

Metalwork

By Kelly Powell

The metalwork assemblage (excluding Roman coins) comprised 80 objects - 39 (49%) copper alloy, 33 (41%) iron and seven (10%) lead. A single silver coin fragment was also recovered. The finds date from the Bronze Age through to the post-medieval period, but the majority of identifiable objects are Roman. Twenty-nine objects were unstratified, metal detector or surface finds, including some of the best dated pieces. The remainder were recovered from archaeological features (Table 2).

Metal type	Copper alloy	Iron	Lead	Silver	Total
No. of finds	39	33	7	1	80

Table 1: Number of finds by metal type

Context type	Unstratified	Enclosure ditch	Pit	Posthole	Burial	Total
No. of objects	30	23	13	2	12	80

Table 2: Number of metal finds by context type

Prehistoric metalwork by Ian Scott

SF 311: A length of copper alloy bar of lozenge section, 82 mm long, one end thinner than the other. The uneven surface with characteristic indentations and the thinning of one end show that the piece has been worked by hammering. The piece may have been discarded unfinished.

SF 338: 16 mm length of a leaded copper alloy blade with diamond cross-section 20mm wide and flattened midrib. Possibly a dagger. There are clear hammer dints on the midrib. The blade is broken but seems to have been slightly tapered.

Both are surface finds from the middle Iron Age area in the north-west of the site.

Roman

Personal or dress accessories

Five possible late Iron Age or Roman copper alloy brooches were found on the site. The only well-stratified example (SF170, fig.3) was found in the fill of grave 1691, presumably interred as a grave good. This was an example of a complete Aucissa type brooch, found widely within the Roman provinces and probably introduced to Britain by the Roman army in AD43. This style of brooch was only in use until the end of the first phase of conquest (c. AD70) (Bayley and Butcher 2004, 151), giving a very narrow date range. The brooch has a central ridge flanked by longitudinal grooves along most of its length and is comparable to an example from Dragonby (Olivier 1996, 246 no. 68), though the bow is broader.

Two substantial fragments of brooch were found unstratified in the far south-eastern corner of the site. SF190 (fig. 4) is a near complete Hod Hill type brooch of Bayley and Butcher (2004) group (f). The brooch is sharply angled at the top of the bow, comparable in profile to examples illustrated by Hattatt (1989, 321, no. 865) and

Bayley and Butcher (2004, 79, no. 143). However, the current example has a plain upper bow. Like SF170, this brooch type was in use in Britain AD 43-70.

SF 184 (fig. 5) is a flat-sectioned Rosette brooch, missing its applied upper plate, originally attached with a rivet through the central hole in the disc-shaped part of the brooch (see Crummy 1984, 8, no.17). The hinged pin is held in a rolled axial bar at the head, rather than mounted on the reverse as some rosette brooches (see Bayley and Butcher 2004, 122-3, nos. 348 and 349). Similar examples are illustrated by Olivier (1996, 246, no. 61) and Hattatt (1989, 309 no. 284). The current example does not have a flared foot and excluding the missing disc, is more closely comparable to that illustrated by Crummy. This type of brooch is not common in the Thames valley and probably dated early-mid 1st century AD.

A 22 mm long fragment of a probable late Iron Age - early Roman one-piece brooch (SF182) was found in the same area. This survived as a robust squashed coil with a curved shank of circular section and identification is tentative. The remaining fragment of brooch (SF 272) was recovered from the posthole of a middle Iron Age structure at the north-western corner of the site and was probably intrusive. This is a 21 mm fragment of a Hod Hill type brooch (AD43-70), possibly of Bayley and Butcher (2004), group (a), (b) or (f), comprising a fragment of the bow with remains of the catchplate. Longitudinal ribs are visible on the lower bow of the brooch with ring and dot decoration in the central groove, unusual in this type of brooch. Two transverse ridges, but no other decoration, are evident at the top of the lower bow and possibly within the recess between upper and lower bow. This is potentially similar to an example illustrated by Bayley and Butcher (2004, 55 no. 119) lacking the knurled decoration.

One of the most unusual metal finds was a copper alloy button and loop fastener (SF310, fig.6) found unstratified in the north-western corner of the site. The function of these objects is uncertain, though it is generally accepted that they were used to hold together two pieces of fabric or leather and are increasingly referred to as 'dress fasteners.' This example can be classified as a Wild (1970) type 1 fastener with a double-boss head. The object has a raised central design of two concentric circles and is similar in form to an example from Dorset (Hattatt 1989, 417, no. 21). Wild suggests that this type are probably British manufactured, prior to the Roman conquest (1970, 138), probably dating AD 20-150 (Hattatt 1989, 414). Button and loop fasteners may have been exclusively used by the native population and are mainly found in the north of Britain (*ibid*). They are particularly rare in this region, though a Wild type 3 example (mainly 2nd century AD) was found at Somerford Keynes Neigh Bridge in Gloucestershire (Cool, forthcoming).

A fragment of copper alloy finger ring (SF188) was recovered unstratified, from the south-east corner of the site. Approximately half of the loop is missing at the back, leaving a flat-sectioned front, widening to accommodate an oval setting for an intaglio or glass (12 x 9 mm). Traces of possible adhesive remain in this setting. The shoulders of the ring gently slope down to meet the remaining loop, with an overall diameter of 23 mm. The ring is comparable to examples from Lowbury Hill (Atkinson 1916, pl. xi, no.12) and Wanborough (Hooley 2001, 90-1, no. 88). On the basis of the broad nature of the ring it is likely to date to the 2nd or more probably 3rd century AD (Henig 2006).

A copper alloy object was recovered from ditch 936, which appeared to be a Roman toilet implement with a broken scoop on one end, 67 mm long. However, the head of the implement was unusual, formed as a flattened loop measuring 12 mm in diameter. No Roman parallels for such a head have been found at present.

Weaponry

Two fragmentary iron knives (SF168 and context 1507) and a spearhead (SF264) were recovered from archaeological features. The most significant of these is SF168 from burial 1095 which comprised the majority of a Manning (1985) type 23 knife (Manning 1985, 456 Nos. 66-71) (fig. 7). This type of knife is distinctive for its upturned tip and curved edge and is an Iron Age knife type which persisted into the Roman period, passing out of use at the end of the 1st or possibly 2nd century AD. Most were relatively small (70-120 mm), therefore this knife is comparatively unusual. An example of this knife type was also found at Dragonby (Manning and McDonald 1996, 304, no. 85). Fragments of a second probable knife blade (unnumbered) were recovered from the fill of enclosure ditch 3930. The two fragments measured 28 mm and 30 mm long but were too heavily corroded for any further analysis.

The iron spearhead (SF264, fig. 8) was found in the upper fill of the major middle Iron Age enclosure ditch, 2945, indicating that it was intrusive. The object was classified as a Manning (1984) type 1A (Hod Hill) leaf-shaped spearhead (Manning 1984, Pl. 76-78, nos. 38-81). It was heavily corroded and the section and socket forms are unclear. Similar examples have also been found at Dragonby (Manning and McDonald 1996, 291, no. 3) and South Shields (Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 297, No. 92). It is uncertain whether these objects functioned as throwing spears or cavalry lances but the existence of the spearhead on this site indicated a military presence.

Coffin fittings

A number of iron coffin fittings but no other grave goods were recovered from grave 1312. These comprise a strip with fastenings still attached (SF156) and a series of nails (SF157-164). SF156 was rectangular with one pointed triangular end. Due to corrosion the nature of the attached fastenings is unclear. Nine heavily corroded nails or nail fragments survived, three were too fragmentary for classification and most were of uncertain type. SF162 was a definite Manning (1984) type 1b with only the tip end missing. The head of a fragment from SF158 appears globular on x-ray and may have been a hammered type 2, a type 8 or some form of coffin stud. SF163 was a head and shank fragment with a very large, solid head, 20 mm in diameter and 7 mm thick. This may have been a large type 1 nail (type 1a) or also a form of stud.

Miscellaneous fittings

A number of other iron fittings and fastenings of probable Roman date include a double spiked loop (unnumbered) a large ring (SF177) and 15 other nails or nail fragments. The double spiked loop (cf. Manning 1984, pl61, nos. 34-47) measured 27 mm long with a loop diameter of 14 mm and an oval section, both loops were broken. This was found in pit 2932 within early Iron Age enclosure 3203 and was probably intrusive. The ring was a surface find from the vicinity of trackway 986. It measured 46 mm in diameter with a thickness of 5mm and a rectangular section, and was very heavily corroded. This type of object could have had a number of functions including horse furniture or a handle (cf. Manning 1984, pl65, nos. 26-35). Similar sized

examples of unknown function have been found at Dragonby (Manning and McDonald 1996, 307-308, nos. 126 and 129) and Verulamium (Frere 1972, 187, no127; 1984, 104, nos. 157 and 158). A number of probable nails or nail fragments were recovered from the vicinity of the Roman features excavated to the east of the site. These were mainly fragmentary but included two Manning (1984) type 1 nails and a third possible type 1, though this was unusual and unstratified, therefore may not have been Roman. Five of the nail fragments came from ditch 936, along with the possible copper alloy toilet implement. One of the fragments was bent and appeared to taper at both ends therefore may have been a fitting of another kind. Five possible nails from early or middle Iron Age features in the north-west of the site are fragmentary and not possible to classify. Two of these objects (SF266 and SF273) may have been rods rather than nails. One fragment (SF302) is very thin and was recovered from pit 3869, which contained a variety of materials related to metal working.

Medieval and post medieval

Personal or dress accessories

Objects within this category include two strap ends, a buckle frame and two loop fasteners, all were copper alloy and all found unstratified. Strap end (SF307) was a composite type, possibly with the sheet spacer occupying the full width. This was a relatively short lived type which would indicate a 14th century date (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 146-147). The object was tongue-shaped, measuring 18 mm long, with a knob at the base. A rivet hole is visible on the upper edge and a possible rivet is still attached, protruding from the lower edge. The remaining items were post-medieval in date. Strap end (SF191) was sub-rectangular, open at one end and curved at the other, measuring 25 mm long and 17 mm wide. The object was flat sectioned with elaborate raised decoration and had two small pierced lugs either side of the curving end. This appears to be an unusual type. SF309 was a plain penannular buckle frame of circular section, 30 mm in diameter with a 2mm gap and no constriction for a pin. The loop fasteners (SF183) were 13 mm and 14 mm in diameter, one was complete.

Coins and jettons

One quarter of a single clipped medieval silver coin (SF185), and a copper alloy jetton of HANS KRAUWINKEL (SF305), were recovered unstratified. The coin appears to bear the letters HEN, indicating the reign of Henry, though closer attribution is not possible. The jetton dates to the late 16th century and measures 21 mm in diameter.

Miscellaneous

A rectangular spade iron (SF299) with a slightly curved bottom edge, 195 mm long and 125 mm wide, was recovered from a ditch at the north of the site, broken at its upper edge near the point of attachment to the handle. A bent rectangular fragment of iron rod, 62 mm long and 12 mm wide was found alongside this object. A cylindrical lead weight (SF175), 19 mm long and 18 mm in diameter, with a flat top, rounded base and a circular perforation along its length was also found unstratified.

Miscellaneous Undated

A total of 22 unidentifiable metal fragments and objects were recovered, both unstratified and from archaeological features, 16 of which were copper alloy and six were lead.

Middle Iron Age enclosure 3960 produced six small fragments (maximum length 11 mm) of curved copper alloy sheet (SF288) which appear to fit together to form part of a hemisphere. Four lengths of copper alloy strip, possibly binding, measuring 9mm to 43 mm long and 6 mm wide were recovered from late Iron Age enclosure 1285. All were curved or bent along their length and broken at either end.

Six other fragments of copper alloy objects were unstratified. These included an irregular shaped smooth fragment, 12 mm long (SF198), an 11 mm long fragment of sheet with one original edge and a punched hole (SF333) and a 12 mm long irregular lump. A small (9x8 mm) fragment of copper alloy sheet with one original edge, possible incised decoration and a small knob on the reverse (SF186) had very little corrosion and may have been quite modern. SF192 was a cast triangular fragment, 14 mm long with a raised ridge at one edge and a knob at the point end, decorated with grooves. A fragment of possible decorative binding (SF332) was found in the form of a curved sheet of copper alloy separated into three pinched sections with transverse ridges between.

Five fragments of lead sheet and one lump were also found unstratified, measuring between 20 mm and 65 mm long. All were irregular in shape and three were folded or bent. The largest fragment of sheet was thick, with a possible central ridge. The lump (SF195) appears to be industrial waste, resulting from metalworking.

Metalworking Debris by ??

In total, eight fragments of metalworking debris came from pits 3674 and 3869. Deposit 3672, in pit 3674 produced one fragment of possible dross covered with copper oxide (SF292), three fragments of primarily copper oxide, possibly with metal beneath (SF291, SF293), one fragment of copper alloy dross (SF290) and one fragment of iron rich slag. A triangular cast fragment of copper alloy with an uneven raised circular boss (SF304) came from deposit 3870 in pit 3869 and may have been part of a cast object. One fragment of copper oxide was also found unstratified from this area.

The majority of the material is made up primarily of oxide and is undiagnostic, some fragments judging by the weight of the them may contain some fragments of metal underneath the oxide. There are three fragments that deserve more discussion, one fragment (3672) is of a Fe rich vitreous vesicular slag. The other two fragments are more closely related to the rest of the undiagnostic fragments, they have the same copper oxide covering them but both are noticeably denser. One piece (SF304) seems to be of brass / bronze and its shape looks like it originally formed part of an object. The second item (SF290), is lathe shaped, slightly undulous and given its density probably represents a metal working dross.

Considering all of the material together suggest that copper alloying and possibly casting was taking place on the site, the one small piece of iron rich slag may suggest

that some smelting took place as well though this is less convincing as there is only one piece.

Discussion

The metal work assemblage from this site was relatively small but indicates a long period of occupation or activity. Although much of the collection was unstratified some interesting issues are raised.

No clearly Prehistoric objects were found with the exception of the Bronze Age awl (SF311) and dagger fragment (SF338), both of which were unstratified. The date of these objects is particularly unusual given the predominantly Iron Age date of the settlement at Latton Lands.

The Roman assemblage is particularly notable for the narrow date range indicated by many of the objects. Three of the five possible brooches or brooch fragments (SFs 170, 1901, 272) were dated specifically to the period AD43-70. In addition, brooch (SF184) and spearhead (SF264) may date to the mid 1st century AD, button and loop fastener (SF310) to c. AD20-150, and knife (SF168) was late Iron Age - Early Roman. This dating corresponds to the period of discrete burials and pits within the earlier Iron Age settlement (from which brooch SF170 and knife SF168 came) and appears to pre-date the main period of Roman activity to the east of the site, although many of these finds were collected from this area. The only exception to this trend is ring (SF188) which may be 2nd or 3rd century, corresponding to the majority of the Roman features. The presence of the spearhead indicates military activity in the area during this time which may be related to the construction of the Ermin Street road. The rosette brooch (SF184) and button and loop fastener (SF310) are unusual finds in this region, both predominantly found in the north of Britain indicating outside influence, possibly in the form of the military.

A number of the metal finds were collected from late Iron Age- Early Roman graves, providing indications of burial custom at this time. Brooch (SF170) and knife (SF168) were presumably interred with the individual as grave goods. The fittings from grave 1312 illustrate the custom of inhumations within coffins, though this grave is undated.

Illustrations

1. Length of bar. Copper Alloy. Lozenge section, one end is much thinner. Evidence of hammering, possibly unfinished. L 82 mm. SF 311
2. Fragment of possible blade. Leaded copper alloy . Almost diamond cross-section with a flattened midrib. Evidence of hammering on one face. The blade has been broken or fractured but possibly tapered. Possibly a dagger fragment.. L 16 mm; W 20mm SF 338.
3. Brooch. Copper alloy. Aucissa type. Gently arched flat-sectioned bow with central ridge flanked by longitudinal grooves. This decoration terminates short of the axial bar and foot with transverse mouldings, the bow broadening slightly at these points. Separate end knobs were present on the axial rod and foot of the brooch. L: 69 mm, arms W: 18 mm, bow min W: 5 mm, max W: 8 mm. SF170, Ctx 1668.
4. Brooch. Copper alloy. Hod Hill type. Bayley and Butcher (2004) group (f), missing only hinged pin. The brooch is sharply angled at the top of the bow from the axial bar.

Plain upper bow, decorated only by a double transverse knurled moulding, with 2 mm spacing. The lower bow tapers to a flat base knob.

L: 34 mm, arms W: 9 mm, bow W: 7 mm, foot W: 1.5mm. SF190, ctx 2118

5. Brooch. Copper alloy. Rosette type. Missing decorative plate. Flat sectioned. Hinged pin is held in a rolled axial bar at the head. Foot is decorated with central knurled recess.

L: 57 mm, bar W: 15 mm, disc W: 23 mm, foot W: 12 mm. SF184, ctx 2112

6. Button and Loop fastener. Copper alloy. Wild (1970) type 1. Double-boss head. Raised edges and a raised central design of two concentric circles. Flat on reverse. Loop is triangular and quite robust.

Head L: 20 mm, W: 12 mm, loop width 17 mm. SF 310 ctx u/s

7. Knife. Iron. Manning Type 23. Missing the tip and corner between the tang and edge. The back of the blade curves up from the tang to the point, the edge is stepped down from the tang, rising in a convex curve to the tip, the blade has a triangular section.

L: 132 mm, max W: 41 mm. SF168, ctx 1574

8. Spearhead. Iron. Manning (1984) type 1A (Hod Hill) leaf-shaped. Heavily corroded, section is unclear but the spearhead appears to have rounded edges. The socket is broken and also corroded, not possible to see whether it was closed.

Total L: 96 mm. Head L: 49 mm W: 24 mm, socket D: 14 mm. SF264, ctx 2942

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Catalogue

SF No	Context No	Material	Comments
0	2930	Fe	Double spiked loop, 27 mm long, loop diameter 14 mm. Spikes broken on both sides. Oval section. In 3 pieces, heavily corroded. cf Manning 1985, R34-47, plate 61
0	3560	Fe	Fragment of nail shank? 42 mm long, very badly corroded but appears to have a point
0	800	Pb	Large fragment of lead sheet, irregular shaped, 65 mm long, maximum 39 mm wide. Thick in section, possibly doubled in the middle.
0	1507	Fe	Two very heavily corroded fragments of probable knife blade, 30 mm and 28 mm long. Too heavily corroded for classification or analysis
0	3672	?	1 frag of dark glassy vesicular material, slightly undulous. Strongly magnetic Fe rich slag
153	1240	Ca	Four short lengths of strip, (9, 18, 24, 43 mm long, maximum 6 mm wide) folded or curved along their length, all broken, lightly corroded. Possibly binding. From LIA enclosure 1285
156	1313	Fe	Coffin fitting. Rectangular strip, 120 mm long, 28 mm wide and 2 mm thick with pointed triangular end. Still contains 3 square sectioned fastenings - nails/studs/rivets. Broken in two. Moderately heavy corrosion
157	1313	Fe	Head and shank fragment of nail, 30 mm long. If head is complete it is Manning type 4 but may be broken type 1. Moderately heavy corrosion.
158	1313	Fe	Two nail fragments 14 mm and 16 mm long. First is in corroded lump with mineralised wood. Head appears almost globular on x-ray, square section. Possibly type 2 / 8/ stud. Second has flatter head, possibly type 1 but both unclear. Heavily corroded.
159	1313	Fe	Possible nail fragment, 29 mm long but very heavily corroded and quite thick, possibly 10mm diameter
160	1313	Fe	Nail shank fragment with mineralised wood, 27 mm long. Heavily corroded
161	1313	Fe	Broken head and shank fragment of nail, 14 mm long. X-ray not clear enough to classify but head appears flat and round - type 1? Heavily corroded
162	1313	Fe	Type 1b nail with missing end, 52 mm long. Heavily corroded
163	1313	Fe	Head and shank, and shank fragment of nail. Head very large (20 mm diameter) and c.7mm thick. Either very large type 1 or solid stud. May have fitted together at one point, 20 mm and 15 mm long. Very heavily corroded
164	1313	Fe	Nail fragment, 31 mm long - possibly just part of shank. Very heavily corroded

168	1574	Fe	Manning type 23 knife, 132 mm long. Upturned tip and curved edge. Back of the blade curves up from the tang to the point. Edge is stepped down from tang, rising in a convex curve to pointed tip (missing). Blade 41mm at widest, tapering to a point. Triangular section. Most relatively small (7-12 mm), occasionally larger. Persisted from Iron Age into Roman period, passing out of use at the end of the 1st, early 2nd century AD. Cf. Manning 1985, nos. 66-71. May 1996 304, 85.
170	1668	Ca	Aucissa type brooch. 69 mm long, 18 mm across crossbar, bow 5-8 mm. Arched bow with undecorated central ridge, two flanking longitudinal grooves. Decoration terminates before axial bar bow where it broadens with transverse mouldings. Also broadens at foot end with a further cross moulding. Foot 8mm long. Separate end & foot knobs. Flat sectioned. Most of catchplate and 30mm pin remain. AD 43-70. Moderately heavy corrosion.
175	2103	Pb	Cylindrical weight 19 mm long, with a flat top and rounded base, 18 mm diameter. Circular perforation along length, 7mm diameter. Date unknown.
176	2104	Pb	Fragment of irregularly shaped sheet, 28 mm long
177	2105	Fe	Large ring, 46 mm diameter with rectangular section. Could have a wide range of functions, eg horse furniture etc cf. Manning 1985 plate 65, 26-35. Very heavily corroded.
178	2106	Pb	Two fragments of irregularly shaped sheet, 37 mm and 32 mm long folded and bent
179	2107	Pb	Fragment of folded, irregularly shaped sheet, 20 mm long
182	2110	Ca	Possible brooch fragment, 22 mm long, 13 mm wide. Seems to be a robust squashed coil with curved shank of circular section. Possibly early (LIA-ERO) one piece brooch fragment eg, Nauheim derivative Bailey and Butcher 2004, 56 18-30. Light discoloration and erosion.
183	2111	Ca	Two loop fasteners, 13 and 14 mm, 1.5 mm thick one complete, one incomplete. Discoloured and eroded. Post medieval
184	2112	Ca	Rosette Brooch, 57 mm long, bar 15 mm wide, middle 23 mm wide. Flat, foot straight-sided rather than flared, hinge pin held in rolled axial bar at head rather than on reverse. No opening in catchplate. Central perforation in disc c.2mm diameter. Disc narrows to T-shaped head. Pin complete, 45mm. Originally would have had a separate disc shaped attachment attached through the central hole with a rivet. Cf. Crummy 1983, 8 no 17, Hattatt 1989 no 284, Bailey and Butcher 2004 348-9, May 1996, 58-65. Not common in the Thames Valley. Discoloured and eroded. Early-middle 1st century AD
185	2113	Ag	Quarter of a clipped silver coin, 14 mm long. Medieval. Letters HEN apparent but which Henry is unclear.
186	2114	Ca	Small fragment of sheet with 1 original edge, others irregular. Small knob on the reverse. Possible incised grooves on upper surface. Part of a larger object. Date unknown
188	2116	Ca	Front of a finger ring, approximately half of loop missing at reverse. 23 mm long, 4-11 mm wide Flat sectioned, widening at the centre to accommodate an oval setting for intaglio/glass (12x9 mm). Traces of white adhesive? Gently sloping shoulders. Cf Atkinson 1916 pl. xi no 12, Hooley 2001, 90-1, no 88. Maybe 2nd to 3rd century based on form.

190	2118	Ca	Small Hod Hill type brooch, Bailey and Butcher (2004) type f. 34 mm long, 9 mm wide at head and 7 mm at bow. Undecorated upper bow, sharply angled from axial bar containing hinged pin. Double knurled transverse moulding 2mm apart, 16 mm from the top of the bow. Bow tapers to a flat base knob. Complete except for pin. Cf. Hattatt 1989, 321 no 865, Bailey and Butcher 2004, 79 no 143 for shape. 1st century AD. Very light corrosion.
191	2119	Ca	Highly decorated strap end, 25 mm long, 17 mm wide, sub-rectangular, curved at closed end with two pierced lugs either side of curve. Flat section. Decoration raised. Light corrosion. Post medieval? Possibly unusual type
192	2120	Ca	Cast triangular fragment, 14 mm long, 10 mm wide. Raised ridge at one edge, decorated with grooves, and a knob at the end. Light discoloration
195	2123	Pb	Irregularly shaped lump. Appears to be waste from industrial process - spillage? 38 mm long
198	2125	Ca	Small, irregular shaped fragment, 12 mm long very flat and smooth - not likely to be a coin. Light corrosion
264	2942	Fe	Leaf-shaped spearhead with rounded edges. Hod Hill type 1A (Manning 1985). Could be throwing spears or cavalry lances. Section unclear due to corrosion. 96 mm long in total, blade 49 mm long, head 24 mm wide. Socket broken, unclear if closed, 14 mm diameter. Manning 1985 pl 76-78, nos. 38-81. May 1996, 291, no 3. Allason-Jones and Miket 1984, 297, no 92
266	3128	Fe	Probable nail shank fragment but unclear, bent at a right angle. Section seems very round, could be length of rod. 20 mm long. Heavily corroded.
272	3324	Ca	Fragment of probable Hod Hill brooch, 21 mm long, change in bow decoration evident. Longitudinal ribs on upper bow with ring and dot decoration in central groove. Broken at the edges. Possibly transverse ridges in the break of bow, two clear on lower bow, no decoration evident on lower bow. Remains of catchplate. Cf. Bailey and Butcher 2004, 55 no 119. Moderate erosion.
273	3346	Fe	Probable nail shank of a large nail - rectangular section. 52 mm long, 10 mm wide. Or section of rod, curving slightly. Very regular - probably Roman. Heavily corroded.
287	3615	Fe	Fragment of nail shank with possible tip, 26 mm long, Heavily corroded.
288	3615	Ca	Six small fragments of curved sheet which possibly fit together to form part of hemisphere. From MIA enclosure. Possibly intrusive? Maximum length 11 mm. Light to moderate corrosion.
290	3672	?	1 fragment of dense material, lathe shaped, slightly undulous. Cu alloy Metal working dross
291	3672	?	1 fragment primarily of Cu oxide maybe a small fragment of metal underneath the oxide. Primarily oxide
292	3672	?	1 fragment covered with Cu oxide, low density no diagnostic shape. Possible dross?
293	3672	?	2 fragments of Cu oxide, rounded undiagnostic shape. The larger fragment is slightly denser and may contain a fragment of metal underneath the oxide. Primarily Cu Oxide
299	3703	Fe	Fragment of rod, rectangular in section, bent round in a curve. 62 mm long, 12 mm wide. Heavily corroded

299	3703	Fe	Spade iron, broken at upper edge near point of attachment to handle. Rectangular with slightly curved bottom edge. 195 mm long, 125 mm wide Post medieval-modern
302	3870	Fe	Possible fragment of broken nail, but very thin. Could be strip / rod. from material associated with iron working in pit. 20 mm long. Heavily corroded
304	3870	Ca	1 fragment, very dense, metallic lustre visible in places, in shape it looks like it may have been part of an object. Part of a cast object (Brass/ Bronze?)
305	0	Ca	Jetton of HANS KRAUWINKEL. Late 16th century. 21 mm diameter. Light corrosion, some edge damage.
307	0	Ca	Tongue-shaped composite strap end with a knop at base, narrows to this point. Probably type with the sheet spacer occupying the whole width, a relatively short lived type (14th century). Recognisable for double rivets. Remains of rivet hole visible on upper edge, possible rivet still attached, protruding on lower edge. 18 mm long, 8-11 mm wide. Light discoloration
308	0	?	1 fragment of Cu oxide, undiagnostic form Cu oxide
309	0	Ca	Plain penannular buckle frame (no constriction for pin). Circular section, 30 mm diameter. Pin missing. 2mm gap within circle. Post medieval. Light corrosion
310	0	Ca	Wild (1970) type 1 button and loop fastener, double-boss head with raised edges and raised circular design in centre, 2 concentric rings. Flat reverse. Triangular leg 13mm wide. Cf. Hattatt 1989, 417, no 21. Head 20 mm long, 12 mm wide. Moderately discoloured.
311	0	Ca	Square sectioned awl? Or similar, 82 mm long 3 mm thick. Bent. Tapers rapidly after 55mm to circular sectioned point (held handle?). Moderately discoloured and eroded.
332	0	Ca	Probable decorative binding. Curved fragment of sheet, broken at ends and sides, 17 mm long, 7 mm wide. Three sections (pinched) with transverse ridges between. Some pitting
333	0	Ca	Fragment of sheet with one original edge, three irregular, forming sub-square. Punched hole in 'corner'. 11 mm long, 10 mm wide. Moderate encrustation
337	0	Ca	Irregular shaped lump
338	0	Ca	Possible dagger fragment broken at either side. Elongated oval section with flattened midrib. Possible tool marks on one side. 15 mm of length, 19 mm wide, 4 mm thick in centre. Light corrosion.