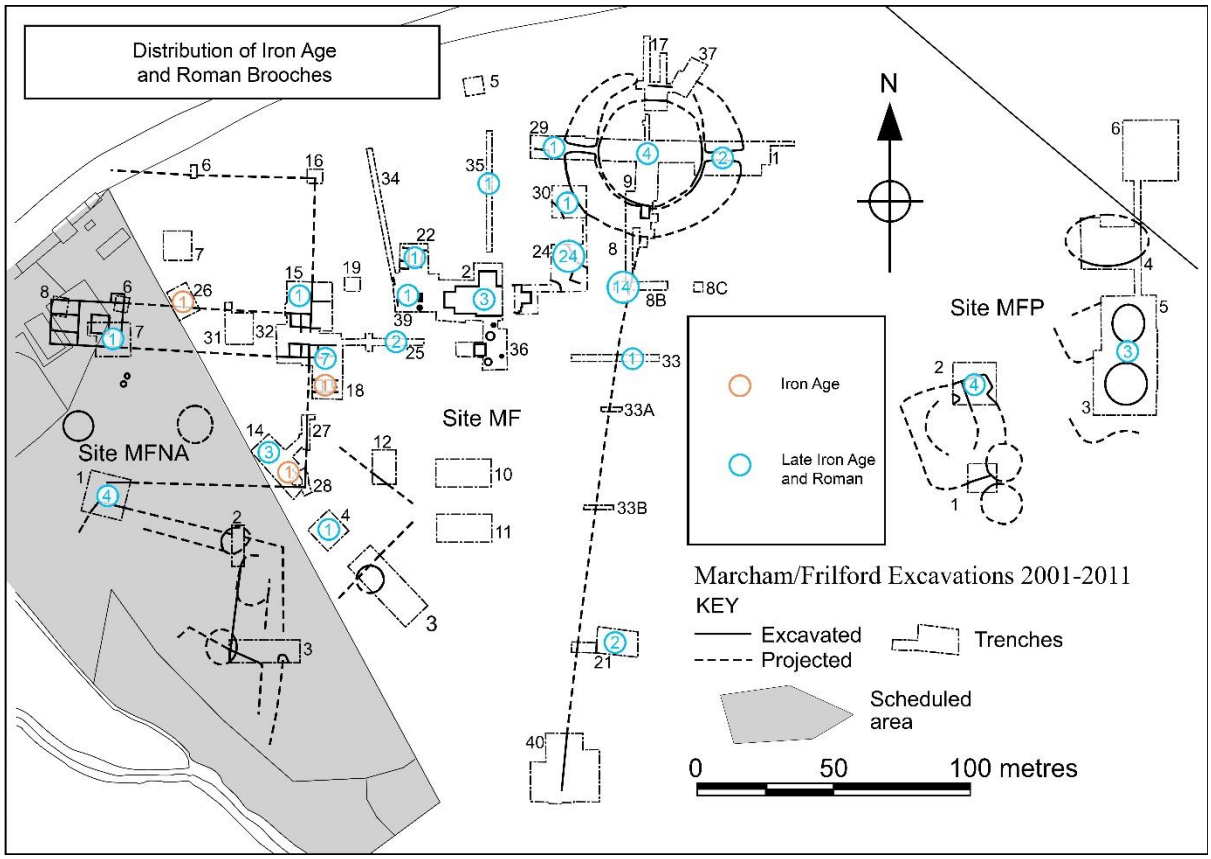
Copper Alloy and Iron Brooches

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Introduction

As a Roman temple site with various types of votive deposition, it is not surprising that it has produced a large assemblage of decorative metalwork such as brooches and other types of jewellery. As on most sites the copper alloy objects survive in a much better state than anything made of iron. Compared to the 68 definite copper alloy brooch fragments (if we include the Iron Age 'involuted' ring head pin as a 'pin brooch'), only 14 definite iron brooch fragments have been identified from the MF and MFP zones. There may well have been many more iron brooches deposited which survived only as corroded and unidentifiable fragments. The iron brooches are catalogued at the end of this report.



COPPER ALLOY BROOCHES

Across all three zones of the site, 68 definite copper alloy brooches or brooch fragments were found. There are also 34 coil or pin fragments that have also probably come from brooches of some type, but their identity is not so secure. For this reason, the latter have not been catalogued here (see the Copper-alloy Brooch Spreadsheet, this website, for the list of these, as well as all the definite brooches). The vast majority of brooches or brooch fragments, some 61 out of the 68, come from the MF zone. Considering the main Romano-British temple within its temenos is within the MFNA zone, it is surprising that only 4 copper alloy brooches out of the whole assemblage come from this main temple area. The MFP zone also produced only 3 copper alloy brooches, but most of the features in this area are of prehistoric date so that is not so surprising.

In terms of location, the largest number of brooches (22) came from trench MF24, a surprising location as this trench contained no major structures or features apart from a small three-sided structure which might be a minor shrine of some type. The next largest group (12) came from another surprising location, in this case the tiny trench MF8B, located just to the south of the arena bank and in the area of the stone drain and just to the west of Trench 24. It seems that these two finds-rich trenches both featured small stone clusters that may represent modest personal altars for votive offerings. It may be of relevance that these two trenches are quite close to each other within the central part of the MF zone. Finally, the third largest group of brooches came from trench MF18 (6), which represents a series of Roman structures attached to the eastern wall of the temenos, just by the temenos entrance, possibly representing an area to eat or be entertained and also perhaps a place where objects for votive offerings might be made and bought. This area seems at first sight a more likely location for votive material, but the varied distribution across the whole site of potential votive items like jewellery does highlight the fact that votive deposition seems to have been happening in many locations outside of the big obvious temple buildings.

Looking at the range of brooch types, the largest group in the brooch assemblage is made up of early Roman Nauheim derivative types. Thirty of these were found, 27 from the MF zone, none from the MFNA zone and 3 from the MFP zone. This brooch type is commonly dated from the Late Iron Age to early Roman period, but the ones found at Marcham mostly derive from securely dated Roman contexts - so a 1st century AD date is most likely. These simple one piece sprung brooches were made in large numbers in Britain, with various sub types and levels of decoration, so identifying them as the most common type on the temple site is not unexpected. Many of the examples in our assemblage were clearly tinned or silvered but ten of these brooches have a distinctive blue patina, probably deriving from some 'specific surface treatment' (personal comment from F. Guglielmino 2006 in an initial survey of selected Marcham brooches, not published) and not from any post deposition contamination. Some are plain but many show very simple engraved or punched decoration along the length of the bows. The next largest brooch type in this assemblage is the enamelled brooches in a variety of forms, some 12 examples. Most date to *c.* 2nd to 3rd. centuries, apart from the single enamelled trumpet brooch (SF 352) which has a slightly earlier date of late 1st/2nd century. The style and form of the enamelled brooches varies hugely with only one or two examples of each specific type. The enamelled assemblage is made up of two sole sandal or slipper brooches; two lozenge brooches; two bow or t-shaped bow brooches; one disc brooch with peripheral lugs; one disc brooch with triskele design; one rectangular brooch; one duck brooch; and one large, enamelled trumpet brooch.

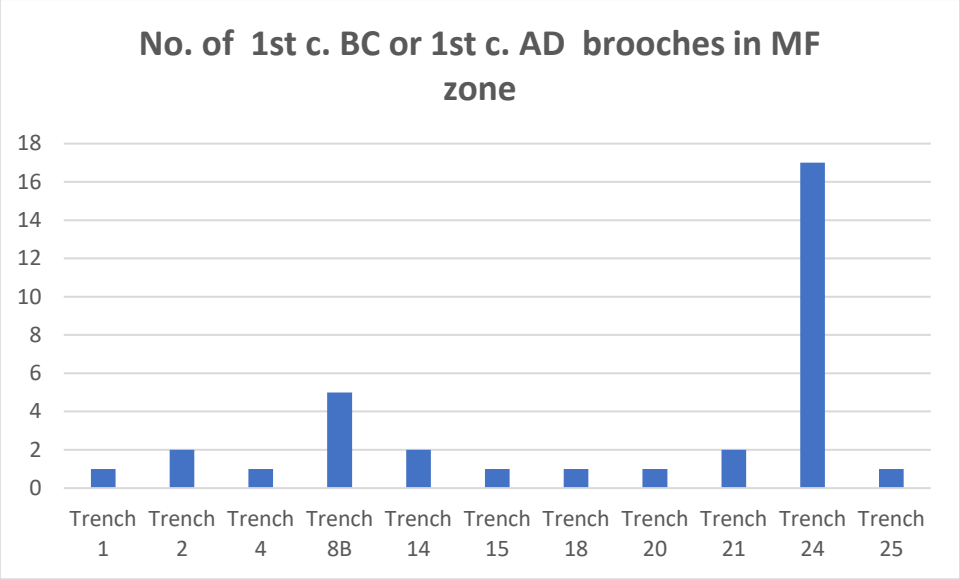


Figure 1. Incidence of early Roman brooches across the MF zone

The less numerous brooch types on the site break down into various plain bow or T-shaped types (9); knee brooches, some with inlaid silver median line (6); early Hod Hill types (5); simple penannulars (3); one very rare repousse disc brooch with the 'Adlocutio' design of two horsemen advancing on Roman soldiers; one rare fragment of an early Roman openwork wheel plate brooch; and finally one small 'involuted' head pin 'brooch' dating from the Early to Mid Iron Age (SF 4853). The presence of six knee brooches is interesting. These are mostly found on military sites and in the north, with far fewer being found in town and non-military sites in the south. So, the occurrence of these knee brooches at a small rural temple site at Marcham, may suggest they were brought there as offerings from visiting soldiers.

It is worth drawing attention to three of the more unusual brooches in the assemblage that demonstrate the mix of native 'Celtic' designs and methods with Roman styles. The first is the rare 'Adlocutio' type repousse disc brooch (SF 1809) from context (18014). As discussed below, this design, based on a Hadrianic coin showing the Emperor and Roman soldiers, was changed to a scene with native-looking mounted horseman facing Roman troops. Also, the brooch was made with the very native technique of hammered repousse work, instead of the usual mass-produced cast technique common in the Roman world. This is an almost complete example of this rare type of brooch, only *c*. 12 of which were known to Hattatt in his discussion of the type in the 1980's (Hattatt 1987; 191). There are other variants of this military design, some with only one horse, and other repoussé brooch designs showing other 'Celtic' style designs of triskeles etc., but none are common and would have been time-consuming and expensive to make compared to the many cast brooch designs of the Roman period. The second brooch showing distinctly native or 'Celtic' traits is the small, enamelled disc brooch with the triskele design (SF 2525 from context (9000)). These have been found on a number of other British sites (Hattatt, type 120 in ARBB 1982). Lastly, the heavy cast rectangular brooch (SF 4161) from context (25013), also shows a native curvilinear style of running spirals decoration, not common to Roman brooches, but combined with a multiple triangle motif that is seen on many Roman style brooches.

The deposition of brooches as votive offerings tends to be focused within the early Roman period in this country, roughly the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, which partly mirrors the period

when brooches were most popular and in the highest production in Britain. The earliest Roman brooch types found on the site were the Nauheim derivative types, the Hod Hill types, a single openwork wheel brooch, and the late IA/early Roman penannular forms. Using brooches as an indication of earlier Roman votive activity, the only significant clusters are in trench MF8B (5 Nauheim-derivative types) and in nearby MF24 (13 Nauheim derivative types, one early T-shape brooch and one openwork wheel brooch), plus two in trench MF21 (Hod Hill types). All the other examples of these early Roman brooch forms are single examples scattered across many trenches. This perhaps points to an early Roman focus of votive activity in the central part of our site, just to the south of the arena, so not within the temenos around the large Romano-Celtic temple, not within the large arena itself, and not apparently centred on any large shrine structure. In the MFNA zone all four brooches were 1st century AD Roman types and in the MFP zone all three brooches were late IA to Early Roman types.

Catalogue

MF zone (cu-alloy brooches)

Context	Description
1000	Fragment of a Hod Hill brooch, tinned. Only the narrow head and a top section of the bow remain, and the fragment is very damaged and corroded. Enough remains however to see that is has a narrow rolled over head around an axis bar that would have held a hinged pin and a wide bow with some kind of vertical moulding observable. There are traces of tinning. All this suggests a Hod Hill brooch of some kind. Surviving length *c*. 13mm, bow width *c*. 14mm, SF 2932. *Date: Early Roman (1st c. AD)*
1132	Knee brooch, plain and complete. The brooch has a wide baluster shape which has been chamfered to leave a slightly raised wide strip down the length of the bow. At the head a cylindrical tube with closed ends houses a sprung pin on an axis bar set between the ends. The foot kicks out to the front and sides. This shape of knee brooch corresponds to Hattatt's type d and Hull's Corpus Type 173a & b (Hattatt 1987, p.262-3) which are generally of continental rather than native British origin. Length *c.* 33mm, ma. Bow width *c.* 10mm, SF 1268. *Date: Roman (2nd – 3rd c. AD)*
2255	Nauheim derivative brooch, incomplete. Only the upper bow, spring and stub of a pin remain. The fragment of bow appears to have a parallel sided bow with grooves along the length on either side and some kind of punched or nicked decoration in the middle of the bow. The bow is too corroded to be sure of the exact form of this decoration. The chord is internal. Surviving length *c*. 20mm, bow width *c*.11mm, SF 2391. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*
2312	Nauheim Derivative brooch with a rectangular section, a narrow bow of slight curvature, and a long catch plate. Incomplete with top part of bow and coils missing and pin unattached. The bow is decorated with a vertical groove running on each side of the bow and a series of uneven engraved or indented

slashes down the centre. Length *c*. 43mm, bow width *c.* 5mm, SF 2931. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

4003 Nauheim derivative brooch, almost complete but lacking pin. This is a very simple, almost plain brooch, with just two engraved lines running either side of the bow on the upper part. The bow narrows and tapers to a very fine point about halfway down. The chord is internal. Length *c*. 40mm, bow width *c*. 10mm, SF142. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

8505 Very small Nauheim derivative, with the rare double lines of square punch marks running along the slightly lozenge-shaped bow and an internal chord. Brooch SF 4285 from context (24058) has the same square punch marked decoration – see below. As with a few other sin our Nauheim derivative assemblage, this example has a slightly blue surface finish. Almost complete apart from the lower part of the pin and probably some of the catch plate. Length *c*. 30mm, bow width *c*. 4mm, SF 2072. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

8505 Small Nauheim derivative brooch, complete. Narrow strip bow with an internal chord and decoration consisting of two engraved lines running the length of the bow and a row of tiny regular nicks on each side of the bow. Length *c.* 31mm, bow width *c.* 3mm, SF 2398. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

8505 Nauheim derivative brooch, almost complete apart from part of the delicate foot plate and lower pin. Narrow strip bow with an internal chord and decoration consisting of two engraved lines running the length of the bow and a row of tiny regular nicks on each side of the bow. Length *c.* 36mm, bow width *c*. 3mm, SF 2401. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

8505 Slipper or sole sandal brooch enamel and with hinged pin and a chain loop. The shape has the standard pointed toe. Only a corroded lump of the original enamel remains in the centre, so the decorative design is very difficult to decipher. There appears to be some kind of silvered trim or strip near the edge and possible glass bead 'hobnail' inserts. Length *c.* 47mm, max. width *c*. 13mm, SF 2433. *Date: Roman (2nd – early 3rd c. AD)*

8507 Small knee brooch with silver median strip down bow and across the head. The cylindrical head has enclosed ends to hold the axis bar for a spring with chord below. Only part of the pin remains. There is a small, perforated chain loop on the top of the head. It has a slender hollow baluster bow, tapering to a kicked-out foot. This is a Hull's type 173A brooch and almost identical to brooch SF 2107 from context 8513 below. A native British type (see entry for SF 2107 for parallels). Length *c.* 31mm, bow width *c.* 10mm, SF 2002. *Date: Roman (2nd – 3rd c. AD)*

8512 Nauheim derivative brooch with wide tapering bow and narrow foot. Incomplete with pin, coils and top of bow missing. Bow decorated with a very simple and crudely executed design of two short rows of punch marks at the

lower part of the bow on either edge and a short uneven line of punch marks running along the centre of the bow, but only on the top half of the bow. The surface has a blue patina. Length *c.* 43mm, bow width *c.* 8mm, SF 2079. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

8512 Enamelled disc plate brooch with peripheral lugs, complete. This brooch is the completely flat type with 12 peripheral lugs and a six-pointed star design outlined in metal ribs. Alternating blue and turquoise enamel survives in the outer fields, but the enamel filling the central star design is decayed, so its colour is uncertain. There appears to be a central dot, possibly of bronze. There are traces of applied silver strips on the outer margin of bronze and some of the metal ribs of the star. The brooch has the usual short, hinged pin. Diameter *c.* 20mm, SF 2080. *Date: Roman (2nd c. AD)*

8513 Small knee brooch with silver median strip down bow and across the head. The cylindrical head has enclosed ends to hold the axis bar for a spring with chord below. The pin is loose. There is a small, perforated chain loop on the top of the head. It has a slender hollow baluster bow, tapering to a kicked-out foot. This is a Hull's type 173A brooch and Hattatt commenting on a very similar example form Silchester, Hants., (Hattatt 1987, number 1222, p. 262), sees this as a native British type. It is slightly different from the Silchester example and seems to lack the silver dots or 'eyes on either side of the bow, but the corroded surface makes it difficult to be sure of this. Length *c*. 30mm, bow width *c.* 10mm, SF 2107. *Date: Roman (2nd – 3rd c. AD)*

8556 Small knee brooch with silver median strip and three silver spots on the head (two have fallen out). This brooch has an inverted baluster shaped bow of S-shape profile, narrowing to a splayed foot. It has a small fan head with two at the back to hold an axis bar for a sprung pin. The pin is now loose and incomplete. The catch plate is vertical as is normal with this type. It corresponds to Hattatt's Knee brooch type B (and Hull's type 171), which are normally continental types (see entry for knee brooch SF 1268 from context 1132). Length *c.* 33mm, max. bow width *c*. 7mm, SF 3120. *Date: Roman (2nd – 3rd c. AD)*

8563 Nauheim derivative brooch in three fragments, incomplete. The small delicate parallel sided bow tapers slightly to the foot and is decorated with two double lines of tiny rectangular punch marks, joining at the top and bottom of the bow. This style of decoration is quite rare. The pin is loose with only some coils present. The surface of the brooch has a blue patina. Length c. 27mm, bow width c. 5mm, SF 4763. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

8564 Slipper or sole sandal brooch, complete apart from a section of the hinged pin. This example has the remains of red enamel in the centre surrounded by a wide tinned/silvered border which is decorated with tiny, stamped circles. This is an unusual version of a slipper brooch, with parallels from Mildenhall, Suffolk and Augst, Switzerland (Hattatt, 1987, p. 220, number 1141). Length c. 40mm, width c. 8mm, SF 4676. *Date: Roman (2nd. – early 3rd c. AD)*

8572 Small knee brooch with silver median strip and silver horizontal strip across the semi-cylindrical head with enclosed ends to hold the bar of the spring with chord below and a small, perforated chain loop at top. The inverted baluster bow curves forward thickening at upper part and the foot curves out at the front and has a broad vertical catch plate. Length c. 30mm, max. width c. 8mm, SF 5161. *Date: Roman (2nd - 3rd. c AD.)*

9000 Small enamelled disc plate brooch with triskele design in centre. The brooch has a plain edge and the background field is filled with blue enamel. The enamel in the triskele itself is missing but would have been of a contrasting colour. There are small dots at the end of the three triskele arms and in the centre, most probably of bronze. The brooch has a sprung pin with small catch plate. Diameter c. 20mm, SF 2525. *Date Roman (2nd c. AD)*

9005 Large enamelled trumpet brooch of the fully developed native style with sprung pin and the standard internal chord, complete. The decoration on the bow is of the opposing crescent motif, as seen on many enamelled examples of this type. The enamelled design on the leg is very worn but appears to be of the typical lozenge or multiple triangular design. The opposing crescents still have 'blue' coloured enamel in them (though this of course may not be the original colour) with two small triangular fields below filled with what seems to be yellow enamel. The large chain loop at the top has a rectangular frontal plate which seems to have some enamel decoration, possibly in the form of three dots (which may be linked by an S swirl, but this is not clear). The bow is highly arched, and the leg ends in a foot knob. The enamelled leg angles backwards with a deep catch plate. At mid bow the 'button' is decorated with acanthus leaves. Brooch length c. 70mm, max. width of bow c. 17mm, SF 352. *Date: Late 1st/2nd c. AD.*

9267 Enamelled flat bird plate brooch, with eight curved cells filled with blue and red enamel. The eye is also filled with a ring of red enamel. The brooch is complete apart from a section of the tail which appears to be broken off, and the pin is missing. The back has a lug fitting for a hinged pin. This profile design of a pecking bird is a native British type and is not very common (only eight are known to Hattatt in the 1980's - Hattatt 1987, number 1155, p. 226). The bird has been identified variously as an eagle, a raven, and even a parrot. Surviving length c. 33mm, max. width c. 20mm, SF 2634. *Date: Roman (2nd c. AD)*

14033 Corroded fragment of a simple Nauheim derivative brooch, incomplete. Only the bottom part of a small bow tapering to a very narrow leg remains. Surviving length c. 19mm, bow width c. 11mm, SF 1434. SF 1434 *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

14146 Small penannular brooch, with humped pin and flat faced terminals with what seems to be two or three narrow flanges at the terminals, though they are very corroded. This style is called the 'double buffer' type (Hattatt 1987, p. 295, number 1279) or the 'cotton reel' terminal by Fowler (Fowler type A3). These

generally date to the early Roman period. Diameter c. 28mm, ring th. c. 2mm, SF 1934. *Date: Early Roman (1st – 2nd c. AD)*

15203 Nauheim derivative brooch, complete though very corroded. Straight rectangular bow, probably with some vertical incised decoration, but too corroded to be certain. Internal chord. Length c. 43mm, bow width c. 5mm, SF 5384. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

18000 Enamelled lozenge plate brooch with four lugs. Almost complete except for the pin and part of one of the side lugs. This is a large example of this category of brooch, which vary greatly in size and decoration. This example is flat, with round lugs at the four corners, and recessed for enamel. The centre plate has a circular hole or piercing and the two side lugs are also pierced. This perforated design is less common than the solid versions. The lozenge shape still contains very decayed enamel which has lost its colour and there are signs of eight equally spaced bronze dots around the perimeter. The top and bottom lugs are solid and contain decayed enamel with a red glass dot in the centre. Below each of these lugs is a narrow, knurled bar. The two side lugs are each perforated with three tiny projections on the edges. The perforated circles on these lugs are knurled. The pin is lost but the brooch originally had a hinged pin. Length c. 50mm, max. width c. 35mm, SF 2526. *Date: Roman (2nd c. AD)*

18000 Plain cast trumpet brooch, tinned or silvered. This example is almost complete apart from the pin. A mass of iron corrosion behind the brooch head is all that is left but it suggests that originally this probably held a sprung iron pin between two lugs like others of this type. The brooch has a large oval trumpet head with a sizeable chain loop on a cross bar. The acanthus button at the end of the bow has double ribs above and below, the leg is plain and straight ending in a disc form foot knob. The large catch plate is of leg length and the rim of the trumpet head is stepped. This version of the native British brooch was classed by Hull as type 158.D (see Hattatt 1987, number 959, p. 134) and is seen to be a lower Severn type. Length c. 70mm, head width c. 23mm, SF 2552. *Date: Early Roman (1st to 2nd c. AD)*

18010 Fragment only of a T-brooch type, with narrow tubular wings, part of a hinged pin and the broken stump of a narrow bow and of an integral loop at the top. Surviving length of pin c. 23mm, SF 2292. *Date: Early Roman (1st – 2nd c. AD)*

18014 Rare repoussé disc brooch with '*Adlocutio'* design, almost complete. The repoussé design depicting soldiers and mounted warriors is based on a sestertius coin of Hadrian, which itself showed a mounted Emperor Hadrian approaching and addressing a group of Roman standard bearers. Only a few of this particular repoussé design were known to Hattatt in the 1980's (Hattatt 1987, p. 191-194), so it is a rare type. It appears that native British craftsmen adapted this design, replacing the emperor with two 'Celticised' horsemen on prancing steeds bearing round shields and spears. An eagle holding a victory wreath has also been added at the bottom of the design. Like others of this type the design is surrounded with a beaded border. The delicate circular

repoussé plate is attached to a circular back plate with the remains of a catch plate and a sprung pin on a single lug. The pin is loose. Diameter c. 33mm SF ~~18019.~~**1809** *Date: Roman (second half of the 2nd c. AD)*

18026 Catch plate fragment, large and triangular, from some form of bow brooch. Surviving length c. 35mm, SF 2729. *Date: Roman*

18242 Small Nauheim derivative brooch fragment, only the upper part of the bow and one coil survive. The sprung pin, most of the coils, and the lower bow and catch plate are missing. The bow seems to taper to the centre and may originally have been lozenge shaped, but it is too incomplete to be sure. A tiny row of rouletted or punched marks run along either side of the bow. Surviving length c. 23mm, bow width c.11mm, SF 2986. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

20530 Bow brooch fragment, complete apart from the pin and possibly also some coils from a sprung pin. This brooch has a long slender rod like plain bow with a deep curve, a narrow trapezoidal catch plate, and one small turned coil at the top of the bow. It is very possible that more coils were present, which would then put it into the Nauheim-derivative category. An early Roman brooch, probably a Nauheim-derivative, is the most likely identity. Length c. 60mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 5936. Date: *Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

21002 Hod Hill brooch, incomplete and corroded. Only the bow and the start of the leg remain. The hinge, pin, most of the leg, the foot and the catch plate are all missing. Based on what is left, it appears to be a typical Hod Hill type with two deep vertical groves down the bow. It may have had side knobs at the top and bottom of the bow and possibly one or two between, but it is too damaged and corroded to be sure. Existing length c. 34nn, max. bow width c. 14mm, SF 4845. *Date: Early Roman (c 40 – 70 AD)*

21003 Probable Hod Hill brooch. This example is both corroded, buckled, and incomplete so a precise identification is not possible. It is missing the head and pin and the lower leg and foot. However, what remains does match the general characteristics of the Hod Hill type. The bow seems to have one corroded lug on either side at the top and is decorated with three ribs. The bow tapers to a very narrow leg which may have a narrow horizontal rib at the junction with the bow. The narrowness of the bow is more like the Bagendon brooch type, but this brooch is too incomplete to be sure of a precise category. Length c. 40mm, max bow width c. 15mm, SF 2864 *Date 1st c. (c. 40 – 70 AD)*

24000 South-western or Lower Severn type enamelled T-shaped brooch, complete apart from the pin. The brooch is hinged with a large chain loop and a wide upper bow decorated with enamelled rectangular cells (traces of red enamel visible). A pair of lentoid mouldings are placed at the bottom of the bow and the narrow leg is faceted with two median lines. The bow has a sharp downward turn at the head and the straight leg slopes backwards and ends in a

small foot knob. This is a Hull Type 111 brooch (Hattatt 1987, p.102). Length c. 52mm, bow width c. 6mm, SF 3220. *Date: Early Roman (1st to 2nd c. AD)*

24000 Small lozenge plate brooch with central enamelled panel. The enamelled central lozenge is raised in two steps with four circular lugs at each corner, each of which has a concentric circle punched design. The steps are all punch marked with short strokes. The enamel in the centre is very decayed. The pin is lost but it was clearly a hinged type. The rear has a deep circular recess. A number of examples of this specific design have been found in Gaul and the Rhineland areas (Hattatt 1987, no. 1096, p. 200) but Hull's Corpus includes one from Woodeaton in Oxfordshire (Hull and Hawkes, 1987). Length c. 30mm, max. width c.22mm, SF 3972. *Date: Roman (2nd c. AD)*

24000 T-shaped bow brooch with two raised and incised lozenge shaped panels on the bow, with a hinged pin and vestigial non pierced chain loop at top. Complete with some signs of tinning. This particular type of T-brooch is a local Lower Severn variant of the Polden Hill type, showing characteristic side fins on the upper part of the bow. These are Hull's Corpus type H106 (also see Hattatt 1987, P. 102, Fig 35). They are early Roman but not quite as early as the pure Polden Hill version. Length c.43mm, bow width c. 7mm, SF 5000. *Date: Early Roman (1st – early 2nd c. AD)*

24002 Fragments of a small Nauheim derivative brooch, incomplete. Only a small fragment of the bow and the complete pin survives and it seems to be undecorated. Bow width c. 4mm, pin length c. 35mm, SF 3399. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24002 Fragment only of a T-brooch type, with narrow tubular wings, a hinged pin and the broken stump of a narrow bow and of an integral loop at the top. Surviving length of pin c. 40mm, SF 3424 *Date: Early Roman (1st – 2nd c. AD)*

24002 Nauheim derivative brooch, almost complete apart from part of the delicate foot plate. This is a very small, almost miniature. example of this type and has a very narrow strip bow with an internal chord and decoration consisting of two engraved lines running the length of the bow and a row of regular nicks on each side of the bow, along its length. Length c. 30mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 4270. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24002 Small Nauheim derivative brooch, with pin and most of coil spring missing. Very narrow slightly tapering bow with faint signs of at least two lengthwise grooves running down the bow. Surface has a blue patina. The size and finish of this brooch is very similar to SF 4723 from the same area. Length c. 32mm, width c. 2mm, SF 4278. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24002 This fragmentary brooch, which has the bow and foot twisted out of shape is extremely difficult to classify. It appears to be a T-brooch of some sort, but perhaps more likely, because of certain features like the perforated foot, may be an early Polden Hill type. It has long semi cylindrical wings with perforated end plates at the back, presumably to hold an axis bar for a sprung pin. The

latter is missing. The wings are decorated with six vertical knurled strips and they have two perplexing large perforations on the front of the wings either side of the bow. These appear to have no function, so either there were some kind of studs or inlays here which fell out, or it is a result of a secondary adaption. The bow itself is extremely narrow and straight and of rectangular section. It appears plain but does have a tiny line of nicks or engraved slashes just on the upper third of the bow running down the centre. The whole brooch is bent so the bow profile now looks flat but it may have been more bowed originally. The twisted catch plate appears to have one triangular perforation like a number of Polden Hill type brooches. Though its damaged and incomplete state makes this brooch difficult to be categoric about, it fits best with being a variant of the Polden Hill type, and even if not, it is probably an early Roman type. Estimated length c. 65mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 4654. *Date: Early Roman (1st c., possibly 50 – 70 AD)*

24007 Small Nauheim derivative brooch, complete though buckled. The narrow parallel sided bow has two lengthwise grooves at the sides with oblique engraved slashes or nicks along each edge. Length c. 35mm, width c. 3mm, SF 4280. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24008 Nauheim derivative brooch, with a narrow straight bow, tiny catch plate and internal chord. Bent and corroded but complete. The bow is decorated with vertical grooves on either side and small notches or incised oblique slashes along both edges. Length c.35mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 3637. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24012 Small plain Nauheim derivative brooch, almost complete but with pin and coils separate and broken. The bow is extremely narrow, swelling slightly at the centre point and with no visible decoration. Length c. 25mm, bow width c. 2mm, SF 3626. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24027 Small Nauheim derivative brooch, complete. The narrow parallel sided bow is slightly arched and decorated with vertical grooves on either side and small notches or incised oblique slashes along both edges. The catch plate is very small and the and the chord is internal. Almost identical to brooch SF 4013 below. Length c. 33mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 3827. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24039 Nauheim derivative brooch, complete. The parallel sided bow is slightly arched and decorated with vertical grooves on either side and small notches or incised oblique slashes along both edges. The catch plate is very small and the and the chord is internal. Length c. 34mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 4013. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24039 Nauheim derivative brooch, complete except the pin and coils are broken off from bow. The bow is very narrow with quite a shallow angular arch, tapering down to a small catch plate. At the top of the bow, running down the centre are c. four or five square punch marks for decoration. The surface of the

brooch has a blue patina. Length c. 37mm, bow width c.4mm, SF4037. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24050 Small Nauheim derivative brooch, with a slightly tapering bow, and very faint oblique slashes along the bow length, complete. This is another example of a Nauheim-derivative with what appears to be a blue surface finish. Length c. 32mm, width c. 2mm, SF 4723. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24052 Fragment of a brooch with a small, hinged pin and what seems to be part of the outer ring 'felloe' and a piece of one of the straight spokes from a flat openwork wheel brooch. This type of brooch has native British origins and Hattatt (Hattatt 1987, p. 158, no's 1004 and 1005) thinks this type without lugs is a native British adaption of a type known on the Continent and is probably late 1st. c. AD in date. Length of pin c. 30mm, SF 4668. *Date: early Roman (1st c. A.D.)*

24058 Nauheim derivative brooch, almost complete though flattened and lacking the pin and coil mechanism at the top. The surface has a blue tone, possibly from some coating. The narrow parallel-sided bow has the rare decoration of two lines of tiny square punch marks along its central length, which is Hull's Type 10D. Hattatt describes other examples from Bucks, Oxfordshire and Northants and suggests they could all be from one workshop (Hattatt 1987, p22, number 739). Length c. 53mm, width c. 5mm, SF 4285. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24067 Penannular brooch, small and plain with simple expanded blunt ended terminals, complete. The pin is intact and of flat rectangular section and currently is flat and not humped. The pin has a few dents in it, so may have been bent out of an original humped shape. This type, especially if an original humped pin could be confirmed, seems to be an Iron Age Fowler's Type Aa. Diameter c. 25mm, pin length c. 33mm, SF 4659. *Date: Late Iron Age (3rd – 1st c. BC)*

24070 Small Nauheim-derivative brooch with narrow slightly tapering plain bow, internal chord and long extended catch-plate, incomplete. The lower half of the pin and some of the coils are missing. There may be a row of small nicks on either side of the bow/ length c. 30mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 5094. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24073 Nauheim derivative brooch with a narrow straight bow, internal chord, and very small foot. The piece is incomplete with the pin and part of the foot missing, and the bow seems flattened. The bow is decorated with two vertical lines on either side and a series of short nicks running down each edge. Length c. 40mm, bow width c.3mm, SF 4655. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24074 Tiny Nauheim-derivative brooch, almost complete, although some of the coils appear to be missing as is the bottom half of the pin. The bow is tapering and very narrow. It appears to be plain, though there may be faint vertical lines

incised on either side of the bow. The chord is internal, and the catch plate is narrow and rectangular. Length c. 30mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 5094. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24074 Tiny Nauheim derivative brooch, with an unusual form tapering from a narrow point at the top to a wide point where the narrow foot starts. The top of the bow and the pin are missing. The bow is very clumsily decorated with either two rouletted grooves or two lines of square punch marks on either edge of the bow as well as two very random lines of punches towards the end of the bow. As with some other brooches of this type in the assemblage the surface has a blue patina. Remaining length c. 25mm, bow width c. 7mm, SF 4705. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24075 Small knee brooch with silver median line along the bow and a sprung pin and chain look, complete. The semi cylindrical head has enclosed ends to house the axis bar of a spring. The bow curves forwards and the foot has an outward kick with a vertical catch plate. This shape is one of the most common of the Knee brooch variants in Britain, classed as Hattatt's type d and Hull's type 173 (Hattatt 1987, p. 262). Knee brooches were popular in the second half of the 2nd, c. AD and more commonly are found on military sites, sites in the North, and urban sites, so its occurrence on a rural temple site is not typical. Length c. 27mm max. bow width c. 7mm, SF 4500. *Date; Roman (2nd c – early 3rd c. AD)*

25000 Nauheim derivative brooch fragment, bow only. Narrow straight bow with vertical grooves on either side and small notches or incised oblique slashes along either edge. Surviving length c. 25mm, bow width c. 4mm, SF 3436. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

25013 Heavy cast enamelled rectangular brooch with 'Celtic' curvilinear running scroll design set between two rows of triangles on either side, and traces of red enamel in the recesses. The sprung pin is completely missing. Rectangular enamelled brooches are not very common in Roman Britain and our brooch seems to be even rarer as it seems to be unlike any of the few examples found so far. Normally the rectangular plate is flat with sprung pins. Our example is very thick with a semi-circular profile, curved at the front, and with an unusual curvilinear design of a running scroll with multiple triangles on the margins. Example 1097 in Hattatt's catalogue (Hattatt 1987, Plate 63) found at Great Chesterford, Cambs., is a partly geometric design, very unlike the Marcham example with its very native 'Celtic' design of running spirals, not seen on any other excavated examples. The rows of enamelled triangles are a design motif seen on other Roman brooches like some knee brooches. The unusual decoration motifs do seem like a real mix of native 'Celtic' and more common Roman designs. The Chesterford brooch and other rectangular types show the unusual construction, shared by the Marcham example, of two heavy lugs at the back to house the spring at one end and the catch at the other. The Marcham example is extremely heavy and solid compared to other examples. Length 22mm, width 13mm, depth of plate without lugs c. 5mm, SF 4161.

Most enamelled plate brooches date to the 2nd c. but these rare rectangular examples unhelpfully come from contexts with dates ranging from the later 1st to the 4th c. so precise dating is not possible. *Date: Roman (2nd – 4th c AD.)*

26007 Small pin 'brooch' with an involuted ring or loop head and central hump, complete. This type is a development from the much more prolific Early Iron Age ring-headed pins which are generally much longer and have the ring on the same plane as the pin (Dunning 1934, 278-80). This involuted variant is much shorter than the ring-headed type and has the ring bent at right angles to the pin. The hump is larger and takes up much more space on the pin than ring-headed types. They are mostly focused in the SW of England. Length c. 32mm, head diameter. 7mm, SF 4853. *Date*: *Late Early Iron Age - Middle Iron Age (4th c. BC – 2nd c. BC)*

29002 Small enamelled swimming duck plate brooch of the flat type with long scooped beak. Complete, including hinged pin and chain loop. The outer cells are filled with blue enamel and the two inner cells filled with what is currently a dull green colour but was provably originally red. The head has a long median strip running along the top and the eyes on either side may also be silver. Traces of beaded silver strips remain on the enamel dividers, quite a rare feature. A similar brooch was found in Spalding Lincs (Hattatt 1987, p 231, number 1168). Length c. 33mm, width c. 10mm, SF 5508. *Date: Roman (2nd – early 3rd c. AD)*

33006 Small Alcester 'trumpet variant' British brooch, almost complete except pin and part of foot. Very corroded. This has the short spring between two lugs common to this type. It has a small trumpet head with integral chain loop and at the junction of bow and leg a conical flange. It has a flat spade-like leg widening towards the bottom and ending in an annular foot. There are remains of two mounts on the face of the flat leg, which may have been protruding mounts of silver in the manner of other Alcester examples (see Hattatt 1987, p.144, no. 980, Fig 47). Our brooch has the rarer feature of the rear of the head being joined to the rear of the mid bow flange (see examples no. 979 and 980 in Hattatt 1987). Some of these Alcester brooches have inserted silver spots on the head or the mid bow flange, and this example may also have had this feature, but it is too corroded to be sure. Length c. 37mm, max. width c. 8mm, SF 5106. *Date: Early Roman (1st and 2nd c. AD)*

39000 Brooch fragment, with only a narrow tapering moulded bow and small rolled over hinge casement above. The flatness of the bow and its moulded decoration of grooves leaving two narrow longitudinal ribs running down the bow centre, are all traits of classic Hod Hill brooches. Though this is fragmentary and corroded, an identification of a Hod Hill brooch seems the most likely. Existing length c. 20mm, max. bow width c. 9mm, SF 5894. *Date: Early Roman (1st. c. AD)*

US/FW Brooch fragment found in field-walking, with only the upper bow and head with spring mechanism surviving. This fragment is very worn and corroded so not all the details are clear. The bow is narrow and highly arched and is

decorated with a small rectangular panel bearing raised lozenges. The background to this may have been enamelled but it is too worn and damaged to be certain. The forward-facing chord seems to be held by a perforated lug on the head, and the spring is encased inside semi-cylindrical wings with an axis bar through it. The overhead lug extends forward onto the upper bow as a narrow crest, though this is obscured by corrosion. Below this is a small stud. Most importantly for the classification, there are narrow 'fins' on either side of the bow with the central section of them serrated. The latter is very typical of Hull's Type 144 T-shape brooches with serrated edges (Hattatt 1987, p.116-117). These Type 144 T-shape brooches are a native type which is not prolific, and most are found in the SW of England around the Severn. Surviving length c. 22mm, head width c. 15mm, bow max. width c. 7mm, SF 991. *Date:Early Roman (1st to early 2nd c. AD)*

MFNA zone (copper-alloy brooches)

1000 Hod Hill brooch, complete except for pin. This example has three lengthwise knurled ribs on the narrow tapering bow and four knurled cross ribs below this. It ends in a shallow flat lateral foot. Traces of tinning remain. Length c. 36cm, mx. Width c.12mm, SF 8. *Date: Early Roman (1st c*. probably *40 – 70 AD)*

1015 Unusual possible variant of a Nauheim derivative type with blue coating and punched decoration. The arched bow is decorated along its length with two vertical grooves framing a scatter of small, punched dots. This brooch has the highly arched, almost semi-circular profile of a classic Aucissa brooch but it lacks the moulded bow decoration and the usual foot knob of this type and almost seems to be a hybrid cross between a n Aucissa and a Nauheim derivative type. Unfortunately, the top of the bow which leads into either the coiled spring seen on Nauheim-derivative brooches or to the hinge mechanism used on Aucissa types, is missing, making its precise identification impossible. A rare British-found hybrid with some similarities to this example, but with a very different foot, was found in Stockport, Lancs (Hattatt 1987, p. 24, Fig.9.745) deriving from North Italy into Yugoslavia and with an early dating of 1st. c. BC. Our example is more likely to be 1st. c. AD Length c. 45mm, bow width c. 7mm, SF 66. *Date: Early Roman (1st c. AD)*

1017 T-shape or Polden Hill brooch with moulded decoration on the upper bow in the form of a saltire cross above a small, raised lozenge shape. The spring is held to the rear of semi-cylindrical wings decorated with simple vertical lines and held by an axis bar passing through lugs at either end with the chord passing through a perforated crest on the head. The bow ends in a plain flat circle at the foot with a triangular catch plate. Probably tinned. SF 22 *Date: Early Roman (1st c. AD, perhaps 50-70 AD)*

1017 Penannular brooch with terminals bent backwards upon the ring and punched with two short transverse lines. The plain circular section hoop is narrow but bent out of shape and the pin is not arched. Diameter c. 30mm, ring thickness c. 2mm, pin length c. 32mm, SF 53. *Date: Early Roman (1st c. AD)*

MFP zone (cu-alloy brooches)

2007 Nauheim derivative, plain with some kind of blue coating. Incomplete, broken at top of bow and with spring and pin completely missing, and bent over on top of itself. The catch plate is triangular with a small turned back lip. Though barely visible, there seems to be a series of faint vertical lines running down the length of the bow, probably four at least and maybe more. Which would be an unusual variant of the usual decoration found on these common brooch types. The brooch may have been deliberately bent as an offering. As this example came from the top of an Iron Age ditch with Iron Age and Roman pottery, it could come from either period. Length unfolded c. 41mm, max. width c. 10mm, SF 21. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

3000 Nauheim derivative brooch, complete. The narrow parallel-sided bow is decorated with a deep knurled or punched groove on either side of the bow. The spring has an internal chord and four coils. The fot is very narrow and the catch-plate of triangular form. Length c. 53mm, bow width c. 6mm, SF 103. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

3114 Nauheim-derivate brooch, incomplete with some of the coils and the pin missing. Unlike most Nauheim-derivative types this has a narrow rod-like bow rather than the usual wider flat bows. Though very worn the bow bears some medial decoration in the form of a thin line which appears to be slightly raised and knurled. The chord, though broken, looks like it was internal. The foot is of a short trapezoidal shape. The bow on this example is more solid and rod-like than the average more flimsy early Roman examples of this type, so it seems very possible it is 1st c. BC than rather than 1st c. AD in date. Length c. 40mm, bow max. width c. 2.5mm, SF 207. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1stc. BC – 1st c. AD*

IRON BROOCHES

Only eleven iron brooch fragments have been identified from the MF zone of the site, and none were found in the MFNA zone. The MFP zone produced four very corroded brooch fragments and one iron pin (possibly from a sprung brooch). Most of these iron brooches are both fragmentary and very corroded, so for the majority precise identification as to type and date is not possible. Apart from the complete and clearly identifiable Swallowcliffe Type La Tène I brooch (SF 5791 from context 14344), the remainder all seem to fall into the simple one piece arched bow brooches with sprung pins that were made in Britian from the early Iron Age through to the Early Roman period. With corroded bows, incomplete or corroded coil mechanisms, missing lower bows and feet, it is often impossible to be sure which exact type of one-piece brooches they are. Most are probably of La Tène III date, and of the common Nauheim- derivate type made from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD. There was only one brooch, SF214 from MFP context 3118, that was not a bow brooch, but a potential penannular. This is too corroded and broken to identify and date, but it is most probably a Roman type.

Catalogue

MF zone (iron brooches)

Eleven iron brooches were found in the MF zone.

Context	Description
2000	Narrow bow brooch with a sprung pin and internal chord, incomplete. The foot and catch plate and pin are missing and the whole broch is very corroded. Most probably a Nauheim derivative type. Surviving length c. 35mm, bow width c. 4mm, SF 220. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*
8501	Small Nauheim derivative brooch, almost complete apart from the pin. The bow is short and tapers to a very narrow foot and the sprung pin mechanism has an internal chord. Highly corroded, so impossible to tell if the bow was decorated. Length c. 33mm, bow width c. 5mm, SF 1340. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*
8512	Narrow bow brooch, extremely corroded, and broken into 3 fragments. What remains is the upper part of a narrow rectangular section bow and at the head a corroded lump which contains the coiled spring and a loose pin. The chord seems to be internal, which would make it a Nauheim derivative type, but this is not absolutely certain. Surviving length c. 33mm, bow width c. 4mm, SF 2119. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*
9052	Probable bow brooch, incomplete. This is a highly corroded object, very obscured by two large lumps of corrosion productions. What seems to be a narrow, curved bow is visible at one end and the other end may be the corroded remains of a brooch spring mechanism. If it is a bow brooch, it is most likely to be a simple Nauheim derivative type. Surviving length c. 32mm, est. bow width c. 6mm, SF 1668. *Possible date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*
14329	Possibly part of a fragmentary bow brooch. This fragment is extremely corroded and incomplete but may represent a narrow rod-like arched bow of a simple brooch or it may be something else. The slightly arched round sectioned 'bow' tapers to a narrow 'head' with what might be a surviving fragment of coil projecting from its back. If this rod like fragment was straight and not arched, its suggested identity would have been a pin, but the arched form suggests a brooch. Probably a simple one-piece bow brooch of late Iron Age or Early Roman date. Surviving length c. 46mm, bow width c. 4mm, SF 5792. *Possible date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*
14344	La Tène I bilateral sprung brooch, complete. This straight, bowed brooch, has a bilateral spring and external chord in the manner of the Swallowcliffe Type of native British manufacture (Hattatt 1987, p. 351, Fig 116). This brooch probably had a four-coil spring, but corrosion makes this unclear. This

particular Iron Age brooch type has the elongated and straightened bows that are rarely seen on Continental types. The returned foot is of a decorative form, as is common, and though corroded seems to be of disc form with a horizontal bar above. The bow is rod like and probably round sectioned. Most of the examples of these Swallowcliffe brooches are made of iron, as our example is, and the majority have been found in the south of Britain, particularly in the Wessex area. This variant of La Tène brooch types derived from the end of the La Tène I period, dating to c. 2nd c. BC. Length c. 60mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 5791. *Date: Mid Iron Age (2nd c. BC)*

18079 Narrow bow brooch, almost complete but highly corroded. It has a sprung pin with internal chord and a narrow slightly tapering flat bow of rectangular section and a small catch plate. Most probably a Nauheim derivative type. Length c. 48mm, bow width c. 3mm, SF 1961. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

18084 Highly corroded bow brooch in three fragments. What survives is the upper bow and corroded sprung coils, the lower bow with some kind of disc shaped decorative foot and a loose pin. The bow is fairly flat with no high arch but the head of the bow is so corroded that it is difficult to tell whether there is a distinctive external chord, which might make it a La Tène 1 type, or an internal chord making it a La Tène III type. The loose lower bow fragment does seem to have a disc like decorative foot, which makes its identification as a La Tene 1 brooch (possibly Swallowcliffe Type) possible. There may be a small circular recess on the upper bow (to hold a stone or paste etc decorative inlay?) but the corrosion makes this uncertain. Estimated length c. 57mm, bow width c. 5mm, SF 2236. *Date; Probably Iron Age (c.4th c. BC to 1st c. AD?)*

24002 Corroded remains of a bow brooch, incomplete. The upper part of a narrow parallel-sided bow, a sprung coil mechanism with internal chord, and part of pin remains. What survives suggests this is a Nauheim derivative brooch. Surviving length c. 28mm, bow width c. 4mm, SF 3620. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24012 Corroded remains of a bow brooch in several fragments. The upper part of the bow and sprung coil mechanism survive, and this appears to be a narrow rectangular sectioned slightly arched bow and four coils with an internal chord. Most probably a Nauheim derivative type. Surviving length of largest fragment c. 25mm, bow width c. 5mm, SF 3993. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

24002 Corroded remains of a bow brooch, almost complete. The upper part of a narrow parallel-sided bow, a sprung coil mechanism with internal chord, and a large part of the pin remains. What survives suggests this is a Nauheim derivative brooch. Surviving length c. 47mm, bow width c. 4mm, SF 3506. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

MFP zone (iron brooches)

Four iron brooch fragments were found in the MFP zone.

2009 Highly corroded pin from an iron sprung bow brooch, with two of the coils still present and what appears to be an internal chord. The internal chord mean it is probably not a La Tene I early Iron Age type but apart from that it could be late Iron Age or Roman. Pin length c. 52mm, SF 28. *Date: Late Iron Age or Roman*

2056 Highly corroded fragment of what might be a simple bow brooch of the Nauheim-derivative type, with a slender rod-like bow and what might be a long rectangular catch plate. This is by no means certain, however. Pin/bow length c. 50mm, SF 47. *Date: Unknown.*

2358 Highly corroded fragments of a sprung bow brooch of some type with a narrow tapering bow and coiled spring with internal chord. In about six corroded fragments, so an exact classification is impossible. It is most likely to be a Nauheim-derivative type. Est. length c. 45mm, bow width c. 5mm, SF 312. *Date: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (1st c. BC – 1st c. AD)*

3118 Highly corroded curved brooch fragments of what appears to be a Pennanular brooch. The ring part is in at least five fragments and the pin in several fragments, so a secure identification is not possible. The penannular ring part seems to be a slender ring of round section with some kind of knobbed ends. The pin is too fragmentary to guess whether it was humped or not. It is probably a Fowler's type A2-A4 and of Roman date, but this is not certain. Est. diameter c.34mm, ring thickness c. 3mm, SF 214. *Date: Roman?*

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