

**THE USE OF GRAVE-GOODS IN
CONVERSION-PERIOD ENGLAND
*c. 600 - c. 850 A.D.***

In Two Volumes
Volume 2: Maps, Figures and Gazetteer

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Thesis in two volumes submitted for the degree of DPhil
University of York
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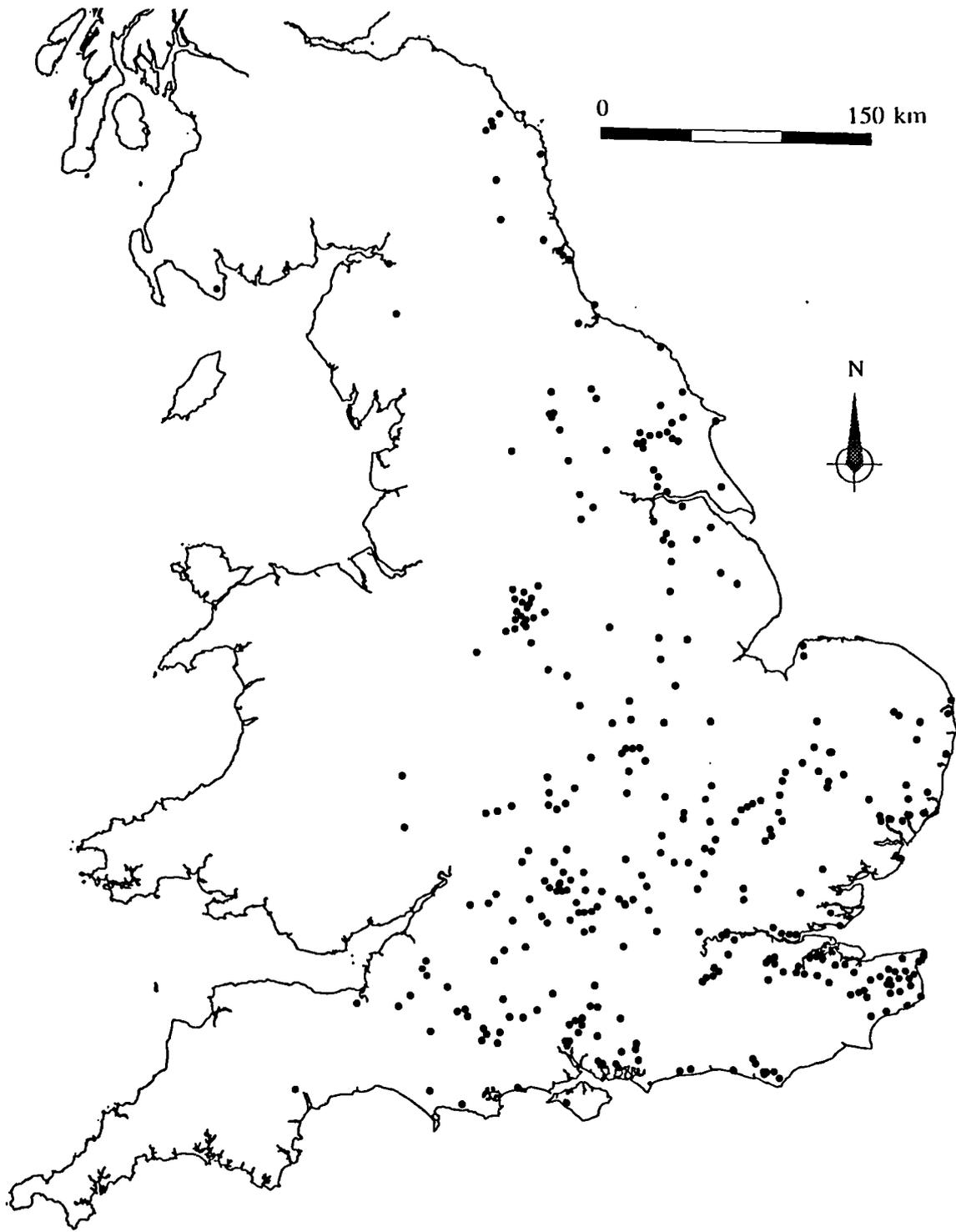
July 1995

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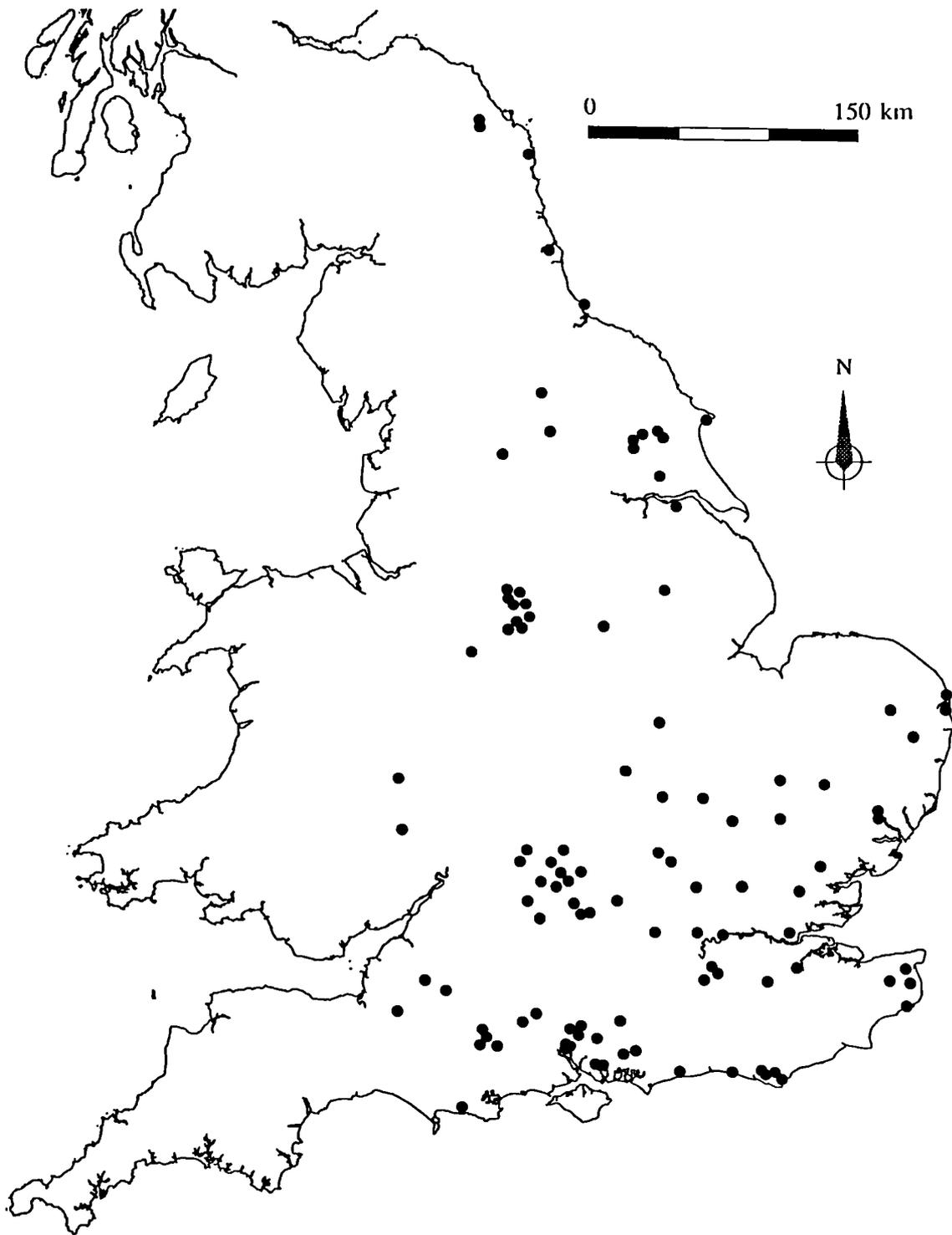
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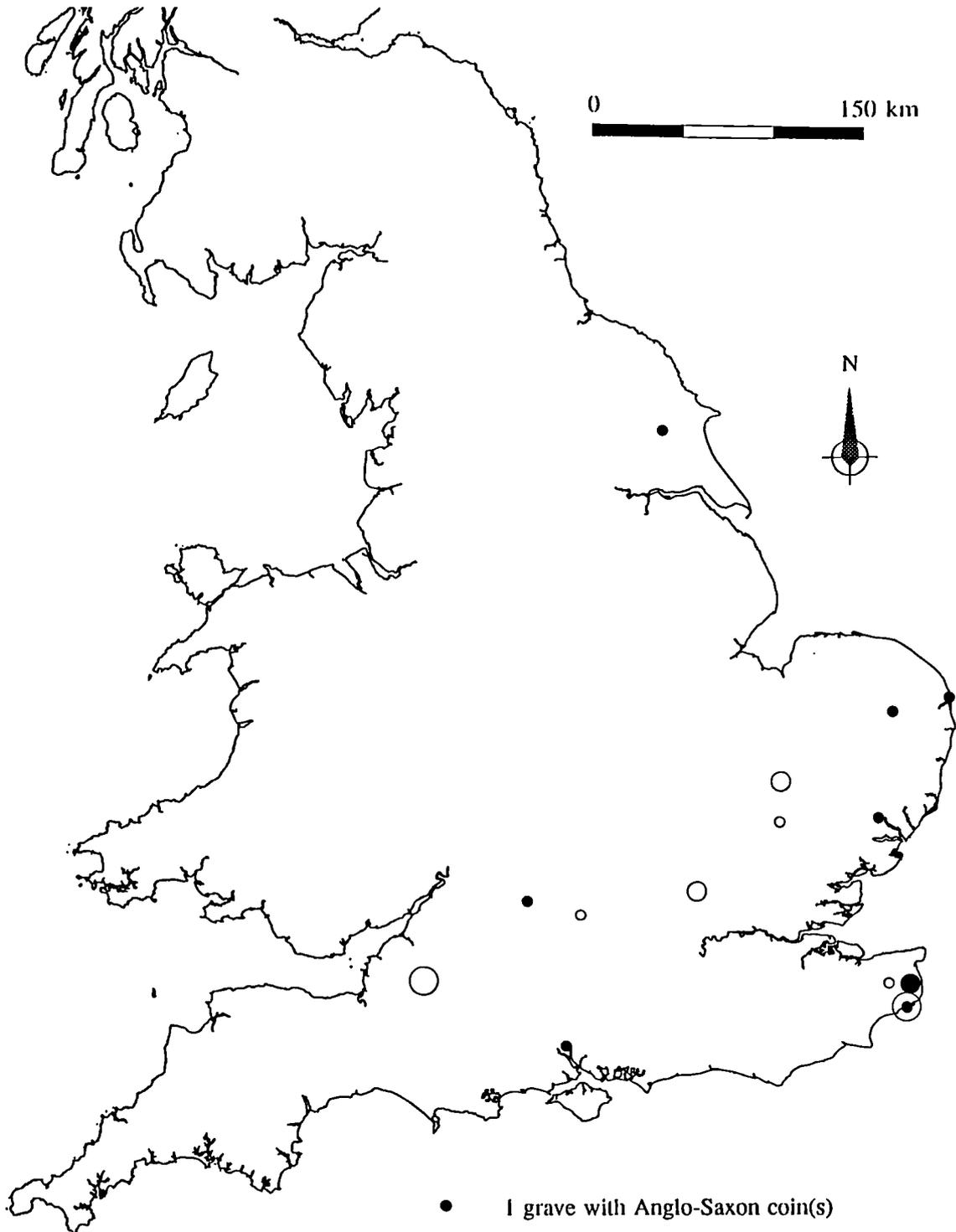
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Map 1 Conversion-period Anglo-Saxon burial sites



Map 2 Conversion-period burial sites used in the sample for detailed study



Map 3 Coins in graves

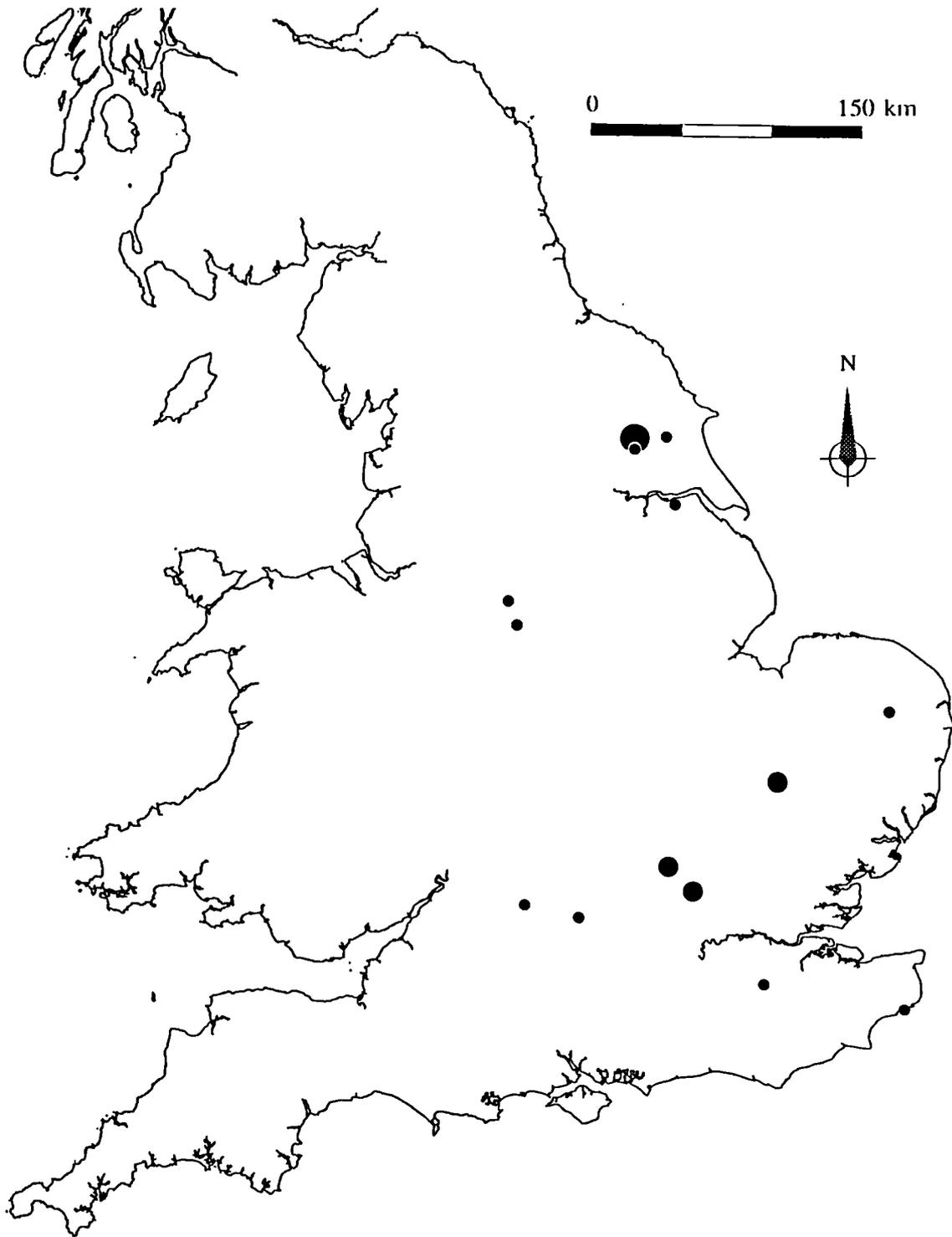
- 1 grave with Anglo-Saxon coin(s)
- 2 graves with Anglo-Saxon coins
- 1 grave with Roman coin(s)
- 2 graves with Roman coins
- 3 graves with Roman coins



Map 4 Disc brooches in graves,
outside Kent

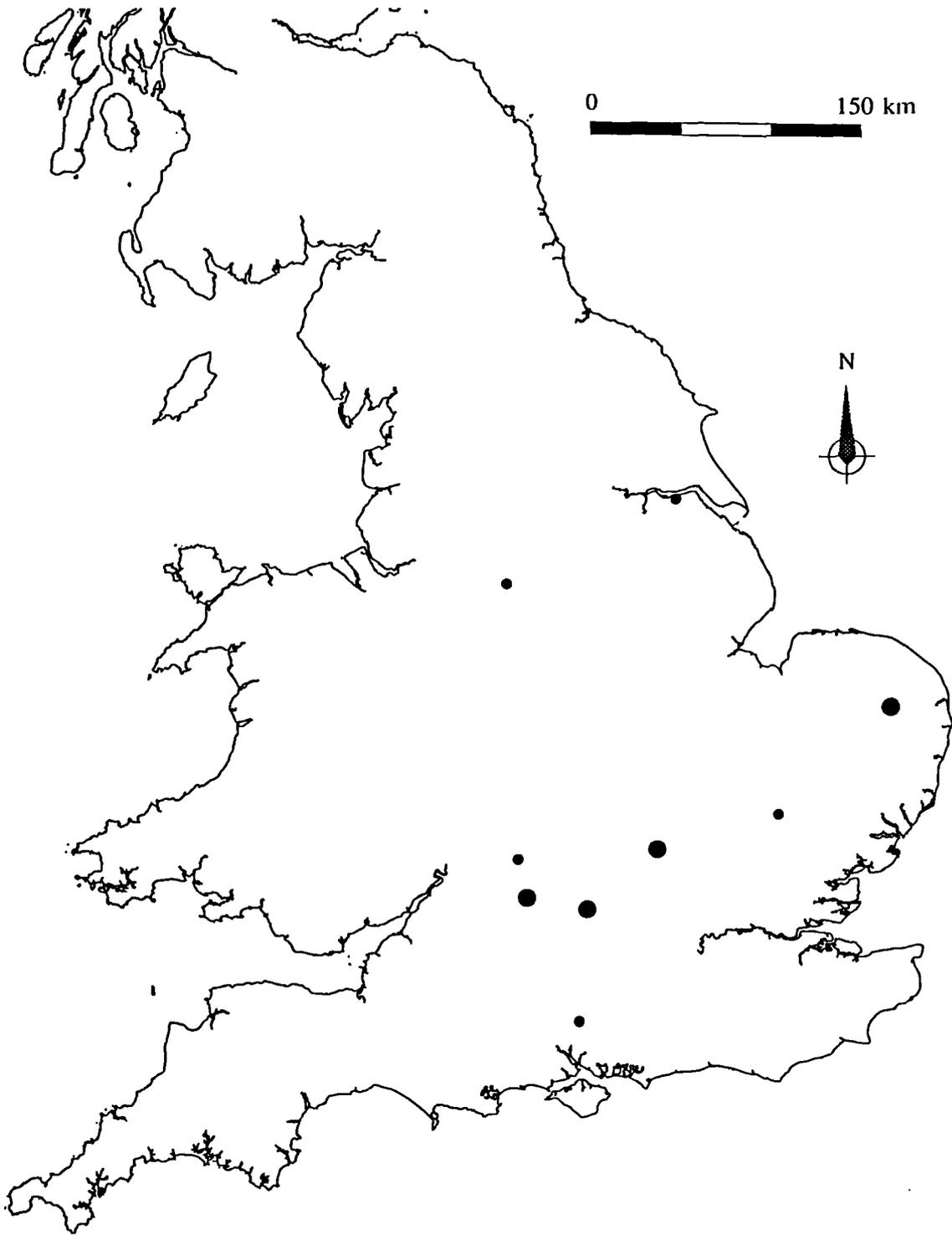
(disc brooches outside sample
from Avent 1975)

- 1 grave with disc brooch, within sample
- 2 graves with disc brooches, within sample
- 1 grave with disc brooch, outside sample
- 2 graves with disc brooches, outside sample



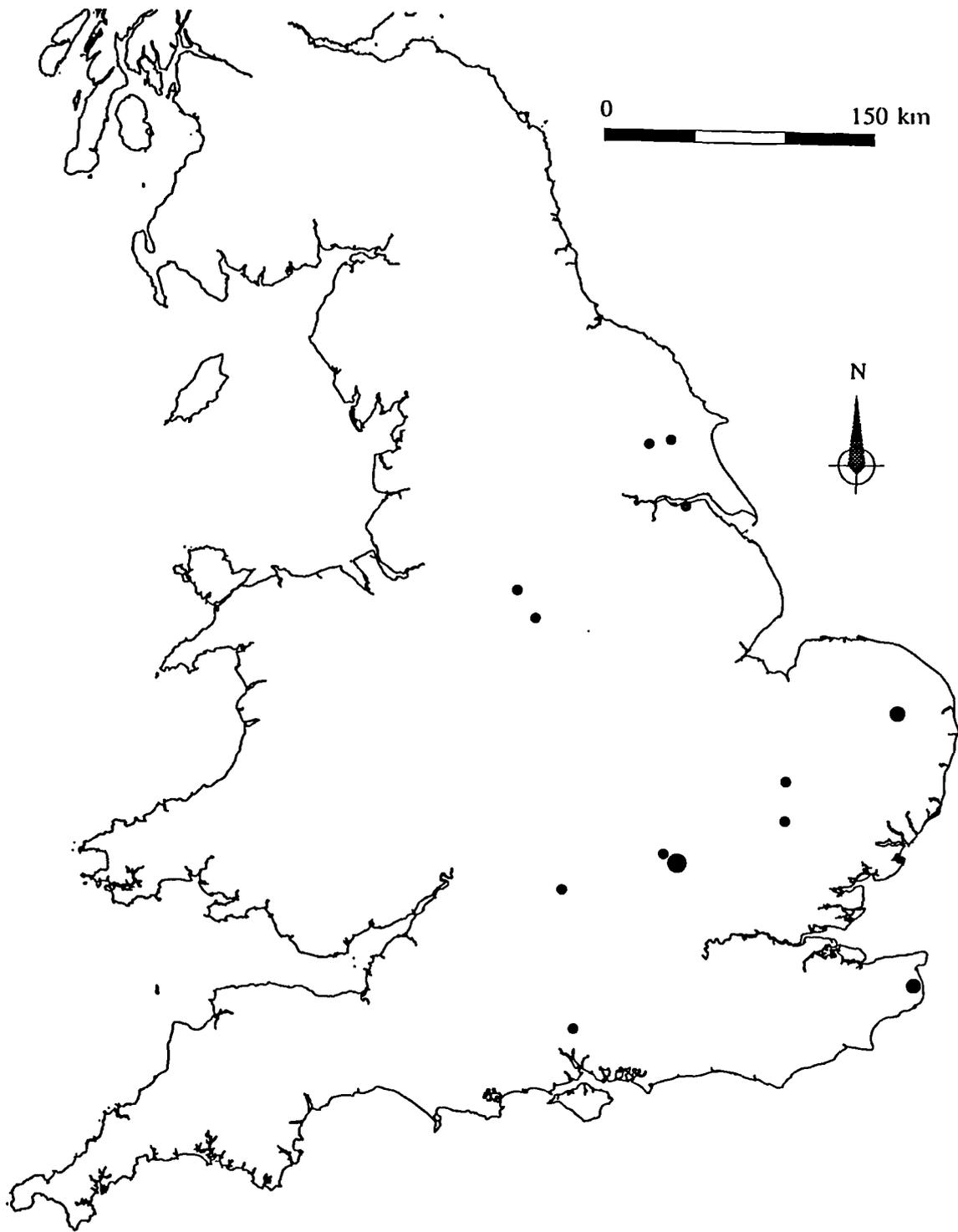
Map 5 Workboxes in graves

- 1 workbox in cemetery
- 2 workboxes in cemetery
- 4 workboxes in cemetery



Map 6 Linked pins in graves

- 1 grave with linked pins
- 2 graves with linked pins



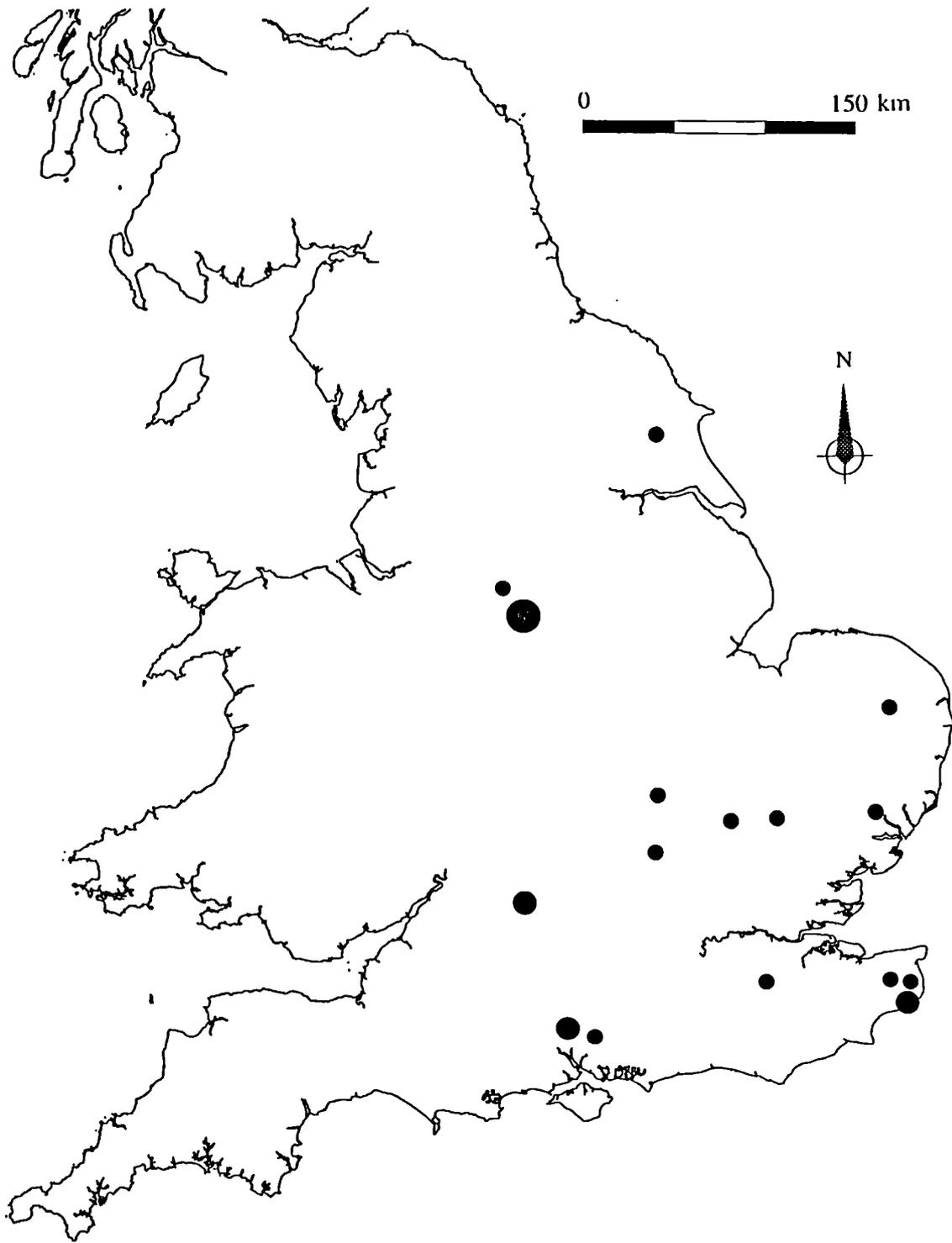
Map 7 Bullae in graves

- 1 grave with bulla(e)
- 2 graves with bullae
- 3 graves with bullae



Map 8 Disc pendants in graves

- 1-2 pendant(s) in cemetery
- 3-6 pendants in cemetery
- 7-22 pendants in cemetery



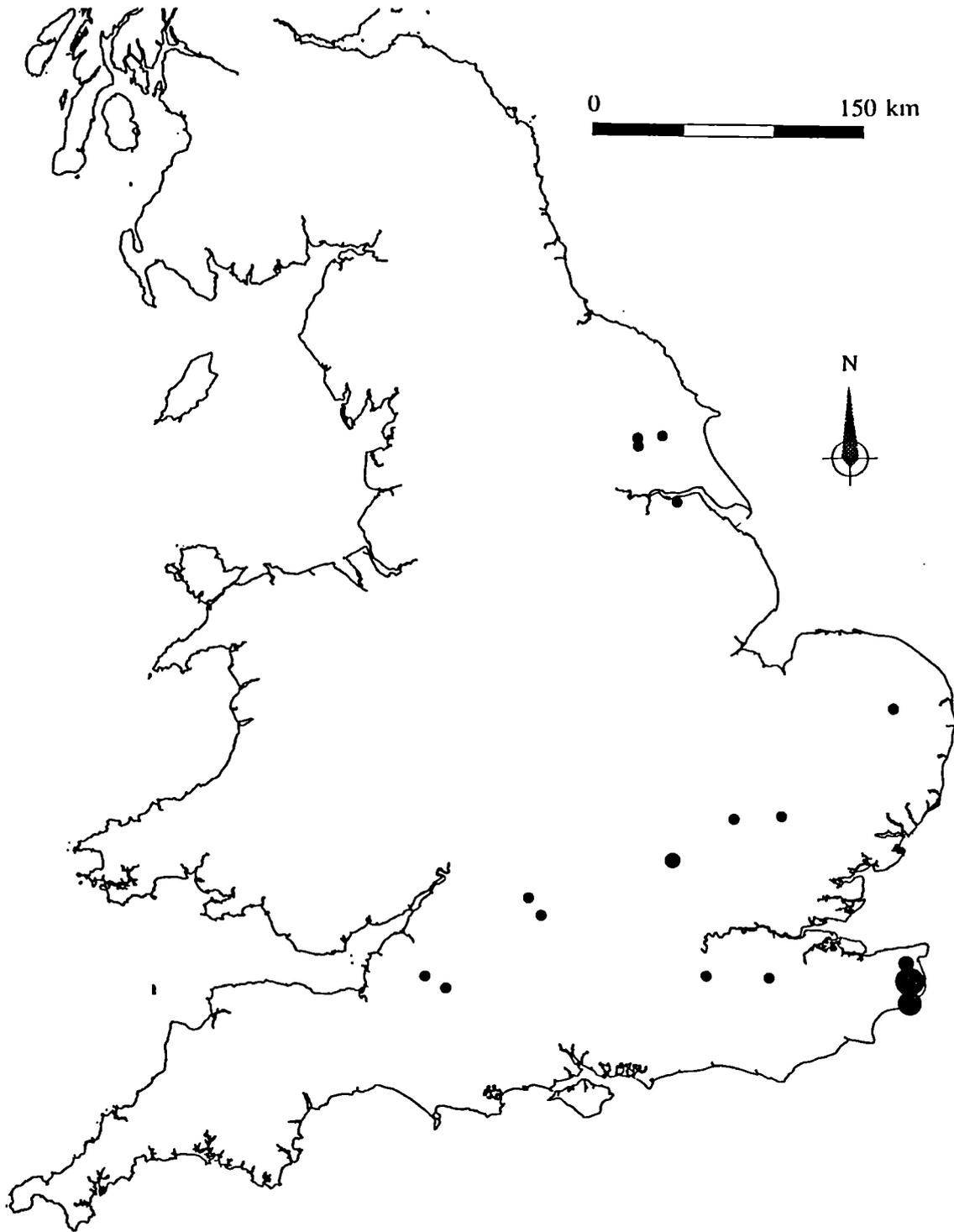
Map 9 Cabochon pendants in graves

- 1-2 pendants in cemetery
- 3-5 pendants in cemetery
- 11 pendants in cemetery



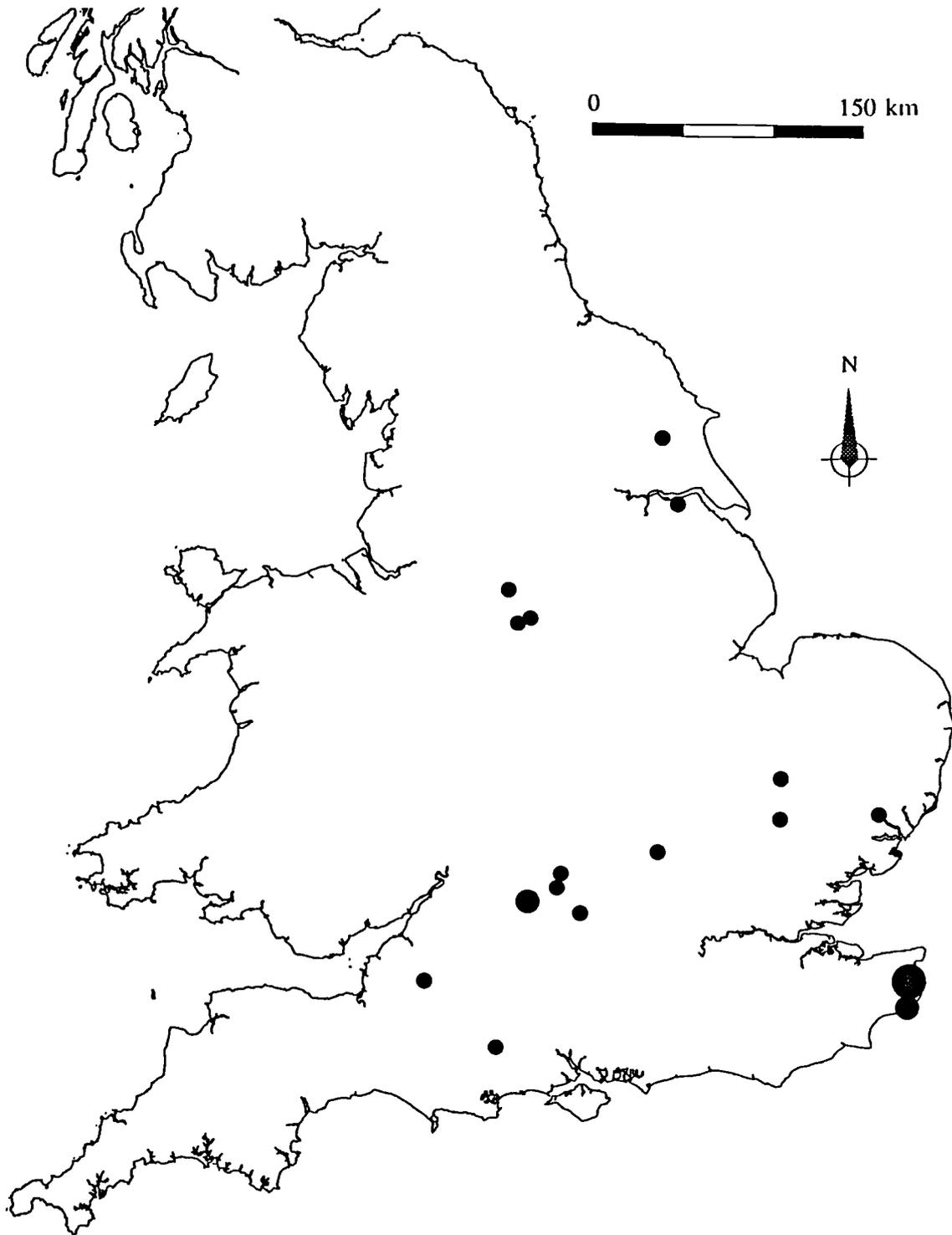
Map 11 Beaver tooth pendants and bead-in-wire pendants

- 1 grave with beaver tooth pendant
- 2 graves with beaver tooth pendants
- 1 grave with bead-in-wire pendant(s)
- 2 graves with bead-in-wire pendants



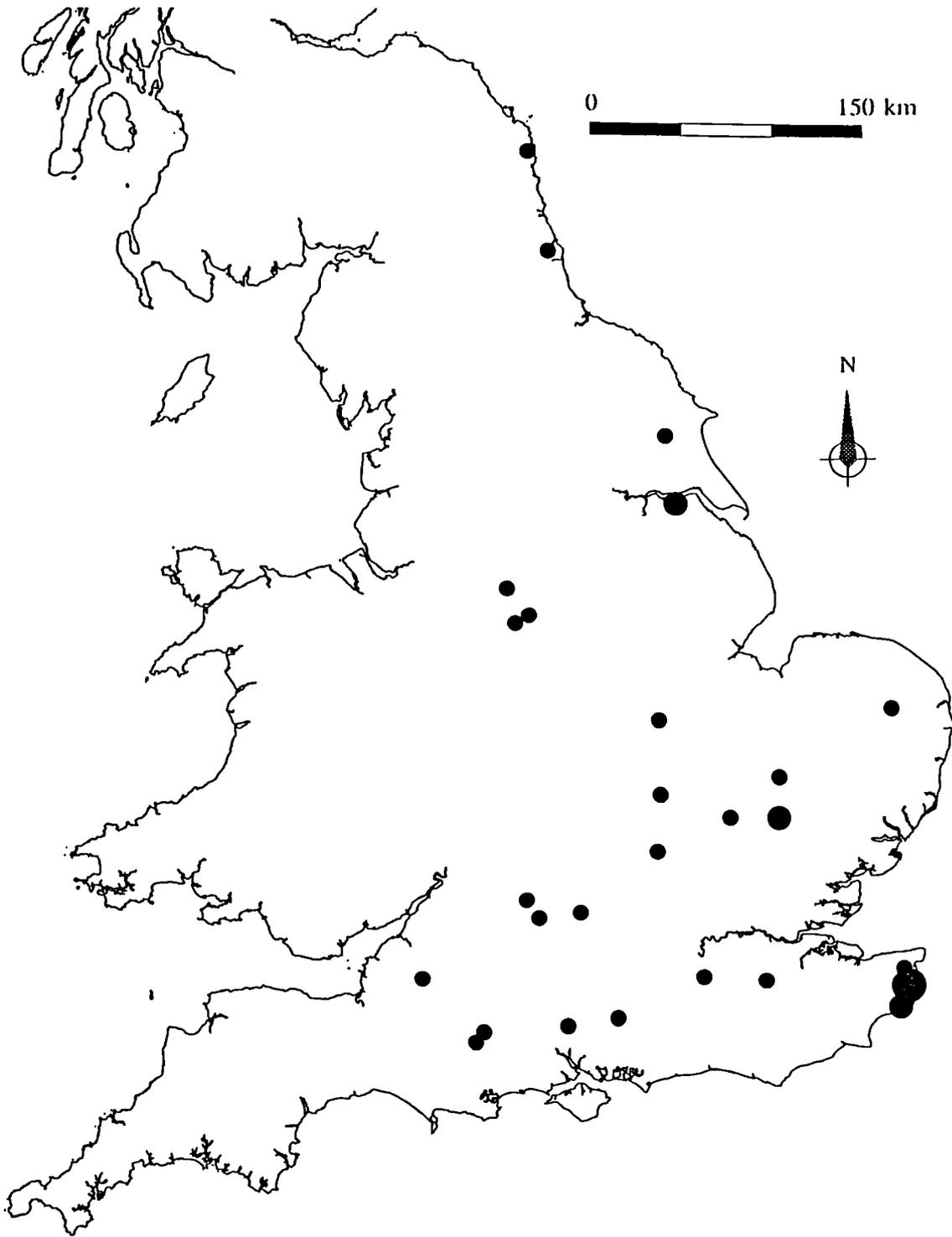
Map 12 Amethyst beads in graves

- 1-2 amethyst bead(s) in cemetery
- 6-7 amethyst beads in cemetery
- 22 amethyst beads in cemetery
- 31 amethyst beads in cemetery



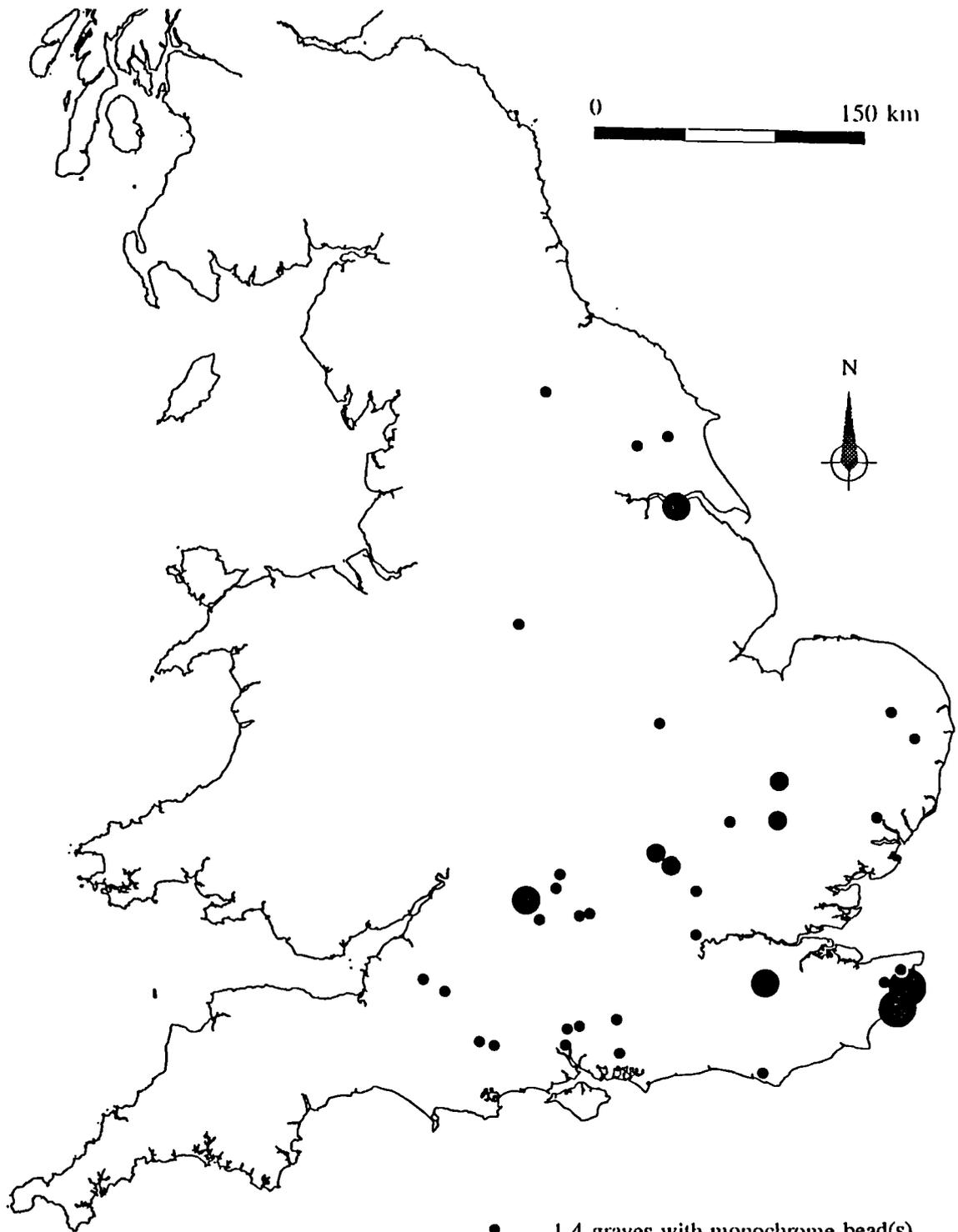
Map 13 Metal beads in graves

- 1 grave with metal bead(s)
- 3 graves with metal beads
- 5 graves with metal beads



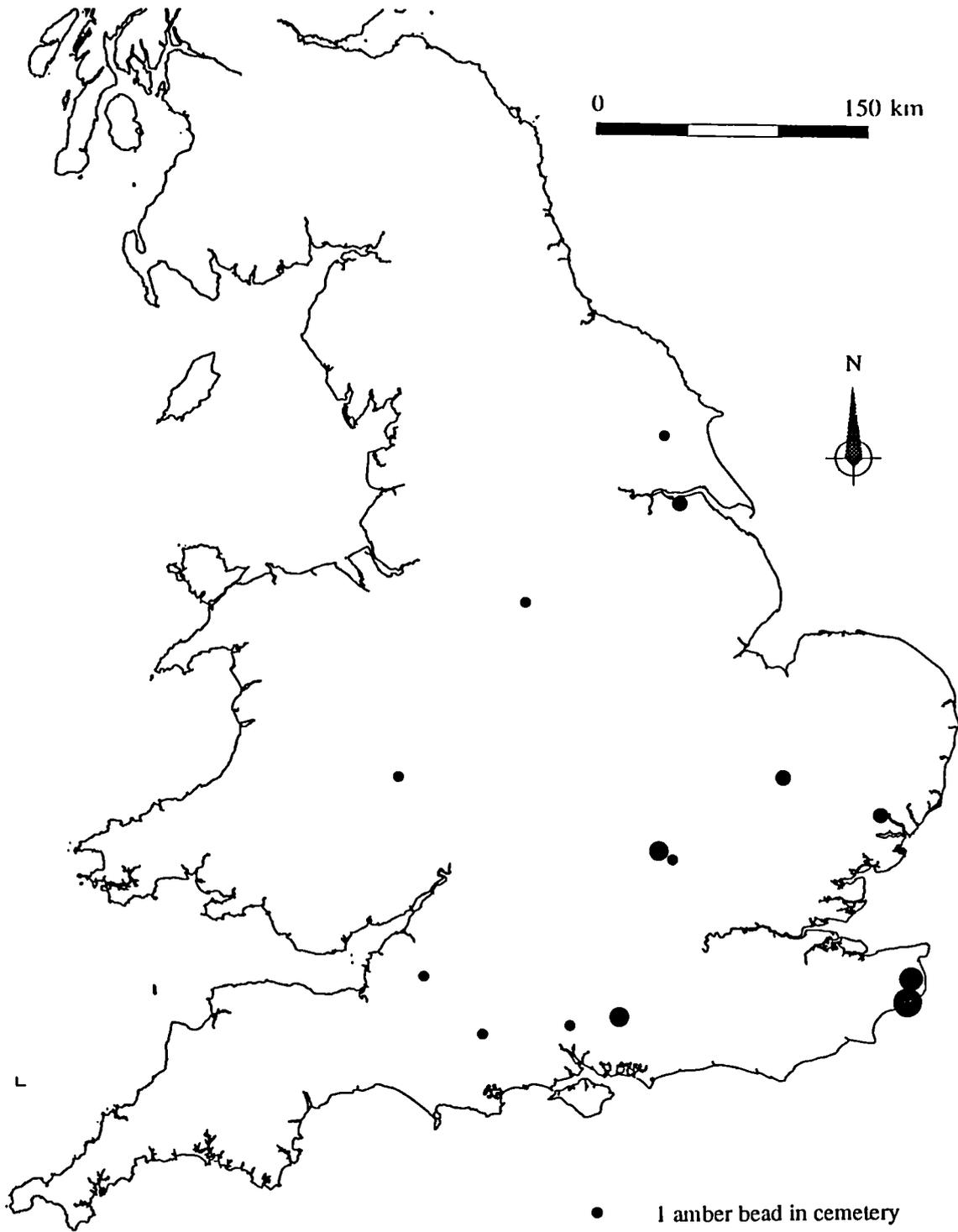
Map 14 Polychrome glass beads in graves

- 1-4 graves with polychrome bead(s)
- 6-10 graves with polychrome beads
- 14 graves with polychrome beads



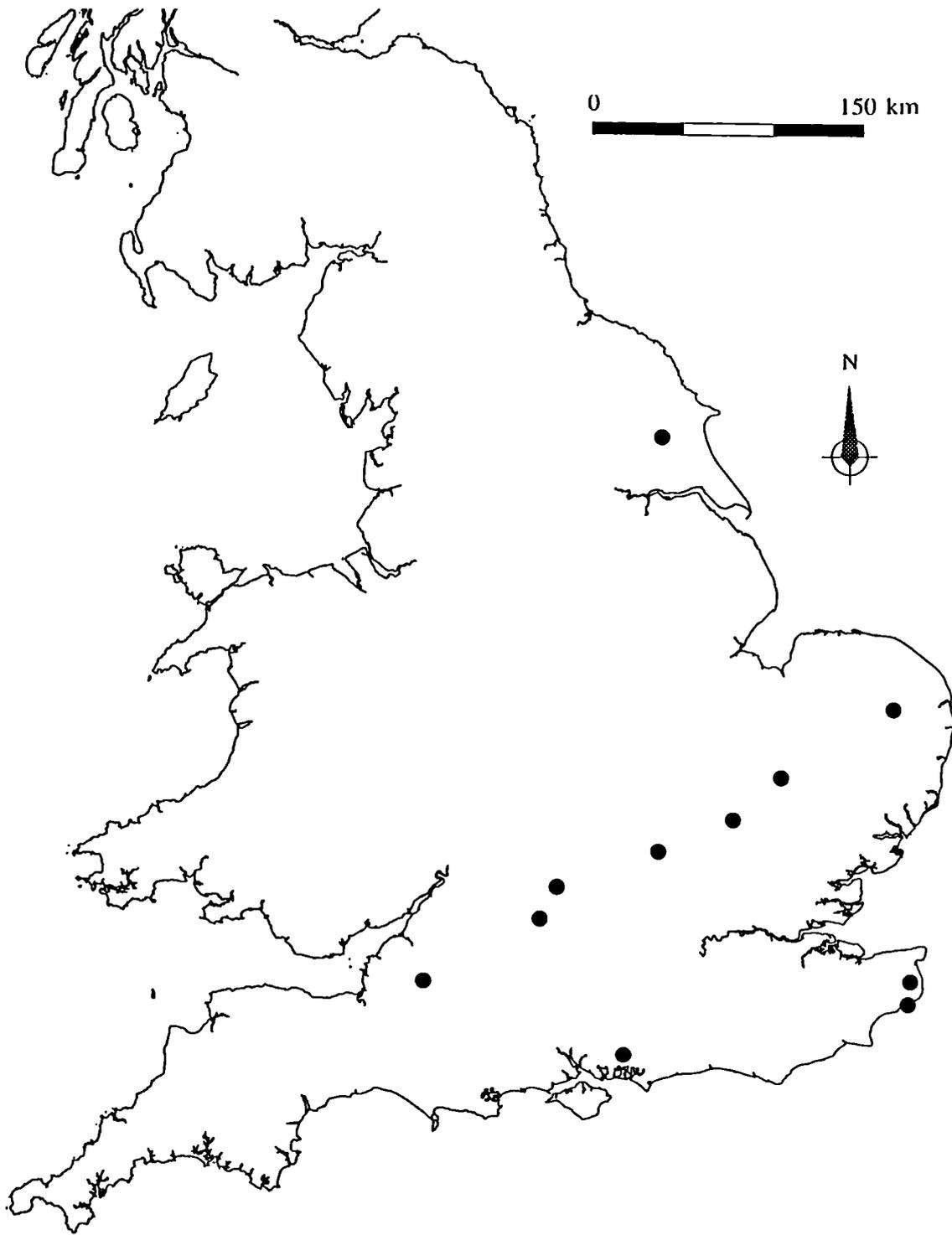
Map 15 Small monochrome glass beads in graves

- 1-4 graves with monochrome bead(s)
- 5-10 graves with monochrome beads
- 10-15 graves with monochrome beads
- 15-26 graves with monochrome beads



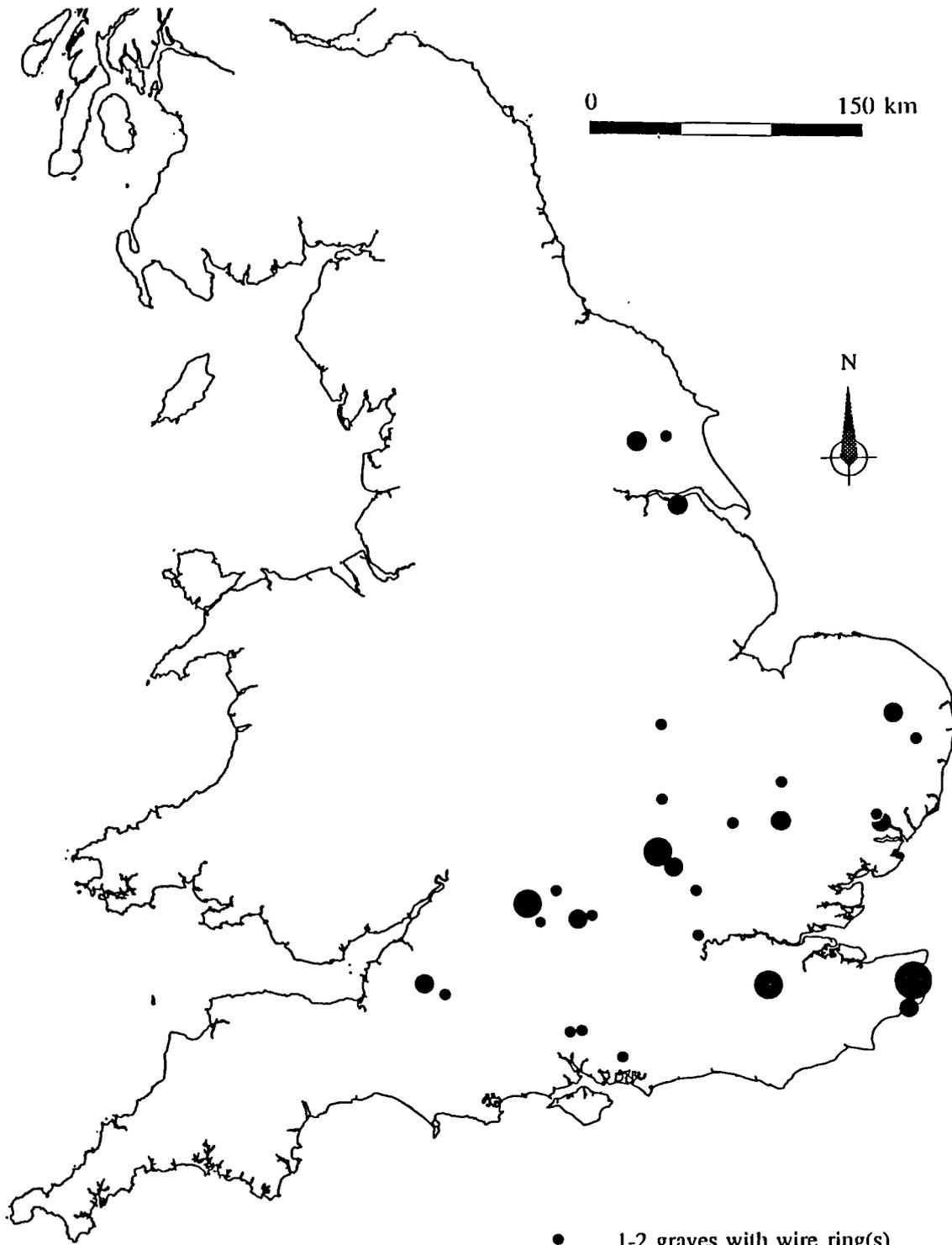
Map 16 Amber beads in graves

- 1 amber bead in cemetery
- 2 amber beads in cemetery
- 3 amber beads in cemetery
- 7 amber beads in cemetery
- 11 amber beads in cemetery



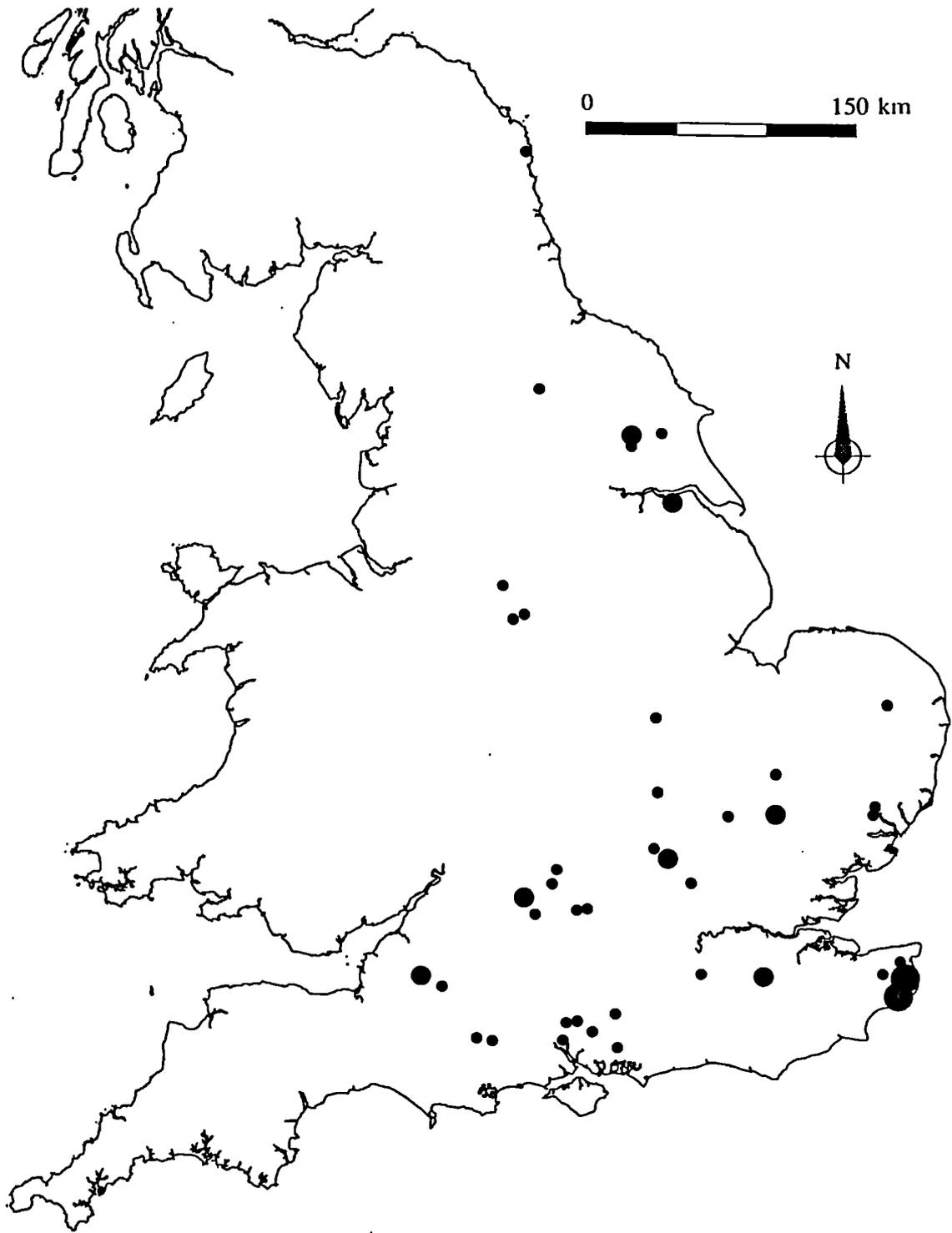
Map 17 Melon beads in graves

● 1-3 melon bead(s) in cemetery



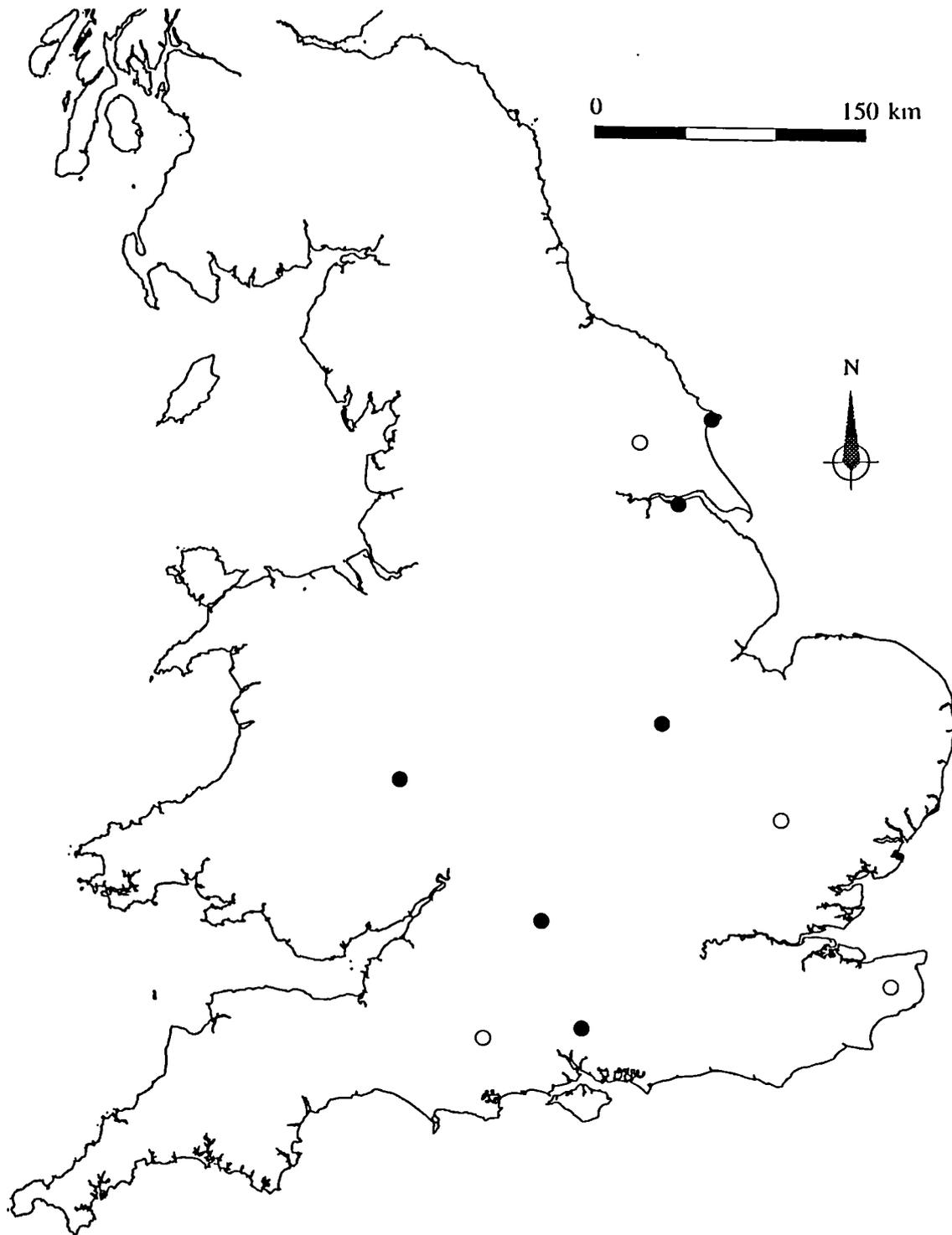
Map 18 Wire rings in graves

- 1-2 graves with wire ring(s)
- 3-6 graves with wire rings
- 7-10 graves with wire rings
- 19 graves with wire rings



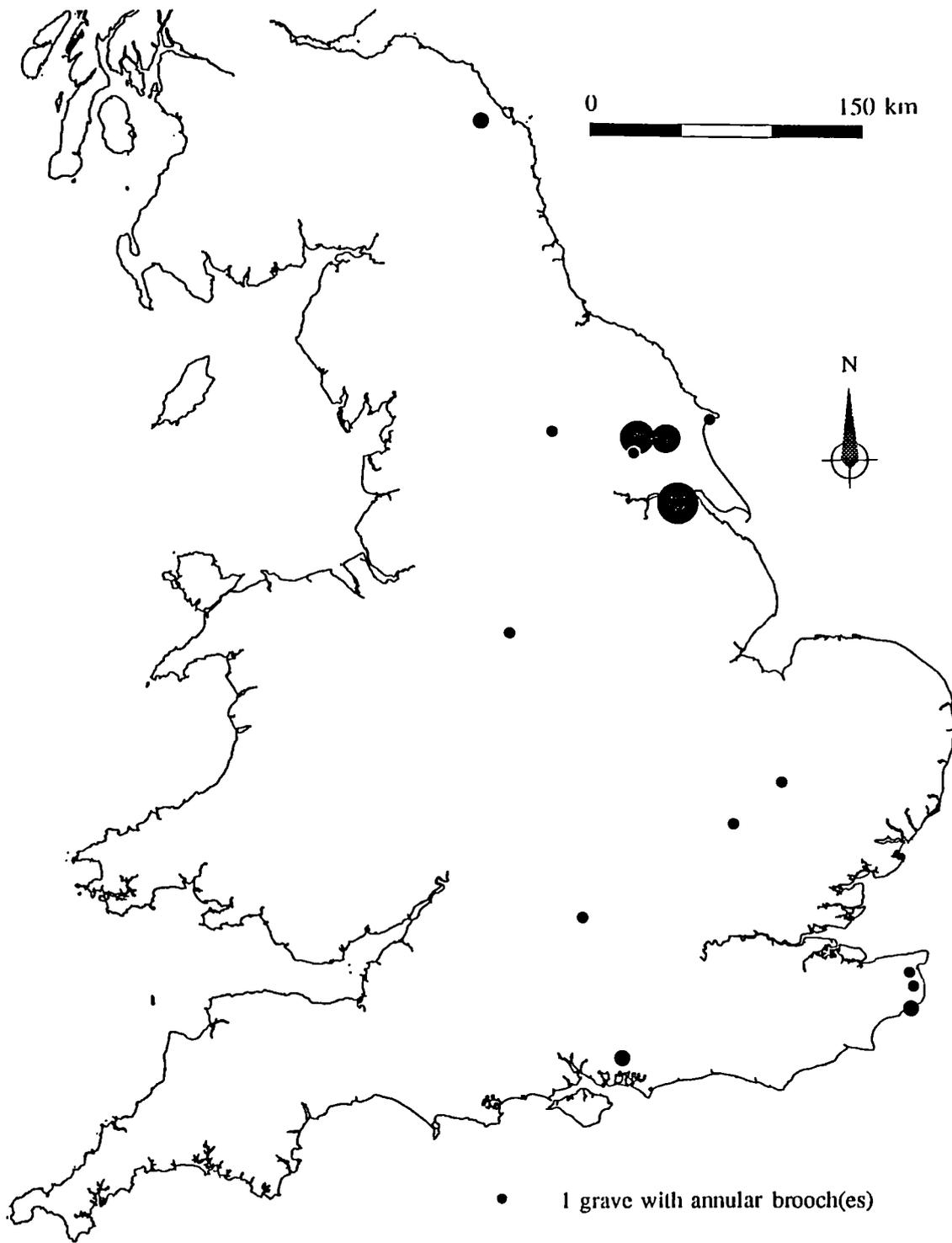
Map 19 Necklaces in graves

- 1-5 graves with necklace(s)
- 6-11 graves with necklaces
- 17-25 graves with necklaces



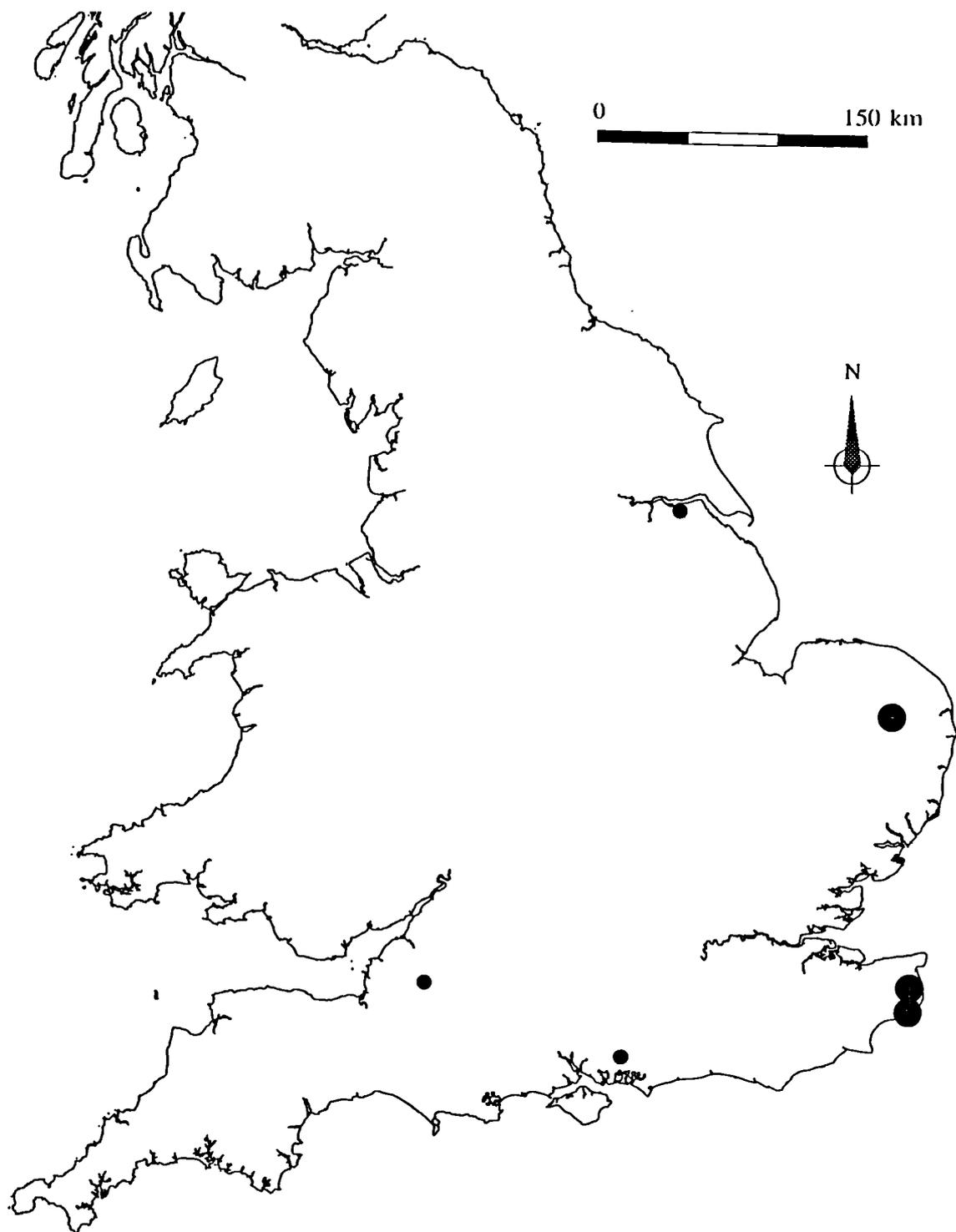
Map 20 Penannular brooches and safety-pin brooches in graves

- penannular brooch(es)
- safety-pin brooch(es)



Map 21 Annular brooches in graves

- 1 grave with annular brooch(es)
- 2 graves with annular brooches
- 6 graves with annular brooches
- 7 graves with annular brooches
- 9 graves with annular brooches



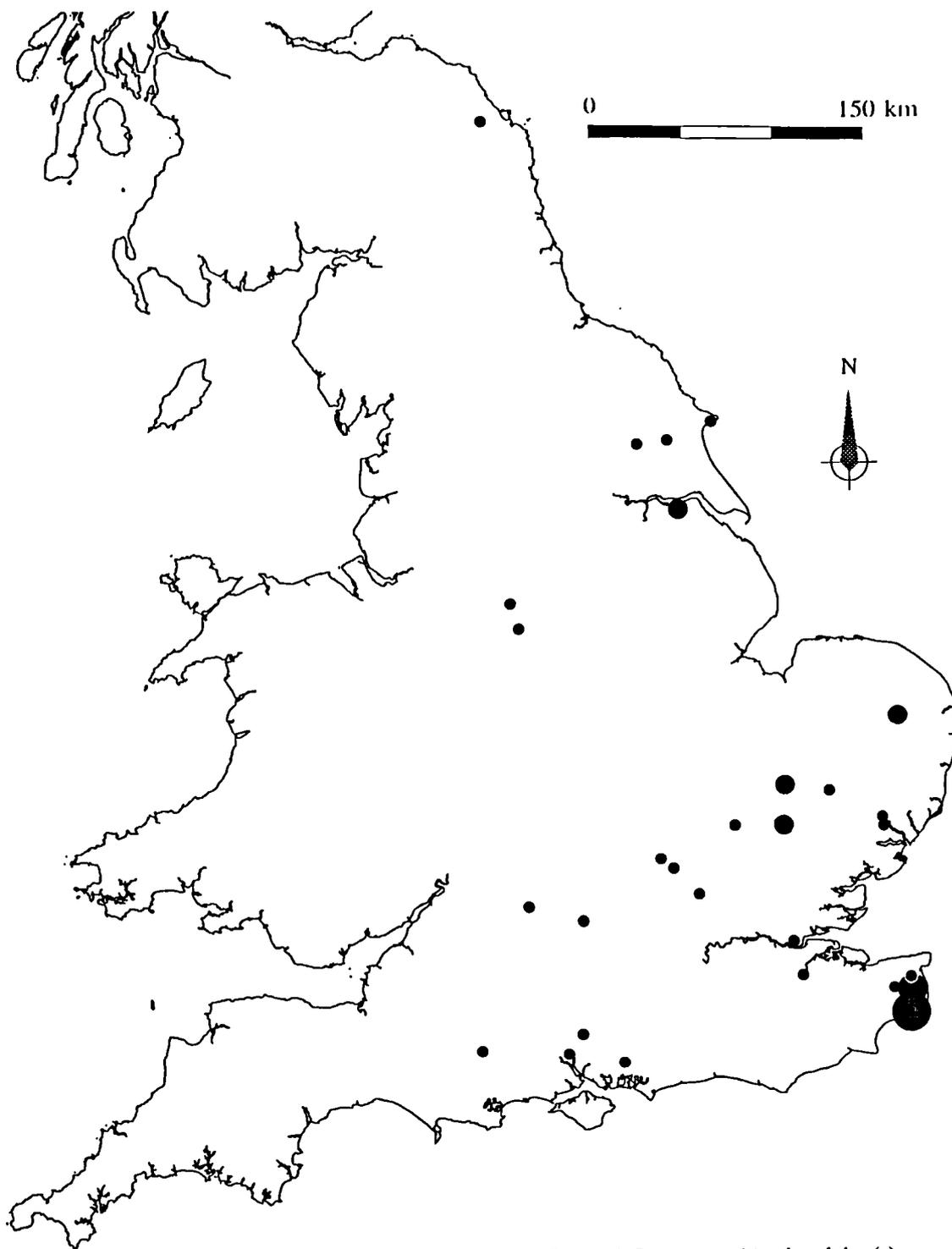
Map 22 Bracelets in graves

- 1 grave with bracelet(s)
- 2 graves with bracelets



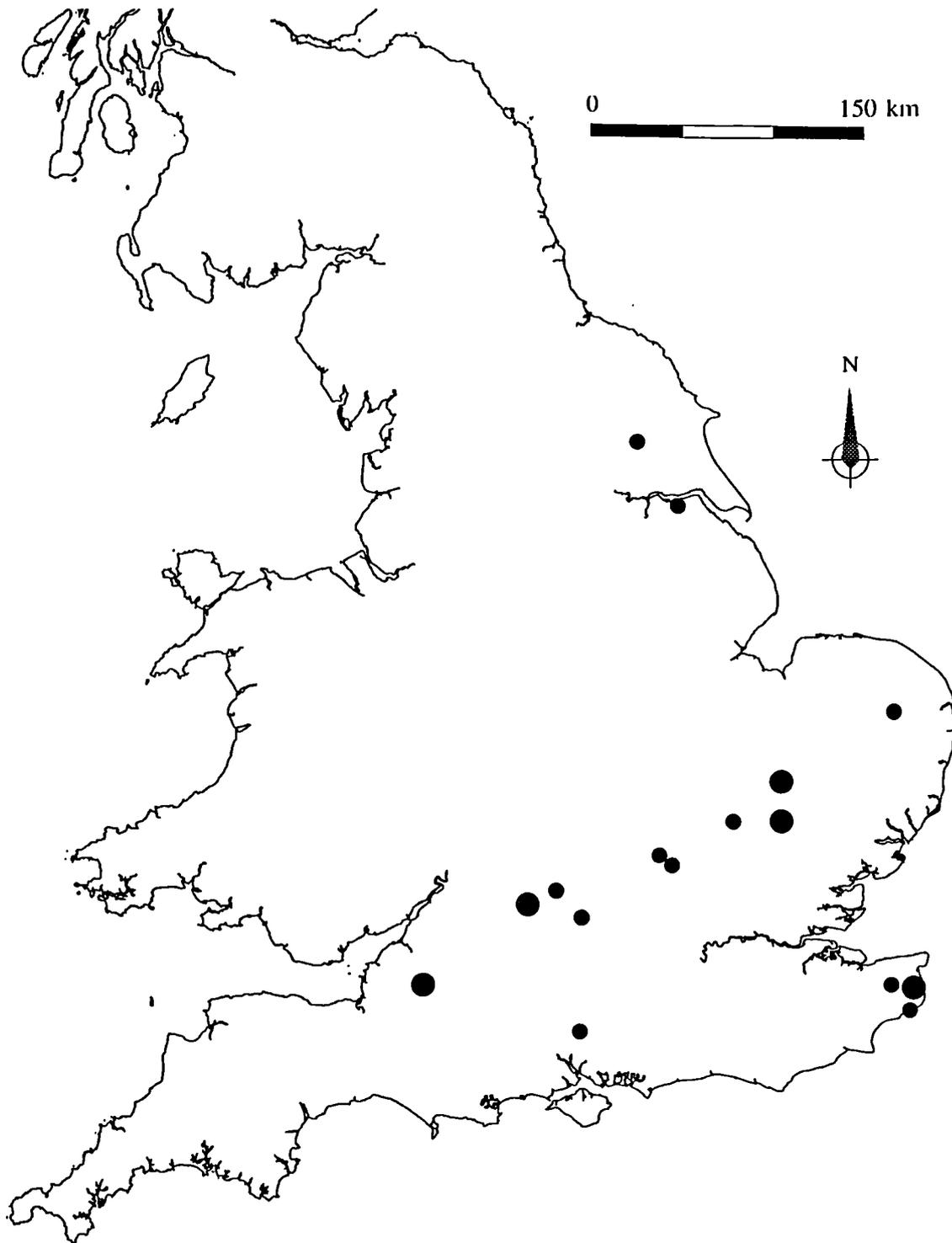
Map 23 Finger-rings in graves

- 1 grave with finger-ring(s)
- 2 graves with finger-rings



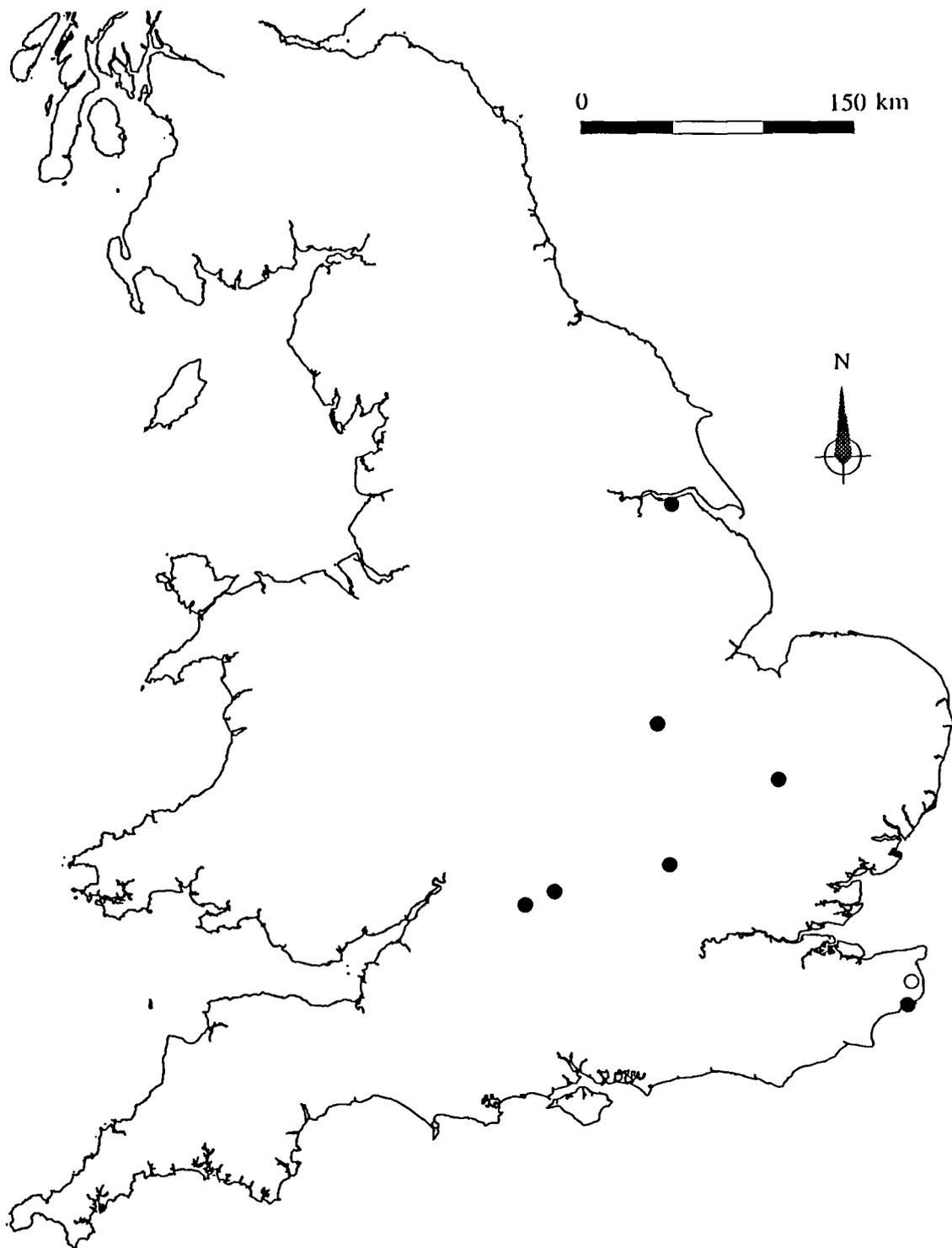
Map 24 Chatelaines in graves

- 1-5 graves with chatelaine(s)
- 6-10 graves with chatelaines
- 16 graves with chatelaines
- 29 graves with chatelaines



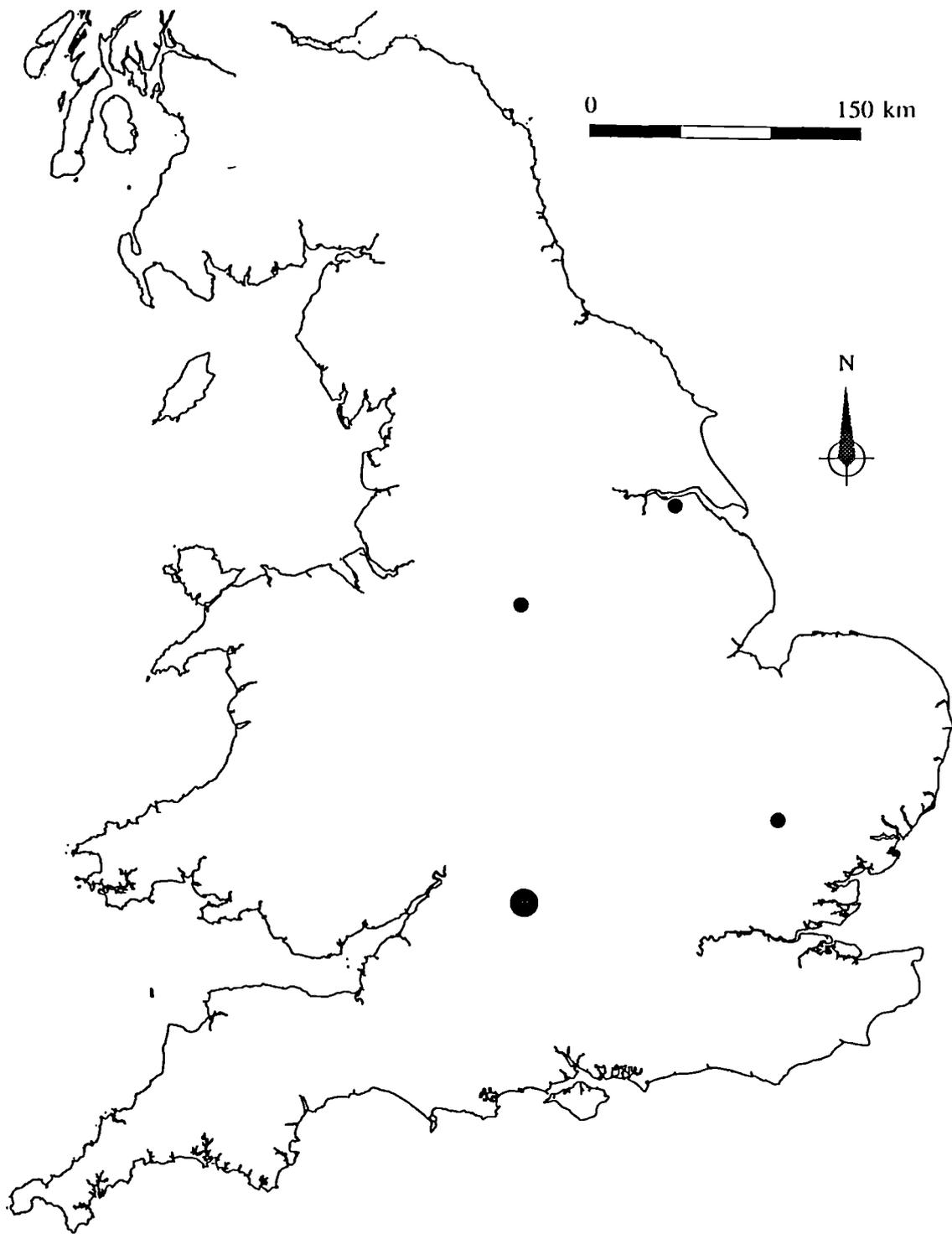
Map 25 Whorls in graves

- 1-3 graves with whorl(s)
- 4-7 graves with whorls



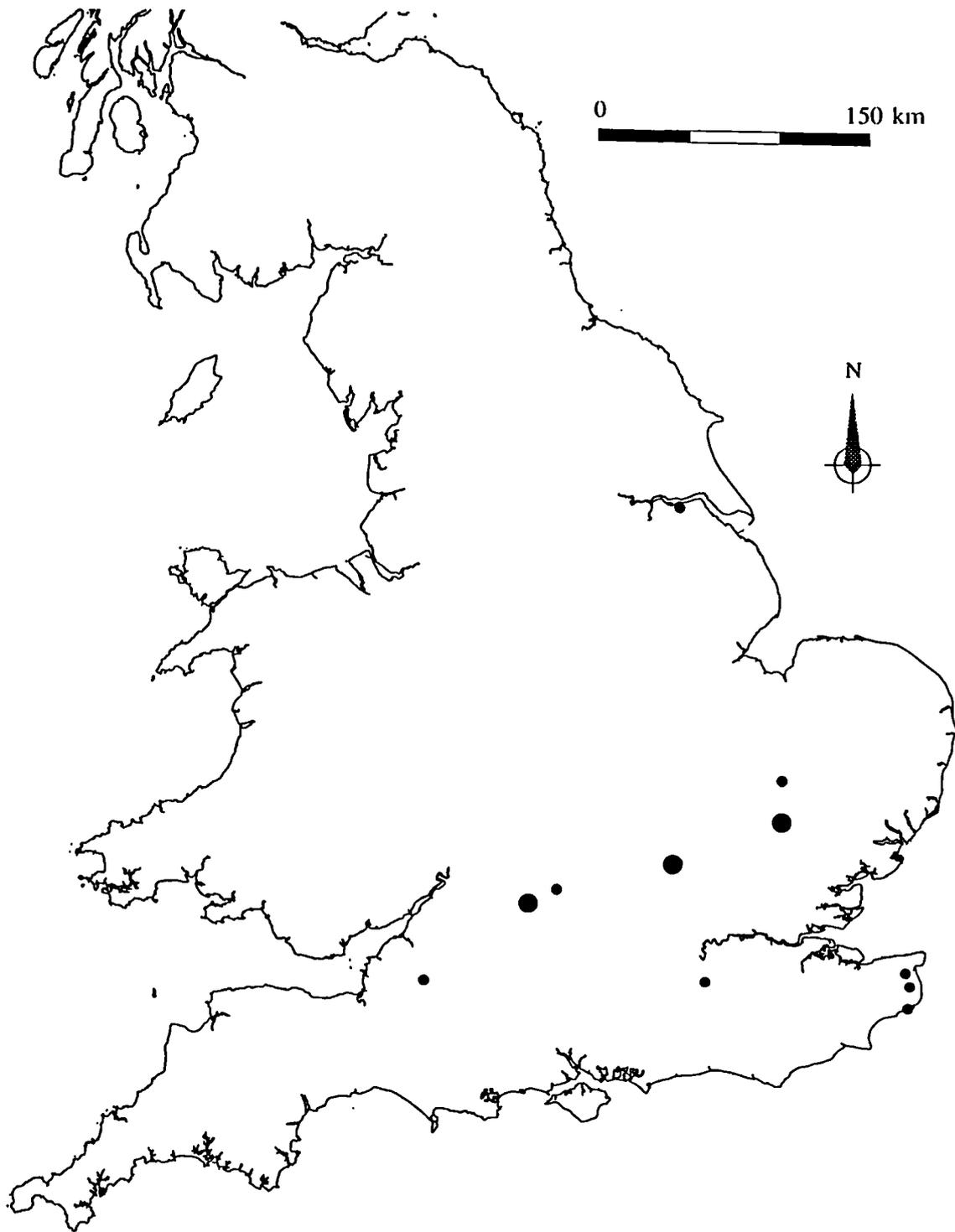
Map 26 Thread-pickers in graves

- Possible thread-picker
- 1 thread-picker



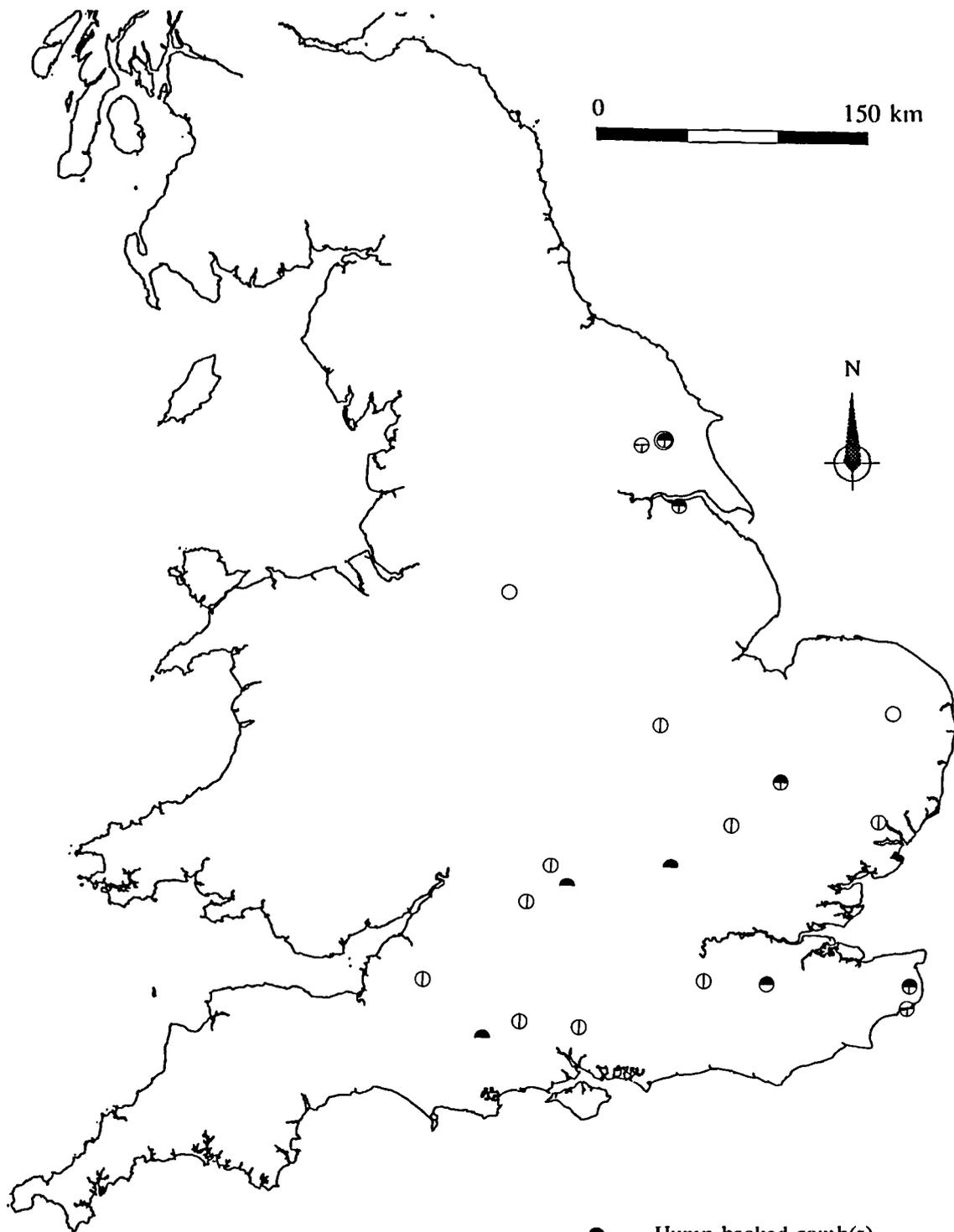
Map 27 Weaving batten in graves

- 1 grave with weaving batten
- 2 graves with weaving batten



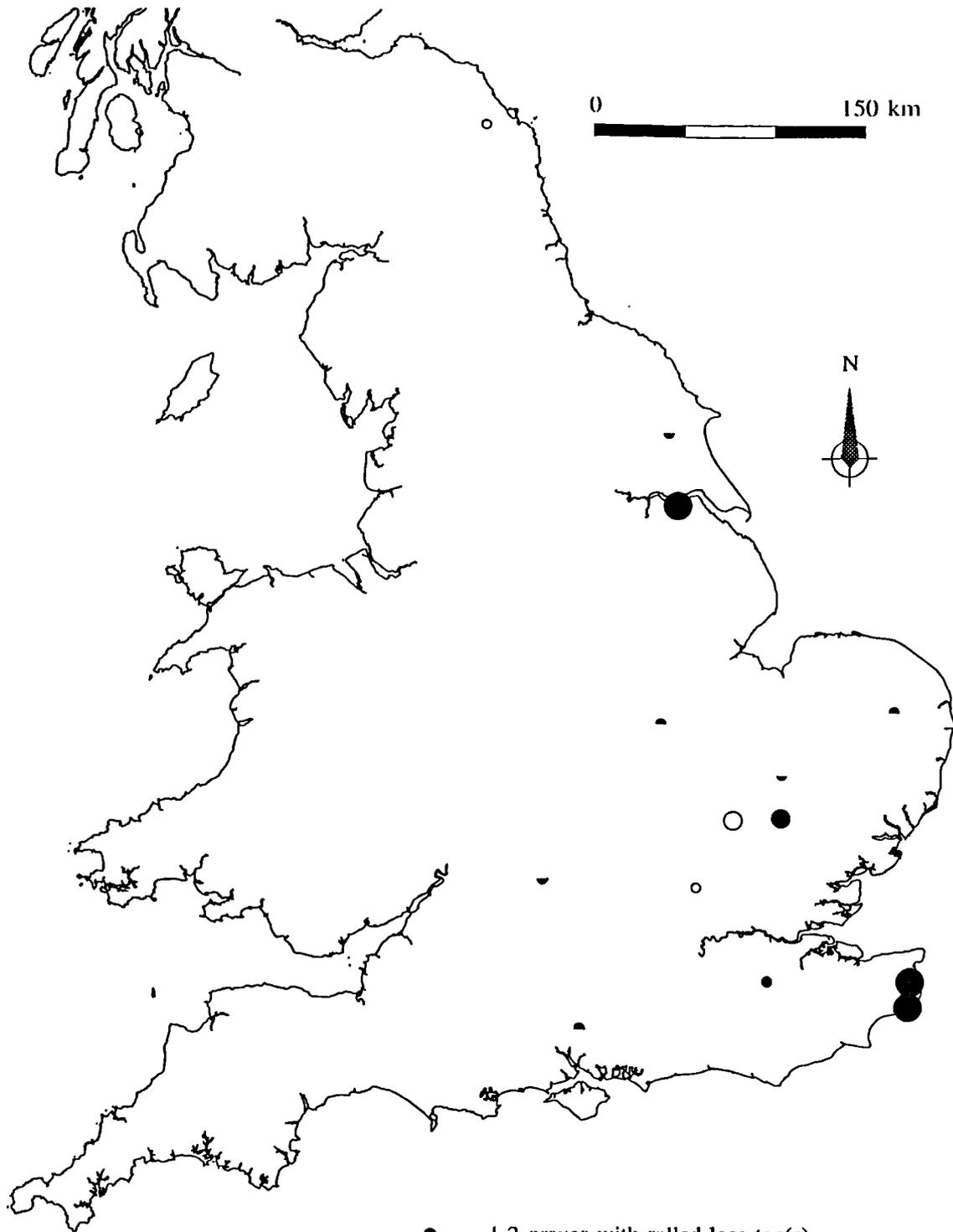
Map 28 Cowrie shell in graves

- 1-2 graves with cowrie shell(s) or bead(s)
- 3-5 graves with cowrie shells or beads



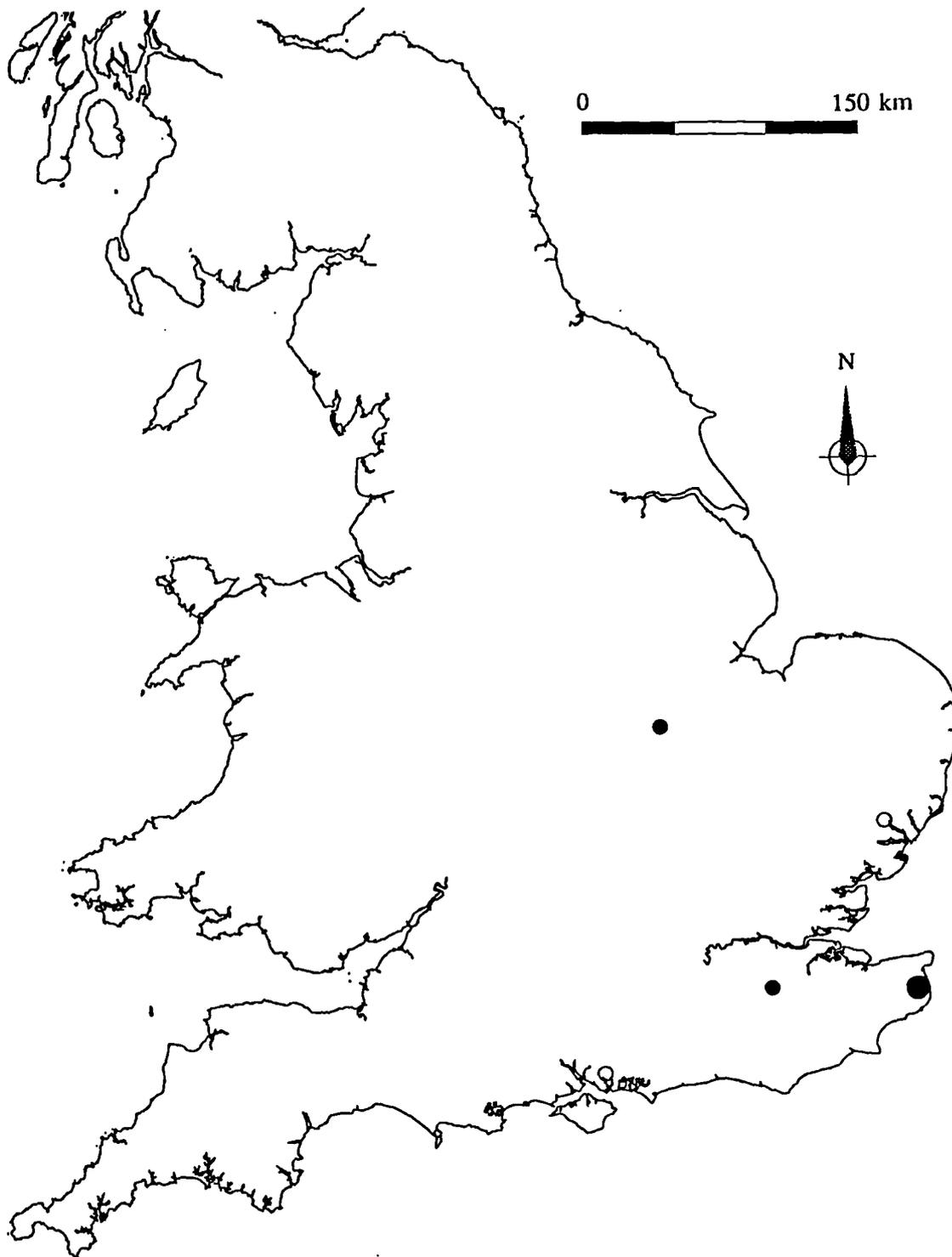
Map 29 Combs in graves

- Hump-backed comb(s)
- ⊖ Double-sided comb(s)
- Unidentified comb(s)
- ⊕ Combinations thereof



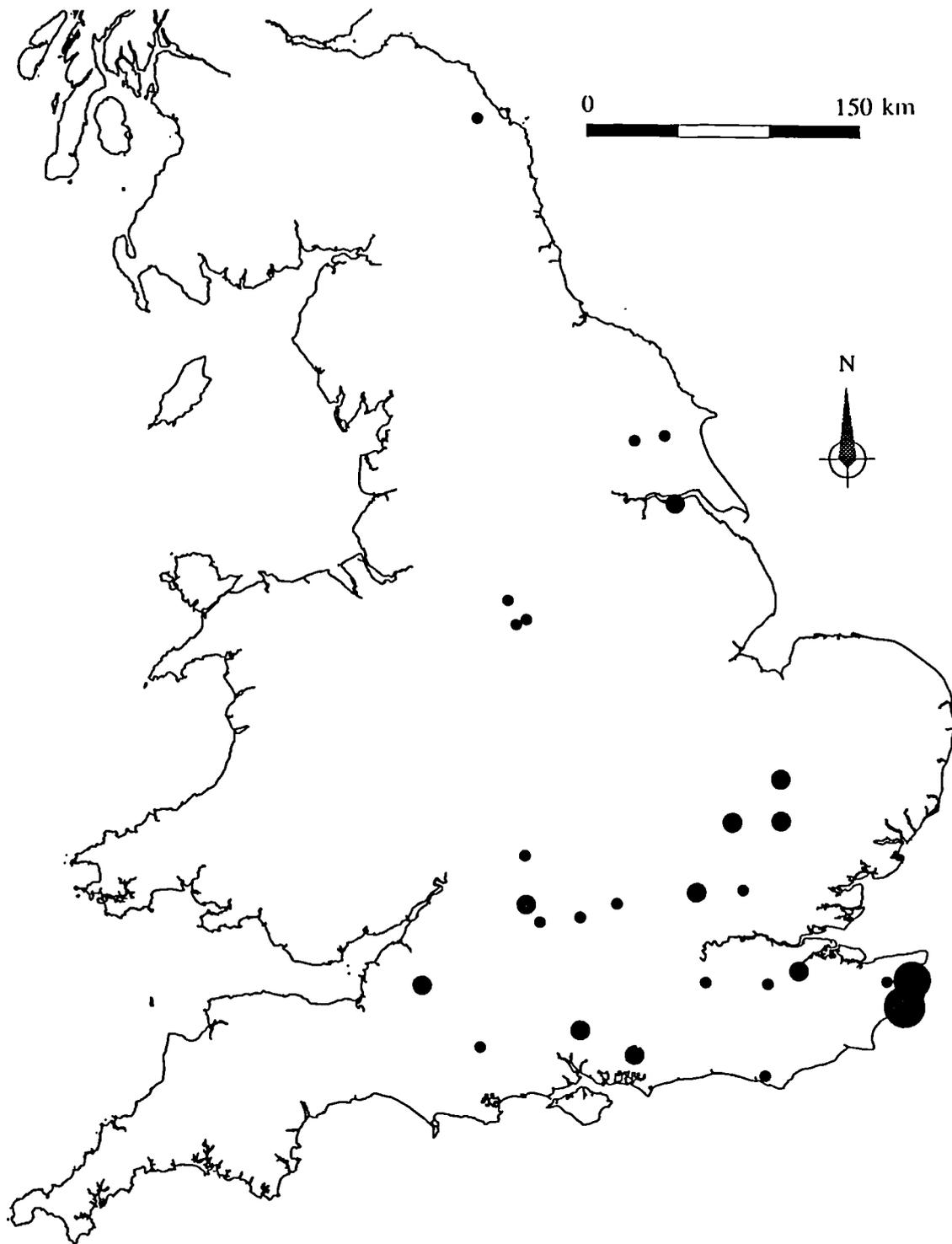
Map 30 Lace-tags in graves

- 1-2 graves with rolled lace-tag(s)
- ▼ 1-2 graves with tongue-shaped lace-tag(s)
- 1-2 graves with unidentified lace-tag(s)
- 1-2 graves with both types of lace-tag
- 3-5 graves with unidentified lace-tag(s)
- 3-5 graves with both types of lace-tag
- 6-10 graves with both types of lace-tag



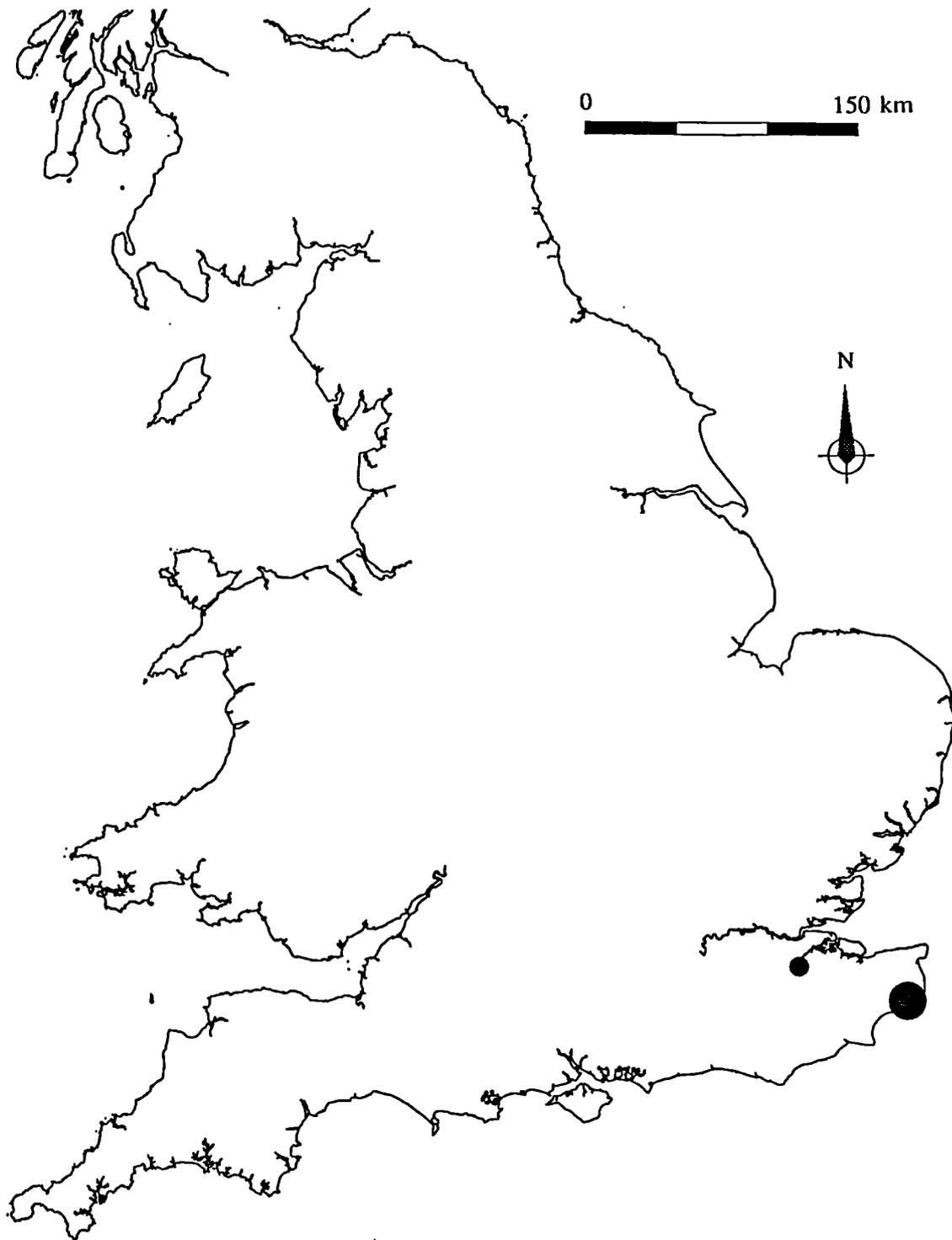
Map 31 Shoe-buckles in graves

- 1 grave with possible shoe-buckle
- 1 grave with shoe-buckle
- 4 graves with shoe-buckles



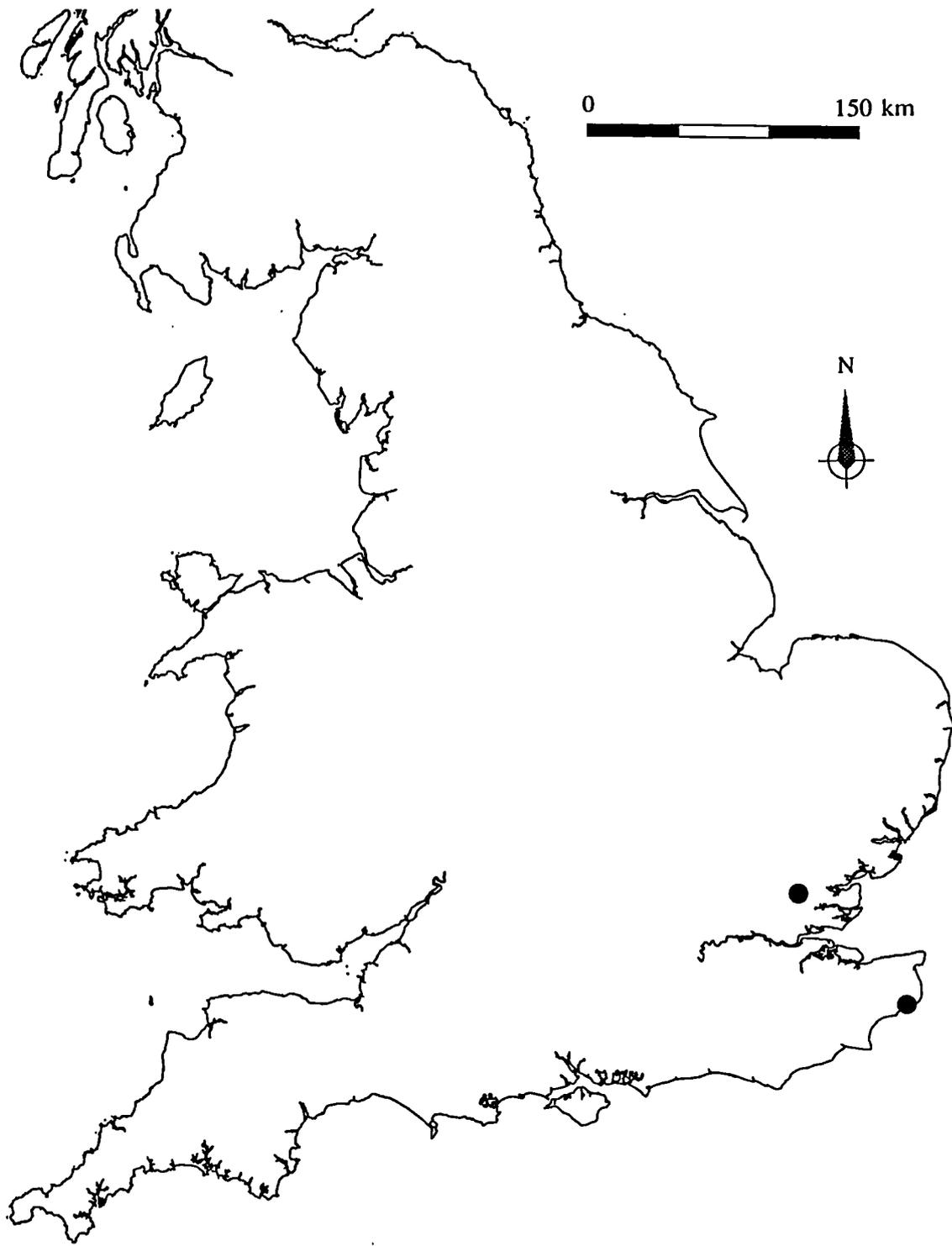
Map 32 Single pins in graves

- 1-2 graves with single pin(s)
- 3-5 graves with single pins
- 19 graves with single pins
- 24 graves with single pins



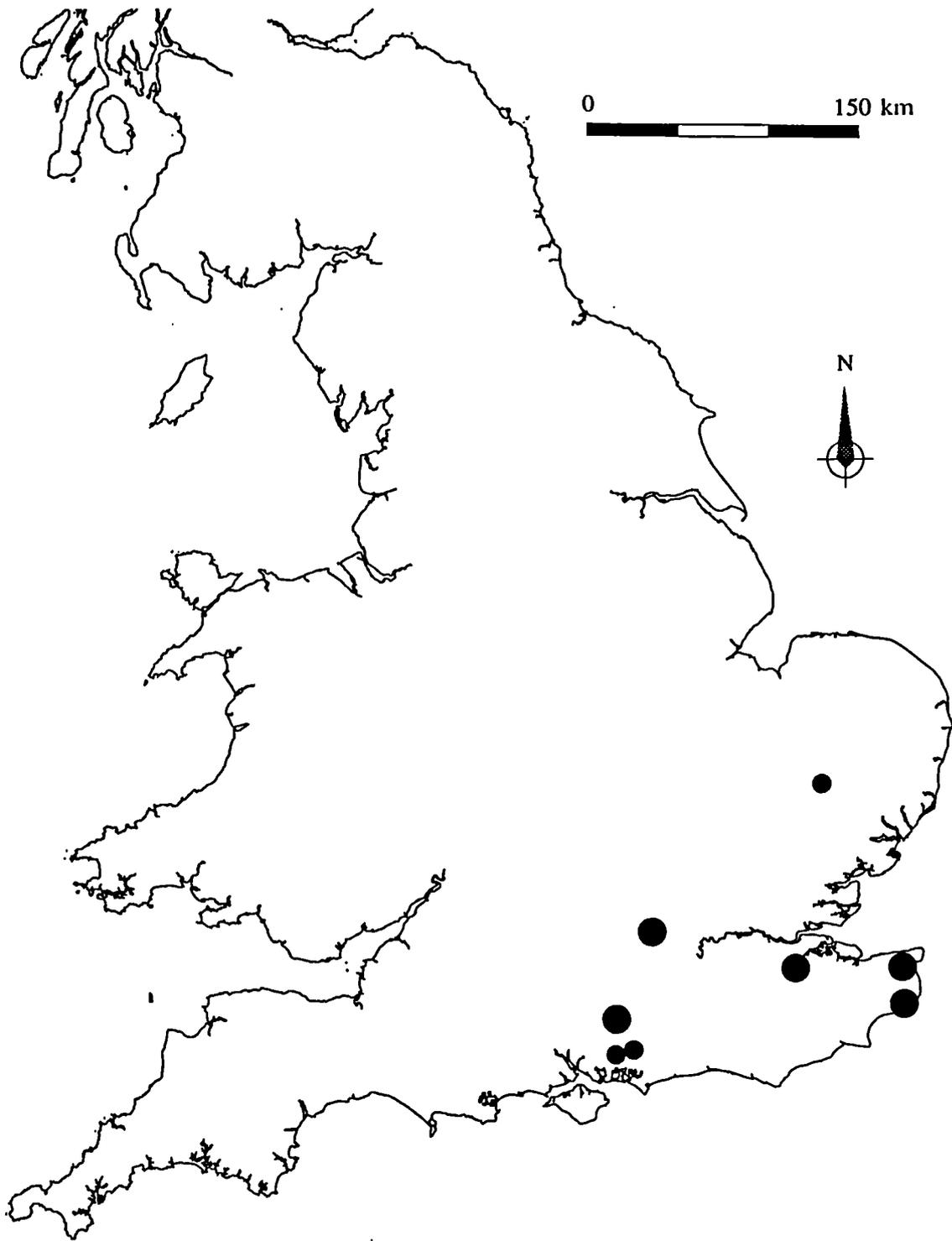
Map 33 Group 3 shield-bosses in graves

- 1 boss in cemetery
- 3 bosses in cemetery



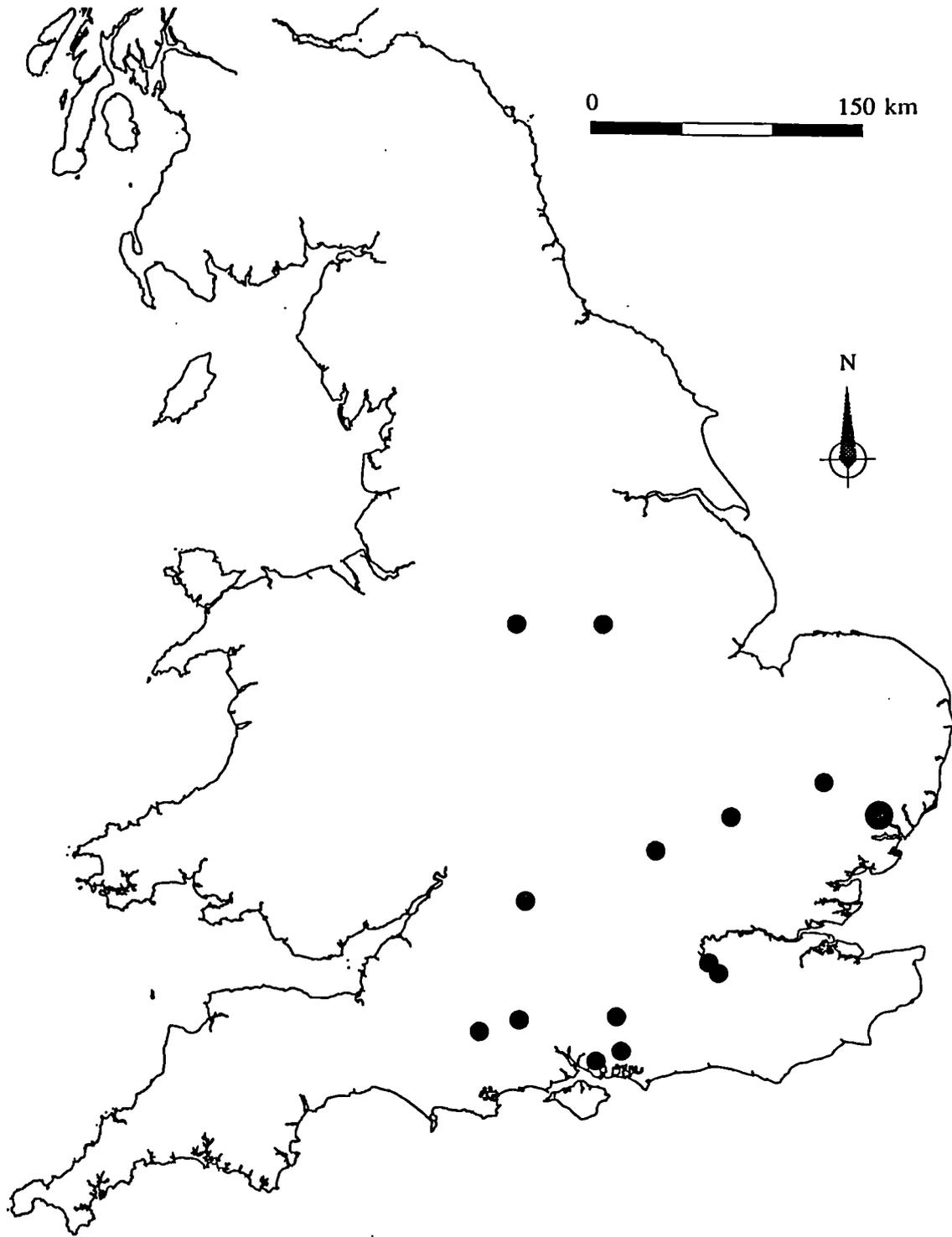
Map 34 Group 3/6 shield-bosses in graves

● 1 boss in cemetery



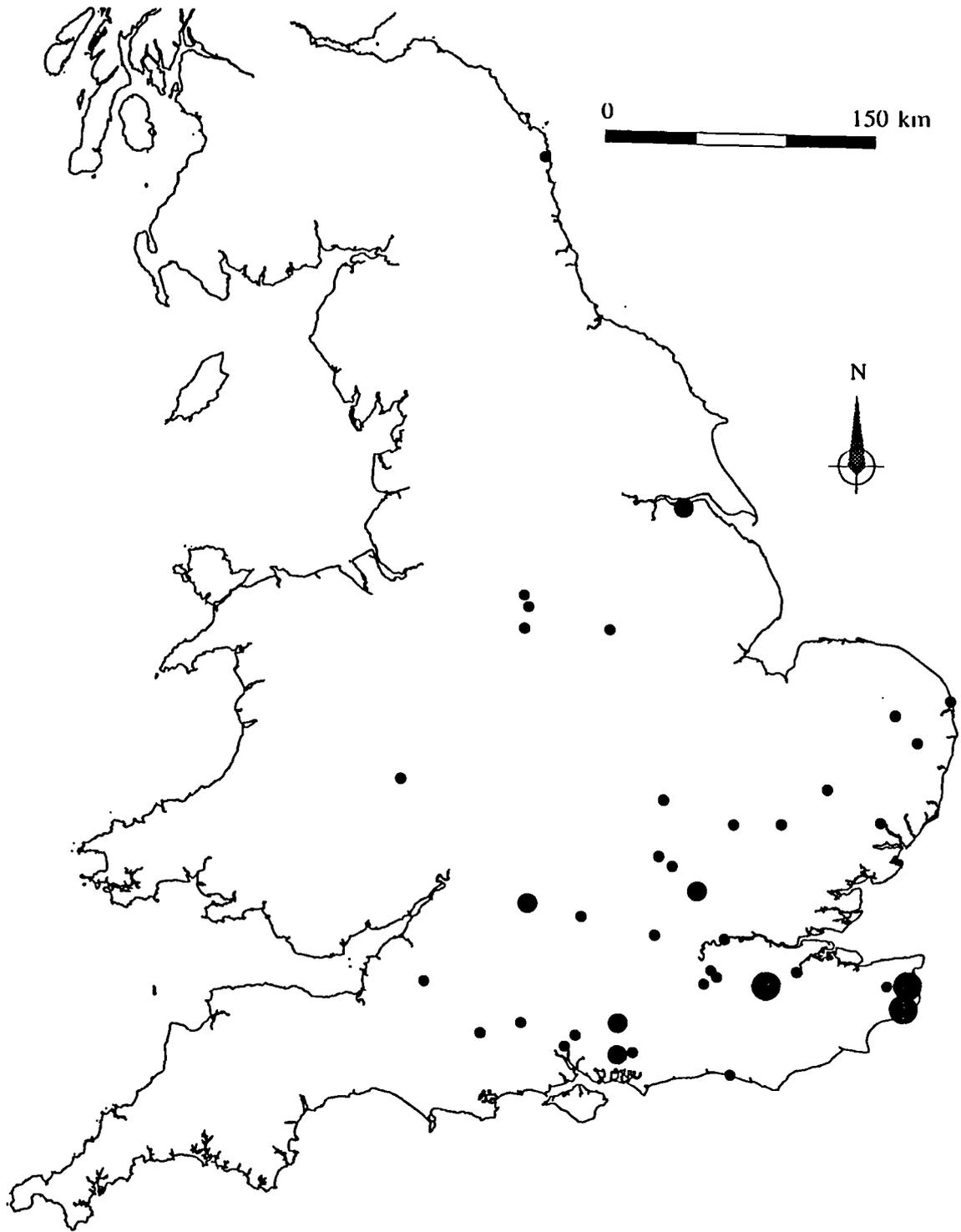
Map 35 Group 6 shield-bosses in graves

- 1 boss in cemetery
- 2 bosses in cemetery



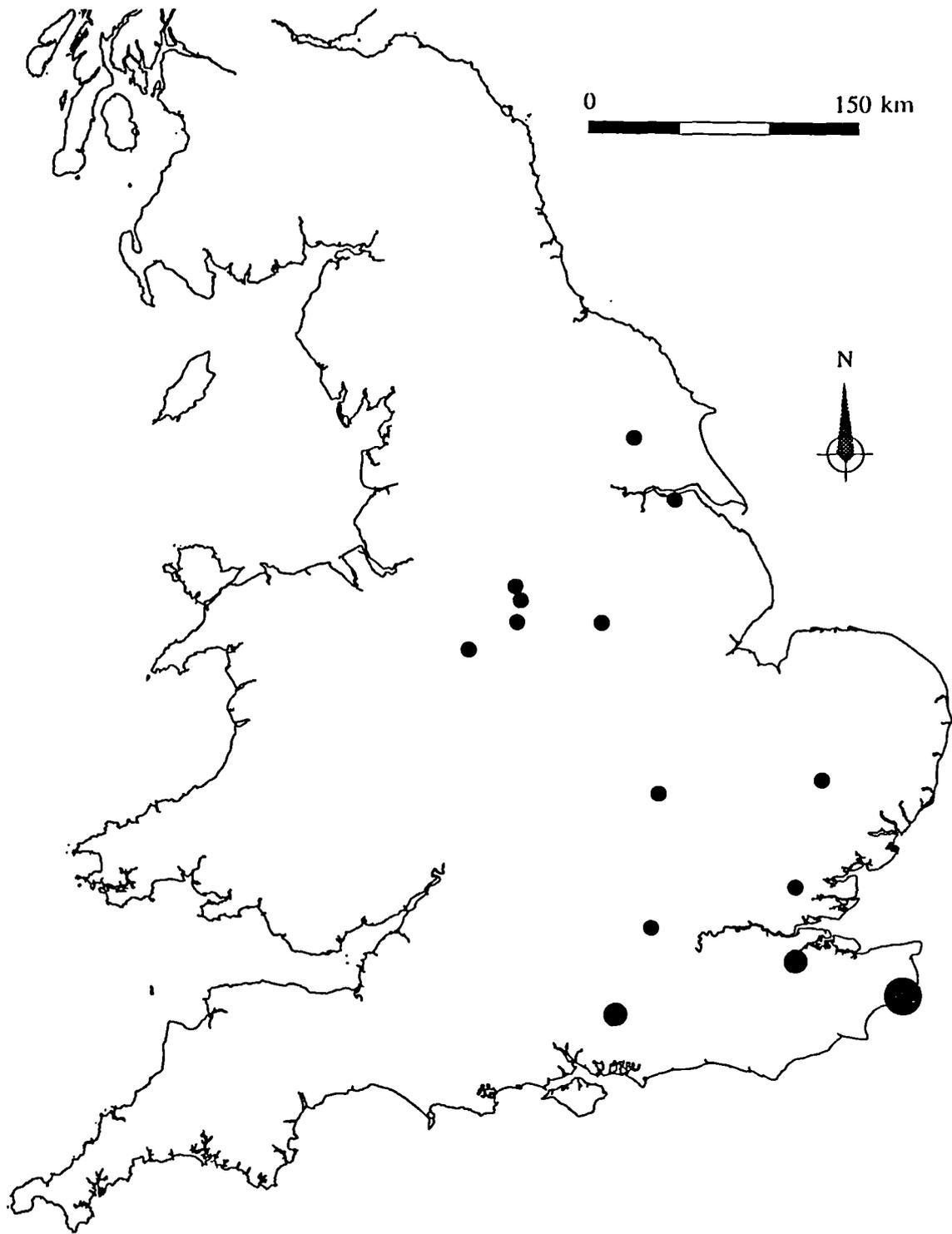
Map 36 Group 7 shield-bosses in graves

- 1 boss in cemetery
- 2 bosses in cemetery



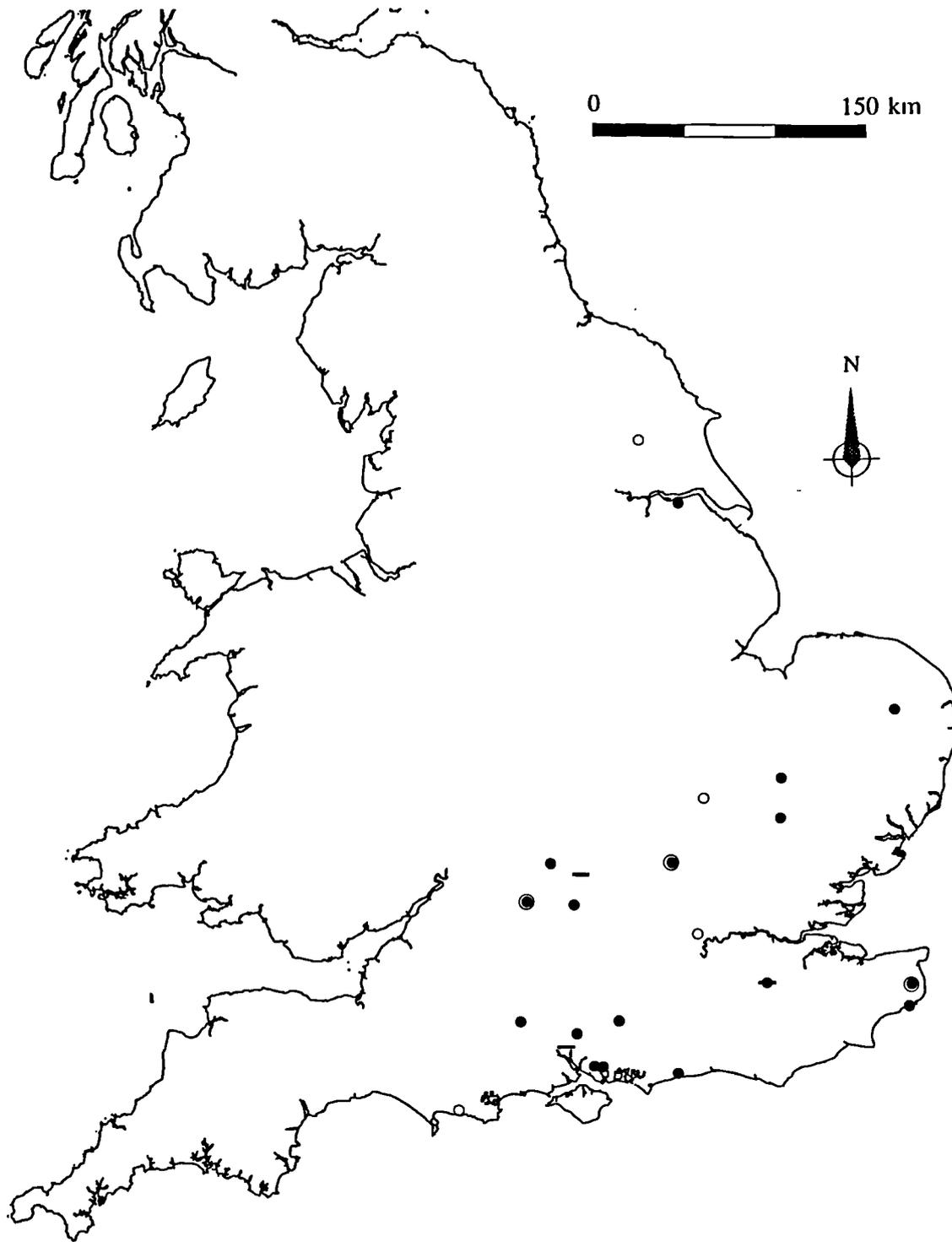
Map 37 Spearheads in graves

- 1-3 graves with spearhead(s)
- 4-10 graves with spearheads
- 10-20 graves with spearheads



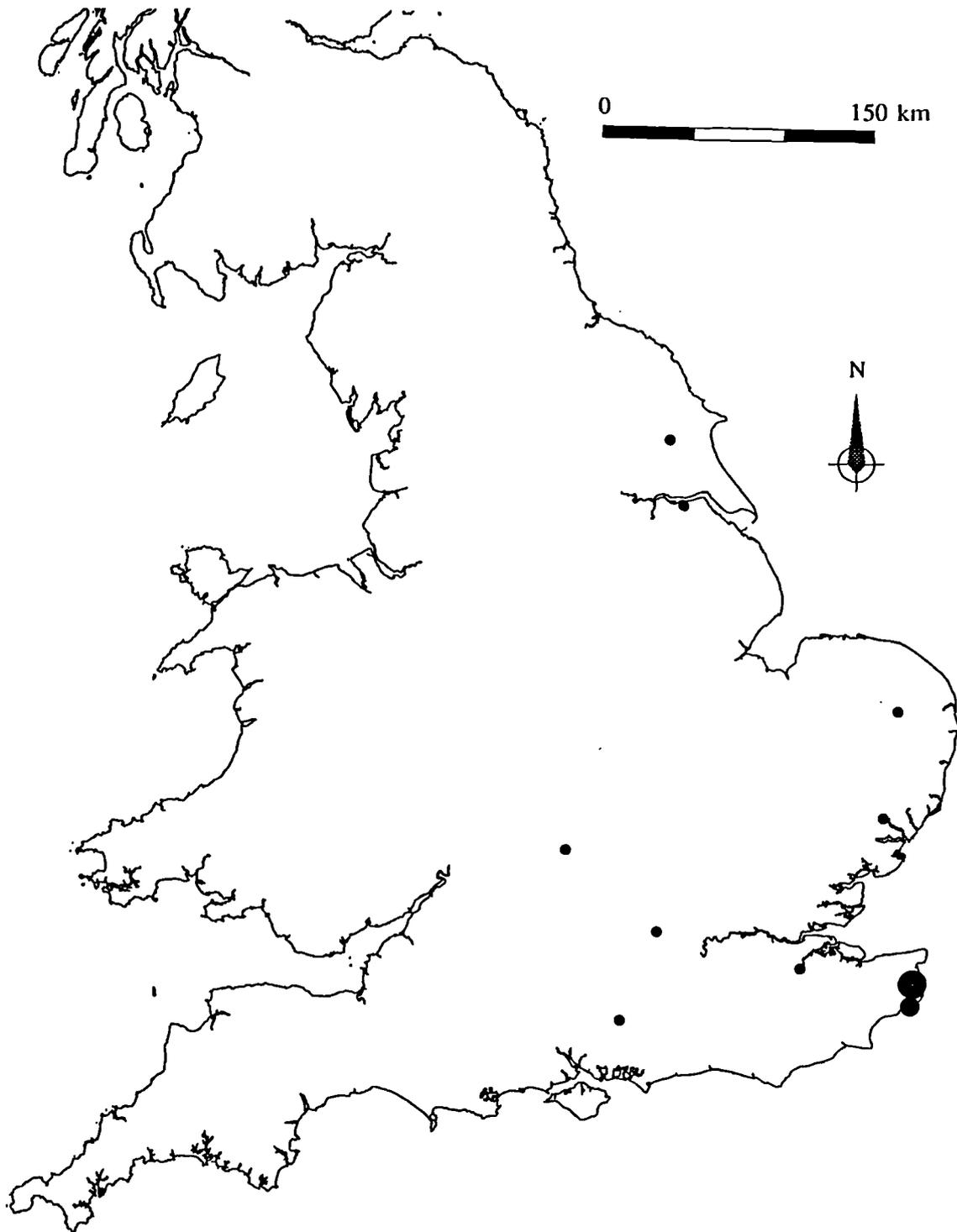
Map 38 Swords in graves

- 1 grave with sword
- 2 graves with swords
- 7 graves with swords



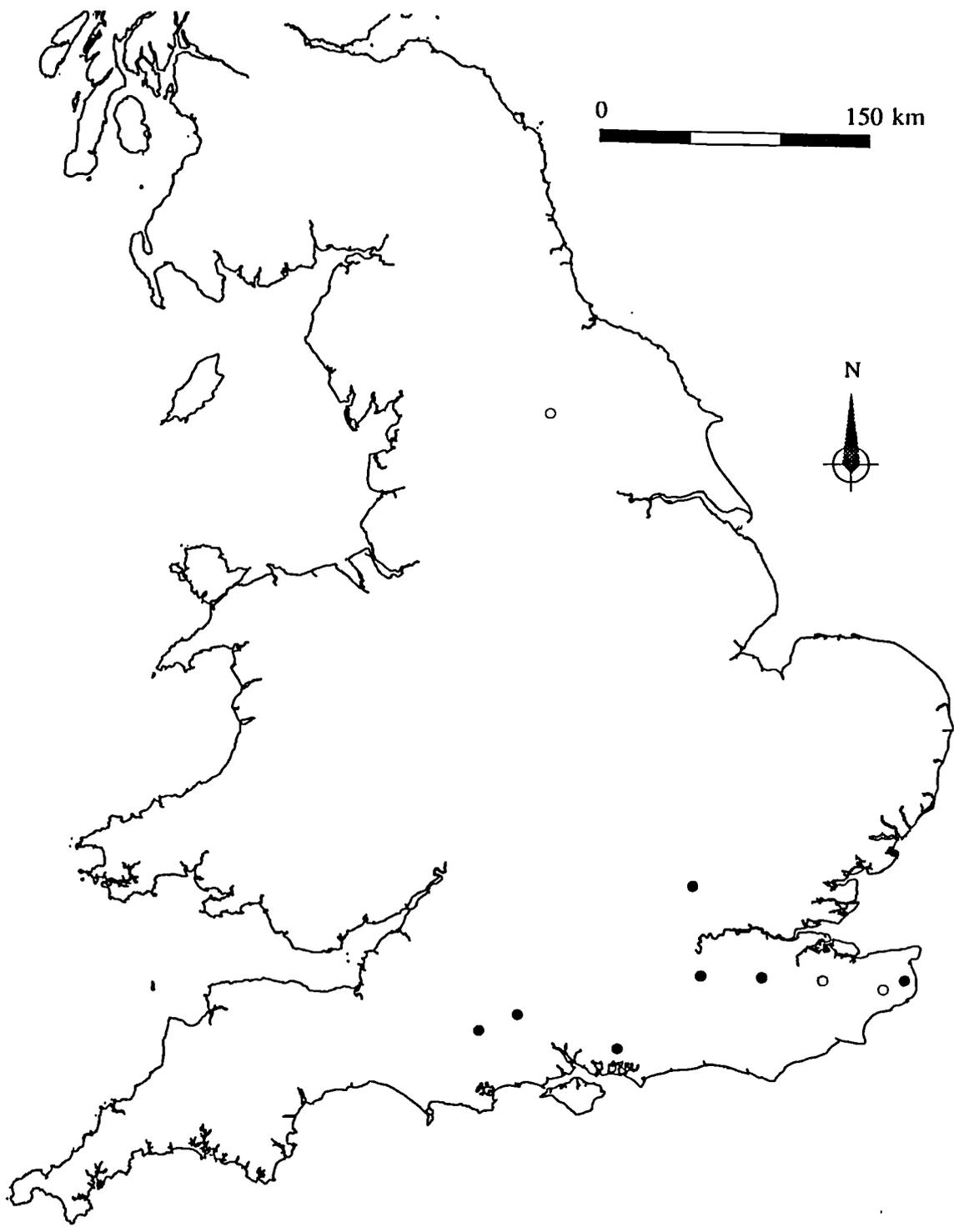
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- narrow seax(es)
- broad seax(es)
- long seax



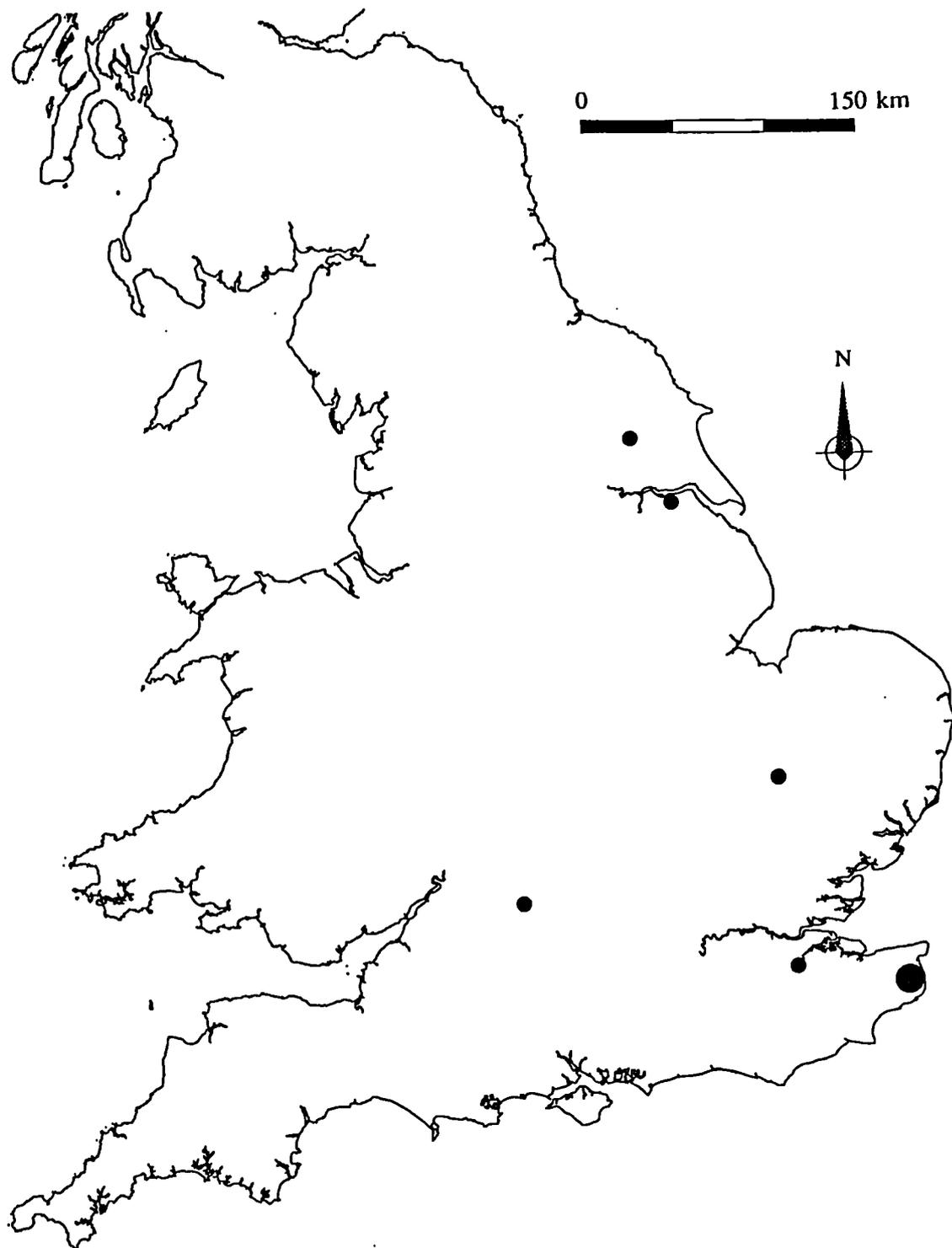
Map 40 Triangular buckles in graves

- 1 grave with triangular buckle
- 4 graves with triangular buckles
- 12 graves with triangular buckles



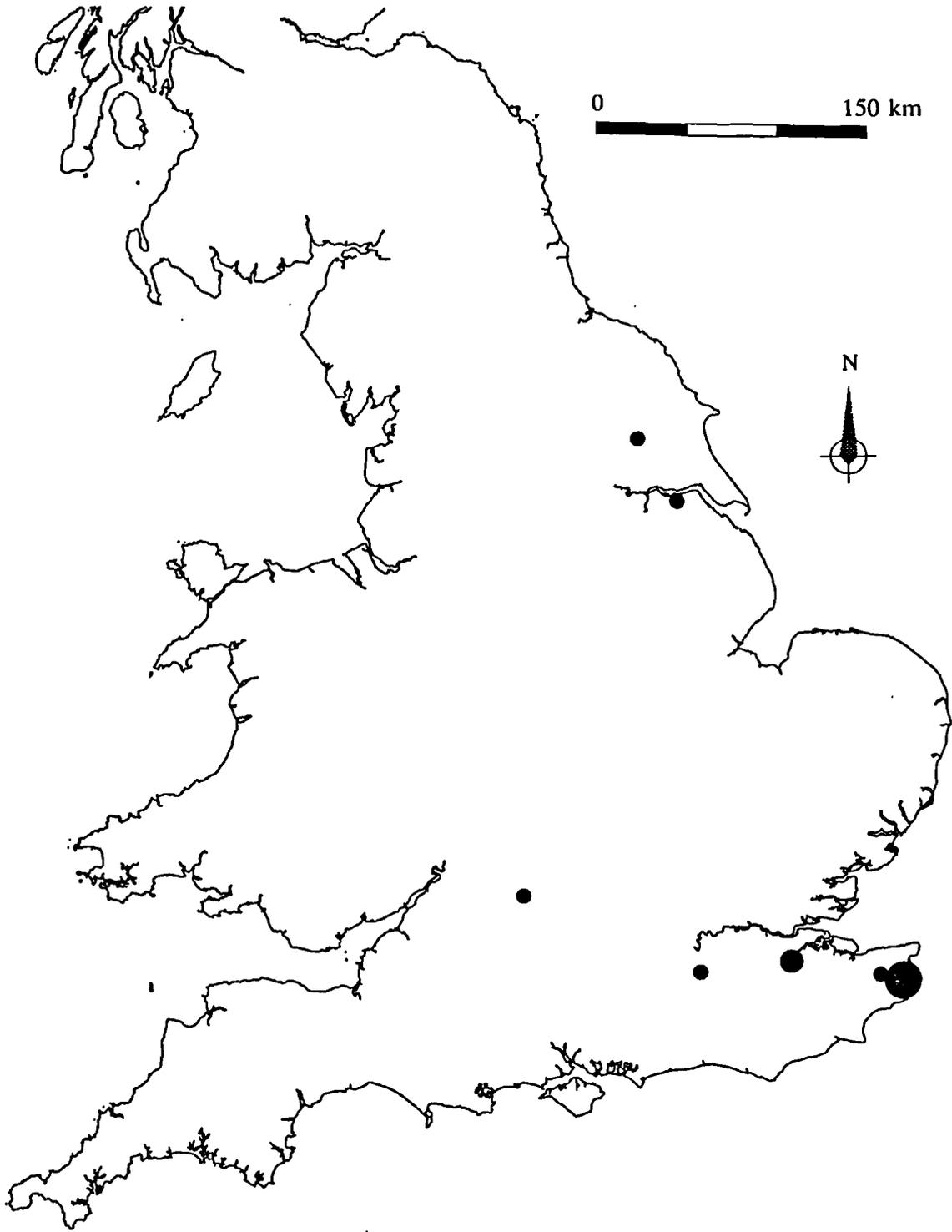
Map 41 Double-tongued buckles
in graves

- double-tongued buckle within sample
- double-tongued buckle outside sample



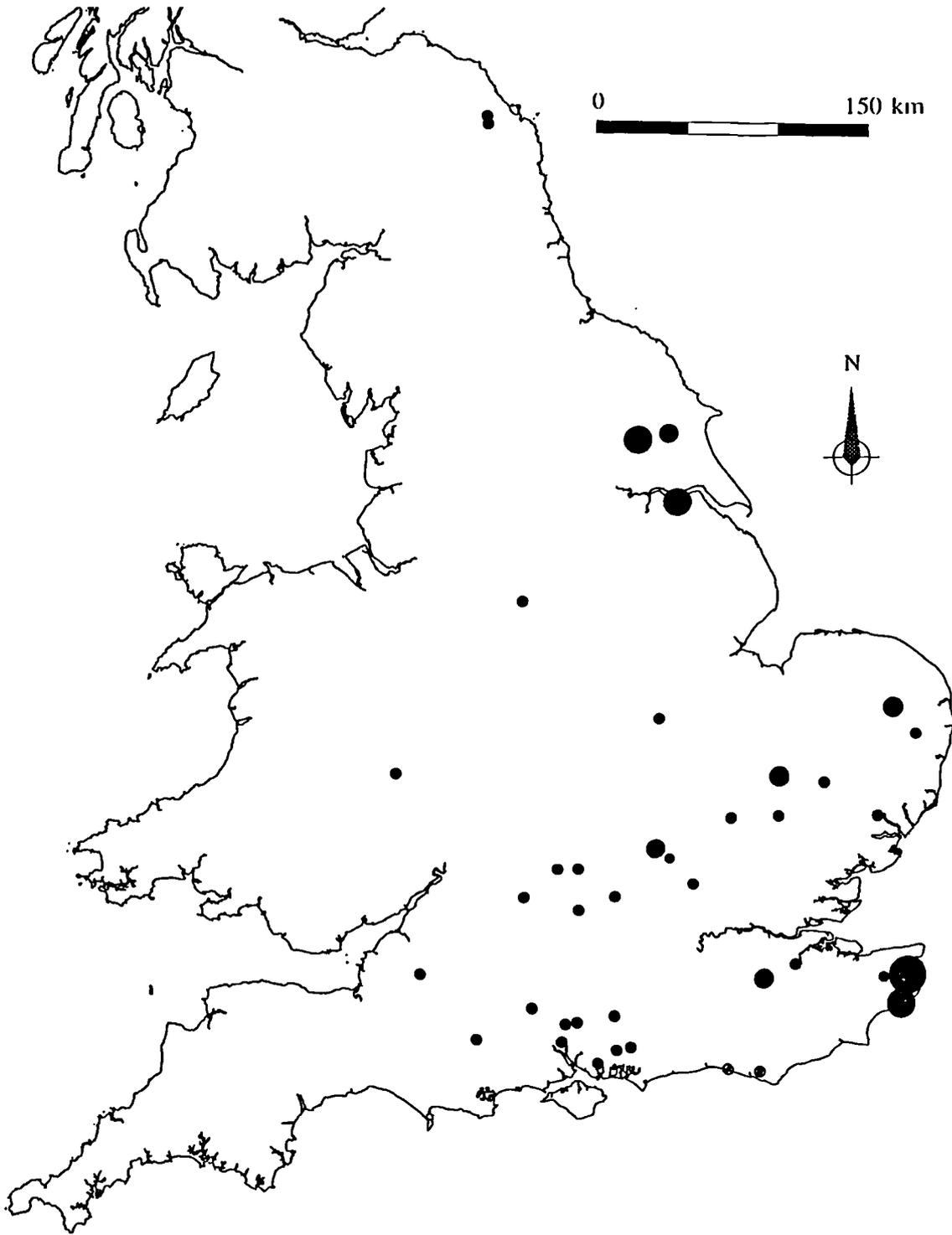
Map 42 Openwork buckles in graves

- 1 openwork buckle in cemetery
- 4 openwork buckles in cemetery



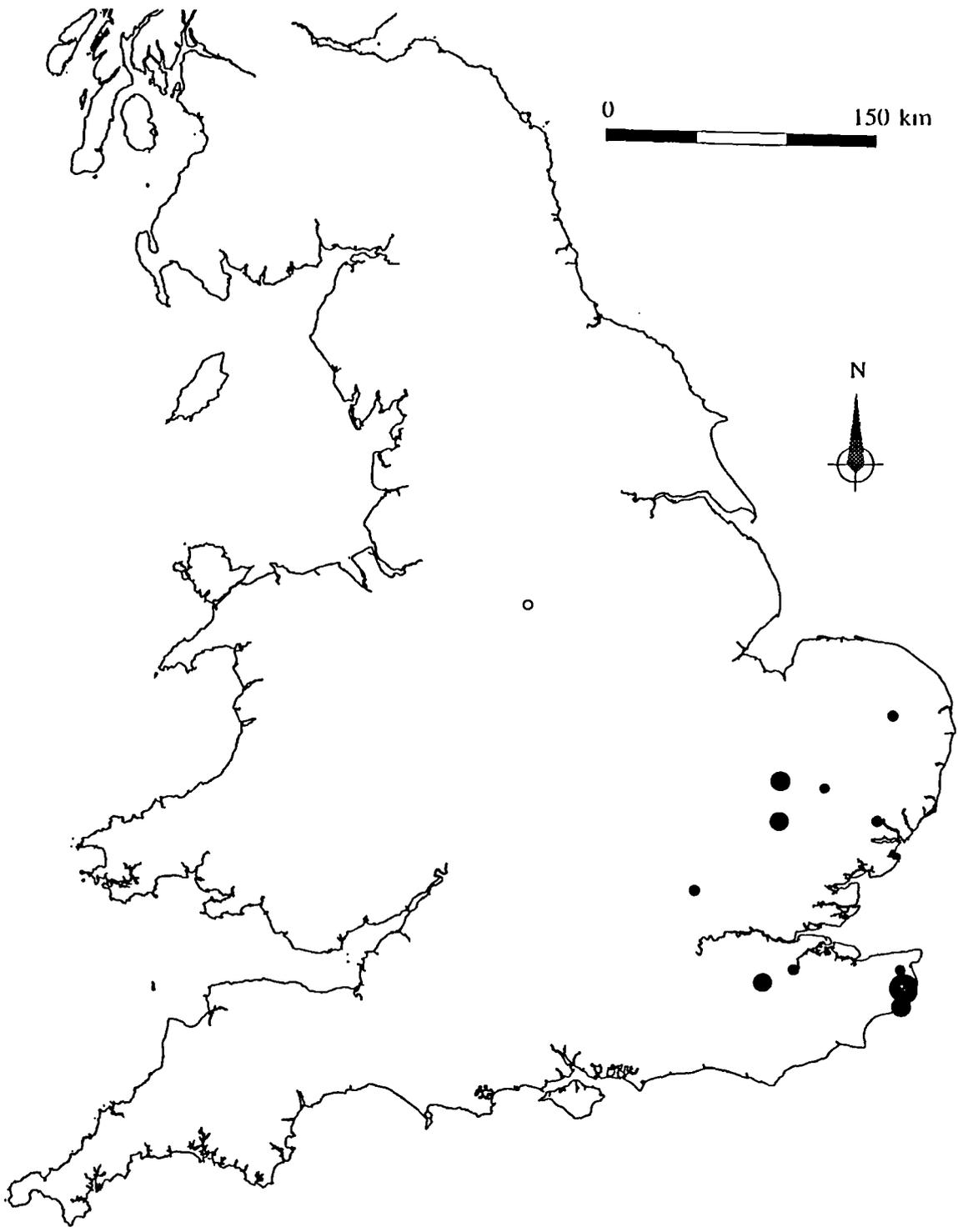
Map 43 Serrated-edge buckles in graves

- 1 serrated-edge buckle in cemetery
- 2 serrated-edge buckles in cemetery
- 9 serrated-edge buckles in cemetery



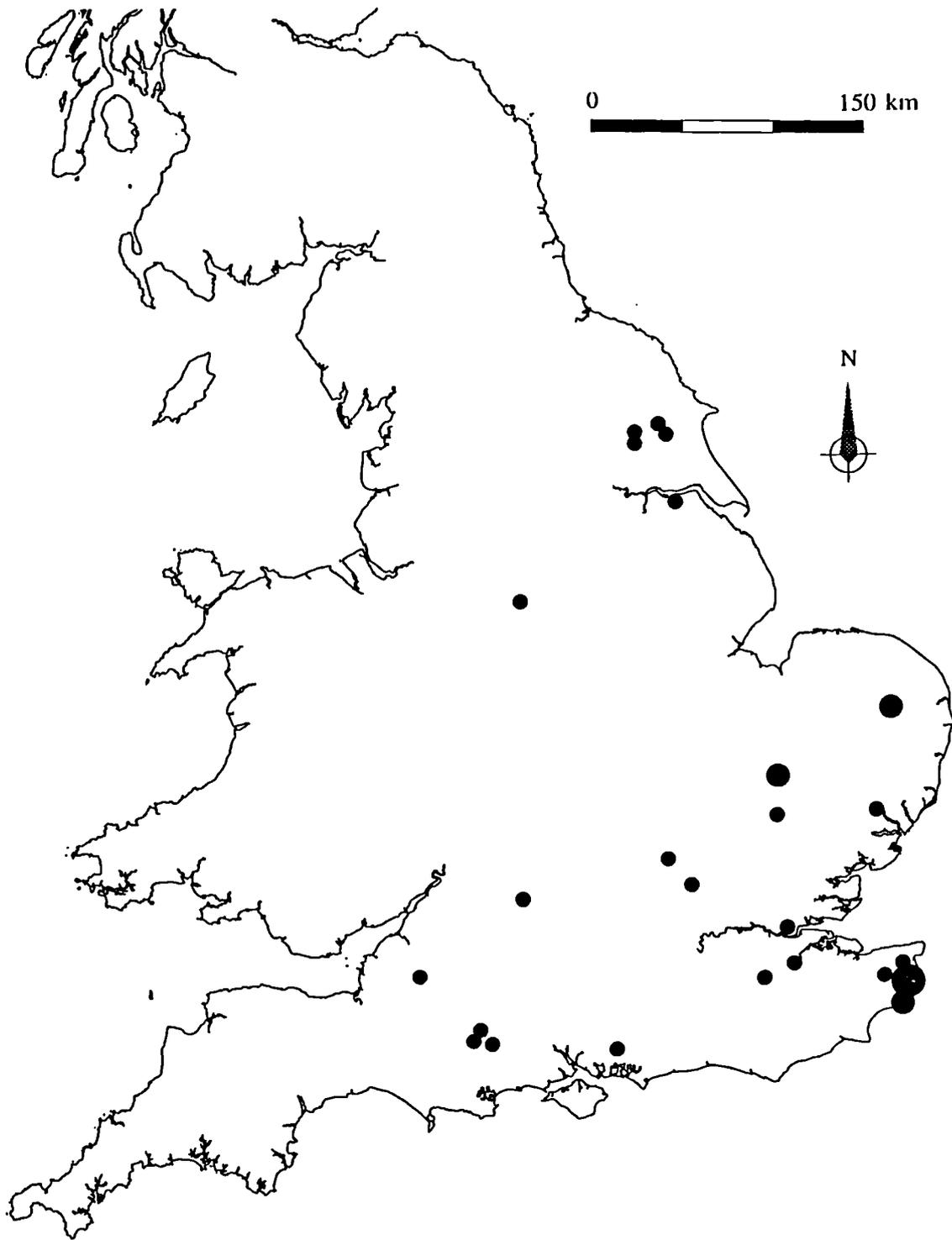
Map 44 Small simple buckles in graves

- 1-10 small simple buckle(s) in cemetery
- 11-20 small simple buckles in cemetery
- 21-30 small simple buckles in cemetery
- 43 small simple buckles in cemetery



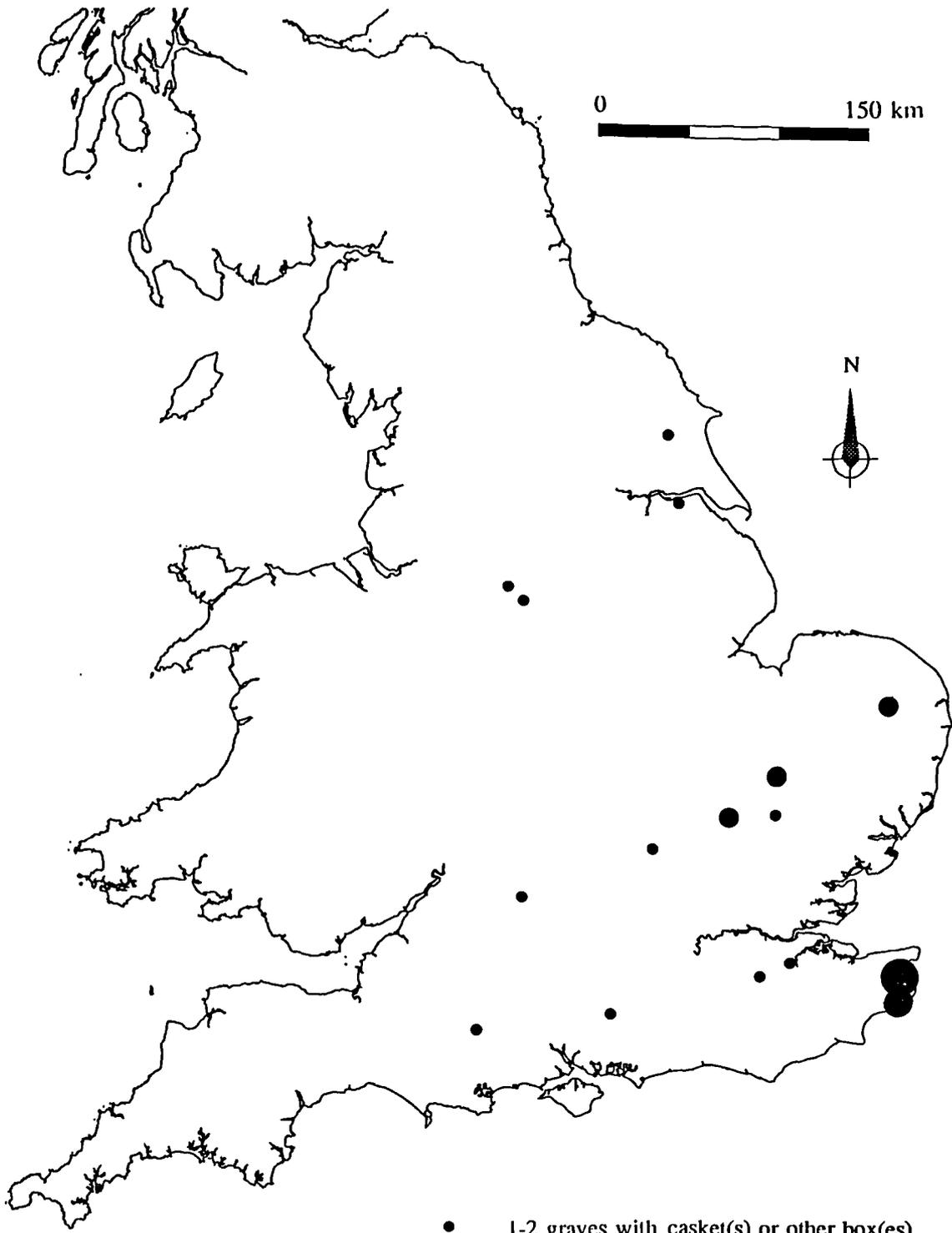
Map 45 Firesteels in graves

- Possible firesteel
- 1-2 graves with firesteel(s)
- 3-4 graves with firesteels
- 5-6 graves with firesteels



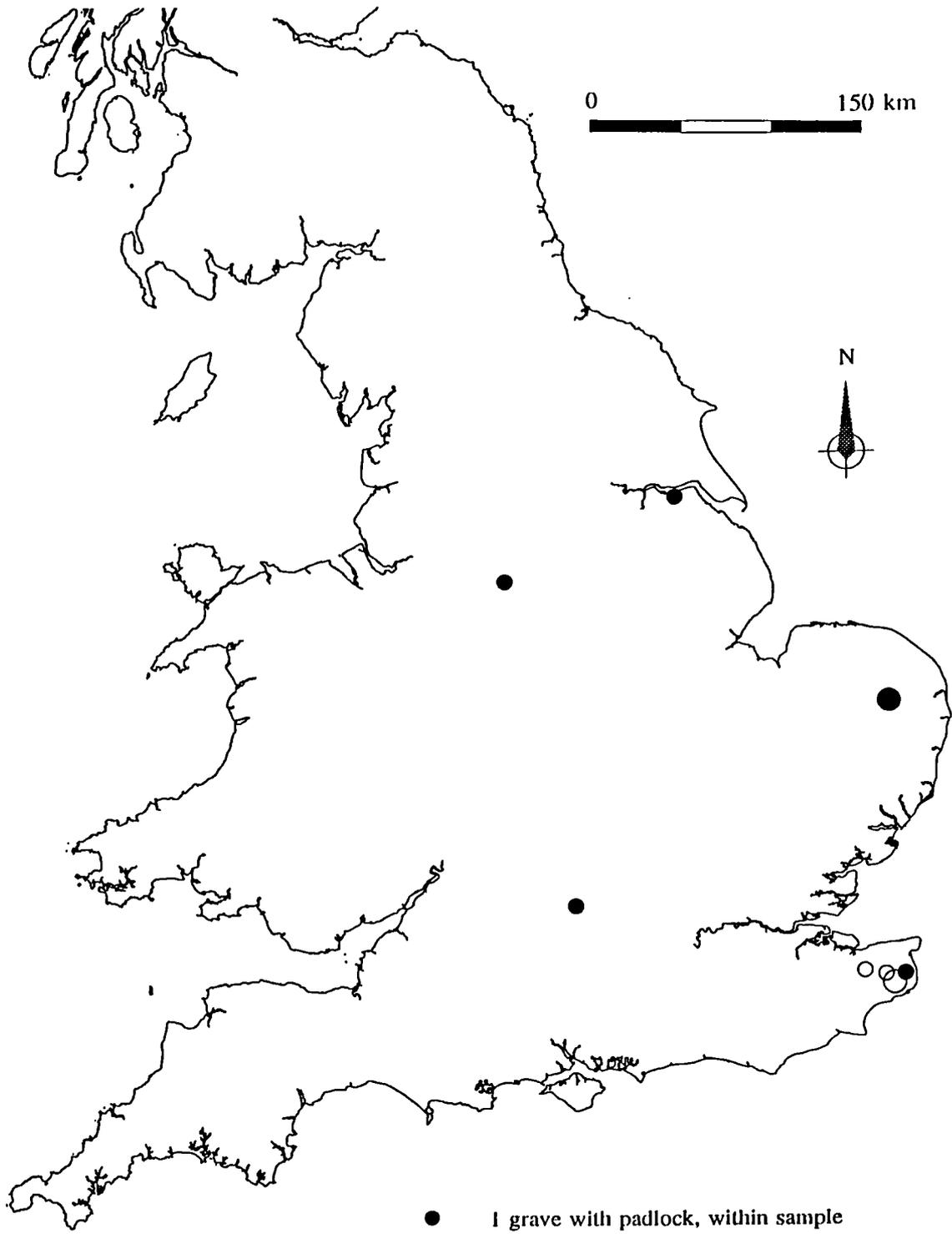
Map 46 Bags (excluding firesteels/
pursemounts) in graves

- 1-5 definite and possible bag-grave(s)
- 6-10 definite and possible bag-graves
- 10-15 definite and possible bag-graves



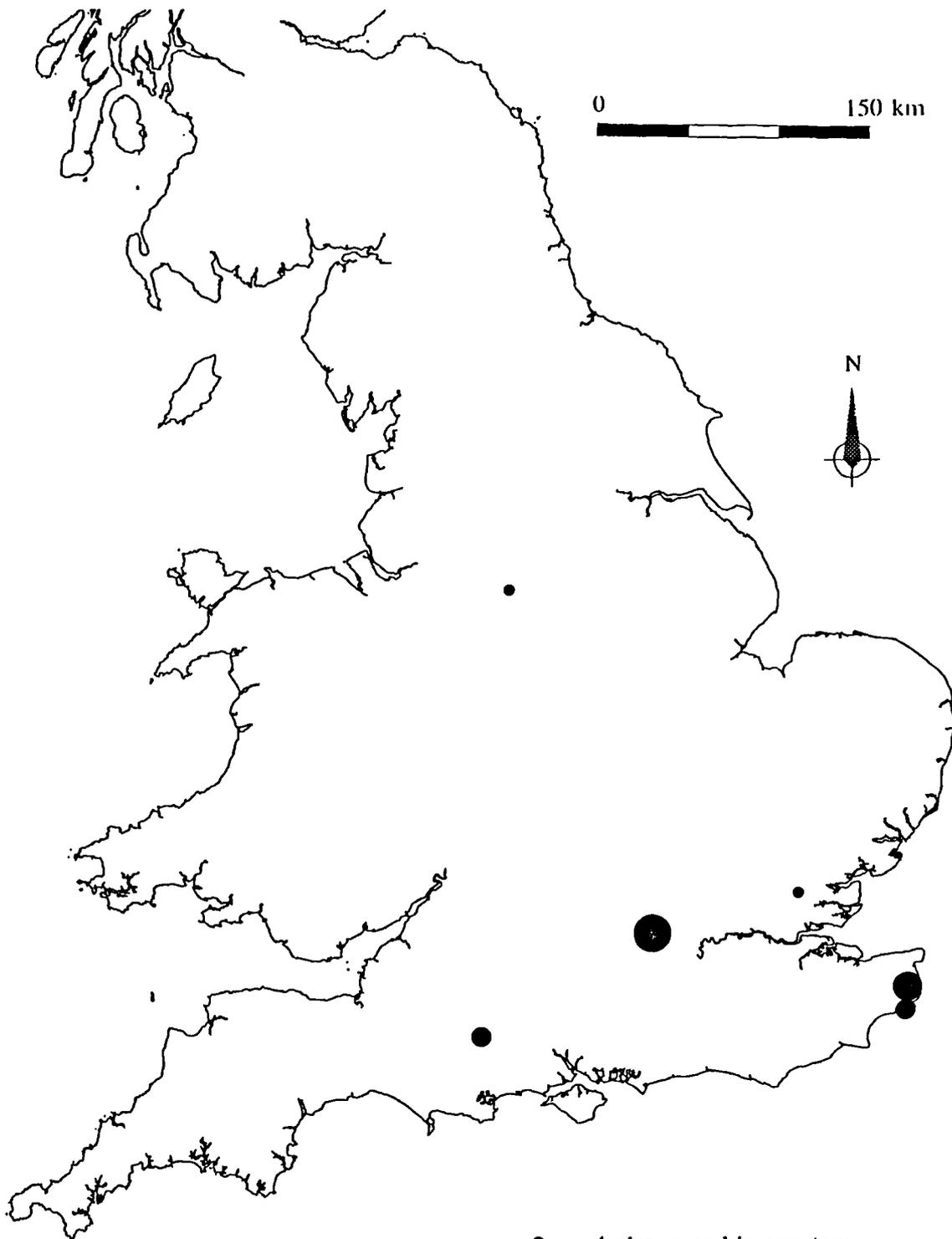
Map 47 Boxes in graves

- 1-2 graves with casket(s) or other box(es)
- 3-4 graves with caskets or other boxes
- 8 graves with caskets or other boxes
- 15 graves with caskets or other boxes



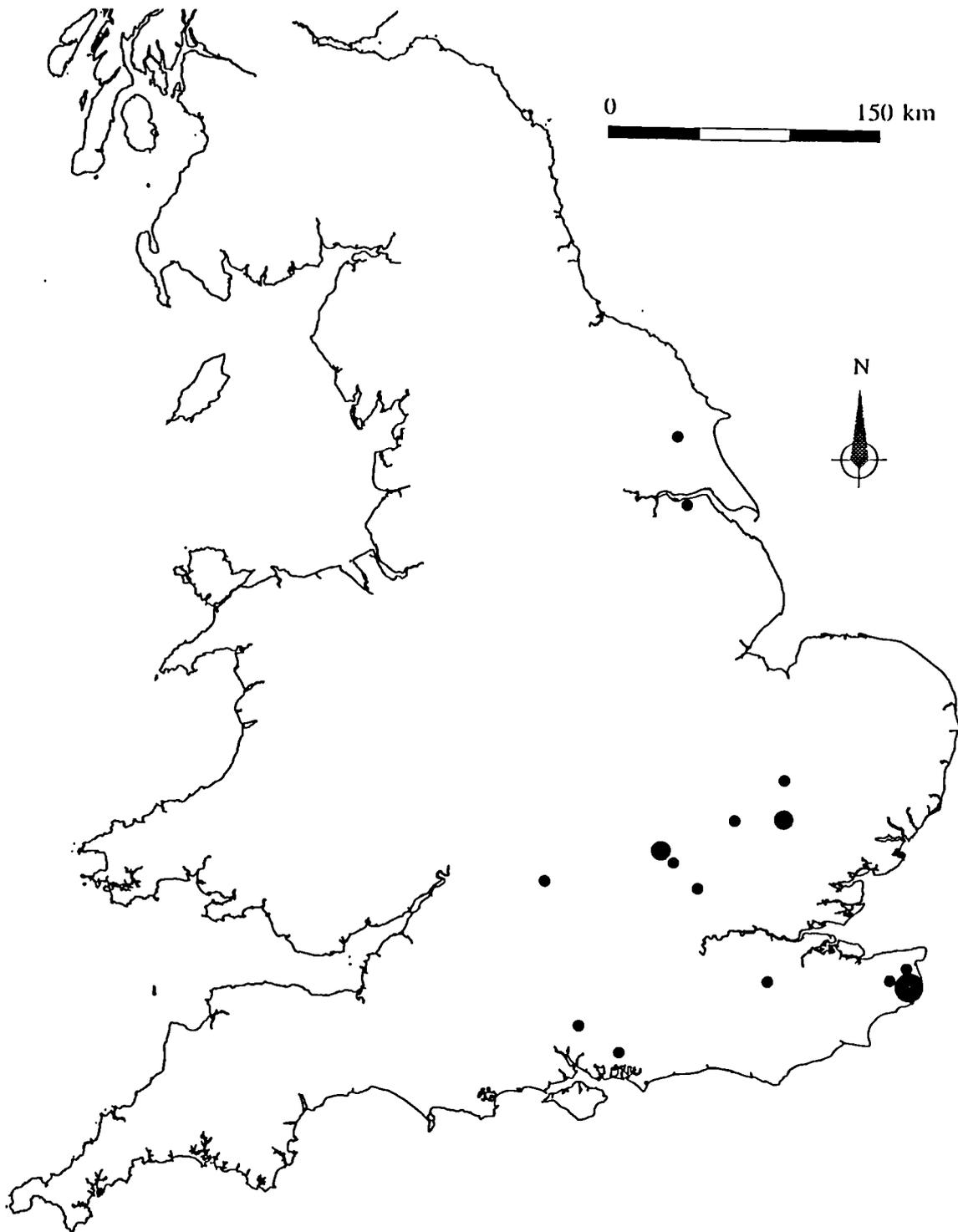
Map 48 Padlocks in graves

- 1 grave with padlock, within sample
- 2 graves with padlocks, within sample
- 1 grave with padlock, outside sample
- 2 graves with padlocks, outside sample



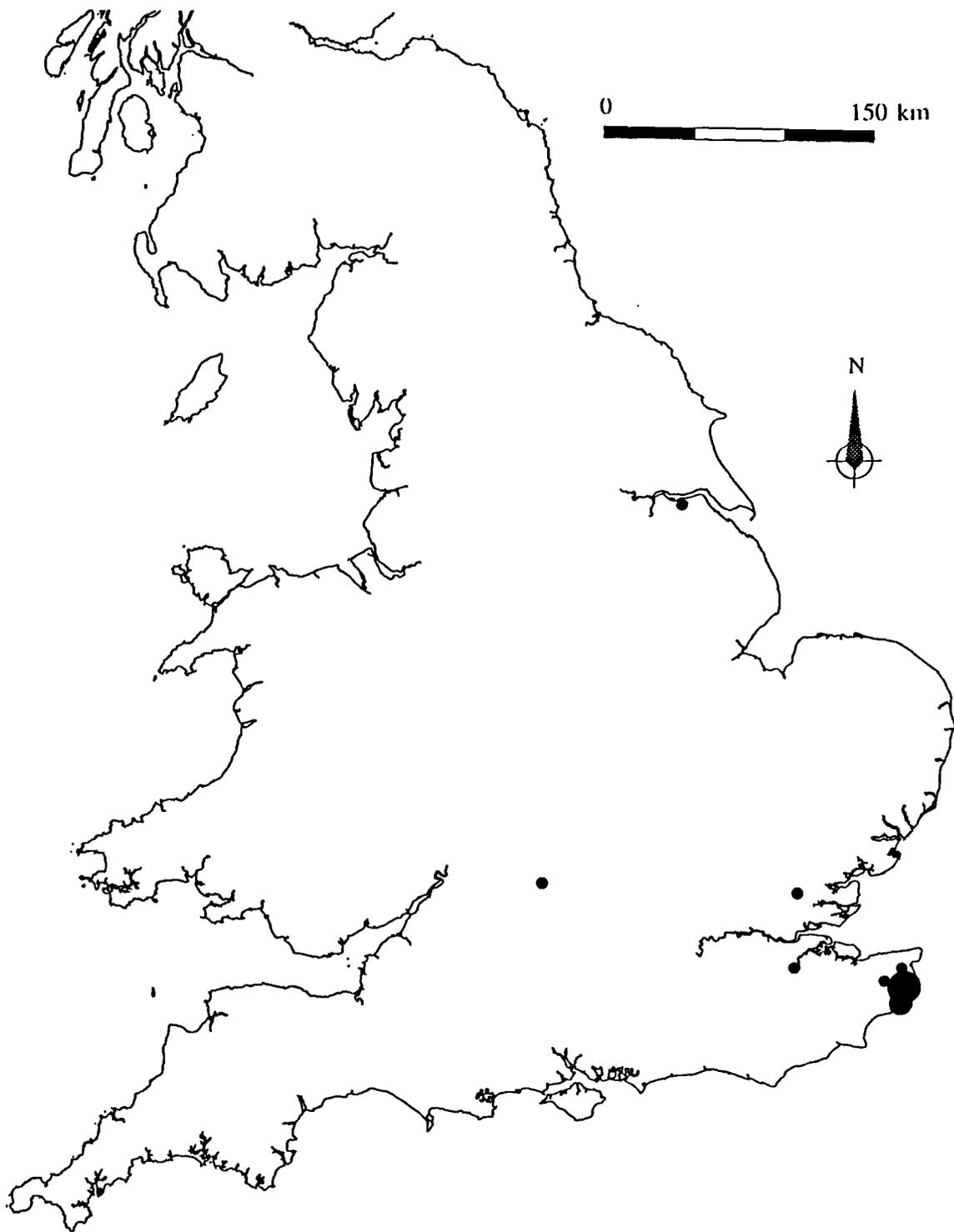
Map 49 Glass vessels in graves

- 1 glass vessel in cemetery
- 2 glass vessels in cemetery
- 3 glass vessels in cemetery
- 4 glass vessels in cemetery



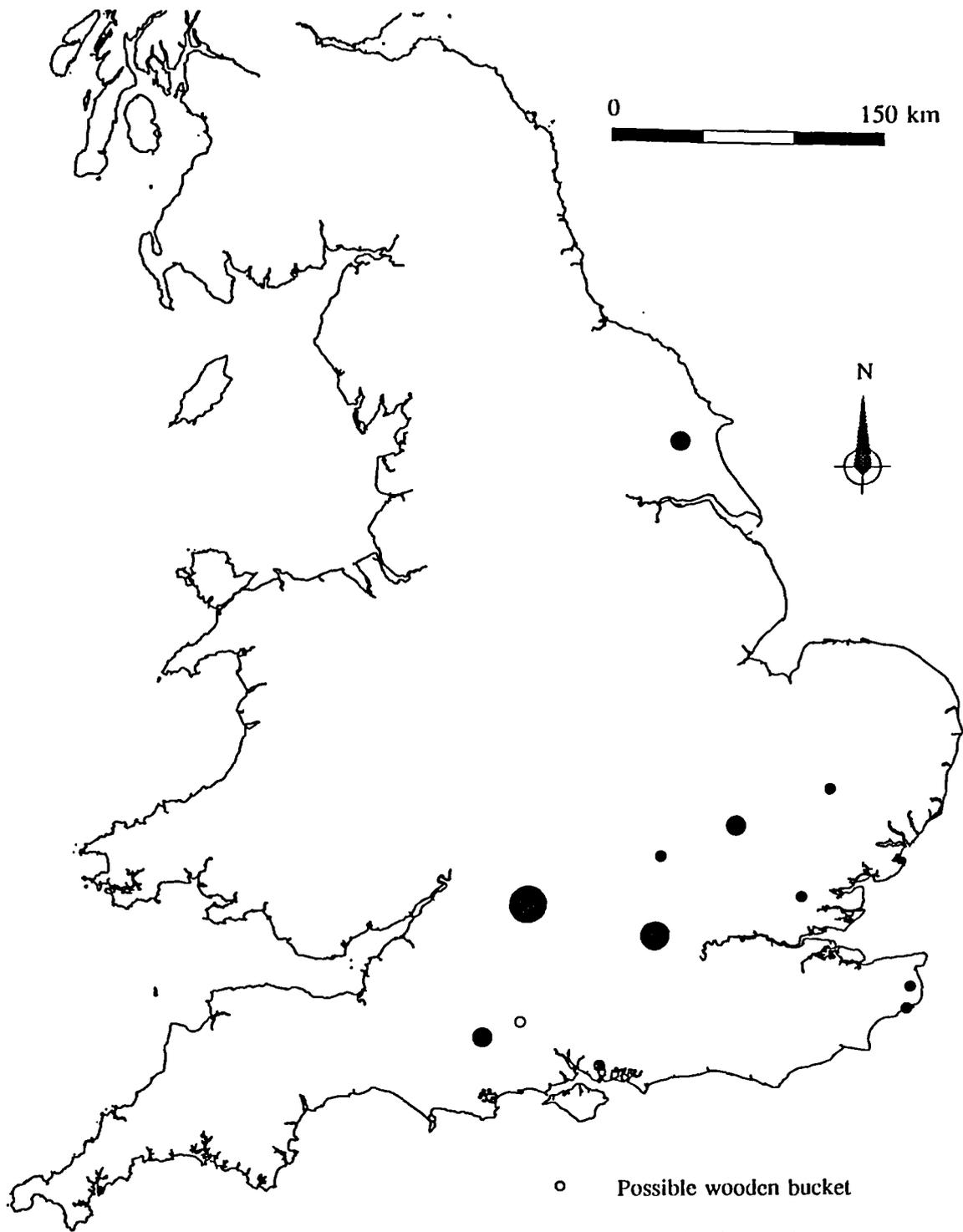
Map 50 Hand-made pottery in graves

- 1-3 graves with hand-made pottery vessel(s)
- 6-9 graves with hand-made pottery vessels
- 14 graves with hand-made pottery vessels



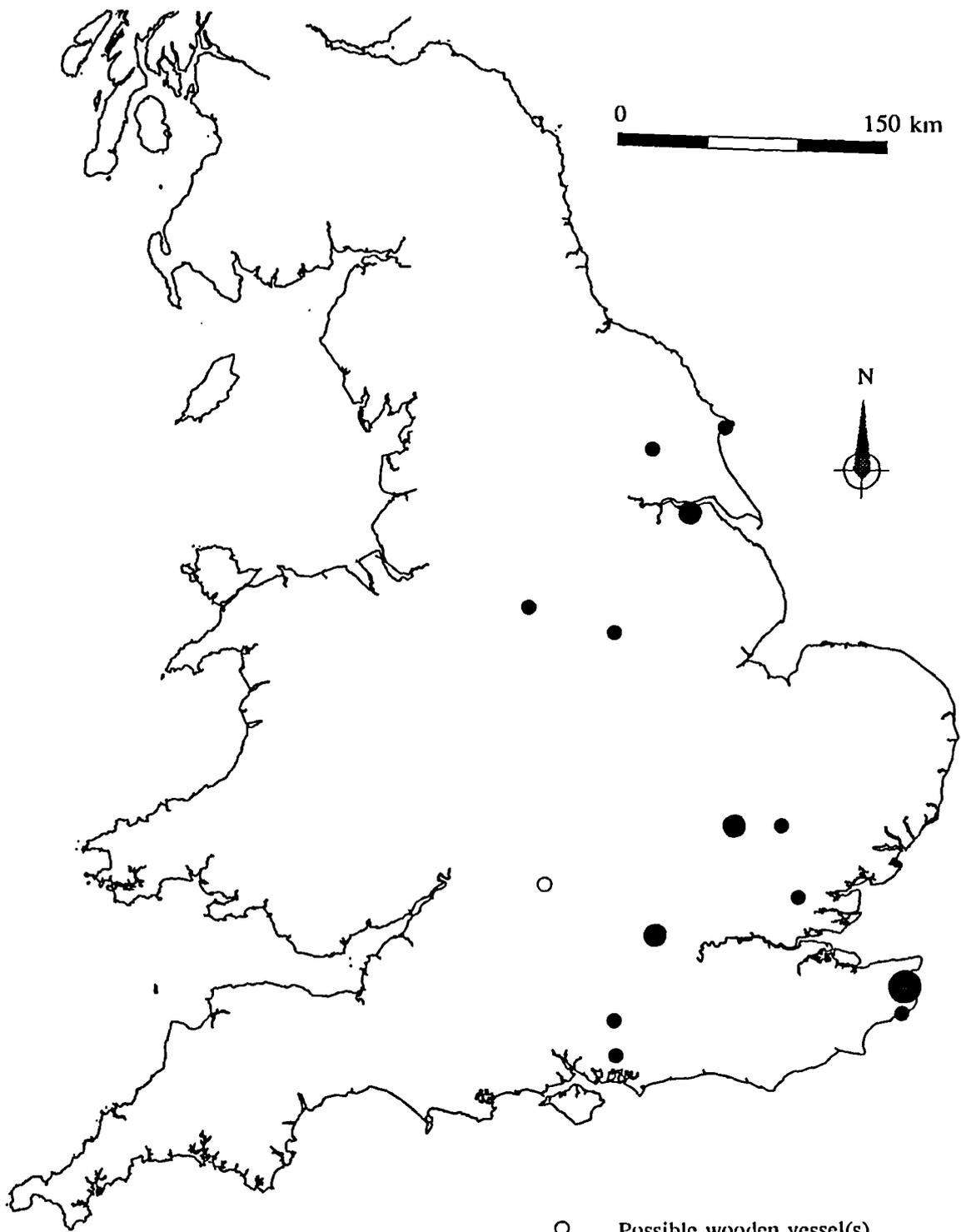
Map 51 Wheel-thrown pottery in graves

- 1-2 graves with wheel-thrown pottery vessel(s)
- 7 graves with wheel-thrown pottery vessels
- 13 graves with wheel-thrown pottery vessels



Map 52 Metal-bound wooden buckets in graves

- Possible wooden bucket
- 1 wooden bucket in cemetery
- 2 wooden buckets in cemetery
- 3 wooden buckets in cemetery
- 5 wooden buckets in cemetery



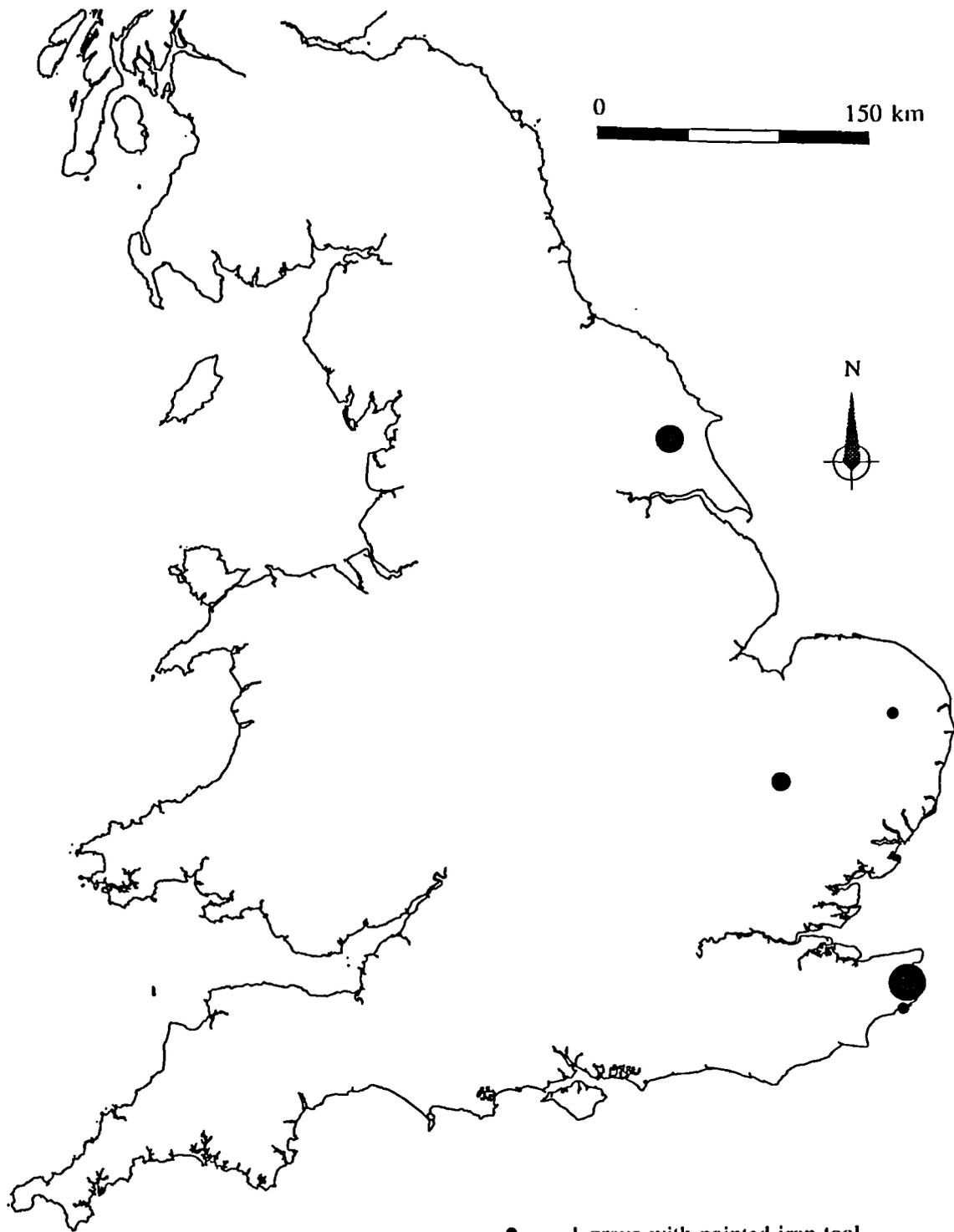
Map 53 Wooden cups and bowls in graves

- Possible wooden vessel(s)
- 1-2 wooden vessel(s) in cemetery
- 3-5 wooden vessels in cemetery
- 10 wooden vessels in cemetery



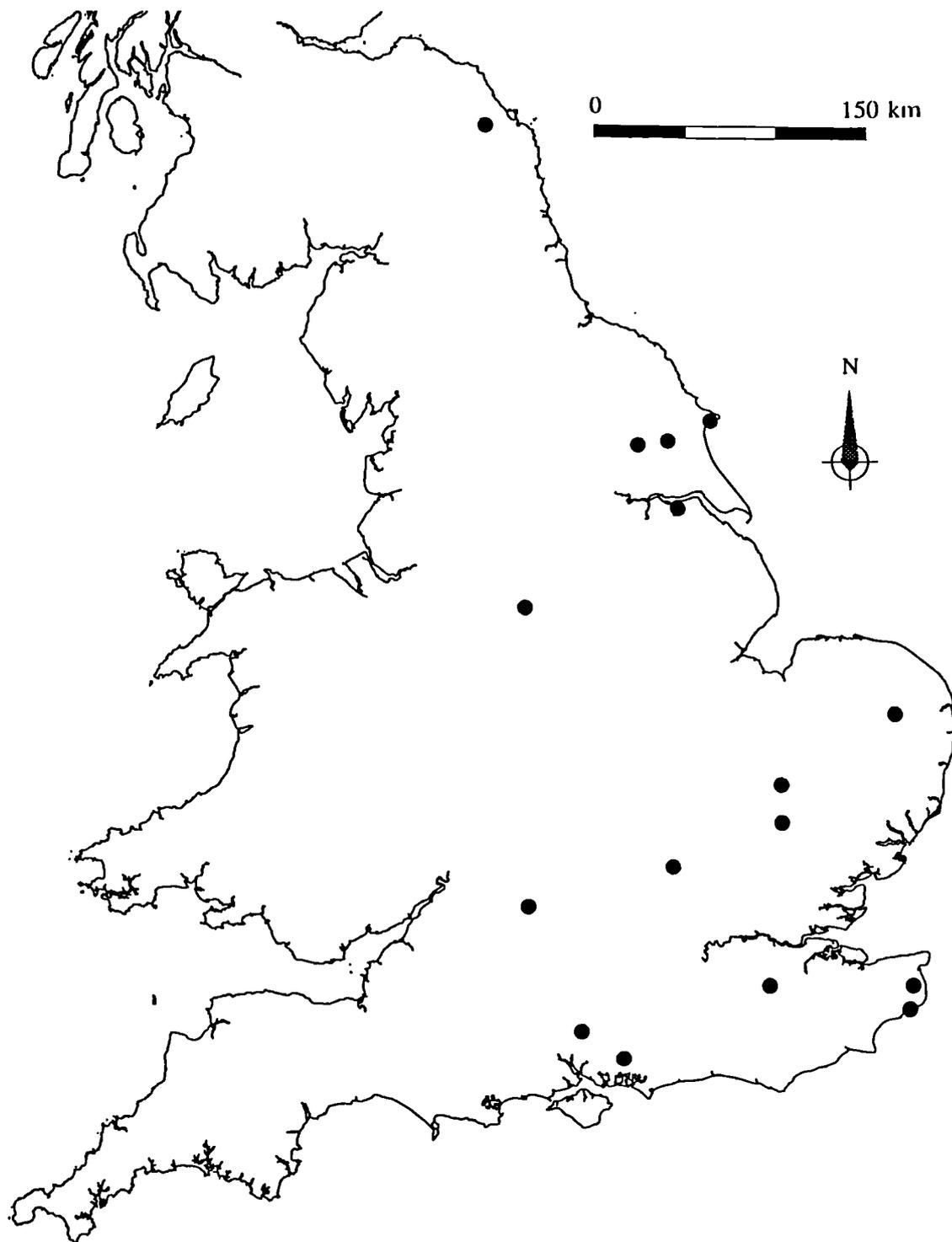
Map 54 Spatulate tools in graves

- Possible spatulate tool
- 1-2 graves with spatulate tool(s)
- 3-6 graves with spatulate tools
- 11 graves with spatulate tools



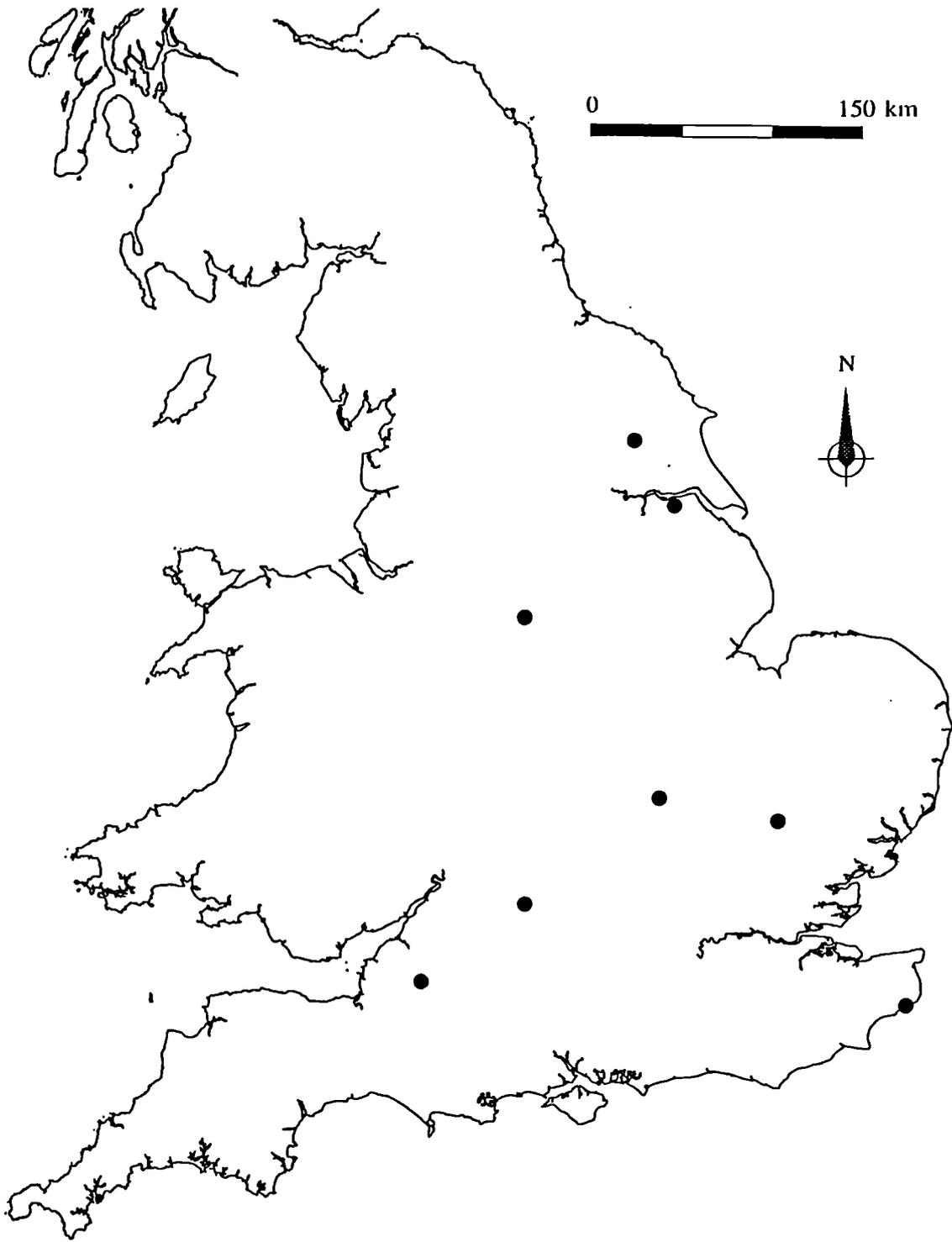
Map 55 Pointed iron tools in graves

- 1 grave with pointed iron tool
- 2 graves with pointed iron tools
- 3 graves with pointed iron tools
- 10 graves with pointed iron tools



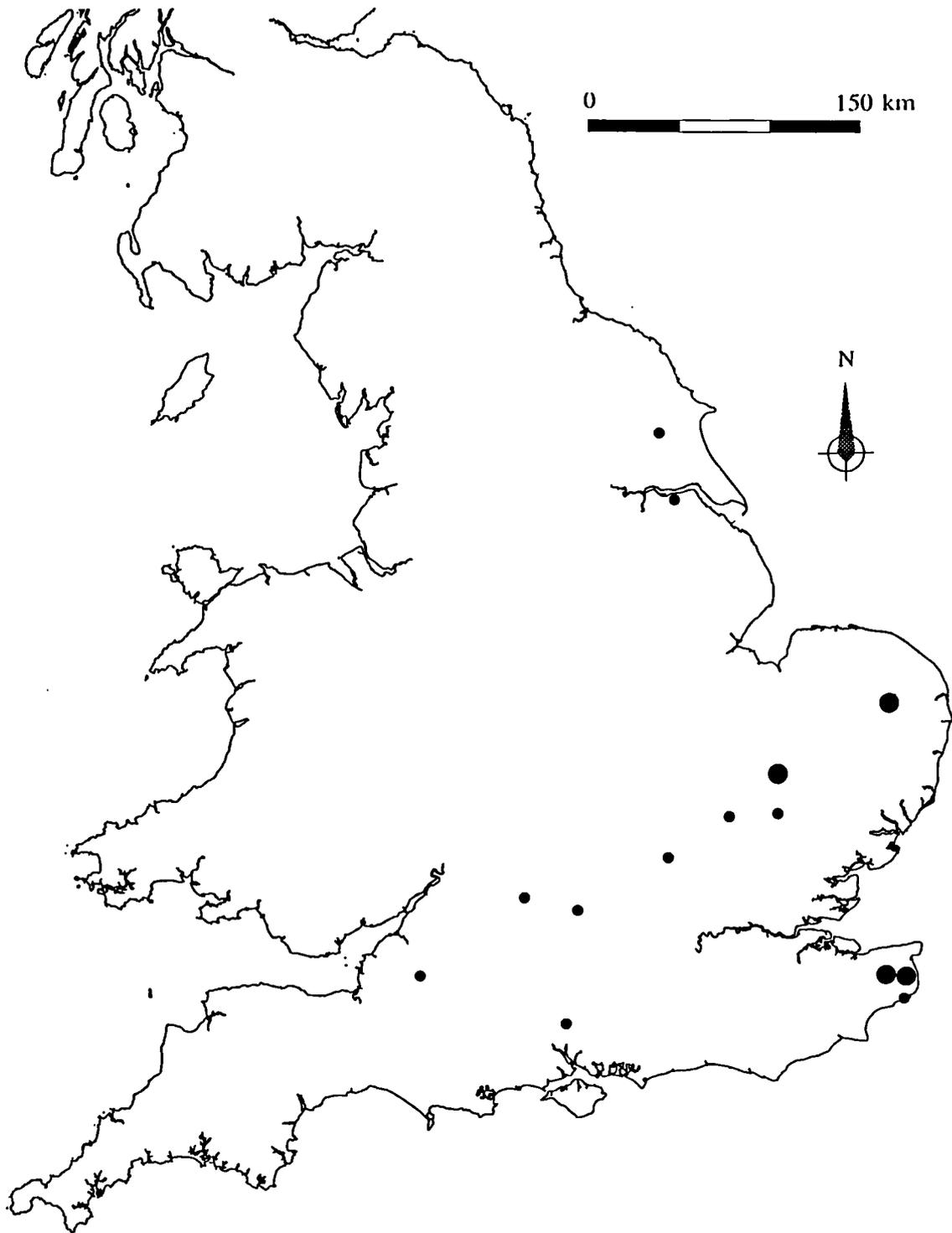
Map 56 All iron tools in graves

● Cemetery with tool-grave(s)



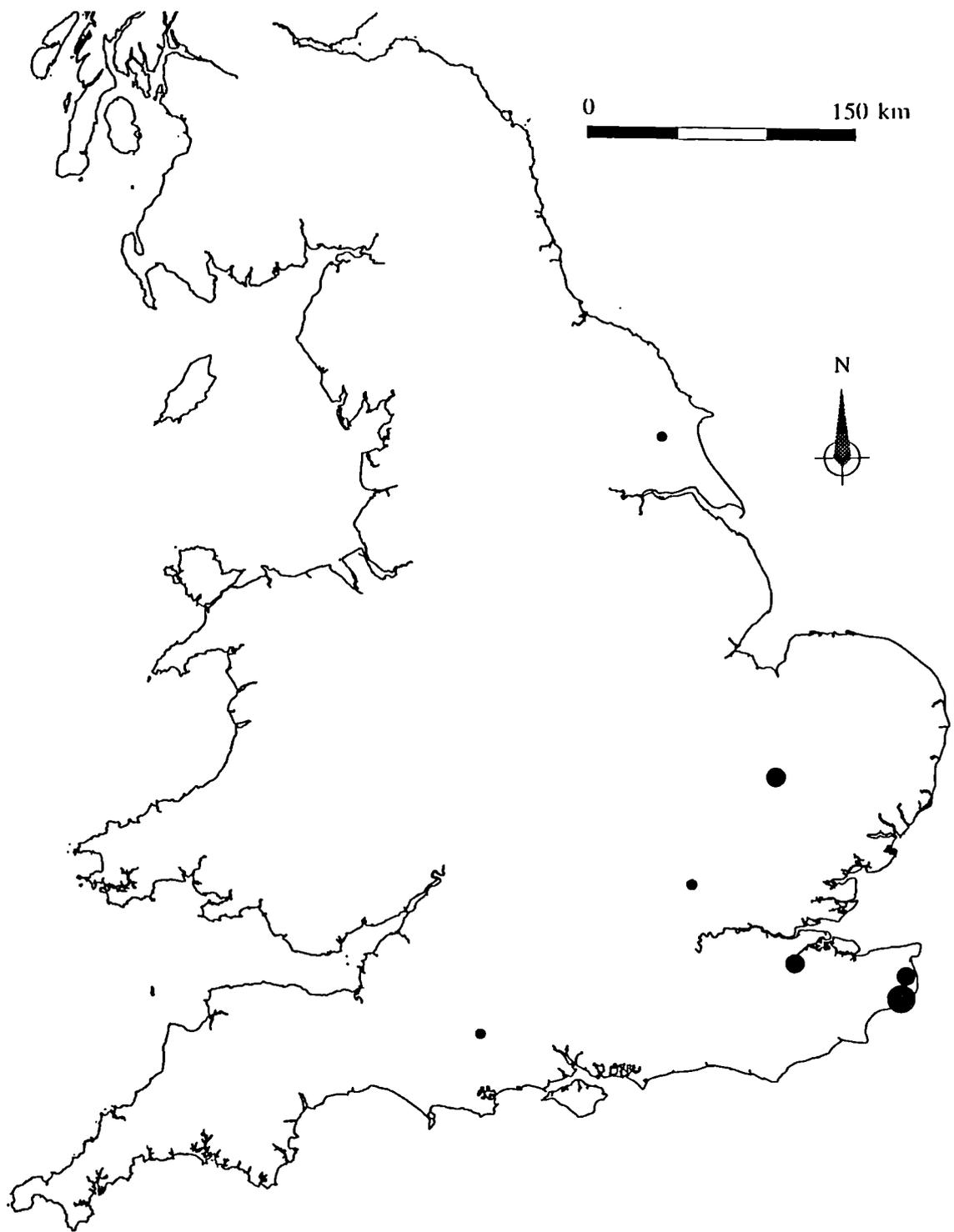
Map 57 Whetstones in graves

● Grave with whetstone



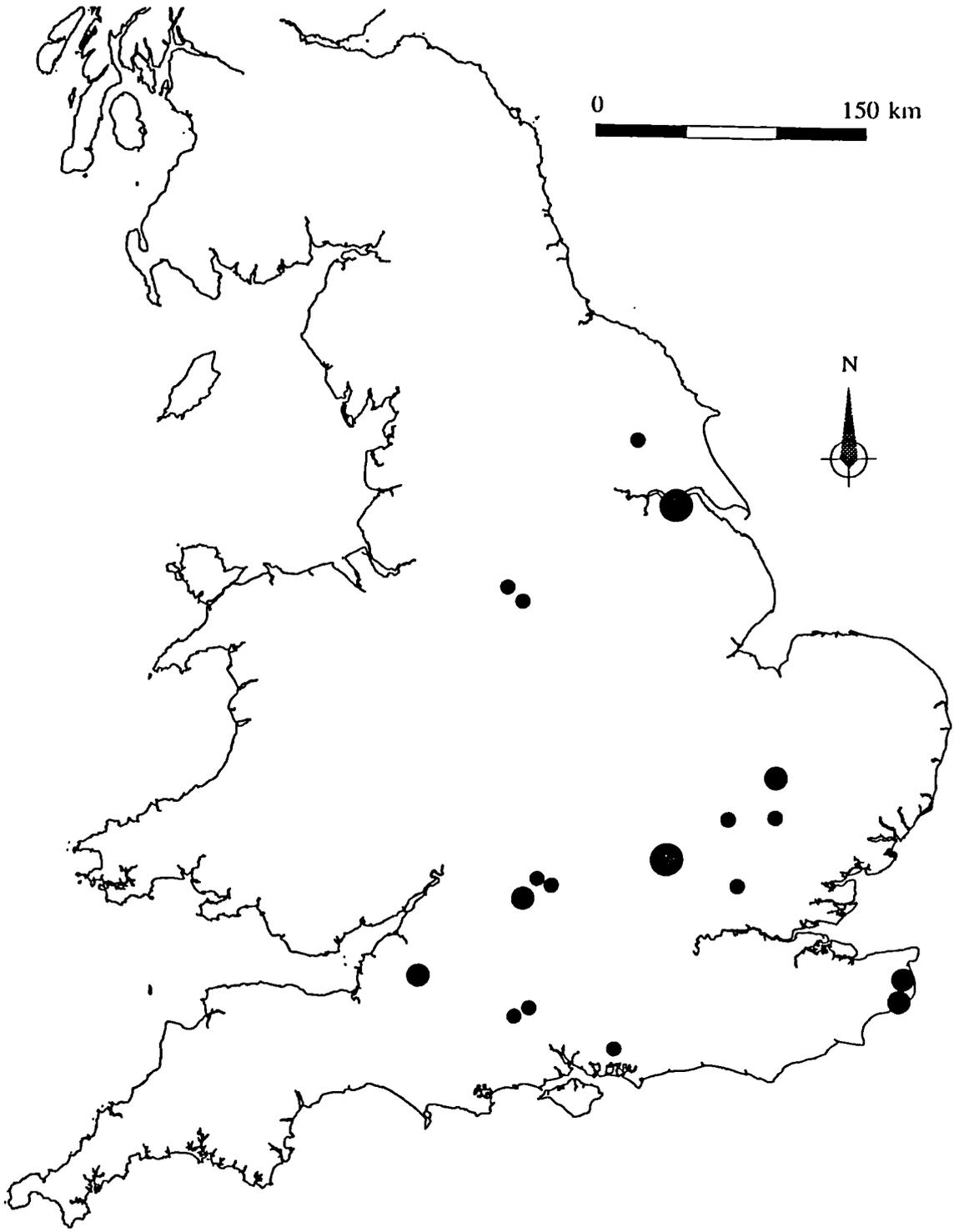
Map 58 Shears in graves

- 1-2 graves with shears
- 3-5 graves with shears



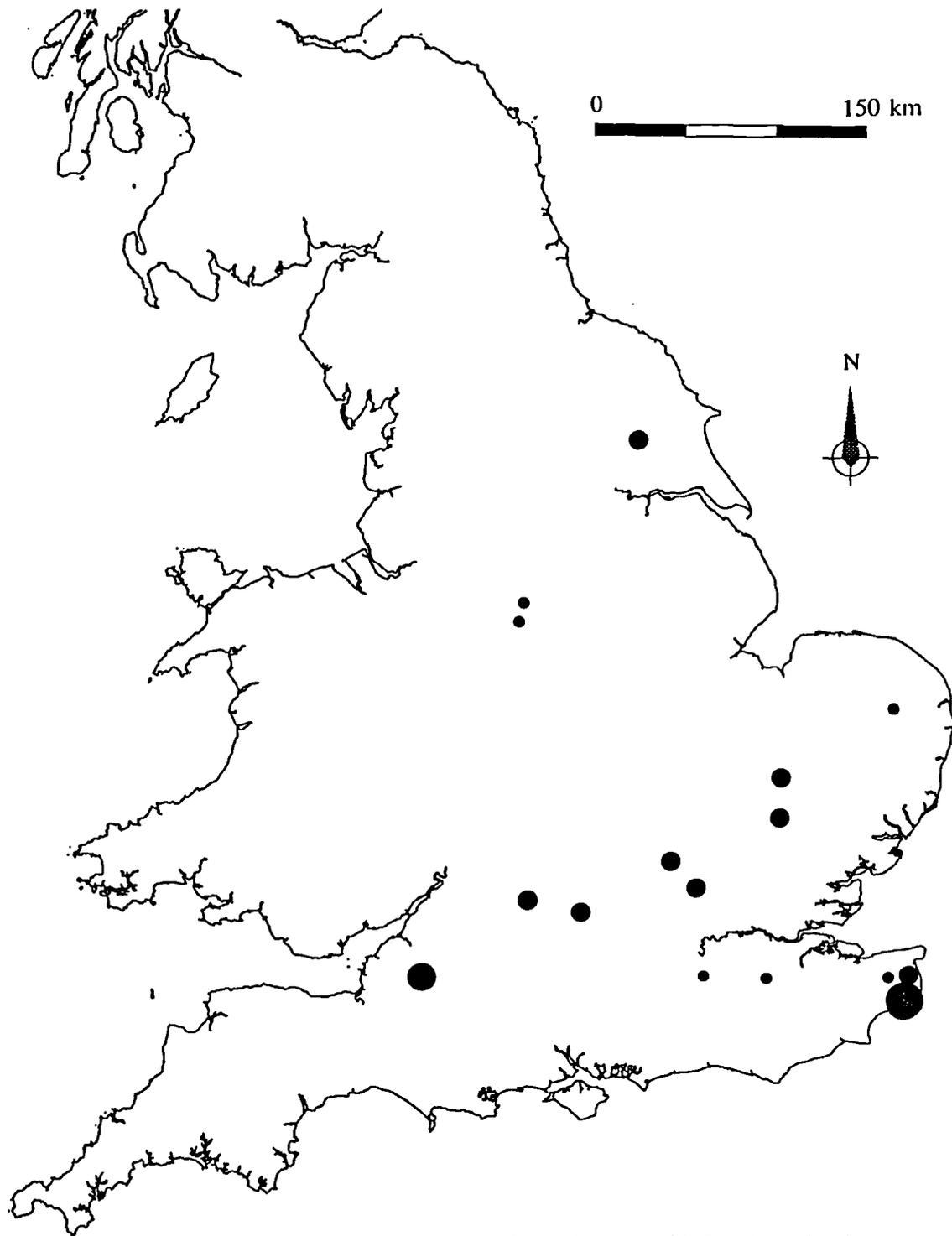
Map 59 Spoons and spatulas in graves

- 1 spoon or spatula in cemetery
- 2 spoons or spatulas in cemetery
- 3 spoons or spatulas in cemetery



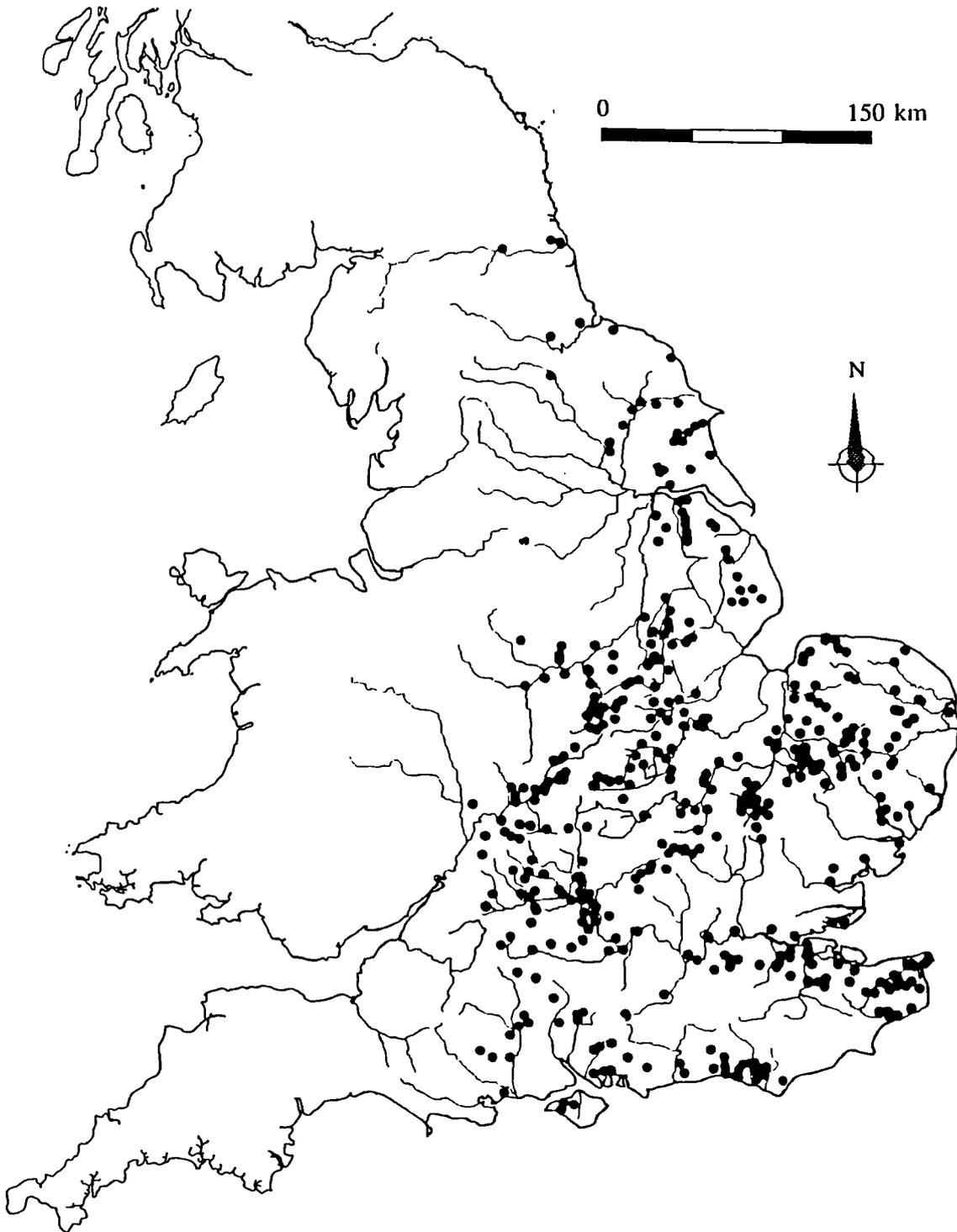
Map 60 Food offerings and animal amulets in graves

- 1 grave with food offering and/or animal amulet
- 2-3 graves with food offerings and/or animal amulets
- 6-7 graves with food offerings and/or animal amulets



Map 61 Found amulets in graves

- 1 grave with found amulet(s)
- 2 graves with found amulets
- 4 graves with found amulets
- 5 graves with found amulets



Map 62 Anglo-Saxon sites, both burial and settlement, c. 560 (after Hines 1990, fig 3; see section 2.4.4)

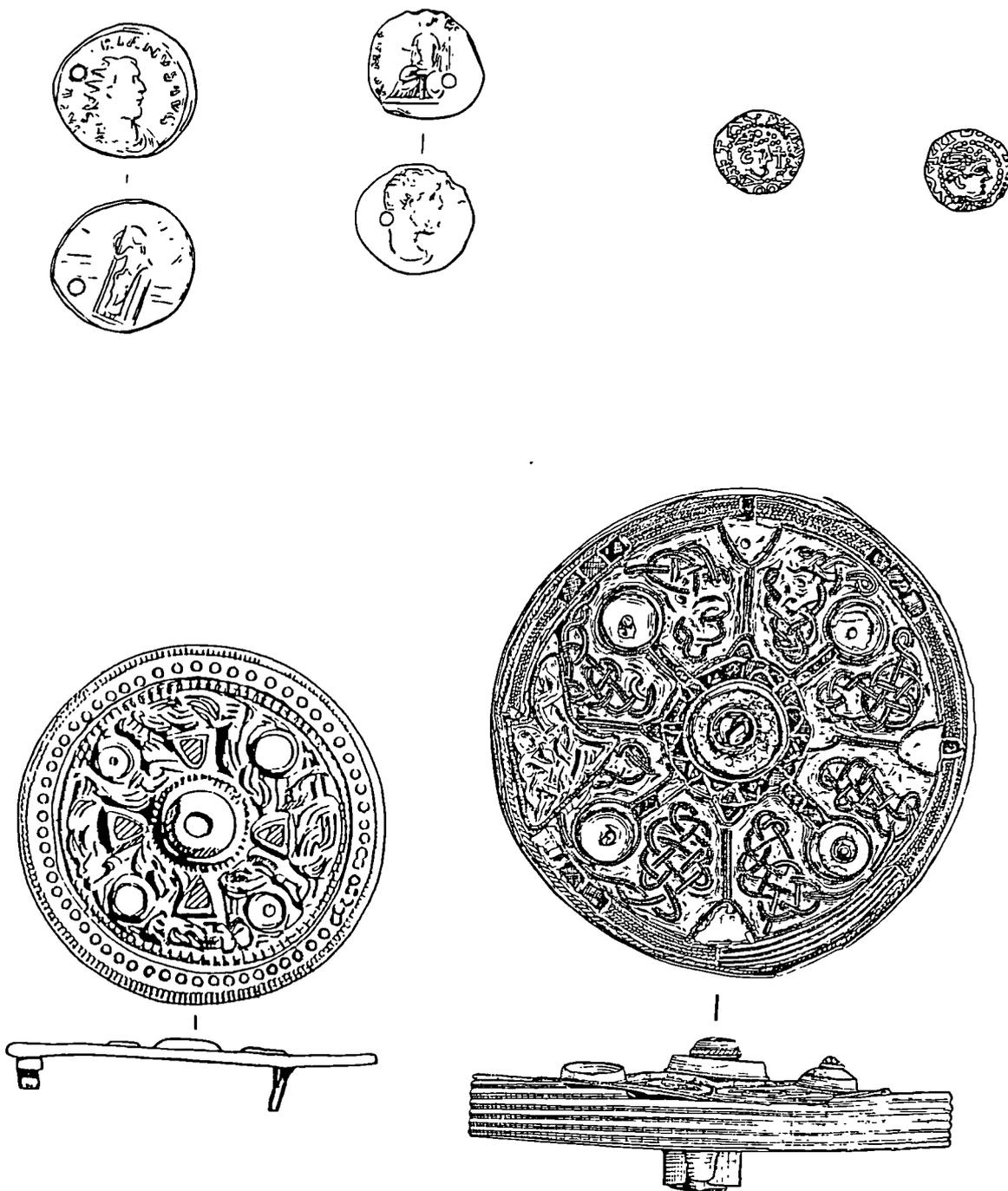


Fig 4.1 Coins and disc brooches. Top, L to R: pierced Roman coins from Buckland Dover K 129 and 141; sceattas from Harford Farm Nf 18. Bottom, L to R: keystone gamet disc brooch from Lechlade G1 17; composite disc brooch from Harford Farm Nf 11. Scale 1:1.

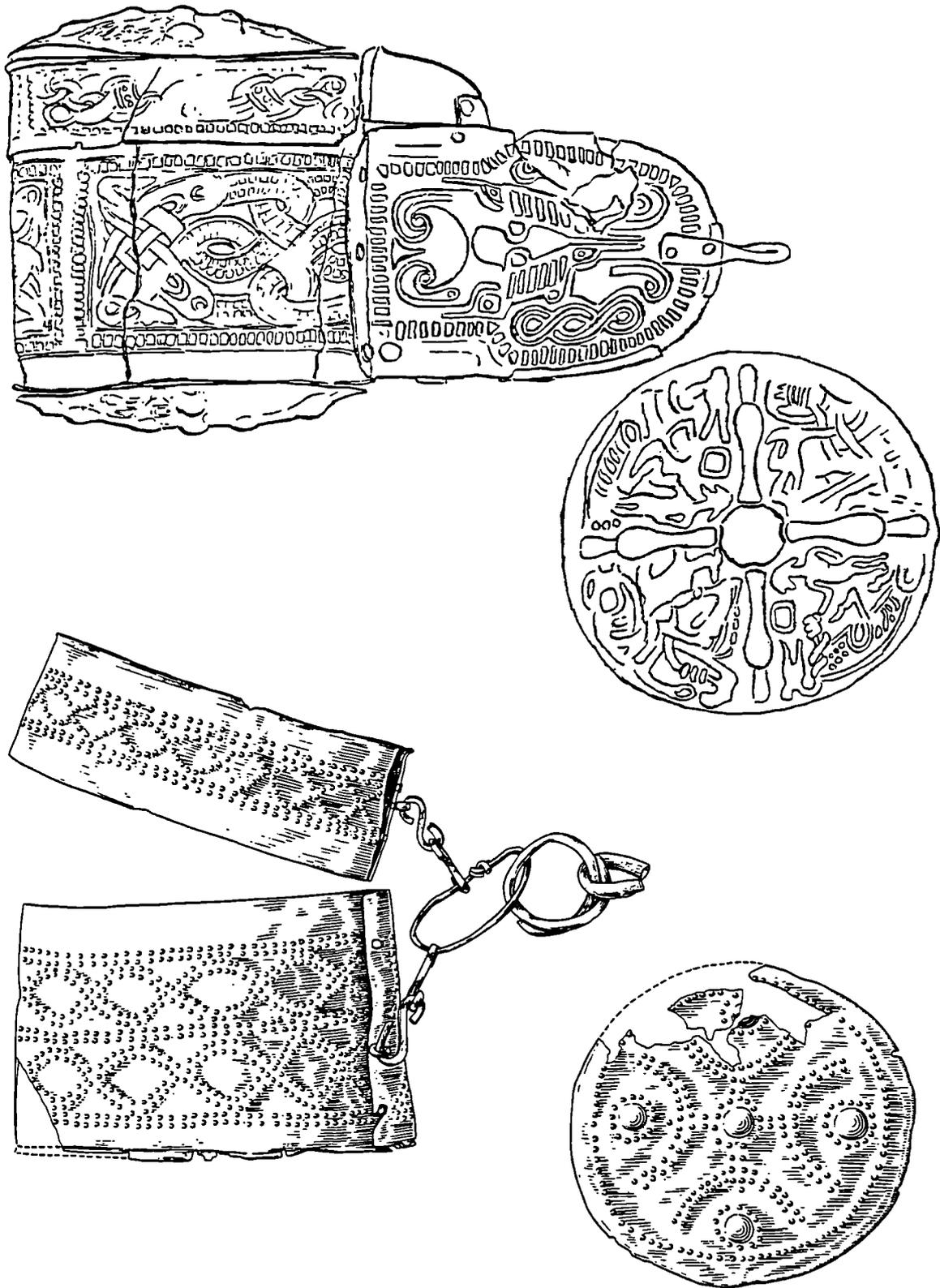


Fig 4.2 Workboxes. Top: Burwell Ca 42 (bronze). Bottom: King Harry Lane Ht 21 (bronze). Scale 1:1.

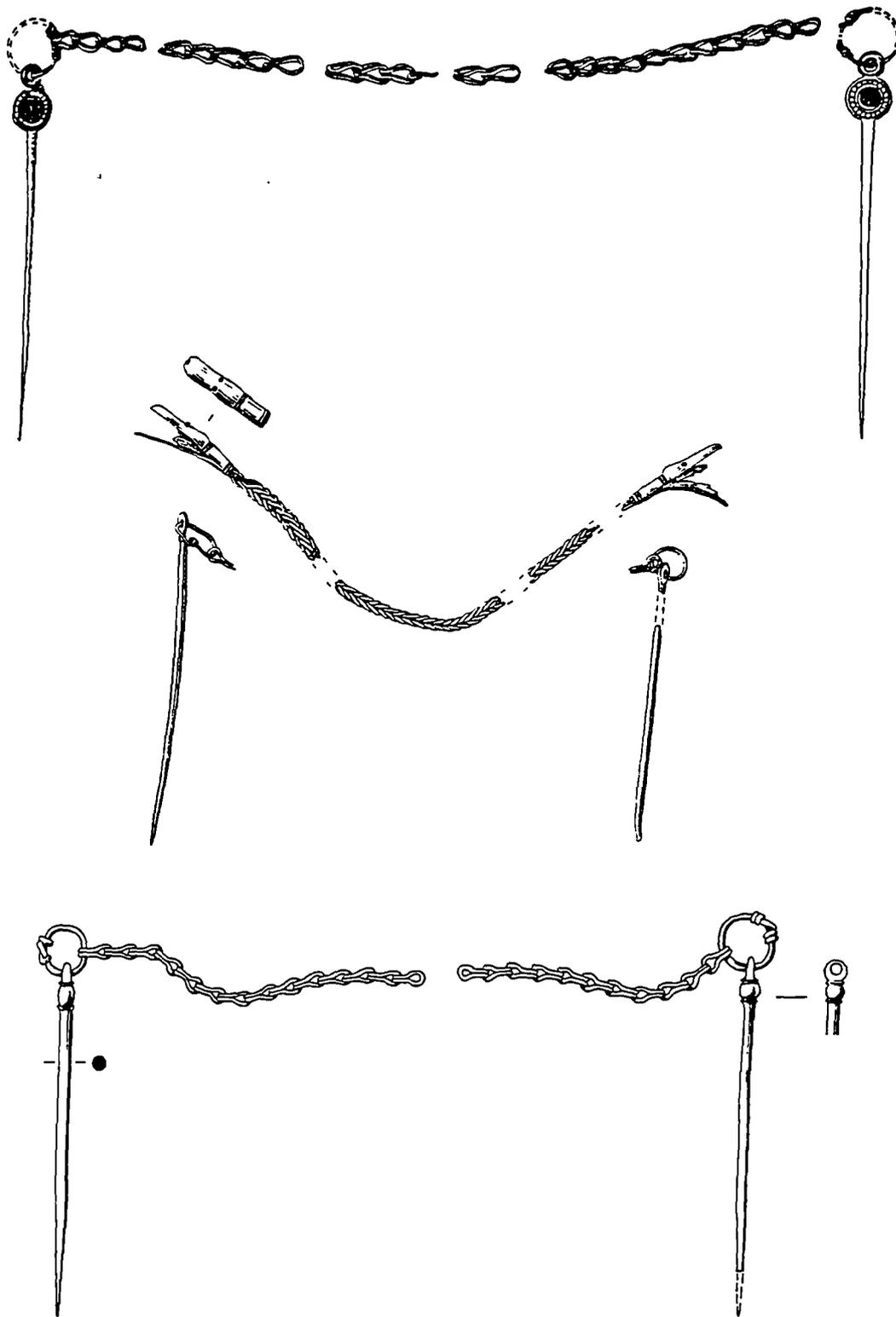


Fig 4.3 Linked pins. Top: Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 39 (silver with garnet setting). Middle: Harford Farm Nf 18 (silver). Bottom: Winnall II Ha 8 (silver). Scale 1:1.

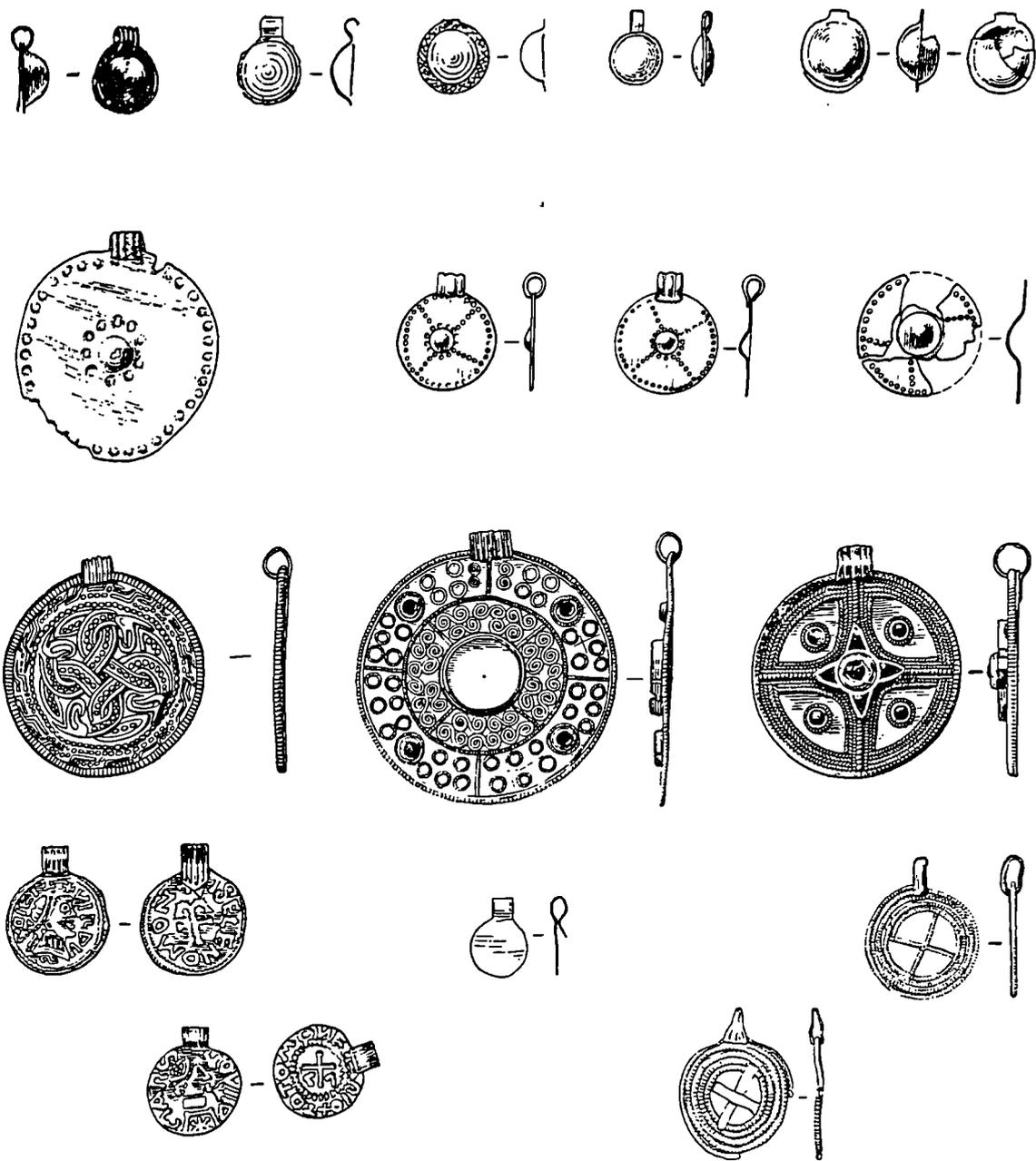


Fig 4.4 Bullae and disc pendants. From top, L to R: bullae from Burwell Ca 121 (silver), Harford Farm Nf 22 (two silver), Winchester Lower Brook Street Ha 23 (gold), Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 32 (silver); scutiforms from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 39 (silver) and Buckland Dover K 67 (three silver-gilt); bracteate from Buckland Dover K 134 (gold); filigree pendants from Harford Farm Nf 18 (gold) and Sibertswold K 172 (gold); coin pendants from Sibertswold K 172 (two gold); plain pendant from Harford Farm 28 (silver); openwork pendants from Gilton K 27 (gold) and Harford Farm Nf 28 (gold). Scale 1:1.

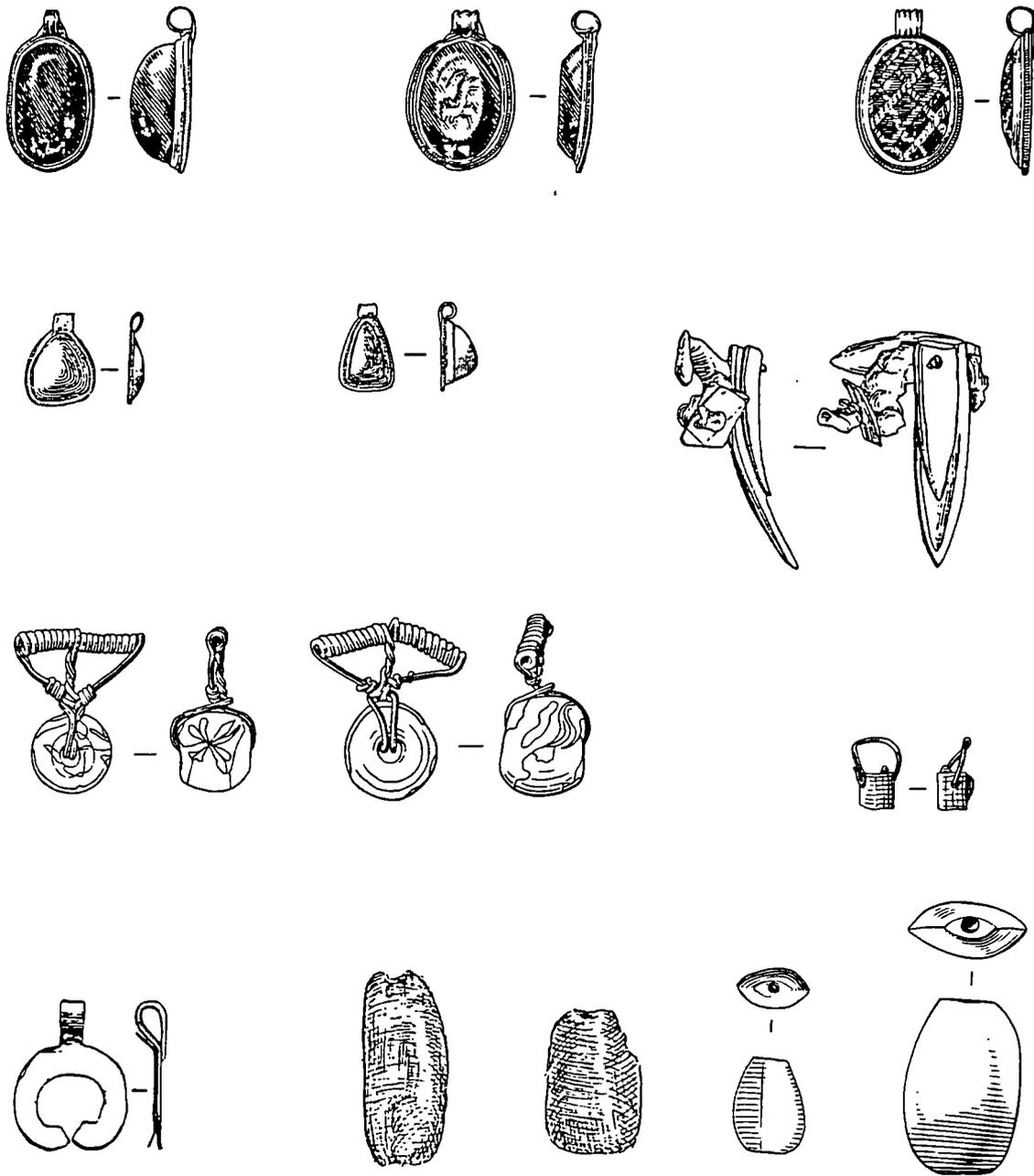


Fig 4.5 Cabochon pendants, miscellaneous pendants and amethyst beads. From top, L to R: gold-and-garnet cabochon pendant, gold-and-garnet intaglio pendant and gold and glass trellised cabochon pendant from Sibertswold K 172; two gold-and-garnet cabochon pendants from Winchester Lower Brook Sreet Ha 23; beaver tooth pendant from Castledyke SHu 134; two bead-in-wire pendants from Harford Farm Nf 33; bucket pendant from Harford Farm Nf 28; silvered bronze pelta pendant from Finglesham K 57; amethyst beads from Shudy Camps Ca 62 (two), Buckland Dover K 67 and 134. Scale 1:1.

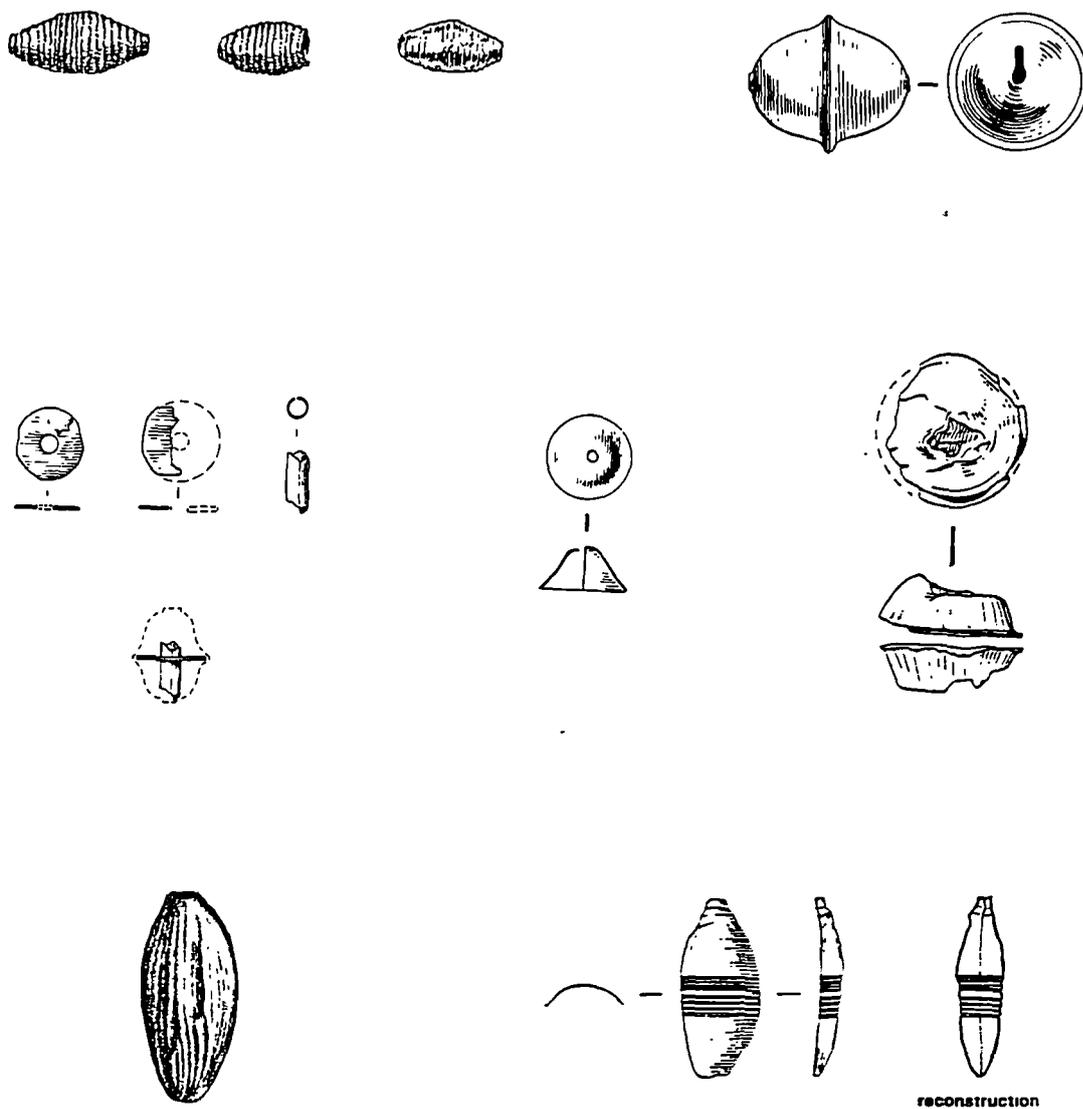


Fig 4.6 Metal beads. From top, L to R: biconical beads from Shudy Camps Ca 11 (two silver) and Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 9 (silver); double-bell bead from Buckland Dover K 133 (silver); remains and reconstruction of double-bell bead from Buckland Dover K 129 (bronze); double-bell beads from Buckland Dover K 67 (bronze) and Castledyke SHu 96 (silver); almond-shaped beads from Garton II NHu 19 (silver) and Didcot Power Station Ox 7 (silver). Scale 1:1.

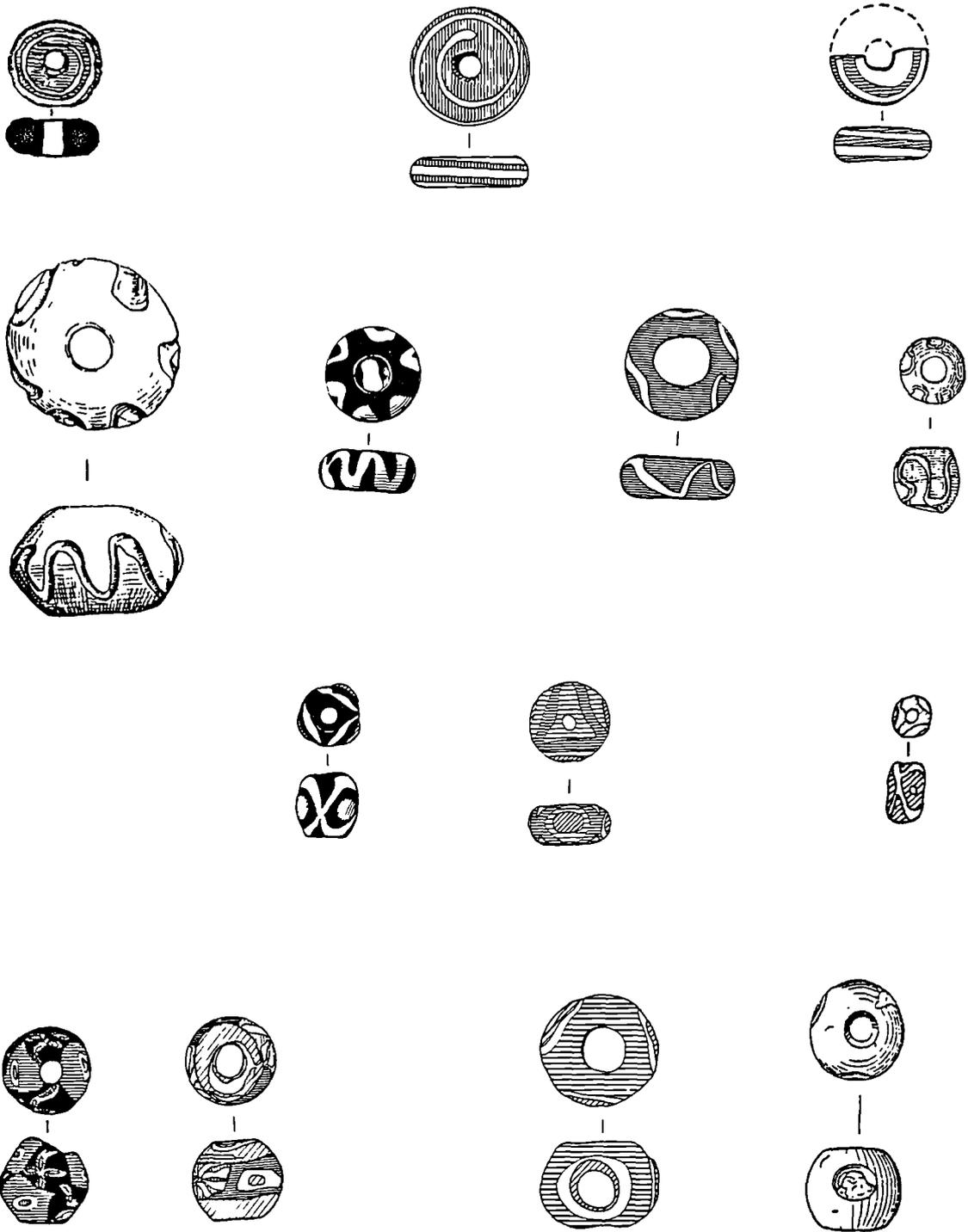


Fig 4.7 Polychrome glass beads. From top, L to R: spiral discs from Shudy Camps Ca 121, Harrold Bd 3, Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 32; single wavy trail from Didcot Power Station Ox 12, Buckland Dover K 133 (two), Winchester Lower Brook Street Ha 23; double crossing trail and spots from Buckland Dover K 129 and 132, Alton Ha 39; millefiori from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 32 and Buckland Dover K 132; single row of spots from Alton Ha 39 and Castledyke SHu 11. Scale 1:1.

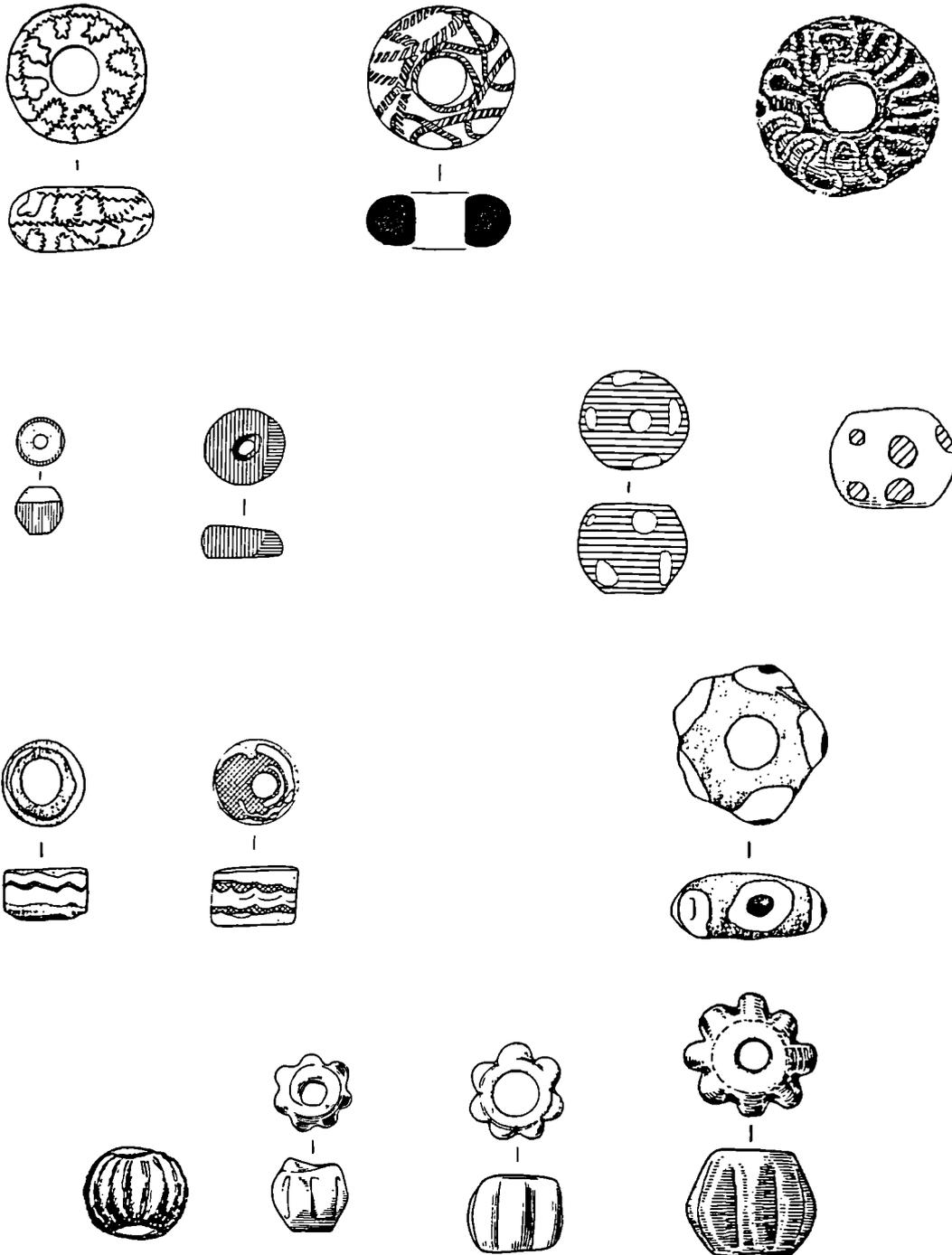


Fig 4.8 Polychrome glass beads and melon beads. From top, L to R: twist-inlay from Swallowcliffe Down Wi, Harford Farm Nf 20, Shudy Camps Ca 104; mosaic glass from Buckland Dover K 60 and 129; double row of spots from Alton Ha 39 and Lechlade Gl 17; combed glass from Didcot Power Station Ox 12 and Buckland Dover K 76; horned bead from Didcot Power Station Ox 12; melon beads from Burwell Ca 17, Buckland Dover K 129 and 141, Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 40. Scale 1:1.

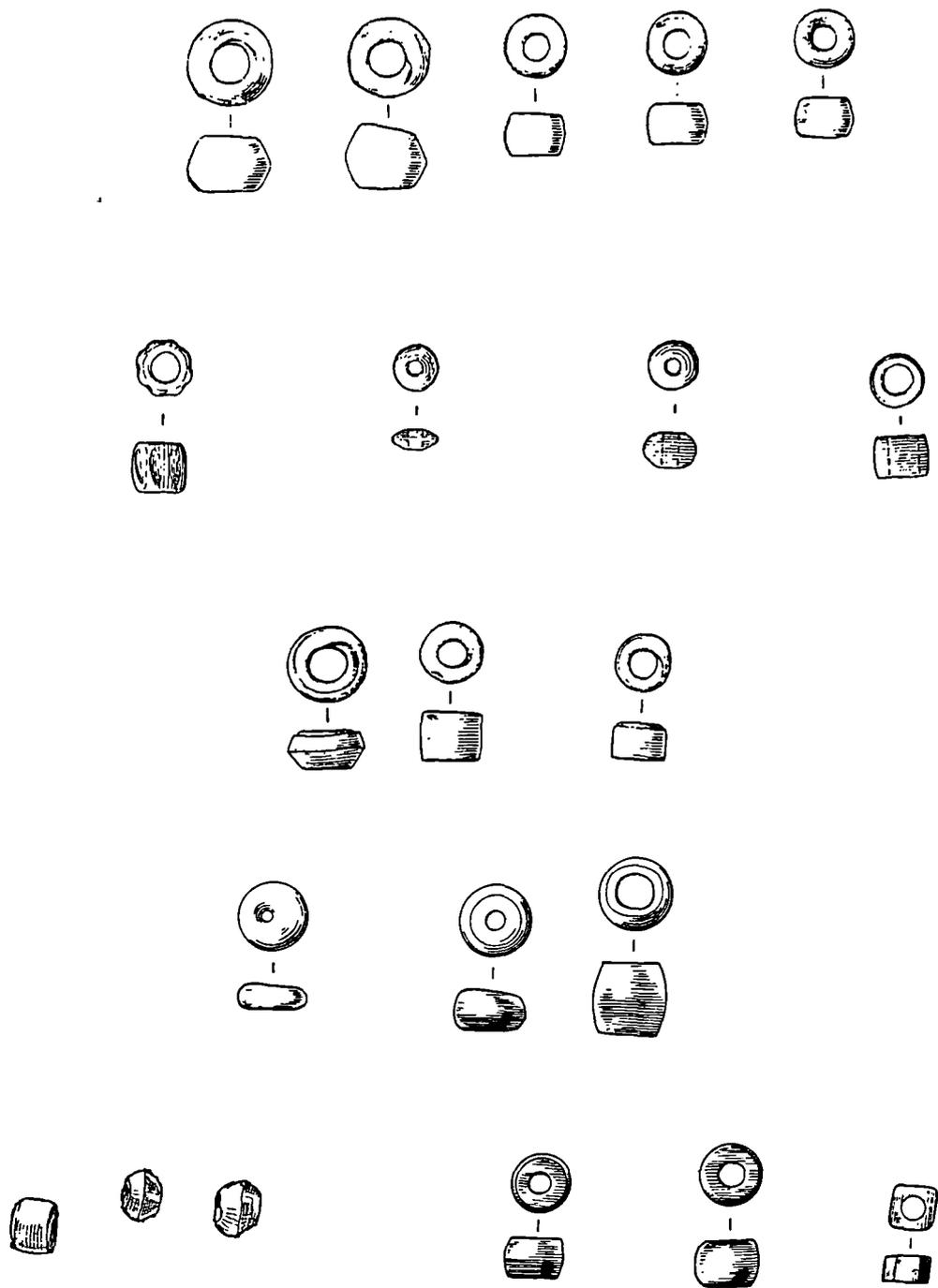


Fig 4.9 Small monochrome glass beads. From top: five beads from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 32, four beads from Winchester Lower Brook Street Ha 23, three beads from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 39, three beads from Buckland Dover K 134, three beads from Shudy Camps Ca 121 and three from Buckland Dover K 155. Scale 1:1.

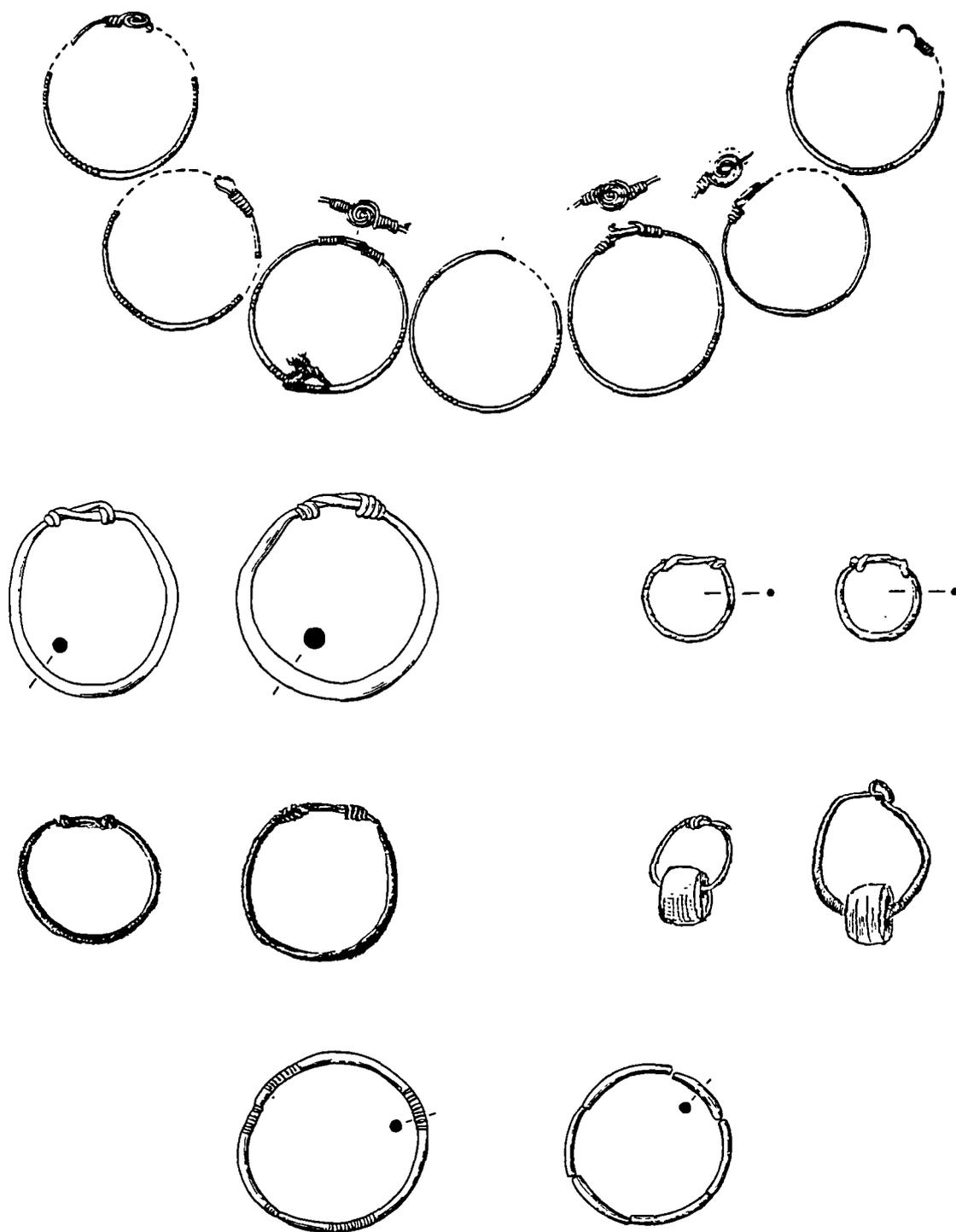


Fig 4.10 Silver wire rings. From top, L to R: necklace from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 39, two rings from Winnall II Ha 10, two rings from Castledyke SHu 134, two rings from Garton II NHu 7, single rings from Shudy Camps Ca 32 and 122, two rings from Harrold Bd 14. Scale 1:1.



Fig 4.11 Necklaces. From top: silver wire ring and silver bead necklace from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 9, silver wire ring and silver bulla necklace from Burwell Ca 121, amethyst, glass, shell and melon bead necklace from Garton II 7. Scale 1:1.



Fig 4.12 Necklace from Desborough Nh, of biconical gold beads, gold bullae, gold-and-garnet cabochon pendants and gold-and-garnet cross pendant. Scale 1:1.

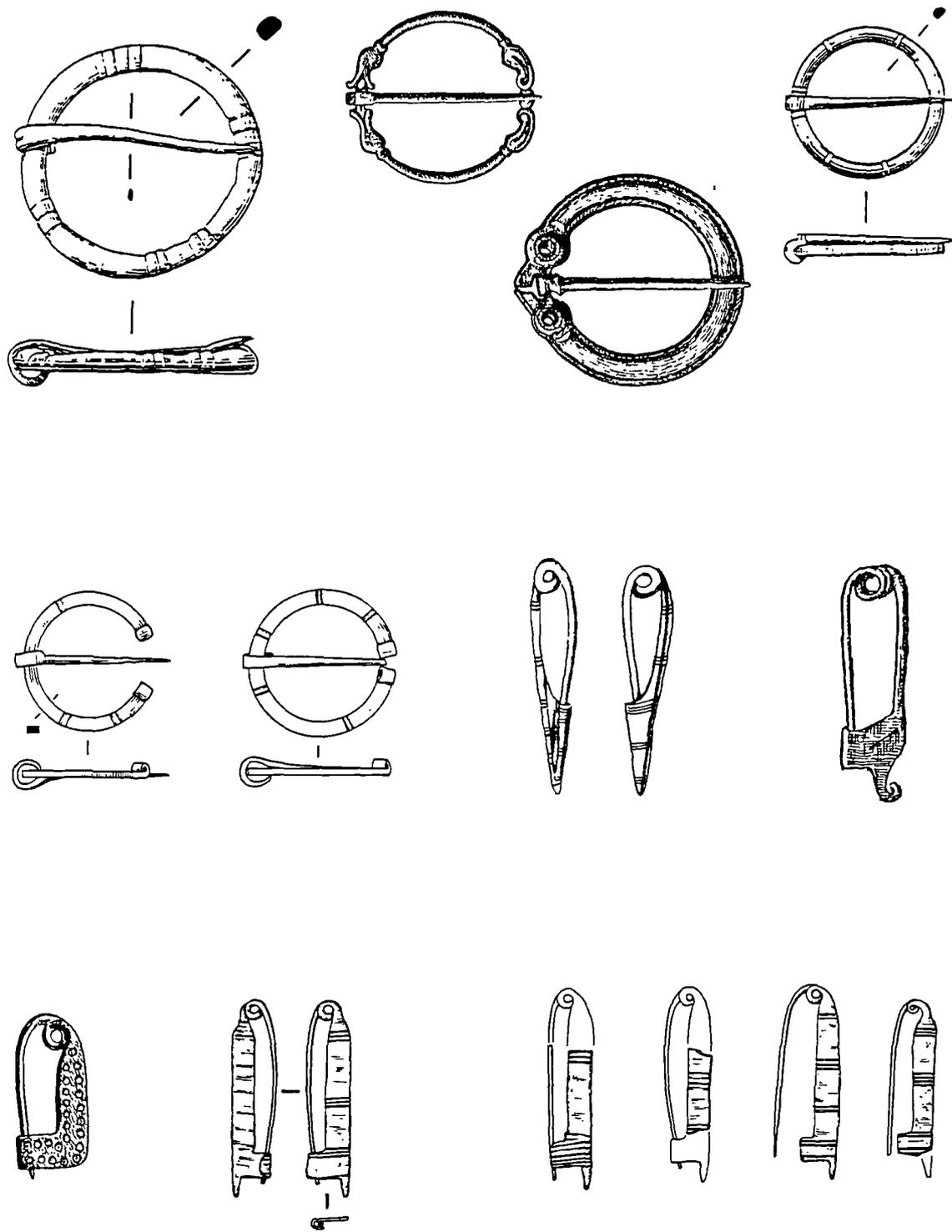


Fig 4.13 Annular, penannular and safety-pin brooches. From top, L to R: annular brooches from Castledyke SHu 101 (bronze), Uncleby NHu 62 (material unstated), Uncleby NHu 31 (silver and garnet), Castledyke SHu 13 (bronze). Penannular brooches from Winnall II Ha 8 (bronze pair); safety-pin brooches from Kingston Down K 205 (silver pair), Shudy Camps Ca 19 (bronze). Safety-pin brooches from Uncleby NHu 43 (silvered bronze), Swallowcliffe Down Wi (five silver). Scale 1:1.

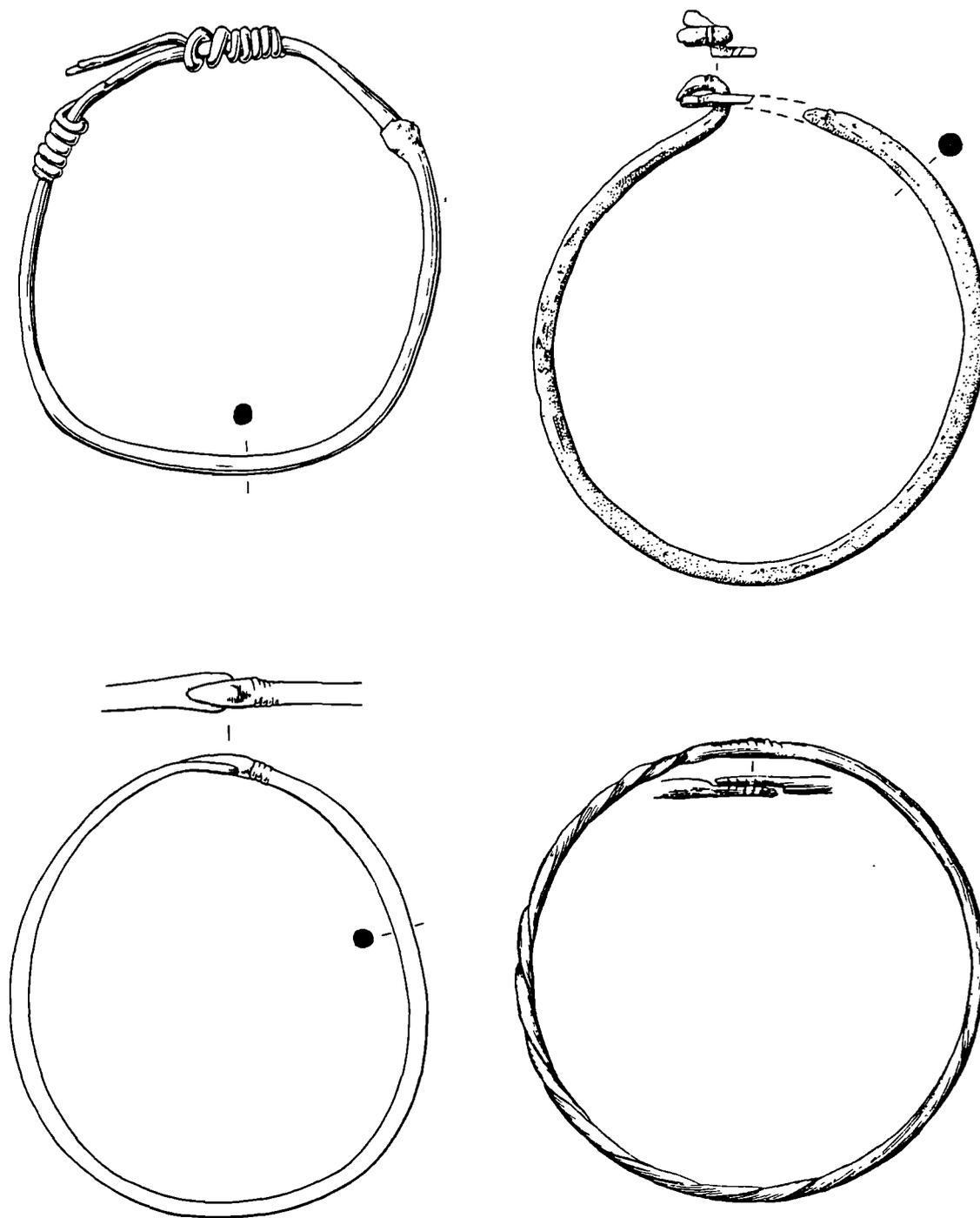


Fig 4.14 Bracelets. From top, L to R: Buckland Dover K 67 (bronze), Harford Farm Nf 18 (unstated material), Buckland Dover K 110 (bronze), Snell's Corner Ha 6 (bronze). Scale 1:1.

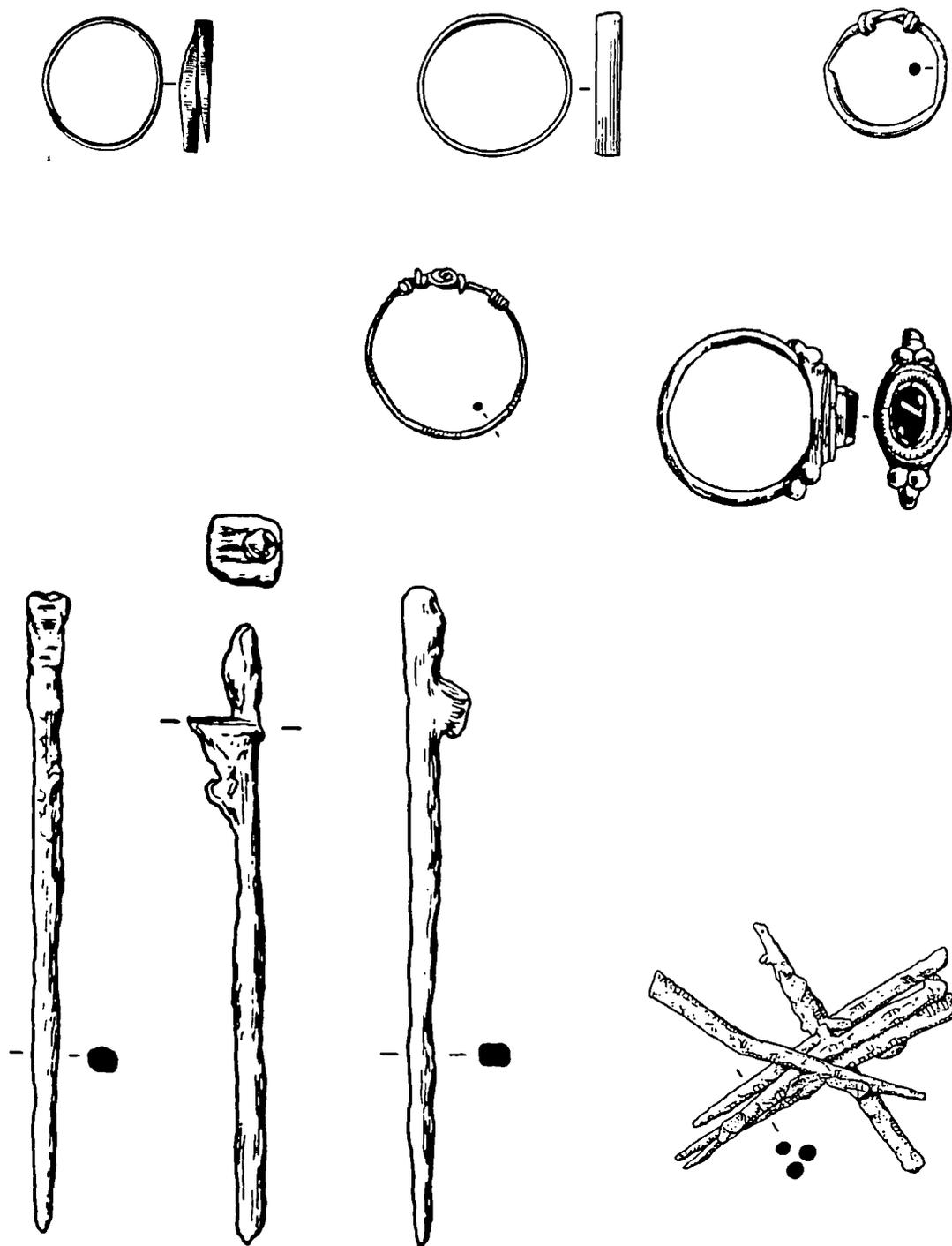


Fig 4.15 Finger-rings and heckles. From top, L to R: rings from Snell's Corner Ha 6 (bronze), Polhill K 64 (silver), Polhill K 53 (bronze), Finglesham K 58 (silver), Finglesham K 58 (gilt-bronze and garnet); heckles from Harrold Bd 3, Harford Farm Nf 21. Scale 1:1, except for Harford Farm heckle teeth where the scale is not stated.

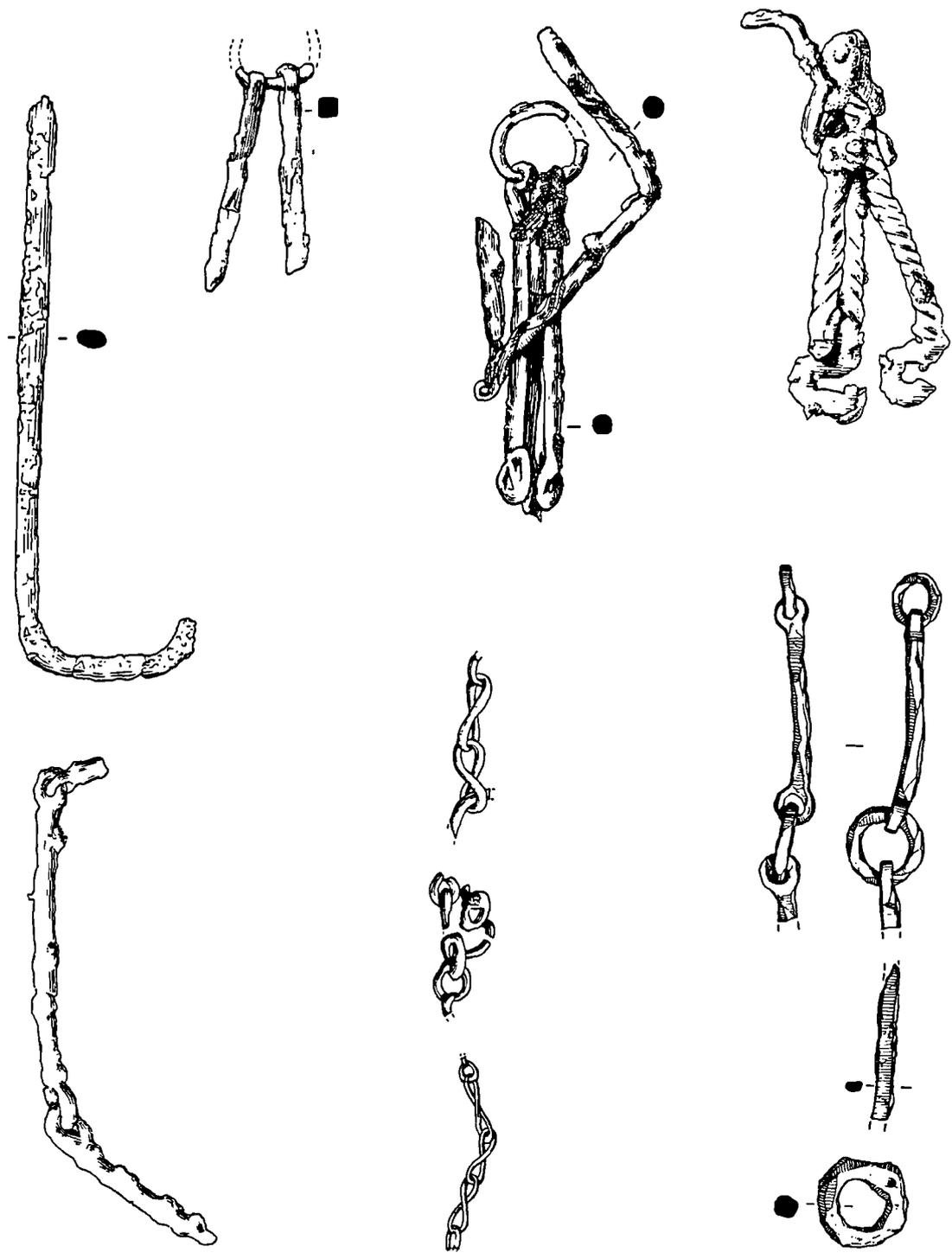


Fig 4.16 Chatelaine elements. From top, L to R: latchlifter from Polhill K 64; rods on ring from Buckland Dover K 54; linked rods and keys on ring from Buckland Dover K 43; keys on ring from Buckland Dover K 134; linked rods from Buckland Dover K 132; three lengths of chain from Sewerby NHu 24; linked rods from Sewerby NHu 23. All of iron. Scale 1:2.

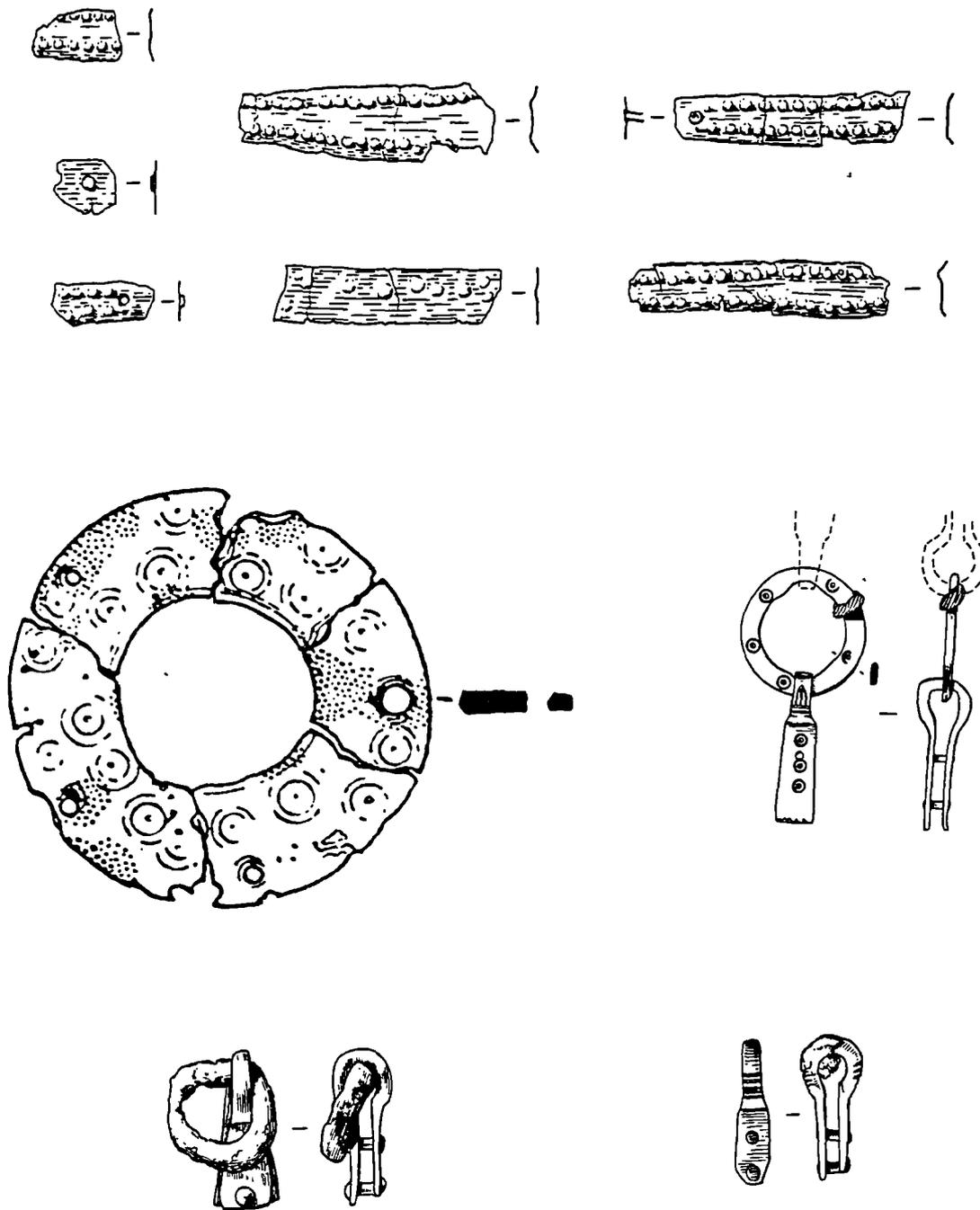


Fig 4.17 Chatelaine elements. From top, L to R: bronze reinforcing strips from Didcot Power Station Ox 2, pierced bone or antler ring from Polhill K 43, ring and strap loop of "yellow metal" from Buckland Dover K 164, bronze strap loops from Buckland Dover K 134 and 155. Scale 1:1.

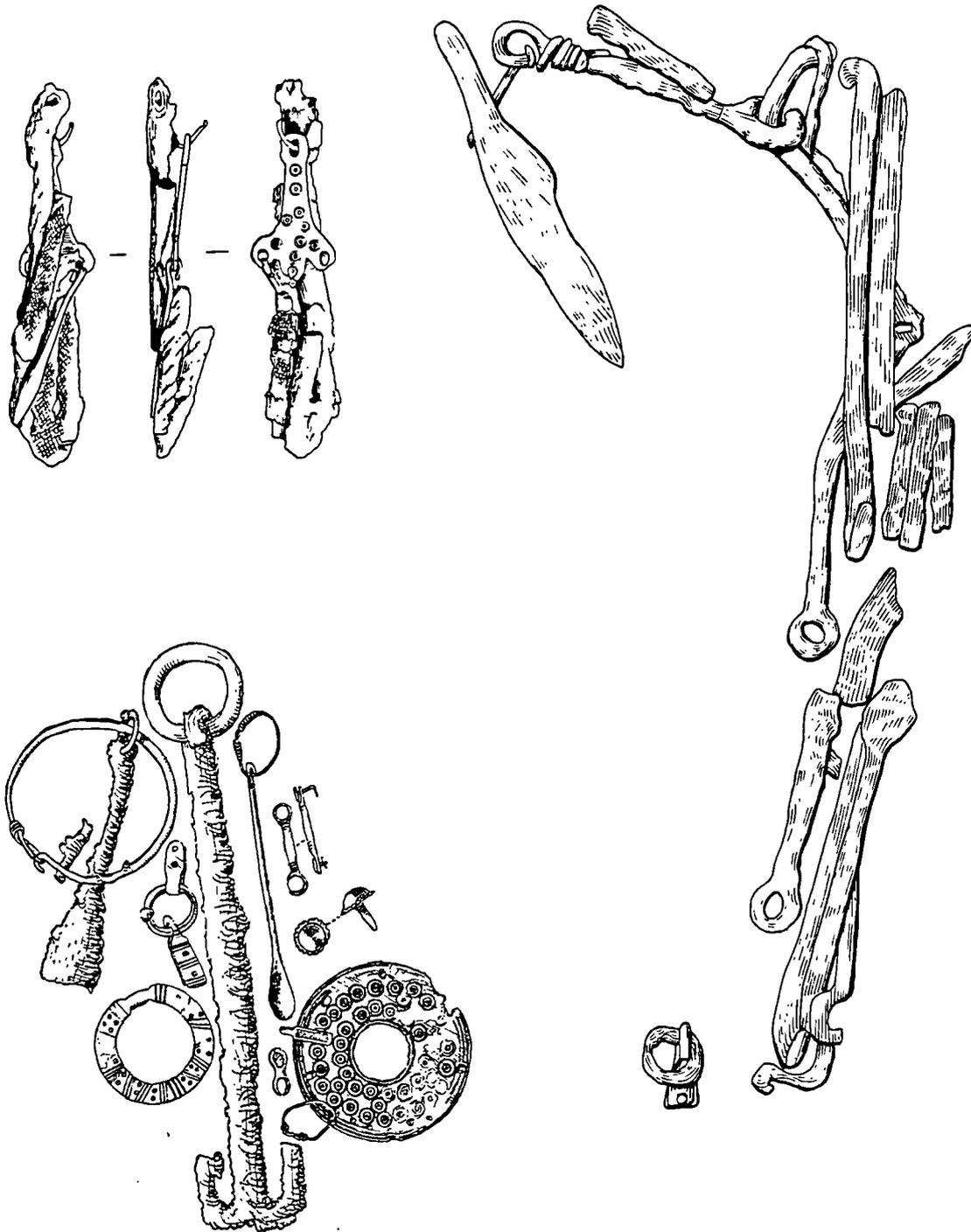


Fig 4.18 Chatelaines. Top L: Buckland Dover K 134. Bottom L: Burwell Ca 83. R: Buckland Dover K 129. Scale 1:2.

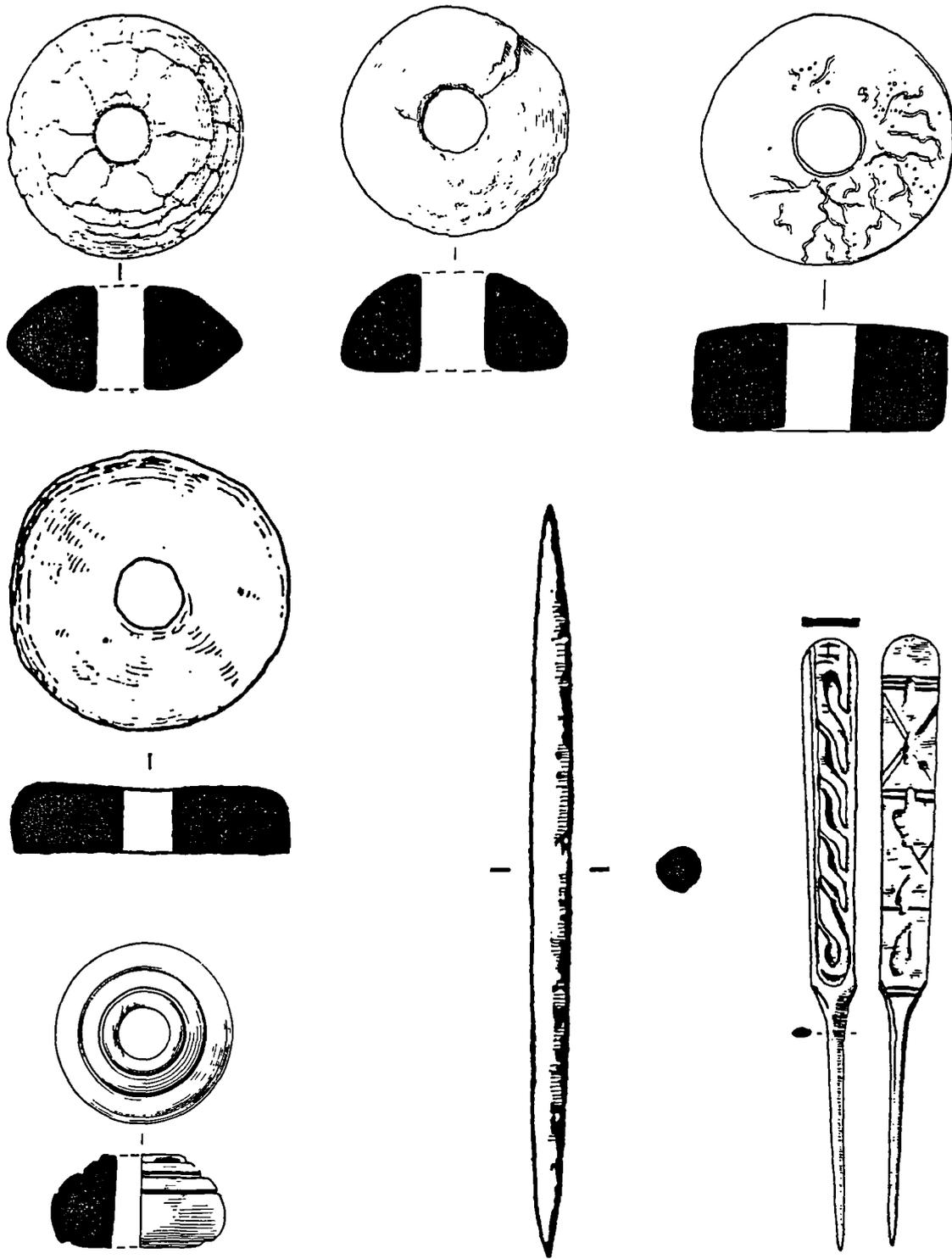


Fig 4.19 Whorls and thread-pickers. Whorls from top, L to R: Chamberlain's Bam II Bd 15 (shale), Winnall II Ha 31 (clay), Winnall II Ha 11 (bone), Marina Drive Bd E3 ("red pot"), Buckland Dover K 6 (chalk). Thread-pickers, L to R: Cokethorpe Ox (bone), possible thread-picker from Finglesham K 180 (bronze). Scale 1:1.

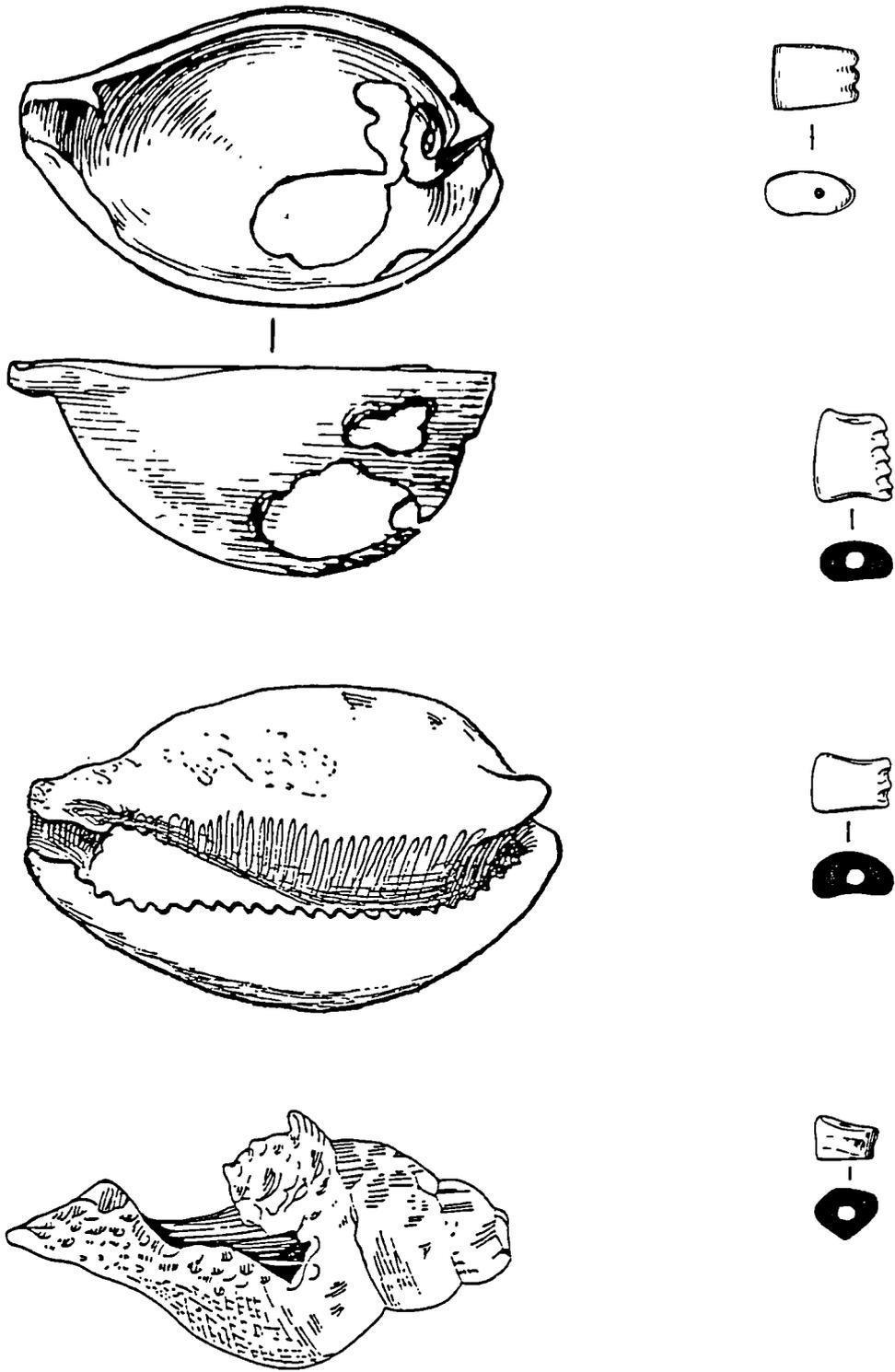


Fig 4.20 Cowrie shells and beads. Shells, from top: part cowrie shell from Buckland Dover K 6, whole cowrie shell from Shudy Camps Ca 91, whelk shell from Castledyke SHu 11. Beads, from top: Buckland Dover K 67, three beads from Goblin Works Sy S14. Scale 1:1.

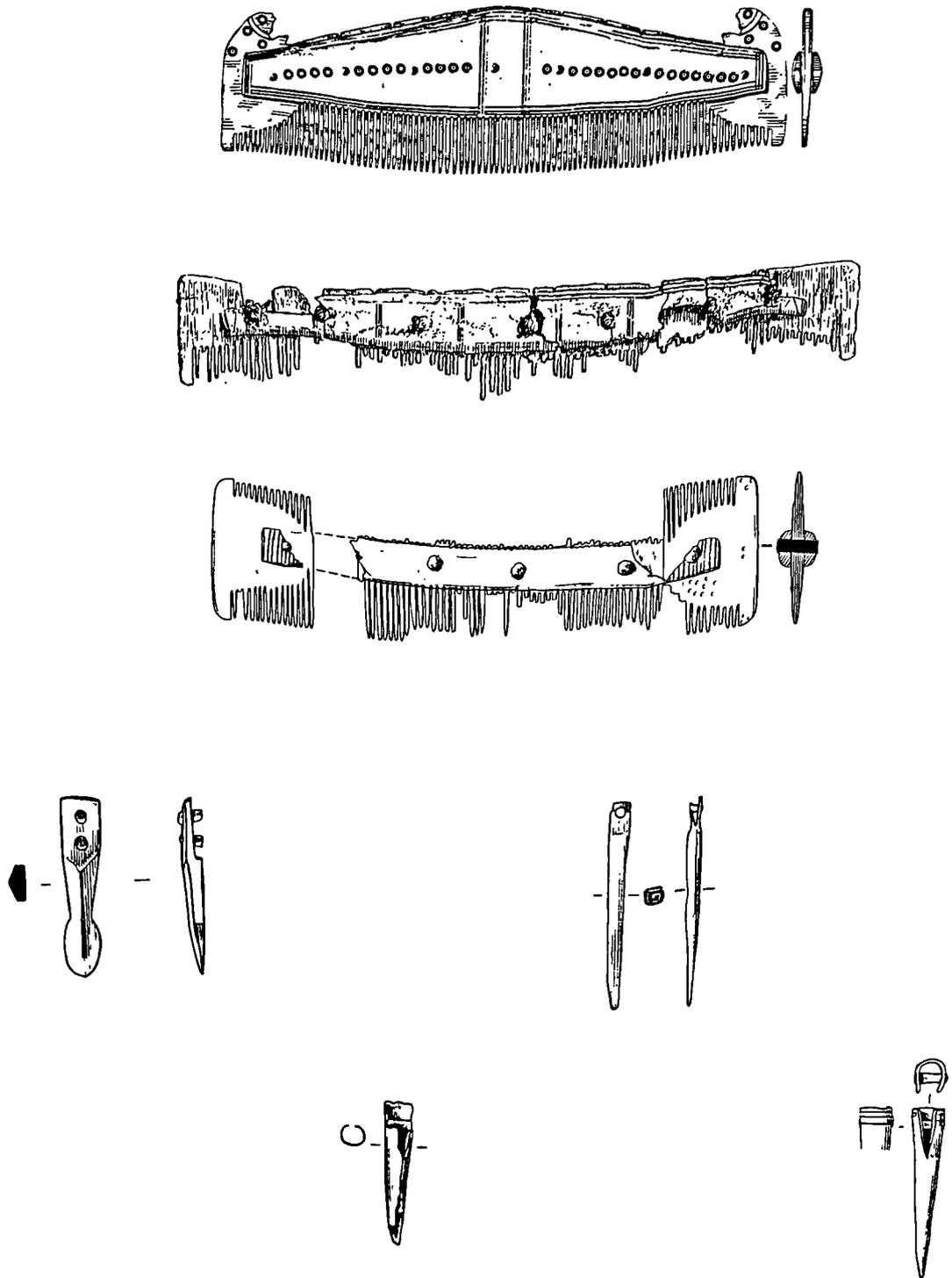


Fig 4.21 Combs and lace-tags. Combs, from top: reconstruction of hump-backed comb from Swallowcliffe Down Wi, hump-backed comb from Burwell Ca 121, double-sided comb from Winnall II Ha 5. Lace-tags, L to R: tongue-shaped type from Buckland Dover K 134; rolled types from Buckland Dover K 150, Winnall II Ha 10, Buckland Dover K 129. Scale 1:2 for combs, 1:1 for lace-tags.

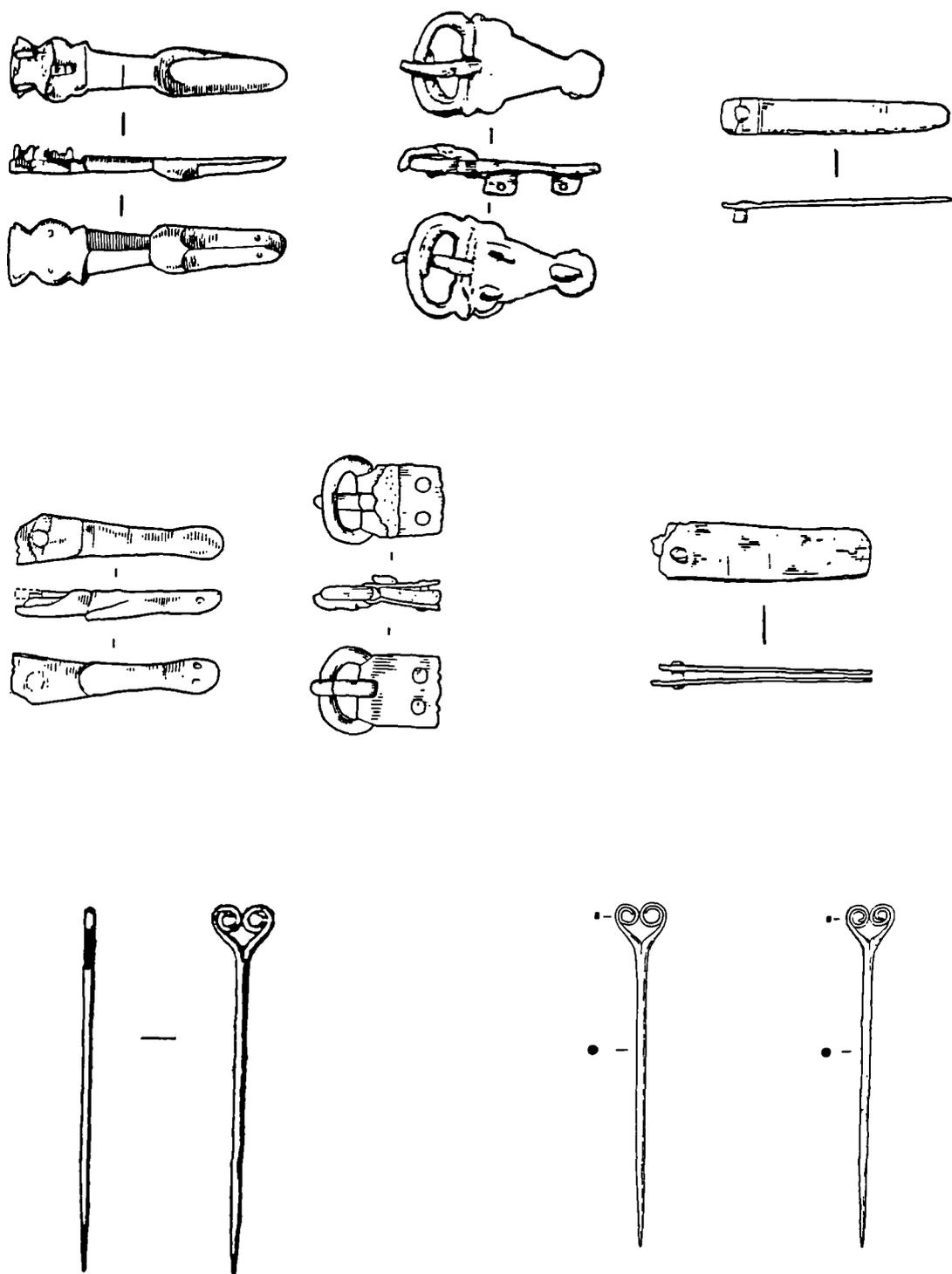


Fig 4.22 Lace-tags, shoe-buckle/lace-tag pairs and spiral-headed pins. From top, L to R: tongue-shaped lace-tag and shoe-buckle from Finglesham K 95 (tinned bronze), tongue-shaped lace-tag from Castledyke SHu 134 (bronze). Tongue-shaped lace-tag and shoe-buckle from Polhill K 28 (bronze), tongue-shaped lace-tag from Castledyke SHu 91 (bronze). Spiral-headed pins from Winkelbury Wi flat grave II, and pair from Goblin Works Sy S517. Scale 1:1.

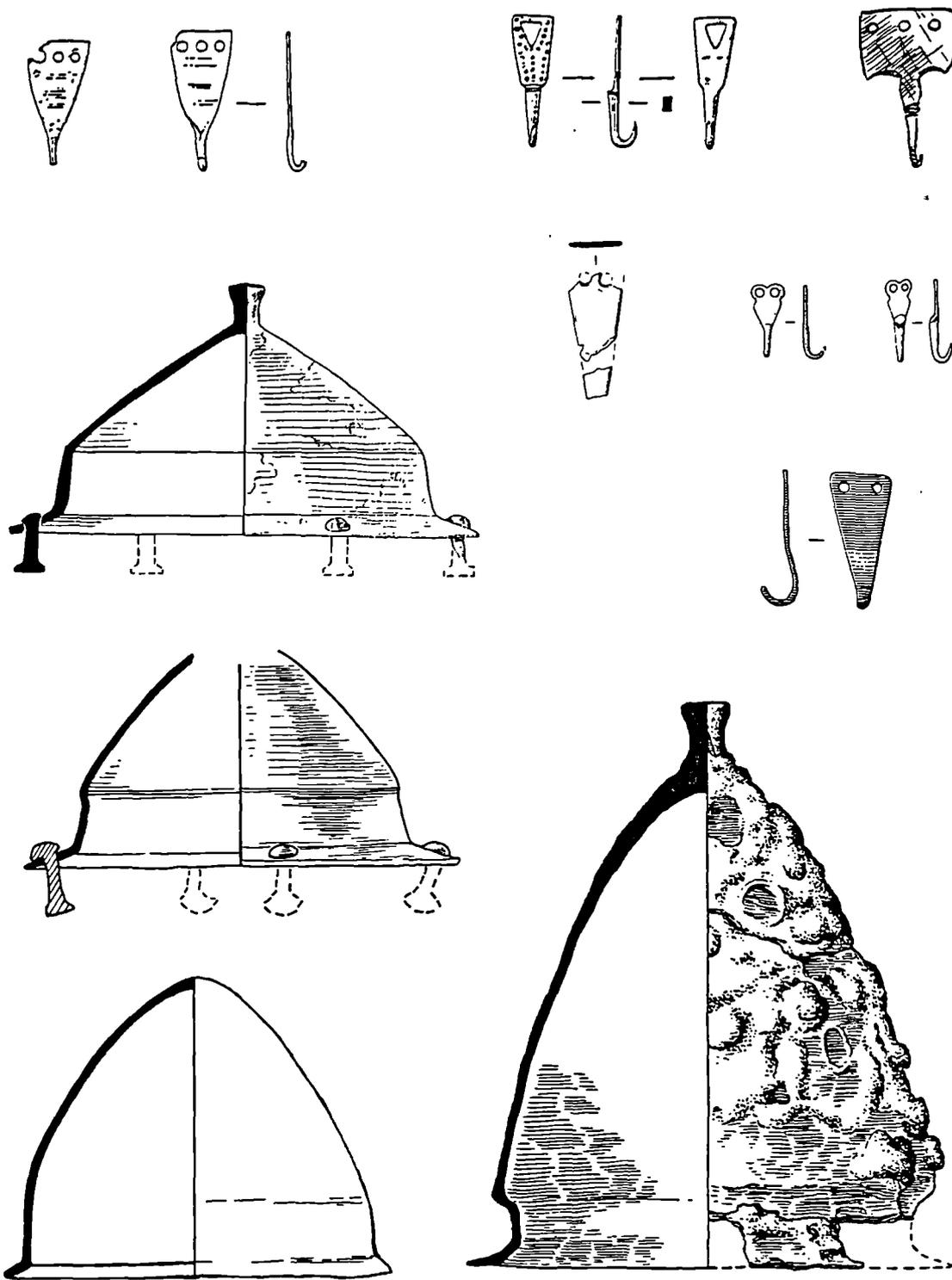


Fig 4.23 Hooked tags and shield-bosses. Hooked tags from top, L to R: Castledyke SHu 16 (bronze pair), Castledyke SHu 183 (silver), Burwell Ca 1 (bronze), Harford Farm Nf 28 (material unstated), Harford Farm Nf 18 (silver pair), 11th-century example from Winchester, 1413 (bronze). Shield-bosses from top, L to R: Group 3, Holborough K 7. Group 3/6, Buckland Dover K 27. Group 6, Westgarth Gardens Sf 67. Group 7, Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 2. Scale 1:1 (hooked tags), 1:2 (shield-bosses).

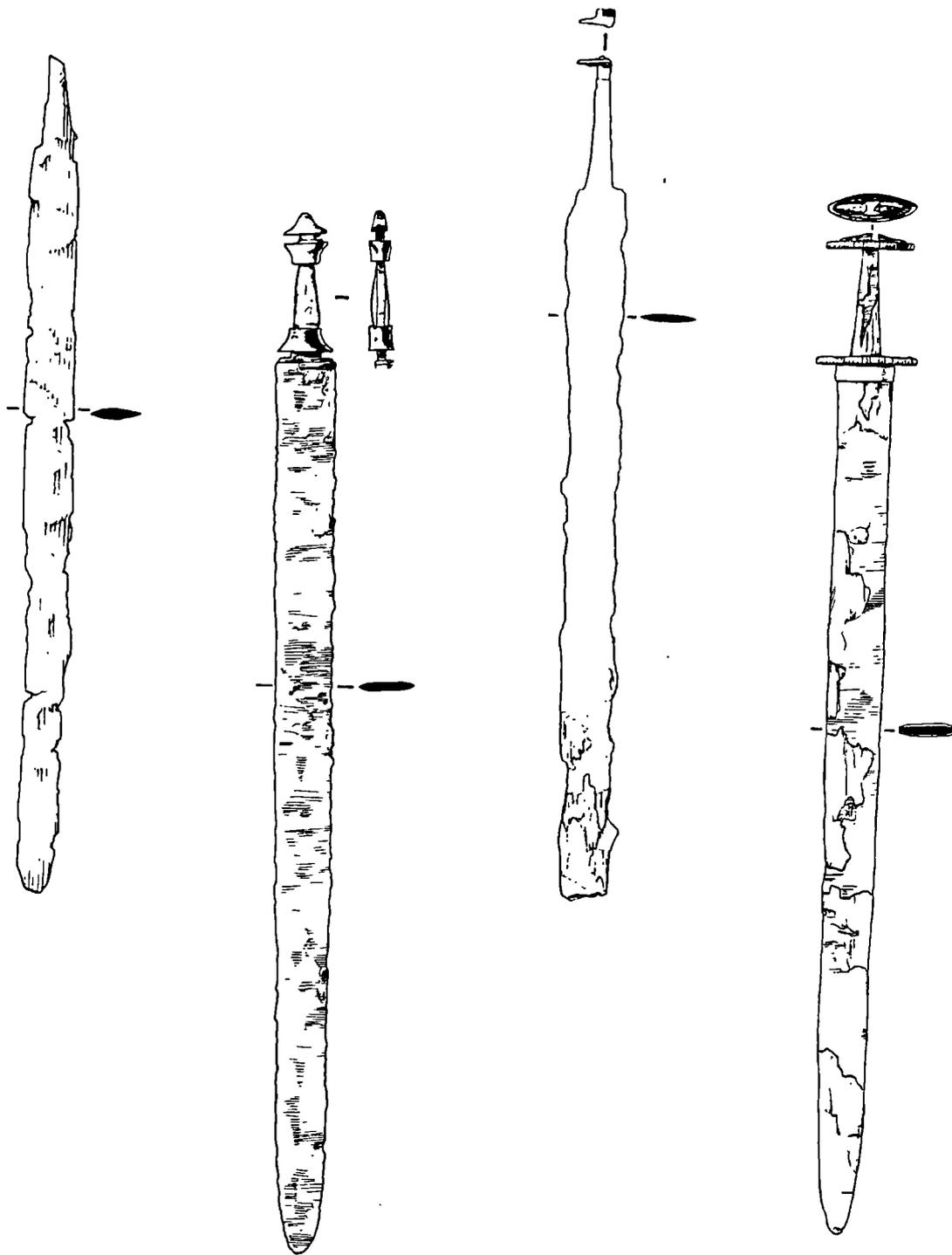


Fig 4.24 Swords. L to R: Harrold Bd 3, Alton Ha 16, Holborough K 2, Buckland Dover K 96a. Scale 1:6.

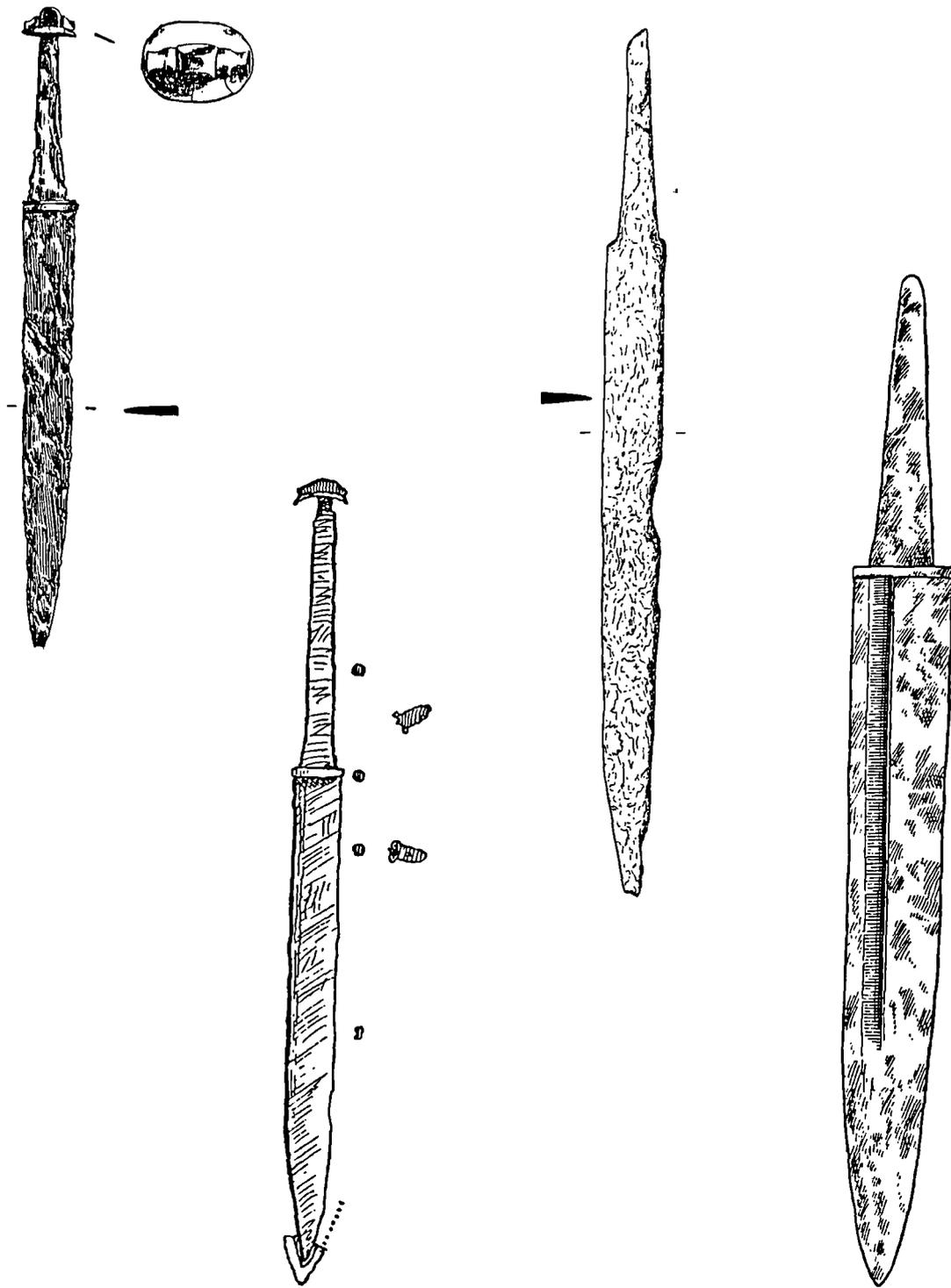


Fig 4.25 Seaxes. L to R: narrow seax from Oliver's Battery Ha; two-handed narrow seax from Shudy Camps Ca 36; narrow seax with elements of the long seax form from Polhill K 84; broad seax from Marina Drive Bd B12. Scale 1:4.

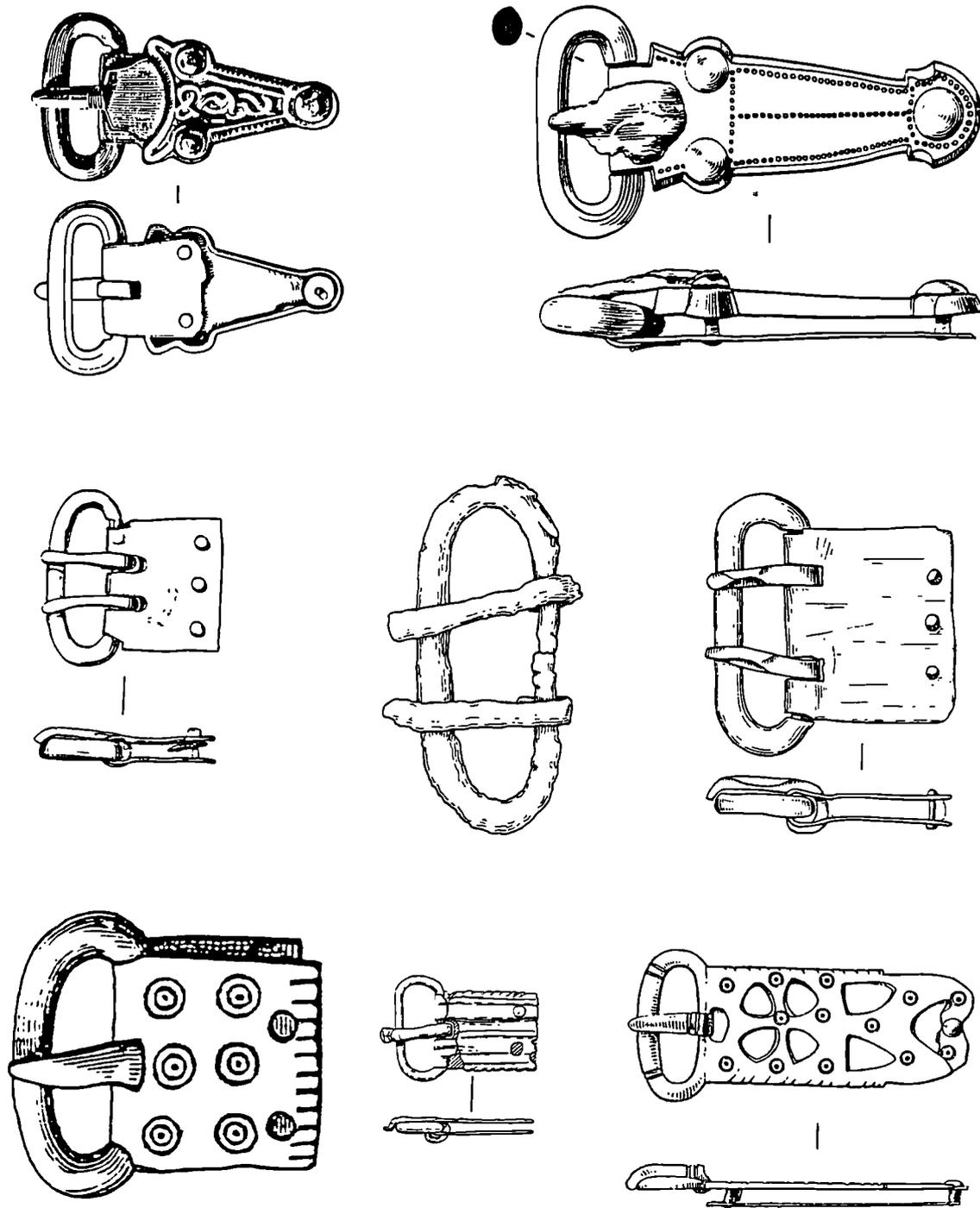


Fig 4.26 Triangular buckles, double-tongued buckles, openwork buckles and serrated-edge buckles. From top, L to R: triangular buckles from Hadleigh Road Sf 118 (bronze) and Buckland Dover K 56 (tinned bronze); double-tongued buckles from Goblin Works Sy S24 (bronze), Ailey Hill NY (iron) and Swallowcliffe Down Wi (tinned bronze); serrated-edge buckles from Bekesbourne I K 32 (bronze) and Goblin Works Sy S521 (bronze); openwork buckle with serrated edges from Holborough K 11 (bronze). Scale 1:1.

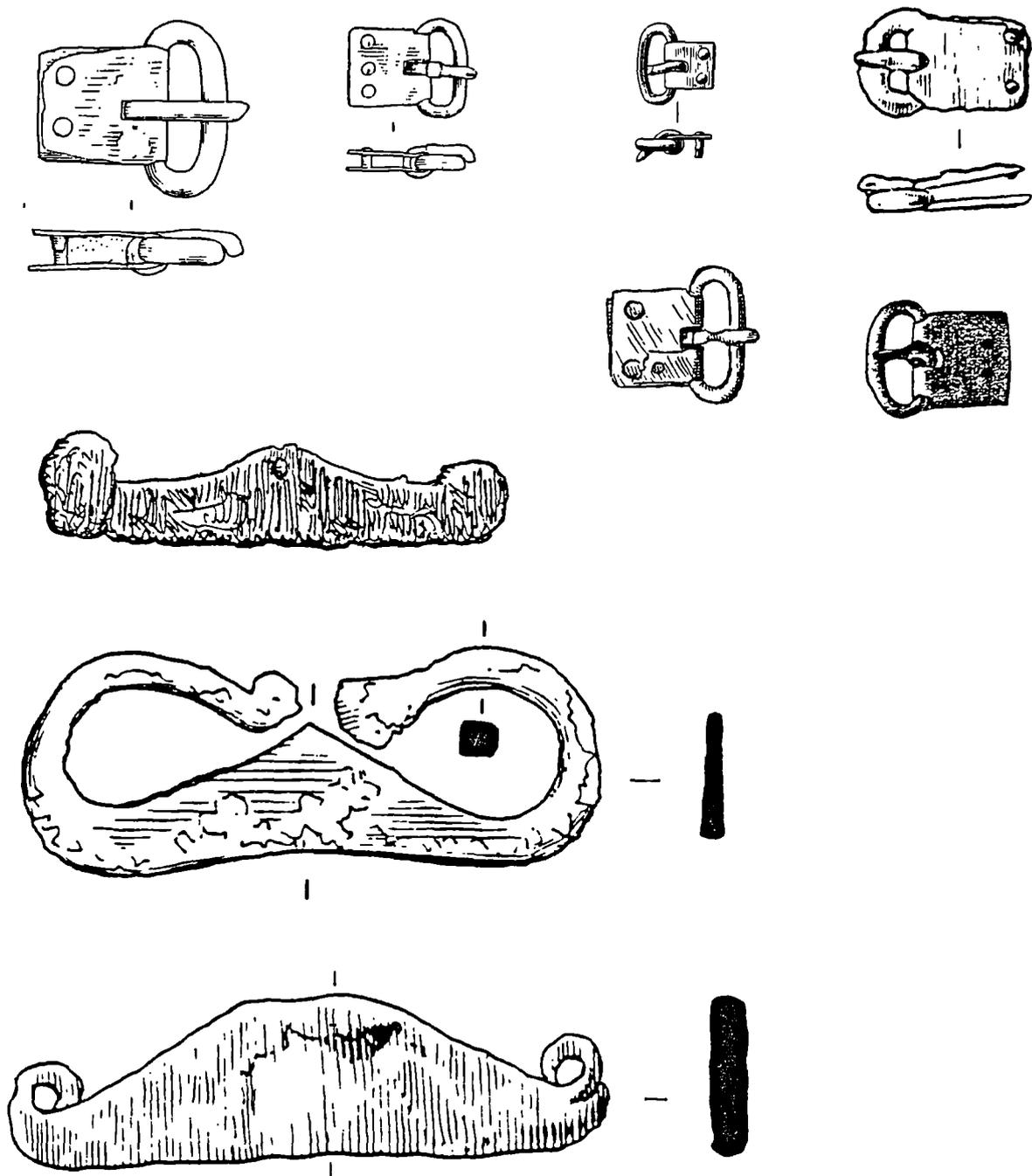


Fig 4.27 Small simple buckles and firesteels. Buckles from top, L to R: Polhill K 68 (iron), Polhill K 26 (bronze), Buckland Dover K 158 (bronze), Buckland Dover K 159 (iron), Burwell Ca 2 (bronze), Garton II NHu 15 (bronze). Firesteels, from top: Shudy Camps Ca 19, Polhill K 54, Buckland Dover K 157. Scale 1:1.

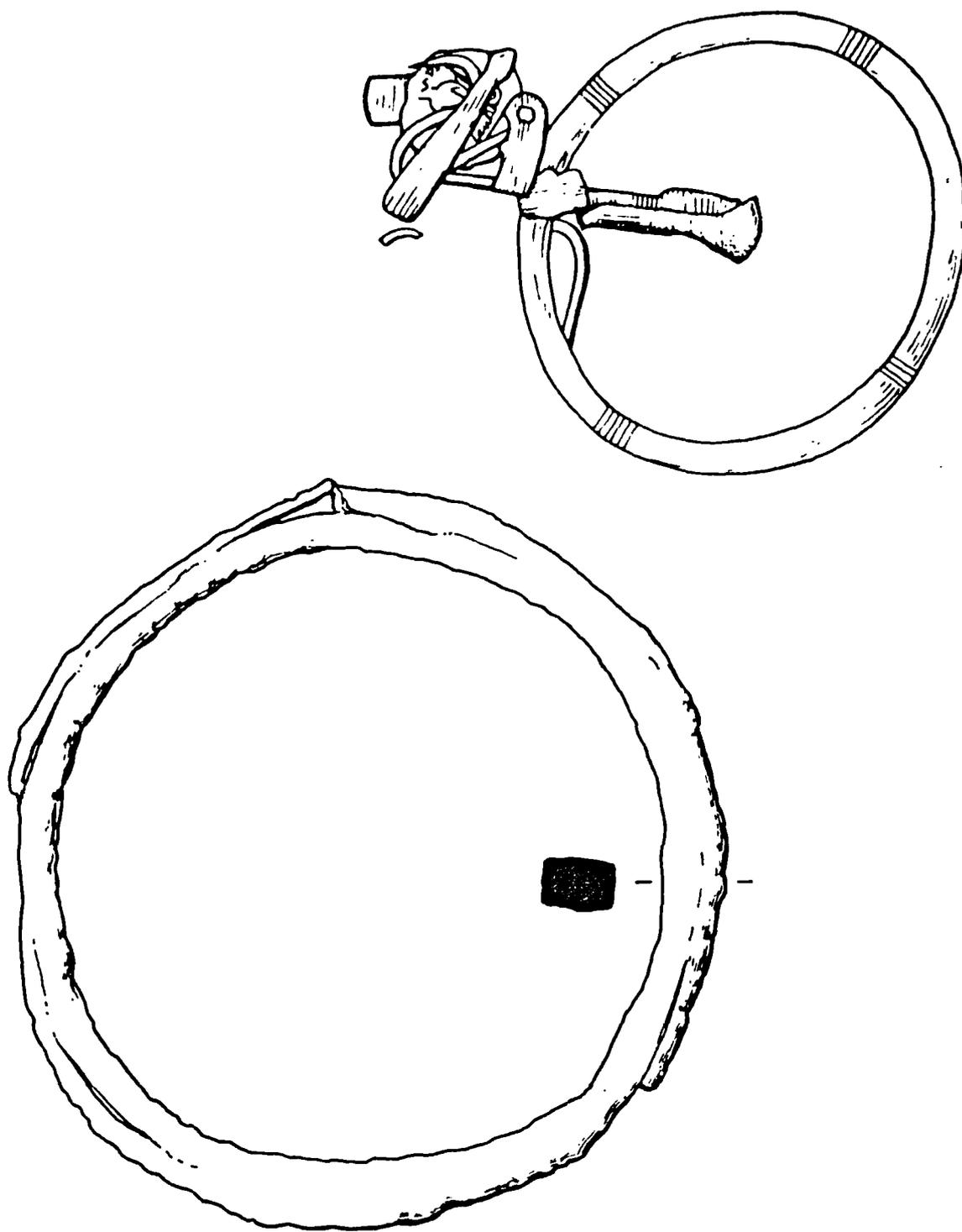


Fig 4.28 Bags. Top: bronze bag ring and bag contents as found, Buckland Dover K 141. Bottom: ivory bag ring, Buckland Dover K 75. Scale 1:1.

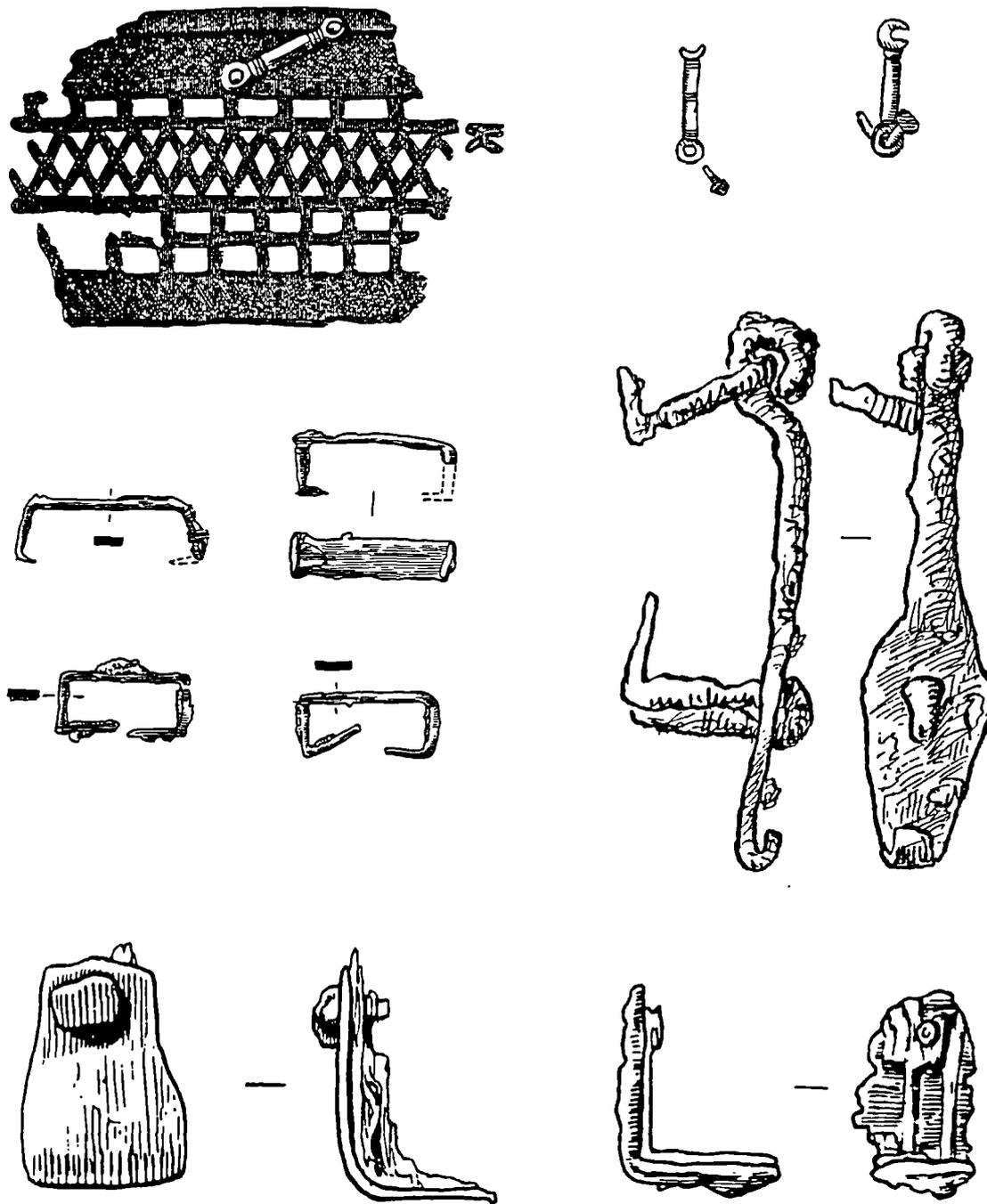


Fig 4.29 Bag and box elements. From top, L to R: bronze catch as found on perforated leather ?bag, Bekesbourne I K 30; bronze catches from Burwell Ca 3 and 6. Iron clamps from small wooden ?box, Alton Ha 16; hasp from casket, Shudy Camps Ca 48. Angle irons from caskets from Buckland Dover K 43 and 124. Scale 1:1.

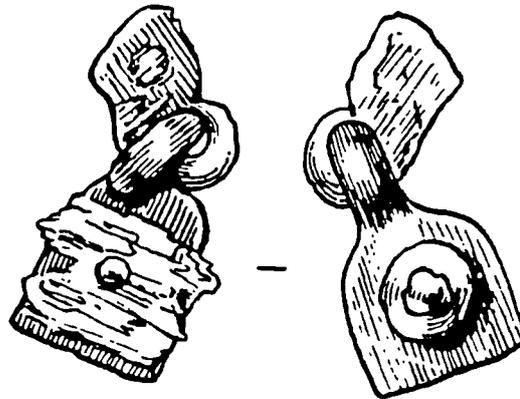
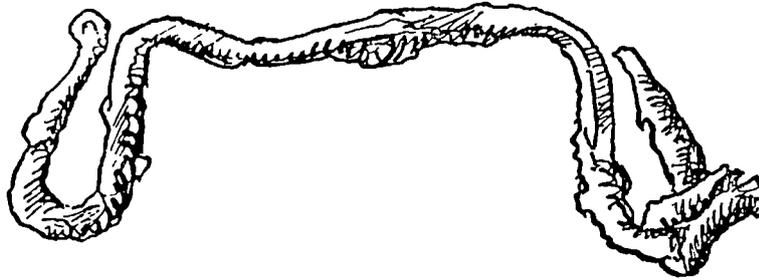
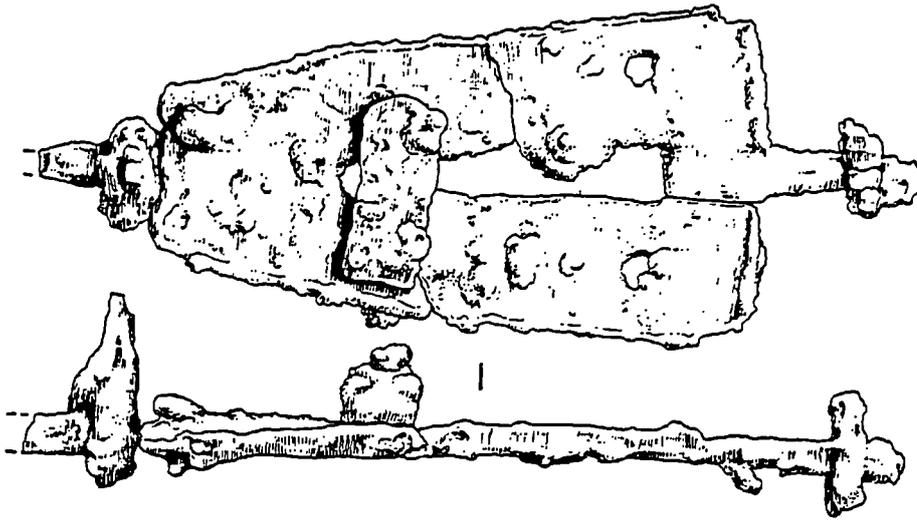


Fig 4.30 Casket elements. Top to bottom: lockplate from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 7, handle from Shudy Camps Ca 48, hinge from Buckland Dover K 43. Scale 1:1.

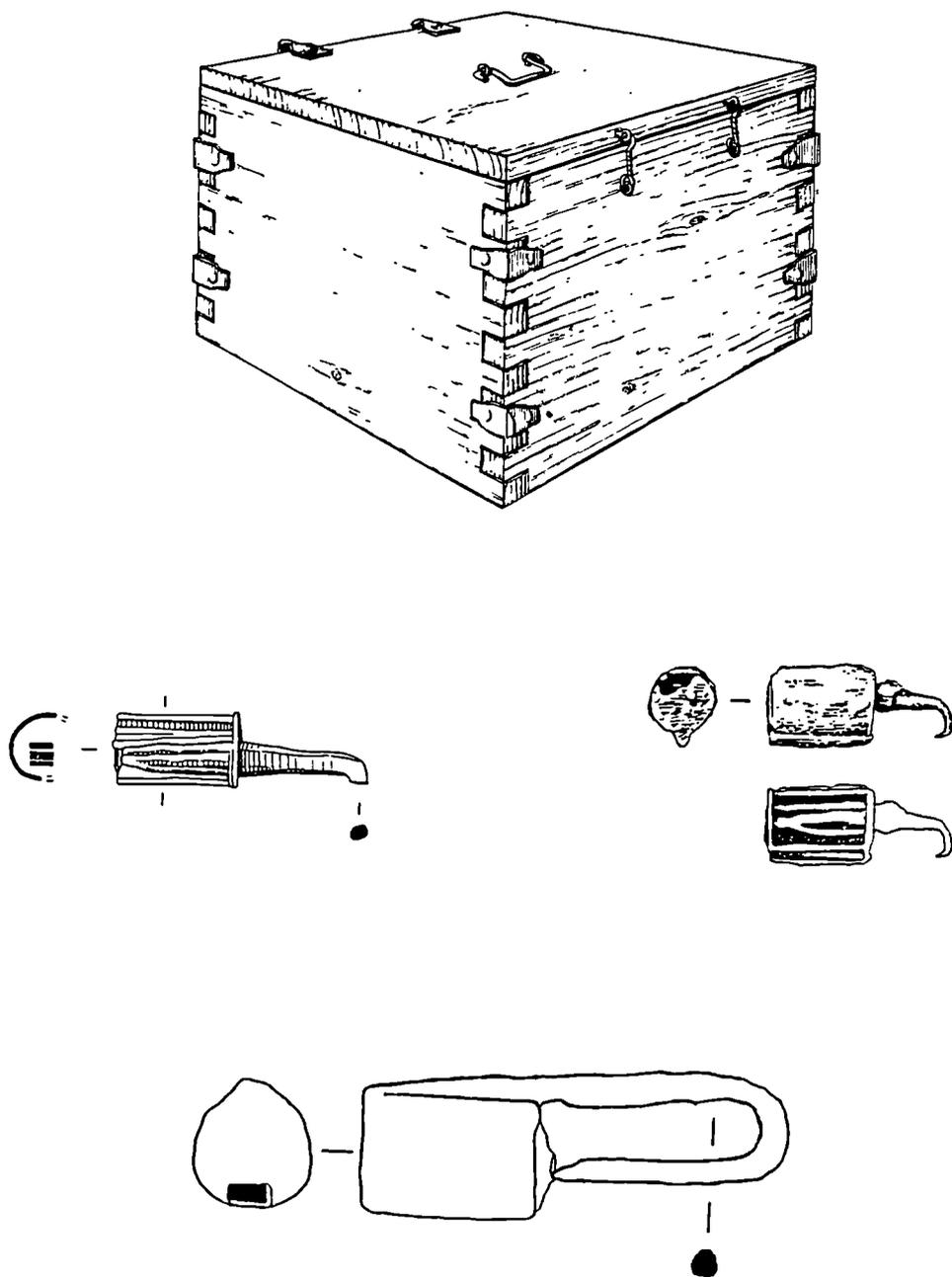


Fig 4.31 Casket and padlocks. Top: reconstruction of casket from Buckland Dover K 43. Middle, L to R: barrel padlocks from Harford Farm Nf 18 and Didcot Power Station Ox 2. Bottom: barrel padlock from Castledyke SHu 1. Scale unstated, except padlock from Castledyke SHu 1 which is 1:1.

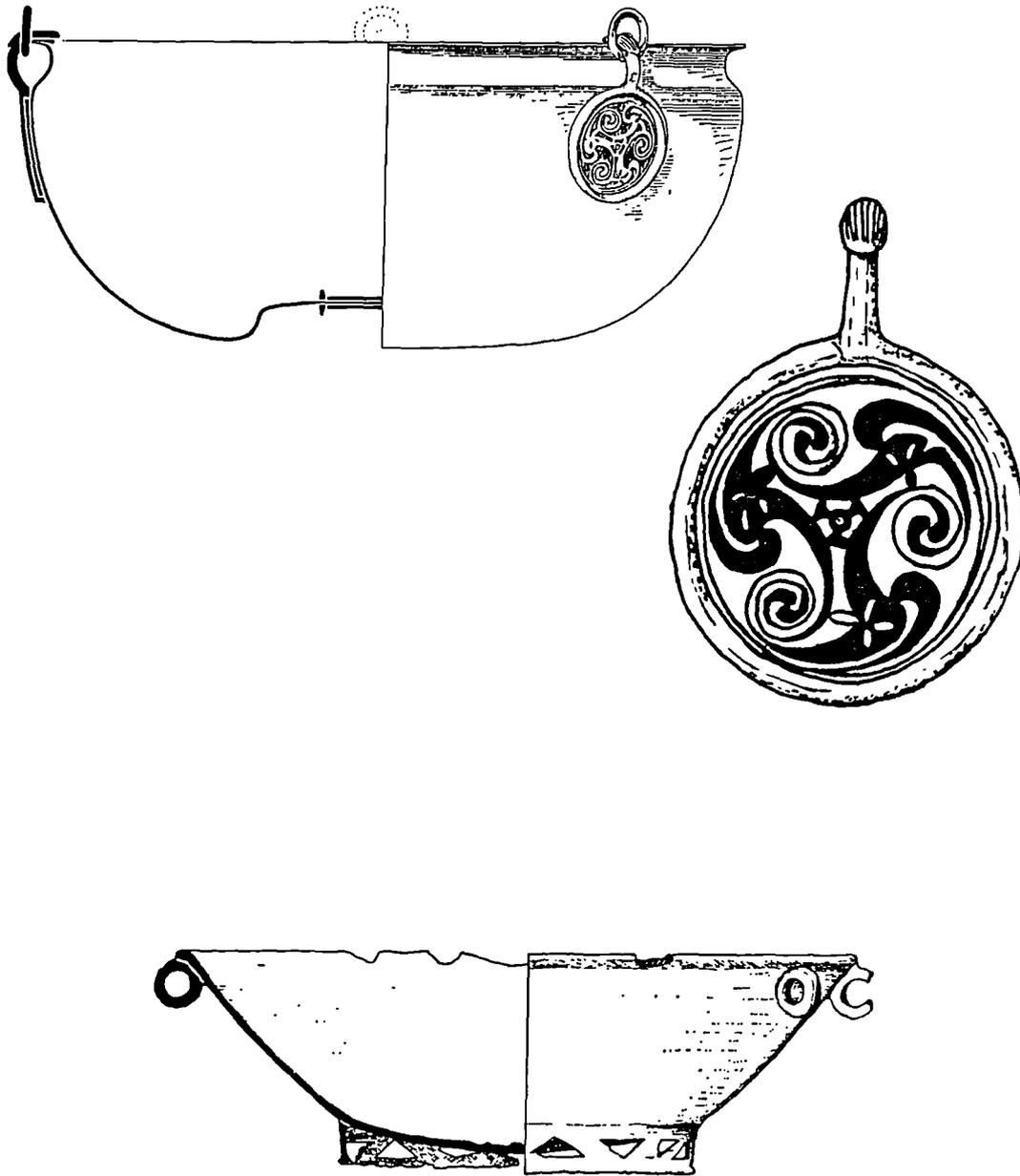


Fig 4.32 Hanging bowl and "Coptic" bowl. Top to bottom: hanging bowl from Oliver's Battery Ha, detail of escutcheon from the Oliver's Battery Ha hanging bowl, "Coptic" bowl from Caistor-by-Norwich Nf. Scale 1:3 (bowls), 1:1 (escutcheon).

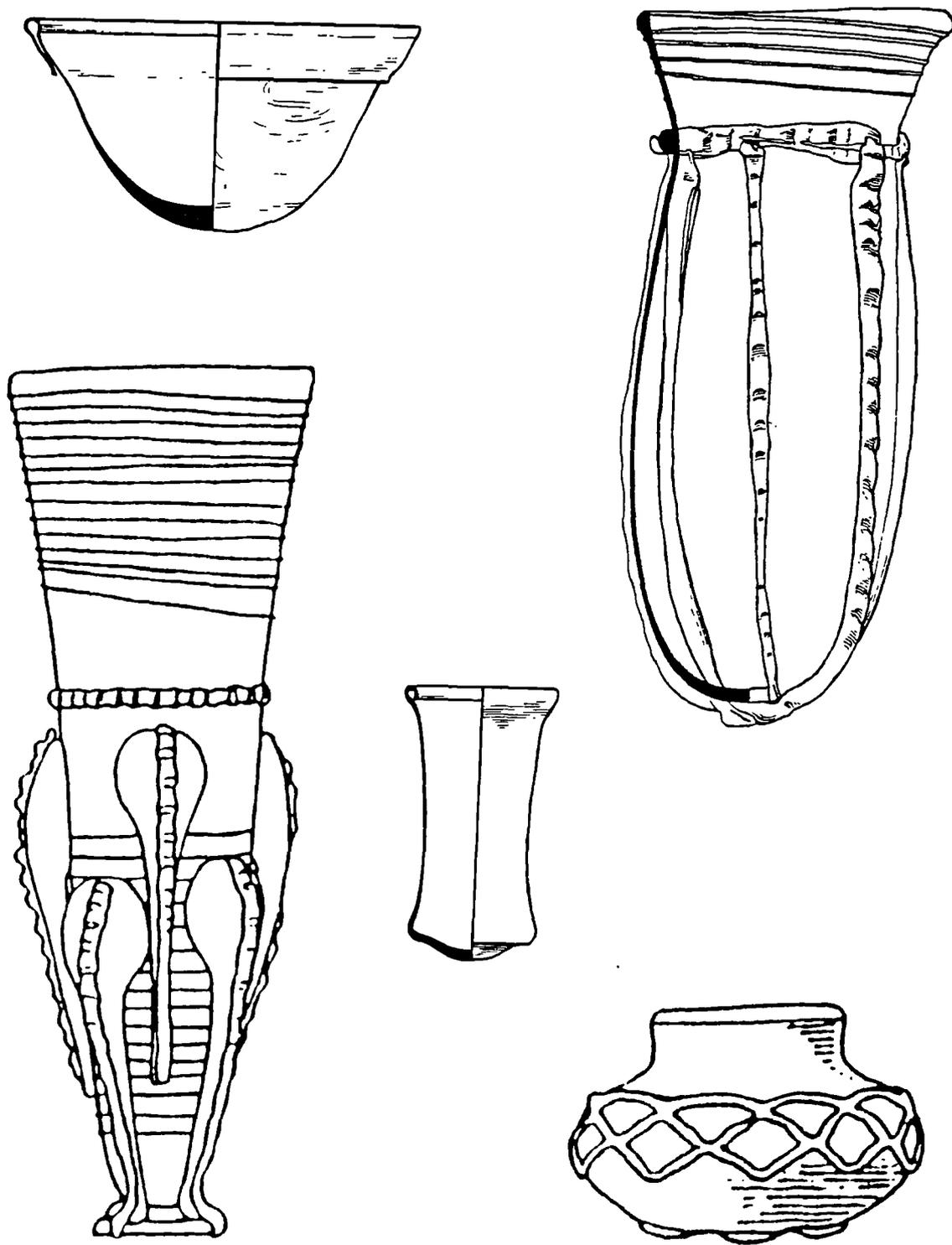


Fig 4.33 Glass vessels. From top, L to R: Xb palm cup from Buckland Dover K 160, VIa bag-beaker from Finglesham K 86, IId claw-beaker from Taplow Bu, Vb domed and constricted bell-beaker from Buckland Dover K 6, VIIa iv latticed squat jar from Broomfield Ex. Scale 1:2.

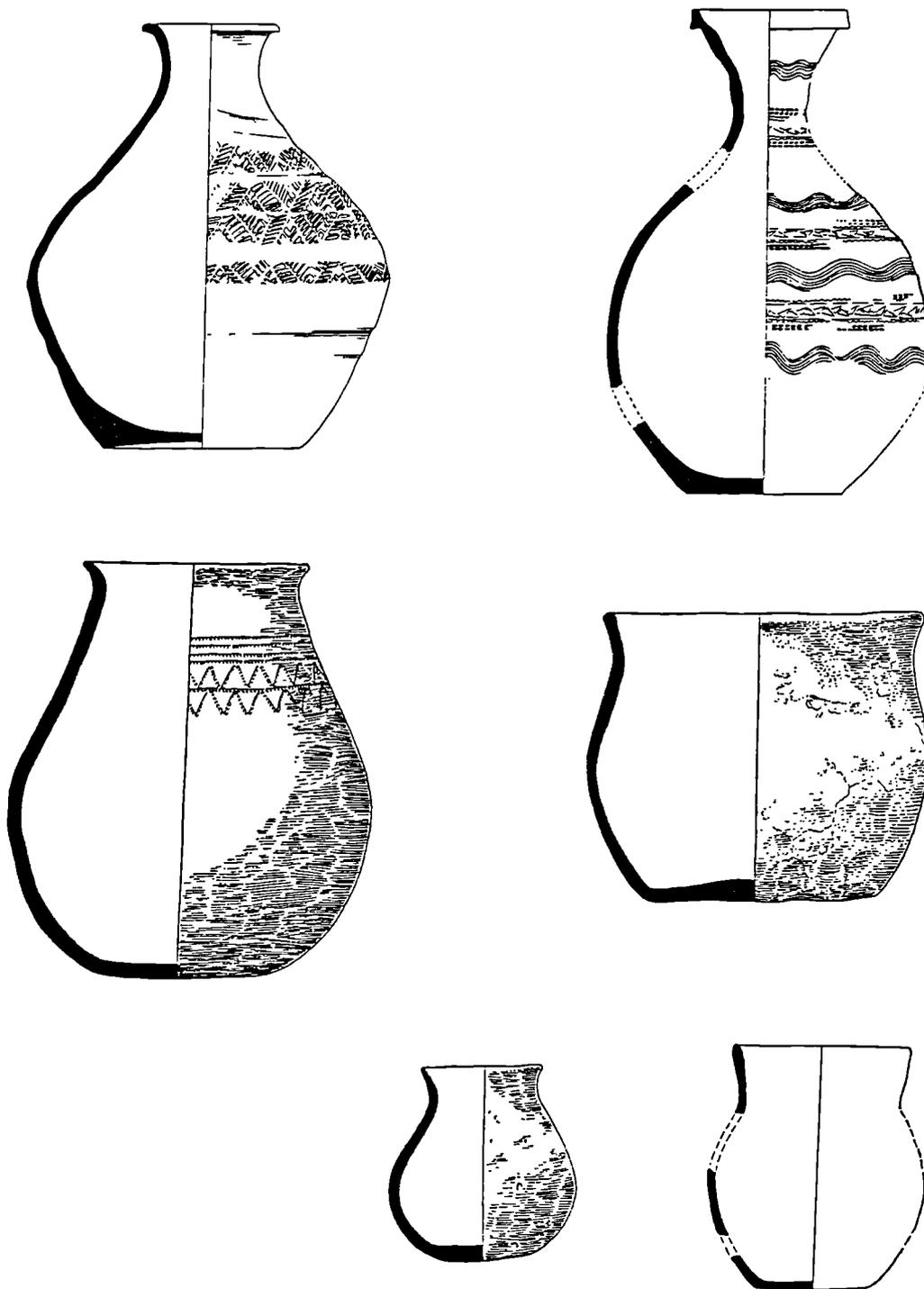


Fig 4.34 Pottery vessels. From top, L to R: wheel-made pottery bottles from Buckland Dover K 43 and Asthall Ox, hand-made vessels from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 18 and 30, hand-made vessels from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 19 and Asthall Ox. Scale 1:3.

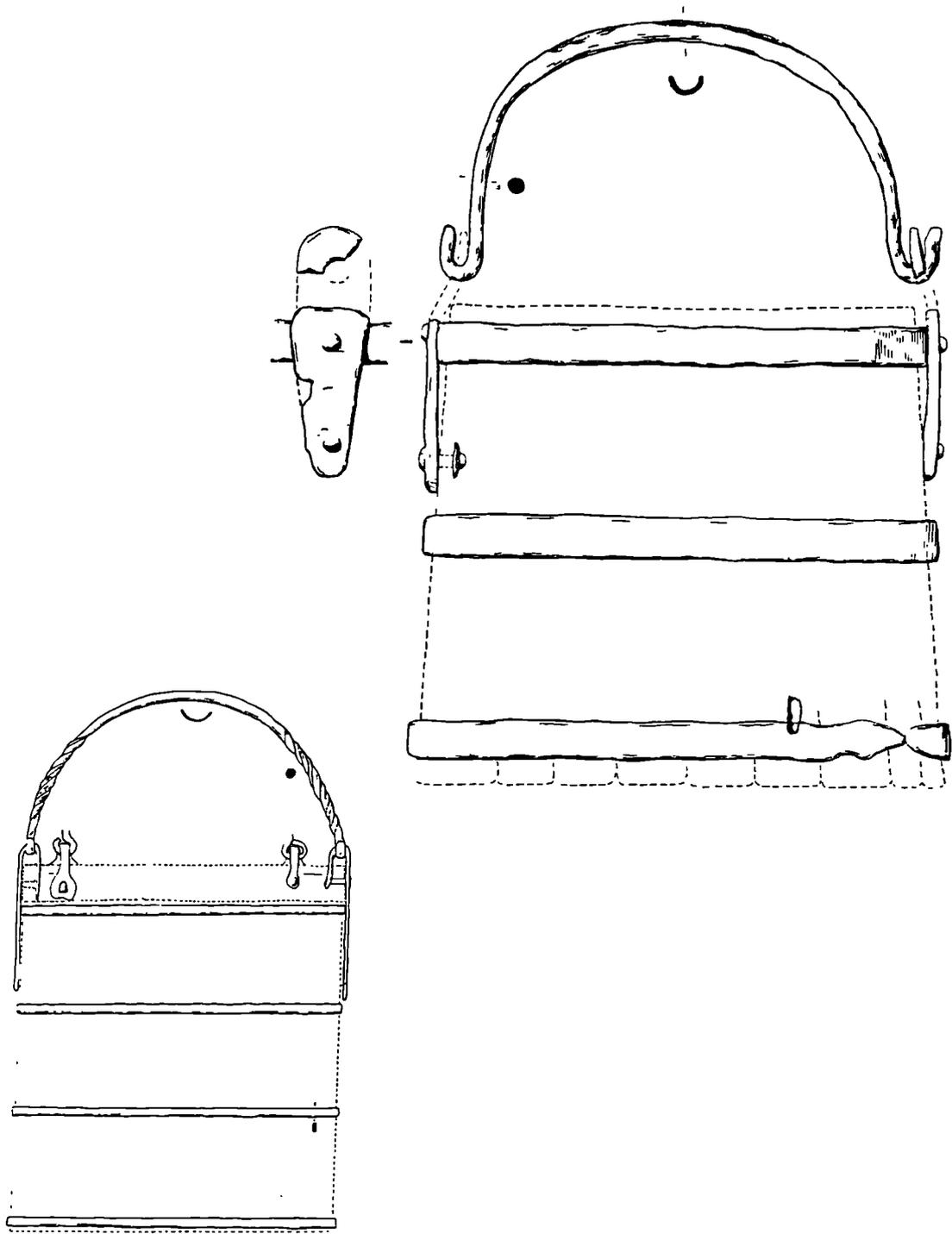


Fig 4.35 Metal-bound wooden buckets. Top: Buckland Dover K 53. Bottom: Westgarth Gardens Sf 66. Scale 1:3.

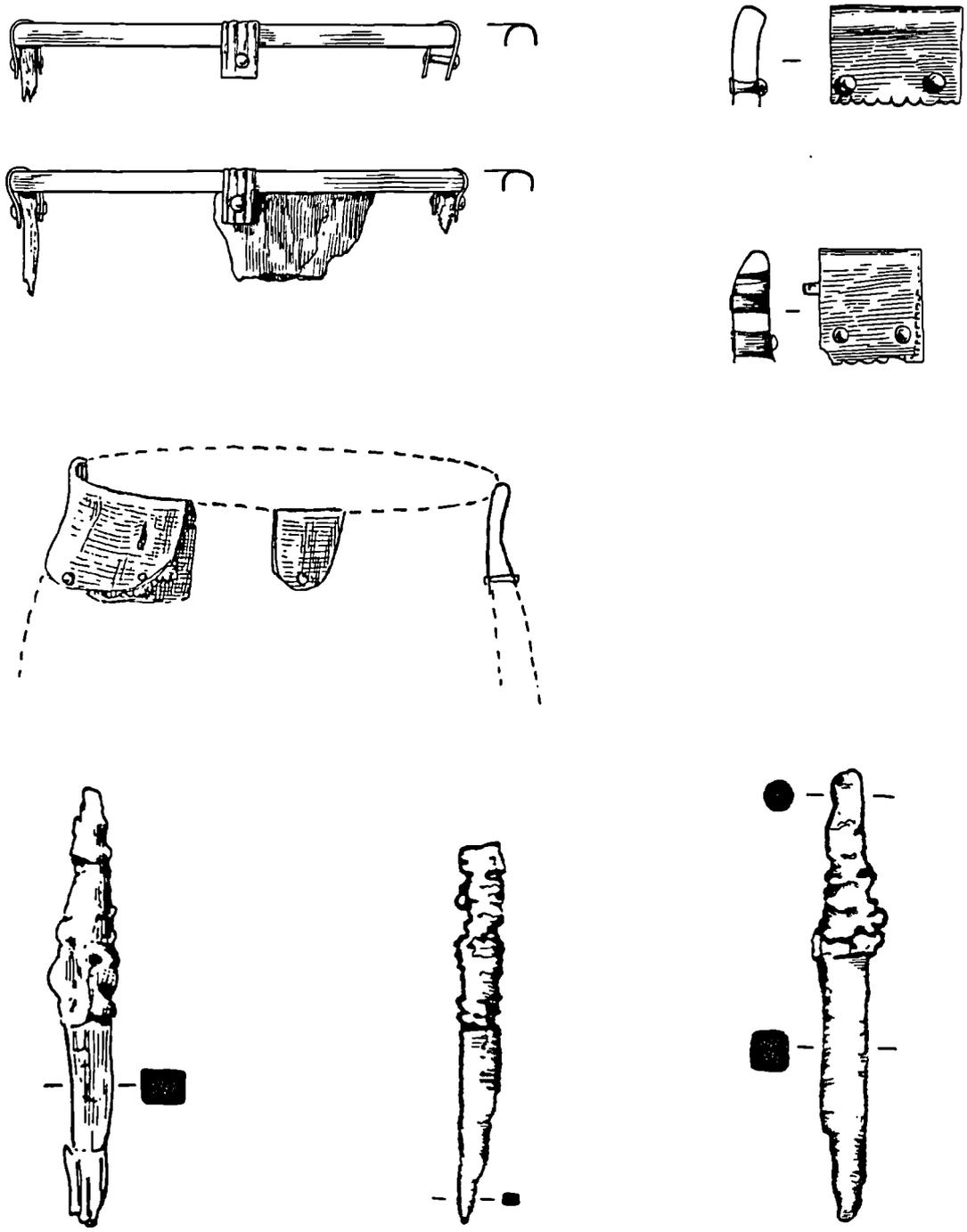


Fig 4.36 Wooden cups and bowls, pointed iron tools. Top: two rims from Alton Ha 16, two repair patches from Buckland Dover K 150. Middle: reconstruction of vessel from repair patches at Shudy Camps Ca 36. Bottom, L to R: pointed iron tool from Buckland Dover K 149, two pointed iron tools from Finglesham K 67. Scale 1:1.

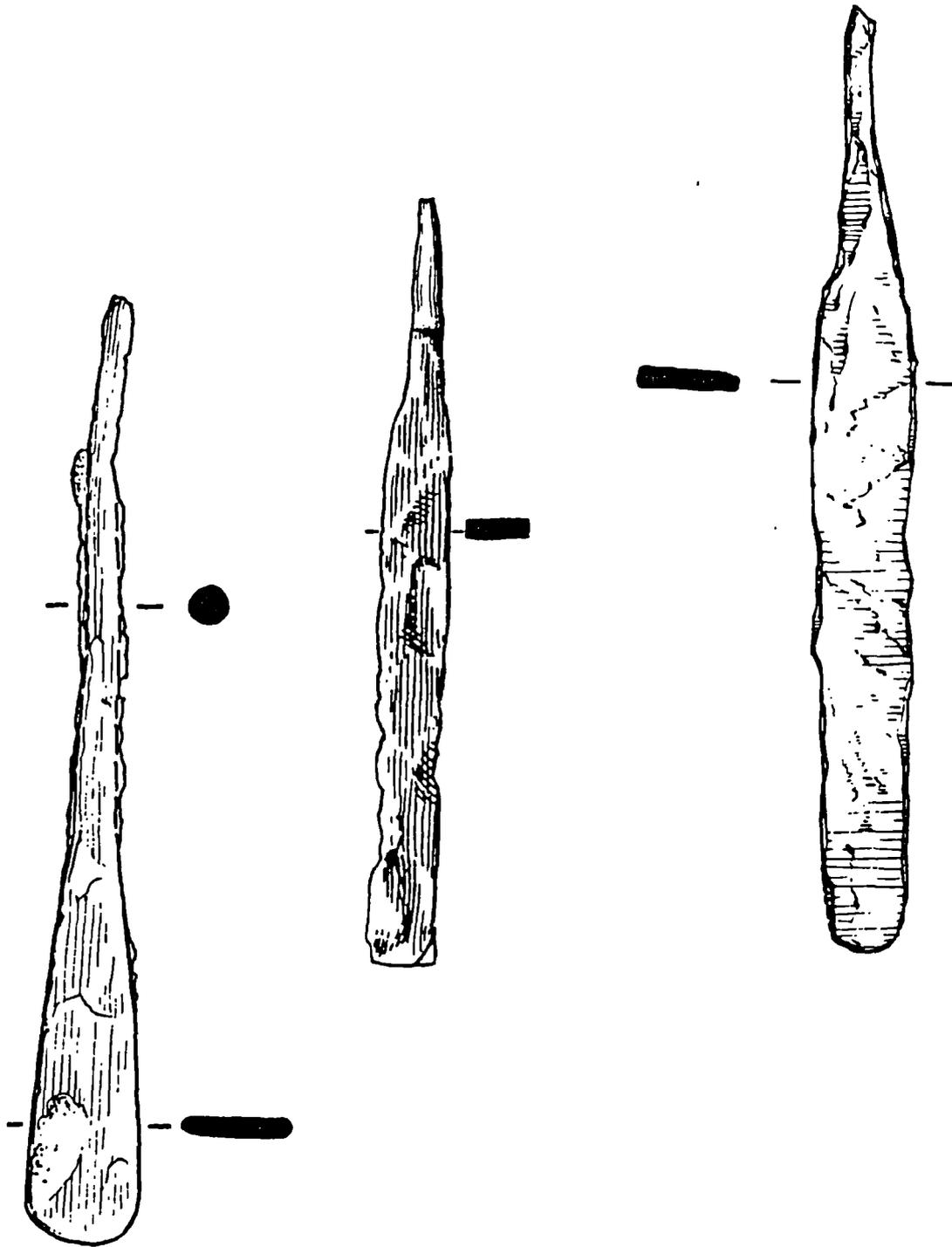


Fig 4.37 Typical spatulate tools. L to R: Winnall II Ha 49, Snell's Corner Ha 6, Sewerby NHu 48. Scale 1:1.

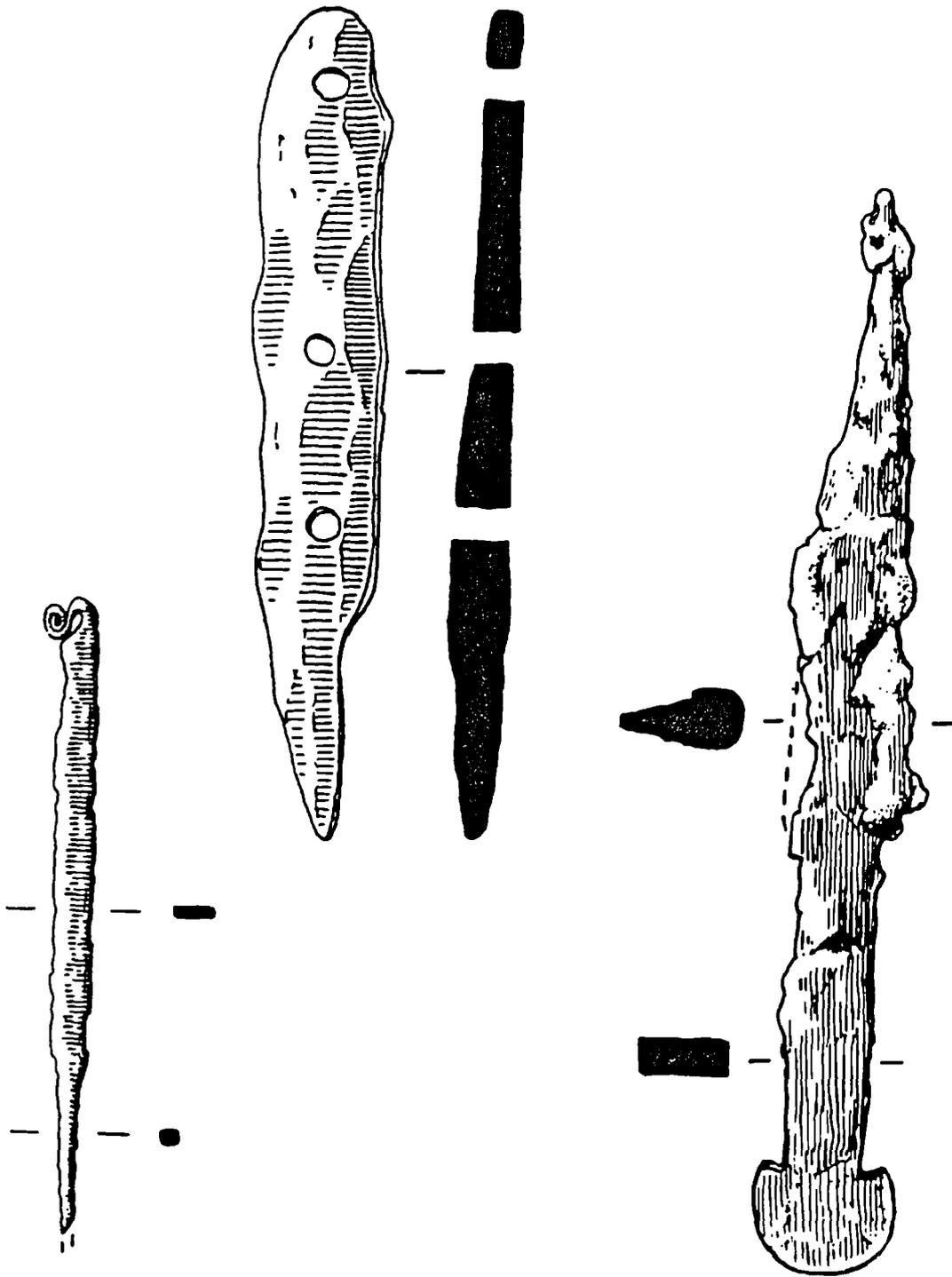


Fig 4.38 Atypical spatulate tools. L to R: Wigber Low Db 3, Milfield South Nb B3, Buckland Dover K 144. Scale 1:1.

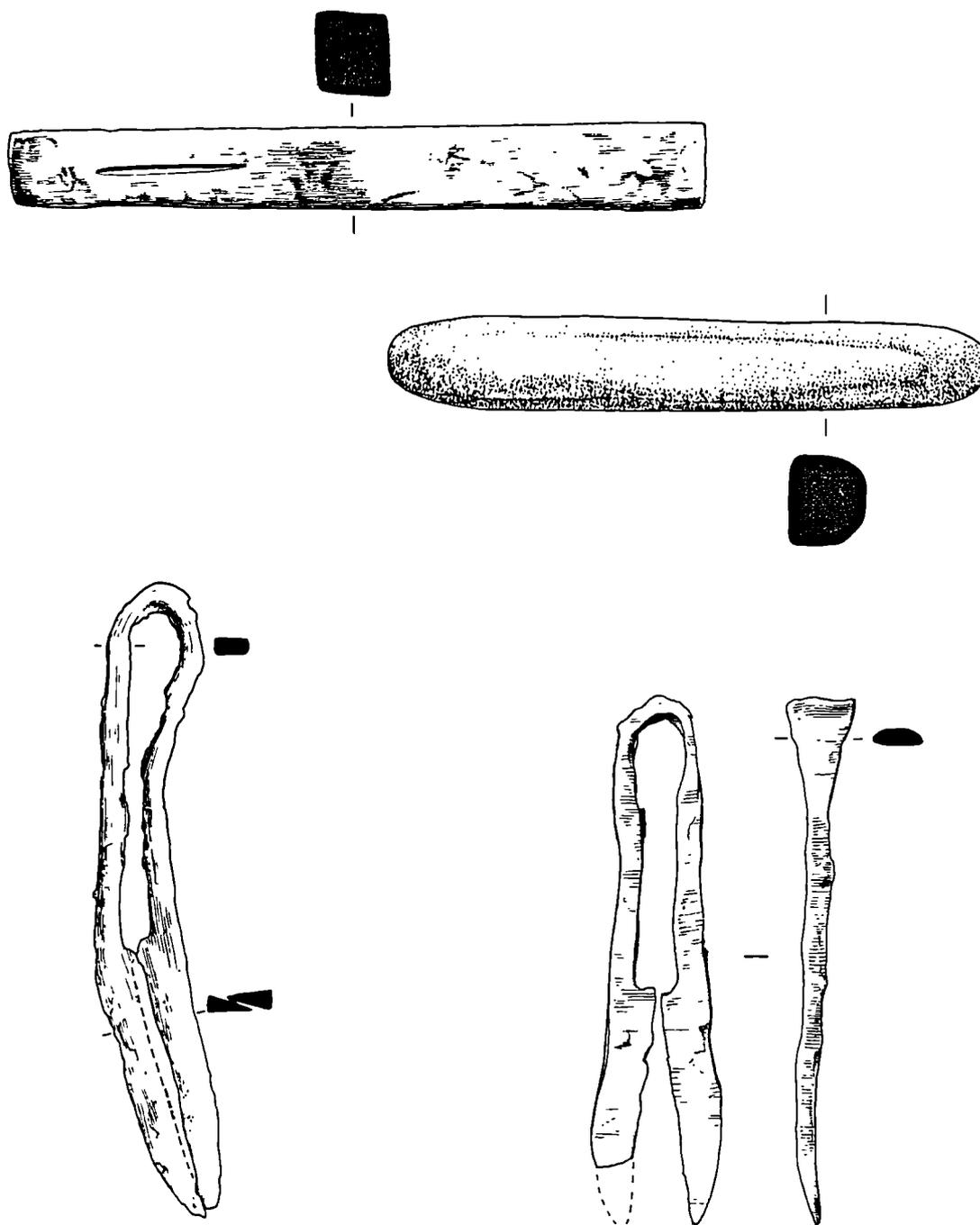


Fig 4.39 Whetstones and shears. Top, L to R: whetstones from Buckland Dover K 162 and Harrold Bd 3. Bottom, L to R: shears from Buckland Dover K 110 and 75. Scale 1:2.

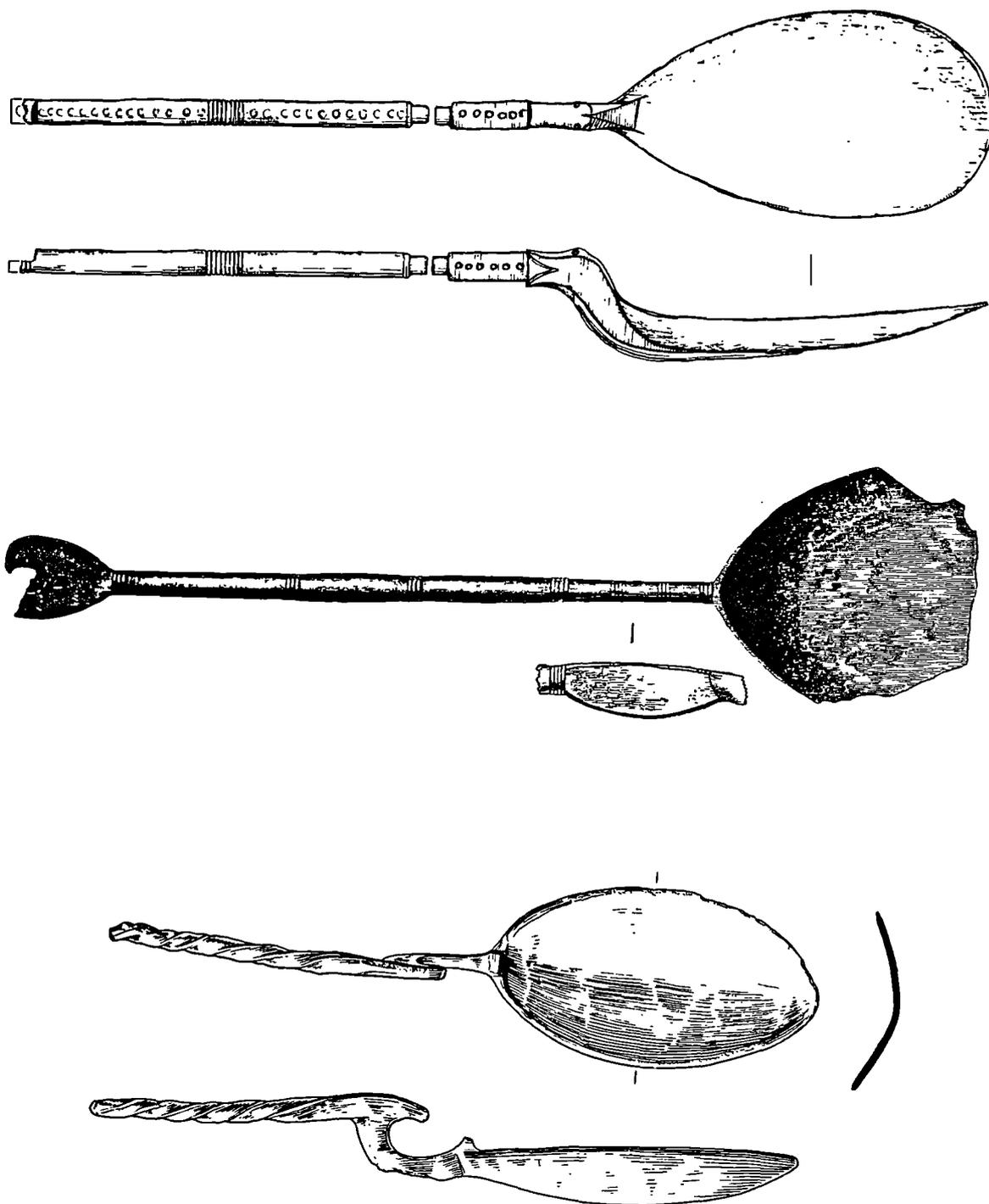


Fig 4.40 Roman-style spoons. Top to bottom: Swallowcliffe Down Wi, Desborough Nh, King Harry Lane Ht 21. Scale 1:1.

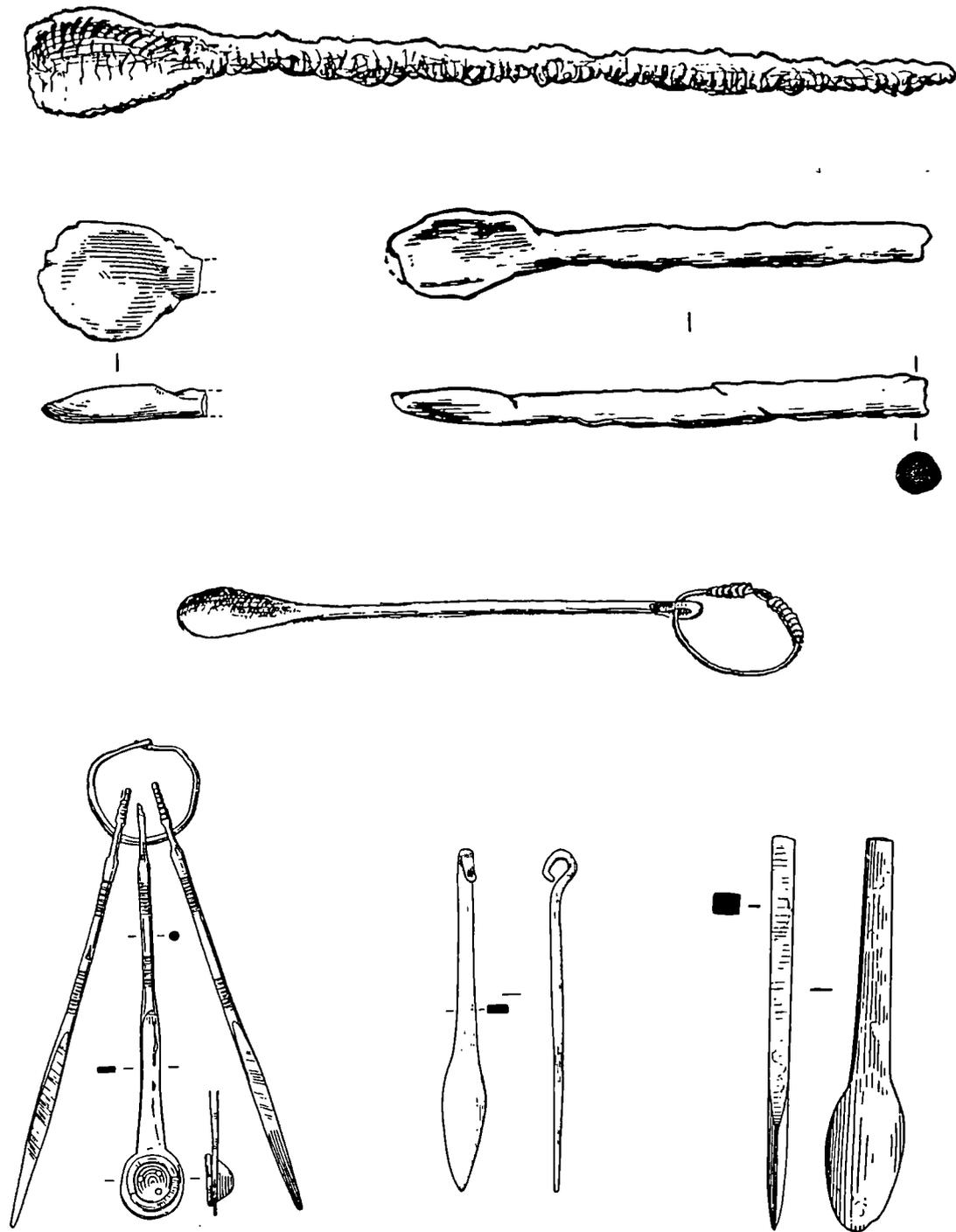


Fig 4.41 Iron spoons, bronze spoon spatulas and silver toilet set. From top, L to R: iron spoons from Burwell Ca 90, Holborough K 11 and Buckland Dover K 75; bronze spoon from Burwell Ca 83; silver toilet set from Harford Farm Nf 11; bronze spatulas from Buckland Dover K 129 and Holborough K 7. Scale 1:1.

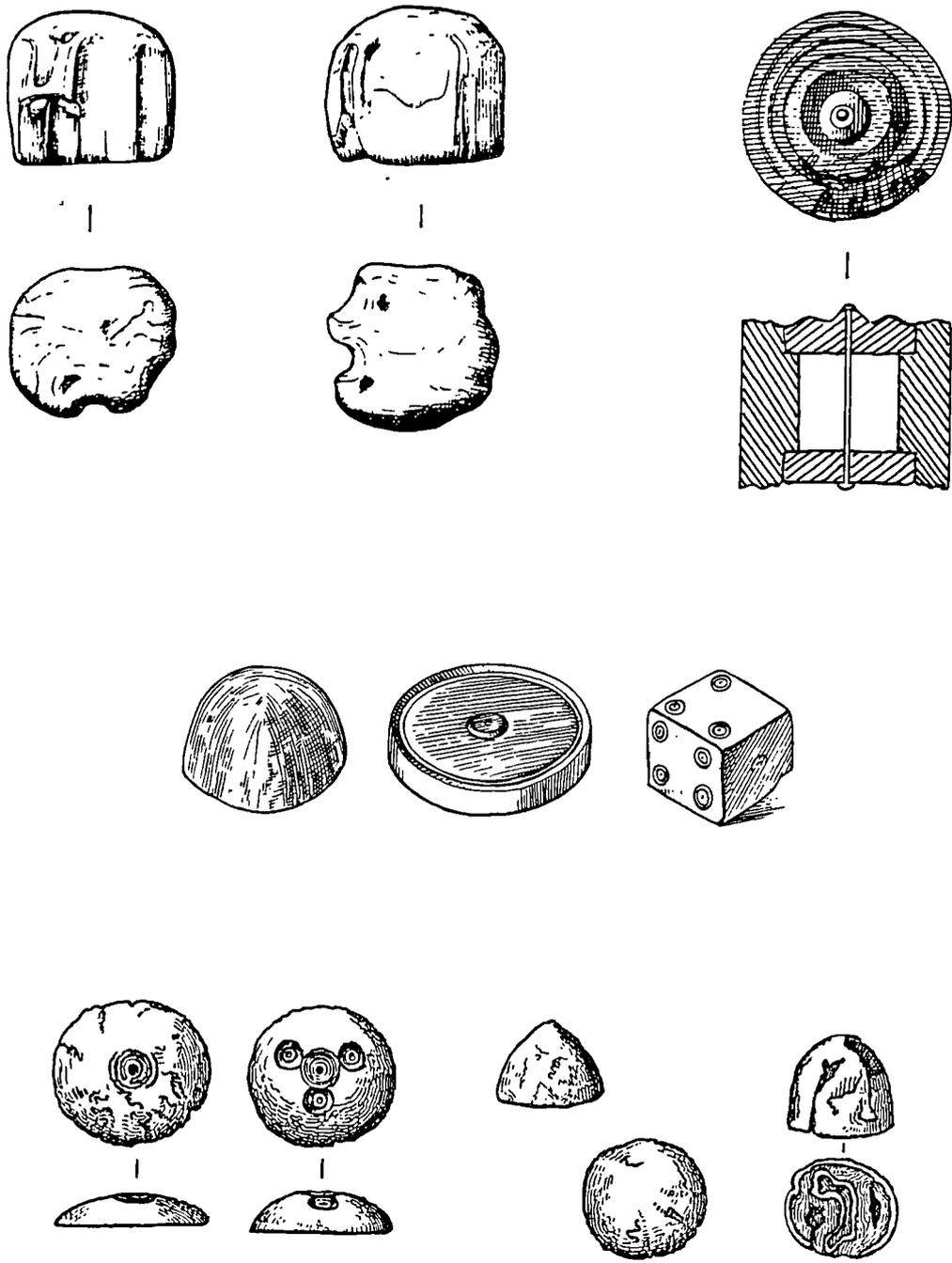


Fig 4.42 Playing pieces. Top, L to R: both playing pieces from Didcot Power Station Ox 2, best-preserved example from Taplow Bu. Middle: two playing pieces and die from Keythorpe Hall Le. Bottom: five playing pieces from Sarre K 6. Scale 1:1 for top row, approximately 1:1 for middle row, not stated for bottom row.

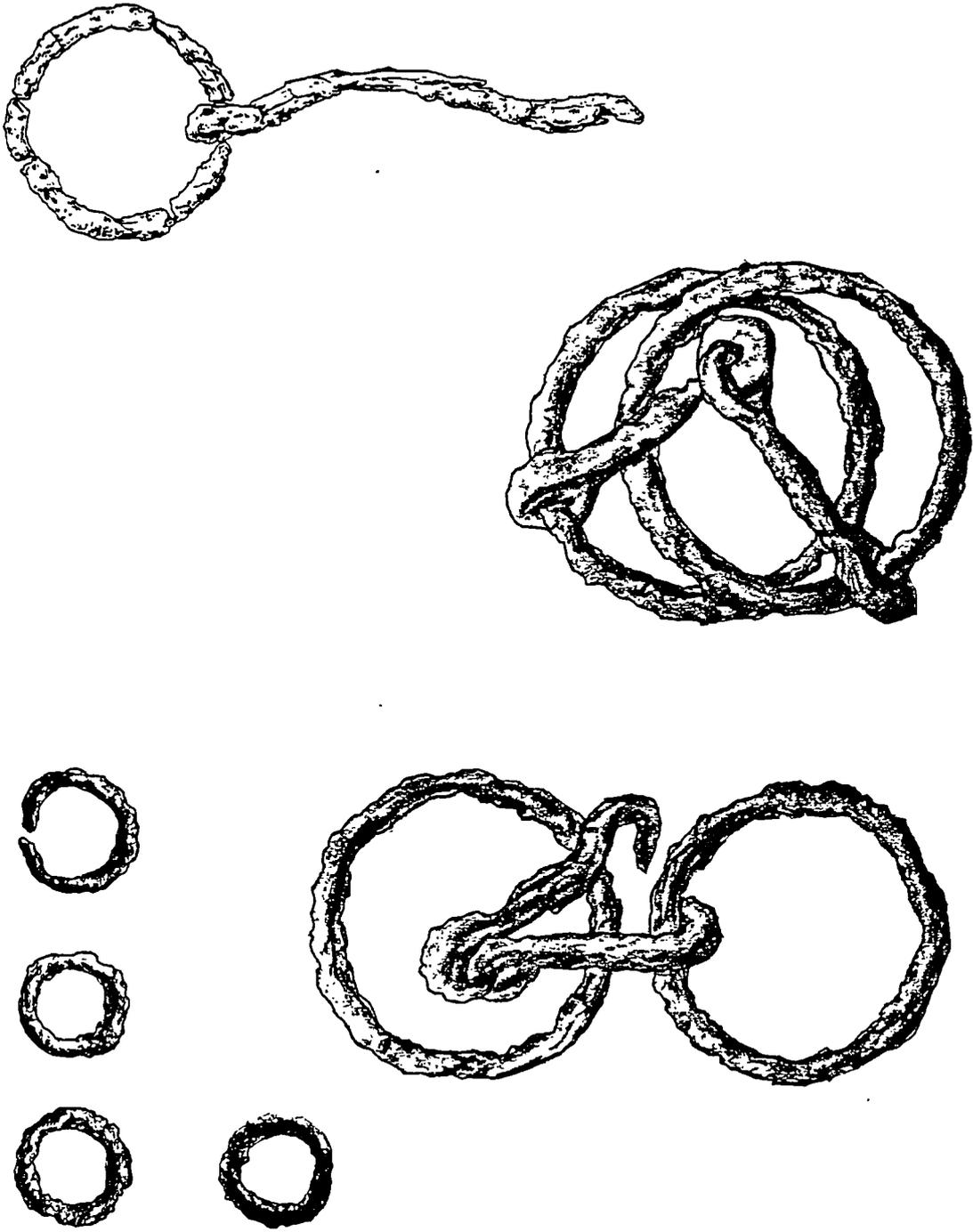


Fig 4.43 Bridles. Top: bit from Chamberlain's Barn II Bd 45. Middle: bit from Garton II NHu 10. Bottom: bit and rings from Garton II NHu 10. Scale 1:2.

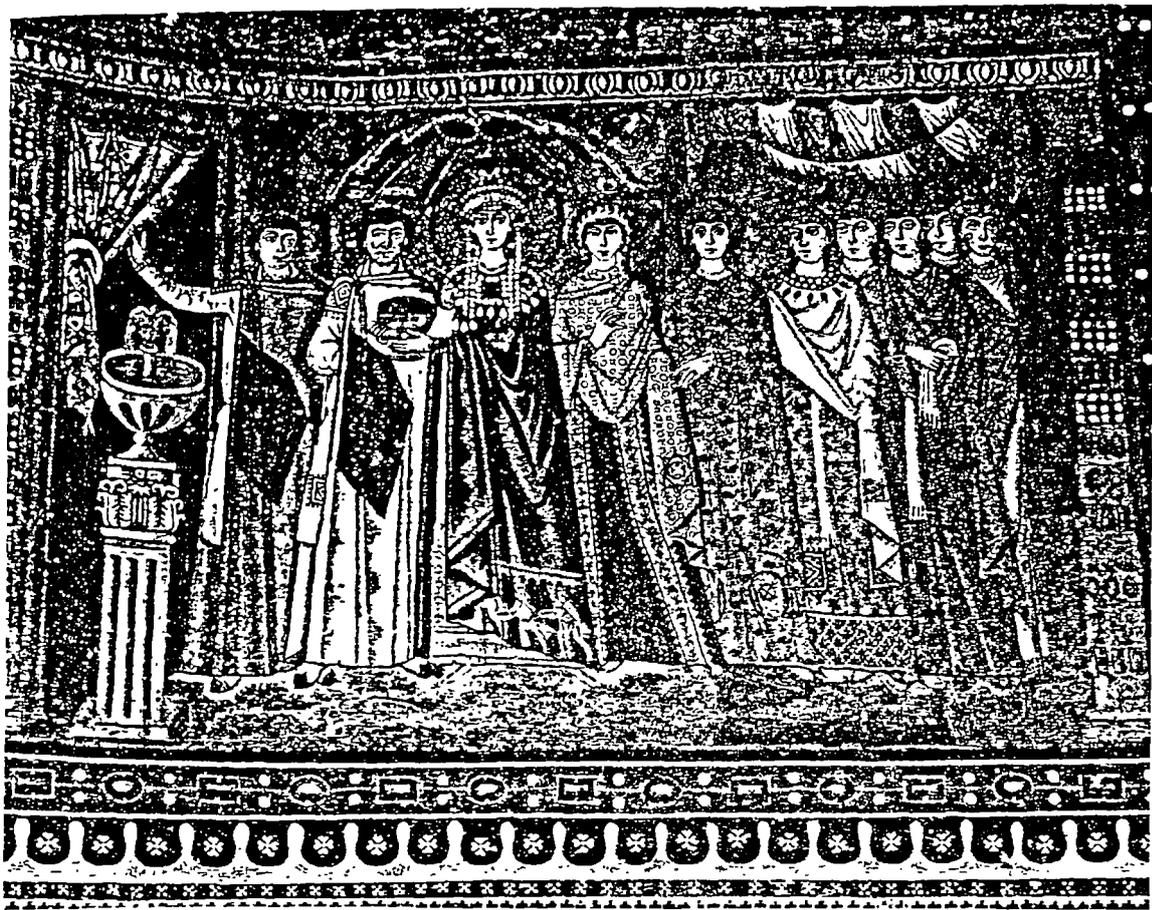


Fig 5.1 Top: mosaic of the Empress Theodora and her ladies, in the church of San Vitale in Ravenna (Beckwith 1970, fig 93). Bottom: gilded glass of the 4th century AD from Rome, showing necklace with beads and necklace with round pendants (Buckton in Buckton (ed) 1994, no 9a).



Fig 5.2 Statue of woman of the 3rd century AD from Palmyra, showing necklace with beads and necklace with drop-shaped pendants (Marshall 1911, fig 88). Gilded glass of the 4th century AD from Rome, showing bead necklace and collar with oval pendants (Buckton in Buckton (ed) 1994, no 9b).



Fig 5.3 The Clementinus consular diptych, made in Constantinople in 513 AD, showing women wearing bead necklaces and collars with pendants (Eastmond in Buckton (ed) 1994, no 62).

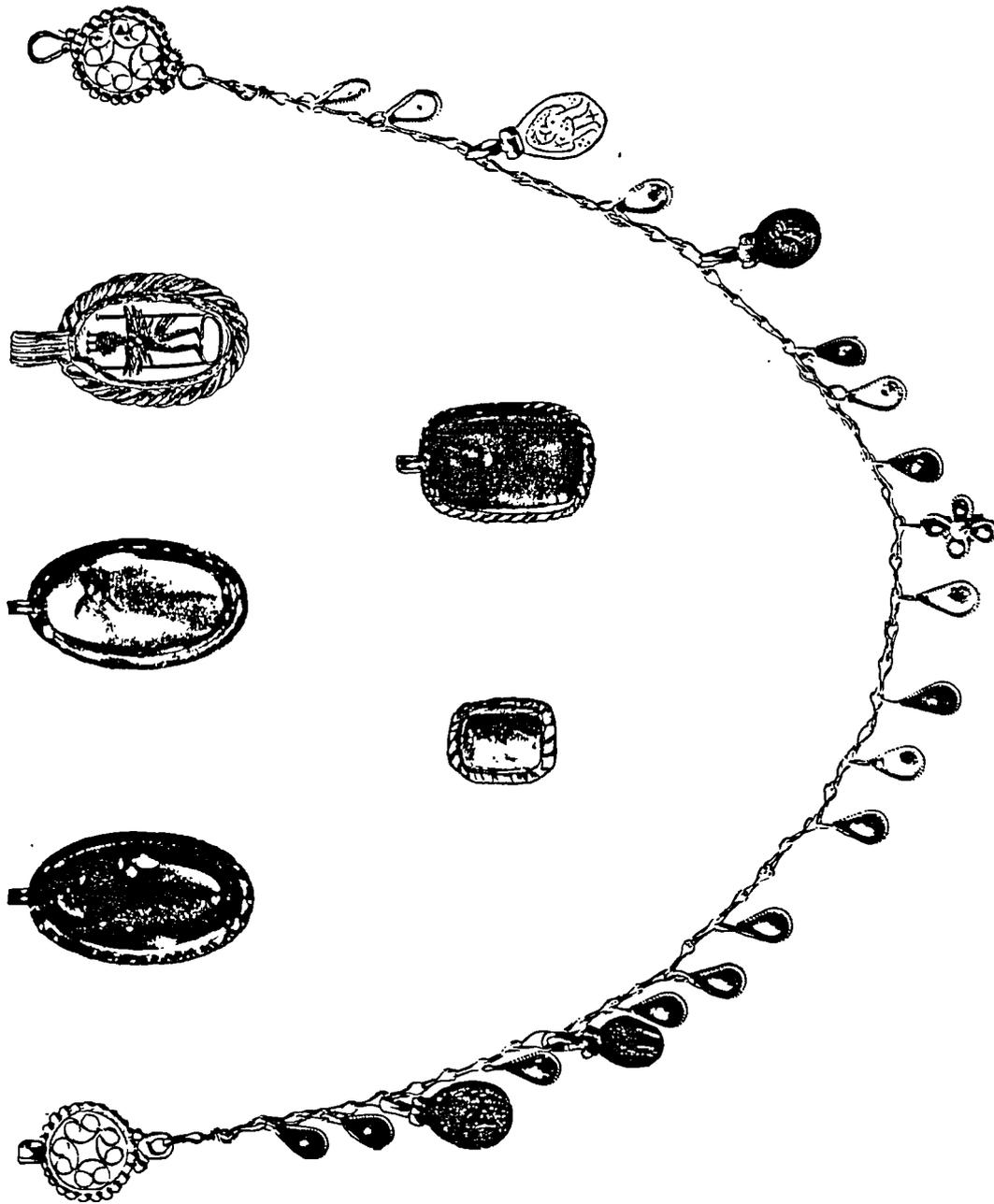


Fig 5.4 Byzantine gold necklace with drop-shaped pendants from Sardinia (Dalton 1901, no 282, pl V). Scale 3:4.

Pendants clockwise from top L: oval engraved lapis lazuli in gold, Tarsus, Turkey, 3rd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2997, fig 95); rectangular chalcedony in gold, Tortosa, Syria, of Roman date (Marshall 1911, no 2999, pl LXIX); rectangular glass in gold and two oval topazes in gold, Beaurains, France, 3rd-4th century AD (Bastien and Metzger 1977, nos B17 and B16, pl VIII). Scale 1:1.



Fig 5.5 Bullae, from top: gold, 1st-4th century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2766, pl LXII); gold, 2nd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2575, pl LIII); gold, from Naukratis, Egypt, 1st or 2nd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2734, pl LVIII); gold, 2nd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2573, pl LIII); tiny spherical gold bullae, 1st century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2694, pl LVI). Scale 1:1.

Top R: gold necklace, ?Constantinople, mid 6th-mid 7th century (Weitzmann (ed) 1979, no 285). Scale 1:2.

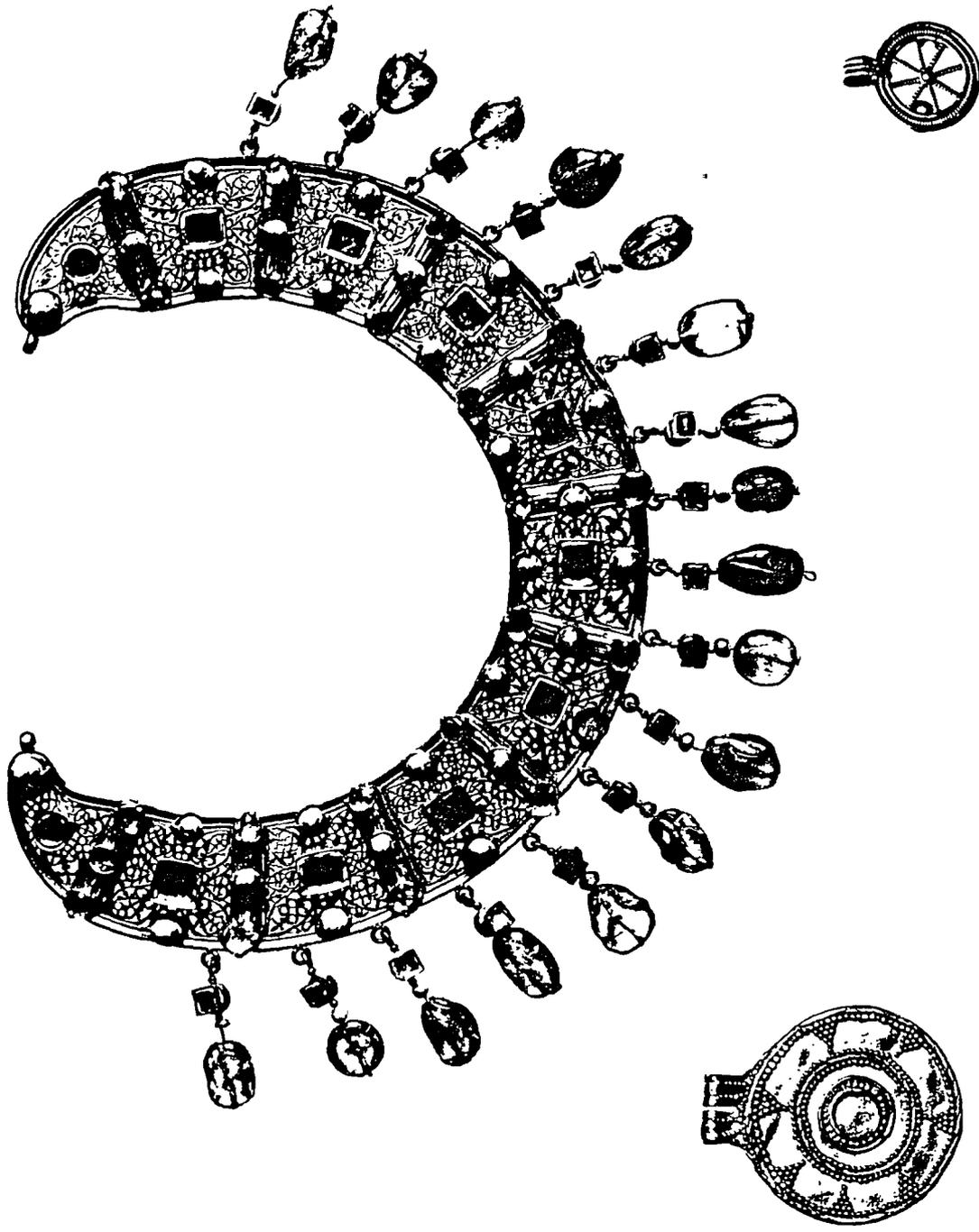


Fig 5.6 L: gold collar set with pearls, emeralds and sapphires or aquamarines, ?Constantinople, early 7th century AD (Weitzmann (ed) 1979, no 284). Scale 1:2. R, from top: gold openwork filigree pendant from La Guillotière, Rhône, 2nd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2975, pl LX); sheet-gold filigree pendant with missing central setting, ?Constantinople, late 6th century (Ross 1965, no 179 J, pl XCVII). Scale 1:1.



Fig 5.7 From top, L to R: gold coin pendant, aureus of Gallienus (253-268) (Marshall 1911, no 2939, pl LXVIII); gold cross pendant set with crystal, ?Constantinople, late 6th century (Ross 1965, no 179 I, pl XCVII); gold coin pendant, multiple solidus of Honorius (393-423) (Kent and Painter (eds) 1977, no 539); tooth-shaped ?basalt pendant set in gold, in necklace with gold beads and chalcedony beads; canine tooth pendant set in gold, 3rd to 4th century BC, both from Chiusi, Italy (Marshall 1911, nos 2278 and 2304, pl XLVII); two pierced canine teeth from unidentifiable animals, Lankhills 450 (Clarke 1979, fig 100, 611 and 612). Scale 1:1.

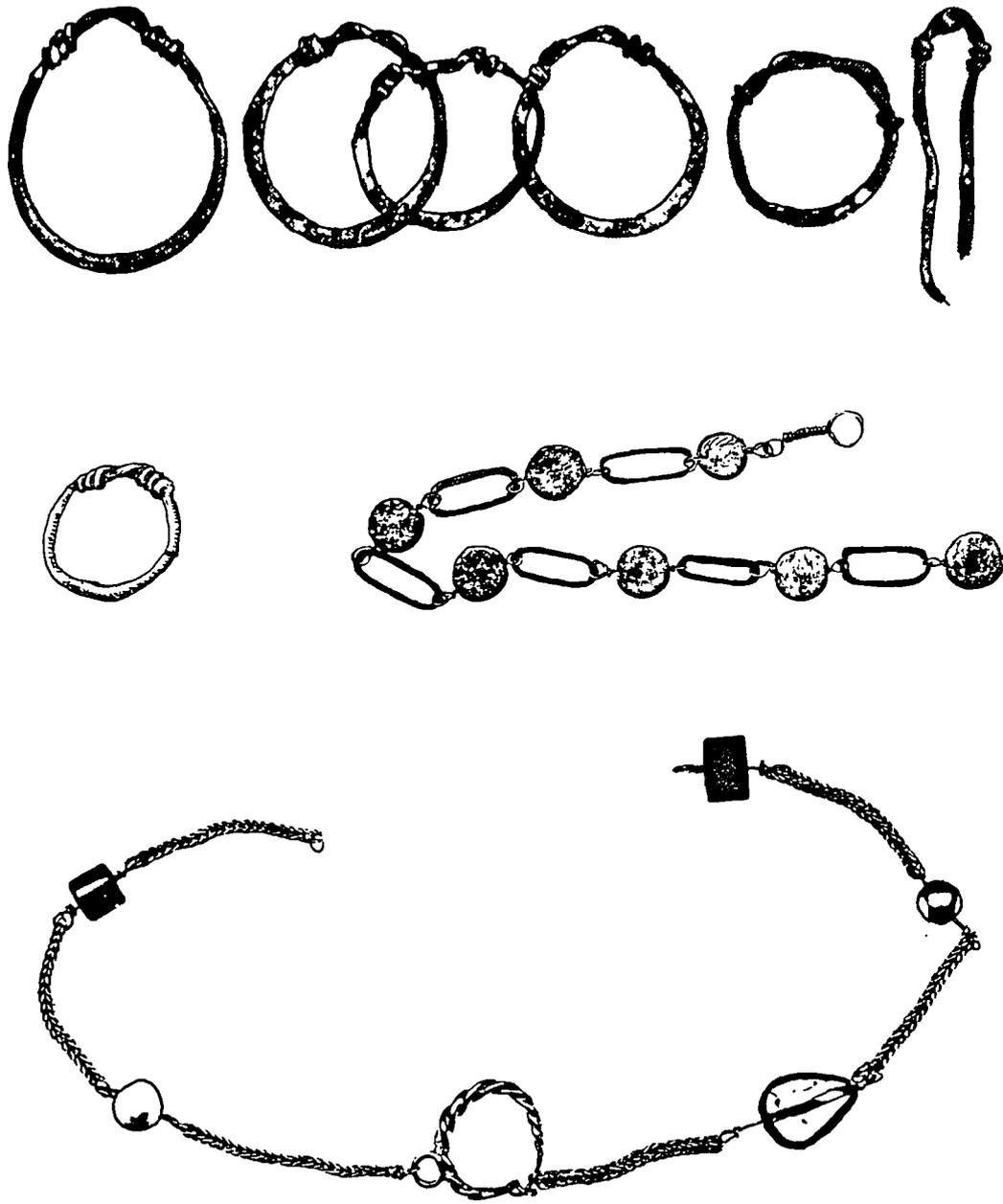


Fig 5.8 From top, L to R: bronze rings, three linked, from Sardis, Turkey, 1st to 2nd century AD (Waldbaum 1983, no 809, pl 47); bronze ring from Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 36, 86); part of necklace of gold links and glass discs (Marshall 1911, no 2712, pl LVI); part of necklace of gold chain, pearls, emeralds and sapphires closed with a wire ring, from Rome, early 5th century AD (Ross 1965, no 1 C, pl II). Scale 1:1.

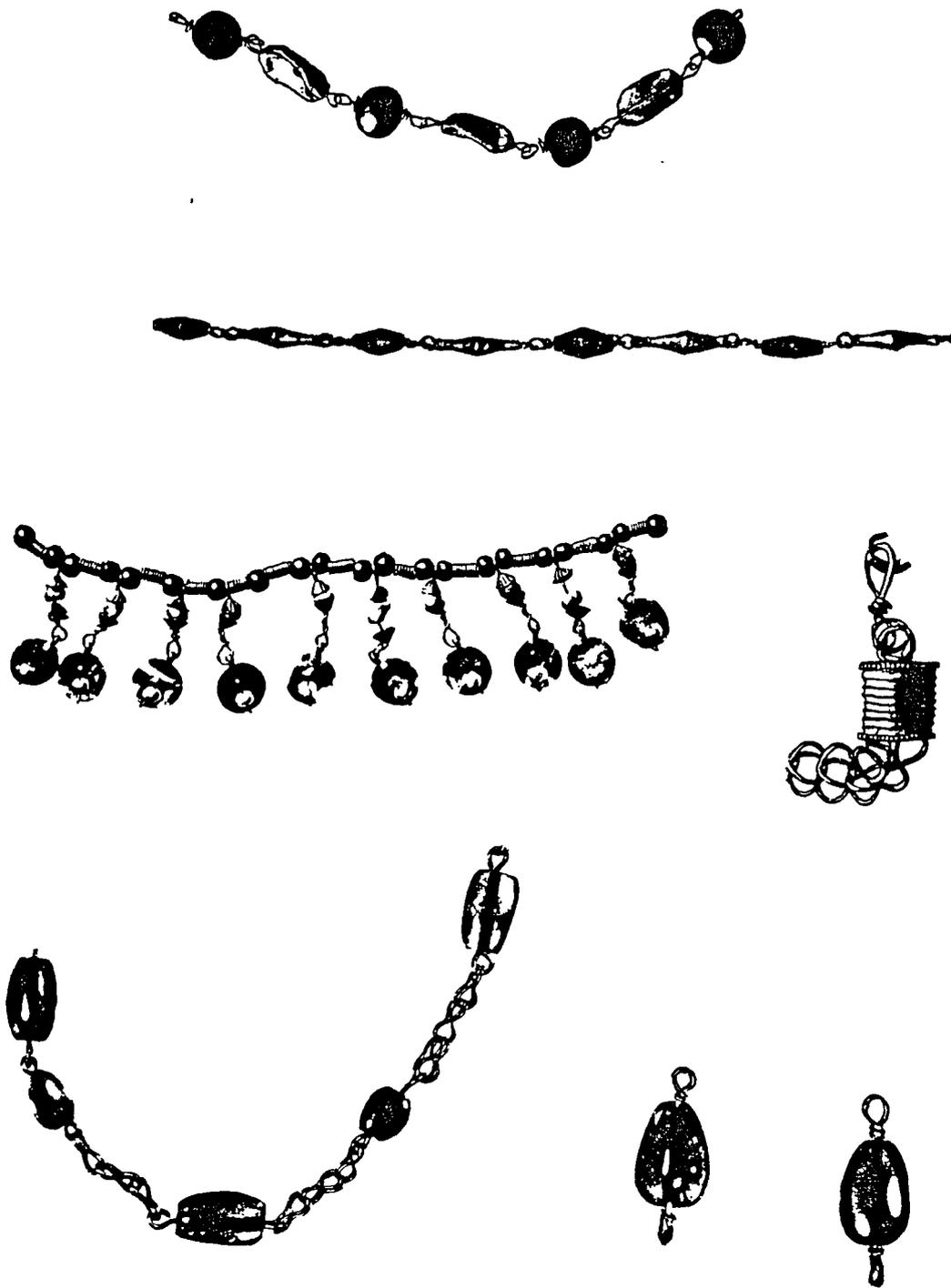


Fig 5.10 From top, L to R: almond-shaped gold beads with garnet beads, 2nd to 3rd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2714, pl LVIII); biconical gold beads with lapis lazuli beads, early 7th century, ?Egypt (Ross 1965, no 12, pl XX); cylindrical spiral gold wire beads with garnet beads and pendants of pearl and gold (Marshall 1911, no 2709, pl LVI); gold drum-shaped bead, 2nd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 2737, pl LX); gold necklace with three amethyst beads, a pearl and a blue chalcedony, and two amethyst beads from necklace, ?Constantinople, late 6th century (Ross 1965, nos 179 B and C, pls XCIV and XCV). Scale 1:1.

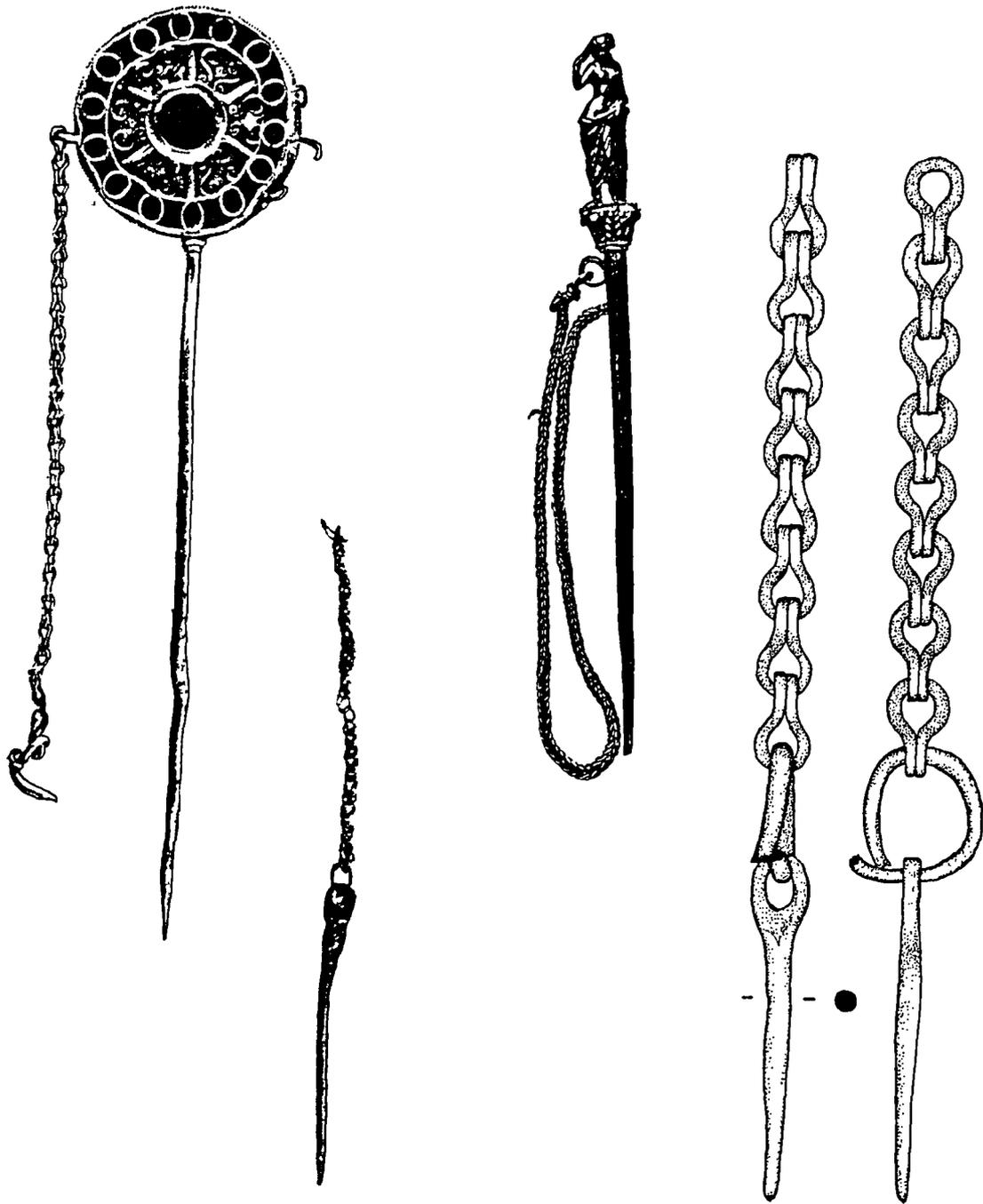


Fig 5.11 L to R: Ostrogothic gold pin and chain from Domagnano, San Marino, 5th-6th century AD (Menghin (ed) 1987, fig X.2.a); Roman or Byzantine bronze pin and chain from Sardis, Turkey (Waldbaum 1983, no 880, pl 50); silver pin and chain, 3rd century AD (Marshall 1911, no 3034, pl LXIX); bronze pin and chain from Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 36, no 77a). Scale 1:1.



Fig 5.12 Top: gold pins with base metal ends, set with pearls and garnets, and gold chain set with emeralds, Rome, early 5th century (Ross 1965, no 1 D, pl V). Scale 1:1.
 Middle: part of chain with animal-head terminals, Thetford, late 4th century (Johns and Potter 1983, no 35/36, fig 20). Scale 1:1.
 Bottom: single and double loop-in-loop chain technique (Higgins 1976, 56-59).

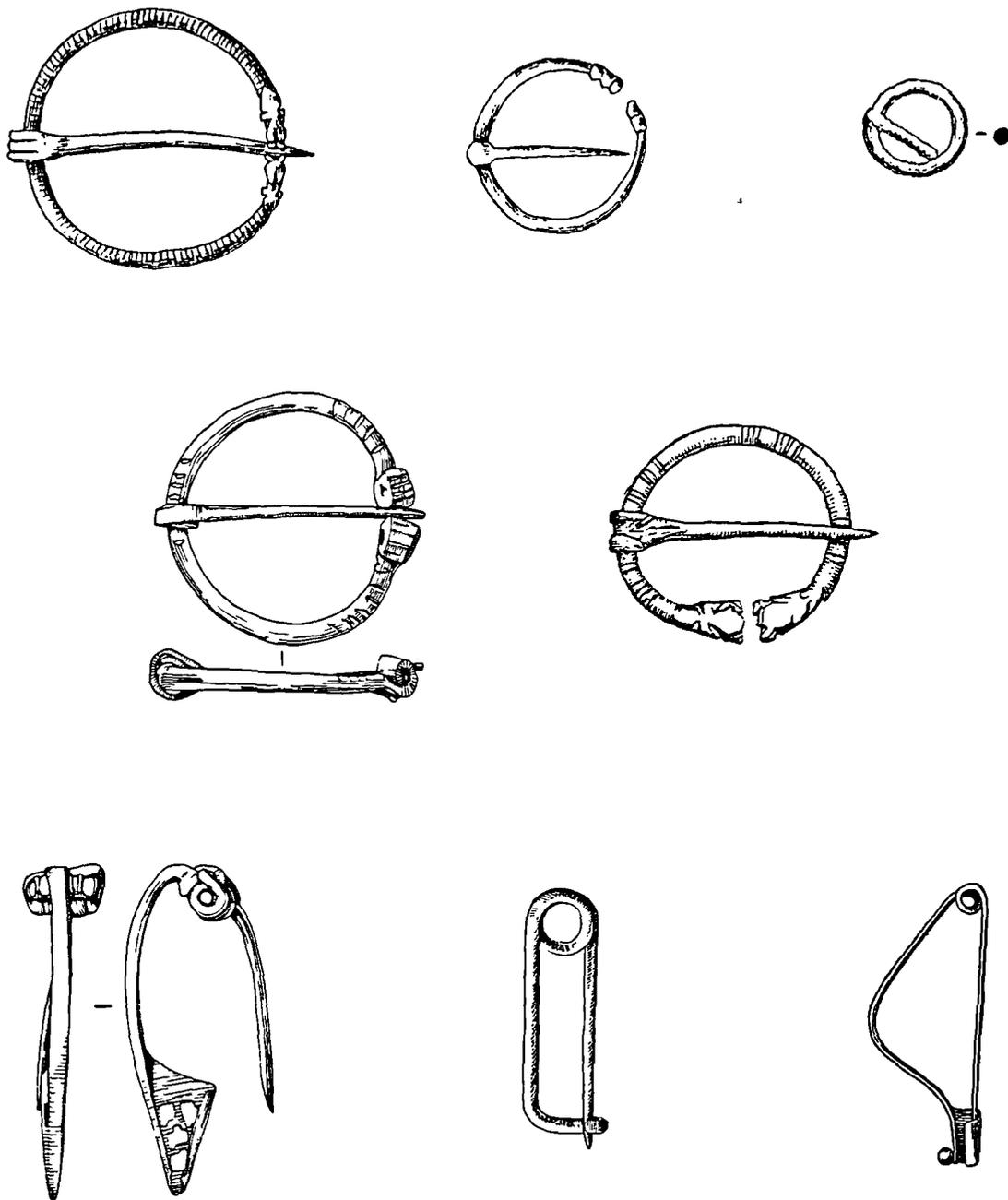


Fig 5.13 From top, L to R: two penannular brooches with animal heads, Nettleton (Wedlake 1982, fig 56, 111 and 112); annular brooch, York (MacGregor 1978, fig 21, 191); two penannular brooches with groups of transverse lines, Skeleton Green and South Shields (Partridge 1981, fig 72, 56; Kilbride-Jones 1980, fig 52, 11); bow brooch with decoration designed to be viewed from the side, Skeleton Green (Partridge 1981, fig 68, 14); safety-pin brooch of unknown date, Whitby (Peet's and Radford 1943, fig 12, 4); bow brooch, Certosa, late 6th century BC (Higgins 1961, fig 25). Scale 1:1, except for Certosa brooch where no scale is stated.

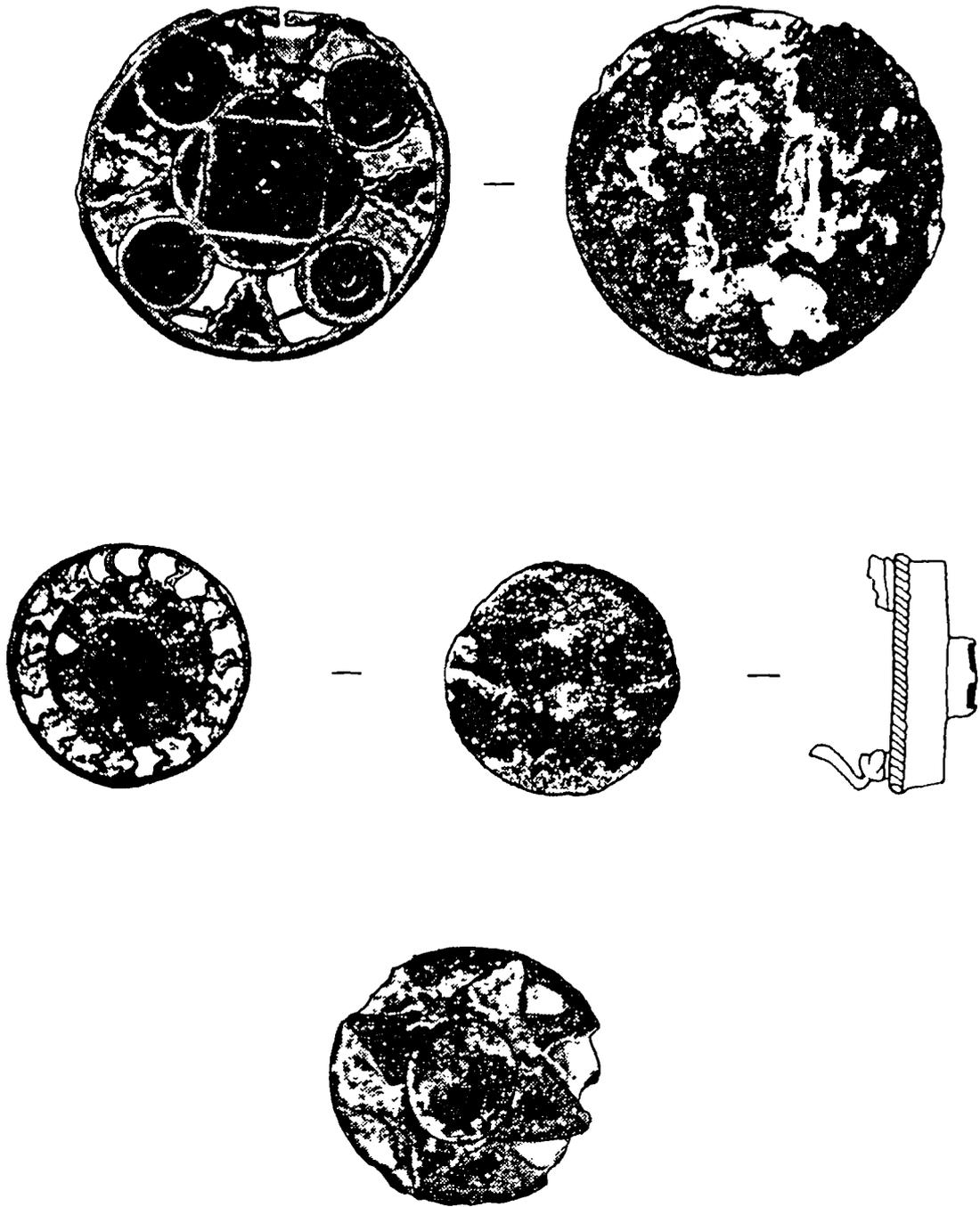


Fig 5.14 Three composite disc brooches from Sardis, all of bronze with glass settings (Waldbaum 1983, nos 684, 685, 687, pl 43). Scale 1:1.

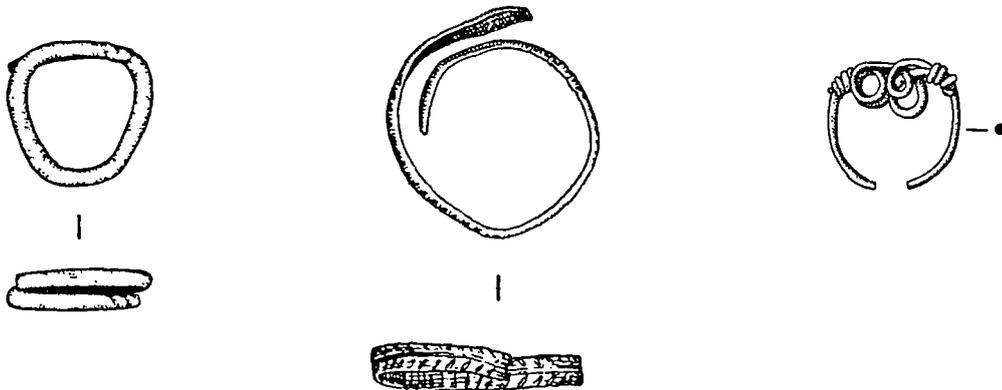


Fig 5.15 Top: mosaic of Justinian and his retinue, in the church of San Vitale in Ravenna (Heurgon 1958, pl VIII).

Bottom, L to R: bronze spiral finger-rings from Verulamium and Portchester (Frere 1972, fig 32, 28; Cunliffe 1975 fig 112, 48); bronze finger-ring with twisted bezel from Dover (Philp 1981, fig 35, 104). Scale 1:1.

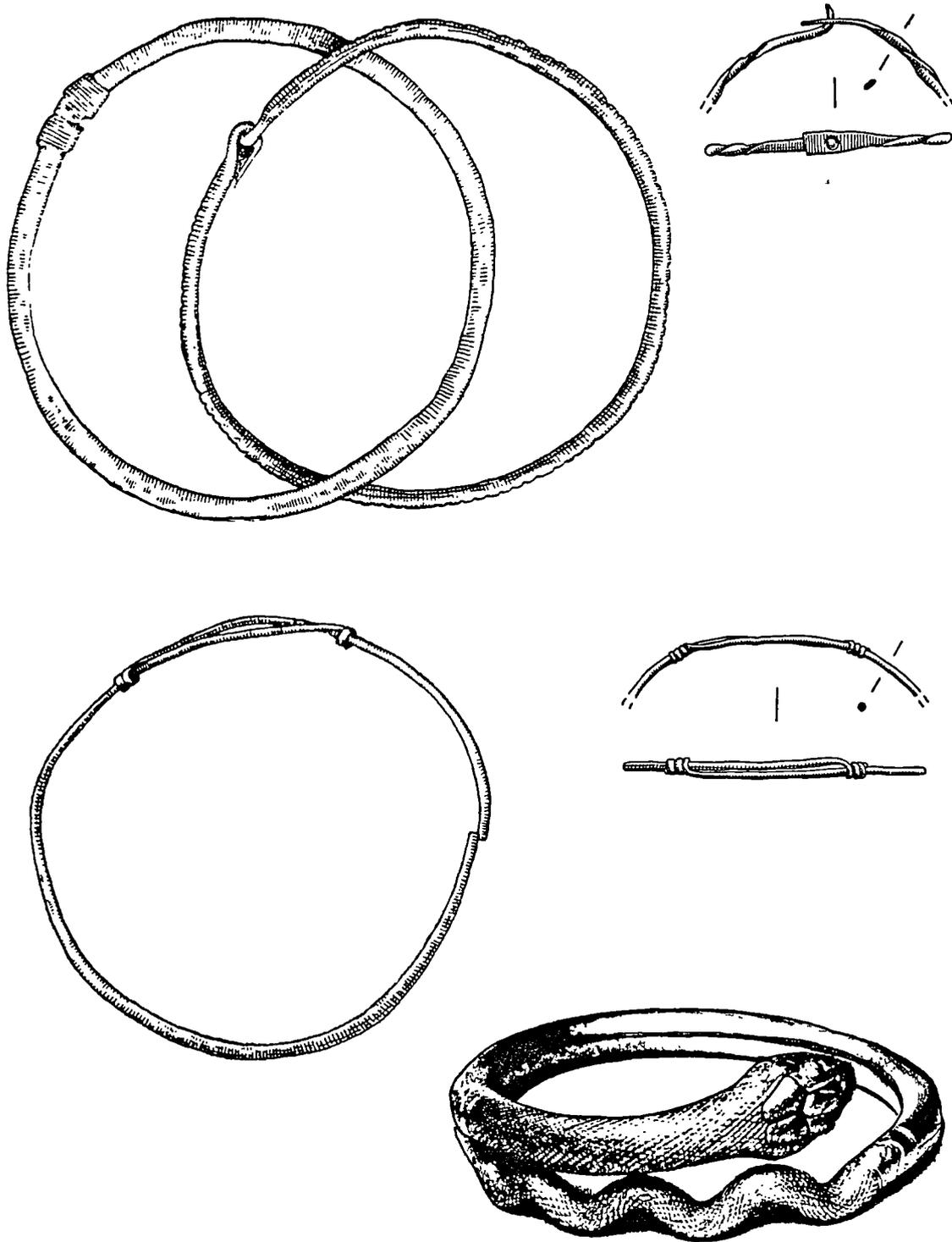


Fig 5.16 From top, L to R: linked bronze bracelets, one with hook-and-eye closure, Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 112, 43-44); detail of hook-and eye closure from bronze bracelet, Lankhills 238 (Clarke 1979, fig 81, 219); bronze knotted wire bracelet, Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 111, 24 A); detail of bronze knotted wire bracelet, Lankhills 256 (Clarke 1979, fig 82, 239); bracelet with animal-head terminal, 1st century AD, material not stated (Higgins 1961, pl 61 E). Scale 1:1.

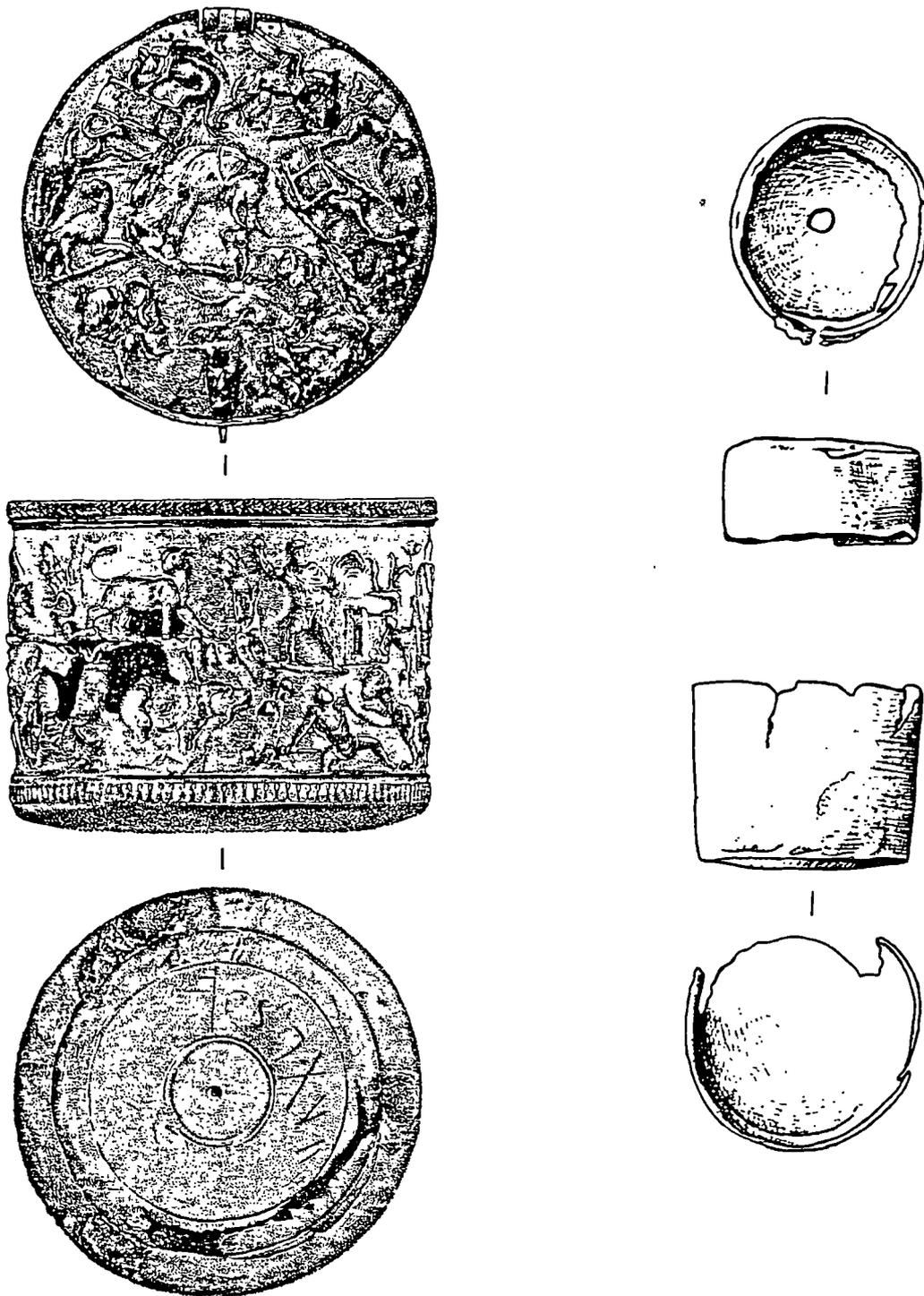


Fig 5.17 L: silver-gilt canister from the Walbrook Mithraeum, London (Grimes 1968, fig 26). Scale not stated.
 R: bronze ink-pot and lid from Roman grave of Krefeld-Gellep 241 (Pirling 1966 II, Taf 22, 18). Scale 1:1.

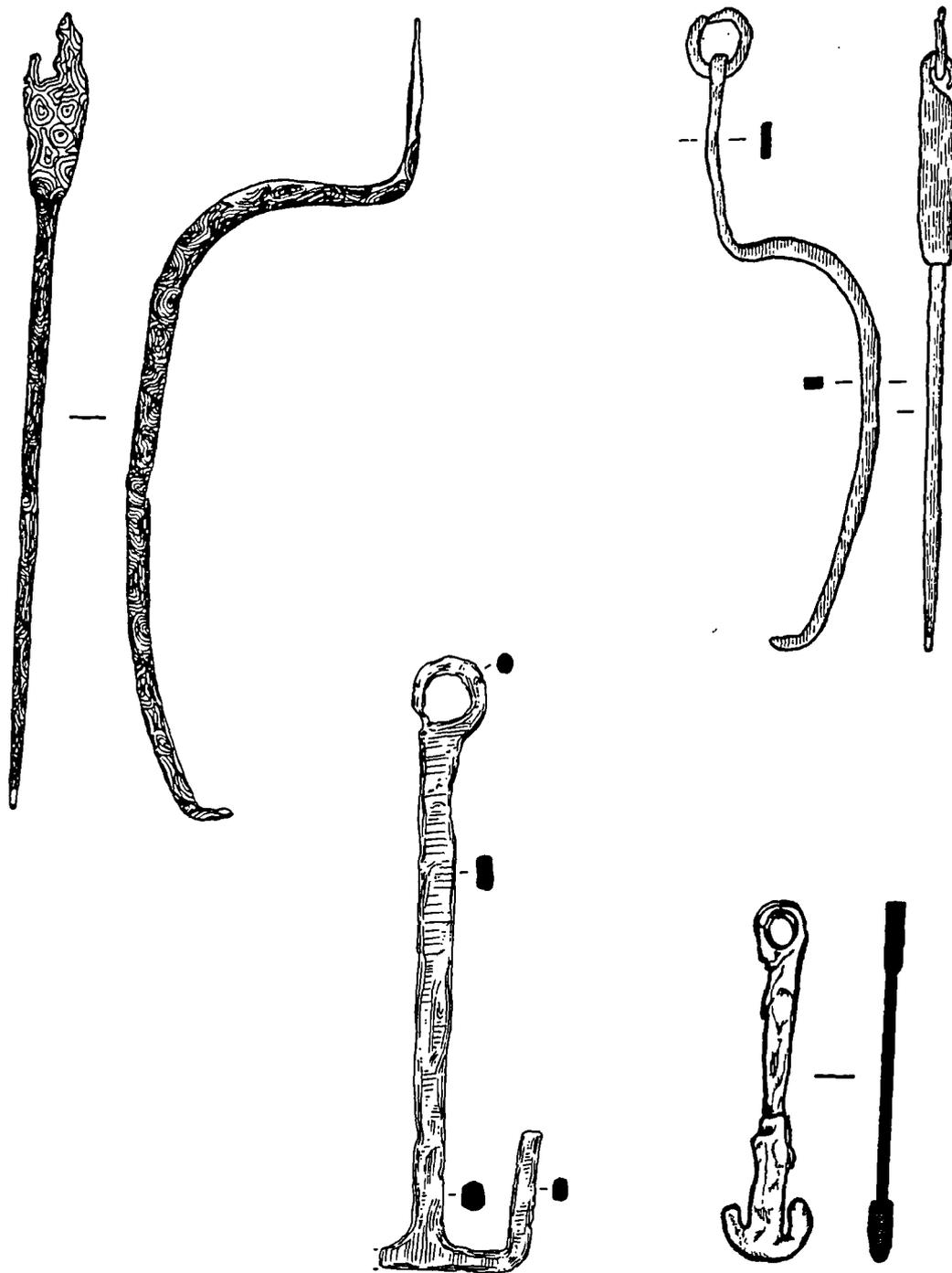


Fig 5.18 From top, L to R: iron latchlifters from Verulamium and Lankhills 316 (Frere 1972, fig 68, 73; Clarke 1979, fig 84, 373); iron keys from Skeleton Green and Verulamium (Partridge 1981, fig 62, 98; Frere 1972, fig 68, 74). Scale 1:2.

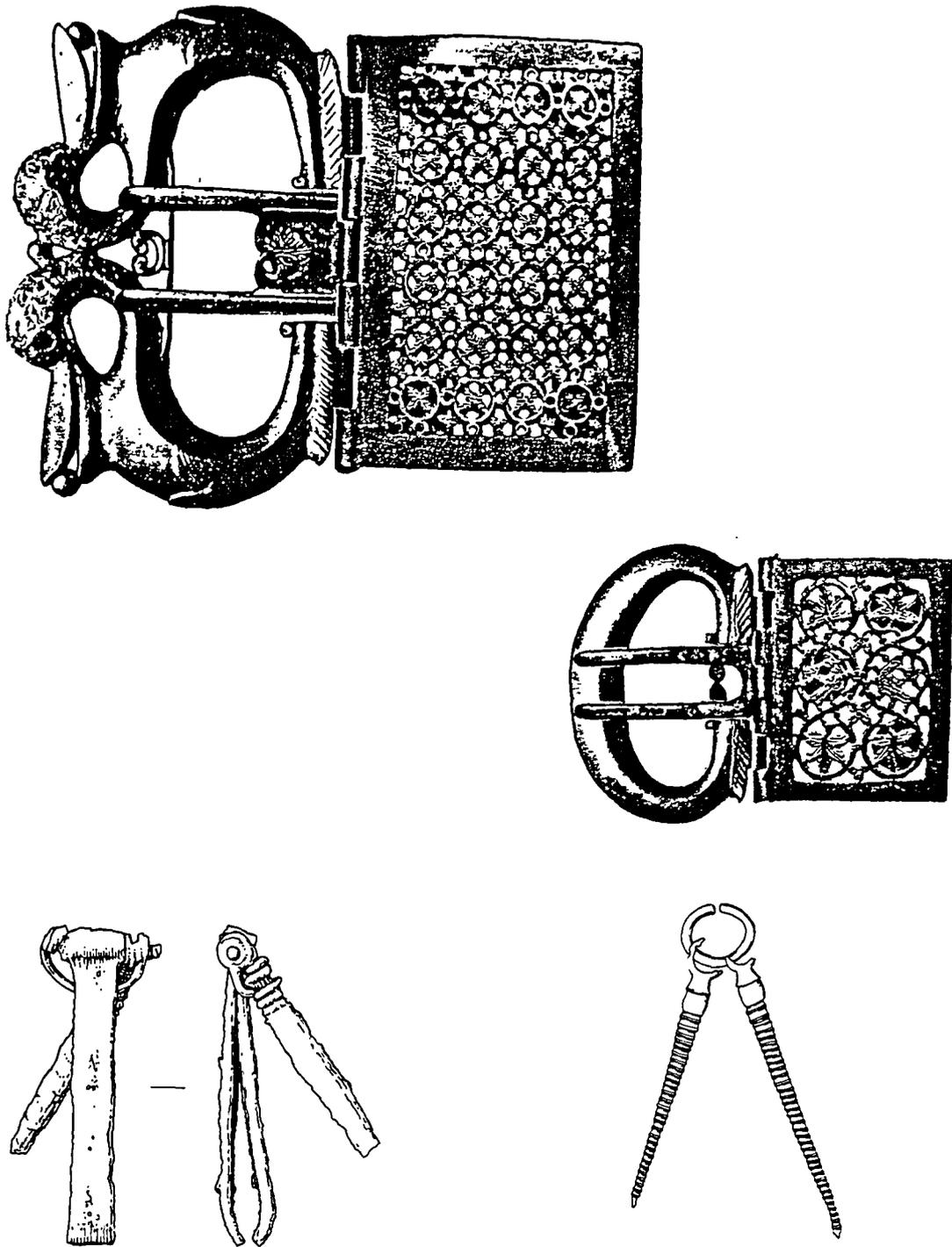


Fig 5.19 From top, L to R: gold double-tongued buckles from Ténès, Algeria (Heurgon 1958, pl III); bronze toilet sets from Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, figs 118, 119 and 117, 117). Scale 1:1.

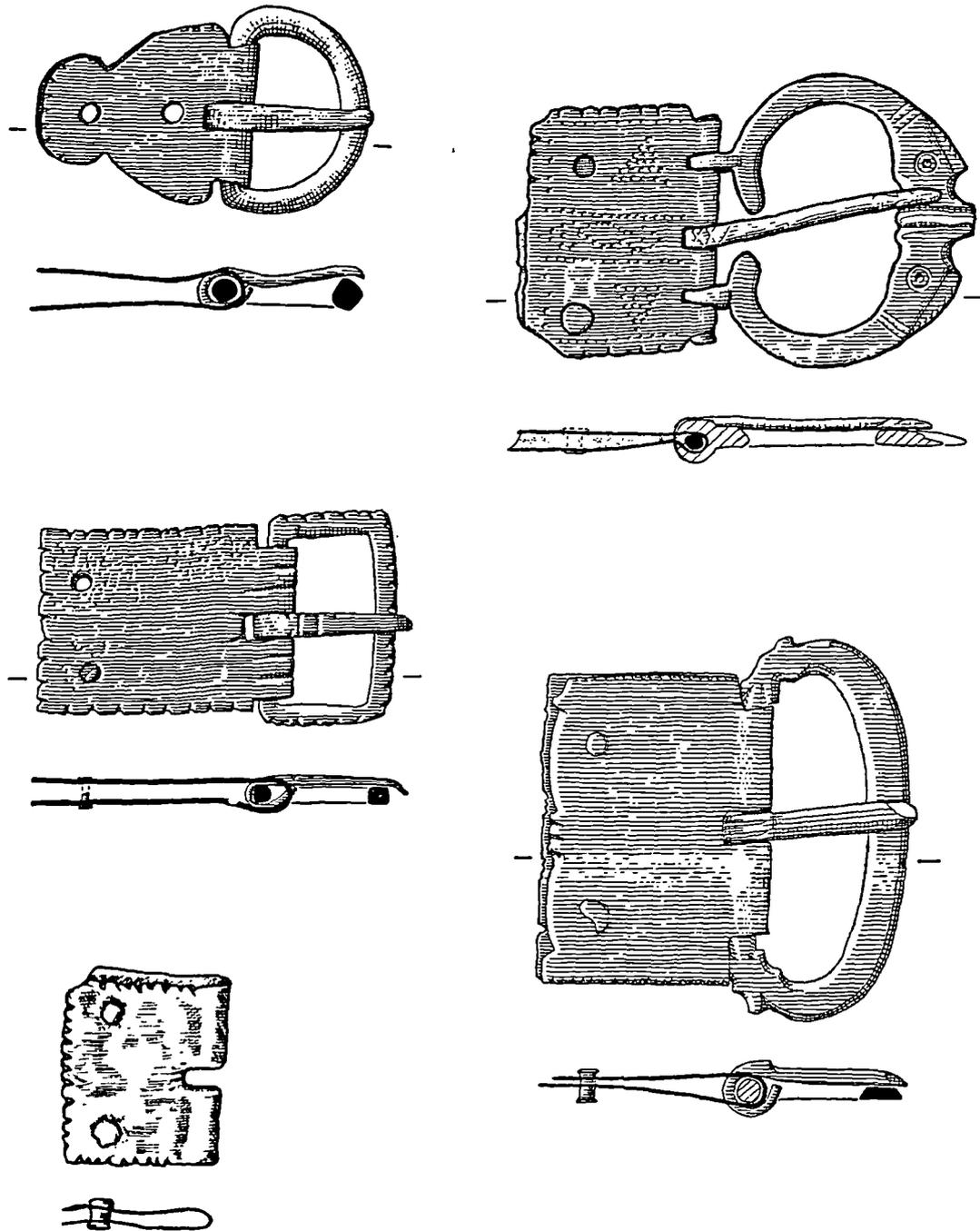


Fig 5.20 From top, L to R: bronze serrated-edge buckles from Lankhills 13, Lankhills 443, Lankhills 234, Lankhills 376 and Verulamium (Clarke 1979, fig 34, 14; fig 35, 603; fig 34, 279; fig 35, 498; Frere 1984, fig 22, 207). Scale 1:1.

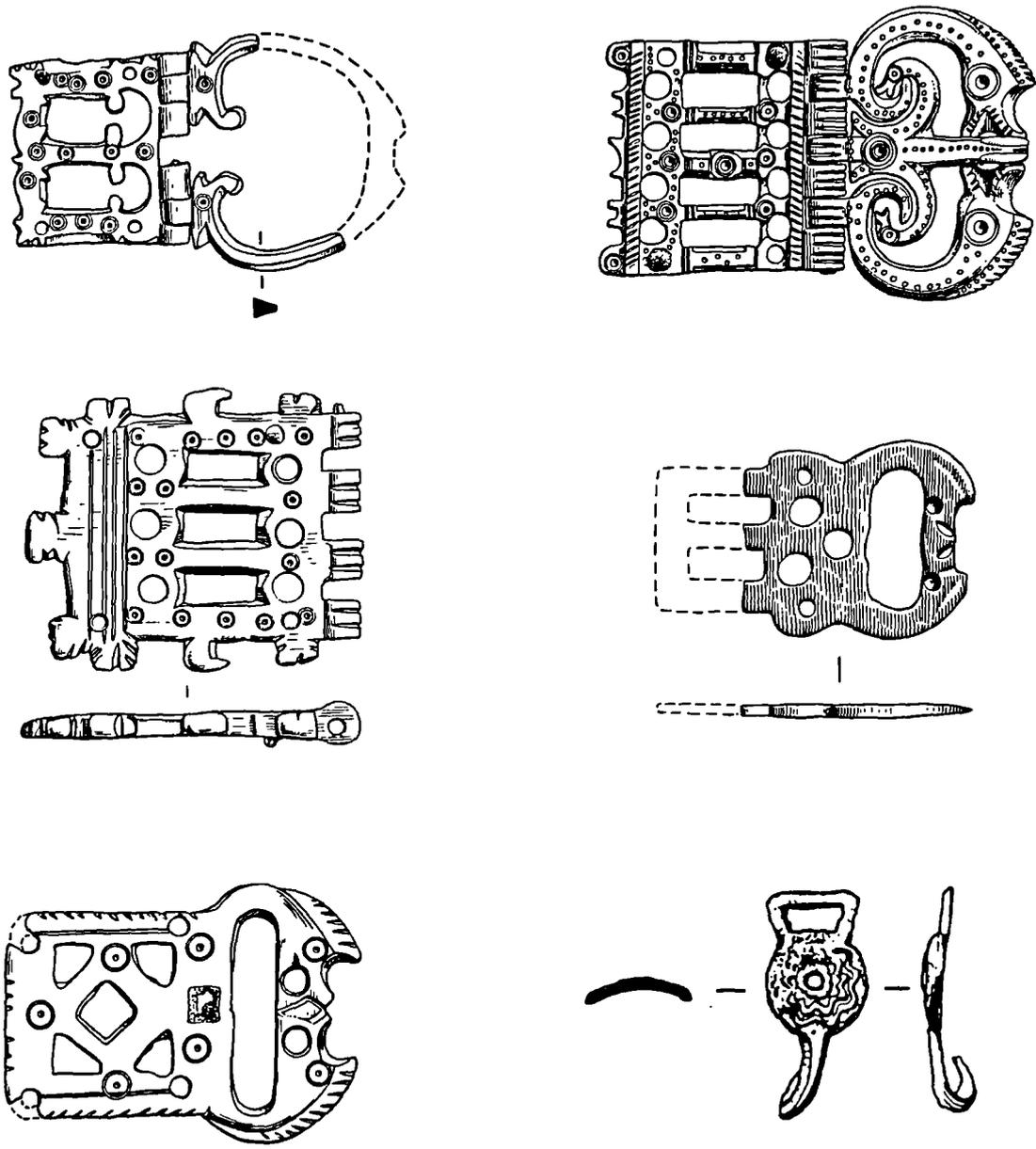


Fig 5.21 From top, L to R: bronze openwork buckles, all late 4th-early 5th century; cast in two pieces from Caerwent, Colchester and Leicester; cast in one piece from Richborough; cast in one piece with serrated edges from Sleaford (Hawkes and Dunning 1961, figs 17 a, e, i; figs 19 a, b); bronze hooked tag from Windmill Hill, Milton Keynes, late 4th century (Zeevat *et al.* 1987, fig 44, 104). Scale 1:1.

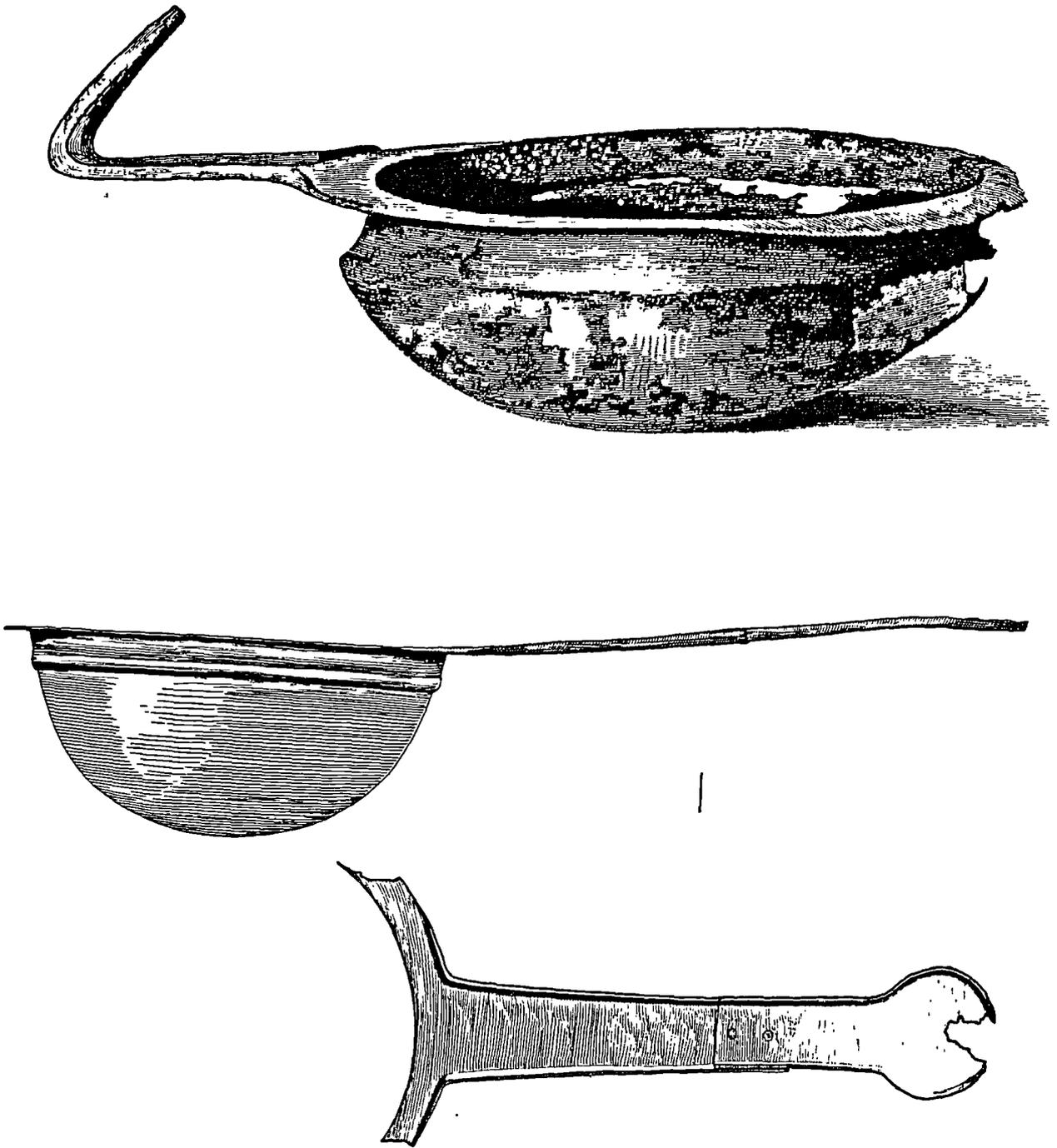


Fig 5.22 Top: Conversion-period bronze skillet from Rodmead Down Wi (Hoare 1812, pl IV). Bottom: bronze skillet from Whitby, of unknown date but probably Anglo-Saxon (Peers and Radford 1943, fig 16,2). Scale 1:2.

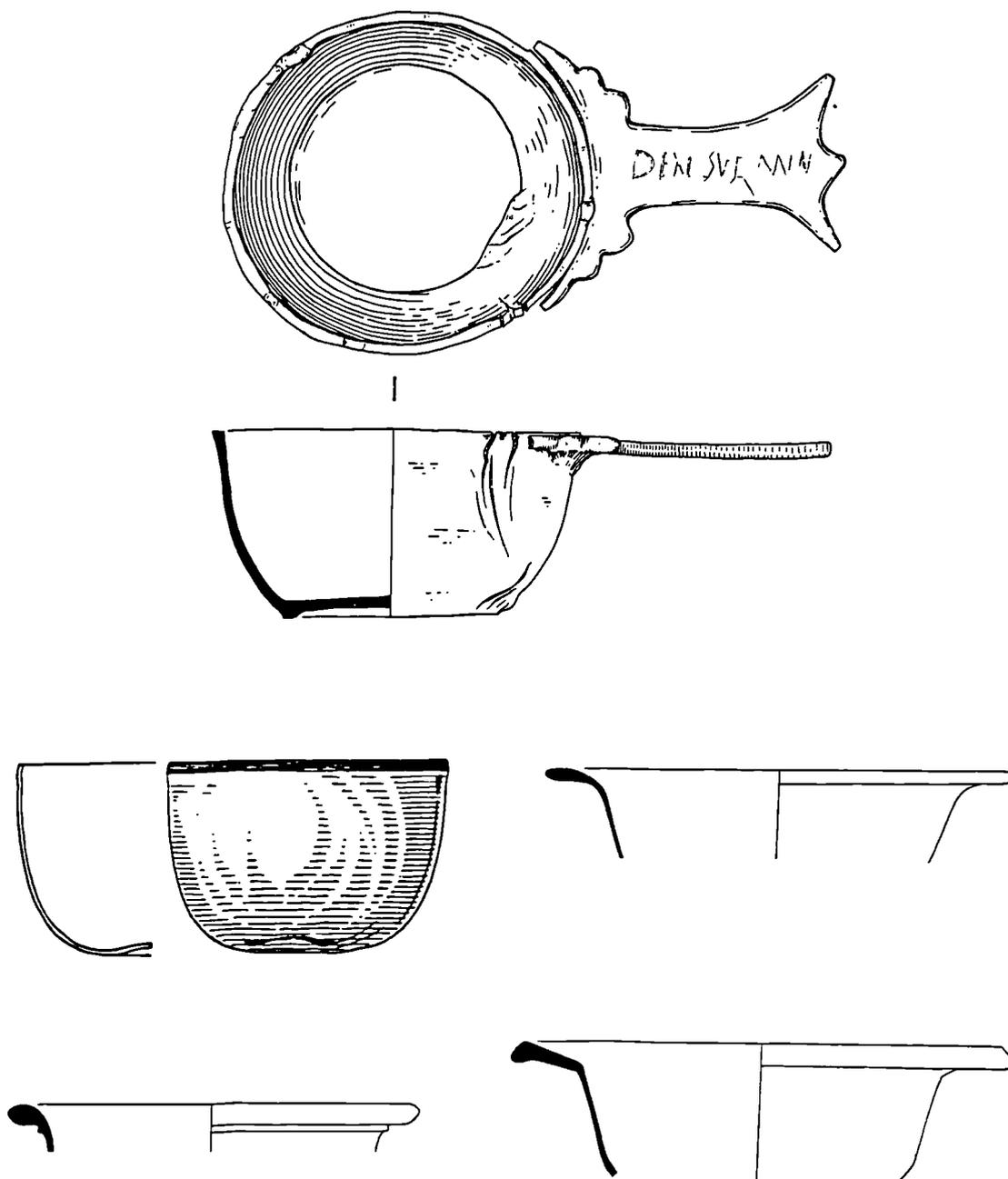


Fig 5.23 From top, L to R: pewter skillet from the Roman spring at Bath (Cunliffe (ed) fig 10, 30); glass bowl from Roman grave of Krefeld-Gellep 500 (Pirling 1966 II, Taf 43, 3); fragments of three glass bowls from Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig 95, 45; fig 95, 48; fig 94, 34). Scale 1:2.



Fig 5.24 L: obverse and reverse of gold multiple solidus of Justinian as a warrior, probably minted at Constantinople, 527-538 (Buckton (ed) 1994, no 61). Scale *c.* 1:1.

R: Centurion depicted on tombstone from Colchester, 1st century AD (Collingwood and Wright 1965, no 200, pl V). Scale 1:14.



Fig 5.25 Mounted warriors on tombstones. Bottom L: Cirencester, late 1st or early 2nd century AD. Top R: Gloucester (Collingwood and Wright 1965, nos 109 and 121, pl IV). Scale 1:12.

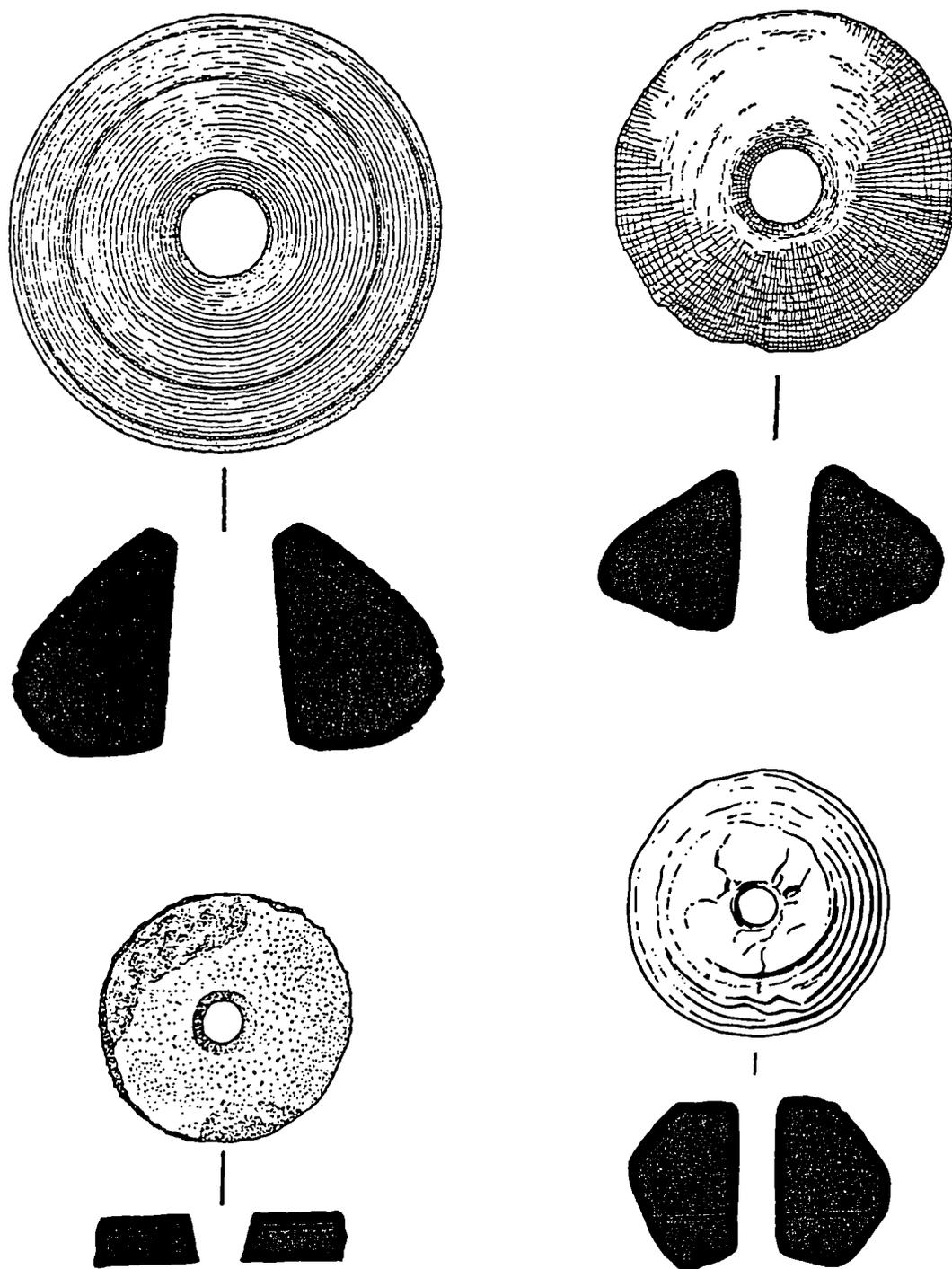


Fig 5.26 From top, L to R: chalk whorl from Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 139, 333); clay whorl from Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 139, 330); shale whorl from Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig 126, 25); sherd whorl from Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 139, 332). Scale 1:1.

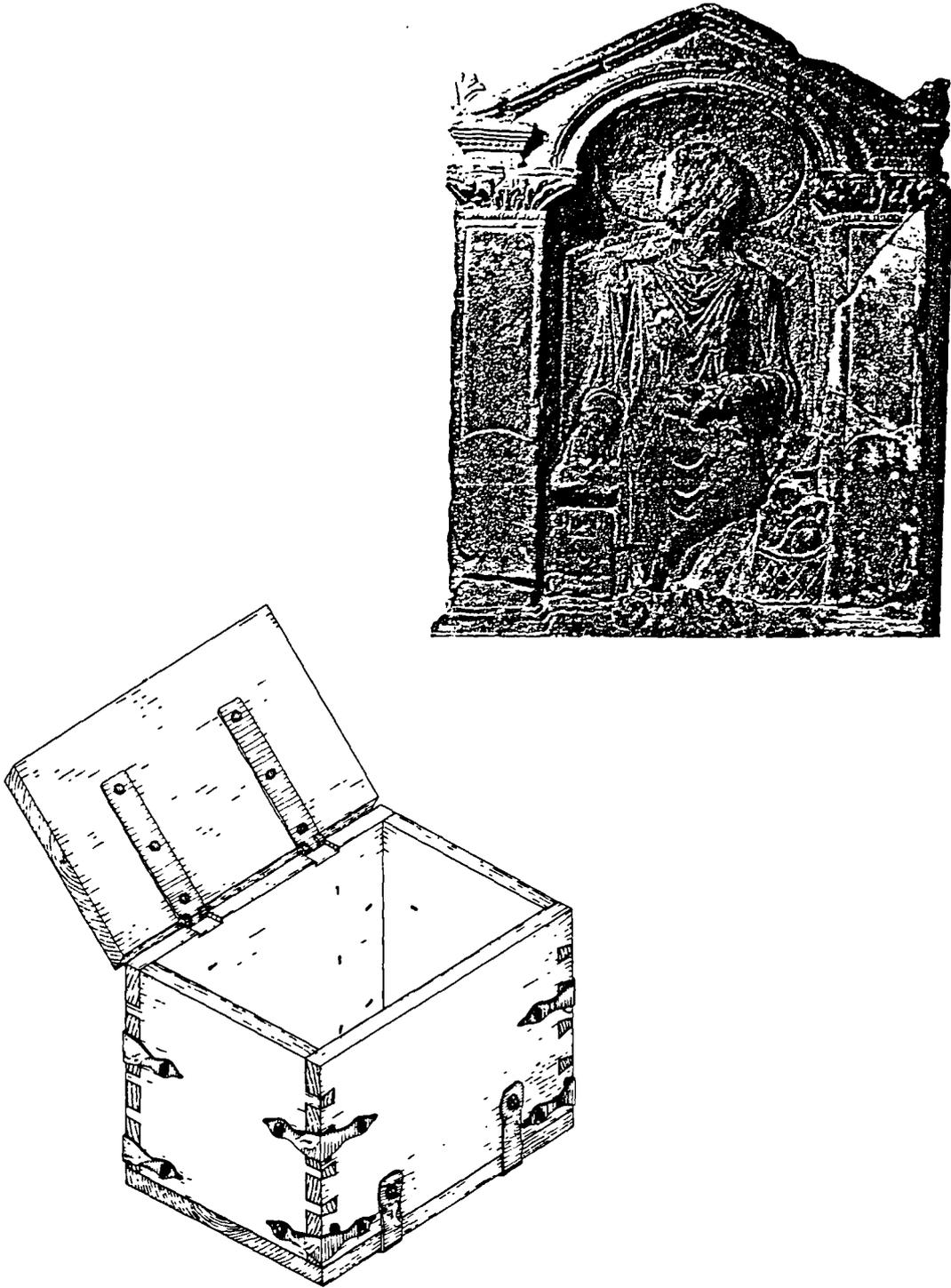


Fig 5.27 Top: Tombstone of Regina, South Shields, showing casket at feet (Liversidge 1968, pl 2). Scale not stated.
Bottom: reconstruction of casket with iron fittings from Bancroft villa (Zeepvat *et al.* 1987, fig 58). Scale 1:2.

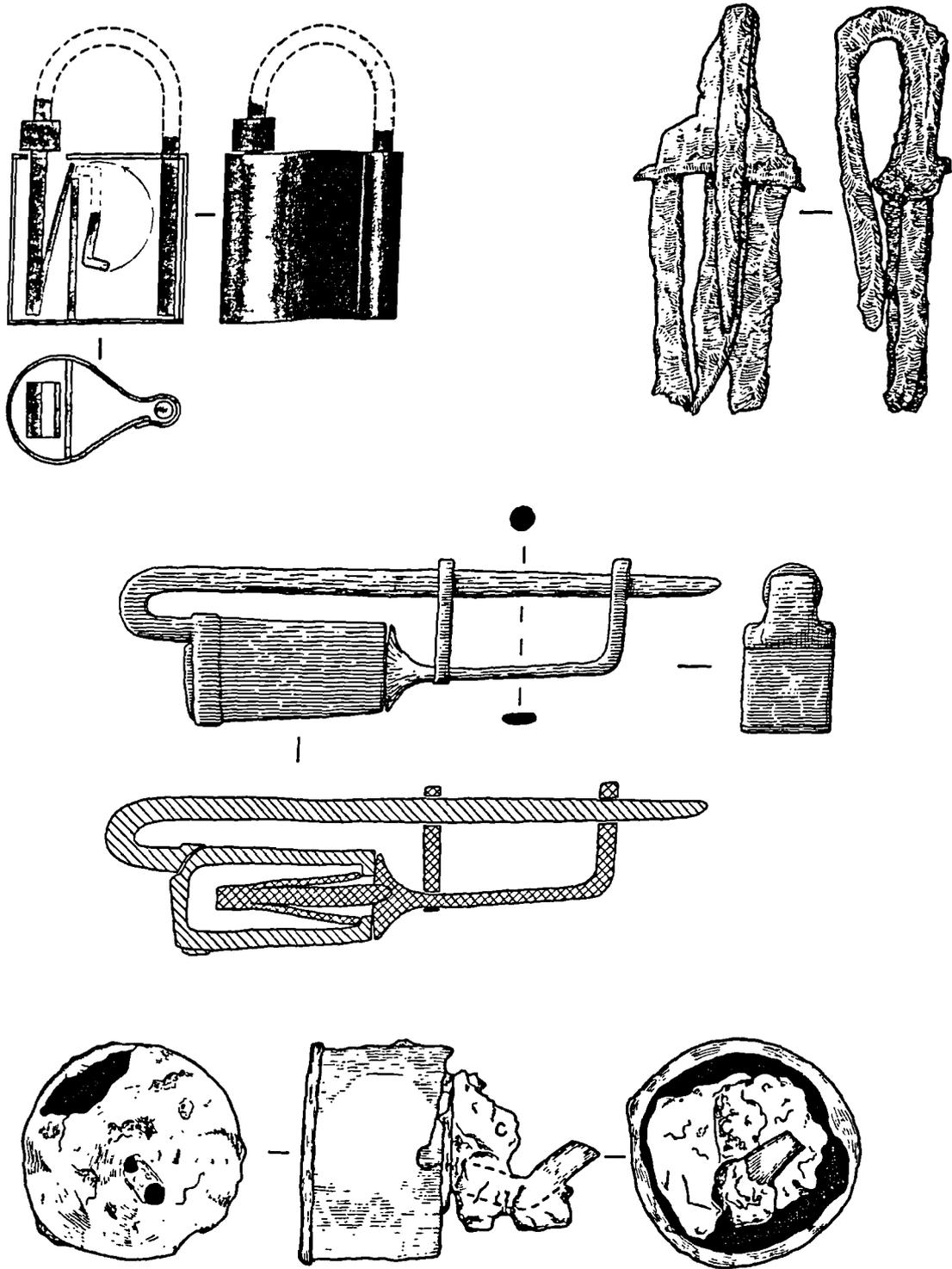


Fig 5.28 Top, L to R: bronze and iron padlock from Helgö (Holmqvist and Arrhenius (eds) 1964, no 2560, fig 19, 6); iron padlock mechanism from Portchester (Cunliffe 1975, fig 128, 218). Scale 1:1.
 Bottom, L to R: large iron padlocks from Lankhills 440 and Verulamium (Clarke 1979, fig 100, 515; Frere 1972, fig 67, 71). Scale 1:2.

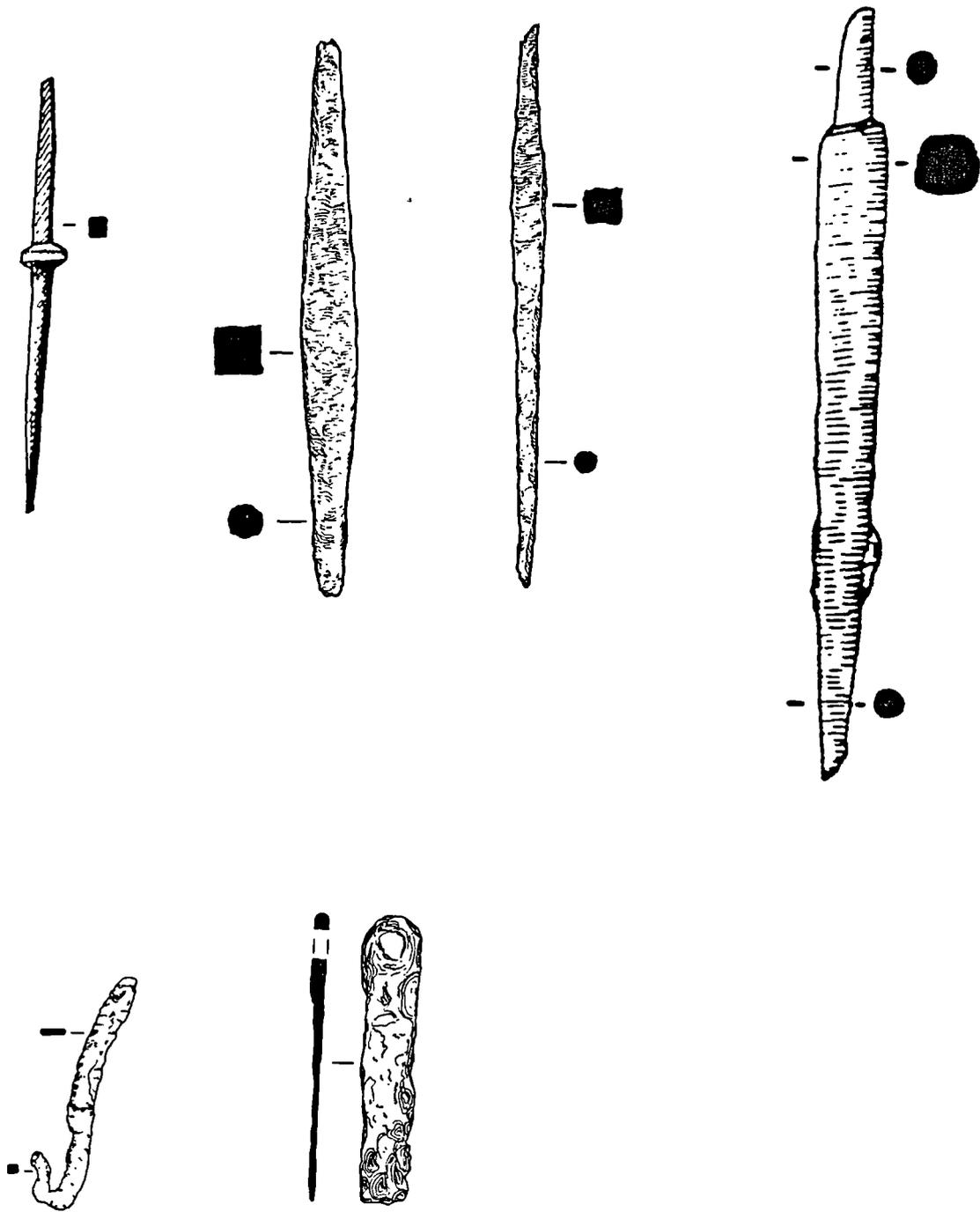


Fig 5.29 Top, L to R: pointed iron tools from Frankish grave of Krefeld-Gellep 1812, from Portchester and from Verulamium (Pirling 1974 I, Taf 55, 16; Cunliffe 1975, fig 128, 213; Frere 1972, fig 61, 15). Scale 1:1.

Bottom, L to R: part of iron handle and iron handle mount from buckets from Verulamium (Frere 1972, fig 66, 55 and 54). Scale 1:3.



Fig 5.30 Gravestone showing shoe-maker at work with his tools (Duby (ed) 1980, fig 237).

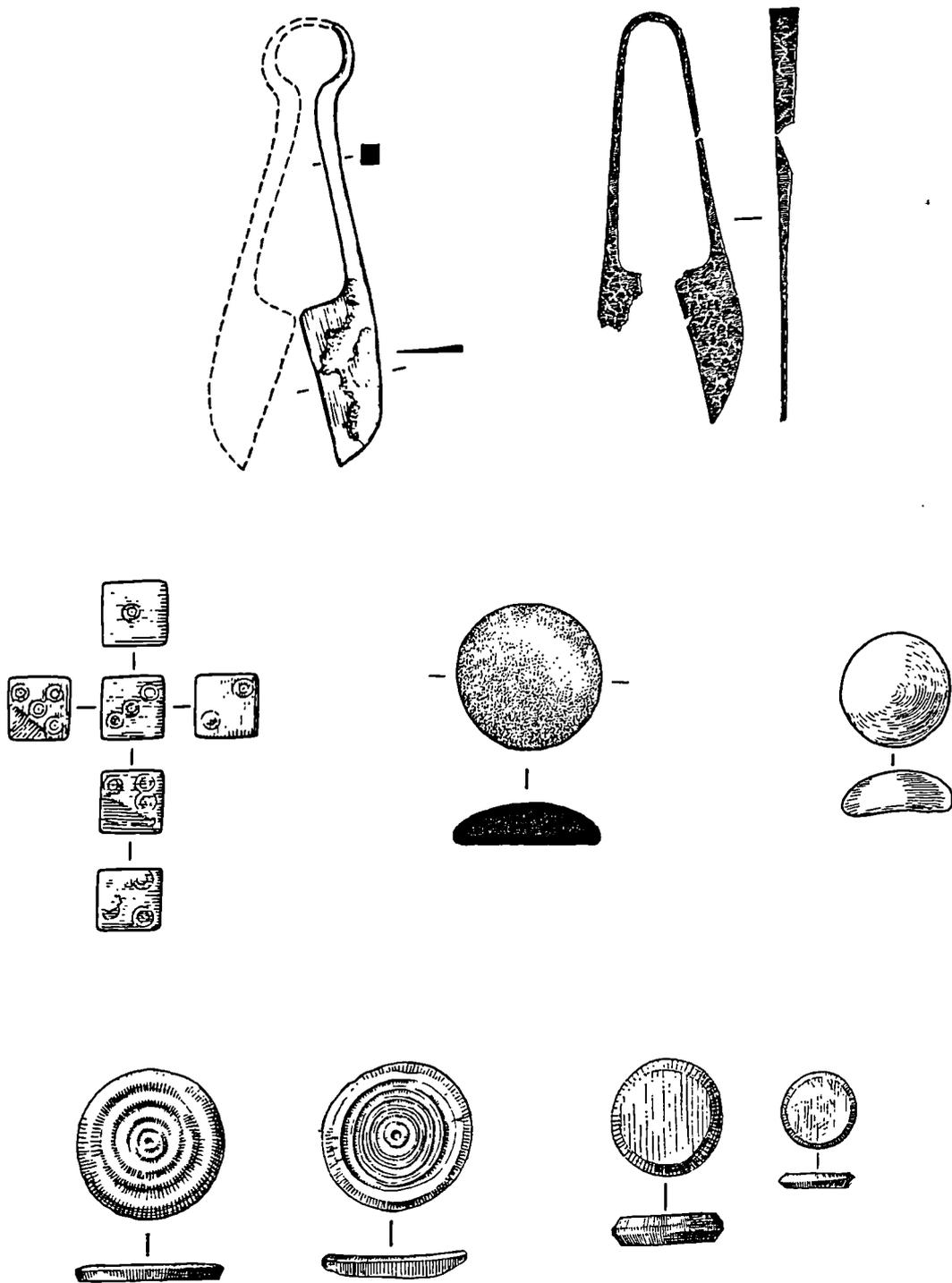


Fig 5.31 Top, L to R: shears from Verulamium and Portchester (Frere 1972, fig 65, 44; Cunliffe 1975, fig 127, 202/203). Scale 1:2.
 Below: bone die from Exeter (Holbrook and Bidwell 1991, fig 122, 4; glass playing pieces from Lankhills 51 and Verulamium (Clarke 1979, fig 69, 50 e; Frere 1972, fig 79, 77); bone playing pieces from Fishbourne (Cunliffe 1971, fig 67, 1, 2, 5 and 6). Scale 1:1.

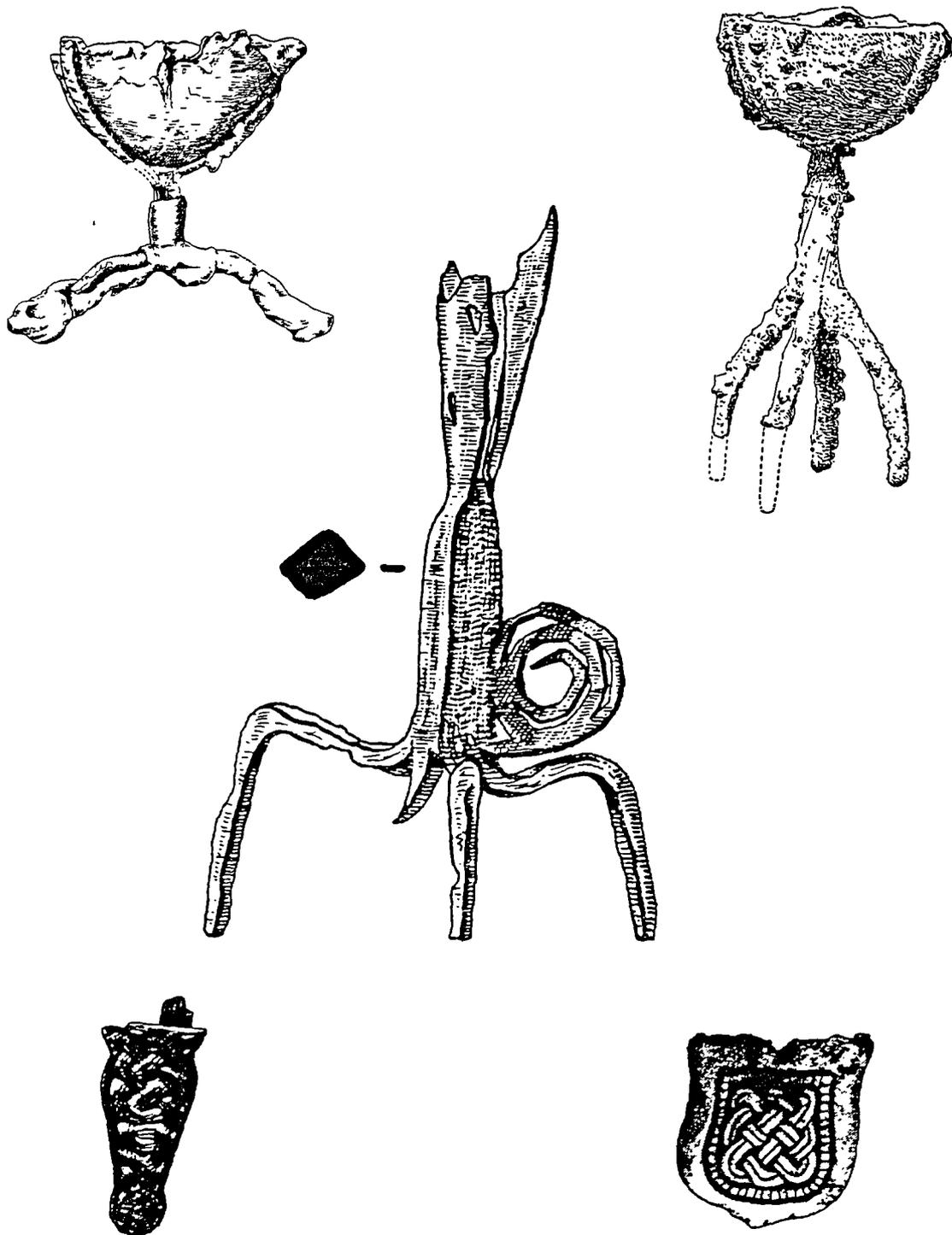


Fig 5.32 Top, L to R: Conversion-period iron lamps from Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1 and from Broomfield Ex (Bruce-Mitford 1983, fig 605; Read 1894, 254). Scale 1:4.
 Middle: Roman iron candlestick from Great Chesterford, Essex (Liversidge 1968, fig 70 b). Scale 1:1.
 Bottom: gilt-bronze belt-mount with interlaced ornament from North Elmsall WY (Wilson 1964, pl XIX, E); bronze buckle-plate with interlaced ornament from Sardis, Turkey (Waldbaum 1983, no 701, pl 44). Scale c. 1:1.

APPENDIX

GAZETTEER OF CONVERSION-PERIOD ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL SITES

The format of the gazetteer is based on Meaney (1964), using the Harvard system for books and the periodical name for notes and articles. If the bibliography of a site has been given in Meaney (1964), it is not repeated here. The sites are arranged in alphabetical order within the post-1974 counties; the counties are arranged in alphabetical order, but ignoring directional qualifiers (North, South, East and West).

There is no attempt at consistency in the names of sites used. I have selected the name by which the site is commonly known, which is often the parish name, but not always. If there are alternatives, these are added in parentheses but, owing to the relative shortness of this gazetteer, are not cross-referenced.

ABBREVIATIONS

Miscellaneous

County names are post-1974, and are abbreviated as in the main text.

Chronological divisions are given to the archaeological period (BA, IA, RB, AS)

sometimes subdivided (LRB, EAS, MAS, LAS etc.)

or to the century (e.g. C5, C6, C7, C8)

or to the half-century (EC7, MC7, LC7 overlapping).

Grave orientations, unless in quotation marks, start with the head end; thus W-E has the head to the west.

Radiocarbon dates are given exactly as quoted in published sources, with "calibrated", "A.D." or "a.d." left and not altered to fit with current practice.

BM	British Museum
HE	Bede's <i>Historia Ecclesiastica Gentis Anglorum</i>
SFB	Sunken-featured building
VCH	Victoria History of the Counties of Britain
*	Site included in the sample for detailed study

Periodicals

<i>Antiq Jnl</i>	Antiquaries Journal
<i>Antiquity</i>	Antiquity
<i>Archaeologia</i>	Archaeologia
<i>Arch Ael</i>	Archaeologia Aeliana
<i>Arch Cant</i>	Archaeologia Cantiana
<i>Arch Jnl</i>	Archaeological Journal
<i>Arch NL</i>	Archaeological News Letter
<i>ASSAH</i>	Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History
<i>BAN</i>	British Archaeological News
<i>Beds Arch Jnl</i>	Bedfordshire Archaeological Journal
<i>Britannia</i>	Britannia
<i>Brit Numis Jnl</i>	British Numismatic Journal
<i>CBA Gp 9 NL</i>	Council for British Archaeology Group 9 Newsletter
<i>Current Arch</i>	Current Archaeology
<i>Durham Arch Jnl</i>	Durham Archaeological Journal
<i>EAA</i>	East Anglian Archaeology
<i>E Mids Arch Bull</i>	East Midlands Archaeological Bulletin
<i>EH Arch Rev</i>	English Heritage Archaeological Review
<i>Ex Arch Hist</i>	Essex Archaeology and History
<i>Interim</i>	Interim, the Bulletin of the York Archaeological Trust
<i>JBAA</i>	Journal of the British Archaeological Association
<i>LAASRP</i>	Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society
	Reports and Papers
<i>Lincs Hist Arch</i>	Lincolnshire History and Archaeology
<i>London Arch</i>	London Archaeologist
<i>Med Arch</i>	Medieval Archaeology
<i>Norf Arch</i>	Norfolk Archaeology
<i>Offa</i>	Offa
<i>Oxoniensia</i>	Oxoniensia
<i>PCAS</i>	Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society
<i>PPS</i>	Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society
<i>Proc Cotteswold NFC</i>	Proceedings of the Cotteswold Naturalists Field Club
<i>Proc Dorset NHAS</i>	Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeological Society

<i>Proc Geol Soc W Riding Yorks</i>	Proceedings of the Geological Society of the West Riding of Yorkshire
<i>Proc Hants FC</i>	Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club
<i>Proc Soc Antiqs</i>	Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London
<i>Proc Somerset ANHS</i>	Proceedings of the Somerset Archaeological and Natural History Society
<i>PSIA</i>	Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology
<i>Rec Bucks</i>	Records of Buckinghamshire
<i>Rescue News</i>	Rescue News
<i>Sx AC</i>	Sussex Archaeological Collections
<i>Sx NQ</i>	Sussex Notes and Queries
<i>Sy AC</i>	Surrey Archaeological Collections
<i>Trans Repts Eastbourne NHS</i>	Transactions and Reports of the Eastbourne Natural History Society
<i>TBGAS</i>	Transactions of the Bristol and Gloucester Archaeological Society
<i>Trans Greenwich & Lewisham AS</i>	Transactions of the Greenwich and Lewisham Antiquarian Society
<i>Trans Shrop Arch Soc</i>	Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society
<i>Trans Southend AHS</i>	Transactions of the Southend Antiquarian and Historical Society
<i>Wilts Arch Mag</i>	Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine
<i>W Mids Arch</i>	West Midlands Archaeology
<i>World Arch</i>	World Archaeology
<i>WYAS Ann Rev</i>	West Yorkshire Archaeology Service Annual Review
<i>Yorks Arch Jnl</i>	Yorkshire Archaeological Journal

AVON

Burnett. 3666 1652. Smith (1923) 62, pl III, 6. *TBGAS* 59 (1937) 244. Bristol City Museum archives.

Beads, including a turquoise biconical glass bead, and a gold pendant with filigree decoration and central ?garnet stud, were found during road alterations at Burnett in the 1920s. The beads "crumbled on exposure", but the pendant is now in Bristol City Museum.

* **Camerton.** 3686 1566. Meaney (1964) 218. Rahtz and Fowler (1972) 200. Speake (1980) 67, fig 13 m, pl 13 j. Morris (1983) 55. Brenan (1991) 47-48, 70, 80-81.

104 W-E graves were excavated in the 1920s and 1930s in advance of quarrying. An unknown number of graves were lost prior to this. 60 graves were unfurnished, and although it is just possible that some of these may be sub-RB (a RB town is nearby), both the furnished and unfurnished graves were included in the sample sub-set. Furnished graves were more common towards the W edge, and the datable grave-goods included a cowrie shell, silver wire rings, silver bullae, beads including "saddle-shaped" (cowrie?) shell beads as at Buckland Dinham So, and gold disc pendants. Charcoal was present in 36 graves. There was some organisation into rows.

Saltford, Avon Farm. Doubtful. 3686 1686. Meaney (1964) 219.

Human bones were found in a gravel pit in 1937. 6 graves were then excavated, all lying "E-W". There was only one grave-good, an iron knife.

BEDFORDSHIRE

Astwick. 5216 2385. Meaney (1964) 35. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 43.

Skeletons were found before 1866 during coprolite digging. A sword, Group 7 shield-boss, spearheads and a knife were found with the skeletons; 10 Samian vessels were nearby.

Biscot Mill, Luton. Doubtful. 5079 2231. *Beds Arch Jnl* 6 (1971) 23-26.

11 graves have been found at various times since the 1920s; 3 are recorded as having their heads to the W. Grave-goods included knives and spearheads; grave 11 contained an arrowhead 75 mm long and a pot which, on the grounds of its similarity to one at Shudy Camps Ca, has been dated to the Conversion period.

Chamberlain's Barn I, Leighton Buzzard I. Doubtful. 4926 2264. Meaney (1964) 37. *Arch Jnl* 120 (1963) 161-200.

The records of this cemetery are rather confused, and many of the grave-goods are now missing. 19 graves, 4 without grave-goods, were excavated in 1880 in advance of quarrying. The extant grave-goods are largely undatable, but one grave contained a C6 necklace of large polychrome glass beads. Grave 13, on the edge of the cemetery, contained a triangular bronze buckle, 2 knives and the bronze mounts from a wooden drinking cup, and so may be EC7.

*** Chamberlain's Barn II, Leighton Buzzard II.** 4925 2265. Meaney (1964) 37-38. *Arch Jnl* 120 (1963) 161-200. Avent (1975) I 114. Morris (1983) 55.

One of the most famous and oft-quoted Conversion-period cemeteries, 68 graves were excavated in advance of quarrying in the 1930s, and published in 1963. The graves were organised in short rows, and 2 were under mounds. 30 of the graves were unfurnished, and 10 had just a knife or knives. 4 had only a pot. 5 graves contained necklaces of silver rings, glass and silver beads, bullae and silver disc pendants. The barrows contained a Group 7 shield-boss and a knife (the only weapon-grave) and a knife, buckle and snaffle-bit. Other Conversion-period artefacts included linked pins and composite brooches.

Dallow Road, Luton II. 5081 2215. Meaney (1964) 39.

A supine extended skeleton was found with a cowrie shell and parts of a pair of iron shears in 1930. There are no further details, and it is not known whether a search was made for other burials.

*** Eaton Socon (St Neots).** 5172 2603. Meaney (1964) 36.

In 1935 2 burials were found by workmen laying a pipe. Lethbridge reconstructed a plan and trenched around, but could not find any more graves. One was accompanied by a broad seax in a scabbard, and the other was unfurnished.

Elstow Abbey. Doubtful. 5049 2474. *Beds Arch Jnl* 3 (1966) 22-30; 4 (1969) 27-42; 6 (1971) 55-64.

A well-organised cemetery of 270 unfurnished burials was excavated in the 1960s, pre-dating the monastery. It included both sexes and all ages. It has been provisionally dated to between the 8th and 11th centuries, so may contain Conversion-period burials.

*** Harrold (Odell).** 4953 2572. *Beds Arch Jnl* 5 (1970) 17-55. Wilson (ed) (1976) 402 n 23.

13 graves were excavated in the 1950s, adjacent to or within a settlement containing C5

and C6 pottery and Ipswich ware. Excavations were carried out in appalling conditions in advance of gravel digging, and all of this multi-period site was badly damaged by machines. It seems that the graves may have been in 2 groups, with graves 5, 6 and 7 at least around a ?BA ring-ditch, but as it was not possible to make an accurately measured site plan, this is not certain.

All but one of the graves are recorded as being orientated "E-W" with the odd one out, grave 7, "W-E". There was some organisation within the cemetery - graves 9 to 12 were buried "in an almost straight line" - but one grave, 5, cut another, 6.

Grave 3 contained a sword, a whetstone, a bucket made entirely of iron, a heckle, spearhead, knife and bead. This grave has been claimed as Viking, but in view of other finds of iron vessels and heckles from AS contexts, need not be. Other grave-goods include silver and bronze wire rings, an unmounted cabochon garnet, mounts from a box or a wooden vessel, a small bronze buckle, knives and beads.

Kempston. 5031 2474. Meaney (1964) 36-37. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 46, 59.

A mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery was encountered during gravel digging in the 1850s and 1860s. Some records were kept, but they are patchy and contradictory. There is an enormous range of finds from Kempston dating from the C5 onwards, some very rich. Conversion-period objects include a Group 7 shield-boss, a necklace of small glass beads, metal pendants and wire rings, 2 workboxes, metal beads and bullae, but the associations of these objects are mostly unknown, and it is not possible to say how many graves date to the Conversion period.

*** Marina Drive, Dunstable (Totternhoe).** 5000 2213. Meaney (1964) 41. *Beds Arch Jnl* 1 (1962) 25-47. Morris (1983) 55. Brenan (1991) 80, 81-82, 48-49.

In 1957 48 graves in rows were excavated in advance of housing development in a cemetery close to a BA ring-ditch. Orientations varied but were consistent within the rows, which were some distance away from each other. Some graves were destroyed by workmen, but the excavator was confident that all graves had been reported and that the entire cemetery had been excavated. Out of the 50 individuals represented, 3 were infants under a year, 10 were children and 5 were adolescents. 17 graves were unfurnished and 7 contained only a knife. One grave contained a spearhead and 2 had seaxes. 4 contained necklaces of amethyst and glass beads, bronze pendants and silver rings and beads; 3 of these were worn by children. One necklace, the only one with more than 2 amethyst beads to be found outside Kent, was found in the grave of 2 children, with an amulet collection, workbox, whorl, knife and 2 bags. The other double grave contained 2 adults with a hump-backed comb, knife, shears, set of scales,

bag, workbox and hanging-bowl escutcheon.

Stratton, Biggleswade. 5205 2438. *Med Arch* 37 (1993) 247.

A "small but complete 'final phase' cemetery" was excavated at the deserted medieval settlement site of Stratton in 1992. 11 burials were found.

BERKSHIRE

Cross Barrows (East Ilsley I). 4506 1810. Meaney (1964) 45. *Antiq Jnl* (1963) 49, 52, 61. Dickinson (1976) II 91-92.

4 mounds were excavated in 1843. One contained the flexed NE-SW skeleton of a man with a knife, and another contained 6 extended skeletons in a row with a bronze pin, beads, pottery and horse teeth. Barrow 3 (according to Dickinson's numbering) contained a quantity of residual material and a burial, furnished with a tiny bronze buckle, 2 spearheads, a Group 7 shield-boss and 2 knives. The 4th mound was apparently empty.

Lowbury. 4541 1823. Meaney (1964) 49. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 46, 82-84, figs 26-28. Swanton (1973) 158, fig. 61. Dickinson (1976) II 176-77. Youngs (ed) (1989) 48-49. Brennan (1991) 19, 46, 68-69.

A S-N skeleton was found in a mound within a RB enclosure on Lowbury Hill in 1913-14. The grave had a ledge at the N end, about 9 in. broad, for about a third of the length of the grave on the E side, about 6 in. above the bottom. The grave was furnished with bronze and iron buckles, a bone ?slider, a knife, a hanging bowl with developed "Durov trumpet spirals" on the escutcheons, a hump-backed comb, a Swanton C2 spearhead with an iron ring which may be a spear-shaft fitting, a Group 7 shield-boss, 5 rectangular iron shield-mounts, a silver and an iron rivet which may be from the shield, a blade from a pair of shears, a firesteel and a sword in a leather scabbard. Brennan mentions a seax as well, but I cannot find her source. The man in the grave was over 50 and had suffered from some form of rheumatism.

Reading II. Doubtful. 4725 1739. Meaney (1964) 50. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 1-7.

The skeletons of a man and a horse were found in 1831. The horse was lying on an EC9 sword, decorated in Gripping Beast style, which had been bent by its weight. The presence of the horse suggests that this burial may be Scandinavian rather than AS.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Aylesbury. 482 213. *Rec Bucks* 25 (1983) 1-60 and microfiche.

18 graves and much disarticulated bone were found in 1981 on a very disturbed site in the centre of Aylesbury. All were uncoffined, unfurnished, lying roughly W-E in orderly rows, and it was estimated that the cemetery would originally have contained about 100 graves. The excavated bones were of men, women and children, and one man had 2 edged-weapon cuts to the cranium. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from 3 intact burials (830-890 A.D.; 770-870 A.D.; 860-920 A.D.) and one disturbed bone (840-900 A.D.).

Bledlow, Cop Round Barrow. Doubtful. 4774 2001. Meaney (1964) 56-57. Dickinson (1976) I 218, II 44. Dickinson and Speake (1992) 115. *Rec Bucks* 34 (1992) 11-13.

A small secondary cemetery of 2 inhumations and 5 cremations was said to have been found in 1938 in a BA mound. Cremation D contained a single-sided hump-backed comb; the others had grave-goods which are less closely datable.

Farley has recently re-examined the 1938 excavation records, and has found that, of the 5 "cremation pits", none contained any burnt human bone, and only 2 contained pots; "cremation" D contained nothing but the comb. All that can now be said is that there is one central supine extended inhumation, perhaps the primary burial, the upper half of which was removed in an unrecorded robbing, which may be AS; and a secondary inhumation with a spearhead, knife and bronze tweezers, which must be AS. The Conversion-period hump-backed comb cannot definitely be associated with any burial.

Ellesborough. 4845 2070. Meaney (1964) 57. Dickinson (1976) II 101-02.

3 skeletons were found during work on a golf course in 1908. The first was WNW-ESE and furnished with a knife, the 2nd (13 ft. to the N) was W-E and had a small iron buckle and iron fragment, and the 3rd (7 ft. WNW of the second) was E-W with a double-sided comb, a firesteel and a panther cowrie shell.

High Wycombe. 4866 1931. Meaney (1964) 59.

A burial was found in 1901 under the S foot of a mound, about 20 yards N of the parish church. With it were apparently a gold filigree pendant, a necklace of glass beads, and an iron weapon, said by Meaney to be a possible sword. The *VCH* comments that the pendant was found "in circumstances that indicate one or more interments of the seventh century".

Hogshaw Hill. Doubtful. 4731 2225. *Rec Bucks* 2 (1863) 50. Dickinson (1976) II 140.

In 1854, 4 W-E skeletons were found on the top of Hogshaw Hill, either side of a "small stone pit". Dickinson thinks that they may be the human remains marked near the ruins of St. John the Baptist's Church. They were found with pieces of a narrow seax, ?knife, and an iron fragment.

* **Taplow.** 4906 1821. Meaney (1964) 59. *Med Arch* 11 (1967) 42-86. Swanton (1973) 151. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Bruce-Mitford (1974), (1975), (1978), (1983), all *passim*.

A large mound standing in the old churchyard at Taplow was excavated in 1882, despite the presence of a yew tree 21 ft. in circumference on its top. The tree fell 20 ft. into the excavation, carrying the shoring with it, while the rich grave beneath was being cleared. Accounts of this accident-prone excavation are sometimes confused or contradictory; the summary is largely based on the BM's contemporary plan, published in Bruce-Mitford (1974), a list of grave-goods published in Swanton (1973), the *JBAA* account and the *VCH* account. This last comes from an unpublished MS by Mr. Rutland, Secretary of the Berkshire Archaeological and Architectural Society, who was present at the excavation but who was injured by a fall of earth from the tree.

The grave was large, 12 ft. by 8 ft. and 6 ft. deep. The bone preservation was poor, the only bones being vertebrae, a jaw to the E and a femur to the W. Gold braid, probably from a belt and baldric, was found spread over the area of the body. In the NE corner of the grave, by the head, were 2 shields with studs and Group 6 shield-bosses, and next to these an iron ring 4½ in. in diameter. In the SE corner were an iron- and bronze-bound ash-wood bucket, a stemmed "Coptic" bowl with a polygonal rim, a claw-beaker and a small drinking horn with silver-gilt rim and terminal.

A gold triangular buckle bearing Style II decoration was found 3 ft. E of the femur and a little to the left of the vertebrae (i.e. on the shoulder) and 2 matching clasps were found at the left of the waist. What may be the knife is shown on the right of the waist on the plan. Over where the R shoulder would have been is drawn the sword, which was pattern-welded and contained in a scabbard bound with tape.

Over the femur was a complex of vessels. A large bronze cauldron, apparently identical to that in Mound 1 at Sutton Hoo, contained 2 large aurochs horns with Style I and replacement Style II mounts, 2 more claw-beakers and 2 silver rims from wooden cups. Swanton adds 2 gilt-bronze rims from wooden cups, but the *VCH* account prefers to see these rims as belonging to a 3rd, smaller horn. Just N of this complex was another iron- and bronze-bound bucket. A 3rd bucket, bound with iron only, is mentioned in Bruce-Mitford (1983) 591 as being "not cited in

the literature". The location of this seems to be unknown, but perhaps it was underneath the cauldron, as the *VCH* mentions that a large tub lay over the thighs with an iron frame and a bronze covering, and the *JBAA* says that "the large tub [i.e. the cauldron] and one of the buckets were crushed together".

Only one of the 3 spearheads is shown on the plan. This is an A2 angon, found towards the W end of the grave pointing W. The *VCH* refers to one other spearhead nearby, and the *JBAA* comments that "the spears were on the right". The other spearheads are not classifiable in Swanton's scheme.

Along the W end were several further objects. A 4th claw beaker and a 2nd small drinking horn take the vessel count to 15 minimum or, if Swanton is right about the other 2 cups, 17. Alongside the glass and the horn were the remains of a lyre, and about 30 playing pieces made out of bone discs and cylinders rivetted together. The playing pieces are drawn on the plan inside a rectangle. If this represents a playing board, it has not survived.

The date of Taplow is usually quoted as LC6 or EC7. The grave appears to contain many heirlooms, but the latest objects (the "Coptic" bowl, the lyre, the buckle and clasps and the replacement mounts for the large drinking-horns) must belong to the first if not the 2nd quarter of the C7. Analysis of the finds from Taplow is continuing at the BM.

Westbury, Milton Keynes. 4830 2357. *Med Arch* 35 (1991) 133. Richard Ivens, pers comm.

7 W-E inhumations were found during machine clearance in 1989-90. They were in shallow graves in an irregular N-S line, possibly in 2 groups either side of a later medieval boundary ditch. No coffins, shrouds or structures were found. 3 were furnished, one with a knife, one with a knife and a possible chatelaine, and one with a knife, shears, iron pin and a necklace of silver rings, shell and glass beads and a worn gold and garnet pendant with a cross motif. This last burial was that of a prone woman of 20-30 years old.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE

Allington Hill. 5580 2587. Meaney (1964) 60. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

There is a gilt-bronze mount decorated with 5 garnet and meerschaum bosses and Style II in the Ashmolean, labelled "Alton Hill" and dated 1860. In 1876 an identical mount was found with parts of a skeleton in a mound on Allington Hill. Not enough is known to reconstruct the details of the grave.

Barrington A, Edix Hill. 5373 2495. Meaney (1964) 60-61. *Med Arch* 33 (1989) 172; 35 (1991) 134; 36 (1992) 197-98. Malim (1990). Brennan (1991) 58. Tim Malim, pers comm.

Part of this cemetery was excavated at various times during the C19, producing a number of C6 inhumations and perhaps a hanging bowl escutcheon. Plough damage and metal-detector abuse during the 1980s led to rescue excavation of part of the remaining cemetery, which produced C6 and C7/C8 graves, including 2 bed burials and one badly disturbed burial with a gold filigree disc pendant, small crystal ball pendant, silver rings and small monochrome glass beads. The cemetery is now undergoing post-excavation analysis.

* **Burwell.** 5590 2665. Meaney (1964) 61-2. Lethbridge (1931). Avent (1975) I 114. Morris (1983) 55.

Some skeletons and Conversion-period grave-goods were found in the 1880s at Burwell. 124 graves were then excavated in the 1920s by Lethbridge. No definite edges were found to the cemetery, and some graves were destroyed by lime digging, so the original size of the cemetery is unknown. 59 graves were unfurnished, the only weapon was a single narrow seax, and in general the graves were sparsely furnished with knives, buckles, pins, chatelaines and the occasional silver wire ring, bead or pendant. More comprehensively furnished graves included 42, with a workbox with Style II decoration, a bronze pin, a chatelaine, an iron toilet set, a bag and a casket containing a cowrie shell, a pair of shears and a whorl; and 121, with 2 silver wire rings with twisted bezels, 7 silver bullae, a workbox and a casket containing an awl, a hump-backed comb, 3 whorls, 2 fragments of bronze plate, a lump of iron pyrites, and bronze fragments amounting to half an openwork disc. 6 of the graves were noticeably deeper, and filled with pure chalk with no topsoil mixed in; another had a ledge 7 ins. wide down each long side. Lethbridge suggested that the ledges may have been to support a covering for the body.

Cherry Hinton. 5484 2555. Meaney (1964) 63. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6. Speake (1989) 101-02.

Human bones and a bronze-bound crystal ball were found by quarrymen before 1939. In 1949 a BA mound was excavated, and 9 secondary AS graves were found. Finds included a single-sided comb, an openwork belt-plate, the iron fittings of a bed and fragments of a silver wire ring.

Haslingfield. 5413 2520. Meaney (1964) 66.

During 1874 and 1875 Rolleston was sent items from the Haslingfield mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery by a local fossil collector. Most of the objects are C5 and C6, but they include 3 bronze bands, probably parts of 3 workboxes, and a cowrie shell.

Hauxton. Doubtful. 5432 2528. Meaney (1964) 67. *PCAS* 33, 145, fig. 3.

There are various AS objects in the Cambridge and Ashmolean museums labelled Hauxton. In 1899 a "pit" was excavated containing a skeleton, and "a two-horned iron axe, knives, and a key and an iron washer". The knives are broad and angle-backed. Lethbridge considers the axe to be of "Christian" type; 4 similar axes are listed in *PCAS* 33, including one depicted on the Bayeux Tapestry.

Hildersham. 5522 2487. Meaney (1964) 67. Brenan (1991) 58-59.

Pots and bones had been found at Hildersham over the years, but the exact site of the cemetery remained unknown until artillery practice in the area during WWII, when a hanging bowl, metal-bound bucket, part of a shield-boss and a spearhead were blown out of the ground by a hand-grenade. 2 years later, in 1946, Lethbridge excavated and found another spearhead "in the remains of a grave", but no details of skeletal remains were recorded.

* **Melbourn.** 5382 2438. Meaney (1964) 68. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 42-43, 61, 66. Morris (1983) 55.

28 graves were excavated in 1952; it was intended to excavate the entire cemetery, but this never happened. 5 graves were unfurnished and 6 had only a knife. 2 graves contained bronze-mounted wooden vessels, one contained a small iron-bound bucket, and one contained both along with a bronze pin, amethyst, bone and glass beads, a double-sided comb and a bag or chatelaine; but in general the cemetery was not particularly well furnished.

Peterborough II. 5195 2986. Meaney (1964) 195. Harden (1956) 142.

A handled palm cup, unique in Britain but paralleled in Europe, was found in a "stone coffin" in the cathedral close in 1876.

* **Shudy Camps.** 5604 2444. Meaney (1964) 69. Morris (1983) 55.

Poorly furnished graves were found at Shudy Camps in 1887. In 1933, Lethbridge excavated 145 graves in 2 groups which could be distinguished by orientation. The first group was generally orientated SW-NE. It was on the SW side of the cemetery, where the limit of graves was found. It consisted of 99 graves, some in rows, but others on anomalous alignments. 36 of these graves were unfurnished, and most of the rest were sparsely furnished. 2 graves contained spearheads, one a seax, and one both; one grave contained a complicated necklace, with 2 silver beads, 8 silver rings, cowrie shell and glass beads.

The 2nd group was on a more nearly W-E alignment, some heads inclining to the NW. The graves here were better organised, with one area of closely set graves, others, up to the N

and E limits of the excavation, being more widely spaced. Out of the 46 graves in the 2nd group, 33 were unfurnished, and the others had very few grave-goods. The spacing of the graves, particularly in the 2nd group, suggests that "plots" of Buckland Dover type might have existed here, and might have been more obvious if the whole cemetery had been available for excavation.

Soham C, Waterworks. Doubtful. 5614 2715. Meaney (1964) 69-70.

A skeleton was disturbed when an electric cable was laid to the Soham waterworks in 1931. Lethbridge then excavated 23 inhumations and 2 cremations. 3 inhumations were definitely C6, and 10 were unfurnished. Grave 1 had a small hammer, a whetstone, 2 small bronze rivetted-plate buckles and a knife with curving back. The other graves contained objects that are not closely datable, but would not be out of place in the Conversion period. These included knives, Roman coins, chalk whorls, a silver pin and an iron-mounted wood box or vessel. Grave 15 was unfurnished, but contained a layer of charcoal and a layer of stone above the body.

CLEVELAND

* **Hartlepool.** 4530 5335. Meaney (1964) 84. Daniels (1992). Robin Daniels, pers comm.

A number of burials were poorly excavated and recorded in the C19 at Cross Close. These were described as being orientated N-S, and to have been laid out in rows. The famous inscribed stones came from this excavation, and also some bone pins, but their association with the graves is not known. The inscribed stones have led to the identification of the Cross Close cemetery as the burial place of the monastery at Hartlepool, founded *c.* 646.

100 m to the NW at Church Walk, 32 further burials were excavated in 1972, and 36 in 1976; these burials were included in the sample sub-set. The excavations were rushed, and records are incomplete, but it seems that this cemetery was highly organised. All were unfurnished, W-E and in rows, and all the infant burials were confined to a group at the SE of the cemetery (*c.f.* Whithorn DG). To the W was a group of graves edged with pebbles. Grave cuts do not seem to have been visible, but there were some coffin fittings. 4 radiocarbon dates were obtained; 685-953 and 654-777 A.D. from the 1972 excavation, and 780-969 and 543-664 A.D. from 1976. The cemetery contained both sexes and all ages, and was presumably therefore a lay burying-place.

Norton-on-Tees. Doubtful. 44488 52256. *Med Arch* 28 (1984) 173-75. Sherlock and Welch (1992).

A C6 cemetery was completely excavated in the 1980s, with 120 burials recovered. Grave 11 is apparently the last grave in the cemetery, and dates to *c.* 600, with a knife, buckle, chatelaine, one type f and one type g annular brooch, a repair patch for a wooden vessel, 2 scraps of silver wire, an almond-shaped silver bead with herringbone decoration, a bone whorl, a double-sided comb and a small *Cypraea europa* cowrie shell. Grave 11 is towards the N edge of the cemetery.

CUMBRIA

Carlisle Cathedral. 33936 55597. *Med Arch* 33 (1989) 174. *Current Arch* 10 (1989) 302.

A 3-phase cemetery was excavated in the 1980s outside the W end of the cathedral. The artefacts recovered included buckles, strapends and a pendant whetstone, mostly of C10 date, but it is not stated whether or not these were grave-goods. Earlier origins for the cemetery, though, are suggested by a C9 strapend and a radiocarbon date of 750 +/- 70.

Dacre. 34600 52666. *Med Arch* 29 (1985) 167; 30 (1986) 127-28. *Current Arch* 10 (1989) 233-35.

St Andrew's churchyard was excavated in the 1980s, and the earliest phase was stratigraphically dated to the C8/C9. This phase produced coffin fittings similar to those at Monkwearmouth TW and Thwing NHu. 7 coin dates confirm the stratigraphic dating; a sceatta dated 738-57 and 6 stycas dated 820-854. The cemetery is now undergoing post-excavation analysis.

DERBYSHIRE

Alsop. Doubtful. 4163 3553. Meaney (1964) 72. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 23-24. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1, type 1/2.

A mound overlooking the valley of Alsop was opened by Bateman in 1845. A secondary W-E inhumation was found towards the S side of the mound. It was furnished with a shield with a fragmentary Group 6 boss, so may be LC6 or C7.

* **Benty Grange.** 4146 3642. Meaney (1964) 72. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 20-22. Bruce-Mitford (1974) 223-52. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brennan (1991) 51, 68.

In 1848, Bateman opened a low mound, not more than 2 ft. high, surrounded by a ditch. At about the centre, apparently on the natural ground surface, he found a quantity of "hair", probably from a pile cloak (c.f. Snape Sf, Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1, Gally Hills Sy and perhaps Lapwing Db); a silver rim, 4 wheel-ornaments and 2 crosses, apparently all mounts from a small "leathern" cup; a hanging bowl; some decorated bone fragments; and a "knot of very fine wire". Some 6 ft. to the W of these were a chain, perhaps from a cauldron, and a 6-pronged implement "very much like an ordinary hay-fork" but with a suspension loop instead of a tang (c.f. perhaps Ipswich Buttermarket Sf 4), and the famous boar-crested helmet. There were no skeletal remains.

Bruce-Mitford suggested that the 6 ft. gap and the fragmentary nature of the objects point to a robbed deposit, and that we should expect other weapons or containers in an unrobbed burial of this wealth.

Brundcliffe. 413 360. Meaney (1964) 73-74. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 52. Evison (1979) 14, 76. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

A single inhumation in a mound was excavated by Bateman in 1847. In the fill were cremated animal bones, including the tooth of a young horse, and a quantity of charred wood. Grave-goods included a knife, a possible key fragment, a "silver setting for a jewel" (Evison 1979) and a wheel-made trefoil-mouthed jug.

Calver Low. Doubtful. 4236 3745. Meaney (1964) 74.

Skeletons were found during quarrying in 1860, and Bateman then investigated. He found 5 burials in a row, a few feet apart, all supine and W-E. All the legs had been destroyed, and one of the skeletons had been completely disturbed. All but one were unfurnished, the only grave-good being a knife. There were "some indications of a tumulus in the field" a few yards away, and the place-name may be suggestive of a mound.

Cold Eaton. Doubtful. 4148 3567. Meaney (1964) 74. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 37. Dickinson and Speake (1992) 118, 119.

A large flat barrow was opened by Bateman in 1851. A hole had been dug about 6 ins. into the original ground surface. In this was a quantity of burnt human bones in a compact heap, as if they had originally been in a basket or bag. On top of these were iron fragments parts of 2 double-sided bone combs and 28 lathe-turned bone playing-pieces. Dickinson and Speake date this cremation to the LC6 or C7.

* **Cow Low.** 4102 3730. Meaney (1964) 74. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 28-29.

Bateman excavated a BA mound in 1846. About halfway down, at the centre, was part of the cranium and the teeth of an AS burial, the rest of the skeleton having decayed. Near these were 2 garnet-set gold pins, linked by a chain, and a large annular blue glass bead. About 18 ins. away was a bronze-bound wooden box, fastened with an iron padlock and wrapped in cloth. Inside the box was a plain palm cup, a bone comb, a dog or fox tooth, a possible chatelaine and a fine necklace of 8 silver bullae, 2 debased gold beads and a drop-shaped glass cabochon pendant with inlaid spiral trails.

* **Galley Low (Brassington Moor).** 4214 3564. Meaney (1964) 75. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 30. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Campbell (1982) 42. Howard Jones, pers comm.

Bateman excavated the centre of Galley Low in 1843. About 2 ft. from the surface were a few disturbed human bones, which he commented "had been disturbed by a labourer digging in search of treasure". Bateman proceeded to find rat bones, horse teeth, glazed pottery, several pieces of iron which may have been from a coffin or even a bed, 2 arrowheads, a whetstone, a thread-picker, 2 large glass beads, and the famous gold necklace consisting of 11 cabochon garnet pendants, 2 gold bullae and a central biconical gold bead.

The SE part of the mound was then excavated, and 5 more skeletons were found. With one was a small pot and a perforated piece of "ivory"; the other 4 seem to have been found together, with a small pot with 2 holes in it.

Garratt Piece, Middleton Moor. 4172 3626. Meaney (1964) 75. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 22-23, 33. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brenan (1991) 56.

A skeleton lying "E and W" was found on the natural ground surface below a mound in 1788, by a farmer digging for lime in a mound on Middleton Moor. The only recorded associated object was an incomplete hanging bowl. The mound was re-excavated by Bateman, but no further objects were found.

Grindlow. 4200 3673. Meaney (1964) 75. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 23. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brenan (1991) 55-6, 68.

Bateman dug into a much mutilated mound in 1849. It could not be completely examined, as 3 field walls met on its top; but he found 3 BA inhumations at about 5 ft. deep, slightly below the original ground surface. Nearer the summit he found an incomplete hanging bowl; Bateman commented that the rest of the bowl might have been recovered if the walls could have been removed, "as the point of junction was directly over the place where the interments lay, which were exhumed by a dangerous undercutting".

Meaney quotes Bateman as warning that this Grindlow is not the one marked on the map, but one 1300 ft. to the NW, where the 3 walls meet. To this should be added that it is also not the Grindlow marked on present maps to the N of Bakewell, at 418 377.

* **Hurdlow.** 4117 3666. Meaney (1964) 76. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 31. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

Bateman opened 3 small mounds at Hurdlow in 1849, all of which contained primary inhumations. The first contained a supine W-E skeleton accompanied by a knife, 2 bronze pins, a workbox and a chatelaine. Bateman noticed "many pieces of hazel stick" with these, and conjectured that they might have been placed in a basket prior to burial.

The 2nd and 3rd, which are more dubious in date and so were not included in the sample sub-set, contained an iron knife and a mass of decayed wood but no bones, and a W-E skeleton with no grave-goods. Hurdlow is a good example of the bias towards furnished burials in this study.

* **Lapwing Hill (Brushfield).** 4166 3717. Meaney (1964) 74. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 34. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Speake (1989) 102-5.

In 1850, Bateman opened a barrow near Brushfield, on Lapwing Hill. The grave, dug about a foot into the "rock", contained a very poorly preserved extended W-E body, resting on a bed with iron fittings. Beneath the decayed bone were "many traces of light-coloured hair, as if from a hide", perhaps part of the bed, or the remains of a pile cloak (c.f. Benty Grange Db, Broomfield Ex, Snape Sf, Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1 and Gally Hills Sy). To the left of the body were a short sword, 2 spearheads and a knife.

Repton. 4303 3272. Biddle (1986) 16. Birthe Kjólbye-Biddle, pers comm. *Antiquity* 66 (1992) 36-51.

The pre-crypt Cemetery 1 was excavated in the 1970s, and contained about 30 burials. It is dated on historical grounds from the founding of Repton, which seems to have taken place in the 2nd half of the C7. The crypt seals a layer containing a sceatta of c. 715, and is separated from the cemetery by a number of pebble surfaces, followed by a timber building, so the cemetery may have been quite short-lived; there is one burial, however, that may belong to Cemetery 1, that has a sceatta of c. 725 in the hand. The stone crypt may have been the historically known burying place of Athelbald of Mercia in 757, Wiglaf in 839 and Wystan in 849. Later burials have disturbed some of the graves in Cemetery 1.

The cemetery is organised in E-W rows and follows the orientation of Building C, an E-MC7 timber building N of the AS church. There was slight intercutting suggesting 3 generations

of graves. The cemetery was not completely excavated, but a limit to the graves may have been found on the N.

* **Standlow.** 4159 3534. Meaney (1964) 78. Harden (1956) 166 note c. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 31. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

Bateman dug into the centre of Standlow barrow in 1845. He found flints and a whetstone, then 2 knives, a workbox, 11 glass beads, a biconical bead of silver wire, a moulded silver pin, a small piece of ribbed yellow glass, and 2 bronze rings in a quantity of rust and textile, possibly a chatelaine. Among the finds were 26 human teeth, but there were no other skeletal remains.

* **Tissington (Bowers Low, Rose Low).** 4169 3526. Meaney (1964) 73. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 23-26. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 48, 59, 61. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

Fragments of human bone were found in 1863 in a mound that had been partly destroyed by road-making and tree-planting. With the bone were a 200 mm tall Group 7 shield-boss, a sword in a silver-mounted wood and leather scabbard, and a spearhead.

White Low, Elton. 4225 3598. Meaney (1964) 79. Harden (1956) 166 note b. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 26. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Speake (1989) 124.

Objects were found when mound was levelled in the 1760s, but there are no details of the discovery. The objects included beads; 2 large pots; 2 glass vessels, which from their dimensions may have been pouch-bottles; what looks like the garnet and silver-gilt plate from a composite brooch, although it does not appear in Avent's corpus (1975); "a silver collar or bracelet, c. an inch broad, joining at the ends in dovetail fashion, and studded with human heads and other small ornaments secured by rivets", perhaps a vessel rim-mount; and the remains of a box with bronze fittings, which may have contained some of the other objects.

Around the same time and in the same area a sheet gold pendant cross was found, decorated with filigree peltae around a central faceted garnet setting; Bateman considered that the finds were all probably from the same mound. Of all the finds, only the possible brooch and the pendant cross now survive.

* **Wigber Low.** 4205 3513. Meaney (1964) 79. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 29; 27 (1983) 172; 32 (1988) 235-37. Swanton (1973) 171. Collis (1983).

There are a number of slight mounds on the ridge of Wigber Low. OS records mention "silver coins, sword, dagger and two hammers, found A.D. 1841 and 1868" on the S edge of the Low.

The BM has some LC7 objects in the J. F. Lucas collection that are recorded as coming from Wigber Low before 1873. These are; 2 silver pins with cruciform gold heads with garnet settings, but with no eye for a linking chain or thread; a gold disc pendant; a beaver tooth pendant mounted in gold; 2 small monochrome glass beads threaded onto silver wire rings (not bronze, as in Collis 1983 Table 22); a small silver penannular brooch decorated with groups of transverse lines; and part of a broken amulet bead of a dark purple amethyst-like glass.

In the 1970s an excavation was carried out around a hollow presumed to be the site of the C19 excavation. In this pit were found scattered human bones, and nearby were a silver lace tag and a small iron buckle with a triangular plate. The pit had been dug into the NE of an EBA cairn, and to the W was found a row of 4 further AS burials, containing 5 W-E skeletons. Burial 1 had a spearhead and iron stud, 2 had an iron knife, and 3 had a spearhead, knife and a possible strike-a-light or sharpening steel. The 5th grave apparently contained the bodies of a woman and a child, furnished with a bronze buckle, spearhead and amber bead. To the SW of the cairn was burial 4, a large double grave furnished with a knife, sword, spearhead, socketed blade, iron buckle with folded rectangular plate, the bronze fittings of a probable satchel, and 7 animal ribs, probably from a side of beef.

In 1987 further excavation was carried out to the S, perhaps in a 2nd smaller prehistoric cairn. This contained a large AS grave containing a W-E skeleton furnished with a knife, a spearhead, box fittings, a pot, a rock crystal ball and a cow-sized rib. In the topsoil of this area were found a beaver tooth pendant, similar to the one in the BM, and what appears to be a 2nd part of the dark purple ring-bead. It is therefore possible that the true site of the C19 excavation lies in this area.

Wyaston. 4195 3424. Meaney (1964) 80. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 30-31. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

A grave was found by Bateman in 1853, towards the E side of a mound with no apparent central interment. Only the teeth survived, together with 22 polychrome glass and 5 amber beads, 2 small silver staples, a silver wire ring with twisted bezel, and a ribbed metal ring, perhaps the frame from a hanging bowl escutcheon.

DEVON

St Mary Major, Exeter. 29200 09255. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 148. Henderson and Bidwell (1982). *Antiq Jnl* 62 (1982) 366-67.

Excavations at St Mary Major, 23 m to the W of the cathedral, were carried out from

1971 to 1976; 3 superimposed cemeteries were found. Cemetery I was in use in the C5 and is aligned on the NW-SE Roman city plan. The Conversion-period cemetery II is distinguished from the LAS cemetery III by a slightly different alignment; probably 42 burials are from cemetery II, in 4 generations. 19 of these were charcoal burials, which were found in all generations and also in cemetery III. 14 had iron coffin fittings, but the only grave-good proper was a faceted gold ring, which is unusual in form but which seems closer to C9 examples than to those of any other date. 11 other graves have been added on the grounds of horizontal stratigraphy, making 53 graves from cemetery II in all. It is thought to date from the foundation of the AS monastery in the LC7 to perhaps the C10, but individual burials are undatable.

DORSET

Bradford Peverell. 36611 09278. *Proc Dorset NHAS* 99 (1977) 120; 100 (1987) 112; 101 (1979) 133; 103 (1981) 126. *Med Arch* 24 (1980) 219; 25 (1981) 167.

13 graves, arranged in rows, were excavated in advance of building work in the 1970s and 1980s. Details are hard to come by, but at least 7 were W-E, and some graves appear to have been marked with posts or large flints. Grave-goods included knives, buckles, a silvered bronze "purse-mount", a spearhead, and a necklace with glass beads, a biconical gold bead, a triangular cabochon pendant and silver disc pendants.

* **Maiden Castle.** 3671 0884. Meaney (1964) 81. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6.

A single W-E skeleton was found in or before 1943, near the E end of the Neolithic Long Mound in Maiden Castle. It was furnished with a broad seax and knife, in the same sheath, and there were also fragmentary remains of belt fittings. It is not clear why Shephard classes this single burial as a type 6 (collective secondary) mound burial, but it may be because only the E end of the mound was examined, and so it is possible that further graves may exist.

* **Woodyates, Pentridge.** 4039 1195. Meaney (1964) 82. Speake (1989) 107.

One of a number of mounds that were excavated in the EC19 on Cranborne Chase, Woodyates contained some ironwork which has been reconstructed by Speake as a possible bed. The skeleton was furnished with a biconical gold bead, 2 glass beads, one threaded on a gold wire ring, a jet bead and a millefiori plaque suspended from a delicate gold chain. Speake has suggested that these represent the fragmentary remains of a rich necklace and linked pin suite.

DUMFRIES AND GALLOWAY

Whithorn. 2444 5402. Hill (1990), (1991). *Med Arch* 35 (1991) 218-19; 36 (1992) 293-94.

2 areas of burial were identified in 1989-90 from the period of Northumbrian, rather than Celtic, control of the historically known monastery of Whithorn. 4 unfurnished graves, 3 of which were confined, were found within Building 2, the "burial chapel". Building 2 is thought on historical grounds to have been built about 730, and it was destroyed by fire in the MC9.

37 articulated and a number of disturbed burials of children up to 12 years old were found to the E of Building 2. One was in a coffin and 2 had single amber beads at the neck. The children's cemetery (c.f. Hartlepool CI) seems to have begun at much the same time as the use of the "burial chapel", but some burials overlie walls suggesting that it continued in use until the LC9 or C10.

One of the last burials at Whithorn was the redeposition of a bundle of adult bones in a shallow pit overlaid by a spread of cremated human bone. The presence of 2 other groups of cremated human bones have led the excavator to suggest that "cremation was among the funerary options practiced [sic]".

ESSEX

* **Broomfield.** 5710 2096. Meaney (1964) 85. Swanton (1973) 183, fig 71. Evison (1979) 80. Jones (1980) 89-90 (further refs). *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 134.

A complex rich burial was found during gravel digging in 1888, and fully excavated in 1894. The curious dome-shape of the large grave, with extensions at the corners and with the walls lined with a thin layer of soot or charcoal, was probably due to the presence of a chamber, with posts at the corners. There were remains of iron fittings, and large flints were packed on the outside of the chamber. The grave contained quantities of textiles, including a pile cloak (c.f. Benty Grange Db, Snape Sf, Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1, Gally Hills Sy and perhaps Lapwing Db); a sword with a gold-and-garnet pyramid; a borderline Group 3 or 6 shield-boss; a Swanton E4 spearhead; a knife; and a shallow bronze pan with iron drop handles containing 2 dark blue squat jars, 2 wooden cups with gilt-bronze rims and 2 drinking horns. Near the bronze pan were 2 iron-bound buckets, a wheel-made pot, an iron cauldron and an iron lamp on a branched stand. No body was found, and the only personal equipment was the cloisonné garnet-set shield from the tongue of a buckle.

Although there was no trace of a mound, when the area was re-examined in 1985 no other graves could be found nearby. Analysis of the finds from Broomfield is continuing at the BM.

Mucking. 5673 1803. Jones (1980) 91-92 (further refs). *Med Arch* 12 (1968) 157; 14 (1970) 155; 15 (1971) 124-25; 16 (1972) 153; 17 (1973) 142. *Current Arch* 5 (1975) 73-80.

2 cemeteries were excavated at Mucking in the 1960s and 1970s. Much of cemetery 1 was destroyed through quarrying, but some 60 W-E inhumations were recovered. Cemetery 2 was fully excavated and contained 336 inhumations and 468 cremations, both rites occurring contemporaneously. Both cemeteries and both rites seem to have been in use from the EC5 to the LC7 or C8, cremation 805 being contained in an imported wheel-thrown pot. The cemeteries are still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

*** Nazeingbury.** 5386 2066. *Med Arch* 21 (1977) 206. *Ex Arch Hist* 10 (1978) 29-117. Jones (1980) 91 (further refs).

Skeletons were found at various times through the 1930s and 1940s, and the site was excavated in the 1970s in advance of quarrying. 186 graves were recorded in the corner of a RB field, and those that were undisturbed were generally unfurnished, uncoffined, and orientated W-E. Bone preservation was poor, but there seem to have been far more women than men, a high degree of bone pathology and few children, which has led to the interpretation of Nazeingbury as a nunnery and hospice.

There were 2 phases of use of the cemetery, the 2nd clustering round a post-hole building termed Church 2, which lay S of a slightly smaller building termed Church 1. Grass-tempered pottery and the "Christian" nature of the burials suggests a founding date in the C7, and the absence of shelly ware suggests that the site had been abandoned before c. 850. 3 graves were furnished, with a knife, a bone pin and a pierced horse tooth. There are 2 calibrated radiocarbon dates, of 560-720 and 760-920 A.D.

North Stifford (Ardale School). Doubtful. 5610 1804. *Med Arch* 25 (1981) 167-68. *EAA* 42 (1988) 46-57.

9 inhumations, 1 cremation and 3 possible ring-ditches were excavated in 1980 within a C1 enclosure at North Stifford (but described under the heading "Stifford Clays" in *Med Arch*). Bone preservation was very poor, and in most cases only a stain survived. Grave 5 was SW-NE, but all the others were S-N. and grave-goods included a Group 6 shield-boss (erroneously described as "sugarloaf" in *Med Arch*), spearheads, knives, simple small buckles, keys and a whorl made from a LRB pot base. The cremation, in an undecorated grass-tempered pot, contained an iron buckle with rectangular plate and 3 rivets arranged in a triangle. There were 2 coffins, and in 2 other cases, stains suggested that a blanket had been laid over the body. Further graves may exist outside the excavated area.

* **Orsett.** 5653 1806. Jones (1980) 91 (further refs). *Med Arch* 29 (1985) 1-24. Brennan (1991) 64, 70, 80, 304.

2 circular cropmarks and the edge of a 3rd were excavated in 1975. Both of the former had central graves with body silhouettes within wooden coffins. Adjacent postholes may represent marker posts. Grave CF9 contained, in addition, a bundle of textile, and other objects, apparently a bag collection. The contents of this bag included fragments of 2 iron rings, an iron chatelaine, an iron fitting from a seax, a lignite or Kimmeridge shale bead, and fragments of two possible hanging bowl escutcheons. Grave CF7 contained a knife and part of a U-shaped iron binding strip.

Prittlewell. 5878 1873. Meaney (1964) 87-88. *Archaeologia* 96 (1955) 194, 195. *Arch Cant* 70 (1956) 96. Swanton (1973) 165, fig. 70. Evison (1979) 80, fig. 16a, b. Jones (1980) 94 (further refs).

Accounts of this site are sometimes contradictory, but it seems that the information in *Trans Southend AHS* is more reliable than that in *Antiq Jnl*.

A stray spearhead was found in 1887 on this multi-period site. In 1923 (not 1931 as in Meaney) a RB inhumation in a lead coffin, a RB cremation and 27 AS graves were found. Only 16 of the AS graves were described as such in the *Trans Southend AHS* report, as the others contained no bones. The cemetery seems disorganised, with no rows and a variety of orientations, but where the direction of the feet could be ascertained, it was in the E half of the compass. Most bodies were supine and extended, but one was "in a crouching attitude", one was in "a sitting posture" (compare Didcot Power Station Ox, Caenby Li and Bekesbourne I K) and one was prone. Most of the 1923 finds were weapons, including swords, spears and 2 Group 6 shield-bosses, but there was also a pair of shears and a blue glass squat jar (illustrated in the *VCH* account). After these were found, further excavations were carried out to the E, and one more grave-group, a sword, spearhead and shield-boss, was discovered.

4 further graves were discovered to the SE in 1930. One had a gold filigree and cloisonné garnet pendant and 2 wheel-made tall biconical bowls, dated by Evison to the C7. The 2nd had a gold bracteate with a repoussé star of David, and a small pot. The 3rd contained 2 saucer brooches inlaid with garnets, perhaps in imitation of keystone disc brooches, and a string of 26 beads of various types including one crystal and 5 garnet. The 4th contained only fragments of a rough hand-made pot. These finds showed that the cemetery must originally have been very extensive, but that many graves must have been destroyed by the construction of the railway.

* **Rivenhall.** 5828 2178. *Med Arch* 18 (1974) 174. Rodwell and Rodwell (1985).

Cemetery 1 was excavated in advance of a new churchyard extension in 1973. It was

post-RB, and had been abandoned before a ?C10 boundary cut through it. The limits were found to the N and E but there was no archaeologically visible boundary. Only the 6 Phase 1 burials were included in the sample, as one of these was radiocarbon dated to 810 a.d. 2 other radiocarbon dates were obtained for the rest of the cemetery, centring on 950 a.d. and 980 a.d. Rodwell and Rodwell see the real dates as falling within the earlier part of the standard deviation in all 3 cases. All the Phase 1 burials were W-E, unfurnished, supine and extended, and one contained rubble packing around the head.

Saffron Walden. Doubtful. 5535 2382. Meaney (1964) 88-9. *Antiq Jnl* 49 (1969) 336-41. Wilson (ed) (1976) 402 n 23. Jones (1980) 89 (further refs). Bassett (1982).

At least 200 burials and a number of pits or SFBs were excavated at Saffron Walden in 1830 and 1876-77. Most of these were W-E, supine and extended, in more or less regular rows and with "pillows" cut on the floors of some. There were few grave-goods. Those which are illustrated include the famous necklace of beads and Borre-style pendants, dated by Wilson to the C9, and a group of 15 decorated bronze rings, "found on the lower part of a single skeleton". Other objects are illustrated, but it is unclear whether any came from burials. They include RB brooches, LAS strap-ends and medieval buckles, and medieval and modern ironwork.

The period of use of the Saffron Walden cemetery has usually been quoted as C7-C9. Although pottery which may date from the C7 has been rediscovered among the finds from the 1876 excavation, the attribution of the start of burial here to the C7 seems to have been based on the feeling that such a cemetery, without "pagan" grave-goods yet without a church, ought in some way to date from the earliest possible Christian period. In fact there are no recognisably Conversion-period objects among the finds illustrated, and so no evidence that the cemetery need have started before the advent of Borre style.

Alternatively, Bassett has suggested that there may have been continuous use of the cemetery from the RB period until the C9 at the very least, with the absence of any characteristic AS material of the C5 or C6 explained by a continuing sub-RB character, also indicated in the place-name *Weala-denu*. In any case, it remains doubtful that Saffron Walden should be counted as a Conversion-period AS cemetery.

Southchurch, Southend. 5923 1857. Meaney (1964) 89. Jones (1980) 94 (further refs). *Brit Numis Jnl* 30 (1960-61) 6-53, esp 48. Grierson and Blackburn (1986) table 13.

In 1929 a single inhumation burial containing sceattas was found in Thorpe Hall brickfield. Accounts of the burial vary, one saying that 20 coins were found, and another 81, but the latter may be a misprint, as 8 coins now survive, one worn Series A3, 2 Series B II and 5 Series C sceattas in good condition. Rigold suggests that the coins were buried soon after the

introduction of Series B II sceattas, i.e. about 700.

Waltham Abbey. 5382 2006. *London Arch* 1 (1971) 244. *Med Arch* 21 (1977) 207. *Ex Arch Hist* 10 (1978) 54; 22 (1991) 159. Jones (1980) 94. *Current Arch* 11 (1991) 224-26.

19 graves, cut by a buttress foundation of Waltham Abbey and a pre-1177 gully, were excavated in 1977. Their fills contained grass-tempered and gritty pottery, and they are considered to belong to the cemetery of the MAS to LAS settlement. A calibrated radiocarbon date of c. 750-870 has been quoted for Grave 8. A single burial was found associated with the earliest church on the site, a sill-beam timber building. It has produced a calibrated radiocarbon date of 640 +/- 50 A.D. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

Wendens Ambo. Doubtful. 5518 2363. Meaney (1964) 89. Jones (1980) 89. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 42, 46, 52.

Various objects including a pot, 3 or 4 spearheads and a Group 7 shield-boss were found in 1847 by workmen digging into Mutlow Hill. There was apparently no trace of bone. The place-name Mutlow suggests the presence of a mound.

Wicken Bonhunt. Doubtful. 5511 2335. *Med Arch* 12 (1968) 201; 13 (1969) 250; 18 (1974) 175-76. Jones (1980) 89. Wade (1980). Keith Wade, pers comm.

A settlement was excavated in the 1960s and 1970s at Wicken Bonhunt. The most intensive activity on the site was MAS, associated with large quantities of Ipswich ware, but after this there was a hiatus in occupation until the C11. 220 unfurnished skeletons were excavated around the LC11/EC12 St Helen's chapel. Some of these pre-dated the chapel construction, but it is not known whether they belonged to the MAS or the C11/C12 settlement. The sex distribution of the cemetery was unusual, having 59 females, 56 juveniles and 94 males, 19 of which had died from sword wounds.

Skeletons of unknown date have also been found about 90 m to the NE of the chapel. Both sites are at present undergoing post-excavation analysis.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE

* **Bourton-on-the-Water (Salmonsbury).** 4166 2217. Meaney (1964) 93. *Proc Cotteswold NFC* 33 (1960-1) 166-9. Dickinson (1976) II 49. Morris (1983) 55.

Various skeletons have been found at Bourton since 1850; there are few details of the 1850 and 1931 discoveries, and they are not closely datable. During road lowering in 1958, 500

yards to the SW of the 1931 discoveries, 8 NW-SE graves were found cut into the Fosse Way. 7 of these were unfurnished, and the 8th had a knife and 2 spiral-headed pins, one on either side of the lower jaw. A thin soil-mark connected these, and probably represents the original organic link thread.

* **Broadwell.** 4192 2266. Meaney (1964) 90. Dickinson (1976) II 61. Morris (1983) 55.

Various burials, not closely datable, were found during the C19. From roughly the same area as these earlier discoveries come 2 graves excavated in 1926, one with a knife with a curved back, and one with a spiral-headed pin; these 2 graves were included in the sample subset.

Chavenage. Doubtful. 3877 1960. Meaney (1964) 90. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6.

A small cemetery of cist-graves in a mound was excavated in 1847, furnished with grave-goods of C5 and C6 date. There is a report that amethyst beads from this site were exhibited at the Society of Antiquaries in 1848, but this is the only indication of later activity on the site.

Cirencester Abbey. 4023 2023. *Med Arch* 10 (1966) 170.

The Abbey was founded, on documentary evidence, not later than the EC9. Excavations in the 1960s found burials contemporary with the earliest church, around the E end and on the S side, in stone-lined graves. There are no further published details.

Kemble III. 39887 19759. *TBGAS* 106 (1988) 198-201. *Med Arch* 37 (1993) 258. Sims-Williams (1990) 86 n 127.

2 burials were found in 1986, at a site variously known as West Lane or Clayfurlong Grove. They were 200 m S of Clayfurlong Farmhouse, where 26 EAS graves were found in 1857 (Kemble I). Both were N-S semi-flexed adult females, and were about 2 m apart. Grave 1 had lost its skull, perhaps through ploughing, and was furnished with 2 biconical small glass beads, a silver pin with a loop on the back of a disc head set with a garnet, and a silver slip-knot ring with punched circle decoration. Grave 2 had an amethyst bead and a small glass bead.

* **Lechlade.** 421 200. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 136. Miles and Palmer (1986). David Miles, pers comm. Angela Boyle, pers comm.

200 inhumations and 41 cremations, dating from the EC6 to the Conversion period, were excavated over 12 weeks in the summer of 1985, in advance of housing development. The limit of graves to the N was found, but although the graves thin out noticeably towards the S and E, the limit here was not reached. Further graves must also remain under the unexcavated W

sector. 40 burials in 35 graves were identifiable as Conversion-period, and these are scattered across the cemetery. Orientation divides the burials into 2 groups, one aligned SW-NE and one NW-SE, but both of the orientations are scattered over the site. Most of the recognisably Conversion-period graves are SW-NE, but there is no obvious pattern to their location. Only 3 unfurnished graves could be identified as Conversion-period, on the basis of their orientations, and so the incidence of furnished burial may be artificially high. The best-furnished graves included grave 14, with a beaver tooth pendant, cowrie, workbox, necklace of silver rings, small glass beads and a drum-shaped metal bead, linked pins and 2 heckles, and grave 40, with 2 spearheads, a Group 7 shield-boss and a broad seax. Grave 179 contained a base-metal forgery of a *Vanimundus thrymsa* dated to c. 665-680. Grave 187 was surrounded by a ring-ditch, and spaces around other graves may also indicate the former presence of barrows.

HAMPSHIRE

* **Alton.** 4715 1387. Meaney (1964) 94. Evison (1988). *Med Arch* 37 (1993) 263.

A large C5-C7 mixed cemetery was partly excavated in 1960-61, containing 49 inhumations and 46 cremations. 5 inhumations were dated to the C7 by Evison on the basis of the grave-goods. Among other things, grave 1 has a Group 6 shield-boss and a curved-back knife, and grave 4 has a Group 6 boss and a narrow seax. Graves 39 and 40 have knives with curved or angled backs, and grave 16 has both a Group 7 shield-boss and a triangular buckle with Style II filigree ornament, mended twice in antiquity. All of these graves are S-N, although the cemetery as a whole has a great variety of orientations, and are scattered over the excavated area.

Further work was carried out on the site in 1986, when a W-E grave with a knife and buckle was found, and in 1992, when 9 inhumations and one cremation were found, all of which appear to be pre-C7.

Bargates. 41575 09305. Jarvis (1983) 102-33.

In the 1970s, part of a cemetery at Bargates was excavated around 2 BA ring-ditches. 30 inhumations and 4 cremations were recovered. The cemetery was not formally organised, but 2 orientations predominate, SW-NE and NW-SE or SE-NW. One grave had a shallow ring-ditch and 3 had traces of wooden coffins or covers. The cemetery is notable for the number of weapon-graves. Out of the 23 furnished inhumations, 11 have weapons. 8 of these contain shield-bosses, out of which 2 are fragmentary, 4 are definitely Group 6, one is borderline Group 6 or 7 and one is Group 7. There were no graves with female-linked objects, although the lack

of bone preservation made sexing of the graves impossible.

Out of the cremation urns, 2 are represented by bases only, one is undecorated and the last has comb decoration and incised chevrons; Myres dates comb decoration to the LC6 or C7, agreeing with the dates of the Group 6 shield-bosses.

Bevis's Grave, Bedhampton. 4692 1064. Meaney (1964) 94. *Med Arch* 19 (1975) 222; 20 (1976) 161; 21 (1977) 208. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6. Morris (1983) 55. David Rudkin, pers comm.

3 skeletons were found with a spearhead in Bevis's Grave Long Barrow in 1815. In the 1970s, 71 graves were excavated, several of which were re-used, containing 88 W-E bodies. The few grave-goods included 2 combs, a hanging bowl escutcheon, a bronze strap-end dated by David Wilson to the EC9, a bronze pin and iron knives and buckles. The site is 1¼ miles E of Portsdown II.

Brown Candover. Doubtful. 458 139. Meaney (1964) 95.

A single inhumation with a seax was found in a gravel pit in 1959. There is no further published information.

Old Dairy Cottage, Littleton. Doubtful. 44726 13141. *Med Arch* 35 (1991) 157. Paul McCulloch, pers comm.

Workmen found human remains during building work in 1989, and 15 burials were then excavated. 2 burials overlay pits and ditches containing IA and ERB pottery. One was a child, and one was a W-E adult, furnished with a RB bronze buckle. Both of these burials were cut by a SW-NE ditch, which contained possibly residual C1-C2 pottery. The ditch removed the lower part of the child's body and part of the skull area of the adult, but there are cut marks on the adult's vertebrae and scapula which suggest that the body had been decapitated. It is thought that both these burials are probably RB.

Overlying the ditch, and apparently aligned on it, were 13 graves containing the remains of at least 18 individuals. The burials had been considerably disturbed, but all seemed to have been buried with the feet to the NE. No skulls were found still in articulation, and in all cases where vertebral evidence survives, it appears that the bodies were decapitated. Dating evidence is confined to 3 iron buckles, 2 of which were found at the waists of skeletons and the 3rd in the fill of a grave. They are thought perhaps to be C7. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

* **Oliver's Battery.** 4459 1279. Meaney (1964) 98-99. Swanton (1973) 160. Youngs (ed) (1989) 48-49. Brennan (1991) 19, 49-50, 68.

An inhumation burial was found in 1913 during excavations to ascertain the date of the Oliver's Battery earthwork. It was dug into the highest part of the bank at the NE corner, and orientated almost S-N, not SW-NE across the corner "where there was more room". The skeleton was accompanied by a hanging bowl with developed "Durov trumpet spirals" on the escutcheons, a Swanton C2 spearhead and a narrow seax with silver pommel and curved upper guard.

* **Portsdown I.** 4648 1066. Meaney (1964) 99. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 44, 59. *Proc Hants FC* 24 (1967) 20-41.

In 1948, 4 AS inhumations were found by workmen during roadworks W of Portsdown II, and 2 more were subsequently excavated by the Ministry of Works. In 1956 a further 11 graves were excavated, and these 17 graves were used as part of the sample for this study. The remains of 4 further individuals were recovered from spoil heaps.

All graves were W-E, but there was apparently no organisation into rows. Only 3 graves contained objects. In grave 3 was a narrow seax with a groove along both sides of the back. In grave 4 was a small iron buckle, and in grave 6 was a shield with a Group 7 boss and 2 iron nails or pins. Grave 6 occupied a central place in the cemetery, had an open space around it, and seems to have cut through a BA burial. The cemetery may therefore have been focussed around a BA mound.

* **Portsdown II.** 4667 1064. Meaney (1964) 99. *Med Arch* 12 (1968) 157. *Proc Hants FC* 25 (1968) 27-50.

In 1816, 12 skeletons were found around a long barrow at the crossroads by the "George", one furnished with a spearhead. Grinsell in 1939 suggested that the long barrow mentioned might be the mound SE of the crossroads. In 1966, although it was then felt that this mound was a modern spoil-heap from C20 road-widening, it was investigated in advance of further roadworks. The mound was indeed modern, but underneath it was found a grave 8 ft. 6 in. by 3 ft. containing the W-E body of a man in a nailed coffin, accompanied by a small bronze buckle, 3 iron knives (one with a blade of length 183 mm, so bordering on the size of a seax) and a bronze-bound bucket of unusual form, with 4 small hanging-bowl-like escutcheons holding rings for suspension.

70 ft. to the E, a 2nd large but roughly cut W-E grave was found, containing the unfurnished body of an immature adult, possibly male, who had been decapitated at the 3rd cervical vertebra, and the head then placed sideways on the shoulders looking S. The long

barrow is now thought to have been on the W side of the crossroads, at least 100 yds. away. In view of the spatial separation of the Portsdown II burials, the unfurnished ones cannot be assumed to be Conversion-period and were not included in the sample sub-set.

Portway West. Doubtful. 4336 1463. Cook and Dacre (1985) 3, 22, 59.

In April 1981, a small group of burials was found at Portway, 800 m to the W of the main C6 cemetery. Most of the burials in this group had been lost without record, but 2 ring-ditches 5 m in diameter were observed. 2 headless skeletons were found in one grave, and another a few metres away in the ditch of a "barrow" (presumably not one of the 5 m ring-ditches). The grave-goods were tentatively considered to be of C7 date.

* **Preshaw.** 4580 1240. Meaney (1964) 99. *Antiq Jnl* 17 (1937) 322-24. Bruce-Mitford (1978) 602.

A single inhumation was excavated in 1870 and found to contain 2 pendants, apparently on a gold chain around the neck, one a gold disc with interlace decoration and the other a gold-mounted cabochon garnet cut into a segmented, flower-like design. Arrhenius considers that the garnet may be of Sassanian origin.

Preston Candover. Doubtful. 4604 1403. Meaney (1964) 99.

A spearhead was found in a mound in the C19, and in 1939 a seax of unknown type was found on the edge of the same mound.

* **Snell's Corner, Horndean.** 4707 1153. Meaney (1964) 100. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 41, 61.

Road improvements in 1947 uncovered a multi-period cemetery 150 ft. S of a BA mound. 6 RB burials lay some 50 ft. to the SW, and 3 IA burials were found within the area of the AS cemetery. All of the graves, BA, IA, RB and AS, were on exactly the same orientation, just to the W of S-N. The AS burials did not, however, appear to be particularly organised and were not in rows. The area investigated is not marked on the plan, and so it is not known whether the cemetery was completely excavated.

The 33 AS graves included 7 with no grave-goods, 5 with knives only and 5 with weapons. There were only 3 graves with female-linked objects, and of these, 2 were children; from the bones, a further 5 definite and 3 possible adult females were identified, but 14 definite and one possible adult males. Conversion-period objects include a double-tongued buckle, a Group 6 and a Group 7 shield-boss, spatulate tools, small buckles with rectangular folded and rivetted plates, lace tags, silver wire rings and small monochrome glass beads.

Southampton SOU 7/SOU 14. Doubtful. 4428 1116. Morton (ed) (1992) 85-86.

A grave was found in 1972, in a trench containing structures from the MAS town of Hamwic. Only the lower legs of an extended W-E burial lay within the excavated area. The excavator suggested that the most likely period for this burial during the MAS occupation of Hamwic, i.e. 700-850. It is possible that this grave may be associated with a possible grave and human remains redeposited in the early MAS period found in SOU 14, and thus be part of a cemetery.

*** Southampton SOU 13.** 4429 1117. Morton (ed) (1992) 51, 121-141; microfiche 1, C4, B7, A6.

4 trenches were excavated in 1973, 2 containing at least 81 human burials either side of Structure 2, which is interpreted as a bicameral timber church. There are no graves within or beneath Structure 2. No physical boundaries to the cemetery have been found, but it seems likely that the SE limit was reached, and the NW limit must lie between Trenches A and B. At least 21 burials had the arms parallel and tightly pressed into the torso, and so have been interpreted as being in coffins. There were a few grave-goods; 2 knives in situ, 2 redeposited, a "copper-alloy ornament or clasp" on the shoulder of an adult male, and a possible chatelaine. Another buckle, some pins and strap-ends were stray finds.

5 phases of burial on 2 alignments have been recognised in both trenches, but the small number of burials suggests that the cemetery was probably rather short-lived. Early burials cut through pit 42 (EAS to MAS) and later burials pre-dated pit F5 (late MAS). Bicameral churches are thought to be C8 or later.

*** Southampton SOU 20/SOU 1.** 4428 1119. Holdsworth (1980) 35-39, 73-5. Morton (ed) (1992) 51-52.

SOU 20, also known as SARC site XX, was excavated in 1975. It produced 2 W-E graves with minimal bone preservation. One had a long seax, spearhead and small bronze buckle, and the other had a coffin stain, spearhead and small bronze buckle. These EC8 grave-goods are unusual in modern excavations in Hamwic (but see the C19 discoveries at SOU 32/47 and SOU 34/43/48); it was felt likely that the graves were those of men from an unChristianised part of Francia. In that case, SOU 20 may be analogous to Ipswich Buttermarket Sf. It is possible that only part of the W edge of a cemetery was exposed, and that another part was discovered to the SE when redeposited human bone was found at SOU 1 in 1975.

Southampton SOU 31. 4424 1122. Morton (ed) (1992) 48, 52, 53.

A cemetery to the N of Hamwic, it overlies a lengthy sequence of MAS domestic

occupation, and so probably dates to the EC9. The site was excavated in the 1970s and 1980s, and is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

* **Southampton SOU 32/SOU 47 (Clifford Street).** 4426 1121. *JBAA* 5 (1850) 162. *Med Arch* 14 (1970) 157. Morton (ed) (1992) 51, 171-79.

10 graves containing poorly preserved human remains were found in 1968, and 6 other graves were excavated but contained no human material. Some redeposited human bone was also found, together with a number of postholes which may be from a building, perhaps a bicameral church or mortuary chapel.

4 graves had coffin stains, and another had arms tightly pressed to the body and movement of bone suggesting some kind of container. One grave had floor cross-pieces and 3 had partial or shallow ledges. One grave had postholes in its 2 surviving corners, and another was placed within (though not central to) a curving section of ditch which is interpreted as a quarry ditch for a covering mound.

No limits to the cemetery were found. It seems likely that SOU 32 is part of cemetery SOU 47, found in a field immediately to the S in the EC19. This consisted of several human skeletons, one of which was accompanied by a "glass tumbler". One burial at SOU 32, a child, contained grave-goods - 4 beads, probably worn as a necklace. One other grave contained a sceatta in the fill by the head, probably dating from 700-715. Pits cutting some graves contained "mid Middle Saxon" pottery, and so a date in the first half of the C8 is postulated.

* **Southampton SOU 34/SOU 43/SOU 48.** 4427 1118. Meaney (1964) 100-01. Morton (ed) (1992) 51, 193-94, 206-07.

SOU 48 was discovered in the C19. Human bones were found, together with 9 or 10 "bronze keys", several pins and a green glass palm cup. In 1961, SOU 43 was excavated in the same area. Redeposited in the fill of several C19 brickearth-digging features were spreads of human bone, representing at least 5 individuals. No further grave-goods were found.

3 substantially intact supine extended W-E interments were found just to the W at SOU 34 in 1962, with the redeposited remains of 3 others. The 3 intact burials were used in the sample sub-set. They were in a row, although widely separated, were "parallel-sided" and unfurnished. Pit 146A contained "mid Middle Saxon" pottery and apparently post-dated the burials, which together are thought to form a single cemetery.

Southampton SOU 36. 4424 1120. Morton (ed) (1992) 48, 198, 204.

SOU 36 was excavated in the late 1940s. One pit contained an adult human jaw, and disarticulated remains of 2 more adults were found. These were probably all redeposited by C19

brickearth diggers. In the lowest fill of pit 12, a rubbish pit which may originally have been an SFB, the articulated skeleton of a neonate was found. Pit 12 has a suggested date of "early Middle Saxon", but the other burials cannot be dated any closer than the MAS occupation of Hamwic.

Southampton SOU 254 (Cook Street). 4424 1116. *Med Arch* 32 (1988) 253-4; 33 (1989) 191; 34 (1990) 187-88; 35 (1991) 159. Morton (ed) (1992) 48.

A disarticulated human skull was found in 1987 in a MAS ditch on the SW edge of Hamwic. The ditch is thought to mark the boundary of the town. An "E-W" inhumation, possibly AS, lay immediately to the W of the ditch, outside the boundary.

In 1988, 3 penannular ditches were found to the E, 2 of which had central inhumations, "E-W with the feet at the E end". They contained plank linings, and one grave was furnished with a ?knife and linked pins of silver and bronze. These graves brought the total of individuals recovered from the site to 9.

In 1989, a 10th grave was found containing part of "an extended W-E inhumation" and it was thought possible that other graves had been destroyed unobserved. Out of the 10 individuals now known, 7 have been in E-W or W-E graves.

West Ham, Basingstoke. 4624 1519. Meaney (1964) 98. Brenan (1991) 56.

An extended skeleton was found during the cutting of a railway in 1899, with a knife, 2 spearheads, bone playing pieces and fragments of a hanging bowl with an enamelled bird-shaped escutcheon. The objects were given to the BM, whose accession register also records an iron bowl of "rough make".

*** Winchester, Lower Brook Street.** 4484 1295. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 155. *Antiq Jnl* 55 (1975) 303-06. Kjølbye-Biddle (1992) 219-21.

5 grave-shaped features were found in a compact group in 1971. They were all on the same orientation, and 4 contained W-E skeletons. In the 5th there was no trace of a body or grave-goods, and it is now considered not to be a grave. One skeleton was unfurnished, one had a small iron object thought to be a pair of shears, and one had a small bronze buckle. The 4th skeleton wore a complicated necklace consisting of 2 separate collars, one of gold, garnet and silver pendants and glass beads, and the other of about 27 silver rings. During the 2nd half of the C8 the site of this cemetery was occupied by a timber domestic building, later replaced by a stone structure.

Winchester, South Gate. 4479 1291. *Antiq Jnl* 55 (1975) 117-18. Kjølbye-Biddle (1992) 221.

2 skeletons were found in 1971, in black soil which had accumulated against the outside of a wall blocking the Roman South Gate. Burial 1 was laid out, but was barely covered, considerable parts of the skeleton protruding above the black soil. The body in Burial 2 was in the early stages of leprosy. It lay semi-flexed on its side, and also lay on rather than in the black soil. Both bodies were covered by a thick mortar spill derived from the adjacent wall. This was thought by the excavator to have been weathering rather than construction debris, as more disturbance of the bodies would have been expected if they had been exposed during the construction of the wall. 2 radiocarbon dates were obtained for Burial 1, centring on 742 and 683.

Winchester, Old Minster. Doubtful. 4482 1293. *Antiq Jnl* 46 (1966) 325. *World Arch* 7 (1975-76) 94-102. Kjølbye-Biddle (1992) 222.

250 graves in 10 generations were found outside the Old Minster, on all sides, in the 1960s and 1970s. Post-excavation analysis is still continuing, but it seems now that all phases of church construction had associated burials, from the C7 foundation. 162 graves have been allocated to Generations 1-7 (c. 675 - c. 830). The earliest burials are simple, in un-nailed coffins; later burials become more complex, with nailed coffins, and charcoal from the EC9 onwards.

Winchester, Staple Gardens. 4479 1295. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 149; 34 (1990) 188; 35 (1991) 162-63. Kjølbye-Biddle (1992) 222. Graham Scobie, pers comm.

In 1984 and 1985, 78 individuals buried in 68 graves were excavated. 6 had wooden coffins, but none was furnished. All but 2 were orientated W-E. The W and N limits were discovered, the former reflecting a RB property boundary.

In 1989 work was carried out on an adjacent site, and a further 206 burials were excavated. Both the 1984-85 and 1989 graves were sealed by a gravelled street, thought to date from the LC9 reorganisation of the town. There was a high proportion of infant burials. The graves were W-E, and towards the S were arranged in rows. The N graves were denser and there was much intercutting. Approximately a third of burials had coffin stains, but nails were used only in 2 cases. Most of the burials were unfurnished, but 6 graves contained deliberately deposited Roman coins in the hands or abdominal area. The fill of one of the later burials, cutting several earlier ones, produced a decorated ivory knob, possibly the head of a staff of office.

Some graves had slots or postholes at the head of the grave, which may have contained markers. There were 5 cases of possible family graves, where a deep primary burial was re-

excavated but respected for subsequent interments. One of these had 6 bodies stacked on top of each other. Charcoal burials were present and in at least one case were found in a group. One notable charcoal burial was contained in a lead-lined timber coffin, with the head supported by 2 flint nodules. Fragments of cloth were found in this coffin.

Subsequent excavations recovered about 180 further graves. Post-excavation analysis of the site is continuing.

* **Winnall II.** 4494 1302. Meaney (1964) 102. Meaney and Hawkes (1970). *Avent* (1975) I 55, 114. Morris (1983) 55.

7 graves were excavated piecemeal during building operations in 1955-6, and an organised excavation of 38 further graves was carried out in 2 seasons in 1957 and 1958. The limits of the cemetery were reached to the N and E, the S edge had been destroyed and the W edge was not excavated. No physical boundaries were found. All the graves were W-E, but were not organised into rows.

17 graves were unfurnished and another 2 contained animal teeth which may have been residual. The unfurnished graves were mostly on the periphery of the cemetery. There were no weapons, and most of the graves were sparsely furnished; exceptions were grave 5, with a pendant cut down from a composite brooch, a pair of rolled bronze lace-tags, 4 small glass beads and a double-sided comb; grave 8, with silver linked pins, a knife and a pair of small bronze penannular brooches decorated with groups of transverse lines; grave 10, with a silver pin, pair of silver wire rings, rolled bronze lace-tag and chatelaine; and grave 21, with an odd sort of garnet-set disc brooch, buried in a worn condition and missing its pin.

Worthy Park, King's Worthy. 4500 1329. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 307; 8 (1964) 233. *Antiq Jnl* 53 (1973) 283 n 7. Sonia Hawkes, pers comm.

Worthy Park cemetery occupies a classic position on the false crest of a hill. It was excavated in 1961-2, and a contemporary settlement was found in 1983 down the slope by the river. About 150 inhumations and cremations were found during the excavation by the MoW of a "representative sample"; Hawkes estimates that half of the cemetery was investigated. Despite trial trenching to the N, S and E only the N limit of the cemetery was found.

Inhumation began in 500, cremation slightly earlier, and there is much intercutting and apparent disorder. The latest graves include 93, with a worn gold filigree and cabochon garnet disc pendant, and 62, with 2 spiral-headed pins.

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER

* **Castle Green, Hereford.** 3512 2395. *Med Arch* 18 (1974) 178. Shoesmith (1980) 24-25.

A large churchyard cemetery, probably in use until the C12, was excavated in 1973. Only the "early simple burials" were incorporated in the sample sub-set, as they are the only ones definitely dating from pre-850. This group consists of 3 graves, orientated W-E and unfurnished. One was radiocarbon dated to a.d. 700 +/- 70, and they were overlain by burials with radiocarbon dates of a.d. 930 +/- 70 and a.d. 990 +/- 70.

Littlehampton. 4026 2432. Meaney (1964) 281.

In 1862 3 AS weapons, including a seax, were found with some bones, but it is not known how many burials these represented. In 1864 a pair of gold pins was found, linked by a chain of rectangular pieces of gold decorated with filigree alternating with figure-of-eight links. In the centre of this chain was a gold wheel-ornament set with a garnet.

Wyre Piddle. Doubtful. 3961 2473. Meaney (1964) 281.

Before 1887, 2 skeletons were found to the W of Wyre Piddle church during work to extend the nave. They were on the line of the N wall, and about 2 yds. from the old W wall, 4 ft. below the floor-level of the church. They were in a "sitting" posture (flexed? c.f. Prittlewell Ex), facing NE, one behind the other. About 18 ins. from the front skeleton, 2 shield-bosses were found; one is described as "conical", but the illustrations are so bad that it is impossible to be sure if this means a Group 7 boss.

HERTFORDSHIRE

Blackhorse Road, Letchworth. Doubtful. 5233 2336. *Beds Arch Jnl* 6 (1971) 27-33.

A small cemetery of 9 graves was excavated in 1971. It is unclear whether or not this was the entire cemetery. 7 burials were W-E and 2 N-S. The few grave-goods included an iron pin, 2 knives, a narrow seax and a spearhead.

Hitchin. Doubtful. 517 229. Meaney (1964) 104. Brenan (1991) 60.

A hanging bowl, apparently containing beech nuts, was found in a gravel pit in the 1920s and was broken up by the finders. Although no traces of a burial were seen, the presence of the nuts suggests that this bowl was not part of a hoard.

Ippollitts. Doubtful. 5192 2274. Meaney (1964) 104.

A burial with seax, knife, buckle and strap-end was dug out by the architect during the construction of a house in 1952. There are no further details.

* **King Harry Lane, St Albans.** 5131 2067. Ager in Stead and Rigby (1989) 219-39.

39 graves were excavated in 1966-68, 150 m outside the walls of Verulamium. No physical boundary was found, but the excavator believed that the full extent of the cemetery was probably found. The graves are widely and evenly spaced but show no consistency in orientation. 17 graves were unfurnished, and a further 8 contained only a knife or knives. Grave-goods included 2 workboxes, a necklace of silver wire rings, beads and a silver disc pendant, a double-tongued buckle, 2 chatelaines, a bag collection of Roman objects and a number of small buckles.

Wheathampstead. 517 214. Meaney (1964) 105.

A cast "Coptic" ewer, a palm cup and some bronze rings were found with human bones at Wheathampstead in 1887.

NORTH HUMBERSIDE

Burton Fields, Stamford Bridge. Doubtful. 473 455. Meaney (1964) 283.

A single inhumation was found in 1937 in a gravel pit, with a white metal toilet set and bracelet. Both were decorated with groups of lines, and the toilet set also had dot decoration and interlace.

Burton Pidsea. Doubtful. 5252 4311. Meaney (1964) 283.

At least 2 skeletons were excavated in 1818, with "two antique circular ear-rings, of vitrified glass, a blue coloured stone, of beautiful transparency, with a perforation through each, and suspended by a few inches of very fine gold wire, rudely twisted through the centre of each aperture. A plain gold ring, somewhat corroded, was also found with the bones." The objects are no longer extant, and there are no illustrations.

Elloughton. 4941 4278. Meaney (1964) 287-88.

An unknown number of skeletons were found in 1940, during the construction of a house. The grave-groups were not recorded, but finds include C6 type g annular brooches as well as one type f annular brooch, a silver slip-knot ring with small beads and tools, including a

spatulate tool.

Everthorpe. 4900 4310. Meaney (1964) 288.

A number of skeletons was found in 1958. Unpublished grave-goods now in the Hull Museum include a blue glass pendant with "herring-bone" decoration, a silver mount, 3 glass beads and one amethyst, all found with one skeleton, and a bronze finger-ring and a knife found with another.

Fimber. Doubtful. 4894 4606. Meaney (1964) 288. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6.

Fimber church is built on a BA burial mound, and was not apparently used for burials until 1877. In 1863, 6 or more burials were found about 80 yards SE of the church, some semi-flexed, with iron and pottery fragments. Around 1870, 2 more bodies were found close to the S side of the church, one unfurnished and one with a very tiny penannular brooch.

* **Garton II.** 4988 4577. Meaney (1964) 289. Morris (1983) 55.

56 graves were excavated by Mortimer in 1870, in 2 distinct groups. One, to the W of a BA mound, consists of graves relatively richly furnished, with objects such as carpenters' tools in a bag, a workbox, jewellery including a disc pendant and amethyst beads, knives, small buckles, pottery, combs and 2 bridles. This group was not completely excavated, as the railway cut the W end, and had removed an unknown number of graves. 46 ft. to the E of this group were 30 more graves on a slightly different orientation. Only one of these was furnished, with a box.

* **Garton-on-the-Wolds.** 4957 4618. Meaney (1964) 289-90 (referred to as Garton Slack I). *British Numis Jnl* 30 (1960-61) 6-53 esp 49. *Yorks Arch Jnl* 41 (1963-6). Grierson and Blackburn (1986) table 13.

Between 57 and 59 skeletons were found in the E-W earthwork known as the Double Dyke during the C19. 42 were excavated by Mortimer in 1866, and lay W-E, supine and extended or slightly flexed. Many graves had residual domestic debris in the fills, but the only possible grave-good was part of an unillustrated bone comb.

Bones were again exposed in 1959, some 300 ft. away to the E on the other side of the crossroads. Excavation revealed 7 W-E skeletons, mostly unfurnished. Burial 5 had an iron knife and Burial 2 had a group of 8 Series G, J, K and R sceattas, contained in some sort of purse, under the left side of the pelvis, deposited after c. 720-725. The graves from Mortimer's excavation and from 1959 were included in the sample sub-set.

Garton Station. 4982 4578. *Current Arch* 9 (1987) 234-37. Youngs (ed) (1989) 47-48. Brennan (1991) 64, 218-21. Stead (1991) 17-25.

35 burials were found by the BM in 1985, on a site originally dug in search of an IA cart burial. They were in small groups of up to 11 graves, variously scattered within and around a series of large square ditched enclosures, and mostly organised into rows. 20 other graves thought to be AS were not excavated.

Grave-goods were included a toilet set, gold filigree pendant, silver rings and small glass beads, all found with a 2-3 year old child, a set of tools, a box, weapons, a hanging bowl, a bronze cauldron, an iron ladle (c.f. Acklam Wold NY), knives, and jewellery.

* **Kemp Howe.** 49616 46628. Meaney (1964) 292. *Med Arch* 13 (1969) 241. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6. Morris (1983) 55. Ann Finney, pers comm.

In 1878, Mortimer excavated a round barrow (No. 209) modified from a long barrow, and found 5 graves dug into the mound, and one grave in the ditch. These contained unfurnished, semi-flexed burials.

In the 1960s, 12 unfurnished burials were found by Brewster in 10 graves. Of these, Brewster's grave 6 (in the ditch) is probably a re-excavation of Mortimer's grave 5, and Brewster's graves A and B (within the mound make-up) are probably Mortimer's graves 4 and 3 respectively. Mortimer's plan is schematic, and his N sign is rather inaccurate, but a combination of his and Brewster's plans suggests that the graves were arranged more or less W-E to SW-NE, with their heads pointing towards the centre of the mound. One was buried in a coffin with a hook fastening, and the layout of 2 others suggests the presence of coffins. One old man had a partially healed sword cut on his skull. There are calibrated radiocarbon dates from 2 graves, centring on 725 and 745, and one uncalibrated date centring on 570.

Kirkburn II (Eastburn). 5000 4563. Meaney (1964) 293.

During the building of an aerodrome in 1936 one skeleton was discovered, and other objects were then recovered from the contractor's spoil heaps. These included an amethyst bead, a jet bead, a gold ?strap-end set with garnets, part of a blue glass vessel, 2 small annular brooches, 3 spatulate tools, a bronze purse frame, a sword, and what might be 2 bullae or 2 halves of a metal bead.

Market Weighton. Doubtful. 487 441. Meaney (1964) 295.

2 graves were found in 1906 near Market Weighton. One was that of a prone woman with C6 objects, but the other was a man buried with part of a seax, a knife, a buckle and a spearhead. No dimensions are given for the seax.

North Newbald. 4909 4368. Meaney (1964) 295.

Skeletons were found at various times around the turn of the century. In 1901 2 more graves were found, one with a seax, knife, spatulate tool and ?awls. Sheppard then found 3 skeletons, one with an annular brooch, 2 beads suspended from a silver wire ring, a knife and 2 iron keys. He later mentions "numerous skeletons" in a sandpit near Newbald, but there are no further details of these.

*** Painsthorpe Wold I, Barrow 4.** 4823 4582. Meaney (1964) 295-6. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 45. Sheppard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6.

A BA mound was investigated by Mortimer over a number of years, during its destruction by chalk digging. In 1860, the arm and leg bones of an undated burial, probably BA, were found. In 1862, 2 W-E secondary AS burials, both extended and unfurnished, were found "near the left-hand margin" and "near the right-hand margin" of the mound. The 1870 excavations revealed a disturbed, unfurnished AS skeleton (No. 1), a BA cremation and 5 BA inhumations. In 1871 a supine extended unfurnished AS inhumation, 6 in. deep and with feet to the SE, was recovered 13 ft. SW of the centre of the mound; this burial is un-numbered.

In 1876 the tree cover was removed and the unexplored part of the mound was investigated. 8 ins. below the surface was another extended unfurnished AS burial (No. 1a, b) with the head to SSE. At the bottom of the mound were 3 BA inhumations in graves and a flexed, undated burial (No. 2a). Another AS burial (No. 6a) was found "only 18 inches from the vertex of the mound". It lay flexed on its right side with the head to WSW. It was accompanied by a bronze annular brooch decorated with groups of transverse lines, a knife, 2 amethyst and 9 small glass beads, the remains of a bag and a possible chatelaine, and a workbox containing thread and an iron needle. 2 more BA inhumations were subsequently found. The 6 definite secondary burials were included in the sample sub-set.

*** Sewerby.** 5205 4691. Meaney (1964) 300-01. Hirst (1985).

Excavations took place at Sewerby in 1959 and 1974 in advance of building works. 59 graves were recovered, but the limits of the cemetery were not reached in any direction. Burial began in the LC5 or EC6, and the section of the cemetery excavated appears to have had a polycentric development with loose groups of graves of mixed age, sex and status. There is a seemingly random variety of orientation.

The Conversion-period graves are grouped towards the S. Graves 25 and 40 were W-E and contained knives with curved backs; grave 40 also contained a small iron buckle. Grave 48 was E-W, and contained a knife, spatulate tool and what may be the loop from a small iron buckle. These graves were not dated by Hirst, but it seems likely that they are Conversion-

period.

Graves 23 and 24, in the same area, were considered by Hirst to be C7. Grave 24 was disturbed, but contained a small silver penannular brooch with Style II animal head terminals, and the remains of a bronze chatelaine chain at the waist. Grave 23 contained an odd mixture of grave-goods; 2 large bronze annular brooches with bead-and-reel moulding and bronze pins, a knife with curved back, part of an iron chatelaine chain found across the chest, a small buckle with an inlaid plate, a large bronze buckle, and some staples with mineral preserved wood adhering, probably from a wooden vessel. Only graves 23 and 24 were included in the sample sub-set, but with hindsight graves 25, 40 and 48 should also have been included.

Thwing. 503 470. Terry Manby, pers comm.

A settlement was excavated in the 1970s and 1980s within a BA ringwork, and found to include an AS cemetery at its centre. The entire cemetery was excavated, containing at least 132 individuals. The 68 identifiable graves were closely spaced, and many had been re-used. 30 well-spaced graves, including some coffin burials and some marked burials, were orientated true W-E, the others being WSW-ENE. Some of the W-E graves were cut by WSW-ENE graves. Also on the WSW-ENE alignment were a palisade trench marking the N boundary, a building which may have been a mortuary chapel, and a rubble platform, which may possibly have been a hard-standing for a timber church. The palisade trench cut one grave, and the platform sealed others.

26 graves had coffin or chest fittings. Wooden markers were found with 26 graves, 9 of which also had coffins. 30 graves had floor slots and 6 had sockets. Outside the boundary were 2 anomalous decapitated burials on the WSW-ENE alignment.

Grave 8 contained an amber and a glass bead at the neck, and a knife under the leg; it was radiocarbon-dated to 789-992 A.D. The other objects found in the graves, a knife, a firesteel, two keys and heckle teeth, are not definite grave-goods. The finds from the settlement include C10 Torksey ware, bronze pins and strapends, pieces of cauldron chain, single- and double-sided bone combs, and C8 and C9 coins. 7 further radiocarbon dates were obtained from the bones, of 410-670, 434-643, 642-758, 650-860, 673-852, 724-961 and 781-991, all calibrated and to one sigma. Thwing is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

* **Uncleby.** 4822 4594. Meaney (1964) 302. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 5. Morris (1983) 55.

An AS cemetery was excavated by Greenwell in 1868. Burials had taken place within and around a BA barrow, and Greenwell believed that bodies had been laid on the surface of the mound and then covered with earth, thus increasing the dimensions of the mound. Those

beyond the edge of the BA mound were in conventional grave-cuts. 72 burials were excavated, mostly flexed, though there were some more unusual body positions, such as arms extended perpendicular to the body. There were a variety of orientations.

20 graves had no grave-goods, and 7 had only knives. Weapons were few, consisting of one sword and one broad seax; another grave had a bronze sword-pyramid re-used on a chatelaine. Other grave-goods included disc pendants, workboxes, a tripod-ring bowl, annular brooches with Style II animal heads, openwork buckles and spatulate tools.

SOUTH HUMBERSIDE

* **Castledyke, Barton-on-Humber.** 5031 4217. Meaney (1964) 151. *Lincs Hist Arch* 15 (1980) 88-89; 18 (1983) 96; 25 (1990) 51-53. *Med Arch* 27 (1983) 184; 35 (1991) 168. Brennan (1991) 54. Leahy (1993) 39. Drinkall and Foreman (no date).

5 skeletons were found near Castledyke during construction of air-raid shelters in 1939. One had 2 small knives; the 2nd had a workbox, 3 beads threaded on bronze wire and a ?weaving sword; and the 3rd was copiously furnished, with, among other things, fragments of a tripod-ring bowl, a hanging bowl, a workbox and a set of scales and weights, including one made from a bracteate die with Style II decoration. A gold bead was also found. Subsequent exploration in 1968 and 1975 revealed part of another grave. These burials were not included in the sample sub-set.

Larger-scale excavations took place in 1982-83 and 1989-90. 226 individuals were recovered in 195 graves on both sides of Castledyke, and one cremation urn was found. The limit of burials on the NE appears to have been found, perhaps related to a ditch and broad zone of postholes in this area. There appears to be very little organisation within the cemetery, with no consistent orientation, and up to 3 intercutting generations of burial. About 60% of the burials had grave-goods, dating from the MC6 onwards, and some seem to have had post-hole markers or other structures. 45 of the furnished burials could be identified as Conversion-period, and these were included in the sample sub-set; as post-excavation analysis was still continuing, no unfurnished graves could be phased.

Cleatham (Kirton-in-Lindsey I, Manton). 4936 4008. Meaney (1964) 156-57. *Med Arch* 24 (1979) 225; 32 (1988) 313-14. *Lincs Hist Arch* 15 (1980) 72-73; 23 (1988) 82; 24 (1989) 53; 25 (1990) 47. Brennan (1991) 62-4. Leahy (1993) 39-40.

The cemetery was discovered during road construction in 1856, when 50-60 urns were found. In 1979 more cremations were found, all plough-damaged. The remainder of the

cemetery was excavated in 1984-89, producing 1014 cremations and 63 inhumations, dating from the C5 to the C7. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis, and so the number and character of the Conversion-period graves is not yet known, but one inhumation contained an annular brooch and a hanging bowl with a runic inscription.

Flixborough. 4876 4143. *EH Arch Rev* (1989-90) 46-47. *Med Arch* 35 (1990) 168-9. *Current Arch* 11 (1991) 244-47. Whitwell *et al.* (1994) 9, 174-77. Kevin Leahy, pers comm.

Trial excavation took place at Flixborough in advance of sand quarrying in 1988. 11 unfurnished and poorly preserved burials were excavated, 2 with coffin fittings. Disarticulated bone was also observed during mechanical clearance of the site.

Rescue excavation took place from 1989 to 1991 in advance of further quarrying to the N. 14 timber buildings were found together with much high-quality metalwork, some of an ecclesiastical character; there were a number of well-stratified phases of building, and all the finds appear to date from between *c.* 700 and *c.* 870.

Building 1 was associated with window glass and an inscribed lead plaque. 4 burials were found within the building, with one more just outside. All 5 burials shared the same NW-SE alignment as Building 1 and were buried close to the walls. They included an adult female, a child of about 9, and an infant. There were no grave-goods or coffin fittings with any of the Building 1 burials.

It has been suggested that Flixborough may be the site of the lost monastery of *Donemutha*, attacked by pirates in 794. Post-excavation analysis is continuing.

Kirton-in-Lindsey II. 4945 3989. Meaney (1964) 157. Swanton (1973) 61. Leahy (1993) 40.

A grave-group consisting of a sword, broad seax, Swanton type C5 spearhead and bridle-bit was found *c.* 1920. There are no further details.

Manton Warren. Doubtful. 494 404. Meaney (1964) 159-60. Youngs (1989) 50. Brennan (1991) 60-61. Leahy (1993) 40-41.

Workmen discovered a hanging bowl, apparently wrapped in brown cloth, while digging for sand in 1939. 6 weeks later, when the bowl reached Scunthorpe Museum, the findspot had been destroyed and no further information was available. The presence of cloth, which is found with funerary bronze bowls (e.g. Sutton Hoo Sf Mounds 5, 6 and 7) suggests that the bowl was associated with a grave.

ISLE OF WIGHT

Chessell Down. Doubtful. 4399 0853. Meaney (1964) 94-95. Arnold (1982) 23-24. Brennan (1991) 54-55.

Chessell Down has been thought to be LC5 and C6 in date, but it is possible that grave 26 is C7. It contained "rims of buckets", a hanging bowl, a Late Antique bronze bucket, sword, shield, spearhead, arrowheads and a knife. The hanging bowl, bronze bucket, sword and arrowheads survive.

KENT

Aylesford. 5724 1583. Meaney (1964) 108. Avent (1975) I 113. Evison (1979) 75.

Objects have been found at various times in a gravel-pit at Aylesford, but no skeletons have been recorded. The objects include spearheads, 2 pottery jugs, 2 squat jars and an Avent Class 2 composite brooch.

* **Bekesbourne I.** 6207 1548. Meaney (1964) 108. Avent (1975) I 113. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4.

Faussett excavated a number of mounds on Adisham Down in Bekesbourne parish. Some mounds had already been partially or completely removed, and some skeletons, pieces of iron and "a piece or two of old brass money" were found. 22 of the remaining mounds formed a closely set group, and the other burials were more widely spaced, between 170 and 500 paces to the S. In all, Faussett excavated 44 graves and 2 grave-like features. 35 of the graves were under mounds and the other 9 were dug into a linear earthwork. 26 had no grave-goods, and most of the others had only one or 2 objects, usually a knife or buckle.

Datable grave-goods included a silver bulla, a glass cabochon pendant, chatelaines, small dumb-bell shaped hasps with enough leather surviving to show that they had come from an openwork box or pouch, and a buckle with a serrated plate. Most of the graves had coffins, and in many cases Faussett says that these had "passed the fire". In one double grave both skeletons were found "in sitting postures, with their backs against the head of the grave" (c.f. Didcot Power Station Ox, Caenby Li and Prittlewell Ex) and each of these had a sword cut to the head.

Bishopsbourne. 6191 1530. Meaney (1964) 110. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4. Evison (1979) 79.

9 poorly furnished mounds were dug by Faussett and his workmen in little more than 2

hours on July 16th 1771. He found that 3 mounds contained unfurnished single burials, a 4th contained a double burial with a knife, and a 5th had a number of disarticulated human bones and iron fragments in the mound make-up, as well as an undisturbed primary burial with a knife. 3 mounds contained poorly furnished single inhumations, 2 with a pot or pots and one with a bronze pin. The last mound had been largely dug away c. 1765, when human bones and pieces of rusty iron had been found. All the undisturbed burials were W-E, one was contained in a "burnt" coffin, and 2 in "unburnt" coffins.

Faussett added that a great many other mounds were to be seen in the vicinity, and that "on digging anywhere on this hill to the depth of two or three feet, human bones have been continually cast up". Some mounds had been opened by Conyngham before 1844, but only a shield-boss had been found.

Wright, Conyngham and others tried again in June 1844, and the results were published in *Arch Jnl* 1 and also as a footnote in Faussett (1856). They found a robbed grave, 14 ft. by 6 or 7 ft., with sockets on the short sides at each corner, furnished with the remains of a sword and possibly a bucket. Another mound, to the E, contained a skeleton with a box and a bucket. A 3rd, W of the first, again had sockets round the grave, but this time on the long sides. It was furnished with a bucket, bridle, shield with Group 7 boss, "Coptic" bowl and 2 playing pieces, one of bone and the other of Samian ware. All these graves were S-N.

In September 1844, at the first congress of the British Archaeological Association, Conyngham opened another 2 mounds. The first contained a W-E burial with a bead necklace, a box, fragments of a palm cup, a pot and the rim of a vessel or bag. Patches of charcoal were found. The 2nd contained one skeleton, without grave-goods, within 1 ft. of the surface, and another 6 ft. deep, W-E and with a spearhead, knife, buckle and perhaps a shield. A week later Conyngham opened other mounds. In one there was a skeleton with a metal fragment, perhaps a bronze buckle; the others did not contain grave-goods.

Excavations in the region of the Kingston Down, Bishopsbourne, and Breach/Barham Downs cemeteries took place in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, and were reported in *Med Arch* under various site names. Most are, in fact, closest to Kingston Down K, and so are summarised under the entry for that cemetery.

Boughton Aluph. 6037 1487. Meaney (1964) 110-11. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 45, 52, 66. Bruce-Mitford (1983) 851.

2 skeletons were found in the EC18, one with a sword, the other with a spearhead, Group 7 shield-boss and iron ?penannular brooch. In 1903 another inhumation was found in a chalk quarry, furnished with "a sword... an iron stand with 3 legs and 3 branches... an iron spearhead, a pick head, a bronze key, a hinge, a pair of bronze tweezers, a bronze buckle and portions of

another, a spur, 2 belt fasteners, a small iron knife, sundry pieces of iron, and 10 Roman coins." The iron stand appears to be part of an iron lamp stand of Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1/Broomfield Ex type.

Breach Downs/Barham Downs. 6205 1485. Meaney (1964) 108, 111. *Brit Numis Jnl* 30 (1960-61) 6-53, esp 47. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 44, 59. *Med Arch* 11 (1967) 266; 13 (1969) 233; 18 (1974) 179. Avent (1975) I 113. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4. Evison (1979) 78, 80. Morris (1983) 55. Grierson and Blackburn (1986) table 13.

Breach Down and Barham Down together contain a cemetery under individual mounds, first excavated in the C18 and C19. Records of casual finds exist from 1759 and 1852, and graves are known from excavations in 1809-10, 1841, c. 1843 and 1844. In 1841 over 100 mounds could be counted, and Conyngham excavated and described 65 of them then, and another 16 in 1844. Few of the objects found were illustrated, but it seems that none of them need date before 600. Datable objects include small buckles, a Group 7 shield-boss, amethysts, wire rings, a double-tongued buckle and 5 Series A and B I sceattas in good condition, dating to c. 690-695.

The graves described in *Med Arch* 11, 13 and 18, under the heading Barham Downs, as being "discovered in 3 areas during roadworks on the A2 where it passes the Kingston and Barham cemeteries" are in fact much closer to Kingston Down K, and so are summarised under the entry for that cemetery.

Broadstairs I, Bradstow School (Valetta House). 6394 1671. Meaney (1964) 111. *Brit Numis Jnl* 30 (1960-61) 6-53, esp 46. *Arch Jnl* 130 (1973) 104-19. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 156; 18 (1974) 179; 19 (1975) 223. Evison (1979) 72, 81-83. Morris (1983) 55. Leslie Webster, pers comm.

In 1910 the first graves were discovered when a driveway to the newly-built Valetta House, now Bradstow School, was being constructed. Hurd investigated about 20 graves, one of which contained amethyst beads and a silver wire ring. He returned the following year to examine a ploughed-out prehistoric mound with contracted inhumations, which was overlaid by a further 12 AS graves. One of these, grave L, contained 8 Series A and B1 sceattas of c. 690-695 in good condition.

In 1970 the BM undertook further excavations, and after 4 seasons had excavated 87 AS graves, together with parts of 2 mounds, one either side of the mound excavated by Hurd. A limit to the graves has been reached only to the W, and it is thought that graves on the top of the central mound - perhaps the earliest graves in the cemetery - have been destroyed through ploughing.

The site seems to have been in use from the LC5, but was used most intensively in the Conversion period, with grave-goods including wheel-turned pottery and a C7 Frankish gold tremissis. Most of the graves are aligned W-E, although those near or on the central mound are sometimes tangential to it. There are over twice as many male as female graves. Many of the graves have structural features, including post-holes, sockets, ledges and small ring-ditches. Several of the graves appear to have been robbed soon after interment. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

Broadstairs II, St Peter's Tip. 6375 1692. *Med Arch* 14 (1970) 160; 15 (1971) 126; 16 (1972) 156. *Arch Jnl* 130 (1973) 104-19. *Avent* (1975) I 113. Evison (1979) 66-85. Morris (1983) 55. Cathy Haith, pers comm.

388 inhumations were excavated between 1969 and 1971. This was thought to represent the total excavation of the cemetery, with only perhaps 50 burials lost in deepening the site for rubbish tipping before the excavation began. However, in 1960 6 burials had been discovered during the erection of a pylon c. 45 m E of the E edge of the excavation, and in 1972 a further group of 11 burials was found 21 m to the W of the W edge. These burials were poorly furnished, and one contained a lead shroud cross, but it is not known whether the 2 groups were isolated groups of perhaps later burials, or whether there may have been more unexcavated graves between them and the main area.

The cemetery is highly organised, with most of the burials aligned NW-SE and in rows. There is only one case of a grave cutting another, so markers must have been used. Over half the graves had structural features, and some graves appear to have been robbed. To the NE there is a noticeable group of smaller, more closely packed graves on a slightly different alignment, and with fewer grave-goods; these may be the graves of children, but as yet no bone report has appeared.

The cemetery seems to begin in the LC6, but there are instances of C6 material in later graves. 28% of the burials were unfurnished. 15 graves had amethyst beads, 18 had cowrie beads, a further 20 had whole cowries, and bullae were also popular. Grave 260 had 409 tiny glass beads which appear to have made up a beaded collar. 64 graves had weapons, 10 having swords and 8 seaxes, both narrow, long and broad. Most of the shield-bosses are Group 6. Vessels included a palm cup, and there was a number of iron-bound boxes. There seems to have been a considerable number of coffins, including one sword-grave with at least 30 clench-nails.

Coin-dated graves include 134, with glass beads, a knife and a chatelaine plus a Sigeberht III solidus (634-56), so worn as to be almost indecipherable; and 362, which had a chatelaine, a necklace of amethyst beads and a bronze and garnet pendant, and an iron buckle and knife, with a Series B I sceatta in the mouth dating to c. 700.

The BM has now taken over responsibility for the post-excavation analysis, which is continuing.

* **Buckland Dover.** 6309 1430. Meaney (1964) 117. Avent (1975) I 113. Evison (1979) 66-85. Evison (1987). *BAN* n.s. 17 (October 1994) 1. *Independent* (3.10.94) 5.

About 170 graves were excavated in the 1950s in advance of housing development. The cemetery dates from the LC5 to the MC8, and has been phased largely on the grounds of horizontal stratigraphy. Although this has been informed by artefactual dating, the resulting dates given by Evison to some graves are occasionally surprising.

The cemetery appears to have started some 75-100 m SW of a prehistoric ringditch, in an area of closely-packed graves which has suffered much modern destruction. In the LC6 the cemetery expanded to the S and E, and some burials were now focussed on the mound. In the LC7 and EC8 the graves spread out to the SE in successive "plots". Most graves in all phases were orientated NW-SE.

116 graves from the 1950s excavation are identifiable as Conversion-period, and these have been included in the sample sub-set. Only 17 were unfurnished, and there were up to 20 weapon burials and 17 with necklaces. Evison has suggested that a division between Christians in the main body of the cemetery and pagans around the mound can be seen, and that a complicated series of alignments between the mound and various isolated postholes were used to divide up the site.

248 further graves were found during housing development in 1994, to the S of the previously excavated area. Phases 1-3 (c. 475-625) only were represented, but it is possible that later graves may still exist further to the E. Preliminary analysis suggests that burial in the newly excavated part of the cemetery seems to end c. 600, with possible EC7 grave-goods including a necklace of amethyst beads and silver wire rings, an unusual brooch in the form of a Style II animal, and a possible palm cup, all in different graves.

Canterbury, St Augustine's Abbey. 6155 1577. *HE* II, 3; II, 5. *Med Arch* 22 (1978) 25-63. Bayley in Sherlock and Woods (1988) 309-13.

There is historical evidence for royal and episcopal burial within the church of SS Peter and Paul, now St Augustine's Abbey, from the burial of St Augustine in 604 onwards. The excavated cemetery was used over a long period with many intercutting graves, and was later badly disturbed by building works. Pottery was found ranging from the MAS period to 1000.

The brief published summary is unclear, but it seems that 14 incomplete articulated burials and parts of at least 19 disarticulated burials were found to the W of the post-Conquest church. All but one were W-E, the exception being a flexed S-N burial, and none had grave-goods,

although nails were found in some which may represent coffins. One, cut by LAS chapel footings, was in a linen shroud, with stones arranged at the feet. Another had a "pillow" of stones. Women, men and children were represented, and one woman had 3 healed trepannings in her skull.

Canterbury, St Pancras. 6155 1577. *Med Arch* 20 (1976) 163-4. Morris (1983) 61.

Excavations were carried out at St Pancras by Jenkins in the 1970s. Burials were found in the chancel of the Period II church, and outside the building to the S, "where at least 3 graves appear to belong to the late 7th to 8th century". The excavation records are thought to be in the Frank Jenkins archive at the Royal Museum in Canterbury.

Chartham Down. 6108 1542. Meaney (1964) 114. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 44. Avent (1975) I 113.

Excavations were undertaken by Fag in 1730. There were 80 or 100 mounds on the Down, generally containing a large W-E grave, sometimes lined with flints. Mound A contained an Avent Class 5 plated disc-brooch, a gold filigree pendant, a small blunt gold pin with attached chain (not a linked pin but more like the hinge-pins from the Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1 shoulder-clasps), 2 cabochon garnet pendants, 2 glass squat jars, a "small round turquoise stone" (probably a glass bead), and possibly a crystal ball, a bronze bowl, 2 pots and a small silver buckle. In mounds B and C only pots were found, with some burnt bone. In E was a gold disc pendant, 4 amethyst beads and some bronze toilet implements. F contained a number of disarticulated human and horse bones, and some wood with bronze and iron clench-nails. About 20 mounds were opened in total, but only a few grave-goods are recorded from the rest. These include a Group 7 shield-boss, small silver buckles, one set with garnets in gold, silver wire rings and small glass beads.

Faussett examined all the rest of the mounds in the 1760s and 1770s. Out of the 53 remaining, 25 had no grave-goods and 19 had only one or 2 objects. One mound contained potsherds and burnt bones, and 2 contained rich necklaces. 22 had been in coffins, all of which had "passed the fire". All the burials at Chartham seem to be Conversion-period.

Chatham Lines. 5764 1681. Meaney (1964) 114-15. Avent (1975) I 113. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 3, or possibly type 4. Evison (1979) 75.

Douglas excavated a number of small mounds in the 1770s and 1780s, and described 7 furnished graves, 5 N-S and 2 S-N, some with coffins. The grave assemblages seem unusual, and perhaps contain a number of antique items, both RB and EAS. Conversion-period objects include a necklace of 10 silver wire rings with beads on them, a palm cup, a triangular buckle,

small monochrome glass beads and a workbox, all in different graves.

Crundale. Doubtful. 6062 1494. Meaney (1964) 116. Haith in Webster and Backhouse (eds) 1991, 24-25.

RB and AS burials were excavated during the C18 at Crundale, including 27 graves, all apparently pre-C7, examined by Faussett. Conversion-period objects from C19 discoveries "between Wye and Crundale" passed into Durden's collection, and thence to the BM; these are listed under the entry for Wye K. Records are confused, and few detailed provenances are known; some objects may really have come from Sarre.

The BM now seems certain that in 1861 the famous triangular silver-gilt buckle with fish motif was found in a grave at Crundale with a gilt-bronze garnet-inlaid buckle and a sword with the famous pommel, but for many years this was unclear (see entry for Wye K).

Eccles. 5722 1605. *Antiq Jnl* 53 (1973) 281-6. *Arch Cant* 77 (1962) 210-11; 78 (1963) 125-41; 79 (1964) 121-35; 80 (1965) 69-91; 81 (1966) 44-52; 82 (1967) 162-78; 83 (1968) 39-48; 84 (1969) 95-106; 85 (1970) 55-60; 86 (1971) 25-34; 87 (1972) 101-10; 88 (1973) 73-80; 89 (1974) 119-34; 91 (1975) 41-45; 92 (1976) 157-63; 93 (1977) 55-59. Morris (1983) 55. Wenham (1989). A. P. Detsicas, pers comm.

Eccles was excavated in seasons throughout the 1960s and 1970s. In the ruins of, and adjacent to, a RB villa, it was presumably a long-lived cemetery, as there were 3 distinct layers of burials. The earliest burials included 5 with grave-goods. One un-numbered grave had a spearhead, knife and iron tool, and another, grave 10, had a knife. Grave 23 had a knife, chatelaine complex and openwork buckle, and was cut by grave 12, with a knife and 2 silver spiral-headed pins. Burial 19 had a bronze buckle with a tongue-shaped plate decorated with 2 loosely knotted serpents on the top and with a fish holding the rivets in place on the back. The cemetery was therefore in existence by at least the EC8, but the date of its abandonment is unknown. Post-excavation work is still in progress.

Farningham. 5555 1665. Meaney (1964) 118. Swanton (1973) 157.

4 graves were excavated in 1939. One was furnished with a pot, and another with a knife, a spearhead, a seax and a Group 7 shield-boss.

Faversham, King's Field. 6013 1609. Meaney (1964) 118-19. Avent (1975) I 113. Evison (1979) 66-85. Brennan (1991) 14, 58.

An enormous number of remarkably rich finds of the C6 and later were recorded from 1858, when the London, Chatham and Dover railway cut across the site, and from brickearth

digging between 1866 and 1894. There was no attempt at archaeological excavation, the workmen merely being encouraged to sell the objects found. Many finds, particularly glasses, are probably wrongly attributed to Faversham, as it was considered the "right" place for an AS object to come from.

Objects included composite disc-brooches, gold and garnet pendants, amethyst beads, linked pins, weapons including a ring-sword, triangular buckles, a horse harness, at least 3 hanging bowls, "Coptic" bowls including one containing nuts, Merovingian and AS coins and so on. C6 finds include crystal balls, saucer brooches and an Anglian-type girdle hanger.

* **Finglesham.** 6325 1534. Meaney (1964) 119-120. *Antiquity* 39 (1965) 17-32. *Med Arch* 4 (1960) 135; 9 (1965) 172; 10 (1966) 171; 12 (1968) 158. Avent (1975) I 113. *Arch Cant* 92 (1976) 33-51. Evison (1979) 67. *ASSAH* 1 (1981) 49-70. Campbell (1982) 24-25. Grierson and Blackburn (1986) table 13. Sonia Hawkes, pers comm.

Stebbing excavated 31 graves in 1928-29 in advance of chalk quarrying, and Hawkes 215 between 1959 and 1967. An EC6 burial with rich grave-goods was perhaps a founder grave, and rich burials continued until the LC6. An interval is then suggested, with C7 and C8 graves being attracted by the mounds covering the earlier graves. 200 later graves were excavated, and it is thought that this represents the entire cemetery. The graves are all roughly W-E or SW-NE, some under mounds and a few in short rows. Almost every Conversion-period artefact type is represented at Finglesham, although there are some odd absences; there are no disc brooches (although there are 12 of the contemporary triangular buckles) and no shields.

Gilton, Ash. 6281 1582. Meaney (1964) 121-22. *Med Arch* 18 (1974) 179; 20 (1976) 164. Avent (1975) I 113, 115; II, 52. Evison (1979) 72, 80, 81.

Faussett excavated 109 C6 and C7 graves in 1760-63, after he heard of previous discoveries in the area. Many graves are undatable, and only 6 graves contain characteristically C7 assemblages; another 4 or so may be LC6 or EC7. The latest grave may be 42, with a composite disc brooch.

A plated disc brooch, amethysts, bronze bowls and other objects were found in graves later in the C18 and C19. In 1957 a sword and 2 pouch-bottles were found, and in 1973 part of a grave was found during building work, with a crescent-shaped pendant and a hybrid plated/composite brooch. In 1975 this grave was re-excavated, and a further 14 beads were found.

Harrietsham III. 58652 15403. Meaney (1964) 123. Kent SMR.

A skeleton was discovered during chalk digging, furnished with a bronze strap-end, iron

buckle, iron ring and knife. According to Meaney the buckle was double-tongued, but I have been unable to confirm this.

* **Holborough.** 5698 1626. Meaney (1964) 123. Evison (1979) 69. Morris (1983) 55.

A pot and a whetstone were found on Holborough Hill in 1943, and in 1950 skeletons were found during quarrying. In 1952 and 1953 Evison excavated, but many graves to the S and E may have already been lost. There was a ploughed-out BA barrow to the W of the cemetery, and graves on this may have been lost to ploughing; to the E, the cemetery may have stretched along the hill to a RB barrow. The N and W limits of the cemetery were discovered, but there were no boundary features. 39 graves were rescued, 38 SW-NE and one (an empty grave, probably of a child) N-S or S-N.

Evison saw the cemetery as divided into 2 groups, one to the W of 18 graves, with only one furnished grave, and the other to the E of 21 graves, including the other 8 furnished graves, but so much had been destroyed that this is uncertain. The graves were widely spaced and there seems to have been no attempt at rows; small mounds may have marked the graves. All the graves were C7 or later, grave-goods including Group 3 and 6 shield-bosses, a sword, spearheads including one with runic inlay, a bronze spatula, an openwork buckle, a chatelaine and a whetstone.

Kingston Down. 6202 1519. Meaney (1964) 125-26. *Med Arch* 4 (1960) 135; 10 (1966) 171; 11 (1967) 266; 13 (1969) 233; 18 (1974) 179. Swanton (1973) 159. Avent (1975) I 113. Evison (1979) 68, 79, 80. Brennan (1991) 69, 90-102.

Mounds were opened from time to time in the C18 on Kingston Down. In the 1760s and 1770s Faussett excavated 263 mounds and 45 flat graves, nearly all W-E, but one E-W. From the numbering of the graves, Meaney suggests that there might have been a group of poorly furnished graves and a group of children. 214 graves contained objects, 56 just a knife, but some were exceptionally richly furnished. One more mound was excavated in 1850, thus completing the excavation of the visible mounds.

Excavations took place in the area of the Kingston, Bishopsbourne, and Breach/Barham cemeteries at various times from 1959 onwards. These are reported in *Med Arch* under various names, but most are closest to Kingston, so are summarised here. Grid references are included where possible.

In 1959, Evison excavated test trenches in advance of tree planting at 6202 1519. 16 flat graves were found, only 3 of which were undisturbed, and these were "poorly" furnished. In 1965, 3 unfurnished graves were found during topsoil stripping by the Thanet Water Board at along the A2 at Kingston, but no precise location was given.

In 1966, more graves were discovered during roadworks on the A2 where it passes the area of the Kingston and Breach/Barham Downs cemeteries. These were in 3 areas; 6200 1523 where 9 unfurnished flat graves were found, 6203 1518 where 3 unfurnished mounds and 4 unfurnished flat graves were found, and 6206 1515, where 18 flat graves, one with a small Fe buckle, were found. In 1968, at 6213 1508, 4 more graves were found, 2 unfurnished, one with a knife, and one with 2 "mounts" and 4 knives.

In 1973, at 6197 1525 (closest to Bishopsbourne), 23 "E to W" graves were found; "the few grave-goods suggest it started in the 7th and continued until the late 8th century". "Structural features" were noticed in one grave, and the graves appear to have been under barrows. The cemetery seems to have started in the LC6 and continued until the C8.

Lullingstone. 5533 1646. Meaney (1964) 126. Brennan (1991) 19, 57.

Human bones, a hanging bowl, shield-boss, iron fragments and pottery were dug up by workmen in 1860. Only the hanging bowl now survives, with unusual animal- and fish-shaped mounts.

Lympne, Belle Vue. 6109 1349. Meaney (1964) 127. Evison (1979) 71.

Skeletons were found c. 1828 with spearheads, a sword, a shield-boss, a glass vessel, a seventh-century bottle-vase, and a Frankish decorated buckle and buckle-plate. There are no further details.

Milton Regis I (Milton-next-Sittingbourne I, Huggins Fields). 59049 16477. Meaney (1964) 128-29. *Brit Numis Jnl* 30 (1960-61) 6-53, esp 46-47. *Arch Cant* 78 (1963) 22-38. Avent (1975) I 114. Morris (1983) 55. Rigold and Metcalf (1984) 256. Grierson and Blackburn (1986) table 13.

A number of skeletons and objects, including amethysts and a gilt-bronze composite brooch (since stolen), were found in the 1820s, but the grave-groups are now unreconstructable. More objects, including a crystal ball, were found in the area in 1889. In the 1920s, the BM acquired 3 gold filigree pendants bearing a cruciform design and 6 sceattas, found in 1916 by Mr R Mills, a brickearth digger. In 1958, 14 further sceattas from the 1916 find were brought to Maidstone Museum, making a hoard of 20 Series A and B I sceattas of c. 690-695. In 1962, the last remaining items from Mr Mills's collection were purchased by Maidstone Museum, comprising a pottery vessel, a triangular buckle, a cabochon garnet pendant in a cloisonne frame, a gold filigree disc pendant, a gold pectoral cross and 32 glass beads. The original findspot was traced to approximately 59049 16477.

Milton Regis II (Milton-next-Sittingbourne II, Rondeau Estate). 5900 1638. Meaney (1964) 129. *Proc Soc Antiqs* 8 (1879-81) 275-76, 506-08. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 43, 48, 59. Evison (1979) 69.

About 40 skeletons were discovered on the Rondeau Estate during brickearth digging from 1869 to 1881. Finds date from the LC6 and C7, and include a sword, spears and a Group 7 shield-boss, an "ear-ring" with 4 beads, a chatelaine of bronze and iron links, and 2 silver needles with eyes (a pair of originally linked pins?) and a wheel-made rouletted pottery bottle.

Much of the digging was done very carelessly. The exact number of graves is not known, and the grave-groups are not reconstructable.

*** Monkton.** 6290 1655. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 157. *Antiq Jnl* 54 (1974) 245-256. *Arch Cant* 89 (1974) 49-89; 101 (1984) 83-114. *Avent* (1975) I 114. Evison (1979) 70, 72.

In 1971 a gas pipeline was laid, which disturbed 22 graves. A further 12 graves were found when a parallel pipe was laid in 1982. These graves were all in an area 8 x 323 m cut E-W through the cemetery. Weathered potsherds found in grave 5 may indicate the presence of cremation. 4 graves in the middle of the excavated area date from the early and middle C6, with late graves more widely scattered on either side. 15 graves could be identified as Conversion-period, including grave 3 with its famous composite brooch. Other grave-goods included amethyst and cowrie shell beads and wheel-made pottery; the only weapons were 2 Group 6 shield-bosses, which may have come from the same grave.

Nethercourt Farm, Upper Deal. Doubtful. 6366 1651. Meaney (1964) 130. Swanton (1973) 163. Evison (1979) 79.

Various graves were found in c. 1898, 1931, 1949 and 1953. Most were undatable, but the 1953 grave contained a spearhead, knife and narrow seax. Evison mentions a tall biconical wheel-made bowl from Upper Deal in Deal Museum.

Newington. 618 137. Meaney (1964) 130.

A skeleton was found in 1760, with glass and "drop-shaped agate-coloured" beads, presumably amethysts. "Small wire" was found with them, but this was too decayed to preserve.

Ozengell. 6361 1654. Meaney (1964) 131. *Brit Numis Jnl* 30 (1960-61) 6-53 esp 47. *Avent* (1975) I 114. *Med Arch* 19 (1975) 223; 25 (1981) 171; 26 (1982) 189. Evison (1979) 67, 80, 82.

A cemetery was discovered during the cutting of the railway between Ramsgate and Deal in the MC19. About 100 graves, apparently under mounds, were destroyed without record. In

some, a thin slab of sandstone covered the body, and in one the clenched bolts from a coffin were found. 13 graves were then excavated, containing weapons and jewellery from the C5 onwards, and sceattas of c. 710-720.

2 cropmark sites were recorded in 1974. One was a group of over 100 possible graves, one with a small penannular ditch; the other cropmark was a smaller group around an earlier mound. 2 of the graves were subsequently excavated and found to contain AS objects.

Between 1977 and 1981 192 graves were excavated, mostly Conversion-period, but including a group dating to the C5 and one to the C6. Several, including one C5 grave, had structural features. The cemetery seems to have been rich; most of the male graves had weapons, and a considerable number had been robbed shortly after burial.

Further rescue excavation took place in 1989, and the site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

*** Polhill.** 5504 1590. Meaney (1964) 132 (quoting the National Grid 100 km square wrongly as TR). *Med Arch* 9 (1965) 172; 12 (1968) 158; 29 (1985) 191. Philp (1973) 164-214. Avent (1975) I 115.

2 skeletons and a spearhead were found at Polhill in 1880. Between 1956 and 1967, about 40 graves were excavated in advance of road, reservoir and pipe-trench construction, but during this piecemeal work a considerable number of other graves was certainly destroyed without recording. In 1967 68 further graves were excavated in an attempt to completely record the remaining part of the cemetery, and all the C20 discoveries to that date were published in 1973. Most of the graves were orientated SW-NE, but a small group to the N was more nearly W-E. To the NW there was a group of burials with penannular ditches. The graves were evenly and quite widely spaced. At the N edge of the excavation was a scatter of postholes, which has been interpreted as a possible building.

99 graves from the 1956-1967 excavations had been recorded in meaningful detail, and were included in the sample sub-set. 30 were unfurnished, and the artefacts from the rest - a battered and perforated keystone garnet disc brooch found at the thigh, shoe-fittings, boxes, small tools, chatelaines, a workbox - appear to date from the LC7 and C8.

50 more graves were excavated in 1984, in advance of construction of the M25. Several were under small barrows and about half contained grave-goods. The orientations were more varied than before. These graves were not included in the sample sub-set.

Riseley (Horton Kirby II). 5562 1675. Meaney (1964) 133. *Med Arch* 13 (1969) 241. Hilton (1980).

110 inhumations and 5 cremations were excavated in advance of building works. There

were 2 C7 graves. Grave 56 had amethyst beads, 4 gold filigree and cabochon garnet pendants, one silver and cabochon glass pendant with an inlaid trellis design, a chatelaine and various scraps of iron. Grave 66 was a double grave. A had 2 spearheads, a shield-boss, a pot and a knife. B had silver wire rings and metal beads, and a string of 88 small monochrome and polychrome glass beads. An unassociated seax was also found.

Rochester Cathedral. Doubtful. 5742 1684. Meaney (1964) 134-35. Kent SMR.

A number of graves were uncovered in 1960 beneath, and either side of, the S wall of the nave "near to the SW corner of Gundulph's Tower" during the installation of a heating system. Finds included a spearhead, pottery and clench nails, but it is unclear whether these were grave-goods or stray finds. It was thought possible that the graves were related to the original EC7 church.

St Margaret's at Cliffe II. Doubtful. 637 146. Meaney (1964) 135. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4.

6 or 8 mounds were opened in 1775. In one, 20 glass beads were found, and in another, an arrowhead or spearhead of unknown material which might be AS. In 1782 Douglas opened about 14 more, and found only an iron knife; one mound contained the burnt bones of a child, and might be BA.

Sarre. 6261 1650. Meaney (1964) 135. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 41. Avent (1975) I 71-72, 114. Evison (1979) 66-85, 93-94. Brenan (1991) 59.

This rich C6 and C7 cemetery was largely excavated in the C19, and was recorded and published fairly well for its time. Among its C7 grave-goods are composite disc-brooches, amethyst beads, "Coptic" bowls, AS and Frankish coins, pottery and objects bearing Style II. However, most of the grave-goods are not illustrated, some illustrated objects are not mentioned in the catalogue, and most of the C7 objects are no longer attributable to a particular grave.

One grave contained coins of Pada, datable to *c.* 670 at the earliest, but the rest of the datable C7 objects come from the first half of the century. Maidstone Museum has 3 hanging bowl escutcheons labelled as coming from Sarre.

Sibertswold/Barfreston. 6266 1488. Meaney (1964) 136. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 50. Avent (1975) I 114. Rigold in Bruce-Mitford (1975) 672-73, nos 85 and 98. Evison (1979) 66-85.

In 1772, Faussett dug 229 graves in a cemetery running over the border of the parishes of Sibertswold and Barfreston, and numbered the graves in each cemetery separately. The Sibertswold section of the cemetery was divided into a Lower and Upper Burial-Ground by a

road. Most of the graves were under mounds and contained coffins, almost all of which were said to have "passed the fire". 47 graves were unfurnished, and 32 had only a knife.

Grave-goods included a palm cup, necklaces with 17, 14 and 5 amethyst beads, a plated disc brooch, chatelaines, silver rings, bullae, cabochon pendants, scutiform pendants, a workbox, padlocks, pottery and glass vessels, a seax, swords, shield-bosses and spearheads. Most graves, however, were modestly furnished, with Sibertswold grave 172 standing out as exceptionally rich, with a large unburnt iron-bound coffin, a gold and garnet filigree disc pendant, a re-used Roman intaglio pendant, an oval pendant made from a slab of ?Roman millefiori, a garnet and 2 amethyst cabochon pendants, two glass cabochon pendants with inlaid trellised pattern, 2 looped coin-pendants made from gold Merovingian civic tremisses, of post-Crondall date (c. 660-680), an "ivory" garnet-set pin, a chatelaine, pair of shears and a pottery vessel.

Teynham. 5956 1637. Meaney (1964) 139. Avent (1975) I 114.

Skeletons and objects including a sword, a glass vessel, beads, brooches and buckles were found in brickearth pits in the 1880s and 1890s. One grave was excavated in 1894, which contained a plated disc brooch, 2 gold filigree disc pendants and a stone bead on a silver wire loop. In Canterbury Museum there is a "Coptic" bowl from Teynham.

Thurnham. 5806 1578. Meaney (1964) 139. Bruce-Mitford (1974) pl 5 b.

In 1913, a cemetery was discovered while levelling the ground to make a bowling green in the grounds of Thurnham Friars. A number of burials were found with grave-goods, but 2 spearheads, 4 amethyst beads, one blue Roman melon bead and 2 small blue glass beads were all that were preserved.

Bruce-Mitford illustrates a gold pectoral cross from Thurnham, with a central bevelled garnet and oval cabochon garnets in the expanded ends of the arms, which may be Conversion-period or later.

Upchurch I. 5828 1671. Meaney (1964) 139. Avent (1975) I 114.

Various bones and objects were found in Upchurch in the C19 and EC20, including a grave with a plated disc brooch, a palm cup, amethyst beads, a pottery bottle and a Samian patera.

Updown (Eastry III). 6311 1538. *Antiquity* 48 (1974) 213-15, pl xxviii. *Arch Cant* 92 (1976) 247-48. *Med Arch* 21 (1977) 209. Hawkes in Campbell (1982) 50. *ASSAH* 1 (1979) 94-95. *ASSAH* 2 (1981) 49-70.

Cropmarks were reported in 1974 showing 200-300 W-E or E-W graves and a number of

ring-ditches. The limits of the graves were clear on all sides except to the E, where a different crop was growing. Soon after this, a pipeline was laid across the SE corner of the site, which disturbed 36 graves, including some that had been invisible under the crop to the E. 12 graves had penannular ditches, some with marker posts in the causeways. The graves were mostly of men and children; many were coffined, and the site as a whole was well furnished. The male graves included iron inlaid belt-sets, a Group 7 shield-boss, spears, a Frankish wheel-turned pot and triangular buckles. With the children, many of whom were buried with female-linked grave-goods, were items such as amethyst beads, a workbox containing a scrap of silk, a silver buckle with garnet studs, a silver pin, a gold disc pendant and a bronze disc brooch with Style II ornament.

Westbere (Hearsden). 6199 1615. Meaney (1964) 140. Avent (1975) I 114. Speake (1980) 67.

A mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery was discovered during gravel extraction in 1931. The gravel pit was worked in strips of 4 to 5 ft. in width, from which the finds were salvaged; grave-groups could not be recorded. The cemetery appears to have begun in the EC6 and continued into the Conversion period, with finds including amethyst beads, a cabochon pendant, and 3 bracteates with Style II decoration, all struck from the same die.

Westwell. 5990 1474. Meaney (1964) 140. Harden (1956) 164.

2 amber glass squat jars were found in a "Coptic" bowl in a grave in 1858. There are no further details.

Wickhambreux. 6226 1603. Meaney (1964) 140. *Med Arch* 11 (1967) 12. Evison (1979) 77. Youngs (ed) (1989) 53.

In 1866-67 Dowker was given some AS weapons from a gravel pit. He managed to excavate one grave, which contained a "Coptic" bowl, a triangular buckle with interlace decoration, a blue glass claw-beaker with the claws set one above the other, a sword in a leather scabbard, and a white sword-bead set with a gold stud. The stud had a filigree collar and garnet and blue glass cloisonne in triangular and step cells.

A small wheel-made rouletted biconical bowl was found at Wickhambreux in 1910. Its findspot and associations are unknown.

Wingham. 6249 1569. Meaney (1964) 140-41. *PSIA* 16 (1918) 180. Avent (1975) I 114. Evison (1979) 74.

Around 15 graves were excavated at various times in the C19. All the datable grave-

goods appear to be Conversion-period, including a "Coptic" bowl, a cowrie shell, amethyst beads, chatelaine, silver rings, gold pendants, and a pin with a garnet and gold filigree axe-shaped head.

Wrotham II. 5615 1598. Meaney (1964) 141-42. Avent (1975) I 114. Rigold and Metcalf (1984) 267.

The BM purchased a number of objects in 1927 said to come from a grave on the chalk plateau N of Wrotham. They include a keystone garnet disc brooch, an "earring", a "gold pendant", spearheads and a knife. An inhumation burial was also found at Wrotham before 1958, with 2 pierced sceattas near the neck, a Series S I and a Series T II, dating the burial to no earlier than 720 A.D. Other AS skeletons have been found in the Wrotham area, perhaps from the same cemetery, but these are less closely datable.

Wye I. 6070 1465. Meaney (1964) 142.

The *Gentleman's Magazine* reported that during road repairs in 1858 a grave containing a shield-boss, sword, glass vessel and "some smaller objects" was found, and the objects were rescued by Larking.

In the same year, Roach and Larking investigated 2 mounds at the top of the hill, containing a child and a SW-NE adult. Roach published a short article in *Arch Cant* mentioning a small spearhead "which we took from the grave excavated in the cemetery upon the summit of the down at Wye", and a larger one "from the grave at the foot of Wyehill". The *VCH* says that the adult skeleton at the top of the hill was furnished with a spearhead and a knife.

In the BM there are a number of objects from Durden's collection which are said to have come from Wye or Crundale, although there is confusion in the records and no detailed provenances are known; some of the objects may have come from Sarre. Objects listed in the *VCH* as coming from "between Wye and Crundale" apparently include a keystone garnet disc brooch, although this is not listed in Avent's corpus; a garnet-headed pin; a gold disc pendant with garnet setting; and 3 silver rings. Ending the list is the silver-gilt buckle with fish motif, now known as the Crundale buckle.

The objects known to have come from graves at Wye are not closely datable, and cannot prove the existence of a Conversion-period burial site there. Whether the unprovenanced objects in the BM come from the excavated cemeteries at Wye, Crundale or Sarre, or from a different cemetery or cemeteries altogether, now seems unreconstructable.

LEICESTERSHIRE

Breedon-on-the-Hill. Doubtful. 4404 3233. Meaney (1964) 144-45. Evison (1979) 77-78. Dornier (1977) 162. Don Brothwell, pers comm. Peter Liddle, Leicestershire Museums Service, pers comm.

23 graves were excavated by Kenyon in 1946 in advance of quarrying, in a well organised, presumably monastic cemetery to the E of the church. All were W-E and extended, with the hands on the pelvis in every case, although Dornier mentions "one crouch burial". Grave 4 had a heap of stones over the head and shoulders, grave 18 had 3 nails from a possible coffin, and grave 20 cut grave 19. There were no grave-goods, and the cemetery was sealed by a layer containing a few sherds of medieval pottery.

The cemetery, which apparently stretched for at least 150 yards to the S of Kenyon's excavations and contained at least 160 skeletons, was largely destroyed by quarry blasting in the 1950s, with some of the skeletal material being salvaged by the schoolboy Don Brothwell. 2 objects were associated with burials; grave 65 had a spiral bronze ring in the "chest region", and either another burial (according to Liddle) or the same burial (according to Dornier) had a bronze plate with a central hole and 2 lugs at the back in the "upper thoracic region". A C8 Frankish equal-armed brooch was recovered from topsoil in the vicinity.

The graves may date from the foundation of the monastery in the last quarter of the C7 until the date of the medieval sherds, but until research is carried out on the skeletal remains both the nature of the cemetery and its date remain unresolved.

Empingham I. 49447 30776. *Med Arch* 12 (1968) 160; 14 (1970) 162; 15 (1971) 133.

14 inhumations were excavated in 1967-70 at Empingham I. There are few details, but one grave contained 10 arrowheads, a spearhead and a pair of bronze tweezers, and another contained 30 blue glass beads and a bag collection including a cowrie shell; this last suggests a Conversion-period date for the grave. This cemetery should be distinguished from the more famous earlier cemetery at Empingham II (4935 3082).

Keythorpe Hall (Tugby). 4767 3002. Meaney (1964) 149. Brenan (1991) 56. Bruce-Mitford (1983) 870, fig 623.

An inhumation was found in 1860, with a double-sided comb, a hanging bowl, a pair of bone dice and 47 playing pieces. One of the playing pieces was plano-convex and apparently made of ivory, but the others were flat and grooved like modern draughtsmen, and made of bone. All the objects are now lost.

Melton Mowbray. 4756 3194. Meaney (1964) 147. *Arch Cant* 70 (1956) 96.

An inhumation cemetery was excavated at various times in the C19, and produced a number of W-E graves, many unfurnished. Grave-goods included beads, knives, pottery vessels, spearheads, a Group 6 shield-boss and "discs" of bone and apparently of amethyst, so the cemetery was at least partly Conversion-period.

Stoke Golding. 4396 2970. Meaney (1964) 149. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brennan (1991) 19, 56.

The rim of a hanging bowl and 3 escutcheons decorated with simple "Durov trumpet spirals" was found on the natural ground surface below the centre of a mound. There was no mention of any skeletal remains.

LINCOLNSHIRE

Caenby. 4970 3889. Meaney (1964) 152-53. Bruce-Mitford (1974), (1975), (1978), (1983) all *passim*, esp (1978) 207.

A mound was excavated at Caenby by the Rev. E. Jarvis and his workmen in 1850, and very poorly recorded. A large irregular trench was driven through the mound, and at about the centre a pit dug into the "rock" was found, containing nothing but soil. Further on in the trench, 2 fragments of bone were found, and a bronze buckle with a small square loop. This does not look AS, and the pit, bones and buckle may be the remains of an unrecorded robbing.

Towards the NE of the mound, an intact skeleton was found, apparently placed on the original ground surface, "in a sitting position". If by this it was meant that the body was sitting up rather than just flexed, parallels can be found at Prittlewell Ex, Didcot Power Station Ox and Bekesbourne I K, as well as in Scandinavian graves.

Many fragments of iron, bronze and silver were found, some of which were "above" the skeleton, and interpreted as fittings from a shield. All the grave-goods have since been re-examined by the BM, and some may have instead represented, among other things, parts of a helmet. Others look like fittings from a box, and the rim from a wooden vessel.

Jarvis continued to work, now on his own, and found some horse bones and teeth, and some pieces of iron which he conjectured might have been part of the harness, but he was unable to work out their position relative to the other features in the mound.

The decoration on the silver and bronze fragments is a finely wrought Style II, interlace and a panel with dancing warriors as on the Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1 helmet. The burial must originally have been remarkably well furnished.

Caistor (Nettleton). 5111 4007. Meaney (1964) 160. Brenan (1991) 56-57. *Lincs Hist Arch* 16 (1982) 68-70.

A single inhumation was found in 1857, with a hanging bowl at the feet and an iron object, perhaps a shield-boss, at the head. A C6 female grave found nearby in 1972 may indicate the presence of a cemetery.

Castle Bytham. 4991 3185. Meaney (1964) 153.

A number of objects were found at Castle Bytham in the MC19 with at least one skeleton. These included a quoit brooch with Style II decoration and cabochon settings, a beaver incisor set in metal, a piece of jet with 2 perforations and a wire slip-knot ring, all found together, a perforated horse's tooth rubbed down into a conical shape and a number of glass beads.

Loveden Hill. 4908 3458. Meaney (1964) 158-9. Fennell (1964). Swanton (1973) 159. *Med Arch* 17 (1973) 146. Brenan (1991) 51-54, 134. Bruce-Mitford (1983) 385. Leahy (1993) 40.

Loveden Hill is a large mixed cemetery with nearly 2000 cremations and over 40 inhumations. It dates from the C5 onwards, and apparently has a number of cremations, including 2 in hanging bowls, dating from the C7. The cemetery was notoriously badly recorded, and a catalogue has never been produced; a general description of the cemetery is given in Meaney, and Brenan, following Dickinson, has attempted to reconstruct details of the hanging-bowl burials.

Riby. 5186 4078. Meaney (1964) 161. Leeds (1936) 100. Leahy (1993) 41.

A small bronze annular brooch, beads of chalk, amethyst and glass, a knife or seax and a red pot were found in Riby Park during WWI, with an unknown number of skeletons arranged in regular rows. The cemetery has never been properly published.

*** St Paul-in-the-Bail, Lincoln.** 4976 3719. *Med Arch* 23 (1979) 214-17, 241. Brenan (1991) 51. Steane and Vince (1993) 72-74.

An apsidal building was excavated within the Roman forum at Lincoln, and thought to be the church of St Paul-in-the-Bail. A single grave-shaped pit was found just inside the E end of the nave, beneath where the altar may have been, but was not stratigraphically related to the church in any way. The possible grave was stone-lined, but otherwise empty; under part of the stone lining a hanging bowl was found. The excavator suggested that the bowl may have been inserted surreptitiously, the body translated from the grave, and the hanging bowl left behind by mistake.

Saltersford. Doubtful. 4926 3334. Meaney (1964) 162. Gary Taylor, pers comm.

Grantham Museum has a narrow seax, which was found at Saltersford with a shield-boss and a gilt stud. The objects have not been published, and nothing is known of the find circumstances, but the group suggests the presence of a grave.

Sleaford. Doubtful. 5066 3454. Meaney (1964) 162. Brennan (1991) 86-88.

Bones and objects were found at Sleaford in 1824. In 1858, inhumations were excavated in advance of railway construction. When the railway was widened in 1882, 241 inhumations and 6 cremations were found, with male, female and unfurnished graves apparently grouped in clusters. No plan of the cemetery survives, but it seems that the limits were not reached. Apart from the hanging bowl in grave 103, all the datable objects from Sleaford date from the LC5 and C6; grave 103 also contained a bronze- and iron-bound bucket, and a pair of bronze tweezers, and so could be C7.

Stenigot. Doubtful. 5253 3822. Meaney (1964) 164. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Leahy (1993) 41.

Objects were revealed when the land, perhaps formerly containing a low mound, was ploughed to a depth of 15 ins. in 1954. The remains of 3 adults, 2 certainly male, were recovered, together with fragments of a Gotland cauldron, a narrow seax with bronze scabbard-binding, a firesteel, a triangular bronze mount, a small iron knife, some curved iron plate, and 2 other iron blades and a fragment of a 3rd. The blades had rounded ends, one of which had a small perforation. Some bits of the curved plate had an overlapping joint, across which ran a thin iron bar, as if for strengthening. This find may date to the LC6 or EC7.

Tetford. 5335 3762. Meaney (1964) 164. *Med Arch* 3 (1959) 297. *LAASRP* n.s. 8 (1960) 19-20. *E Mids Arch Bull* 6 (1963) 13. Eagles (1979) 174, 396.

Bones had been ploughed up at Tetford for a while before archaeological investigation in 1958. 8 graves were identified, of which 6 were excavated. Grave 1 was "E-W" with the head to the W, and contained "an iron hog-backed knife". Grave 2 was on a similar orientation and also contained "an iron hog-backed knife". Grave 3 contained nothing and was on a 300° orientation; grave 4 contained traces of iron at the W end, and was on a 305° orientation. Grave 6 was "E-W"; it contained 2 long bones on the S side, and an iron ferrule towards the E. Grave 8 was square, and contained a scrap of bone among pieces of iron, bronze and wood in the NW corner. In the SE corner were 2 bronze links and 2 Roman coins. Graves 5 and 7 were not excavated. One skeleton, overlying RB domestic debris, was ploughed out 200 yds. to the W of this group; 2 more were found 300 yds. to the E, with fragments of pottery and iron.

The *E Mids Arch Bull* records the finding of "a sword knife, 20 ins. in length, and a broken square-shaped buckle" on the site of the cemetery in 1962.

GREATER LONDON

* **Bedfordbury.** 53019 18069. *Med Arch* 32 (1988) 253. *Antiquity* 63 (1989) 711-12.

A single adult male SW-NE inhumation, with Swanton E3 or G2 spearhead, was found on the PEA87 site. The grave had been cut through dump layers overlying a gravel yard contemporary with a MAS building. The skeleton appeared to have been rolled into the grave, and lay awkwardly on its right side, with the left arm tightly flexed. The spearhead lay under the left shoulder and upper arm.

Greenwich Park. 5388 1771. Meaney (1964) 122. *Trans Greenwich & Lewisham AS* III.4 (1929) 166-173.

In 1784, Douglas noted about 50 poorly furnished graves under mounds, some or all of which he excavated. He gave details of 8. The first was in a coffin but was unfurnished; a 2nd contained a spearhead and iron fragments. The 3rd contained a knife and, towards one end, some hair, apparently human. The 4th and 5th described were empty except for similar quantities of hair. The 6th appeared to have had a coffin, containing a shield-boss and a very large spearhead. The 7th contained well-preserved woollen cloth, and the 8th contained woollen cloth and hair.

The 1929 description of the barrows comments that all the other barrows opened, to a total of perhaps 12, contained woollen cloth and hair. In addition, 2 mounds each contained 4 small monochrome glass beads. None of the objects from Douglas's excavations has survived, but there is a watercolour of one spearhead, some iron ?coffin fittings and the 8 beads.

In 1844 the Royal Archaeological Institute reported the destruction of 26 mounds during the construction of a reservoir, and commented that in 3 or 4 cases the levelling exposed a grave, but that in all cases it had been excavated already, presumably by Douglas. Later sources report, however, that only some 12 mounds were destroyed at this time, and give plans of the remaining 23 barrows.

Jubilee Hall, Covent Garden. 53040 18085. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 143-44. *Rescue News* 37 (July 1985). *Antiquity* 63 (1989) 711-12.

A single adult male W-E inhumation was found on the JUB85 site, sealed by MAS occupation levels and tentatively dated to the same period. It was lying prone, with the arms under the body, the hands possibly tied together.

Longacre. Doubtful. TQ 3037 8113. Museum of London archives.

The earliest features on the BOB91 site were 2 inhumation burials, one containing a belt buckle provisionally identified as a copy of a Merovingian type. They were post-dated by extensive MAS occupation deposits.

* **Northolt Manor.** 5142 1840. Meaney (1964) 167.

3 skeletons were found in the 1950s during the excavation of the kitchen area of Northolt Manor. Graves 1 and 2 were next to each other. Grave 1 contained a NE-SW body stain with a blue glass bead, and grave 2 contained disturbed bones, a bronze ring and a fragment of bone plate with dot-in-circle decoration. Grave 3 was 45 ft. away, and contained a W-E body, a knife, iron fragments and an inlaid long seax.

Rainham. 5554 1840. Meaney (1964) 88. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6. Evison (1979) 77. Jones (1980) 91.

Objects from an AS inhumation cemetery were found in 1937 in sand and gravel pits, and sold to a collector. They date from the C6 onwards, and include the only glass drinking horns ever found in England, dating from the C7, a coin of *c.* 590, made into a pendant when slightly worn, and a wheel-made pot.

Royal Opera House. Doubtful. Museum of London archives.

Among the earliest features found on the ROH90 site were 2 SW-NE inhumations. Several redeposited human bones from features elsewhere suggest that these burials were not isolated, but as only trial pits were dug this remains uncertain. The burials were unfurnished and have not yet been radiocarbon dated, but the view of the excavator was that they were MAS.

St Bride's Church. Doubtful. TQ 3155 8113. Grimes (1968) 182-197. *Current Arch* 8 (1984) 310.

In 1952, a number of burials were found pre-dating or contemporary with the earliest church. Some were disturbed by a pit containing a solitary sherd of a LAS pitcher dating to the C9-C11, which in turn pre-dated the apse of the church (though not necessarily the wall of the church.) 2 were undisturbed and were fully excavated; they were extended and W-E, one lined with stone and tile, and the head of the other supported by tile fragments. Grimes also remarks "of a more definitely medieval or at least Christian character were other graves, many at about the same level as those just described" which were chalk-lined. The burials at St Bride's are thus undated, but it is possible that the earliest may be Conversion-period.

St Martin-in-the-Fields. 53003 18064. *Current Arch* 8 (1984) 310. *Antiquity* 63 (1989) 711.

"Stone coffins" aligned N-S were found when the portico of the church was built in 1722-26. One coffin contained 2 glass palm cups, and another a spearhead.

NORFOLK

Bergh Apton. 63060 30017. *EAA* 7 (1978).

63 inhumations were excavated at Bergh Apton in 1973, after an unknown number to the S and W had been destroyed by gravel quarrying. Bergh Apton is generally thought to be a C6 cemetery, but grave 19 contained a sword, an iron-bound bucket, a Group 6 shield-boss, a tiny bronze buckle and a knife with a convex back. This grave was on the SW edge of the excavated area and had been partially destroyed by gravel digging, raising the possibility that other C7 graves might have been obliterated by quarrying.

* **Caister-on-Sea.** 6517 3123. Meaney (1964) 171. *EAA* 60 (1993) 45-61, 252-255.

Post-RB burials have been found all over Caister, and they are all noted here. Only the burials from Green's excavation, the Area 4 group, are securely dated, and so have been included in the sample sub-set. How many separate cemeteries are represented is unclear.

Unfurnished burials were discovered by Rumbelow in 1935 during the construction of a housing estate on Brooke Avenue, in the NE quarter of the RB walled area. The records seem confused, and the number of graves found is not known; Rodwell suggests between 50 and 100. The graves were apparently about 6 ft. apart, although there was some superimposition. They were regularly laid out, most if not all W-E and supine extended. There was no evidence for coffins.

To the S of this area, a few burials were found before 1951, accompanied by one or 2 "metal wine cups" which may have been shield-bosses; 3 more skeletons were found here in 1966. Apart from the possible bosses, there is nothing to date these burials, although quantities of Ipswich ware have been found in post-RB disturbance within the fort. An excavation in 1972 in the SE quadrant of the fort found no burials.

2 unfurnished inhumations were found by Green in 1951, some 100 m to the SW but still within the walls. Both were W-E, dug into the demolished RB Building 1 about 2 m apart. One was prone with arms akimbo and the other was supine and extended.

Moving outside the walls, 8 or 9 burials were found by workmen at Filby Road, at the SE corner of the fort, in 1932. There were no associated finds, but a Series R sceatta (c. 710-750) was found nearby.

About 150 m to the W of these, Rumbelow excavated in 1947 in an attempt to find the S end of the Brooke Avenue cemetery. He found 7 unfurnished burials, only 3 of which were undisturbed; one had stones supporting the skull and a 2nd had several large pebbles over the feet. In 1954, Green excavated 140 more burials in this area, Area 4, stretching N to within c. 50 m S of the Building 1 graves. 2 areas were opened and other burials were found in building trenches. The N and W limits were found, bounded by the main defensive ditch to the N and a fence to the W. Another 7 graves were found in 1979; it has been suggested that 3000-4000 burials might be contained in the known area of the cemetery.

The graves from Green's excavation have been divided into 4 phases. There were almost no grave-goods; an iron finger-ring was found in grave 77, part of a horseshoe in grave 41, spearheads in the fill of graves 63 and 86 and a silver penny of Ecgberht of Wessex (c. 828-839) underneath the skull of grave 14, a phase 3 burial. The burial rites represented include the use of packing stones (found in 16 of the graves) and clench nails (found in 13 burials, 12 belonging to the first 2 phases). The clench nails seem to have come from sections of boat planking, used as covers for the graves. C11 Stamford ware was found in 2 phase 4 burials, and so only those 80 burials securely identified as belonging to phases 1-3 have been incorporated into this study.

Caistor-by-Norwich. 6235 3032. Meaney (1964) 171-172. Myres and Green (1973). Evison (1979) 83.

Many of the inhumations in this large mixed cemetery are unfurnished, and almost none of the grave-goods is closely datable. Grave 13 had been robbed, but its contents seem to have included 2 interlocking iron chatelaine rings; a large bronze wire ring with hook-and-eye fastening, with four small bronze slip-knot rings strung on it, probably also part of the chatelaine; another bronze ring, with geometric decoration and hook-and-eye fastening, probably a bracelet or part of the chatelaine; a large pair of shears; a knife; and a wheel-made shouldered jar, considered by Evison to be C7. There is also a stray find of a "Coptic" bowl from the area.

Foulden. 5781 2994. Meaney (1964) 175. *Med Arch* 3 (1959) 297; 8 (1964) 237.

9 inhumations were found between 1930 and 1963. Most were unfurnished, but one had an apparently C7 knife, and another had 2 knives and a pair of shears. 2 sherds of possibly MAS pottery were found near the thighs of another.

* **Harford Farm, Caistor-by-Norwich.** 6224 3043. *Med Arch* 35 (1991) 175. Kenneth Penn, pers comm.

46 W-E graves were excavated in advance of the Norwich bypass. Area A, to the N, contained 31 W-E graves in neat rows to the S of a BA mound. This group is compact and the

limits of the graves appear to have been reached, but the other sides of the mound remain unexcavated. 150 m to the S, in Areas C and D, a further 15 W-E graves were scattered between a group of 4 further BA mounds. A large part of the intervening area was excavated, but produced no additional graves.

10 of the N group and 3 of the S group were unfurnished, and a further 8 of the N and 6 of the S group contained only knives and/or buckles. In contrast to this, there were a few rich burials. Grave 18 contained a gold filigree disc pendant, a box with padlock, a bracelet, shears, an unidentified tubular bronze object and a workbox containing silver linked pins and a pair of hooked tags. Grave 22 had a necklace of silver bullae, tiny silver disc pendants and wire rings together with a chatelaine, a knife and some tools including a possible gouge. Grave 28 had 2 necklaces, one of wire rings, a gold openwork filigree pendant, silver bullae and tiny silver disc pendants, and the other of wire rings only, as well as 2 whorls, a chatelaine, a bag, a spatulate tool and a possible hooked tag. These were all in the N area, but grave 33 to the S contained shears, a Roman intaglio pendant set in gold, a toilet set, a chatelaine and a necklace of silver rings, glass and amethyst beads, and bead-in-wire pendants. The acid soil resulted in poor bone preservation, but body stains could be seen in most cases, and coffin stains in at least 23 and maybe 25 of the graves.

Grave 25 contained a 2-handed narrow seax, and it has been suggested that this is the earliest burial on the site. Grave 18 contained 2 Series B sceattas of c. 700-710, and is thus the latest datable burial.

Sedgeford, West Hall Farm. 5711 3363. Meaney (1964) 181. *Med Arch* 3 (1959) 298. Morris (1983) 55.

Ipswich ware and human bones were found over a number of years at West Hall Farm, Sedgeford. Excavation in the 1950s revealed a cemetery with part of a settlement, dated by large quantities of Ipswich ware and a few sherds of Thetford ware. There was no evidence to suggest that the cemetery was not contemporary with the settlement.

About 30 "E-W" skeletons were recovered, all without grave-goods. Sherds of Ipswich ware lay below some of the skeletons, and 2 bronze pins with faceted heads were also found. The site is still unpublished, and so it is hard to tell whether it is the same site as that dug c. 1913 near Sedgeford Hall, which is summarized in Meaney (1964) as containing 7 or 8 unfurnished W-E inhumations, mostly of children.

Thetford I, modern cemetery. 5864 2825. Meaney (1964) 182. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 44-45, 61.

In 1855, a mound a few yards SE of the church of St Margaret in Thetford cemetery was

excavated, "with uncertain results". In 1868, about a dozen unfurnished, mostly S-N burials were found in and around a mound a few yards S of the "chapel" in Thetford cemetery. A S-N burial with an E3 spearhead and the remains of an unusual shield, with Group 7 boss and 6 radiating decorative mounts, were found "partly in 1929 and partly in 1933" close to the 1855 excavation.

Thetford III, Red Castle. Doubtful. 586 283. Meaney (1964) 183. *Med Arch* 2 (1958) 188; 3 (1959) 298-99. Rigold and Metcalf (1984) 264.

The Red Castle site produced a small amount of decorated EAS pottery, and a fair amount of MAS pottery together with postholes and hearths. According to *Med Arch*, about 60 skeletons were also found, one buried in a lidless "sarcophagus" of chalk and flints. N of the burial area were traces of a small bicameral church. Below the chancel floor were some 18 in. of dark soil, containing EAS and MAS pottery and a Series R runic sceatta of Wigræd, dated to c. 730. The church building excavated, however, has been dated to c. 1030, apparently on architectural grounds. The burials may date to any time from the MAS period up to the C12.

Meaney mentions about 85 skeletons now in Norwich Castle Museum, and reports the finding of a cremation as well.

Thornham. 5725 3425. Meaney (1964) 183. *Med Arch* 1 (1957) 148; 5 (1961) 309. Brenan (1991) 48, 82.

24 graves were excavated within the fortified enclosure of a RB signal station. No plan exists, but apparently the graves were "EW" in rows. There is an unpublished bone report and notes on the grave-goods, and photographs and sketches of some graves. 13 graves were unfurnished, and most of the others only contained a buckle or a knife. The grave with the most grave-goods, grave 10, contained a bronze bracelet with 5 glass beads, a bone bead and bronze fitting, and one or 2 chatelaines, one of which carried a pierced hanging bowl escutcheon.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

* **Brixworth.** 4746 2713. *JBAA* 130 (1977) 55-122.

In 1867 skeletons were found under the vicarage, which is about 30 m W of the AS monastic church. In 1939 2 more were found, both flexed, a little to the NE. In 1949 a 2 x 1 m trench was dug W of the vicarage, and 4 or 5 supine W-E unfurnished skeletons were found. Others were apparently thought to be adjacent; a photograph shows dense burial in at least 2 layers.

In 1972 excavations were carried out to the W of the vicarage in advance of development. EAS-MAS pottery was found, together with 11 extended W-E burials, widely spaced and with no intercutting. A ditch to the W formed the boundary to the cemetery, and therefore was the possible boundary of the monastery. An animal bone from the ditch was radiocarbon dated to 710 +/- 80 A.D., and 2 of the burials were dated to 780 +/- 80 A.D. and 840 +/- 70 A.D. LAS secular activity on the site makes it unlikely that the cemetery was used in the post-monastic period.

"Further" burials were observed to the S during a watching brief in 1975, but no numbers or details are given; these burials also respect the W ditch.

The 11 excavated burials comprised 9 men, one woman and an adolescent, and these proportions were also apparently seen in the burials observed in the watching brief. The site was therefore probably, but not definitely, the monastic cemetery.

Clipston. 4714 2815. Meaney (1964) 188. Swanton (1973) 52, 157.

A spearhead, knife and broad seax were found in a grave before 1904. No further details are known.

Cransley. 4838 2778. Meaney (1964) 188. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 32.

A number of finds were made in 1879 by ironstone diggers, and dispersed to collectors. Although there are no details of any burials, the objects must have been from graves. They include, among other things, a "bronze bowl with a handle", a workbox, a sword and a spearhead.

Desborough. 4805 2830. Meaney (1964) 188. Webster and Backhouse (eds) (1991) 28-29.

A number of flat graves were found while quarrying for ironstone in 1876. All were W-E, and many were unfurnished. Finds from 2 graves were published; the famous necklace from one, and a bronze skilnet, scales, a silver spoon, a hinge or clasp with interlaced decoration, a bronze pin, 2 palm cups and some iron fragments from another.

Great Oxendon. 4732 2834. Meaney (1964) 194.

Meaney (1964) quotes OS records of a "skeleton, spearhead, knife and scramasax" found before 1958.

Hardingstone. 4737 2583. Meaney (1964) 189. Meaney and Hawkes (1970) 33, pl III.

There is very little information available about this site. Bateman records the discovery of a cemetery in which he identified pagan rites and relics with a Christian character, and

therefore dated to the LC7. Northampton Museum has a bridle bit with cheek rings, apparently found in the mouth of a horse, and a mount from the same grave decorated with a central boss, 4 smaller bosses, and a cruciform arrangement of fishes with interlace between. This mount may also have been part of the bridle.

2 burials were discovered in a 1953 training excavation about 30 yards from the findspot of a sceatta. No further details are known.

Loddington. 4814 2783. Meaney (1964) 192. Swanton (1973) 159.

A conical shield-boss and 2 spearheads from Loddington were presented to Northampton Museum in 1903. Nothing further is known.

* **Wakerley.** 4941 2983. *Med Arch* 13 (1969) 236; 14 (1970) 162; 15 (1971) 132. *Britannia* 9 (1978) 115-242, esp 168-70, 228-235. Morris (1983) 55.

2 AS cemeteries have been excavated at Wakerley in advance of ironstone quarrying, a C6 one at 4939 2982 in 1968-70 and a Conversion-period one in 1972-75. The limits of the Conversion-period cemetery were found in all directions. The 8 bodies were contained in 6 graves, all but one of which were W-E, the last being NW-SE. 2 single graves and one further body in a double grave were unfurnished, and another contained only an iron buckle. The others contained silver and bronze penannular brooches, a double-sided bone comb, a bone thread-picker, silver and bronze wire rings, small glass beads, and a RB bracelet re-used as a hair or head-dress ornament. The brooches were found by the legs, so were probably used as shoe- or garter-fittings.

NORTHUMBERLAND

Capheaton. 4017 5796. Meaney (1964) 198. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Miket (1980) 292. Brenan (1991) 55, 68.

Some time before 1813, a mound was found to contain "a great many cartloads of human bones and skulls, all being within 2 ft. of the surface". The only recorded finds were a hanging bowl, a finger ring, and "several pieces of copper".

Hepple. 3983 6025. Meaney (1964) 199. *Arch Ael* 5th ser 2 (1974) 275-80. Miket (1980) 295.

Before 1877, several AS burials were found in a quarry near Hepple, which Miket suggests may have been at 3983 6025. An "earscoop" was apparently found in the same grave

as a bone comb, but the comb went missing between excavation and the acquisition of the objects by the BM. The museum received a bronze implement rather like a Roman nail-cleaner, and a small bronze spoon, either of which may have been the "earscoop", an iron implement on a bronze ring, perhaps the remains of a pair of tweezers, fragments of 2 knives, one with a curved back, a good quality cut rock crystal and a polychrome glass bead, both on bronze rings, another polychrome bead and another bronze ring, and a c. 210 mm length of bronze chain, with an iron link at each end, which the BM records say came from a workbox.

*** Howick Heugh.** 4236 6168. Meaney (1964) 199. Miket (1980) 295.

Between 1928 and 1930, quarrying at Howick Heugh uncovered a number of burials, variously orientated and mostly flexed. 15 graves were described, 8 in detail, and these 8 were included in the sample sub-set. 3 were unfurnished, 2 had only knives, one had a knife and some small monochrome glass beads, one had a spearhead, and one had a "horned" glass bead. In 1937, trenching nearby failed to find further burials, and the site appears to have been entirely destroyed.

Lowick. Doubtful. 4005 6410. Miket (1980) 297-8.

There is a small seax in the BM said to come from Lowick. Greenwell records 3 burials with their heads to the E from Dryburn Quarry, Lowick. There is no further information to connect the two.

*** Milfield North.** 3934 6348. *Med Arch* 20 (1976) 168. Miket (1980) 295. *Durham Arch Jnl* 6 (1990) 1-29.

5 graves were found in the 1970s during the excavation of a henge monument. As far as could be ascertained from the very badly preserved bodies, all were orientated roughly W-E. All but one contained grave-goods; 2 had only a knife, one had a knife and buckle, one had a knife, buckle, openwork girdle ornament, 2 ribbed annular brooches and a pin, and one had a knife, annular brooch and chatelaine. The graves are widely and erratically spaced, but 2 whole beads and a fragment of a 3rd found in ploughsoil suggest that further graves have been lost to ploughing, and sub-rectangular features visible on aerial photographs suggest that other burials may exist outside the henge to the E.

*** Milfield South.** 3939 6335. *Med Arch* 22 (1978) 149. Miket (1980) 296. *Durham Arch Jnl* 6 (1990) 1-29.

22 definite and 2 possible graves were excavated in the 1970s during the investigation of a henge monument c. 1 km to the S of Milfield North. 21 further grave-shaped features remain

unexcavated. As the excavators say, "the uncertainties arising from this are compounded by the lack of finds, which means that most graves are so interpreted on the basis of shape and orientation alone: skeletal remains survived in only three of the excavated graves, and grave goods were recovered from only one." These grave-goods came from a double burial and consisted of 2 or 3 knives, a perforated spatulate tool, a lace tag and a buckle. All graves are orientated roughly W-E and, as at Milfield North, some plough damage is suspected.

Yeavinger. Doubtful. 3925 6305. Meaney (1964) 199. *Med Arch* 1 (1957) 148-9; 24 (1980) 265-270. Hope-Taylor (1977) 67-78, 244-67 (E cemetery), 108-16, 244-50 (W cemetery). Miket (1980) 296.

Yeavinger was discovered from the air in 1949, and the immediate area of the buildings visible from cropmarks was excavated by Hope-Taylor between 1953 and 1962. The graves were not his first concern, and so information on these is rather confusingly scattered about the report. Information is difficult to extract, and so a full summary is offered here.

The area known as the Western Cemetery focusses on 2 areas, a ring-ditch and a N-S orientated building (building D2). The ring-ditch appears to have been the remains of a robbed-out stone circle, and 31 graves lie within it, mostly radially aligned with the feet towards a group of central posts. In 4 cases one grave overlies another. One overlying grave close to the centre contained an iron knife, as did another with no stratigraphical associations towards the edge of the ring-ditch. They were both non-radial burials, orientated E-W and W-E respectively. The burials within the ring-ditch may have been contemporary with a rectangular post-built structure accurately positioned just inside the ditch; 7 graves, however, cut the line of its walls and must post-date its demolition. This structure is dated to Phase I of the post-Roman occupation of Yeavinger.

To the N of the ring-ditch lay Building D3, and NE of this Building D2. Around the S end of D2 was a further group of some 30 graves, normally supine, extended and W-E, but with one crouched E-W and one either S-N or N-S. They respect D2 and so presumably post-date its construction, but 2 are cut by a fence around D3, which is linked to D2 in construction and alignment. The graves around D2 are dated to Phases II and III.

The Eastern Cemetery stretches from Building A4 to Building B and beyond. The westernmost grave, AX, lay immediately outside the E door of A4 some 180 m to the E of the Western Cemetery. It contained the remains of a human body, the skull of a goat, and an arrangement of wooden staffs that has been interpreted as a surveying tool or *groma*. From grave AX led a "string" of W-E or E-W graves placed head-to-toe, to an area further E with more intensive burial. 5 generations of burial could be distinguished here, with the "string-graves" belonging to the earliest phase and successive burials restricted to the fenced E area.

Building B cut a number of "string-graves"; later graves were dug both around and within the building while it still stood. A W annexe was added to it "after most of the burials were in place" and the entire building is interpreted as a church. The Eastern Cemetery and Building B are dated to Phases IV and V.

The poor bone preservation and the complicated intercutting mean that the number of graves in this area cannot be accurately determined. Only one, BZ56, contained grave-goods. These comprised a knife; a small iron buckle with folded and rivetted plate, which could have taken a strap 16 mm wide and 2 mm thick; 2 iron staples interpreted as belt-plates, but which would have enclosed a strap 38 mm wide and 8-10 mm thick; and an unusual swivel, perhaps the mount from a purse. They are simple objects which may be AS.

As far as an absolute chronology is concerned, the graves within the ring-ditch are seen by Hope-Taylor as being essentially British, not AS. As a result of this, he argues that they must belong to the years before the rule of Æthelfrith of Bernicia, which began in the LC6. The reorganisation of burial around D2 can therefore be allocated to the *floruit* of Æthelfrith, from the EC7 onwards. As for the Eastern Cemetery, some of the "string-graves" appeared to have been dug simultaneously, and their fills contained debris apparently from the fire which destroyed Buildings D2 and D3, and perhaps put an end to burial in the Western Cemetery. This is ascribed to the historically known ravaging of Northumbria by Cadwallon in 632-3. The entire site had been abandoned by Bede's day.

The application of these historical dates to the archaeological phases is dangerous, but the lack of a fixed archaeological chronology for Yeavinger makes it almost unavoidable. It remains a matter for conjecture when the graves at Yeavinger were dug, and who (British or AS) was buried in them; their inclusion in this study should therefore remain doubtful.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

* **Oxton.** 4630 3515. Meaney (1964) 201-02. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 47. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 49, 52, 59, 61.

A mound was excavated in 1789, about a mile from Oxton. It contained a Group 7 shield-boss with wood adhering to the outer surface; a sword in a wooden scabbard; 15 plano-convex unperforated pieces of green and yellow glass, probably playing pieces; an iron knife in a wooden scabbard; other iron objects, perhaps the shield grip and part of a spearhead; and a bronze rim from a wooden vessel. There is no mention of any skeletal remains.

Despite the early date of the excavation, the illustration of the finds is remarkably good, and as this is the only example of a Conversion-period burial from Nottinghamshire, it was

included in the sample sub-set.

OXFORDSHIRE

* **Adwell Cop.** 4705 1990. *Med Arch* 17 (1973) 148. *Oxoniensia* 38 (1973) 120-23. Dickinson (1976) II 33-34.

3 graves were found during the construction of the M40 in 1972, and disturbed by machines prior to excavation. They contained the bodies of an adult and 2 children. One of the children was flexed and unfurnished, and the other 2 were extended. The adult was furnished with an iron pin, and the other child with a tiny iron buckle with folded and rivetted rectangular bronze plate and a knife with curved back.

Arne Hill, Lockinge. Doubtful. 4422 1872. Meaney (1964) 44. Dickinson (1976) II 146.

The top of Arne Hill was trenched, prior to tree planting, in the 1860s. 80 skeletons, nearly all "E and W" were found. The few grave-goods included a spearhead and several knives.

* **Asthall.** 42899 21010. Meaney (1964) 203. Dickinson (1976) II 35-37. Dickinson and Speake (1992) (further refs).

A total cremation, primary in a mound with rich grave-goods, was excavated in 1923 and 1924. The grave-goods, as might be expected from a total cremation, are all in fragments, many very small, and were spread widely and randomly among the cremation debris. Dickinson and Speake are at present working on a reconstruction of the burial, and have published an interim statement. 7 vessels are represented; 2 hand-made pottery jars, a Frankish wheel-made rouletted pottery bottle, a silver cup or small bowl, a cast bronze "Coptic" bowl, an unburnt hammered or spun bronze bowl with a thickened rim, and fittings decorated with repoussé Style II for at least one organic vessel (a drinking horn, bottle or cup). An 8th vessel may be represented by several fragments of sheet bronze with one edge rolled into a narrow tube.

Personal equipment is represented by a set of strap-fittings in cast bronze, all with similar decoration of fine parallel lines, one mount being gilded and decorated in Style II. These may represent a suspension arrangement for a bag.

Also present was a set of at least 14 plano-convex bone playing pieces with an antler die; a bronze strap mount (which may be part of the strap-fitting set); various sorts of silver and bronze studs and rivets; a bronze disc with Style I decoration; 4 iron fragments (probably nails); 55 bone inlays (perhaps from a casket, comb case or a gaming board); and 11 bone rods of

unknown purpose.

There were approximately 2 litres of cremated bone, and out of this 4 finger bones, fragments of jaw and roots of 2 teeth from a human were identified, as well as fragments of horse and sheep bones. The human bones have fused epiphyses and the teeth have closed roots.

Asthall shares with Taplow the unusual distinction of having objects decorated with Style I and Style II in the same grave, and can be similarly dated to the EC7.

Bampton. 43192 20327. *CBA Gp 9 NL* 16 (1986) 87; 18 (1988) 73.

Several burials, some flexed and some extended, were apparently found in the 1880s. One "was dated from a cloak pin to the later 7th or early 8th century". I have been unable to find any other reference to these burials.

* **Chadlington.** 4330 2210. Meaney (1964) 206. Dickinson (1976) II 68-69. Morris (1983) 55.

In 1930 Crawford flew over Barrow Field, which was being quarried away, and saw parts of 2 ring-ditches. A BA cremation urn was then found; IA pits are also known from the field. 24 W-E skeletons survived quarrying to be excavated in 1930 by Leeds, who estimated that another 45-50 graves had already been lost. 8 graves (numbered a to h) were found by workmen and recorded by Leeds; the grave-goods from these included a gold filigree, shell and bronze composite sphere, a narrow seax and 2 knives. Leeds then excavated another 16 graves, all W-E or WSW-ENE. Most were supine and extended, but one woman was flexed on her side, and one man was E-W and prone. This man and 2 others had been decapitated and the head placed between the legs. 12 of Leeds's 16 graves were unfurnished, including the 3 decapitations. 3 had just a knife, and the last had a knife, a double-sided comb and an iron pin or needle.

Christ Church, Oxford. 4515 2059. *Med Arch* 17 (1973) 148; 31 (1987) 155. *Current Arch* 11 (1990) 28-33.

Accounts of this cemetery are rather confusing. In the 1970s, 2 charcoal burials were found and radiocarbon dated to the EC9. 18 burials were found in the 1980s, and 2 (or 3, according to *Current Arch*) of the earliest stratigraphically were radiocarbon dated to 735-825. There were no associated objects, and it is conjectured that the site may be that of St Frideswide's minster.

* **Cokethorpe.** 4365 2071. *Med Arch* 19 (1975) 227. *Oxoniensia* 40 (1975) 171-204. Dickinson (1976) II 73.

In 1974 an isolated triple grave was excavated in advance of the Ducklington bypass. It

was orientated S-N and contained 2 adults and a child. The grave-goods consisted of a whorl and thread-picker, a gold-mounted beaver tooth, an iron rivet, a necklace of silver rings, silver bullae, glass, silver and cowrie shell beads, and some bronze strips with punched decoration and attached mineral preserved wood. These are not from buckets, as the grain runs along the length of the strips; it has been suggested that they may be some sort of headband.

Cuddesdon. 4599 2032. Meaney (1964) 207. Dickinson (1974).

In 1847 a circle of prone skeletons, arranged radially with their legs crossed and feet pointing to the centre of the circle, was apparently found. "Nearby" were objects including 2 swords, 2 squat jars, a cast "Coptic" bronze bucket and a fragment of gilt bronze set with garnets. Dickinson has reconstructed this as a princely grave, perhaps under a barrow, with satellite burials; the rarity of the bucket type supports this, but the number of finds (even allowing the removal of some by the workmen, possible previous robbing, or incomplete excavation) argues that Cuddesdon should not be compared with Broomfield Ex, Taplow Bu and Sutton Hoo Sf, but simply be a normal rich barrow burial.

* **Didcot Power Station.** 4505 1920. David Miles, pers comm. Angela Boyle, pers comm.

17 widely spaced graves were excavated in advance of development in 1991. The cemetery appears to be bounded by RB ditches to the NE, but the limits of burial have not been reached in any other direction. The placing and orientation of the graves appears random. 5 graves were unfurnished and others were fairly sparsely furnished, although Grave 12, a child of c. 3-4 years, contained, among other things, gold threads, a workbox, a chatelaine, and a "horned" glass bead. Grave 1 was remarkable as the body was found having collapsed from an upright sitting position, as perhaps at Caenby Li, Prittlewell Ex and Bekesbourne I K.

Dorchester IV. Doubtful. 4573 1945. *Oxoniensia* 23 (1958) 131. Dickinson (1976) II 78-79.

10 graves were excavated in advance of gravel extraction in 1957, but *Oxoniensia* mentions only 4. Most of the 10 were W-E, and only one contained grave-goods, a knife and a narrow seax.

Ducklington. 4360 2076. Meaney (1964) 208. *Oxoniensia* 40 (1975) 191, 192-93, 197. Dickinson (1976) II 90-91. Morris (1983) 55.

The *Proc Soc Antiqs* for 1860 reports the finding of 2 graves in a gravel pit on the NE side of the village. One contained a NW-SE adult with no grave-goods. The other grave was in line, 2 ft. from the head of the adult, and contained a flexed SE-NW child (not a woman, *contra Oxoniensia* 40). With the child was a hump-backed comb and a rich necklace of a gold

filigree disc pendant, 2 glass beads, a silver ring, a damaged pear-shaped cabochon garnet pendant in a silver setting, and silver and bronze fragments.

* **Frilford III, Noah's Ark.** 4439 1962. Meaney (1964) 47 (referred to as Frilford II). Dickinson (1976) II 134.

A single WNW-ESE inhumation under a rough platform of stones was found in 1939. It was dug into the largest IA pit on this IA and RB site, accompanied by a knife and a narrow seax dated by Dickinson to the C7.

* **Great Tew.** 4402 2275. Dickinson (1976) II 134-35.

Before 1976 a skeleton was found during excavation of a RB villa. It lay on the tumbled debris of Room 2, covered by a rough pile of limestone. The bones were of a tall and robust person, and it had a triangular iron buckle and an angle-backed knife. Dickinson dates it to the C7.

* **Kidlington.** 4497 2148. Meaney (1964) 209. *Med Arch* 5 (1961) 229. Dickinson (1976) II 142.

A single inhumation was found in 1892 at a location not precisely known, but probably close to the church. It was accompanied by a long seax, dated by Evison to the first half of the C8, 2 knives and a buckle. Only the seax is now extant.

Lewknor, Beacon Hill. 4722 1972. *Oxoniensia* 38 (1973) 138-45. *Britannia* 4 (1973) 296. Rahtz (1977) 54, 55. *Rec Bucks* 25 (1983) 51.

39 inhumations were excavated in advance of construction of the M40 in 1972. Several graves were lost before the excavation began, and only 17 of the recovered burials were completely undisturbed. The site straddles the present route of the Upper Icknield Way, but any graves actually on this had been destroyed. All but one of the graves were roughly W-E, with those closest to the Icknield Way veering towards its SW-NE alignment. The exception was an "inverted" flexed burial in a circular grave. The graves may be in untidy rows, but as only a small portion of the cemetery was excavated it is hard to tell. Area B, 10 m to the S, produced no burials, but the limits have not been found on any other side. 3 burials have been cut by later graves, 2 accurately and apparently deliberately. The only grave-goods were 2 knives from graves 28 and 34. Both had curved backs, and grave 28's also had a groove on either side decorating the top of the blade.

The site was initially thought to be LRB, and although radiocarbon dating was planned, no results have been published. In 1977 it was quoted by Rahtz as a possible sub-RB cemetery,

but the form of the knives seems Conversion-period, and by 1983 the site was quoted as such.

Lewknor, The Knapp. Doubtful. 4716 1971. *Oxoniensia* 24 (1959) 100. Dickinson (1976) II 144.

6 inhumations were found during the construction of a reservoir in 1958. All were approximately SW-NE; 3 were unfurnished, one had a knife and clay whorl, one a knife and bronze pin and one had 2 bronze "tubes" 8 x 25 mm and 6 x 17 mm. Both the knives had curved backs, and Dickinson dates the site to the C7.

* **Longcot.** 427 190. Meaney (1964) 49. Dickinson (1976) II 146.

A single skeleton was found before 1848, with a glass pinhead, a string of beads including 2 of amethyst, 23 of glass and one of faience, a bronze ring, perhaps a penannular brooch, and a fragmentary silver ring.

* **Long Wittenham II.** 4540 1935. Meaney (1964) 54. *Med Arch* 5 (1961) 228. *Arch Jnl* 120 (1963) 190. Dickinson (1976) II 175-76. Morris (1983) 55.

One grave, with a knife, was accidentally discovered by a labourer in 1861. Akerman then excavated 10 graves, but it is not known whether this was the entire cemetery. They lay in various directions; 4 were unfurnished, 3 had knives only, one had a knife and buckle. The other 2 both had linked pin sets, and one had in addition 2 silver wire rings and 3 small monochrome glass beads.

Milton II, North Field. 4488 1925. Meaney (1964) 49. *Oxoniensia* 8/9 (1943-4) 197; 28 (1963) 96. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 47. Avent (1975) I 114. Dickinson (1976) II 181-84.

C19 and C20 excavations have revealed 2 cemeteries in Milton; Milton I is broadly C6, and Milton II is broadly C7. The excavations at Milton II have been piecemeal, and are very difficult to reconstruct. The finds indicate a large cemetery, although the C19 discoveries cannot be reliably located. The finds include 2 very similar composite brooches, weapons including spearheads, seaxes and a Group 7 shield-boss, and a number of knives and pins.

* **New Wintles Farm (Eynsham II).** 4432 2108. *Oxoniensia* 34 (1969) 1-4; 38 (1973), 382-84. Dickinson (1976) II 104.

4 widely spaced inhumations were found during the 1960s excavation of this C6-C7/C8 settlement. One was badly disturbed by a mechanical excavator and another was not described. A 3rd contained 2 applied saucer-brooches. The 4th was a male burial within a ring-ditch some 300 m to the S, containing a hump-backed comb.

* **North Leigh.** 4387 2143. Meaney (1964) 210. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 32. Dickinson (1976) II 185. Morris (1983) 55.

5 W-E graves were discovered during quarrying in 1928, furnished with, among other things, a narrow seax and a workbox; the grave-groups are now no longer reconstructable. Leeds then excavated 3 further graves and part of a 4th, again all W-E. Grave 1 was unfurnished, and grave 2 contained a knife and buckle, and had a pillow-stone under the head; grave 3, a child's grave, contained a necklace of silver wire rings and small monochrome glass beads. Only the 3 reconstructable graves have been included in the sample sub-set.

Standlake Down. 4386 2046. Meaney (1964) 212-13. *Archaeologia* 37 (1857) 363-70, pl. IX. *Proc Soc Antiqs* 2nd ser 2 (1864) 442-43. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 160. *Oxoniensia* 38 (1973) 233-57. Dickinson (1976) II 202-07. Morris (1983) 55.

In 1825 at least 40 graves were found during gravel-digging, though the grave-goods from only one (a cast bronze disc with Style II ornament, and a workbox) are recorded.

In 1857 and 1863 Stone excavated 42 graves, but few details are known. 7 graves were described from the 1857 gravel-pit, with 5 knives, an iron link, a stone bead and a bronze ornament, all now lost. After this, Stone moved on to examine gravel-pits at Bighthampton and Yelford.

11 of the 1863 graves were described. 3 were unfurnished; one had a spear, knife, buckle and whetstone; another had 19 amber beads; 2 more had single large glass beads; another had a thumb pot and another a fragment of glass and an iron pin. The other 2 graves could be dated to the Conversion-period. The first had a bronze disc, silver wire fragment and string of 7 small glass beads; the 2nd contained necklace elements, including 2 oval gold-mounted pendants, one set with a cabochon garnet and one with flat glass, amethyst beads, and chatelaine elements including an openwork bronze disc and a silvered bronze cross with central setting and interlace ornament.

One further grave, perhaps a double burial, was found a little distance away in 1897, containing LC6 objects including a cast saucer brooch. A number of graves were reported within the main area in 1943 and 1945, and a knife and whorl were recovered.

In 1954, 4 more graves were excavated, and the destruction of at least 2 more observed. These graves were published in 1973. One was unfurnished, one contained only a knife, one had a knife and a single amber bead, one had a string of 80 glass beads, mostly small and monochrome, and a chatelaine of iron rods. A pair of shears was recovered from one of the unexcavated graves.

3 skeletons are said to have been found in 1971, but now only 2 survive. There are no details of the graves. At least a hundred graves are known from this site, but less than 10 have

been effectively excavated and published.

Stanton Harcourt I. 4411 2051. Meaney (1964) 213. Dickinson (1976) II 208-09.

By 1858, Akerman knew of an AS cemetery in the Stanton Harcourt area. In 1940 a BA mound was levelled in advance of the construction of an airfield, and 23 inhumations were found. 21 were in an arc around the E side of the mound, and 2 were widely spaced on the W side. All but one of the burials were more or less radially aligned, with orientations from W-E to SW-NE. The cemetery contained 4 adult males (all unfurnished), 2 adult females (1 unfurnished, the other with a silver pin on a ring), 5 children over 4 (2 unfurnished, one with a knife, bronze pin, glass amulet bead and bronze lace-tag, another with an iron buckle and knife, and another with a small iron buckle, a knife and a spearhead) and 12 infants (all unfurnished) - a surprisingly large number of children.

Uffington I, White Horse Hill. Doubtful. 4300 1865. Meaney (1964) 53. Dickinson (1976) II 215-16. White (1988) 33, 128. Brenan (1991) 62.

2 mounds were excavated on White Horse Hill in 1858. One seems to have contained a RB cemetery, and the other contained 6 carelessly buried skeletons, one other skeleton, 2 skulls and a heap of other bones. 3 of the skeletons are described as being decapitated, but in view of the general disturbance of the site, this may be due to nothing more sinister than plough damage. With one of the skeletons was a knife and a Group 3 shield-boss with 2 shield-studs. Another skeleton may have had a hanging-bowl escutcheon with triskele knot interlace at the shoulder, described by Meaney as an enamelled RB brooch; but Brenan quotes the Ashmolean Museum records as stating that this was found in a ploughed field.

Yelford. 43691 20498. Meaney (1964) 214. *Proc Soc Antiqs* 4 (1856-59) 97-100. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 160. Dickinson (1976) II 236-38.

In 1857 Stone carried out 2 excavations in a 5th gravel pit, after the 4 he examined at Standlake and Brighthampton. This was about a mile to the W, near Yelford, and contained 26 roughly W-E graves, including 8 children, in precise rows. *Proc Soc Antiqs* contains details of 1-10 and 14-26; Dickinson (1976) describes 11 (with a knife), 12 and 13 (with no grave-goods).

12 of the 26 graves were unfurnished, and 8 had only a knife. Grave 20 had 2 knives, grave 9 a knife and an iron link, grave 10 a number of bronze strips mounted on wood identified by Dickinson as a box; grave 17 was an infant with one glass and one amber bead. Grave 16 was a woman with a group of objects at the shoulder, probably contained in a bag. These objects may all have been from a chatelaine, and consisted of an amethyst bead, an iron ring, 2 iron keys, iron chain links and 2 perforated discs, one bronze and one bone. Pits and possible

SFBs were found a few yards to the NW.

In early 1858 an "excavation about 12 ft. across each way, and 1 ft. 6 in. in depth" (an SFB) was discovered in another gravel-pit, about 2 furlongs NW of the Yelford cemetery. It contained pottery, animal bones, a bone pin and an unfinished spindle-whorl. Several graves had apparently been previously discovered at this spot, and 2 whorls were shown to Stone as having come from the graves.

SHROPSHIRE

* **Bromfield.** 3483 2776. Stanford (1980) 178-79. *PPS* 48 (1982) 279-370. *Trans Shrop Arch Soc* 64 (1983-84) 1-7. S. Stanford, pers comm.

30 graves were excavated in 1978-80 in advance of quarrying. They were set roughly in rows within an IA or RB ditched enclosure, near a group of BA barrows and a Roman marching camp. No bone survived, but most of the graves produced body and/or coffin stains. All the body stains were W-E. 5 graves cut earlier ones; in 3 cases this appeared to be the deliberate re-use of a grave plot, and in the other 2 cases neighbouring graves just touched. The graves therefore seem to have been marked, and their positions accurately returned to.

Only 3 graves were furnished, one with a knife, one with a knife and iron buckle, and one with an amber bead and bronze penannular brooch.

SOMERSET

* **Beckery.** 3485 1384. Rahtz and Hirst (1974).

6 W-E skeletons were found during the excavation of Beckery chapel in 1887, at least one of which seemed to be earlier than the earliest building. In the 1967-68 excavations 63 individuals were found, all roughly W-E and without grave-goods. 6 were lying prone, the rest supine, though many had been disturbed by later features or perhaps by earlier excavation. All but 3 of the individuals examined by the bone specialist were adult males; the exceptions were 2 children and a woman. One of the children was buried close to the woman. The limits of the cemetery seem to have been found in all directions except to the NE, although there are no physical boundaries.

The absence of Mediterranean imported pottery on the site argues for a post-C6 date, and there is historical evidence for the granting of Beckery to Glastonbury Abbey in 670. There is less evidence for the date of abandonment of the cemetery. The 2nd chapel, which post-dates

the use of the cemetery, may date from the C10. There is one calibrated radiocarbon date from the cemetery, of 730 +/- 80 A.D.

* **Buckland Dinham.** 3748 1502. Meaney (1964) 218.

5 or 6 graves were found during quarrying in 1925, but only one was properly excavated and recorded, and this grave only was included in the sample sub-set. It was orientated NW-SE, and the excavator thought that the neck must have been broken before burial, as the skull was lying on the chest facing SW. Alternatively, if the head was propped up in a confined or covered burial, it may have rolled into a void. The grave was furnished with silver wire rings and beads of amethyst, glass and shell, the last being described as "saddle-shaped", and therefore perhaps made from the toothed part of a cowrie shell (c.f. Camerton Av).

Cannington. Doubtful. 3251 1404. Meaney (1964) 218-219. *Med Arch* 8 (1964) 237. Rahtz (1977) 53-64, esp 56-59. Philip Rahtz, pers comm.

Cannington is a large and long-lived cemetery dated from its grave-goods from the C2 to the C8. Its doubtful relevance lies in its geographical position, in west Somerset, and perhaps it should be seen more as a Celtic cemetery than an AS one, even in the C8.

Hicknoll Slait, Compton Pauncefoot. 36397 12503. *Med Arch* 11 (1967) 268. *Proc Somerset ANHS* 111 (1967) 67-69. Swanton (1973) 59.

Hicknoll Slait is a 590 ft. high hill overlooking South Cadbury, ½ mile away. In June 1966, 4 inhumations were found while digging for a reservoir. Only 2 were seen in situ, but all the bodies were thought to be W-E. A Swanton C4 spearhead and a Group 7 shield-boss were recovered from the spoil heap by Grave II. A fragment of sheet bronze decorated with rows of punched dots, and a small piece of corroded iron were also found on the site. Grave IV was excavated in a more controlled manner, and contained stones packing the W end of the grave, and a flat stone set over the head.

Wells Cathedral. 3551 1459. *Med Arch* 23 (1979) 255, 257; 24 (1980) 230. Rodwell (1982) 56.

Wells was traditionally founded in c. 705. A C9/C10 mortuary chapel cuts graves to the W of a RB mausoleum. "Dating evidence for the early cemetery includes fragments of coloured window and vessel glass (possibly Merovingian), an early eighth-century Frisian sceatta and a radio-carbon date from a skeleton of 730 +/- 70." 270 graves were found in all. Post-excavation analysis is continuing.

STAFFORDSHIRE

* **Barlaston.** 3895 3380. Meaney (1964) 220. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 24. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brennan (1991) 18, 50-1.

A single inhumation was found dug into a hillside during tree planting. Although a large area around was dug over, no other graves were found, and it is possible that a mound had been ploughed away. The grave contained a knife, sword and hanging bowl.

Cauldon Hills. Doubtful. 407 348. Meaney (1964) 221. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 44.

Carrington found an inhumation in a mound on Cauldon Hills in 1849. In a large grave cut 4 ft. into the "rock" were the remains of a skeleton. With it were fragments of what appears to have been a black wheel-made pottery bottle, no longer extant, for which Ozanne suggests parallels at Kingston Down and Barfreton. The pot does not, however, appear in Evison's corpus of Anglo-Saxon wheel-made pottery, and may be RB.

* **Musden Barrow IV.** 4116 3501. Meaney (1964) 221. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 44-45.

Carrington excavated the 4th of a group of barrows on Musden Hill in 1849. In the centre, about halfway down, 2 skeletons were found, one of which had a pair of small ribbed annular brooches by the head. Both were of bronze with iron pins with preserved textile and hair; much charcoal was found beneath the skeleton.

Further excavations in the barrow, which was 25 yds. across and about 3 ft. high, produced 10 more interments, although it is not certain which (if any) were primary. 8 were inhumations, 3 with flints and 5 unfurnished, and 2 were cremations.

Wetton, Borough Fields. Doubtful. 4118 3547. Meaney (1964) 223. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 45-46.

In 1845 Carrington opened a small mound, 9 ft. across and 1 ft. high, in a field called the Borough Hole. It contained an extended skeleton with a knife and spearhead. From 1848 he carried out further excavations in the field, finding a RB settlement, and within this, in 1852, 2 AS inhumations were discovered. One was in a cist, orientated S-N, and furnished with 2 "lilac- coloured" (amethyst?) beads and a blue glass bead, and a bronze annular brooch decorated with groups of transverse lines. Animal bones, iron nails and 2 iron awls were also found in the fill. The other grave was next to the 1845 burial, in a raised area of ground, the centre of which had been disturbed. A skeleton was found with a knife and a possible spearhead.

SUFFOLK

Badley, Needham Market. Doubtful. 6083 2559. Meaney (1964) 224. *PSIA* 16 (1918) 179-80. Bruce-Mitford (1983) 741. *ASSAH* 5 (1992) 33-40.

A "Coptic" bowl, a strangely shaped bronze vessel with escutcheons of hanging bowl type, and a pot containing Roman coins were found 3 to 4 ft. deep during the building of the railway, before 1865. There are no details of any grave. Both bowls fell to pieces shortly after being drawn, and Brenan does not discuss the vessel or escutcheons in her corpus.

* **Boss Hall.** 6140 2454. *Med Arch* 34 (1990) 211; 35 (1991) 188. Webster and Backhouse (eds) (1991) 51-53. John Newman, pers comm.

The Boss Hall site is on the W outskirts of modern Ipswich, about 1 km from the Hadleigh Road cemetery. Within the partially excavated C6 cemetery was found grave 93, a female burial with a Series B sceatta dated to c. 690 A.D. Apart from a knife, all the grave-goods were contained in a leather pouch at the neck. These were a chatelaine of linked iron rods; a silver toilet set attached to a chain of silver wire rings; the sceatta; fragments of 2 silvered bronze triangular mounts; a composite disc-brooch with the surface almost entirely covered in garnets; and four gold disc pendants, a pierced gold solidus of Sigebert III (634-56), 2 gold cabochon pendants, silver wire rings, silver beads of 3 different types, a large green and yellow glass bead, one blue and 4 green glass beads, which may make up one or more necklaces. Fragments of string were found linking the glass beads.

Because only part of the cemetery was excavated, it is not possible to tell if grave 93 was an isolated burial inserted into a cemetery abandoned a century *previously*, or if the cemetery was long-lived. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

Brandon. 577 286. *Med Arch* 24 (1980) 232; 26 (1982) 207; 28 (1984) 240; 30 (1986) 162; 31 (1987) 159. *Antiquity* 62 (1988) 371.

During gravel-digging in the C19 "several hundred" skeletons were uncovered. During the excavations from 1979 onwards a 3-cell building was found, perhaps a church, with a possible burial in the E cell (chancel) and c. 220 unfurnished W-E burials outside to the SE. Both sexes and all ages were represented, and some were in coffins. A 2nd cemetery was found to the N, with 30 coffined inhumations, with a high proportion of infants and juveniles. Some burials here cut a clay base 2 x 3.5 m, a possible mortuary structure, the surface of which had afterwards been re-instated. The N cemetery is thought to have been the later, eventually being replaced by a nearby medieval chapel and cemetery.

Brightwell (Martlesham Heath). Doubtful. 6241 2444. Meaney (1964) 225. *Offa* 29, 33-34. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

4 mounds were excavated at Brightwell. 2 were BA, one was of uncertain date, and one was AS. It contained a primary cremation in a Gotland cauldron, with unburnt grave-goods of a double-sided comb, a clay ?playing piece, 2 glass beads, an ivory ring and a bone disc. This burial may be LC6 or C7.

* **Bungay.** 6347 2891. Meaney (1964) 225. Swanton (1973) 81. *Med Arch* 28 (1984) 240.

2 burials were found in 1951 during building work. One was furnished with a spearhead and bronze buckle, and the other had a silver wire ring and small glass bead. The area was re-examined in 1983, but no more burials were found.

* **Burgh Castle.** 6476 3045. Meaney (1964) 225. *EAA* 20 (1983).

2 AS cremation urns were found in 1756 close to the Roman fort at Burgh Castle. In 1958-61, 3 seasons of excavation were carried out by Green because of plough damage. 160 unfurnished W-E graves were found, and disarticulated bone both reburied and in the ploughsoil. It is unclear from the published account whether the entire cemetery was excavated, although a S limit seems to have been found.

3 calibrated radiocarbon dates were obtained from the cemetery, of 660 +/- 70 A.D., 720 +/- 70 A.D. and 910 +/- 80 A.D. None of these dated burials was well stratified, although in places there were 3 generations of burial. The last generation of burial, together with undated unstratified burials, was omitted from the sample sub-set as possibly later than 850; 56 graves were considered to be safely datable to the Conversion period.

Burgh Castle has been identified with the monastic site of Cnobheresburg, but the cemetery contains both sexes and all ages.

Burrow Hill, Butley. 6390 2485. *ASSAH* 3 (1984) 35-54. *Current Arch* 9 (1985) 53-4. Valerie Fenwick, pers comm.

Bones were found from time to time on Burrow Hill during gravel digging in the C19 and C20. A cauldron-chain was found in 1963, and aerial photographs showed ditch systems. A number of seasons of rescue excavation were undertaken from 1978, with the results until 1982 published in *ASSAH*.

The site was heavily disturbed, with the soil truncated by at least 0.6 m. Many skeletons were plough-damaged, and the whole site was "a chaotic jumble of human bone disturbed both by later insertions and rodent activity." More than 200 inhumations have been recorded, all unfurnished and orientated W-E. Apart from 2 infant graves, all the skeletons were adult, and

they were mainly male. Some burials were in coffins, some with hinges, and others were on planks or biers. A few coffins may have been re-used log-boats; one appears to have been clinker-built. One burial was radiocarbon dated, to 780 +/- 80 a.d.

The limit of graves was found to the S, beyond which a number of ditch systems may indicate a settlement. The finds from the site include a small amount of Ipswich-type pottery, a small amount of glass, 2 strap-ends, a small buckle, 2 pins, a perforated disc, part of a ?spoon, fragments of a bronze ?bowl, one of which had a silver vandyke adhering, some scraps of lead, domestic debris and a number of coins, including an EC9 Cuthred penny minted in Canterbury, 3 Series R sceattas, one Series L and one Series Q, and 5 coins of Beonna, who ruled from 749 until at least 758. The finds indicate a LC7-MC9 date, and the cemetery may be contemporary. From the place-name, the number of coins and the predominance of adult males in the cemetery, Fenwick has suggested that the site may be defensive, commercial or monastic.

Bury St Edmunds I, Northumberland Avenue. 5846 2658. Meaney (1964) 226. *PSIA* 27 (1955) 42 (*contra* Meaney who gives page 51). *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 43, 59, 62. Swanton (1973) 179.

A row of at least 20 extended skeletons was found in a field in Tollgate Lane before 1843, the only grave-good being a small pot.

Development work in Northumberland Avenue during the 1950s revealed further graves. One, found in 1954, was reported in *PSIA* as a LC4 Roman burial but included by Meaney (1964) as AS. It consisted of a double inhumation accompanied by "a bronze spoon, bodkin, wire bracelet, earscoop, blue bead, and a silver ring". These items could all be Conversion-period but, as no illustrations were published, their date and nature must remain doubtful.

Before 1958, 7 more graves on varying orientations had been found. One was furnished with a Group 7 shield-boss, a spearhead, an bronze openwork buckle with silver details and another small plain bronze buckle. 2 other graves were nearby, but there are no details of any finds. The other 4 burials were 100 yds. away, and were all unfurnished.

There are so few details of the location of these graves that their status as a single cemetery must remain extremely doubtful.

Framlingham. Doubtful. 6287 2637. *PSIA* 27 (1958) 65-88.

40 W-E skeletons, some in rows, were excavated outside the main entrance of Framlingham Castle when a drainage trench was dug along the path running through the outer bailey in 1954. Burials had been found some years before when the bowling green, some 50 yards to the W, had been levelled. Grave cuts could not be seen, but the burials were all found either in or below a band of darker soil and gravel which seems to have been the spoil from a

ditch, perhaps from a pre-castle earthwork. This was not considered to have been spoil from the digging of the moat, as it is "extremely unlikely that the Normans would have continued to bury their dead within their outer bailey and in a direct line between the entrance to the latter and the main Castle gateway." The first recorded timber building and ditch built on the site was by Roger Bigod in 1100-01.

Near to burials H.17-19 was a whole pot of Ipswich ware, and near H.13 was an openwork girdle ornament with good Conversion-period parallels. These burials are close to one another in the middle of the excavated area, but in the absence of grave cuts Knocker could not be certain as to which burials they were associated with.

It therefore seems possible that some of the burials at Framlingham may have been Conversion-period, but as some of the burials lay within the dark soil and gravel layer and seem to have been associated with post-Conquest pottery, the cemetery may have continued into the early post-Conquest period.

*** Hadleigh Road, Ipswich.** 6146 2445. Meaney (1964) 228. *PSIA* 29 (1962) 208-12. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 41, 46, 52. Avent (1975) I 115. *ASSAH* 4 (1985) 120-22.

A number of skeletons were destroyed before the site, on the outskirts of modern Ipswich, was excavated in 1906. Out of 147 published inhumations and 12 cremations, 9 are furnished with recognisably Conversion-period objects; all other datable objects are C6. There is no published plan or phasing, so only furnished burials could be recognised as Conversion-period. The grave-goods that these contained included keystone disc brooches and chatelaines in graves 19 and 92, conical bosses in graves 58 and 115, 2 palm cups and 2 wire rings in grave 85, a triangular buckle and shoe buckle in grave 118, and wire rings in graves 12, 154 and 157. An unassociated hanging bowl was found nearby.

Holywell Row. 5714 2765. Meaney (1964) 228. Pader (1982) 90-135. Boddington (1990) 182-84.

In 1851 a number of C6 finds from Holywell Row were listed, but no details of their discovery were given. The cemetery was rediscovered in 1931, when several skeletons were excavated. Lethbridge then took over, and excavated 100 graves; no limits were found to the cemetery in any direction. 17 of Lethbridge's graves are unfurnished, 30 are furnished but of unknown date, 40 have LC5 or C6 objects, and 13 are probably EC7. Burials of all dates are scattered across the excavated part of the cemetery, with no evidence for any orderly development. Almost all the burials are W-E, with 2 E-W and one S-N. The C7 grave-goods include Group 3 and Group 6 shield-bosses, iron-bound buckets, small bronze buckles, a chatelaine, a silver pendant, an amulet bead and an unusual perforated triangular buckle found

in a female grave; none of the objects can be dated to the LC7, and it is possible that the cemetery went out of use in the first half of the century.

Ipswich, Buttermarket (IAS 3104). 616 245. *Med Arch* 33 (1989) 209. John Newman, pers comm.

Excavations on the Buttermarket site took place in 1988 in advance of development. The site, c. 100 m N of seventh-century Gippeswic, produced 71 definite graves and 10 possibles. The limits of the cemetery were not reached on any side. Orientation was generally roughly W-E to NW-SE, but there was little sign of any organisation. There were at least 4 and possibly 8 ring-ditches. About half of the graves contained wood staining from containers for the body; coffins, biers, chambers, planked covers and one definite and 2 possible log-boats.

40 of the definite graves were unfurnished, but 18 of these had been disturbed by later features. There were 4 *weapon-graves*, one with a Group 7 shield-boss, one with a seax, one with a sword and one with a seax, shield and 2 spearheads. 5 graves contained female jewellery; 3 glass beads with an infant and 4 at the neck of a prone uncoffined woman, one small bead and one bead-in-wire pendant in another grave, a necklace of 17 silver beads in a 4th and an elaborate necklace of silver rings, beads and pendants with the remains of a possible brooch and a possible Pada thrymsa in the 5th.

There were 2 other coin-graves. 2 Pada P III thrymsas of 660-680, one a base forgery, were found in grave 4 with a purse collection, a buckle and a strange fork-like iron tool (these have also apparently been found at with 6 prongs at Benty Grange Db, and with 2 prongs at the C6 site of Harnham Hill in Wiltshire). Another grave contained an awl, a knife, a possible buckle and a coin of Offa dated to the 790s.

The cemetery was sealed by streets that are thought to date from the N expansion of the town in the C9. The date of abandonment is therefore secure, around 800 at the earliest, but before post-excavation analysis is finished the starting date is less sure. It has been suggested by Keith Wade that some of the unusual grave-goods (a complicated composite object that looks like a purse ring with a lid, and a belt set with an unusual notched shape) may be the possessions of foreign traders, who had their own burial ground where they could continue to use grave-goods. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

Ipswich, Elm Street (IAS 3902). 616 244. John Newman, pers comm.

Excavations on Elm Street uncovered one grave with poor bone preservation, furnished with 2 knives. The rest of the site had suffered later disturbance to below the level of this grave; quantities of disarticulated human bone were found. One radiocarbon date was obtained from the disarticulated bone, of 710 +/- 70 A.D.

Ipswich, Foundation Street (IAS 4601). 61655 24435. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 162. John Newman, pers comm.

Among the burials excavated at Foundation Street were 2 possible C7 graves, one unfurnished and one with a knife and buckle. This and the Ipswich Buttermarket Sf site suggests that an extensive area of heathland overlooking C7-C8 Gippeswic may have been used for burial, to be covered in the C9 by the expansion of the town.

Ixworth. 5935 2701. Meaney (1964) 228-29. Avent (1975) I 115. Speake (1989) 99-101.

Objects were found at Ixworth at various times through the 2nd half of the C19. In most cases there are no details of the circumstances of the finds. They range from C5 cruciform brooches to a LC8 disc brooch ornamented with Witham pin style animals, which was picked up in a field and is not certainly from a grave. One grave contained a bed, a plated disc brooch and the famous Ixworth pectoral cross.

Pakefield. 6519 2897. Meaney (1964) 231. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Kent (1961) 21 n 8. Kent in Bruce-Mitford (1975) 667.

A barrow was opened on Blood Moore Hill in May 1758, and Douglas lists items from it that appeared in a sale. They formed a necklace, and comprised a number of "rough garnets", a Roman onyx intaglio of Castor and Pollux set in gold, and a gold looped coin-pendant, which Douglas thought was made from a coin of the Emperor Avitus. Kent has identified this coin as a Visigothic copy of a Justinian tremissis.

Later in *Nenia Britannica*, Douglas illustrates a drop-shaped crystal with a cross engraved on it, and says that it was found with coins of the Lower Empire in a barrow on Blood Moore Hill. He says that a "pensile coin of the Emperor Avitus, and an engraved onyx" were also found at this time, but whether all the finds came from the same barrow is not clear.

Snape. Doubtful. 6403 2593. Meaney (1964) 232. Bruce-Mitford (1974) 114-40. Bruce-Mitford (1975), (1978), (1983), all *passim*. Filmer-Sankey (1989) 224-29, 267-68 and *passim*. Filmer-Sankey (1992) 39-51. William Filmer-Sankey, pers comm.

Originally Snape seems to have consisted of a number of barrows and a flat mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery, on both sides of a road built in the C19; both the road and ploughing since 1951 have almost completely destroyed the cemetery.

Several mounds were opened in 1827, and a "wagon-load" of objects removed. More excavation took place in 1862-63, and over 40 cremations, including one BA urn, were found under and between the barrows. In the westernmost mound, N of the road, a ship-burial was found, containing a pile cloak (as at Benty Grange Db, Broomfield Ex, Sutton Hoo Sf Mound

1, Gally Hills Sy and perhaps Lapwing Db), 2 spearheads, fragments of a claw-beaker and a blue glass vessel, and a slightly worn gold filigree finger-ring set with a Roman intaglio.

Bruce-Mitford dated the ring to *c.* 600 and identified the blue glass as a C7 squat jar, disagreeing with Werner who dated the ring to 500-550 on the basis of the claw-beaker and a similar ring in Krefeld-Gellep 1782. Filmer-Sankey agreed with Werner, arguing strongly for an EC6 date for the ring's manufacture. The presence of blue glass and the pile cloak, however, as well as perhaps the rite of ship burial, ought to argue more for Bruce-Mitford's position than for Werner's and Filmer-Sankey's, the ring and claw-beaker perhaps being heirlooms.

In 1970, a single cremation urn was found. In 1972, 9 cremations were found in a sewer trench, 7 urned, one un-urned and one in a plain bronze bowl with oak adhering. In 1985 research excavations were begun, which found massive agricultural damage. The cemetery is *c.* 200 x 70 m in area, but most remains unexcavated; about half the burials are cremations, and the rites are mixed across the site. Most of the inhumations are roughly W-E and some are in coffins or biers; 2 were in dug-out log-boats. 9 mounds have been identified.

The earliest cremations date from the C5, but the cemetery is largely C6. Apart from the ship-burial, the best candidate for a C7 date is the 1991 log-boat grave. This contained a Group 6 shield-boss, sword and 3 spears, an iron-bound bucket, a small purse or box and a possible paddle. Immediately next to the grave, a horse's head had been buried, with bridle and bit, and this produced a radiocarbon date of 543-652 A.D.

Sutton Hoo. 6288 2487. Meaney (1964) 233-35. Bruce-Mitford (1975), (1978), (1983). Longworth and Kinnes (1980) 11, 23-26, 29-30. Carver (1992). Carver (ed) (1993). Martin Carver, pers comm.

Most of the mounds at Sutton Hoo were dug into between the C16 and the C19. 2 famous ship-burials were excavated in the 1930s, the unrobbed Mound 1 and the previously excavated Mound 2. The objects in Mound 2 were very fragmentary, but showed the assemblage to have been similar to that in Mound 1, although the layout of the burial was different. These 2 burials are contemporary and the accepted dating is *c.* 625, but some of the objects could easily be dated a decade or 2 later, perhaps to the year 636-7 when 2 East Anglian kings died.

2 other burials were excavated in the 1930s, Mound 3 and Mound 4. Both had been previously excavated and contained both human and horse cremations, Mound 3 on an oak tray or dug-out log-boat and Mound 4 in a bronze bowl with associated textile. Mound 3 was furnished with, among other things, an axe, some fragments of bone veneer (perhaps from a box or casket), part of a stone plaque (perhaps a Byzantine chalcedony cameo), part of a bone comb, and the lid from a cast "Coptic" vessel; this last dates the burial to the C7. Mound 4 had been

thoroughly robbed, but part of a bone playing piece was found, linking this burial with Mounds 5, 6 and 7, and Cold Eaton Db.

During the 1966-70 excavations, 2 flat cremations and 4 flat inhumations were excavated. One cremation was un-urned and undatable; the other was contained in a pot which may be AS. Neither had any grave-goods. Near to the cremations were the remains of an inhumation in a large, roughly W-E irregular pit, perhaps the trench from the robbing of a ploughed-out mound. The remains consisted only of a skull and 2 cervical vertebrae, in too poor a condition to allow for sexing or the identification of any cut marks. The skull was accompanied by a polychrome glass bead and a fragment of bronze mount, and has a calibrated radiocarbon date of 746 +/- 79 A.D. This inhumation and the cremations were to the W of Mounds 5 and 6, in an area which later proved to be away from the main foci of flat burial. The other 3 burials were found to the S and E of Mound 5, and were unfurnished.

7 further mounds were excavated in the 1980s and 1990s. Mounds 5, 6, 7 and 18 were all robbed, but all had contained cremations in undecorated spun bronze bowls with associated textile. Mound 5's grave-goods comprised a pair of shears, some bone playing pieces, silver mountings from a cup, a comb, a knife in a sheath, and fragments of glass and ivory. A bronze sword-pyramid was found in the turf of Mound 6 prior to excavation, but the only grave-goods found within the mound were fragments of a bone comb. Mound 7 produced a large reticella glass bead at its surface, in a rabbit hole, and bone playing pieces, a silver-gilt fragment, a knife and some animal bone within the robber trench. Mound 18 was almost completely ploughed and burrowed away; the only grave-goods to survive were tiny scraps of teeth from a bone comb.

Mounds 4, 5, 6, 7 and 18 are remarkably similar, but avoid closely datable grave-goods, as do the few other cremations in bronze bowls (e.g. Brightwell Sf) or those with playing pieces (e.g. Cold Eaton Db). They cannot be dated more closely than MC6-MC7.

Mounds 14 and 17 were inhumations. Mound 14 contained a robbed chamber-grave with, perhaps, a silver buckle, silver chain, bronze pins, bronze chatelaine, textiles, silver mounts possibly from a cup, bronze fittings possibly from a box, and what may be a bronze bowl. These finds are still undergoing post-excavation analysis, but are suggestive of a C7 date. Mound 17 was the only unrobbed mound from the 1983-1993 excavations, and had been raised over 2 graves. One contained a horse inhumation, and parallel to it was the second, with the W-E body of a young man in a large coffin together with 5 vessels (a Gotland cauldron, an iron-bound bucket, a wooden tub, a pot and a bronze bowl in a bag with animal ribs), 4 weapons (a sword with step-cloisonné garnet scabbard fitting and 2 garnet and white material sword pyramids, a shield with a Group 6 boss, 2 spears), horse equipment (a bridle, saddle and body harness), and personal equipment (a triangular bronze buckle covered with cloisonné garnets and blue glass, a strike-a-light purse, a large knife and a double-sided comb). The objects are a

strange mix, with many from the LC6, but the horse harness bears Style II ornament and must date from the EC7.

Mound 20 was the burial of a child within a small ring-ditch. The NW-SE grave contained a wooden coffin, a spearhead, bronze buckle and bronze pin. Close by were 2 flat W-E coffined graves. Burial 15 was furnished with 2 bronze buckles and a knife, and Burial 16 with a bronze tube, a bronze pin, glass beads and iron fragments, perhaps a chatelaine. None of these burials is closely datable at present.

There are another 39 flat burials in the area E of Mounds 5 and 6. 23 are well to the E, and 16 are around Mound 5, including the 3 found in the 1960s. These are all unfurnished, and many display "ritual trauma" which has led to them being interpreted as sacrificial burials. 4 flat burials have been radiocarbon dated, with uncalibrated results of 620 +/- 80, 715 +/- 65, 750 +/- 70 and 800 +/- 150 a.d. All but the first of these display "ritual trauma". Until the radiocarbon dating programme has been completed, however, the rest of the flat burials cannot be dated by association with these, given the propensity of burial mounds to attract execution burials from the LAS period onwards.

Mounds 8-15 remain unexcavated; the barely perceptible Mounds 16 and 19 are now considered to be natural. Post-excavation analysis of Sutton Hoo is continuing.

* **Westgarth Gardens, Bury St Edmunds.** 5845 2633. *Med Arch* 17 (1973) 149. *EAA* 38 (1988).

65 W-E inhumations and 4 cremations were excavated, most from an area c. 20 x 20 m, representing part of a C5-C7 cemetery. The graves appear to thin out to the S and E, where the 4 C7 burials were found. Grave 66, with iron-bound bucket and Group 7 shield-boss, was excavated at the extreme E edge of the excavation. Grave 67, with Group 6 shield-boss, was found in a service trench c. 50 m E of the excavated area. Grave 68 is described by Härke as containing "a 'large knife' ('scramasax') which is typical of the seventh century", but no dimensions are given; it was found just S of the excavated area. Grave 69, with a small 3-rivet buckle with transverse lines on the loop, was found 2.4 m beyond the excavated area to the S. The cemetery therefore seems to expand to the E or SE (c.f. Buckland Dover K); the excavated area probably only just touches the C7 part.

West Stow. 5795 2714. Meaney (1964) 233. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 40. *EAA* 24 (1985) 65-69.

The cemetery at West Stow was discovered during gravel digging in 1849. About 100 skeletons were excavated, most following the same SW-NE alignment. A group of "several" graves, however, appeared to be randomly aligned, and the only grave-good among this group was a single knife. There was no systematic excavation, the objects being collected from the

workmen. Surviving finds are catalogued in *EAA*.

The cemetery appears to cover the same C5-C7 date range as the settlement 350 m to the SW. Finds from the Conversion period include a small simple bronze buckle, a perforated triangular buckle, a very crude spiral-headed pin, 2 hump-backed combs and a Group 6 shield-boss.

Wickham Market. 6302 2567. Meaney (1964) 236.

A "Coptic" bowl, double-sided comb and knife were found while digging for gravel in 1918. There are no details of any grave.

SURREY

Croydon. 5525 1650. Meaney (1964) 239. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 42, 46, 57.

The AS cemetery at Croydon was excavated in the C19. Although as described in Meaney (1964) it appears purely C5 and C6, there is a Group 7 shield-boss with unknown associations from the site, mentioned by Evison.

* **East Ewell.** 5231 1618. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 66, 294-96.

In 1962, when a drain was being dug, a W-E skeleton was discovered furnished with a Group 7 shield-boss 164 mm tall, a C4 spearhead and a knife. The left foot of the skeleton had been lost shortly before death, and this was thought to have been the cause of death.

Farthingdown. 5299 1578. Meaney (1964) 240-41. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 47-48, Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4. Morris (1983) 55.

One or 2 mounds at Farthingdown were opened in 1760, and 16 were excavated in 1871. The mounds examined in 1871 were in 2 groups, about ¼ mile apart. Supine extended W-E skeletons were found with a range of grave-goods; the contents of the graves, rather than the mounds, are described in the contemporary account.

One of the first graves excavated contained an unfurnished double burial. "Adjoining" this was a grave furnished with a curved-back knife and 2 silver hipped pins. In another "adjoining" grave, a bronze-bound bucket with iron handle lay near the head. All these graves belonged to the northern group of mounds.

Some of the southern mounds were then opened. The first contained a gold disc pendant; the 2nd a sword, a very tall and uniquely ribbed Group 7 shield-boss, a bronze buckle and an iron-bound bucket. A little to the north was a 3rd grave, with a knife and 2 bronze rim-mounts for a wooden vessel bearing interlaced ornament. A 4th grave contained a spearhead. A 5th had

a flint pillow stone, and an iron ring and 6 small monochrome glass beads by the jaw. The other 8 graves are not described; they may have been unfurnished.

The *Sy AC* accounts of C20 discoveries at Farthingdown differ from the *Arch NL* account. In 1939, a flat grave, about 20 ft. from the nearest mound (*Sy AC*), or about 60 ft. W of the mounds (*Arch NL*) was disturbed by workmen. It was excavated by the police, who stated that it was lying "face downwards" and the "head pointed in an easterly direction"; it was accompanied by a knife and spearhead lying parallel with the body and on its right side. A NE-SW orientation was confirmed by a local Surrey Archaeological Society member (*Sy AC*).

In 1948 Hope-Taylor began excavations to find more flat graves and to clarify the results of the 1871 excavations. 5 further flat graves were found, "agreeing with the first orientation (south-north)" (*Arch NL*), casting doubt on the earlier published orientation of the 1939 burial. They were also described as lying "in line ahead"; it is not clear from the Farthingdown report what this means, but Hope-Taylor explains in the Yeavinger report (Hope-Taylor 1977, 70) that the phrase refers to groups of graves placed head-to-toe in long strings rather than in conventional rows.

3 of the graves contained children, all of about 2 years old. One child had been furnished with a small rouletted pot containing a lump of amber, and beads including one large one of polychrome glass, and this grave had slots, perhaps for marker boards, at head and foot. One other child had a small spearhead and the last was unfurnished. The adults, one male and one female, each had a knife, and the male grave had been additionally furnished with the wing of a goose. The *Sy AC* account also describes the excavation of a mound; the grave beneath proved to be empty, and there was no indication that it had ever been disturbed.

The next year, a W-E flat grave ("i.e. at right angles to those described above", *Arch NL*) was excavated, which contained 3 bodies; a man with spear, ?firesteel and seax "nearly two feet long", a child of about 12 with a decorated buckle, and a prone middle-aged woman, apparently casually thrown in last.

The *Arch NL* account of the 2 seasons' work then goes on to say that 4 of the 1871 mounds were re-excavated, but details are given only of 3, and the 4th may be that excavated in 1948. One covered 2 S-N graves "in line ahead"; the 1871 account stated that all the graves found were W-E, but bearing in mind the uncertainty surrounding the orientation of the flat graves, it is difficult to know who to believe. The 2nd mound had been dug, but the excavators had not found the grave; it contained a semi-flexed child with a knife. The excavation of the largest mound found both the C18 and C19 trenches, as well as a grave of which the easternmost 2 ft. was intact. The disturbed W end produced a child's skull and a fur ?cap, and the E end contained a wooden-framed bag containing a double-sided bone comb, iron shears and a cowrie shell.

* **Gally Hills, Banstead.** 5250 1607. *London Arch* 2 (1974) 127-130. Barfoot and Price-Williams (1976) 59-76. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brenan (1991) 50, 68.

A single W-E primary inhumation in a mound was excavated in 1972. It had been severely disturbed, probably by the erection of a gallows. The burial was intact from the waist downwards, and surviving grave-goods from this area consisted of a knife; a spearhead; a Group 7 shield-boss and other shield fittings; a buckle; and a hanging bowl containing crab-apples. The bowl had been placed over one ankle, and had preserved fragments of leather boots, a woven fabric, and part of a pile cloak (c.f. Benty Grange Db, Broomfield Ex, Snape Sf, Sutton Hoo Sf Mound 1 and perhaps Lapwing Db). The bowl had been covered with a linen cloth, tied with a string.

* **Goblin Works.** 51823 15672. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 165; 34 (1990) 213. *Sy AC* 79 (1989) 67-97 and microfiche; 81 (1991) 1-18 and microfiche.

2 excavations were carried out in advance of development, one in 1985 and one in 1989. 20 graves were certainly Conversion-period, and 17 certainly belonged to a later period when the site was re-used as an execution cemetery. 7 could not be attributed to either phase. Of the definite Conversion-period graves, all but one were W-E, the other being S-N; they were all extended or semi-flexed. 10 were unfurnished, and were dated on the basis of the depth and orientation of the grave-cuts. The grave-goods accompanying the others included 2 spiral-headed pins, a serrated-edge buckle and a cowrie shell, as well as knives, buckles and spearheads.

Hawks Hill, Fetcham. Doubtful. 51750 15575. Meaney (1964) 242. Poulton (1987) 199-200.

In 1907, human remains were found in the garden of a house named Hawkshill. Smith visited the site and wrote an account of this and former discoveries on the hill, but his plan and descriptions are rather confusing.

During the construction of a turnpike road in 1758, nearly 20 skeletons were found on the E slope of the hill, together with a spearhead and knives. In 1803, further skeletons were found on the summit of Hawks Hill while digging postholes for an enclosure. About 26 skeletons were found towards the W of the garden during the construction of Hawkshill in 1886, among them the remains of women and children. An indefinite number were also found at about the same time when the plantation was made across the road. Remains were also found on the site of the house itself, although no record was kept of the circumstances. Trenching to the E, however, found no more burials.

A list of finds is then given, which includes prehistoric and Roman finds as well as a large rope-inlay bead, an openwork wheel-shaped girdle-ornament, a small black hand-made pot and a Roman coin in the same grave, and a number of small knives. Whether these were found on

the site of the house, the garden or the plantation is not stated.

In 1906 some human foot bones were found near the 1758 findspot, but no record was kept. In 1907, 6 SW-NE skeletons were discovered along the road forming the NW edge of the Hawkshill garden; Smith visited the site "before the last grave was filled in" and so gives details of only this one grave, which appears to have been unfurnished, but says that a knife was found in one of the others. He later comments that "remains were found adjoining the road on both sides" but no details are given of the finds on the other side of the road.

As the 1758/1906 finds are separated from the other areas by an apparently grave-free area, there may be 2 cemeteries on Hawks Hill.

Between 1929 and 1932, finds were made nearby at Watersmeet. This is accepted both by Morris and by Poulton as part of the same cemetery. A sword, 2 shield-bosses, a knife, a cocked-hat bronze pommel, a seax and 3 spearheads were found in 1929, together with a circular enamelled ornament, perhaps a hanging bowl escutcheon. Later a small decorated bronze-bound bucket with feet was found at a depth of 3 ft. In 1932, a sword with bronze-mounted scabbard and a large green glass bead were discovered. There seems to have been no skeletal material except for the bones of a horse.

Mitcham. 5270 1681. Meaney (1964) 243-44.

The recorded burials at Mitcham are in 3 groups, and have been excavated piecemeal as located by liquorice-root harvesting, railway works and gravel-digging. Casual finds are recorded from 1848 onwards, and deliberate excavations were carried out from time to time between 1891 and 1922. Site A, to the NW across the Morden Road, was encountered during gravel-digging during WWI, and its records are the most confused; the graves all appear to be C5 and C6.

Sites B and C appear to be separated by an almost empty area containing only 2 graves. Site B contained at least 110 C5-C7 graves, most with the heads in the W arc of the compass and some in rows. Grave 34 contained a plain squat jar and a domed and constricted bell-beaker together with glass beads; grave 43 contained a large knife with a curving back; grave 50 contained 2 spears, a knife and an openwork triangular buckle with what look like cabochon settings; grave 73 had an apparently similar buckle, a sword, spear, knife, iron ring and Group 6 shield-boss. Grave 109 contained, among other things, a necklace with 2 amethyst beads.

Site C contained 13 graves, again with the heads mainly to the W. Only 3 definitely had grave-goods, but 2 were disturbed or incompletely excavated. Grave 121 had a single amethyst bead.

EAST SUSSEX

* **Alfriston I.** 5513 1030. Meaney (1964) 246. Welch (1983) 264, 345-47.

8 graves were excavated in 1896, all W-E and in a row. The only grave-good was a single knife; dating follows Welch, who dated the cemetery to the 2nd half of the C7 on the historical grounds of the Christian conversion.

Alfriston II. Doubtful. 5516 1037. Meaney (1964) 246. Welch (1983) 347-87 (further refs).

This large, partially excavated cemetery dates mainly to the C5 and C6, but there are some possible EC7 graves towards the S edge of the cemetery, where a limit to the graves was found. Grave 21 contained a bronze belt-set, one of whose plates bears triple-strand interlace; grave 36b has 2 pairs of bronze lace-tags and a small iron buckle. Graves 41, 42 and 67 have Group 6 shield-bosses, and grave 54 has a Group 6 boss and an iron-bound bucket. The dating of grave 43 has been much argued about, but it seems to contain a pot-pourri of grave-goods from the C5 to the C7, including a cowrie shell. None of these graves, however, is incontrovertibly C7.

* **Alfriston III, Winton Hill.** Doubtful. 5508 1038. *Sx AC* 114 (1976) 151-63. Welch (1983) 387-88. Terry O'Connor, pers comm.

In 1974 a round barrow and its periphery were entirely stripped. 2 grave-sized features were excavated on the NE and NW sides. The first, to the NE, was small and orientated N-S. It appeared to have been completely disturbed in modern times. The 2nd, to the NW, contained an adult male, orientated W-E, with a small knife below the L forearm. This grave had 2 irregular ledges along part of the long sides.

At the centre of the mound was a neatly dug circular hole, sealed at one end by mound make-up, and cut through at the other by a rectilinear pit *c.* 1 m long and orientated NE-SW. This pit was cut through the mound make-up, and had a compact fill different to that of the grave to the NE. It contained a bundle of human long bones, comprising roughly one leg and 2 arms of a tall adult.

It was thought on stratigraphic grounds that the pit was pre-RB, and therefore that the human burial was of this date or earlier, but a sample of bone produced a radiocarbon date of 1060 +/- 80 uncal b.p.; like the disturbed burial at Harting Beacon WSx, this is a remarkably late date for a mound burial.

* **Crane Down, Jevington.** 55665 10315. *Sx NQ* 16 (1963-67) 246-47, 324. *Sx AC* 107 (1969) 127-34. Welch (1983) 264, 343-44.

Some human bones were found during excavation for a reservoir in 1965. Holden could

find no other archaeological features in the exposed chalk. The area was monitored and in 1966 weathering of the chalk face revealed 7 more graves. No archaeological excavation was possible, but further monitoring of the chalk and the spoil heaps revealed no more graves and only one further humerus. The grave-fills were of hard-packed chalk rubble, so cuts were indistinct.

Only Grave 8 was completely excavated. 5 of the graves appeared to have been unfurnished. Grave 3 contained a knife, an iron pin and a small blue glass bead, Grave 6 contained a hipped bronze pin and 2 scraps of iron, and Grave 8 contained an oval iron buckle and a large knife, with a curved back decorated with a groove along either side.

Glynde, Balcombe Pit (Beddingham). Doubtful. 5460 1084. Meaney (1964) 249. Welch (1983) 264, 399-401 (further refs).

W-E skeletons were exposed during chalk quarrying before 1868, associated with knives. More were found between 1868 and 1870, some unfurnished, one with a knife and one with an undecorated pot. Welch dates these graves to the end of the C7 or the C8 because of their sparse furnishing.

4 further graves were found on the edge of the quarry before 1967. There are queries about most of the grave-goods, but they seem to have included 16 "groups of nails", a cone beaker and a RB pot in one, a calf skull in a double burial, and a wooden box containing grain in a partially excavated grave. Welch considers these 4 graves to be of RB date.

* **Ocklynge Hill.** 5595 1007. Meaney (1964) 252-53. *Trans Repts Eastbourne NHS* n.s. 1 (1881-86) 30-31; n.s. 2 (1886-94) III. *Antiq Jnl* 1 (1921) 236. *Sx AC* 118 (1980) 231-44. *Med Arch* 15 (1971) 134. Welch (1983) 334-40.

There are 3 sites of excavation at Ocklynge Hill. Site C, St Anne's Road or Mill Gap, was excavated in 1877, 1926 and 1928-29, and contained inhumations with weapons, glass cups, and a bucket. A further sword and knife were found in 1960. Illustrations of these objects have not been published, but the consensus seems to be that these graves are pre-C7.

Sites A and B, Willingdon Road, appear to be different excavations of the same cemetery, c. 700 m apart. Site A was excavated in 1822, when over 100 skeletons were found, together with a large number of "iron carving knives". In 1909, 2 rows of W-E skeletons were found at Site B. The first row discovered consisted of closely spaced skeletons. Parallel to the first row and closer to the road, the 2nd row contained more widely spaced graves, with the skeletons placed about ten feet apart. Finds consisted of knives and spearheads. In 1921 another part of the 2nd row was excavated, and either 7 or 8 (*Sx AC* 63) or 15 (*Antiq Jnl* 1) skeletons were found, together with 4 knives. In 1955 a further 6 bodies were discovered, again all W-E, and

in 1970 the G.P.O. found 2 more.

The first systematic excavation was carried out that same year, when 99 and 101 Willingdon Road were redeveloped. A series of small trenches were dug, revealing 20 burials, and 6 more were found by workmen. The burials found appear to have been in rows, and were on 2 alignments, W-E (one being E-W) to the S and NW-SE to the N, but the small scale of the trenches makes it impossible to generalise about the layout of the cemetery. 6 of the 1970 burials were furnished with knives. The 26 graves of this excavation were the only ones included in the sample sub-set.

Saxon Down, Glynde. Doubtful. 5446 1105. Meaney (1964) 254. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4. Welch (1983) 401-02 (further refs).

8 barrows were excavated on Saxon Down in 1819. Each contained a skeleton, most surrounded by a circle of large flints. One also contained 2 BA cremation urns, and 2 others contained spearheads. The rest of the skeletons had knives "in the left hand". This site is tentatively dated to the C7 by Shephard.

* **Woodingdean.** 5365 1054. Meaney (1964) 256. Swanton (1973) 93, 187. Welch (1983) 424-6, fig 75 (further refs).

In 1933 an unfurnished grave was found "lying downwards and covered with flint nodules and burnt flints". In the 1950s 5 further graves were excavated about 200 m away, and these have been included in the sample sub-set. 4 were unfurnished, one of which was again covered with large flint nodules. The last grave contained a bronze buckle with folded and rivetted rectangular plate, a knife and a Swanton F2 spearhead.

WEST SUSSEX

* **Apple Down.** 479 113. Down and Welch (1990).

Research excavation took place at Apple Down from 1982 to 1987, after the discovery of AS objects by metal detectorists in 1981. 2 areas of burial were found.

Cemetery 1 was a large mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery of over 250 graves, dating from the LC5 into the Conversion period. 18 inhumations and 3 cremations from Cemetery 1 could be stratigraphically or artefactually dated to the Conversion period. The inhumations contained knives with curved backs, a small bronze penannular brooch, a Group 6 shield-boss and 3 spears. 2 cremations were un-urned, cremation 43A with a small bronze buckle and a bronze-set garnet stud, both unburnt; cremation 43B was unfurnished, but cut 43A. The 3rd

cremation, 159, contained a small bronze buckle. Further evidence for Conversion-period cremation at Apple Down may be provided by a fire-damaged debased gold mount with filigree interlace, found in the ploughsoil.

The Conversion-period burials were found across Cemetery 1, but tended to be in groups. There was one row of 4 and one row of 5 W-E graves, both towards the E of the excavated area; the other Conversion-period inhumations were S-N, except for one which was E-W. Inhumation 99 was set within a 4-post structure and cremation 159 was placed in one of the postholes of another, although there are more 4-post structures here which date to the C6. The graves thin out on all sides, but it is not clear if the limits of burial have been reached.

Cemetery 2, with 11 W-E graves, was found 160 m S of the S grave of Cemetery 1, close to the site of 4 BA barrows. Trial trenches between Cemetery 1 and Cemetery 2 produced no graves. The 11 inhumations are in 2 groups c. 5 m apart, one group of 9 graves in 3 rows and another pair of graves a little to the N, with marker postholes. 8 graves were unfurnished, one had a knife, one a knife and buckle and one a knife and some bronze strips fastened to organic material. Cemetery 2 appears to have been completely excavated, although it is possible that graves to the S were destroyed during the reservoir construction which removed the BA barrows.

Harting Beacon. 48067 11804. *Sx AC* 116 (1978) 225-40; 117 (1979) 21-35, esp 31. Welch (1983) 506.

Rescue excavation was carried out in the 1970s in advance of ploughing on the univallate hillfort of Harting Beacon. In the SE corner was a ploughed-out mound, and within this was an "E-W" grave containing a primary inhumation, robbed in antiquity and with only a heap of bones remaining. An irregular ledge was found along both long sides, as in the NW grave at Alfriston III ESx. An uncalibrated radiocarbon date was obtained of 800 +/- 70 a.d., which is, like the central grave at Alfriston III ESx, remarkably late.

Highdown. Doubtful. 5092 1043. Meaney (1964) 250-51. Welch (1983) 461-84 (further refs). *Med Arch* 32 (1988) 280; 33 (1989) 214.

Among the finds from the 1893 excavation of this largely C5 and C6 cemetery was a palm cup. In 1939 a seax was found. The grave-groups from these excavations cannot be reconstructed, and none of the more recent excavations, undertaken in the 1980s, has produced any material of the C7 or later.

* **New Barn Down.** Doubtful. 5084 1091. Meaney (1964) 252. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4. Welch (1983) 484-85.

2 mounds on New Barn Down were excavated in 1933. Barrow I had been disturbed, but

Barrow II contained a primary inhumation of a young man, supine, extended and W-E. The skeleton was accompanied by a narrow seax.

West Stoke. Doubtful. 48196 10983. Meaney (1964) 255. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 4. Welch (1983) 504-05.

Several small barrows were excavated in 1859. From the summaries in Meaney and in Welch, and from the primary account in *Sx AC 22* (1870), there appears to be no support for Shephard's suggestion that the mounds are possibly LC7 or EC8. 2 contained black cremation urns, one with 2 double-sided combs and a fragment of iron, possibly a buckle. Both urns were buried mouth downwards.

TYNE AND WEAR

East Boldon. 436 561. Meaney (1964) 83. Miket (1980) 294.

A small bronze buckle, of which only the plate survives, was found in the EC19 accompanying a burial in a "rock-cut tomb". The plate has 3 rivets capped with cabochon garnets in beaded gold collars, and was gilded on both front and back.

* **Jarrow.** 4339 5652. *Med Arch* 13 (1969) 45; 16 (1972) 150; 35 (1991) 194. Cramp (1976) 236. Rosemary Cramp, pers comm.

The monastery at Jarrow was founded in 682, but there are indications that the site chosen was that of an earlier burial site. There are some burials on a different orientation to the majority, and 3 with beads (none closely datable) which may pre-date the monastic buildings, but as yet no radiocarbon dating has been done. The site seems to have been abandoned from the C9 to the C11, but from then on the W part of the cemetery has been used up to modern times.

The excavations in the 1960s and 1970s have produced 109 reasonably securely phased and fairly undisturbed Conversion-period graves which have been used in the sample sub-set, but many others must have been destroyed or disturbed. The cemetery looks well organised, but the poor bone preservation means that it was impossible to sex the bodies, although Wells says in *Med Arch* 13 that most seemed to be males or juveniles. No physical boundaries were found to the burial area.

In 1990, a single N-S burial was found to the N of the church at 4337 5654, which appears to be pre-Conquest.

Monkwearmouth. 4403 5577. *Med Arch* 9 (1965) 171; 13 (1969) 31-34; 16 (1972) 150. Cramp (1976) 231. Rosemary Cramp, pers comm.

The monastery was founded in 674, and burial seems to have begun at this time, if not before. It was abandoned as a monastery in the C9, but the lay cemetery continued in use until the C11 rebuilding began in 1074. The area excavated, S of the church, was heavily disturbed due to later burials and building, and no physical boundaries to the burial area were found. Few of the burials were found intact, and no radiocarbon dating has been carried out, so phasing is difficult.

The burials were generally unfurnished, W-E, supine and extended, but there were single coins in 3 graves (one Roman, 2 AS) that were considered to be deliberate deposits, a boar's tusk in another, and remains of gold thread in a 5th. There are instances of prone burial and burial on the right side, but these are hard to date and may be LAS. The cemetery was well organised, and there seems to have been a monastic cemetery to the E and a lay area to the W.

Newcastle Castle. 4250 5639. *Med Arch* 23 (1979) 246; 26 (1982) 211; 27 (1983) 206; 30 (1986) 170; 35 (1991) 194-95; 37 (1993) 285-86. John Nolan, pers comm.

A large cemetery was discovered during railway construction in Newcastle-upon-Tyne in the C19. Many small areas were excavated in the 1970s and 1980s, and about 660 W-E graves were recovered. From coin evidence it seems that burial began in the early C8, with a series of uncoffined burials with pillow stones and perhaps shrouds. Wooden coffins are found in later burials. The cemetery continued in use up to the building of the stone castle in 1168, and the last phase is represented by burials in stone cists.

The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis, and so it is not yet known how many graves are Conversion-period.

WARWICKSHIRE

Baginton. 4347 2747. Meaney (1964) 257. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 44. Brennan (1991) 57-58.

A mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery was discovered during gravel-digging in 1933. Excavation or collection of material could take place only at evenings and weekends, although the gravel-diggers did "set aside any finds they made in our absence". About 12 boxes of burnt and unburnt skeletal material survive, with *c.* 70 cremation urns, 48 brooches, wrist-clasps, girdle hangers, beads, bronze-bound buckets, bronze cauldrons, 25 spearheads and so on. Most of the material is C6, but there is a hanging bowl (perhaps containing a cremation) and a Group 7 shield-boss.

Bidford-on-Avon. 4099 2518. Meaney (1964) 258. *Med Arch* 24 (1980) 233. Tania Dickinson, pers comm.

In 1860 a bronze-bound bucket was found at Bidford. Human bones and AS objects were found during roadworks in 1921, leading to excavations in 1922 and 1923. A large mixed cremation/inhumation cemetery dating from the LC5 to the LC7 or EC8 was discovered, with the cremations scattered among the inhumations. There were a variety of orientations, with no apparent order except along the E edge of the excavation, where there was a long row of over 20 W-E burials, 2 with C6 grave-goods. 4 with undatable objects, and the rest unfurnished.

Graves identifiable as Conversion-period include grave 51, with shears and a cabochon garnet in a decayed silver setting; grave 96, with silver pin with perforated garnet-set head; grave 100, containing a child of *c.* 8 years old with "fragments of silver pin ornament with sapphire (?)" and a workbox; and grave 167, with "melon-shaped metal beads", beads on bronze rings and "a pear-shaped piece of paste cemented into a setting of (?) silver". A beaver tooth set in bronze, an axe-shaped gilt-bronze mount with openwork Style II decoration, an openwork circular girdle ornament, a silver spiral-headed pin and a triangular buckle are not assigned to any grave. A "little heart-shaped paste pendant ornamented with crossed lines" in a completely decayed setting, also not assigned to any specific grave, sounds like a trellised glass cabochon pendant.

A planned bypass and housing estate on the site of the cemetery led to piecemeal trial excavations, a further large-scale excavation, a series of watching briefs and several salvage operations during the 1970s and 1980s. Over 20 additional burials, both cremations (this time un-urned) and inhumations, have been found to the E and N of the earlier excavations, along with LAS settlement traces. All of the furnished burials date from the LC5 and C6; although one was initially allocated to the EC7, further study has shown it to be C6.

Blacklow Hill. Doubtful. 42905 26755. *Med Arch* 16 (1972) 164. Wilson (1992) 64-66.

2 "E-W" inhumations were found next to each other in 1972, within an area that has been interpreted as a sacred pagan site. The N grave contained a narrow seax; the other, thought to be the grave of a woman, was unfurnished.

Burton Dassett. Doubtful. 4395 2523. Meaney (1964) 259.

Leeds appended a footnote to his discussion of the Chadlington seax: "I have a sketch of an unpublished *seax*, 1 $\frac{1}{8}$ ins. wide and measuring 14 ins. over all with a blade 11 ins. long, found in 1908 in a grave on the hills at Burton Dassett, Warwickshire." There are no further details of this narrow seax or its find circumstances.

Compton Verney. 431 252. Meaney (1964) 260. Rigold in Bruce-Mitford (1975) 675.

In 1774, 3 skulls lying in a row were dug out of a bank. 2 of them had single gold disc pendants at the neck. One had a central cabochon setting and filigree decoration. The other is based on the design of a solidus, but is repoussé or cast rather than struck, and with 2 reverses and no obverse.

Napton Hill. 4455 2613. Meaney (1964) 261.

One or more skeletons were found during quarrying in 1927, together with a sword and at least one Group 7 shield-boss 6½ ins. tall. Meaney gives the location of the finds as Leamington Museum. The site does not, however, appear in Evison's list of sugar-loaf bosses.

Newton Lodge, Clifton-upon-Dinsmore. 453 278. Meaney (1964) 261-62. *Med Arch* 6-7 (1962-63) 30. Richards (1980) 379-80.

8 or 10 skeletons were found during the levelling of a gravel pit in 1843. With the bodies were the handle of a bronze skillet; an amethyst bead; 2 gold pendants, one set with a garnet and one with a "convex-faced black opaque stone, like touch, of a circular or segmental shaped globular form" (presumably both cabochon pendants); a barrel-shaped gold wire bead and 2 similar silver ones; 2 gold bullae; and 3 small monochrome "earthenware" beads.

Wasperton. 4265 2585. *W Mids Arch* 25 (1982) 30-44; 26 (1983) 15-28; 28 (1985) 1-3. *Current Arch* 11 (1991) 256-59.

182 inhumations and 25 cremations were excavated between 1980 and 1985 in advance of gravel-digging. 36 of the inhumations appear to be RB (with hobnails, nailed coffins, decapitations or a N-S orientation), 8 show RB characteristics but share their orientation with the AS burials, one is vice-versa, and 137 appear to be AS (with datable grave-goods or a S-N or W-E orientation). One grave, with a composite disc brooch similar to that from Winnall II Ha, can be dated to the Conversion period. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

WILTSHIRE

* **Alvediston.** 3967 1252. Meaney (1946) 264. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 43, 61. Swanton (1973) 179, fig 70. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

A primary S-N inhumation was found in Barrow Ic in 1926. The body was supine and extended, furnished with a knife, a spearhead, a Group 7 shield-boss and part of a bracelet of Kimmeridge shale. 5 or 6 large flint blocks had been placed in the fill just above the skeleton.

Broad Chalke. Doubtful. 40425 12505. Meaney (1964) 266. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 41. Swanton (1973) 109.

6 skeletons were found by workmen during chalk quarrying in the 1920s, and R. C. C. Clay subsequently excavated another 19. The cemetery was disorganised, with small graves on varying alignments and some intercutting. No objects were recovered from the first 6 graves, and only 8 of the others were furnished. Grave 1 had an H2 spearhead and an angle-backed knife, and so could be dated either to the C6 or the C7; grave 3 and probably grave 4 had spearheads; grave 5 had a Group 6 shield-boss and a G1 spearhead (*contra* Swanton (1973) 109); grave 6 had a knife; grave 12 had an angle-backed knife, perhaps C7, and had been cut through by grave 13, which contained a knife and a small iron buckle with folded rectangular plate. Grave 17 also contained a knife.

* **Ford 18.** 4173 1332. *Med Arch* 9 (1965) 175-76. *Antiq Jnl* 49 (1969) 98-117. Swanton (1973) 163. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Brennan (1991) 11, 46-47, 68.

In the *Antiq Jnl* report this mound is referred to as Barrow 2, with the suggestion that it should henceforth be known as Laverstock and Ford 18. This has caused some confusion.

2 ring-ditches, one with a primary BA cremation, were discovered during ploughing. The 2nd ring-ditch originally provided the material for an outer ring-bank of chalk, instead of an inner mound. At the centre was a large SW-NE grave, containing a supine extended body. The grave was furnished with a hanging bowl with undecorated bird-shaped escutcheons, containing onions and crab-apples; a possible handle lug from a wooden vessel; 2 spearheads; a Group 7 shield-boss and 3 shield studs; a seax and tiny buckle; a double-sided comb; and a double-tongued buckle with cabochon garnets concealing the plate rivets.

Monkton Deverill. 3858 1377. Trust for Wessex Archaeology draft report.

15 burials were excavated in advance of pipe laying in 1989-90. A SW-NE adult male was buried in the centre of a ring-ditch, and above him was inserted a NE-SW child of 7-9 years with the only grave-good, a knife with a curved back. To the W was a row of 5 further graves, all on the same alignment. To the S of the ring-ditch, one SSW-NNE grave cut the ditch and was in its turn cut by a W-E grave. 6 further W-E graves formed 2 rows running S. Several of the graves had stone blocks or ledges around the grave edges. The limits of the cemetery do not appear to have been reached in any direction.

Ogbourne St Andrew's. Doubtful. 4188 1723. Meaney (1964) 271. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6.

A large BA mound (c. 85 ft. diam by 11 ft. high) in the NE corner of the churchyard,

though not on consecrated ground, was opened in 1885. About 20 skeletons, thought to be medieval, were found at a depth of 2 or 3 ft. At 5 ft. down, a skeleton in a fir-wood coffin was found, with "wood ashes" round it. The coffin was described as a "straight wooden chest, bound at the ends and at 2 equal distances of the sides, with iron clamps of about 1.5 in. in width. Those on the sides were split open at the top in this shape" (a Y-shape). The head was to WSW and the bones were poorly preserved. There were no grave-goods.

Purton. 4108 1874. Meaney (1964) 272. *Med Arch* 5 (1961) 229. Dickinson (1976) II 193.

6 or 7 skeletons, one with 3 glass beads, were found during stone quarrying over a number of years in the EC20. In 1912, 4 graves were found, one with a broad seax with a curved upper guard, inlaid with gold wire, and 2 knives and a blue annular bead. A 2nd grave, very much disturbed by workmen, contained a spearhead. After the discovery of these 2 skeletons, the landowner dug some trenches, and 2 further disturbed inhumations were discovered, one with a knife. The area around was trenched, but no more burials were found. In 1925, 2 more burials with a spearhead, knife and bone pin were found, but the bones and objects are now lost; the Ashmolean Museum has 4 knives and a spearhead from Purton.

* **Roche Court Down.** 4252 1370. Meaney (1964) 273. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 3.

Meaney lists 3 cemeteries on Roche Court Down. I is an undated execution cemetery, II is the mound cemetery, and III is the flat W-E cemetery.

Barrow 1, made of earth, apparently contained no interment. Barrow 3, made of chalk rubble, had been robbed but appeared to have contained a BA cremation and a disturbed secondary inhumation. Barrow 2 was made of earth over a large and well-made grave containing a supine extended man with head to WNW. He was accompanied by a knife with a curved back contained in a leather sheath, an iron buckle and a leg of mutton.

70 ft. away from Barrow 2 was the closest of 13 flat W-E graves, all dug with rounded ends, containing 17 skeletons. Grave 1 had a chalk-cut ledge, and grave 2 appeared to have had a shroud. The only grave-goods were 2 knives with curved backs, in graves 4 and 11.

Rodmead Down, Barrow 6. 3819 1360. Meaney (1964) 273. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 47, 62.

There were at least 5 barrows on Rodmead Down in the C19. Nos. 6 and 7 were excavated in 1807. Nothing was found in No. 7, but in No. 6 there was a supine extended NE-SW skeleton and grave-goods, including a sword, a shield with a Group 7 shield-boss, a large knife or narrow seax, 2 or 3 spearheads, a bronze skillet found inside a bronze-bound wooden vessel, and a bronze buckle with riveted rectangular plate. Not all the grave-goods are

illustrated.

Roundway Down I and II. Centred on 4012 1643. Meaney (1964) 273-74. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Site II only: *Wilts Arch Mag* 72/73 (1978) 191-95. Bruce-Mitford (1978) 596, fig 430, fig 441 k. Speake (1989) 58, 107.

The barrows on Roundway Down are spread over an area of c. 1000 x 1500 m. They were first numbered 1 to 7 by Cunnington in 1860. In 1914 Goddard renumbered them all, starting with the richest as No. 1, apparently dropping No. 5 and ending up with 9 barrows. Grinsell in the 1950s followed this numbering, but by this time one of the barrows (with the playing pieces) had changed parish, from Roundway to Bishop's Cannings. The various numberings are perhaps best expressed in tabular form.

Cunnington No.	Goddard No.	Grinsell No. and NGR	Description
1	6	6 40170 16470	Fragment of burnt bone and some potsherds only.
2	8	8 40183 16441	BA flexed N-S inhumation with pot, flint arrowhead, etc.
3	7	Bp's C 40a 40195 16433	AS inhumation with playing pieces etc. Meaney's Site I.
4	9	9 40150 16420	Unfurnished inhumation with BA sherds.
5	4	4 40054 16387	Small cist, completely robbed. "Doubtful" (Grinsell, <i>VCH</i>).
6	5 a and 5 b	5 a and 5 b 40150 16483	2 round barrows slumped together. 2 BA cremes and 1 secondary unfurnished inhumation.
7	1	1 40060 16476	Rich AS female inhumation. Meaney's Site II.
-	2	2 40052 16413	Robbed; "large cavity only".
-	3	3 40055 16390	Robbed; "large cavity only".

There are therefore 2 definite and 2 possible AS graves in mounds on Roundway Down.

4 flat graves have also been found on the Down, 3 together and one about 165 yds. away. They were all unfurnished; the isolated one had sword cuts on the skull and the right arm was severed and placed between the legs. The excavator suggested that they dated from the Battle of Roundway, as modern finds of a stirrup, a cannon-ball, a large spur, and several bullets, were nearby.

The barrow Meaney termed Roundway II was opened by unsupervised workmen in 1840, and contained a skeleton in an iron-bound wooden structure, thought by Speake to have perhaps been a bed. The contemporary account given to the Society of Antiquaries says that the body lay "N and S" but the 1860 account says W-E. The grave contained the famous gold necklace and linked pins, and a bronze-bound bucket at the feet, plus "several smaller articles" now missing. The floor of the grave had four sockets dug into it containing burnt animal bone. *Wilts Arch Mag* 72/73 summarises the known information and makes a convincing case for the inclusion of a Merovingian *tremissis* of c. 605-615 in the burial deposit.

Roundway I, in Meaney's terminology, was dug in 1805 and re-excavated in 1855. It contained an E-W or W-E skeleton with an iron (*Wilts Arch Mag* 6) or ivory (Meaney) ring and 30 plano-convex playing pieces, mixed with a "large quantity of decayed wood". Only the skeleton is still extant, in Devizes Museum.

Salisbury Racecourse, Coombe Bissett. 4104 1281. Meaney (1964) 274-75. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 42, 47. Swanton (1973) 160, fig. 69.

Of this group of 4 mounds, (a) is unexcavated, and (b), (c) and possibly (d), which is on the other side of the road, were opened by Cunnington in the EC19. (b) contained 2 disturbed secondary inhumations, but Cunnington did not find a primary interment.

(c) was a smaller mound next to (b), which contained a large grave without any trace of skeletal remains. It was an exceptionally well-furnished grave, with a sword in a wooden scabbard, 3 spearheads (Swanton C2, E2 and unidentified), 2 garnet- and shell-set bronze sword pyramids, 2 knives, a shield with studs and Group 6 boss, a small bronze buckle with a rectangular rivetted plate, 2 small Fe buckles, 5 silver and one gold wire slip rings, a gilt-bronze skillet, a wooden vessel, a ribbed palm cup and another glass vessel, perhaps a bell- or a cone-beaker.

Shrewton. 406 143. Meaney (1964) 276. *Med Arch* 13 (1969) 241.

When Shrewton Windmill was erected before 1812, a flat grave was found, containing a supine extended skeleton. A knife was at one side, 2 openwork girdle ornaments at the other, and a "drinking cup" (now lost) between its legs. In 1968, a rescue excavation in the same area recovered the grave of a woman, with a gold disc pendant with repoussé decoration of a stylized figure of a bearded and belted seated figure grasping an animal in either hand.

* **Swallowcliffe Down.** 39671 12548. Speake (1989).

A BA mound was excavated in 1966. Within was a secondary grave of a young woman. The grave was orientated W-E and still richly furnished, although it had been subsequently

robbed, probably in the C19. The woman had been placed on a bed. At the head end of the grave were an iron-bound bucket and an iron vessel, and at the foot of the grave was an iron- and bronze-mounted bucket. 2 palm cups were by the right forearm, bringing the vessel count to 5.

By the left thigh was a bronze-mounted box, containing a bronze water-sprinkler, 4 silver safety-pin brooches and a fragment of a 5th, a strap-end, an iron spindle, 2 knives, 2 beads and a hump-backed comb. By the right side of the body was a satchel and its suspension belt, with decorative metal fittings ornamented with Celtic trumpet spirals, interlace and scrollwork. These indicate a LC7 date of manufacture for the satchel.

West Knoyle I. 3863 1337. Meaney (1964) 270. *Antiq Jnl* 43 (1963) 43, 52, 61. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

2 low mounds were opened in 1807. The smaller contained an extended skeleton in a "large cist", with a fragmentary Group 7 shield-boss with traces of silver rivets between the legs, and a spearhead and knife at the side. The other mound contained burnt bones mixed with soil.

* **Winkelbury.** 3950 1212. Meaney (1964) 277-78. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 3. Speake (1989) 105-07.

2 mounds and 30 flat graves were excavated by Pitt-Rivers in the 1880s. Barrow I contained a large grave, thought by Pitt-Rivers to be secondary, with sockets 2½ ins. square and 10 ins. deep cut in the corners. The grave had been robbed, and the bones had been heaped together. The only remaining objects in the grave were iron fittings, interpreted by Speake as coming from a bed.

To the SE was Barrow II, which contained a grave floored with tabular flints. In it were 2 inhumations, the primary scattered through the soil, and the secondary in situ. Above the secondary burial, in the fill, was a knife. 4 other mounds proved to be BA.

A number of long narrow depressions were then noticed in the surrounding ground. 30 were excavated, and found to be graves. 19 were unfurnished, and 4 had only knives. 3 had only single pins, one of which had a spiral head. One had a possible iron buckle and one had a knife and iron buckle. Grave 9 had linked iron rods and openwork circular fittings which might represent the remains of a satchel, or a chatelaine, or both. Grave 25 had one bead of "amethystine glass" and 2 other glass beads.

Yatesbury II, Cherhill Barrow 10. 40708 17096. Meaney (1964) 279. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2.

2 extended skeletons were found during the levelling of a mound in 1833. With them

were a workbox, 3 beads and a large knife or seax.

NORTH YORKSHIRE

Acklam Wold. 47920 46110. Meaney (1964) 282. *Yorks Arch Jnl* 60 (1988) 13-23.

Skeletons were found at various times during quarrying in the C19. The grave-groups are unreconstructable, but the objects found included amber and glass beads, a large gold pendant with a filigree cross motif set with 5 cabochon garnets, a sword, a knife, "part of a sharpening iron", a buckle and other iron objects. In 1878 Mortimer excavated 6 burials, 2 extended and the rest semi-flexed. 3 had iron knives and other pieces of iron, 2 were unfurnished and one had a large iron ladle, with bowl 8 ins. in diameter and handle 14½ ins. long, with a 4 ins. long extension bent at right angles so that the vessel would stand upright.

In 1980, workmen found an inhumation with a sword and a hand-made pot. The sword had an iron pommel inlaid with gilt-bronze strips, gold filigree grip-mounts and ivory guards.

Ailcy Hill. 43173 47114. *Interim* 11.4 (1986-87) 29-37; 12.3 (1987) 15-22. *Med Arch* 31 (1987) 169; 32 (1988) 290. York Archaeological Trust archives. Mark Whyman, pers comm.

37 graves, many disturbed, were excavated in 1986 and 1987 on an extensively quarried and landscaped natural mound 200 m due E of Ripon Cathedral. There were also quantities of disarticulated bone, amounting to a minimum of 140 further individuals. The excavator defined 3 burial generations, although one of the earliest inhumations overlay a N-S or S-N feature, possibly a grave.

The burials of the earliest generation were uncoffined, in neat rows aligned close to true W-E, and included one burial furnished with a double-tongued buckle and a knife. Bone from this burial was radiocarbon dated to 563-661 A.D. The first generation had been extensively disturbed by burials of the 2nd and 3rd generations.

The burials of the 2nd generation were laid out on a new WNW-ESE orientation with no regard to the earlier graves. Some of the burials of this phase appear to have been interred in chests, from which iron fittings including hinges and locks survived. Radiocarbon dates of 660-806 A.D. and 685-876 A.D. were obtained from 2 separate burials of the 2nd generation.

The 3rd generation appeared to respect the locations of 2nd-generation burials, but continued to disturb the earliest burials. The orientations of 3rd-generation burials varied, although most were skewed to WSW-ENE. Their varying orientations can be explained as the result of graves having been fitted into the pre-existing layout of 2nd-generation graves. Radiocarbon dates of 785-982 A.D. and 666-825 A.D. were obtained from 2 separate 3rd-

generation burials.

The vast majority of the burials of all generations were extended, supine and aligned W-E, although in each generation one burial was aligned E-W, and in the 2nd generation one burial was prone. All the sexable skeletons have been male, and the disarticulated bone contained some infants and juveniles. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

* **Carthorpe.** 4309 4838. Meaney (1964) 283-84. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 6.

Bones were found in 1865 during gravel-digging in a natural mound, known as Howe Hill. 4 W-E burials were then excavated, and further quantities of bone were found which had been disturbed by tree planting and gravel-digging. The grave-goods were sparse, but included 4 small monochrome glass beads in one grave, a small bronze buckle, small plain bronze strap-end and knife in another, and a similar buckle and knife in a 3rd. The 4th was unfurnished.

Deanery Gardens, Ripon. Doubtful. 4315 4712. York Archaeological Trust archives. Mark Whyman, pers comm.

3 W-E burials, supine, extended and unfurnished, were excavated in 1977 c. 80 m N of Ripon cathedral. There was no direct dating evidence for the burials, but their position between the cathedral and the Ladykirk, Ripon NY cemetery may suggest a Conversion-period date; a circular gold and garnet cloisonné plaque, perhaps the setting from a disc brooch, was also recovered from a ?demolition layer within the site. 2 of the graves were towards the N edge of the excavation, and may be outliers of the Ladykirk, Ripon NY cemetery. The 3rd burial, c. 30 m to the S, may represent an outlier of the uninvestigated cathedral cemetery. The site is still undergoing post-excavation analysis.

Hambleton Moor. 4552 4807. Meaney (1964) 290.

In the BM are objects from a woman's grave on Hambleton Moor; a plain annular brooch, a small buckle, a silver pin with expanded and imperfect head, and part of a workbox and chain. There are no further details.

Hawnby. 4526 4893. Meaney (1964) 290-91. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 1/2. Youngs (1989) 48. Brenan (1991) 55, 68.

In the BM there are a number of Conversion-period objects said to come from barrows on Sunny Bank, Hawnby, including a hanging-bowl. Brenan's account of the provenance of the Hawnby hanging bowl says that the only published reference is in Elgee and Elgee (1933), 185. Brenan concludes from this and from the BM Accession Register that the bowl was not found at Sunny Bank but in another barrow at Hawnby, with a bronze penannular brooch, 2 iron knives

and an iron ferrule.

Meaney, however, quotes a number of published sources, and appears to have based her account on *Proc Geol Soc W Riding Yorks* IV (1865) 497-9. This provides a detailed description of 3 of the 20 excavated mounds on the estate of Mrs Hamer at Sunny Bank.

One group of mounds consisted of a large barrow, 120 ft. in circumference and 4 ft. in height, surrounded by 8 or 9 smaller barrows. It contained the fragmentary N-S skeleton of a woman. At the head was "a bowl of thin bronze, with three handles, about eleven inches in diameter, which had a wooden cover ornamented with strips of bronze arranged in a diamond pattern, and fastened with a bronze hasp. The wood was decayed, and the lid had fallen inside the bowl." This is presumably the hanging bowl in the BM. At the waist was a leather girdle with a buckle "made of two plates of gold, one of which, worked or engraved in a cross-shaped pattern, and set with four garnet-coloured glass ornaments, still remained." Between the 2 plates, which were fastened with gold rivets, a scrap of leather remained. Also by the head were 2 pins, one of gold with a flat pear-shaped head bearing incised decoration, the other larger, of silver with 2 perforations. Meaney then refers to 4 silver annular brooches and one of moulded bronze, but the *Proc Geol Soc W Riding Yorks* lists "several rings made of silver wire, the ends joining together in a twist". Also with this group of objects were blue glass beads, part of a knife and other iron fragments, a rectangular bronze plate and a stone spindle-whorl. The observation is then made that the cutting edge of the lower front teeth were filed into 3 points; it is details such as these that suggest that this is an eyewitness account from the excavators, Mr Murray and Mr Verity. The account goes on to say that the objects from the grave have regrettably been dispersed, the hanging bowl now being in the possession of Mr Craster and the other articles, except the gold buckle, in the possession of Mrs Hamer.

The *Proc Geol Soc W Riding Yorks* records that "of the eight smaller tumuli, only two or three were found to contain interments, or at least the remains of such." 2 are described. In one was a W-E flexed skeleton without grave-goods. The other was 8 ft. in diameter, 2 ft. high and surrounded by stones. It covered a S-N skeleton, thought to be male, lying extended on its R side. Near the chest was a bronze workbox with a short length of bronze chain, 2 larger bronze links, a ring-shaped brooch of unstated material and a small iron knife. The objects and the skull were presented by Mrs Hamer to the Society's Museum.

This report was published in 1865. The BM's Accession Register received the objects from Dr Craster, as he became, in 1882, and since that time the register has been subject to a lot of alteration. It therefore seems safer to accept the testimony of the *Proc Geol Soc W Riding Yorks*, which Brennan apparently has not seen, above that of the BM Accession Register.

Ladykirk, Ripon. Doubtful. 4316 4712. Morris (1983) 61. York Archaeological Trust archives. Mark Whyman, pers comm.

In 1955, 36 graves were excavated on the W side of St Marygate, Ripon. Some were associated with, and some were earlier than, a rectilinear bicameral building of uncertain date, 120 m N of Ripon cathedral, which was thought to be the Ladykirk. The graves were on two roughly W-E or E-W alignments, although the head end was not recorded. 4 graves were furnished with combs; in one grave the comb was in its case, resting on the ribs of the skeleton. The combs have been dated to the C9 to C11. Within the fill of one grave was a fragment of sculpture dated to the LC8.

In 1974, 13 further W-E burials were excavated on the E side of St Marygate, c. 20 m away from the 1955 excavation. There was no evidence of their date.

Lamel Hill/Belle Vue House. Doubtful. 4614 4509. Meaney (1964) 293. Shephard (1979a) catalogue 1 type 5. *Med Arch* 28 (1984) 249. *Interim* 9, 3 (1983) 11-13. York Archaeological Trust archives.

A Civil War battery was built on the site of this cemetery by scraping up earth containing burials to create a mound. This was excavated by Thurnam, and his report has given the impression of a Shephard type 5 mound (collective primary burial), albeit with rather disturbed burials.

In 1983, part of the undisturbed flat cemetery was excavated, and found to contain 38 graves in 3 groups. Most bodies lay W-E, but 2 or possibly 3 were E-W; the angles of individual bodies seemed to follow the lines of earlier cultivation terraces cut in the slope. Grave cuts could not be distinguished, and the graves were shallow. There was some post-depositional disturbance, interpreted by the excavator as ritual mutilation, but there is no real evidence for this in the form of cut marks or unusual body positions, and it seems that it is more likely to be the result of later grave-digging or other disturbance. Most of the bodies were unfurnished, but one had a knife and a small iron buckle; an iron strip, nail and some scraps of wood were found with a group of disturbed bones.

* **Occaney Beck.** 4352 4621. Meaney (1964) 295.

A single inhumation was discovered in 1949 in a sandpit, lying "E and W" in a grave lined with limestone slabs. The grave had been much disturbed by the mechanical excavator, but apparently contained a 25-35 year old male, accompanied by 2 bronze annular brooches decorated with groups of transverse lines and, opposite the pin slot, confronted Style II animal heads.

Seamer. 5028 4841. Meaney (1964) 300.

Skeletons and objects were found from time to time during C19 lime quarrying on Seamer Moor. Excavations in 1857 subsequently found a number of grave-goods from disturbed graves, and one intact skeleton. The grave-goods included gold and silver rings and beads, garnet-set gold pins, beads including amethysts, an annular brooch decorated with animal heads, and so on. All the objects could belong to the Conversion period.

West Heselton. Doubtful. 4917 4765. *Med Arch* 25 (1981) 178.

Excavations were begun at West Heselton in 1977, in advance of sand quarrying. The main cemetery is LC5 and C6, but there are 2 prone burials, one with bound legs, which may be later. There are no further published details.

* **Wharram Percy.** 4858 4645. Milne and Richards (1992) 20, 79, 84-85.

A neonate was found in 1990 near an SFB. No grave cut was seen, and it was suggested that the body was carefully laid on the surface of ditch backfill, and then "covered fairly quickly, probably by a layer of clay and charcoal". All bones were still articulated and in situ. "Nearby" (but not shown on the plan) were a collection of butchered sheep bones, all perhaps from the same animal, and an unusual veined stone, roughly spherical and about 23 cm in diameter. These were interpreted as a food-offering and a grave-marker. Samples of both sheep and human bone were radiocarbon dated to 566-643 and 636-673 respectively.

Whitby Abbey. 4903 5113. *Archaeologia* 89 (1943) 27-88. Cramp (1976) 223-29, 455-57. Rahtz (1976) 459-62.

Whitby Abbey was dug extremely carelessly during the 1920s. Only 2 plans and the finds register have survived, although Radford did have access to the foreman's diary while he was writing up the finds. It is not known if any of the finds were associated with graves, although they did include funerary material, such as stone crosses, a headstone and part of a grave cover.

Rahtz summarised the findings of Peers and Radford in 1976. They commented that "the site of the Anglian cemetery is unknown" (1943, 33) and then went on to say that some of the textiles were found "in the Saxon cemetery at Whitby" - "They may belong to the Saxon period before 875 when the early occupation of the cemetery ended" (1943, 86). Some graves are shown on the site plan apparently overlaid by stones and walling, and some burials are marked "medieval", implying that others could be AS. Whitby must have had a Conversion-period cemetery somewhere, but whether it has already been excavated unrecorded is thus unknown.

Womersley. 453 419. Meaney (1964) 303. *Archaeologia* 96 (1955) 163. Campbell (1982) 42.

A skeleton was found in 1860, together with a gold filigree and garnet pendant. The pendant has a central white and cabochon garnet boss and is divided into triangular fields, the uppermost one being filled with a badly executed cloisonné garnet boar's head.

(Meaney's reference to *VCH Yorks II*, 98 is misleading. The site there described as being near Womersley is, in fact, the Shephard type 6 mound at Ferrybridge, not this site.)

WEST YORKSHIRE

* **Addingham.** 40846 44972. *WYAS Ann Rev* (1991-92) 58. Max Adams, pers comm.

57 W-E graves were excavated a short distance W of the present churchyard. Only a small part of the cemetery was examined, but the graves appear to be more closely packed towards the E. The graves are very accurately placed, though, with little intercutting. The excavated area appeared to be on the N edge of the cemetery.

Some of the graves to the W contained only a few scraps of bone. It seems that bodies may have been exhumed from the more widely spaced graves to the W, and the disarticulated remains added to the graves further E. The focal point must have been towards the present church. Radiocarbon dates were obtained for 3 of the E burials of 720 +/- 40 A.D., 730 +/- 60 A.D. and 936 +/- 50 A.D., and for one of the W burials for 810 +/- 80 A.D.

Dalton Parlours. Doubtful. 4402 4445. *Med Arch* 22 (1978) 150. Dickinson (1990).

A single inhumation was found overlying a RB villa. It lay on its L side and was semi-flexed. By the chest lay a small annular brooch, 29 mm in external diameter, decorated with transverse lines.

North Elmsall. 4477 4127. *Med Arch* 8 (1964) 238, pl XIX, E.

A male skeleton was found while digging a drain. It was furnished with a spearhead and a gilt-bronze belt fitting with triple-strand interlace.

Pontefract, The Booths (Tanners Row). 44615 42613. *Med Arch* 30 (1986) 178-80; 31 (1987) 172. *WYAS Ann Rev* (1991-92) 60. *Current Arch* 9 (1987) 340-44.

2 sites were excavated in Pontefract in 1985 and 1986 in advance of road realignments. Site A, on the corner of Tanners Row and The Booths, produced unfurnished W-E burials in rows, which were overlaid by successive occupation surfaces, culminating in a LC12 building.

A denser concentration of human remains was then observed during a watching brief on The Booths, to the NW of Site A, which led to the excavation of Site B. This revealed 70 skeletons in 3 phases of burial, together with a church of original chancel and later nave.

The first 2 burial phases pre-dated the church and were on a different alignment. One or 2 of these were flexed, and one of these contained a pair of bronze tweezers. The less dense burials found at Site A appear to belong to the earliest phase, and one has produced a carbon-date of 690 +/- 90.

The latest phase of burial is aligned on the church and includes a group of *c.* 20 infants buried "close to the W wall" (c.f. Whithorn DG). Both the chancel and the graves aligned on it cut earlier burials. A carbon-date of 1030 +/- 90 B.P. (C9 or C10 A.D.) has been obtained from a burial belonging to one of the later 2 phases.

A total of 197 individuals, many in coffins, was recovered from the 2 excavations and the watching brief.