.

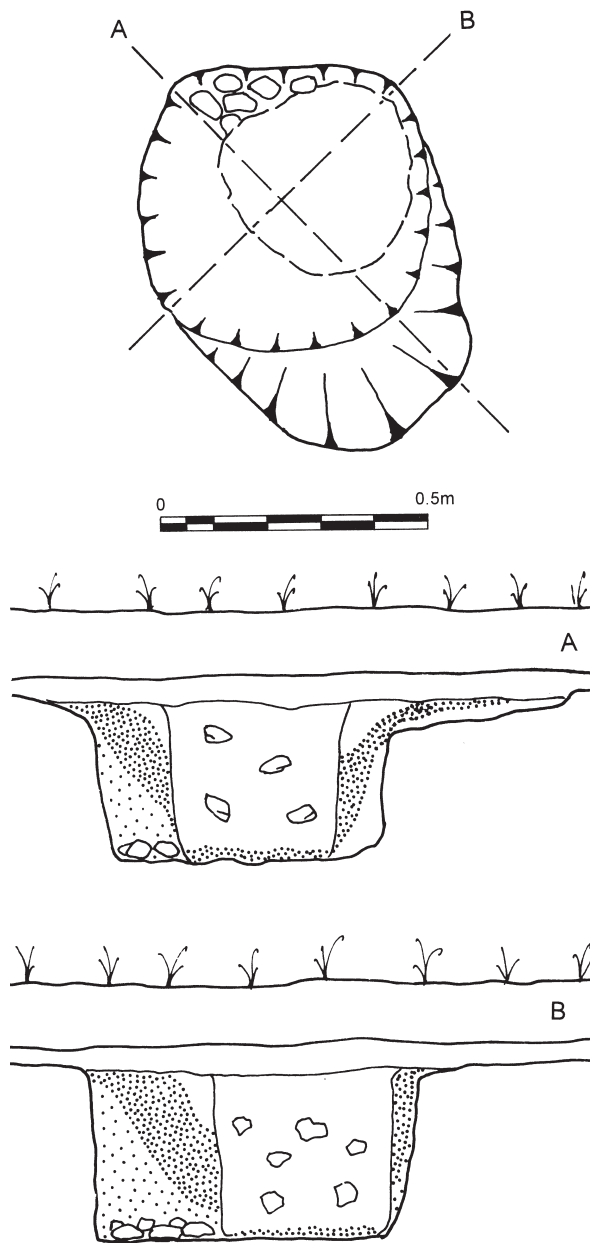


FIG. 4.99 Plan and section of emptied deposit 112.

113 1967/175 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.100.

Description Partial cist with sandstone slabs remaining on all but S side placed in steep-sided pit (0.46 x 0.34m; major axis N/S). Found during final checking of site.

Cremated human bone Wt. 0.4g.

Pyre goods

1 Iron; nail (3).

Interpretation Uncertain.

114 1967/125 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.101.

Description Rectangular cist (0.5 x 0.43m; major axis N/S). Fill: pyre goods, bone and charcoal apparently tipped in first from NW, and overall the concentration greatest centrally and to SE. No apparent pattern recognisable in large number of nails recovered which suggests they were deposited as part of the pyre debris and did not form part of a coherent structure such as a box within the cist.

Cremated human bone Adult (21–40 years); female? Wt. 137.4g (including 3.3g worked bone). Bone charcoal-stained.

Charcoal *Betula* sp. (xx).

Quercus sp. (x). Fast growing.

Alnus sp. (x).

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; bucket. Rim fragment, flat-topped rim with external thickening.
- 2 Copper alloy; fragments (3) distorted by heat.
- 3* Copper alloy; cast handle fragment, from knife or key. L. 31mm, W. 20mm.

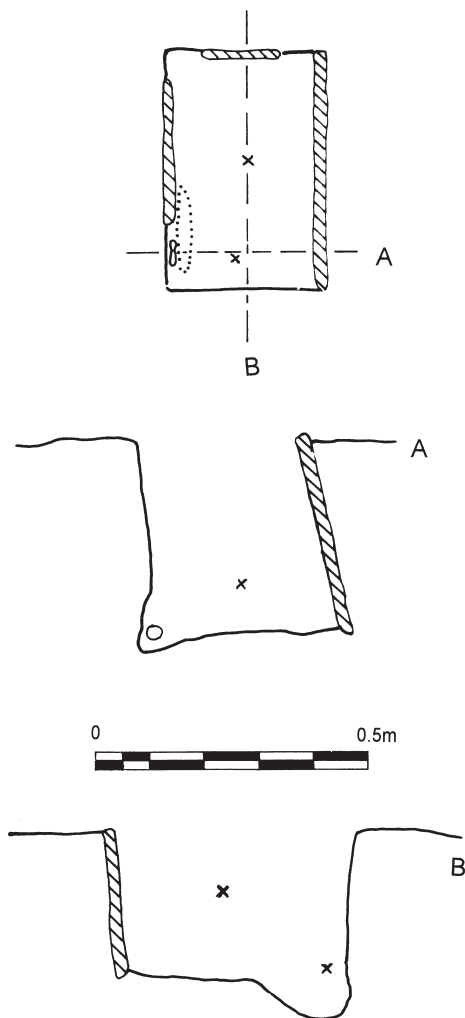


FIG. 4.100 Plan and section of deposit 113.

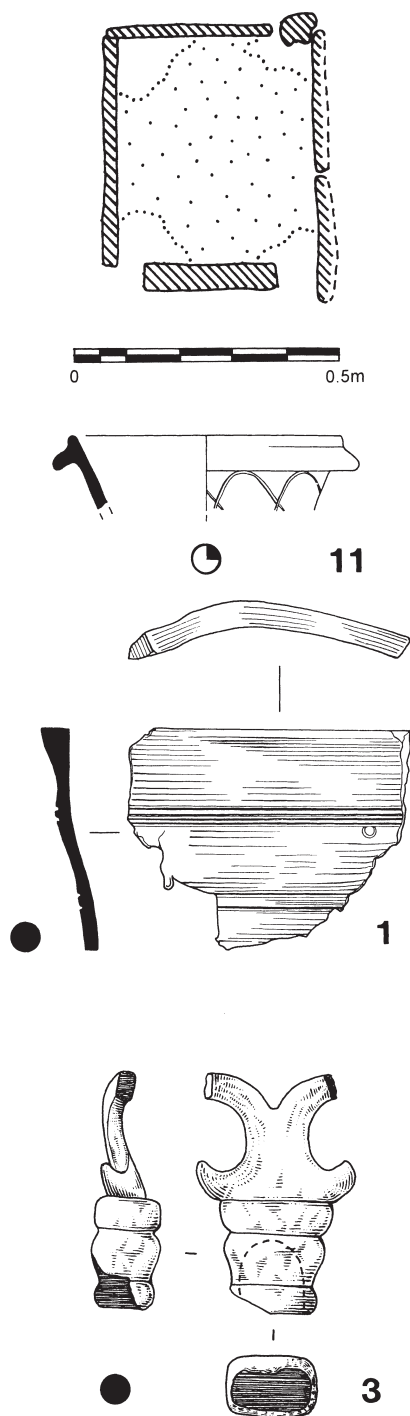


FIG. 4.101 Plan, pyre goods and bowl (11) from pyre debris deposit 114.

- 4 Copper alloy; nail. Diameter 6mm, L. 11mm.
- 5 Copper alloy; shank fragment.
- 6 Copper alloy; sheet fragments, many distorted by fire.
- 7 Iron; nail (116 including 37 fragments) and hobnail (2).
- 8 Iron; strip. L. 46mm, W. 20mm.
- 9 Bone veneer type: B1.1.
- 10 Glass; beads. Blue beads and fused beads recorded but not now identifiable.

Finds of uncertain status

- 11* R03. Wt. 28g. RE 9. A BB1 copy developed beaded-and-flanged bowl rimsherd and one bodysherd, perhaps a Catterick BB-copy vessel. Perhaps later third to mid fourth-century.
- 12 B01. Wt. 22g. BB1 bodysherds, one has obtuse lattice zone with a groove above, c. A.D. 240+.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris. NB plan shown in FIG. 4.101 shows top of feature.

115 1967/113 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.102.

Description Primary pit: sub-rectangular and shallow (0.45 x 0.41m). Fill: packed layer of cobbles in base over southern part, light brown infill above. Secondary pit: approximately cylindrical pit cutting through primary fill and into natural at base (diameter 0.25m). Fill: light brown but of different texture and lacking stones of primary fill. Bowl (2) on cobbles in primary fill; rim fragments (3 and 4) in fill of secondary pit.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail (2).
- 2 S20. Wt. 15g RE 7 (BC/IA). A rim fragment of form 31 or 31R, burnt. Probably Central Gaulish and Antonine.

Grave goods

- 3* S20. Wt. 175g. RE 100, BE 100. Form 34, Central Gaulish. The cup is almost complete, though the handles are missing. For the form cf. Oswald and Pryce 1920, pl. lii. The footring appears to be well worn, but is also eroded. Antonine.

Finds of uncertain status

- 4 S20. Wt. 45g. RE 18 (BC/IA). Two joining rim fragments of form 31, probably Central Gaulish and Antonine.
- 5* S20. A fragment of form 37. Possibly from same bowl as 82.7.

Interpretation Emptied.

116 1967/115 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.103.

Description Primary pit: sub-rectangular shallow (0.46 x 0.38m; major axis N/S). Fill: dark brown with concentration of charcoal and calcined bone in SE corner. Secondary pit: circular in northern part of primary pit and cutting into natural at base (diameter 0.23m). Fill: light brown and coarser texture than primary fill.

Cremated human bone Subadult–adult (13–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 1.7g.

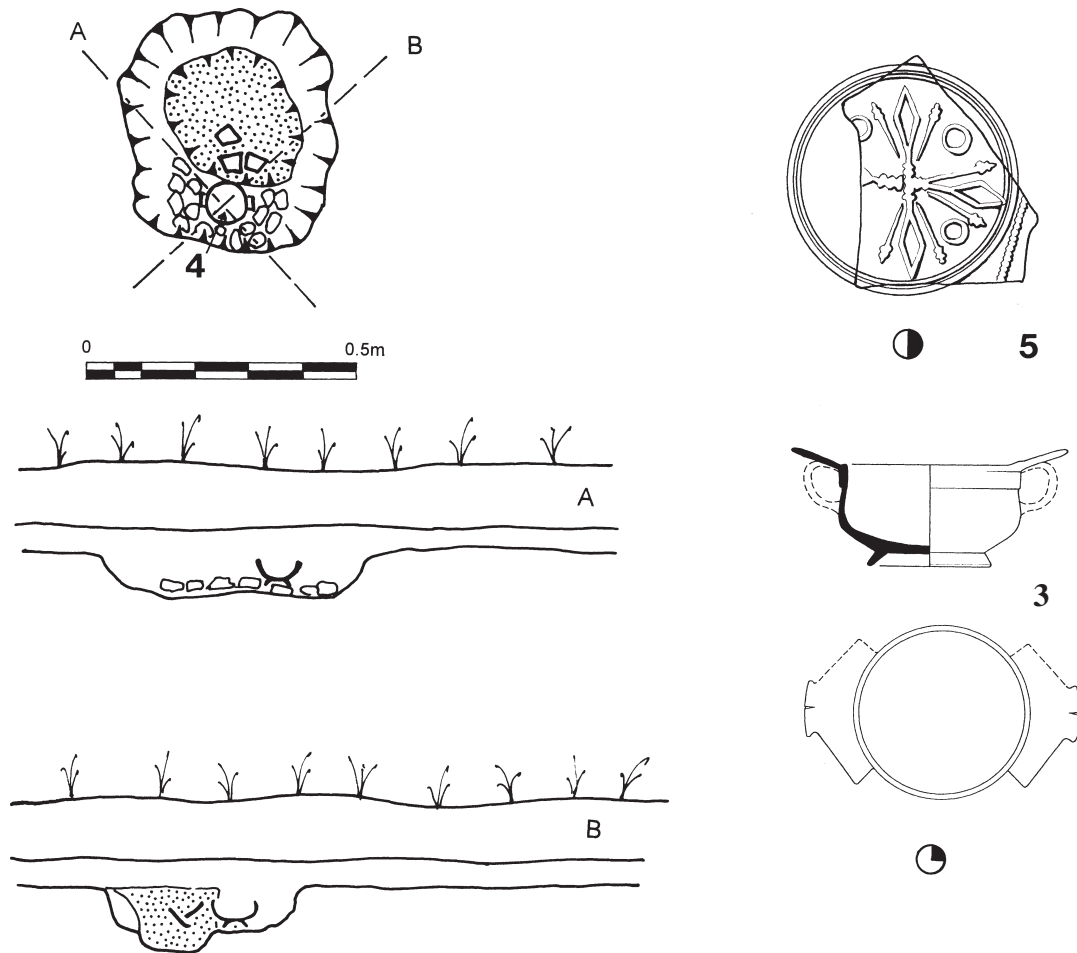


FIG. 4.102 Plan, section and grave goods from emptied deposit 115.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; fragment.
- 2 Iron; nail (8 includes 5 fragments).

Interpretation Emptied.

117 1967/AB4 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.104.

Description Small pit (diameter 0.3m, depth 0.33m). Cremated bone in (1). NB Found by J.D. Dagg after final machine cleaning of site.

Cremated human bone None kept.

Grave goods

- 1* B01. Wt. 600g. RE 26, BE 100. Sherds forming the profile of a BB1 jar with strongly everted rim of greater diameter than the maximum girth, with an obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above; sooted and several sherds burnt, perhaps burnt on one side. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 12–14, fourth-century. c. A.D. 270–350.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial.

118 1967/AB3 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.105.

Description Circular pit dug to W of large erratic (diameter 0.91m, depth 0.30m). Cremated bone found in (1). Vessels placed in row across SW of pit with (1) to S, (3) to N and (2) between them. NB Found by J.D. Dagg after final machine cleaning of site.

Cremated human bone None kept.

Grave goods

- 1* B01. Wt. 600g. RE 33, BE 99. A largely complete BB1 jar with an everted rim of smaller diameter than the maximum girth which has an obtuse burnished lattice zone with a groove above. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 9, mid to later third-century. c. A.D. 240–70.
- 2* F01. RE 20, BE 100. The complete body and base and a rim fragment from a necked, globular, indented beaker in Trier Rhenish ware. Cf. Gillam (1970) type 45, A.D. 190–250. c. A.D. 200–260.
- 3* O05. Wt. 300g. RE 100, BE 100. A disc-necked flagon in oxidised fabric. Perhaps

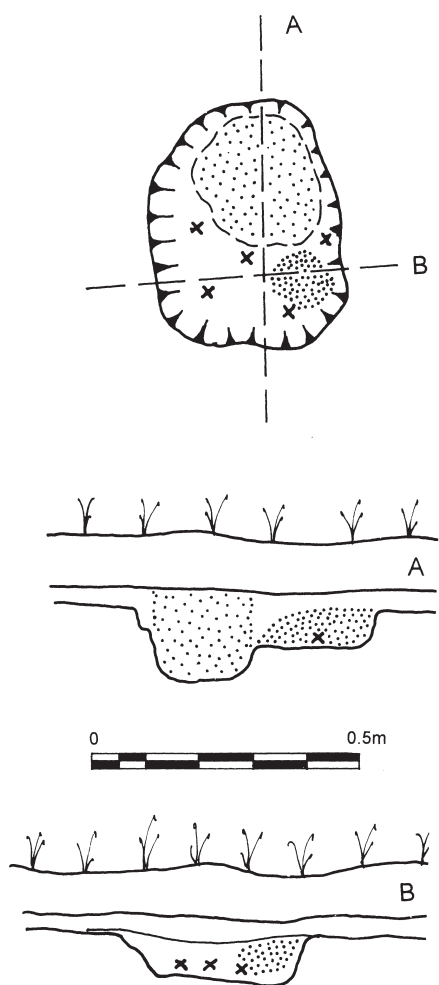


FIG. 4.103 Plan and section of emptied deposit 116.

third-century. There is a hole drilled *post-cocturam* through the wall from the outside just below the neck. This could be part of a ritual associated with the burial, but it could have been done to assist in even pouring from the vessel.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial.

119 1967/61 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No detailed records extant. Described as 'robbed pit with stone and cremation'. No material appears to have been collected.

Interpretation None possible but description might suggest redeposited pyre debris.

120 1967/68 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No detailed records extant. Described as 'small pit' with 'cookpot and colour-coated

beaker in badly crushed state'. Pottery not recorded in finds records and not now extant.

Cremated human bone. Adult (18–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 23.8g.

Interpretation Uncertain.

121 1967/69 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.106.

Description No detailed records extant. Described as 'badly disturbed irregularly shaped ?double pit (0.69 x 0.43m, depth 0.28m)'.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail.
- 2 Bone veneer type: A3.1.
- 3 B01. Wt. 4g. RE 3 (BC/PK). Bodysherds from a BB1 jar(s) with obtuse lattice decoration with a groove above. Some sherds sooted and many heavily burnt. A.D. 240+. Also a BB1 jar rim fragment, possibly from this. Third to mid fourth-century.
- 4 B01. Wt. 20g. RE 26 (BC/PK). Four BB1 jar rim fragments, perhaps from one vessel. Probably third-century. Also 21 jar bodysherds, many sooted and several heavily burnt, some with obtuse lattice decoration.

Finds of uncertain status

- 5 B01. Wt. 5g. RE 7 (BC/PK). A BB1 jar rim, sooted. Probably third-century.
- 6 B01. Wt. 9g. RE 4 (BC/PK). A BB1 jar rim, heavily sooted, strongly everted. Perhaps *cf.* Gillam (1976) nos 9–14, later third to mid fourth-century.
- 7 B01. Wt. 20g. RE 7 (BC/PK). A BB1 jar rimsherd, heavily sooted. Perhaps *cf.* Gillam (1976) nos 7–9, third-century. Also a total of 370g of B01 sherds.

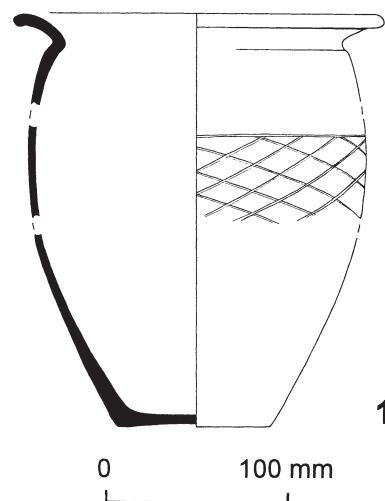


FIG. 4.104 Urn from urned cremation burial 117.

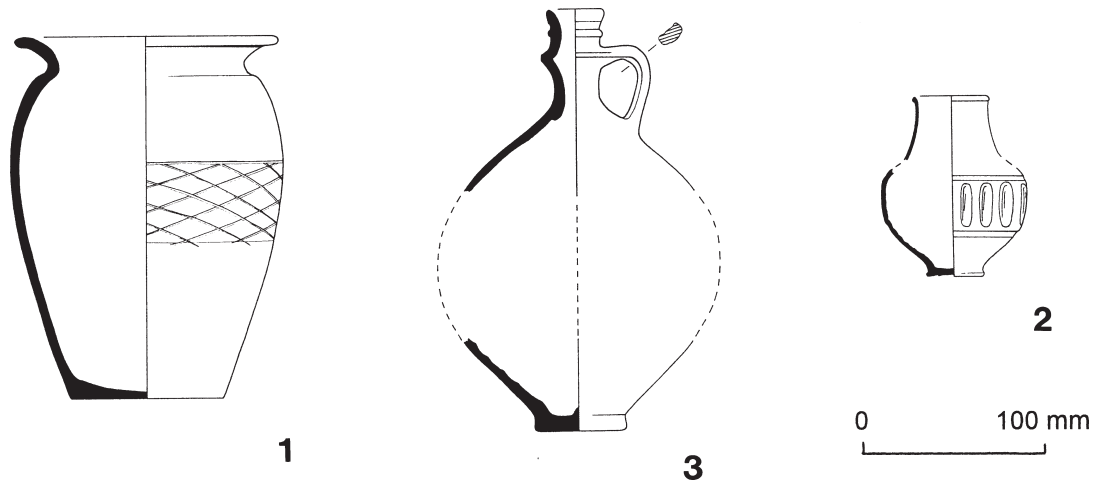


FIG. 4.105 Grave goods from urned cremation burial 118.

- 8* R08. Wt. 380g. BE 100 (BC/PK). The body of a greyware jar.
 9 S30. Wt. 3g. RE 4 (BC/PK). Form 45 collar fragment, in Trier fabric. Late second to third-century.

Interpretation Probably redeposited pyre debris.

122 1967/4 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.107.

Description Pit (diameter 0.61m). Cremated bone recovered from (4), photographs show samian dish by side of this. Recorded in finds records as complete form 31, not located in 1980s and still missing, but see 149.10 which *may* be this vessel. An unprovenanced complete dish of this form is also known (S29).

Cremated human bone Adult (21–40 years); unsexed. Wt. 83.3g with iron adhering to long bone shaft.

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.

Pyre goods

- 1* Silver. The remains of a crossbow brooch badly distorted by fire. The crossbow is thicker than that of brooch 273.2 and had larger end-knobs. Only the upper part of the

bow survives. There are traces of an axial rod for a hinged pin and of an unidentifiable separate plate at the head of the bow which might be a flattened hollow central knob. Only the upper part of the bow survives; the whole fragment is remarkably heavy. L. 35mm.

The surviving features suggest that this is a later development of the simple crossbow type which occurs in 273 and probably dates from later in the third century, as indicated by the phase to which this grave has been ascribed. (SB).

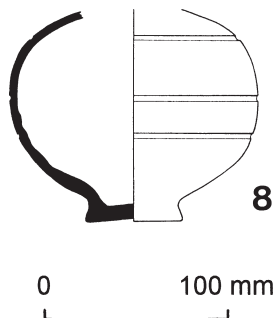


FIG. 4.106 Jar from pyre debris deposit 121.

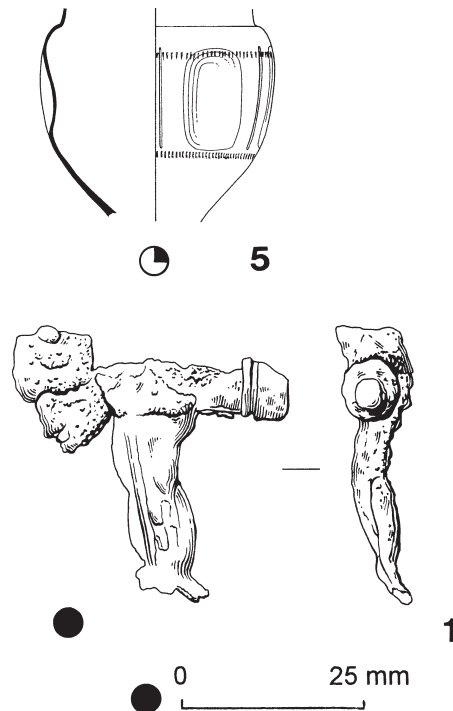


FIG. 4.107 Pyre and grave goods from urned cremation burial 122.

Result of a qualitative energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. Silver. The molten state of the brooch makes it difficult to make an exact typological description and hence find parallels for it. Silver brooches are not common but Richborough has produced one which is 65% silver and it is likely that the Brougham example has a comparable composition as not insignificant amounts of copper and zinc were detected by the XRF analysis. (JB).

- 2 Iron; hobnail shank from cremated bone.
- 3 Iron; nail (5 plus fragments including one shank tip with wood) from cremated bone.

Grave goods

- 4 B01. Wt. 335g. BE 100 (BC/AI). A complete BB1 jar base, slightly burnt perhaps, with grey surfaces. Hadrianic to mid fourth-century.
- 5* F02. Wt. 115g. (BC/AK). Twenty-four bodysherds from an indented beaker in Nene Valley colour-coated ware. *c.* A.D. 160/170+. Perhaps later third-century.
- 6 Samian. Complete form 31. Missing.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial.

123 1967/85 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.108.

Description Oval pit (0.76 x 0.61m). Cremated bone in (4) and (5). One fragment of veneer joins fragment in 154.

Cremated human bone Adult (30–35 years); unsexed. Wt. 475.8g (including 29.3g worked bone). Pathology: op – femur head; exo – patella.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail shank fragment found in cremated bone.
- 2 Iron; nail from (4).
- 3* Bone veneer types: A1; A2; A4.1; A4.2 (FIG. 4.108, no. 3d); A5.1 (FIG. 4.108, no. 3f); A7.1 (FIG. 4.108, no. 3c); B1.1; B3.1; D; E2.1 (FIG. 4.108, no. 3e); F (FIG. 4.108, nos 3a–b, 3g–i).

Grave goods

- 4* B01. Wt. 450g. BE 26 (BC/HF). Fifty bodysherds from the wall and two base sherds from a BB1 jar with obtuse lattice decoration with a groove above, some sherds sooted and many burnt. *c.* A.D. 240–350.
- 5* B01. Wt. 550g. RE 25, BE 75 (BC/GT). Sherds from a BB1 jar with an everted rim of smaller diameter than the maximum girth with obtuse lattice zone on the girth with groove above, some sherds sooted. *Cf.* Gillam (1976) nos 8–9, mid to later third-century. *c.* A.D. 240–270.

- 6* S30. Wt. 775g. RE 59, BE 100 (BC/GU). Form 31R (Sb/Sh), East Gaulish (Trier), almost complete. The dish is very weathered, and there are only very slight traces of a potter's stamp. Third-century.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

124 1967/24 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.109.

Description No detailed records extant. Circular pit (diameter 0.46m).

Cremated human bone Adult (21–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 60.5g.

Pyre goods

- 1 Copper alloy; sheet fragments (7).
- 2 Iron; nail (10 plus fragments) probably mixed with cremated bones.
- 3* Iron; split loop. L. 50mm, W. 23mm.
- 4 B01. Wt. 20g. (BC/BV). A BB1 jar bodysherd, heavily burnt. Hadrianic to mid fourth-century.
- 5 F03. Wt. 3g. (BC/BV). Three Nene Valley colour-coated ware bodysherds, rouletted, slightly burnt. *c.* A.D. 160/170+.

Finds of uncertain status

- 6* B01. Wt. 29g. RE 8. Sherds from the rim and upper body of a BB1 jar with an everted rim of greater diameter than the maximum girth. There is an obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above; heavily burnt with some sooting. *Cf.* Gillam (1976) nos 12–14, early to mid fourth-century. *c.* A.D. 270–350.
- 7 R07. Wt. 6g. A greyware closed-form bodysherd.
- 8* O01. Wt. 83g. RE 8 (BC/BV). Four bodysherds and a rimsherd from a globular jar with short everted rim. Perhaps second to third-century.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris.

125 1967/25 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No detailed records extant. Circular pit (diameter 0.61m).

Interpretation Uncertain.

126 1967/26 PHASE 3B

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.110.

Description No detailed records extant. Noted to have been badly disturbed by machine. Cremated bone recorded as being found with (7).

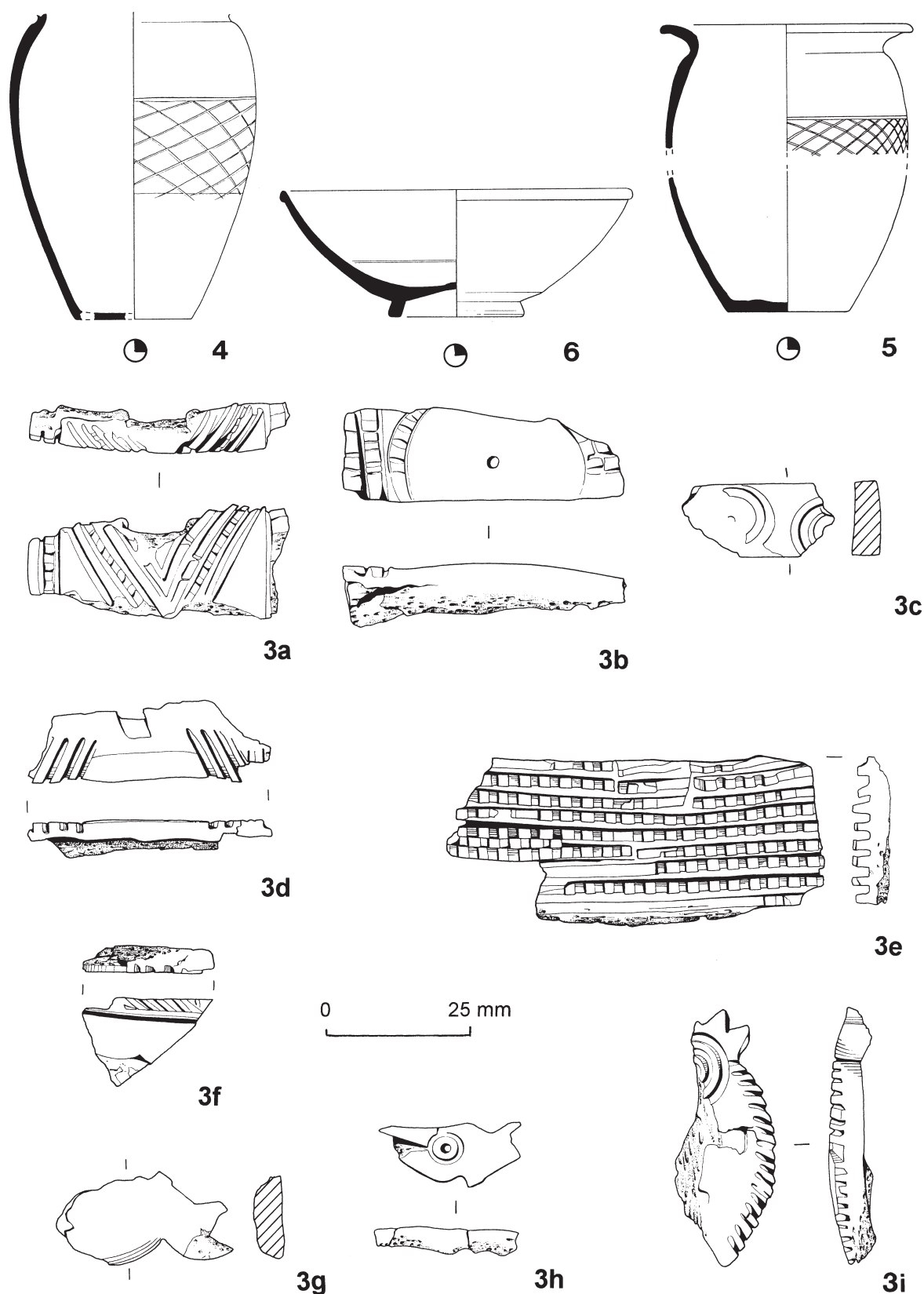


FIG. 4.108 Pyre and grave goods from urned cremation burial 123.

Cremated human bone Adult (21–100 years)
unsexed. Wt. 53.1g (including 0.7g animal bone
and 1.1g worked bone).

Cremated animal bone Unidentified.

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; vessel rim fragment.
- 2 Copper alloy; handle. L. 30mm, W. 11mm.

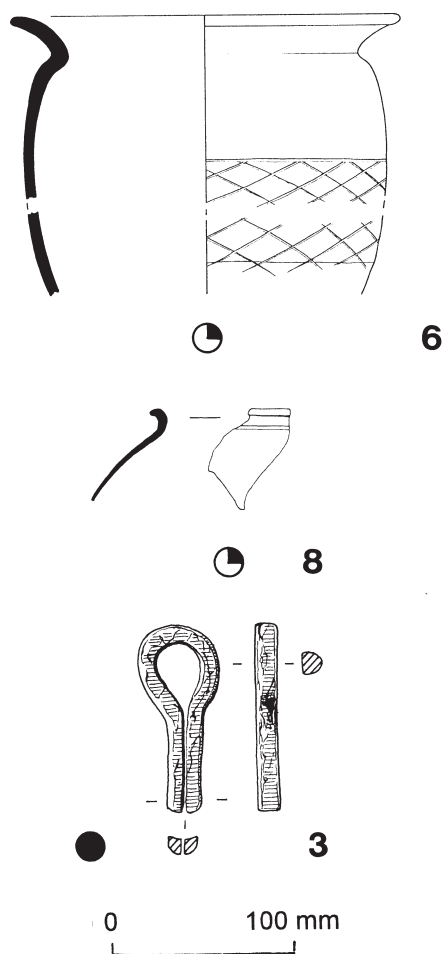


FIG. 4.109 Pyre goods and pottery from pyre debris deposit 124.

- 3* Copper alloy; openwork mount. L. 51mm, W. 33mm.
- 4 Copper alloy; sheet fragments (6).
- 5 Iron; nail (10 plus fragments).
- 6* Iron; strap, fragmentary.

Grave goods

- 7 R04. Wt. 300g. BE 100. Twenty-six sherds from a Crambeck greyware jar base.

Interpretation ?Urned cremation burial, possibly with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

127 1967/11 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.111.

Description No detailed record extant. Noted as having been destroyed by machine, and exact location was unknown.

- 1* Copper alloy. Basin rim fragment.

Interpretation None possible.

128 1967/39 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.112.

Description Approximately triangular pit with sides of c. 0.91m. Sherds noted as being 'jammed together with a cupful of calcined bones' in northern apex, and that the 'complex looked displaced'.

Cremated human bone Adult (18–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 53.1g.

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; bell-shaped stud, Allason-Jones (1985) type 2. Heat-affected. Diameter 24mm.

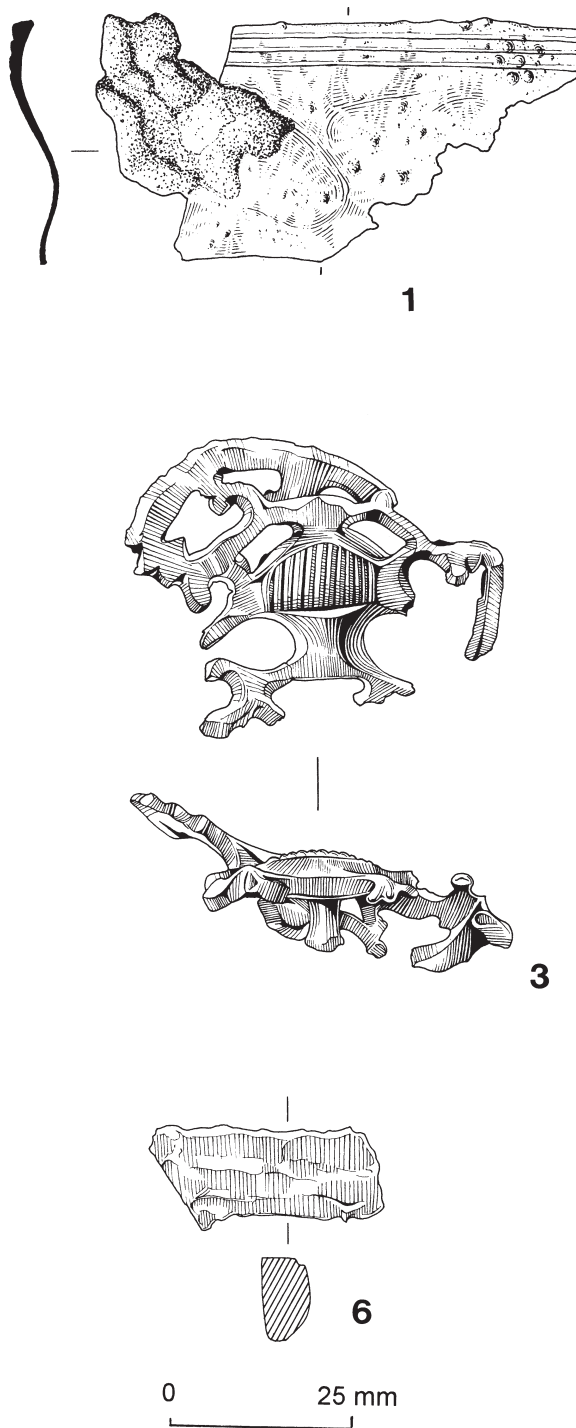


FIG. 4.110 Pyre goods from pyre debris deposit 126.

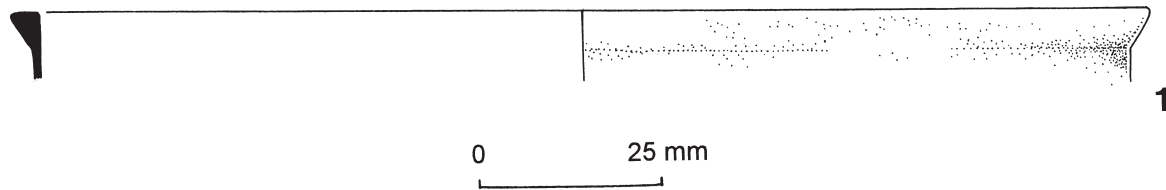


FIG. 4.111 Basin rim from deposit 127.

- 2 Copper alloy; stem and shank fragments.
- 3 Copper alloy: sheet fragments (11); also twelve molten fragments.
- 4 Iron; hobnail (3).
- 5 Iron; nail (17 plus fragments).

Finds of uncertain status

- 6 B01. Wt. 90g. RE 17 (BC/CZ). Three rimsherds and fifteen shoulder and girth sherds from a BB1 jar with obtuse lattice zone with no groove, exterior sooted, rim everted. *cf.* Gillam (1976) nos 7–9, third-century. Early to mid third-century.
- 7 R03. Wt. 62g. RE 6 (BC/CZ). Sixteen sherds from the rim and girth of a greyware BB-copy jar with everted rising rim and obtuse lattice decoration. Perhaps early to mid third-century.
- 8* O01. Wt. 125g. RE 16 (BC/CY). Eleven sherds from the rim and shoulder of a

constricted-necked jar with bifid rim, with a cordon at the base of the neck above a zone of oblique burnished lines. Early to mid third-century.

- 9 R03. Wt. 5g. (BC/CZ). Two greyware bodysherds.

Interpretation Uncertain but deposit includes redeposited pyre debris.

129 1967/5 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.113.

Description No detailed record extant. Noted as having been destroyed by machine, and exact location was unknown.

Charcoal *Betula* sp. (*).

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail (11 including 5 fragments).

Finds of uncertain status

- 2 B01. Wt. 5g. (BC/AU). A BB1 jar base bodysherd. Hadrianic to mid fourth-century.
- 3 B01. Wt. 75g. BE 73 (BC/AM). Five BB1 jar base sherds. Hadrianic to mid fourth-century.
- 4 B01. Wt. 40g. BE 50 (BC/AM). Three BB1 jar base sherds. Hadrianic to mid fourth-century. Also 45 BB1 jar bodysherds (Wt. 387g) from one or more jars, many sooted on exterior and eleven jar bodysherds with obtuse lattice decoration, at least one with groove above lattice. *c.* A.D. 240+.
- 5 G03. Wt. 2g. (BC/AM). A Dales ware bodysherd. Third to fourth-century. Probably later third to early fourth-century.
- 6 G02. Wt. 106g. BE 55 (BC/AU). Fourteen bodysherds and two base sherds from an East Yorkshire calcite-gritted ware jar. Third to fourth-century.
- 7* S30. Wt. 875g. RE 40 (BC/AN). Form 45, East Gaulish (?Rheinzaubern or Trier). Numerous surviving fragments give approximately two-thirds of the mortarium, but not the spout. In general, the vessel is worn, but too little of the footring survives to indicate the extent of its wear. Probably third-century.

Interpretation Uncertain.

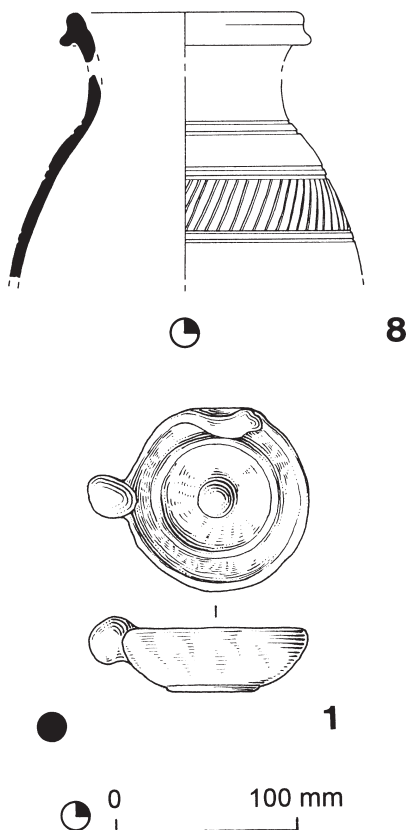


FIG. 4.112 Pyre goods and pottery from deposit 128.

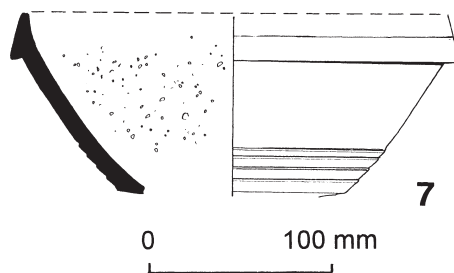


FIG. 4.113 Form 45 from deposit 129.

130 1967/202 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.114.

Description Rectangular pit with vertical sides curving in to flat base (0.9 x 0.59m, depth > 0.29m; major axis W/E). Fill: grey and light-brown sand with pebbles and sandstone fragments of varying size; black patches in fill contained most of finds including bone and charcoal.

Cremated human bone Adult (18–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 32.8g (including 1.3g worked bone).

Charcoal *Populus/Salix* sp. (*).

Pyre goods

- 1 Copper alloy; rim fragment.
- 2 Iron; nail (7 including 3 fragments).
- 3* Bone; stud. Diameter 10mm, L. 12mm.

This is either a small bone stud or perhaps even the head of a hair-pin though it is rather large in comparison with the likely parallels (e.g. Nan-Knivell, 1926, pl. viii). One other possibility is that it was originally a small stud for fastening the toe strap to a sandal sole as on one from Vindolanda (Site Museum, unpublished).

- 4* Bone; ring with two exterior grooves. Diameter 19mm, W. 6mm.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris.

131 1967/231 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No detailed records extant. Recorded as pit of 0.61m diameter, no other information.

Interpretation Uncertain.

132 1967/204 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.91.

Description Oval pit, stated to be shallow (1.07 x 0.52m; major axis N/S). Fill: light brown with occasional stone. Relationships: cut by 133.

Cremated human bone Juvenile–adult (5–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 1.3g.

Interpretation Uncertain.

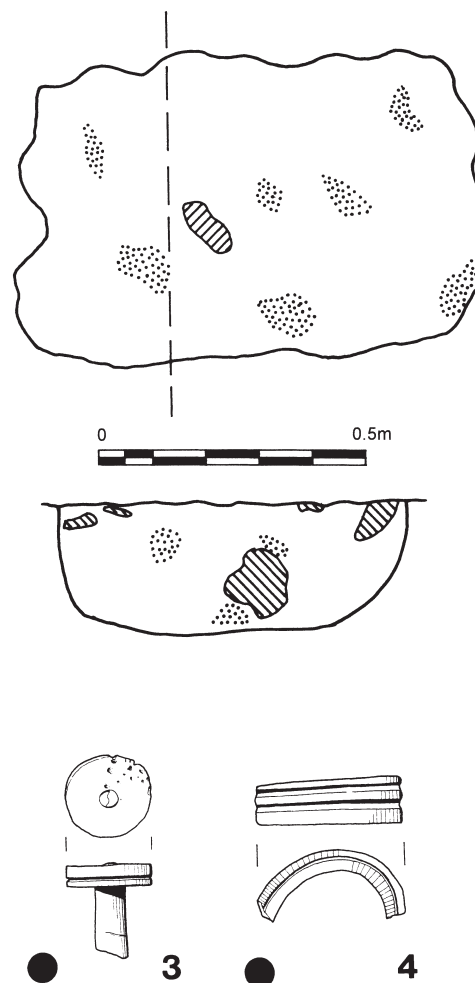


FIG. 4.114 Plan, section and pyre goods from pyre debris deposit 130.

133 1967/201 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.115.

Description Sub-circular pit (diameter 0.67m). Fill: light brown with many pebbles and occasional black patch. Relationships: cuts 132.

Cremated human bone Subadult–adult (13–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 57.3g (including 0.8g worked bone).

Charcoal Observed in cremated bone.

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; strainer rim fragments (2).
- 2 Copper alloy; sheet fragments (16), distorted by fire (7).
- 3* Iron; miniature bucket pendant. Diameter 13mm, Ht. 18mm.
- 4 Iron; nail (17 including 10 fragments).
- 5 Bone veneer types: A7; E2.1.
- 6 Glass; vessel. Blue/green melted lump in two fragments (3g).
- 7 B01. Wt. 15g. RE 13 (BC/NV). A BB1 jar rim, burnt and sooted. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 7, early to mid third-century. c. A.D. 200–240.

Also five base sherds and 70 bodysherds which may be from this vessel – many are burnt.

Finds of uncertain status

- 8 B01. Wt. 6g. (BC/NV). A BB1 bodysherd, probably with acute lattice zone. Hadrianic to Antonine.
- 9 B01. Wt. 20g. RE 13 (BC/NV). Four rimsherds and a bodysherd from a simple-rimmed dish. Perhaps third to mid fourth-century.
- 10 W02. Wt. 53g. BE 35 (BC/NV). Twenty-four sherds from the base of a whiteware jar or constricted-necked jar, perhaps Nene Valley creamware. Second to third-century.
- 11 ?W02. Wt. 5g. (BC/NV). Two small whiteware bodysherds.
- 12 S30. Wt. 2g. Two East Gaulish scraps. Late second or third-century.
- 13 F03. Wt. 1g. (BC/NV). A scrap of Nene Valley colour-coated ware.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris.

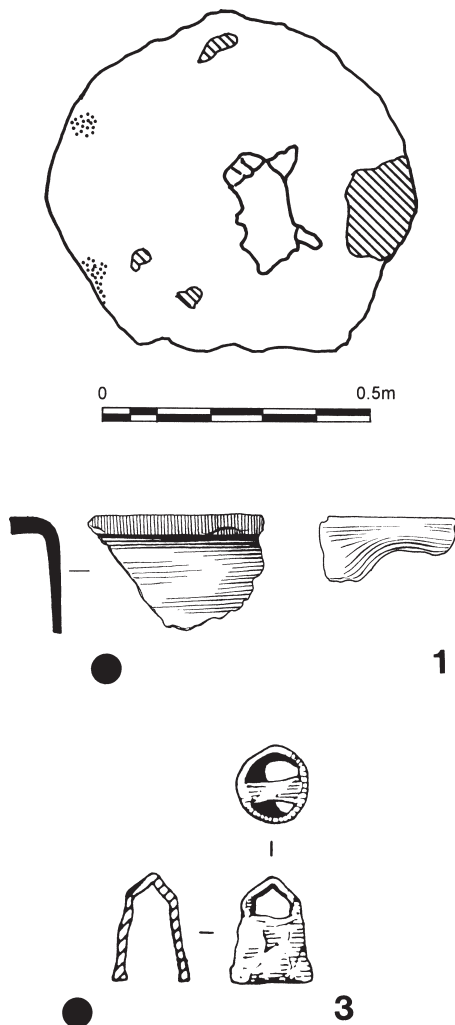


FIG. 4.115 Plan, section and pyre goods from pyre debris deposit 133.

134 1967/234 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No pit recognised and context consisted of jar (1) presumably containing the cremated bones also recorded from this context.

Cremated human bone Infant–juvenile (3–8 years); unsexed. Wt. 11.2g (including 0.8g animal bone).

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.

Grave goods

- 1 B01. Wt. 360g. RE 40, BE 34 (BC/OH). Sherds from a BB1 jar with everted rim and obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above, many sherds sooted and a few sherds burnt. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 7, early to mid third-century. Possibly c. A.D. 240–260.

Finds of uncertain status generally associated with the 135/8 complex

- 2 B01. Wt. 25g. RE 6 (BC/OI). A BB1 developed beaded-and-flanged bowl rimsherd. c. A.D. 270–350.
- 3 B01. Wt. 65g. RE 38 (BC/OI). Eight sherds from the rim and shoulder of a BB1 jar, heavily burnt. The rim diameter is less than the maximum girth. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 7, early to mid third-century. c. A.D. 200/220–250.
- 4 R03. Wt. 17g. RE 9 (BC/OI). A greyware jar rimsherd, probably a BB copy.
- 5 B01. Wt. 10g. RE 9 (BC/OI). A BB1 jar rim, sooted. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 7, early to mid third century. c. A.D. 200/220–250.
- 6 G06. Wt. 3g. (BC/OI). A brown hand-made bodysherd (G06) with grog temper, exterior scored, perhaps prehistoric.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial (?) but may well be part of the 135/8 complex, possibly deposited subsequently.

135 1967/235 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIGS 4.116, 4.117.

Description. No burial pit recognised. Fill around vessels described as light brown. Dish (7) appears to have been wedged in place by stones and cremated bone was found below it; cremated bone was also found in jar (5).

Cremated human bone Two individuals cremated together and mixed remains placed in jar (5) and in fill below dish (7).

- (i) Infant–juvenile (3–8 years); unsexed. Wt. 102.9g.
- (ii) Subadult–adult (17–21 years); female?? Wt. 100.3g.

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.

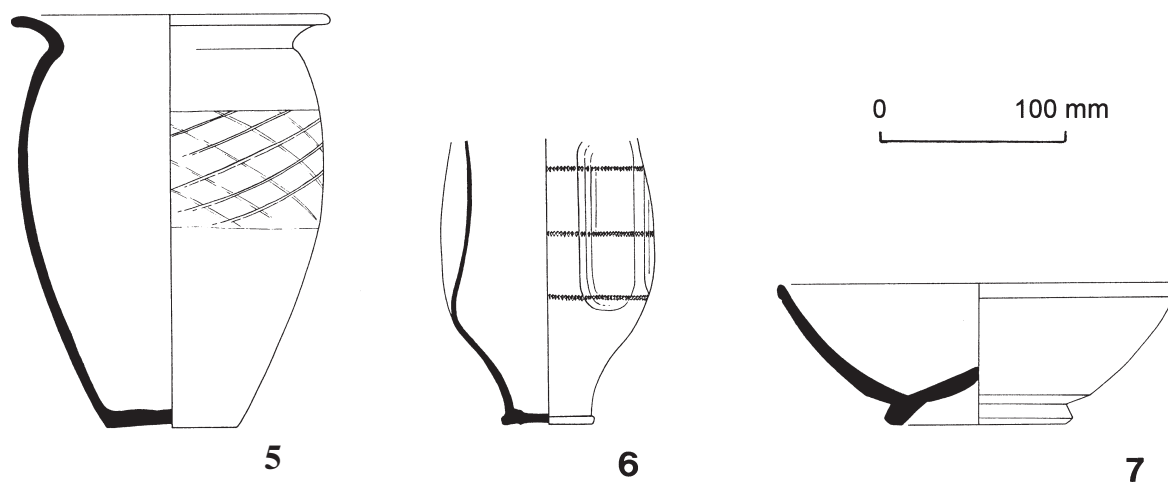


FIG. 4.116 Grave goods from urned cremation burial 135.

Pyre goods

- 1* Iron; padlock key. L. 175mm, W. 22mm.
- 2 Iron; hobnail.
- 3 Iron; nail (14 including 1 shank). One nail of Manning (1985) type II.
- 4* Glass; beads. Four groups of fused beads as follows:
 - (i) Ten beads fused together in row and bent out of shape, now cylindrical but probably originally short square-sectioned. Nine beads cloudy deep blue with opaque red trail outlined in opaque white running around each (see 106.14 for unmelted example), one bead cloudy colourless. Total L. c. 40mm, section 4mm.
 - (ii) Four beads fused together in a row, types as above, three deep blue with red and white trail and one colourless. L. 15mm, section 4mm.
 - (iii) Four beads fused together in a row, types as above. All deep blue with red and white trail. L. 15mm, section 4mm.
 - (iv) At least six beads fused together, types as above. Two cloudy deep blue with red and white trail, two short-sectioned cloudy deep blue beads and probably at least two colourless. L. 22mm, max. section 4mm.

Grave goods

- 5* R13. Wt. 965g. RE 68, BE 100 (BC/OB). Much of a BB-copy jar with strongly everted rim of slightly greater diameter than the maximum girth, possibly with faint traces of obtuse lattice on the girth. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 10, later third-century. c. A.D. 260–300.
- 6* F02. Wt. 220g. BE 100 (BC/OD). The body and base of an indented Nene Valley colour-coated ware beaker in the oxidised ware with rouletted lines on the body. Clearly a copy of the Trier Rhenish ware beaker

Gillam (1970) type 46, A.D. 220–260. Gillam (1970) types 52–4, A.D. 250–300; cf. Howe *et al.* (1980) nos 42–3, mid to later third-century; Perrin (1999) 94, c. A.D. 225–300.

- 7* S30. Wt. 550g. RE 86, BE 100 (BC/OC). Eight fragments giving a complete dish of form 31, East Gaulish (Trier), with eroded and ?worn footring and internal erosion removing the stamp. Probably third-century.

Interpretation Dual urned cremation burial with some of cremated bone deposited loose. It is likely that 138 forms part of the same deposit, as the cremated bones appear to come from the same individuals and a maximum of 0.03m separates the undisturbed deposits.

136 1967/233 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description No burial pit recognised. Fill around vessel (1) described as light brown. No bone originally recorded from context.

Grave goods

- 1 B01. Wt. 425g. BE 100 (BC/OJ). Sherds from the lower wall and base of a BB1 jar with obtuse lattice decoration on the girth. c. A.D. 200/220+.

Interpretation This may be part of 135/138 complex. Excavator originally thought it was part of 138 but separated it from this complex because it was c. 0.08m higher than the other vessels.

137 1967/200 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.118.

Description Partial cist with overlapping sandstone slabs on northern side. Drawn with shading indicating a square pit but no edges other than

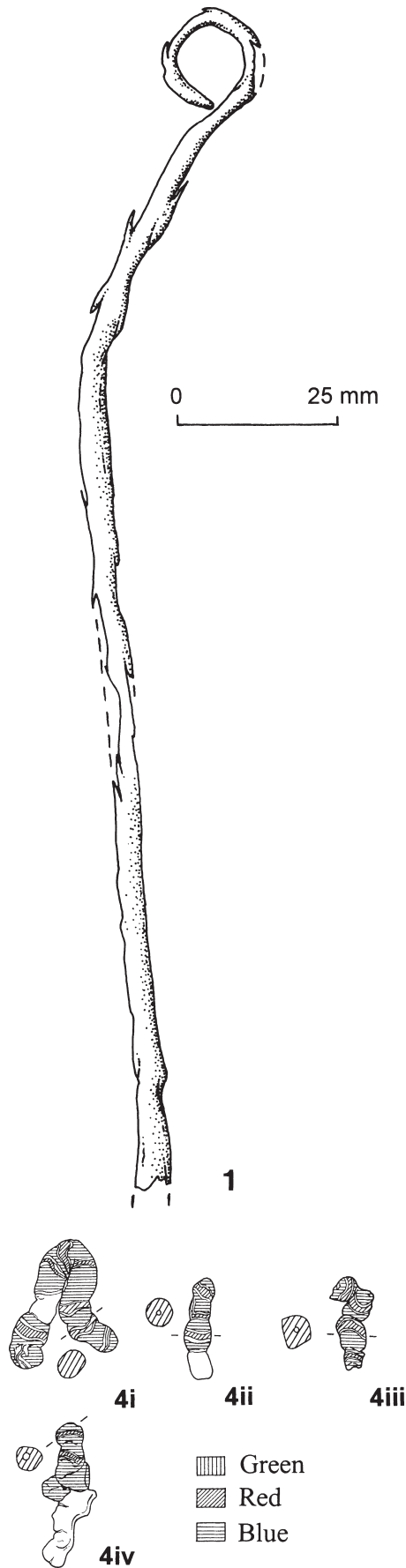


FIG. 4.117 Pyre goods from urned cremation burial 135.

northern side clearly indicated, exact size and shape therefore unclear. Fill: light brown with a few stones.

Grave goods

- 1* S30. Wt. 475g. RE 97, BE 100 (BC/NX). Seven fragments, joining to give a complete dish of form 31 (Sa), stamped VICTORINV(S) (Die 7j'). The footring is well worn. Victorinus ii worked at Rheinzabern, making forms 31R, 32, 39, 40 and Ludowici Tb, Tf and Tr, as well as decorated ware. The forms and the style of the decorated ware suggest third-century production, though a start towards the end of the second century would not be impossible. Probably c. A.D. 190–230.
- 2* F02. Wt. 325g. RE 100, BE 100. A complete necked, slit-folded beaker with rouletted lines in Nene Valley colour-coated ware. Perhaps later third to fourth-century.

Interpretation Vessel deposit or 'memorial'

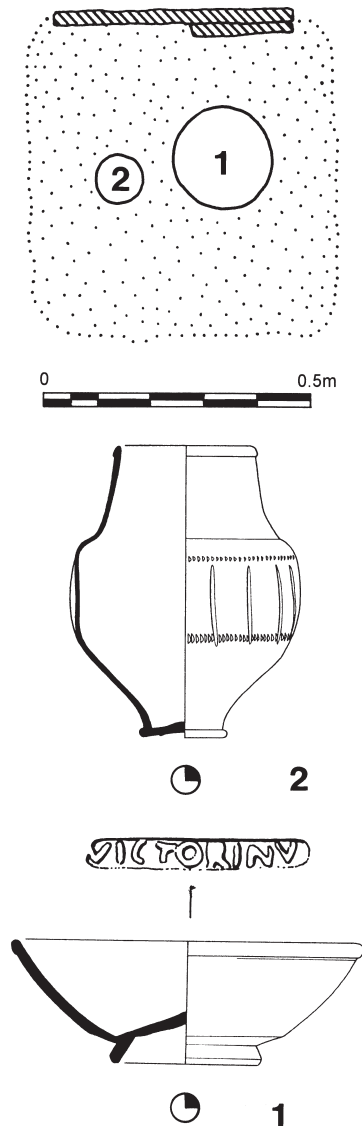


FIG. 4.118 Plan and vessels from vessel deposit 137.

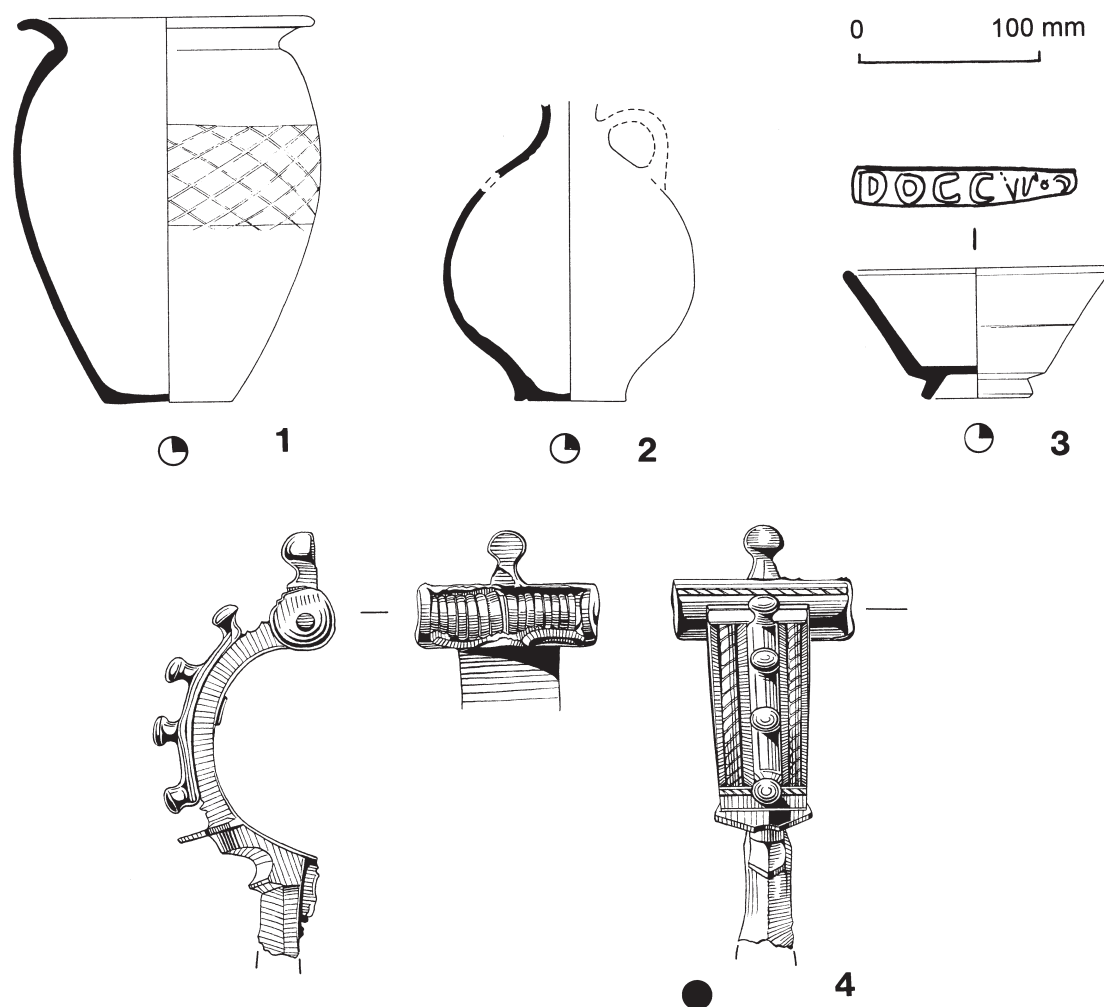


FIG. 4.119 Grave goods from urned cremation burial 138.

138 1967/236 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.119.

Description No burial pit recognised. Fill around vessels described as light brown. Location of cremated bone not stated, but implication of finds records is that it and nails (not extant) were found in jar (1). Brooch (4) placed under dish (2) inside base ring.

Cremated human bone Bone recorded from this context comes from same two individuals as in 135.

- (i) Infant–juvenile (0.5–10 years); unsexed. Wt. 6.3g
- (ii) Subadult–adult (13–100 years); unsexed.

Grave goods

- 1* B01. Wt. 325g. RE 18, BE 100 (BC/OG). The profile of a BB1 jar with everted rim of smaller diameter than the maximum girth with an obtuse lattice zone on it (without groove), exterior heavily sooted and probably burnt. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 9, mid to later third-century. c. A.D. 240–270.
- 2* ?R03. Wt. 300g. BE 100 (BC/OF). The lower neck and body of a greyware flagon with a

dark grey slip, with a loop handle on the upper body.

- 3* S20. Wt. 250g. RE 100, BE 100 (BC/OE). Form 33, complete, stamped DOCCIM (Docius ii Die 3b) with moderately worn and partly eroded footring. The rim is also eroded. So far there have been no other examples of this stamp recorded and the only other known with the same reading is on a form 31 from London. Docius ii began work at Lezoux in the early-Antonine period, as his use of form 27 and his decorated ware show. Stamps from other dies occur on Hadrian's Wall (at Chesters Museum), in the Wroxeter forum destruction and, once, on form 79R, so his activity at Lezoux will have continued down to A.D. 175 at least, after which he seems to have moved to Gueugnon. c. A.D. 140–175.
- 4* Bronze. Brooch. The spring of c. 15 turns is held on an axial rod within a cylindrical crossbar, open at the back. The brooch is P-shaped in profile, the broad upper bow having bands of knurled and grooved decoration flanking a central four-knobbed

panel; this is a separate casting, attached by a central rivet. The foot is broken but was clearly of the sheathed type. There is a small knob on the head, matching those on the bow except that its back is flat. Surviving L. 55mm.

Very similar brooches have been found at Caerleon (Wheeler and Wheeler 1928, 164, fig. 14, no. 17), Corbridge (Haverfield 1911, nos 20, 21), South Shields (Allason-Jones and Milet 1984, 96, no. 3.18), Kirby Thore (Hull forthcoming, no. 7784) and Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1932, 78, pl. ix, no. 13, where it is described as hinged although it has a spring of c. 14 turns). The Caerleon brooch was in a deposit dated c. A.D. 220 and this is consistent with the dating to the late second/early third century on the German *limes* for the numerous brooches of this general type, which are there regarded as 'soldatenfibeln' (Böhme 1972, 24; her no. 611 from Zugmantel looks similar to ours, but Böhme regards this as a British variant). (SB).

Result of a qualitative energy dispersive X-ray fluorescence (XRF) analysis. Bronze. Quantitative analysis by Dr D. Dungworth – 0.4 Zn, 8.1 Sn, 6.1 Pb, Ag 0.0. This is made in two pieces with the knobbed crest along the bow riveted onto the main part of the brooch. The almost exact parallel from Richborough (Bushe-Fox 1932, 78, pl. ix, no. 13) was a heavily leaded bronze while the example here contains only minor amounts of lead. (JB).

Interpretation Almost certainly part of the same burial as 135 as the cremated bones appear to come from the same individuals and a maximum of 0.25m separates them.

139 1967/AB1 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.120.

Description Oval pit dug immediately to one side of large erratic, orientation of pit in relationship to erratic not stated (0.76 x 0.61m; major axis unknown). Fill: black soil and charcoal fragments. In original records vessel (1) (presumably) shown at base and said to contain cremated bone and charcoal. NB Found by J.D. Dagg after final machine cleaning of site.

Cremated human bone None collected.

Grave goods

- 1* B01. Wt. 210g. RE 21. Sherds from the rim and shoulder of a BB1 jar with everted rim of slightly greater diameter than the maximum girth with a zone of obtuse lattice decoration on the girth with a groove above. c. A.D. 270–300.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial, presumably with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

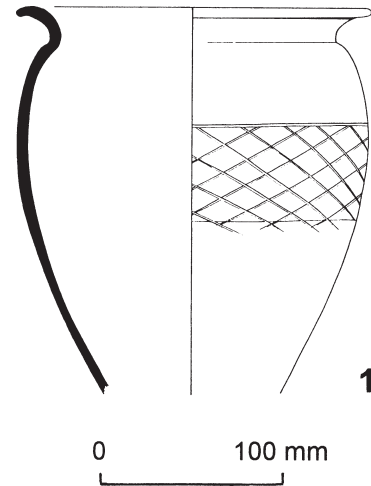


FIG. 4.120 Urn from urned cremation burial 139.

140 1967/193 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93, details FIG. 4.121.

Description Partial cist placed in oval pit, three sandstone slabs with open side to NE (0.88 x 0.7m; major axis NE/SW). Fill: light brown. Jar (2) found smashed at base of cist.

Pyre goods

- 1 Glass; vessel. Blue/green melted lump in three fragments containing cremated bone (25g).

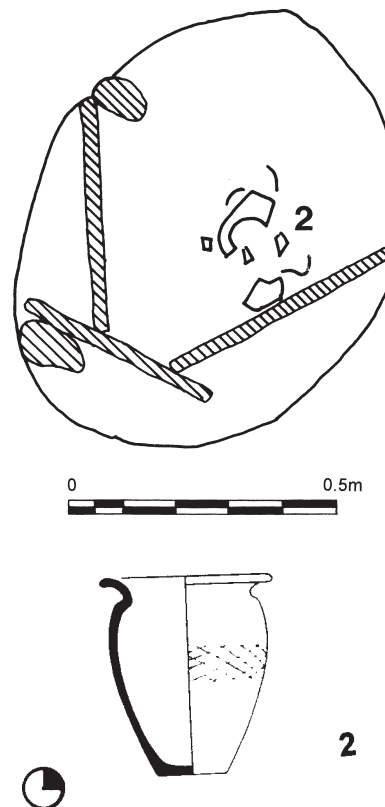


FIG. 4.121 Plan and jar from deposit 140.

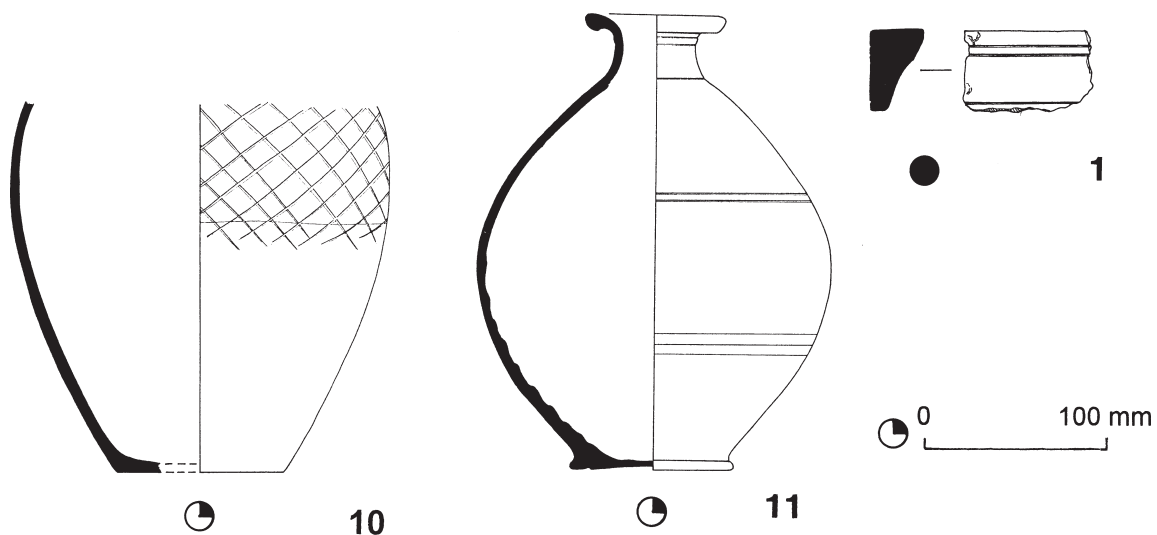


FIG. 4.122 Pyre goods and pottery from pyre debris deposit 141.

Grave goods

- 2* B01. Wt. 150g. RE 59, BE 60 (BC/MA). A near-complete miniature BB1 jar with strongly everted rim of greater diameter than the maximum girth with obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 12–14, early to mid fourth-century. c. A.D. 270–350.

Interpretation Uncertain, with some redeposited pyre debris.

141 1967/244 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.122.

Description Original records limited. Described as 'very large circular burial pit', no dimensions given. Fill described as 'very black with three very large boulders within'. Sherds of (10) and (11) recorded as being in middle and upper part of fill.

Cremated human bone Adult (18–100 years); female?? Wt. 87.4g (including blue glass adhering to endocranial surface vault, and 0.7g worked bone).

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy: Hemmoor bucket rim fragments (4).
- 2 Iron; nail (17 including 5 fragment).
- 3 Iron; nail (head) found in cremated bone.
- 4 Bone veneer types: A4; A4.1; A5.4.
- 5 Glass; bead, spherical in two joining pieces. Cloudy emerald green. L. 3mm, section 4mm, perforation diameter 1mm. Also quarter of another similar bead.
- 6 Glass; bead. Melted now spherical. Cloudy emerald green.
- 7 Glass; bead. Melted spherical. Cloudy deep blue.

- 8 Glass; bead. Cloudy deep blue. Probably short square-sectioned originally but now heat-affected and fused with small fragment of cloudy emerald green glass.
- 9 Glass; bead. Three melted lumps. Cloudy deep blue.

Finds of uncertain status

- 10* B01. Wt. 475g. RE 47 (BC/PK). The girth, lower wall and base of a BB1 jar with obtuse lattice decoration. Third to mid fourth-century.
- 11* R06. Wt. 860g. RE 20, BE 100 (BC/PK). A constricted-necked jar with everted, beaded, undercut rim. Possibly cf. Gillam (1970) type 30, c. A.D. 160–210. Perhaps mid second to early third-century.

Interpretation Redeposited pyre debris.

142 1967/229 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.123.

Description Uncovered during final machine checking which had damaged deposit and made identification of pit shape impossible. Fill light brown. Jar (2) found fragmented and mixed with cremated bone.

Cremated human bone Infant (0.5–4 years); unsexed. Wt. 18.8g (including 5g animal bone).

Cremated animal bone Domestic chicken.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail (1 uncorroded and 1 fragment) (BC/NP-Q).

Grave goods

- 2* B01. Wt. 375g. BE 100 (BC/NP). Much of the shoulder to base of a BB1 jar with obtuse lattice on the girth with a groove above,

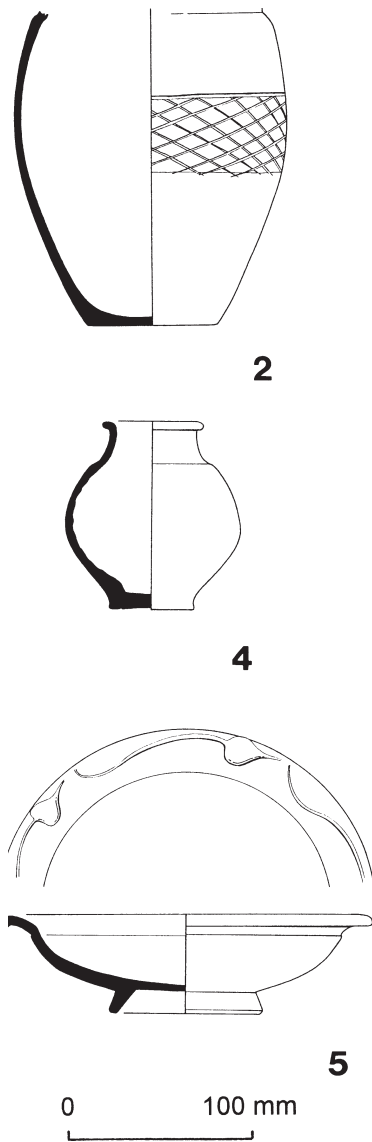


FIG. 4.123 Grave goods from urned cremation burial 142.

quite heavily burnt orange on one side. *c.* A.D. 240+.

- 3 B01. Wt. 275g. RE 46, BE 44 (BC/NP(A)). Seven rim fragments, four base sherds and 56 bodysherds from a BB1 jar(s). There is an obtuse lattice zone on the girth with a groove above. Many sherds burnt brown. Perhaps *cf.* Gillam (1976) no. 8, mid third-century. *c.* A.D. 240–270.
- 4* ?R03. Wt. 230g. RE 35, BE 100 (BC/NP(A)). A fairly complete small globular-necked jar in sandy greyware though much of the rim is missing.
- 5* S20. Wt. 400g. RE 77, BE 92 (BC/NQ). Numerous fragments giving an almost complete form 35/36, Central Gaulish. The flange has the beaded end typical of late examples of the form (e.g. at Pudding Pan Rock). The inside is either worn or eroded

and the footring is somewhat worn. Late-Antonine.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial.

143 1967/239 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description Records limited. Described as 'very disturbed and indefinite burial'.

Cremated human bone Adult (45–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 81.3g.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; blade fragment with pewter adhering. L. 65mm, W. 18mm.
- 2 Iron; nail (2).

Finds of uncertain status

- 3 B01. Wt. 95g. RE 47 (BC/OQ). Five sherds comprising about half of a BB1 jar rim, sooted. Third to early fourth-century.
- 4 R08. Wt. 3g. (BC/OQ). A jar bodysherd.
- 5 F03. Wt. 3g. (BC/OQ). A Nene Valley colour-coated ware bodysherd. *c.* A.D. 160/170+.

Interpretation Uncertain.

144 1967/223 PHASE 1

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.124.

Description Pit, precise shape unclear as outer edge not planned in. Fill: described as black around pottery fragments and light brown around edges of pit; black area planned as a rectangle (0.59 × 0.43m; major axis N/S). Cremated bone not explicitly said to be in jar (3) which is described as being in the bottom of the pit.

Cremated human bone Adult (40–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 58.1g.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail (13 including 4 fragments).
- 2 F03. Wt. 2g. A Nene Valley colour-coated ware bodysherd, very burnt. *c.* A.D. 160/170+.

Grave goods

- 3* R03. Wt. 675g. BE 40. A BB-copy jar, rim missing, sooted. There is a complete profile apart from the rim with an obtuse lattice zone on the body. Probably early to mid third-century.

Finds of uncertain status

- 4 R01. Wt. 7g. RE 16. A rimsherd from a small greyware jar with everted, rising rim. First to third-century.
- 5 R01. Wt. 17g. A jar/constricted-necked jar.

Interpretation Probably urned cremation, possibly with redeposited pyre debris in fill.

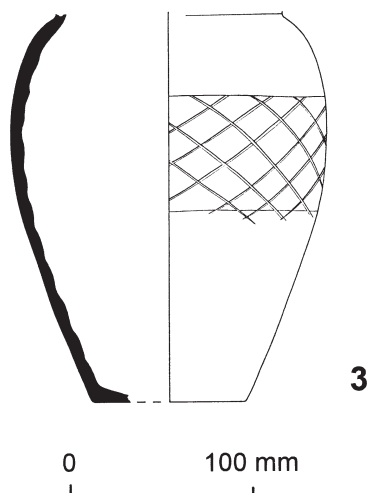


FIG. 4.124 Urn from probable urned cremation burial 144.

145 1967/F41 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.125.

Description Pit below ?collapsed cairn. Tumble of sandstone (layer I) covering an area approximately 2.06m NE/SW by 0.91m NW/SE with curved edge to SW. Below a rectangular pit (layer III) (1.12 x 0.99m; major axis NE/SW). Fill of pit: large stone in each corner, central area within boundary of stones black; area around edge brown. Bracelet (7) found below stone in southern corner.

Cremated human bone Two groups from same cremation. (i) from layer 1, (ii) from layer III.

- (i) Adult (21–45 years); unsexed. Wt. 106.6 (including 1.9g worked bone, 1g animal bone).
- (ii) Adult (18–100 years); male?? Wt. 150.6g (including 6.2g worked bone and 0.6g animal bone). Slightly charcoal-stained.

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.

Pyre goods

- 1* Copper alloy; hinge plates (2) flat-sectioned sheet, layer I. L. 45mm, W. 14mm and L. 32mm, W. 14mm.
- 2 Copper alloy; ?handle fragment, layer I.
- 3 Copper alloy; sheet fragments (5), also twelve fragments distorted by heat, layer I.
- 4 Iron; hobnail (3), layer I.
- 5 Copper alloy; sheet fragment, layer III.
- 6 Bone veneer types: A7; B2.

Grave goods

- 7* Copper alloy; bracelet, undecorated D-sectioned, penannular. Diameter 68mm.

Finds of uncertain status from layer I (BC/YA)

- 8 B01. Wt. 155g. RE 13. A BB1 jar rim with everted, rising rim and obtuse lattice zone, with a groove above. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 7–9, third-century. c. A.D. 240–260.

- 9 B01. Wt. 12g. RE 7. A BB1 jar rim, sooted, everted. Third to early fourth-century.
- 10 B01. Wt. 55g. RE 4. A BB1 jar rim, everted, with rim diameter less than the maximum girth, with an obtuse lattice zone with a groove above. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 9, later third-century. c. A.D. 240–270.
- 11 O01. Wt. 3g. Two bodysherds.
- 12 A01. Wt. 15g. A small bodysherd of Dressel 20 amphora. First to third-century.

Finds of uncertain status from layer III (BC/YA)

- 13 B01. Wt. 88g. RE 33. Two joining rimsherds from a BB1 jar with everted rim of smaller diameter than the maximum girth. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 7–8, early to mid third-century.
- 14 B01. Wt. 25g. A BB1 jar rimsherd, and a fragment, with an everted rim. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 9, later third-century. Perhaps mid to later third-century.
- 15 B01. Wt. 3g. RE 2. A BB1 jar rim fragment, everted. Third to mid fourth-century.
- 16 B01. Wt. 18g. RE 12. A BB1 jar rim, everted. Perhaps third century.
- 17 B01. Wt. 8g. Two BB1 bodysherds, one with obtuse lattice decoration, very heavily burnt. Third to fourth century. Also 74 shoulder and lower wall bodysherds, 34 girth sherds with obtuse lattice, one with groove above lattice, and two base sherds.
- 18 ?O01. Wt. 4g. An oxidised bodysherd. ?Second to third century.
- 19 F03. Wt. 1g. A Nene Valley colour-coated ware bodysherd. c. A.D. 160/170+.
- 20 R03. Wt. 103g. BE 35. Two base sherds and a bodysherd from a jar.

Interpretation Uncontained cremation burial and/or redeposited pyre debris.

146 1967/230 UNPHASED

Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description Sub-circular pit (0.58 x 0.53m). Fill: dark brown, traces of powdery bone observed.

Pyre goods

- 1 Iron; nail (6).

Interpretation Uncertain.

148 1967/243 PHASE 2

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.126.

Description Rectangular pit (0.46 x 0.27m; major axis N/S). Fill: dark brown. Cremated bones from jar (2).

Cremated human bone Juvenile (6–7 years); unsexed. Wt. 18.9g (including 0.8g animal bone).

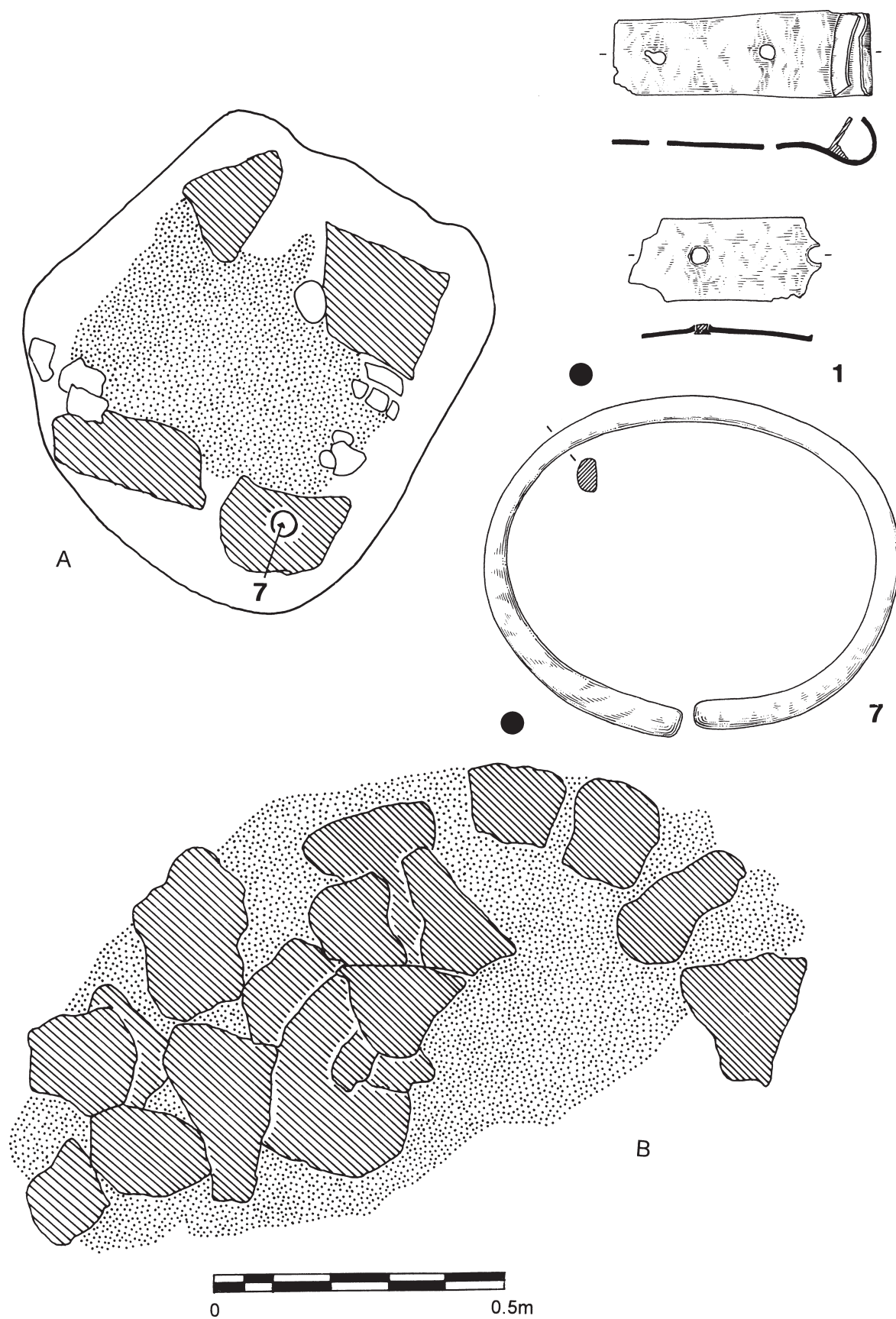


FIG. 4.125 Plans and finds from possible uncontained cremation burial 145. Plan A – grave pit, plan B – surface scatter from possible cairn.

Cremated animal bone Sheep/goat.**Pyre goods**

- 1 Iron; nail.

Grave goods

- 2* B01. Wt. 635g. RE 65, BE 100 (BC/ON). A complete BB1 jar with everted rim of smaller diameter than the maximum girth with an obtuse lattice zone with groove above. Cf. Gillam (1976) no. 8, mid third-century. c. A.D. 240–260/270.
- 3* F01. Wt. 65g. RE 85, BE 100 (BC/OL). A globular-necked small indented beaker in Trier Rhenish ware, complete apart from a chip from the rim. Cf. Gillam (1970) type 45, A.D. 190–250. c. A.D. 200–260 (FIG. 8.7).
- 4 S00. Form 38 with stamp read on site as IVAILUS. Missing prior to 1980s.

Interpretation Urned cremation burial.

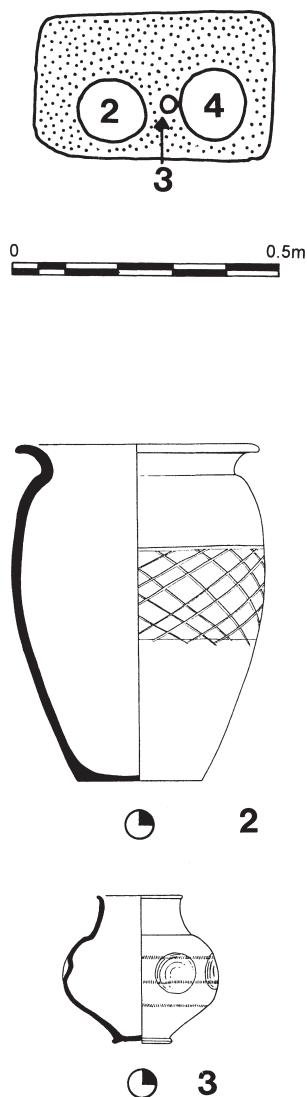


FIG. 4.126 Plan and grave goods from urned cremation burial 148.

149 1967/266 PHASE 3

Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.127.

Description Circular pit with sandstone slab along SE side (0.9 x 0.76m; major axis W/E). Fill: very dark strip around edges (overlying sandstone slab), area of 'black earth' around eastern side rest of interior dark brown, apart from an area of 'natural' in NW sector. Cremated bone found with sherds from (6–8) which on site were thought to represent cinerary urn and an accessory vessel. Mortarium (9) found complete and photographed. There is no mention in any of the records of the samian dish (10). A samian form 31 bowl with stamp is recorded but now missing from burial 122. That from 122 is recorded as complete and the possibility exists that (10) comes from that grave and not this one, and that it was incorrectly attributed some time after excavation. It is known that an exhibition on site during the second 1967 season resulted in some vessels losing their correct attributes.

Cremated human bone Adult (18–45 years); unsexed. Wt. 92.2g (including 15.3g worked bone).

Charcoal *Alnus* sp. (*). Fragment of large timber.

Pyre goods

- 1 Copper alloy; fragment.
- 2 Iron; nail (5 including 3 uncorroded nails).
- 3 Iron; nail found with cremated bone.
- 4* Bone veneer types: A3.2 (FIG. 4.127, nos 4c–d); A4.4; A5.4 (FIG. 4.127, nos 4a–b, 4h); A5.5; A6.3 (FIG. 4.127, nos 4e–f); A7.1 (FIG. 4.127, no. 4g).
- 5 B01. Wt. 25g. RE 12, BE 12 (BC/QQ). A BB1 jar rimsherd and a base sherd, both heavily burnt. Perhaps third-century.

Grave goods

- 6 B01. Wt. 200g. RE 87 (BC/QQ). Fourteen BB1 jar rimsherds comprising much of a BB1 jar rim with strongly everted rim. Cf. Gillam (1976) nos 9–14, mid third to mid fourth-century. Perhaps c. A.D. 270–350. Also BB1 jar shoulder and girth sherds with obtuse lattice decoration possibly from this jar.
- 7 O02. Wt. 27g. RE 59 (BC/QQ). Five joining sherds from the rim of a constricted-necked jar with a beaded, undercut rim. Perhaps second to third-century.
- 8 B01. Wt. 95g. RE 15, BE 20 (BC/QQ). A rimsherd, two bodysherds and a base sherd from a developed beaded-and-flanged bowl with intersecting arc decoration on the exterior. c. A.D. 270–350.
- 9* S30. Wt. 900g. RE 100, BE 100 (BC/QR). A complete mortarium of form 45, East Gaulish (Trier?), unstamped. The spout resembles a bat's head rather than a lion's

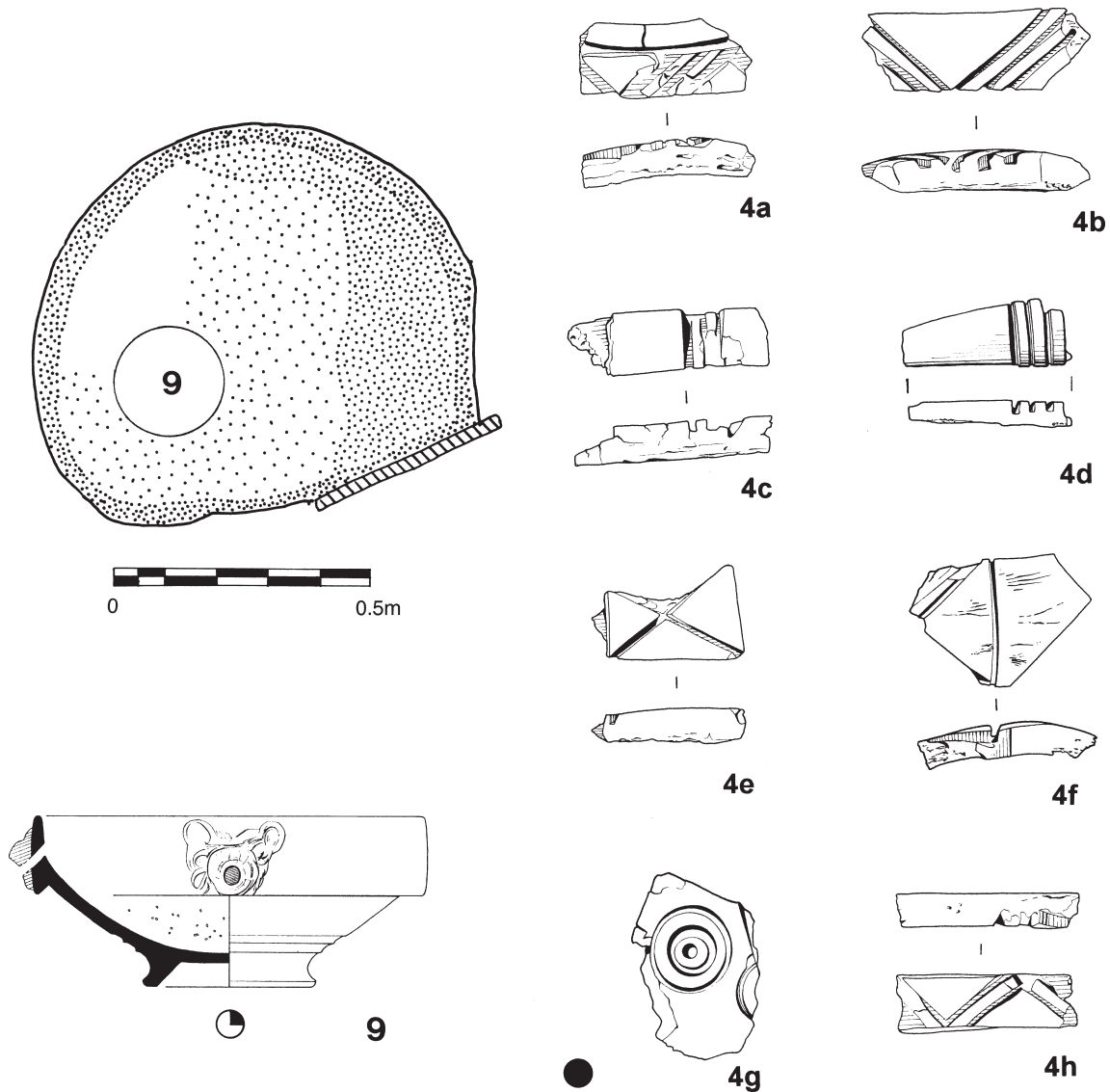


FIG. 4.127 Plan, pyre and grave goods from urned cremation burial 149.

head. Late second or third-century. Footring very worn, and interior, where most of gloss removed.

Finds of uncertain status (see above)

- 10 S30. Wt. 400g. RE 100, BE 100 (BC/QR?). Form 31 (Sa), East Gaulish (Rheinzabern), complete in seven fragments, with moderately worn footring. The narrow groove cut in the centre of the base imitates a stamp label, but does not contain a stamp. This phenomenon is known at Rheinzabern, where 183 examples came from a third-century kiln (Reutti 1983, 56). The footring shows slight wear. Mid third-century.
- 11 S30. Wt. 15g. RE 11 (BC/QR?). A Dr. 31 rim fragment. East Gaulish (Trier).

Interpretation Urned cremation burial, possibly placed in organic-lined pit.

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Plan FIG. 4.93.

Description Records limited. Described as a 'simple, small burial pit ... packed with cremated bone but nothing else'.

Cremated human bone Adult (40–100 years); unsexed. Wt. 407.7g. Pathology: op – T/L.

Interpretation Unurned cremation burial.

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Plan FIG. 4.93; details FIG. 4.128.

Description Rectangular pit with sandstone slabs on northern and eastern sides (0.68 x 0.58m; major axis W/E). Fill: slabs bound two sides of sub-rectangular area (0.58 x 0.31m) of black fill where most of finds were located, brown and orange fill