Remnants of a Roman Past:

the reuse of Roman objects in early Anglo-Saxon graves, c. AD 5th—7th centuries

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Abstract

The widespread curation and deposition of Roman material culture in the graves of the Anglo-Saxon dead has long been acknowledged in archaeological study. These reused artefacts have been interpreted in myriad ways: as found curiosities, scrap materials, protective amulets, replacements for contemporary objects, heirlooms, and biographical objects. The first large-scale examination of the typology and use of Roman material was conducted by Roger White in 1988. This thesis builds off the platform set by White to create a wholly new assessment and understanding of the available data.

This methodology is the first to investigate the occurrence of Roman objects in the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite throughout space and time by means of a systematic analysis of 5th—7th century burial data. A dataset of 671 objects from 117 cemetery sites is assessed. In four primary veins of multivariate analysis, reused Roman materials are investigated for typological factors and uses, regional distributions, demographic associations, and chronological patterning. Though a wide array of object types is recorded, coins and items which could be used in display are the most numerous. Regionally, the funerary use of Roman artefacts is established to have been most prevalent in the culturally Saxon territories of the Upper Thames Valley and modern-day Wiltshire and Hampshire. Statistical analysis further reveals a disproportionate association between these items and the graves of women and juveniles.

The results of this analysis demonstrate that Roman objects were deposited in different ways and imbued with different social meanings over time, ultimately challenging the ways in which we think about the interactions of 5th—7th century communities and cultures in Britain. These artefacts are interpreted to have played a role in the formation and maintenance of a new cultural identity in late antique Britain through the construction of a shared 'memory' of the Roman past.

Table of Contents

1 Introduction 1
1.1 Research Focus and Themes 1
1.2 Anglo-Saxon: a definition of terms 3
1.3 Archaeological Background 4
1.4 Literature Review 6
1.4.1 Prior Interpretations 6
1.4.2 Setting the Groundwork for Quantitative Study: White 1988 10
2 Methodology 12
2.1 Study Aims and Research Questions 12
2.2 Sample Criteria 13
2.3 Identifying Roman Objects in Early Anglo-Saxon Graves 15
2.3.1 Early Data Collection and Pilot Study 15
2.3.2 Building the Final Dataset 18
2.4 Data Sorting and Preparation for Analysis 19
2.4.1 Site Recording 19
2.4.2 Object Recording 21
2.4.3 Inhumation Recording: Terms and Definitions within the Dataset 25
2.5 Background on Statistical Techniques 30
2.5.1 Spatial Analysis 31
2.6 Defining Chronological Ranges 32
2.6.1 The Chronological Spread of the Dataset 39
2.7 Dataset Limitations 42
3 The Roman Objects 44
3.1 Categorising Reused Roman Objects 44
3.2 Jewellery and Personal Dress Accessories 47
3.2.1 Brooches 47
3.2.2 Buckles and Belt Fittings 53
3.2.3 Strap Ends 57
3.2.4 Bracelets and Rings 59
3.2.5 Roman Intaglios 61
3.2.6 Pins 65
3.2.7 Earrings 67
3.2.8 Beads 69

3.3 Tools and Equipment 73
3.3.1 Horse Fittings 74
3.3.2 Mounts 76
3.3.3 Fasteners 79
3.3.4 Weapons and Armour 80
3.3.5 Knives 81
3.3.6 Other Tools and Equipment 82
3.4 Vessels and Household Objects 85
3.4.1 Boxes 85
3.4.2 Vessels 87
3.4.3 Ceramic 89
3.4.4 Spoons 93
3.4.5 Keys 97
3.5 Reused Materials: Stone, Window Glass, and Tile 101
3.5.1 Stone 102
3.5.2 Tiles 104
3.5.3 Window Glass 104
3.6 Unique Metal Objects 105
3.7 Roman Coins 107
3.8 Regional Distributions of Object Types 110
3.8.1 Roman Site Proximities and Object Types 111
3.8.2 Regional Variation in Object Use 114
3.9 Roman Object Types over Time 116
3.10 Summary: Takeaways from Roman Object Types 118
4 Modification and Adaptation 130
4.1 The Profile of Modified Objects 131
4.2 Object Repair 132
4.3 Resizing of Roman Objects 134
4.4 Repurposing: a change in perspective 136
4.5 Perforation and Suspension 140
4.5.1 Perforated Coin Pendants 143
4.6 Repair and Adaptation in Anglo-Saxon Objects 147
4.7 The Value of Change 151
4.8 The Wider Implications of Modification 155
4.9 Summary: What to make of Modifications? 157
5 Regional Distributions 159

5.1 The Place of Roman Object Reuse in Anglo-Saxon Britain 159
5.1.1 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon Funerary Traditions 161
5.1.2 Regional Cultural Affiliations 165
5.2 Inherent Biases in the Spatial Data 167
5.3 Spatial Analysis of Burial Sites 169
5.4 Possible Effects of Cemetery Size on Reuse Distribution 174
5.4.1 Overview of Cemetery Size in the Dataset 174
5.4.2 Cemetery Size in the North 177
5.4.3 Cemetery Size from the Midlands to the South 178
5.4.4 The Effects of Cemetery Size on Cluster and Outlier Analysis 179
5.4.5 Summary of Cemetery Size in Relation to the Dataset 182
5.5 Regional Comparisons 183
5.5.1 Frequencies in Inhumation Containing Roman Objects 183
5.5.2 Individual Cemeteries and Inhumations 187
5.5.3 Summary of Regional Comparisons 192
5.6 Proximity to Roman Sites 194
5.7 Space and Place: The Changing Landscapes of Roman Object Reuse 198
5.8 Summary: The Significant Aspects of Regional Analysis 203
6 Gender 209
6.1 Populations Trends: A Sample Study 209
6.2 Parts of a Whole: Roman objects as a proportion of grave assemblages 214
6.3 Gendered associations of Roman object types: a change in perception 223
6.4 Further Comparisons in Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types 231
6.4.1 Ceramics 231
6.4.2 Buckles 232
6.4.3 Brooches 232
6.4.4 Other Jewellery Types 233
6.5 Gender and Reuse over Time 234
6.6 Summary of Gender Analysis 236
7 Age 238
7.1 'Children' in the Burial Record 239
7.2 Roman Object Types through the Ages 241
7.2.1 The Sample of Aged Graves 241
7.2.2 Infants and Young Children 242
7.2.3 The 10 to 12 Year Threshold 244
7.2.4 The Teenage Years 245

7.2.5 Summary 247
7.3 The Rise (and fall) of Roman Object Reuse through the Life Course 248
7.4 The Young with the Old: age as a selective pressure for reuse 253
7.5 Reuse and Age through Time 257
7.6 Summary of Reuse and the Life Course 259
8 Change Over Time 261
8.1 Links between Roman Objects and Inhumations 261
8.2 Inhumations over Time 264
8.3 Creating a Chronological Narrative 266
8.3.1 Late Roman Reuse 268
8.3.2 Building a New Identity: The Mid- to Late Fifth Century 271
8.3.3 Expansion and Acculturation: The Late Fifth to Mid-Sixth Centuries 274
8.3.4 The Mid-Sixth Century Peak 280
8.3.5 Social and Political Change: The Late Sixth to Seventh Centuries 283
8.3.6 A Divergence in Genders: The Mid-Seventh Century 287
8.3.7 The Late Seventh Century and Beyond 289
8.4 Continental Connections and Comparisons 290
9 Conclusions 297
9.1 Review of Key Themes 297
9.1.1 The Roman Objects and their Modifications: The Significance of Display 297
9.1.2 The Demographics of Reuse: Women and Children as Bridges to the Past 299
9.1.3 Reuse through Space and Time 302
9.2 Further Significance 306
9.3 Avenues for Further Research 309
9.4 Principal Contributions and Final Thoughts 310

Catalogue 1: Summary of Burial Data 313
Catalogue 2: Object Reference Index 341
Catalogue 3: Inhumation Reference Index 446
Catalogue 4: Site Index with Sources 463
Catalogue 5: Average Nearest Neighbour Summary for Objects 469
Catalogue 6: Global Moran's I (ISA) Results for Objects 470
Catalogue 7: Average Nearest Neighbour Summary for Inhumations 472
Catalogue 8: Global Moran's I (ISA) Results for Inhumations 473

Bibliography 475

List of Figures

Figure 1:1 Map of English Counties and Burial Sites from Study xiv
Figure 1:2 Map of Burial Sites Containing Roman Objects from Study xv

Figure 2:1 Early Prototype of Microsoft Excel database 17
Figure 2:2 Example of Early Object Recording 22
Figure 2:3 Location Code Grid 25
Figure 2:4 Comparison of Chronological Frameworks 39
Figure 2:5 Count of Inhumations per Chronological Group by Weight 41

Figure 3:1 Roman objects by type 46
Figure 3:2 Personal Dress Accessories 47
Figure 3:3 Primary Types of Early Anglo-Saxon Brooch 49
Figure 3:4 Three Round-Type Roman Brooches 50
Figure 3:5 Three Long-Type Roman Brooches 50
Figure 3:6 Distribution Map of Round and Long Brooch Types 52
Figure 3:7 Two Belt Stiffeners Reused as Pendants 53
Figure 3:8 Belt Buckles 54
Figure 3:9 Quoit Brooch Style Buckle and Plate 55
Figure 3:10 Distribution Map of Roman Buckles and Belt Fittings 56
Figure 3:11 Two Strap End Types from Cassington and Worthy Park 58
Figure 3:12 Distribution Map of Roman Strap Ends 58
Figure 3:13 Bracelets 60
Figure 3:14 Four Finger Rings of Differing Styles 61
Figure 3:15 Distribution Map of Roman Bracelets and Finger Rings 61
Figure 3:16 Two Examples of Intaglios 63
Figure 3:17 Distribution Map of Roman Intaglios 64
Figure 3:18 Pins from Quarrington 66
Figure 3:19 Distribution Map of Roman Pins 67
Figure 3:20 Distribution Map of Roman earrings 69
Figure 3:21 Tools and Equipment 73
Figure 3:22 Three Horse Fittings 74
Figure 3:23 Distribution Map of Roman Horse Fittings 76
Figure 3:24 Two Decorative Mounts 77
Figure 3:25 Distribution Map of Roman Mounts 78
Figure 3:26 Enamelled Disc Stud from Uffington 79
Figure 3:27 Two Roman Clasp Knife Handles 81
Figure 3:28 Plain Bone or Antler Knife Handles 81
Figure 3:29 Vessels and Household Objects 85
Figure 3:30 Seal Box Lid 86
Figure 3:31 Glass Vessel Types and Styles 87
Figure 3:32 Metal Vessel from Dunstable Five Knolls 88
Figure 3:33 Distribution Maps of Roman Glass and Metal Vessels 89
Figure 3:34 Roman Pottery Vessels 90
Figure 3:35 Distribution Map of Roman Ceramics 91
Figure 3:36 Spoon Bowl Shapes 93

Figure 3:37 Suspended Spoons 94
Figure 3:38 Distribution Map of Roman Spoons 97
Figure 3:39 Keys of Fleur-de-Lys Style 98
Figure 3:40 Simple Looped Roman Keys 99
Figure 3:41 Distribution Map of Roman Keys 99
Figure 3:42 Roman Materials 101
Figure 3:43 Distribution Map of Roman Materials 102
Figure 3:44 Unique Roman Objects 106
Figure 3:45 Distribution Map of Roman Coins 110
Figure 3:46 Distance of Object Types from Roman Sites 112

Figure 4:1 Modified Objects 132
Figure 4:2 Three Repaired Roman Brooches 134
Figure 4:3 Resized Roman Bracelet 135
Figure 4:4 Horse Fitting Repurposed as Child's Belt Buckle 137
Figure 4:5 Pendant made from Trumpet Brooch 141
Figure 4:6 Objects Modified for Suspension (Excluding Perforated Coins) 142
Figure 4:7 Locations of Suspended Objects (Excluding Perforated Coins) 142
Figure 4:8 Locations of Perforated Coins 144
Figure 4:9 Necklace from Brighthampton 146

Figure 5:1 Distribution of Study Sites against Density of Early Medieval Sites 161
Figure 5:2 Distribution of Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries (Lucy 2000) 162
Figure 5:3 Distribution of Study Sites against Density of Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries 164
Figure 5:4 Map of Cultural Areas in England c. 5th-7th centuries 166
Figure 5:5 Cluster and Outlier Analysis of Roman Objects 172
Figure 5:6 Cluster and Outlier Analysis of Inhumations with Roman Objects 173
Figure 5:7 Numbers of Excavated Inhumations per Study Site 174
Figure 5:8 Distribution of Study Sites by Cemetery Size 176
Figure 5:9 Effect of Cemetery Size on Inhumation Cluster and Outlier Analysis 181
Figure 5:10 Effect of Cemetery Size of Roman Object Cluster and Outlier Analysis 181
Figure 5:11 Map showing Regions of Study 184
Figure 5:12 Two Graves from Worthy Park, Hampshire 190
Figure 5:13 Correlation between Inhumations with Roman objects and Proximity to Roman Sites 197
Figure 5:14 Correlation Between Numbers of Reused Objects and Proximity to Roman Sites 197
Figure 5:15 Distribution of Inhumations from Chronological Groups A, B, and C 200
Figure 5:16 Distribution of Inhumations from Chronological Groups D and E 202

Figure 6:1 Map of 26 Sample Sites 212
Figure 6:2 Male and Female Furnished Graves from the 26 Sites 213
Figure 6:3 Proportions of Roman Objects and Inhumations with Roman Objects by Gender 214
Figure 6:4 Counts of Roman Objects and Total Items per Inhumation by Gender 217
Figure 6:5 Average Numbers of Roman Objects and Total Items per Inhumation by Gender 217
Figure 6:6 Roman Objects and Total Items per Gendered Inhumation 219
Figure 6:7 Impact of Coins on Roman Objects and Total Items 220

Figure 6:8 Impact of Coins on Number of Roman Objects per Inhumation by Gender 221
Figure 6:9 Numbers of Roman Objects by Type and Gender 225
Figure 6:10 Percentage of the Total Numbers of Roman Objects by Type and Gender 225
Figure 6:11 Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types in Male Graves 228
Figure 6:12 Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types in Female Graves..... 229
Figure 6:13 Weighted Male and Female Inhumations per Chronological Group..... 236

Figure 7:1 Age Ranges..... 242
Figure 7:2 Percentage of Roman Objects by Age Group 250

Figure 8:1 Roman Objects and Inhumations per Chronological Group..... 262
Figure 8:2 Roman Objects and Total Items per Chronological Group 263
Figure 8:3 Percentage of Inhumations Containing Roman Objects Over Time 265

List of Tables

Table 2:1 Location Codes and their Relation to the Body 24
Table 2:2 Chronological Framework from Bayliss and Hines 2013 37
Table 2:3 Chronological Groups for this Study 38
Table 2:4 Count of Inhumations per Chronological Group 41

Table 3:1 Roman Strap Ends 57
Table 3:2 Roman Intaglios 64
Table 3:3 Roman Pins 66
Table 3:4 Roman Earrings 68
Table 3:5 Roman Beads 72
Table 3:6 Roman Horse Fittings 75
Table 3:7 Roman Mounts 78
Table 3:8 Roman Fasteners 79
Table 3:9 Roman Weapons and Armour 80
Table 3:10 Roman Knives 82
Table 3:11 'Other' Tools and Equipment 84
Table 3:12 Roman 'Boxes' 86
Table 3:13 Metal Vessels 89
Table 3:14 Roman Ceramics 92
Table 3:15 Roman Spoons 96
Table 3:16 Roman Keys 100
Table 3:17 Roman Stone 103
Table 3:18 Roman Tile 104
Table 3:19 Window Glass 105
Table 3:20 Unique Metal Objects 107
Table 3:21 Object Type Distribution through Chronological Groups 118
Table 3:22 Roman Brooches 120
Table 3:23 Roman Buckles 123
Table 3:24 Roman Belt Fittings 125
Table 3:25 Roman Bracelets 125
Table 3:26 Roman Finger Rings 127
Table 3:27 Roman Glass Vessels 128

Table 5:1 Regional Distributions of Inhumations with Roman Objects 183
Table 5:2 Results of ANOVA on Percent of Inhumations with Roman Objects per Region 186
Table 5:3 Percentages of Inhumations with Roman Objects in Large Cemeteries 188
Table 5:4 Table of Inhumations with more than Four Roman Objects 191
Table 5:5 Index of Cemetery Sites Containing Roman Objects 205

Table 6:1 Gender in the 26 Sample Sites 211
Table 6:2 Gendered Comparison of Roman Objects and Items per Grave 215
Table 6:3 Impact of Coins on Number of Roman Objects per Inhumation by Gender 221
Table 6:4 All Roman Object Types by Gender 224
Table 6:5 Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types in Male and Female Graves 228

Table 7:1 Inhumations Aged Under 2 Years 242
Table 7:2 Inhumations Aged 3 to 9 Years 243
Table 7:3 Inhumations Aged 10 to 12 Years 245
Table 7:4 Inhumations Aged 13 to 17 Years 247
Table 7:5 Average Roman Objects and Total Items per Age Group 248
Table 7:6 Table of Roman Objects and Total Items by Age Group 250
Table 7:7 Summary and Results of ANOVA Tests on Roman Objects per Age Group 252
Table 7:8 Age in the 26 Sample Sites 255
Table 7:9 Distributions of Adults and Juveniles per Chronological Group 258

Table 8:1 Summary of Chronological Trends 267

Abbreviations

Ag	silver
AS	Anglo-Saxon
Au	gold
AM	Ashmolean Museum
BAR	British Archaeological Reports
BM MLA	British Museum, Department of Medieval and Later Antiquities
c.	circa
CA	copper alloy
cal.	calibrated
CBA	Council for British Archaeology
cent.	century
chron.	chronology
CMAA	Cambridge Museum of Archaeology & Anthropology
contemp.	contemporary
est.	estimated
excv. /excvns.	excavation/ excavations
Fe	iron
frag./frags	fragment/fragments
i.e.	in effect
incompl.	incomplete
inh.	inhumation
LM	Liverpool Museum
mod.	modified/modification
obj.	object
obv.	obverse
orig.	original

Beds	Bedfordshire
Berks	Berkshire
Bucks	Buckinghamshire
Cambs	Cambridgeshire
Derbs	Derbyshire
Dev	Devon
Dor	Dorset
Co Dur	Durham
Gloucs	Gloucestershire
Hants	Hampshire
Herefs	Herefordshire
Herts	Hertfordshire
Hunts	Huntingdonshire
Lancs	Lancashire
Leics	Leicestershire
Lincs	Lincolnshire
Lon	London
Northants	Northamptonshire
Northumb	Northumberland
Notts	Nottinghamshire
Oxon	Oxfordshire
Rut	Rutland
Som	Somerset
Staffs	Staffordshire
Sy	Surrey
Ssx	Sussex
Warks	Warwickshire
Wilts	Wiltshire
Worcs	Worcestershire
Yorks	Yorkshire

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This thesis and all the passion that has been poured into it is lovingly dedicated to the memory of my mother and greatest advocate, without whom I would never have dared to dream.

This is for you, Mom.

I kept my promise.

Judith A. Miller

1961—2015

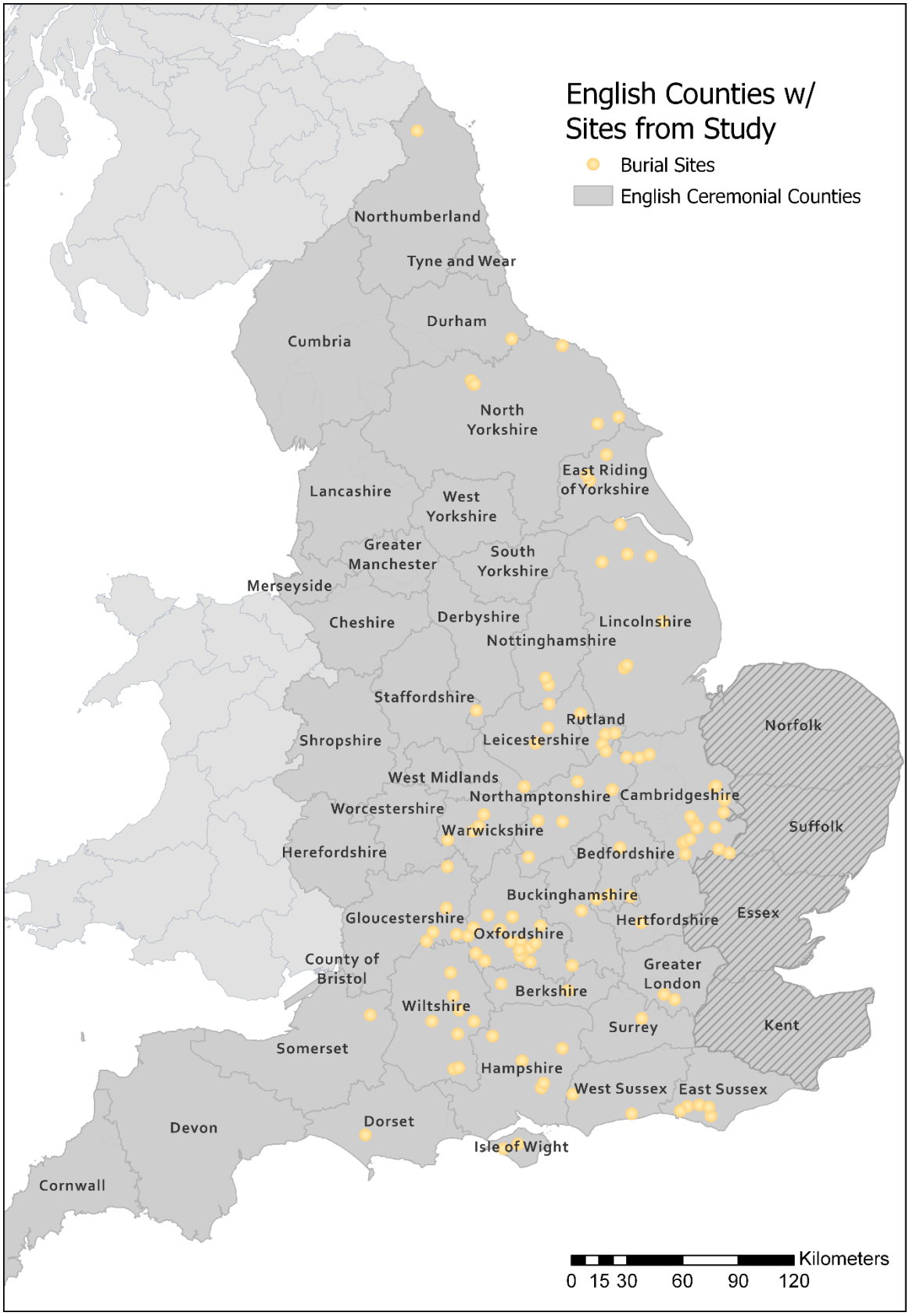


Figure 1:1 Map of English Counties and Burial Sites from Study

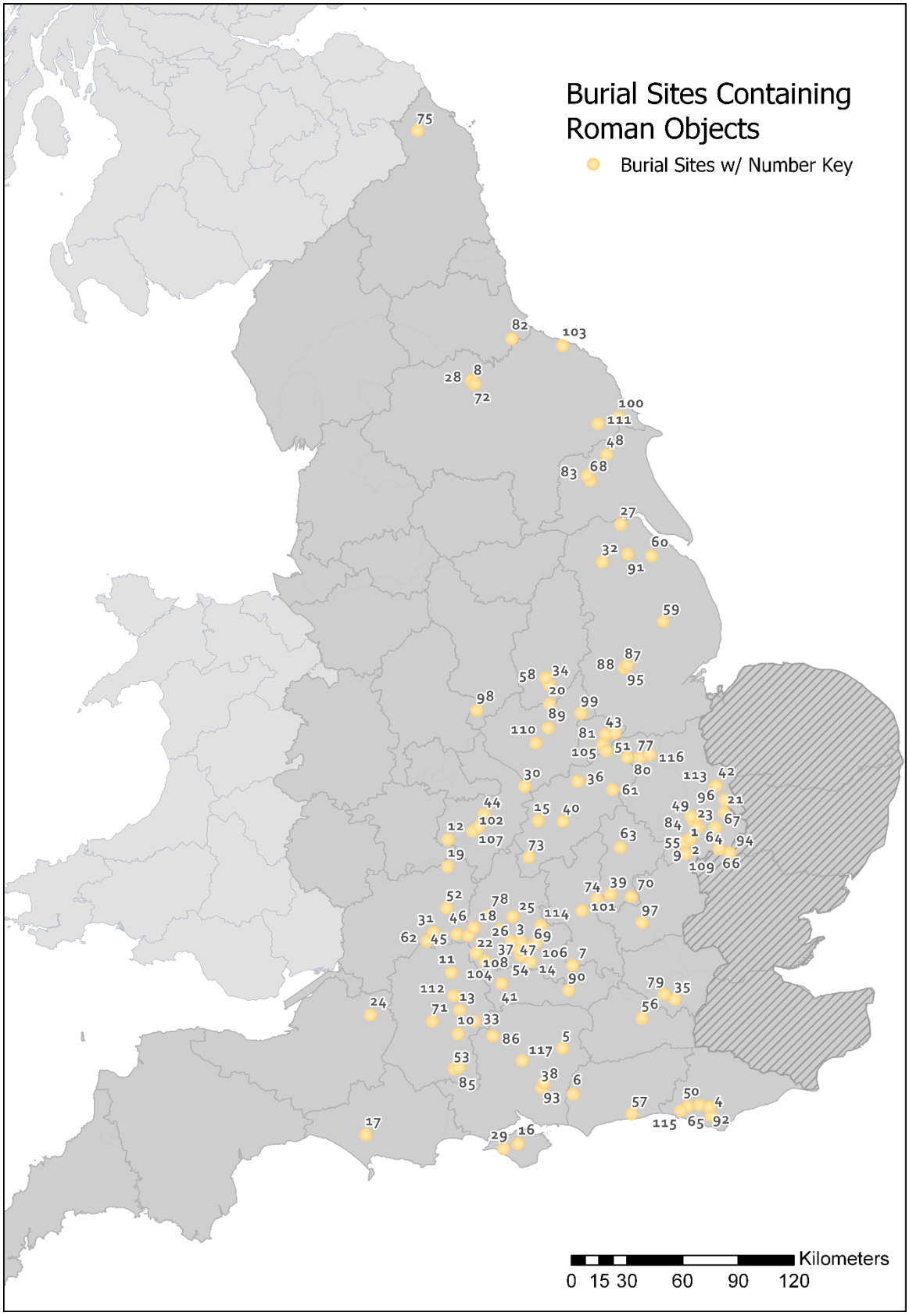


Figure 1:2 Map of Burial Sites Containing Roman Objects from Study
Includes number key listing site names and counties (next page).

No.	Site	County	No.	Site	County	No.	Site	County
1	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	40	Duston	Northants.	79	Mitcham	Sy./Lond.
2	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	41	East Shefford	Berks.	80	Nassington	Northants.
3	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	42	Ely Fields Farm	Cambs.	81	North Luffenham	Leics.
4	Alfriston	E. Ssx	43	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	82	Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.
5	Alton	Hants.	44	Emscote	Warks.	83	Nunburnholme	Yorks.
6	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	45	Fairford	Gloucs.	84	Oakington	Cambs.
7	Aston Remenham	Bucks.	46	Filkins	Oxon.	85	Petersfinger	Wilts.
8	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	47	Frilford I	Oxon.	86	Portway Down, Andover	Hamps.
9	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	48	Garton Slack II	Yorks.	87	Quarrington	Lincs.
10	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	49	Girton	Cambs.	88	Quarrington II	Lincs.
11	Bassett Down	Wilts.	50	Glynde	E. Ssx	89	Queniborough, Barkby Field	Leics.
12	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	51	Great Casterton, Rutland	Leics.	90	Reading I, Earley	Berks.
13	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	52	Hampnett, Burn Ground	Gloucs.	91	Searby	Lincs.
14	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	53	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	92	Selmeston I	E. Ssx
15	Borough Hill	Northants.	54	Harwell	Oxon.	93	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.
16	Bowcombe Down	I.o.W.	55	Haslingfield	Cambs.	94	Shudy Camps	Cambs.
17	Bradford Peverell	Dor.	56	Hawks Hill, Fetcham	Sy./Lond.	95	Sleaford	Lincs.
18	Brighthampton	Oxon.	57	Highdown	W. Ssx	96	Soham C	Cambs.
19	Broadway, Worcester	Worcs.	58	Holme Pierrepont	Notts.	97	St. Albans	Herts.
20	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	59	Horncastle	Lincs.	98	Stapenhill	Staffs.
21	Burwell	Cambs.	60	Irby, Welbeck Hill	Lincs.	99	Stapleford Park, Saxby	Leics.
22	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	61	Islip	Northants.	100	Staxton	Yorks.
23	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	62	Kemble I	Gloucs.	101	Stone I, Aylesbury	Bucks.
24	Camerton	Som.	63	Kempston	Beds.	102	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.
25	Cassington I	Oxon.	64	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	103	Street House	Yorks.
26	Cassington II	Oxon.	65	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Ssx	104	Uffington, White Horse Hill	Oxon.
27	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	66	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	105	Wakerly	Northants.
28	Catterick Bridge	N. Yorks.	67	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	106	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.
29	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	68	Londesborough	Yorks.	107	Wasperton	Warks.
30	Churchover, Bensford Bridge	Warks.	69	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	108	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.
31	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	70	Luton I	Beds.	109	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.
32	Cleatham	Lincs.	71	Market Lavington	Wilts.	110	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.
33	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	72	Marne Barricks, Catterick	N. Yorks.	111	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.
34	Cotgrave	Notts.	73	Marston St. Lawrence	Northants.	112	West Overton	Wilts.
35	Croydon	Sy./Lond.	74	Mentmore	Bucks.	113	Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambs.
36	Desborough	Northants.	75	Milfield North	Northumb.	114	Wheatley	Oxon.
37	Didcot Power Station	Oxon.	76	Milton I	Oxon.	115	Woodingdean	E. Ssx
38	Droxford	Hants.	77	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	116	Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambs.
39	Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	78	Minster Lovell	Oxon.	117	Worthy Park	Hants.

1 Introduction

An Archaeological and Literary Background

That the occupants of fifth- through seventh-century Britain both recognized and responded to visible traces of the past in the landscape is well evidenced through deliberate associations with monuments and material culture from both prehistoric and Roman contexts (see Williams, 1997; Semple, 1998; Eckardt and Williams, 2003; Crewe, 2012; Swift, 2013). This thesis adds to the wider discussion of reuse in the late antique period by means of a thorough, systematic analysis of the deposition of Roman objects in early Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves.

The conceptual origins of this study stemmed from a desire to better understand the use and treatment of Roman material culture in the early Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite and to discern what motives the inhabitants of early medieval England may have had in utilising 'antique' objects in such a noteworthy fashion. Were Roman objects regarded as magical amulets by women 'cunning' in the art of healing (Meaney, 1981; 1989; Dickinson, 1993)? Were they picked up opportunistically or used as replacements for their more expensive contemporary counterparts in a faltering metal economy (White, 1988; 1990; Fleming, 2010, 2012)? Or could they have held a deeper meaning in building new identities (Eckardt and Williams, 2003)?

1.1 Research Focus and Themes

The methodological framework for this thesis addresses how Roman objects were utilised in the early Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite and what, if anything, this might imply about the role of the Roman past—real and imagined—in the development of cultural practices and social dynamics in the fifth—seventh centuries AD. The notion of using Roman objects and motifs to

project hegemonic authority or legitimacy has been mentioned in various contexts in the Anglo-Saxon burial record (e.g. Sutton Hoo and other 'elite graves', as discussed in Welch, 2011). There has been plenty of discussion regarding the association between the common reuse of Roman objects and architecture, both in Britain and on the Continent, in areas which saw a decrease in Roman military presence following having been heavily occupied and interacted with by the Empire (see Wickham, 2010). In the seventh and eighth centuries for instance, Roman masonry was often used in the building of churches, e.g. St. Peter's, Wearmouth and Jarrow (Bell, 2005; Senior *et al.*, 2014), and further analysis of the ninth-century Alfred Jewel, currently on display at the Ashmolean Museum, suggests that the tear-drop shaped crystal might have been recycled from a piece of Roman jewellery (Kornbluth, 1989).

It is evident—particularly in areas such as the Upper Thames Valley—that Roman items were actively sought out by early Anglo-Saxon communities for use in both daily life and the burial rite (Dunham, 2013). What has yet to be determined on any meaningful scale is whether this practice of depositing Roman objects with the dead was widespread and consistent, or if it varied geographically and chronologically in the first few centuries AD. If variation is indeed observable, what factors could be at play? Perhaps the proximity of Roman sites—and therefore availability of Roman material—might have had an effect, or regionally-based differences in value systems regarding history, memory, and displays of wealth, status, or authority from community to community. What if the enquiry is extended to chronological variation? Does the character of funerary-based Roman object reuse change over time and, if so, what cultural, societal, or even economic factors might have affected these changes? These questions—largely unaddressed by previous academic work—have shaped this study's methodology and geared it toward recognizing and understanding patterns in the distributions of Roman objects in the early Anglo-Saxon burial record (Chapter 2).

The format of this thesis constitutes four primary veins of analysis conducted on a national survey of burial data. It first provides an overview and description of the Roman object types assessed as part of this study (Chapter 3) followed by a more in-depth look at those objects which were modified prior to deposition (Chapter 4). Regional trends in distribution are then assessed through use of spatial statistics (Chapter 5). The demographic affiliations of Roman artefacts in this use context are assessed though examination of trends related to gender (Chapter 6) and the life course (Chapter 7) and are compared to the observable trends of more contemporary grave goods. Finally, the results of these analyses are drawn into a chronological discussion of fifth—seventh-century Britain (Chapter 8) and are considered for their significance within the context of the larger post-Roman world (Chapter 9). Hence, this study is the first to investigate the funerary reuse of Roman artefacts across time and space in early Anglo-Saxon furnished graves through the collection and analysis of a substantial amount of quantified data.

1.2 Anglo-Saxon: a definition of terms

The phrase 'Anglo-Saxon' is conventionally used to describe the cultural materials and practices of the people who occupied much of England between AD400 and AD1100, though it has been recognised as problematic in recent years due to a number of assumptions placed on its use (Oosthuizen, 2019, pp. 3—5). Oosthuizen describes three chief difficulties: an assumed homogeneity in geographical origins, the exclusion of remaining Romano-British individuals or communities, and a pre-supposed 'ethnicity' which places limitations on how the material is assessed and interpreted (Ibid.). These criticisms are taken into consideration throughout this thesis.

The analyses presented here focus on inhumation graves from within the British late antique period which exhibit the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite. 'Anglo-Saxon' is used throughout this

study to refer specifically to both the distinctive style of material culture and furnished inhumation practice which can be observed throughout Britain beginning in the fifth century AD. It does not, however, intend to infer the physical nor ethnic origins of individuals or communities. Recent isotopic evidence has given indication that the communities of the fifth—seventh centuries were comprised of mixtures of individuals with far more varied origins than previously believed (Hughes *et al.*, 2014; Fleming, 2016; Sakai, 2017). As expressed by Oosthuizen, the larger umbrella of 'Anglo-Saxon' culture cannot be considered a homogenous entity in the early period, but instead incorporated individuals from a wide range of ethnic, cultural, and even linguistic backgrounds (2019, p. 4). The commonly discussed ethnic labels of 'Anglian', 'Saxon', 'Jutish' and even 'Romano-British' were not biologically determined, but rather forged through personal and historical circumstance; as such, individuals were at liberty to switch their ethnic affiliations as suited them (Hamerow, 2005, p. 269). Hamerow proposes that 'large numbers of Britons' did exactly this, thereby obscuring any direct evidence of assimilation and hybridisation (Ibid.). Thus, use of the term 'Anglo-Saxon' in reference to cemeteries or wider communities denotes the dominant material culture and cultural practices observable in the archaeological record and does not assume that all (or any) of people living within these communities were necessarily Germanic immigrants.

1.3 Archaeological Background

The lengthy withdrawal of Roman troops and administration from Britain in the late fourth and early fifth centuries led to a large-scale dissolution of government-supported systems and infrastructure in Britain. Outside of Wales and the West country, Carver notes very little

demonstrable evidence for the continuation of Roman towns and villas into the fifth century[1] and some cities are even suggested to have reverted back to marshland (Fleming, 2010, p. 28).[2] It is within this contextual timeframe that we first see evidence of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial and cremation enter the archaeological record. Unlike the late Roman tradition of unfurnished burial, the 'Anglo-Saxon' burial rite introduced varied cemetery layouts in which the dead were often furnished with distinctive grave-goods, or cremated and buried in urns (Lucy, 2000, p. 1).

These obvious differences in burial custom, paired with a discontinuity in the use and occupation of Roman urban centres, are widely believed to have signalled a complete ideological break from the lifestyle and practices of late Roman Britain. Yet the particulars of this large-scale transition are still hotly debated, with academics adopting a range of hypotheses regarding the population movements of the early to mid-fifth century. The oldest of these is the 'replacement hypothesis', which develops from the historical narratives of Gildas, Bede, and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to describe a large-scale incursion of invaders from Germany and Denmark who effectively 'replace' the local population (Swanton, 2000; Winterbottom, 2002; Collins, McClure and Colgrave, 2008; see also Yorke, 1989; Esmonde-Cleary, 2000; Hughes *et al.*, 2014, pp. 81—82). But despite the accounts of calamitous decline provided by these historical narratives and even modern historical literature, evidence for a post-Roman presence of Romano-British traditions and material culture has been recognised and argued for in modern scholarship (Dark, 1994; Blair, 2005; Booth *et al.*, 2007, p. 380; Loveluck and Laing, 2011). More recent hypotheses have proposed the arrival of smaller groups of Germanic immigrants from the Continent (Higham, 1992; Dark, 2002; Henig, 2002) or even 'in situ acculturation' with minor input from immigrants

[1] By contrast, the use of Roman temples continued into the fifth and even sixth centuries in western Britain, and both Roman and prehistoric monuments served as foci for burials in Wales through the seventh century (Carver, 2019, p. 37).

[2] Fleming refers specifically to York but suggests all urban life to have 'died completely' (Fleming, 2010, pp. 28–29).

or invaders (Lucy, 2000; 2005; Hills, 2003; Thomas, Stumpf and Härke, 2006; Hughes *et al.*, 2014, p. 82). What can be definitively stated is that acculturation did take place; by the sixth century, Anglo-Saxon material culture and burial practice were predominant across southern and eastern lowland Britain. Still, within these new settlements and cemeteries there persists a widespread occurrence of Romano-British objects and paraphernalia: little remnants of Britain's Roman past, carried forward into a new material world and incorporated into the daily lives and funerary rituals of its late antique occupants.

1.4 Literature Review

1.4.1 Prior Interpretations

This study, though novel in method, builds off the foundations set out by previous inquiries into object reuse in this period. The frequent presence of reused Roman materials in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries has long been recognised by archaeologists, though not always understood. Indeed, the very early discovery of Roman pottery, coins and other metalwork in a series of yet-unidentified Anglo-Saxon graves in Kent led eighteenth-century antiquarian Bryan Faussett to erroneously label them as "Romans Britainized [*sic*], and Britains Romanized [*sic*]" (Wright, 1854, pp. 4—5; Hawkes, 1990, p. 4). This was later set straight by James Douglas who, by attributing the graves to the early medieval period, piqued the interest of fellow Victorian archaeologists intrigued by the notion of Roman objects being deliberately placed with the Anglo-Saxon dead (Eckardt and Williams, 2003, p. 147). Early interpretations by Charles Roach Smith and Thomas Wright suggested that the antiquity of these items would have imbued them with magical or otherwise superstitious qualities, and that the proximity of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries to Roman sites—paired with the deposition of Roman objects in the grave and 'Romanised' style of some Anglo-Saxon metalwork—further implied interactions between the Germanic migrants and a

residual population of native Romano-British (Ibid.; also Rhodes, 1990, p. 53). An ethnically-based interpretation of Roman object reuse was likewise proposed some half a century later by Baldwin Brown (1915) who suggested the presence of these artefacts within Anglo-Saxon graves might have been indicative of a population of native Romano-British women marrying and moving into Anglo-Saxon villages, bringing their own 'trinkets' with them as heirlooms.[3] Following on from the early arguments of Smith and Wright, David Brown (1977) called attention to those Roman items and other 'apparently useless objects' of age which apparently had been held in bags or purses, suggesting that these likely had served as amulets (Myres, 1978, p. 352). In a note to the *Antiquaries Journal*, Myres (1978) rebutted the notion that these items must have been perceived as magical in nature, suggesting instead that the Roman coins and other small objects and fragmented materials often recorded from bags presumably hung at the hip have a more functional explanation and could actually be evidence for a rudimentary barter economy in lieu of any formal currency. Yet three years later, Audrey Meaney (1981) renewed the argument for Roman objects as possessing an amuletic function in Anglo-Saxon society, suggesting that most of the Roman objects recovered from Anglo-Saxon graves likely were regarded to have been imbued with magical properties. She refers to such items as 'found amulets'—as well as 'trinkets' or 'treasures'—concluding that the owners of 'antique' objects, many of which were carried in bags at the waist, might have regarded them as simple curiosities, or "as personal mascots with peculiar powers for their owners alone" (Ibid., p. 227). Roger White (1988) also acknowledges the possibility that certain 'antique' objects might have held some mystical significance in early Anglo-Saxon communities, but ultimately adopts a more functional interpretation of Roman object reuse. Contradicting Brown (1915), White argues that these items should not be interpreted as the ethnic markers of a surviving Romano-British population nor as a continuation of "Romano-

[3] See also discussions by Loveluck and Laing, 2011, p. 541; Fleming, 2016; and White, 1990, p. 125.

Celtic" traditions; he instead highlights the visibility of Roman buildings and materials in the settled areas of the English landscape and suggests that the presence of such objects in the cemeteries of the early medieval period likely represented ready availability and simple opportunism more than anything else (1988, pp. 162—163). White further qualifies this in a later article, positing that the reuse of Roman objects was primarily motivated by a desire to acquire either 'scrap' or 'substitute' and further proposing that various Roman object types were reused differently dependent upon whether they a) bore a resemblance to other more desirable items contemporary to the Anglo-Saxon period or b) held value as scrap metal to be refashioned into new objects (White, 1988; 1990, pp. 131—132; see also Eckardt and Williams, 2003, p. 156). Objects of the former group plausibly might have served as cheap alternatives to expensive or otherwise less attainable dress accessories, ornaments, and grave goods, whereas those in the latter group were more valued as materials for the construction of new objects. It has been suggested that the incentive for this sort of opportunistic scavenging may have been amplified by reduced access to materials. Historian Robin Fleming draws a picture of 'calamitous material impoverishment' in immediately post-Roman Britain, in which the 'profoundly poor' inhabitants for the first three to four generations following the Roman 'collapse' were forced to contend with a faltering metal economy and subsequent de-skilling and impoverishment of the population (2012, pp. 4—5). In this scenario, Roman artefacts would have made for cheap and easily accessible materials for either re-working or melting and re-forging into new objects.

Eckardt and Williams (2003) have emphasised that where past interpretations of reused Roman material have focused on both functional and magical explanations, they have largely failed to address any potential further significance which these objects might have held in Anglo-Saxon society, such as the reproduction of social memory. Although they accept that function and scrap clearly will have played an important role in motivating the reuse of Roman objects, they argue that "[availability] and practicality alone do not explain the *ways* Roman objects were re-used" [my *italics*] and that one cannot assume that all 'old' or 'antique' objects would have been

attributed magical or amuletic properties (2003, pp. 156—157). The crux of their analysis instead rests on the contention that objects can actively acquire new social meanings as well as evoke memories through their associations with the people who have owned them and passed them down (Ibid., p. 141). Along this vein, consideration is then also given to what happens when objects are lost or deposited in one context, only to be found a reused in a later, and potentially very different, cultural context. As new evidence proves it likely that late antique and early medieval communities were a melting pot of recent continental migrants and local Britons alike, this line of enquiry becomes particularly relevant. Eckardt and Williams refer to Appadurai (1986), who suggests that objects which have been substantially moved in space become detached from 'contemporary' society and are ascribed new associations through authentication and reworking, giving them a special role in the definition of that contemporary society in relation to other times and places. They conclude that because Roman objects held "no known biographies of production, exchange and use" within the living memories of the Anglo-Saxon peoples, they became the focus of a communal social memory focused on supernatural associations; their deliberate removal from circulation and incorporation into the funerary rite can therefore be interpreted as an attempt to define a tangible symbolic relationship between the past and present (2003, p. 146). This argument is mirrored in Janet Kay's examination of Roman object deposition in fourth- and fifth-century juvenile burials, where it is proposed that the manner in which the items were reused suggests that the communities burying these individuals were aware of late Roman traditions and that they were deliberately manufacturing an association between Roman objects and deceased children in an attempt to forge a connection with Britain's Roman past (2016, p. 105). Helen Geake (1997) has proposed that for the early medieval period c. AD 600—850 the symbolic links created between the Anglo-Saxons and Britain's Roman past might also have been utilised for political purposes in Britain's increasingly stratifying social hierarchy. She argues that the early Anglo-Saxon leaders were not only aware of the Roman heritage of Britain but were able to effectively utilise *romanitas* to legitimise themselves as successors to the Roman state (1997, p. 133).

Through numerous studies into both reused and recycled Roman materials, Ellen Swift (2012; 2013; 2014) takes a more multi-faceted approach, recognising the deep complexities inherent to the use of Roman objects in late antique Britain and the post-Roman West, and ultimately proposing that multiple motivating factors must have been at play in the decision to deposit Roman objects into inhumation graves. Drawing from Appadurai's (1986, pp. 14—15) and Kopytoff's (1986, pp. 66—68) anthropological discussions surrounding reuse as an aspect of object biography, Swift emphasizes how Roman artefacts might have been curated as 'still-practical' objects or might have otherwise possessed significance in relation to social or cultural values, personal inheritance, communal memory, or status display (2014b, p. 130). The wide array of themes discussed here are explored throughout this thesis, with special consideration paid to how access, regional location, and place in time affected how Roman objects were perceived and interacted with in the funerary rite.

1.4.2 Setting the Groundwork for Quantitative Study: White 1988

To date, the most comprehensive work on Roman object reuse in Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages is the 1988 B.A.R. publication by Roger White, entitled *Roman and Celtic Objects from Anglo-Saxon Graves.* White's report addresses a large assemblage of Roman and prehistoric objects gathered from four major museum collections (i.e. the British Museum, the National Museum at Liverpool, the Ashmolean in Oxford, and the Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology) as well as archaeological reports, both published and unpublished, with the aim of demonstrating the significance of reused objects within the furnished Anglo-Saxon burial rite. From these sources, White compiled a list of all recorded Roman or prehistoric objects (the latter of which he chiefly refers to as either 'Celtic' or 'Iron Age') recorded from Anglo-Saxon mortuary contexts, further dividing them into seven primary categories for analysis: brooches (split between penannular brooches and all other brooch types), buckles and belt sets, coins, personal

dress accessories, vessels, and accessory objects such as keys, spoons, combs, bells, etc. Each chapter of his study follows an object category—sometimes additionally providing a new typology—and lists full descriptions of the objects recorded as part of the category group. This is followed by a thought-provoking, over-arching discussion as well as an expansive artefact catalogue and site gazetteer of all recorded instances of such objects up to *c.* 1986. White concludes that though a wide array of Roman and prehistoric material categories is observed to have been deposited, vessels, brooches, buckles, coins, spoons, keys, bracelets, rings and intaglios were likely to have been the only items of real significance (1988, p. 159). He further posits that though the selection of such items is close to what might have been expected from a Roman site, those which appear in Anglo-Saxon graves were specifically chosen and occasionally modified from their original Roman functions in order to serve a purpose more tailored to the Anglo-Saxon funerary rite (Ibid.).The size and comprehensibility of White's 1988 catalogue—the first to present a discursive typology of reused object types from Anglo-Saxon contexts—provides a robust platform for the present study. However, whereas White's work largely focused on the artefacts themselves, namely their typology and materiality, the primary focus of this study is on the context of their deposition: how they were being used, who they were found with, and their spatial and chronological distributions. In this way, the artefacts become tools for understanding larger social, cultural, and political processes. By pairing a large body of qualitative and quantitative data (i.e. the corpora of reused Roman objects) with statistical analysis and anthropological theory, we can begin to better understand what these objects reflect about the social-cultural developments taking place in Britain in the fifth—seventh centuries.

2 Methodology

The studies outlined in Chapter 1 have provided unique perspectives and interpretive theories to the study of Roman object reuse and deposition in early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and settlements. To date, reused Roman artefacts have been described as trinkets, treasures, and amulets, as scrap metal and inexpensive substitutes, or as heirlooms and mnemonic tools. Yet the nuances in how Roman objects were utilised and perceived across different early Anglo-Saxon communities and through time have never been explored in any depth, nor tested against the archaeological data. The present study intends to do just that. As Chapters 3 through 7 each constitute an independent examination and discussion of the data, specific methods for analysis are outlined at the beginning of each chapter. This chapter, therefore, primarily serves as a methodological framework for the collection and recording of relevant data and subsequent creation of the final dataset, the summary and reference indexes for which are available at the end of this volume (Catalogues 1, 2, 3, and 4).

2.1 Study Aims and Research Questions

The research conducted for this study stems from three principal aims:

- to develop a new data-driven methodology for investigating and quantifying the deposition of reused Roman objects in Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves,
- to explore the existence of any significant demographic, geographic, or chronological trends in the funerary deposition of reused Roman objects and consider the potential social, political, or cultural motives,
- to advance our understanding of how Roman objects were perceived and interacted with during the fifth through seventh centuries.

From these three aims, five corresponding research questions are defined:

1. What were the potential motivating factors for the use of Roman objects in Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves?
2. Are there any regional patterns evident in the distribution of reused Roman objects within the study dataset, and what might this imply about the wider context of Roman object reuse within the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite?
3. What sorts of objects were selected for reuse and deposition, and why? Is there an obvious preference for certain materials, types, or functions?
4. Can any distinct patterns be identified in how Roman artefacts were distributed among individuals of different genders or ages? Do these diverge from trends evident in the wider Anglo-Saxon grave assemblage?
5. Is there any evidence for a shift in Roman object reuse over time and, if so, how does this fit within the social and cultural timeline of the fifth through seventh centuries?

2.2 Sample Criteria

The study sample, also referred to as 'dataset' throughout this text, consists of individual reused Roman objects recorded from excavated furnished inhumations across England. This study has adopted Ellen Swift's definition of 'reuse' in referring to an object which is in secondary use but which still retains some of its original form: "often it has been altered or repaired, or is used in a manner different to the original use of the object, or by a different owner" (2013, pp. 91—92). This excludes items which may have been manufactured from melted down and recycled metal or glass. Roman objects from cremation burials were also excluded, justified by the limited geographic scope and timeframe in which cremation burials were used (see Section 2.6), as well as the low quantity and poor identifiability of artefacts. Roman and other antique materials were

indeed used in these contexts, but White has observed a general scarcity of these items within cremation cemeteries (1988, p. 185).

Chronologically, examined sites were limited to those dated to between the mid-fifth century and the late seventh century AD. Only burial sites containing multiple individuals were recorded, thus excluding isolated barrows. The geographic parameters for this study focus on all areas of furnished Anglo-Saxon burial, save for four deliberately excluded counties along the East Anglian and Kentish coastlands (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent). These omitted counties contain a wealth of Anglo-Saxon burial sites, including the well-known 'elite' burials at Snape and Sutton Hoo, and are already under extensive research and analysis by Anglo-Saxon archaeologists, particularly concerning their immediate ties and strong affiliations with contemporary sites in the Continental mainland. Their exclusion comes following a prearranged agreement with a fellow doctoral candidate to avoid any potential overlap in data collection and analysis.[4] Several Anglo-Saxon sites from within these counties are, however, occasionally referred to for comparison throughout this study. Modern ceremonial county boundaries, rather than historic, were chosen to define the study area and are used throughout this thesis.

The methods discussed below were applied to pre-existing, i.e. secondary, data gathered from journals and excavation reports, both published and unpublished. The resulting dataset is comprised of 671 Roman objects associated with a minimum of 341 inhumation graves—and some recorded from other, less well-defined cemetery contexts—from 117 burial sites exhibiting the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite.

[4] See Indra Werthmann's doctoral thesis, Durham University. Both research projects commenced in the autumn of 2014 following initial negotiations between the candidates and our respective supervisors.

2.3 Identifying Roman Objects in Early Anglo-Saxon Graves

Generally, the Roman objects have been identified in accordance with labelling in excavation reports and their associated specialist reports and images. This approach could not be used for all collected data, however, as Roman material in Anglo-Saxon contexts is occasionally misidentified or mislabelled by the excavating parties. Thus, published typologies and catalogues of Roman material have been addressed where possible and are cited in the full object index at the end of this volume (Catalogue 2).

2.3.1 Early Data Collection and Pilot Study

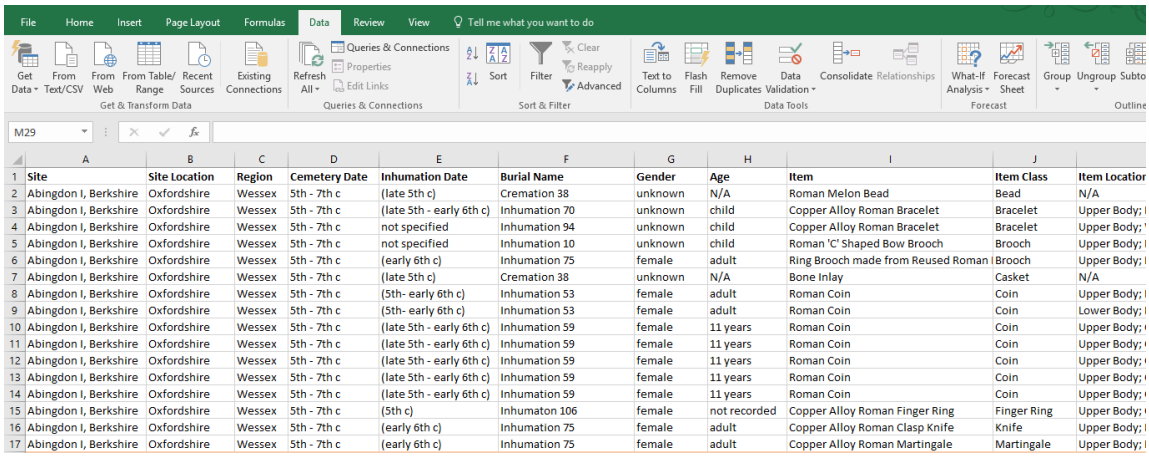
Data collection initially focused upon Roger White's *Roman and Celtic Objects from Anglo-Saxon Graves: A catalogue and an interpretation of their use* (1988) with corroboration from Tania Dickinson's (1977) *The Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites of the Upper Thames Region, and their Bearing on the History of Wessex, circa AD 400-700* and Audrey Meaney's (1964) *A Gazetteer of Early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites* and (1981) *Anglo-Saxon Amulets and Curing Stones*.

For data published prior to 1987, this study largely defers to the observations of Roger White (1988). White's catalogue, which initially formed part of his own thesis submitted for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Liverpool in 1987, constitutes an immense corpus of 242 sites which lists reused Roman and prehistoric objects from both inhumation and cremation burial contexts throughout Britain. Given a general lack of previous work on this subject, White's intention was to create a thorough and comprehensive typology and catalogue of Roman and 'Celtic' artefacts from Anglo-Saxon graves, including novel material as well as items which had previously been studied (1988, p. 3). To determine the validity of his catalogue as a primary source of data for the present study, cross-examination was carried out between his records and several of the original reports. This was done, in part, to establish a better understanding of White's

investigative procedures and designations of Roman object types, but also to consider how our recording techniques might differ, particularly regarding which information was recorded from each site. In addition, updated publications—including specialist reports—were available for several of the cemeteries recorded by White. Cross-investigation was therefore carried out on the sites of Linton Heath B, Cambridgeshire (Neville, 1854); Kemble I, Gloucestershire (Akerman, 1857b); Long Wittenham, Oxfordshire (Akerman, 1861; 1863); Wigber Low, Derbyshire (Collis, 1983); Portway, Andover (Cook and Dacre, 1985); Broughton Lodge, Nottinghamshire (Kinsley, 1993); Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Boyle *et al.*, 1995); Barrington A, Cambridgeshire (Malim and Hines, 1998); Worthy Park, Kingsworthy near Winchester (Hawkes *et al.*, 2003); and Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Annable and Eagles, 2010). Review of these sites showed negligible variance in the nature and detail of the information recorded. Data which had since been updated were recorded separately and only later incorporated into the dataset, after initial scrutiny of White's dataset was carried out. To further test the thoroughness of White's publication, the data from Dickinson (1976) and Meaney (1964; 1981) were also consulted and cross-referenced for sites containing reused Roman material. Having thus thoroughly vetted its comprehensibility, White 1988 was confirmed to be reliable as a source of data from sites examined and recorded prior to 1987, and thenceforth constituted a broad platform from which to launch initial data collection and methodological trials.

Due to the typological impetus behind White's thesis, the objects recorded there are organized not by grave group, but rather by artefact type. Thus, for my purposes, the first point of order for the pilot study was to record the contextual data for each object (i.e. the location, date, and demographic data associated with the grave) and reorganise the dataset into a more easily manipulated digital format. Microsoft Excel™ was chosen as an appropriate software tool for this purpose due to the ease with which cells can be sorted, tabled, and statistically tested. The resulting initial spreadsheet constituted over 7,500 cells listing not only typological information about the objects but also their locations within the grave, the grave name or

identifier, cemetery site, county, dates of cemetery use, estimated grave date, and the gender and age of the associated inhumation. Details of this process are further outlined in Sections 2.4.2 and 2.4.3, below.



	Site	Site Location	Region	Cemetery Date	Inhumation Date	Burial Name	Gender	Age	Item	Item Class	Item Location
2	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th c)	Cremation 38	unknown	N/A	Roman Melon Bead	Bead	N/A
3	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th - early 6th c)	Inhumation 70	unknown	child	Copper Alloy Roman Bracelet	Bracelet	Upper Body;
4	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	not specified	Inhumation 94	unknown	child	Copper Alloy Roman Bracelet	Bracelet	Upper Body;
5	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	not specified	Inhumation 10	unknown	child	Roman 'C' Shaped Bow Brooch	Brooch	Upper Body;
6	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(early 6th c)	Inhumation 75	female	adult	Ring Brooch made from Reused Roman	Brooch	Upper Body;
7	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th c)	Cremation 38	unknown	N/A	Bone Inlay	Casket	N/A
8	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(5th- early 6th c)	Inhumation 53	female	adult	Roman Coin	Coin	Upper Body;
9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(5th- early 6th c)	Inhumation 53	female	adult	Roman Coin	Coin	Lower Body;
10	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th - early 6th c)	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	Roman Coin	Coin	Upper Body;
11	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th - early 6th c)	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	Roman Coin	Coin	Upper Body;
12	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th - early 6th c)	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	Roman Coin	Coin	Upper Body;
13	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th - early 6th c)	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	Roman Coin	Coin	Upper Body;
14	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(late 5th - early 6th c)	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	Roman Coin	Coin	Upper Body;
15	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(5th c)	Inhumaton 106	female	not recorded	Copper Alloy Roman Finger Ring	Finger Ring	Upper Body;
16	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(early 6th c)	Inhumation 75	female	adult	Copper Alloy Roman Clasp Knife	Knife	Upper Body;
17	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	Wessex	5th - 7th c	(early 6th c)	Inhumation 75	female	adult	Copper Alloy Roman Martingale	Martingale	Upper Body;

Figure 2:1 Early Prototype of Microsoft Excel database
White (1988) data only.

Once recorded into this more easily manipulated format, it became possible to reorganize and run preliminary tests on White's dataset using notable Excel ™ features such as pivot tables and their corresponding charts to test the viability of the recording method and search for noteworthy patterns in the data. Where necessary, original reports were consulted for missing information, e.g. number of excavated graves per cemetery. The format and recorded details of the dataset were reorganized, refined, and retested in the manner of a pilot study until a satisfactory format had been achieved, at which point data collection was extended to include sites excavated after the completion of White's thesis, as well as information from site reports which had been updated (e.g. Portway Down, Hampshire).

2.3.2 Building the Final Dataset

The post-1987 archaeological material used in this study has been derived from well-recorded excavation and specialist reports, present in both online and printed media formats. Online indexes, including *Medieval Britain and Ireland* (as part of the *Medieval Archaeology Journal* series), PastScape, and the Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP), were accessed for excavations published after 1985 to provide some overlap with White's study.[5] A list of Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites fitting the criteria outlined in Section 2.2 was generated, organised initially by the year of publication, and investigated for presence of Roman material. Full excavation reports were obtained, where possible, and grave catalogues were comprehensively searched for the presence of Roman objects. These were recorded using the Excel spreadsheet in the same manner as those sites taken from White (1988). White's catalogue provides around 415 of the Roman objects assessed here, recorded from 89 distinct burial sites. This accounts for *c.* 62 % of objects and 76% of burial sites included in this study. Independent from this large base, more than 300 burial sites published post-1985 were examined for data relevant to this study; 28 of these contained relevant data, resulting in a collective total of 117 burial sites and 671 objects fitting the parameters of this study recorded from these combined sources.

It was judged that a suitable number of accessible excavation reports had been examined and appropriately recorded by the summer of 2017, and that further attempt at data collection would only result in diminished returns. Data collection thus ceased shortly thereafter, and attention was instead turned to interrogation and analysis of the available dataset. Consequently,

[5] URLs for the above services are https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/mbi/ (Society for Medieval Archaeology, 2018); https://www.pastscape.org.uk/ (Historic England, 2015); and https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/aip_he_2018/index.cfm (Darvill, Russell and Milner, 2018)

the final dataset—while representative of the wider corpus of early Anglo-Saxon burials—cannot be considered fully comprehensive.

2.4 Data Sorting and Preparation for Analysis

The construction of this study's dataset was founded on three basic elements: the cemetery site, the inhumation grave, and the Roman object. Examination of the cemeteries in which Roman objects are found focuses on each site's geographic location, the estimated date range of the site, the number of excavated inhumation graves recorded, and the number of inhumation graves with which one or more Roman objects are associated (2.4.1). Site attribute data and relevant sources are provided in Catalogue 4. Focusing in on the inhumations, recorded characteristics include the sex and/or gender of the individual, the individual's approximate age, and the estimated date of burial (Section 2.4.3). Each of these is given a unique identifier specific to this study (e.g. Inh_130) to simplify cross-referencing. A reference index for all this study's inhumations can be found in Catalogue 3. Lastly, the Roman objects are each recorded with reference to 'object type' (defined in Chapter 3), the presence of modifications, if any, and placement within the grave and in relation to the body, when applicable (2.4.2). The Roman objects are each given unique identifiers in the same manner as the inhumation graves (e.g. Obj_384) and are listed in numeric order in the burial data summary and object index provided in Catalogues 1 and 2.

2.4.1 Site Recording

Variability in the quality and character of sources for cemetery data remained a consistent issue throughout the early stages of this study. In addition to the difficulties of sometimes unrecorded or otherwise unavailable information, the examined sites range widely in the number of graves recorded, the percentage of those graves to have been excavated, the estimated dates

of use both for individual graves and for the site as a whole, and the proportion of furnished to unfurnished graves. To counter this, certain terms and conditions were set to ensure that all recorded data adhered to the same standard across the study dataset. The 'cemetery population', also occasionally referred to as 'size', is recorded as the total number of excavated inhumations at a burial site. In instances of multiple burial in a single grave cut, each inhumation was recorded individually. As cremations are excluded from this study, they are also not included in the cemetery population/size, even when present. In instances where multiple excavation reports have been available for the same burial site, the most recent publication is preferred, and any overlapping information is synthesised where possible. For instance, the site of Dorchester VI—as recorded in White (1988)—was later published as 'Wally Corner' cemetery in Boyle *et al.* (1995); data from the five graves which overlapped were consolidated (Inh_309, Inh_310, Inh_311, Inh_312, and Inh_313). Every excavated inhumation burial from each of the 117 cemeteries was individually assessed and the total number of those containing Roman objects was tallied for each site (see Catalogue 4). In this way, it was possible to calculate proportional distributions of Roman objects used as grave goods per site (see Sections 5.6.1 and 5.6.2).

The estimated date range for the use-life of a burial site is also recorded for each cemetery (e.g. fifth—sixth century). This range can sometimes be quite broad, spanning the entire three-century period covered by this study. Thus, in addition to recording the date range of the entire cemetery, emphasis has also been placed on the individual inhumations with which Roman objects were found. Date ranges and their use within the chronological framework of this study are defined more fully below in Section 2.6. Change over time is examined at the end of each analysis chapter, and a full discussion of chronological trends and patterns is presented in Chapter 8.

It has previously been argued that one predominant factor in the reuse of Roman and prehistoric objects is opportunism or convenience (White, 1988; 1990; Fleming, 2012; 2016). To examine this possibility, it was necessary to include proximity to Roman sites in the recorded

cemetery site data. Estimated longitudinal and longitudinal coordinates were recorded for each of the study's 117 sites using GPS Geoplaner.[6] The proximities between the study sites and the nearest Roman sites were then calculated using data from the Archaeology Data Service's Roman Rural Settlement Project (RRSP) (Allen *et al.*, 2015), as well as the EngLaId project (Gosden *et al.*, 2016), and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index (Historic England, 2011).[7] Examination of these proximal relationships between the Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites recorded for study and any Roman sites is covered in Chapter 5, Section 5.7.

2.4.2 Object Recording

In most cases, only objects explicitly defined as being of Roman manufacture in their original site reports or by a specialist (e.g. White, 1988; Dickinson, 1976, etc.) are recorded for this study. Some of the more convincing objects marked out by these sources as 'possible' or 'probable' Roman artefacts were also included, where appropriate, and are denoted as such. However, certain items which had been recorded as being of 'Roman character' by White and by others are excluded from this study due to reservations regarding whether such items would have actually been Roman in manufacture or were created by post-Roman peoples in emulation of Roman styles (e.g. Quoit brooch style brooches and buckles). This selective recording generates a natural bias in the dataset towards object types with more distinguished typologies, such as dress accessories and personal objects. Accordingly, functional objects which are more difficult to distinguish chronologically, such as certain Roman tools, are much more likely to have been missed in data collection and will therefore be under-represented here.

[6] https://www.geoplaner.com/

[7] I am greatly indebted to Chris Green for access to this data, which includes the geographic coordinates for each of the Roman sites.

In early data recording, virtually all the published information was recorded for each individual object; however, this was narrowed down during the cleaning process to highlight those features which held potential to yield the most significant information on the possible motivations behind the reuse of Roman objects. The relevant information recorded for each object includes the Roman object type, a description of said object including material, style, etc., any modifications (where applicable) as well as the location of these Roman objects in relation to the body. This information was then recorded into a Microsoft Excel™ spreadsheet, with each individual item being recorded as a separate entry. Objects were each recorded as one of 30 'types' under the broader headings of 'jewellery and personal dress accessories' (Section 3.2), 'tools and equipment' (Section 3.3), 'vessels and household objects' (Section 3.4), and 'materials' (Section 3.5). A description of each of these object types is given in Chapter 3. Artefacts that have been altered in a manner which changes their function were recorded under their original classification prior to modification taking place (e.g. a bracelet remade into a finger ring is still listed as 'bracelet' in the object type column). However, such artefacts are listed with each of their associated object types—both pre- and post-modification—in the discussion of reused Roman object types in Chapter 3.

L	M	N
Item	**Item Class**	**Modified?**
Roman Glass Vessel Fragments	Glass Vessel	N
Roman Coin	Perf. Coin	Y
Base of Roman Butt Beaker	Ceramic	N
Roman Coin	Perf. Coin	Y
Roman Coin	Perf. Coin	Y
Copper Alloy Roman Pin	Pin	N
Roman Coin	Perf. Coin	Y
Copper Alloy Roman 'boat-shaped' Amulet	Misc. Metal	N
Copper Alloy Roman Terret	Misc. Metal	N
Roman Coin	Coin	N
Roman Coin	Coin	N
Roman Coin	Coin	N
Copper Alloy Roman Armlet	Bracelet	N
Small Roman Glass Beaker	Glass Vessel	N
Copper Alloy Roman Disc Brooch	Brooch	Y

Figure 2:2 Example of Early Object Recording
Object recording (Item, Item Class, and Modifications) from the Excel database.

The visual impact of the body as laid out in the grave was of immense importance in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite (Lucy, 2000, chap. 3; Williams, 2010b). To gain insight into how object reuse may have related to this mortuary tableau, the placement of each Roman artefact in relation to the inhumed body was also recorded. Each documented location has been classified into one of fourteen possible 'location codes', as shown in the table below (Table 2:1). The location code grid in Figure 2:3 displays an extended supine burial for clarity, but these same location codes are also used for flexed and crouched burials, of which there are few, where accurate contextual information is available and there is some amount of certainty that the object was still in its original location relative to the body. Location codes are also assigned in instances where skeletal material no longer remains but the location of the object in relation to the body can still be ascertained (e.g. an accessory vessel near the head or foot of the grave). The decision to place the grid lines in these locations was an arbitrary one, made with an aim to make the process of analysing bodily associations and potential visibility more objective. Left, right, and centre designations were always assigned in relation to the body, and not the perspective of the excavator; therefore LC (Left Chest) will always refer to the left upper torso of the inhumed, and so forth. In the instances where an object was associated specifically with one part of the body but fell within a different grid zone, preference was given to the former (e.g. an item worn on the right wrist, wherein the wrist was extended down past the hip or crossed over on the chest, was assigned the location of 'WW—Worn on Wrist').

Location Code	Reference	Placement in respect to the body
RS	Right of Skull	To the body's right, to the side of the head, above the shoulder
CS	Centre Skull	On or above the head; includes items in the mouth/on eyes
LS	Left of Skull	To the body's left, to the side of the head, above the shoulder
RC	Right Chest	To the body's right, above pelvis; includes items worn on right shoulder or wrist
CC	Centre Chest	On the chest, from the waist up; includes items worn suspended from the neck
LC	Left Chest	To the body's left, above pelvis; includes items worn on left shoulder or wrist
RH	Right Hips	To the body's right, to the side of the pelvis, above the knee and below the waist
CH	Centre Hips	On the pelvis or between the legs; includes items worn in the centre of the hips or placed in the lap
LH	Left Hips	To the body's left, to the side of the pelvis, above the knee and below the waist
WW	Worn on Wrist	Believed to have been worn on the wrist
RF	Right of Feet	To the body's right, to the right side of the feet, below the knee
CF	Centre Feet	On, between, or directly below the feet
LF	Left of Feet	To the body's left, to the left side of the feet, below the knee
GF	Grave Fill	Location uncertain in relation to the body; part of the grave fill
N/A	Not Applicable	Item location not recorded, or no remains to indicate presence/orientation of a body

Table 2:1 Location Codes and their Relation to the Body

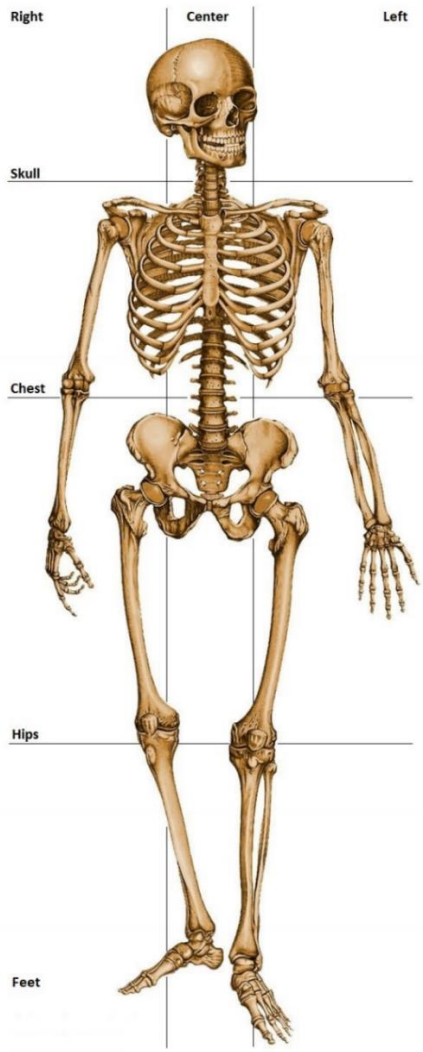


Figure 2:3 Location Code Grid
Shown on an extended supine inhumation. Image adapted from a DeviantART (2011) stock photo.

2.4.3 Inhumation Recording: Terms and Definitions within the Dataset

Over 7,000 inhumation graves were assessed from the 117 collective burial sites, 341 of which contained or were otherwise associated with one or more Roman objects. The information recorded for each of these 341 inhumations includes the position of the body (where relevant), the number of Roman objects associated with the burial, the total number of items within the grave, the sex and/or interpreted gender of the body, the approximate age and/or life stage of the individual, and the estimated date range of the grave based on associated grave goods. One

consistent issue with the process of data collection for this study has been the irregularity and variation in how inhumation graves are recorded and contextualized within their individual excavation reports. For purposes of a large-scale analysis of patterns such as this, certain terms and definitions therefore had to be applied to create uniformity in the dataset.

2.4.3.1 Sex versus Gender

The sex of an individual is biological and is assessed based on osteological evidence, most often including a visual assessment of the gross morphology of skeletal remains such as the size or shape of an individual's pelvis, the robustness or morphological features of their cranium, or the robustness of their long bones (Braz, 2009). However, an accurate interpretation of sex is not always possible in archaeological contexts. Apart from the obvious potential issue of poor skeletal preservation, other problems include under-defined sexual dimorphism in the skeletons of children and juveniles as well as excavator error or lack of recording. This issue is particularly prevalent with older excavation reports, in which the excavator may not have had the expertise or the means to determine the sex of a skeleton. Often in such reports, the presumed 'sex' of an individual is therefore either not recorded or is assigned based on the presumed gender associations of certain object types present in the grave.

Gender, by contrast, is a social construct (Sørensen, 2006, p. 65). Its representation within the funerary rite is therefore multi-faceted and deeply complex. Presentations of sexed and/or gendered bodies in the archaeological record are always representative of the "simultaneously combined constructions of age, class, ethnicity, race, and social status" (Hollimon, 2011, p. 149; see also Joyce, 2004). The chief issue with relying exclusively on grave goods to define gender is the potential for imposing contemporary definitions of gender roles and norms onto a past society—an issue regularly hit upon by researchers who argue that sex should not automatically be equated with gender (Nordblah and Yates, 1990; Conkey and Gero, 1997; Gilchrist, 1999;

Sørensen, 2013). Nevertheless, evidence relating to the burials of the fifth—seventh centuries suggests that gender was directly defined in relation to biological sex, and that the expression of gender in the burial rite was simple and unambiguous, symbolized via deposited grave goods (Stoodley, 1999); this notion is discussed at length in Chapter 6.

The advent of 'queer theory' stresses the importance in acknowledging that there will always be outliers to the norm (Halperin, 1995). Yet, in light of the evidence presented be Stoodley (1999) and other similar enquiries into sex and gender (e.g. Härke, 2011), it is probable that within the Anglo-Saxon mortuary rite the concept of gender fluidity was indeed outside the norm. Stoodley's results appear to demonstrate that sex and gender are directly and intimately correlated within the Anglo-Saxon burial rite, and that the dominant or 'normal' practice of the Anglo-Saxons therefore involved a gendered distribution of grave goods very much in line with traditional concepts of 'female' and 'male'. Although this study in no way denies the potential existence of non-conforming individuals in Britain's fifth—seventh centuries, it accepts and adopts Stoodley's framework of gender associations and designations and deems the potential for variation outside this norm to be negligible to the results of the study.

Both the sex and gender of inhumations were recorded, when possible, in accordance with the interpretation of the excavator. In instances where not enough evidence was present to ascertain the osteological sex of the individual, gender was instead used to classify the inhumation as male or female, and *vice versa*. Though several individuals were examined for whom sex and gender may not have been one in the same, none of these were associated with Roman objects, and there are no obvious examples of such discrepancy within this study's dataset. Thus, the final designations of an individual's sex/gender are listed in the under the heading of 'Gender' within both the burial data catalogue and inhumation index (Catalogues 1 and 3). In instances where neither the sex nor the gender was specified for an inhumation, the individual was designated as

unknown. A full assessment of the relationship between grave gender and the reuse of Roman objects is presented in Chapter 6.

2.4.3.2 Age and the Life Cycle

Discussion regarding the place of material cultures in the life course is often made difficult by a general lack of shared terminology and definition within excavation reports. While archaeologists acknowledge a distinction in age—e.g. infant, child, adult—these terms are not often explicitly defined in archaeology (Gowland, 2006, p. 143). The bioarchaeological tripartite model lists three distinct types of 'age': physiological/biological, chronological, and social (Gowland, 2006; Sofaer, 2011). The first refers to the physiological changes observed in a body as it ages and is associated with growth, maturity, and senescence (Sofaer, 2011, p. 286). It is generally understood to be the most universal measure of age, but variation in nutrition, illness, and genetics can influence the timing and speed of changes and expressions of physiological traits (Ibid., p. 287). 'Chronological age' refers to the amount of time which has elapsed between the individual's birth and their death and is typically recorded as an approximation or range, e.g. 20—25 years; 'social age', in turn, is the "culturally constructed understanding of what constitutes age-appropriate attitudes and behavior" in any particular society (Sofaer, 2011, p. 287). Though a constructive relationship between these three definitions is of critical importance in the interpretation of archaeological age groups, all too often these three terms are erroneously used interchangeably by excavators. Biological age, assessed from the skeletal materials, is used to estimate a chronological age, which is then assigned a social age (e.g. 'adolescent') based on the excavator's pre-conceived and often Western notions of how the three relate. Furthermore, one excavator's 'adolescent' may be another's 'juvenile' and yet another's 'child', and all three individually demarcated by different estimated chronological age ranges. Thus, any understanding of how age and life course intersected in the Anglo-Saxon world—and any related trends in burial

practice—must be constructed in a careful manner. For the purposes of this study, two different age values were recorded for each inhumation, each interpreted from the available evidence in the relevant excavation and specialist reports for each burial site. The first value is that of estimated 'chronological' age—or age in years—and the second is the designation of life stage, in this case referring to the believed status of the individual as an 'infant', 'juvenile' or 'adult'.

Chronological age at death—the column for which is titled 'Chron. Age' in both the burial data summary (Catalogue 1) and the inhumation reference index (Catalogue 3)—has been recorded directly from excavator notes. The column of 'life stage' requires some definition. 'Infant', in this study, refers to an individual under two years of age. In graves for which an age range is not given, those listed as 'infants' in their respective excavation or specialist reports are also recorded as such here. The term 'juvenile', generally referring to young or sub-adult individuals, is much more difficult to define archaeologically. Oftentimes the distinction between 'juvenile' and 'adult' is made based on physiological factors. Age estimation for sub-adults relies on markers indicating development and growth within the body, such as tooth eruption and the length of long bones prior to epiphyseal fusion (Rogers, 2009, p. 209). By an individual's early twenties, the process of skeletal growth largely ceases, and remodelling and degenerative processes—i.e. wear in the teeth and joints—become the primary properties by which age can be measured (İşcan and Loth, 1989; Lucy, 2000, pp. 67—68). Hence, as a general rule, 'juveniles'—or sub-adults—tend to be physiologically aged based on growth indicators, while 'adults' are physiologically aged from evidence of degeneration. Yet, evidence from text and remains alike has shown that the *social* transition into Anglo-Saxon adulthood may have occurred earlier in the life cycle than what we would define in the modern day—and certainly at an earlier point than the onset of skeletal degeneration—potentially as early as the age of ten (Crawford, 1991b; Halcrow and Tayles, 2011).

Studies dedicated to the exploration and definition of Anglo-Saxon childhood have determined a number of 'phases' marking the transition into adulthood, evidenced largely by the incorporation of certain numbers or types of grave goods in the burial rite (Crawford, 1999; 2000; Stoodley, 2000; 2011; Gowland, 2006). These phases and their implications regarding concepts of 'adulthood' in the fifth through seventh centuries are further explored in Chapter 7. The authors of these studies might disagree on the defining ages of adolescence, but all have determined that there was a dramatic shift in the burial practices afforded individuals aged 18—20 years and above. The convergence of these defining factors, i.e. the skeletal data and the marked shift in how the graves were furnished, supports a similar maximum age of a 'juvenile' as within the 18—20-year age range. Hence, this age range marks the defining threshold for whether an individual is labelled as 'juvenile' or 'adult' for the purposes of this thesis, with the former referring to individuals under this threshold age and the latter referring to those above this age. Inhumations for which an estimated age was not provided, but for which the labels of 'child', 'juvenile', 'sub-adult', or other such generalised terms were given are also categorised as 'juveniles', while those labelled as 'adults', 'mature', 'senior' and *etcetera* are categorised as 'adults.'

2.5 Background on Statistical Techniques

Statistics are utilised throughout the present study to test the strength and significance of relationships between variables. One simple manner of measuring these relationships is with correlation coefficients, which evaluate the strength of correlation between the relative movements of two variables. Correlation coefficient values close to 1.0 denote a strong positive correlation, and values close to -1.0 denote a strong negative correlation. Equally, a correlation coefficient close to 0 denotes no correlation. For comparing nonparametric paired data samples, i.e. male versus female, or adult versus juvenile graves, the Wilcoxon Rank Sum test was preferred. This test determines the probability that the distributions of observations between two separate

groups are systematically different from one another. Statistically significant relationships for these tests are represented by p-values, or probability values; values of $p<0.05$ are considered significant.

A one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) is also used at times to determine statistically significant differences between two or more groups of variables, e.g. comparing the percentages of excavated graves containing Roman objects between cemeteries in defined regions. The ANOVA works by comparing the mean values of different pre-defined samples to determine the impact of one or more factors. The most important pieces of information gained from the ANOVA are the spread in quantitative values observable both within and between these pre-defined groups and the calculated f-value, which reflects the extent to which the expected values differ from one another. The results of an ANOVA are further analysed using Tukey's Honest Significant Difference (HSD) test, which examines the significance in variance between each pre-defined group. This informs us which relationships are statistically meaningful.

2.5.1 Spatial Analysis

Spatial analysis seeks to explain spatial patterns in human behaviour, e.g. burial traditions, through use of mathematics and geometry. It has been utilised as part of this study to better understand the geospatial distribution patterns of Roman objects within the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite and deduce whether regional cultural affiliations might have played a substantial role in this practice. Three chief statistical techniques were employed in analysing the count of Roman objects deposited per site and the count of inhumation graves affiliated with these objects; these are Average Nearest Neighbour, Incremental Spatial Autocorrelation (Global Moran's I), and Cluster and Outlier Analysis (Anselin Local Moran's I).

Average Nearest Neighbour analysis measures the distances between points (i.e. burial sites) within a pre-defined area, and compares the count of features (e.g. number of Roman

objects) per point with a hypothetical random distribution of the same number of features covering the same total area. Features are considered clustered if the average distance of their distribution is less than that of the hypothetical distribution. If a set of features is determined to be clustered, then Incremental Spatial Autocorrelation can be run; this technique measures the intensity of spatial clustering at incrementally increasing distances, determined by a z-score.[8] The z-score typically increases as the distance increases, but will eventually peak (sometimes multiple times). Peaks are useful in determining the statistical significance of clustering within the set distance bands. Cluster and Outlier Analysis uses the 'first peak' from the Incremental Spatial Autocorrelation as a distance threshold within which concentrations of features with high or low values can be defined; it also identifies spatial outliers, or in this case, burial sites in which the concentrations of features are significantly higher or lower than the mean for that area.[9] These techniques are employed in the analysis of geographic distributions throughout Chapter 5, with full results listed there and in Catalogues 5, 6, 7, and 8.

2.6 Defining Chronological Ranges

Academic opinions have differed on the exact timeline of the transitional period between the end of the Roman period in Britain and the adoption of the Anglo-Saxon burial rite, and enormous energies have been expended on attempting to explain just when and why this shift in mortuary practice occurred (see Dickinson, 2011, p. 229). Attempts by authors of the early twentieth century relied on creating relative chronologies based upon stylistic typologies of dress

[8] A z-score, or standard score, describes a value's relationship to the mean in a group of values, and is measured in terms of standard deviation from that mean (e.g. a z-score of 1.0 = 1 standard deviation above the mean).

[9] Descriptions of spatial techniques are adapted from the ArcGIS Pro tool reference guide (spatial statistics toolbox) at pro.arcgis.com.

accessories such as buckles, brooches, and beads (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 1). But to put it simply, chronology is imprecise; the difficulties of closely dating handmade Anglo-Saxon pottery and dress accessories, and the general rarity of fifth-century material in England, particularly from undisturbed contexts, has historically made defining the chronological frameworks of this period challenging (Dickinson, 2011, p. 229). To date, consensus has more or less been reached regarding the three broad chronological chapters of Anglo-Saxon burial. The first falls between the fifth and sixth centuries, sometimes called the 'Migration' phase. The second has oft been described as the 'long seventh century' or 'Final Phase', but is also referred to as the 'Conversion period' by some, referring to the advent of Christianity in England (Geake, 1997), or the 'late phase' by others (Walton Rogers, 2007). The third has been termed the 'late Saxon' period, ranging from around the eighth century to the eleventh (Dickinson, 2011, p. 228). More widely, these three chronological phases comprise late antiquity (*c*. AD 400—650), the early medieval period (*c*. AD 650—850), and the pre-Conquest period (*c*. AD 850—1100).

The contexts surrounding the earliest furnished inhumations in fifth-century England are complicated. It is likely that for much of the fifth century, unaccompanied (unfurnished) inhumation was the most common form of burial ritual in England (Dickinson, 2011, p. 230). The appearance of cremation (and later furnished inhumation) in the archaeological record in the early fifth century is generally agreed upon as being one of the 'strongest indicators' of an incoming population which held the cultural traditions of the North Sea coastal region (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 524; see also Kemble, 1856; Myres, 1986; Hines, 1990; Scull, 1995, pp. 73—75; Hills, 2003, pp. 95—99; Halsall, 2007, pp. 386—387). Cremation of this sort is shown to have been most commonly practiced into the middle and late fifth century, diminishing substantially and ultimately more or less disappearing, save for some parts of East Anglia, by the end of the sixth century (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 524). The cremation cemeteries of eastern England and those of northern Germany and other 'adjacent districts' shared similarities in their mortuary traditions, from the pottery and other grave-goods chosen for deposition to their funerary process, which

differed markedly from those few cremation practices which were still occasionally observed in Roman Britain (see Philpott, 1991, pp. 50—52), strongly suggesting that they were first developed by migrant communities from the Continent (Dickinson, 2011, p. 229). Though cremation appeared earlier in the English archaeological record than accompanied or 'furnished' inhumation, similarities in the presence of female dress accessories and 'masculine gear', such as weapons and horse harnesses, suggest that the manner in which the furnished corpse was laid out and presented on the cremation pyre was directly analogous to the burial tableau presented in furnished inhumation graves and that the same 'symbolic vocabulary' governed the provision of material culture to each rite, implying similar origins for both rituals (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 524; see also Mckinley, 1994, pp. 82—92; Fern, 2007). In fact, evidence suggests that this specific style of dress and weapon-accompanied burial first made an appearance in Gaul in the late fourth century as a modification of late Roman inhumation rituals. Debate still exists as to whether this highly gendered and militarized display and symbolism was initiated by German troops serving with the late Roman army or by local families competing for power and status following the dissolution of the northern reaches of the Empire (Dickinson, 2011, p. 229; see also Welch, 1993; Halsall, 2000, 2007).

It is not until *c.* AD 470/80 that the archetypal early Anglo-Saxon inhumation mortuary rituals can be shown to occur extensively in England, both numerically and geographically, ultimately surpassing cremation as the leading method of burial in England outside of East Anglia, where cremation remained a popular practice throughout the majority of the sixth century (Dickinson, 2011, p. 230). This particular form of burial rite, most often recorded as an 'accompanied burial' or 'burial with grave goods', involved a dressed corpse—best evidenced by the survival of dress fittings or other accoutrements (Ibid., p. 229)—which was either cremated or inhumed (see also Williams, 2011). The practice of furnished inhumation, with its suite of highly visible and recognizable female dress accessories and masculine military trappings, remains uncommon until the third quarter of the fifth century, and hence can be considered a defining characteristic and

'cultural horizon' for the early Anglo-Saxon Period (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, pp. 524—525; see also Hines, 1990, pp. 23—28). This furnished burial rite reaches a peak around the mid-sixth century AD, with a marked decrease in grave good numbers toward the end of the century, c. AD 580 (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013).

Despite this overall decrease in furnished burial, by the end of the sixth century/beginning of the seventh century, a small number of exceptionally well-furnished and large-scale chamber graves and ship burials, still containing the archetypal objects of the early Anglo-Saxon burial rite, made their appearance in the archaeological record (Welch, 2011, p. 269). The presence of these wealthy graves, otherwise known as 'elite' or 'princely' burials, herald the so-called 'Final Phase' of early Anglo-Saxon mortuary practices, a term first adopted by E.T. Leeds (Leeds, 1936, pp. 96—114; Welch, 2011, pp. 267—269). These 'elite graves' tend to predominantly comprise men buried with objects symbolic of military leadership; for example, the Sutton Hoo Mound 1 royal burial is characterised as being furnished in the style of a Roman general, or possibly even an emperor, with a helmet and shield modelled on fourth-century Roman parade items and two gold- and garnet-decorated shoulder clasps which are noted to have probably fastened a leather tunic and imitated the epaulets of Roman armour (Welch, 2011, pp. 269—270; see also Filmer-Sankey, 1996). In addition to the increasingly wealthy and militarized nature of some men's graves, Bayliss and Hines' (eds.) study revealed a 'surge' in well-furnished female burials, often containing new or 'exotic' imported grave goods, starting in the second quarter of the seventh century and peaking in *c.* AD 660 before furnished burial began to taper off and largely ceased to be practiced in the late seventh century (Hamerow, 2016, p. 424; see Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 520). The extravagant but rare 'princely' graves are in marked contrast to the overall decrease in grave goods evident for both genders in this period, and the grave goods that did remain became less gendered over time (Hamerow, 2016, p. 427; Bayliss *et al.*, 2013). This raises intriguing questions as to the evolving nature of narratives of gender and authority in seventh-century England and highlights the importance of considering this period as a separate and distinct phase of mortuary

rite. Following the innovations of seventh-century burial practice, it appears there was an apparent cessation to the regular deposition of artefacts in graves, *c*. AD 680 (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 517). It comes as no surprise that this corresponds to, and was likely a product of, the slow but steady adoption of Christianity throughout the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, beginning with the arrival of Augustine in Kent *c.* AD 597 and ending with the conversion of Sussex, Hampshire, and the Isle of Wight in the *c.* AD 670s and 680s (Welch, 2011, p. 267). It is not until the eighth century that bodies began to be wrapped in shrouds in lieu of normal clothing (Ibid.; see also Blair, 2005, p. 204), and the mortuary rite shifts back toward unfurnished inhumation.

Two recent collaborative studies led by Catherine Hills and Sam Lucy (2013), *Spong Hill Part IX: chronology and synthesis*, and John Hines and Alex Bayliss (eds., 2013), *Anglo-Saxon Graves and grave Goods of the 6th and 7th Centuries AD: A Chronological Framework*, have added substantially to our understanding of the chronological structuring of this period. As part of the full Spong Hill excavation report series, Hills and Lucy (2013, pp. 168—169) have created a chronological framework of the fifth through early sixth century by means of seriation and correspondence analysis of the decorative aspects of 428 complete and 1,057 incomplete cremation urns. Their results outline three major phases of early Anglo-Saxon cremation in Spong Hill, with Phase A running *c*. AD 400-450, Phase B *c*. AD 430-490, and Phase C *c*. AD 475-540 (see Figure 2:4 below) (Ibid., p. 232). Although these results relate specifically to the site of Spong Hill in Norfolk, they also contain wider implications for the earliest Anglo-Saxon burials in fifth-century England.

In a broader study of Anglo-Saxon graves throughout England, Bayliss and Hines combine the traditional methods of typological dating, seriation, and correspondence analysis, with the science of radiocarbon dating in the examination of 226 Anglo-Saxon burial sites to establish a robust chronological framework for the period *c.* AD 570-720 (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 1). Through the high-precision radiocarbon dating of a careful selection of 90 human skeletons from 17 burial sites, and

subsequent Bayesian statistical modelling of those radiocarbon dates, this study was able "to provide probabilistic date estimates both for individual burials and for the boundaries between phases to which those burials are assigned" (Ibid., p. 491). This resulted in three sets of phase boundaries for the period, but for the purposes of this study I will only focus on two, these being the leading object type partitions for male and for female graves, found in Table 2:2 below (Ibid., p. 460).

Final Phases	**Resulting Phase Ranges**			
	Start of Range		***End of Range***	
Male Graves	*95% probability*	*68% probability*	*95% probability*	*68% probability*
(no Phase A)				
Phase B	*cal AD* 525-550	*cal AD* 535-545	*cal AD* 545-565	*cal AD* 550-560
Phase C	*cal AD* 545-565	*cal AD* 550-560	*cal AD* 565-595	*cal AD* 570-585
Phase D	*cal AD* 565-595	*cal AD* 570-585	*cal AD* 580-610	*cal AD* 585-605
Phase E	*cal AD* 580-610	*cal AD* 585-605	*cal AD* 610-645	*cal AD* 620-640
Phase F	*cal AD* 610-645	*cal AD* 620-640	*cal AD* 660-685	*cal AD* 665-680
Female Graves	*95% probability*	*68% probability*	*95% probability*	*68% probability*
(no Phase A)				
Phase B	*cal AD* 510-545	*cal AD* 525-540	*cal AD* 555-585	*cal AD* 555-575
Phase C	*cal AD* 555-585	*cal AD* 555-575	*cal AD* 580-640	*cal AD* 595-630
Phase D	*cal AD* 580-640	*cal AD* 595-630	*cal AD* 625-650	*cal AD* 635-650
Phase E	*cal AD* 625-650	*cal AD* 635-650	*cal AD* 660-680	*cal AD* 660-675

Table 2:2 Chronological Framework from Bayliss and Hines 2013
Overview of proposed chronological framework from phase-boundary data in Bayliss et al., 2013, p. 460.

The resulting estimated frequency distributions from Bayliss and Hines (2013) have been used in combination with Hills and Lucy (2013) and other chronological estimates (i.e. Geake, 1997) to create a set of six chronological categories into which the inhumation data for this study have been sorted. These are chronological group A, mid- to late-fifth century (*c*. AD 430-490); group B, late-fifth to early-sixth century (*c.* AD 470-530); group C, mid-sixth century (*c*. 520-580); group D, late-sixth to early-seventh century (*c*. AD 570-630); group E, mid-seventh century (*c.* AD 620-680); and group F, late-seventh to early-eighth century (*c.* 670-720) (Table 2:2). A comparative

view of how these chronological groups align with the chronological frameworks referenced from other studies is presented in Figure 2:4.

In the words of Tania Dickinson: "[a]lthough the dominant mortuary characteristics of each phase are not in doubt, they are not rigidly self-contained, and there is a degree of overlap and continuity between them; nor do they correlate neatly with the early, middle, and late Anglo-Saxon periods used elsewhere in the discipline" (2011, p. 228). It was with this in mind that the chronological scheme was developed for this thesis. Individual inhumations have been assigned to one of the six aforementioned chronological categories based upon the dating evidence from that grave when possible, and according to the date range for the cemetery as a whole when not, whether based on radiocarbon dating or typological analysis of grave goods. As Dickinson notes, grey areas must be accommodated. Thus, the chronological scheme used in this study contains a necessary element of estimation and subjectivity. In instances where an excavator's date range for a particular inhumation does not fit neatly within the previously defined bounds of this study's chronological groups, assignment has been made on 'best fit' basis. Where a date estimation for a grave or cemetery spans two or more chronological phases, all relevant phases have been marked to acknowledge this fact (e.g. A/B, B/C/D, etc.).

Chronological Group	Century	Approximate Date Range
A	mid to late 5th	*c*. AD 430-490
B	Late 5th to early 6th	*c*. AD 470-530
C	mid 6th	*c*. AD 520-580
D	late 6th to early 7th	*c*. AD 570-630
E	mid 7th	*c*. AD 620-680
F	late 7th to early 8th	*c*. AD 670-720

Table 2:3 Chronological Groups for this Study
Chronological used in this study and their date ranges.

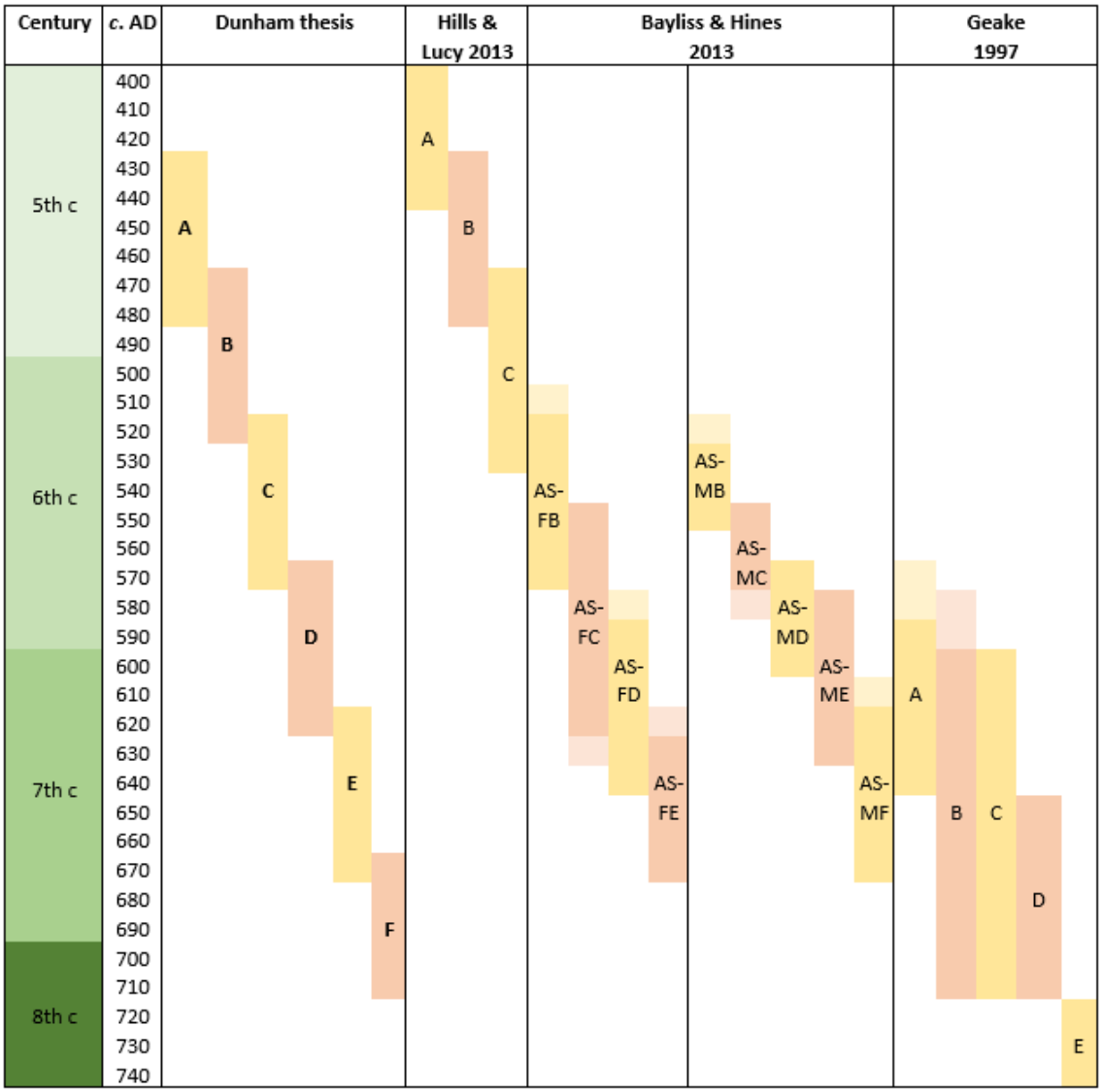


Figure 2:4 Comparison of Chronological Frameworks

Comparative views of the chronological frameworks of Hills & Lucy 2013, Bayliss & Hines (eds.) 2013, Geake 1997, and that which is used for this study.

2.6.1 The Chronological Spread of the Dataset

Estimated date ranges were recorded for each inhumation when available, i.e. provided by either the excavator or contributing author within the reports. This was possible for 229 (67.2%) of the 341 inhumations. In cases where this information is not recorded for the individual graves, the estimated dates of use for the cemetery are used instead. This method provides approximate dates for an additional 80 inhumation graves. In total, 309 (90.6%) of the 341 inhumations with

Roman objects were dated and subsequently assigned to one or more chronological group. Groups were assigned to each grave and/or cemetery based upon these estimated date ranges, e.g. inhumation graves estimated to date to the mid-sixth century were assigned to group C. Graves with broad date range estimations were sometimes assigned to multiple phases based on 'best fit', e.g. undated inhumation graves from a cemetery dated to between the mid-fifth and early sixth centuries were assigned groups 'A' and 'B', as they may have been from either. The count of inhumation graves within these groups is displayed below in Table 2:4. To create a more accurate representation of the distribution of reused Roman objects across the chronological groups, these numbers also have been weighed for further analysis. If an inhumation grave is dated to a single phase, it is assigned a value of '1' within that group, whereas if its estimated date range spans two it receives a value of '0.5' for each group, or '0.33' per group if it spans three (e.g. 'B', 'C', and 'D') and so forth.[10] The rising and falling trends of the summed weighted values for each chronological group (Figure 2:5) have been used to approximate relative trends over time across all aspects of Roman object reuse, culminating in a chronological discussion in Chapter 8.

[10] To the author's knowledge, this technique of assigning 'weight' to assess a spread of non-scientifically dated data across multiple chronological phases has not been employed in the study of Anglo-Saxon archaeology and is novel to this thesis. This method was devised following a constructive Transfer of Status examination wherein it was requested that a more precise manner of examining change over time be utilised to create a more robust study.

Chronological Group(s)	# of Inhumations
A	16
A/B	6
A/B/C	15
B	57
B/C	24
B/C/D	10
C	93
C/D	6
C/D/E	11
D	15
D/E	8
E	14
E/F	1
A/B/C/D	5
B/C/D/E	1
A/B/C/D/E	7
B/C/D/E/F	4
A/B/C/D/E/F	16
Grand Total	***309***

Table 2:4 Count of Inhumations per Chronological Group
Numbers of inhumation graves containing Roman objects per chronological group. Inhumations which were provided date ranges spanning multiple groups are marked accordingly (e.g. A/B).

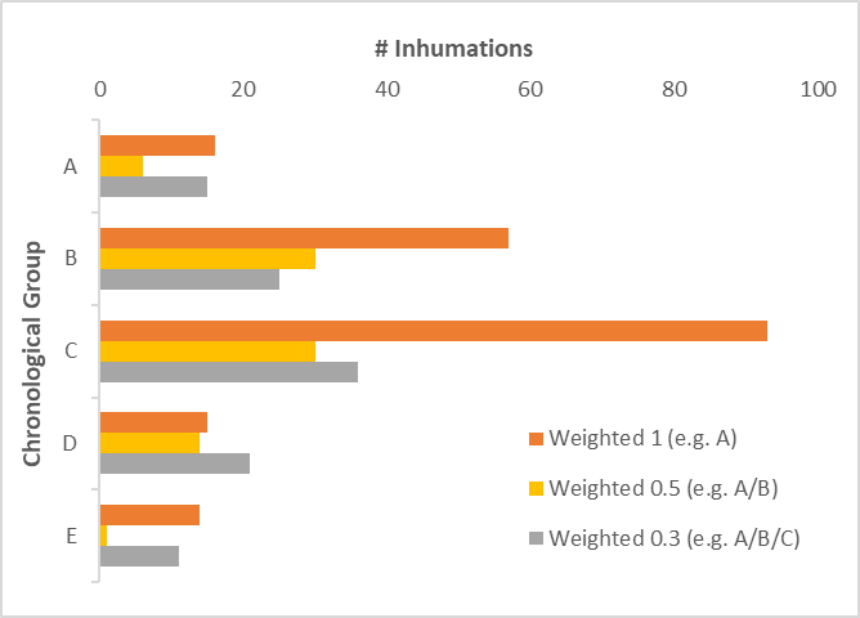


Figure 2:5 Count of Inhumations per Chronological Group by Weight
Numbers of inhumation graves by shown by weight within each chronological group.

2.7 Dataset Limitations

In summary, the Roman objects assessed in this study were recorded from secondary excavation data (published and unpublished) taken from major Anglo-Saxon cemeteries across England; this process specifically targeted burial sites containing multiple inhumations—not isolated barrows—from across all counties within the geographic parameters of this study (i.e. excluding East Anglia and Kent). The resulting sample totals 671 individual Roman objects from early Anglo-Saxon cemetery contexts, including 415 objects initially recorded by White in his 1988 thesis (approx. 62% of the total dataset). Additional information was then collected and recorded for each of these objects, including the geographic coordinates for each site (latitude and longitude), total excavated populations for each site, demographic data for each burial in which Roman objects are found, location of the object in relation to the inhumed, and specific typological aspects of each artefact (i.e. material, typology, decoration).

As is invariably the case with any such study, there are certain limitations and biases inherent to the dataset which warrant consideration. The most obvious limitation is the exclusion of East Anglia and Kent and how this affects our understanding of regional variation in reuse practice. This carries particular weight in consideration of Cambridgeshire, which is sometimes included in the definition of the region (Hoggett, 2010; Bates and Liddiard, 2015), and wherein both material culture and burial practices were no doubt heavily influenced by East Anglian custom. It is likely that the trends which appear isolated to Cambridgeshire in this study are reflective of wider Anglian practices extending into Norfolk and Suffolk. Future inclusion of these territories would present a much more comprehensive picture of these relationships.

Further complexities were presented by the wildly variable content and quality of the excavation reports from which relevant data were recorded. Close examination of some sites was, at times, made difficult by a lack of published source material. Surveys and unpublished grey literature often held only limited information and some such reports, the majority of which were

accessed via the Archaeological Investigations Project (AIP) website[11] or other such online databases, were not much more than listings with no further leads for research. Hence, preference was naturally given to literature which presented the most detail possible: well-recorded, recently published sites, many of which also contained specialist reports on the grave goods recovered. These specialist reports often allowed for the identification of less easily identifiable reused objects, such as beads made from Roman glass vessel rims, where such items may have been overlooked in other excavation reports. Thus, there is likely some connection between well-recorded cemeteries and higher numbers of Roman objects recorded.

As it was not always possible to record the same level of information for each site, it is inevitable that some elements of data will be missing from certain objects recorded into this study's dataset (e.g. estimated date of burial, biological age, etc.). Differences in excavation techniques, recording styles, levels of detail, definitions of terms, and even interpretive schools of thought will have affected how burial data were presented in their respective publications, and subsequently what information was available for this study. Consequently, certain inhumations and Roman objects are necessarily excluded from analyses which require a specific piece of information, such as sex or gender in Chapter 6 or age in Chapter 7, ultimately changing the size and profile of the dataset used for each line of enquiry. Nevertheless, it is the opinion of the author that sufficient numbers of Roman objects and inhumations were recorded with the required data to conduct each chapter of analysis separately, often to significant results.

[11] Data initially accessed at https://csweb.bournemouth.ac.uk/aip/aipintro.htm; this has now been rerouted to the Archaeology Data Service at https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/aip_he_2018/index.cfm (Darvill, Russell and Milner, 2018).

3 The Roman Objects

Selection and Classification

White's discussion of Roman object reuse has suggested that reused material was not selected randomly, but rather conforms to patterns of usage observed in contemporary Anglo-Saxon objects (1990, p. 146). This chapter provides an overview of the types of Roman objects found reused in the 117 Anglo-Saxon cemeteries examined for this study, as well as their distributions throughout the study area. Unique numerical identifiers have been assigned to each object (e.g. Obj_134) and each inhumation (e.g. Inh_57). These identifiers are exclusive to this study, and serve as a link between the text, figures, and catalogues. For a full list of object and inhumation identifiers as recorded in each site's excavation reports (e.g. Brighthampton, Grave 22), see the summary of burial data (Catalogue 1) and object index (Catalogue 2). Tables containing condensed descriptions of the objects and their numerical identifiers are displayed organised by object type in each section. Tables which were too large—i.e. those for brooches (Table 3:22), buckles (Table 3:23), belt fittings (Table 3:24) bracelets (Table 3:25), finger rings (Table 3:26), and glass vessels (Table 3:27)—are included at the end of this chapter. Additional information for each object, including site and inhumation details, as well as citations of published sources (i.e. excavation and specialist reports), are included in the catalogues at the end of this volume.

3.1 Categorising Reused Roman Objects

The Roman objects in this study represent a wide range of object types in differing materials, some repaired or modified and others in their original form. Though some of these reused artefacts may have held similar form or function to contemporary Anglo-Saxon objects and are

thus more difficult to distinguish than others—tools, for instance—the argument can be made that many of the below items would have been identifiable as Roman, or at least antique, to those who encountered them in the fifth through seventh centuries. Bearing this in mind, the question of how and why Anglo-Saxon communities chose certain Roman items to be incorporated into their inhumation burial rite will be addressed throughout this chapter.

The 671 Roman artefacts of this study's dataset have been divided into 30 object type classifications, shown in Figure 3:1. These type groups were devised to serve as concise indicators of broad object type and are defined primarily by function at the time of manufacture (e.g. brooches, buckles, beads, etc.), with a few further specified by material when relevant (e.g. glass vessel, metal vessel) or by specific attribute (e.g. perforated coin). Some items are classed by material rather than function, e.g. 'stone' or 'ceramic'. In instances where Roman objects have been modified in antiquity to perform a new function, the object's original classification remains the defining factor in determining its object type category for this study. However, modified artefacts which fit into two object categories are also listed in *italics* in the tables dedicated to their secondary object type, i.e. the object type into which the modification places them. For instance, the four bracelets which were cut down for use as finger rings are listed primarily as bracelets, but also shown in *italics* in Table 3:26 alongside the Roman finger rings. Objects listed in *italics* are not included in the distribution maps for each primary object type.

There is some unavoidable overlap in the categorization of object types; for instance, there are two Roman finger rings in the dataset with inset intaglios which are categorised as 'finger rings' rather than 'intaglios' to reflect what has been interpreted as the dominant object type in terms of the item's use. By contrast, an intaglio which was set into a contemporary Anglo-Saxon brooch has been listed solely in the 'intaglio' category, as the brooch itself was not Roman (see Section 3.2.5). Similarly, two 'counters' and a spindle whorl—discussed under 'other tools and equipment' in Section 3.3.6—are placed in the 'ceramic' object category as they were crafted from

recycled Roman pottery vessels (Section 3.4.3). In this way emphasis is placed on the reused Roman object.

Figure 3:1 demonstrates some object types to have been reused far more frequently than others. Due to the overwhelming numbers of coins recorded—making up nearly 60% of the dataset—and the obvious impact this has on the statistical examination of object type distribution, much of this chapter will discuss the other twenty-eight object types as distinct from the categories of 'coins' and 'perforated coins'—coins are discussed separately and in more detail in Section 3.7. Outside of Roman coins, the most commonly found Roman objects include brooches, buckles, and bracelets, followed by glass vessels, ceramics, finger rings, horse fittings, pins, and spoons.

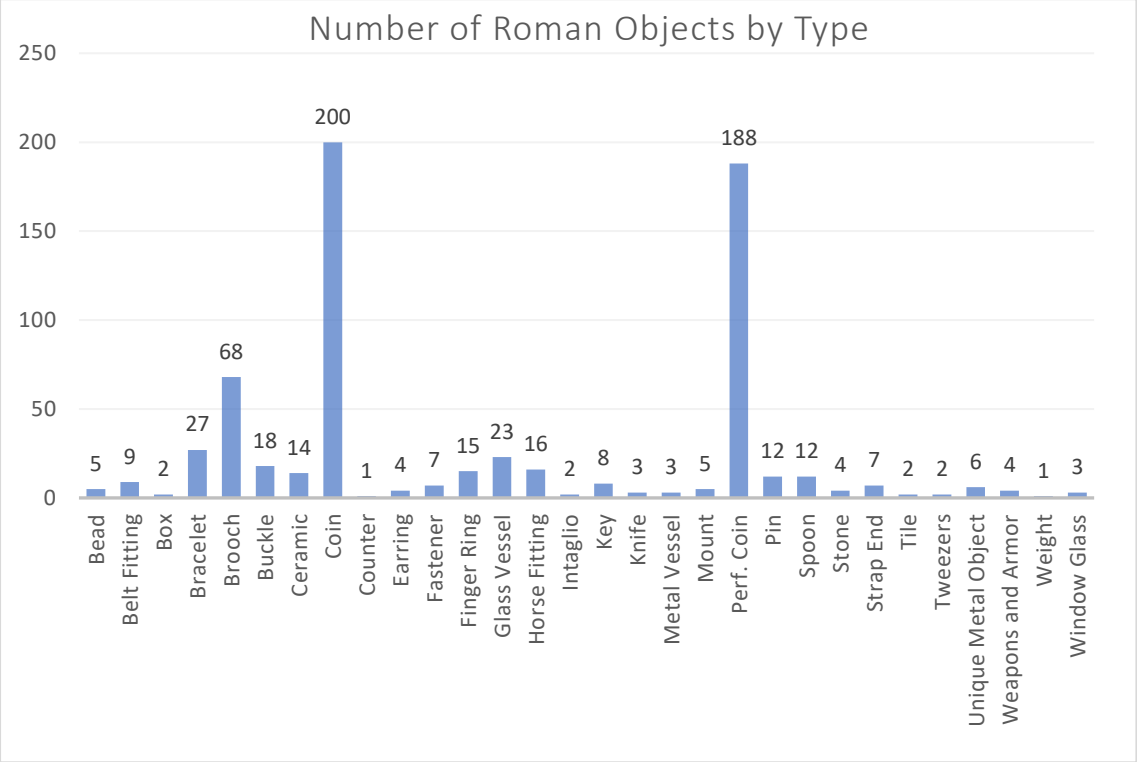


Figure 3:1 Roman objects by type
Total numbers of redeposited Roman objects assessed in this study, organised by object type category.

3.2 Jewellery and Personal Dress Accessories

Excluding Roman coins, 283 Roman objects are recorded as part of the study dataset. Of these, 167 (59%) are classed as personal dress accessories. These include beads, buckles and belt fittings, bracelets, brooches, pins, strap ends, earrings, intaglios, and finger rings (Figure 3:2).

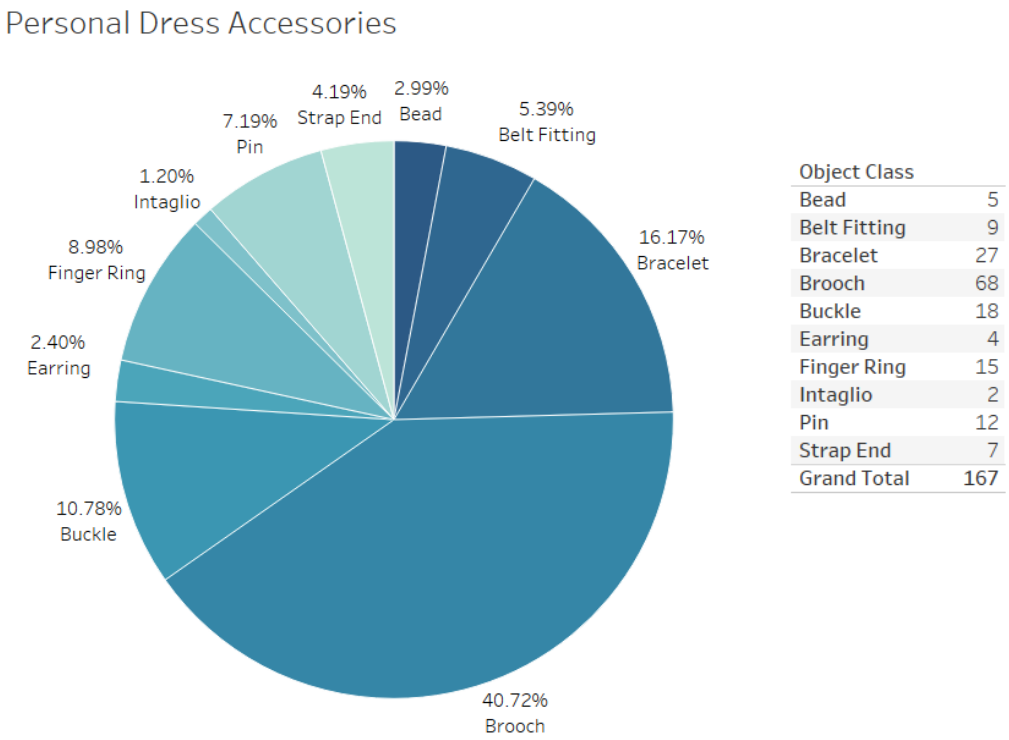


Figure 3:2 Personal Dress Accessories
The table displays the number count of each Roman object type classed as a personal dress accessory while the pie chart reflects the proportional distribution of these object types.

3.2.1 Brooches

By far, the most commonly occurring dress accessory is the brooch, making up just over 10% of all recorded reused objects and almost one-quarter (24%) of objects excluding coins. These 68 brooches fall into at least 15 different types. The most popular reused Roman brooch type, with at least 17 examples, is the Roman disc brooch; however, many other brooch types also occur in the assemblage including trumpet (n=4), bow and cravat (n=10), crossbow (n=2), enamel plate

(n=7), dolphin (n=2), 'Colchester' (n=3) and 'Nauheim' derivative brooches (n=5), as well as singular examples of involute, ring, openwork plate, enamel head-stud, 'Hod Hill', 'Aucissa', and 'Backworth' brooches (see Table 3:22 for full table). The remaining eleven brooches are of unspecified type due to fragmentation or unspecified recording.[12]

The Roman brooch types listed above can be broken down into two basic categories: bow brooches, which are arched in profile, and plate brooches, which are typically flat (Swift, 2011, p. 194).[13] Though both types were generally widespread throughout the Roman provinces, plate brooches—including disc and other symmetrical brooch types—were always less numerous than bow brooches (Butcher and Bayley, 2004, p. 179). Anglo-Saxon brooch types can be similarly categorised into two basic shape groups which fall along a similar line: long-type bow and other brooches and round-type saucer or disc brooches. Within the early period of Anglo-Saxon occupation in Britain, these different forms are typically regarded as reflecting regionally distinct traditions of dress. Whereas pairs of round disc or saucer brooches were broadly the preferred brooch types of southern England—where they were worn at the shoulders, perhaps supplemented by a third brooch (i.e. button, annular, or penannular)—in the north and east of England bow brooch types such as the cruciform, square headed or small-long were favoured, sometimes mismatched and paired with a third or even fourth brooch (Dickinson, 2013, pp. 263—266). These regional preferences appear to have affected the distributions of reused Roman brooch types as well.

[12] For a more descriptive understanding of Roman brooch types, the standard typological reference work is Bayley and Butcher (2004).

[13] Penannular brooches are typically considered a third broad category of brooch shape (Swift, 2011, p. 194). However, despite constituting a primary focus of White's study (1988; 1990) ambiguities in the dating of penannular brooches, which were in use in Britain and on the Continent from the Iron Age through to the early Medieval period (Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 204), have resulted in their exclusion from this study.

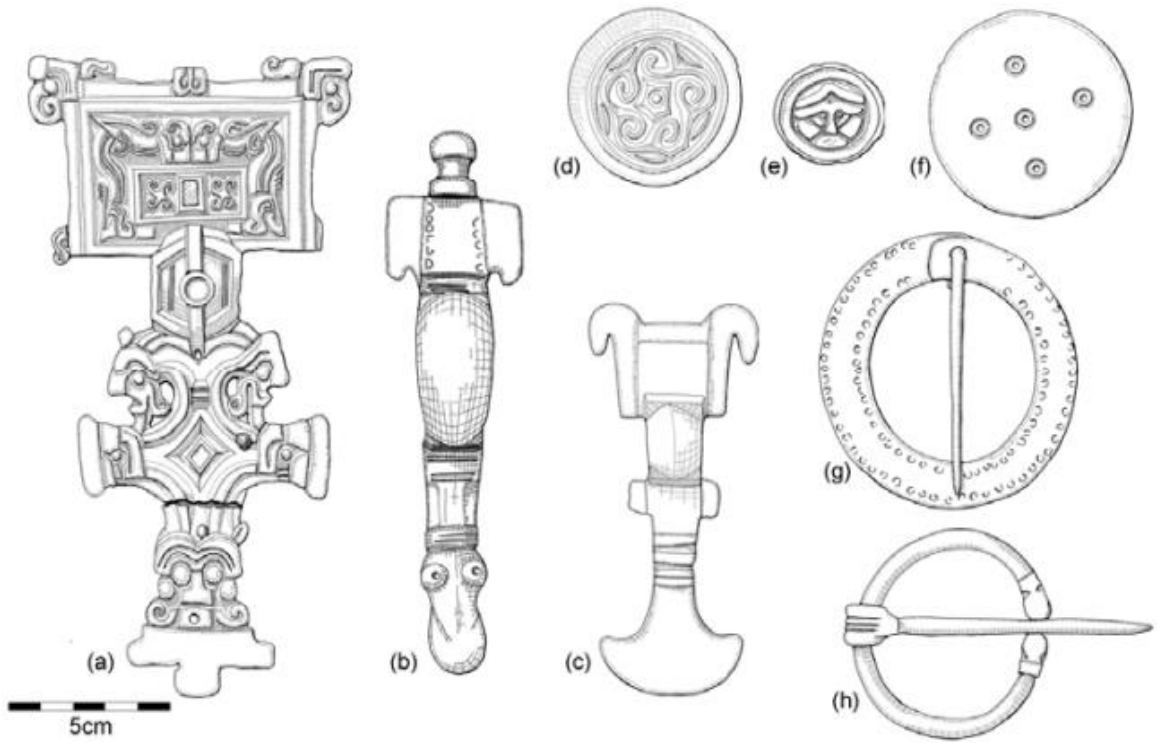


Figure 3:3 Primary Types of Early Anglo-Saxon Brooch

(A) Great square-headed brooch from Lakenheath, Suffolk. (B) Cruciform brooch from West, Stow, Suffolk. (C) Small long brooch from Great Chesterford, Essex. (D) Saucer brooch from Welford, Berkshire. (E) Button brooch from the Isle of Wight. (F) Disc brooch from Butler's Field, Gloucestershire. (G) Annular brooch from Emplingham II, Rutland. (H) Penannular brooch from Broughton Lodge, Nottinghamshire. Image after T. F. Martin, 2014, fig. 2.

Reused plate or disc (round-type) and bow (long-type) brooch types were found in similar numbers to one another, with 28 brooches representing the former category, 34 representing the latter, and 6 undetermined. The distribution of round-type brooches in Figure 3:6 displays defined clustering in the cemeteries of the Upper Thames Valley, with only single objects recorded from a scatter of cemeteries ranging from the Isle of Wight up into North Yorkshire. This distribution is remarkably similar to that of Anglo-Saxon saucer brooches—a typical 'Saxon' artefact type—as detailed in Lucy (2000, fig. 5.6a, p.136). The distribution of long-type brooches, conversely, displays clusters of objects occurring in the regions of Wiltshire and Hampshire, Cambridge, and loosely in the Midlands, with relatively few artefacts recorded from the Upper Thames Valley. This distribution is similar to that of the more 'Anglian' small-long and square-headed brooch types (Ibid., fig. 5.5c, p. 134). These findings demonstrate that the same preferences which influenced

the distribution of Anglo-Saxon round- and long-type brooches also affected the selection of Roman brooches for reuse. This raises a question as to whether these objects were selected more for their Roman character, for their similarity to contemporary objects, or both. There is precedent for this among the Germanic tribes of the *Barbaricum* in the first five centuries AD, where the cultural individualities of various regional groups are visible through preferential selection of certain imported Roman object types (Voß and Wigg-Wolf, 2017, p. 107). Therefore, it would seem that compliance with local preferred styles does not necessarily preclude these items from also having been selected for a perceived Roman character or association.

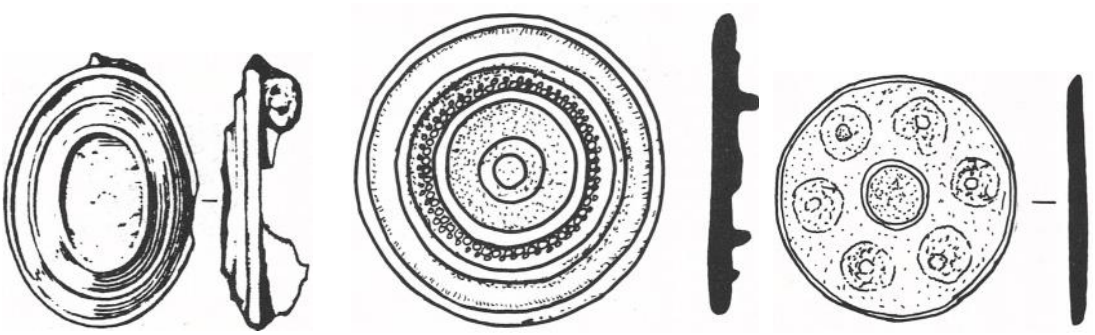


Figure 3:4 Three Round-Type Roman Brooches

(Left) Oval-shaped disc brooch with raised blank central zone from Broughton Lodge, Notts., grave 17 (Obj_178). (Centre) A 3rd or 4th century circular disc brooch with lost central setting from the cemetery at Haslingfield, Cambs. (Obj_346). (Right) Enamelled plate brooch with six bull's eye enamel dots, likely 2nd century, from the cemetery at Long Wittenham, Oxon. (Obj_444). Images after White, 1988, fig. 15,6; 15,2; & 17,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

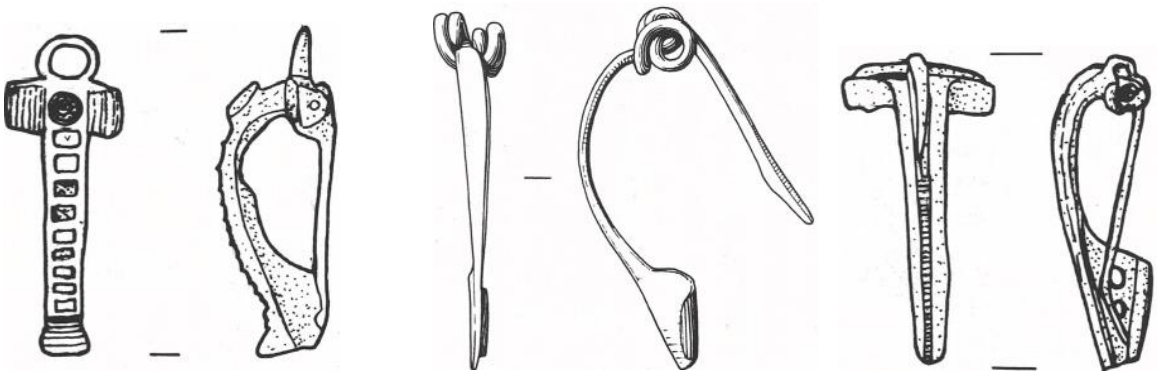


Figure 3:5 Three Long-Type Roman Brooches

(Left) A 2nd century Lamberton Moor or head-stud bow brooch with rectangular panels of enamel from Girton, Cambs., grave 2 (Obj_326), after White, 1988, fig. 20,4. (Centre) A 1st century Nauheim derivative brooch from Portway Down, Hants., grave 22 (Obj_517), after Cook, 1985, fig. 48,3. (Right) A 1st century Colchester type bow brooch from Linton Heath B, Cambs., grave 28 (Obj_399), after White, 1988, fig. 18,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

In general, Anglo-Saxon long brooch types differed in both shape and design from long-type Roman brooches, which tend to have a much larger bow (Walton Rogers, 2007, p. 112). This is readily observable in comparisons between the long, arched profiles of the Roman brooches in Figure 3:5 and the small, central bumps evident in the long brooch types of Figure 3:3. This gives us reason to believe that Anglo-Saxon users of long-type Roman brooches would have at least recognised these items as being old or different in some way, even if the Roman character of some plainer examples—for instance, the Nauheim brooch—was not as readily apparent. Certain round-type Roman brooches, on the other hand, are believed to have been a prototype to early Anglo-Saxon brooch types. Anglo-Saxon disc brooches, as a prime example, are quite similar to Roman disc brooches and likely evolved from Romano-British forms—especially those with concentric decorations and central settings—as there are no Germanic parallels for such brooches on the Continent (Dickinson, 1979, pp. 40—41, 48, 51; Lucy, 2000, p. 35). Certain Roman design elements were demonstrably recognised and preferred by fifth century Germanic and British communities alike, both having been in close contact with the Roman Empire through proximity, military involvement, or trade. This is also reflected through the adoption of late Roman metalwork designs by the Germanic tribes of the fifth century and is particularly evident in the use of scrollwork motifs on the cast saucer brooches of the Continent (Dickinson, 1976a), and in the early development of the Quoit Brooch Style (QBS) (Swift, 2019). It is therefore plausible to suggest that occupants of fifth century Britain would have recognised the styles of certain round-type brooches as Roman and selected them accordingly, particularly in area of the Upper Thames Valley whence Anglo-Saxon disc brooches are believed to have originated. It also has been argued that knowledge and emulation of Roman, Byzantine, and generally 'classical' stylistic influences continued to be strongly reflected in the decorative metalwork, and particularly jewellery, of the Conversion period c. AD 600-850 (Geake, 1997), meaning that some perception of Roman character must have persisted for certain object types and styles through the sixth century. Thus, it would appear that the 'Roman-ness' of some brooches, though certainly not all, was indeed a

factor in their selection for use in the burial rite, particularly in the early contexts of the Upper Thames Valley. Recent academic work has repeatedly stated the significance of the brooch as an indicator of social and regional identity, ethnicity, and status in Anglo-Saxon dress (Dickinson, 1993b; Owen-Crocker, 2011; Booth, 2014; Martin, 2015). Though not all the brooches in this sample were reused as brooches or worn on the body,[14] those which were bring into question the potential impact of Roman display items on the construction of identity in the mortuary tableau, particularly in the fifth century. This is further discussed in Chapter 4 and throughout this thesis.

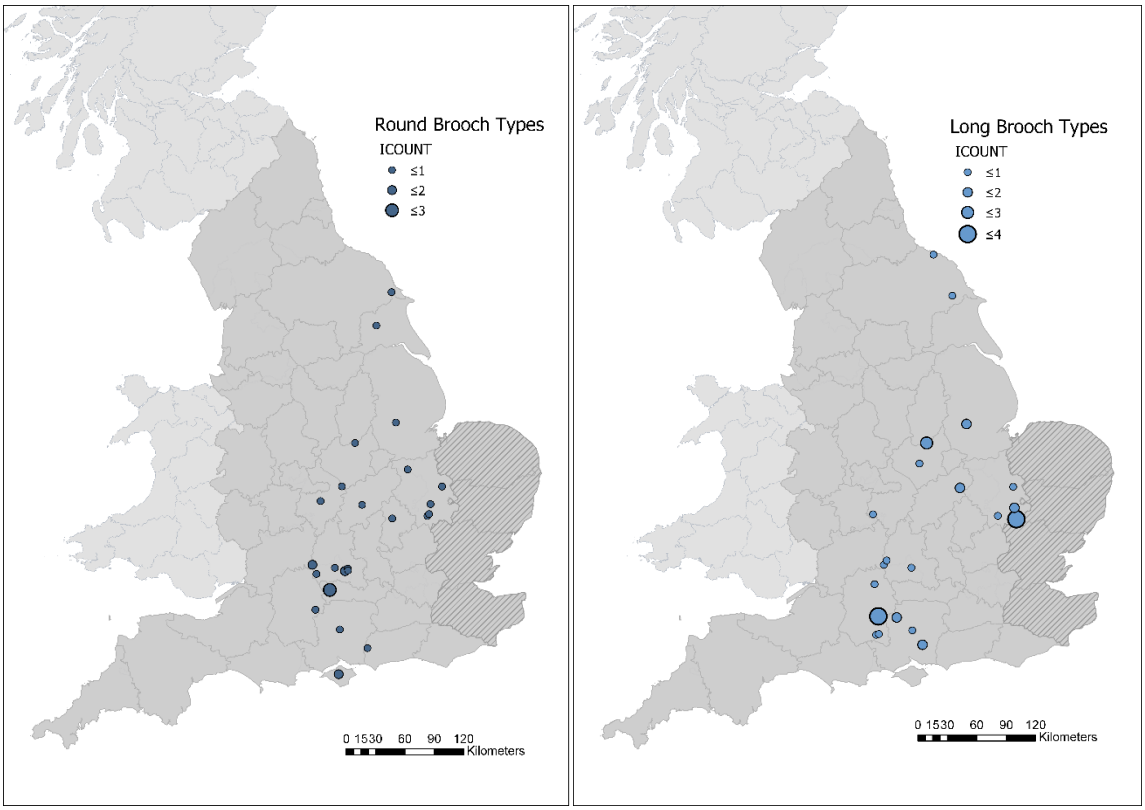


Figure 3:6 Distribution Map of Round and Long Brooch Types
Round-type (e.g. disc or plate) versus long-type (e.g. bow) Roman brooch types, with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

[14] Many Roman brooches recovered from Anglo-Saxon contexts were held in bags, associated with necklaces, or worn in a manner which reflected late antique more than Germanic custom (see also Dickinson, 1977a, pp. 30–31; Geake, 1997, p. 113).

3.2.2 Buckles and Belt Fittings

Buckles and belt fittings are a prominent feature of this study's dataset, with 27 objects recorded. This makes up 4.0% of the total dataset, or 9.5% of all objects excluding coins. Roman belt sets tend to be copper alloy, and the selection recorded into this dataset is no exception. These items varied greatly in style and ranged from plain to highly decorative: many early sets are embossed, enamelled, or cast, while late Roman belt-sets sometimes had stamped or chip-carved decoration in geometric or vegetative patterns (Swift, 2011, p. 201). At least two propeller-shaped belt stiffeners of the popular 'chip-carved' type common on the Continent are listed in this study's dataset and were likely reused as pendants (Obj_345 and Obj_479). Only one other belt fitting was modified and is believed to have been reused as either a pendant or a brooch (Obj_607).

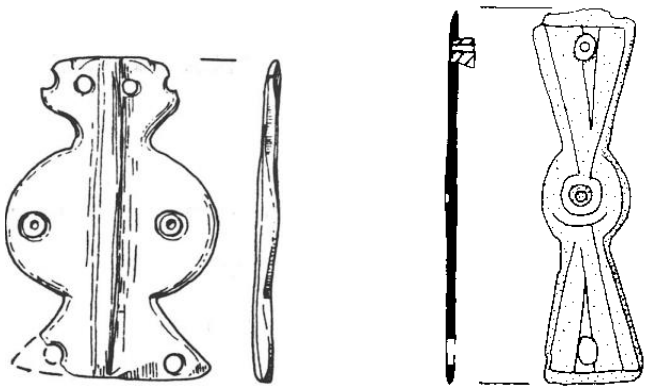


Figure 3:7 Two Belt Stiffeners Reused as Pendants

Two chip-carved, propeller-shaped belt stiffeners reused as pendants, one recorded from the centre hips of the female inhumation in grave 3, Minster Lovell, Oxon. (Obj_479) and the other from the female inhumation in grave 9 at Harwell, Oxon. (Obj_345). Images after Dickinson, 1979, fig. 3.4,f and White, 1988, fig. 34,6, respectively. Scale approx. 1:1.

A range of Roman buckle types are found in Anglo-Saxon graves, largely fourth century in date. The chronology of these late Roman buckle types is complex, with the use of some potentially even continuing into the fifth century. Where possible, the buckles presented in this thesis are categorised using Hawkes and Dunning types (1961) or are compared with noted Roman parallels (see Table 3:23 and Catalogue 2). Only three buckles in the dataset are of dubious Roman origin (listed as possibly Roman) and these have been excluded from statistical analyses. Due to the late popularity of the remaining Roman buckle types and their distribution in primarily fifth

and early sixth century graves, it seems likely that many of the buckles recorded as part of this study were either still in circulation in the early fifth century or were handed down for only a generation or two before deposition in the grave.

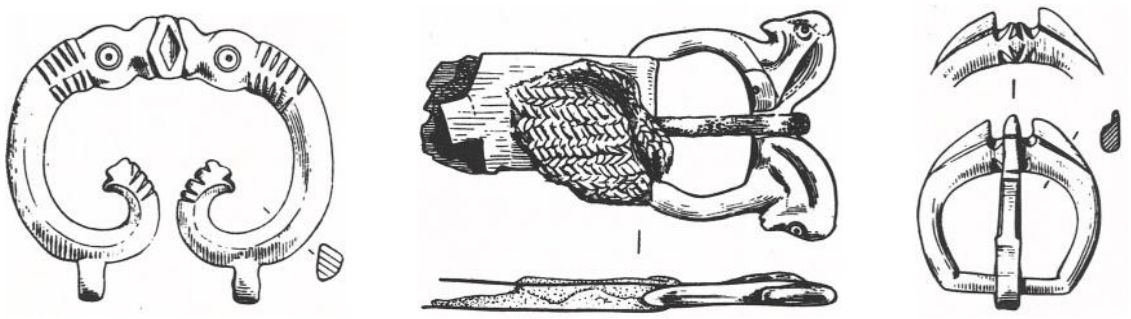


Figure 3:8 Belt Buckles

(From left to right) A late Roman dolphin buckle of Hawkes and Dunning Group 2A (Marzinzik Type I.1.a) from Mitcham, grave 38 (Obj_480), horse-head buckle of Group 1B (Marzinzik Type II.1.b) from Stratford, grave 70 (Obj_590) and buckle of Group 1A from Broadway, grave 1 (Obj_176). Illustrations after Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, fig. 18,f; 16,a; & 13,k. Scale approx. 1:1.

Buckles are a unique category in this study, partially due to the associations of certain buckle types with the military and large-scale production both in late Roman Britain and on the Continent. In the western part of the Empire, military buckles and belt plates served as symbols of civil as well as military authority—particularly those associated with the broad belt known as a *cingulum*—and were often decorated with apotropaic and class symbols (Marzinzik, 2003, p. 4). Britons and Germanic migrants to Britain alike will have been well acquainted with late Roman military styles, which could be quite ostentatious in design due to their social connotations, and some may even have served in the Roman army, themselves. This is best illustrated by the contemporary use of Quoit Brooch Style (QBS) buckles. A cluster of QBS buckles is recorded by White (1988) from late fifth and sixth century sites along the coastal area of Sussex, where their continued distribution along the coast and into Kent might also suggest links across the Channel to Gaul where similar material is found (Esmonde Cleary, 2011, pp. 24—45; Swift, 2019). QBS items emulate the openwork style of late Roman military equipment but are largely a phenomenon of the early fifth century, conceivably crafted by individuals imitating the late Roman metalworking traditions of the Continent alongside extant late Roman buckles and belt fittings

(Swift, 2019). The late date and likely post-Roman manufacture of these objects exclude them from this study, however it is interesting to note their reuse in Anglo-Saxon inhumation rites, especially in the southeast of England, well into the sixth century.

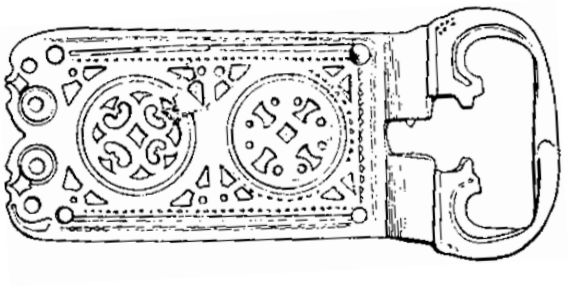


Figure 3:9 Quoit Brooch Style Buckle and Plate
QBS buckle with cast openwork plate from grave 133 at Mitcham, Surrey. Illustration after Evison, 1968, fig. 2,f. Scale approx. 1:1.

Of the buckles in this study's dataset, most appear to be of late Roman provincial styles (Marzinzik, 2003, p. 84). Marzinzik notes that buckles did not play a role in typical fourth-century provincial dress, and that while the costume of both men and women could be girded, metal buckles and belt fittings tended to only be present with male state or military officials (Ibid.). This can be contrasted with contemporary Germanic styles of dress, of which buckles were a typical part. It seems likely that late fourth-century buckles became incorporated into the early fifth-century Germanic style of dress as extant items which could be used in a contemporary fashion. Yet, these items must have undergone a transformation in meaning: while the buckles and belt fittings of late Roman contexts were largely associated with the stately power of men, these items were much more often found with women in later funerary contexts, demonstrating a break from Roman tradition (Sections 6.3 and 6.4.2). Along a similar line, Marzinzik also notes no direct prototype for Anglo-Saxon belt fitting fashions in the Romano-British metalworking traditions, unlike the Roman disc brooches above (2003, p. 84; *contra* Geake, 1997, p. 118).

It is evident that Roman and Roman-inspired (e.g. QBS) belt fittings did still play a role in fifth- and even early sixth-century Britain, though not necessarily in a consistent manner with late antique practice. This raises questions as to the importance of 'Roman character' in the selection

of these items for use in fifth-century female graves. Like with Roman brooches, the answer to this question is likely highly nuanced. While many Roman buckles and belt fittings may have served as convenient local alternatives to contemporary styles, certain designs or perceived associations may also have had an impact on how they were perceived. Chip-carved items and the zoomorphic type buckles in particular (Figure 3:8, left and centre) would have stood out from other buckle types and may even have been recognised on some level as 'Roman'. Though the use of Roman buckles and belt fittings appears widespread throughout England in the early Anglo-Saxon period (Figure 3:10) it is curious that no reused buckles or belt fittings were recorded from any of the cemeteries around Cambridge—an area with a generally high number of recorded Roman objects (see Chapter 5)—and that very few are recorded from the North.

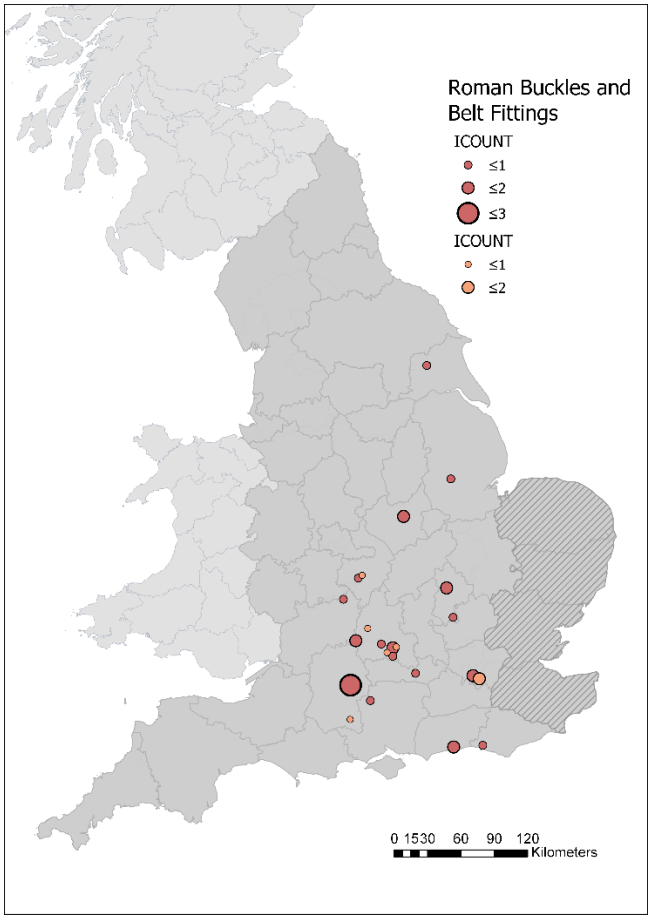


Figure 3:10 Distribution Map of Roman Buckles and Belt Fittings
Roman buckles (red) and belt fittings (orange), with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.2.3 Strap Ends

Following on from buckles and belt sets are strap ends, with a total of 7 Roman objects recorded into the dataset (2.5% of all objects barring coins). Strap ends were attached to the ends of belts and straps of various types in order to both protect the leather and provide decoration (Swift, 2011, p. 201); as such, they could often be quite ornate. Of the seven strap ends in the dataset, over half (n=4 objects) are perforated, potentially during manufacture or in antiquity for purposes of suspension. One of these objects, from Cassington I, Oxfordshire, was strung onto a wire loop with two bone discs and a copper alloy tag, and subsequently deposited with a female inhumation as part of a bag collection (Obj_229; Figure 3:11 left). Strap ends in this context are scattered throughout the southern areas, though are conspicuously absent from Cambridge in a similar fashion to buckles and belt sets (Figure 3:12). While the more ornate Tortworth-type objects may have been selected with Roman character or associations in mind, it is also conceivable that these and especially the plain lancet-shaped straps ends might not have been recognisably 'Roman' to Anglo-Saxon re-users unless collected from within Roman contexts.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_102	_	CA Tortworth-type Roman strap end	Strap End	Appledown, Compton	W. Sussex
Obj_229	Inh_105	Plain CA lancet-shaped Roman strap end	Strap End	Cassington I	Oxfordshire
Obj_267	Inh_126	CA lancet-shaped Roman strap tag	Strap End	Croydon	Surrey/London
Obj_342	Inh_161	CA Tortworth-type Roman strap end & fitting	Strap End	Harnham Hill	Wiltshire
Obj_439	Inh_223	CA Tortworth-type Roman strap end	Strap End	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_491	Inh_249	CA sub-triangular Roman strap tag w/ openwork animal decoration	Strap End	North Luffenham	Leicestershire
Obj_665	Inh_338	CA Tortworth-type Roman strap end	Strap End	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:1 Roman Strap Ends

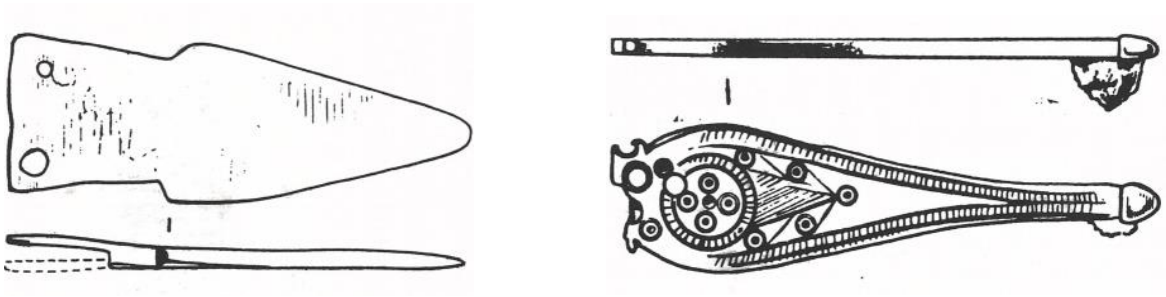


Figure 3:11 Two Strap End Types from Cassington and Worthy Park

A plain, lancet-shaped strap end (left) from Cassington I, grave 2 (Inh_105, Obj_229) and decorative strap end of Tortworth type from Worthy Park, grave 47 (Inh_338, Obj_665). Images after Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, fig. 23,f and Hawkes et al., 2003, fig 2.30 47(12), respectively. Approx. 1:1 scale.

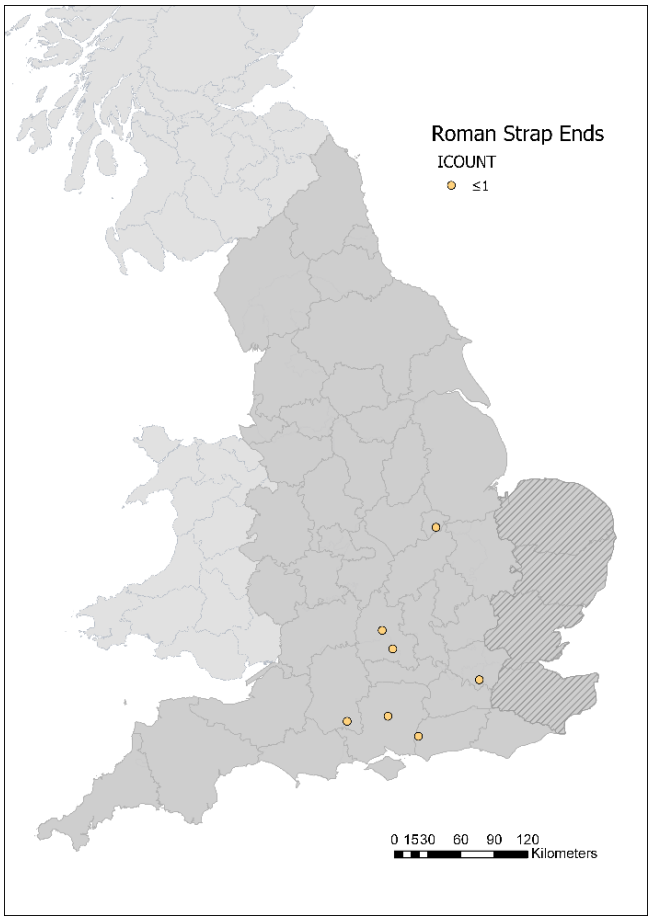


Figure 3:12 Distribution Map of Roman Strap Ends

Marker size reflects the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.2.4 Bracelets and Rings

The next most common reused Roman object is the bracelet, of which 27 examples have been recorded here (9.5% of objects excluding coins). The majority of these bracelets are copper alloy, but other materials were also present in two instances: a fragment of a Roman glass bracelet, likely reused as a pendant (Obj_493) and a shale armlet (Obj_412) (see Table 3:25 and Catalogue 2). Roman metal bracelets tend to fall into four basic types: solid cast, such as bangles; strip; cable, made by twisting more than one strand of wire together; and wire, including some expanding types (Swift, 2011, p. 196, see also Cool, 1983, 2000). Expanding and slip-knot bracelets are not a strictly 'Roman' object type and were very popular in Anglo-Saxon dress; four such bracelets are recorded as part of this dataset (Obj_3, Obj_4, Obj_132, Obj_135) and all are interpreted as fourth century Roman types using Cool's typology (1983; see Catalogue 2). Though precious metal bracelets had been in use by the Romano-British elite since the early Roman period, copper alloy bracelets did not come into widespread use until the fourth century (Cool, 2019). Hence most of the reused Roman bracelets examined for this study are likely to have been from the late Roman period. Many were found near the hips and may have been held in bags or otherwise worn on the wrist, having shifted during the decomposition of the body. Others were found in place on the wrist. In addition to these objects and those which may have been held within bags, at least seven Roman bracelets were also cut down and reused as finger rings, and one further repurposed as a ring brooch (Chapter 4).

The manner by which different Roman bracelets came to be with communities participating in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite and the ways that they were reused may give some indication into how their Roman character or association was perceived. While some bracelets were worn or otherwise used in a manner indicative of knowledge of late Roman tradition (Chapters 7 and 8) and may have remained in circulation between the fourth and fifth centuries, others may have

been found artefacts selected for deposition with women as 'old', ring-shaped objects associated with amulet bags (Brown, 1978; Meaney, 1981, pp. 222—223).

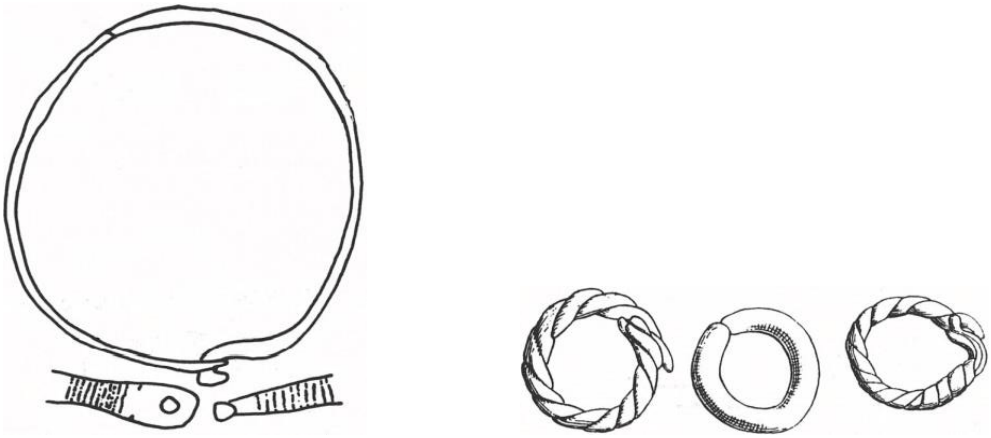


Figure 3:13 Bracelets

(Left) Flat-sectioned Roman bracelet of Clarke's Type D, worn on the left wrist of a female inhumation at Long Wittenham, grave 127 (Obj_440), illustration after White, 1988, fig. 58,4. (Right) Three resized fragments of Roman bracelet, Clarke's type A1a, from Blewburton Hill, grave 12 (Obj_146 a, b, & c), illustration after Collins and Collins, 1959, fig. 4,6-8. All images scaled approx. 1:1.

Roman finger rings were also a popular dress accessory for reuse, constituting approximately 5.3% of the dataset excluding coins (n=15), and 9.4% of dress accessories. Some Roman rings are wire and others cast, but most have a central decorative feature, i.e. bezel, which sometimes holds glass, a semiprecious gem, or a flat engraved field (Swift, 2011, p. 198). Most of the reused examples recorded in this study were of copper alloy, along with one inscribed silver ring from Sussex (Obj_60). Two copper alloy rings, also from Sussex, are additionally adorned with intaglios and many others would have been enamelled or held now-missing stones (Table 3:26). Finger rings along the Roman frontiers—particularly signet rings or those with intaglio inlays—were often given as gifts between the Empire and German leaders who had served in or facilitated the Roman army (Grane, 2007, pp. 93—94; Imer, 2007, p. 39). As such, it is likely that these sorts of finger rings reused in Anglo-Saxon graves were identifiable as possessing Roman character or associations and would have been worn or deposited with those associations in mind.

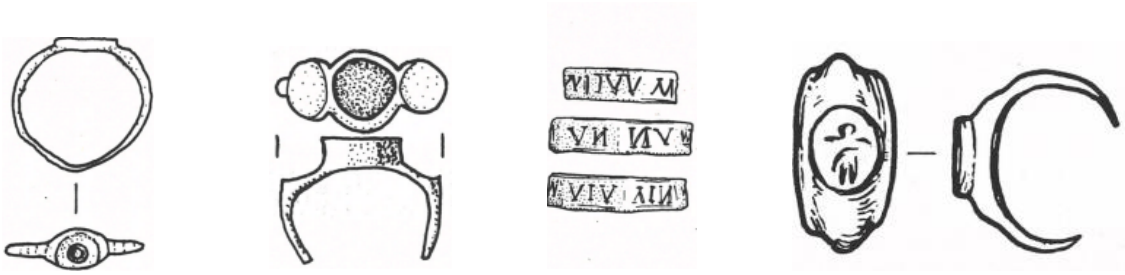


Figure 3:14 Four Finger Rings of Differing Styles

From left to right, a copper alloy ring from Abingdon I grave 106, with traces of concentric enamelling on bezel (Obj_58), copper alloy ring with setting for a missing gem from Mitcham grave 38 (Obj_481), silver hexagonal ring with apparently meaningless inscription from Alfriston grave 28 (Obj_60), and a 3rd century capper alloy ring with oval glass intaglio from an unidentified inhumation at Highdown (Obj_353). Images after White, 1988, fig. 50,1 & 51,5 and Welch, 1983, fig. 11,c & 116,f respectively. All approx. 1:1 scale.

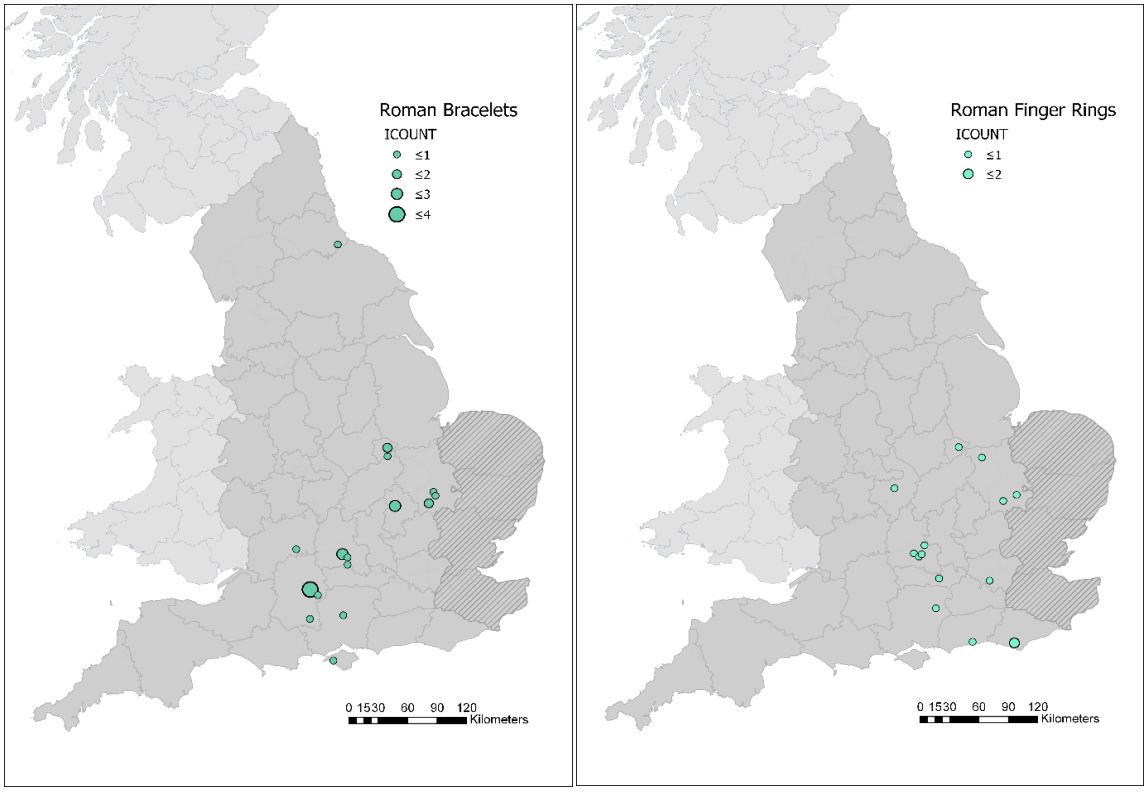


Figure 3:15 Distribution Map of Roman Bracelets and Finger Rings

Roman bracelets (left) and finger rings (right), with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.2.5 Roman Intaglios

The primary functions of intaglios in the Roman world were sealing and the identification of personal property. The carved design was used to make an impression, whether in clay, wax, or

some other form, which would be understood as a signature by both by the owner of the intaglio and by their associates (Henig, 1978, p. 17). These engraved gems are often also quite attractive. Intaglios have been found reused in various manners, some still in their original Roman settings, such as the two finger rings recorded from Sussex (Obj_61 and Obj_353), while others are reused in more contemporary objects, such as the cornelian intaglio set into the foot of a large square-headed brooch from Stratford, Alveston (Warks) (Obj_589) (see Table 3:2 for a full list). Similar reuse of gems and intaglios in 'migration-age' brooches was a common practice on the Continent, with numerous examples recorded from throughout the Frankish world (Henig, 1978, p. 159). Intaglios are also found reused as pendants in Anglo-Saxon objects in Britain, such as an onyx piece depicting Castor and his horse, set in gold and used as a pendant found at Pakefield Suffolk; similar examples occur throughout East Anglia and Kent (Ibid.).

Of the intaglios assessed in this study, only one is recorded as a separate object with no setting (Obj_573). This is an onyx gem from a grave at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, depicting Minerva adorned in military regalia, walking left with a snake at her feet (Henig, 1978, p. 215). Two further intaglios are set into brooches, one of Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship, and the other Roman. The first, from a sixth-century graves in Stratford, Alveston, is a cornelian intaglio which depicts Cupid milking a goat, set into the foot of a gilt copper alloy square-headed brooch adorned with garnets (Obj_589). Henig notes that similar brooches with in-set intaglios continued to be used in the Byzantine Empire, and that they had been copied by the "Teutonic peoples to the north" (1978, p. 159). This object may therefore have served as an intentional reference to Byzantine culture or power. The second is a paste intaglio depicting an eagle looking back whilst holding a wreath in its beak; it is set in a copper alloy Roman disc brooch which was found in a mid-fifth- to sixth-century burial at East Shefford, Berkshire (Obj_290). The final two intaglios are set within their original Roman finger ring settings (Obj_61 and Obj_353).

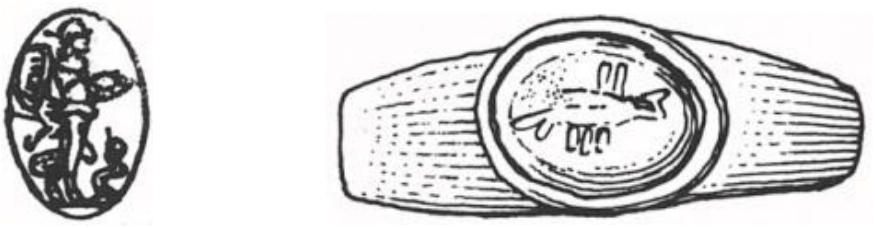


Figure 3:16 Two Examples of Intaglios
(Left) Onyx nicolo intaglio depicting Minerva in military dress with snake, from grave 227 at Sleaford (Obj_573), image after Thomas, 1887, p. 404. (Right) Garnet intaglio of a scorpion, set into a copper alloy finger ring at Alfriston, grave 28 (Obj_61), image after Welch, 1983, fig. 11,d. Both images doubled in size, scaled approx. 2:1.

Roman intaglios served as excellent medium to display distinctively Roman imagery, including the Roman gods and symbols of the Empire, e.g. the eagle. Geake tells us that throughout the late Roman period and into late antiquity, engraved gems were considered 'extremely desirable,' perhaps even more so after the fourth century when they were no longer being made and antiques were therefore being reused (1997, p. 110). By the sixth and seventh centuries these intaglio gems had become exceedingly rare, resulting in plain cabochon settings being used in their stead; Geake suggests that the cabochon setting would have been seen as a 'classical' feature, and the cabochon pendant particularly so (Ibid.). While there is little doubt that the late antique and early medieval re-users of these gems would have regarded them as having held some sort of connection with power and either Roman or Byzantine culture, it is difficult to be certain to what extent the individuals reusing these items understood the underlying meanings of the individual images or *how* they represented these 'classical' cultures. The contents of the images, therefore, may have been a secondary selection factor, the primary likely being the gem's inherent value as a material and its obvious antiquity and Mediterranean links. Their sporadic and varied distribution in graves from the Sussex coast up to Sleaford (Figure 3:17) corroborates that intaglios were not a commonly found item in the fifth—seventh centuries but were still universally valued by the communities of otherwise culturally distinct regions.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_573	Inh_292	'Nicolo' Roman intaglio w/ Minerva walking left w/ helmet & shield, snake at feet	Intaglio	Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Obj_589	Inh_302	Large CA gilt square-headed brooch w/ inset garnets & reused Roman intaglio	Intaglio	Stratford, Alveston	Warwickshire
Obj_61	*Inh_17*	*CA Roman finger ring w/ garnet intaglio of scorpion*	*Finger Ring*	*Alfriston*	*E. Sussex*
Obj_353	*Inh_166*	*CA Roman finger ring w/ oval glass intaglio of 3rd cent. date*	*Finger Ring*	*Highdown*	*W. Sussex*
Obj_290	*Inh_135*	*CA circular Roman disc brooch w/ inset intaglio showing eagle w/ wreath*	*Brooch*	*East Shefford*	*Berkshire*

Table 3:2 Roman Intaglios

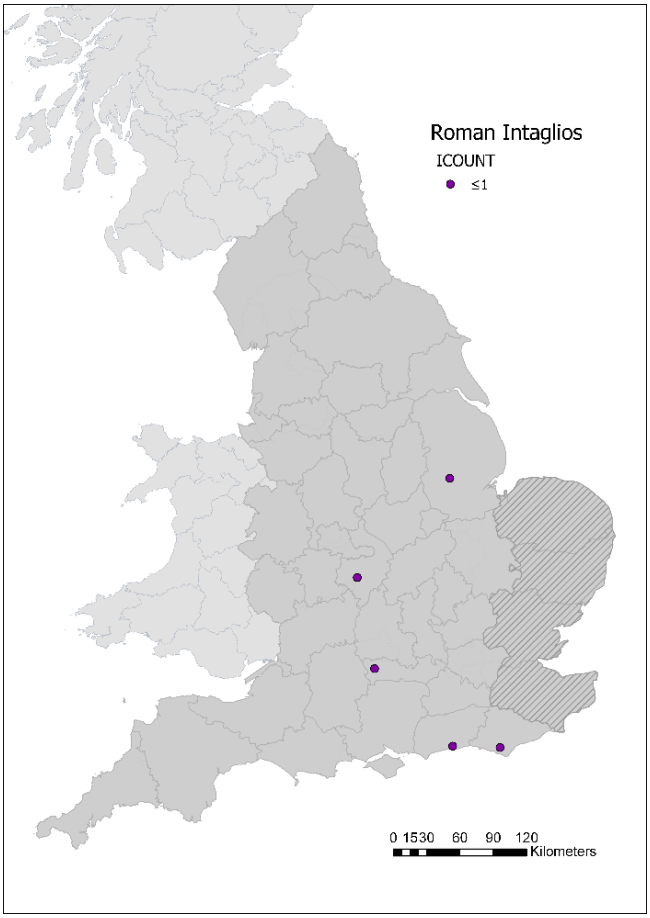


Figure 3:17 Distribution Map of Roman Intaglios
Each marker reflects one object.

3.2.6 Pins

Twelve Roman pins have been recorded as part of this study (4.2% of all Roman objects excluding coins). The pins vary in material composition, with 7 copper alloy, 4 bone, and one jet pin recorded. The latter is one of a suite of jet items—all potentially Roman -- associated with graves in the Street House cemetery in Yorkshire (Sherlock, 2012). Pins served a variety of purposes in early Anglo-Saxon Britain, but were principally used to secure head-dresses such as veils or headbands, fasten cloaks, and hold up hair (Ross, 1992, p. 391). Two artefacts in the dataset are interpreted as pins from Roman brooches (Obj_376 and Obj_378) and may have been used as shroud pins in the grave (White, 1988, p. 106). Unfortunately, bodily association and location within the grave were not recorded by excavators for any of the twelve Roman pins, making it difficult to ascertain with any certainty whether they were used for this purpose as well.

Figure 3:19 shows the distribution of Roman pins and its bias toward the east of the study area. No reused pins are recorded from the Upper Thames Valley, Wiltshire, or Hampshire—a region otherwise rich in reused Roman material—though this may also be due to difficulties in distinguishing Roman items from those of Anglo-Saxon manufacture. The largest number of pins comes from the 1828 excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Quarrington, Lincolnshire (Figure 3:18); they are recorded as being 'from inhumations' but no further grave information is given (Obj_533, Obj_534, Obj_535, Obj_536). Roman pins are less likely than other object types to have been selected for reuse due to a perceived Roman character and may instead have been valued primarily as pins.



Figure 3:18 Pins from Quarrington

At least two bone and two copper alloy or bone pins of Roman date from the cemetery at Quarrington, Lincs. (Obj_533—Obj_536). Unknown associations but illustrated in a report on the Anglo-Saxon inhumations by Trollope, 1872. Image from White, 1988, fig. 52,5-8. Approx. scale 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_182	Inh_80	CA pin of Romano-British origin	Pin	Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire
Obj_179	Inh_77	Possible Romano-British bone pin	Pin	Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire
Obj_242	Inh_115	CA Roman pin w/ large emerald green glass dome-shaped head	Pin	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_330	Inh_153	Bone pin w/ moulded pierced head	Pin	Girton	Cambridgeshire
Obj_376	Inh_181	CA Roman Brooch pin w/ loose spiral head	Pin	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_378	Inh_182	CA Roman twisted brooch pin	Pin	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_418	Inh_209	CA pin, late Roman	Pin	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire
Obj_533	_	CA Roman pin	Pin	Quarrington	Lincolnshire
Obj_534	_	CA Roman pin	Pin	Quarrington	Lincolnshire
Obj_535	_	Bone Roman pin	Pin	Quarrington	Lincolnshire
Obj_536	_	Bone Roman pin	Pin	Quarrington	Lincolnshire
Obj_594	Inh_304	Jet pin of possible RB date	Pin	Street House	Yorkshire
Obj_464	*Inh_234*	*CA 'pin' w/ thistle-shaped head cut from Roman object, poss. surgical instrument, hook, or spatula probe*	*Unique Metal Object*	*Milfield North*	*Northumberland*
Obj_486	*Inh_244*	*CA ?Roman stylus, reused as dress pin*	*Unique Metal Object*	*Mitcham*	*Surrey/London*

Table 3:3 Roman Pins

All Roman pins identified in this study and any Roman objects reused as pins (shown in italics).

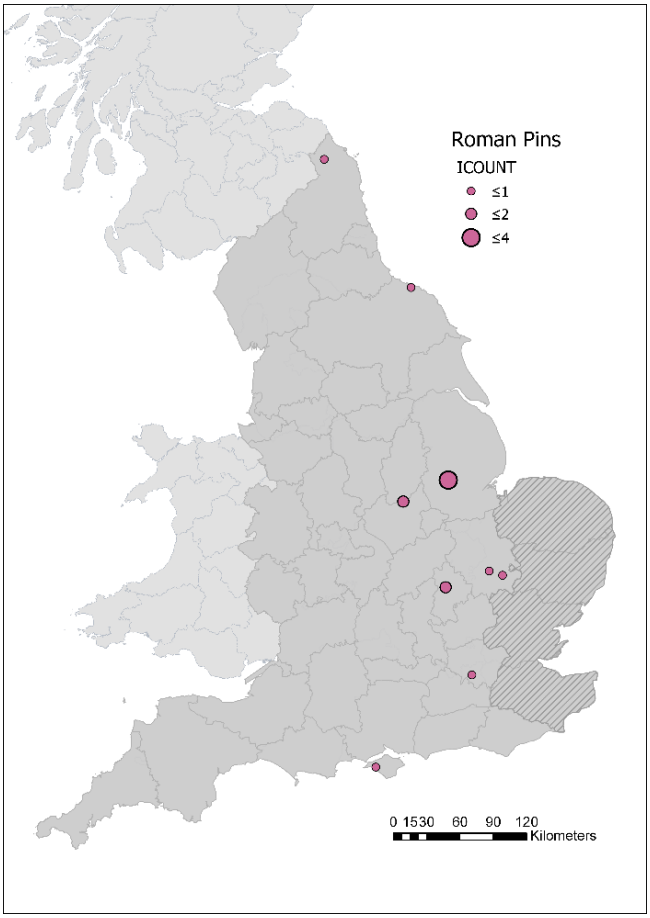


Figure 3:19 Distribution Map of Roman Pins
Marker size reflects the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.2.7 Earrings

Two individual earrings and two pairs of earrings are recorded as part of this study. Though only one was explicitly noted to have been of probable Roman date—Obj_466 from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Minerva Business park—earrings appear distinctly as culturally Roman objects in the provincial West, and wearing one in Roman Britain would likely have indicated the wearer's identification with Roman culture (Swift, 2011, p. 210). The wearing of earrings in the fifth through seventh centuries may have indicated knowledge of this 'classical' style of dress, or equally may have been influenced by Frankish or Byzantine fashions (Perez, 2020, pp. 197-198) or even Germanic culture within Italy where earrings were also sometimes worn. The two pairs of earrings,

recorded for this study as Obj_406 and Obj_575, were each found near the skull of their respective inhumations indicating that they were likely worn by the deceased individuals, both of whom were buried between the late fifth and mid-sixth centuries. The location of one of the remaining single earrings (Obj_371) was not recorded, and the final earring (Obj_466) was located by the left hip and likely held in a bag collection rather than worn.

Each of the earrings apart from Obj_466 are recorded as being of possible rather than probable Roman date due to not being explicitly listed as 'Roman' in the excavation reports. However, each of these items is also associated with at least one or more other Roman objects in the grave, namely Roman coins. As several of these objects are not definitively stated to be Roman in origin, great care has been taken in considering their place in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite. The decision to include them in the dataset is largely for the sake of discussion and has not impacted the significance of any of the statistical test results.

Object ID	**Inhumation ID**	**Roman Object**	**Object Type**	**Site**	**County**
Obj_371	Inh_176	CA earring of poss. Roman date, assoc. w/ Roman coin	Earring	Kemble I	Gloucestershire
Obj_406	Inh_202	pair Ag earrings w/ glass beads of poss. Roman date, found near skull assoc. w/ Roman coin	Earring	Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire
Obj_466	Inh_236	CA earring of prob. Roman date found as part of a girdle group, likely a curated 'antique' item.	Earring	Minerva Business Park	Cambridgeshire
Obj_575	Inh_293	pair CA earrings of poss. Roman date, found near skull, Roman coin at feet	Earring	Sleaford	Lincolnshire

Table 3:4 Roman Earrings
All earrings included as part of this study. Pairs are each listed under one 'object number'.

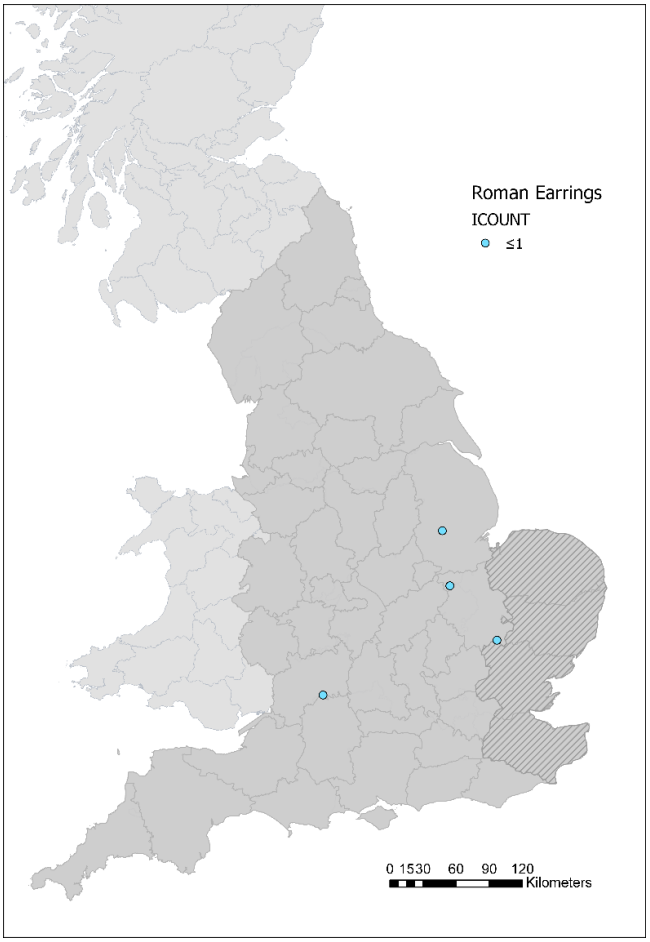


Figure 3:20 Distribution Map of Roman earrings
Each marker reflects one object.

3.2.8 Beads

The final category of jewellery is the bead, of which only five Roman examples were recorded. A further five beads created from fragments of Roman glass are also recorded within the sample; these are discussed in further detail in Chapter 4 (Section 4.4). The low numbers of reused beads recorded for this study are at odds with the large numbers of Roman and Prehistoric beads which are noted by White to have been reused in Anglo-Saxon graves: a "sheer quantity of material [which] calls for a study in itself" (1988, p. 111). White decided to forgo the recording and categorisation of this object type due to the substantial number of artefacts and the confused contexts of necklaces from early excavations (Ibid.). Due to constraints of both time and energy, it was decided that this line of work should also be outside the remit of this study. Thus, beads

have only been included from cemeteries published in the last thirty years and only those which were *specifically* noted to be Roman in the excavation reports have been recorded as part of the dataset. Unfortunately, these are few in number. Only two of the excavation reports published after White (1988) specifically note the reuse of Roman beads: those of Blacknall Field, Pewsey and Minerva Business Park, Cambridgeshire. For this reason, the attention to beads presented in this study exists purely to open a discussion into the ways in which these objects were used. In no way can the selection of beads in this study be considered comprehensive, nor does it represent the extent to which Roman beads were reused in Anglo-Saxon burials.

A clear definition of Roman versus Anglo-Saxon bead-types has been developed through the work of Guido (1978; 1999) and Brugmann (2004). Generally, late Roman bead types were dominated by small biconical, polyhedral and cylindrical objects, commonly crafted from green or blue glass (Brugmann, 2004, p. 28). The large and colourful beads typical to Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages, by contrast, largely did not come into use until the post-Roman era (Guido, 1978, p. 38). A few late Roman types more similar to the German-style beads also regain popularity in this period. There is some evidence for the combination of both Roman and Germanic beads in the same late antique graves on the Continent, wherein whole necklaces of each appear to have been worn by the same individual (Brugmann, 2004, pp. 28—29). The presence of such blatant mixing of Roman and Germanic bead traditions in Anglo-Saxon graves is not expressly remarked upon by Brugmann, who concludes simply: "[a]ll that can be said is that the earliest combinations of bead types from inhumation graves… have more of an early Germanic than a late Roman look to them" (Ibid., p. 29). Brugmann additionally remarks that the reuse of single Roman beads was a common feature of Anglo-Saxon fashion and that certain bead types—such as the Roman Melon bead—appear to have been preferred (2004, p. 29).

The Roman beads present in this study include the types of 'melon' (n=3), 'mosaic' (n=1), and 'cylinder' (n=1). Melon beads are a long-lived type, made in both the 'Migration period' and in the

first—second centuries AD (Geake, 1997, p. 111). Most Roman examples of the melon bead were made of blue or green glass, whereas Germanic beads were more often a smoky yellow colour (Guido, 1978, p. 100). Cylinder beads are simple, tubular rod beads which might be made of opaque or translucent glass and are most commonly found after the second century (Ibid., p. 94). Brugmann reports in her specialist report for the Blacknall Field cemetery that the 'mosaic' bead is neither a common Roman nor common Anglo-Saxon bead type, and that this example may have been made from a reused fragment of a Roman vessel (Annable and Eagles, 2010, p. 47). From this small sample, it appears that the beads chosen for reuse were those most similar in style to the large and colourful beads popular in contemporary post-Roman society.

One of the 'melon' type beads from Cambridge (Obj_467) was reused in a unique fashion, set in a copper alloy sling and presumably suspended as a pendant or amulet (see Gibson, 2007, p. 342). Gibson proposes that this artefact may belong to a form of amulets which are often found in sixth century graves; the suspended object in such amulets is typically crystal, though other materials have also been recorded (Ibid., p. 269). Lethbridge also records such an item at Little Wilbraham, this a wooden 'egg-shaped' object enclosed in two bronze hoops which were connected with iron to form a sling (Lethbridge, 1931, p. 73). Many of the crystal amulets and the oak gall from Little Wilbraham occur in the company of spoons, which Gibson suggests is a sign they may have been used for divination (Gibson, 2007, p. 73). No spoon is recorded from the grave in which the melon bead amulet was found; however, the amulet was associated with a bag collection.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_141	Inh_60	Roman glass melon mead	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_126	Inh_51	Roman glass bead	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_131	Inh_53	Roman glass Melon Bead	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_134	Inh_56	Roman cylinder glass bead	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_467	Inh_237	Roman melon bead pendant set in copper alloy sling	Bead	Minerva Business Park	Cambridgeshire
Obj_565	*Inh_287*	*bead made from Roman glass vessel rim*	*Glass Vessel*	*Sleaford*	*Lincolnshire*
Obj_566	*Inh_288*	*bead made from Roman glass vessel rim*	*Glass Vessel*	*Sleaford*	*Lincolnshire*
Obj_569	*Inh_290*	*bead made from Roman glass vessel rim*	*Glass Vessel*	*Sleaford*	*Lincolnshire*
Obj_609	*Inh_316*	*Roman vessel glass reused as bead on necklace*	*Glass Vessel*	*Wasperton*	*Warwickshire*
Obj_618	*Inh_321*	*annular bead fashioned from recycled Roman bottle glass*	*Glass Vessel*	*Water Lane, Melbourn*	*Cambridgeshire*

Table 3:5 Roman Beads
All individual Roman beads, along with beads fashioned from Roman glass (shown in italics).

3.3 Tools and Equipment

The category of tools and equipment includes 39 objects, making up 5.8% of all Roman objects and 13.8% of Roman objects excluding coins. Eight object types create this category: horse fittings, knives, mounts, fasteners (i.e. nails and rivets), tweezers, counters, weights, and weapons and armour. As functional objects such as tools and equipment can sometimes be hard to distinguish chronologically, it is inevitable that some Roman items might have been missed by excavators and therefore are not included here. This affects the range of objects in the sample, swaying the tools and equipment category towards items which can be easily identified as Roman, i.e. largely horse and military equipment.

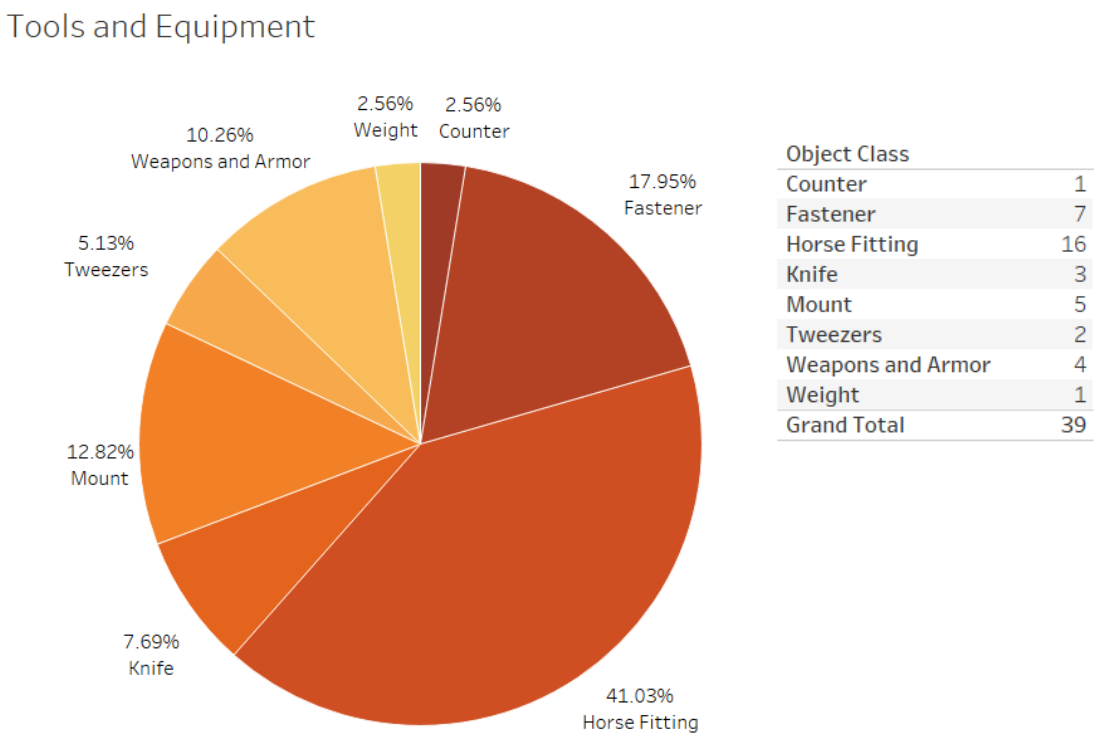


Figure 3:21 Tools and Equipment
This figure displays the Roman objects categorised as tools and equipment. The table lists the number count of each object while the pie chart reflects the proportional distribution of these object types within the category.

3.3.1 Horse Fittings

Horse fittings make up the largest proportion of Roman tools and equipment, with 16 objects recovered from early Anglo-Saxon graves (5.7% of Roman objects excluding coins). These include terrets (n=8), martingales (n=3), and other fittings and trappings. Terrets were typically attached to chariots, carts, wagons, or other horse equipment and acted as guides for the reins, and martingales were worn on the body of the horse to assist in controlling the animal's movement. It is generally difficult to tell the difference between Roman military and civilian horse fittings, and sometimes military fittings show up in even the most rural of Roman sites, stressing the "all-pervasive presence" of the military in Roman Britain (Crummy, 2011, p. 58). Due to these military ties, one might expect a higher number of horse-related items to be found throughout the area of Anglo-Saxon occupation, perhaps with a more frequent distribution in the north. What is apparent, instead, is a distribution which favours the southern regions (Figure 3:23). Though the bodily associations of many of these horse fittings are not known, a number have been recorded from the areas of the pelvis or ribs and are therefore likely connected to the suite of items worn or carried around the waist or hips. Terrets and martingales are among those objects which likely were selected for their age and ring shape rather than any demonstrable Roman character.

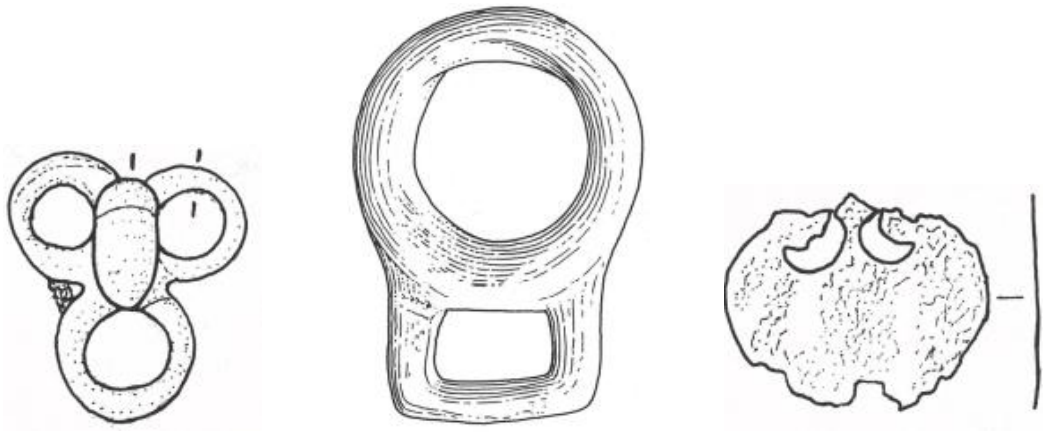


Figure 3:22 Three Horse Fittings

From left to right, a 1st cent. martingale of military type from Abingdon I, grave 75 (Obj_54), a dropped-bar terret from Alfriston, grave 88 (Obj_69), and a thin horse trapping plaque with pseudo-zoomorphic terminals from Mitcham, grave 112 (Obj_483). Images after White, 1988, fig. 85,5; Welch, 1983, fig. 36,f; and White, 1988, fig. 86,2, respectively. Scale approx. 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_54	Inh_12	CA Roman martingale, c. 1st cent. military type	Horse Fitting	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_66	Inh_21	Roman horse trapping, unspecified	Horse Fitting	Alfriston	E. Sussex
Obj_69	Inh_22	CA Roman dropped-bar terret ring	Horse Fitting	Alfriston	E. Sussex
Obj_104	Inh_34	CA Roman martingale, Fe concreted to back	Horse Fitting	Aston Remenham	Buckinghamshire
Obj_105	Inh_34	CA ring	Horse Fitting	Aston Remenham	Buckinghamshire
Obj_147	Inh_64	Cast CA Roman double loop terret	Horse Fitting	Blewburton Hill	Berkshire
Obj_175	Inh_73	Cast CA Roman 'D' shaped terret	Horse Fitting	Brighthampton	Oxfordshire
Obj_223	_	Broken CA Roman dropped-bar terret	Horse Fitting	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambridgeshire
Obj_248	_	Cast CA Roman winged terret, unornamented	Horse Fitting	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_310	_	Cast CA Roman ribbed terret	Horse Fitting	Fairford	Gloucestershire
Obj_348	_	CA Roman martingale, similar to Obj_54	Horse Fitting	Haslingfield	Cambridgeshire
Obj_392	Inh_190	CA Roman dropped bar terret ring, as at Alfriston	Horse Fitting	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Sussex
Obj_395	Inh_193	Cast CA Roman 'Donside' terret, on ring w/ CA 'key'	Horse Fitting	Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire
Obj_442	Inh_226	Openwork CA Roman harness fitting, in form of mount w/ opposed 'duck' head ornamentation	Horse Fitting	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_483	Inh_242	Plain CA Roman horse trapping, in form of pelta-shaped plaque w/ zoomorphic terminals	Horse Fitting	Mitcham	Surrey/London
Obj_661	Inh_338	CA Roman object handle/harnass fitting	Horse Fitting	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:6 Roman Horse Fittings

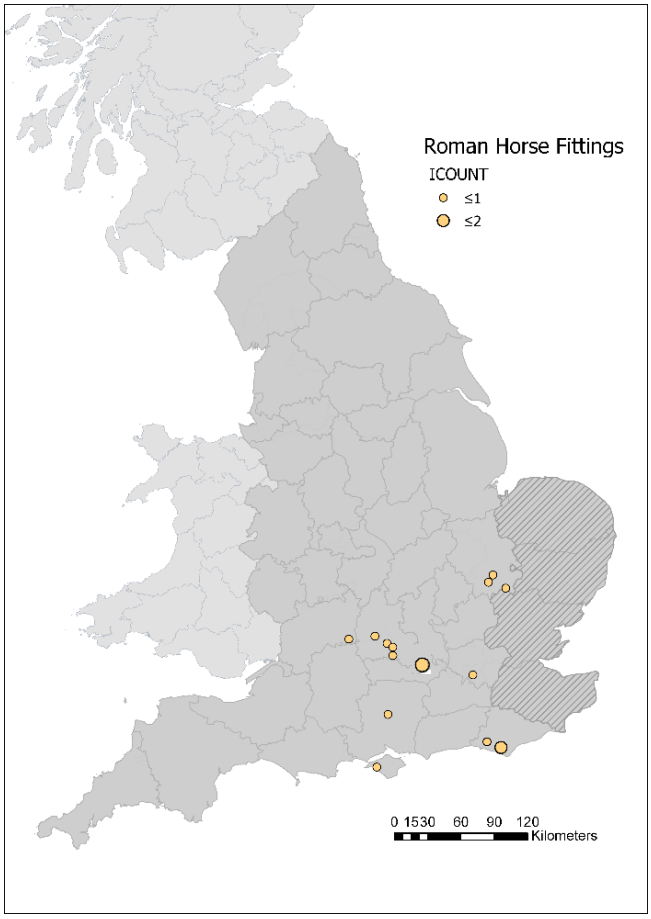


Figure 3:23 Distribution Map of Roman Horse Fittings
Horse fittings included in this study, with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.3.2 Mounts

The term 'mount' might refer to any object which was mounted onto something. Roman mounts could come from horse gear, sword scabbards, furniture, boxes or other vessels. Five mounts have been recorded as part of this sample, all crafted in copper alloy. These represent 10.9% of the tools and equipment category, though only 1.8% of all Roman objects discounting coins. Of these five items, four are found Hampshire, Wiltshire, and Sussex, with the remaining object recorded from Cambridge (Figure 3:25).

Roman mounts are often decorative as well as functional. Of the five listed in this dataset, two were cast to look like creatures. An artefact believed to be a furniture mount from Highdown

in West Sussex takes the form of the bust of a faun, identifiable by a beard, pointed ears, and a topknot of hair (Obj_358). The mount from Harnham Hill in Wiltshire, possibly a Roman chair fitting or mount for a first- or second-century Roman breastplate, is in the shape of a lion's head (Obj_344). This item was additionally found with copper alloy and iron links and is believed to have been potentially suspended from the waist of an adult female. Two further mounts are also associated with women and are found in the region of the waist or hips. The first is a Roman scabbard mount from the well-furnished grave of a 10-year-old female at Alton, Hampshire (Obj_75). It consists of a strip of copper alloy, wide at one end and narrow at the other with a decorative groove along each edge (Evison, 1988, p. 78). Another is recorded from the left hip of a female inhumation in Worthy Park, also in Hampshire, and is likely to have been part of a bag collection consisting of other Roman artefacts including coins, a finger ring, and a fragment of window glass (Obj_650 in Inh_337). The final item was not directly associated with an inhumation but is part of the cemetery contexts at Malton Farm, Cambridgeshire. This is a cast copper alloy triangular mount which takes the rough shape of a sword or dagger, believed to be Roman but with no parallels (Obj_39).

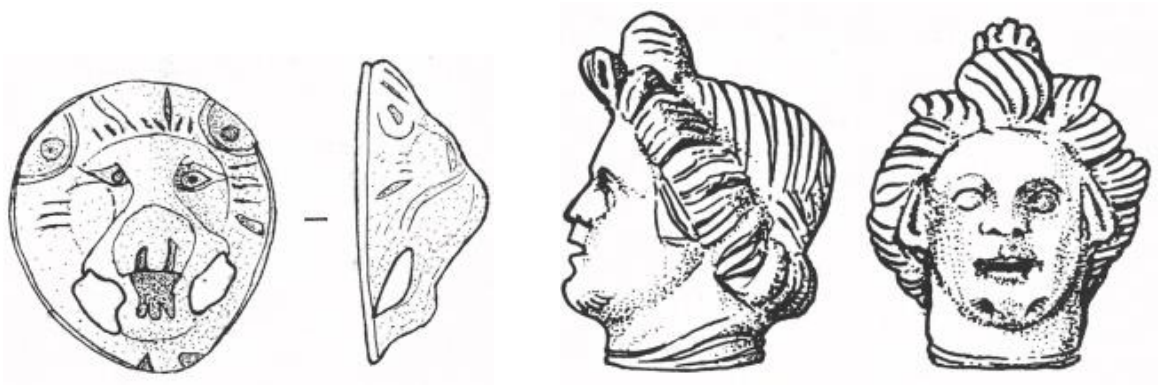


Figure 3:24 Two Decorative Mounts

(Left) Bronze mount in the shape of a lion's head from Harnham Hill, grave 61 (Obj_344). (Right) Hollow cast mount in the shape of a faun's head from Highdown, grave 47 (Obj_358). Images after White, 1988, fig. 85,8; and Welch, 1983, fig. 103,a. Scale approx. 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_39	_	Cast CA triangular mount, roughly sword- or dagger-shaped	Mount	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_75	Inh_27	CA Roman scabbard mount	Mount	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_344	Inh_162	CA Roman lion's head phalera mount	Mount	Harnham Hill	Wiltshire
Obj_358	Inh_169	Cast CA Roman faun's bust furniture mount	Mount	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_650	Inh_337	CA (?)Roman mount	Mount	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:7 Roman Mounts

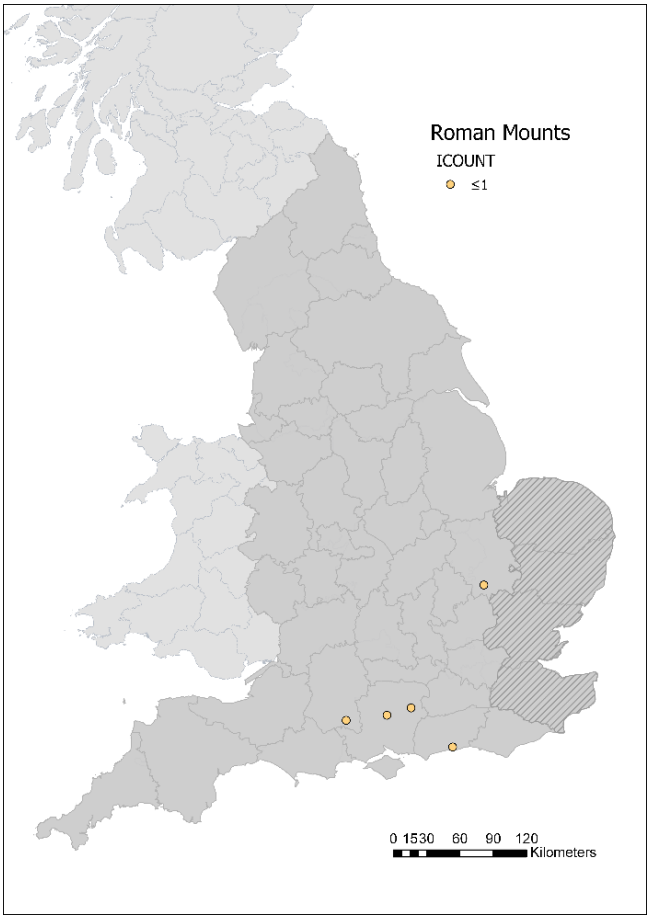


Figure 3:25 Distribution Map of Roman Mounts
Mounts included in this study, with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.3.3 Fasteners

For the purposes of this study, fasteners include hobnails (n=3), a broken nail, a dome-headed rivet, a cleat, and an enamel-headed stud. Each of these objects, save for the lattermost, is made from iron and none appear to be purposefully modified. Roman hobnails and cleats typically come from the soles of boots to strengthen them. In Anglo-Saxon funerary contexts, such items are typically located near the waist or hips and are likely to have been held within bags or pouches. At least two hobnails from this object group have been attributed to bag collections, and it is likely that the Roman cleat recovered from Blacknall Field, Wiltshire also represents a bag item. The broken nail at Bainesse Farm, North Yorkshire was located closer to the area of the chest/stomach of a flexed burial (Obj_108) and the hobnail at the same site was located in the grave fill (Obj_110). By contrast, the enamelled head of a copper alloy Roman stud (Obj_598) was found on the shoulder of a decapitated burial and was initially thought to be a brooch due to its decorative blue-on-red design. Fasteners may have been recognised for their antiquity but are unlikely to have been recognised as being explicitly 'Roman', with the disc stud perhaps the only exception.



Figure 3:26 Enamelled Disc Stud from Uffington

An enamel-headed copper alloy stud from Uffington, grave 1 (Obj_598). Image after White, 1988, fig. 67,4. Scale approx. 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_80	_	Fe Roman dome-headed rivet	Fastener	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_106	Inh_35	Roman nail w/ broken shank	Fastener	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	North Yorkshire
Obj_108	Inh_37	Fe hobnail, likely Roman	Fastener	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	North Yorkshire
Obj_130	Inh_52	Roman-type Fe cleat	Fastener	Blacknall Field	Wiltshire
Obj_598	Inh_307	Enamelled head from Roman stud	Fastener	Uffington, White Horse	Oxfordshire
Obj_632	Inh_328	Fe hobnail	Fastener	Westfield Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_633	Inh_328	Fe hobnail	Fastener	Westfield Farm	Cambridgeshire

Table 3:8 Roman Fasteners

3.3.4 Weapons and Armour

Four Roman items have been loosely incorporated into the category of 'weapons and armour': a shield boss fitting, a spear, a dagger, and a scale of armour. The copper alloy armour scale comes from a male inhumation in St. John's College, Cambridge (Obj_222). Scaled Roman armour types e.g. *lorica squamata* are discussed at length by Russell Robinson (1975). The scales of this armour were arranged in rows which overlapped both horizontally and vertically, and which were held in place by wire ties passing through holes at their tops (Manning, 1985, p. 146). It is not uncommon to find scales in small groups or on their own (Ibid.). The other item of armour, an iron embossed plate, is recorded from a double female inhumation in Petersfinger, Wiltshire, where its function is uncertain (Obj_510). The iron Roman-type dagger (Obj_465) is from a possible inhumation of unknown late antique date, however no further grave details were provided. The final item is a small, socketed iron spear head with a blade no wider than the socket, presumed to be Roman and of Manning's Type III and recorded as a cemetery find from Minerva Business Park, Cambridge (Obj_478). None of these objects were modified, and unfortunately no specific locations within the graves were recorded for any of them.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_222	Inh_100	CA Roman armour scale	Weapons and Armor	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambridgeshire
Obj_465	Inh_235	Fe dagger of Roman type	Weapons and Armor	Milton I	Oxfordshire
Obj_478	_	Small socketed spear head of Manning's Type III	Weapons and Armor	Minerva Business Park	Cambridgeshire
Obj_510	Inh_262	Fe Roman shield boss fitting	Weapons and Armor	Petersfinger	Wiltshire

Table 3:9 Roman Weapons and Armour

3.3.5 Knives

Knives were among the most commonly found iron domestic objects in both Roman and Anglo-Saxon contexts. In the Anglo-Saxon grave, knives are near-ubiquitous items and can be found in graves of all periods with men, women, and children alike. Knives of Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship were usually held in a sheath and suspended from, or tucked into, a girdle (Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, p. 283; Lucy, 2000, pp. 59—60). Three Roman knives were recorded into the dataset. Two of these are copper alloy clasp knives, a distinctly Roman type, with decorative openwork handles in the 'hare and hound' design. Clasp knives, or folding knives, are narrow blades with solid handles which may have been used in the Roman era as razors or surgical instruments (Mould, 2011, p. 168). The early Anglo-Saxon users of these knives may not have known this contextual information, but still might have been able to identify the distinctive openwork handles as being Roman in origin. The third is a bone-handled knife from Sleaford (Obj_576), recorded by White (1988) to be of possible Roman date due to a parallel at Colchester (Figure 3:28) though he also notes the possibility of it being a medieval find. This object is therefore included here for discussion but is excluded from major statistical analysis.

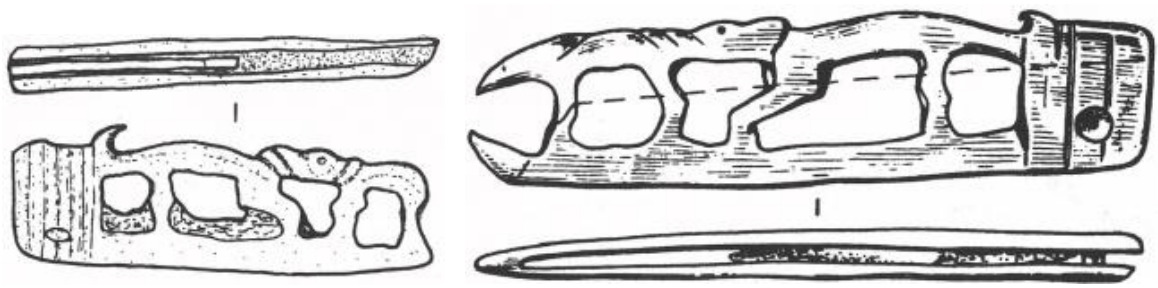


Figure 3:27 Two Roman Clasp Knife Handles
Two cast copper alloy clasp knife handles in openwork 'hare and hound' design from Abingdon I, grave 75 (Obj_55, top left) after White, 1988, fig. 85,1, and Worthy Park, grave 47 (Obj_662, top right) after Hawkes et al., 2003, fig. 2.30 47(9). Scale approx. 1:1.



Figure 3:28 Plain Bone or Antler Knife Handles
(Left) A small bone-handled knife from Sleaford (Obj_576), after White, 1988, fig. 85,3. (Right) A plain one-piece bone or antler knife handle from the Roman small finds at Colchester, after Crummy, 1983, fig. 110, no. 2915. Scale approx. 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_55	Inh_12	CA (?)late Roman clasp knife handle w/ openwork 'hare & hound' decoration	Knife	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_576	Inh_294	Bone-handled Fe knife, possibly Roman	Knife	Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Obj_662	Inh_338	Cast CA Roman 'hare & hound' clasp knife	Knife	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:10 Roman Knives

3.3.6 Other Tools and Equipment

Only two sets of Roman tweezers are recorded as part of this sample, both brass in composition and recovered from adult female inhumations within the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Butler's Field, Gloucestershire (Inh_85 and Inh_87). These are the only reused grooming items within the dataset. In Roman Britain, toilet sets might have occurred together on a ring or 'chatelaine brooch' and wearing them would have signalled both feminine identity and membership with the elite (Swift, 2011, pp. 204—207). Only one of the pairs of reused Roman tweezers was found as part of a toilet set, worn on the left shoulder (Obj_193); the other set, though possibly originally attached to a chatelaine, were found bent and broken in the grave fill (Obj_195). Tweezers are a largely Roman object type, though non-functional tweezers are also recorded from Germanic cremation urns (White, 1988, p. 149).

Three discs, identified as 'counters', are also included in the dataset. Almost every Roman site in Britain produces discs of various materials, including stone, pottery, glass, and wood (Allason-Jones, 2011, p. 234); it is therefore predictable that several should also turn up in Anglo-Saxon graves. A single, unmodified, lathe-turned bone counter with three concentric grooves is recorded from Bainesse Farm, Catterick and is likely to be of Roman date (Obj_107). Bone discs may have been used by the Romano-British for accounting (see Frere and Tomlin, 1991, p. 105) or for gambling (Allason-Jones, 2011, p. 234). However, the presence of this disc in the grave of a child aged six to eight years suggests, if it is not merely residual, that this bone counter might have

been repurposed by its post-Roman owners. Two additional discs are recorded from the grave of a mature female at Shavard's Farm, Hampshire (Obj_545 and Obj_546). These are both crafted from Roman pottery, one in Samian ware and the other in New Forest Colour-Coated Grey Ware, making them red and black, respectively. It therefore seems likely that these pieces may have been used as gaming counters in their second use-life, though whether they were crafted in the late or post-Roman period is uncertain. Another ceramic piece is the spindle whorl crafted from the recycled base of a Roman greyware vessel from Water Lane, Melbourn in Cambridgeshire (Obj_619). The diameter of the spindle hole, at 9mm, is much larger than whorls of the Roman period, indicating that this object is of Roman material but Anglo-Saxon manufacture (Walton Rogers, 1997; Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003, p. 118). These three ceramic objects may possess a complicated timeline, as it is possible for them to have been through multiple phases of reuse prior to their final deposition. A broader discussion on the repurposing of Roman materials is considered at length in Chapter 4.

The final object recorded as part of the tools and equipment category is a lead weight, recovered from the topsoil of the cemetery at Alton, Hampshire (Obj_82). Roman weights were used in conjunction with scales and balances for commerce, and both lead and copper alloy examples can be found on a number of Romano-British sites (Brickstock, 2011, p. 42). This is not the only commercial item to be found in Anglo-Saxon burial contexts: numerous Roman coins in this study are interpreted to have been reused as weights, and in the case of the male inhumation grave at Watchfield, these are additionally accompanied by a set of scales (Inh_318).

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_193	Inh_85	Brass Tweezers, part of toilet set	Tweezers	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_195	Inh_87	Brass Tweezers, broken & bent	Tweezers	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_82	_	Roman lead weight	Weight	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_107	Inh_36	Lathe-turned Bone Counter	Counter	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	North Yorkshire
Obj_545	*Inh_278*	*Gaming counter made from New Forest Colour coated Grey Ware*	*Ceramic/Counter*	*Shavards Farm, Meonstoke*	*Hampshire*
Obj_546	*Inh_278*	*Gaming counter made from Samian ware*	*Ceramic/Counter*	*Shavards Farm, Meonstoke*	*Hampshire*
Obj_619	*Inh_322*	*Spindle whorl fashioned from base of Roman ceramic vessel*	*Ceramic/Loom Equipment*	*Water Lane, Melbourn*	*Cambridgeshire*

Table 3:11 'Other' Tools and Equipment

3.4 Vessels and Household Objects

The category of vessels and other household objects includes vessels of both metal and glass, boxes, ceramic, keys, and spoons. There are 62 Roman artefacts recorded from Anglo-Saxon burials, making up 9.1% of the entire dataset, or 20.9% excluding coins.

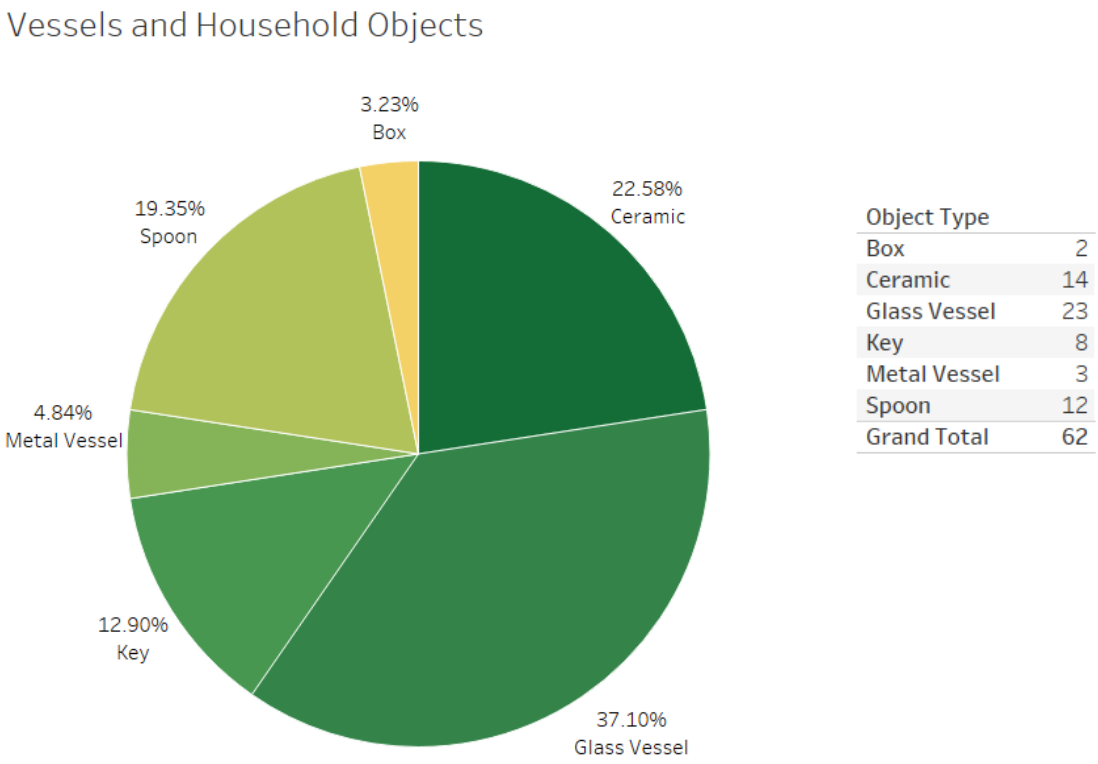


Figure 3:29 Vessels and Household Objects
This figure displays the Roman objects categorized as vessels and household objects. The table lists the number count of each object type while the pie chart reflects the proportional distribution of these object types within the category.

3.4.1 Boxes

There are two instances of 'boxes' in the dataset: one a Roman casket, or perhaps more reliably-named lock box, evidenced only by a bone inlay located at the feet of a male inhumation at Cassington II, Oxfordshire (Obj_230). Caskets like these were domestic items in Roman Britain and might have contained a variety of goods including cosmetics, textile tools, and foodstuffs

(Mould, 2011, p. 174). Boxes of Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship, typically made of wood and evidenced only by the non-organic fittings left behind after decomposition, tend to be found in graves from the later sixth century on and predominantly in Kent (Lucy, 2000, p. 57). Generally, the larger caskets are associated with females, with smaller artefacts sometimes found with males (Geake, 1997, pp. 81—82). The second Roman 'box' is actually a copper alloy seal box lid, recovered from the chest area of an 11-year-old female in the cemetery at Abingdon I, Oxfordshire (Obj_50). Seal boxes were security items, often attached to satchels or bags, and were comprised of a lid and a base through which a cord would be strung; wax would then be poured into the box and allowed to set and harden (Webley, 2017). The lids were often highly decorative, with similar motifs to such items as pendants and brooches (Andrews, 2012, pp. 99—101). Perhaps this might provide explanation as to this location of this artefact on the chest.

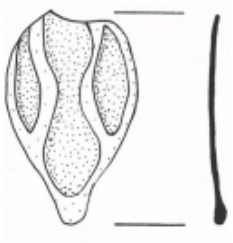


Figure 3:30 Seal Box Lid

Seal box lid from Abingdon I, grave 59 (Obj_50). Design of three wavy panels in enamel separated by ridges of raised copper alloy. Image after White, 1988, fig. 90,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_50	Inh_9	Roman seal box lid w/ enamelled design, 2nd or 3rd cent.	Box	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_230	Inh_106	Bone inlay from a Roman casket	Box	Cassington II	Oxfordshire

Table 3:12 Roman 'Boxes'

3.4.2 Vessels

The 23 glass vessels that make up just over one-third of this category (37.1% of household objects, and 8.1% of the entire dataset minus coins) are comprised of at least ten whole or nearly whole vessels, some of which have been crushed post-deposition, and fragments from at least a further seven vessels, as well as numerous rim sherds re-fashioned into glass beads (Section 3.2.8). Glass vessels are found in several types and styles including bowls, bottles, flagons, and beakers (Table 3:27). They mostly occurred in varying shades of green, with few blue or translucent fragments, and only two examples described as having had 'yellowish' hues: the fluted glass Roman bowl from Highdown, Sussex (Obj_362), and the 60% complete Roman glass bowl with wheel-cut design of peacocks and roundels at Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire (Obj_363). Due to their use as prestige gift items in Britain and on the Continent (Section 8.4), their fifth-century dates of deposition, and their fragility, intact vessels are likely to have remained in circulation in the fourth—fifth centuries. The only deliberate modifications to glass vessels observed here were the reworking of fragments into beads. This is the case in six graves, each of which produced a single bead or necklace spacer of Roman glass (Obj_448, Obj_565, Obj_566, Obj_569, Obj_609, and Obj_618). Several unmodified fragments were associated with bag groups. Figure 3:33 shows the largest number of Roman glass vessels to be found in the South, particularly Sussex.

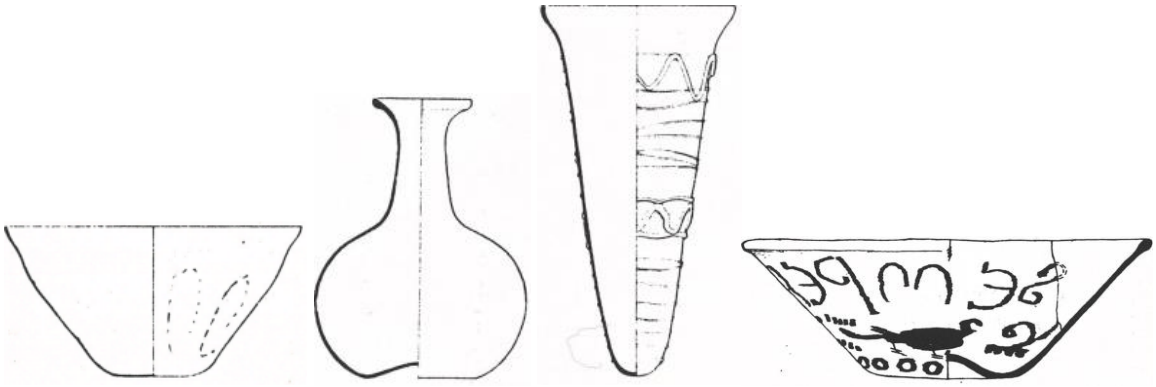


Figure 3:31 Glass Vessel Types and Styles

From left to right, a fluted glass bowl (Obj_362), late Roman glass flask (Obj_361), and glass cone beaker with self-coloured trails (Obj_356), all from cemetery contexts at Highdown, Sussex. On the far right, a glass bowl with wheel-cut peacock design from Holme Pierrepont (Obj_363). Images after Welch, 1983, fig. 123,b; 109,d; & 100,a; and White, 1988, fig. 76,5 respectively. All scaled approx. 1:3.

Metal vessels were much fewer in number, with only three objects recorded, all copper alloy in composition. The items included in this group include the neck of a brass flask, a skillet, and a goblet. The goblet comes from cemetery contexts just north of a grave (Inh_132) but may not be directly associated with it. The Roman flask neck is listed as a cemetery find and is not associated with a grave. The skillet is of a late Roman type, as identified by R.S. Baker in his 1880 report (pp. 468-9),[15] and was found complete and intact, associated with a set of scales, a hinge, and a white metal spoon—also Roman—in a well-furnished female grave in Desborough, Northamptonshire (Inh_127). In general, metal vessels associated with Anglo-Saxon graves of the seventh century onward tend to come from richly furnished contexts and are associated with high wealth, particularly in Kent and East Anglia (Geake, 1997, pp. 85—88; see also Mango *et al.*, 1989, pp. 306—308). Metal vessels outside of this area are generally scarce in this early period.

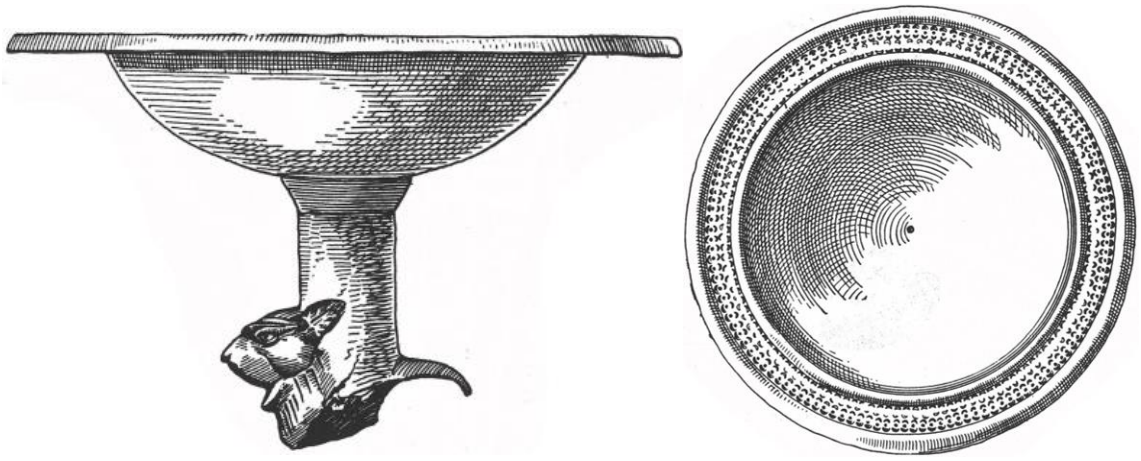


Figure 3:32 Metal Vessel from Dunstable Five Knolls
Tinned copper alloy goblet of 1st or 2nd century date with broken stem and panther head at base, from grave 31 at Dunstable Five Knolls in Bedfordshire (Obj_283). Images from White, 1988, fig. 73,1. Profile image (left) scaled approx. 1:1, top-down image (right) scaled approx. 2:3.

[15] Skillets are a fairly common Roman vessel type which continued in popularity into post-Roman Britain (see White, 1988, p. 120). Anglo-Saxon-manufactured skillets can appear so similar to Roman artefacts that some have been erroneously labelled as such (Geake, 1997, p. 115). Obj_269 was identified both by Baker (1880, pp. 468-469) and White (1988, p. 120) to be of a Roman type, and is therefore included as part of this study.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_81	_	Neck of CA (brass) Roman flask	Metal Vessel	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_269	Inh_127	Complete CA Roman skillet	Metal Vessel	Desborough	Northamptonshire
Obj_283	Inh_132	CA Roman goblet, 1st or 2nd cent.	Metal Vessel	Dunstable Five Knolls	Bedfordshire

Table 3:13 Metal Vessels



Figure 3:33 Distribution Maps of Roman Glass and Metal Vessels
Distribution of glass vessels assessed in this study, excluding glass fragments reused as beads or necklace spacers (left), and metal vessels (right), with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT). Metal vessels occur only as single finds.

3.4.3 Ceramic

Fourteen ceramic objects are recorded, making up 22.6% of household items and 4.9% of all Roman objects excluding coins. Reused objects in this group include some whole vessels and some sizeable fragments (i.e. lids, bases, body and rim sherds) from a variety of vessel types including

pots, beakers, and flagons. Many are clearly used as accessory vessels in the graves, while several may have been more incidental or tossed in during the filling of the grave. Like the glass and metal objects above, ceramic accessory vessels—largely Samian ware—were also traded as prestige items in the Roman frontier zones. Yet, it is difficult to know if any of the ceramic fabrics or vessel forms recorded here would have been recognisably Roman to early Anglo-Saxon communities in the same way that the traded Samian ware or amphorae of the frontier zones would have been. Three of the pottery sherds were modified for new purpose prior to deposition (Obj_545, Obj_546 and Obj_619). These are discussed in more detail in Section 3.3.6 and in Chapter 4, Section 4.4.

Arguably the most interesting item from this type-category is a large Roman wheel-thrown cooking pot with trellis decoration and black burnished surface containing a post-Roman cremation and deposited in the fill of an Anglo-Saxon inhumation at Alton, Hampshire (Obj_71). The relationship between this cremation and the inhumation is uncertain, as it is unknown whether the burying party was aware of the inhumation's location at the time of the urn's deposition into the grave cut. White (1988) additionally notes at least six other Roman jars reused as Anglo-Saxon cremation vessels from Caistor-by-Norwich in Norfolk, indicating that the Alton example is not entirely singular.

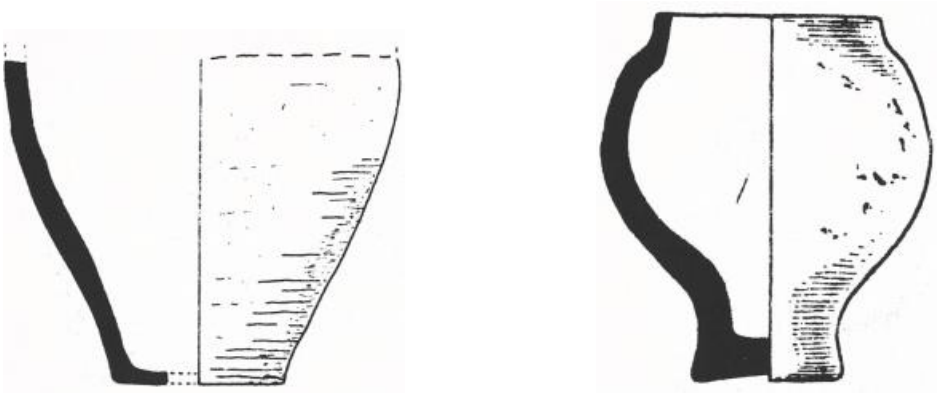


Figure 3:34 Roman Pottery Vessels
(Left) Base of Roman butt-beaker in a coarse grey ware from grave 16, Chessell Down (Obj_239) after Arnold, 1982, fig. 5,16ii. (Right) Plain globular beaker in off-white fabric with orange slip from grave 98, Worth Park (Obj_671) after Hawkes et al., 2003, fig. 2.41 98(1). Scale approx. 1:2.

Multitudes of Romano-British pottery fragments are also recorded from within grave fills and topsoil of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, but these items have been excluded from this study. It is possible that some of these fragments were deposited with purpose, perhaps by latecomers to the funeral who had travelled from some distance (King, 2001, p. 131; 2004). However, the larger body of Romano-British pottery fragments is often labelled as residual, as many no doubt were. Thus, the recording of such small pieces into the excavation reports is unreliable, as is their relationship with the inhumations in whose grave fills they are found.

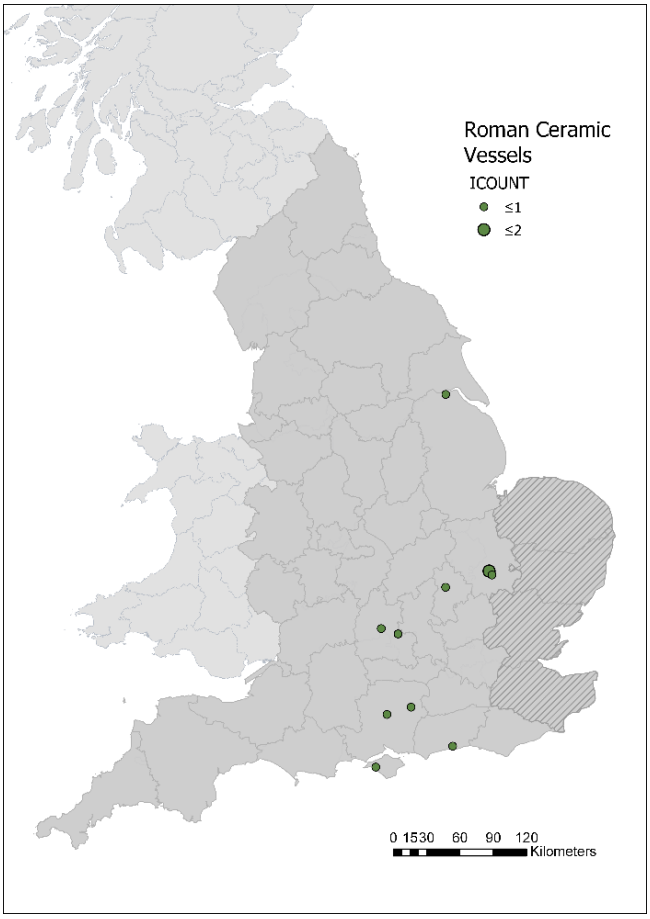


Figure 3:35 Distribution Map of Roman Ceramics

The Roman ceramic vessels assessed in this study, excluding repurposed objects, with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

Object_ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_71	Inh_24	Cremation in a Roman pot, interred above inhumation	Ceramic	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_221	Inh_100	Roman pottery flagon	Ceramic	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambridgeshire
Obj_231	Inh_107	Possible Roman pot lid in fill over right femur of inhumation	Ceramic	Cassington II	Oxfordshire
Obj_234	Inh_109	Romano-British body sherd	Ceramic	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincolnshire
Obj_239	Inh_113	Base of Roman butt beaker	Ceramic	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_328	Inh_151	Roman coarse ware vessel	Ceramic	Girton	Cambridgeshire
Obj_329	Inh_153	Roman slipware vessel, at feet	Ceramic	Girton	Cambridgeshire
Obj_360	Inh_171	Roman pottery beaker, possibly collected from nearby Roman cemetery	Ceramic	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_387	_	Roman pottery vessel	Ceramic	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_637	Inh_331	Complete Roman flat-based dish, dark grey fabric - probably black burnished ware	Ceramic	Wheatley	Oxfordshire
Obj_671	Inh_341	Plain Roman globular beaker w/ tall neck, rim removed & smoothed	Ceramic	Worthy Park	Hampshire
Obj_545	*Inh_278*	*Gaming counter made from New Forest Colour coated Grey Ware*	*Ceramic*	*Shavards Farm, Meonstoke*	*Hampshire*
Obj_546	*Inh_278*	*Gaming counter made from Samian ware*	*Ceramic*	*Shavards Farm, Meonstoke*	*Hampshire*
Obj_619	*Inh_322*	*Spindle whorl fashioned from base of Roman ceramic vessel*	*Ceramic*	*Water Lane, Melbourn*	*Cambridgeshire*

Table 3:14 Roman Ceramics
Pottery vessels and other ceramic items.

3.4.4 Spoons

The reuse of Roman spoons in Anglo-Saxon graves is surprisingly widespread. Spoons make up just under 20% of the household items category, with 12 objects recovered from inhumation graves (4.2% of objects excluding coins). Small spoons appear to be a Roman introduction to Britain (Mould, 2011, p. 165) and are a commonly recorded element of late Roman hoards, particularly silver spoons (Swift, 2013, p. 102; Guest, 2014, p. 1). Hence, some items recorded here may have been among the 'found' Roman objects discussed throughout this study. An excellent typology of the designs and functions of Roman spoons is presented by Swift (2014a). Generally, however, copper alloy spoons with ovoid or pear-shaped bowls, e.g. Obj_369, are in use in Britain from about the second century, and those with bowls which are constricted into a 'waisted' neck close to the handle, such as the mandolin-shaped bowl of Obj_500, have a start date in the later third to fourth centuries (Mould, 2011, p. 165).

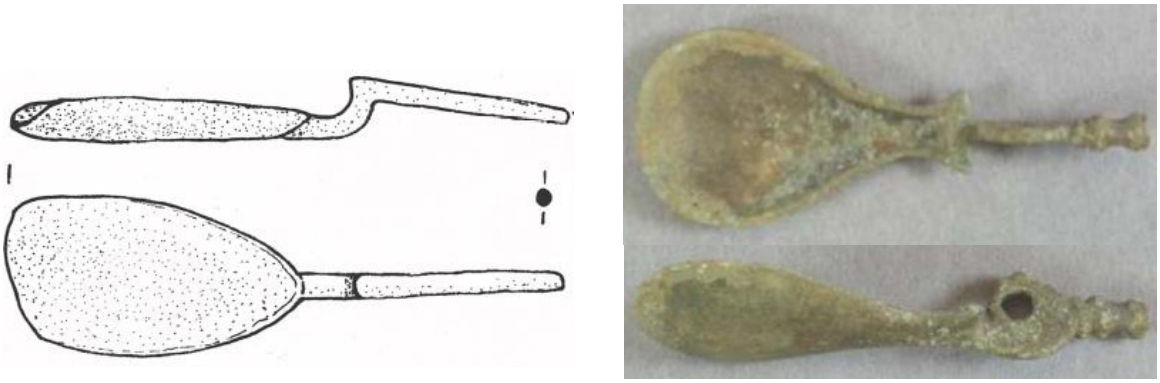


Figure 3:36 Spoon Bowl Shapes
(Left) Ovoid spoon bowl with broken handle from an inhumation at Kemble I (Obj_369) after White, 1988, fig. 81,2. (Right) Tinned copper alloy mandolin-shaped spoon bowl with missing handle from grave 66, Oakington (Obj_500) after Sayer, 2013, p.123. Scale approx. 1:1 for both.

Nearly all of the spoons recorded for this study are copper alloy in composition, some tinned to appear silver, with the addition of one iron object (Obj_324) and one of base silver (Obj_270). Some of the items have quite decorative elements, such as the mandolin-shaped artefact from Oakington, Cambridgeshire. The junction of this spoon bowl formed the shape of a stylized animal

head which would have extended out onto the handle. A four-millimetre diameter hole is placed just below the design and was used to hang the spoon from a belt adjacent to an iron latch-lifter key and a belt hanging set. There are widespread remains of a white metal surface coating, which would have made the spoon shine like silver, creating a striking appearance.

Most spoons were recovered from female graves, and these objects appear to have served one of two functions: pendants or girdle/bag collection items. At least five of the recorded spoons have holes near the junction and were presumably suspended at some point prior to deposition (see Chapter 4). One of these is a pear-shaped copper alloy tinned spoon bowl fragment from which was recovered from the area to the right of the head from inside of an accessory vessel at Worthy Park, Hampshire (Obj_669). A second spoon is an ovoid-shaped bowl with a worn front edge, associated with several gilt brooches and some 50 beads in a well-furnished female grave at Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire (Obj_420). At least seven spoons have had the handle broken off, and in some cases the broken junction is worn smooth through use.

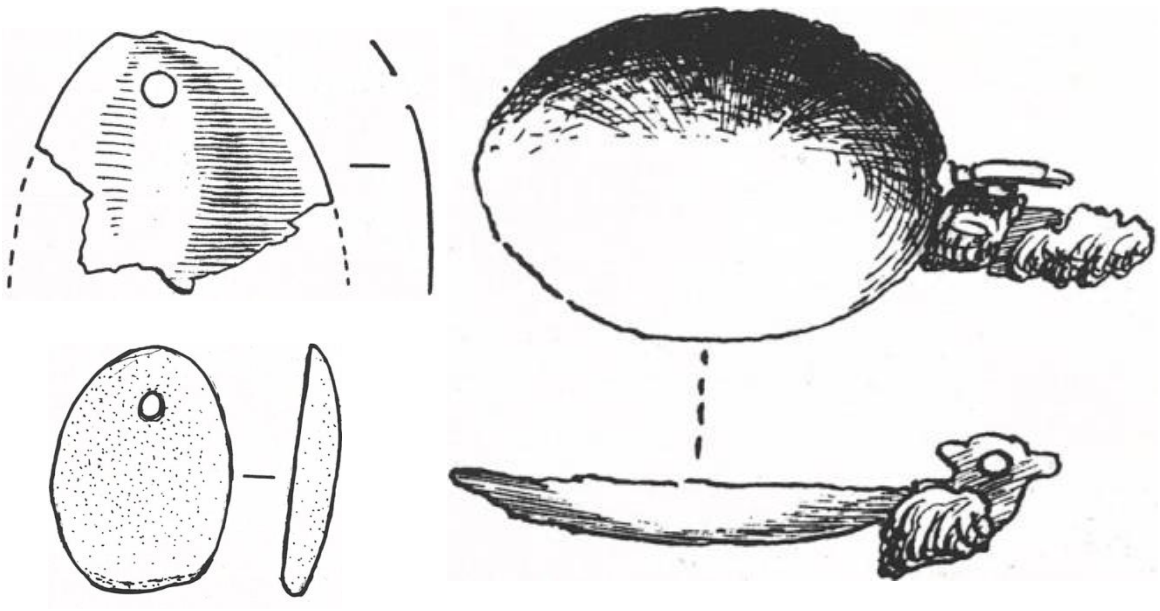


Figure 3:37 Suspended Spoons

(Upper Left) Perforated fragment of a pear-shaped spoon bowl found in an accessory vessel in Worthy Park, grave 63 (Obj_669) after Hawkes et al., 2003, fig. 2.33 63(10). (Lower Left) A second perforated spoon bowl with worn edge from grave 11, Little Wilbraham (Obj_420) after White, 1988, fig. 81,5. (Right) A spoon with zoomorphic handle junction which had been suspended from a girdle hanger in grave 3, inhumation B, at Little Wilbraham (Obj_412) after Lethbridge and Carter, 1928, fig. 4,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

Spoons of both Roman and Germanic manufacture have been suggested to have held amuletic functions in the context of the Anglo-Saxon funerary rite, as well as potential for use in divination practices (Meaney, 1981, pp. 82—88; Gibson, 2007, p. 269). For instance, one Roman spoon, a copper alloy bowl with elaborately designed junction and broken-off zoomorphic handle (Obj_412), was found corroded onto a girdle hanger and associated with an oak gall in slings at the waist of a female inhumation at Little Wilbraham. The iron spoon from Garton Slack II in Yorkshire may be another amuletic example, found at the feet of a female inhumation and associated with an amulet box, glass fragments, animal bones and a variety of other objects (Obj_324). Spoons of Byzantine origin are also recorded from Anglo-Saxon graves, such as the two silver spoons of Byzantine type from the Sutton Hoo ship burial (Bintley, 2011, p. 34), as well as the largely silver spoons recorded from the graves of wealthy Merovingian women on the Continent (Drauschke, 2006, pp. 57—58). The above evidence raises the possibility that some Roman spoons may have been selected due to their resemblance to high-status Byzantine imports and/or Frankish affiliations rather than their Roman origins. However, there are notable differences between the use of Byzantine spoons and the Roman 'antiques' found in British contexts: the latter tend to be copper alloy rather than silver, are overwhelmingly found without handles— which have been purposely removed—and are typically pierced or otherwise suspended at the hip rather than presented as accessory items in wealthy graves. This deviation from what can be seen in continental graves—or even silver spoon finds from around Britain—suggests that Roman spoons were perceived in an entirely different manner to contemporary Byzantine objects.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_119	Inh_46	CA tin-plated ovoid Roman spoon bowl w/ broken handle	Spoon	Bassett Down	Wiltshire
Obj_270	Inh_127	Base silver spoon w/ broken bowl & pierced, flattened handle w/ engraved monogram	Spoon	Desborough	Northamptonshire
Obj_274	Inh_130	Small ovoid CA late Roman spoon w/ broken handle	Spoon	Droxford	Hampshire
Obj_323	Inh_146	CA late Roman spoon bowl	Spoon	Frilford I	Oxfordshire
Obj_324	Inh_147	Iron spoon of possible Roman date	Spoon	Garton Slack II	Yorkshire
Obj_350	_	Frag. ovoid CA Roman spoon bowl w/ broken handle, stump worn smooth w/ use	Spoon	Haslingfield	Cambridgeshire
Obj_369	Inh_175	CA ovoid Roman spoon bowl w/ stub of broken handle worn smooth	Spoon	Kemble I	Gloucestershire
Obj_420	Inh_211	CA ovoid Roman spoon bowl w/o handle or stub, hole pierced through near junction	Spoon	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire
Obj_412	Inh_205	CA Roman spoon bowl w/ elaborate junction & zoomorphic handle (broken off)	Spoon	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire
Obj_500	Inh_255	Cast CA Roman spoon w/ mandolin-shaped bowl, missing zoomorphic handle	Spoon	Oakington	Cambridgeshire
Obj_530	_	Flat CA Roman spoon bowl w/ bull's eye decoration	Spoon	Portway Down, Andover	Hampshire
Obj_669	Inh_339	CA tinned Roman spoon bowl fragment, pear shaped w/ hole through near junction	Spoon	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:15 Roman Spoons

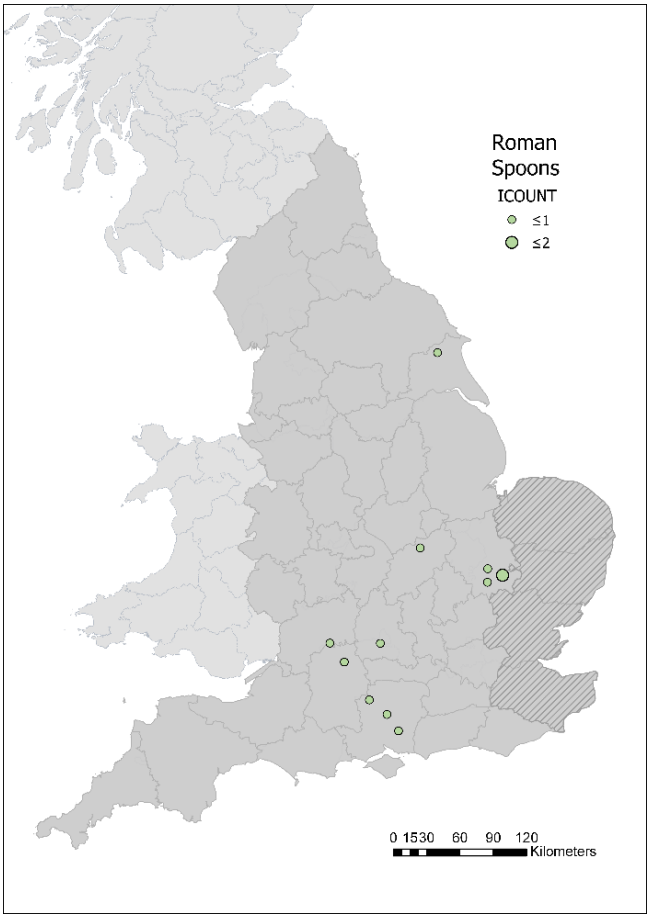


Figure 3:38 Distribution Map of Roman Spoons
Marker size reflects the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.4.5 Keys

The final object group in this category is Roman keys, of which 8 are recorded (12.9% of the vessels and household items, and 2.8% of all objects, excluding coins). Metal keys are common finds and easily recognisable; Roman keys are often much larger than those of Anglo-Saxon manufacture, which are typically smaller in size and identifiable by an angular rather than a curved stem (Mould, 2011, pp. 176—177). Keys in Anglo-Saxon burials have been largely associated with adult females, often hung from the girdle or waistband. Anglo-Saxon keys were functional items, whilst also acting as social indicators of feminine gender and status in the household. At least five of the Roman keys of this study are recorded from graves with a female assemblage, and the other

three from inhumations of unknown sex. Three keys are recorded from the left hip, and two from the left ribs. Roman keys, in contrast, would have been practically useless to the Anglo-Saxons, but may have been incorporated into contemporary girdle-hangars as symbolic "house-wifely appendages" (Meaney, 1981, p. 223).

As with other reused objects described in this study, some of the keys were rather plain, while others were highly decorative, such as the fleur-de-lys style, of which there are two in this dataset. The handle from one fleur-de-lys key was found mounted on a ring with a bag collection containing iron fragments at Hooper's Field, Cambridgeshire (Obj_112), and the other may have been selected due to its openwork handle design (Obj_488). Some keys were found in the company of other Roman objects, such as the ring-head key with tab which was recorded in association with other 'antique' objects including a centrally perforated copper alloy Roman disc (likely a coin), and a fossil (Obj_78). Two further keys, one at Portway Down, Hampshire (Obj_519) and the other from Worthy Park, Hampshire (Obj_642) were also recovered from contexts which suggest association with either a girdle group or bag collection. Some Roman keys also occur in conjunction with contemporary keys of Anglo-Saxon make: a copper alloy example with a knobbed loop handle from West Overton, Wiltshire was recovered from the left hip of a late fifth century female inhumation in the company of two iron keys of Anglo-Saxon manufacture (Obj_630). It is plausible to suggest that this latter key might have been worn with contemporary keys as it was still functional, perhaps belonging to a casket or other lock type still extant into the post-Roman period.

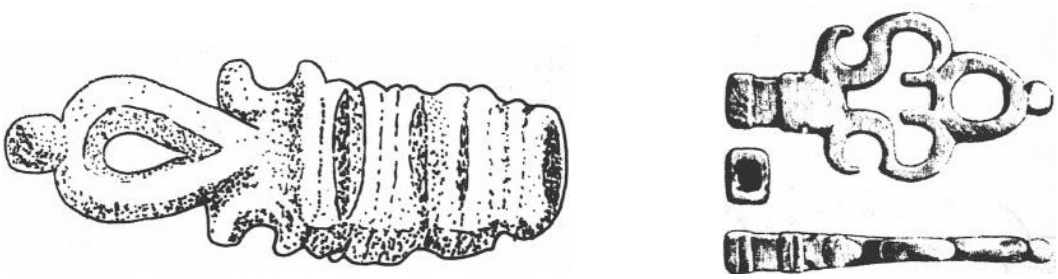


Figure 3:39 Keys of Fleur-de-Lys Style

(Left) Fleur-de-lys key handle found mounted on a ring in a bag collection from Barrington B, Hooper's Field (Obj_112). (Right) Cast copper alloy fleur-de-leys key handle from Mitcham, grave 209 (Obj_488). Images after White, 1988, fig. 83,1 & 84,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

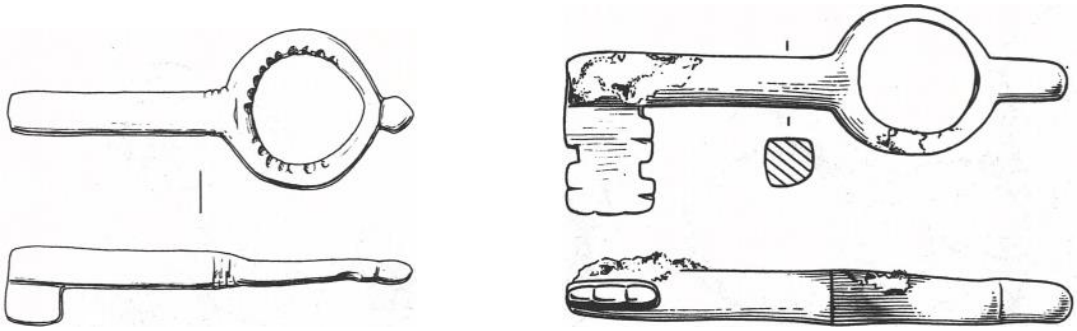


Figure 3:40 Simple Looped Roman Keys

(Left) Key with simple looped handle and knob found with possible bag collection in grave 32 at Portway Down, after Cook, 1985, fig. 53,7. (Right) Key with knobbed loop handle worn in conjunction with contemporary Anglo-Saxon keys at West Overton, grave 4 (Obj_630) after Evison, 1965, fig. 21,a. Scale approx. 1:1.

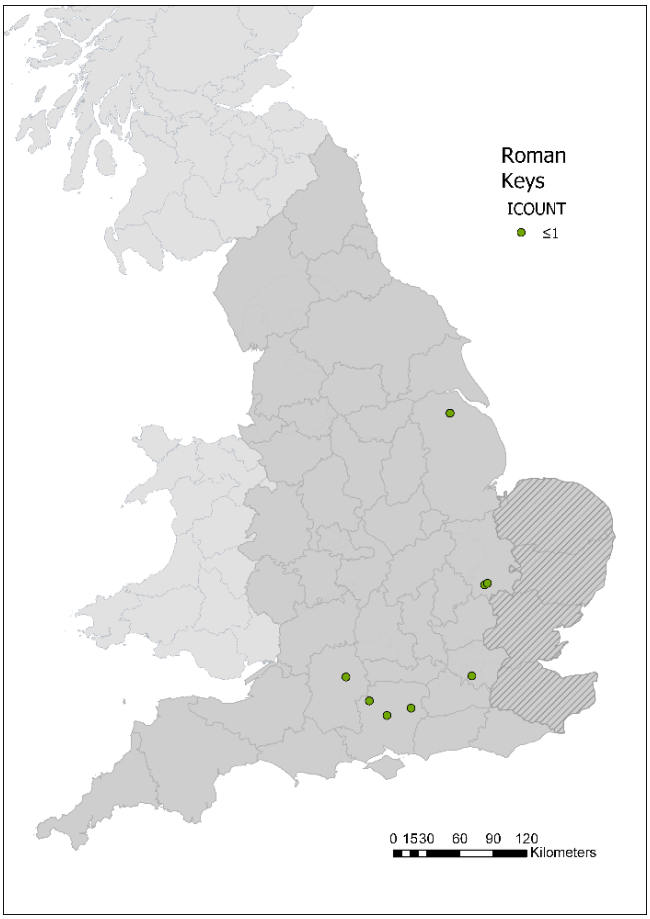


Figure 3:41 Distribution Map of Roman Keys

Marker size reflects the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_78	Inh_28	CA Roman key, ring head w/ tab at top	Key	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_112	Inh_40	CA handle from Roman fleur-de-lys key w/ missing wards, mounted on ring	Key	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambridgeshire
Obj_349	_	Small CA Roman key w/ pierced lozengiform head	Key	Haslingfield	Cambridgeshire
Obj_488	Inh_246	Cast CA Roman fleur-de-lys key handle	Key	Mitcham	Surrey/London
Obj_519	Inh_269	CA Roman key w/ simple looped handle & knob	Key	Portway Down	Hampshire
Obj_543	_	Fe Roman key w/ circular looped head	Key	Searby	Lincolnshire
Obj_630	Inh_327	CA Roman key w/ knobbed loop handle	Key	West Overton	Wiltshire
Obj_642	Inh_335	Fe Roman key of lever lock type, corroded onto Fe plate	Key	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:16 Roman Keys

3.5 Reused Materials: Stone, Window Glass, and Tile

The four final object types fall under the category of materials. These are stone, window glass, and tile. Nine objects are listed in this category, or 3.2% of objects excluding coins. These are marked out from other Roman objects both in their use and their origins, as they are not 'personal' objects (e.g. accessories or equipment) and are likely to have been directly recovered from a Roman site, with little possibility of possessing any 'heirloom' value (see Swift, 2013). All of the tile and two of the three stone items are from the graves of individuals under the age of ten, and all three of the window glass fragments are associated with female graves of the seventh century, two likely having served as part of a bag collection.

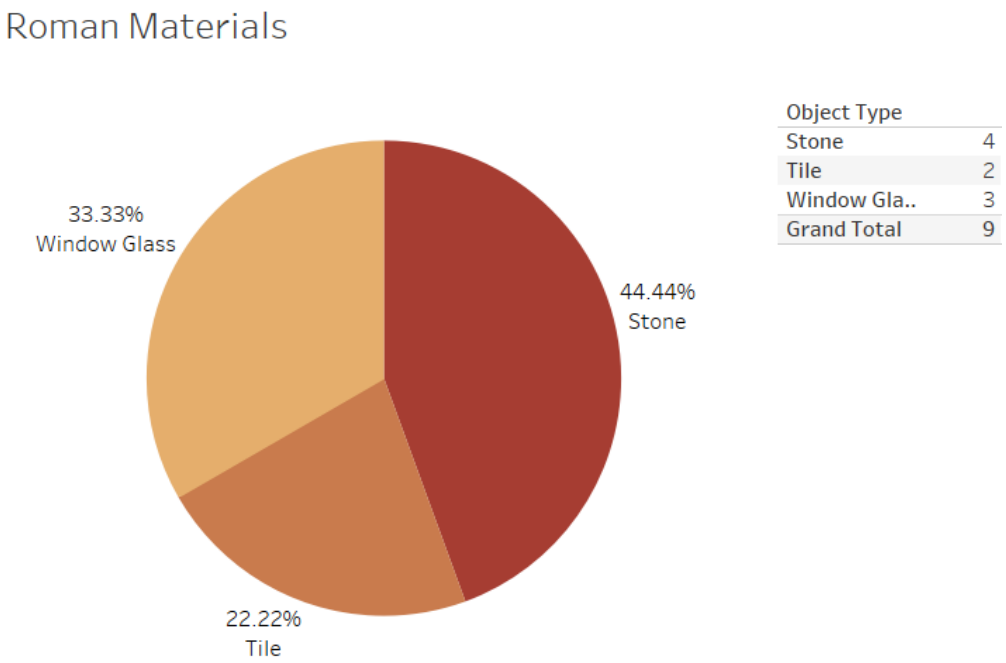


Figure 3:42 Roman Materials
This figure displays the Roman objects categorized as vessels and household objects. The table lists the number count of each object type while the pie chart reflects the proportional distribution of these object types within the category.

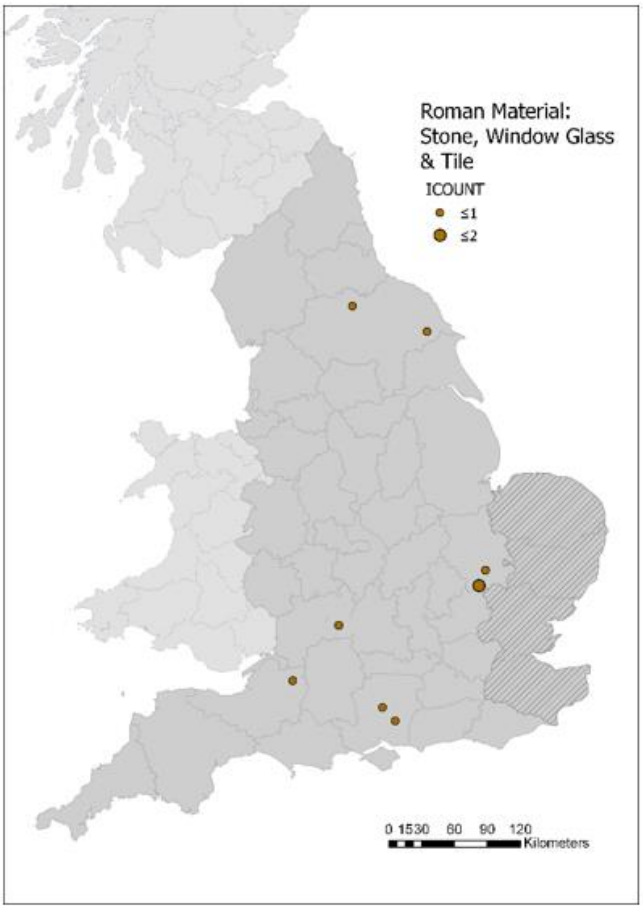


Figure 3:43 Distribution Map of Roman Materials
Roman materials assessed in this study include stone, window glass, and tile, with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.5.1 Stone

The reuse of Roman stone, like pottery, is difficult to observe in its entirety. There are many likely instances in which Roman stone reuse has not been recognised or recorded and others in which reuse can only be speculated (e.g. the presence of a stone near a grave may not necessarily imply it to have been used as a grave marker). Regardless, three obvious instances of Roman stone reuse have been recorded as part of the materials category.

One of the four reused Roman stones, in this case a flat quern stone, was set vertically at the head of a child's cist grave near Catterick Bridge, North Yorkshire (Obj_237). A second large sandstone quern was placed at the feet of a 9-year-old female's grave in West Heslerton, also in

North Yorkshire, paired with a non-Roman stone at the head (Obj_629). It is speculated that each of these stones served to mark the ends of the cist or a plank coffin, respectively. A third grave, also in West Heslerton but not recorded as part of the dataset, may have been marked by or possibly contained a group of rocks which included fragments of Roman querns (Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson, 1986, p. 125). Querns were used to grind grain between two stones; the flat disc or 'rotary' type were initially brought to Britain by the Roman army and were soon copied with British sandstone and gritstone (Mould, 2011, p. 169). These items are particularly common finds in the north, were the frequency of broken querns found on Romano-British settlements in pits and wells has given rise to the idea that their deposition might be linked more to a ritualistic act of closure than rubbish removal (Ibid., p. 171; Allason-Jones, 2009). Such easy access to these Roman querns in North Yorkshire, where all three of the previous examples are found, was certainly a factor in their reuse, though it is uncertain to what extent these long-lived objects were actually perceived as Roman.

A fragment of limestone Roman altar (Obj_191) is recorded from the grave of a well-furnished adult female at Butler's Field, Lechlade, in which numerous Roman objects are also recorded including several coins and metal rings in a bag collection (see Section 3.3.6). The location of this objects is unfortunately not recorded. The final stone object is a Roman coffin which was reused in its entirety to house a female inhumation at Camerton, Somerset (Obj_224). Three of the stone items in this dataset come from the furthest reaches of Anglo-Saxon occupation.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_191	Inh_84	Fragment Roman altar	Stone	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_224	Inh_101	Roman Stone Coffin	Stone	Camerton	Somerset
Obj_237	Inh_111	Flat rotary quernstone (likely Roman)	Stone	Catterick Bridge	North Yorkshire
Obj_629	Inh_326	Large Roman sandstone quern	Stone	West Heslerton	North Yorkshire

Table 3:17 Roman Stone

3.5.2 Tiles

Two Roman tiles are included in the dataset. One is a *Lydion tile* from Shavard's Farm, Meonstoke in Hampshire (Obj_547). The tile was recovered complete and in full, in a roughly horizontal position at the feet of a 12- to 18-month-old infant. This deposition is of particular interest in that it serves as the only object accompanying the body within this grave and its positioning suggests that it might have acted as a base "on which a food offering or other organic object had been placed" (Stoodley and Stedman, 2001, p. 160). Another Roman tile, this one a large fragment from the King's Garden cemetery in Cambridge, was recorded resting over the head and shoulder of a young individual of about 8 years of age (Obj_389).

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_389	Inh_187	Large fragment Roman tile	Tile	King's Garden Hostel	Cambridgeshire
Obj_547	Inh_279	Roman *Lydion* tile	Tile	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hampshire

Table 3:18 Roman Tile

3.5.3 Window Glass

Three fragments of Roman window glass, all unmodified, are recorded from Anglo-Saxon cemetery contexts. Two of these fragments come from adult female graves at Water Lane, Melbourn, one located in the grave fill and the other near the left hip, possibly part of a bag collection (Obj_616 and Obj_617, respectively) (Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003) . The final Roman window glass fragment in this sample was also recovered from the area of the left hip at Worthy Park, Hampshire, where it was part of a suite of Roman objects (Obj_658).

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_616	Inh_319	Roman window glass fragment	Window Glass	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambridgeshire
Obj_617	Inh_320	Roman window glass fragment	Window Glass	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambridgeshire
Obj_658	Inh_337	Roman window glass fragment	Window Glass	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:19 Window Glass

3.6 Unique Metal Objects

In addition to the object categories described above, six Roman artefacts have been recorded as 'unique metal objects' (2.1% of Roman objects excluding coins). The first is a copper alloy 'pin' with a thistle-shaped head and criss-cross decoration cut from an unknown Roman metal object, most likely the middle part of a surgical instrument, sharp hook, or possibly a spatula probe (Obj_464). This was found at the centre chest of a female grave at Milfield North in Northumberland, the northernmost inhumation cemetery in the dataset. The second object, a complete copper alloy stylus with circular-sectioned shank and triangular end, was also found reused as a dress pin, this time at the left hip of an inhumation of unknown sex in Mitcham, Surrey (Obj_486). These are the only two objects in this category which have been obviously modified or reused for an alternate purpose. The next item is an iron bell, recovered from near the left knee of an adult male at Butler's Field, Lechlade in Gloucestershire (Obj_204).[16] Making noise was a method employed in the Roman world to drive away evil, and bells are sometimes found placed with the dead as protective charms or amulets (Crummy, 2010, p. 53; Eckardt and Williams, 2018). This exceptional grave assemblage also contained an iron knife, multiple iron fragments, and a

[16] White additionally records copper alloy Roman bells from Anglo-Saxon cremations at Spong Hill, Norfolk (cremation 1281) and Little Wilbraham, Cambridgeshire.

complete skeleton of either a rook or a crow also outside the upper left femur (Boyle *et al.*, 1998, p.95).

The final unique metal objects are three shaped copper alloy artefacts, two of which were likely amuletic pendants and the third an appliqué. The first is a cast copper alloy shell with suspension loop, recorded from the grave of an unsexed adult along with two other copper alloy Roman objects at Harnham Hill, Wiltshire (Obj_343). Though White notes such objects to sometimes be found "mounted or cast integrally with 'pillars' to act as gaming pieces", he suggests that the presence of the suspension loop makes it much more likely that this particular shell served as a personal ornament (White, 1988, p. 148). The second object, initially recorded as a copper alloy 'boat-shaped amulet', is a first- or second-century cosmetic grinder from Chessell Down on the Isle of Wight (Obj_247). This item has an integrally cast ring and was likely suspended in Anglo-Saxon contexts. The final object in this group is a copper alloy leopard from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Holme Pierrepont, Nottinghamshire (Obj_364). It is decorated with incised lines to imitate a mane and bullseyes to represent the spots of the pelt (White, 1988, p. 122). Though only the front legs and head survive, the leopard is designed as if in the motion of running. A flat back with a slight curvature suggests it to have initially been attached to a vessel as an appliqué (Ibid).

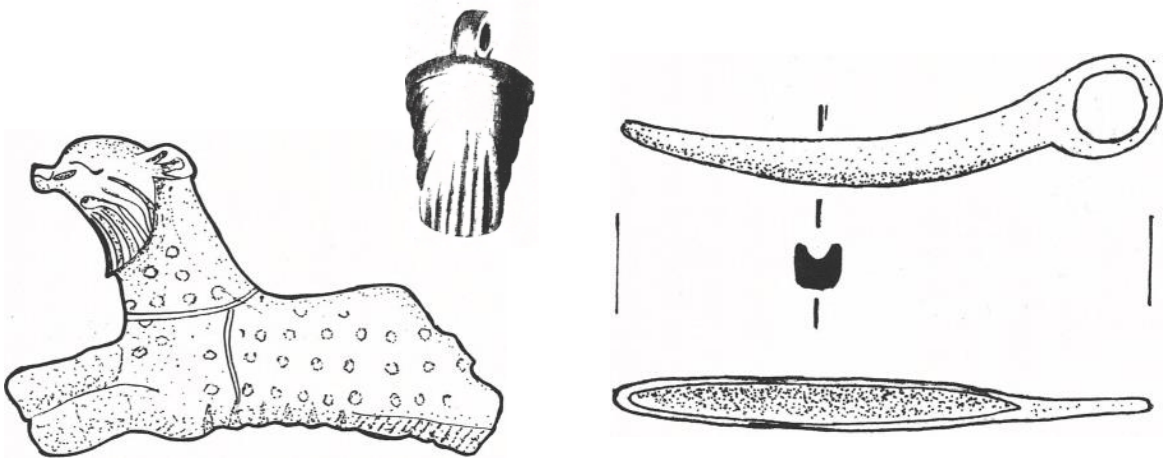


Figure 3:44 Unique Roman Objects
(Left) Leopard appliqué from Holme Pierrepont (Obj_364). (Centre) Cast Copper alloy shell with suspension loop from Harnham Hill, grave 40 (Obj_343). (Right) Roman cosmetic grinder from Chessell Down (Obj_247). Images after White, 1988, fig. 67,2; 93,5; & 92,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_204	Inh_92	Square-shouldered Fe Bell	Unique Metal Object	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_247	_	CA 1st–2nd cent. Roman cosmetic grinder w/ integral suspension ring	Unique Metal Object	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_343	Inh_161	Cast CA Shell w/ suspension loop	Unique Metal Object	Harnham Hill	Wiltshire
Obj_364	_	CA leopard (?)appliqué	Unique Metal Object	Holme Pierrepont	Nottinghamshire
Obj_464	Inh_234	CA 'pin' w/ thistle-shaped head cut from Roman object, possibly a surgical instrument, hook, or spatula probe	Unique Metal Object	Milfield North	Northumberland
Obj_486	Inh_244	CA ?Roman stylus, reused as dress pin	Unique Metal Object	Mitcham	Surrey/London

Table 3:20 Unique Metal Objects

3.7 Roman Coins

The presence of Roman coins in early Anglo-Saxon inhumations is both common and well-documented. Rigold has highlighted this in his 1988 publication on *Coins found in Anglo-Saxon burials*, wherein he lists over 250 Roman copper alloy coins recovered from Anglo-Saxon graves. Coins make up the largest single category of object type in this study with a total of 388 objects recorded from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, the bulk of which are copper alloy[17]. Of these, at least 188 (28.0% of the total dataset) are perforated, presumably for suspension, and 200 (29.8%) are unperforated. There are numerous occasions in which the coins are not specified as being either

[17] Twelve silver coins from three graves are present within this dataset: one comes from the Anglo-Saxon graves near Didcot Power Station in Oxfordshire (Obj_271) and a second – a silver Denarius – from Minerva Business Park in Cambridgeshire (Obj_468). A remarkable ten silver coins were recovered from the same necklace in grave 22 at Brighthampton (Inh_73). Other silver and gold coins have been recovered from early graves (see Rigold, 1988), but not from within the scope of this study.

pierced or whole; in these cases, the object has simply been recorded as 'coin' and will be generally included in discussions of unperforated coins. Just over two hundred coins were recorded from cemetery contexts which were either not directly associated with an inhumation grave or for which the exact location within the grave is uncertain. For the remaining 185 coins, location within the grave is recorded according to the location code system outlined in Table 2:1 in Chapter 2. The majority of perforated coins from this group are either from known necklaces (e.g. the Brighthampton necklace in Inh_73) or are recorded from the area of the chest (71.8%), often amongst beads and brooches, reinforcing the likelihood that these objects were worn as pendants. By contrast, 55.7% of non-perforated coins for which location in the grave is known were recovered from the area of the hips, suggesting they may have been held in pouches or as part of bag collections along with other antique objects and curios, or might even have been sewn on to such pouches as decoration. Unperforated Roman coins were also sometimes used as weights (Obj_232, Obj_233, and Obj_611-615)[18] or even as decorative elements.[19]

The overwhelming presence of Roman coins in Anglo-Saxon contexts, both in cemeteries and settlements, raises the question of their overall role in post-Roman Britain. The early Anglo-Saxon economy did not see a widespread use of coins as currency. In fact, evidence indicates that Anglo-Saxon coinage was only first produced toward the latter part of the sixth century, with sustained production and circulation not occurring until the early seventh century (Blackburn, 1999, p. 133). However, evidence suggests that a bulk of Roman copper alloy coins would have been readily available in the landscape for those who wished to reuse it. Burnett suggests that the coins found in Anglo-Saxon contexts largely reflect the general pattern of coin types which might be expected

[18] Parallels for this practice exist at Buckland Dover, Kent, where a number of larger unpierced Roman coins are seen filed down and/or marked for reuse as weights with scale sets (Kent, 1987, pp. 180–1).
[19] E.g. a gilded coin of Nero used as decoration on a bridle bit in a grave at Gilton, Kent (Faussett, 1856, p. 27).

from a 'typical' British site, but with an increased presence of copper alloy issues of the House of Theodosius, *c.* AD 388-402 (2005, p. 21). Moorhead and Walton (2014) and Guest (1997) have shown that large quantities of late Roman Theodosian *nummi* were widely found across the South of Britain from various locations across London (Gerrard, 2011); Silchester, Hampshire (Reece, 1991, p. 45); Wanborough, Wiltshire (Ibid., pp. 64—65); Nettleton, Wiltshire (Ibid., p. 131); Cirencester, Gloucestershire (Ibid., pp. 39—43); and Uley, Gloucestershire (Ibid., p. 140). Beyond the South, there are only a handful of sites listed by Moorhead and Walton (2014) and Reece (1991, pp. 44, 80—81, 76) to have contained a significant number of *nummi*: Water Newton, Cambridgeshire; Ashton, Northamptonshire; Sapperton, Lincolnshire; and in the North, Vindolanda, Corbridge and South Shields (Collins, 2013). The obvious groupings of these coin-yielding sites are largely reflected in the distributions of Roman coins found amongst Roman sites (Figure 3:45), suggesting that the early Anglo-Saxons may also have run across such hoards and deposits in their collection of Roman material.

Coins may well be the most identifiably Roman objects in the dataset. In the non-monetary economy of post-Roman Britain, coins recorded from fifth and sixth century contexts—and particularly graves—seem more likely to have held a decorative and potentially symbolic significance. Many objects listed in the dataset are complete with Roman images and motifs (e.g. busts of emperors, images of Roman gods, etc.). The specific details of the nearly 400 coins recorded from the cemeteries in this sample—recorded, where available, in Catalogue 2—are substantial enough to warrant their own thesis and therefore will not be exhaustively detailed here. However, the potential impact the Roman imagery present on these coins may have had on the early medieval populations should certainly be considered an important aspect of their reuse, particularly for objects reused as decorative jewellery or other display. These are covered in more detail in Chapter 4.

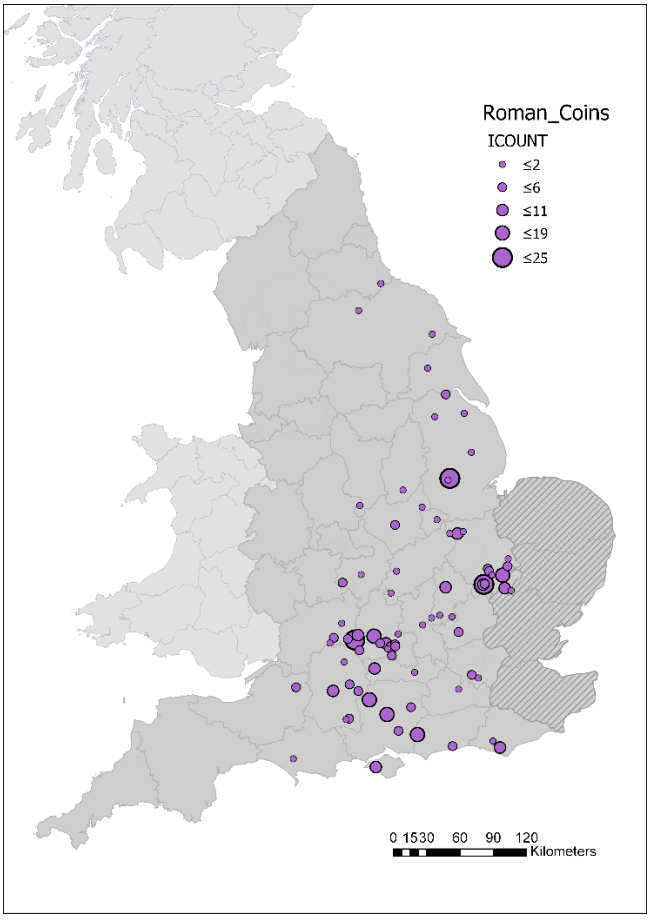


Figure 3:45 Distribution Map of Roman Coins
Roman coins, both perforated and non-perforated, with marker size reflecting the number of objects recorded per burial site (ICOUNT).

3.8 Regional Distributions of Object Types

Roman object reuse was not purely reliant on the proximity between Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and Roman towns or settlements (see Chapter 5). However, this is not to say that regionality and proximity to certain types of Roman sites did not have an impact. Regional cultural identity and practice are demonstrated factors in the distributions of certain object types in early Anglo-Saxon England, e.g. cruciform brooches (see Martin, 2015). The purpose of this section is to consider what effect these regional identities and practices might also have on the reuse of Roman objects. The distributions of reused object types are considered in relation to two factors: their proximities to Roman sites (i.e. whether there are correlations evident between certain object types and the

proximal relationships between Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and Roman sites) and how regionally-based preferences might have influenced which object types were chosen (as with long versus round brooch types).

3.8.1 Roman Site Proximities and Object Types

The Roman network of roads, settlements, towns, villas, and military sites in Britain was extensive, undoubtedly leaving masses of material available in the post-Roman landscape. Some Roman items appear to have been purposely sought while others may have been obtained more opportunistically. Figure 3:46 displays the approximate distance in meters between the cemetery in which a reused object was found and the nearest Roman settlement or town. For object types which are found across multiple cemeteries, the average of the cemeteries' shortest distance to the nearest Roman site is used. As some object types—and the cemeteries in which they were found—are few in number, the results cannot be assumed definitive. They do, however, suggest some interesting patterns.

Stone artefacts are among the reused object types which tend to be found in those cemeteries closest to Roman towns and rural settlements, the graves sometime situated in direct relation to Roman walls or other features (e.g. Catterick Bridge, North Yorkshire). Most of the stone objects, which include querns and a complete stone coffin, would have been heavy and cumbersome to transport. However, querns were common in the northern British landscape in which they were found reused and therefore readily available (Section 3.5.1). Settlement archaeology from the regions north of the Humber estuary reveals a 'consistent relationship' between the locations of Anglo-Saxon settlements and those of the existing Romano-British nucleated settlements in the fifth through seventh centuries, and the burial practices of the region further demonstrate a definite material acculturation between the two groups (Loveluck and Laing, 2011, pp. 539—541). Thus, the reuse of these stone items might be seen not only in terms

of the ease with which they were obtained, but also the blending of cultural practices (e.g. cist graves and furnished burial) between these two cultural groups.

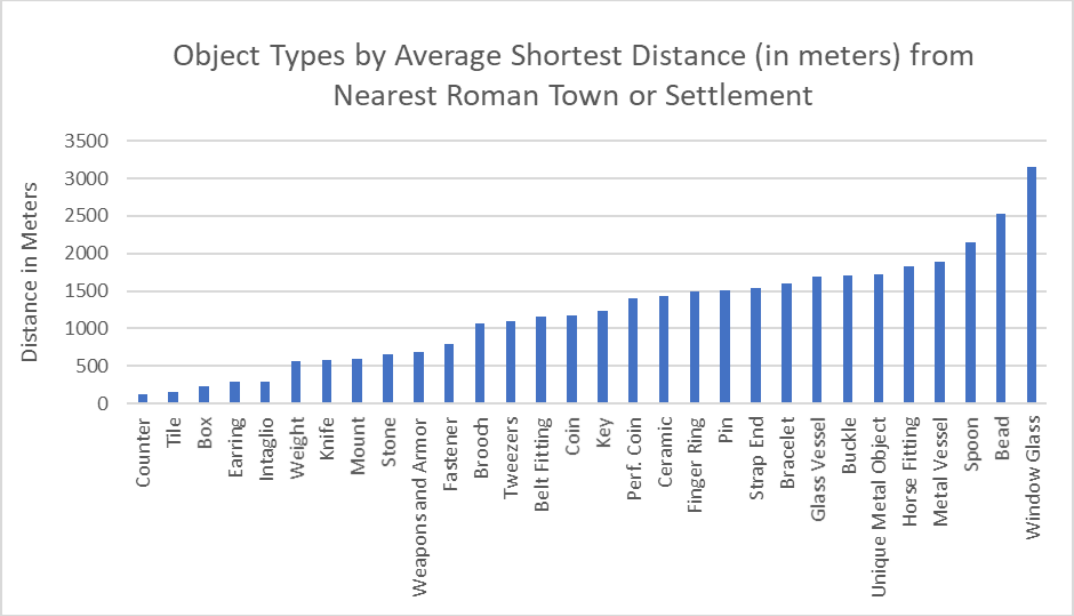


Figure 3:46 Distance of Object Types from Roman Sites
Object types shown with the approximate average shortest distance between the cemetery site in which they were found and the nearest Roman town or settlement. Data for the location of the Roman sites comes from Chris Green, EngLaID and the Roman Rural Settlements Project.

It is reasonable to believe that tile, another material object category, would also have been readily available from nearby Roman towns and other settlement sites and collected accordingly. Other less used items which might plausibly have been picked up as curiosities or otherwise useful items include the bone counter from Bainesse Farm, Catterick (Section 3.3.6), the box inlay and seal box, both from Oxfordshire (Section 3.4.1), as well as most tools and equipment, including decorative mounts (Section 3.3.2), fasteners (Section 3.3.3), clasp knives (Section 3.3.5), weapons and armour (Section 3.3.4), and the single lead weight (Section 3.3.6).

The locations of graves in which highly 'classical'[20] items such as earrings and intaglios appear, though geographically widespread, tend to demonstrate a close proximity with Roman sites. Due to the stylistic and cultural affiliations of these items, as outlined in Sections 3.2.5 and 3.2.7, it is likely that their selection for reuse was something more than just incidental. It is possible that these items were found amongst the Roman ruins, but those who wore them could also have been seeking to demonstrate a connection to Roman or potentially contemporary Frankish or Byzantine cultural fashion. Thus, we must also entertain the idea that such objects might have been traded locally as still extant objects or even maintained as heirlooms by the remaining—now largely acculturated—descendants of the Romano-British tradition.

On the other end of the spectrum, many cemeteries containing Roman objects potentially indicative of wealth or status, e.g. glass and metal accessory vessels (Section 3.4.2), buckles (Section 3.2.2); girdle items such as spoons (Section 3.4.4); or other potentially symbolic items, e.g. bracelets (Section 3.2.4), tend to lie farther away from the nearest Roman town or settlement. These results might suggest that certain object types either remained in circulation into the early Anglo-Saxon period or were considered worth going to some effort to recover. Vera Evison tells us that although there is a general continuity in glassmaking traditions observed in fifth—seventh century Britain, there is a radically reduced quantity and diminished range of forms available following the withdrawal of the Roman administration (2008, p. 1). All of the reused Roman beads recorded as part of this dataset are glass, and glass vessels and window glass also appear in graves up to 3km away from the nearest Roman site (Figure 3:45). This distance is, of course, walkable; but the prospect of effort being expended on the search and procurement of glass objects suggests that the material composition of these items may have been of particular value to the

[20] In this case, referring to objects which may have been either Roman or Byzantine in origin or appearance.

communities in which they were reused. Meaney states that glass was quite rare in Anglo-Saxon contexts, and that only the wealthiest would have had access to it through trade contacts (1981, p. 228). She suggests that glass shards may even have been used for practical purposes like fire-starting or in medical applications for scarifying or cauterising wounds, or that it may simply have been considered a magical substance by early Anglo-Saxon communities (Ibid., pp. 209, 228). Glass, and especially window glass, may therefore have been regarded as particularly rare and even special, warranting either travel or trade to collect it.

Consideration of how easily Roman items might have been obtained from nearby Roman sites provides insight into the effort expended to collect these items prior to their use in the grave. Though all the cemeteries of this study were within commutable distance of a Roman site, some object types appear to have been used only when they were most easily accessible, while other types appear likely to have been deliberately sought. What the relative proximities of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and Roman sites does not account for are those objects which might have been handed down, exchanged as gifts, or even brought into the communities by migrants or travellers. These possibilities are necessarily considered separately throughout the rest of this thesis.

3.8.2 Regional Variation in Object Use

The impact of regional Anglo-Saxon cultural practices on the reuse of Roman material is observable for numerous object types. Section 3.2.1 and Figure 3:6 demonstrate that the differences in dress style between 'Saxon' and 'Anglian' regions influenced the selection of Roman brooch types found reused in the grave, with more 'round-type' brooches appearing in culturally Saxon graves. Similarly, the Roman buckles of Section 3.2.2 occur most frequently in the south-central region of the Upper Thames Valley, Wiltshire and Hampshire, as well as along the coastal region of Sussex—territory notably occupied by the West and South Saxons, respectively—though reused buckles also appear in contexts as far north as East Riding of Yorkshire. That no examples

of buckles or belt fittings occur in the Cambridge cluster of sites need not necessarily bear any cultural meaning, but it is unexpected considering the high number of artefacts in the object group and the high number of inhumations recorded from the area.

Roman vessels of both glass and metal are also conspicuously absent from the Cambridge area. Whole vessels are generally believed to have been status items in early Anglo-Saxon communities, from the fifth century up through the Conversion period, and are predominantly found within graves of considerable wealth (Mango *et al.*, 1989, p. 307; Geake, 1997, pp. 85—89). Many of the accessory vessels in graves—even those of contemporary make—also appear to have emulated classical design elements (Geake, 1997, pp. 115—116). The apparent dearth of reused Roman vessels in Cambridgeshire might indicate either that artefacts of Anglian make were filling this role, or that other ostensibly 'classical' prestige items were being imported instead. A comparatively high number of Continental and Byzantine imports present throughout the eastern territories may have played some role in this. The sixth and seventh century cemeteries of East Anglia and Kent, in particular, have produced a wide range of copper alloy imports from eastern Mediterranean workshops—especially bronze vessels—owing to a luxury trade market and close connections with continental *entrepôts* (Mango *et al.*, 1989, pp. 306—308).

Roman dress pins, by contrast, appear almost exclusively to have been reused in cemeteries within the Anglian territories, with all but one found in graves from areas of Anglian occupation. This distribution is very much at odds with the Anglo-Saxon single pin finds of both the early period, as noted by Ross, and the Conversion period noted by Geake; in each, single pin finds were thinly distributed throughout most of Britain (Ross, 1992; Geake, 1997, pp. 66—67). This is the only Roman object type for which there is an apparent Anglian bias.

Roman keys and spoons, which appear largely to have been worn on girdles or held in bags, display similar regional distributions to one another and are most commonly found in regions of generally high reuse activity, i.e. south-central England and Cambridgeshire. These distributions—

and the increased frequency of objects in these same areas—may reflect an increase in social stratification in these regions in the sixth century (see Chapter 8) and the use of certain Roman object types as substitutes for contemporary imports. The potential roles of both Anglo-Saxon and reused Roman spoons have been assessed in some detail by Meaney, who cites evidence to suggest that many reused Roman spoons would have been accompanied by oak galls for amuletic purposes, though these items do not typically survive (1981, p. 61). White suggests such object pairings to be evidence for the lower stratum of society utilising found Roman materials to copy the fashions of the wealthy, whose graves included gilt sieve spoons inlaid with garnets or glass and crystal balls imported from the Continent (White, 1988, p. 150; see also Meaney, 1981, pp. 82—88). White has likewise proposed a similar role for Roman keys as substitutes for the elaborate girdle hangers found at the waists of female inhumations, which are substitutes for Anglo-Saxon keys in themselves, and whose 'increasing elaboration' appears to have reflected social divisions within the community (1988, p. 150; see Hirst, 1985, pp. 87—88). While it is possible that these items were valued as replacement status markers, we must also consider the possibility that their antiquity also would have provided them with inherent value. Figure 3:39 suggests that individuals might have gone out of their way to collect Roman spoons, in particular, but some Roman keys as well. Perhaps, then, these objects need not be simply cheap replacements for contemporary items, but might have been purposely selected—and even sought—with their antiquity in mind, thereby serving in a contemporary social role whilst also symbolising the individual's connections, real or perceived, with some notion of the past.

3.9 Roman Object Types over Time

It is apparent from the distributions of long versus round brooch types described above that cultural preferences were still being expressed in the choice of certain Roman object types for deposition in the grave. The evidence indicates a chronological component to this pattern, which

correlates with regional shifts detailed in Chapter 5. Round-type brooches, i.e. disc and circular plate brooches, appear as the predominant Roman brooches reused in graves dated to within the mid- to late fifth century. These are, furthermore, entirely restricted to the cemeteries of the Upper Thames Valley in southern Oxfordshire and the westernmost part of Berkshire. Round-type Roman brooches remain in the Upper Thames Valley region into the late fifth and early sixth centuries, with some expansion into northern Wiltshire. However, by the mid-sixth century this brooch type appears absent from the Upper Thames Valley, and only isolated examples are recorded in other cemeteries scattered throughout the South. By the late sixth and early seventh centuries, reused disc and plate brooches all but disappear from Anglo-Saxon graves.

Long-type Roman brooches, in contrast, appear later in the archaeological record, first in graves dated to within the late fifth to early sixth centuries in Wiltshire/Hampshire, Cambridgeshire, and Lincolnshire. These forms continue to grow in popularity throughout lowland Britain along with the general trend of reused Roman objects, but few ever appear in the Upper Thames Valley, the exceptions being at Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucestershire) and Filkins and Abingdon I (Oxfordshire). The trends of round-type versus long-type brooches show some links with the timelines for other significant stylistic choices, namely the adoption of Salin's Style I from the end of the fifth century onwards (Dickinson, 2010) and a distinct shift toward a more regionally defined 'Anglo-Saxon' style of dress and ornamentation during the sixth century (further detailed in Section 8.3). In short, the reuse of Roman disc brooches appears to have died out as the popularity of Salin's Style I increased and as dress accessories increasingly reflected Continental (i.e. Scandinavian and Germanic) themes and motifs. This could be argued to indicate that these brooches were not necessarily valued for their perceived Roman associations as much as for their similarities to popular styles at the time. Yet, there is nothing to suggest that both factors could not have been in play at the same time. As this shift away from round-type brooches is in the same timeframe as the decline in use of other distinctly Roman-inspired, status-indicating designs such as QBS, we might interpret it as relating more to changing fashions and a general shift towards

the 'Germanic' in the sixth century rather than retrospectively divorcing the perceived Roman character of disc brooches from their selection for reuse in the fifth century.

The only other object types which do not appear to follow the same trajectory into the mid-sixth century are the Roman buckle and belt fittings which, like the round-type brooches, appear to peak in the late fifth to early sixth century and subsequently decline in use through the mid-sixth century. No buckles or belt fittings appear in any graves dated to the late sixth century or later (chronological groups D, E, and F). Unlike round brooch forms, however, there does not appear to be a regional bias to the distribution of Roman buckles over time.

Chronology	**Group A**		**Group B**		**Group C**		**Group D**		**Group E**		**Group F**
Weight	***1***	***0.5***	***1***	***0.5***	***1***	***0.5***	***1***	***0.5***	***1***	***0.5***	***0.5***
Brooch	0	1	3	11	16	16	3	7	2	1	0
Buckle	3	0	7	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Belt Fitting	2	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Bracelet	0	0	6	0	6	2	1	2	1	0	0
Finger Ring	5	0	1	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0
Glass Vessel	2	0	4	0	4	0	0	1	2	1	0
Horse Fitting	0	0	2	0	5	1	2	1	0	0	0
Spoon	1	0	1	3	3	4	0	1	2	0	0
Coin	0	3	34	12	47	26	10	20	6	3	0
Perf. Coin	4	6	33	13	67	20	15	13	1	2	2

Table 3:21 Object Type Distribution through Chronological Groups
Counts of object type weighted to 0.5 or 1 per chronological group.

3.10 Summary: Takeaways from Roman Object Types

This chapter has been largely dedicated to providing a clearer picture of which Roman object types were chosen for deposition in the grave, their relative frequencies and distributions, and the factors that may have been involved in their selection. These factors include 1) ease of access to Roman materials, with consideration paid to those objects which may have remained in circulation versus 'found objects' which might have been sourced from nearby Roman sites, 2) the possible uses to which Roman objects were put, and 3) whether or not these artefacts would have

been identifiably Roman to the occupants of post-Roman Britain and selected accordingly. The results indicate that, as with all complex social decisions, numerous diverse factors were involved. Certain Roman object types are far more likely than others to have been selected due to a perceived Roman character or association—yet, the importance of this 'Roman-ness' still varies within object groups dependent upon how individual items came to be with their Anglo-Saxon owner. The geographic distributions of the Roman object types demonstrate that regionally defined cultural identities and practices played a large role in which items were selected for reuse and how they were used in the grave, and that these largely map onto the pre-existing usage patterns of contemporary Anglo-Saxon objects. Chronological trends indicate that while there was an overall peak in Roman object deposition in the mid-sixth century, the manner in which certain object types were perceived and used shifted over time. The societal implications of these trends are further considered and interpreted in the chronological discussion in Chapter 8.

Table 3:22 Roman Brooches

Types and further details for each item available in the Object Index, Catalogue 2.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_6	_	Fragment CA ?Roman bow brooch	Brooch	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambridgeshire
Obj_25	_	Roman brooch of unspecified type	Brooch	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_26	_	Roman brooch of unspecified type	Brooch	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_27	_	Roman brooch of unspecified type	Brooch	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_28	_	Roman brooch of unspecified type	Brooch	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_38	_	Fragment CA Roman brooch, plain disc	Brooch	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_40	Inh_6	Roman 'C-shaped' bow brooch	Brooch	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_103	_	CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Appledown, Compton	W. Sussex
Obj_113	Inh_41	CA Roman 'Colchester' brooch	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wiltshire
Obj_114	Inh_42	CA Roman 'Two Piece Colchester' brooch, c. 1st cent. AD, repaired	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wiltshire
Obj_115	Inh_43	CA Roman 'Trumpet' brooch	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wiltshire
Obj_116	Inh_44	CA Roman 'T-shaped' brooch	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wiltshire
Obj_117	Inh_45	CA Roman bow brooch, 3rd cent.	Brooch	Bassett Down	Wiltshire
Obj_122	Inh_48	Roman dolphin brooch	Brooch	Bidford-on-Avon	Warwickshire
Obj_125	Inh_50	Roman Brooch of uncertain type	Brooch	Bidford-on-Avon	Warwickshire
Obj_152	Inh_66	CA Roman enamelled 'hare' plate brooch	Brooch	Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_153	Inh_67	CA Roman enamelled 'hare' plate brooch	Brooch	Bowcombe Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_177	Inh_55	Romano-British involute brooch	Brooch	Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_178	Inh_76	CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire
Obj_180	Inh_78	CA Roman trumpet brooch	Brooch	Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire
Obj_181	Inh_79	Part of CA Roman trumpet brooch	Brooch	Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire
Obj_205	Inh_93	Romano-British CA disc brooch	Brooch	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_210	Inh_96	Pewter disc brooch	Brooch	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_211	Inh_97	1st cent. Roman 'Cravat' CA cast bow brooch	Brooch	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_252	_	Small circular CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Churchover, Bensford Bridge	Warwickshire
Obj_259	Inh_121	CA Roman disc brooch w/ traces of gilding	Brooch	Collingbourne Ducis	Wiltshire
Obj_281	Inh_129	Roman bow brooch fragment	Brooch	Droxford	Hampshire
Obj_275	_	CA Roman cross-bow brooch	Brooch	Droxford	Hampshire
Obj_284	Inh_133	CA Roman enamel plate brooch w/ coloured rings	Brooch	Duston	Northamptonshire
Obj_290	Inh_135	CA Roman disc brooch w/ inset intaglio showing eagle w/ wreath	Brooch	East Shefford	Berkshire
Obj_291	Inh_135	CA Roman disc brooch w/ domed paste setting	Brooch	East Shefford	Berkshire
Obj_292	_	CA Roman plate brooch w/ enamelled decoration of a champlevé triskele	Brooch	East Shefford	Berkshire
Obj_299	_	CA Roman openwork plate brooch	Brooch	Ely Fields Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_304	Inh_139	Small CA Roman disc brooch w/ missing setting	Brooch	Emscote	Warwickshire
Obj_318	Inh_142	CA Roman 'Backworth' brooch	Brooch	Filkins	Oxfordshire
Obj_319	Inh_143	Small, oval CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Frilford I	Oxfordshire
Obj_326	Inh_149	CA Roman enamel bow brooch	Brooch	Girton	Cambridgeshire
Obj_339	Inh_159	Late Roman brooch fragment, unknown type	Brooch	Harnham Hill	Wiltshire

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_341	Inh_161	CA Roman dolphin brooch, repaired	Brooch	Harnham Hill	Wiltshire
Obj_346	_	CA Roman disc brooch, lost setting	Brooch	Haslingfield	Cambridgeshire
Obj_367	_	Nauheim type Roman brooch	Brooch	Islip	Northamptonshire
Obj_368	_	Nauheim type Roman brooch	Brooch	Islip	Northamptonshire
Obj_383	Inh_184	Enamelled CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_394	Inh_192	CA Roman bow brooch, Colchester type B	Brooch	Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire
Obj_399	Inh_197	Cast CA Colchester type Roman brooch	Brooch	Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire
Obj_400	Inh_198	CA Roman Nauheim brooch, 1st cent. BC	Brooch	Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire
Obj_404	Inh_201	CA Colchester type bow brooch, 1st cent. AD	Brooch	Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire
Obj_413	Inh_206	CA Nauheim derivative Roman bow brooch w/ flattened bow	Brooch	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire
Obj_414	Inh_206	Complete Roman Nauheim brooch w/ half-moon stamp decoration	Brooch	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire
Obj_430	Inh_217	c. 4th cent. CA Roman ring brooch w/ trapezoidal foot	Brooch	Londesborough	Yorkshire
Obj_441	Inh_225	Large ovoid CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_444	_	CA Roman enamel plate brooch, c. ?2nd cent.	Brooch	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_507	Inh_260	Cast CA one-piece brooch of Aesica type, late 1st cent.	Brooch	Petersfinger	Wiltshire
Obj_517	Inh_267	1st cent. CA Roman brooch w/ flattened bow	Brooch	Portway Down, Andover	Hampshire
Obj_527	Inh_274	CA Roman Nauheim brooch	Brooch	Portway Down, Andover	Hampshire
Obj_531	_	Elaborate CA one-piece trumpet brooch, 2nd cent.	Brooch	Quarrington	Lincolnshire
Obj_532	_	CA Roman enamel head-stud brooch w/ complete bow	Brooch	Quarrington	Lincolnshire

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_570	Inh_291	Circular CA Roman enamel plate brooch, repaired	Brooch	Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Obj_587	Inh_300	CA Roman enamel oval plate brooch, 2nd or 3rd cent.	Brooch	Staxton	Yorkshire
Obj_597	Inh_306	CA Romano-British crossbow brooch	Brooch	Street House	Yorkshire
Obj_603	Inh_312	Small circular CA Roman disc brooch, repaired	Brooch	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxfordshire
Obj_610	Inh_317	Small circular CA Roman disc brooch	Brooch	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxfordshire
Obj_620	_	CA Roman brooch w/acanthus-like head, 2nd cent.	Brooch	Wescotes, Leicester	Leicestershire
Obj_626	Inh_323	Simple CA Roman bow brooch	Brooch	West Heslerton	North Yorkshire
Obj_631	Inh_328	Curated CA Roman 'Hod Hill' brooch, mid-1st cent. AD	Brooch	Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambridgeshire
Obj_639	Inh_333	CA Roman disc brooch w/ glass or paste setting	Brooch	Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambridgeshire
Obj_659	Inh_338	CA enamelledTutulus-type Roman brooch	Brooch	Worthy Park	Hampshire
Obj_660	Inh_338	CA Roman Aucissa brooch, 1st cent.	Brooch	Worthy Park	Hampshire
Obj_53	*Inh_12*	*Ring brooch made from reused Roman bracelet*	*Bracelet*	*Abingdon I, Berkshire*	*Oxfordshire*

Table 3:23 Roman Buckles

Types and further details for each item available in the Object Index, Catalogue 2.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_138	Inh_59	CA buckle plate w/ Fe corrosion and punch perforation at corners	Buckle	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_139	Inh_59	Frag. CA late Roman oval buckle plate	Buckle	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_142	Inh_61	Reused gunmetal Roman buckle plate w/ chip-carved design	Buckle	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_143	Inh_62	CA Roman 'dolphin' type buckle hoop, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A	Buckle	Blewburton Hill	Berkshire

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_176	Inh_74	3-piece CA Roman 'dolphin' type buckle, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A	Buckle	Broadway, Worcester	Worcestershire
Obj_192	Inh_85	Kidney-shaped CA buckle w/o tongue	Buckle	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_196	Inh_88	CA buckle and scallop-edged plate	Buckle	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire
Obj_352	Inh_165	CA Roman buckle w/ cable decorated plate, Hawkes and Dunning Group 3B	Buckle	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_386	_	Late Roman CA buckle, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A.	Buckle	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_433	Inh_220	2-piece CA Roman buckle, Hawkes and Dunning Group 3B.	Buckle	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_480	Inh_240	4th cent. CA Roman 'dolphin' buckle, Hawkes and Dunning Group 2A	Buckle	Mitcham	Surrey/London
Obj_495	Inh_252	CA Roman buckle, tongue replaced, Hawkes and Dunning Group 3B	Buckle	Nunburnholme	Yorkshire
Obj_521	Inh_271	4th cent. Roman CA buckle w/horse heads, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1B	Buckle	Portway Down, Andover	Hampshire
Obj_538	_	CA ?late Roman rounded buckle hoop	Buckle	Queniborough, Barkby Field	Leicestershire
Obj_539	_	CA ?Roman facetted buckle hoop	Buckle	Queniborough, Barkby Field	Leicestershire
Obj_540	Inh_276	CA late Roman 'dolphin' type buckle, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A	Buckle	Reading I, Earley	Berkshire
Obj_590	Inh_303	Very worn 4th cent. Roman CA buckle w/ damaged plate, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1B	Buckle	Stratford, Alveston	Warwickshire
Obj_638	Inh_332	CA Roman buckle w/ damaged, poss. replaced plate, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A	Buckle	Woodingdean	E. Sussex

Table 3:24 Roman Belt Fittings

Types and further details for each item available in the Object Index, Catalogue 2.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_265	Inh_126	CA Roman 'rosette' belt mount with long tang	Belt Fitting	Croydon	Surrey/London
Obj_266	Inh_126	CA Roman beveled-edged ring belt fitting	Belt Fitting	Croydon	Surrey/London
Obj_345	Inh_163	CA Roman propeller-shaped belt stiffener reused as a pendant	Belt Fitting	Harwell	Oxfordshire
Obj_372	Inh_177	Complete CA Roman buckle set w/ fittings of late Roman style & form	Belt Fitting	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_445	Inh_228	Frag. CA Roman buckle plate	Belt Fitting	Luton I	Bedfordshire
Obj_479	Inh_239	CA Roman propeller-shaped belt stiffener reused as a pendant	Belt Fitting	Minster Lovell	Oxfordshire
Obj_506	Inh_260	worn late Roman belt slide	Belt Fitting	Petersfinger	Wiltshire
Obj_600	Inh_309	CA Roman ribbed tubular belt fitting	Belt Fitting	Wally Corner	Oxfordshire
Obj_607	Inh_314	cast-gilded CA late Roman military belt fitting reused as brooch or pendant	Belt Fitting	Wasperton	Warwickshire

Table 3:25 Roman Bracelets

Types and further details for each item available in the Object Index, Catalogue 2.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_3	Inh_2	CA Roman wire slip knot bracelet, 4th cent.	Bracelet	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambridgeshire
Obj_4	Inh_3	Frags. CA slip-knot ring made from Roman bracelet like above	Bracelet	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambridgeshire
Obj_37	Inh_5	CA Roman bracelet	Bracelet	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambridgeshire
Obj_52	Inh_11	Two-strand CA Roman bracelet, resized	Bracelet	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_53	Inh_12	Ring brooch made from reused Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_57	Inh_14	CA (?)Roman bracelet w/ stamped amulets	Bracelet	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_128	Inh_52	Frag. of two-strand CA Roman bracelet shaped into a finger ring	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_132	Inh_54	Incompl. Roman type expanding bracelet, 4th cent.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_133	Inh_55	Roman-type CA cable bracelet, 4th cent.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_135	Inh_57	Small CA Roman type expanding bracelet, 4th cent.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire
Obj_146 (a, b & c)	Inh_64	Three frags. of ?same CA Roman bracelet, shaped into smaller rings	Bracelet	Blewburton Hill	Berkshire
Obj_245	_	CA Roman armlet w/ ornamented panels	Bracelet	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_253	Inh_118	Frags. of a plain CA Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucestershire
Obj_254	Inh_118	Fragments of a twisted wire CA bracelet	Bracelet	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucestershire
Obj_260	Inh_122	Finger ring formed from CA twisted wire Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Collingbourne Ducis	Wiltshire
Obj_301	Inh_137	CA finger ring possibly formed from Roman bracelet frag.	Bracelet	Empingham II, Rutland	Leicestershire
Obj_300	Inh_136	CA finger ring formed from Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Empingham II, Rutland	Leicestershire
Obj_325	Inh_148	Late Roman shale armlet	Bracelet	Girton	Cambridgeshire
Obj_379	Inh_183	CA Roman bracelet w/ rivet fastening	Bracelet	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_384	Inh_185	CA Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_385	Inh_185	Half CA Roman bracelet of similar type Obj_384	Bracelet	Kempston	Bedfordshire
Obj_388	Inh_186	CA Roman bracelet of D-section and w/ snakes-head decoration	Bracelet	King's Garden Hostel	Cambridgeshire
Obj_440	Inh_224	Flat-sectioned CA Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_493	Inh_251	Fragment of glass Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Norton, Cleveland	Durham
Obj_508	Inh_261	Half of cast CA Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Petersfinger	Wiltshire
Obj_599	Inh_308	CA Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Wakerly	Northamptonshire
Obj_646	Inh_337	CA finger ring formed from Roman bracelet	Bracelet	Worthy Park	Hampshire

Table 3:26 Roman Finger Rings

Types and further details for each item available in the Object Index, Catalogue 2.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_58	Inh_15	CA Roman finger ring w/ enamelled bezel	Finger Ring	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire
Obj_60	Inh_17	Ag Roman hexagonal finger ring w/ inscription	Finger Ring	Alfriston	E. Sussex
Obj_61	Inh_17	CA Roman finger ring w/ intaglio	Finger Ring	Alfriston	E. Sussex
Obj_77	Inh_28	Romano-British finger ring of three twisted bronze strips; poss. a cut down bracelet.	Finger Ring	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_303	_	CA Roman finger ring	Finger Ring	Empingham II, Rutland	Leicestershire
Obj_305	_	CA Roman finger ring w/ round bezel holding a (missing) stone	Finger Ring	Emscote	Warwickshire
Obj_347	_	CA late Roman finger ring w/ square bezel & depression for (missing) setting	Finger Ring	Haslingfield	Cambridgeshire
Obj_353	Inh_166	CA Roman finger ring w/ oval glass intaglio, 3rd cent.	Finger Ring	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_408	Inh_204	Plain CA Roman finger ring w/ oval bezel and ribbon hoop	Finger Ring	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire
Obj_437	Inh_222	Large CA finger ring w/ flat oval bezel & enamel set into surface	Finger Ring	Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire
Obj_481	Inh_240	CA Roman finger ring w/ oval bezel setting for (missing) gem	Finger Ring	Mitcham	Surrey/London
Obj_541	Inh_276	CA Roman spiral finger ring	Finger Ring	Reading I, Earley	Berkshire
Obj_604	Inh_312	Roman ring w/ flattened section	Finger Ring	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxfordshire
Obj_636	Inh_330	Fe Roman Finger Ring	Finger Ring	Wheatley	Oxfordshire
Obj_641	Inh_334	CA Roman finger ring w/ oval bezel & incised ?bird	Finger Ring	Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambridgeshire

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_128	*Inh_52*	*Frag. of two-strand CA Roman bracelet shaped into a ring*	*Bracelet*	*Blacknall Field, Pewsey*	*Wiltshire*
Obj_146 (a, b & c)	*Inh_64*	*Three frags. of ?same CA Roman bracelet, shaped into finger rings*	*Bracelet*	*Blewburton Hill*	*Berkshire*
Obj_260	*Inh_122*	*Finger ring formed from CA twisted wire Roman bracelet*	*Bracelet*	*Collingbourne Ducis*	*Wiltshire*
Obj_300	*Inh_136*	*CA finger ring formed from Roman bracelet*	*Bracelet*	*Empingham II, Rutland*	*Leicestershire*
Obj_301	*Inh_137*	*CA finger ring possibly formed from Roman bracelet frag.*	*Bracelet*	*Empingham II, Rutland*	*Leicestershire*
Obj_646	*Inh_337*	*CA finger ring formed from Roman bracelet*	*Bracelet*	*Worthy Park*	*Hampshire*

Table 3:27 Roman Glass Vessels

Includes all whole and fragmented glass vessels. Types and further details for each item available in the Object Index, Catalogue 2.

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_64	Inh_19	Roman pale green glass cone beaker	Glass Vessel	Alfriston	E. Sussex
Obj_74	Inh_26	Roman blue-green glass bottle neck fragment	Glass Vessel	Alton	Hampshire
Obj_238	Inh_112	Fragments of Roman amber glass cone beaker	Glass Vessel	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_246	_	Small, near-complete ?late Roman glass cone beaker, Isings form 106c	Glass Vessel	Chessell Down	Isle of Wight
Obj_297	_	Roman pale green glass cone beaker, Isings form 106d	Glass Vessel	East Shefford	Berkshire
Obj_298	_	Roman greenish glass mould blown bowl, Isings form 96	Glass Vessel	East Shefford	Berkshire
Obj_336	Inh_157	Roman glass vessel of unspecified type	Glass Vessel	Great Casterton, Rutland	Leicestershire
Obj_361	Inh_172	Roman flask of dark olive-green glass, similarities w/ Isings form 117	Glass Vessel	Highdown	W. Sussex

Object ID	Inhumation ID	Roman Object	Object Type	Site	County
Obj_356	Inh_168	?late Roman cone beaker in greenish glass	Glass Vessel	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_359	Inh_170	Roman light green glass bowl, Isings form 115	Glass Vessel	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_362	_	Roman fluted yellowish glass bowl, Isings form 117	Glass Vessel	Highdown	W. Sussex
Obj_363	_	Roman yellowish glass bowl w/ wheel cut design (60% complete)	Glass Vessel	Holme Pierrepont	Nottinghamshire
Obj_391	Inh_189	Small Roman green glass unguent bottle, 4th cent.	Glass Vessel	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Sussex
Obj_448	Inh_230	Fragment of Romano-British glass reused as bead or spacer on necklace	Glass Vessel	Market Lavington	Wiltshire
Obj_487	Inh_245	Late Roman green glass pedestal amphora flagon, similar to Isings form 129	Glass Vessel	Mitcham	Surrey/London
Obj_544	Inh_277	Fragmentary mould blown Roman green glass bowl represented by 3 sherds	Glass Vessel	Selmeston I	E. Sussex
Obj_565	Inh_287	Bead from Roman glass vessel rim	Glass Vessel	Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Obj_566	Inh_288	Bead from Roman glass vessel rim	Glass Vessel	Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Obj_569	Inh_290	Bead made from Roman glass vessel rim	Glass Vessel	Sleaford	Lincolnshire
Obj_595	Inh_305	Translucent fragment Romano-British bottle glass	Glass Vessel	Street House	Yorkshire
Obj_596	Inh_305	Thick blue fragment Romano-British bottle glass	Glass Vessel	Street House	Yorkshire
Obj_609	Inh_316	Roman vessel glass reused as bead on necklace	Glass Vessel	Wasperton	Warwickshire
Obj_618	Inh_321	Annular bead fashioned from recycled Roman bottle glass	Glass Vessel	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambridgeshire

4 Modification and Adaptation

Repaired, Resized, Repurposed, and Pierced

Object reuse is a complex practice, particularly when the object has been transported through time and/or space. A biographical approach to the analysis of objects was first put forward by Igor Kopytoff (1986) when he suggested that the 'lives' of objects as they relate to humans could be documented as we document the biographies of people, from birth through life and to death (see also Appadurai 1986; Joy, 2009, pp. 540—41). Archaeologists have since attempted to do so through an approach centred more on an object's 'life history', employing the concept of object biography as it relates to an artefact's use-life and focusing on physical changes to the morphological or functional characteristics of that artefact as it is used and reused (Gosden and Marshall, 1999, p. 169; see also Tringham 1994: 175). Joy explains that while biographical studies largely examine single artefacts or distinct assemblages from within restricted geographical or chronological parameters, the studies surrounding the life history of objects often operate on the 'macro-scale', ultimately seeking to explain broader, long-term changes to artefact types (2009, p. 542). Recent studies into object biography postulate that shifts in the apparent meaning of an object are not necessarily driven by the use or physical modification of that object, but rather that "meaning emerges from social action" (Gosden and Marshall, 1999, p. 170). In this way, an object is transformed by the context of its use as much as—if not more than—any physical alterations (Swift, 2012, p. 168).

These understandings of an object's biography and life history need not be mutually exclusive. In fact it could be argued that our understanding of the biography of an object would be enhanced by a deeper analysis of moments of physical object transformation (Joy, 2009, p. 544; Swift, 2012, p. 168). This chapter considers both the life history and cultural biography of

reused artefacts to gain a better understanding of how the physical modification of some Roman objects might reflect how these items were perceived and interacted with by Anglo-Saxon society.

4.1 The Profile of Modified Objects

Of the 671 reused Roman objects recorded, at least 236 were physically modified prior to being deposited in a grave (35.2%). This study identifies four basic methods of modification within the sample: these are classed as repair (e.g. patching, component replacement), resizing, repurposing, and perforation/piercing. Modification is not limited to certain object classes or materials, and is recorded throughout the sample from perforated coins (188, equal to 79.7% of all modified objects) and non-perforated coins (n=8 coins; 3.4% of all modified objects), as well as brooches (n=6), bracelets (n=8), spoons (n=5), glass vessels (n=6), ceramic (n=4), belt fittings (n=3), unique metal objects (n=2), buckles (n=1), horse fittings (n=1), a mount, a strap end, a bead, and a pin (see Figure 4:1). Geographically, these objects are found throughout all examined regions, reflecting the general distribution of reuse with no obvious signs of clustering or absence. This is also true of each type of modification outlined below; these occur consistently throughout the observed area of study, suggesting that the modification and adaption of reused objects constituted a small but ordinary aspect of the practice of reuse.

Perforated coins make up well over three-quarters of the modified Roman objects present in this study. The remaining forty-eight modified objects (20.3% of the modified sample) represent 7.2% of the overall dataset. Twenty-one of these items (43.8% of modified objects excl. coins) were manufactured as Roman dress accessories, and an additional sixteen (33.3% of modified objects excl. coins) were modified to *become* dress accessories or to be otherwise hung on the body. Together, this represents 77.1% of all modified objects excluding perforated coins. Including

perforated coins, a total of 227 objects or 96.2% of all modified objects in the sample were adapted to produce personal dress accessories or other forms of bodily ornament.

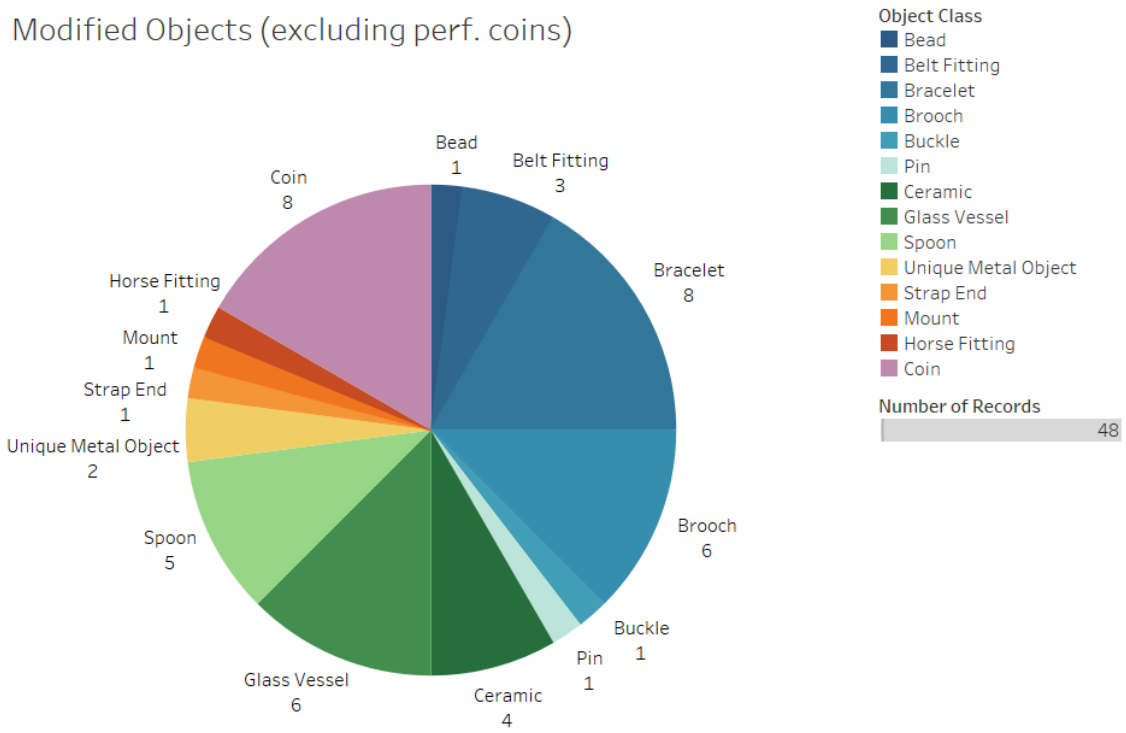


Figure 4:1 Modified Objects
Modified objects—excluding perforated coins—shown by object type both as a number count and as a proportion of all modified objects in this study.

4.2 Object Repair

Swift has noted that Roman objects which were perceived to be particularly valuable or useful were also more likely to be curated or repaired, rather than remade or discarded altogether (Swift, 2013, p. 108). The repair of an antique object works to extend its use-life while maintaining at least a semblance of its original function and form. In this way, the object remains more or less unchanged in outward appearance and is merely mended for continued use. One observable method of repair in early medieval graves is the replacement of lost or broken parts. Five dress accessories (2.1% of the 236 total modified objects) are believed to have been repaired in this fashion: one buckle with a replacement tongue and four brooches with a replacement pin or pin

mechanism. It is difficult to determine precisely when a replacement pin was added, however a distinction between late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon repairs is typically drawn by means of the material used for the repair: early Anglo-Saxon brooches tend to have iron pins, or pin replacements, whereas Roman—and Conversion period—brooches have copper alloy pins (White, 1988, p. 30; Geake, 1997, p. 112).

Just one grave from within the sample contains a copper alloy Roman buckle with an iron replacement tongue (Inh_252, Obj_495), though White (1988) additionally records at least two QBS buckles with replacement pins, one of which is estimated to have been 80-100 years old at the time of deposition (Portway Down, grave 50). The graves of all three buckles are datable to between the late fifth and early sixth centuries, suggesting these items to have remained in circulation for a long period of time prior to their placement in the grave—a realistic timeframe within which these dress items might have been passed down between two, three, or even four generations. Similar can be said of graves containing the 'rather worn' copper alloy brooch found with a late fifth century inhumation at Wally Corner, Oxfordshire (Inh_312, Obj_603), the enamelled plate brooch from an early- to mid-sixth century inhumation at Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Inh_291, Obj_570), and the Roman dolphin brooch from a sixth century inhumation at Harnham Hill, Wiltshire (Inh_161, Obj_341). Each of these brooches were fitted with replacement pins, the former two in iron and the lattermost in copper alloy. An additional brooch at Barrow Clump, Wiltshire—a first century bow brooch of the 'Two Piece Colchester' type—shows evidence for a repaired pin mechanism (Inh_42, Obj_114). Though at least four of these five repairs appear likely to have been post-Roman, the possibility remains that a repair might have occurred at any time during the object's use-life and prior to deposition, presenting a noteworthy consideration for this discussion. A Roman artefact may have been passed down through several generations and repaired as needed in that timeframe, found and restored for the express purpose of reuse, or may even have been repaired in the Roman era to then be circulated and reused in its already-altered state.

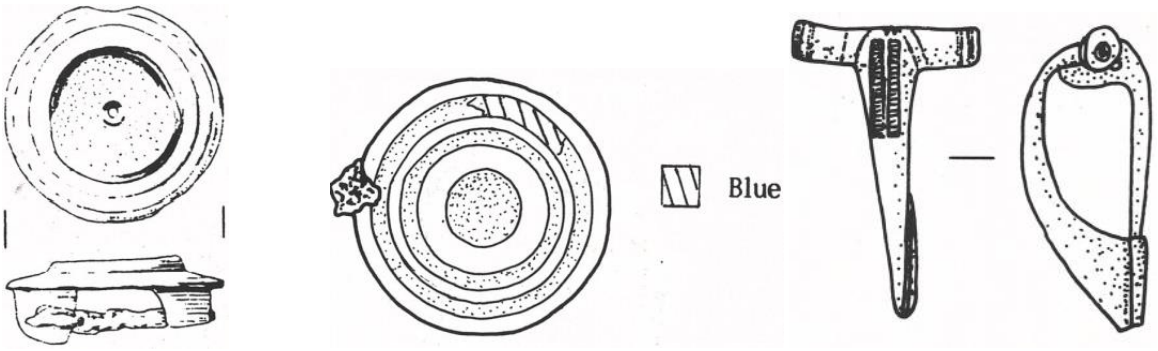


Figure 4:2 Three Repaired Roman Brooches
From left to right, a worn disc brooch with iron replacement pin from Wally Corner, grave 83 (Obj_603), an enamelled plate brooch with iron replacement pin from Sleaford, grave 216 (Obj_570), and a dolphin brooch with copper alloy pin replacement from Harnham Hill, grave 40 (Obj_341). Illustrations after Boyle et al. 1995, fig. 67:64.2; and White, 1988, fig. 17,3; & 20,2. Scale approx. 1:1.

4.3 Resizing of Roman Objects

Like repair, the resizing of an object often maintains much of the original form and design of the original item. The difference is that rather than adding to an item in order to allow it to function, resizing cuts away at the object to reshape it into a more desirable form for contemporary use. This method of cutting down to size sometimes leaves the resulting objects tailored to fit the wearer. In a recent study of reused Roman bracelets, Ellen Swift (2012) examined 179 examples of cut and resized objects, observing that the resizing was often identifiable through the absence of one or both bracelet terminals as well as the visible asymmetry of the finished product, which had obviously been bent out of shape at one or more points along the circumference during the resizing process (Ibid., p. 168). She identifies four different stages of reuse for the life histories of Roman bracelets as recovered from both Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites: they could be used in special deposits, melted down for recycling, lost or otherwise discarded, or cut down into smaller bracelets or finger rings (Ibid., p. 202). In her concluding remarks, Swift notes that the most significant conclusion to be made from the depositional contexts of cut-down bracelets in Anglo-Saxon period sites—particularly in graves of the late fifth and sixth centuries—is that there appears to be a "wholly different set of cultural norms" in place,

in which the general trend of use might be defined as amuletic rather than as jewellery (Ibid). This specifically refers to those items recorded from bag collections or with girdle-hangers which may have been found and selected for their ring shape rather than being handed down as heirloom objects (Ibid., p. 199). Of the resized bracelets from Anglo-Saxon burials recorded from the sample, just two are associated with probable bag collections (Obj_646 from Worthy Park, Hampshire and Obj_260 from Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire). A further three small, wire rings crafted from a Roman bracelet (Obj_146) are recorded from the lumbar region of a woman's grave (Blewburton, Hill, Berkshire), though it is unclear if these were also associated with a bag.



Figure 4:3 Resized Roman Bracelet
A cut down and resized Roman cable bracelet of Clarke's type A2b from Worthy Park, grave 30, associated with a likely bag collection (Obj_646). Image after Hawkes et al., 2003, fig. 2.23 17b(3). Scale approx. 1:1.

Two cut down bracelets, including one which was resized into a child's bracelet rather than a finger ring, appear to have been worn on the bodies of juveniles in death (Obj_52 from Abingdon I, Oxfordshire and Obj_300 from Empingham II, Rutland).[21] Another bracelet, also at Abingdon I (Obj_53), was reused as a ring brooch and worn on the chest and a cut-down segment of a yet another was worn as part of a necklace with amber, glass, and jet beads (Obj_4). The location of the final resized bracelet, also found at Empingham II, was not recorded in the grave report

[21] Other Roman bracelets which were not necessarily resized or modified are also found worn on the wrist, e.g. Obj_57 (also at Abingdon I) and Obj_3 (Barrington A, Edix Hill).

(Obj_301). However a 'strong resemblance' with the finger ring recorded as Obj_300 could suggest that they may have come from the same Roman bracelet (Timby, 1996, p. 54).

Like pin or tongue replacement, resizing took place throughout the late Roman period as well as the transition into the early medieval period, so it is difficult to ascertain exactly when the original object was cut down. Swift suggests that the "vast majority" of this form of recycling activity took place in the late Roman period, increasing the likelihood that some of the occupants of late fifth- and sixth-century Britain might have discovered these items in their already altered state and selected them for inclusion into bag collections due to their ring shape (2012, pp. 203—204). Equally, that some of these newly fitted and thus individualised bracelets or rings were worn on the wrists or fingers of inhumed individuals—especially juveniles (see Chapter 7)—supports the possibility that this tradition of resizing bracelets continued into the late fifth century as a personalised practice.

4.4 Repurposing: a change in perspective

Within the study sample, 17 Roman objects (7.2% of all modified objects) were reshaped and/or repurposed in a manner which altered their object category. Though many of the objects in this category have been physically modified, those objects which have been repurposed without altering their outward appearances have also been included: this method simply reassigns the object's use-category without physically changing the object itself. Repurposing is a particularly interesting method of reuse. In some instances, the original artefact is treated as a material rather than an item, crafting a new object with little to no consideration for its previous form. In others, the original artefact is kept whole but is utilised for a markedly different purpose. Unlike resizing and repairing, the users of repurposed objects may have much less of a personal connection with the object itself or may have found more value in its age or material than in its function.

This assumption is, of course, dependent on the manner of reuse. Nine Roman objects adapted for use as personal dress accessories can be included in this category of modification (3.8%), including the four bracelets sized down into finger rings listed above, and a fifth bracelet found on the chest of an adult female at Abingdon I, remade into a ring brooch (Obj_53). The four remaining objects repurposed as dress accessories comprise various items in copper alloy, including a horse harness mount reused as a child's belt buckle (Obj_442), a belt fitting centred on the chest as a brooch or potentially a pendant (Obj_607), a stylus found reused as a dress pin at the left hip (Obj_486), and another dress pin cut from an unknown Roman object (Obj_464).

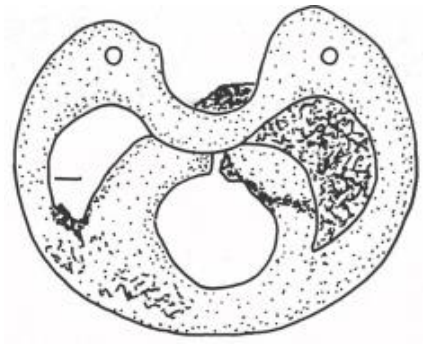


Figure 4:4 Horse Fitting Repurposed as Child's Belt Buckle

An openwork copper alloy horse harness with opposed ducks' heads design, of 3rd or 4th century date, found reused as a belt buckle in a child's grave (Obj_442, Inh_226). Image after White, 1988, fig. 86,1. Scale approx. 1:1.

Several of the above objects were modified from one type of dress accessory to create another. Other objects in the sample were modified from broken or discarded items to create something new. Two of these are the red and black disc-shaped pottery 'gaming counters' from Shavard's Farm (Inh_278; Obj_545 and Obj_546), which appear to have been cut from pieces of Roman Samian ware and New Forest colour-coated grey ware, respectively (Stoodley and Stedman, 2001, p. 163). A third piece of Roman pottery reshaped into a spindle whorl was recorded from Water Lane, Melbourn (Obj_619). It is worth noting that counters, spindle whorls, loom weights, and other objects made of Roman pottery are common finds on early Anglo-Saxon settlement sites, for instance Mucking (Clark, 1993; Hamerow, 2013a) and West Stow (West, 1969; West and Cooper, 1985), but are much less common in burial contexts. The use of potsherds

in the creation of objects such as gaming counters and spindle whorls is another category of modification with a potentially confused timeline, as this was also a known practice in the Roman period. It is therefore plausible that some reused items might have functioned in their reused state for tens or even hundreds of years prior to their deposition in Anglo-Saxon contexts (see Swift 2013, pp. 107-108). Yet, the later dates of the graves contexts in which these items were buried (mid-sixth through early seventh centuries) and the large diameter of the spindle whorl from Water Lane suggests craftsmanship in the post-Roman period (see section 3.4.3), making this scenario less probable for the few modified ceramics of this dataset.

Glass vessels also supplied workable material for reuse. Roman glass was recycled for the crafting of beads and inlays for jewellery in the late and post-Roman period, though it is difficult to confirm without chemical analysis and this has only been conducted in very few cases (Jackson and Foster, 2014, p. 10). Two glass beads made from recycled bottle glass are included in the sample, one found at Water Lane (Obj_618) another at Wasperton (Obj_609). The retouching of glass objects, or 'grozing', was also a common late Roman and post-Roman phenomenon, though less so than the collection and melting of scrap glass for recycling. Evidence suggests that some vessel fragments, such as the rims, could be put to secondary use. Grozing and other glass vessel modification is observed to have been particularly prevalent at military sites in the late Roman period, specifically in the North, where the round bottoms of glass vessels could be smoothed into flat disc roundels (see Swift, 2014b, pp. 140—43). Various early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries show evidence for the reuse of glass rim fragments, both contemporary and Roman, as beads in burial assemblages. This specifically applies to those fragments which had been folded to form a hollow, tubular shape which could then be threaded onto a necklace (Evison et al., 2008). Examples of such beads exist at two of the cemeteries within this sample, Market Lavington, Wiltshire and Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Obj_448, Obj_565, Obj_566, and Obj_569).

This small selection of reused items undoubtedly represents a much larger body of material which has yet to be explicitly identified. The reuse and recycling of glass was common in even the earliest glass-making societies, and extensive documentation informs us that by the early Roman period, broken fragments of glass—or 'cullet'—had become part of an organised infrastructure of trade across the expanse of the Empire (Paynter and Jackson, 2016, p. 1; see also Broadley, 2017; Keller 2005, pp. 67-68). Despite relatively meagre evidence for any large-scale glass production prior to the later seventh century (Broadley, 2017, p. 123), occupants of post-Roman Britain were certainly aware of glass recycling practices and valued Roman glass as a raw material. Sixth-century contexts at Lyminge, Kent, have produced numerous fragments of glass, including ingots, melted waste, and 'over forty fragments of Roman glass, mainly consisting of thick sherds of bottle and window glass suited for recycling' (Ibid.). Whereas large collections of Roman cullet—such as that documented at Lyminge—were likely received through long-distance trade, it is possible that some or all of the modified glass objects recorded for this study were collected from or traded within the local landscape.

The final repurposed objects included in this group are seven copper alloy Roman coins reused as balance weights, five of which were recorded from the same male inhumation grave at Watchfield, Shrivenham (Inh_318: Obj_611—Obj_215), and the other two which were recorded from Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Inh_108: Obj_232 and Obj_233). The Watchfield coins were found with a set of scale balances and several additional pre-Saxon coins and iron ingots used as weights, all associated with leather case bearing runic inscriptions which likely contained the set (White, 1988, pp. 94—95, 229; Scull, 1990b, p. 185). The coins from the Castledyke South grave were similarly found associated with a set of balance scales and a copper alloy work box, though it is not clear if these items were located within the box, nor can it be certain that the coins were indeed part of this set (Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, pp. 94—95; Scull, 1990b, p.187). However, Scull maintains his interpretation of these coins as weights due to their contextual affiliations with the balances and with genuine ingot weights (1990b, p. 187). It is believed that

such scale balance sets were employed in currency transactions, used to weigh foreign coinage and uncoined bullion to a set standard in a time when no coins were being minted in England (Ibid., p. 197). The presence of balances with weights thus implies a degree of control over the trade of valuable commodities and prestige items. Scull further notes an association between balances with weights and weapon burials, further indicating that the individuals with whom these objects were buried likely belonged to the "higher strata of early English society" (Ibid., p. 207).[22]

4.5 Perforation and Suspension

Roman artefacts perforated for suspension, particularly those strung as pendants or on necklaces, stand out as a distinct category of modified object. This is due to the highly visible and potentially symbolic nature of wearing these items so noticeably on the chest or as part of the girdle group. Suspended objects are generally common in early Anglo-Saxon graves. Many were crafted from contemporary materials, such as animal bone or scraps of metal, though a number of 'antiques' are also recorded. At Finglesham (Kent), grave 200 contained—in addition to a pair of first- or second- century melon beads—a Roman belt fitting and part of a possibly Roman key both reused as pendants; grave 39 at Uncleby (East Riding of Yorkshire) similarly had a piece of Samian ware strung on a necklace (Geake, 1997, p. 111). Brooches and pins are also sometimes found perforated at one end or with loops attached to allow for the suspension of pendants as well as strings of beads and/or 'spangles', a term given to thin, perforated sheets of metal which served as jingling decorative elements of the Anglo-Saxon costume, or as fluttering visual interest

[22] Neither the burial at Castledyke South (CS 39, grave 1) nor the male grave from Watchfield contain either a sword or spear. However, the Castledyke South grave was associated with rich grave goods, some of which were Continental imports, and the assemblage from the Watchfield grave, among which a shield is recorded, may only have been partially recovered (Scull, 1986, I 16; 1990, p. 207).

hung from buckets, boxes, or horse gear (Sherlock and Welch, 1992, p. 142; MacGregor, Bolick and Mortimer, 1993, p. 244; Martin, 2015, p. 137).

Within this context, at least 21 Roman objects (3.1% of the overall dataset and 8.9% of all modified objects) are believed to have been modified for suspension, many potentially for used as pendants. This is in addition to the 188 recorded perforated Roman coins, most of which appear to have been suspended from necklaces or beaded festoons adorning the chest and shoulders. Figure 4:6 displays the Roman objects from the study dataset which appear to have been perforated or otherwise mounted for the purpose of suspension, e.g. a melon bead in a copper alloy sling (Obj_467), a fourth century coin of Valens which had been fitted with a suspension loop (Obj_390), and the head of a trumpet brooch likely suspended from its pin mechanism (Obj_181). Perforated coins are not included here but are given independent discussion in Section 4.5.1.

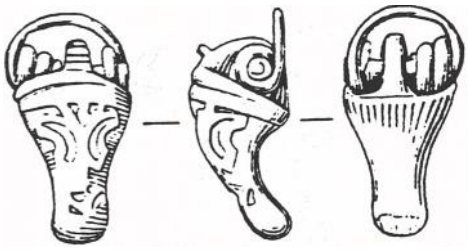


Figure 4:5 Pendant made from Trumpet Brooch
Very worn head of a trumpet brooch with the remains of enamel inlay, bow broken and deliberately smoothed over. Found on the centre chest in grave 58 at Broughton Lodge, where it was likely worn as a pendant (Obj_181). Image after White, 1988, fig. 20,7 and Kinsley, 1993. Scale approx. 1:1.

Five of the objects from Figure 4:6 (23.8%) were recorded from the area of the chest, suggesting suspension as a pendant from a necklace or similar ornamentation around the chest and shoulders at the time of burial. Three of the group (14.2%), a belt fitting (Obj_479), a spoon (Obj_500), and a strap end (Obj_229), were found near the pelvis in female graves, implying suspension from the hips. None of these three were associated with possible bag collections but may have formed parts of girdle groups. This is certainly the case for the spoon, which was associated with a key/latch-lifter belt hanging set, a combination which may have held some ritual

significance (see Chapter 3, 3.4.4). Another of the perforated spoons was located within an accessory vessel near the head of a Worthy Park inhumation (Obj_669). The locations of the final twelve objects were not recorded (see Figure 4:7).

Roman Objects Modified for Suspension (excluding perf. coins)

Object Class	Roman Object	Inhumation #	Object #	
Bead	Roman melon bead pendant set in copper alloy sling	Inh_237	Obj_467	1
Belt Fitting	CA Roman 'chip-carved' belt fitting reused as pendant	Inh_163	Obj_345	1
	CA Roman belt stiffener reused as a pendant	Inh_239	Obj_479	1
	Roman military belt fitting reused as brooch or pendant	Inh_314	Obj_607	1
Bracelet	Frag. Roman glass bracelet likely hung as pendant	Inh_251	Obj_493	1
Brooch	CA Tutulus-type Roman brooch w/ pierced central cone	Inh_338	Obj_659	1
	Head of Roman trumpet brooch likely worn as pendant	Inh_79	Obj_181	1
Coin	Roman coin of Valens w/ attached suspension loop	Inh_188	Obj_390	1
Glass Vessel	Annular bead fashioned from recycled Roman bottle glass	Inh_321	Obj_618	1
	Frag. RB glass vessel rim folded & used as necklace spacer	Inh_230	Obj_448	1
	Hollow tubular bead made from Roman glass vessel rim	Inh_287	Obj_565	1
		Inh_288	Obj_566	1
		Inh_290	Obj_569	1
	Roman vessel glass reused as bead on necklace	Inh_316	Obj_609	1
Pin	Bone pin w/ 'unusually' pierced head	Inh_153	Obj_330	1
Spoon	CA Roman spoon bowl pierced near junction	Inh_211	Obj_420	1
	CA Roman spoon corroded to girdle hanger at waist	Inh_205	Obj_412	1
	Frag. of pierced CA Roman spoon bowl	Inh_339	Obj_669	1
	Roman spoon perforated for suspension	Inh_255	Obj_500	1
	White metal Roman spoon w/ flattened & pierced handle	Inh_127	Obj_270	1
Strap End	Roman strap end suspended on loop w/ CA tag & 2 discs	Inh_105	Obj_229	1
Grand Total				21

Figure 4:6 Objects Modified for Suspension (Excluding Perforated Coins)
All Roman objects—excluding perforated coins—which have been pierced or otherwise modified for purposes of suspension, shown under their object type and with their unique object and inhumation identifiers.

Bodily Locations of Suspended Objects (excluding perf. coins)

	Location Code						
Object Type	RS - Right of Skull	CC - Center Chest	LC - Left Chest	CH - Center Hips	LH - Left Hip	N/A	Grand Total
Bead		1					1
Belt Fitting		1		1		1	3
Bracelet						1	1
Brooch		1				1	2
Coin			1				1
Glass Vessel		1				5	6
Pin						1	1
Spoon	1			1		3	5
Strap End					1		1
Grand Total	1	4	1	2	1	12	21

Figure 4:7 Locations of Suspended Objects (Excluding Perforated Coins)
Location codes and number count for perforated Roman object types—excluding perforated coins—presumably for suspension from the body or clothing.

4.5.1 Perforated Coin Pendants

The predominance of perforated Roman coins within this sample is especially noteworthy, particularly when compared with the numbers of artefacts from other object categories. With 188 individual objects recorded from 117 burial sites, perforated coins make up c. 80% of the recorded modified objects and over a quarter of the dataset overall (28%). The practice of wearing perforated Roman and other coins was common throughout much of late and post-Roman Europe. In Britain, coins are often recorded perforated and hung as ornamental decoration; those of gold are typically found singularly or in pairs and mounted as 'pendant jewels' in wealthier graves, and those of silver occur predominantly unmounted and in small hoards (Rigold, 1988, pp. 220—221). In grave assemblages from sixth century Cologne, Gaimster proposes the continuous function of coin pendants as 'political media', recalling 'hoards of late Roman medallions' which she suggests may have been accumulated over long periods of time by their Germanic owners (Gaimster, 2012, p. 12). Further north, recent research shows that around 3% of all coins in circulation between the ninth and twelfth centuries in Viking Age Scandinavia showed signs of having been adapted for suspension (Audy, 2018, p. 1). Such practices, especially as involved the reuse of classical Roman coins, were continued well into the medieval period across Britain and the Continent (Ciric, 2013).

Perforated coins would have served as striking ornaments and, unlike most ornaments of the time, would not have necessarily required the involvement of craft specialists (Audy, 2018, p. 20). Rather, these coin-pendants could have been produced directly by their wearers, or perhaps under their supervision, implying a personal relationship between the objects and their owners (Ibid.). The ability to personally craft these ornaments—in addition to a wide availability of Roman coins in post-Roman Britain—likely aided in their immense popularity in Anglo-Saxon graves of all levels of wealth and status.

Of all 188 pierced Roman coins recorded for this study, nearly half (47.3%) were recovered from the area of the chest, and at least a further 22 were recorded from the area of the hips (excluding the ten silver *antoniniani* of the Brightampton necklace in Inh_73, which would have originally been worn around the neck). Removing all coins for which either the location was not recorded or associations with an inhumation are uncertain (n=72), nearly three-quarters of all perforated Roman coins in the grave would have been worn on the chest at the time of death. This need not only be the case for perforated coins, however: unperforated coins might also have been used as decorative elements on the body, sewn directly onto clothing rather than worn on necklaces (Boyle *et al.*, 1998, p. 85). Perforated coins from the pelvic area may have been held in bags or strung from pelvic festoons (Brush, 1993; Lucy, 2000, p. 83).

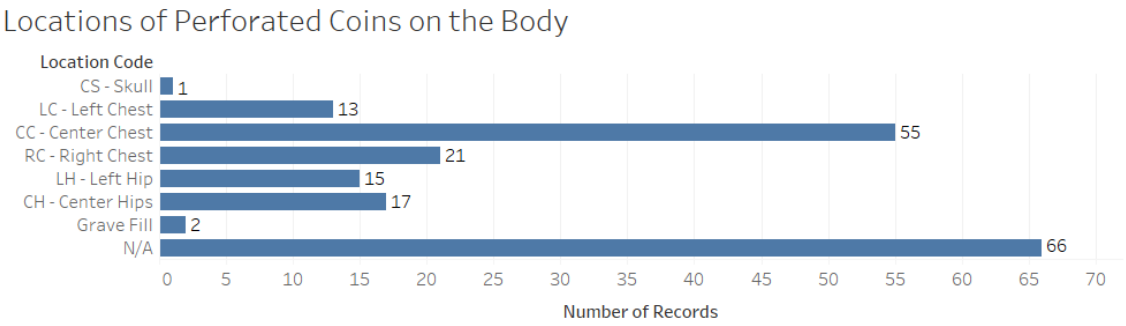


Figure 4:8 Locations of Perforated Coins
Location codes of perforated coins in this study. See Chapter 2, Section 2.4.2 for a full explanation of these codes.

The piercing of Roman coins for suspension and/or decoration was already a set practice prior to the fifth century, though found in relatively few Romano-British sites and mostly concentrated in southeast England (Burnett, 2005, p. 11). In an investigation into the use of pierced coins in Roman contexts, Burnett (2005) observes that just over half are found in cemetery contexts, mostly from inhumations. This practice is much more commonly observed in post-Roman Britain, where perforated coins can be found throughout all areas of Anglo-Saxon occupation. Many coins recorded from Anglo-Saxon contexts were perforated with care to not directly pierce the imperial bust or reverse image, e.g. at Butler's Field, Lechlade, where piercings were generally neat and

circular and generally left the image undamaged and recognisable (Boyle *et al.*, 1998, p. 85). The orientation of these coins varies. The perforations of many of the coins from Butler's Field are found toward the outside of the coin on either the left or the right side, which tilted the orientation of the coin's image correspondingly, whereas the coins on the necklace from Brighthampton, Oxfordshire were pierced on the top and bottom so that the busts of three of the coins would have been upright to someone looking at the wearer and the other seven would appear upright to the wearer looking down at the necklace (Inh_73, Obj_165—Obj_174; see Figure 4:9).

Burnett found that the orientation of the copper alloy coins relative to where they were pierced was largely irregular and without pattern in both Roman and Anglo-Saxon contexts, giving three possible explanations: piercing intended as a functional method of attaching coins to something for safe-keeping; amuletic or display use, where the coin's shaped and lustre were of more importance than the design; and wearing in a manner wherein positioning was unimportant, e.g. on a bracelet (2005, p. 27). In apparent contrast, Audy found that the orientation of perforated coins from the Scandinavian Viking Age was intentional and often respected at least one of the designs (2018). Audy also raises the question of whether coins actually needed to be oriented correctly to be significant, citing some images to be suspended at an angle even if they obviously held a special meaning to the users (2018, pp. 116—120). The same can be queried of Roman coins from Anglo-Saxon graves, and particularly those for which the bust or reverse image was obviously important enough to avoid piercing.



Figure 4:9 Necklace from Brighthampton

The reconstructed necklace of beads and Roman coins (Obj_165—Obj_174) from grave 22 at Brighthampton. Image after White, 1988, fig. 43. Scale approx. 1:1.

Some crafters of Roman coin pendants seemingly disregarded both busts and reverse images in placing their perforations; several coins in the dataset are pierced centrally and sometimes even twice, in these cases often obscuring the face of the emperor and details of the reverse design. For instance, a silver-washed copper alloy coin of Tacitus recorded from near the left ribs of an adult female at Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Obj_127) has both a central perforation and an attempted second piercing from the reverse side, partially obliterating a star from within the reverse design of Felicitas holding a caduceus and cornucopia (Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 191—192). Another coin from the same cemetery, this one a third-century copper alloy coin of Claudius Gothicus (Obj_136) was also pierced twice and apparently from the reverse side. A number of perforated and non-perforated coins reused in Anglo-Saxon graves are additionally found partially or even wholly illegible (Curnow, 1985, p. 77; King, 1988, pp. 224—225; White, 1988, pp. 98—99). Some are cut and defaced—for instance, two cut and partially defaced pierced coins recorded from the left hip of a female inhumation at Blewburton Hill, Berkshire (Obj_148 and Obj_149)—and others worn completely smooth, e.g. five of the seven non-perforated coins recovered from between two inhumations at Filkins, Oxfordshire (Obj_313—Obj_317). Burnett proposes that the high proportion of worn and illegible coins in these context might suggest either that worn coins were selected for use, or that Roman coins could have been worn down, e.g. through aggressive polishing, over long periods of time before being deposited (2005, p. 28). It seems more likely, however, that the majority of coins in this worn state are simply examples of prolonged circulation rather than polishing or intentional smoothing.

4.6 Repair and Adaptation in Anglo-Saxon Objects

Modification is evident in just over one third of the recorded Roman objects of this study (35.2%), or approximately 7.5% if perforated coins are removed from the sample. Fewer than 1% of these objects show evidence for repair, and all in the form of tongue or pin replacements on

buckles or brooches. A further 1% of objects in the sample are resized (all bracelets) and 2.5% reshaped or repurposed.

When compared with wider evidence for object repair and alteration in the early Anglo-Saxon period, the rates of repairs evident in the Roman brooches and buckles of the study sample is comparable with Anglo-Saxon brooch types, signifying that a similar level of care may have been exercised in the maintenance of certain Roman artefacts. Of 68 recorded reused Roman brooches, at least six show definite signs of having been modified (8.8%), four of which were repairs (5.9%).[23] According to a 1993 summary catalogue of the non-ferrous metal collections housed at the Ashmolean Museum (MacGregor, Bolick and Mortimer, 1993) roughly 5% of the museum's Anglo-Saxon brooches were repaired, many of these involving replacing broken pins and catch plates but also riveting plates to the backs of brooches to stabilise them or reattach a segment which had broken off. The observed rates of repair are highest for cruciform brooches (16.7% of 42 objects), applied brooches (10.3% of 58 objects), and great square-headed brooches (11.8% of 17 objects), while small square-headed brooches (6.3%), annular brooches (7.1%), button brooches (5.9%), and saucer brooches (3.7%) showed fewer repairs. Only one of 103 recorded disc brooches in this collection showed evidence of repair (c. 1%) and no repairs were indicated for openwork or jewelled disc brooches, nor Tutulus, penannular, or any other types of brooches. If the numbers above can be considered analogous to broader patterns of brooch repair in Anglo-Saxon contexts, then the rate of repair of reused Roman brooches is broadly comparable that of the average repair rate observed in all Anglo-Saxon brooches, and indeed much higher than the rates for certain Anglo-Saxon brooch types such as disc and saucer brooches.

[23] A 1st century two-piece Colchester brooch from Barrow Clump, Wiltshire (Obj_114); a dolphin brooch from Harnham Hill, Wiltshire (Obj_341); a circular, enamelled plate brooch from Sleaford, Lincolnshire (Obj_570); and a small, circular disc brooch from Wally Corner, Oxfordshire (Obj_603).

In a large-scale examination of the cruciform brooch type in Anglo-Saxon England conducted by Toby Martin (2015), a sample of 2,075 cruciform brooches and fragments were recorded and inspected. Various forms of post-manufacture adaptation were observed within this sample, which Martin broke down into three categories similar to those outlined above: repair, aesthetic customisation, and use-adaptation (Martin, 2015, p. 133). Martin's data shows 7.3% of the overall sample to have been repaired (or 23% of the 298 brooches recorded from inhumation graves), and 0.3% and 0.4% of brooches modified for use-adaptation and customisation, respectively (each c. 1% of brooches from inhumation graves) (Martin, 2015, p. 133). It is interesting to note that only 64% of cruciform brooches entered the grave 'complete' and without any repair or alteration (Ibid.). Hines cites a similar intensity in the use and repair of great square-headed brooches in his 1997 corpus, wherein approximately 9.5% of recorded objects showed signs of repair in antiquity and several more may have been used in a broken state (Hines, 1997, p. 293). Both authors present arguments for the high rates of repair to suggest that these brooch types were worn and used relatively intensively as functional objects and possibly retained over a long period of time (Hines, 1997, p. 293; Martin, 2015, p. 132). Others suggest such repair to be indicative of the maintenance of a treasured object (Sherlock and Welch, 1992, p. 38). Thus, the similar repair rates between Anglo-Saxon and reused Roman brooches suggests that the latter were treated in a comparable manner to the wider corpus of contemporary Anglo-Saxon brooches, and not far off from those brooch types which are proposed to have held important roles in the construction of identity, e.g. cruciform and square-headed brooches.

Only one (3.3%) of the thirty reused Roman buckles recorded for this study shows evidence of having have been repaired in antiquity;[24] similarly, only one of the Ashmolean Museum's seventy-five Anglo-Saxon metal buckles from MacGregor and Bolick's (1993) catalogue shows

[24] Obj_495 from Nunburnholme, Yorkshire.

evidence for repair (1.3%). Thus, the repair rate for Roman buckles within this study is again comparable with that of Anglo-Saxon buckles. It is also interesting to recall into this equation the two additional repaired buckles of a Quoit brooch style recorded by White,[25] and the grave dates for all three of these items in the late fifth to mid-sixth century. It is likely that the repair rate and use context of Roman and QBS buckles as worn items in the furnished burial rite, combined with their deposition in relatively early graves, is representative of an ongoing circulation and maintenance of these items from the late Roman period on. Given Marzinzik's assessment of buckles as indicators of social status and gift-giving relationships (2003, pp. 88—89), this repair and continued use of notably Roman and Roman-styled objects may suggest that these items possessed special value to their owners.

When compared with the wider body of Anglo-Saxon material culture, modifications observable in the remaining Roman object types also appear comparable to contemporary early Anglo-Saxon objects. Pins and other dress accessories from the Ashmolean's collection show signs of repair and customisation similar to those of Roman manufacture, all intended to prolong the object's use life as a dress accessory. However, though repairs are the most commonly observed method of Anglo-Saxon object modification, evidence also exists for various forms of repurposing on a smaller scale. In some instances, 'entirely functionless' fragments of cruciform brooches appear to have been retained to help in completing rivet repairs in other damaged brooches, or for reuse as pendants; some are even observed to have been turned into strap ends or mounts, which Martin remarks to be a "repeated, albeit rare, cultural practice" (Martin, 2015, pp. 137—138). Such methods of modified reuse prove similar those Roman objects which also might be

[25] One in grave 12 at Bishopstone, East Sussex and the other in grave 50 at Portway Down, Hampshire.

considered otherwise ‘functionless’, e.g. unattached strap ends and belt fittings which may have been utilised as scrap metals.

4.7 The Value of Change

In her *Analysis of Reused Material Culture*, Ellen Swift defines three broad categories of reuse value: heirloom, scarcity, and changing cultural values (2013, pp. 109—114). The former may be indicated through the maintenance and repair of a personal dress accessory, whereas the latter two may hold particular relevance to the discussion of repurposed objects, or those items for which either physical appearance or the manner of use has been changed. Scarcity value, in Swift’s words, “enhances the value of both raw materials and objects” while cultural change affects the perceived value of the artefact (2013, p. 109). This section considers how the different methods of modification outlined in Sections 4.2—4.5 might reflect both motives behind the reuse of these objects and the various values attributed to them during their second use-life.

Evidence for prolonging a Roman object’s use-life through repair may indicate that the item in question held heirloom value for an individual or family group. Dress accessories such as brooches and buckles (as well as bracelets) may have held significant personal associations with—and memories of—certain individuals, adding sentimental value to the act of repairing and reusing the object (Swift, 2013, p. 109). Evidence of heavy wear patterns, such as those noted for the Roman disc brooch at Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Obj_603), further suggests that such repaired items were in use over a long period of time, increasing the likelihood that these items either remained in circulation between the fourth and fifth centuries or were handed down from one keeper to another. As such, these items may have been repaired anywhere along this timeline, potentially even repeatedly. Lillios classifies an heirloom object using three important criteria: first, the object’s portability; second, the inheritance of said object by kin; and third, maintenance

of the object in circulation for a number of generations (1999, pp. 241—244). The culmination of the above observations in combination with Lillios's definition suggests that some of the repaired artefacts, such as the personal dress accessories listed in Section 4.2, therefore might plausibly have been passed down as heirlooms.[26]

A minor distinction can be made between heirloom objects, which were passed down between generations, and other items which also may have remained in circulation and held mnemonic functions in society without necessarily having been inherited through kin. An example might be made of the resized bracelets of Section 4.3. Like brooches and buckles, certain bracelets may have been recognisable by some as remnants of Roman material culture which may have acted as 'carriers of remembrance' to the communities reusing them (Haug, 2001, p. 116; Swift, 2012, p. 194). However, unlike the repaired brooches and buckles discussed above, bracelets were not always maintained in their whole state. Instead, many were deliberately cut down in both the late Roman and post-Roman periods to create new objects which were sometimes worn and at other times carried with the eclectic contents of bag collections or suspended from the waist with girdle items. It has been suggested that the cut-down bracelets found at the hips or simply deposited into the grave as offerings may have been seen by the early Anglo-Saxons as magical or protective ring-shaped objects, signifying a transformation in the very meaning of material culture in post-Roman Britain (Swift, 2012). Yet this thesis contends that certain of these objects may also still have acted to evoke memories of the past or even specific individuals.[27] The reuse of some

[26] This also seems likely to be the case for the two Quoit brooch style buckles with tongue replacements from Bishopstone grave 12 and Portway Down grave 50 in the previous footnote (White, 1988, pp. 50, 52).
[27] The unique occurrence of two smaller rings (Obj_300 and Obj_301) which appear to have been crafted from the same Roman bracelet found in different grave contexts within the same cemetery at Empingham II (Leicestershire) may be of particular interest to this train of thought. The division of one object between two people, worn as a finger ring in the grave of a 15—20-year-old male (Inh_137) and held within a bag in the grave of a 35—45-year-old female (Inh_136), might suggest that item to have been imbued with a special meaning or memory that was shared between them.

whole and cut-down bracelets in graves for instance, especially in the graves of children, hold associations with similar late Roman practices and may indicate that some members of these communities held knowledge of late Roman traditions, thereby perpetuating them into the fifth and even early sixth centuries (Swift, 2012, p. 204). Similar links to Roman tradition are additionally emulated in other aspects of reuse—discussed more fully in Chapters 7 and 8.

That so many of the Roman objects recorded from graves were modified specifically for use as display items or ornaments is worth consideration here. The concept of 'display' is central to Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumation burial. The ornaments and dress accessories used to adorn the deceased might have been personal items worn in life or gifts from mourners used to create a memorable mortuary 'tableau' reflecting the community's perception of the departed individual (Carver, 2000; Geake, 2003, p. 260; Williams, 2010b, p. 28). The possession and display of curated and heirloom items in kin-based societies has been argued both to remind the living of links to their ancestral past and to assist in reifying inherited social differences (Lillios, 1999, p. 236). Thus, within the public ritual of the funerary rite, the display of visibly Roman objects, such as hand-crafted coin and other pendants, might be interpreted as the creation of a symbolic link between the 'Anglo-Saxon' present and the Roman past through a visually based interaction between the living and the dead.

This desire to connect with the past may also have carried over into the living. Swift has proposed that the modification of some reused objects left them more unique and 'personalised' than the originals, further suggesting that visible signs of reuse were often intentionally displayed and may even have reinforced personal meaning to the item's owner (see Swift, 2012, p. 193). Perhaps some modified items may therefore be seen as the creation of personal ornaments or charms for use in a similar manner to how visibly vintage jewellery and other dress items are often seen worn in modern settings. Alternatively, the owners and users of certain repurposed objects may have held less of a personal connection with the object itself and may have found more value

in its material composition than in its function. Wholly destructive reuse—such as recycling—relies on the material make-up of an object to have held more value than the object itself.[28] Fleming (2010; 2012; 2016) has proposed that the communities of late antique Britain would have found themselves in deep material impoverishment with limited resources.[29] Archaeological evidence demonstrates that destructive reuse and recycling were certainly an active part of the post-Roman transitional and early Anglo-Saxon material landscapes, featuring the melting down and re-casting of metals and glass among other similar practices which would have taken part on a large scale, perhaps undertaken systematically by craftsmen for a local community or for wider distribution (Jackson and Foster, 2014; Swift, 2014b, p. 140; Paynter and Jackson, 2016; Sainsbury, 2018). Though such items are not detailed in this thesis, multiple of the repurposed artefacts in this study similarly appear to have been selected specifically for their material. Fragments of Roman material—especially glass—might have been collected and repurposed due to their scarcity value in both the fourth and the fifth century (Swift, 2014b, pp. 110—111).[30] Such items in Anglo-Saxon graves may have been discovered in an already-altered state or modified from found sherds of broken Roman vessels.

Studies have suggested materiality to have been of great importance to the Anglo-Saxons and into the Medieval period, with some materials possessing amuletic, medicinal, or even cosmological properties and meanings (Meaney, 1981; Gilchrist, 2013, pp. 173, 178) and others perhaps evoking mythological memories of some real or perceived ancient homeland (Gilchrist,

[28] While the presence of certain items in the study dataset implies the use of Roman objects in recycling practice, e.g. window glass or 'scrap' metals found in pouch collections, material recycling is largely unrepresented in this study due a methodological focus on reused objects. Possible exceptions are the three glass beads recycled from Roman bottle glass (Obj_448, Obj_609, and Obj_618), which presumably were found as glass fragments and remade into beads.

[29] Fleming notably refers to iron, though non-ferrous metals and other workable materials are also mentioned (Fleming, 2012).

[30] Scarcity value need not only be attributed to modified objects, but rather any item for which form or material may have been scarce in this period.

2013, p. 178). Gilchrist uses the example of a Viking sword pommel from York, carved from whale bone, to illustrate the latter (Gilchrist, 2013, p. 178). In this light, even scrap items valued for their material scarcity may also have held roles as functional and even ornamental objects through which a relationship with Britain's past might still be expressed. Be that as it may, it is likely that many reused Roman objects might indeed have been scavenged opportunistically and reused in a novel way based on their perceived form, their new owners perhaps aware of their antiquity but unaware of their previous functions within Roman society, e.g. the metal stylus reused as a dress pin at Mitcham (Obj_486). In this way, the post-Roman modification and repurposing of certain Roman objects might also indicate a shift in social norms via the partial or complete breakdown of one cultural history and the formation of another. This concept is further explored in the next section.

4.8 The Wider Implications of Modification

All objects which have been incorporated into the burial rite inevitably have undergone a change in meaning, shifting from the realm of the living into that of the dead. A biographical approach to the analysis of these objects prior to deposition illuminates the process by which meaning is transformed in an artefact. According to this approach, objects have been understood to "accumulate biographies" as they move between people, places, and contexts (Gosden and Marshall, 1999, p. 175). In the case of a reused Roman artefact, the object was originally created and used in one period under an initial set of socially and culturally derived functions and meanings, but was thereafter removed from this context, whether due to being deposited and re-discovered or remaining in circulation over an extended period during which cultural values changed and knowledge of the objects original function or meaning were lost. The same Roman object might then be used in a later period under a new set of socially and culturally derived functions and meanings, before being transformed yet again through ceremonial re-deposition

into a grave as part of the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite. Modification may have been introduced into a reused object's biography at any time along this journey, either prolonging or fundamentally changing the manner in which that object was used and perceived. In this way the object's value and significance may have changed multiple times over the course of its 'life', translated by different audiences who may or may not have understood or valued the meaning it held in its original context.

The early Anglo-Saxon period was a highly transitional period accentuated by the introduction of Germanic language and material culture into large parts of post-Roman Britain. Migrations were taking place to, from, and within Britain, leading to a blending of peoples unacquainted with one another's cultural histories, or *habitus*. The notion of *habitus* in its current archaeological context is believed to have been first conceptualised in the 1960's by Pierre Bourdieu, who utilised the philosophical musings of Aristotle and the works of medieval scholar Thomas Aquinas to produce a 'mediating construct' to help anthropologists understand the duality present between an individual and society, wherein the socio-symbolic structures of said society become deposited within its individuals in the form of lasting dispositions, or "trained capacities and patterned propensities to think, feel and act in determinate ways" (Braz, 2016, p. 74; Wacquant, 2016, pp. 64—65). In this way, objects help to 'create' individuals—and the society in which they play a part—through playing a profound role in illustrating "the way things ought to be" (see Fleming, 2016, p. 192).

In many ways, the fifth and early sixth centuries are suggested to have represented a 'new material world' with a similarly new material reality and habitus which, "far from being imported wholesale and then imposed by war bands, was invented, displayed, repurposed, and experimented with" (Fleming, 2016, p. 193). Perhaps the modification and reuse of certain Roman objects—particularly non-jewellery items adapted for use as personal dress accessories or display items—represents further evidence for the development of a new and potentially hybrid *habitus*

in post-Roman Britain wherein Germanic and Roman materials and practices were used in tandem to create a new 'Anglo-Saxon' culture and society. It is likely that some nebulous cultural knowledge or impression of what it was to be 'Roman'—regardless of accuracy—persisted into the fifth century and beyond, where it become more distorted over time. Certain extant objects, such as brooches and buckles, are much more likely to have remained in circulation over this transitional period, and therefore may have been used in a similar manner to what can be observed in late fourth-century practice. This, of course, includes methods of repair and modification. Other, potentially less-familiar objects, such as metal spoons, appear more likely to have been reinterpreted entirely, evidenced by modifications that render them useless to their initial purpose and instead present them as ornamental and possibly even magical objects which reflect more contemporary trends both in Britain and on the Continent.

4.9 Summary: What to make of Modifications?

The various methods of modification present within this chapter may provide insight into how certain Roman objects were valued for reuse over others. As all four of the modification methods discussed in this chapter show precedents in the late Roman period, it can be difficult to determine with certainty whether certain objects were modified by an Anglo-Saxon period owner or discovered in an already-modified state. Personal dress accessories and items of jewellery which have been repaired or resized—e.g. brooches, buckles, and bracelets—are more likely than other object types to have remained in circulation over the late antique transition period and be imbued with 'heirloom' or some other mnemonic value, regardless of when the modification was carried out. It is particularly interesting to note that the percentage of repaired Roman brooches observed in this study is on par with—and at times higher than—the average rate of repair for comparable Anglo-Saxon brooch types (i.e. all Anglo-Saxon brooch types outside of cruciform, square-headed, and applied brooches). Similarly, the rate of repair through the tongue

replacement of Roman buckles is similar to that of Anglo-Saxon buckles. The wearing of perforated Roman objects as pendants or other such suspended ornaments ultimately creates a visual statement to the viewer, whether worn in life or in death. Indeed, nearly all repaired, resized, and perforated artefacts were modified to create or maintain an object's ability to be worn, whether as a personal dress accessory or as an ornament. Overall, the modification of Roman objects for reuse in Anglo-Saxon graves represents a balance of both the continuity of Roman material—and, in some cases, of late Roman practices—and the formation of a novel, culturally blended *habitus* in late antique and early Anglo-Saxon society.

5 Regional Distributions

Spatial Analyses

This chapter discusses the 117 burial sites from which Roman objects were recorded as part of this study, placing them into context within the wider distribution of fifth- through seventh-century Anglo-Saxon cemeteries. This sample of burial sites spans all major regions of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial, save for those which have been deliberately excluded, with no obvious gaps. Thus, the regional distribution analyses presented throughout this chapter give a reasonable picture of Roman object reuse trends throughout all culturally Anglo-Saxon areas of England. Overall, reused Roman objects were present in nearly 5% of the excavated inhumations examined as part of this study, with some obvious variation in frequency between regions. These variations signal differences in how Roman artefacts were perceived and reused in the burial rite between different cultural groups or territories. Though opportunism has been argued as a driving factor in the reuse of some Roman objects, especially metals (White, 1988; 1990; Fleming, 2012; Swift, 2013; 2014; among others), it is clear that other social constraints must have been in effect regarding the practice of Roman reuse, and that these constraints varied regionally.

5.1 The Place of Roman Object Reuse in Anglo-Saxon Britain

Cemetery data were collected with the goal of creating as even and representative a distribution of burial sites as possible, to better assess levels of reuse in graves throughout the different regions of Anglo-Saxon occupation. This was necessarily dependent on the excavation data available, and the distribution of study sites can therefore be observed to follow larger trends in developer-led archaeology. Figure 5:1 illustrates how the burial sites of this study map onto

Historic England's record of early medieval excavations. Data from the EngLaId project (Gosden *et al.*, 2016) provides a Kernel Density Estimate surface (10km kernel) of 5,784 intrusive investigations (types: "excavation", "evaluation", "watching brief") recorded by the NRHE Excavation Index (Historic England, 2011) and assigned to the period "early medieval" (AD 411 to 1065). Though not an exhaustive record, the Excavation Index provides the best available approximation of the national pattern of investigation up until its last update in 2011 (Evans, 2013). This map demonstrates that the majority of the cemetery sites in which Roman objects are found fall within areas which have produced higher numbers of excavated early medieval sites in general, with the notable exception of the high-density areas of East Anglia and Kent, whose absence from the study is explained in Chapter 2. The scattering of recorded cemeteries in the North, for instance, appears sparse when compared with the distribution of cemeteries throughout the Midlands and into the South; yet this is proportional with the available excavation evidence, and indeed the record of English archaeology in general, with much more data recorded from the eastern half of the country than the western half. Furthermore, distinct clustering of cemeteries containing reused Roman objects occur within those areas which are most densely packed with early medieval sites, most notably the Upper Thames Valley region, the Rutland area, and southern Cambridgeshire.

The context provided in Figure 5:1 regarding where excavations have been carried out and where early medieval material has been discovered is essential for understanding the possible biases inherent in the archaeological data used for this thesis. For evidence concerning the extent to which the sites of this study can be considered representative of the larger Anglo-Saxon inhumation rite, it is necessary to look specifically at areas of Anglo-Saxon settlement and, more importantly, burial.

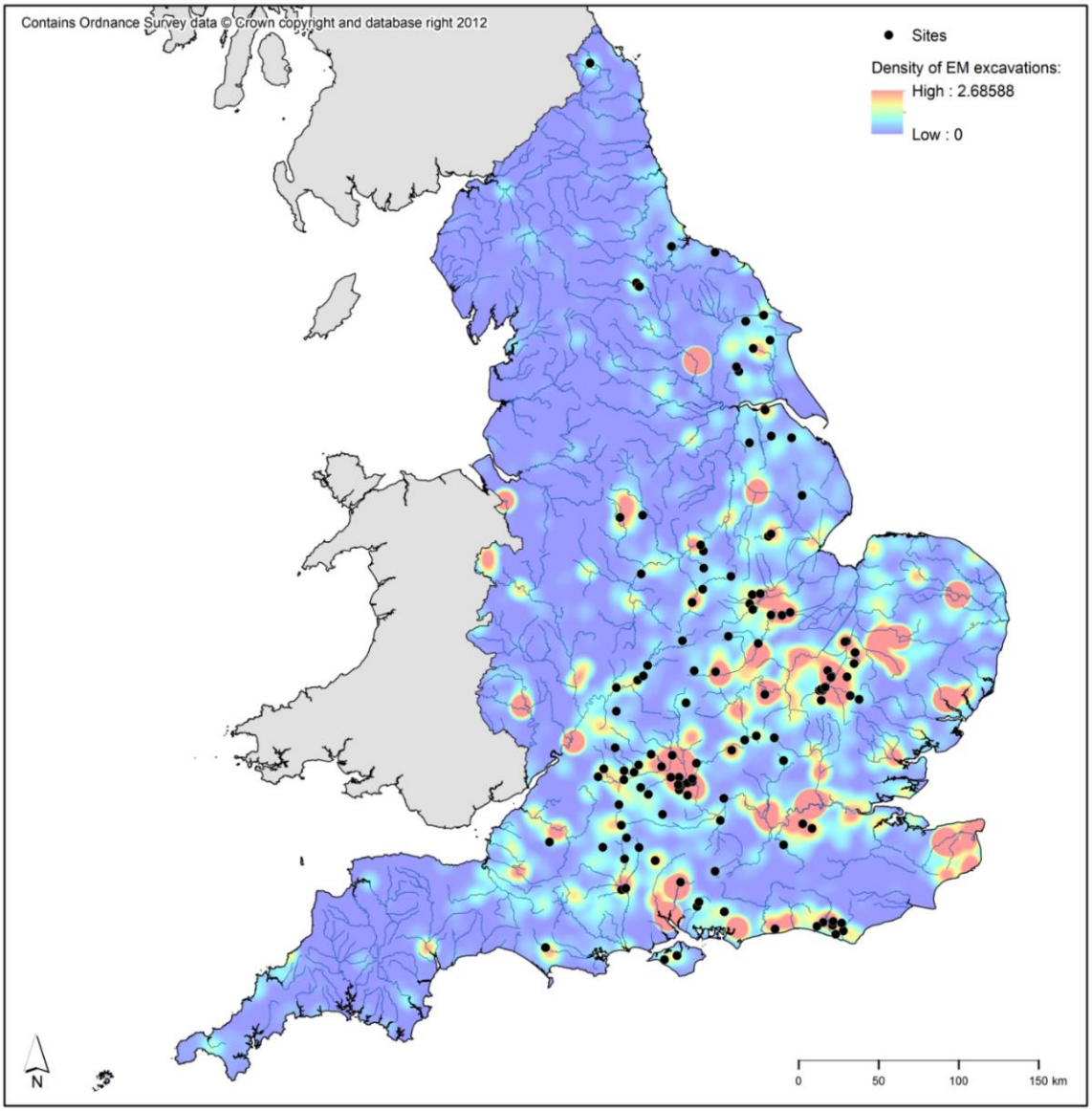


Figure 5:1 Distribution of Study Sites against Density of Early Medieval Sites

Kernel Density Estimate (KDE) Map of early medieval excavation sites (data from the NRHE Excavation Index) shown overlain with sites containing Roman objects. Figure produced courtesy of Chris Green, with data from the EngLaId project.

5.1.1 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon Funerary Traditions

Figure 5:2 (after Lucy, 2000, fig. 5.10) illustrates the wider distribution of Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries across England. In general, evidence of Anglo-Saxon burial (and settlement) appears densest throughout East Anglia and the northern Kent, as well as along the stretch of the Midlands ranging from Wiltshire up through Yorkshire. This stretch of land is

characterized by two distinct types of soil and terrain which have been argued to encourage the development of nucleated settlement and communal farming systems in the late Saxon and post-Conquest period (Wrathmell and Roberts, 2000; Williamson, 2010). The distribution of early Anglo-Saxon settlements indicates that the light, easily ploughed soils of river terraces and later the rich soils of the river valleys, especially around the confluences with tributaries, were greatly influential to early settlement—and hence burial—patterns (see Hamerow, 2013b, p. 430). Thus, this easily farmed region became highly populated in the fifth—seventh centuries, resulting in higher numbers of burials and cemetery sites.

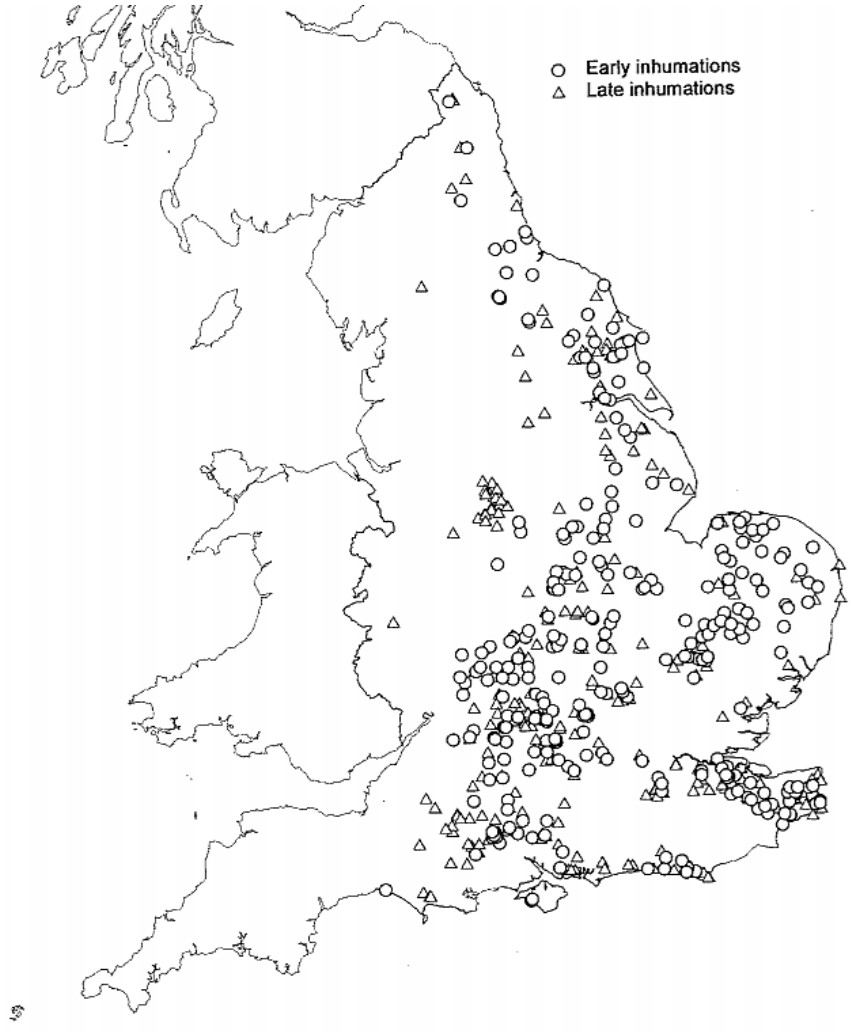


Figure 5:2 Distribution of Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries (Lucy 2000)

Distribution of Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries by date, from Lucy, 2000, fig. 5.10, p.142. 'Early inhumations' refers to the cemeteries which exhibit burial practices of the 5th-6th centuries, and 'late inhumations' refers to those showing practices attributed to the very late 6th century through the 7th and 8th centuries.

Lucy's map of inhumation cemeteries is useful in examining the relative spread of cemeteries in which redeposited Roman objects are present. Figure 5:3 overlays a Kernel Density Estimate (KDE) map of cemeteries from Lucy's 2000 data with the distribution of burial sites containing Roman objects from the present study.[31] These 117 cemeteries reflect the same overall distribution as the sites from Lucy's data with no obvious gaps, save for those which are outside the parameters of this study, i.e. the single inhumation barrows of Derbyshire and the approximate territories of East Anglia and Kent (Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Kent), denoted by grey diagonal lines. Importantly, this distribution map demonstrates that Roman objects are recorded from burial sites in both high- and low-density occupation areas across all areas of furnished Anglo-Saxon burial. Thus, though not fully a comprehensive representation of all cemeteries with deposited Roman objects, these sites provide a representative sample of the overall distribution of Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumations within the defined geographic parameters.

While the cemetery sites of this thesis are intended to be representative of wider trends in Anglo-Saxon burial, it is beyond the remit of this study to determine why some communities in differing regions practiced the reuse of Roman objects and others did not. It therefore does not consider those areas where evidence of reuse is absent. Rather, it aims to examine patterns and practices amongst those Anglo-Saxon communities which *have* been shown to utilise Roman objects within their inhumation rites. Hence, analysis in this chapter will not focus on where reuse is and is not evident, but instead on comparisons between the regions and cemeteries where it was demonstrably practiced. For this reason, consideration of variations in cultural practice throughout the areas of Anglo-Saxon occupation is essential.

[31] Data for the Kernel Density Estimate kindly provided by Stuart Brookes.

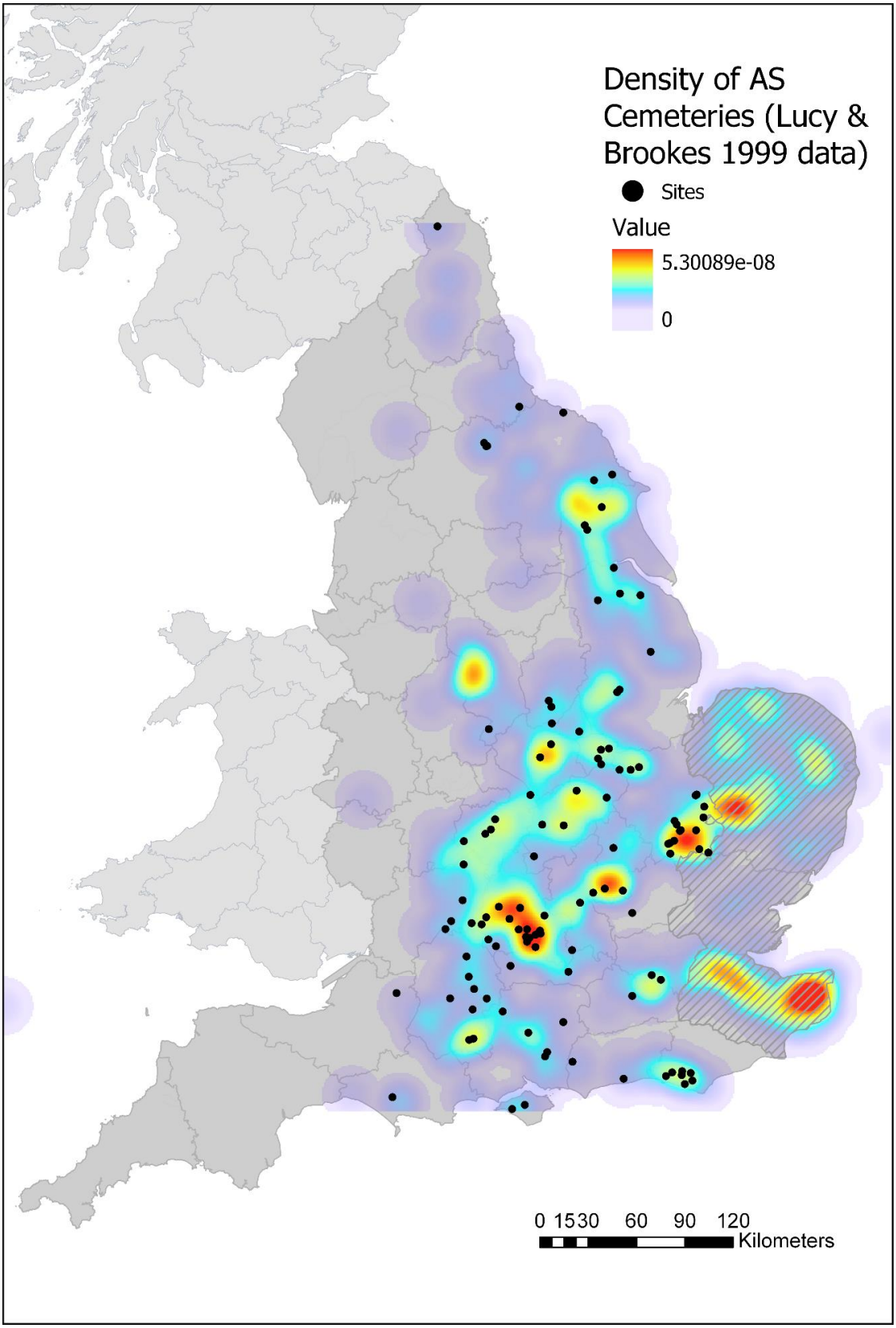


Figure 5:3 Distribution of Study Sites against Density of Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries

Kernel Density map of all Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites overlain with the cemetery sites analysed as part of this study. This map was produced with KDE data from Stuart Brookes and Sam Lucy, as collected for Lucy, 2000.

5.1.2 Regional Cultural Affiliations

The transition from late Roman Britain into the early Anglo-Saxon period saw the movement, resettlement, and acculturation of peoples from various cultural backgrounds, resulting in a blend of Germanic, Roman, and British traditions evident in the archaeological record. According to Bede, the fifth century saw much of East Anglia and Northumbria settled by the Angles, with a smaller group of Saxons settling in the approximate area of what is now Hertfordshire, the southern tip of Buckinghamshire, and the northern half of Greater London (as well as Essex, not included in this study). Historian John Blair has proposed that, though the evidence is less clear-cut in the fifth century, by the sixth century there was a distinct 'line' between the Anglian and Saxon cultural zones, stretching from the area of the Suffolk Stour to the river Cherwell south of Banbury, and then down to join the lower Avon and Severn (1994, p. 9). Figure 5:4 outlines the approximate location of this proposed cultural boundary.

Evidence suggests that the early medieval material culture from the Upper Thames region reflected affinities 'almost wholly' with the homelands of the Saxons as well as other areas of Saxon settlement within England in the fifth through sixth centuries (Blair, 1994, p. 8). Tania Dickinson has provided evidence that the 'characteristic objects' of this region in the fifth century maintained affinities with those recovered from Surrey and Sussex;[32] these artefacts indicate the river Thames to have been a "major line of communication for the Upper Thames region with other Saxon communities", though it also appears as though objects additionally were passed southward overland into the areas which would become Hampshire and Wiltshire (Blair, 1994, p. 8; Dickinson, 1976 I, p. 415-417). The Upper Thames region would eventually become a hotly contested frontier border between the groups known as the *Hwicce* and the *Gewisse*, but it is not

[32] As well as Essex and West Kent, not addressed in this study.

until the mid-seventh century that Mercia would fully take control of the area (Eagles, 2001, pp. 221—222). Thus, for the chronological span of this study, the Upper Thames region can be affiliated with the south-central region containing both Wiltshire and Hampshire and can be loosely culturally affiliated with the West Saxons.

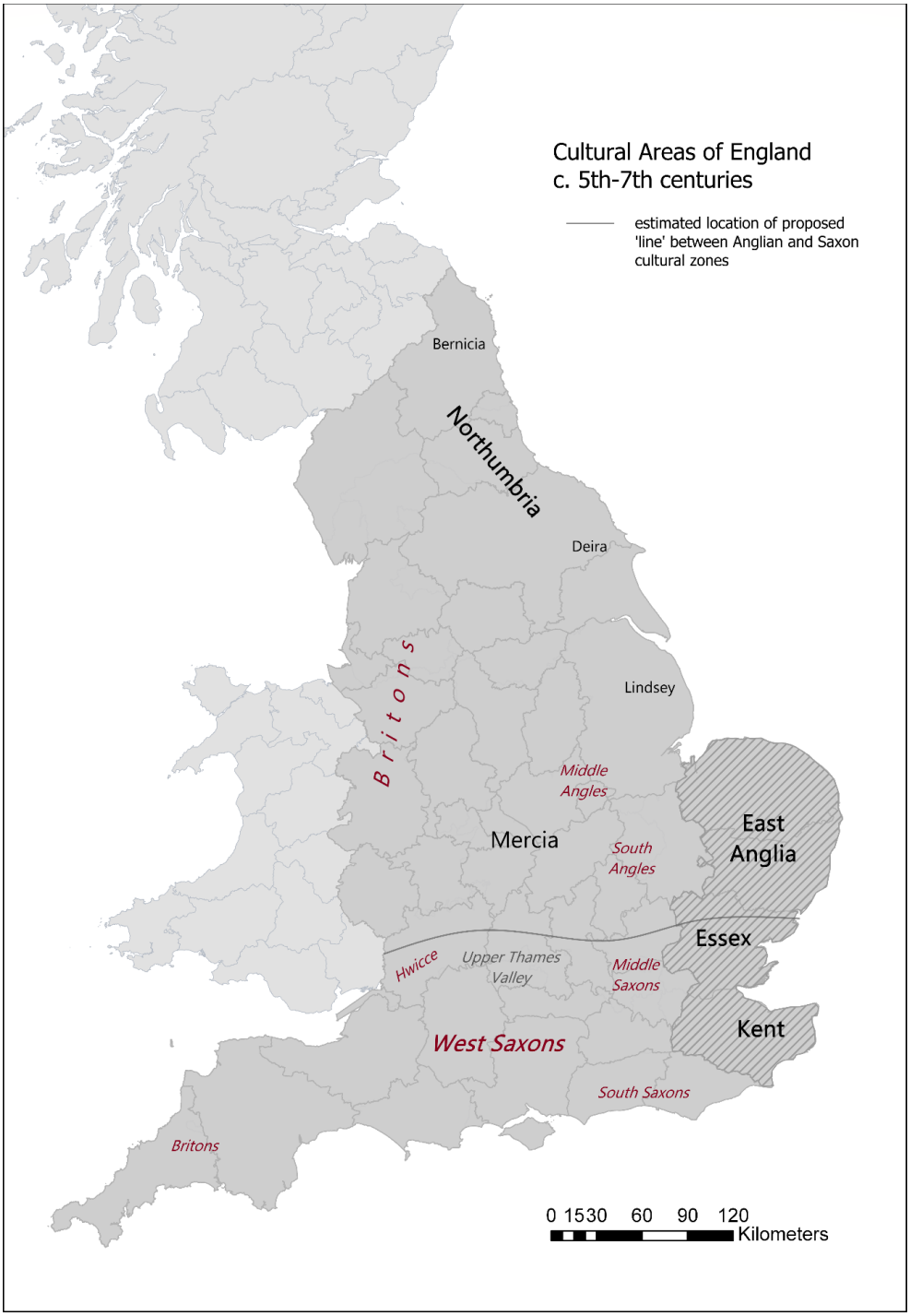


Figure 5:4 Map of Cultural Areas in England c. 5th-7th centuries

Defining cultural affiliations in the north of England is somewhat more complicated. Evidence suggests that post-Roman British polities survived well into the sixth century in the North, where a good case might be made for continuity between the immediately post-Roman and early Anglo-Saxon communities throughout Northumbria (Buckberry, 2004, p. 3; Higham and Ryan, 2013, p. 138). The Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite arrived later to this region, and the initial relationship between the Anglo-Saxon and British communities north of the Humber estuaries could be described as fraught, their interactions defined through political alliances and warfare between polities (Loveluck and Laing, 2011, p. 539). Though very few cremations appear as far north as Yorkshire, early Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumations can be found, albeit in greatly reduced numbers, as far north as Milfield, Northumberland (O'Brien, 1996, p. 144; Lucy, 2000, pp. 141—143). However, numerous fifth—seventh century cemetery sites from within this region are somewhat culturally ambiguous and could equally be interpreted as either 'Anglian' or 'British' (O'Brien, 1996, pp. 143—145). Indeed, several of the burial sites recorded for this study contain a mixture of Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon burials, such as Bainesse Farm, Catterick in North Yorkshire (Ibid., p. 153). Thus, though the Anglo-Saxon evidence from northeast England materially appears more Anglian in nature, the relatively heightened presence of late Romano-British customs—and the impact this undoubtedly had on the nature of Anglo-Saxon burial in the north—must also be taken into consideration.

5.2 Inherent Biases in the Spatial Data

The number of recorded cemetery sites vary considerably between regions, with exceptionally few recorded from northern England, as stated above. This is an obvious potential source of bias in assessing regional trends in reuse. To counter this, a series of spatial tests were applied to the dataset with ArcGIS, using the approximate longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates of each burial site. The results are detailed below in Section 5.3.

Cemetery size, both as a reflection of the original population and as the result of incomplete site excavation, also has been taken into account (Section 5.4; see Catalogue 4 for full site details). Naturally, a single Roman artefact from an inhumation in a cemetery where only three burials were excavated would have a greater impact on the percentage of Roman objects—or inhumations containing Roman objects—per cemetery than would four objects from a single inhumation in a cemetery of 200 excavated graves. For the below analysis, cemetery size is recorded as the number of excavated inhumations, as opposed to the estimated total number of graves in a cemetery. This was done to present an accurate representation of proportional distributions from known rather than conjectured data. It was additionally noted when a cemetery had been only partially excavated, particularly when the excavated portion consisted of only a few inhumations, as the burials in one zone within a cemetery could be unrepresentative of those of the wider cemetery population.

As this study relies on excavation reports from a wide range of secondary sources, the standard of recording has had a substantial effect on the overall analysis presented in this chapter. Poor or incomplete recording could mean missing information that might skew results. For instance, numerous cemeteries listed in White's 1988 catalogue were excavated prior to 1930 and list very little information about the cemetery apart from the most prominent grave goods; notably absent information from these sites includes the number of excavated inhumations. Additionally, grave catalogues are lacking from nearly all of these early reports, preventing any further examination of the wider context in which any reused objects were found. In some cases, this also means that certain objects which had been recorded from the cemetery could not be assigned to a specific inhumation context. These objects have still been included in the study sample but have been listed as 'unassociated'. The most poorly recorded cemeteries were consequently excluded from any analyses regarding cemetery size or proportion of inhumations containing Roman objects, to minimise the potential bias. They are, however, included in discussions of the total counts of Roman objects and graves in which Roman objects were found.

5.3 Spatial Analysis of Burial Sites

Spatial analysis of the burials sites assessed in this study began with plotting their latitudinal and longitudinal coordinates into ArcGIS Pro, using the WGS 1984 coordinate system. Average Nearest Neighbour analysis was then run on the study site coordinates to a) test if the practice of Roman object reuse presented in clusters and b) determine whether further statistical analyses were warranted. The ICOUNT[33] values of Roman objects per cemetery site were first assessed, with results showing significant clustering with a less than 1% probability of it being due to random chance (z-score -5.910, p-value 0.000, nearest neighbour ratio 0.714) (see full report of results in Catalogue 5). An Incremental Spatial Autocorrelation test was then run at 30 distance bands, starting at 10km and with intervals of 10km, resulting in a 'first peak' of 50km, with significant clustering shown from between 50km and 60km (full report of results in Catalogue 6). The results of the incremental spatial autocorrelation show a weak positive correlation among cemeteries containing Roman objects, with similar reuse patterning occurring at a localised level, i.e. within 50km to 60km. These tests therefore statistically confirm the regional clustering of Roman object ICOUNTs in the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries examined for this study and lay the groundwork for further statistical analysis.

Following the significant results of the nearest neighbour analysis above, Cluster and Outlier Analysis was subsequently conducted on the counts of Roman objects recorded per site, using a threshold distance of 50km (first peak, as determined above). The results are displayed below in Figure 5:5. In this figure, as in Figure 5:6, HH (high-high) indicates a high number of Roman objects (or graves containing them) in an area where a high frequency of reuse is observed. HL (high-low) indicates a high number of inhumations/objects in an area where generally low numbers are

[33] i.e. counts of Roman objects recorded per site.

otherwise observed. Similarly, LL (low-low) indicates a low number of inhumations/objects in a low frequency area and LH (low-high) a low number of inhumations/objects in a high frequency area. Two evident clusters of heightened Roman object numbers appear from these results: one surrounding Cambridge (and likely extending into East Anglia), and the other centring on the Upper Thames Valley and extending down into Wiltshire and Hampshire, which is referred to in this study as the 'south-central' region. Overall, fewer reused objects are recorded for the Midlands and into the North.

A similar pattern is observed when the same analyses are applied to the numbers of inhumation graves containing Roman artefacts per cemetery, with heightened frequencies of such inhumations occurring in Wiltshire and Hampshire and a low frequency of inhumations occurring in the Midlands and up into the North (with few exceptions). The Incremental Spatial Autocorrelation test run for these data resulted in a first peak at 170km with a z-score of 1.873 and a p-value of 0.061, though the first statistically significant distance, where the p-value first drops below 0.05 to 0.041, is found to be 230km (see full report of results in Catalogue 8). This demonstrates that the spatial distribution of inhumations containing Roman objects does not share the same statistical significance as the clustering of cemeteries containing larger numbers of Roman objects. These results—though not statistically significant—are still of interest in understanding where reuse might have been more prevalent. Various iterations of Cluster and Outlier tests were also conducted,[34] all of which have highlighted Sleaford in Lincolnshire and West Heslerton in Yorkshire as having a higher number of inhumations containing Roman objects when compared with the generally low numbers of inhumations in the surrounding cemeteries.[35] The

[34] Using threshold distances of 170km (first peak), 230km (first significant p-value), and 250km (highest peak).

[35] Within the cluster groups, these two sites are categorised as HL (high in a low frequency area). This is the only cluster group in which a large cemetery size has a demonstrable impact (see Section 5.5.4).

modern counties of Wiltshire and Hampshire also demonstrate generally high numbers of inhumations containing Roman objects, with the sites of Collingbourne Ducis and Barrow Clump, Figheldean both standing out as HH[36] sites (Figure 5:6).

Statistical testing ultimately demonstrates that counts of Roman objects and graves holding Roman objects exhibit similar cluster and outlier patterns. The extent to which cemetery size and population affect the ICOUNTs of both Roman objects and the inhumation graves in which they are deposited are further explored in the next section. Other factors which might contribute to the regional distributions of both the numbers of Roman objects and the graves with which they are affiliated include the number of Roman towns, settlements, or other sites from which found material might have been derived and, as noted above, the number of culturally Anglo-Saxon graves recorded per region. In both regards, the North and the Midlands fall short of the more southerly regions discussed here: data from the Roman Rural Settlements project demonstrate fewer Roman villas, villages, roadside settlements, and funerary sites in the North and Midlands.[37] However, the recollection of discarded material is not the only manner by which early Anglo-Saxon communities may have collected Roman artefacts, and further analysis suggests that the presence of redeposited Roman material was not contingent upon close proximity of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery to a Roman site (Section 5.6).

[36] HH denotes a peak of high numbers of inhumations within a high frequency area.
[37] Allen *et al.*, 2015; https://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/romangl/map.html

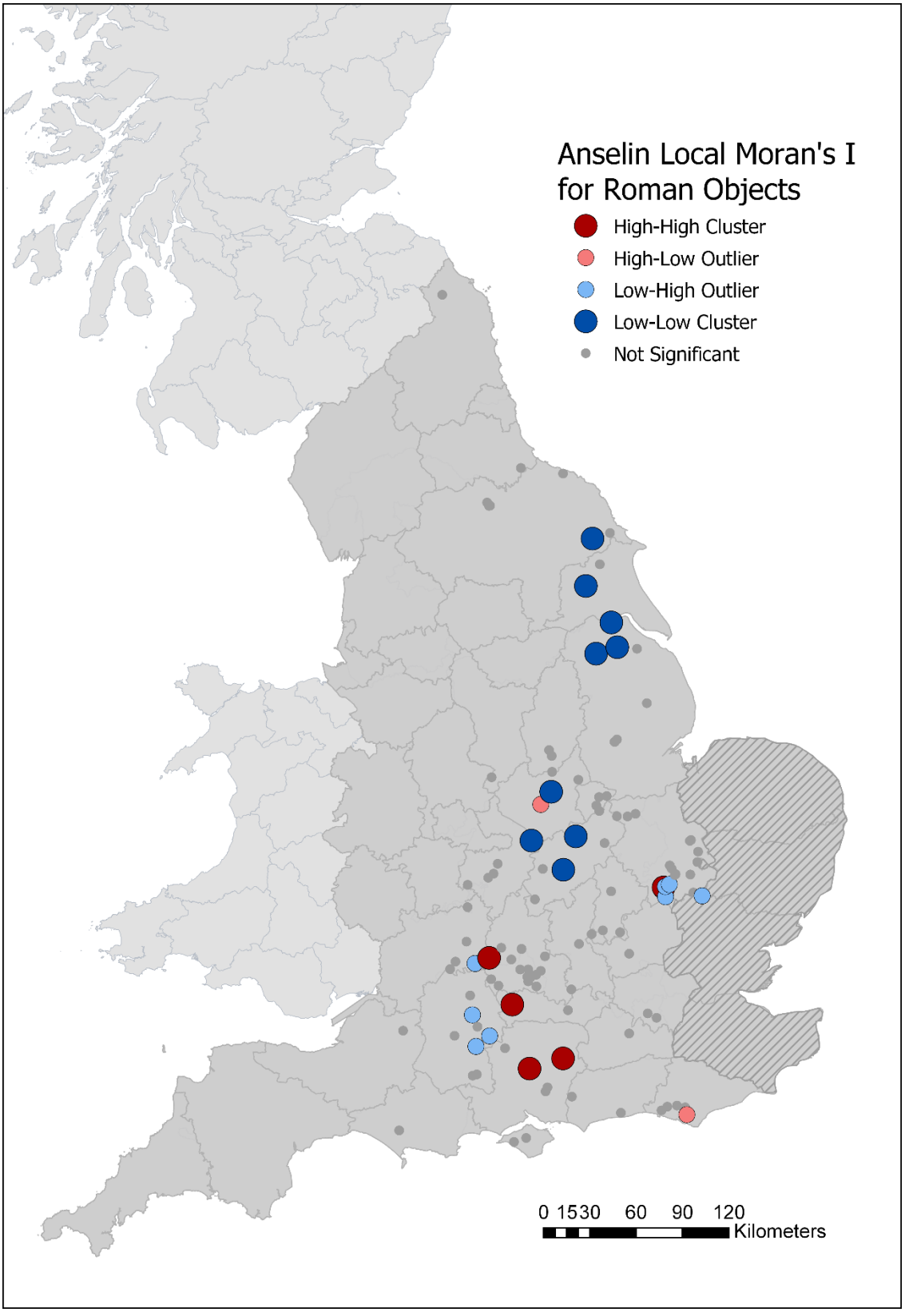


Figure 5:5 Cluster and Outlier Analysis of Roman Objects

Cluster and outlier analysis (Anselin Local Moran's I) of the count of Roman objects per cemetery site. Threshold distance 50km (first peak), row standardization, 9,999 permutations.

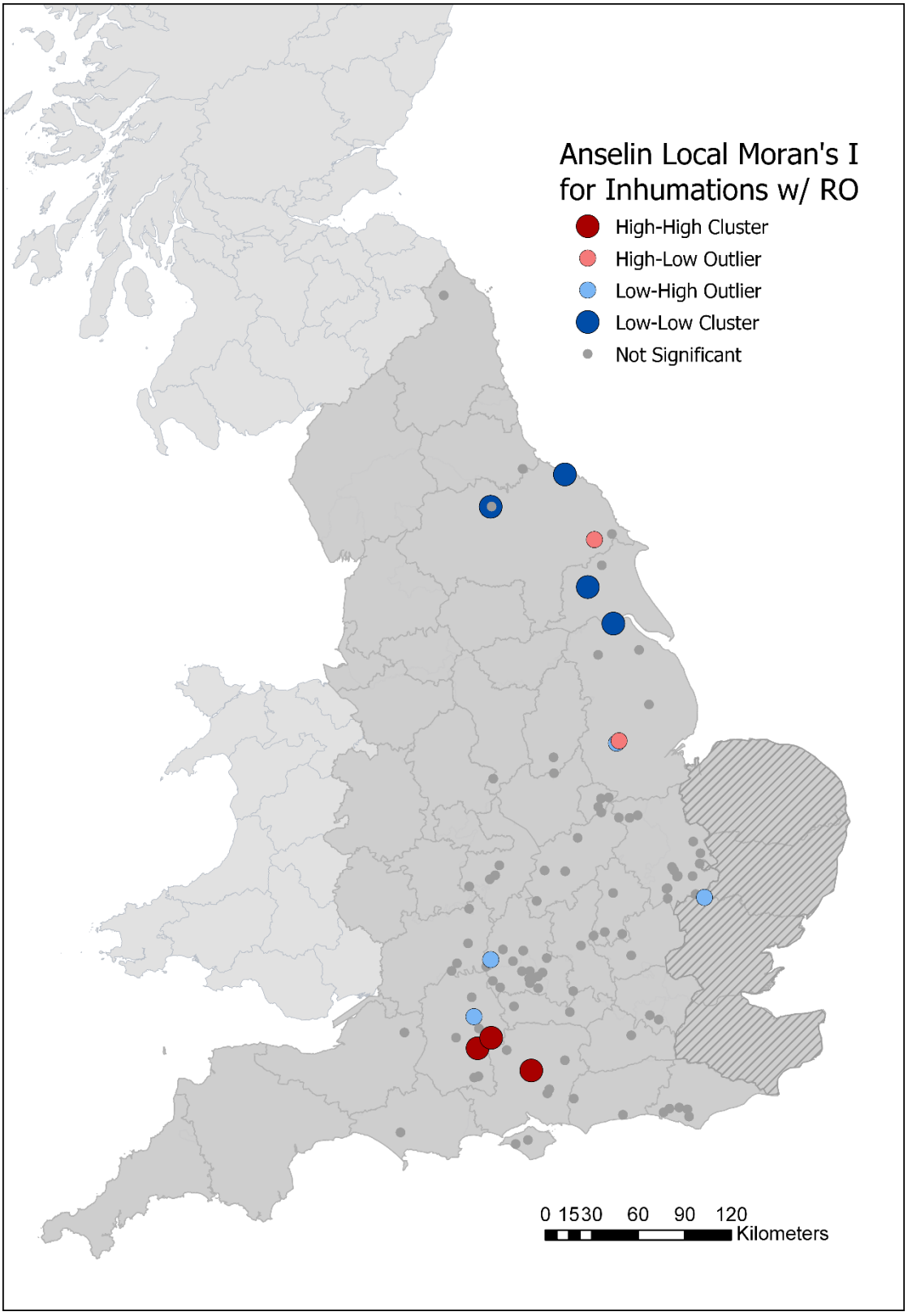


Figure 5:6 Cluster and Outlier Analysis of Inhumations with Roman Objects

Cluster and outlier analysis (Anselin Local Moran's I) of the number of inhumation graves containing Roman objects per cemetery site. Threshold distance 170km (first peak), row standardization, 999 permutations.

5.4 Possible Effects of Cemetery Size on Reuse Distribution

5.4.1 Overview of Cemetery Size in the Dataset

Roman objects have been recorded from cemeteries of varying sizes, from small groups of just three individuals to sites of 200 or more excavated inhumations. Of the 117 cemeteries included in this study, total numbers of excavated inhumations are known from 102 (87.2%). Just under one-quarter of these (22.5%) contain ten or fewer excavated inhumations; by contrast, the largest have an excavated population of around 250 inhumation graves (e.g. Mitcham, Surrey). A full list of cemetery sites along with their estimated numbers of excavated inhumation graves and number of inhumation graves containing Roman objects can be found at the end of this chapter (Table 5:5).

Excavated Inhumations	Number of Sites
10 or fewer	23
11 to 50	30
51 to 100	18
101 to 150	18
151 to 200	8
201+	5

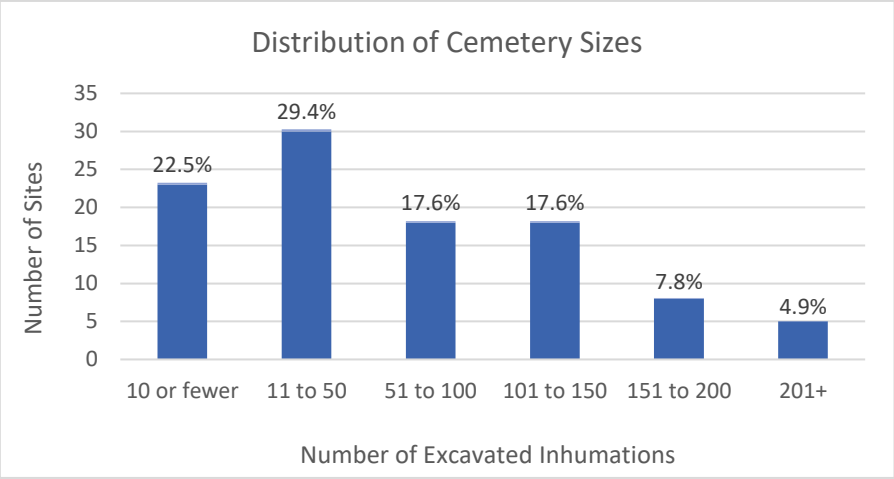


Figure 5:7 Numbers of Excavated Inhumations per Study Site
Cemeteries assessed within this study, grouped by the number of excavated inhumation graves per site.

It is likely the case that several of the cemeteries listing fewer than ten inhumations are actually part of larger, yet unexcavated cemetery sites which were restricted by the limits of excavation. Others were recorded with poor exploration of the wider surrounding area, leaving little understanding of what the actual cemetery population might have been. Furthermore, many of the cemeteries recorded for this study were mixed rite, containing cremated individuals alongside the recorded inhumations. While important to the overall distribution of the Anglo-Saxon burial rite, these cremations are not immediately pertinent to this study's analysis of Roman object deposition in inhumation graves and have therefore not been included into the cemetery size data listed above.

Overall, the regional clusters identified through statistical testing do not appear simply to be the result of larger cemetery sizes in those areas. Rather, cemeteries of all sizes appear spread throughout the expanse of the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite (Figure 5:8). To further verify this assertion, all statistical tests were run again on a smaller dataset including only cemeteries with more than ten excavated inhumations. The results were no different, demonstrating clustering of sites with a high number of Roman objects and graves containing Roman objects in the south-central region of the Upper Thames Valley, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, as well as in southern Cambridgeshire; a trend toward a lower frequency of Roman objects was again demonstrable in the Midlands and up into the North.

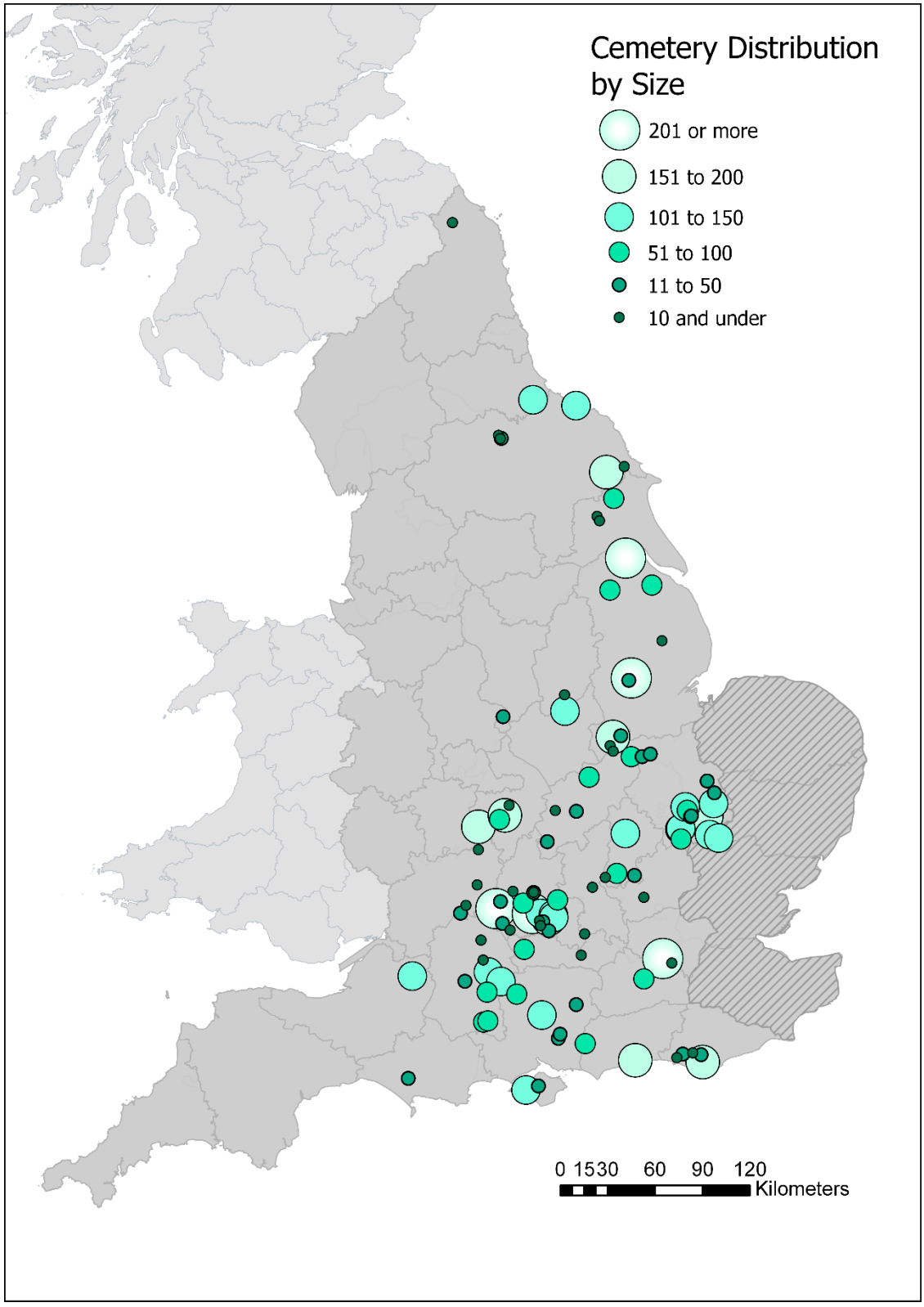


Figure 5:8 Distribution of Study Sites by Cemetery Size

The distribution of cemeteries of this study by size, i.e. number of excavated inhumations.

5.4.2 Cemetery Size in the North

The largest cemeteries recorded from the North are generally somewhat smaller in size than their more southerly counterparts, with only one site hosting in excess of 200 excavated inhumations (i.e. Castledyke South, just south of the Humber), and only four over 100. The rest consist of small groups of fewer than ten individuals. This observation is reinforced through consultation of broader surveys of early medieval cemeteries from North Yorkshire (Craig, 2009) and East Riding of Yorkshire (Lucy, 1998). In a sample of early medieval cemeteries between these two counties, the overwhelming majority (almost 68% in fact) listed fewer than ten excavated inhumations. Similarly, the distribution of burials further north into the territory of Bernicia (as represented in Sherlock & Welch, 1992, fig. 2) show that of 30 early medieval cemeteries within the counties of Durham, Northumberland, and Tyne and Wear, 25 (or approximately 83%) listed fewer than ten individuals, with only two listing more than five. Taking this into account, it would therefore appear that the northern region is characterised by cemetery sizes that are, on average, smaller than those of other regions under assessment in this study.

Several factors might account for the size of a cemetery, the two most prominent being the size of the communities which buried their dead at that particular site and the length of time during which the cemetery was in use. The four largest cemeteries recorded from the northern region are Norton, Cleveland (County Durham); West Heslerton (North Yorkshire); Street House, Loftus; and Garton Slack II (both East Riding of Yorkshire).[38] Of these, West Heslerton, estimated to have been in use between the late fifth and early to mid-seventh centuries, has the longest range of use; this could be a considerable factor in its unusually large size of 185 excavated inhumations. Garton Slack II is the second largest cemetery in this region, with 59 inhumations

[38] Further details for all sites can be found below in Table 5:5; citations for all excavation reports are listed in Catalogue 4.

spanning the late sixth to seventh centuries. However Norton, Cleveland, with 117 excavated inhumations, and Street House, Loftus, with 109, have each tentatively been dated to within a one century span of use: the sixth century for the former, and the seventh century for the latter (Sherlock and Welch, 1992; Sherlock, 2012). Assuming that the average life expectancy of an individual was approximately the mid-thirties (see Härke, 1997, p. 135) this would imply that each of these cemeteries housed only three or four generations at most. This further suggests the presence of medium to large settlement sites nearby in order to reach higher numbers of inhumed individuals. Hence the smaller Anglo-Saxon cemetery sizes of the north of England are not necessarily indicative of fewer people, but rather just fewer instances of the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite in the archaeological record.

5.4.3 Cemetery Size from the Midlands to the South

The counts of excavated inhumations increase only slightly in cemeteries in the Midlands, with one hosting well over 200 individuals (Sleaford, Lincolnshire) and three further sites of over 150 inhumations presenting in Warwickshire and Rutland. Cemetery size does see a more substantial increase in the East, however, where multiple well-occupied cemeteries are recorded from Bedfordshire and Cambridgeshire, specifically in the area surrounding the city of Cambridge (e.g. Little Wilbraham, with 199 recorded excavated inhumation graves). The plethora of cemeteries surrounding Cambridge alludes both to the heightened population of the region in the fifth—seventh centuries and the role of developer-led archaeology in calling for survey and excavation, as mentioned briefly in Section 5.1. This combination of factors results in a clustered group of cemeteries, all of which are recorded to contain re-deposited Roman artefacts.

Similar clusters of sites are evident in the South, particularly in the region of the Upper Thames Valley, spanning south into Wiltshire and Hampshire, and along the southern coast of Sussex. Cemeteries from these areas again span in size from groups of five to upwards of 200

inhumation graves. The sites of the Upper Thames Valley form the most prominent cluster of the entire study. This region not only shows a high density of exploratory archaeological excavations of early medieval sites (Figure 5:1) but also hosts a number of relatively large cemetery sizes, suggesting that this region hosted a large population of early medieval peoples and was in use for an extended period. Indeed, the range in date of use for Butler's Field in Gloucestershire has been estimated between the mid-fifth and early eighth centuries, meaning it could well have been in use for over eight generations.

5.4.4 The Effects of Cemetery Size on Cluster and Outlier Analysis

Though cemeteries with high populations and regions exhibiting clusters of reuse activity show similar distributions (Figure 5:8 and Figure 5:6, respectively), the number of excavated inhumations per cemetery only demonstrates a moderate positive correlation with the number of inhumation graves containing Roman objects, and an even lesser moderate correlation with the number of Roman objects in a site. [39] In other words, a larger cemetery is not necessarily more likely to contain a higher number of inhumation graves containing Roman objects, nor a higher number of Roman objects in total. This is visually represented in Figure 5:9, which shows the most significant cemetery sites for each cluster and outlier type for number of inhumations with Roman objects (HH, HL, LH and LL)[40] as related to the total number of excavated inhumation graves per site (size of circle). The two sites which display the most obvious link between the number of

[39] Testing the number of excavated inhumations against those with Roman objects resulted in a non-significant positive correlation, with a correlation coefficient of 0.66. Comparing excavated inhumations with counts of Roman objects per site resulted in a correlation coefficient of 0.53.

[40] As above, HH (high-high) indicates a high number of Roman objects or graves containing them in an area where a high frequency of reuse is observed. HL (high-low) indicates a high number of inhumations/objects in an area where generally low numbers are otherwise observed. Similarly, LL (low-low) indicates a low number of inhumations/objects in a low frequency area and LH (low-high) a low number of inhumations/objects in a high frequency area.

inhumations containing Roman objects and cemetery size are the HL, or 'high number in a low-frequency area', sites of West Heslerton in the North, and Sleaford in the Midlands. It can therefore be inferred that in low-frequency regions, a high number of inhumation graves with Roman objects are more likely to occur in larger cemeteries. The HH cluster (high number in a high-frequency area), on the other hand, is dominated by sites from Wiltshire (Collingbourne Ducis and Barrow Clump, Figheldean) and Hampshire (Worthy Park), despite the relatively small sizes of these cemeteries compared with the larger sites present in the other cluster and outlier types. This indicates that the higher ICOUNTs of inhumations observed in HH clusters are not due to larger cemetery sizes, but higher proportions of individuals buried with Roman objects.

The observable effect of cemetery size on the numbers of Roman objects per site is similar. Once again, cemeteries in low-frequency zones but with large numbers of excavated inhumations appear under the designation of HL for objects as well (Alfriston in East Sussex and Bidford-on-Avon in Warwickshire). Thus, the higher ICOUNTs of Roman objects in low frequency areas may be due to the greater numbers of individuals buried in these larger cemeteries. Cemeteries in the HH cluster, on the other hand, are again much smaller in population size and largely from Wiltshire, Hampshire, and the Upper Thames Valley. By contrast, both LH and LL groups, each representing low numbers of Roman objects or inhumations containing Roman objects, are made up of a range of cemeteries sizes, from populations of ten or fewer individuals to well over 200.

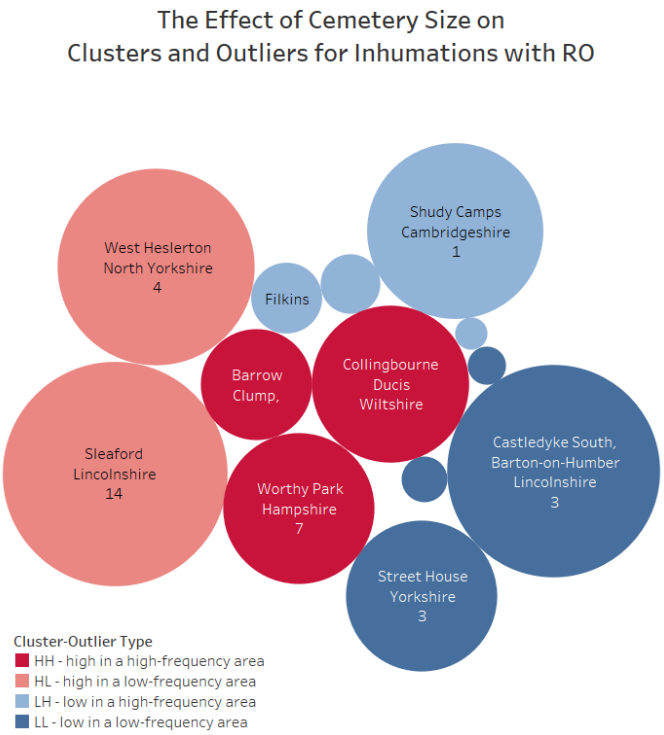


Figure 5:9 Effect of Cemetery Size on Inhumation Cluster and Outlier Analysis

Cluster and outlier cemeteries for inhumations containing Roman objects (see Figure 5:6). Circle size represents the count of excavated inhumations per cemetery, or 'population size'. Numbers within each circle represent the count of inhumations with Roman objects at that site.

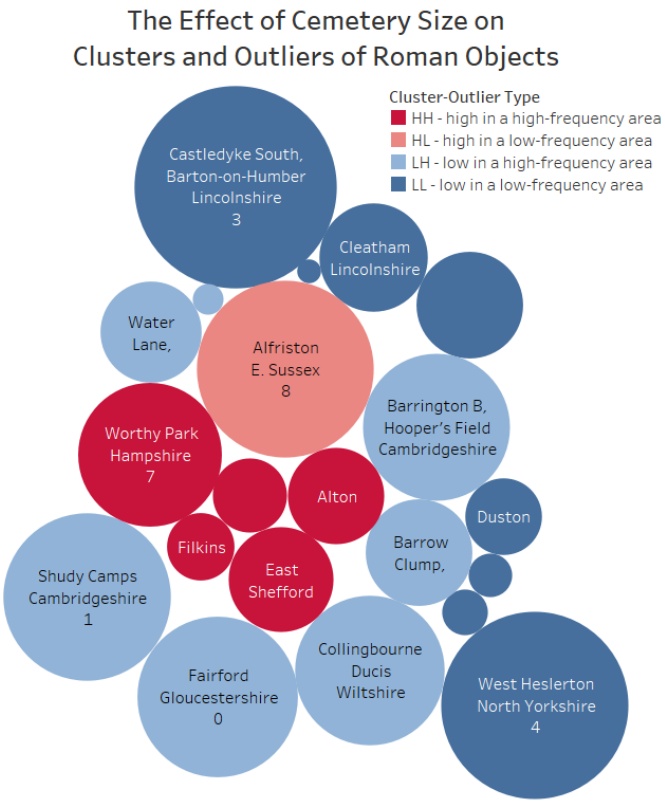


Figure 5:10 Effect of Cemetery Size of Roman Object Cluster and Outlier Analysis

Cluster and outlier cemeteries for Roman objects (see Figure 5:5) Circle size represents the count of excavated inhumations per cemetery. Numbers within each circle represent the count of Roman objects.

While the results from this section demonstrate that cemetery size has a stronger correlation with the presence of reused Roman objects in regions where the frequency of these objects is otherwise low,[41] it also demonstrates that a larger sample size is not ubiquitously tied to higher ICOUNTs of either Roman objects or the inhumations with which they were buried. Rather, the HH designations of smaller cemeteries from the Upper Thames Valley, Wiltshire, and Hampshire demonstrate that the depositional patterns of Roman objects in these areas are distinct and notable.

5.4.5 Summary of Cemetery Size in Relation to the Dataset

What is made evident from the analyses in this section is that Roman objects are present in all sizes of Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and from across the entire area of the furnished Anglo-Saxon burial rite. Though cemetery size does appear to have an impact on the counts of inhumations containing Roman objects within low-frequency reuse zones such as the Midlands up into the North, there does not appear to be any overwhelming correlation with the other cluster or outlier groups. Hence, higher ICOUNTs cannot simply be attributed to larger sample sizes. The practice of reusing Roman items in furnished inhumation burial was undertaken by communities both large and small, spread across all areas of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial, and appears to have been, on some level, a consistent minority practice with some regionally-based variations.

[41] Correlation tests run on the counts of excavated inhumations and the counts of those containing Roman objects in the North and Midlands can be defined as possessing a strong positive correlation, with a correlation coefficient of 0.73. This can be compared with a moderate correlation coefficient of 0.69 for the south-central region and just 0.55 for the eastern region. Significantly positive correlation coefficients are recorded for the South East (0.85), South West (1.0) and Isle of Wight (1.0). 'Regions' as they are assessed in this study are detailed below in Figure 5:11.

5.5 Regional Comparisons

5.5.1 Frequencies in Inhumation Containing Roman Objects

Of the 6,935[42] excavated inhumations assessed, an average of 4.7% contain at least one Roman object. This figure varies, however, from region to region (Table 5:1). 'Regions' as pertain to this study (Figure 5:11) were developed from a combination of the defining boundaries of modern English territories, proposed cultural groupings of the period (e.g. West Saxons, South Saxons, and Angles) and observed data clustering as demonstrated in Section 5.3 above. The obvious grouping of sites in the Upper Thames Valley and reaching down into Wiltshire and Hampshire has resulted in the creation of the 'south-central region', whereas the South East (i.e. Surrey and Sussex) and South West (Dorset and Somerset) remain in separate regional groups for this analysis. The Isle of Wight, too, is kept separate from the 'south-central' region due to ambiguities in its proposed cultural affiliations in the early period (c. AD fifth—sixth century).

Region	Excavated Inhumations	Inhumations w/ Roman Objects	%	# Roman Objects	# Roman Objects per Inhumation
Northern	739	22	3.0	27	1.23
Midlands	1367	48	3.5	77	1.60
Eastern*	1578	79	5.0	155	1.96
South East	837	34	4.1	59	1.74
South-Central	2163	133	6.1	284	2.14
South West	128	5	3.9	7	1.40
Isle of Wight	123	8	6.5	16	2.00

*refers to the counties of modern-day East Anglia which fall within the geographical permit of this study.

Table 5:1 Regional Distributions of Inhumations with Roman Objects

The relative percentages of inhumations containing human objects (%) and the average number of Roman objects from graves in which Roman objects were found, delineated by region of study. A full table of these sites, their values, and their regional associations can be found at the end of this chapter (Table 5:5). Only sites for which the number of excavated inhumations were available are included, with those showing 'unknown' values excluded.

[42] This number represents the known numbers of excavations from the 102 cemeteries with a recorded size. Those for which a cemetery population is unknown are excluded.

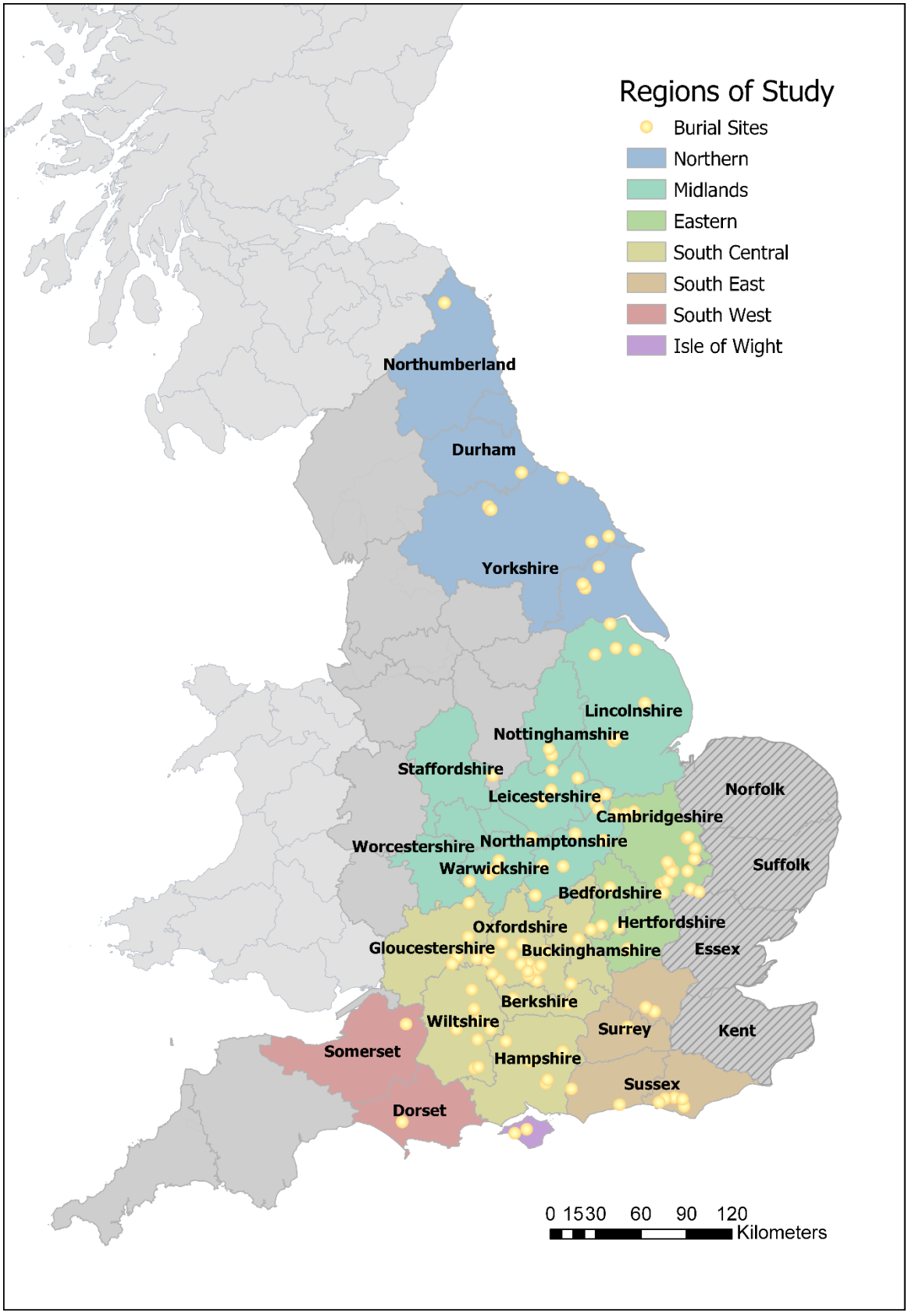


Figure 5:11 Map showing Regions of Study

Table 5:1 shows an obvious increase in both the percentage of inhumations with Roman objects and the average number of Roman objects per inhumation in both the south-central region and the Isle of Wight. The percentage of inhumation graves containing Roman artefacts in these regions are, at 6.1% and 6.5%, roughly double the percentages of the North and Midlands (ranging from 3.0%-3.5%). The South West and South East present low-to-middling numbers at 3.9% and 4.1%, respectively. Increased Roman object use is also recorded from the eastern region, in this case referring to cemeteries from the counties of Bedfordshire, Hertfordshire, and Cambridgeshire. Here, 5.0% of excavated inhumations contain at least one Roman artefact, and the average number of Roman objects per grave is just under two at 1.96. It is likely that this pattern of distribution carries on into East Anglia, outside the parameters of the present study.

A one-way ANOVA was conducted on cemeteries of ten or more excavated graves to determine whether significant variance exists in the percentage of inhumations containing Roman objects per region (Table 5:2). The results determine that the variation between groups is indeed significant at p=0.041. However, results of Tukey's Honest Significant Difference (HSD) post hoc test shows that the only difference of real significance lies between the Midlands and the south-central region (p=0.019). Different iterations of this test where the North is included with the Midlands as one regional group demonstrate the same: the only significant variance between regions lies between the combined North and Midlands and the south-central region (p=0.023). No iterations of the ANOVA plus Tukey's HSD demonstrate significance for inter-regional comparisons in the counts of inhumations with Roman objects per site, counts of Roman objects per site, nor average numbers of Roman objects per inhumation. Thus, the factor with the most variation between regions is the proportion of inhumation graves into which Roman objects were deposited, and the most significant variation in proportion is observed between the Midlands—or the Midlands plus the North—and the south-central region.

SUMMARY

Regional Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
North	7	37.253	5.322	46.735
Midlands	16	50.679	3.167	3.993
Eastern	20	120.270	6.013	18.379
South East	7	30.792	4.399	5.578
South Central	29	219.876	7.582	20.455
South West	2	11.171	5.585	8.879
Isle of Wight	2	18.889	9.444	30.247

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	245.197	6	40.866	2.327	0.041	2.220
Within Groups	1334.828	76	17.564			
Total	1580.025	82				

Table 5:2 Summary and Results of ANOVA on Percent of Inhumations with Roman Objects per Region
Results summary of the ANOVA test run on the percentage of excavated inhumation graves containing Roman objects in cemeteries of ten or more individuals.

The results of the ANOVA suggest that the most important variations in inter-regional practice do not revolve around the quantity of Roman material deposited, but rather the proportion of individuals with whom Roman objects were buried. These regional variations might have origins in numerous social or cultural factors. For instance, the increased reuse activity in the south-central region is of particular interest as this area represents the heartland of Wessex, whose seat of power first rested in the Upper Thames Valley before moving south to the area of modern-day Wiltshire and Hampshire toward the end of the period (Yorke, 1997). A higher proportion of individuals interred with Roman objects in this region might thus lead us to question whether certain Saxon families were using these items to display status or authority. It is also tempting to ascribe the significant variations between the North and Midlands and the south-central region to differences in cultural practice along the proposed Anglian-Saxon divide (Figure 5:4), yet without a full picture of how the cemeteries of East Anglia relate, firm conclusions cannot be drawn and other possibilities must also be considered.

Smaller variations in the proportional distribution of Roman objects also exist within the broader zones of Anglian or Saxon activity, suggesting distinct practices at a community level. In general, the southern regions were more heavily populated in the Roman period, making it likely that Roman objects and materials would have been more easily accessible by post-Roman groups whether as found artefacts or still-circulated objects. Yet, despite also being highly populated in the Roman period, the cemeteries of the south-eastern region present lower percentages of graves with Roman objects when compared with the south-central region. Though this variance is not measurable to a statistically significant degree, it might indicate a minor cultural divide between the populations of those areas attributed to the West Saxons and those affiliated with the South Saxons, or perhaps access to different materials. An analysis of QBS objects by Ellen Swift (2019) notes relatively large quantities of the stylistically Roman objects in the south-eastern England, particularly in Sussex and in Kent. Swift proposes that QBS buckles and belt fittings in these areas were used concurrently with still-extant late Roman objects, possessing shared meanings and symbolism with these Roman objects (Ibid. pp. 48-49). Perhaps then, this might offer a partial explanation for the apparent decrease in Roman object distribution in this region when compared with the south-central region: QBS objects may have filled the same niche in the Saxon funerary rite.

5.5.2 Individual Cemeteries and Inhumations

Each region demonstrates differing levels of internal variation due to individual cemetery sites, each representative of local communities within the region. Certain cemeteries therefore have a large impact on the overall numbers observed in Table 5:1. The average cemetery population size for the entire dataset is between 69 and 70 excavated inhumations, and the average percentage of inhumations containing Roman objects 4.7%. Sixteen cemetery sites display numbers at or above both averages (Table 5:3). Half of these are from the south-central

region, and exactly one-quarter from the eastern region representing the westernmost reaches of East Anglia. By far the most prominent of these cemeteries is Portway Down, Andover, wherein 17.4% of the cemetery's excavated inhumations is affiliated with at least one Roman object. This cemetery also hosts a large number of Roman objects, with an average of 1.7 interred per inhumation. Likewise, 10.5% of inhumations in the cemetery at Blacknall Field, Wiltshire, are associated with Roman objects, with an average of 1.5 each. This is not the case for the two Cambridgeshire sites of Linton Heath B and Girton, however. Though each exhibit heightened frequencies of inhumations containing reused objects (12.5% and 10.0%, respectively), these are associated with fewer Roman objects altogether, with averages of 1.2 and 1.3 per inhumation.

Site	County	Excavated Inhumations	Inhumations w/ RO	%
Alfriston	E. Sussex	165	8	4.8%
Broughton Lodge	Nottinghamshire	123	6	4.9%
Harnham Hill	Wiltshire	78	4	5.1%
Long Wittenham I	Oxfordshire	196	10	5.1%
Chessell Down	Isle of Wight	108	6	5.6%
Sleaford	Lincolnshire	241	14	5.8%
Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire	199	12	6.0%
Worthy Park	Hampshire	109	7	6.4%
Brighthampton	Oxfordshire	73	5	6.8%
Kempston	Bedfordshire	124	9	7.3%
Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire	219	16	7.3%
Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	128	10	7.8%
Girton	Cambridgeshire	80	8	10.0%
Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wiltshire	105	11	10.5%
Linton Heath B	Cambridgeshire	104	13	12.5%
Portway Down, Andover	Hampshire	69	12	17.4%

Table 5:3 Percentages of Inhumations with Roman Objects in Large Cemeteries
Top sixteen cemetery sites of over 69 excavated individuals, ranked by the percentage of inhumation graves containing Roman objects.

A closer examination of the individual inhumations within cemeteries shows large discrepancies in the numbers (and types) of reused objects present. For instance, the two large south-central cemeteries at Worthy Park, Hampshire and Brighthampton, Oxfordshire—within which over 6% of excavated inhumation graves contain one or more Roman objects—also average

a high number of Roman objects per inhumation at 4.3 and 4.0, respectively. However, rather than each cemetery containing multiple inhumations each containing approximately four Roman artefacts, these averages are actually representative of just two or three individuals. At Worthy Park, thirty individual Roman objects are recorded from across seven inhumation graves. Three of these have been recorded with just one object each, and two with three each. The final two inhumation graves, on the other hand, contain thirteen and eight Roman objects. The former (Inh_337) is associated with ten Roman coins, most all of which were pierced for suspension but found in a bag near the hip, along with a Roman window glass fragment, a copper alloy ring formed from a Roman bracelet, and a possible Roman copper alloy mount. The latter (Inh_338) is associated with three Roman coins all pierced for suspension and again found in a bag near the hip, along with a copper alloy Roman brooch (also pierced and likely used as a pendant prior to deposition), a Roman object handle or harness fitting, a copper alloy Roman strap end, a copper alloy Roman Aucissa brooch, and a copper alloy Roman clasp knife. The Roman objects of Brighthampton are similarly distributed, with two of the cemetery's five Roman object-associated graves containing just one Roman artefact each, one containing three objects, one with four, and the fifth (Inh_73) containing eleven Roman objects, ten of which are perforated coins from a necklace. What is revealed in such examples, other than a common trend of Roman coins being involved, is the impact of individual practices on the overall distributions of Roman object reuse both in individual cemeteries and within larger regional communities. This pattern is repeated throughout numerous cemeteries within this dataset, with all cemeteries registering an average of three or more Roman objects per inhumation coming from either the south-central region or the eastern region around Cambridge. For the majority of these cemeteries there is yet another pattern: one or potentially two female graves within which a large number of Roman objects are concentrated. How the feminine gender relates to Roman object reuse is considered more fully in Chapter 6. The remaining question from this section, then, centres on the socio-cultural

structure of these regions. What regional factors inspired these communities to lavish some of their dead with Roman antiques?

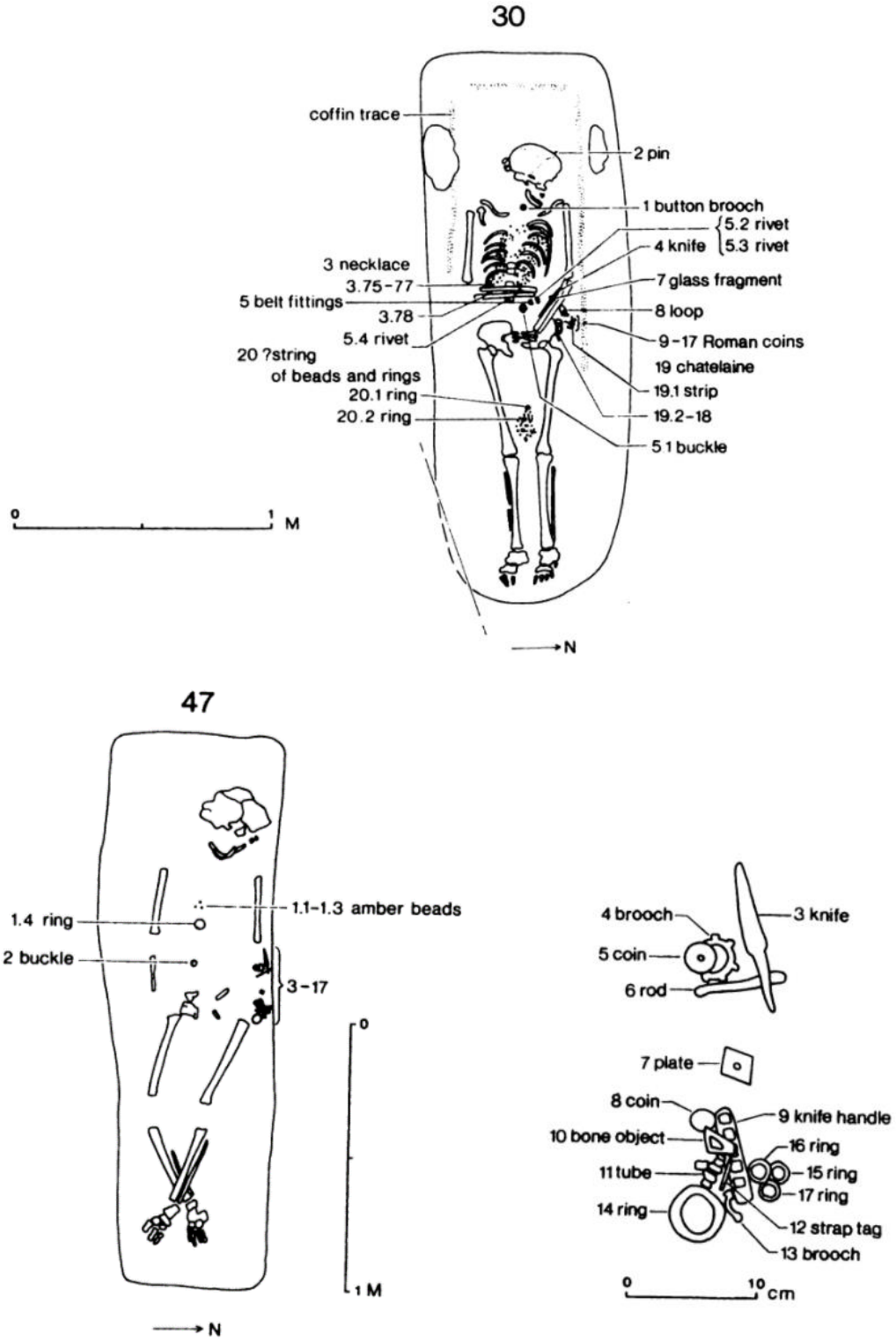


Figure 5:12 Two Graves from Worthy Park, Hampshire

Grave 30 (top; Inh_337) and Grave 47 (bottom; Inh_338) from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Worthy Park, after Hawkes et al. 2003, fig. 2.6 and 2.10.

To reiterate, the cemeteries examined in this study are only those in which Roman objects are found to have been deposited with the dead, and it is beyond the remit of this study to offer explanations as to why other communities did not exhibit the same practices. However, of those inhumation graves in which Roman objects are found, nearly three-quarters contain only one Roman artefact. Fewer than forty graves contain three or more Roman objects (11.1%) and just fourteen (4.1%) contain four or more (Table 5:4). All but one of these inhumation graves come from either the south-central or the eastern regions; the one remaining inhumation is recorded from the HL-designated Sleaford cemetery in the Midlands (Inh_285). As for the objects within these graves, every inhumation grave listed in Table 5:4 contains multiple Roman coins, both perforated and non-perforated—the presence of these coins is indeed a leading factor in the total numbers of Roman objects within each as well as the average numbers of Roman objects per inhumation and per cemetery site listed above in the section. It is worth noting here that study-wide, the number of Roman objects per grave only demonstrates a weak correlation with the total count of items per grave, with a correlation coefficient of 0.40. This indicates that 'grave wealth' likely has little to do with the presence of Roman objects in a grave, generally.

Inh_#	Site	County	# of Roman Objects	Total # of Items
Inh_64	Blewburton Hill	Berkshire	4	12
Inh_72	Brighthampton	Oxfordshire	4	2
Inh_84	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire	4	42
Inh_91	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucestershire	4	7
Inh_183	Kempston	Bedfordshire	4	14
Inh_212	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire	4	4
Inh_205	Little Wilbraham	Cambridgeshire	4	11
Inh_134	East Shefford	Berkshire	5	8
Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxfordshire	5	6
Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxfordshire	6	14
Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincolnshire	7	8
Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hampshire	8	18
Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxfordshire	11	11
Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hampshire	13	35

Table 5:4 Table of Inhumations with more than Four Roman Objects
The total number of items refers to all items within each grave. Definitions of both 'object' and 'item' are given in chapters 2 and 3.

5.5.3 Summary of Regional Comparisons

The observations from regional analysis illuminate a proclivity toward the reuse of Roman objects in the southern and eastern areas of fifth—seventh century England, particularly within the Upper Thames Valley, Wiltshire and Hampshire, collectively referred to as the south-central region, as well as the westernmost reaches of East Anglia, to the extent to which they fall within the parameters of this study. This increase is observed not only in the percentages of inhumations containing Roman artefacts, but also the counts of Roman objects per cemetery and, to some extent, per grave. This variance in distribution reflects clear regional shifts in attitudes toward Roman object reuse in which a greater amount of Roman material appears to have been reused by a higher proportion of the population.

A lack of Roman reuse activity in northern graves might be attributed, at least in part, to a general dearth of grave goods within the northern Anglo-Saxon burial practice due the substantial influence of pre-seventh century Christian burial rites from western and northern Britain, in which burials were characterized by unfurnished, extended inhumations in earthen grave cuts (Craig, 2009, p. 54). Variations in trends in the South might suggest that more localised cultural boundaries likely had an impact on reuse practice. Specifically, a rough boundary might be drawn between the early Anglo-Saxon territories of the South Saxons (i.e. Sussex) and those predominantly occupied by the West Saxons (specifically Wiltshire, Hampshire, Berkshire, and the Upper Thames Region) (see Welch, 1978; Yorke, 1985; 1997; Kelly, 2013). This dramatic increase indicates that a heightened significance may have been attributed to the practice of reusing Roman objects in the furnished Anglo-Saxon inhumations of south-central England. This is explored in further detail below and in Chapter 8.

Of course, variation in the regional frequencies of Roman object reuse might also be linked to the ready availability of Roman material in the local area, both through the survival or continued

trade of certain objects—such as still extant buckles and belt sets—and through the presence of desirable material at abandoned Roman sites, as suggested by White (1990) and others (e.g. Fleming, 2010, 2012). The availability of certain materials from within Roman contexts is directly related to that material's distribution within the Roman period. For instance, it is likely that some of the late Roman bronze coins from Anglo-Saxon graves will have been recovered from found hoards or deposits in abandoned Roman towns or settlement contexts. As noted above in Section 5:3, Roman settlement sites were more numerous and densely packed in the South and South East than in the Midlands and the North, and coin hoards are noted to have a similar distribution (Moorhead and Walton, 2014, p. 103). Outside of Kent and Wales, most late Roman bronze coins are notably recovered from Roman contexts in London, Wiltshire, and Gloucestershire, as well as one large site from Cambridgeshire (Ibid.). There are large coin deposits in Roman contexts throughout the Midlands and the North as well—several with more than 1,000 coins—but these are far fewer and further between than what is observed in the southern and eastern regions. Directly compared, the geographic distribution of Roman coins deposited in Anglo-Saxon graves is very similar to the late Roman *nummi* recovered from Roman hoards and towns (Ibid.) and other settlement sites recorded as part of the Rural Settlement of Roman Britain project (Allen *et al.*, 2015). The same can be said of Roman brooches: the distribution of those found in Anglo-Saxon burial contexts is similar to those recovered from Roman settlement contexts (Ibid.). Whether this observation can be considered concrete evidence for these items having been found or scavenged is dubious, however, as it could just as easily suggest that some still extant objects continued to be used and traded within a similar regional area from the late Roman period into the fifth and sixth centuries. To gain a better idea of how the presence of Roman settlements and towns may have impacted the practice of reusing Roman artefacts, the spatial relationship between Roman sites and the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in which Roman objects were deposited is examined more closely in the next section.

5.6 Proximity to Roman Sites

Historical frameworks for the early Anglo-Saxon period suggest that the cultural zones of the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes map rather convincingly onto the Iron Age and Roman territories which preceded them (Carver, 2011, p. 19). Indeed, nearly all cemeteries in this sample are recorded to have been within 8km of the nearest Roman town, rural settlement, or Roman funerary site. Some are even obviously in immediate relation to Roman sites: Catterick Bridge and Marne Barricks, Catterick for instance. These cemeteries were established practically on top of the Roman town of *Cataractonium* and, in addition to the Roman objects recovered from these sites, many of the burials were also clearly aligned on the axes of Roman buildings which in all likelihood would have been at least partially visible as a ruin or as earthworks at the time of burial, thus influencing their placement (see Wilson *et al.*, 1996, p. 53; Sherlock, 2017).

Recent studies on the reuse of Roman objects in grave contexts use such associations to go as far as to cite a 'demonstrable' relationship between the proximity of a Roman site and the number of Roman objects reused, further asserting that artefacts were likely procured from nearby Roman sites by later occupants or 'scavengers' (see White, 1988; Eckardt and Williams, 2003; Swift, 2012, p. 195). Along this line, opportunism and a poor metal economy have both been proposed as major driving factors: "sites were easy to find and when material was needed, it was looked for" (White, 1990, p. 146; see also Fleming, 2012). Yet, though access to Roman sites would certainly have assisted in the collection of found Roman material, this thesis argues that ease of access to these objects was not the only driving factor in their reuse. Examination of the distances between the cemeteries of this dataset and their nearest Roman towns and rural settlement

sites[43] demonstrates a distinct lack of correlation between a cemetery's proximity to a Roman site and a heightened frequency of Roman objects in that cemetery's graves.

Figure 5:13 displays the relationship between the percentage of inhumation graves containing Roman objects per cemetery and the shortest distance (in meters) from each cemetery to the nearest Roman town or Roman rural settlement site. Assuming these two factors to be proportionally linked, one would expect those cemeteries exhibiting a higher percentage of inhumation graves with Roman objects to also demonstrate smaller distances in meters from the nearest Roman site. This is clearly not the case. Though a very loose downward trend can be observed in those cemeteries farthest from a Roman town or settlement, numerous cemeteries with above-average percentages of inhumations containing Roman objects (over 5%) are located at least 3km, 4km, and even 5km away from the nearest Roman settlement. Likewise, multiple cemeteries located just near or even right on top of a Roman site display far below-average percentages of inhumations with Roman objects. Further analysis reveals a similar lack of correlation between the shortest distance to the nearest Roman site and the count of Roman objects present within the cemetery (Figure 5:14). Correlation coefficients run on all variables fall within the range of -0.2 to 0, demonstrating a lack of any distinct correlation between Roman site proximity and the presence of Roman objects within a cemetery.

The large mixed rite cemetery at Wasperton, which had come into use beginning in the late Roman period, contains a surprisingly low percentage of inhumations containing Roman objects (1.7 %) and only three Roman objects deposited overall (one each per three inhumations). Likewise, in the cemetery at Frilford I, Oxfordshire, which shares a relatively close proximity with

[43] Site data from the Archaeology Data Service's Roman Rural Settlement Project (RRSP)(Allen *et al.*, 2015), the EngLaId project (Gosden *et al.*, 2016), and the National Record of the Historic Environment (NRHE) Excavation Index (Historic England, 2011)

a Roman villa, only four of 212 inhumations (1.9%) are associated with Roman artefacts, one grave with two and the others all with single artefacts (i.e. five Roman objects total). If close proximity to Roman towns and settlements had direct impact on the reuse of Roman objects, as suggested, one would presume a higher proportion of inhumations or even number of Roman objects to be evident in the burial record. By contrast, the cemetery at Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wiltshire) is located just over 3km from the nearest Roman villa, yet 10.5% of its inhumations (11 of 105 excavated) contain Roman objects at an average of 1.55 objects per inhumation. The available evidence therefore suggests that the proximity of a cemetery to a Roman site does not limit nor define the reuse of Roman objects within that cemetery, and that changes in reuse frequency cannot simply be attributed to the ease in availability of found Roman materials. These items were not included in the grave simply because they were being tripped over in the landscape. Rather, the individuals who wished to use Roman artefacts in such a manner were willing to go search for them if necessary. In fact, individuals burying loved ones in cemeteries further away from Roman sites may even have been more inclined to value Roman artefacts as they would have been more exotic; objects widely available in the nearby landscape may not have held the same value as special items suitable for burial.

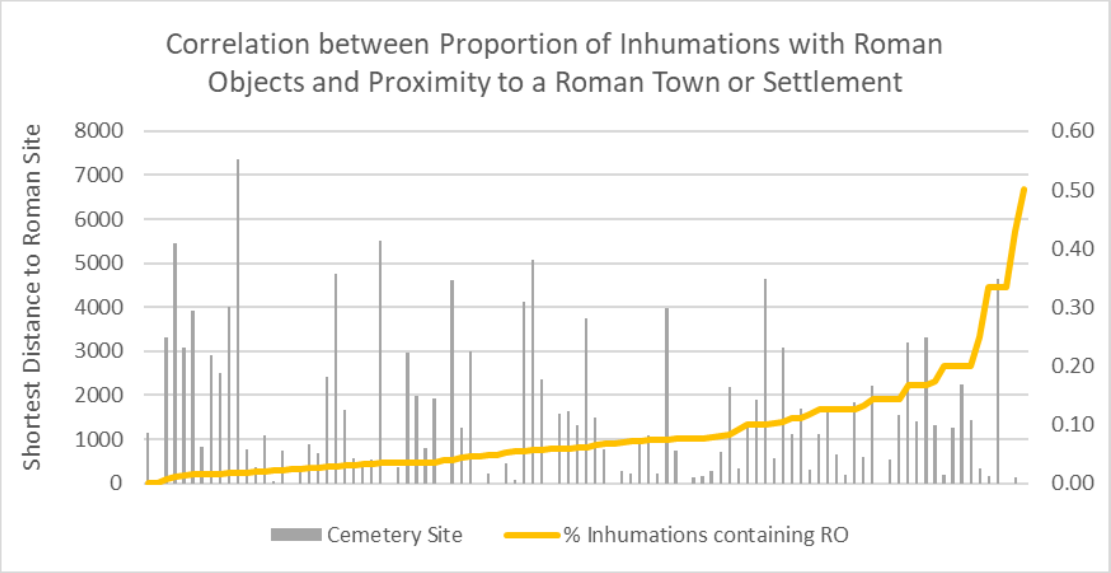


Figure 5:13 Correlation between Inhumations with Roman objects and Proximity to Roman Sites
The correlation between the percentage of inhumations containing Roman objects per cemetery that cemetery's proximity (in meters) to the nearest Roman town or Roman rural settlement site. Each vertical line represents a different cemetery site, and sites are organised from those with the smallest proportion of graves containing Roman objects on the left to those the greatest proportion on the right. A correlation coefficient value of -0.17 indicates no correlation between the two variables. Data taken from the NRHE Excavation Index, RRSP Site Index, and EngLaId project, provided by Chris Green.

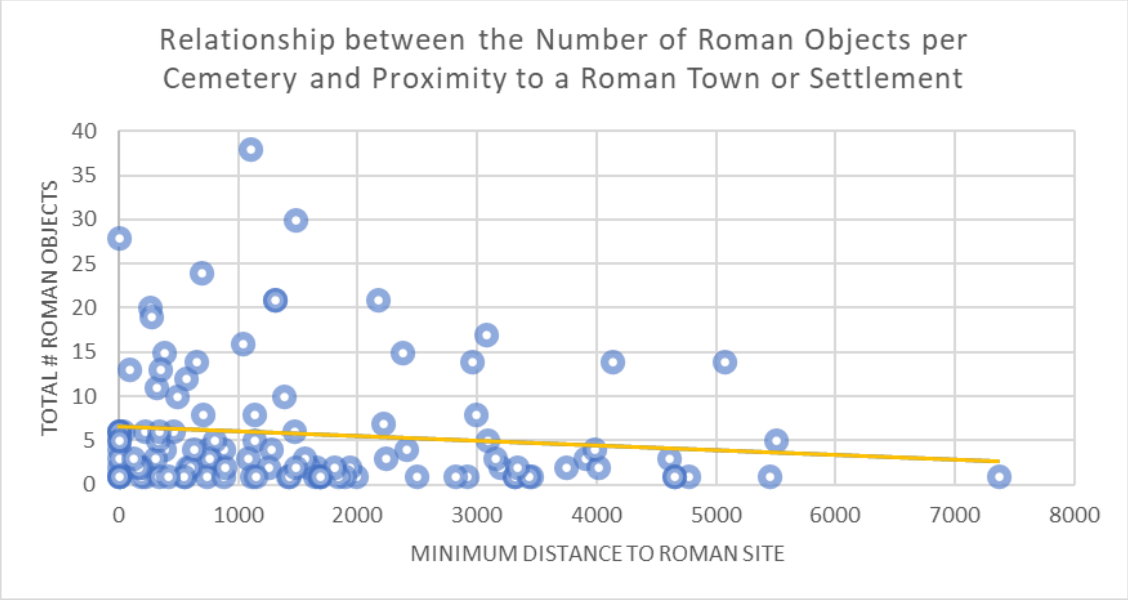


Figure 5:14 Correlation Between Numbers of Reused Objects and Proximity to Roman Sites
The correlation between numbers of Roman objects per cemetery and that cemetery's closest proximity (in meters) to the nearest Roman town or Roman rural settlement site. A correlation coefficient value of -0.12 indicates no correlation between the two variables. Data from the NRHE Excavation Index, RRSP Site Index, and EngLaId project, provided by Chris Green

Of course, some of the reused items present in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries may have come from melted down or otherwise fully recycled Roman items, and therefore do not appear within the scope of this dataset. The addition of such items could very well change the profiles shown in Figures 5:13 and 5:14. Likewise, a different picture of reuse practices might appear if Roman objects from occupational deposits were included as well as burial deposits. To this end, the sole inclusion of burial data in geographic analysis may be somewhat misleading in terms of understanding the level of Roman material reuse that might have occurred at a particular site. This is further corroborated by the sometimes-large quantities of 'residual' Romano-British pottery sherds and other such artefacts recorded from Anglo-Saxon sites, none of which have been recorded here as individual reused objects, which may advocate for heightened levels of reuse in contexts beyond the grave. Rather, the profile of analysis for this study is firmly weighted in favour of those Roman objects chosen for deliberate inclusion in inhumation graves and therefore cannot offer a comprehensive picture of how Roman material was utilised across Anglo-Saxon sites beyond this context.

5.7 Space and Place: The Changing Landscapes of Roman Object Reuse

The distribution of early Anglo-Saxon graves with Roman grave goods changed over time, both regionally and within individual burial communities. This section provides a brief overview of the distribution of inhumations associated with Roman objects in each chronological group as defined in Chapter 2. Only inhumations with a weight of '1' or '0.5' in a phase are mapped. This has been done to minimise error and highlight the trends of data from more precise chronological contexts to within a 120-year span. This adjustment provides an assessment of nearly three-quarters of the available data with 238 of 341 inhumation graves (69.8%) weighted 0.5 or above in their respective chronological groups. Inhumations of varying 'weights' sometimes occur at the same site, e.g. Alton, Hampshire in Figure 5:14 where four inhumations have a weight of 1 within

group A and one has a weight of 0.5 as it is dated to between groups A and B. Counts of inhumations have been used in this section to illustrate how the deposition of Roman objects in graves shifted regionally over time.

Chronological group A, *c.* AD 430-490, contains just 9.5% of the weighted number of inhumation graves containing Roman objects. The most obvious cluster for this period occurs in the Upper Thames Valley, specifically southern Oxfordshire (Figure 5:15), though single cemeteries are scattered throughout the South in those areas which show the earliest signs of Anglo-Saxon burial (i.e. Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, Berkshire, Cambridgeshire and Bedfordshire). The cemetery exhibiting the highest numbers of both Roman objects and graves containing Roman objects in this early period is at Alton, Hampshire, with at least four inhumations and seven Roman objects. Numbers are relatively small elsewhere, with most cemeteries containing only one or two inhumations with a reused Roman object.

By the late fifth and early sixth centuries (i.e. chronological group B), there is a sizeable increase in the numbers of Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves containing Roman objects across lowland Britain: 28.1% of inhumations are dated to within this range. Defined clusters of group B inhumations with Roman objects are located between modern-day Wiltshire and Hampshire, with increased numbers also observed in East Sussex and in Lincolnshire. There is also a marked increase in the number of 0.5-weighted inhumations in southern Cambridgeshire, where once the Roman town of *Duroliponte* was located. The timing of this increase in Cambridgeshire—which may have begun even later, as a large number of inhumations recorded from the area span groups B and C—is some sixty years after Gildas' proposed date of Roman 'evacuation' and several decades after the first appearance of the Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumation rite in Cambridgeshire. Hence, whereas Roman object reuse appears in the earliest Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumations in some areas (e.g. Oxfordshire), in others, such reuse only really begins some generations after furnished inhumation is adopted.



Figure 5:15 Distribution of Inhumations from Chronological Groups A, B, and C

Map showing the number of inhumations weighted 0.5 or above within chronological groups A (mid to late 5th century), B (late 5th to early 6th century), and C (mid-6th century).

The regional spread of inhumations containing Roman objects continues alongside that of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial into the mid-sixth century (group C), reaching as far north as Durham county, with noticeable increases in Lincolnshire (Sleaford and Quarrington II) and in southern Cambridgeshire. A high frequency cluster of both cemetery sites and graves containing Roman objects persists within Wiltshire/Hampshire and the Upper Thames Valley in this period, and several additional cemeteries appear scattered throughout the Midlands. In Sussex, however, the number of Anglo-Saxon graves in which Roman objects can be found decreases. Overall, the mid-sixth century represents a peak in the number of Roman objects (43.1% of the dataset), the number of graves containing them (40.9% of the dataset), and the overall spread of cemeteries across the study area. This corresponds directly with similar peaks in the numbers of Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumations and the numbers of artefacts deposited within them, though Roman objects make up a surprisingly high proportion of these artefacts in the graves in which they are deposited (see Section 8.2).

In the late sixth and early seventh centuries (group D) the distribution of inhumations changes dramatically (Figure 5:16). In just half a century, the number of graves containing Roman objects drops dramatically (only 11.4% of the dataset), mirroring a marked decrease in the frequency of furnished burial in the period (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, pp. 476—479). Group D inhumations are conspicuously absent from the previous concentrated areas of reuse in the Upper Thames Valley and the border between Wiltshire and Hampshire. The numbers of inhumations remain greatest—albeit still noticeably depleted—in southern Cambridgeshire. The graves most reliably dated to this chronological group (i.e. with a weight of 1) contain between one and three Roman objects each, with a maximum of five objects per cemetery. The exception comes from grave 30 at Worthy Park, Hampshire, where one adult female—the only inhumation with Roman objects from this cemetery reliably dated to group D—is interred with thirteen Roman artefacts, mostly associated with a bag and/or chatelaine (Inh_337). This grave is the only one in this chronological group to contain so many Roman objects—and one of only two graves in the entire dataset to contain more

than ten—implying a level of special treatment. The link between Roman objects and female bag collections beginning in this period is remarked upon in Section 6.5.

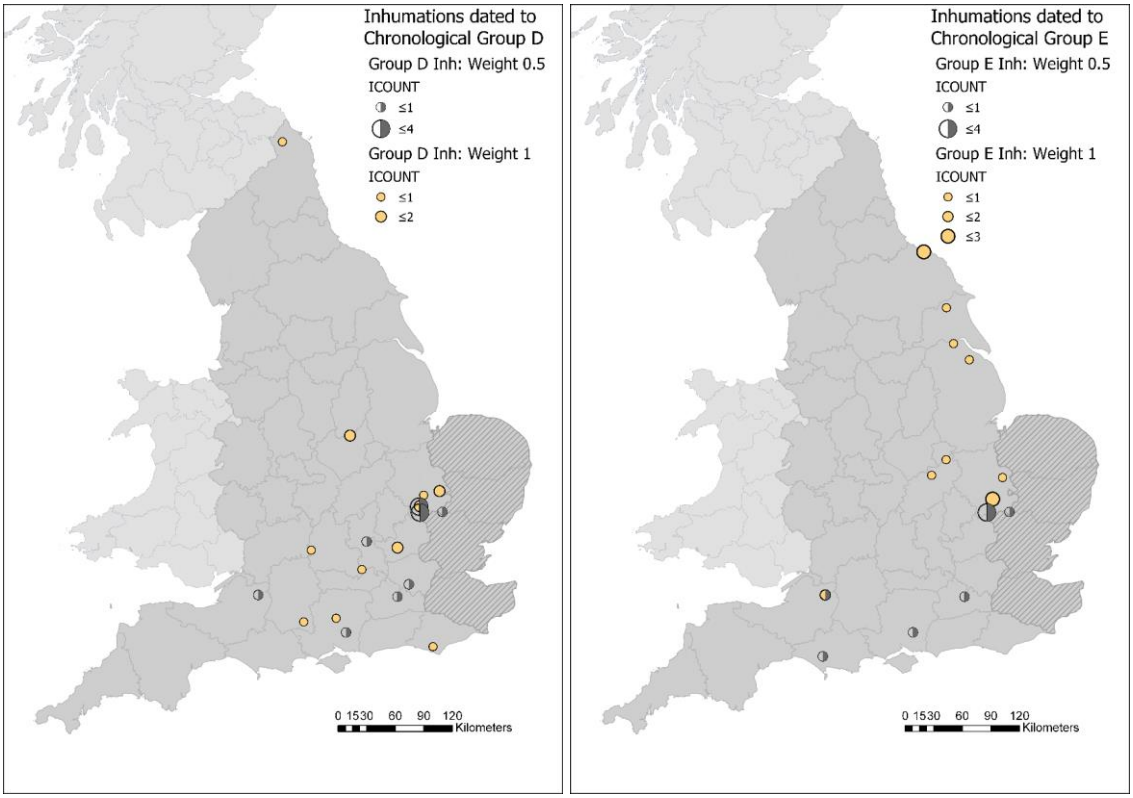


Figure 5:16 Distribution of Inhumations from Chronological Groups D and E
Map showing the number of inhumations weighted 0.5 or above within chronological groups D (c. late 6th to early 7th century) and E (c. mid-7th century).

Securely dated graves containing reused objects are almost entirely absent from the south-central region by the mid-seventh century (group E), with a distinct lack of evidence from the previously clustered areas of the Upper Thames Valley and northern Wiltshire and Hampshire. Evidence instead comes from a small scatter of cemeteries to the West, East, and North, represented by only small numbers of Roman objects and graves. Furthermore, the obvious north—south divide in the distribution of 0.5-weighted and 1-weighted inhumations implies a general northward shift in furnished Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves containing Roman artefacts. Yet rather than reflecting a trend specific to Roman object reuse, this observation is more likely indicative of larger trends in the burial practices of the seventh century overall, which is marked

by—among other things—a continued decline the frequency of furnished burials and an increase in Continental influence in the Saxon regions of the South (Section 8.3).

Only one inhumation grave has been chronologically weighted at least 0.5 in group F: a female at Bradford Peverell in Dorset dated to between the seventh and eighth centuries and buried with two illegible perforated Roman coins in a pouch at the waist (Inh_68). As this is the only occurrence of Roman reuse from a grave of this period—and one dated with some uncertainty at that—it is not discussed here.

5.8 Summary: The Significant Aspects of Regional Analysis

It is reiterated throughout this chapter that the practice of reusing Roman objects in inhumation graves is evident throughout all areas of Anglo-Saxon occupation, including those not within the geographic parameters of this study (i.e. East Anglia and Kent). The geographic distribution of these cemeteries largely reflects the overall distribution of recorded Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries to date (see Lucy, 2000; Historic England, 2011; Evans, 2013), suggesting Roman object reuse to have been a widespread practice within the Anglo-Saxon burial rite.

On average, 4.7% of inhumations from cemeteries within this sample contained Roman objects. This average varied throughout the various regions of study, with those cemeteries recorded from the North and Midlands showing between 3% and 3.5% of inhumation graves to have contained Roman objects compared with 5% and 6.1% in the eastern and south-central regions, respectively. This trend in reuse practice is mirrored in the number of Roman objects recovered per grave as well, with the average numbers of Roman objects per inhumation and per cemetery showing marked increase in the South, and particularly in Wiltshire, Hampshire, and the Upper Thames Valley. Pointedly heightened frequencies in both the numbers of Roman objects

and the percentages of inhumations containing them are largely localised to territories affiliated with the Saxons and can be regarded, notably, as a regionalised practice.

Though many Anglo-Saxon cemeteries show demonstrable proximity to Roman sites, neither the percentage of inhumations associated with Roman artefacts nor the average number of these objects per grave or per cemetery demonstrate a distinct increase alongside closer proximity to Roman towns or rural settlement sites. Hence, it can be concluded that immediate proximity between an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and Roman site was not a defining factor in the frequency of reuse, and that the larger practice of depositing Roman objects in the grave cannot simply be downplayed as the result of opportunistic scavenging. Rather, it is apparent that other social and cultural constraints must have been at play.

Table 5:5 Index of Cemetery Sites Containing Roman Objects

Full index of cemetery sites, their counties, and their regions, showing total numbers of excavated inhumations (when available) as well as the total numbers of inhumations containing Roman objects and total numbers of Roman object. Note: not all Roman objects listed are from the inhumations—thus calculations for the average number of Roman objects per inhumation only include those objects directly associated with graves.

Site	County	Region	Excavated Inhumations	Inhumations w/ RO	% Excv. Inh w/ RO	Total # RO
Luton I	Beds.	Eastern	50	2	4.0%	3
Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	Eastern	100	2	2.0%	3
Kempston	Beds.	Eastern	124	9	7.3%	16
Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambs.	Eastern	14	2	14.3%	3
Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambs.	Eastern	15	1	6.7%	3
King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	Eastern	21	3	14.3%	3
Soham C	Cambs.	Eastern	28	2	7.1%	2
(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	Eastern	29	1	3.4%	15
Ely Fields Farm	Cambs.	Eastern	30	0	_	1
Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	Eastern	33	3	9.1%	13
Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	Eastern	50	2	4.0%	4
Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	Eastern	54	4	7.4%	4
Girton	Cambs.	Eastern	80	8	10.0%	10
Linton Heath B	Cambs.	Eastern	104	13	12.5%	15
Oakington	Cambs.	Eastern	109	5	4.6%	7
Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	Eastern	114	3	2.6%	4
Burwell	Cambs.	Eastern	127	2	1.6%	3
Shudy Camps	Cambs.	Eastern	148	1	0.7%	1
(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	Eastern	149	4	2.7%	24
Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	Eastern	199	12	6.0%	21
Haslingfield	Cambs.	Eastern	unknown	0	_	5
St. Albans	Herts.	Eastern	unknown	2	_	5
Bowcombe Down	I.o.W.	Isle of Wight	15	2	13.3%	2
Chessell Down	I.o.W.	Isle of Wight	108	6	5.6%	14
Great Casterton, Rutland	Leics.	Midlands	13	1	7.7%	2
Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	Midlands	153	3	2.0%	4
North Luffenham	Leics.	Midlands	unknown	1	_	1
Queniborough, Barkby Field	Leics.	Midlands	unknown	0	_	2
Stapleford Park, Saxby	Leics.	Midlands	unknown	0	_	2

Site	County	Region	Excavated Inhumations	Inhumations w/ RO	% Excv. Inh w/ RO	Total # RO
Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	Midlands	unknown	0	_	6
Horncastle	Lincs.	Midlands	3	1	33.3%	1
Searby	Lincs.	Midlands	11	0	_	1
Quarrington II	Lincs.	Midlands	17	1	5.9%	1
Cleatham	Lincs.	Midlands	62	1	1.6%	1
Irby, Welbeck Hill	Lincs.	Midlands	62	1	1.6%	1
Sleaford	Lincs.	Midlands	241	14	5.8%	28
Quarrington	Lincs.	Midlands	unknown	0	_	6
Borough Hill	Northants.	Midlands	3	1	33.3%	2
Islip	Northants.	Midlands	6	0	0.0%	2
Wakerly	Northants.	Midlands	8	1	12.5%	1
Duston	Northants.	Midlands	31	1	3.2%	1
Marston St. Lawrence	Northants.	Midlands	33	1	3.0%	2
Nassington	Northants.	Midlands	56	2	3.6%	2
Desborough	Northants.	Midlands	60	1	1.7%	2
Cotgrave	Notts.	Midlands	3	1	33.3%	1
Broughton Lodge	Notts.	Midlands	123	6	4.9%	6
Holme Pierrepont	Notts.	Midlands	unknown	0	_	2
Stapenhill	Staffs.	Midlands	36	1	2.8%	1
Churchover, Bensford Bridge	Warks.	Midlands	3	0	_	1
Emscote	Warks.	Midlands	6	1	16.7%	2
Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	Midlands	64	2	3.1%	5
Wasperton	Warks.	Midlands	177	3	1.7%	3
Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	Midlands	187	4	2.1%	6
Broadway, Worcester	Worcs.	Midlands	9	1	11.1%	1
Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.	North	128	2	1.6%	3
Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	North	216	3	1.4%	5
Catterick Bridge	N. Yorks.	North	2	1	50.0%	1
Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	North	7	3	42.9%	3
Marne Barricks, Catterick	N. Yorks.	North	13	1	7.7%	2
West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	North	185	4	2.2%	4
Milfield North	Northumb.	North	6	1	16.7%	1
Staxton	Yorks.	North	4	1	25.0%	1
Londesborough	Yorks.	North	10	2	20.0%	2
Street House	Yorks.	North	109	3	2.8%	4
Nunburnholme	Yorks.	North	unknown	1	_	1
Garton Slack II	Yorks.	North	59	1	1.7%	1
Reading I, Earley	Berks.	South Central	5	1	20.0%	3

Site	County	Region	Excavated Inhumations	Inhumations w/ RO	% Excv. Inh w/ RO	Total # RO
Blewburton Hill	Berks.	South Central	21	3	14.3%	7
East Shefford	Berks.	South Central	58	2	3.4%	14
Stone I, Aylesbury	Bucks.	South Central	7	1	14.3%	1
Mentmore	Bucks.	South Central	10	1	10.0%	1
Aston Remenham	Bucks.	South Central	unknown	1	_	2
Hampnett, Burn Ground	Gloucs.	South Central	10	1	10.0%	1
Kemble I	Gloucs.	South Central	26	2	7.7%	3
Fairford	Gloucs.	South Central	136	0	0.0%	5
Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	South Central	219	16	7.3%	34
Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	South Central	unknown	2	_	5
Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.	South Central	17	2	11.8%	3
Droxford	Hants.	South Central	44	2	4.5%	8
Alton	Hants.	South Central	49	5	10.2%	12
Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	South Central	69	12	17.4%	20
Worthy Park	Hants.	South Central	109	7	6.4%	30
Uffington, White Horse Hill	Oxon.	South Central	8	1	12.5%	1
Harwell	Oxon.	South Central	9	1	11.1%	1
Cassington II	Oxon.	South Central	10	2	20.0%	2
Didcot Power Station	Oxon.	South Central	17	1	5.9%	2
Cassington I	Oxon.	South Central	21	1	4.8%	1
Filkins	Oxon.	South Central	24	3	12.5%	8
Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	South Central	27	2	7.4%	6
Wheatley	Oxon.	South Central	70	3	4.3%	4
Brighthampton	Oxon.	South Central	73	5	6.8%	20
Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	South Central	118	5	4.2%	7
Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	South Central	128	10	7.8%	19

Site	County	Region	Excavated Inhumations	Inhumations w/ RO	% Excv. Inh w/ RO	Total # RO
Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	South Central	196	10	5.1%	14
Frilford I	Oxon.	South Central	212	4	1.9%	5
Milton I	Oxon.	South Central	unknown	1	_	1
Minster Lovell	Oxon.	South Central	unknown	1	_	1
West Overton	Wilts.	South Central	5	1	20.0%	1
Market Lavington	Wilts.	South Central	42	1	2.4%	11
Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	South Central	59	4	6.8%	4
Petersfinger	Wilts.	South Central	63	5	7.9%	8
Harnham Hill	Wilts.	South Central	78	4	5.1%	6
Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	South Central	105	11	10.5%	17
Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	South Central	118	4	3.4%	5
Bassett Down	Wilts.	South Central	unknown	2	_	3
Woodingdean	E. Ssx	South East	6	1	16.7%	1
Glynde	E. Ssx	South East	8	1	12.5%	1
Selmeston I	E. Ssx	South East	29	1	3.4%	1
Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Ssx	South East	33	2	6.1%	2
Alfriston	E. Ssx	South East	165	8	4.8%	12
Hawks Hill, Fetcham	Sy./Lon.	South East	100	1	1.0%	1
Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	South East	250	7	2.8%	9
Croydon	Sy./Lon.	South East	unknown	1	_	4
Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	South East	60	5	8.3%	21
Highdown	W. Ssx	South East	186	8	4.3%	11
Bradford Peverell	Dor.	South West	13	1	7.7%	2
Camerton	Som.	South West	115	4	3.5%	5

6 Gender

The Gendered Associations of Roman Object Reuse

The preceding chapters have outlined which Roman object types were chosen for deposition in the grave and how some were adapted for reuse. This chapter serves as the first of two to examine the demographic associations of reused artefacts and how these patterns compare with the manner in which contemporary Anglo-Saxon objects were treated and presented in the furnished inhumation funerary right. In short, these next two chapters consider what impact, if any, the gender and life stage of the deceased individual had on the decision to include one or more Roman objects in their burial. As outlined in Chapter 2, biological sex was recorded when possible, meaning when osteological material was sufficiently complete for assessment to be possible. The sex of at least ten male and 52 female inhumations are determined through skeletal analysis—this equates to 30.1% of male- or female-gendered inhumations and 18.2% of all recorded inhumation graves in this study. In cemeteries where biological sex has not been discernible, whether due to poor preservation, such as the Street House cemetery in Loftus, or because of lack of specified recording, grave goods have instead been used to group inhumations into the categories of male, female, and unknown.

6.1 Populations Trends: A Sample Study

Complete population information (i.e. total numbers of excavated graves, total numbers of furnished inhumations, numbers of sexed versus gendered graves) was not available for all 117 of this study's burial sites. Thus, to examine how trends in the reuse of Roman objects in individual graves related to the grave furnishing patterns of the overall population, data from 26 of the

better-recorded burial sites was subjected to detailed analysis. These burial sites were chosen both because they were well recorded and because they demonstrate a relatively even distribution throughout the study area (Figure 6:1). From these 26 cemeteries a total of 237 Roman objects were recorded from 2,357 excavated inhumations. This represents just over one third of the total dataset: 35.3% of the 671 recorded Roman objects and 34.0% of the total number of excavated inhumations from all 117 burial sites. 4.9% (n=115) of the inhumation graves from this sub-sample contained at least one Roman object—a similar proportion to the overall dataset, in which 4.7% of the excavated inhumations contain Roman objects. This sub-sample of sites thus appears to be an appropriately representative basis on which to draw inference regarding the demographic patterning of Roman object reuse within the dataset.

Of 2,357 inhumations, 1,650 are furnished (70%). It was possible to assess the sex or gender for 1,224 of these, for a total of 517 males or probable males and 707 females or probable females.[44] Biologically sexed individuals represent 77.5% of male inhumations and 83.9% of female inhumations recorded from the sub-sample. In light of the uneven distribution of furnished graves between the genders, the frequencies of burials containing Roman objects were measured as proportions against the total number of furnished inhumations for both males and females. Only 2.7% of male inhumations in the sample are associated with Roman objects (n=14), compared with 10.7% of females (n=76), suggesting that the reuse and deposition of Roman objects was more strongly associated with the burial of females. To test the strength and significance of this bias, the sample data was subjected to the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test with a null hypothesis assuming even distribution and an alternative hypothesis that female inhumations are significantly more likely to be interred with Roman objects than male. The test was run using the

[44] The use of 'probable' denotes graves which have been gendered but not sexed.

percentages of furnished males and females containing Roman objects taken from each site, resulting in a p-value of 0.013 and rejection of the null hypothesis.

Site	Male Furnished	Male w/ RO	%	Female Furnished	Female w/ RO	%
(Barrington A) Edix Hill (Cambs.)	43	0	0.0	50	2	4.0
(Barrington A) Malton Farm (Cambs.)	9	0	0.0	7	1	14.3
Alton (Hants.)	14	1	7.1	16	4	25.0
Bainesse Farm, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	2	1	50.0	2	1	50.0
Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	6	0	0.0	10	2	20.0
Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	26	1	3.8	30	7	23.3
Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	16	1	6.3	15	2	13.3
Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	42	1	2.4	71	12	16.9
Castledyke South (Lincs.)	37	0	0.0	64	3	4.7
Cleatham (Lincs.)	19	0	0.0	16	0	0.0
Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	30	1	3.3	36	2	5.6
Didcot Power Station (Oxon.)	2	0	0.0	4	0	0.0
Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	47	1	2.1	52	2	3.8
King's Garden Hostel (Cambs.)	1	0	0.0	3	2	66.7
Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	8	1	12.5	10	2	20.0
Norton, Cleveland (Co. Dur.)	30	1	3.3	47	1	2.1
Oakington (Cambs.)	21	1	4.8	30	3	10.0
Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	19	0	0.0	29	12	41.4
Quarrington II (Lincs.)	5	0	0.0	3	1	33.3
Shavards Farm, Meonstoke (Hants.)	5	0	0.0	2	1	50.0
Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	25	2	8.0	25	2	8.0
Wasperton (Warks.)	34	1	2.9	47	2	4.3
Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	16	0	0.0	15	3	20.0
West Heslerton (N. Yorks)	33	0	0.0	87	2	2.3
Westfield Farm, Ely (Cambs.)	2	0	0.0	4	1	25.0
Worthy Park (Hants.)	25	1	4.0	32	6	18.8

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Results			
	W		
% Males	463	z-statistic	2.288
% Females	915	p-value	0.013

H_0 = even distribution RO between M & F graves
H_1 = significantly higher % female graves with RO

Table 6:1 Gender in the 26 Sample Sites
Numbers of furnished male and female graves from the 26 sample sites and percentages of those which contained Roman objects, with results of the Wilcoxon Rank Sum test shown below.

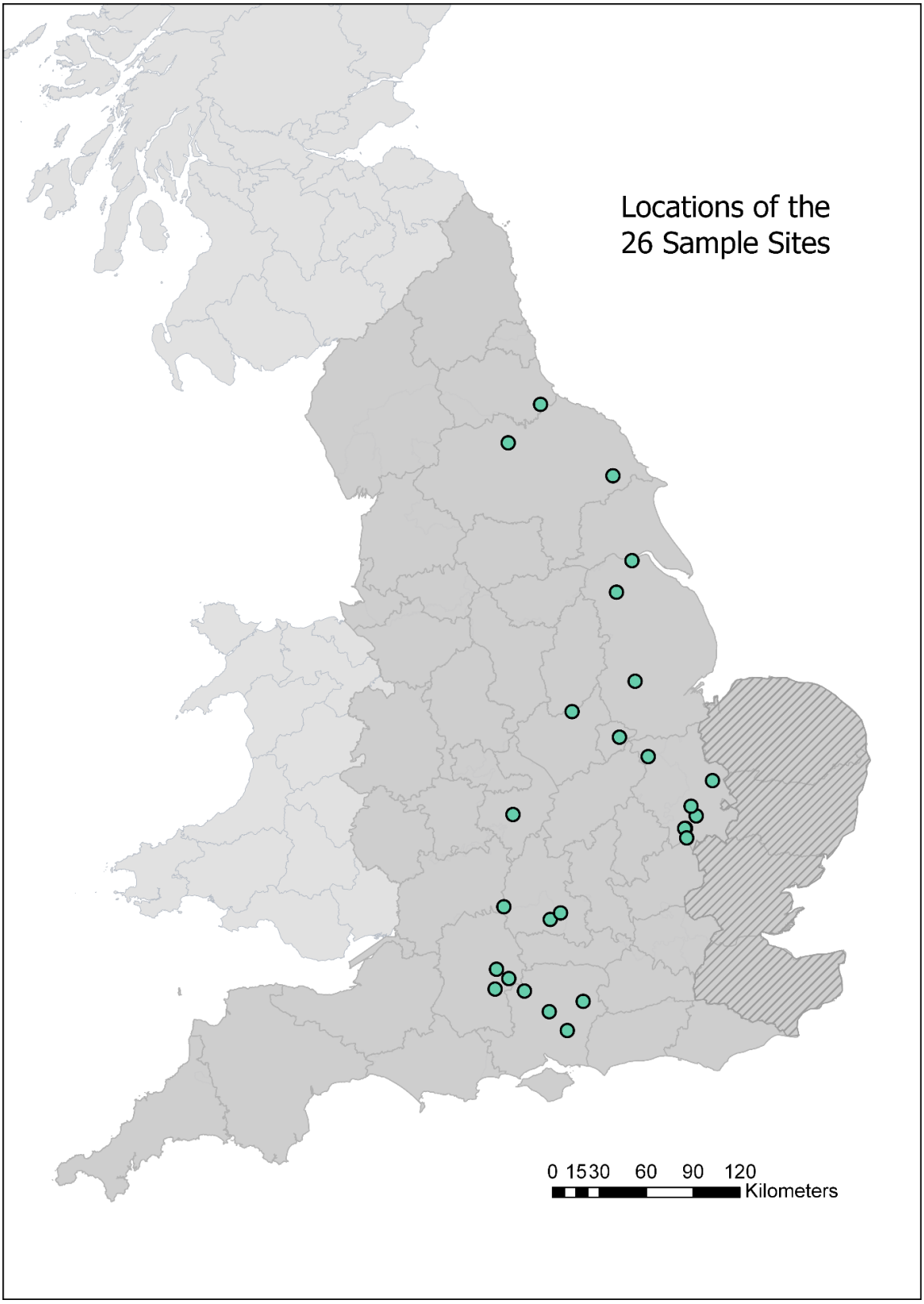


Figure 6:1 Map of 26 Sample Sites

The results of this test demonstrate that in this sample, female graves are indeed significantly more likely to contain Roman objects than male graves. However, studies from the past few decades have confirmed that female burials in the early Anglo-Saxon period are, on average, 'wealthier' than males graves, generally containing a larger number of objects and greater variety of object types (Stoodley, 1999, p. 92). This is particularly true of seventh-century burials (see Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 542). The question then arises whether the greater numbers of grave goods generally observed in female graves might explain the increased frequency of Roman artefacts. The next section assesses the relationship between grave 'wealth', expressed in the total numbers of 'items' deposited within the grave, and the deposition of reused Roman objects.

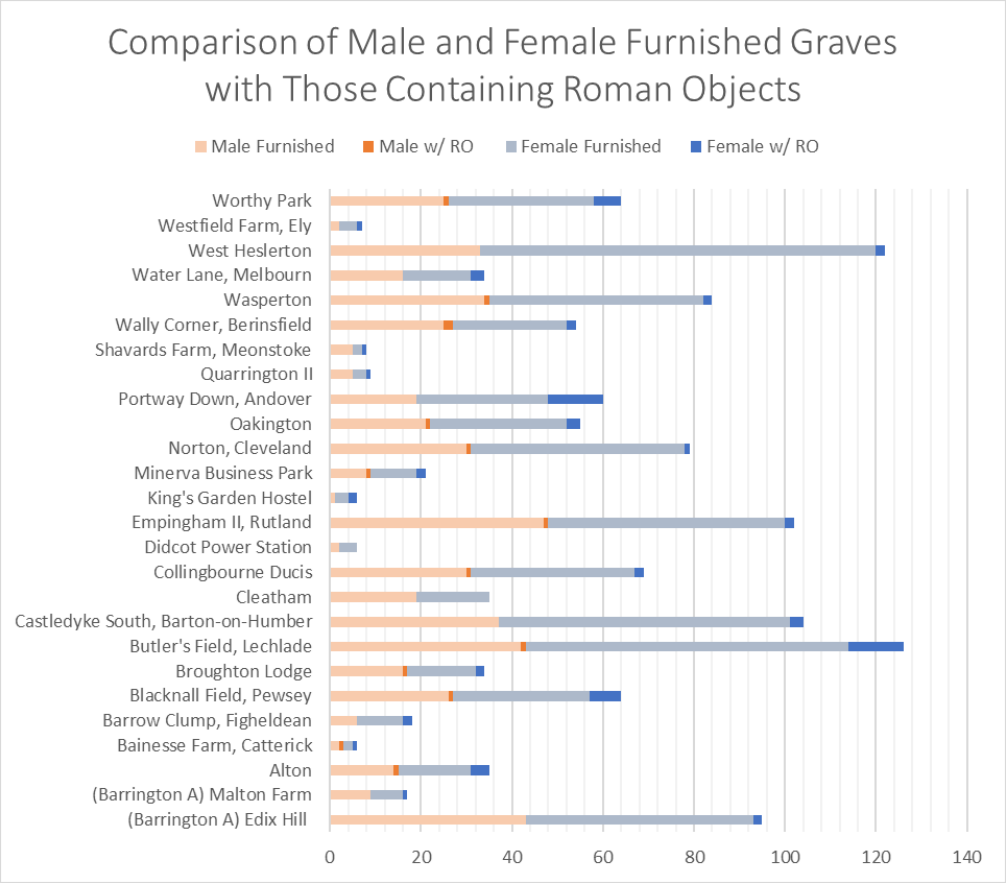


Figure 6:2 Male and Female Furnished Graves from the 26 Sites
Numbers of graves from the small sample containing Roman objects set against the total number of furnished inhumations for each gender. Table 6:1 outlines the sample dataset used for this chart.

6.2 Parts of a Whole: Roman objects as a proportion of grave assemblages

In the full dataset of 671 Roman objects, 522 (77.8%) were found in direct association with an inhumation. Forty-nine of these (9.4% of the 522) were recorded from male graves, 292 (56.0%) from female graves, and 178 (34.1%) from graves for which the sex or gender could not be determined. Of the 341 total inhumation graves from which Roman artefacts are recorded, 39 are male (11.4%), 168 are female (49.3%), and the remaining 134 are of indeterminate sex or gender (39.3%). Figure 6:3 gives a proportional view of the gendered associations of the total number of Roman objects and the number of inhumations with which these Roman artefacts were deposited.

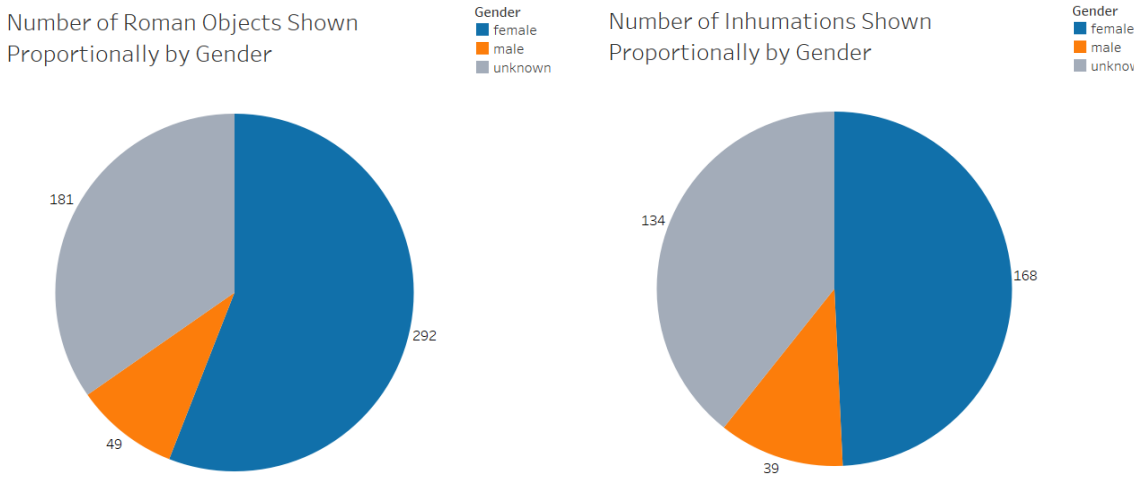


Figure 6:3 Proportions of Roman Objects and Inhumations with Roman Objects by Gender
A proportional view of the numbers of Roman objects present within male, female, and ungendered inhumations is shown on the left, and the numbers of inhumations attributed to each gender is shown on the right.

Due to the tendency for female burials to contain higher numbers of artefacts than those of their male counterparts, the question of whether the deposition of Roman material was a gendered practice must also consider the total number of items present within each grave. In each of the 341 inhumations, the number of Roman objects was considered in relation to the total number of items in the grave. To this end, the excavation reports for each of the inhumations were assessed for both the number of individual Roman artefacts per grave and the total number

of artefacts within the grave assemblage. In instances where more than one body was present in a grave, only the items associated with the inhumation in question were recorded. For the sake of clarity, the term 'object' in this section refers to individual artefacts, including those which form parts of composite items such as necklaces. Such composite groups of objects, however, were counted as one 'item'. Thus, though all the perforated Roman coins are recorded as individual Roman *objects*, those found grouped amongst beads on or near the chest were recorded as having been part of one *item* (i.e. a necklace or festoon). Coins, pendants and other suspended objects which were not explicitly connected with such groupings, for instance those found singly in association with a suspected bag or pouch, were counted as individual items. Pairs of wrist clasps were recorded as one item as one half requires the other to function, whereas objects which might have functioned singly (e.g. brooches) were counted individually. Fragments of pottery, bone, or stone found in the fill which are likely to have been residual were not recorded as reused items.

	Male	Female	Unknown
Total # Inhumations	39	168	134
Total # Items	192	1351	487
Avg # Items per Inhumation	4.92	8.04	3.63
Total # RO	49	292	181
Avg # RO per Inhumation	1.26	1.74	1.35

Table 6:2 Gendered Comparison of Roman Objects and Items per Grave
A comparison in numbers of Roman objects and all items interred with male and female inhumations, as well as those of unknown gender.

Almost half of the 341 recorded inhumations containing Roman objects were female. Females in this sample were buried with a much higher number of grave items overall compared with males and inhumations of unknown gender; it follows that this is also true for Roman objects (Table 6:2). Female graves also exhibit a higher average number of items per individual—approximately 8 items per female inhumation, compared with 4.9 per male inhumation—as well as a higher average number of Roman objects per individual, with 1.74 Roman objects deposited per female inhumation as compared with 1.26 per male inhumation.

As multiple Roman objects may have been part of one composite item, it is difficult to directly compare the two numbers without bias. This was of particular concern for female inhumation graves in which numerous reused coins may have been part of one strand, artificially inflating the ratio of Roman objects to items within the grave. Yet even with this potential bias, both female and male graves appear to contain similar proportions of Roman objects relative to the total number of grave items. In fact, within the 207 inhumations for which sex or gender could be assigned, Roman objects were found to have constituted 21.6% of all items recorded from the female inhumations, and 25.5% of all items recorded from the male inhumations. Hence there is a slightly higher average proportion of Roman objects present within the male graves of this dataset than in the graves of females. Overall, Roman objects represent an average of 25.7% of the items recorded for all 341 inhumations in this dataset.

Figure 6:4 and Figure 6:5 provide visual representations of the relationships between the absolute and average numbers of Roman objects and total items per inhumation in graves of male, female, and unknown gender (as displayed numerically in Table 6:2). What is immediately made clear in Figure 6:4 is that the female inhumations in this study greatly outnumber the male, not only in the number of graves recorded, but in the absolute numbers of Roman objects and total grave items as well. Figure 6:5, however, reveals a difference in the average numbers of total grave items per inhumation and the average numbers of Roman objects per inhumation. Whereas the average numbers of all grave items vastly vary between male and female graves, the average numbers of Roman objects remain much more even between inhumations of differing genders. Thus, though the female graves of this study contained a much higher number of artefacts in their total grave assemblages than the male graves, on average, they did not necessarily contain a higher average number of Roman objects.

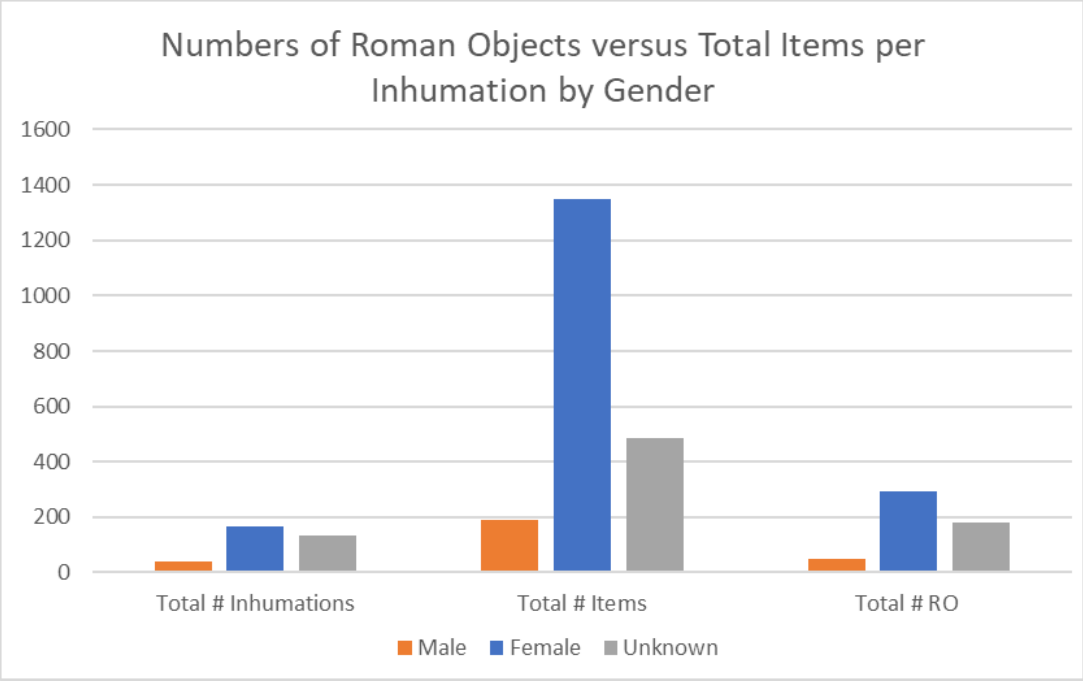


Figure 6:4 Counts of Roman Objects and Total Items per Inhumation by Gender
A gender-comparative view of the total number of inhumations containing Roman objects (341) alongside the total numbers of all items (including Roman objects) and the total numbers of only Roman objects for all males, females, and inhumations of indeterminate gender.

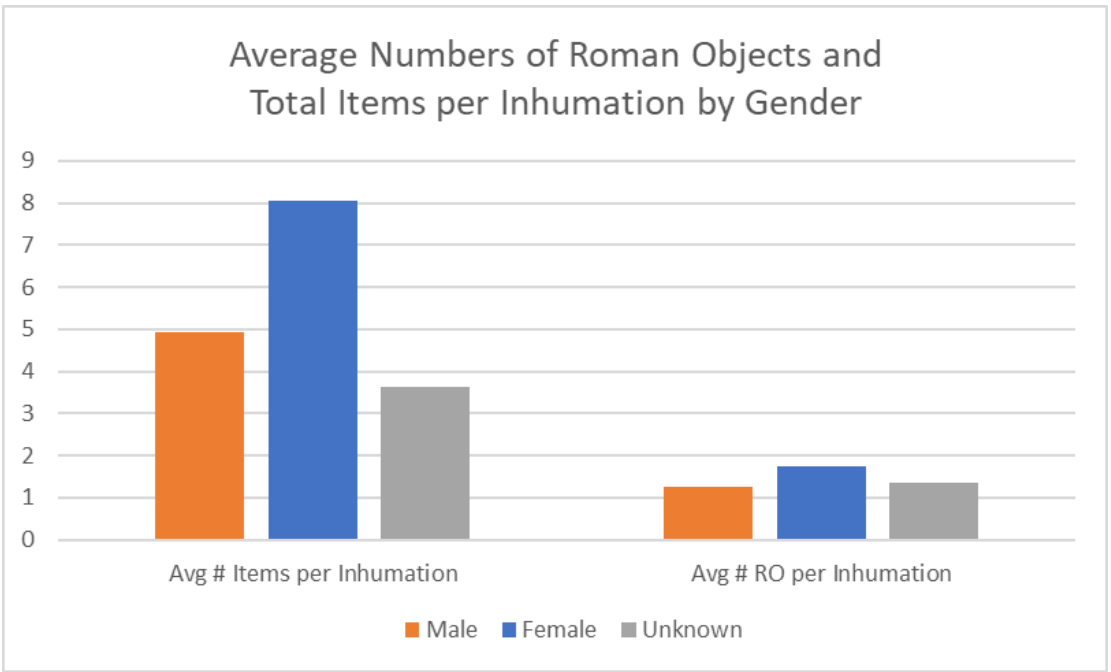


Figure 6:5 Average Numbers of Roman Objects and Total Items per Inhumation by Gender
The average numbers per inhumation of all items (including Roman objects) versus only Roman objects among all males, females, and inhumations of indeterminate gender.

On an individual level, however, there is some evidence to suggest a correlation between female graves with larger quantities of total items and a larger number of Roman objects, specifically coins (Figure 6:6 and Figure 6:7). As discussed above, the female graves of this study contained much larger quantities of artefacts than the male graves. The most abundantly furnished male inhumation (Inh_34) contained just thirteen items while the two most abundantly furnished females (Inh_337 and Inh_84) contained 35 and 42 items, respectively. The two trend lines in Figure 6:6 demonstrate the relationships between the number of Roman objects and the total number of items per grave, with a larger—but weak—positive correlation between the two variables in female graves than in male.[45] Thus, while inhumation graves of either gender—regardless of the quantity of grave goods—might contain a Roman object, female graves with higher numbers of items overall were somewhat more likely to contain higher numbers of Roman objects.

Several of the graves in Figure 6:6 contain a disproportionate number of Roman objects compared with the total number of items and therefore appear as outliers to the trend line. The most prominent of these outlying graves contain multiple Roman coins. In one female grave (Inh_73) all eleven items are of Roman manufacture and ten are perforated coins (90.9%). Another female grave (Inh_337) is also associated with ten coins (seven perforated) out of a total 35 items (37.1%), thirteen of which are Roman. In these graves, the coins were counted as individual Roman objects, but those of Inh_73 were likely part of one item (i.e. a necklace), accounting for the seemingly large proportions of Roman objects to total grave items. The notable male outlier, Inh_318, is also strongly affected by the presence of Roman coins, which comprise five of the six

[45] The correlation coefficient value for counts of Roman objects versus all items in female graves is 0.42, while in male graves it is 0.19.

items found in the grave (83.3%). These were held in a box and found with a set of scales, meaning they were likely used as weights (see Chapter 4, Section 4.4).

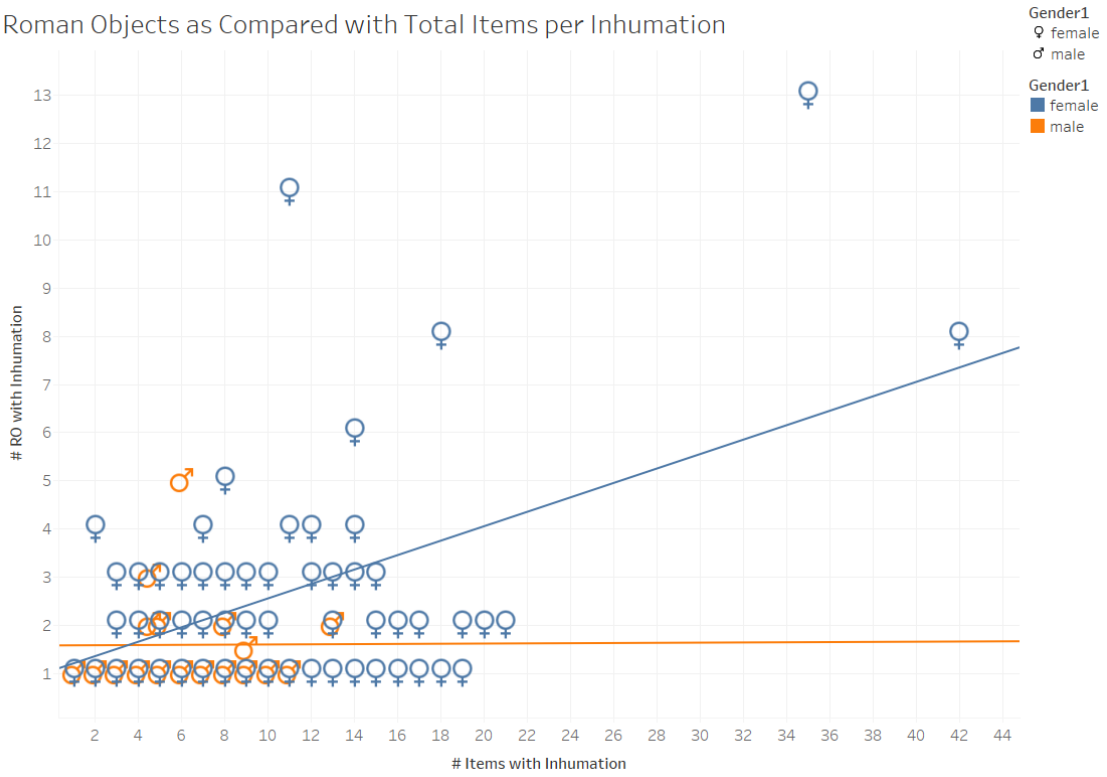


Figure 6:6 Roman Objects and Total Items per Gendered Inhumation
Counts of Roman objects compared with the counts of items in male versus female graves, with linear trend lines showing the relationship between the two. The p-value for the male trend line is 0.9813, and the p-value for the female trend line is 0.0003.

Figure 6:7 presents a visualisation of the effect of coins, both perforated and non-perforated, on the ratio between Roman objects and the total number of items in male and female graves. Non-perforated Roman coins constitute the largest class of Roman objects recovered from either male or female inhumation graves (200 objects total), with perforated coins coming in at a close second with 188 objects total (see Chapter 3, Section 3.7). Of these, 31.0% of non-perforated and 58.5% of perforated coins came from female graves, while 9.5% of non-perforated and a mere 1.6% of perforated coins came from male graves. These large numbers of coins have a particularly prominent impact on the artefact composition of female inhumation graves, likely due to the presence of necklaces and beaded festoons exclusively in female graves.

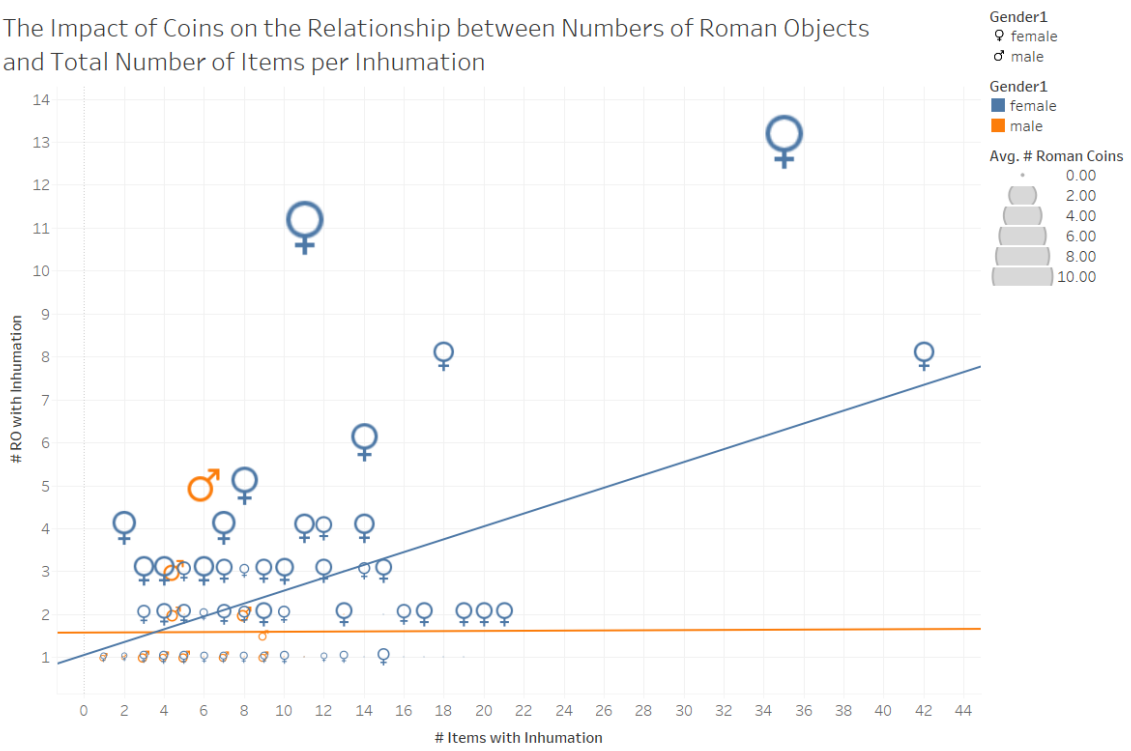


Figure 6:7 Impact of Coins on Roman Objects and Total Items

The counts of Roman objects compared with the total numbers of items in male versus female graves, this time with the average number of Roman coins also depicted using graduated sizes of the datapoint markers.

If Roman coins are excluded, the average numbers of Roman objects per male, female, and un-gendered graves levels out to within a difference of just 0.17 (see Table 6:3 and Figure 6:8). This confirms that the volume of Roman coinage in these graves greatly impacts the observable amount of Roman material deposited with each gender. The reduction of Roman objects per inhumation in female graves to a more equivalent level with male graves and those of unknown gender further suggests that for all Roman objects other than coins, the inclusion of *something* Roman in the burial ritual was likely more important than the volume of Roman material in the grave. Of course, this is not necessarily true of all graves, as demonstrated by those containing more than ten Roman objects. To that end, it is prudent to remember that the burial of a loved one was an intimate affair, and that the treatment of individual inhumations varied dependent upon the wishes of the communities which buried them.

	Male	Female	Unknown
Total # Inhumations with RO (incl. coins)	39	168	134
Total # RO (incl. coins)	49	292	181
Avg # RO per Inh. (incl. coins)	1.26	1.74	1.35
Total # Inhumations with RO (w/o coins)	25	98	77
Total # RO (w/o coins)	28	124	85
Avg # RO per Inh. (w/o coins)	1.12	1.27	1.10

Table 6:3 Impact of Coins on Number of Roman Objects per Inhumation by Gender
Table showing the total numbers of inhumations and Roman objects as well as the average numbers of Roman object per inhumation for each gender, both including and not including Roman coins.

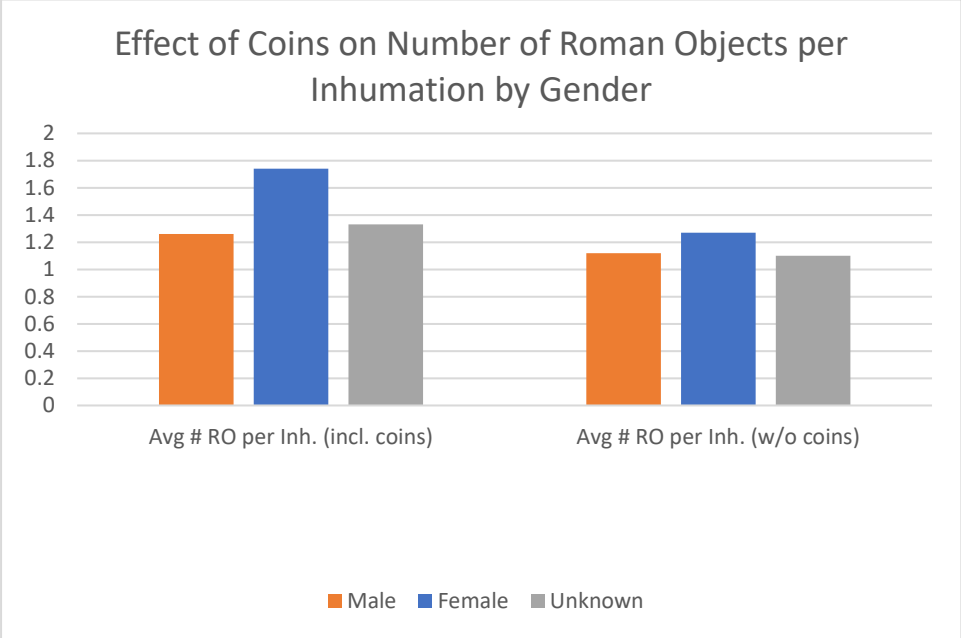


Figure 6:8 Impact of Coins on Number of Roman Objects per Inhumation by Gender
The average number of Roman objects per inhumation, both with and without Roman coins, for males, females, and inhumations of unknown gender.

It is apparent that the presence of reused Roman coins in a grave meaningfully impacts observations regarding the gender associations of Roman object reuse. Separate from the exclusive presence of coin pendants on necklaces within female graves, both perforated and unperforated coins are found more often and in greater numbers in female graves than in male. Whereas 58% of female graves contain at least one Roman coin, only 41% of male graves do. Of the 39 male inhumations recorded, sixteen are associated with Roman coins—three (7.7%) with perforated and thirteen (33.3%) with non-perforated. Fourteen (35.9%) of the male graves

contained only a single coin, with no obvious placement pattern linking them. Three of these Roman coins were recovered from the area of the hands or hips. Of the remaining graves, a double male inhumation at Cirencester II (Inh_118 and Inh_119) is associated with three non-perforated Roman coins, and a male grave at Watchfield, Shrivenham (Inh_318) contained five Roman coins reused as weights. Despite predominantly occurring singly, coins represent a fairly large proportion of Roman material associated with male inhumations, comprising nearly 45% of all Roman objects in male graves.

By contrast, single non-perforated coins were recovered from just 11.3% of female graves (19 inhumations). One was worn mounted as a pendant (Obj_390 in Inh_188), and around half (n=9, 47.4%) were associated with the hips and therefore are likely to have been held either in a bag or in one of the deceased's hands.[46] As perforated coins are often interpreted as ornamental objects to be hung from beaded festoons and necklaces, it is somewhat unexpected to find four associated with male graves. The location of one of these coins was not noted and a further coin is recorded from the fill, making it difficult to ascertain if they may have been gifts or accidental inclusions; however, the other two perforated coins have been recorded from the area of the chest, perhaps sewn on to clothing or hung singly as pendants. It is feasible to suggest that many of the non-perforated coins recorded might have been placed or tossed into the grave by mourners, or perhaps incorporated within a bag. The single coins present in male graves are distinct from the distribution of mostly multiple coins in female graves, suggesting that the number of coins and manner by which they were deposited may be gender specific.

[46] Dickinson (2004, p. 38) has suggested that the locations of single coins in or near the hands may represent a variation on the Roman tradition of Charon's obol, or the payment of the Roman ferryman of the dead. This practice is typically marked by the inclusion of a coin in or on the mouth.

6.3 Gendered associations of Roman object types: a change in perception

Sex and gender are proven to have had a dominant impact on artefact variation in the burial assemblages of early Anglo-Saxon graves (Pader, 1982; Brush, 1993; Lucy, 1998; Stoodley, 1999). The preceding sections have shown that the sex or gender of an individual also had an observable effect on the numbers of Roman objects being reused, i.e. female graves contain higher numbers of Roman objects per inhumation than male graves, while Roman objects with male inhumations represent a larger proportion of the overall grave assemblage than in female graves. The impact of Roman coins on these numbers was also discussed, and coins were shown to be linked with female-gendered graves. This result provides the foundation for a similar line of enquiry regarding other reused Roman object types: was the reuse of certain Roman object types gendered, and how did this compare with the use of contemporary objects? This section examines the gendered distributions of specific types of Roman artefacts and compares these with the known gender associations of Anglo-Saxon manufactured objects.

Table 6:4, Figure 6:9 and Figure 6:10 (below) show the gender associations of the Roman objects from the dataset per their object class. A full description of each of these classes can be found in Chapter 3. In the sample of 26 burial sites discussed in Section 6.2, female inhumation graves were proven statistically more likely to contain reused Roman objects than male graves. Given that this is the case, the large disparity present between the number of female-associated Roman objects and those associated with male graves, discussed in Section 6.3 and shown in Figure 6:9 and Figure 6:10, is to be expected. Female-associated objects outnumber male-associated objects in every object class and, overall, female burials contain six times as many Roman artefacts as their male counterparts (see Table 6:4). To account for this and move toward a qualitative assessment of which objects were chosen for deposition, the decision was made to analyse the Roman object distributions by type as a percentage of the total number of objects recorded for each gender (Figure 6:10).

Roman Objects by Gender

	Gender				
Object Class	male	female	unknown	N/A	Grand Total
Bead	1	4			5
Belt Fitting	2	5	2		9
Box	1	1			2
Bracelet	4	14	8	1	27
Brooch	7	18	25	18	68
Buckle	1	10	4	3	18
Ceramic	3	5	5	1	14
Coin	19	62	47	72	200
Counter			1		1
Earring		1	3		4
Fastener	1	4	1	1	7
Finger Ring		9	3	3	15
Glass Vessel	1	9	8	5	23
Horse Fitting	2	6	4	4	16
Intaglio		1	1		2
Key		4	2	2	8
Knife	1	2			3
Metal Vessel		1	1	1	3
Mount		3	1	1	5
Perf. Coin	3	110	49	26	188
Pin		4	4	4	12
Spoon	1	6	3	2	12
Stone		3	1		4
Strap End		3	3	1	7
Tile			2		2
Tweezers		2			2
Unique Metal Object	1	1	2	2	6
Weapons and Armor	1	1	1	1	4
Weight				1	1
Window Glass		3			3
Grand Total	49	292	181	149	671

Table 6:4 All Roman Object Types by Gender

Numbers of Roman artefact per object class associated with male, female, and un-gendered inhumations, as well as those from cemetery contexts but not associated with a grave.

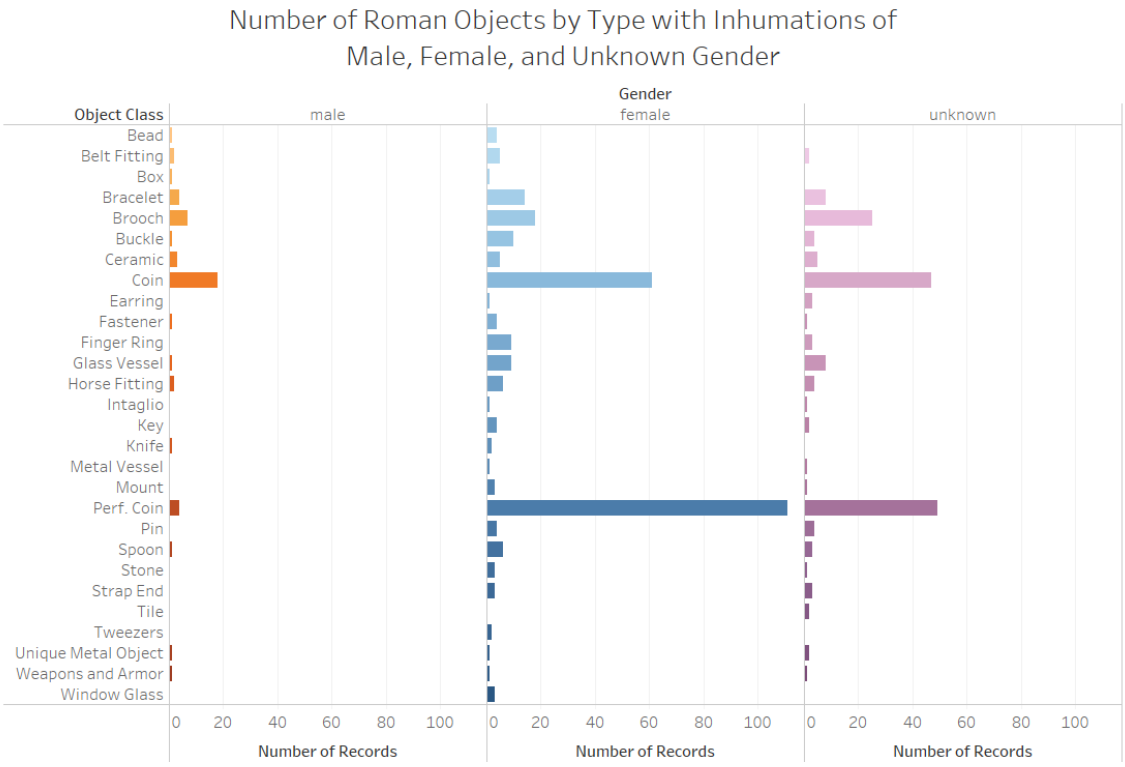


Figure 6:9 Numbers of Roman Objects by Type and Gender

Horizontals bars represent the counts of Roman objects by type in male, female, and ungendered graves.

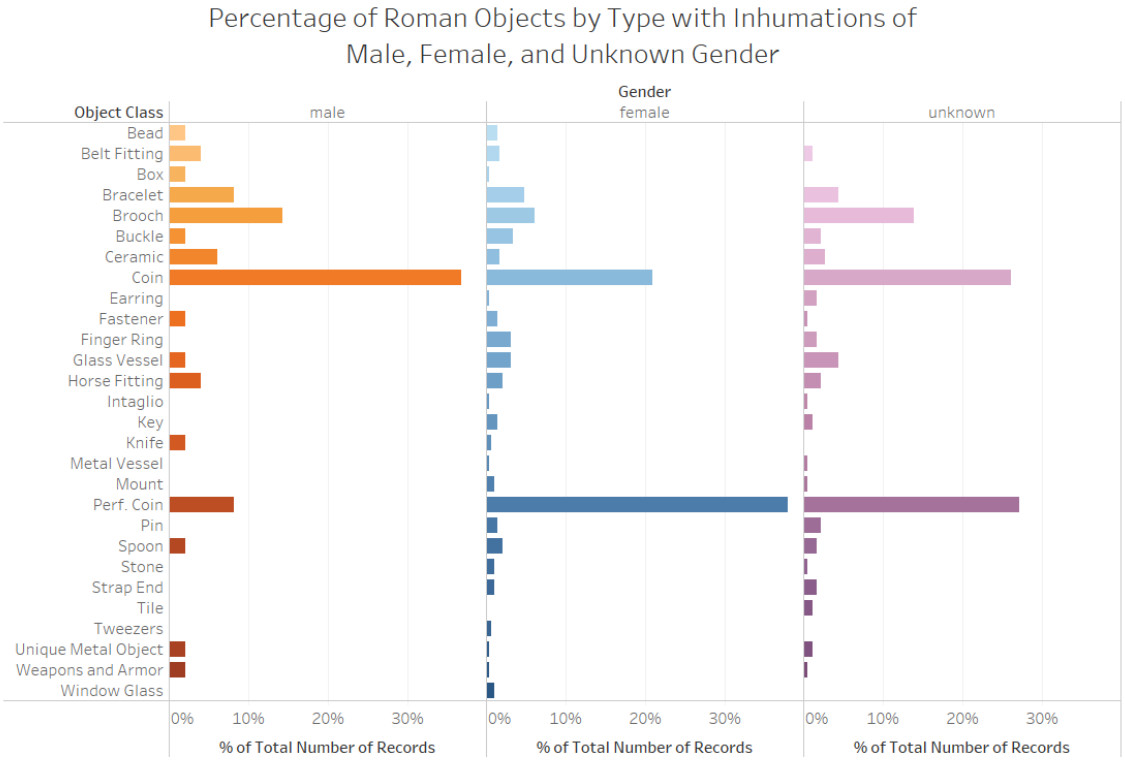


Figure 6:10 Percentage of the Total Numbers of Roman Objects by Type and Gender

Horizontal bars of each object type represent the percentage of the total number of Roman objects per gender, e.g. unperforated coins make up close to 40% of the count of all Roman objects from male graves, whereas they make up just over 20% of all Roman objects from female graves.

In an in-depth study of the relationship between sex, gender, and grave goods in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite, Stoodley (1999) examined data from 3,401 burials spread among 46 Anglo-Saxon cemeteries ranging from the fifth to early eighth centuries and covering almost the whole of Anglo-Saxon England (p. 11). A subset investigation of biologically sexed individuals includes only burials which were undisturbed and which contained adult inhumations aged 18 years or older, resulting in a sample of 1,636 inhumations, of which 612 were assessed likely to be male, 588 were likely to be female, and 436 were unable to be accurately sexed.[47] Of these inhumations, Stoodley lists 936 (or approximately 57%) to have contained grave goods which signalled the gender of the individual, with 60% of female-sexed individuals interred with dress accessories and 45% of male-sexed individuals interred with weapons (1999, p. 75). Strong male associations were observed for weapons, in particular, but also personal equipment including knives, purse mounts, tweezers and other 'general tools' as well as grave furnishings such as buckets and metal vessels (Stoodley, 1999, chap. 2). Strong female associations, on the other hand, were observed for jewellery and most dress fasteners (though buckles and belt fittings are somewhat more evenly associated), personal equipment such as weaving tools, combs, girdle items, toilet implements and sets, and grave furnishings including plain pottery vessels, glass vessels, and coins (Ibid.).

Direct comparison of the gendered reuse practices of Roman items and those of Anglo-Saxon manufacture recorded by Stoodley (1999) illustrates that the perceived 'rules' of the gender associations of certain object types do not apply to reused Roman objects. This is best illustrated by Figure 6:11 and Figure 6:12, which show the differences in object class frequencies between Stoodley's results and this study by measuring the relative percentages of gendered burials containing each object type. Table 6:5 displays these results. Unlike the previous chapters, which

[47] The numbers presented here are the combined totals of inhumations which were assessed by Stoodley (1999) to have been either 'probably' or 'possibly' male or female based on the amount of osteological evidence available.

focussed on which Roman object types were chosen for reuse, for these analyses the Roman object types were recorded to reflect the object's modified type where relevant (e.g. a bracelet cut down to a finger ring, glass vessel rim cut into bead, etc.) rather than its original function. This is not the case for the five coins presumed to have been used as weights, which are left under the class heading of 'coin'. Perforated coins are also included under the heading of 'coin'. A new class has been created for those objects other than perforated coins which were pierced for suspension; these are now under the label of 'pendants'. 'Pottery' has additionally been edited to only include vessels or large fragments of pottery which likely would have come from a full vessel in the grave. Items excluded from this count of object type include small sherds of pottery recovered from the fill and miscellaneous items crafted from Roman ceramic in antiquity, i.e. the two gaming counters and the spindle whorl (Obj_545, Obj_546, and Obj_619).

Figure 6:11 and Figure 6:12 demonstrate the discrepancies between the distributions of Roman and Anglo-Saxon object types in male and female burials through direct comparisons between Stoodley's 1999 data and the data from this study using radial graphs. The rings within these figures represent the percentages of inhumations in which certain object types (listed around the edges of the graph) can be found. The points in green represent the Anglo-Saxon object data recorded from Stoodley (1999), and the points in yellow represent the Roman object data present in this study. In comparing the two figures, larger variations appear in the distributions of Roman versus Anglo-Saxon object types in male inhumation graves than in female, i.e. the shapes created by the datapoints vary more in the figure showing male inhumations (Figure 6:11) than female (Figure 6:12).

Object Type Classes	Total # Inhumations w/ Anglo-Saxon Object Type (Stoodley 1999)	% Inh w/ Anglo-Saxon Object Type that are Female (Stoodley 1999)	% Inh w/ Anglo-Saxon Object Type that are Male (Stoodley 1999)	Total # Inhumations w/ Roman Object Type (Dunham thesis)	% Inh w/ Roman Object Type that are Female (Dunham Thesis)	% Inh w/ Roman Object Type that are Male (Dunham Thesis)
Bead	105	54.3	11.4	10	80.0	10.0
Belt Fitting	108	39.8	25.0	5	40.0	20.0
Bracelet	33	63.6	3.0	17	47.1	11.8
Brooch	442	67.9	6.3	47	38.3	14.9
Buckle	452	33.6	44.2	15	60.0	6.7
Ceramic	124	40.3	23.4	9	22.2	22.2
Coin (incl. perforated)	8	62.5	0.0	175	54.9	9.1
Finger Ring	45	64.4	4.4	15	73.3	6.7
Glass Vessel	15	26.7	13.3	11	27.3	9.1
Horse Fitting	4	0.0	25.0	10	60.0	10.0
Knife	902	32.9	43.8	3	66.7	33.3
Metal Vessel	10	30.0	40.0	2	50.0	0.0
Pendant	49	46.9	10.2	17	82.4	0.0
Pin	187	60.4	15.5	9	55.6	0.0
Tweezers	67	32.8	49.3	2	100.0	0.0

Table 6:5 Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types in Male and Female Graves

Table of comparisons between the percentages of female versus male graves containing each object type for both Anglo-Saxon and Roman manufactured objects. Graves for which sex or gender could not be reasonably assigned are included in the total count of inhumations, but not the percentages.

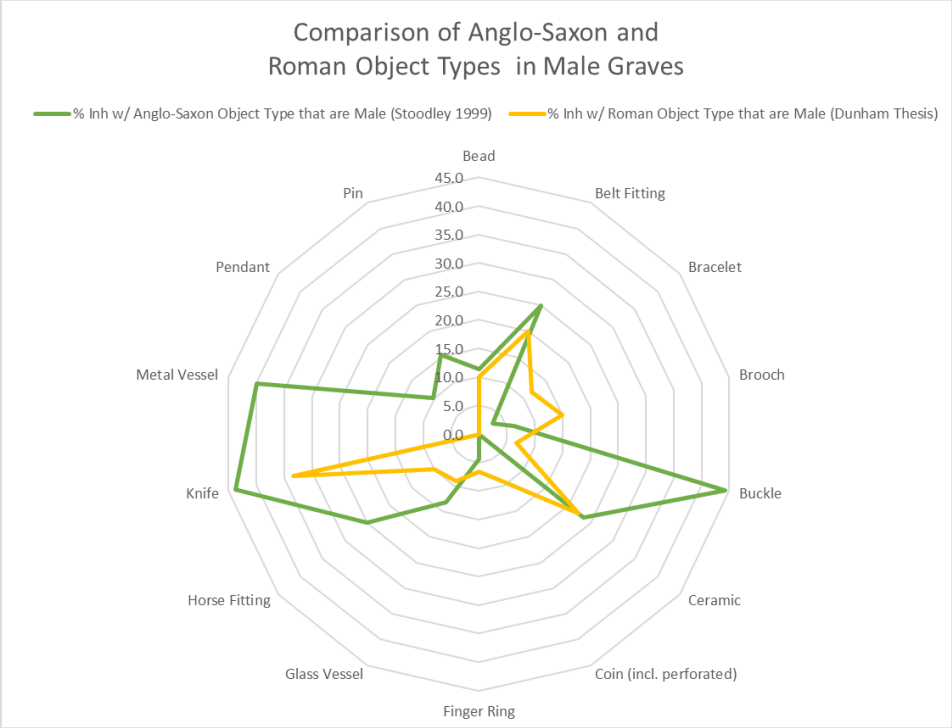


Figure 6:11 Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types in Male Graves

Relative percentages of male graves containing Anglo-Saxon and Roman object types. Percentages are calculated from the total number of graves containing each object type from each study (see Table 6:5*).*

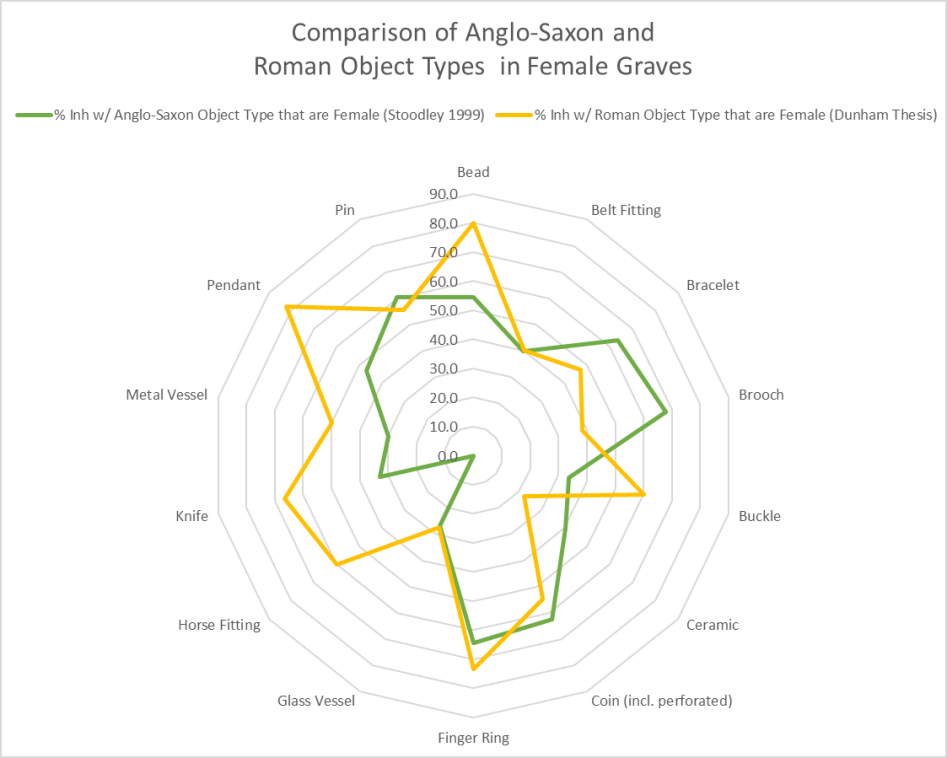


Figure 6:12 Comparison of Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types in Female Graves
Relative percentages of female graves containing Anglo-Saxon and Roman object types. Percentages are calculated from the total number of graves containing each object type from each study (see Table 6:5.)

Despite Anglo-Saxon buckles, knives, and metal vessels all displaying male bias in Stoodley's data, none of the corresponding Roman object types exhibit a male bias in this study. In fact, female graves make up the larger percentage of graves containing each Roman object type save for pottery vessels, for which male and female inhumations represent an equal percentage of the total number of inhumation graves (Table 6:5). However, where some of the typically 'masculine' types of Anglo-Saxon objects are less represented in the reused Roman objects found in male graves, there is a noticeable increase in other, typically 'feminine' object types. This specifically refers to Roman bracelets, for which 11.8% of the graves are male (an increase of 8.8 percentage points from Anglo-Saxon bracelets), brooches (an increase of 8.6 points), finger rings (an increase of 2.3 points), and coins, both perforated and whole (an increase of 9.1 points) (Table 6:5 and Figure 6:11). This proportional increase of male graves incorporating Roman dress accessories compared with Anglo-Saxon objects of the same type suggests that Roman artefacts were not

viewed in the same manner as objects of Anglo-Saxon manufacture, and that these items therefore transcended the gender-restrictions of more contemporary objects.

Evidence from the Roman object data suggests that a shift in the opposite direction, from male bias to female, is likely due to the practice of reusing Roman objects as either ornamental display items or curating them for incorporation into pouches of miscellaneous, sometimes amuletic, items held at the hip. The proportional representations of female inhumation graves containing certain object types are generally more consistent between Anglo-Saxon and Roman types, with few notable exceptions. For instance, a much higher percentage of graves containing Roman buckles are female when compared with graves containing Anglo-Saxon buckle types; female graves make up c. 60% of all graves containing Roman buckles in this study—an increase of 26.4 percentage points over Stoodley's graves containing Anglo-Saxon buckles (Table 6:5). Several of these may have been worn as part of the dress costume, as at least two were recovered from the centre hips, but many were also associated with likely bag collections at the left hip. A similar trend is also observable with Roman horse fittings, for which 60% of the burials containing the object type are female, compared with zero graves containing Anglo-Saxon horse fittings. At least half of these Roman horse fittings are also associated with likely bag collections (n=3). Such results taken from small samples must always be treated with caution, however, as several of the Roman object types are present in fewer than ten graves. For this reason, a closer examination of the gendered distributions of Roman object types as compared with Anglo-Saxon types is presented below in Section 6.4.

Hines and Bayliss assert that the chronological frameworks of grave furnishings vary so significantly between male and female graves that it is not possible to combine them into a single meaningful sequence (2013, p. 529). It therefore stands to reason that the passage of time might have had a large impact on the gendered distributions of reused Roman objects and how they

compare with Stoodley's findings as shown above. The effects of the passage of time on these practices are reviewed in Section 6.5.

6.4 Further Comparisons in Anglo-Saxon and Roman Object Types

6.4.1 Ceramics

Modest pottery vessels are recorded by Stoodley to have been more prominent in female burials than male, with 40.3% of graves containing ceramic vessels being either female or probably female graves and 23.4% of being male or probably male (1999, p. 30). Compared with Stoodley's findings, Roman pottery vessels are virtually non-existent in Anglo-Saxon graves. Proportionally, however, the distributions of ceramic vessels in male graves are quite similar, with males making up 22.2% of the nine inhumations with which Roman pottery was associated. One contains a Roman pot lid (Inh_107, Obj_231) and another a pottery flagon (Inh_100, Obj_221). One further Roman pot is recorded for this study but not included in this analysis. This is a wheel-thrown Roman cooking pot labelled by Evison (1988) as a cremation urn (Obj_71). The relationship between this pot and the inhumed male in the same grave (Inh_24) is unclear, hence its exclusion. The nearly 16cm tall pot is recorded to have been located in the fill of the grave but is listed in the specialist report to not contain evidence of human bone (Evison, 1988, p. 64). Stratigraphic evidence suggests that the cremation must have been interred at a later date to the grave "by a new Anglo-Saxon owner" (Ibid., p. 42), but how much later is not specified. Two female burials (also 22.2%) contain a Roman pottery vessel, or at least a large part of one (Inh_109, Obj_234 and Inh_341, Obj_671). This percentage is much lower than that recorded by Stoodley (1999), but with such a large discrepancy in numbers of graves containing this object type, more defined observations cannot be made.

6.4.2 Buckles

In the category of dress accessories almost every Anglo-Saxon object type held a feminine bias in Stoodley's study save for buckles, the most frequently occurring object type behind knives. This is the category in which the most discrepancy between the two studies can be observed. Stoodley (1999) reports that 44.2% of the graves containing buckles of Anglo-Saxon manufacture are male and 33.6% are female. The present study shows Roman buckles to make up 2.0% of all male-associated Roman objects and 3.4% of all female-associated objects. Only one grave containing this object type (6.7%) is male compared with ten female inhumation burials (66.7%). Roman belt fittings also demonstrate a female bias, though to a lesser degree than buckles, with 55.6% (n=5) occurring in female graves and just 22.2% (n=2) in male. This distribution and slight female bias is not dissimilar to what is observable in the Anglo-Saxon belt fittings of Stoodley's study. This trend has also been observed in other studies of the post-Roman period. Of the six late and sub-Roman buckle types categorised by Marzinzik, three were only found in the graves of Anglo-Saxon women: those with confronted animal heads (Marzinzik's Type I.1a), those with outward facing horse heads (Type II.1.b), and those with fixed plates (Type II.2) (2003, p. 70). Similarly, of the belt fittings with chip-carved designs or 'dolphin' styles with confronted or opposing animal heads recorded for the present study, all but one are found in the graves of women. That this style of items had previously only been associated with men in late Roman contexts suggests that buckles, like other select object types, underwent a change in meaning into the fifth century which made them appropriate for use by women.

6.4.3 Brooches

Anglo-Saxon brooches are strongly female-biased, with 67.9% of burials containing Anglo-Saxon brooches being female and 6.3% male. Of these few male graves, 29% (n=8) contained only

a single brooch, and a number of these were located at the shoulder. This bias shifts with Roman brooches, with the percentage of female burials dropping to 38.3% of graves containing brooches and the percentage of male burials rising to 14.9%. Upon closer examination, Roman brooches are recorded from just 10.1% of all female inhumations in this study (n=17), but from 17.9% of all male inhumations (n=7). Of these seven inhumations, two have Roman brooches located in the area of the head, one at the feet, and two on the chest or shoulder. The observation of brooches being placed over the chest or shoulder of the deceased is noted by Philpott to have been affiliated with male burials in his study of Roman burial practices in Britain (Philpott, 1991, p. 141; Stoodley, 1999, p. 34). He further argues that the position of these brooches in the grave most likely relates to where the object was worn in life, leading Stoodley to suggest that Anglo-Saxon brooches worn in such a manner may indicate that the wearer had been laid to rest wearing a cloak fastened by a single brooch (1999, p. 34). White has additionally observed that some styles of late Roman brooch—particularly those of a round or circular type—appear to have been worn singly by both women and men (1988, pp. 155—156). It may be, therefore, that the male wearers of Roman brooches in this style may have been referencing late Roman traditions through both their style of dress and their choice in dress accessories.

6.4.4 Other Jewellery Types

Bracelets of Roman manufacture appear to swing toward an increased presence in male graves and decreased presence in female graves, however numbers are low. Of the seventeen burials recorded to contain Roman bracelets, 47.1% are female (n=8) and 11.8% male (n=2). The two male burials contain either a whole bracelet (Inh_308, Obj_599) or fragments of two different copper alloy Roman bracelets (Inh_118). The latter grave is one of a double male inhumation with fairly confused contexts at Cirencester II (Inh_118 and Inh_119), presenting the possibility that both of the interred males might have been associated with Roman bracelets, rather than both

bracelets occurring with one individual; this is also a possibility for the three Roman coins also listed in the grave. Just one grave of a young male adult contains a finger ring (6.7% of all finger ring finds) made from a resized Roman bracelet (Inh_137). By comparison, Stoodley (1999) identifies one possible male grave to have been associated with an Anglo-Saxon bracelet and two associated with Anglo-Saxon finger rings; these represent 3.0% and 4.4%, respectively. The decrease in the percentage of burials containing bracelets being female (from 63.3% in Stoodley to 47.1% here) is likely due, in some part, to bracelets being cut and modified to create new objects: three were resized for finger rings, one modified into a ring brooch, and one glass bracelet fragment hung as a pendant (see Chapter 4).

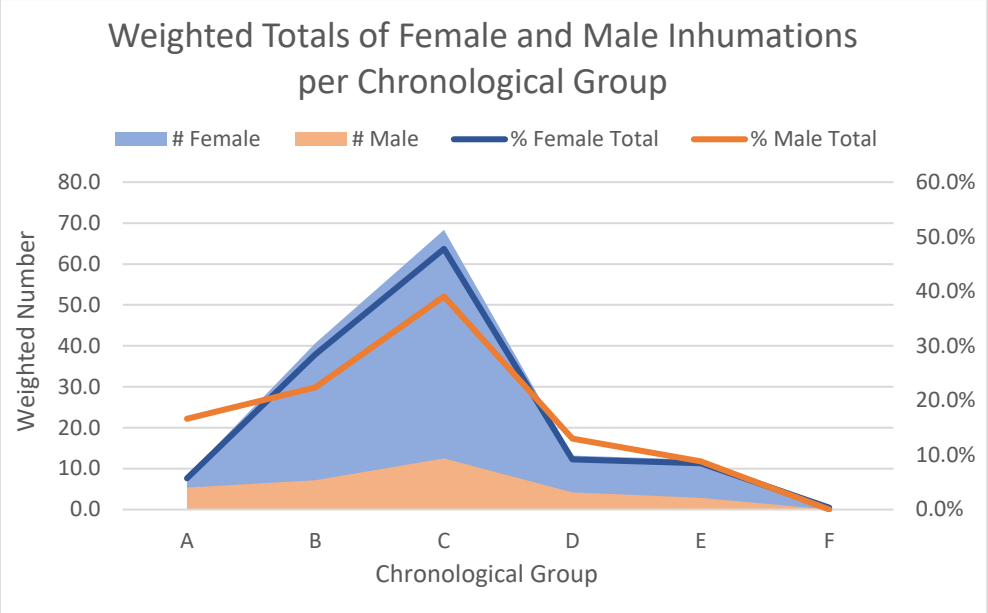
Other ornamental female-associated objects are far less visible in the male burials of this dataset, though one glass Roman melon bead can be found in the grave of a young adult male (Inh_53; 10%). Stoodley reports the occurrence of single beads with twelve males (11.4%), and it has been postulated that single artefacts such as these may have served as buttons (Brush, 1993, p. 95). Perhaps this might also be an acceptable interpretation of the single perforated coins found on the chests of the two male inhumations mentioned above in Section 6.2. Nearly all other Roman objects are too few represented in this dataset to meaningfully assess on a broad level.

6.5 Gender and Reuse over Time

Both the numbers of Roman objects and the proportions of Roman objects relative to total items in the grave consistently rise from the mid-fifth into the mid-sixth centuries before declining in the early seventh century (Chapter 8). In general, this chronological trend is observed in graves of females, males, and inhumations of unknown sex or gender alike. Yet evidence indicates a clear divergence in the profiles of male and female inhumations over time. For instance, though the distributions of both male and female graves peak in the mid-sixth century (group C), a shallower

peak exists for male graves than is observed for female graves (Figure 6:13). A greater proportion of the male graves from this study are recorded from earlier contexts than females: 16.7% of the weighted total of 32 male graves are dated to the mid- to late fifth century (group A), as compared with just 5.7% of the weighted total of 143 female graves. The number of male graves containing Roman objects demonstrates only a small increase from this point forward, peaking with a weighted total of 12.5 inhumations in the mid-sixth century before declining. By contrast, the profile of female inhumations shifts significantly from the mid-fifth to the mid-sixth century—from 5.7% up to 47.8% of the weighted total—before exhibiting a sharp decline in the late sixth and early seventh centuries. From this we can infer that Roman object reuse was not a strongly gendered practice in the mid-fifth century but quickly became gendered thereafter, with the female practice exhibiting a much more extreme change over time than the male.

Following the peak of the mid-sixth century, Figure 6:13 illustrates a near-level number of weighted female inhumations between the late sixth century and the mid-seventh. This consistency between groups D and E can be compared with the continued decrease observed in male graves. John Hines notes a 'dramatic divergence' in the quantitative profiles of male and female Anglo-Saxon furnished burials in the mid-seventh century, characterised by a marked rise in the frequency of substantially furnished female graves and the appearance of new artefact types (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 529). Hines additionally observes that unlike their male counterparts, furnished females continue to be deposited regularly in the North throughout the seventh century (Ibid., p. 536). The consistent—rather than declining—number of female inhumations with Roman objects into the mid-seventh century, particularly in the North, again reflects observable trends from within the broader Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite. The convergence and implications of these trends are given full discussion below in Sections 8.3.5 and 8.4.



Chronological Groups	Weighted # Females	% of Female total	Weighted # Males	% of Male total
A	8.2	5.7%	5.3	16.7%
B	40.7	28.4%	7.2	22.4%
C	68.3	47.8%	12.5	39.1%
D	13.2	9.2%	4.2	13.0%
E	12.2	8.5%	2.8	8.9%
F	0.5	0.3%	0.0	0.0%

Figure 6:13 Weighted Male and Female Inhumations per Chronological Group
Trends in the counts of female and male graves per chronological group. The proportional distributions of the total number of female/male graves per chronological group (F% and M%) are denoted by trendlines. Due to the nature of the chronological evidence in this study, this figure is intended as a visual guide; points of intersection between male and female trendlines cannot be considered exact.

6.6 Summary of Gender Analysis

Though much of the analysis in this chapter has focused on individual object types and their gendered associations, it is important to remember that artefacts are merely tools for social expression, manipulated and used by individuals, families and communities. This chapter set out with the intention of creating a deeper understanding of how Roman objects were incorporated into the gendered aspects of the Anglo-Saxon funerary rite. Significance tests have shown that

female inhumations from this early period are significantly more likely to contain Roman objects compared to males, and often contain much higher numbers of Roman artefacts. Chronological analysis further suggests that the practice of incorporating Roman material into the burial rite became more female-gendered from the late fifth into the mid-sixth century. Proportionally, however, Roman objects make up a higher percentage of the total number of items present in the male graves which do contain them. Thus, the purposeful inclusion of these Roman artefacts might have made just as much, if not more, of a statement in male graves as in female graves.

The concept of 'gendered objects' must be treated with care; these objects should be seen not as passive indicators of 'gender' but as the building blocks used by an individual or community to create a gendered identity (see Martin, 2015). In the case of reused Roman artefacts, it appears that the typical gendering of objects was not strictly adhered to, and that they were therefore used in other ways to help build the social identities of the Anglo-Saxon dead. The observed differences in the feminine and masculine uses for Roman object types as compared to items of Anglo-Saxon craftsmanship, particularly in brooches and jewellery items, suggest that these artefacts were not always held to the same cultural norms as Anglo-Saxon objects of the same or similar function.

7 Age

Reuse and the Anglo-Saxon Life Course

Having addressed the impact of gender on the reuse of Roman objects in the previous chapter, this chapter considers trends related to the Anglo-Saxon life cycle. Deciphering the socio-cultural complexities surrounding age through burial is a difficult enterprise, further complicated by ambiguities in the language used in archaeological reports. Recent scholarship, covered in detail throughout this chapter, has done much to advance our understanding of how the Anglo-Saxon life course was reflected in the funerary rite.

In 2000, Nick Stoodley published a study on the Anglo-Saxon life cycle, containing a national sample of 1,230 undisturbed inhumation burials from forty-six cemeteries, all of which had been given an 'anthropologically determined age span' and were banded into age groups based on the 'standard groupings' used throughout continental Europe (2000, p. 457). Through analysis of grave good distributions within and throughout these age ranges, Stoodley determined that both the number and types of grave goods deposited in inhumations increased with age, and that age therefore "clearly exert[ed] bearing on the quantity of burial wealth" (Ibid., p. 459). He thus concluded that the physiological age of an individual acted as a template around which a 'cultural system of classification' was ultimately defined, and that this system manifested itself in the burial rite though shifts in the quantity and typological, sometimes symbolic, nature of grave goods (Ibid., p. 469). The analyses presented in this chapter seek to examine whether these shifts in object distribution also affected the reuse of Roman objects in the grave, and to illuminate how the reuse of Roman material culture might have interacted with the portrayal of an individual's life stage at their time of death.

7.1 'Children' in the Burial Record

As age is a demonstrably constructed category, efforts must be made to assess the data as objectively as possible. Halcrow and Tayles (2011) remind us that in many 'traditional' societies, the construction of social age was related to a particular stage of physical and emotional maturation, and that the progression between stages of life took into account not only the chronological age of the individual, but also their skills, personality, and capacities (Pader, 1982; Fortes, 1984; Kamp, 2001, p. 4; Halcrow and Tayles, 2011, p. 348). In the burial record, advancement through these stages may be evidenced by a shift in the way the deceased was treated in death, as well as the type and number of grave goods which may have been dedicated to them by their mourners. A general paucity of archaeological material related to infants and young children in the early period has given rise to a hypothesis that fifth—seventh-century children might have been less important or lower in status than adults, therefore receiving less attention in death. Crawford (1991b; 1991a; 1993) has demonstrated that of over 1,000 aged skeletons from early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, fewer than 6% were aged under three years (61 of 1,271) and only 11% were aged under five years (130 of 1,271). In fact, her data reveals that children represent only 10-15% of the total early Anglo-Saxon mortuary population, even though comparable rates for juvenile mortality in similar non-industrial populations is closer to 50% (Crawford, 2000, p. 170; 1991b; see also Richards, 1987). This observation is consistent among the sample of graves containing Roman objects within the present study: of the 83 inhumations for which a chronological age was estimated, only 8.4% (n=7) are aged under five. Further to being generally under-represented, the graves of children are also relatively poorly furnished when compared with the graves of adults, generally being associated with fewer objects and rarely including the 'glamourous artefacts' sometimes seen with adults (Crawford, 2000, pp. 170—171). This trend is also mirrored within the data collected for this study.

Due to limited textual evidence, we do not know exactly what characterised the transition from childhood into adulthood in early Anglo-Saxon society; however, evidence from the fifth—seventh centuries suggests that there may have been at least two transitional thresholds in the life cycle, and the first may have been as early as ages 10—12. Crawford suggests this age range to correlate with the age of maturity in early Anglo-Saxon law codes, *circa* seventh century (see also Attenborough, 1922, p. 39) and furthermore observes that it is at the threshold of 10—12 years of age that individuals first begin to appear with more 'adult' grave assemblages (2000; see also Crawford, 1991b; 1991a; 1993). Based on his observations of the burial practices at Mill Hill (Kent), Blacknall Field (Wiltshire), and Norton (Durham), Stoodley suggests this first threshold to be slightly later—between ages of 12 and 14 in females—further positing that a shift in burial practice revolving around this age range might relate to the onset of menarche or, potentially, the commencement of the individual's feminine role as a carer (2011, p. 54). The second apparent age threshold—into 'adulthood'—is believed to occur within the range of 18—20 years of age, marked by a large increase in the number and variety of items present in the grave.

The following sections are split into two primary concentrations of life cycle analysis. The first looks at the distributions of reused Roman artefacts across chronological age ranges, considering primarily how patterns of reuse correspond with the overall pattern of grave furnishing in this period as outlined above. The second will consider perceptions of the 'juvenile' versus the 'adult', and whether Roman objects might have been disproportionately deposited in the burials of those who died young.

7.2 Roman Object Types through the Ages

7.2.1 The Sample of Aged Graves

The total number of inhumations which could be aged in this study is relatively small and, of course, biased toward graves in which material was deposited. Of 341 total inhumations in the dataset, only 83 (24.3%) were assigned an estimated age or age range. For the inhumations given an approximate age range, the median age was used in deciding the age category. For instance, if an individual was estimated by the excavator to have been between the ages of 16 and 18 years at death, the median age of 17 years was used to place that inhumation into an age category (e.g. 13—18). The age range groups used for analysis are based on those of Stoodley (2000; 2011), Crawford (1999), and Gowland (2006) detailed above, as well as the observable deposition patterns within this study. An attempt has been made to keep the age ranges narrow when possible, to allow for the identification of subtle patterning. This has been made difficult, however, by the complications inherent in accurately aging the skeletal materials of older individuals (see Rogers, 2009), resulting in the subsequent use in reports of broad estimated age ranges that can span up to a decade. The knock-on effect is that the age ranges of individuals over the age of 24 are much larger than those of younger individuals. Some minor overlap occurs in the latter two age ranges between individuals aged 35—44 years and those listed as 40 and above; the latter inhumations, having a much broader estimation of age, have been placed into a separate group (40—45+) so as to not impact the results of those individuals which can be estimated to between 35 and 40 years with some confidence. Figure 7:1 displays the resulting table of inhumations per age range group. A system which relies on median ages is far from perfect, particularly for those inhumations for which broad estimated age ranges have been given and especially those that border on or span defined life course thresholds. However, the creation of incremental age groups was deemed necessary in order to assess age trends in Roman object distribution and provides interesting insight into how Roman object reuse related to the Anglo-Saxon life cycle.

Age Range (Years)	# of Inhumations
0—2	6
3—6	5
7—9	5
10—12	6
13—17	12
18—24	11
25—34	19
35—44	7
40—45+	14

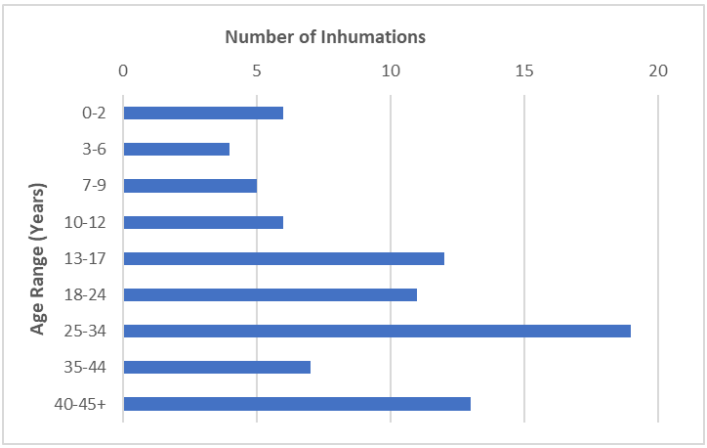


Figure 7:1 Age Ranges
The defined age range groups of this study, alongside the numbers of inhumations recorded into each.

7.2.2 Infants and Young Children

In graves of individuals c. 2 years or under, a perforated Roman coin or two tend to be the only artefacts present. Two exceptions are noted: one inhumation of this age group had a Roman *Lydion* tile placed at the feet as the sole grave good (Inh_279), presumably as a small offering table (Stoodley and Stedman, 2001, p. 160), and another was interred with a Roman buckle and plate over its right arm (Inh_88). For five of the six recorded inhumations under c. 2 years (83.3%), Roman artefacts were the only objects in the grave.

Inhumation #	Estimated Age Range	Median Age	Age Range Group	Object Class	Object #
Inh_95	0.5-1 years	0.75	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_208
Inh_95	0.5-1 years	0.75	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_209
Inh_279	12-18 months	1.25	0-2	Tile	Obj_547
Inh_311	1-1.5 years	1.25	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_602
Inh_88	1-2 years	1.5	0-2	Buckle	Obj_196
Inh_94	1.5-2 years	1.75	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_206
Inh_94	1.5-2 years	1.75	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_207
Inh_58	2 years	2	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_136
Inh_58	2 years	2	0-2	Perf. Coin	Obj_137

Table 7:1 Inhumations Aged Under 2 Years
Roman object types recovered from inhumations in the 0—2-year age group.

A shift is evident between the ages of 4 and 6 years, however, with the introduction of other Roman items. Though perforated Roman coins still remain the predominant artefact—with just

under half of the inhumations aged approximately 4—9 years containing at least one and no more than two (44.4%; n=4 of 9 total)—individuals from this age group were also interred with Roman bracelets (Inh_55 and Inh_57), a lathe-turned bone counter of probable Roman date (Inh_36), a large Roman sandstone quern located at the feet of Inh_326, and another large fragment of Roman tile located near the head of Inh_187.

Inhumation #	Estimated Age Range	Median Age	Age Range Group	Object Class	Object #
Inh_325	4-5 years	4.5	3-6	Coin	Obj_628
Inh_124	c. 5-7 years	6	3-6	Perf. Coin	Obj_263
Inh_57	6 years	6	3-6	Bracelet	Obj_135
Inh_89	6-7 years	6.5	3-6	Perf. Coin	Obj_197
Inh_89	6-7 years	6.5	3-6	Perf. Coin	Obj_198
Inh_36	6-8 years	7	7-9	Counter	Obj_107
Inh_187	8 years	8	7-9	Tile	Obj_389
Inh_253	c. 8 years	8	7-9	Perf. Coin	Obj_496
Inh_55	6-10 years	8	7-9	Bracelet	Obj_133
Inh_326	9 years	9	7-9	Stone	Obj_629

Table 7:2 Inhumations Aged 3 to 9 Years
Roman object types recovered from inhumations in the 3—6- and 7—9-year age groups.

The apparent increase in the variety of Roman grave goods for individuals of 4 or more years correlates with an observed trend in studies of the Anglo-Saxon life cycle in which both the quantity and variety in grave goods increases in inhumation graves from the age of 4—7 years (Lucy, 1998, p. 45; Stoodley, 1999, p. 110; Gowland, 2006, p. 148). The fifteen graves of individuals under the age of 10 included both well and poorly furnished, containing between one and nine items per grave. For seven of these graves (46.7%), Roman artefacts made up 100% of the furnishings present while for the other eight, Roman objects made up between 11% and 67% of the total number of items per grave. This wide range in percentages suggests that presence of Roman objects within young children's graves is not directly tied to the 'wealth' of the grave assemblage (i.e. the total number of items in the grave).

7.2.3 The 10 to 12 Year Threshold

A second major shift in practice is seen in inhumations between 10 and 12 years of age at death, when a wider range of Roman object types begin to appear in graves. In the graves of individuals under the age of 10 reused objects are found singly or, at most, as pairs of pierced coins. From around the age of 10 onwards, however, multiple Roman objects of various types begin to be found in the same grave. Though the bulk of Roman objects associated with this age range are still coins, the 10—12-year age threshold marks the first appearance of non-perforated coins in the grave. An 11-year-old female at Abingdon I, for instance, is recorded to have been interred with five unperforated coins and the lid to a cast copper alloy lanceolate Roman seal box, all found in the area of her chest (Inh_9). This young individual was also recorded with paired disc brooches at the shoulders, two beads found at left breast, a pin at the centre breast, and a knife and other copper alloy and iron fragments found near the left wrist for a total of some fourteen individual items. Another presumed female inhumation of about 10 years, this one at Alton, Hampshire, was also interred with around fourteen items, one of which was a decorative copper alloy Roman scabbard mount (Inh_27). The remaining items in the grave constitute a typical female assemblage with the addition of several potentially amuletic items; the assemblage includes a large number of beads, bronze toilet set, a set of iron rings with attached key shaft, a spindle whorl, a buckle, a knife, and a bronze bound bucket containing a bone pin, iron nail, and two spherical pebbles (Evison, 1988, p. 78). The rather ‘adult’ furnishings of these two young female graves highlights Crawford’s assertion that the threshold into adulthood may have been much earlier than might be expected (see above; Crawford, 1993; 2000).

Inhumation #	Estimated Age Range	Median Age	Age Range Group	Object Class	Object #
Inh_27	c 10 years	10	10-12	Mount	Obj_75
Inh_321	7.5-12.5 years	10	10-12	Glass Vessel	Obj_618
Inh_231	10-12 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_459
Inh_231	10-12 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_460
Inh_9	11 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_45
Inh_9	11 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_46
Inh_9	11 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_47
Inh_9	11 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_48
Inh_9	11 years	11	10-12	Coin	Obj_49
Inh_9	11 years	11	10-12	Box	Obj_50
Inh_265	11-12 years	11.5	10-12	Perf. Coin	Obj_513
Inh_265	11-12 years	11.5	10-12	Perf. Coin	Obj_514
Inh_265	11-12 years	11.5	10-12	Perf. Coin	Obj_515
Inh_273	12 years	12	10-12	Perf. Coin	Obj_524
Inh_273	12 years	12	10-12	Perf. Coin	Obj_525
Inh_273	12 years	12	10-12	Perf. Coin	Obj_526

Table 7:3 Inhumations Aged 10 to 12 Years
Roman object types recovered from inhumations in the 10—12-year age group. The 'glass vessel' in Inh_321 is actually an annular bead made from recycled Roman bottle glass.

7.2.4 The Teenage Years

Reused Roman brooches appear only in the graves of individuals aged 14 and older. Despite Gowland's observation that disc brooches are the most common brooch type buried with individuals under the age of 18 years (2006, p. 148), two of the three Roman brooches that were buried with 'juvenile' individuals under or around the threshold of 18—20 years are long brooches: one an early Roman 'Nauheim' type found at the head of the inhumation (Inh_274) and the other a mid-first century Roman 'Hod Hill' type found with a bag collection at the hip (Inh_328). Perhaps these provide further evidence to suggest that Roman objects may have been viewed differently from early Anglo-Saxon grave furnishings and, particularly, dress items. The final brooch, however, is indeed a disc brooch, worn singly on the chest of a female inhumation at Butler's Field, Lechlade (Inh_93).[48] The first potential Roman key is also found associated with

[48] Another grave is also recorded from Butler's field as wearing a single Roman disc brooch on the chest, this one a pewter example from the grave of a 17—20-year-old female (Inh_96, Obj_210).

this age range, at the left hip of a female aged 16—17 years where a twisted copper alloy Roman finger ring and unperforated Roman coin were also located as part of a presumed bag collection (Inh_28).

The youngest male-identified grave is an individual from Empingham II, aged between 15 and 20 years and buried with a copper alloy finger ring fashioned from a fragment of Roman bracelet (Inh_137). Male graves remain sparse in this sample of inhumations for which age can be estimated: only eight male inhumations are recorded, each containing just one Roman object amidst their otherwise typical Anglo-Saxon grave assemblages. Their ages range from this late-teen individual through senior adult at fairly regular intervals (15—20, 17—18, 20—25, 25—30, 23—35, 30—40, 35—40, and 45—61), making it difficult to ascertain any distinguishing trends in how the practice of reuse may have changed over time. No younger male inhumations are recorded (i.e. under 15 years), even amongst those simply labelled 'child' or 'juvenile. This suggests either that the practice of reusing Roman objects in male graves was restricted to males who had achieved a certain life status (e.g. adulthood) or, potentially, that it is simply more difficult for archaeologists to assign either osteological sex or cultural gender to males under a certain age. It is possible that a number of juvenile inhumations of 'unknown' gender are actually young males.

Inhumation #	Estimated Age Range	Median Age	Age Range Group	Object Class	Object #
Inh_274	14 years	14	13-17	Brooch	Obj_527
Inh_274	14 years	14	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_528
Inh_274	14 years	14	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_529
Inh_83	14-15 years	14.5	13-17	Coin	Obj_186
Inh_83	14-15 years	14.5	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_187
Inh_128	14.5-15.5 years	15	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_271
Inh_128	14.5-15.5 years	15	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_272
Inh_328	c. 15-17 years	16	13-17	Brooch	Obj_631
Inh_328	c. 15-17 years	16	13-17	Fastener	Obj_632
Inh_328	c. 15-17 years	16	13-17	Fastener	Obj_633
Inh_28	16-17 years	16.5	13-17	Coin	Obj_76
Inh_28	16-17 years	16.5	13-17	Finger Ring	Obj_77
Inh_28	16-17 years	16.5	13-17	Key	Obj_78
Inh_52	16-17 years	16.5	13-17	Bracelet	Obj_128
Inh_52	16-17 years	16.5	13-17	Coin	Obj_129
Inh_52	16-17 years	16.5	13-17	Fastener	Obj_130
Inh_93	16-18 years	17	13-17	Brooch	Obj_205
Inh_25	16-18 years	17	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_72
Inh_25	16-18 years	17	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_73
Inh_59	17 years	17	13-17	Buckle	Obj_138
Inh_59	17 years	17	13-17	Buckle	Obj_139
Inh_59	17 years	17	13-17	Perf. Coin	Obj_140
Inh_62	17 years	17	13-17	Buckle	Obj_143
Inh_137	15-20 years	17.5	13-17	Bracelet	Obj_301
Inh_53	17-18 years	17.5	13-17	Bead	Obj_131

Table 7:4 Inhumations Aged 13 to 17 Years
Roman object types recovered from inhumations in the 13—17-year age group.

7.2.5 Summary

In general, the shifting patterns shown in the reuse of Roman object types throughout the life course are not dissimilar to the practices outlined by Stoodley (2011), Crawford (1991a; 1993; 2000; 2011), and Gowland (2006). Though this study's sample is small, it would not be unwarranted to suggest that the changes evident in the frequencies and associations of Roman artefacts follow a similar pattern to those of early Anglo-Saxon objects. There is an initial increase in number and type of artefacts in the 3—6-year age group, followed by another increase in the 10—12-year age group—specifically for female-gendered graves—followed by one further shift in practice in the late teens which sees the introduction of Roman brooches and keys into the female assemblage and the first appearance of reused Roman objects in male graves.

7.3 The Rise (and fall) of Roman Object Reuse through the Life Course

To ascertain whether the above trends might merely reflect generally increasing numbers of deposited artefacts as individuals age, the average numbers of items per grave (both Roman and Anglo-Saxon) were calculated for each age range. Inhumations from this study aged under 10 years contained an average of 3.7 total items per grave, whereas inhumations aged 10—20 years contained an average of 7.0 items per grave, and inhumations aged 20 years or more contained an average of 9.2 items per grave. In general, the average total number of items per grave rises with age, with the most richly furnished inhumations aged between 18 and 34 years. The average number of Roman objects, conversely, peaks in individuals aged between 10 and 17 years of age before sharply declining in the graves of individuals aged 18—20 years and above (Table 7:5).

Age Range (Years)	# Inhumations	Total # RO	Total # Items	Avg # RO per Grave	Avg # Items per Grave
0-2	6	9	18	1.5	3.0
3-6	4	5	17	1.3	4.3
7-9	5	5	20	1.0	4.0
10-12	6	16	41	2.7	6.8
13-17	12	25	90	2.1	7.5
18-24	11	11	96	1.0	8.7
25-34	19	24	189	1.3	9.9
35-44	7	11	53	1.6	7.6
40-45+	14	20	119	1.4	8.5

Table 7:5 Average Roman Objects and Total Items per Age Group
The comparative numbers of Roman objects and total items per grave delineated by age group.

Examination of the proportion of Roman objects in the grave associated with different age range groups (Figure 7:2 below) gives a much clearer view of the interaction between reuse and the life course. Roman artefacts make up fully 50% of all items in infant graves (age 2 or younger)—and it should be noted that for five of the seven inhumations in this age range Roman objects made up 100% of the items associated with the grave. Infant graves were generally very poorly furnished in fifth—seventh-century Britain, if at all. The large percentage of perforated Roman

coins making up the overall grave assemblages of infant inhumations in this study, often even being the only item(s) in the grave, indicates that these artefacts may have been considered more appropriate for use in infant graves than other contemporary items, and may even have held a special significance for the burying party. Crummy highlights the use of coins in infant burials in late Roman Britain as possible protective amulets, the reverse images of which may have been specifically chosen to represent guardians for the child to ensure they did not enter into the afterlife alone (2010). Of the coins interred with infants aged 2 and under in this dataset, of which there are seven, the reverse image designs have been recorded for six. One is illegible, paired with a coin with the reverse image of GLORIA EXERCITVS with two standards (Obj_207 and Obj_206, Inh_94); one displays the wolf and twins, also paired with a GLORIA EXERCITVS with two standards (Obj_208 and Obj_209, Inh_95); and the final grave also contains two coins, one with the reverse image of Mars and a shield, and the other of Victory with a wreath (Obj_136 and Obj_137, Inh_58). The images of the wolf and twins on one coin and of Mars and Victory on this last pair of coins could be interpreted as protective images, the final two potentially even representing a mother and father figure. This anecdotal example supports the notion that some Anglo-Saxon communities might also have used coins as protective symbols in the burials of infants, a possible continuation of late Roman practice.

Though the proportion of Roman objects in grave assemblages remains over 25% through the age ranges of 3—6 years and 7—9 years, there is a clear increase in reuse in the 10—12-year group to 40%. This is largely due to an increase in the number of Roman coins recovered per grave. Of the six individuals recorded as part of this age category, four were buried with between two and five Roman coins. Three of these individuals are female with the coins located on their chests, indicating that they were worn as part of necklaces. Assessing the patterns of such small groups must be done with caution, however, and results should correspondingly be interpreted as representing just a small group of individuals, in this case all from the south-central region. These graves are also among those noted above in Section 7.2.3.

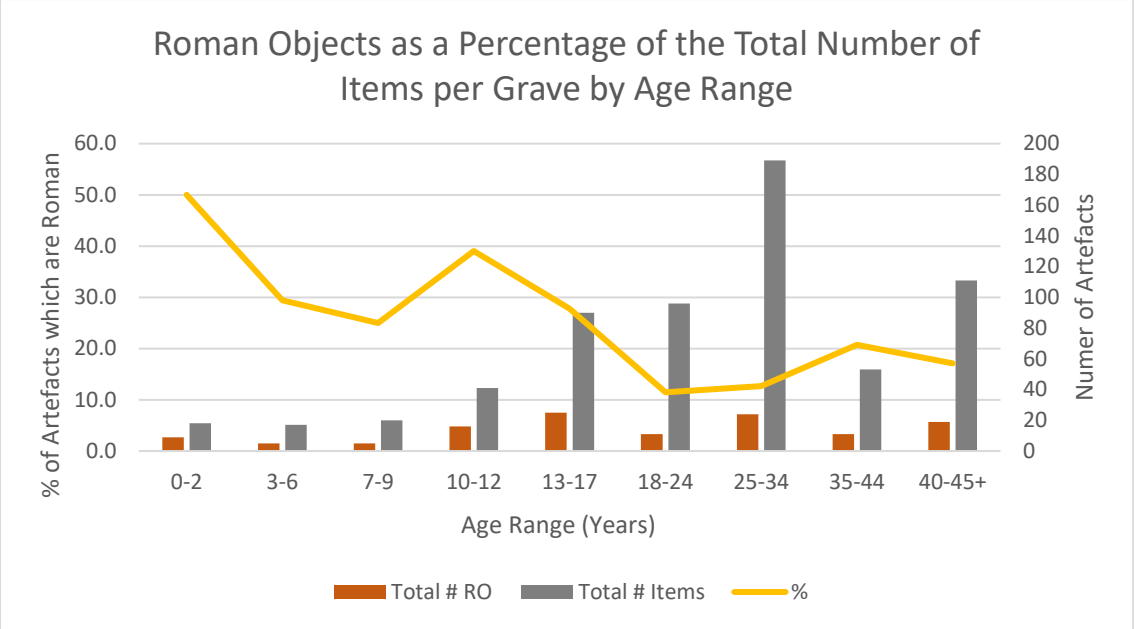


Figure 7:2 Percentage of Roman Objects by Age Group
Roman objects shown as a percentage of the total number of all items recorded for each age group.

Age Range (Years)	# of Inhumations	Total # of RO	Total # of Items	RO as % of # Items
0—2	6	9	18	50.0
3—6	4	5	17	29.4
7—9	5	5	20	25.0
10—12	6	16	41	39.0
13—17	12	25	90	27.8
18—24	11	11	96	11.5
25—34	19	24	189	12.7
35—44	7	11	53	20.8
40—45+	14	20	119	16.8

Table 7:6 Table of Roman Objects and Total Items by Age Group
The corresponding table to Figure 7:2, showing the Roman objects as a percentage of the total number of items recorded from each age group.

Figure 7:2 and Table 7:6 illustrate the proportional relationships between Roman artefacts and the general grave assemblage per age group. Single factor ANOVA tests performed on the above data demonstrate significant variance between the age groups in both the number of Roman objects per grave and the percentage of each grave's total assemblage represented by Roman objects (Table 7:7). Results of a Tukey HSD post hoc analysis determine significant variation

in counts of Roman objects between the 10—12-year age group and the 7—9-year group (p=0.042), the 35—44-year group (p=0.0436) and, most significantly, the 18—24-year group (p=0.006). The results are similar for Roman objects as a percentage of items per grave. Significant variation can be observed between the 10—12-year group and three of the four 'adult' age groups: the 18—24-year group (p=0.012), the 25—34-year group (p=0.001), and the 40—45+ year group (p=0.003). The infant group also displays significant variation from these same age groups (p<0.001) as a result of the high incidence of Roman coins or other single Roman artefacts being the only items associated with the grave. These results statistically reinforce the above observations that infants and children aged 10—12 years were buried with more Roman material than other age groups, as well as highlighting a distinct change in practice for individuals aged *c*. 18 years or older at their time of death.

Stoodley notes that individuals in the age range of 18—21 years at death were buried with higher numbers of gender-signalling paraphernalia and generally wealthier assemblages in the Anglo-Saxon funerary rite, citing this range to be the one clear age threshold for male inhumation graves (2011, pp. 54—55). Crawford further posits that this may be linked to the age of independence for males, associated with their ability to start and support a new family (Crawford, 1999, 2011, p. 633). Gowland (2006) likewise has recognised this threshold, observing that Roman artefacts were much more likely to occur in the graves of younger individuals than in the graves of adults. Looking specifically at the five early Anglo-Saxon cemetery sites of Berinsfield, Abingdon, Worthy Park, Portway, and Alton—all of which are also examined in this study and contain a disproportionately high number of reused Roman objects—Gowland remarks that the graves of individuals between the ages of 8 and 17 held 'strikingly' higher proportions of Roman or Roman-styled objects. Such artefacts make up around 44% of the items of personal adornment found with individuals aged 8 to 12 years, and just under 35% of dress accessories with individuals aged 13 to 17 years (Gowland, 2006, fig. 9.3, p. 148). Though Gowland was looking only at dress accessories

in a limited number of sites from the Upper Thames and Hampshire, her observations are not dissimilar from what is evident in the data presented here.

ANOVA: Single Factor **# RO per Age Group**

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
0-2 years	6	9	1.500	0.300
3-6 years	4	5	1.250	0.250
7-9 years	5	5	1.000	0.000
10-12 years	6	16	2.667	3.467
13-17 years	12	25	2.083	0.811
18-24 years	11	11	1.000	0.000
25-34 years	19	27	1.421	0.702
35-44 years	7	8	1.143	0.143
40-45+ years	14	20	1.429	0.879

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	17.583	8	2.198	3.086	0.005	2.064
Within Groups	53.417	75	0.712			
Total	71	83				

ANOVA: Single Factor **RO as % of Items per Age Group**

SUMMARY

Groups	*Count*	*Sum*	*Average*	*Variance*
0-2 years	6	408.400	68.067	1510.871
3-6 years	4	201.100	50.275	1370.969
7-9 years	5	192.586	38.517	1230.030
10-12 years	6	392.900	65.483	1600.566
13-17 years	12	355.400	29.617	182.103
18-24 years	11	243.600	22.145	733.191
25-34 years	19	348.000	18.316	122.669
35-44 years	7	199.900	28.557	277.396
40-45+ years	14	265.875	18.991	169.793

ANOVA

Source of Variation	*SS*	*df*	*MS*	*F*	*P-value*	*F crit*
Between Groups	23149.768	8	2893.721	5.425	2.13E-05	2.064
Within Groups	40004.986	75	533.400			
Total	63154.75389	83				

Table 7:7 Summary and Results of ANOVA Tests on Roman Objects per Age Group

Though the sample of aged graves used for the above analyses is small, it illustrates some interesting observations regarding the relationship between age at death and the inclusion of Roman goods in the grave. Generally, the count of Roman objects deposited per grave does not increase as the age of the deceased increases, whereas the total numbers of items in the grave assemblage overall increases dramatically. Consequently, as the number of Anglo-Saxon artefacts increases with each age group, the proportion of Roman objects decreases. This suggests either that access to Roman objects became more limited over time (i.e. as the population aged) or that the mere presence of 'something Roman' was more important within these graves than the count of Roman artefacts. It also highlights a discernible link between Roman objects and the younger dead, and a sharp shift in practice for individuals aged 18 years or older.

7.4 The Young with the Old: age as a selective pressure for reuse

The relatively high proportion of Roman objects present in the burial assemblages of young individuals suggests that there is some relationship between life stage and the deposition of Roman artefacts in the burial rite. In her 2016 study, historian Janet Kay queried this relationship by examining how Roman artefacts were incorporated into the grave according to the age of the deceased. Kay analysed 7,424 burials from 87 inhumation cemeteries of the 'long fifth century' *c.* AD 350-550, regardless of their cultural affiliation (i.e. 'indigenous', 'Romano-British', 'post-Roman', or 'Anglo-Saxon'), with a preference for those cemeteries for which radiocarbon dates were available (2016, pp. 87—88). She recorded the occurrence of three artefact categories: Roman coins, punch-and-dot disc brooches, and "an assortment of Roman jewellery, curios and miscellanies" which she refers to as the 'Roman Assemblage' (Ibid., p. 87). Kay's findings concluded that the children of this period, which she defined to be individuals under the age of 15, were buried with a disproportionally high proportion of Roman objects compared with adult

inhumations, and that this was done in the later phases of her study in order to commemorate or construct connections with Britain's Roman past (see Section 7.5).

Evidence from the present study corroborate Kay's findings. In addition to a higher proportion of Roman artefacts per grave, individuals in this study aged under the threshold of 18—20 years of age were much more likely to be interred with Roman objects in general. For the purposes of the following analysis, individuals under this age have been termed 'juveniles'.[49] The results of presence- and absence-based analysis conducted on the small sample of 26 burial sites (Table 7:8) reveal that 10.4% of furnished 'juveniles' were interred with at least one Roman object, compared with just 5.9% of furnished adults age 20 and above. The data of this same small sample of cemeteries were once again subjected to the Wilcoxon Rank Sum Test, this time examining the relationship between Roman object reuse and the two population groups either side of the 18—20-year age threshold. The test was run using the percentages of furnished 'juvenile' and 'adult' graves containing Roman artefacts from each site, with a null hypothesis that the distribution between the two would be random. Results demonstrate a p-value of less than 0.0001, resulting in the rejection of this null hypothesis at more than 99% certainty. Hence, there is a statistically significant correlation between the presence of Roman objects in a grave and individuals below the threshold age of eighteen to twenty years.

[49] The rationale behind this decision has been outline in Chapter 2, Section 2.4.3.2.

Site	Juvenile Furnished	Juvenile w/ RO	%	Adult Furnished	Adult w/ RO	%
(Barrington A) Edix Hill (Cambs.)	14	1	7.1	91	2	2.2
(Barrington A) Malton Farm (Cambs.)	1	0	0.0	3	0	0.0
Alton (Hants.)	8	3	37.5	25	1	4.0
Bainesse Farm, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	2	1	50.0	4	2	50.0
Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	4	0	0.0	25	4	16.0
Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	24	6	25.0	55	5	9.1
Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	15	1	6.7	68	5	7.4
Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	40	6	15.0	116	10	8.6
Castledyke South (Lincs.)	20	0	0.0	113	1	0.9
Cleatham (Lincs.)	4	0	0.0	45	1	2.2
Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	17	1	5.9	66	3	4.5
Didcot Power Station (Oxon.)	2	1	50.0	10	0	0.0
Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	33	1	3.0	95	2	2.1
King's Garden Hostel (Cambs.)	1	1	100.0	4	2	50.0
Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	0	0	0.0	18	2	11.1
Norton, Cleveland (Co. Dur.)	17	1	5.9	74	1	1.4
Oakington (Cambs.)	31	1	3.2	47	4	8.5
Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	11	3	27.3	42	8	19.0
Quarrington II (Lincs.)	3	0	0.0	10	1	10.0
Shavards Farm, Meonstoke (Hants.)	1	1	100.0	7	1	14.3
Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	24	1	4.2	53	3	5.7
Wasperton (Warks.)	5	0	0.0	13	1	7.7
Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	4	1	25.0	33	3	9.1
West Heslerton (N. Yorks)	25	2	8.0	89	1	1.1
Westfield Farm, Ely (Cambs.)	2	1	50.0	8	0	0.0
Worthy Park (Hants.)	9	0	0.0	58	6	10.3

Wilcoxon Rank Sum Results

	W		
% Adults	680	z-statistic	6.588
% Juveniles	698	p-value	0.000

H_0 = even distribution RO between A & J graves
H_1 = significantly higher % juvenile graves with RO

Table 7:8 Age in the 26 Sample Sites
Numbers of furnished adult and juvenile graves from the 26 sample sites and percentages of those which contained Roman objects, with results of the Wilcoxon Rank Sum test shown below.

The pattern emerging from these studies is clear: there is correlation between the reuse of Roman objects and the age of an individual at death. Roman artefacts are more likely to be found in the graves of individuals under 18 years of age and make up a higher percentage of the overall

numbers of items within those graves. However, the cause of this trend and the reasons for the peaks evident in certain age groups is less than clear. Roberta Gilchrist has argued that heirloom objects in medieval contexts were most frequently associated with 'life-course rituals' which include marriage, childbirth, and burial (2012; 2013, p. 172). It is evident from the results of this study that Roman artefacts were indeed associated with burial, evidenced from across all areas where Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumation was practiced. However, without precise historical knowledge of how age related to the life-course in fifth—seventh-century Britain, the details of how Roman objects may or may not have been associated with other significant events, such as marriage, are difficult to ascertain. Thus, while it is apparent from Figure 7:2 that the burial rite of individuals aged 10—12 years holds some clear relationship with the deposition of reused Roman artefacts, particularly for the female inhumations of this study, the reason is not entirely transparent. If, as suggested by Crawford (1991a; 1991b; 1993; 2000), this age range can indeed be linked with the age of maturity in early Anglo-Saxon society then one might suggest that the heightened frequency of reused Roman 'antiques' in the grave carried some importance in the demonstration of this newly-matured status, or perhaps other significant life events which might occur in this age range, such as a betrothal.

Something dramatically changed for individuals at around 18 to 20 years of age that made it less likely that, if they died, those overseeing their burial would deposit Roman objects in their graves. If Roman objects were primarily used in place of more contemporary items to furnish the graves of the poor or less important members of society, as argued by White (1988; 1990), then perhaps this cut-off point might corroborate the theory that children and juveniles under the age of eighteen were somehow seen as being of a lesser status than adults. However, Crawford advises that the relatively 'poor' material culture in children's graves should not necessarily be equated with a low status in life, suggesting that children were 'outsiders' to the adult burial rite; their exclusion from this form of ritual expression may simply indicate that their place lay in a

different form of social expression (2000, p. 177). She further suggests that exceptions to the 'normal' picture of child burial imply there was a personal desire by mourning adults to express the importance of that child (Ibid., pp. 177—178). Moreover, Gowland (2006) reminds us that the composition of the mourning party may have been different for individuals of varying ages. Epigraphic evidence from the Roman empire, for instance, indicates that a deceased female would have been commemorated by her parents in her youth, by her spouse after marriage, and by her children in old age (Gowland, 2006, p. 152; see Parkin, 1992). Perhaps, then, these age-related trends in depositional patterns might be more reflective of a shift in the composition of mourning parties throughout an individual's life course, and by proxy the deceased's relationships with said mourners.

7.5 Reuse and Age through Time

Significant chronological trends in relation to the life cycle are difficult to ascertain due to the exceedingly small numbers of 'juvenile' inhumations from dated contexts in the dataset (weighted total of n=27). The division of 'juvenile' graves into smaller age groups, each exhibiting unique patterns in Roman object reuse, further complicates such analysis. For these reasons, any seemingly age-related chronological trend to emerge from this study would likely be misleading. Therefore, close chronological analysis of the individual age groups is not attempted here, and only broad observations are discussed.

Generally, the trendline for the weighted number of inhumations aged under 18 displays a similar chronological trajectory to those of 'adult' graves, peaking in the mid-sixth century (Table 7:9; see also Chapter 8). Yet there is some evidence to indicate that the deposition of juveniles with Roman artefacts may have possessed particularly special meaning the late fifth and early sixth century. For one, the juvenile inhumations of chronological group B are associated with the

highest numbers of grave items—both Roman and Anglo-Saxon—of all juvenile graves recorded for this study. Hence it could be suggested that juvenile graves in the late fifth and early sixth centuries may have been generally better furnished than those from the mid-sixth and beyond. Furthermore, the only juveniles under the age of 12 years to be buried with Roman coins or bracelets—objects which have already been discussed for their potential links to late Roman practice—are from graves dated to the late fifth to early sixth centuries. These links are further discussed in Section 8.3.3.

Chronological Groups	Weighted # Adults	% of Adults total	Weighted # Juveniles	% of Juveniles total
A	8.3	7.2%	2.5	9.3%
B	41.0	35.7%	9.8	36.4%
C	49.2	42.8%	11.2	41.4%
D	12.3	10.7%	2.2	8.0%
E	4.2	3.6%	1.3	4.9%
F	0.0	0.0%	0.0	0.0%

Table 7:9 Distributions of Adults and Juveniles per Chronological Group

Comparison with fourth and early fifth century data establishes that a disproportionate link between juveniles and Roman bracelets, coins, and reused objects may have begun as early as the mid-fourth century. An analysis by Janet Kay (2016) compares the burial assemblages of adults and juveniles—in her study, referring to individuals between the age of 18 months and 15 years—over the course of what she labels 'Britain's long fifth century' c. AD350—550 (outlined in Section 7.4). Kay's analysis of individuals from Roman and early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries determines that the percentage of all burials containing the Roman assemblage—including Roman bracelets, finger rings, and other antique objects that were already old when buried—decreased steadily over time as Britain's primary material culture transitioned from Roman to Anglo-Saxon, but that juveniles and infants remained disproportionately associated with Roman items from the fourth century through the early Anglo-Saxon period (2016, pp. 92—93). She specifically observes a decrease in the proportion of juvenile burials containing Roman coins and items of the Roman

assemblage between her Phase 1 (i.e. late Roman period), spanning from the late third/fourth century through to *c.* AD 450, and her Phase 2 (i.e. 'transition period'), spanning *c.* AD 350/400 to *c.* AD 500, followed by a small increase in her Phase 3 (i.e. the early Anglo-Saxon period), *c.* AD 450/475 to *c.* AD 600 (Ibid.). Kay additionally observes that whereas fifth- and sixth-century adults were more likely to be buried with a mix of both Roman and Anglo-Saxon items, juveniles and infants were more likely to be buried with *only* Roman objects, which she suggests mirrors a Romano-British tradition of depositing the same items primarily with children under the age of 15 years (Ibid., pp. 95, 103). Of course, the method of obtaining coins and other items from the Roman assemblage will have changed between Kay's Phase 1 and Phase 3, from easily accessible items still largely in circulation to a material economy which also likely entailed the rediscovery of discarded objects. That the disproportionate deposition of Roman objects in juvenile graves continued into the early Anglo-Saxon period despite this may reflect a certain level of decided continuity and assimilation between late Romano-British and early Anglo-Saxon burial practices and, as Kay suggests, a desire to purposefully construct connections with the Roman past.

7.6 Summary of Reuse and the Life Course

In general, the pattern of Roman object deposition outlined above reflects a society in which Roman artefacts were disproportionately linked with the funerary rituals of individuals under the approximate age of 18. Statistical analysis of the small sample of sites (Section 7.4) confirms that this divide is significant with over 99% confidence. The so-called 'thresholds' of the Anglo-Saxon life cycle, as depicted through burial, are still mirrored in the types of Roman object reused.

Coins are the predominant object type found with infants aged two and under, and it is believed they may have served an apotropaic function similar to practices observed in late Roman Britain (see Crummy, 2010). The expansion of object types typical to the graves of individuals aged

4 to 7 years sees the additional inclusion of two copper alloy Roman bracelets to the suite of reused coins. Bracelets are not common Anglo-Saxon grave finds, though they were a common part of the Roman assemblage. The Roman bracelets which were resized to be worn by juveniles—one on the wrist (Obj_52) and the other as a finger ring (Obj_300)—may have been an attempt to emulate a similar Roman burial custom (see Swift, 2012, p. 192). The reuse of Roman bracelets, specifically in the graves of Anglo-Saxon children, may therefore suggest an intentional connection of early Anglo-Saxon children with Britain's Roman past, particularly within the timeframe of the late fifth to early sixth century.

Roman objects are most significantly represented in the graves of infants and individuals between 10 and 12 years of age. The proportion of reused Roman objects in the grave assemblage drops off dramatically, though does not entirely disappear, from the approximate age of 18 years—the same age in which there is a massive increase in wealth and gender markers in graves. The continued presence of a low number of Roman objects in these 'adult' graves suggests that it may not have been the number of Roman objects which mattered to these burial parties, but merely the presence of one.

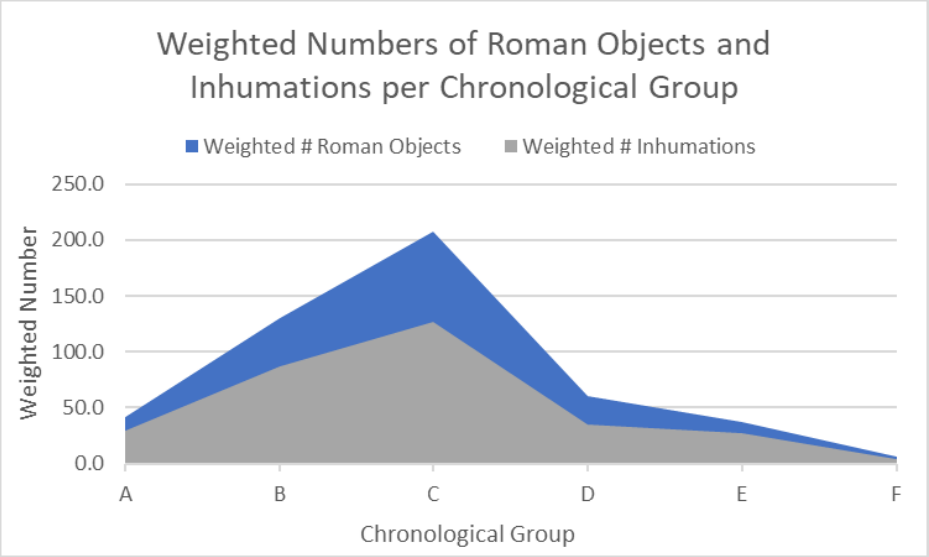
8 Change Over Time

A Chronological Discussion of Trends in Roman Object Reuse

The preceding chapters have identified trends in the funerary reuse of Roman objects related to gender and age, regional distributions, and object types, and assessed how these trends might have changed over time. This chapter considers these trends alongside the broader chronological distributions of both Roman objects and the inhumations with which they were associated, drawing the results of analysis into a discussion on the evolving nature of Roman object reuse in the fifth through seventh centuries and reflecting on how this relates to the progression of material culture observed in the early Anglo-Saxon burial rite. It ends with a comparative discussion surrounding the use, exchange, and deposition of Roman objects on the Continent.

8.1 Links between Roman Objects and Inhumations

Hines and Bayliss (2013) have demonstrated a distinct pattern in the frequency distributions of furnished Anglo-Saxon graves over time, in which the numbers of identified furnished burials reach a peak in the mid-sixth century and thereafter decline, subsequently exhibiting a dramatic divergence in the profiles of male versus female graves. The sequence of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial is mirrored by the trends observed in Roman object reuse. The frequency of Roman artefacts in Anglo-Saxon graves increases throughout the fifth and early sixth centuries, ultimately peaking in the mid-sixth before rapidly declining in the late sixth and early seventh centuries. This trend is true of both the numbers of graves exhibiting reuse and the quantities of Roman objects within them. Figure 8:1 provides a visual representation of the relationship between Roman objects and inhumations over time. This figure excludes Roman objects which were not from secure grave contexts, though these follow a consistent pattern of distribution.



Chronological Group	Weighted # Inhumations	Weighted # Roman Objects	Average RO per Inhumation
A	29.3	41.3	1.41
B	86.7	130.2	1.50
C	126.4	207.5	1.64
D	35.4	60.0	1.69
E	27.3	37.0	1.36
F	4.0	6.0	1.51*

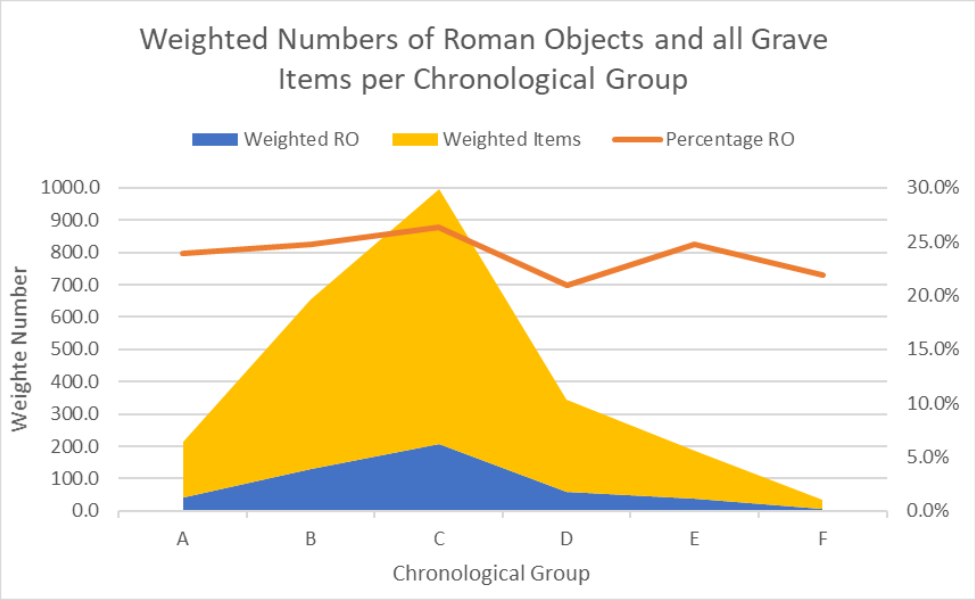
Figure 8:1 Roman Objects and Inhumations per Chronological Group

Comparison of the weighted numbers of Roman objects with inhumation graves containing Roman objects over time, as denoted by chronological group (see Table 2:3).

**Due to the exceedingly low numbers of inhumations and objects from Group F, the calculated average number of 1.51 Roman objects per inhumation is not conisidered a meaningful result.*

While the distributions of both inhumations and Roman objects follow the same rise and fall leading into and out of the sixth century, the ratio between them shifts between each chronological group. The average number of Roman objects per inhumation gradually increases from 1.41 to 1.64 between the mid-fifth and mid-sixth centuries, before decreasing back down to 1.36 in the mid-seventh century. From these observations we can infer three basic things: first, that the numbers of Roman objects reused did not decrease throughout the sixth century despite the amount of time which had passed since the end of Roman administration in Britain; second, that the number of reused Roman objects per grave actually increased alongside the heightening

numbers of Anglo-Saxon items noted by Hines and Bayliss (2013); and third, that in most graves the number of Roman objects may have been less important than their presence.



Chronological Group	Weighted RO	Weighted Items	Percentage RO
A	41.3	172.4	24.0%
B	130.2	525.3	24.8%
C	207.5	787.5	26.3%
D	60.0	285.8	21.0%
E	37.0	149.6	24.7%
F	6.0	27.4	21.9%

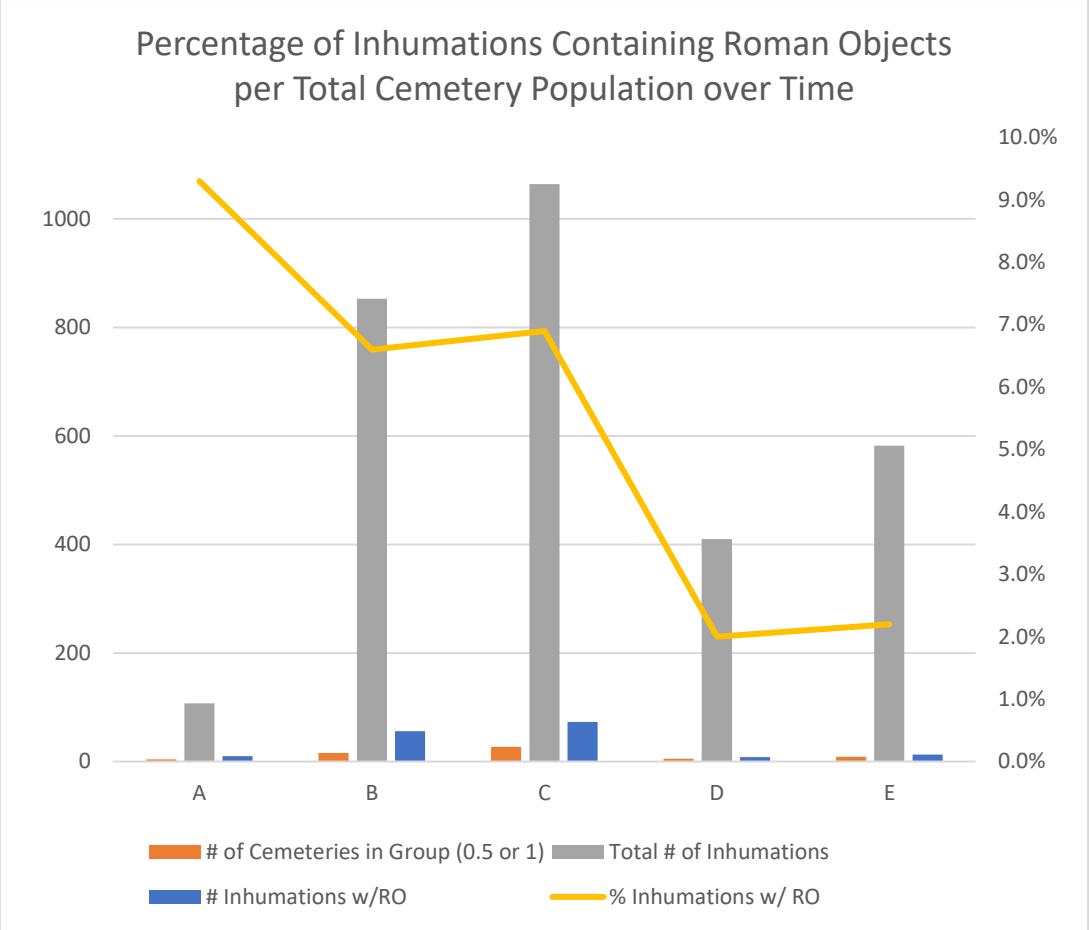
Figure 8:2 Roman Objects and Total Items per Chronological Group
The relationship between the weighted numbers of Roman objects and weighted numbers of total grave items per chronological group. The percentage of Roman objects making up the total number of items per group—displayed in the table as 'Percentage RO'—is represented by the orange trend line.

The relationship between Roman and Anglo-Saxon objects over time was further interrogated by directly comparing them within each chronological group. Overall, Roman objects represent approximately 25.6% of all items per grave within the dataset, with apparent shifts in percentage over time (Figure 8:2). However, a one-way ANOVA run on the percentage make-up of Roman objects to total items per grave yielded no significant results between any of the chronological groups. In other words, though there may have been some small amount of variance over time, it is not demonstrable to a significant level within the present dataset. That said, one meaningful conclusion that can be taken from this analysis is that the proportion of Roman objects

to total items per grave remained mostly consistent throughout this nearly three-century period rather than decreasing over time.

8.2 Inhumations over Time

The frequency distributions of both reused Roman objects and the graves in which they were deposited are shown to have closely mirrored wider trends in the furnished burial rite. This section further investigates how graves containing Roman artefacts fit into the wider furnished burial practice by examining them as a percentage of cemetery population over time. Given that some cemeteries remained in use for many generations, the results of the following analysis cannot relate more than general trends. For the sake of precision—to the extent that it can be achieved—this section focuses only on those cemeteries for which the estimated dates of use fall between no more than two chronological groups, or a span of approximately 120 years. This allows for the examination of 47 cemetery sites in total (40.2% of the 117 total cemeteries in this study). Cemeteries which fall into two chronological groups are tabulated within each. Thus, duplicates do occur: two cemeteries are recorded in both chronological group A and group B, eight are recorded in both group B and group C, two in both group C and group D, and two in both group D and group E. As such, some blending will certainly have occurred between groups, but larger patterns are still observable in the total sample. The results are displayed below in Figure 8:3.



Chronological Group	# Cemeteries in Group (Weighted 0.5 or 1)	Total # of Inhumations	# Inhumations w/RO	% Inhumations w/ RO
A	4	107	10	9.3%
B	16	853	56	6.6%
C	27	1064	73	6.9%
D	5	410	8	2.0%
E	9	582	13	2.2%

Figure 8:3 Percentage of Inhumations Containing Roman Objects Over Time

Table and graph displaying the numbers of cemeteries (weighted 0.5 or above) with the total numbers of excavated graves and numbers of inhumations with which Roman objects were associated per chronological group. The percentage of the excavated inhumations with which Roman objects are associated is highlighted by the yellow trend line.

The chronological group in which the highest percentage of inhumations were associated is group A (mid- to late fifth century). This is not entirely unexpected, if one were to assume a more ready availability of Roman materials and high amount of interaction with the yet-unacculturated Romano-British population throughout the earliest dates of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial. The

small sample size of inhumations all from within the same region (i.e. Oxfordshire and Berkshire) may also have inflated the resulting percentage of group A. In group B (late fifth to early sixth century) both the number of cemeteries and the population size of said cemeteries increase, and the percentage of graves with Roman objects decreases by nearly three percentage points to 6.6%. This percentage remains stable—even increasing by 0.3 percentage points to 6.9%—into group C (mid-sixth century), where the total combined cemetery population is at its peak. This demonstrates that the deposition of reused Roman objects remained a consistent subset of practice within the furnished inhumation rite from the late fifth though the mid-sixth century. The proportion of inhumations thereafter drops nearly five percentage points in group D, remaining in the realm of 2% from the late sixth century through the end of Anglo-Saxon furnished burial.

The most notable aspect of these results is the apparent longevity of reuse practice in the funerary rite. Roman objects are found in approximately 7% of the 'Anglo-Saxon' graves assessed in groups B and C, which fall between 100 and 150 years after the end of Roman Britain and span multiple generations. Further still, it appears that the proportion of individuals interred with Roman objects even increased toward the end of that period. This presence of Roman objects in these contexts does not drop off until the late sixth century, over 200 years after the first appearances of Anglo-Saxon burial in Britain.

8.3 Creating a Chronological Narrative

The preceding chapters and sections outline the chronological patterns of Roman object reuse which have come to light as a result of this study. A summary of these trends is presented below in Table 8:1. Taking the above analyses into consideration, a general timeline of Roman object reuse can begin to be discerned. Though the culturally distinct artefacts of 'Anglo-Saxon' furnished graves do not appear in Britain until the fifth century, the narrative surrounding the

reuse and deposition of Roman objects and materials into graves begins well before the chronological scope of this thesis. The following sections discuss the full timeline of the reuse of Roman artefacts in graves from the late Roman period through to the effective end of the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial rite in the late seventh century within the wider social, cultural and political context of late antique Britain.

Summary of Chronological Trends	
Overall	In general, counts of Roman objects (RO) and the inhumations with which they are associated peak in the mid-6th century.
	No significant difference is observable in the proportion of RO to total items per grave throughout all six chronological groups.
	Percentage of cemetery population buried with RO highest in mid-fifth century, dropping slightly in the late 5th to early 6th centuries and remaining level into the mid-6th before dropping again in the late 6th to early 7th centuries.
Objects	Both buckles and round-type brooches peak in number in the late 5th to early 6th centuries.
	All other objects peak in the mid-6th century.
Regions	Inhumations with RO appear in the Upper Thames Valley in the mid-5th century (group A) and peak in the late 5th to early 6th, almost completely disappearing in the late 6th to early 7th century.
	Inhumations in Wiltshire and Hampshire display sustained peaks from the late 5th century through the mid-6th, disappearing by the mid-7th.
	Inhumations with RO appear in Cambridge in the late 5th century but have much more longevity, with individuals continuing to be buried with RO into the mid-7th century.
Gender	Male and female graves with RO found in similar numbers in mid-5th century, but distribution becomes dramatically more female-gendered beginning in the late 5th to early 6th centuries.
	Similar decrease in counts of inhumations for both males and females in late 6th and early 7th centuries, but while males continue to decrease into the 7th century, counts of female graves level off.
Age	Counts of both juvenile and adult graves with RO increase and decrease in a similar timeframe, peaking in the mid-6th century.
	Types of RO buried with juveniles (e.g. bracelets) and the manner in which they were deposited in late 5th to early 6th centuries distinct from other chronological groups.

Table 8:1 Summary of Chronological Trends

8.3.1 Late Roman Reuse

The reuse and recycling of Roman objects was clearly part of normal practice both within Britain and on the Continent throughout the Roman period. Some reuse activity, such as the recycling of glass or ceramic materials, might have been motivated in part by economic decline in the late period. Historical sources indicate that the Roman Empire was in crisis by the third century, economically damaged by 'barbarian' incursions and political uncertainty throughout Europe (Dark, 1994, p. 12). By the mid-third century the official Roman presence in Britain had halved, coinciding with fewer imported Continental products to the island, which were then replicated or replaced by more local products (Fleming, 2010, pp. 6—7). Prosperity did return to some areas of Roman Britain in the fourth century—particularly in the South West—as local producers rose to the occasion: Fleming specifically suggests the change in ceramic production to be indicative of profound economic and cultural shifts in this period, leading to a new and very different provincial economy which created Romanised goods for a market that was now largely native (Ibid. p. 8).

This shift in production was followed by the emergence of a highly Romanised elite and a rise in the appropriation of broadly Roman and imperial practices in the later third and early fourth centuries by Britons of all social classes, with AD290 to AD360 described as a 'high-water mark' of *romanitas* in Britain (Fleming, 2010, pp. 8, 20—21). The wealthy British elite of the fourth century enthusiastically embraced Roman lifestyles, wearing lavish displays of imperial-styled belt-sets and jewellery, creating elaborate gardens within their homes, reading classical literature, and eating and drinking like Romans (Ibid., pp. 11—12, 16; Dark, 1994, pp. 12—13). The late third and fourth centuries also saw the emergence of a limited number of perforated Roman coins (Burnett, 2005). Burnett notes that the majority of perforated coins from Roman contexts appear to have been pierced when they were relatively new and at their most common (Ibid., p. 17). The perforation of somewhat newly-minted coins—which would still have been in circulation as active

currency—could provide further evidence for the desire for *romanitas*, and specifically items worn as jewellery. This evidence for elite lifestyles in some areas has led Dark to propose that Britain both was generally wealthy and secure in the late fourth century, having been removed from the continental crisis and therefore spared from economic collapse (Dark, 1994, pp. 11—12). He describes Britain in this period as a land of surplus and romanisation, characterized by a remarkable increase in the number of villas and wealthy native settlements, as well as the amount of wealth deposited at temples (Ibid, p. 10). Yet, though some villas in Britain—particularly those in the South West—did remain prosperous later into the late fourth century when compared with the observable decline in the villas in Gaul c. AD350, further evidence indicates that the overall distribution of British villas and towns was, in fact, widely receding by AD400 (Wickham, 2005, pp. 206—207). Wickham notes this recession an indicator of the 'precipitous' economic decline to come in the fifth century.

The fourth century is also marked by an intensification in the widespread reuse and repurposing of Roman objects. Focusing on portable artefacts, Swift (2013) notes numerous methods of reuse in Roman Britain, many of which are also later reflected in the practices observed in early Anglo-Saxon inhumation graves. Roman vessels, for instance, were widely reused throughout this late period, sometimes reaching more than a century of use before being deposited as accessory vessels in Roman graves (Swift, 2013, pp 93-94). Broken vessel fragments were also commonly recycled, as demonstrated through ceramic sherds remade into counters and spindle whorls (Crummy, 1983, p. 67; Swift, 2013; Webley, 2017) and the recycling of glass cullet, shipped widely around the Roman empire, to create new vessels, beads, and more (Jackson and Foster, 2014; Paynter and Jackson, 2016; Sainsbury, 2018). Other examples from the latter part of the period include the reuse of third century belt fittings in the late Roman deposits of the militarized North (Coulston, 2010, p. 59; Swift, 2013, p. 94) and the resizing of Roman bracelets into child-sized objects or small rings in the late fourth through fifth centuries (Swift, 2012; 2013).

Such examples of reuse and recycling are often provided as further evidence for an overall material recession in the last century of Britain's Roman period.

By the beginning of the fifth century, there can be no doubt that the Roman economy and material culture in Britain was in a state of decline (Wickham, 2005; Esmonde Cleary, 2011; Gerrard, 2013). It has been proposed that this decline may be indicative of what Gerrard deems a 'significant economic readjustment' (2013, p. 117), brought on by the failed and ultimately collapsed Roman state in Britain (Esmonde Cleary, 2011, p. 26). Esmonde Cleary argues that an abrupt end to taxation following the withdrawal of the Roman administration prompted at systemic crisis specifically in the elite classes, which Wickham further suggests resulted in a breakdown of aristocratic landed power and therefore the late Roman fiscal system (Esmonde Cleary, 2000; Wickham, 2005, p. 310). To that end, it is generally understood that urban and villa life had effectively died out by the early fifth century, "and all with hardly an Angle or Saxon in sight" (Fleming, 2010, p. 29). Yet recent re-examination of the material suggests that in some areas, the economic, social, and cultural norms of late Roman Britain did persist for a generation or so more through the first third of the fifth century, helping to explain evidence for late occupation at some villas, forts, and small towns (Esmonde Cleary, 2011, p. 22). That some 'Roman' activities and object types—such as late Roman style buckles and belt fittings—also persist into the early fifth century suggests a maintained interest in certain forms of material culture which held connections with the Roman military (Gerrard, 2013, p. 206). It has been suggested that this could argue for "a population to whom an identity linking them to the trappings of Roman power was important," as may have been cultural links across the Channel to Gaul, where similar material was also present (Esmonde Cleary, 2011, pp. 24-25). This is the platform by which we may begin to discuss the rise in prevalence of Anglo-Saxon material culture in Britain and the use of Roman artefacts in the funerary rite.

8.3.2 Building a New Identity: The Mid- to Late Fifth Century

There is ongoing debate surrounding the exact nature of the Anglo-Saxon arrival to Britain (see Chapter 1), and it is beyond the remit of this study to proffer opinions as to the size of the migratory groups or the ethnic make-up of the resulting 'Anglo-Saxon' communities which emerge throughout the fifth century. Discussion of the role of Roman objects within the graves of these early communities will therefore not attempt to provide an 'easy guide' to interpreting where individuals came from, but will instead examine the cultural interactions of these people *in situ* and how this may have promoted the use of Roman objects within the new corpus of 'Anglo-Saxon' material culture as observed in burial. What can be definitively stated is that the fifth century brought about a marked change in material culture usage and inhumation rites across lowland Britain, moving from the poorly furnished or unfurnished burials of late Roman Britain to much more elaborately furnished and culturally distinctive 'Anglo-Saxon' graves.

The earliest Anglo-Saxon inhumations recorded with Roman objects come from cemeteries in Cambridgeshire, Bedfordshire, Sussex, Surrey, Hampshire, and the Upper Thames Valley (see Figure 5:14). A combination of regional and chronological analysis in Section 5.7 reveals that the highest concentrations of graves with Roman objects in the mid-fifth century occurred within the modern-day counties of southern Oxfordshire and Berkshire. Yet, the initial increased presence of Roman objects in the graves of the south-central region compared with Cambridgeshire need not necessarily be indicative of anything ideologically significant, and may instead reflect initial differences in the manner of burial rite. Unlike the more culturally Saxon areas of occupation, in which furnished inhumation burial was predominant from an early date, cremation remained a popular method of burial in eastern Britain throughout the fifth and sixth centuries (Lucy, 2000, pp. 104—122). The exclusion of cremation burials from this study may therefore have had an impact on the early distributions of both Roman objects and the graves into which they were deposited outlined in Section 5.8. The presence of Roman objects in Cambridgeshire cemeteries

does increase moving into the sixth century, alongside the adoption of furnished inhumation as the preferred manner of burial.

Increased instances of Roman object reuse in the fifth century, particularly in manners reflective of late Roman traditions, might be interpreted to reflect a heightened level of interaction between individuals of both Germanic and post-Roman British affiliations and the confluence of these two material assemblages and burial traditions. As discussed above, the incoming settlers would not have arrived in Britain to find abandoned land. The terraced gravels of the Upper Thames Valley in particular offered excellent drainage for cultivation and pasturage, and evidence for enduring farming practices suggests a densely populated rural landscape may have carried on into the post-Roman period (Hughes *et al.*, 2014, p. 82; and Robinson, 1981; Booth *et al.*, 2007, chaps 2, 4, 6; see also Hingley, 1989; Henig and Booth, 2000; Booth, 2001). Thus, following the dissolution of central Roman authority in the early fifth century, it is likely that high status Britons remained in the Thames Valley and elsewhere for some time following the Roman 'evacuation', maintaining their position as local rulers (Blair, 1994, p. 3; Booth *et al.*, 2007, p. 378). It is therefore difficult to imagine a scenario in which the earliest Germanic settlers, whether arriving in small groups or large bands, would not have come into direct and continued contact with the post-Roman Britons and their material culture. Indeed, according to the early historian Gildas—and later, Bede—some of the earliest Germanic settlers were even directly invited in by late Roman rulers as mercenaries, directly linking the two cultural groups within the pre-existing framework of the former Romano-British civitates (Eagles, 2001, p. 199).

Recent isotopic evidence further suggests the earliest immigrants and local British integrated to a greater or lesser extent. At Wally Corner, Berinsfield, isotopic analysis of the tooth enamel of 19 individuals from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery has established only four of them likely to have been non-local—of these, only one (Burial 6) was determined a 'good candidate' for being of continental origin (Hughes *et al.*, 2014). The individual in Burial 6 represents one of five graves

with Roman objects from the Wally Corner cemetery recorded as part of this study (Inh_309), suggesting that the other four 'Anglo-Saxon' inhumations may have been local. However, this does not definitively prove these individuals to have been Britons; they could equally be the children or grandchildren of immigrants raised locally. Such evidence underpins the previously set-forth notion that the ethnicity of an individual cannot be inferred simply from the material culture present within his or her grave. To this same degree, the presence of Roman objects in a grave cannot be relied upon as an indicator of the deceased individual's British heritage any more than Anglo-Saxon objects can be relied upon to indicate a Germanic heritage.

The presence of Roman artefacts areas where some the earliest Germanic burials are found indicates that these objects were part of the 'Anglo-Saxon' funerary rite from its earliest conception. This is unsurprising given the level of familiarity with Roman material culture that both indigenous Britons and incoming Germanic migrants would have had in this period. Evidence from the Roman frontier zones in the fourth century has demonstrated that Roman material culture was often used in Germanic society on the Continent as luxury goods and scrap materials, alike.[50] Roman objects from Germanic grave contexts on the Continent tended to be affiliated with more richly furnished individuals, and were largely items which could be worn such as brooches, belt fittings, and other items related to appearance (Wells, 2013, p. 45). Germanic and Scandinavian settlement contexts in the third and fourth centuries also present a precedent for Roman material reuse in pre-Migration era societies. At the central German farmstead of Frienstedt, for instance, around 1,500 Roman metal objects were found by metal detectors, comprised mostly of bronze fragments which could be used as raw material to be turned into jewellery, but also 191 coins, 17 brooches, 76 parts of copper alloy vessels, 44 buckles and strap

[50] See papers presented in Wells' *Rome beyond its frontiers: imports, attitudes, and practices* (2013) for a widespread discussion of Roman material culture in later Roman frontier zone contexts.

ends, and 32 sherds of glass (Schmidt, 2013, pp. 62—63). Such evidence demonstrates that Roman materials were already commonplace in the German material assemblage prior to the fifth century and that they were used in a variety of ways on the Continent, in a similar manner to what can be observed in Britain within the same timeframe. It therefore stands to reason that the newly formed 'Anglo-Saxon' material culture of the fifth century, influenced by families and traditions from both backgrounds, would also integrate these Roman materials.

8.3.3 Expansion and Acculturation: The Late Fifth to Mid-Sixth Centuries

A systematic expansion of the distinctively 'Anglo-Saxon' material culture is observed in the late fifth century, and by the early sixth it appears that Anglo-Saxon furnished inhumation—along with the reuse of Roman objects in inhumations—had spread across southern Britain and up into the North potentially as far as the East Riding of Yorkshire (Figure 5:14). The frequency of Anglo-Saxon inhumations buried with Roman objects and the number of Roman objects present per grave show a marked increase in southern Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, and throughout south-central Britain in this period (see Section 5.7), and in the south-central region, Roman object reuse follows the trajectory of Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial into Gloucestershire and Wiltshire. The westward spread of these practices in the years spanning the late fifth to early sixth centuries coincides with what Eagles has called a 'conscious promotion' of a 'Saxon' identity in the south-central region, indicated in part by the take-up of a range of circular brooch types throughout Wiltshire (Eagles, 2001, p. 217). The preference for circular brooches in areas of Saxon occupation is well-documented both in Britain and on the Continent (Dickinson, 1993a, 2010). Reused circular Roman brooch types, e.g. disc brooches, also achieve peak popularity in this period within the Upper Thames Valley (Section 3.9), again indicating that the use-patterns of depositing Roman objects as grave items reflected the popular practices of both the region and the period. Even the early Saxon cast copper alloy brooches of the Thames region were often decorated with late

Roman-derived geometric designs—which are later supplemented by and integrated with the Salin's Style I motifs— suggesting that this adoption of and reference to Roman design themes was both deliberate and meaningful within these communities (Dickinson, 2010, p. 181; see also Dickinson, 1991, 2002).

There is evidence to further support the active incorporation of Roman traditions, as well as motifs, in the funerary practices of the early—and very likely mixed—Anglo-Saxon communities. One such example is a late fifth century male inhumation from the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Collingbourne Ducis, Wiltshire (Grave 11; Inh_121 in this study) who, in accordance with Roman costume tradition, was buried with a single Roman disc brooch worn on his right shoulder (Eagles, 2001, p. 218; see Timby, 1996, p. 127). Curiously, this individual was also buried prone and in a north-south orientation (Gingell, 1978, pp. 78—79), uncommon occurrences in Anglo-Saxon burial. Likewise, a Roman style of dress—though no recorded Roman objects—may also have been worn by the individuals in graves 24 and 33 at Market Lavington (Wiltshire), where round-type brooches were also found worn on the right shoulder, and by an 8—9-year old at Blacknall Field, G23 (Gloucestershire) who wore an applied disc brooch in the same position (Eagles, 2001, p. 218; Dinwiddy and Stoodley, 2016). In the late Roman period, a single brooch worn on the shoulder held links with the display of military identity across the western Empire (Collins, 2010); this use appears to have continued into the fifth century in northern Gaul, where crossbow brooches in particular were worn singly to indicate military and eventually civil positions held in the Roman state system (Swift, 2000; Theuws, 2019, pp. 133—134). It is plausible, then, that this use of single brooches—particularly those of Roman manufacture—might simultaneously reflect practices from late Roman Britain and from contemporary Gaul. That the above examples are also consistent with the observed higher frequency of round-type Roman brooches reused in the south-central region intimately links Roman material culture—and potentially late Roman practice—with the stylistic preferences of the early Saxons (Chapter 3, Figure 3:6).

Alongside disc brooches, Roman buckles also exhibit a peak in reuse in the late fifth to early sixth centuries, though their geographic distribution in this period is far wider than that of disc brooches. Chapter 3 (Section 3.2.2) discussed the various symbolic roles held by Roman buckles in late Roman and late antique society, specifically their use in signalling rank and authority in military and civil officials. Roman buckles in the chip-carved geometric design of the Roman military were used by both British and Continental elite in late and post-Roman Britain as symbols of status and power, and it has been noted that some of the earliest Anglo-Saxon elite might also have utilised such objects to legitimise their proclaimed hegemony over surrounding populations (Hamerow, 1999, p. 25; Hinton, 1999; Marzinzik, 2003; Booth *et al.*, 2007, p. 380). The chronological distributions of QBS buckles in the later fifth century and into the early sixth support this observation, aligning with the expansion of Anglo-Saxon material culture across Britain and development of early power structures. Evidence for the contemporary use of Roman and Roman-style belt fittings on the Continent additionally demonstrates that while certain types of buckles and clasps (i.e. QBS and 'chip-carved' styles) continued to function as 'badges of office' into the sixth century, contemporaries also buried women with belts, on which hung various items such as amulet bags, keys, and knives (Effros, 2003, p. 150). It is suggested that these female belt sets may also have served as status indicators, and that shifts in the use-patterns of such object types from the Roman period into the fifth and sixth centuries reveals a change in the audience to whom families chose to display their power and the manner in which they did so (Ibid. p. 154).

That said, buckles also served as an integral part of Germanic dress and therefore a function of everyday life. Many of the Roman buckles from Anglo-Saxon graves are of a very late Roman date and are disproportionately found in graves of the fifth and, at latest, early sixth century, suggesting that these items likely had remained in circulation from the late fourth century. Though buckles, like brooches and bracelets, are likely objects to have been handed down as heirlooms in Britain, White notes no evidence for this on the Continent (1988, p. 158; see Section 8.4). It is possible that this could be due to easier access to newer material on the Continent, thereby

suggesting that the reused of Roman buckles in Britain may have been due, in part, to a lack of new material. Assuming this to be true, the value of these more provincial-style Roman buckles in late fifth-century society may indeed have rested more in their use as buckles than as symbols of power and authority. However, this is not to say that some of these items would not also have been recognised for their antiquity, at least, if not also some perceived Romano-British affiliation.

Like the use of single disc brooches above, another indicator that Roman traditions may have been acknowledged in Anglo-Saxon communities is the deposition of particular Roman object types specifically in juvenile graves, for instance child-sized Roman bracelets and perforated coins. Swift notes that the presence of cut-down bracelets in juvenile graves (see Chapter 4, Section 4.3) might relate to certain cultural requirements in the Roman West regarding how children could be furnished for burial (Swift, 2012, p. 192; see also Crummy and Crossan, 1993, p. 130; Martin-Kilcher, 2000). As Roman tradition specifically allowed for children to be buried with jewellery, including bracelets (Martin-Kilcher, 2000; Swift, 2013, p. 111) it is also entirely feasible that a similar connection to late Roman tradition can be drawn with the presence of non-resized bracelets in juvenile graves. Similarly, Chapter 7 (Section 7.3) highlights how some infants were buried with potentially apotropaic coin pendants depicting parental figures and protective animals, another imitation of late Roman tradition (see Crummy, 2010). Nearly all examples in the dataset of children aged 12 years or younger buried with Roman coins and Roman bracelets are recorded from late fifth- to early sixth- century contexts, potentially indicating both a continuation in the late Roman practice of burying children with bracelets and an increase in the numbers of communities with continued knowledge of this Roman tradition partaking in the Anglo-Saxon furnished burial practice. This hypothesis is strengthened by the observation that fourteen of the twenty-one children aged 12 or under are recorded from cemeteries in the south-central region, and that eight of these come from the farthest reaches of Anglo-Saxon cultural practice in Gloucestershire and Wiltshire, into which the Anglo-Saxon burial rite had only just spread in this period. Kay (2016, p. 101) suggests child burials to have been particularly

appropriate sources for comprehending how fifth century communities understood their past due to the ability of children to represent different aspects of time (see also De Lucia, 2010). Mizoguchi indicates that children simultaneously embody notions of the past, present, and future, and that the treatment of a dead child correspondingly implicates the family's or community's concerns about the past, present, and future (2000, p. 142). The continued disproportionate deposition of Roman materials into juvenile graves may, therefore, reflect a family's or community's desire to both acknowledge and draw links to Britain's Roman past in a period of rapid material and socio-cultural change.

The prospect of a remembered Roman tradition within the Anglo-Saxon burial practices of this period is important, as it challenges the narrative of Anglo-Saxon relations with the British population in the fifth century. The possibility is presented that a perceived increase in Roman objects and practices in the Anglo-Saxon graves of the late fifth and early sixth centuries could be an indication of these early communities 'settling in' to their new circumstances and establishing shared, assimilated identities.[51] In these blended communities, settlers and their descendants might have used Roman objects to forge a link between their deceased kin and the land in which they now lived, while any Britons and their descendants—now potentially living in largely culturally Anglo-Saxon communities—might have taken up Germanic practices and rituals while also continuing to bury their dead with remnants of their own Roman past. Indeed, radiocarbon dates from post-Roman burials excavated at Tubney Wood Quarry (Oxfordshire) and Horcott (Gloucestershire) demonstrate late Roman burial practices to have continued in these places

[51] General difficulties with accurately dating fifth-century deposits means that some apparently 'Roman' graves may actually have been poorly furnished burials that took place in the mid- to late- fifth century but, due to being assumed Roman, are not included in discussions of Anglo-Saxon burial. For this reason, any apparent increase in certain practices in the late fifth century may be more indicative of a lack of well-dated evidence in the mid-fifth century than a genuine revival. Hence, there may be more continuity in late fourth—early sixth century practices than is immediately apparent.

through the fifth century and into the early sixth century (Hamerow, Naylor and Ferguson, 2013, p. 60; see also Simmonds, Anderson-Whymark and Norton, 2011), supplying further evidence for the coexistence of individuals of differing cultural backgrounds. The occurrence of Roman material culture—including dress and tradition—in the inhumation graves of purportedly 'Anglo-Saxon' cemeteries may therefore represent a mixed community exhibiting a broad range of assimilation. Symbolic ties to Roman Britain, created through the treatment of the deceased, would have been poignantly symbolic to a diverse but actively integrating population at a time when the archaeological record shows deepening displays of social identity and increasing levels of social stratification.

In summary, the late fifth and early sixth centuries represent the consolidation of Anglo-Saxon material culture in Britain and its acceptance by communities across lowland Britain and into the North. Through these decades, the numbers of inhumation graves in which Roman objects are incorporated increases along with the population, and the proportion of Roman objects to total numbers of items within these graves remains virtually the same. Though it is certain that Roman objects would also have been collected as scrap material in this early period, the evidence for which rests predominantly on settlement sites, an increase in Roman objects in funerary contexts—as well as a rise in the number of individuals with whom they were interred—comes despite an apparent boom in the availability of copper in this period (Harrington and Welch, 2014, p. 208). This once again counters any notion that all Roman artefacts must have been used solely as low-cost substitutes to contemporary prestige items, and further suggests that by the start of the sixth century Roman objects had—in various ways—become a minor but enduring feature of the Anglo-Saxon funerary rite.

8.3.4 The Mid-Sixth Century Peak

Following the acculturation phase of the fifth century, furnished burial in sixth-century Britain is characterised by the emergence of stronger regional styles which speak to the purposeful building and strengthening of Anglian and Saxon identities from within the 'melting pot' of the migration period, culminating in 'a common "Anglo-Saxondom" of material and social culture' by the late sixth century (Hines, 1990, pp. 20—23; see also Dark, 1994, pp. 246—251; Blair, 2005, p. 23). Despite this consolidation of the 'Anglo-Saxon' identity, Roman object reuse does not die out nor diminish. By the mid-sixth century, the furnished Anglo-Saxon funerary rite reaches an overall peak and the numbers of inhumations containing Roman objects follows suit. In fact, it is in these few decades that both the numbers of Roman objects deposited in inhumation graves and the proportion of Roman objects within those graves are at their highest (see Section 5.8). Tania Dickinson notes that in the Upper Thames Valley the number of sites with sixth century burials is almost double that of the fifth century, suggesting that much of this resulted from a considerable increase in the population of already-settled areas as well as the expansion of settlement from previously established centres (Dickinson, 1976 I, pp. 427—429; see also Booth *et al.*, 2007, pp. 380—381). This observation ties in with the findings of Hines and Bayliss (2013) whose chronological seriation of furnished burial demonstrates a substantial peak in the frequency of furnished graves in the sixth century.

What remains distinct between the trends of Roman objects observed in this study and the larger patterns of furnished burial in the period are the demographic compositions of these high points. Whereas Bayliss and Hines' seriation shows a significant peak in the numerical frequency of male furnished graves in the mid-sixth century and a much smaller—though still prominent—peak in the numerical frequency of furnished female graves, Figure 6:13 above demonstrates that, overall, reused Roman objects were present in a substantially higher number of female graves in this study than male. Analytical discussion within Chapter 6 has already concluded that female

graves were statistically more likely to contain Roman objects than male. Paired with a noticeable increase in the frequency of Roman objects appearing on or around the area of chest, the quick uptake in the popularity of Roman objects in female graves through the late fifth and early sixth centuries and the disproportionate number of female graves containing such objects in the mid-sixth century—despite male furnished graves significantly outnumbering them in this period—could mark a shift in how Roman objects were being used in displays of social identity, i.e. through the personal ornamentation of the female rather than the military or administrative activities of the male. Toby Martin notes that changes in the regional dress styles of women in the late fifth and sixth centuries indicates their newfound roles as 'bearers of a material tradition', their very corporeality becoming symbolic of group identity as they kept and maintained an 'ideology of legitimated power' through individual objects or groups of items which heralded links to particular descent groups (2015, pp. 230—231). Interpreted in this way, it can be suggested that the reuse of Roman objects as display items in the mid-sixth century no longer reflected a 'direct' relationship with imperial Rome as could be inferred by certain reuse practices from the first half of the fifth century, e.g. male inhumations buried with Roman or QBS buckles and brooches worn in the Roman tradition. Rather, certain of these objects—for instance, the chip-carved belt fittings reused as pendants (Obj_345, Obj_479, and Obj_607)—appear to have become much more symbolic indicators of a kin group's self-proclaimed links with some perceived notion of the Roman past, expressed through female dress. Another trend to consider along this line is the shift in how Roman objects were used in juvenile graves. As discussed in the previous section, children under the age of 12 years were closely linked with Roman coins and bracelets—items tied to the burial traditions of late Roman Britain—in the late fifth to early sixth century. That this strong association is no longer observable in the mid-sixth century may signal, as suggested above, a further decline in the use of late Roman burial traditions and a shift toward fewer literal displays of affiliation with the past. Instead, the reuse of Roman objects in mid-sixth century Anglo-Saxon

graves and beyond appears to still acknowledge the past without necessarily reflecting any further continuation of Roman practice.

The mid-sixth century also marks other ideological changes evident in the archaeological record. It is in this period that 'Anglo-Saxon' burial parties begin to focus their attention on prehistoric earthworks, especially Bronze Age barrows (Carver, 2019, p. 390). The recycling of ancient monuments and Roman structures as locations for burial is not localised to just Britain in this period, but can be observed in France, Italy, and northern Spain in the fifth through tenth centuries (Halsall, 1995, 2010, pp. 254—255; Effros, 2001; Zadora-Rio, 2003; Bell, 2005, pp. 28—35; Semple, 2013, chap. 2). The reuse of pre-existing monuments is a well-recognised phenomenon within 'intrusive communities' (O'Brien, 1999, p. 60; Pollington, 2008, p. 46). The reuse of such sites within Britain as *foci* for Anglo-Saxon burial was likely an attempt to forge direct links between these ancient structures and the Anglo-Saxon dead. It is most often argued that these deliberate associations were constructed in order to create and maintain a symbolic relationship with Britain's past (see Williams, 1997; Semple, 1998, 2013; Crewe, 2012). Such symbolic relationships were imperative to the blooming social hierarchies of the sixth century as groups across post-Roman Western Europe sought to renegotiate their status and identity and restructure the ways in which they organised their lives (Halsall, 1995; Härke, 1997; Williams, 2006; Williams and Sayer, 2009, pp. 21—22; Semple, 2013, chap. 2). Semple notes that the treatment of the dead was central to these purposes, as they constituted a 'powerful and active group' (see Pearson, 1993) which could be used to represent ancestry and belonging and could furthermore provide evidence for land claims and establish status among the living (Semple, 2013, p. 3). The use of such landscapes—particularly the reuse of Bronze Age barrows—continues well into the seventh century.

The use and deposition of Roman objects with the dead would have been far less conspicuous than the appropriation of monuments in the landscape, yet still might reflect a similar aim on a

smaller, more intimate scale. An increase in the use of Roman objects as display items in the otherwise 'Anglo-Saxon' graves of this period, alongside a rise in more regionally distinctive styles of dress, may represent attempts by some communities to affiliate their dead with the past whilst simultaneously highlighting their distinct 'Saxon', 'Anglian', or other such identities. To some extent, 'Roman' motifs may even have come to be *part* of these identities: by the mid-sixth century, Roman objects—along with Anglo-Saxon metalwork designs stemming from Roman prototypes—had been in use in these communities for over 150 years and, though only present in a small proportion of graves overall, did not decline in deposition frequency over that period of time. This gives us reason to believe that for some groups, certain Roman objects had become another typical aspect of the suite of material deemed appropriate for burial, imbued, as all grave goods are, with nuanced individual meanings.

8.3.5 Social and Political Change: The Late Sixth to Seventh Centuries

The few decades spanning the turn of the seventh century in Britain represent a period of intense social and political change, observable in the reuse of Roman objects in the grave but also within the wider historical and archaeological evidence for the period. By this point, it is taken as given from documentary sources that kingdoms had formed throughout southern and eastern England (Harrington and Welch, 2014, p. 1). Burial evidence further supports an increase in social stratification and the emergence of leading families. The introduction of barrow burials in the late sixth century, for instance, can be taken as indication of intensifying constraints on attaining positions of high rank or status, and the ultimate emergence of isolated barrow burials in the seventh century might be a first sign of the existence of pre-eminent groups wherein status was ascribed rather than achieved (see Shepherd, 1979; Hamerow, 2005, p. 276). Yet, alongside an apparent increase in social stratification and the rise of 'princely' burials into the seventh century, there also appears to have been a sharp decrease in grave furnishings overall. Hines and Bayliss

report that for several decades between the late sixth and early seventh centuries, and for both sexes, there were 'considerably fewer identifiable burials with grave goods' than had been the case earlier in the period (2013, p. 529). A demonstrable decrease in both the quantity and diversity of mortuary goods is also evident in Gaul in this period, highlighting a cross-Channel trend in the decline of furnished burial (Effros, 2003, p. 130).

As it pertains to this study, the late sixth and early seventh centuries are marked by a rapid and dramatic decline in the numbers of both Roman objects used and the numbers of graves in which Roman objects are present. This decrease occurs to a greater or lesser extent across all regions and within graves of all genders and ages, though those of males and juveniles appear disproportionally affected in this dataset. Among other more subtle changes in the Roman object make-up of this chronological group, wearing coins as pendants appears to have largely fallen out of fashion. Though a number of perforated coins are recorded from graves of this period, most of those associated with a body are located from the area of the hips—many with presumed bag collections—rather than on or near the chest where they were worn on necklaces or beaded festoons. Due to the practice in this period of curating 'old' objects for bag collections, it may be that coins were included in these purses as symbolic representations of the former, status-indicating Anglo-Saxon necklaces that they were once a part of rather than explicitly for their Roman origins. The same might be said of other former display items now consigned to bags at the hip, such as Roman brooches. Yet regardless of whether these artefacts were regarded as truly 'Roman' or as simple reminders of the past, the late-sixth to early-seventh century marks the beginnings of a defined change in the use-pattern of Roman objects from serving as items of personal display to instead becoming concealed objects, either carried with the body in bags or placed alongside it in boxes or vessels (Williams, 2010a).

Within this timeframe also exists historical and archaeological evidence for largescale political and religious manoeuvres which take place throughout the south and east of Britain. The

formation of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms beginning in the late sixth century coincides with both a rise in political pressures from the Continent and the arrival of new Christian missionaries, though it is difficult to ascertain which of these initiatives was primary or determinant of the others (Carver, 2011, p. 2).[52] In some areas of lowland Britain, particularly the coasts, evidence exists for both an increase in Kentish and Frankish activity and for a growth in continental trade. Kentish and Frankish materials are found throughout Sussex, the Isle of Wight, Hampshire and Wiltshire, and in the Upper Thames Valley recent metal detector finds near Milton (Oxfordshire) suggest a substantial cemetery site and enduring Kentish presence in the area beginning in the sixth century and moving into the seventh; this extensive trading would have removed any need for 'wholesale scavenging from minor Roman sites' apart from perhaps limited domestic purposes, e.g. ceramic materials for the creation of spindle whorls and etc. (Harrington and Welch, 2014, 179, 189, 194). In addition, the amount of Roman material still in circulation will have greatly diminished by this point, while access to Byzantine products—popularly used by elite families in Kent and on the Continent—will only have increased with these new trade contacts. Indeed, some have suggested the observable changes in Anglo-Saxon dress fashions moving into the seventh century as having stemmed directly from the increasing influence of Byzantium, spread to Britain through the higher strata of the Frankish Empire (Owen-Crocker, 1986, p. 85). This evidence for contact and influence has further led scholars to suggest that there also may have been some exercise of Merovingian hegemony in lowland Britain moving into the early seventh century (Wood, 1992, p. 237; Harrington and Welch, 2014, p. 182).

One particularly striking trend observed in the data is that while Roman objects continue to be reused throughout much of the study area in the late sixth and early seventh centuries, albeit

[52] See also Hamerow, 2005, p. 283, wherein it is proposed that this influence may have actually served as a catalyst for kingdom formation.

with less frequency than in the previous chronological group, these artefacts disappear almost entirely from the cemeteries of the Upper Thames Valley (Section 3.9). That Roman object reuse might ostensibly disappear entirely from the inhumation cemeteries of the region in which it had previously been most prominent is not only notable but provides grounds for careful consideration of the social pressures which might have been introduced to the region within this timespan. Yorke informs us that the late sixth century is the first period in which the *Gewisse* might be understood to be a substantial force within the Upper Thames Valley, following the territorial battles and political activities of their king, Caewlin (Yorke, 1989, p. 96). At the same time, documentary evidence cites that Frankish Christian missionaries were at work converting the *Gewisse* beginning in the late sixth century, though they do not appear to have been successful until several decades into the seventh century (Blair, 2005, p. 9; Harrington and Welch, 2014, p. 178; see also Yorke and Yates, 2006). The pressures of increasing social stratification as the *Gewisse* elite solidified their hegemony in the Upper Thames region will have resulted in a shift in the distribution of various artefact types in the graves of the area, including reused Roman objects. The added combination of external influence from Kent and the Continent and the introduction of Christianity is more than enough to have dramatically altered the funerary rites of the occupants of up-and-coming Wessex at a far accelerated rate to what can be observed throughout the Midlands and into the North. An observed increase in high-status barrow burials in the South moving into the seventh century (Williams, 2010a) additionally underlines a shift in the funerary rite wherein fewer burials were allotted grave goods overall, but the wealthiest of graves were furnished with even higher numbers of artefacts. It is in this socio-cultural climate that we see the disappearance of reused Roman objects from community cemeteries.

8.3.6 A Divergence in Genders: The Mid-Seventh Century

The decreased frequency of reused Roman objects continued through the south-central region and by the mid-seventh century the study dataset indicates few to no Roman objects in cemeteries from the territory of Wessex (i.e. the Oxfordshire, Berkshire, Wiltshire, and Hampshire, etc.) though this practice appears to have persisted in the Anglian territories, the Northern kingdoms, and, to some extent, the West (see Figure 5:15). The dramatic drop in the numbers of identifiably 'Anglo-Saxon' furnished graves in lowland Britain and the numbers of Roman objects within them does not imply the end of Roman object reuse. Rather, this shift is indicative of a transformation in how these and other objects were distributed among the dead within these communities. Hines and Bayliss note a "dramatic divergence in the quantitative profiles of the male and female burials" in this period (2013, p. 529) in which the numerical frequency of furnished male graves in their chronological seriation remains more or less constant, but the numerical frequency of furnished female graves increases sharply. They additionally draw attention to a seventh century emergence of prominent and well-furnished female burials through the Peak District, in Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire, and Suffolk, and a particularly high concentration in Northumbria—this latter observation is made all the more conspicuous by the near absence of any comparable male burials in the region (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013).[53] Carver goes so far as to refer to the few decades following *c.* AD630 as a phase of 'heroic' female burial—referencing a dramatic shift in the mid-seventh century toward well-furnished female burials containing artefacts indicative of high levels of investment in materials, artistry, and symbolism, such as great square-headed brooches (2019, p. 401).

[53] Well-furnished female barrows also become prominently featured in Kent in the seventh century, with few male counterparts. This is at odds with the numbers of male barrows observed in Surrey and Wiltshire within a similar timeframe (see Hamerow, 2016, p. 436).

Whereas the overall numbers of Roman objects in Anglo-Saxon graves in the seventh century are vastly depleted compared with the previous century, such objects appear to have been occasionally favoured for use in the prominent female burials of the seventh century. In fact, not only Roman objects, but also prehistoric artefacts and 'exotic' continental imports are common finds in such graves (Meaney, 1981; Geake, 1997; Hamerow, 2016). Isolated burials—arguably the highest-status female graves—were not included as part of this study (see Chapter 2) but at least 27 Roman objects are recorded from seventh century female graves in communal cemeteries. These include only a few perforated coins and beads made from Roman glass, possibly worn in an attempt to emulate Byzantine pendants and beads (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013, p. 530; Hamerow, 2016, p. 428; see also Geake, 1997). Instead, many—if not most—of the Roman objects from mid-seventh century contexts appear to have been deposited into the grave as part of a 'bag collection' at the hip or placed in a small box or accessory vessel near the body. Such items from the graves of the mid-seventh century include fragments of bottle or window glass (Obj_616, Obj_617), spoon bowls (Obj_270, Obj_324), brooches (Obj_597, Obj_631), hobnails (Obj_632, Obj_633), a spindle whorl (Obj_619) and a number of coins. The functions of these Roman objects in this context is not immediately clear, however it can be reasonably believed from their treatment and placement with the body that at least some of these artefacts were valued specifically for their antiquity, and even further still may have been seen as possessing amuletic qualities. Indeed, the female graves of this period demonstrate a general increase in the numbers and styles of objects which might reasonably be considered amuletic, such as cowrie shells, beaver tooth pendants, fossils and other such odds and ends (Hamerow, 2016, p. 429). The potential mystical uses for some of the Roman objects listed above have already been outlined in previous chapters (e.g. spoons, Section 3.4.4) and others, including broken fragments of Roman bottle or window glass, appear to be regular features of the 'amulet bags' of seventh century Anglo-Saxon women (Meaney, 1981, p. 227). A similar trend can be observed in the seventh-century cemeteries of Merovingian Gaul, where the reuse of small 'ancient' artefacts including coins and other Roman

objects such as shards of glass, ceramics, bronze brooches, and scraps of iron was fairly commonplace; these items may have been considered amulets alongside stones and minerals, shells, animal teeth, and beads (Effros, 2003, p. 138; Kornbluth, 2020, p. 946).

The above evidence indicates that both the purpose and nature of Roman objects reused in Anglo-Saxon graves shifted over time, influenced heavily by wider trends in the Anglo-Saxon—and potentially Merovingian—furnished burial practice. Roman objects which appear in the graves of the fifth and sixth centuries often appear to have been worn on the body in visible display. However, during the decline of furnished burial in the late sixth and early seventh centuries there is a marked decrease in evidence for Roman brooches worn on the body and coins suspended from necklaces. Thereafter, Roman objects recovered from graves of the seventh century appear to have maintained value as objects of antiquity: 'something old' to be included in amulet bags and boxes alongside other special items (see Meaney, 1981). It seems likely that increased external influence from Frankia and a heightened level of trade with the Continent, matched with a growing preference for Frankish and Byzantine fashions, may have effectively pushed Roman objects from the role of status-indicating display items. Yet Williams contends that the female-gendered grave assemblages of the seventh century incorporated 'objects of memory' through deliberate, staged concealment as a way of defining a symbolic "intimate engagement between the living and the dead" (2010b, p. 26, 33). In this way, the mnemonic role of Roman objects in the burial rite can be seen to have shifted from the public sphere to the private through the course of the seventh century.

8.3.7 The Late Seventh Century and Beyond

By the late seventh century, *c.* AD 680 according to the seriation provided by Hines and Bayliss (2013), 'Anglo-Saxon' furnished burial all but entirely ceases to be present within the archaeological record. However, though this signals the end of reused Roman objects as observed

within the confines of this study, the reuse of Roman objects, materials, themes, and motifs, continues to be visible in archaeological and historical records throughout Britain. Through the 'Conversion' period, beginning in the seventh century and extending to *c.* AD 850, Roman and Byzantine objects were used by elite families to convey both power and Christian identity: coin pendants and coin-derived bracteates, in particular, were selected for use in the Conversion period due to their links to migration period practice and their 'classical feel' (Geake, 1997, p. 110). Likewise, early Christian churches were constructed in a manner which incorporated Roman masonry (Carver, 2011, p. 15; Higham and Ryan, 2013; Senior *et al.*, 2014). Roman emulation and reuse continues into the tenth century, where a symbolic affiliation between the newly formalised Christian Anglo-Saxons and their vision of the Roman Empire lent itself to a renewed take-up of *romanitas* (Carver, 2011). Homages to imperial Rome are further observed throughout the medieval period and into the Renaissance, when classical imagery and literature were held aloft as the cultural ideal, and even carry forth into modern Western societies where Roman architecture, styles, and even mythological characters are actively utilised in the designs of administrative government buildings, monuments, university campuses, and numerous other public spaces to elicit a sense of grandeur and authority.

8.4 Continental Connections and Comparisons

Consideration of the role played by Roman objects in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite can be enhanced by a better understanding of contemporary trends in material culture from the Continent. Among the frontier zones in the first five centuries AD, Roman objects were presented as gifts/subsidies to local elites or *auxiliarii* in the Roman army, as booty from conflicts, or as items of trade/exchange (Macinnes, 1989; Grane, 2013, 2017). From here, these objects were often drawn into an economy of gifting and exchange which may have kept them in circulation for many years before being finally being deposited; prestige items might be gifted to social equals from

different communities to build support networks, or to members of one's own community to build dependencies or repay social debts (Hunter, 2013, p. 17). It is also highly likely that Roman objects were also employed in gift exchange in lowland Britain. Many of the glass vessels recorded for this study, for instance, are of fourth century date, and those which survived into the later fifth and early sixth centuries—especially more fragile items—may have remained in circulation under this gift and exchange system for decades by the time they were deposited in the grave. Due to the general rarity of Byzantine glass vessels in contemporary fifth-century Merovingian contexts (Drauschke, 2006, p. 59), the deposition of Roman vessels in Anglo-Saxon graves should not necessarily be considered replacement for Byzantine material culture in emulation of elite Frankish grave fashions. Rather these items may initially have been valued for their Roman associations. However, there is also a possibility with long-circulated items that the Roman associations will have been lost over time, their value eventually resting more in their gift value and the relationships they represent than their Roman origins.

The network of gift exchange in lowland Britain might have comprised gifts between separate Romano-British and migrant German groups, within mixed communities, and across the Channel to elites in Gaul. In the fourth and early fifth centuries, northern Gaul and Britain were part of the same regional economy and people, goods, and ideas moved constantly between the two; but by c. AD425, the late Roman economy had ceased to function in Britain and the mechanisms for large-scale trade across the Channel were no longer operating (Fleming, 2020, pp. 371—376). Yet, the fifth-century presence in both regions of shared object types which had developed out of late Roman styles—such as QBS brooches and belt sets—do demonstrate direct, if episodic, contact between elites in Britain and Gaul (Ibid. p. 379; Swift, 2019). Like Britain, northern Gaul had been hit hard by the collapse of the Roman state, though Theuws presents the possibility that fifth-century inhabitants might still have felt they were living in a Roman landscape, albeit one with new perceptions of Roman-ness (2019, p. 126). In these areas, some post-Roman elites could derive symbolic authority and status from appealing to the memory of the Roman Empire and its

outward displays of imperial power (Esmonde Cleary, 2011, p. 26). The use and exchange of certain high status Roman objects as gifts may therefore have functioned in this early period as a method of establishing and maintaining diplomatic relationships.

The types of objects which would have been gifted diplomatically—and thereafter end up deposited in wealthy graves—form a distinct group. In southern Scandinavia, these might include vessels of glass, metal and ceramic, especially Samian ware; finger rings with signets or intaglios; buckles, belt fittings, and strap ends; and coins, particularly silver *denarii* (Grane, 2007). Roman medallions and the bracteates which took design inspiration from them are also noted exchange items from continental contexts. The former were initially gifted between men to strengthen bonds of military loyalty and allegiance, yet bracteates were overwhelmingly associated with women, were worn frequently on the body, and appear to have even been treated as amulets, evidenced by inscriptions of 'I give luck' and the like (Wicker, 2013; see also Gaimster, 2012).

Some Roman object types appear in frontier zone communities as trade items imported from the Empire. Coins, for instance, are among the most numerous imports to the *Barbaricum* north of the limes (Voß and Wigg-Wolf, 2017, p. 111). In northern Germany, unlike in Britain, the most common coin issues are silver *denarii*, which are proposed to have been used primarily as special-purpose money or stores of wealth, at times found ceremoniously deposited in lakes or in small groups contained in pouches worn in the belts of warriors (Ibid., p. 120; Højberg Bjerg, 2007). As in lowland Britain, Roman coins were also popular objects for reuse in areas previously within the boundaries of the Roman Empire, and coins of various mints were worn as pendants or mounted as personal ornaments throughout continental contexts both in the frontier zones and post-Roman Gaul (Effros, 2003, pp. 145—146; Voß and Wigg-Wolf, 2017, pp. 120—121; Kornbluth, 2020, pp. 945—946). Outside of trade, objects may also have moved from place to place with migrant communities. For instance, Swift and Fleming note an 'impressive number' of British late Roman bracelets from the graves of women buried on the Continent in the fourth and early fifth

centuries, mostly limited to cemeteries near towns or military sites, linking these items to individuals associated with the Roman state—in this case women who were accompanying men from Britain to new imperial postings (Swift, 2010, pp. 247—250; Fleming, 2020, p. 375).

Evidence examined from Britain and the Continent in the fourth and fifth centuries suggests that Roman material can largely be considered just another "weapon in the social armoury" of late antique communities and, as such, use and modification was largely filtered according to the local preferences of the population both in Britain and on the Continent (Hunter, 2013, p. 17). The selection of items for use revolved around what was perceived to be socially useful, for instance brooches of a certain form or decoration, or items which were strikingly unusual (Ibid.). In Germany and southern Scandinavia Roman objects were integrated both spatially and functionally with products of local manufacture in a conscious visualisation of identity, authority, and leadership (Wells, 2013, p. 46; Pauli Jensen, 2017, p. 75). In this way, these objects complemented the Germanic burial ritual: the use of Roman objects became a 'welcome addition' to a growing and evolving mortuary rite (Grane, 2013, p. 38).

In the sixth and seventh centuries, Byzantine maritime connections facilitated an expanded trade in Mediterranean material culture, altering the profile of elite material culture on the Continent (Reynolds Brown, Kidd and Little, 2000, p. 131; see also Drauschke, 2006). In this period, Byzantine court fashion became highly influential outside the empire, setting fashions in the aristocratic female costume in Germanic high society, including Merovingian Gaul (Reynolds Brown, Kidd and Little, 2000, p. 131). Elements of this Byzantine-influenced costume included, for instance, elaborate necklaces with pendants, such as that of the Merovingian royal woman laid to rest in Cologne c. AD530, composed of eight looped coins together with an additional thirty pendants and beads of garnet, gold, and glass (Gaimster, 2012, p. 12). Large and sometimes lavish necklaces are also found in the graves of mid-sixth-century Britain, such as in Inhumation 22 at Brighthampton, Oxfordshire (Inh_73) where 10 silver *denarii* and 72 beads of amber and glass are

recorded. In fact, the burial contexts for nearly all the other Roman objects pierced or otherwise suspended as pendants also broadly date to within this sixth-century timeframe. We might, therefore, interpret the use of suspended Roman objects in these graves as having been entirely on trend with what is observable in the Byzantine-inspired fashions of the Frankish elite in this period. This correlation with continental fashions does not, however, entirely preclude these items from also having held some significance as 'Roman' artefacts to their Anglo-Saxon owners.

The impact of Byzantine, and therefore Frankish, trends and fashions on seventh century England has long been assumed due to the close relationship held between Kentish and Merovingian elites. Helen Geake (1997) has presented a wide discussion of the objects found in Conversion period Anglo-Saxon graves beginning c. AD600, including detailed parallels of potential prototypes and influences for each, which refutes this notion. Geake makes the argument that certain elements from the Migration-period material repertoire—including coin pendants, finger rings, bracelets, and annular brooches, among others—were selected for continued use into the Conversion period due to similarities to objects from the classical world, and that much of the new material culture developed would also have been crafted with classical Roman styles in mind (1997, p. 120). She furthermore explicitly states that this revival of classical culture in Conversion period graves should not be considered a mere emulation of Frankish fashions, which adopted contemporary elements of Byzantine culture, but rather a conscious awareness of Britain's Roman heritage evidenced through styles and use-patterns which demonstrate a specific knowledge of late Roman Britain (Ibid, pp. 121-122). This is not to say that there would not have been references to Frankish and Byzantine power in Britain as well, as these concepts are not mutually exclusive. Evidence for Byzantine imports such as amethysts, garnets, cowrie shells, and bronze 'Coptic' vessels in addition to rarer imports such as silks and even books all demonstrate a channel for contemporary Byzantine influences to England (Geake, 1997, p. 122).

The above section addresses only general trends in the contemporary links between Anglo-Saxon England and the Germanic, Scandinavian, and post-Roman Gallic communities of north-western Europe, yet demonstrates broad similarities in the use of Roman material culture. It is acknowledged that the results of this study would benefit greatly from further comparison with data-driven studies into continental practices which also highlight trends over time. A brief comparative assessment of four continental sites was completed by Roger White in his 1988 thesis to little definitive result. Direct comparison between Britain and the Continent can be complex, owing to a much more highly Romanised society and the continued presence of the late empire in some areas of Roman Gaul into the late fifth century (see White, 1988, p. 156). In general, White identified a high quantity and quality of Roman material in the continental graves, which he suggested to be indication of just how materially poor late antique Britain had been (Ibid., p. 157). The largest differences cited by White are the occurrence of 'Charon's obol',[54] a practice virtually unseen in post-Roman Britain, and a dearth of reused spoon bowls, keys, and other such symbolic girdle items in Continental contexts (Ibid., pp. 157—158).

In summary, broad comparisons between late antique Britain and the Continent highlight similarities and differences in the use of Roman material culture and provide some explanations. In the fourth and fifth centuries, certain Roman objects such as jewellery or dress items and vessels of ceramic, glass, and metal acted as prestige goods which might have been exchanged as gifts between elites both inter- and intra-regionally. The mixing of Roman and indigenous objects was common to the frontier zones, and the intentional combination of styles was often enacted in arenas where social identity played out—for instance brooches used to demonstrate belonging

[54] Though White (1988, pp. 99–101) suggests no obvious correlation in the coins of his study with Charon's obol, Dickinson highlights a rare possible instance of an Anglo-Saxon variant of this practice at Quarrington II in Lincolnshire (Inh_275) where an unpierced coin is recorded from the clasped hand of a young adult female in grave 13 (Dickinson, 2004, p. 38). She further indicates that seven such instances might be interpreted from White's data, similarly located near the hands or forearms (Ibid.)

or social difference (Hunter, 2013, pp. 16—17). It is likely that the fifth-century Anglo-Saxons would also have utilised certain items of Roman material culture in this way. The rise of Frankish and Byzantine cultural influence in the sixth and seventh centuries did have an impact on how Roman objects were being displayed, i.e. primarily as pendants on ornamental necklaces, but does not take away from the potential perceived Roman associations of these objects nor how they played into the construction of identity and power in the graves of women (Sections 9.1.2 and 9.1.3).

9 Conclusions

Interpretations and Avenues for Future Research

The primary aims of this thesis were to investigate the demographic, geographic, and chronological trends in the reuse of Roman objects in early Anglo-Saxon graves through a data-driven methodology and to advance scholarly understanding of how these objects were interacted with and perceived. Patterns in the data were determined through multivariate analyses incorporating the use of statistics alongside archaeological and anthropological theory, and results were interpreted through a predominantly sociocultural lens. In conjunction with the broader trends of Roman object use identified above, the results of this study demonstrate the need for a nuanced interpretation of how these items came to be deposited in Anglo-Saxon graves and why. One initial conclusion that can be made is that a perceived 'Roman character' may have been integral to the selection of certain objects but not others, and that this will have shifted over space and time as community identities changed and knowledge of Roman traditions faded. This final chapter reviews the key themes of this study and follows with some concluding thoughts on the place of Roman artefacts in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite.

9.1 Review of Key Themes

9.1.1 The Roman Objects and their Modifications: The Significance of Display

It is well established that funerals are inherently public displays, used strategically to mediate the selective ways in which the dead were remembered or forgotten (Williams 2006; 2010a). This involves the contributions of both dress and objects to build a memorable 'tableau' for the observing mourning parties, which may have been used to convey social roles, negotiate hierarchies, and build shared memories (Williams, 2006, 2010, p. 28; see also Carver, 2000; Geake,

2003, p. 26). Such displays may be particularly poignant in times of social stress or transition, being used to underline a new legitimacy (Eagles, 2001, p. 201; see also Hedeager, 1993; Halsall, 1995, p. 43). It is within this intersecting framework of life and death that we find meaning in the funerary reuse of Roman objects.

Many of the artefacts recorded for this study would likely have been recognisable for their antiquity, if not for their overt Roman imagery or designs. Recognition of an explicit Roman character is most likely through the fifth century, particularly in items which contained some greater social meaning such as certain forms of brooches, finger rings, bracelets, Roman coins, and buckles. Though a wide variety of Roman object types were reused, the vast majority can be classed as personal dress accessories or ornaments. Even those objects which did not hold an ornamental function in the Roman period were often modified to act as such in early Anglo-Saxon graves, especially in the mid-sixth century when large, pendant-filled necklaces became the fashion. This pattern of selection underlines the important visual role of certain reused Roman artefacts within the furnished inhumation rite—particularly in the graves of the fifth and sixth centuries—and further suggests that an intrinsic value was assigned to certain Roman objects related to display. The inclusion of these artefacts, whether as heirlooms or found items, was wholly deliberate and indicates that these artefacts held a defined role in the new Anglo-Saxon way of death. It is argued that certain Roman objects were particularly valued for their ability to conjure up images and recollections of a real or imagined Roman history (Geake, 1997; Eckardt and Williams, 2003; Kay, 2016). It is therefore also reasonable to propose that the funerary use of Roman display objects in the earlier part of the period assisted assimilating communities in establishing a shared conception of the past and generating an understanding of a new social order.

White has proposed that some Roman display items would have been used by ‘middle-class’ members of society to imitate or replace high-status items either too expensive or too difficult to

acquire (1988, p. 163). While this may indeed be the case in some graves and for certain found items, it also must be noted that the Roman items of this study occur in graves demonstrating varying degrees of 'wealth'—from individuals interred with just one or two items to those with assemblages of well over thirty—and may also have been attributed varying levels of significance. Some vessels, for instance, may have remained in circulation as gift or exchange items from the fourth century on, and their placement in fifth-century graves as accessory items might have represented a variety of networks and relationships. Decorative or otherwise unique metal objects found amongst Roman ruins might have been collected and deposited in sixth- and seventh-century graves *because* of their very association with the 'ancient' British landscape and a desire by some family groups to connect with the past. The regionally defined distributions of disc and other round-type brooches, in line with wider trends in stylistic preference, implies these items to have been an active part of the framework of social display observed throughout lowland Britain in the fifth to early sixth centuries. Similarly, some late Roman buckles were likely incorporated into daily dress as extant female-associated dress items. Thus, given the wide range of burials with which these artefacts are associated and the variable geographic and chronological contexts in which these burials are placed, the reuse of Roman dress accessories and other items should not be interpreted as narrow indicators of 'high' or 'low' status for the entire period. Nor should it be assumed that the users of Roman brooches, buckles, and other such material were indicating a direct biological or ethnic Romano-British affiliation. Rather, the selection and reuse of various Roman artefacts was a highly nuanced practice which reflected the different priorities of various local and regional groups at different points in time.

9.1.2 The Demographics of Reuse: Women and Children as Bridges to the Past

It has been observed in previous studies that the funerary use of Roman objects was largely restricted to the graves of women and children (White, 1988, p. 165; Gowland, 2006; 2007). The

results of this study can not only confirm this understanding but elucidate it in detail. The deposition of Roman objects in the grave was indeed a primarily female-gendered practice. The assessment provided in Chapter 6 demonstrates that furnished female graves are statistically more likely to have contained reused Roman objects than furnished male graves to a significant degree. Furthermore, the strength of gender bias visibly increases over time. The late fifth into the mid-sixth century reveals a dramatic divergence in the profiles of male and female graves containing Roman objects, in which we can observe a sharp uptick in the numbers of female inhumations, peaking in the sixth century despite a marked increase in the frequency of well-furnished male graves in this period (Bayliss *et al.*, 2013).

By the mid-sixth century, Anglo-Saxon women had become the 'bearers of tradition' (Martin, 2015), their costumes and ornamental styles of metalwork actively used in both life and death to signal 'tribal affiliation' (Hamerow, 2005, p. 270). Dickinson further posits that the "outward and visible signs of family and tribal affiliation were crucial to the creation and maintenance of social order" (1993b, p. 39). The obvious shift in Roman object reuse toward female display items during a period of intense growth in the exhibition of regional identities (see Sections 8.3.3—8.3.4) may signal that some individuals or families within these communities viewed themselves as holding ties to both Germanic and Roman pasts. The graves of key females were vehicles through which these ties could be publicly and ritualistically displayed.

Following a major decline in furnished burial for individuals of all ages and genders, a female bias continues to be evident into the seventh century, though to a lesser degree. In this transition from the late sixth century, the profile of reuse largely departs from items of visible display to concealed artefacts in bag collections—a trend also observed by White (1988). The nature of chosen object types changes accordingly, with fewer perforated coins and higher incidence of accessory objects and materials, such as window glass and miscellaneous metals. The presence of Roman and other 'ancient' artefacts within bag collections may be interpreted as antique

curiosities or objects of amuletic significance (Meaney, 1981) or may otherwise represent mnemonic objects placed with the body in an act of gift-giving between the living and the dead (Williams, 2010b, p. 33).

In contrast to what is observable within the female-gendered practice, the deposition of Roman objects in male graves is largely situated outside the Anglo-Saxon cultural norm. Comparisons with Stoodley's 1999 study of gender in the Anglo-Saxon burial rite demonstrate discrepancies in the gendered distributions of 'Anglo-Saxon' versus Roman object types. A higher proportion of the male inhumations from the present study are interred with dress accessories of Roman manufacture (e.g. brooches and other jewellery items) than the male inhumations in Stoodley's sample are with dress accessories of Anglo-Saxon make. This difference in how Roman dress accessories were utilised in male graves as compared with similar Anglo-Saxon types indicates that Roman objects were not strictly bound by the same gender norms. Their use may, however, reflect knowledge of observed late Roman traditions or styles of dress.

Following on from gender, substantial trends also have been observed regarding the life course. Most important of these is the conclusion that the reuse of Roman objects disproportionately occurs with juveniles on a statistically significant scale. Individuals under the threshold age of 18—20 years are not only more likely to have been buried with a Roman object, but are additionally observed to be interred with a higher average number of Roman objects per grave. This trend appears particularly significant in the graves of 10—12 year-old girls. These observations are part of a sustained trend of Roman object reuse extending from the late third century (Kay, 2016) and likely represent a continued observation of these late Roman practices in the same manner as the child-specific reuse of bracelets and rings (Section 8.3.3).

9.1.3 Reuse through Space and Time

This study has demonstrated that concentrations of Roman object reuse activity rose, fell, and shifted regionally throughout the course of the almost three-century-long late antique period. These shifts in practice indicate that reused Roman objects relayed different meanings to distinct regional communities through time as social dynamics and the role of the furnished burial rite shifted within them.

Proximity to Roman sites certainly will have had some impact on the presence of Roman objects in early Anglo-Saxon graves as such proximity would have allowed for easier access to Roman materials. However, this appears to have manifested more in the types of objects reused rather than the volume (see Section 3.8.1). Chapter 5 demonstrates a lack of direct and obvious correlation between higher numbers of Roman objects or the inhumations with which they were interred per cemetery and the relative proximity of that cemetery to the nearest Roman town or rural settlement. In addition, numerous cemeteries within close proximity to—and some almost on top of—Roman sites exhibit very little evidence of Roman object reuse despite easier access to materials. Thus, it must be acknowledged that mere proximity to areas in which Roman material was available cannot be considered the only, or even primary, variable in determining the frequency of Roman objects apparent in the burial rite. That said, it is likely that Roman objects with an earlier date of manufacture, e.g. first or second century, are also more likely to have been collected as found items from Roman sites and may have therefore been more associated with 'Roman-ness', particularly in the sixth century when ancient landscapes began to be perceived and utilised in a new way, whereas those items which were popular in the late fourth century may have remained in circulation until deposition, such as the provincial-styed Roman buckles recovered from fifth-century graves.

Through use of ArcGIS spatial analysis, the south-central regions of the Upper Thames Valley and modern-day Wiltshire and Hampshire emerge as prominent areas of clustered high-frequency

reuse activity. Cemeteries in this region contain a higher proportion of inhumation graves with Roman objects and a higher average number of Roman objects per grave than cemeteries of similar size in the North, the Midlands, and Sussex/Surrey. In his conclusions, White noted that an argument could be made for these areas representing an increased familiarity with "Roman society and its objects" but that such an argument "carries little weight" (1988, p. 165). However, recent evidence for surviving late Roman farming and cultural practices—particularly within the Upper Thames region—paired with an apparent knowledge of certain late Roman burial traditions, indicates that perhaps an interpretation involving familiarity should be considered after all, particularly in the fifth and early sixth centuries.

A second, lesser cluster of reuse activity is observed in Cambridgeshire, beginning in the turn of the sixth century. This delayed start of sorts has been attributed largely to the predominance of cremation in the fifth century. Indeed, White suggests that there is no evidence that the Anglian populations had any less familiarity with Roman materials or practices, but that their burial rite largely "precluded the survival of objects" (1988, p. 165). However, direct comparisons between the inhumation cemeteries of Cambridgeshire and south-central England (Section 5.5) suggests that some variation did exist in practice, with cemeteries from the latter containing a higher proportion of inhumations with Roman objects as well as a higher average number of Roman objects per grave. The south-central region also demonstrates more observable continuity in practice from the late Roman period, particularly with regards to the use of Roman disc brooches. Hence, it can be concluded that the reuse of Roman objects was indeed a more popular practice in the communities of the Upper Thames Valley and, later, Wiltshire and Hampshire than can be comparatively said of Cambridgeshire. The extent to which this can be labelled a broadly 'Saxon' versus 'Anglian' phenomenon is greatly limited by the absence of East Anglian data from this study (see Section 9.3).

In the North, where Romano-British practices are observed to have lasted much longer (Section 5.1.2), there is a comparatively low frequency of Roman object reuse within the furnished burial ritual. The existence of many smaller polities with differing cultural practices in this region (see Dobson, 2006; Loveluck and Laing, 2011) likely made integration and acculturation difficult. The adoption of Anglo-Saxon material culture as the chosen means of expression appears to have come from the choices of the ruling families in these areas beginning in the late sixth and early seventh centuries, hence explaining a late appearance of the rite (Loveluck and Laing, 2011, pp. 539, 543).

The evidence provided in this thesis determines that the nature of Roman object reuse transformed over time following the changing character of Anglo-Saxon inhumation. This is evident in all regions, though not always simultaneously. A general timeline of the southern regions might be interpreted as follows. In the fifth century Roman artefacts might have acted in three capacities: as available materials for recycling or repurposing, as still-extant objects, or as tools of assimilation. The latter group is represented by dress accessories and jewellery presented in graves which appear to have fallen on a spectrum of late Roman to early Anglo-Saxon practice. This is particularly true of the Upper Thames Valley, where a number of recorded graves exhibit late Roman styles of dress alongside Anglo-Saxon artefacts while others present a distinctly Germanic style of dress with certain items—typically dress accessories—replaced with Roman artefacts. It is not necessarily the objects which suggest a level of cultural blending in these 'Anglo-Saxon' graves, but the manners in which these objects were used which further indicate some level of knowledge of late Romano-British tradition. The Roman objects themselves cannot be considered indicative of any actual ethnic or biological ancestry, nor does use of such items assume an individual to have seen themselves as fundamentally 'Roman'.

One of the traditions which carried over from the fourth century and through the late fifth century is the disproportionate deposition of bracelets and coins with juveniles, which are argued

to have been used as mnemonic devices with which to conjure up visions of a real or imagined Roman past, assisting members of these newly integrated late antique communities in defining a shared cultural history. In this late fifth to early sixth century period, the inclusion of Roman objects had also become disproportionately affiliated with the graves of women. By the sixth century, the role of women in the furnished burial rite had shifted such that their manner of dress and ornamentation became indicative of the regional affiliation and identity of not just themselves, but their families and tribal communities. The use of Roman objects was largely adapted to this new role, and reused dress accessories and ornaments crafted from Roman coins likely became tied in with the display of these identities. Following the considerable decline of furnished burial beginning in the late sixth century and corresponding decrease in the ostentatious display of dress accessories, use of Roman objects largely shifted again from visual symbols to personal items concealed within bags and vessels, potentially viewed as amuletic or otherwise imbued with ancient powers or meaning.

Despite the rather simplistic narrative laid out here, it would be misguided to suggest that the reuse of these objects can be interpreted as some steady progression in acculturation and social stratification. Cultural timelines are not that straightforward, but rather nonlinear and episodic, with overlapping themes layering to create a complex and multi-faceted profile of society. What the fluctuating paradigm of Roman object reuse outlined here demonstrates is that certain of these artefacts were important enough to the early Anglo-Saxon communities that they continued to find new ways of using them and instilling them with meaning for hundreds of years after Britain had ceased to be part of the Roman Empire.

9.2 Further Significance

There is no simple explanation for the presence of Roman objects in the furnished burial rite. Indeed, the breadth of uses for these objects is as variable as the greater suite of Anglo-Saxon materials into which they were placed, and therefore require a more nuanced interpretation. In general, there is little evidence for the use of these objects as part of some larger barter economy (*contra* Myres, 1978) or trade in scrap metals, as metalworkers would have had little difficulty with supply (White, 1988, p. 163, 1990). However, there is certainly scope for a more functional interpretation. Ellen Swift has proposed two potential reasons for the reuse and recycling of Roman materials: firstly, shortages of artefacts and materials due to the collapse of Roman production and distribution systems, and secondly, a process of wider cultural changes which rendered Roman artefacts outdated and encouraged their transformation and recycling (2013, p. 114). These interpretations of reused Roman material may bear particular insight into their uses within the contexts of settlements and daily life, as well as objects from grave contexts which may have been less distinctively 'Roman' in appearance or origin. This thesis acknowledges these very likely reasons, but also contends that there is a third interpretation for the reuse of Roman objects. Objects which have been incorporated into the funerary rite inevitably underwent a transformation in meaning as they moved from the realm of the living to that of the dead, and the evidence presented in this study gives reason to believe that certain Roman objects performed specific roles in the context of burial, used within and alongside the wider corpus of Anglo-Saxon material culture as social tools.

It has been suggested that the fifth-century consumers of Anglo-Saxon material culture may have used some late Roman objects—particularly those related to military and civic authority, such as belt sets—to establish a sense of status and potentially even legitimise hegemonic claims (Hinton, 1999, p. 73; Marzinzik, 2003; Gaimster, 2012, p. 16). By the seventh through ninth centuries, Geake (1997) proposes a full-scale revival of 'classical' styles and motifs in Anglo-Saxon

material culture, and references to Roman relics and ruins in historical texts indicate a certain fascination with all things Roman (Hunter, 1974, p. 35). The writings of Bede give evidence that monastic education included the reading of Graeco-Roman mythology via the 'pagan' poets (Herren, 1998, p. 87) and in the North, former Roman sites were reused as locations for monasteries and as quarries for Roman material (Hunter, 1974, pp. 35—36). Outside of purely Christianised contexts, Roman figures additionally became an integral part of the German origin myth, and the genealogies and minted currencies of several royal families began to appeal to both Germanic and Roman ancestries (Ibid., pp. 33—34, 38—39, 48).[55] Elites in this later period need not necessarily have known the particulars of Roman history, but might have invoked the concept of Roman authority through some vague sense of the Roman past. Martin Carver has suggested that little to no exploitation of Roman infrastructure and a lack of 'detectable hierarchy' in the fifth and sixth centuries signals a "200-year 'rest from Rome'," followed by a Roman renaissance in the seventh century, as outlined above (2019, pp. 37—38). Perhaps this interpretation focuses on the wrong sources of information. Later historical sources make plainly evident that elite ideology, typically reflected through male authority, was strongly concerned with both myths of origin and tribal affiliation; yet in the sixth century it was women who acted as the bearers of tradition and regional identities (Martin, 2015). The sixth-century women discussed in this thesis displayed both Germanic and Roman affiliations through a blended use of material cultures. The abundant display of perforated Roman coins and other Roman metalwork on necklaces has been likened to styles observed with the high-status Frankish women of the sixth century, and is proposed to have expressed status as well as social and political power in a manner similar to the

[55] Hunter notes that Caesar became the son of Woden in these myths, and that both were listed as ancestors of the East Anglian kings. Materially, the designs of the earliest gold coinage are heavily based on third- and fourth-century imperial coins, and pennies of several early kings – Æthelberht of East Anglia, Offa of Mercia, and Alfred of Wessex – directly imitate the images found on Roman coinage (Hunter, 1974, pp. 38–39).

reuse of golden Roman bracteates and coins on the Continent, as described by Gaimster (2012, pp. 11—12). In this context, the use of Roman objects might be interpreted as reflecting an increase in social stratification through the sixth century, with items such as coin pendants and brooches acting as indicators of status, whether as replacements for the more desirable Byzantine-inspired bracteates and gold coins of wealthy Frankish graves or as status items in their own right. Taking this evidence into consideration, perhaps we might consider this period not as a 'break' from Rome, but as a change in how the very concept of Rome or a Roman past was incorporated into elite ideologies and the socio-political identities of Anglo-Saxon communities.

Perhaps the most notable meaning which can be extracted from the reuse of select Roman objects, particularly through the fifth century, is their small role in the creation and maintenance of a new 'Anglo-Saxon' *habitus*. The widely diverse population of late antique Britain has been referred to throughout this thesis. Though generally characterised by the large-scale introduction of Germanic material culture and practices, fifth-century Britain might be best typified as a veritable melting pot of different languages, styles of dress, and cultural histories. In such varied environments, objects simply cannot be interpreted as passive indicators of ethnicity or origin, but rather should be viewed as active elements in the creation of individual and communal identities and the formation of hierarchy and social order. To this end, the Roman objects recovered from furnished graves were used in conjunction with Germanic material culture as building blocks in the creation and maintenance of a new, collective 'Anglo-Saxon' identity and shared understanding of Britain's Roman past within local communities.

Yet reuse of these objects did not disappear following the growth in Anglian and Saxon regional identities and widespread adoption of Anglo-Saxon culture as the predominant method of material expression in the sixth century. Instead, the manner in which these items were used was altered in order to best fit the new character of the burial rite. Thus, there is no one answer to how Roman objects were used or perceived within the context of the furnished Anglo-Saxon

inhumation rite. This thesis has defined multiple distinct ideologies of reuse which certainly will have overlapped and interacted with one another throughout time, as well as between and within communities. Though the graves in which Roman objects can be found represent only a small portion of the wider body of Anglo-Saxon burials, they are representative of all areas and chronological periods of the early Anglo-Saxon funerary tradition. The persistence observed in the use of Roman artefacts through significant social changes and large spans of time highlight how these items became engrained within the wider suite of Anglo-Saxon material culture.

9.3 Avenues for Further Research

Due to the very nature of doctoral theses, there are numerous avenues of research which might have added to this discussion but fell beyond the remit of the present study. Perhaps the most obvious suggested for future research is the inclusion of East Anglia and Kent. That the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of East Anglia and Kent contain graves in which Roman objects were reused is not in doubt; numerous such graves were recorded for White's study (1988). Yet the application of this study's method to these eastern regions would greatly add to the wider understanding of how the use and perceptions of Roman artefacts were impacted by regional communities.

The results of this study indicate that the reuse of Roman objects was most prominently featured in the Upper Thames Valley and the modern south-central counties of Wiltshire and Hampshire, all broadly featured within the territory of Wessex. It would therefore stand to reason that there existed a greater impetus for the active incorporation of Roman material culture in this region, perhaps an increased interaction with and assimilation of sub-Roman Britons, with whom the foundations for regional identity were defined. Yet the suggestion of Roman objects as substitutes for more expensive and less easily attained imports presents the question of whether access to trade might also have contributed to this trend prior to the late sixth-century influx of Kentish and Frankish influence into Wessex (Section 8.3.5). Direct comparison with the

chronological profile of reuse in Kent would create a greater understanding of how trade impacted reuse. Similarly, Chapter 3 identifies a surprising lack of Roman metal and glass vessels in Cambridgeshire compared with other regions and suggests that vessels of Anglian make or Byzantine import might have been used instead (Section 3.8.2). A survey of vessel types from Anglian graves would help to clarify this observation.

9.4 Principal Contributions and Final Thoughts

The foremost contribution of this thesis to wider archaeological research is an update to the known corpus of reused Roman objects and rejuvenation of a topic not addressed on any comparable scale in the last thirty years. Though a large portion of the current dataset was influenced by the work of Roger White (1988), emphasis on aspects of the data outside of typology and materiality—i.e. geographic location, proportional representation in the population, associations with specific demographics, and estimated dates of deposition—have allowed for a wholly new assessment and understanding of the available data.

Accordingly, a second major contribution is the introduction of a novel, multi-faceted methodology developed to test the social aspects of Roman artefact reuse through the examination of a large body of data. This study is the first to apply statistical analysis to the regional and demographic distributions of Roman artefacts in Anglo-Saxon graves. It is also the first to synthesise the regional, typological, and demographic aspects of Roman object reuse into a single chronological discussion. This discussion highlights the shifting socio-cultural roles of both Roman and Germanic objects throughout the late antique period, beginning with the breakdown of previous social norms and establishment of a new 'Anglo-Saxon' *habitus*.

The present study develops previous research (notably White 1988) through the comparative assessment of multiple facets of reuse practice in the burial rite. The results of analysis support

some prior observational hypotheses through statistical significance tests, e.g. the disproportionate occurrence of Roman objects with females and juveniles (see Chapters 6 and 7). Others have been thoroughly questioned through new modes of testing and deemed too simplistic to be treated as a catch-all, e.g. Roman objects as overwhelmingly 'accidental finds' directly influenced by the proximity of Roman sites (see Chapter 5). This thesis furthermore provides for the advancement of new lines of enquiry through the presentation of a large dataset from which to draw inference (Catalogues 1, 2, 3, and 4).

Finally, by noting the complex regional and chronological variability in how Roman objects were incorporated into the funerary rites of the fifth through seventh centuries, the work presented here challenges prior simplistic assumptions regarding the period. Late antiquity, or the 'early Anglo-Saxon period' as it has previously been known, has oft erroneously been treated as a static entity, one lumped segment of time often used to provide contrast with either Roman Britain or the early medieval ('Mid-Saxon') period. The evidence provided throughout this thesis assists in illuminating some of the highly complex social interactions and transformations which occurred throughout this nearly 300-year period. It disputes the premise of the 'replacement' hypothesis, demonstrating socio-cultural interaction and assimilation between peoples of both Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon backgrounds through the material expressions evident in the furnished burial rite. It likewise challenges Martin Carver's assertion that this period represents a 200-year 'break' from Rome (2019), instead suggesting that the newly emerging Anglo-Saxon culture found new ways to express ties with their own conceptualised ideas of 'Rome'. The Roman objects incorporated into the Anglo-Saxon rite of furnished inhumation were not 'other' to the practice, but a fully incorporated feature from inception. As such, these items were used accordingly as the furnished inhumation rite shifted in character and meaning between regions and over time. Yet through the many iterations in the ideology and practice of Roman object reuse, these found, sought, inherited, curated, and reused remnants of a Roman past continued to evoke shared memories and meaning through their deposition with the Anglo-Saxon dead.

Catalogue 1: Summary of Burial Data

Obj. ID	Inh. ID	Site	County	Chron. Group	Burial Name	Gender	Chron. Age	Life Stage	Object Type	Mod?	Type Change?	Location Code	Bag Item?
Obj_1	Inh_1	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Skeleton 4	female	25-35 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_2	Inh_1	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Skeleton 4	female	25-35 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_3	Inh_2	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Grave 65 (Skeleton 300B)	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_4	Inh_3	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Grave 95 (Skeleton 530)	female	52-59 years	adult	Bracelet	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_5	Inh_4	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Grave 109	female	35-45 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_6	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_7	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_8	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_9	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_10	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_11	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_12	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_13	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_14	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_15	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-

Obj_16	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_17	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_18	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_19	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_20	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_21	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat. (19th cent. excv.)	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_22	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat. (19th cent. excv.)	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_23	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat. (19th cent. excv.)	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_24	_	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat. (19th cent. excv.)	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_25	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_26	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_27	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_28	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_29	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_30	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_31	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_32	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_33	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_34	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-

Obj_35	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_36	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C/D	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_37	Inh_5	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 1	female	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_38	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	B/C	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_39	_	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	B/C	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Mount	-	-	-	-
Obj_40	Inh_6	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 10	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	LH	M
Obj_41	Inh_7	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 51	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_42	Inh_7	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 51	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_43	Inh_8	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 53	female	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_44	Inh_8	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 53	female	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_45	Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LC	-
Obj_46	Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LC	-
Obj_47	Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_48	Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_49	Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_50	Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	juvenile	Box	-	-	CC	-
Obj_51	Inh_10	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 66	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_52	Inh_11	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 70	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Bracelet	Y	-	WW	-
Obj_53	Inh_12	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 75	female	not rec.	adult	Bracelet	Y	Y	RC	-
Obj_54	Inh_12	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 75	female	not rec.	adult	Horse Fitting	-	-	CC	-
Obj_55	Inh_12	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 75	female	not rec.	adult	Knife	-	-	CC	-
Obj_56	Inh_13	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 78	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_57	Inh_14	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 94	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Bracelet	-	-	WW	-
Obj_58	Inh_15	Abingdon I, Berkshire	Oxon.	A	Inhumaton 106	female	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	CC	-
Obj_59	Inh_16	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation 14	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_60	Inh_17	Alfriston	E. Ssx	C	Inhumation 28	female	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_61	Inh_17	Alfriston	E. Ssx	C	Inhumation 28	female	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_62	Inh_18	Alfriston	E. Ssx	D	Inhumation 43	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_63	Inh_18	Alfriston	E. Ssx	D	Inhumation 43	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_64	Inh_19	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation 60	female	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	RS	-

Obj_65	Inh_20	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation 84	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_66	Inh_21	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation 87	female	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_67	Inh_21	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation 87	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_68	Inh_21	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation 87	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_69	Inh_22	Alfriston	E. Ssx	-	Inhumation 88	unk.	not rec.	adult	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_70	Inh_23	Alfriston	E. Ssx	B	Inhumation C	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_71	Inh_24	Alton	Hants.	A/B	Grave 2	male	unk.	unk.	Ceramic	-	-	-	-
Obj_72	Inh_25	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 11	female	16-18 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	M
Obj_73	Inh_25	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 11	female	16-18 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	M
Obj_74	Inh_26	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 14	female	c. 23 years	adult	Glass Vessel	-	-	CC	-
Obj_75	Inh_27	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 27	female	c. 10 years	juvenile	Mount	-	-	RC	-
Obj_76	Inh_28	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 41	female	16-17 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_77	Inh_28	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 41	female	16-17 years	juvenile	Finger Ring	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_78	Inh_28	Alton	Hants.	A	Grave 41	female	16-17 years	juvenile	Key	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_79	_	Alton	Hants.	A/B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_80	_	Alton	Hants.	A/B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Fastener	-	-	-	-
Obj_81	_	Alton	Hants.	A/B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Metal Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_82	_	Alton	Hants.	A/B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Weight	-	-	-	-
Obj_83	Inh_29	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	B	Inhumation 13	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_84	Inh_30	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Inhumation 18	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	Y
Obj_85	Inh_30	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Inhumation 18	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	Y
Obj_86	Inh_31	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_87	Inh_32	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C	Inhumation 134	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_88	Inh_33	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Inhumation 137	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-

Obj_89	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_90	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_91	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_92	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_93	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_94	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_95	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_96	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_97	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_98	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_99	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_100	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_101	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_102	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Strap End	-	-	-	-
Obj_103	_	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	C/D/E	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_104	Inh_34	Aston Remenham	Bucks.	D	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_105	Inh_34	Aston Remenham	Bucks.	D	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_106	Inh_35	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	-	Burial 4112	male	25-30 years	adult	Fastener	-	-	CC	-
Obj_107	Inh_36	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	C	Burial 4169	unk.	6-8 years	juvenile	Counter	-	-	-	-

Obj_108	Inh_37	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	C	Burial 4171? (Cemetery Find)	female	45+ years	adult	Fastener	-	-	-	-
Obj_109	Inh_38	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	B	Inhumation 66	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_110	Inh_39	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 81	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_111	Inh_39	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 81	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_112	Inh_40	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 82	unk.	not rec.	adult	Key	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_113	Inh_41	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	C	Skeleton 2652	female	30-40 years	adult	Brooch	-	-	RC	-
Obj_114	Inh_42	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	C	Skeleton 6007	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_115	Inh_43	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	C	Skeleton 6008	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_116	Inh_44	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	C	Skeleton 6013	female	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_117	Inh_45	Bassett Down	Wilts.	B/C	Inhumations (2+)	male	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_118	Inh_46	Bassett Down	Wilts.	B/C	Inhumations (2+)	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_119	Inh_46	Bassett Down	Wilts.	B/C	Inhumations (2+)	male	not rec.	not rec.	Spoon	-	-	-	-
Obj_120	Inh_47	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	C	Inhumation 43	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_121	Inh_47	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	C	Inhumation 43	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_122	Inh_48	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	C/D/E	Inhumation 98 ?	male	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_123	Inh_49	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	C	Inhumation 156	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_124	Inh_49	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	C	Inhumation 156	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_125	Inh_50	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	C/D/E	Poss. Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_126	Inh_51	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 18	female	25-35 years	adult	Bead	-	-	LC	-
Obj_127	Inh_51	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 18	female	25-35 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-

Obj_128	Inh_52	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	C	Grave 20	female	16-17 years	juvenile	Bracelet	-	-	LH	M
Obj_129	Inh_52	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	C	Grave 20	female	16-17 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_130	Inh_52	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	C	Grave 20	female	16-17 years	juvenile	Fastener	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_131	Inh_53	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 45	male	17-18 years	juvenile	Bead	-	-	GF	-
Obj_132	Inh_54	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 50	female	25-30 years	adult	Bracelet	-	-	LH	M
Obj_133	Inh_55	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 54	unk.	6-10 years	juvenile	Bracelet	-	-	CH	-
Obj_134	Inh_56	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 57	female	23 years	adult	Bead	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_135	Inh_57	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 63	unk.	6 years	juvenile	Bracelet	-	-	RC	-
Obj_136	Inh_58	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 86	unk.	2 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_137	Inh_58	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 86	unk.	2 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_138	Inh_59	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 88	female	17 years	juvenile	Buckle	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_139	Inh_59	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 88	female	17 years	juvenile	Buckle	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_140	Inh_59	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 88	female	17 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_141	Inh_60	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 102	female	45+ years	adult	Bead	-	-	RC	-
Obj_142	Inh_61	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	B	Grave 104	female	30 years	adult	Buckle	-	-	RH	-
Obj_143	Inh_62	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	B	Inhumation 2	female	17 years	juvenile	Buckle	-	-	CH	-
Obj_144	Inh_63	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	C	Inhumation 5	female	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_145	Inh_63	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	C	Inhumation 5	female	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_146	Inh_64	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	C	Inhumation 12	female	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	CH	-
Obj_147	Inh_64	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	C	Inhumation 12	female	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_148	Inh_64	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	C	Inhumation 12	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_149	Inh_64	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	C	Inhumation 12	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y

Obj_150	Inh_65	Borough Hill	Northants.	C	Female Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_151	Inh_65	Borough Hill	Northants.	C	Female Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_152	Inh_66	Bowcombe Down	I.o.W.	B/C	Inhumation 1	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	CF	-
Obj_153	Inh_67	Bowcombe Down	I.o.W.	C	Inhumation 23	male	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	RC	-
Obj_154	Inh_68	Bradford Peverell	Dor.	E/F	Female Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	Y
Obj_155	Inh_68	Bradford Peverell	Dor.	E/F	Female Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	Y
Obj_156	Inh_69	Brighthampton	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 7	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	GF	-
Obj_157	Inh_70	Brighthampton	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 9 (double)	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_158	Inh_70	Brighthampton	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 9 (double)	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_159	Inh_70	Brighthampton	Oxon.	A/B	Inhumation 9 (double)	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_160	Inh_71	Brighthampton	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 16	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_161	Inh_72	Brighthampton	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 17	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_162	Inh_72	Brighthampton	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 17	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_163	Inh_72	Brighthampton	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 17	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_164	Inh_72	Brighthampton	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 17	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_165	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_166	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_167	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_168	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_169	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_170	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_171	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_172	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_173	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_174	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_175	Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_176	Inh_74	Broadway, Worcester	Worcs.	B	Inhumation 1	female	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	-	-

Obj_177	Inh_75	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	B/C/D	Burial 8	unk.	20-25 years	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_178	Inh_76	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	D	Burial 17	male	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_179	Inh_77	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	B/C/D	Burial 22	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_180	Inh_78	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	C	Burial 32	female	30-35 years	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_181	Inh_79	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	D	Burial 58	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_182	Inh_80	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	B/C/D	Burial 105	female	40+ years	adult	Pin	-	-	CS	-
Obj_183	Inh_81	Burwell	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 7	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_184	Inh_82	Burwell	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 24	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	CC	-
Obj_185	Inh_82	Burwell	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 24	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	CC	-
Obj_186	Inh_83	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 1/1	female	14-15 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_187	Inh_83	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 1/1	female	14-15 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_188	Inh_84	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 18	female	25-30 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_189	Inh_84	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 18	female	25-30 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_190	Inh_84	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 18	female	25-30 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_191	Inh_84	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 18	female	25-30 years	adult	Stone	-	-	-	-
Obj_192	Inh_85	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 25	female	40+ years	adult	Buckle	-	-	GF	-
Obj_193	Inh_85	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 25	female	40+ years	adult	Tweezers	-	-	LC	-
Obj_194	Inh_86	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 41	female	45+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_195	Inh_87	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 42	female	30-35 years	adult	Tweezers	-	-	-	-
Obj_196	Inh_88	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 48	unk.	1-2 years	infant	Buckle	-	-	RC	-
Obj_197	Inh_89	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 81/3	unk.	6-7 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_198	Inh_89	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 81/3	unk.	6-7 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-

Obj_199	Inh_90	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 81/4	female	25-30 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_200	Inh_91	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 86	female	50+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_201	Inh_91	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 86	female	50+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_202	Inh_91	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 86	female	50+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_203	Inh_91	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 86	female	50+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_204	Inh_92	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 91	male	20-25 years	adult	Unique Metal Object	-	-	LF	-
Obj_205	Inh_93	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 97	female	16-18 years	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	LC	-
Obj_206	Inh_94	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 113	unk.	1.5-2 years	infant	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_207	Inh_94	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 113	unk.	1.5-2 years	infant	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_208	Inh_95	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 132	unk.	0.5-1 years	infant	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_209	Inh_95	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 132	unk.	0.5-1 years	infant	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_210	Inh_96	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 160	female	17-20 years	adult	Brooch	-	-	RC	-
Obj_211	Inh_97	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 169	female	20-25 years	adult	Brooch	-	-	RC	-
Obj_212	Inh_98	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 184	female	30-35 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_213	Inh_98	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Inhumation 184	female	30-35 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_214	_	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_215	_	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_216	_	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_217	_	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-

Obj_218	_	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_219	_	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_220	Inh_99	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	B	Female Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_221	Inh_100	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	A	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Ceramic	-	-	LS	-
Obj_222	Inh_100	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	A	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Weapons and Armor	-	-	-	-
Obj_223	_	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_224	Inh_101	Camerton	Som.	-	Inhumaton 11	female	not rec.	not rec.	Stone	-	-	-	-
Obj_225	Inh_102	Camerton	Som.	D/E	Inhumation 30	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LC	-
Obj_226	Inh_103	Camerton	Som.	E	Inhumation 94B	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_227	Inh_103	Camerton	Som.	E	Inhumation 94B	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_228	Inh_104	Camerton	Som.	E	Inhumation 100	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CF	-
Obj_229	Inh_105	Cassington I	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 2	female	not rec.	adult	Strap End	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_230	Inh_106	Cassington II	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 6	male	not rec.	not rec.	Box	-	-	CF	-
Obj_231	Inh_107	Cassington II	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 7	male	not rec.	not rec.	Ceramic	-	-	RH	-
Obj_232	Inh_108	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	E	CS 39 Grave 1	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_233	Inh_108	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	E	CS 39 Grave 1	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_234	Inh_109	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	B/C	Grave 40	female	not rec.	adult	Ceramic	-	-	LF	-
Obj_235	Inh_110	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	B/C	Grave 135	female	45 + years	adult	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_236	_	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_237	Inh_111	Catterick Bridge	N. Yorks.	C	Cist 2100	unk.	unk.	juvenile	Stone	-	-	CS	-
Obj_238	Inh_112	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	C	Inhumation 1	unk.	not rec.	adult	Glass Vessel	-	-	CS	-
Obj_239	Inh_113	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Inhumation 16	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Ceramic	-	-	-	-

Obj_240	Inh_114	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	C	Inhumation 23	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_241	Inh_114	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	C	Inhumation 23	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_242	Inh_115	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	B	Inhumation 34	unk.	not rec.	adult	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_243	Inh_116	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Inhumation 55	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_244	Inh_117	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Inhumation 101	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_245	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 5b	-	-	-	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_246	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 6	-	-	-	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_247	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 26	-	-	-	Unique Metal Object	-	-	-	-
Obj_248	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 27	-	-	-	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_249	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 43-6	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_250	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 43-6	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_251	_	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	A/B/C	Unprovenanced 43-6	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_252	_	Churchover, Bensford Bridge	Warks.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_253	Inh_118	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	C/D/E	Double Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_254	Inh_118	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	C/D/E	Double Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_255	Inh_119	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	C/D/E	Double Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_256	Inh_119	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	C/D/E	Double Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_257	Inh_119	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	C/D/E	Double Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_258	Inh_120	Cleatham	Lincs.	B	Grave 62	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_259	Inh_121	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	A/B	Inhumation 11	male	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	CC	-
Obj_260	Inh_122	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	B	Grave 38	female	25-35 years	adult	Bracelet	Y	Y	CH	Y
Obj_261	Inh_123	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	C	Grave 64	female	35-45 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-

Obj_262	Inh_123	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	C	Grave 64	female	35-45 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_263	Inh_124	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	C	Grave 89	unk.	c. 5-7 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_264	Inh_125	Cotgrave	Notts.	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_265	Inh_126	Croydon	Sy./Lon.	A/B/C	Inhumation 1	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_266	Inh_126	Croydon	Sy./Lon.	A/B/C	Inhumation 1	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_267	Inh_126	Croydon	Sy./Lon.	A/B/C	Inhumation 1	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Strap End	-	-	-	-
Obj_268	_	Croydon	Sy./Lon.	A/B/C	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_269	Inh_127	Desborough	Northants.	E	Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Metal Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_270	Inh_127	Desborough	Northants.	E	Inhumation	female	not rec.	not rec.	Spoon	Y	-	-	-
Obj_271	Inh_128	Didcot Power Station	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 7	unk.	14.5-15.5 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CS	-
Obj_272	Inh_128	Didcot Power Station	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 7	unk.	14.5-15.5 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_273	Inh_129	Droxford	Hants.	D/E	Inhumation 40	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_274	Inh_130	Droxford	Hants.	-	Unk. Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Spoon	-	-	-	-
Obj_275	_	Droxford	Hants.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_276	_	Droxford	Hants.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_277	_	Droxford	Hants.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_278	_	Droxford	Hants.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_279	_	Droxford	Hants.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_280	_	Droxford	Hants.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_281	Inh_131	Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	B	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_282	Inh_132	Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	B	Inhumation 31	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_283	Inh_132	Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	-	North of Inhumation 31	unk.	-	-	Metal Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_284	Inh_133	Duston	Northants.	C	Unassigned Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_285	Inh_134	East Shefford	Berks.	C	Inhumation 37	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_286	Inh_134	East Shefford	Berks.	C	Inhumation 37	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_287	Inh_134	East Shefford	Berks.	C	Inhumation 37	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_288	Inh_134	East Shefford	Berks.	C	Inhumation 37	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_289	Inh_134	East Shefford	Berks.	C	Inhumation 37	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-

Obj_290	Inh_135	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Poss. Inhumation 1	unk.	unk.	unk.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_291	Inh_135	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Poss. Inhumation 1	unk.	unk.	unk.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_292	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_293	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_294	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_295	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_296	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_297	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_298	_	East Shefford	Berks.	A/B/C	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_299	_	Ely Fields Farm	Cambs.	-	Unk. (Lost) Associations	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_300	Inh_136	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	B/C/D	Grave 6	female	35-45 years	adult	Bracelet	Y	Y	LH	-
Obj_301	Inh_137	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	B/C/D	?Grave 46	male	15-20 years	juvenile	Bracelet	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_302	Inh_138	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	B/C/D	Grave 127	female	17-25 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_303	_	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	B/C/D	Unassigned	-	-	-	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_304	Inh_139	Emscote	Warks.	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_305	_	Emscote	Warks.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_306	_	Fairford	Gloucs.	A/B/C	Inhumation Find?	-	unk.	unk.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_307	_	Fairford	Gloucs.	A/B/C	Inhumation Find?	-	unk.	unk.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_308	_	Fairford	Gloucs.	A/B/C	Inhumation Find?	-	unk.	unk.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_309	_	Fairford	Gloucs.	A/B/C	Inhumation Find?	-	unk.	unk.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_310	_	Fairford	Gloucs.	A/B/C	Unassoc. Inhumation Find	-	unk.	unk.	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_311	Inh_140	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-

Obj_312	Inh_140	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_313	Inh_140	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_314	Inh_140	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_315	Inh_141	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_316	Inh_141	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_317	Inh_141	Filkins	Oxon.	C	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_318	Inh_142	Filkins	Oxon.	D	Inhumation 3	female	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	RC	-
Obj_319	Inh_143	Frilford I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 4	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_320	Inh_144	Frilford I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 142	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	CC	-
Obj_321	Inh_145	Frilford I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 145	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	CS	-
Obj_322	Inh_145	Frilford I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 145	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	CS	-
Obj_323	Inh_146	Frilford I	Oxon.	A	Inhumation 175	unk.	not rec.	adult	Spoon	-	-	-	-
Obj_324	Inh_147	Garton Slack II	Yorks.	E	Inhumation 7	female	not rec.	not rec.	Spoon	-	-	CF	-
Obj_325	Inh_148	Girton	Cambs.	-	Inhumation (Group D)	unk.	not rec.	adult	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_326	Inh_149	Girton	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 2	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_327	Inh_150	Girton	Cambs.	D	Inhumation 25	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_328	Inh_151	Girton	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 29	unk.	not rec.	adult	Ceramic	-	-	-	-
Obj_329	Inh_152	Girton	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 34	unk.	not rec.	adult	Ceramic	-	-	RF	-
Obj_330	Inh_153	Girton	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 41	unk.	not rec.	adult	Pin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_331	Inh_154	Girton	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 45	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_332	Inh_155	Girton	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 54	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_333	_	Girton	Cambs.	-	Unrecorded Associations	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_334	_	Girton	Cambs.	-	Unrecorded Associations	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_335	Inh_156	Glynde	E. Ssx	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_336	Inh_157	Great Casterton, Rutland	Leics.	B	Inhumation 2	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-

Obj_337	_	Great Casterton, Rutland	Leics.	B	From Cemetery	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_338	Inh_158	Hampnett, Burn Ground	Gloucs.	B	Inhumation 5	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CC	-
Obj_339	Inh_159	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	-	Inhumation 21	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_340	Inh_160	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 28	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	RH	-
Obj_341	Inh_161	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 40	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_342	Inh_161	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 40	unk.	not rec.	adult	Strap End	-	-	LC	-
Obj_343	Inh_161	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 40	unk.	not rec.	adult	Unique Metal Object	-	-	-	-
Obj_344	Inh_162	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 61	female	not rec.	adult	Mount	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_345	Inh_163	Harwell	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 9	female	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	Y	-	-	M
Obj_346	_	Haslingfield	Cambs.	C/D	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_347	_	Haslingfield	Cambs.	C/D	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_348	_	Haslingfield	Cambs.	C/D	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_349	_	Haslingfield	Cambs.	C/D	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Key	-	-	-	-
Obj_350	_	Haslingfield	Cambs.	C/D	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Spoon	-	-	-	-
Obj_351	Inh_164	Hawks Hill, Fetcham	Sy./Lon.	D/E	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_352	Inh_165	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	-	-
Obj_353	Inh_166	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_354	Inh_167	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 10	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_355	Inh_167	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 10	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_356	Inh_168	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 32	unk.	not rec.	adult	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_357	Inh_169	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 47	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_358	Inh_169	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 47	unk.	not rec.	adult	Mount	-	-	-	-
Obj_359	Inh_170	Highdown	W. Ssx	A	Inhumation 53	male	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	CS	-
Obj_360	Inh_171	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 82	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Ceramic	-	-	-	-
Obj_361	Inh_172	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Inhumation 178 (incomplete)	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_362	_	Highdown	W. Ssx	-	Unassoc. Inhumation Find	-	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_363	_	Holme Pierrepont	Notts.	-	Inhumation Find?	-	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-

Obj_364	_	Holme Pierrepont	Notts.	-	Inhumation Find?	-	not rec.	not rec.	Unique Metal Object	-	-	-	-
Obj_365	Inh_173	Horncastle	Lincs.	-	Inhumation 2	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CC	-
Obj_366	Inh_174	Irby, Welbeck Hill	Lincs.	E	Inhumation 52	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_367	_	Islip	Northants.	-	Inhumation Find?	-	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_368	_	Islip	Northants.	-	Inhumation Find?	-	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_369	Inh_175	Kemble I	Gloucs.	B/C	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Spoon	-	-	-	-
Obj_370	Inh_176	Kemble I	Gloucs.	B/C	Inhumation 10	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_371	Inh_176	Kemble I	Gloucs.	B/C	Inhumation 10	unk.	not rec.	adult	Earring	-	-	-	-
Obj_372	Inh_177	Kempston	Beds.	A	Inhumation 14	male	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_373	Inh_178	Kempston	Beds.	-	Inhumation 35	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_374	Inh_179	Kempston	Beds.	-	Inhumation 40	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_375	Inh_180	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 53	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_376	Inh_181	Kempston	Beds.	-	Inhumation 63	female	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_377	Inh_182	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 84	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_378	Inh_182	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 84	female	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_379	Inh_183	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 107	female	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_380	Inh_183	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 107	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_381	Inh_183	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 107	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_382	Inh_183	Kempston	Beds.	C	Inhumation 107	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_383	Inh_184	Kempston	Beds.	-	Inhumation 112	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_384	Inh_185	Kempston	Beds.	-	Inhumation 114	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_385	Inh_185	Kempston	Beds.	-	Inhumation 114	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	-	-
Obj_386	_	Kempston	Beds.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Buckle	-	-	-	-
Obj_387	_	Kempston	Beds.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Ceramic	-	-	-	-
Obj_388	Inh_186	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	-	Grave 2	female	25-35 years	adult	Bracelet	-	-	RH	-
Obj_389	Inh_187	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	-	Grave 6	unk.	8 years	juvenile	Tile	-	-	CS	-
Obj_390	Inh_188	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	E	Grave 16	female	45+ years	adult	Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_391	Inh_189	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Ssx	-	Inhumation 9	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_392	Inh_190	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Ssx	-	Inhumation 13	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	LH	M

Obj_393	Inh_191	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 10	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_394	Inh_192	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 2	male	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	CS	-
Obj_395	Inh_193	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 9	female	not rec.	not rec.	Horse Fitting	-	-	-	-
Obj_396	Inh_194	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 14	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CS	-
Obj_397	Inh_195	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 17	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	GF	-
Obj_398	Inh_196	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 21	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_399	Inh_197	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 28	male	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	CF	-
Obj_400	Inh_198	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 43	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	CS	-
Obj_401	Inh_199	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 54	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_402	Inh_199	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 54	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_403	Inh_200	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 55	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_404	Inh_201	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 100	unk.	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_405	Inh_202	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 101	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_406	Inh_202	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 101	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Earring	-	-	CS	-
Obj_407	Inh_203	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	B/C	Inhumation 103	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_408	Inh_204	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 2	female	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_409	Inh_205	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 3B	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_410	Inh_205	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 3B	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_411	Inh_205	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 3B	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_412	Inh_205	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 3B	female	not rec.	not rec.	Spoon	Y	-	-	-
Obj_413	Inh_206	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 11	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	CS	-
Obj_414	Inh_206	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 11	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_415	Inh_207	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 28 (5 inh?)	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_416	Inh_208	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 52	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_417	Inh_208	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 52	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_418	Inh_209	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	B	Inhumation 53	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_419	Inh_210	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 110	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_420	Inh_211	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 111	female	not rec.	adult	Spoon	Y	-	-	-
Obj_421	Inh_212	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 135	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_422	Inh_212	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 135	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_423	Inh_212	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 135	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_424	Inh_212	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 135	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-

Obj_425	Inh_213	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 173/4 (double)	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_426	Inh_214	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 173/4 (double)	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_427	Inh_215	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Inhumation 175	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_428	_	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_429	Inh_216	Londesborough	Yorks.	-	Inhumation 6	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_430	Inh_217	Londesborough	Yorks.	C	Inhumation 7	female	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_431	Inh_218	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 7	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_432	Inh_219	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 33	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_433	Inh_220	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	A	Inhumation 57	female	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	CH	-
Obj_434	Inh_221	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 68	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_435	Inh_221	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 68	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_436	Inh_221	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 68	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_437	Inh_222	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 100	female	not rec.	adult	Finger Ring	-	-	CH	-
Obj_438	Inh_223	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 111	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_439	Inh_223	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 111	female	not rec.	not rec.	Strap End	-	-	CH	-
Obj_440	Inh_224	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 127	female	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	WW	-
Obj_441	Inh_225	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 129	female	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	CC	-
Obj_442	Inh_226	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 134	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Horse Fitting	Y	Y	CH	-
Obj_443	Inh_227	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 151	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_444	_	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_445	Inh_228	Luton I	Beds.	B	Inhumation 8	female	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	-	-	CC	Y
Obj_446	Inh_229	Luton I	Beds.	B	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_447	Inh_229	Luton I	Beds.	B	Inhumation 22	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_448	Inh_230	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Grave 4	female	not rec.	adult	Glass Vessel	Y	-	-	-
Obj_449	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_450	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_451	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_452	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_453	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_454	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_455	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_456	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-

Obj_457	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_458	_	Market Lavington	Wilts.	B	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_459	Inh_231	Marne Barricks, Catterick	N. Yorks.	C	Burial 1 (Context 511)	unk.	10-12 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_460	Inh_231	Marne Barricks, Catterick	N. Yorks.	C	Burial 1 (Context 511)	unk.	10-12 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_461	Inh_232	Marston St. Lawrence	Northants.	C	Inhumation 3	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_462	Inh_232	Marston St. Lawrence	Northants.	C	Inhumation 3	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_463	Inh_233	Mentmore	Bucks.	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_464	Inh_234	Milfield North	Northumb.	D	Grave 1	female	unk.	unk.	Unique Metal Object	Y	Y	CC	-
Obj_465	Inh_235	Milton I	Oxon.	-	Inhumation ?	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Weapons and Armor	-	-	-	-
Obj_466	Inh_236	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Grave 1263	female	45+ years	adult	Earring	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_467	Inh_237	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Grave 1364	female	unk.	-	Bead	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_468	Inh_238	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Grave 1460	male	25-35 years	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_469	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_470	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_471	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_472	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_473	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_474	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_475	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_476	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-

Obj_477	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_478	_	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	-	Unstrat.	-	-	-	Weapons and Armor	-	-	-	-
Obj_479	Inh_239	Minster Lovell	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 3	female	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_480	Inh_240	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	A	Inhumation 38	unk.	not rec.	adult	Buckle	-	-	RH	-
Obj_481	Inh_240	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	A	Inhumation 38	unk.	not rec.	adult	Finger Ring	-	-	RH	-
Obj_482	Inh_241	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	-	Inhumation 57	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_483	Inh_242	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	C	Inhumation 112	unk.	not rec.	adult	Horse Fitting	-	-	RH	-
Obj_484	Inh_243	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	C	Inhumation 116	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	Y
Obj_485	Inh_243	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	C	Inhumation 116	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CH	Y
Obj_486	Inh_244	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	A/B/C	Inhumation 140	unk.	not rec.	adult	Unique Metal Object	Y	Y	LH	M
Obj_487	Inh_245	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	-	Inhumation 199	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-
Obj_488	Inh_246	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	A/B/C	Inhumation 209	unk.	not rec.	adult	Key	-	-	-	-
Obj_489	Inh_247	Nassington	Northants.	C	Inhumation 14	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_490	Inh_248	Nassington	Northants.	B	Inhumation 17	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_491	Inh_249	North Luffenham	Leics.	-	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Strap End	-	-	-	-
Obj_492	Inh_250	Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.	C	Grave 7	male	45-61 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_493	Inh_251	Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.	C	Grave 44	female	not rec.	juvenile	Bracelet	Y	-	-	-
Obj_494	_	Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.	C	Grave 44? (Cemetery Find)	-	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_495	Inh_252	Nunburnholme	Yorks.	B/C	From 3 Crouched Inhumations	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	Y	-	-	-
Obj_496	Inh_253	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 19	unk.	c. 8 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_497	Inh_254	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 39	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_498	Inh_255	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 66	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_499	Inh_255	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 66	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_500	Inh_255	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 66	female	not rec.	adult	Spoon	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_501	Inh_256	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 93	male	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_502	Inh_257	Oakington	Cambs.	B/C	Grave 96	female	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_503	Inh_258	Petersfinger	Wilts.	B	Inhumation 2	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-

Obj_504	Inh_259	Petersfinger	Wilts.	D	Inhumation 25	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_505	Inh_259	Petersfinger	Wilts.	D	Inhumation 25	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_506	Inh_260	Petersfinger	Wilts.	B/C	Inhumation 48	female	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	-	-	CH	Y
Obj_507	Inh_260	Petersfinger	Wilts.	B/C	Inhumation 48	female	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	CH	Y
Obj_508	Inh_261	Petersfinger	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 51	female	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	RC	-
Obj_509	Inh_261	Petersfinger	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 51	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_510	Inh_262	Petersfinger	Wilts.	C	Inhumation 63 (Double)	female	not rec.	not rec.	Weapons and Armor	-	-	-	-
Obj_511	Inh_263	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 11	female	30-40 years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_512	Inh_264	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 13 & 13A	female	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_513	Inh_265	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 16	female	11-12 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_514	Inh_265	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 16	female	11-12 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_515	Inh_265	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 16	female	11-12 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_516	Inh_266	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 19	female	25-35 years	adult	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_517	Inh_267	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	B	Inhumation 22	female	24-30 years	adult	Brooch	-	-	CC	-
Obj_518	Inh_268	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	B	Inhumation 25	female	45+ years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_519	Inh_269	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	A/B/C	Inhumation 32	female	18-25 years	adult	Key	-	-	LC	-
Obj_520	Inh_270	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	B	Inhumation 42	female	25-35 years	adult	Coin	-	-	RC	-
Obj_521	Inh_271	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	B	Inhumation 48	female	18-25 years	adult	Buckle	-	-	LH	M
Obj_522	Inh_272	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 50	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_523	Inh_272	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 50	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_524	Inh_273	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 61	female	12 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-

Obj_525	Inh_273	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 61	female	12 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_526	Inh_273	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 61	female	12 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_527	Inh_274	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 67	female	14 years	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	RC	-
Obj_528	Inh_274	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 67	female	14 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_529	Inh_274	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Inhumation 67	female	14 years	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	-
Obj_530	_	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	C	Unassociated	-	-	-	Spoon	-	-	-	-
Obj_531	_	Quarrington	Lincs.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_532	_	Quarrington	Lincs.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_533	_	Quarrington	Lincs.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_534	_	Quarrington	Lincs.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_535	_	Quarrington	Lincs.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_536	_	Quarrington	Lincs.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_537	Inh_275	Quarrington II	Lincs.	B/C	Grave 13	female	20-25 years	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_538	_	Queniborough, Barkby Field	Leics.	B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	-	-
Obj_539	_	Queniborough, Barkby Field	Leics.	A/B/C	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	-	-
Obj_540	Inh_276	Reading I, Earley	Berks.	A	Inhumation 13	female	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	-	-
Obj_541	Inh_276	Reading I, Earley	Berks.	A	Inhumation 13	female	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	-	-
Obj_542	Inh_276	Reading I, Earley	Berks.	A	Inhumation 13	female	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_543	_	Searby	Lincs.	-	Cemetery Find	-	-	-	Key	-	-	-	-
Obj_544	Inh_277	Selmeston I	E. Ssx	-	From Inhumation (unpublished)	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	-	-

Obj_545	Inh_278	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.	C/D/E	Grave 11	female	not rec.	adult	Ceramic	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_546	Inh_278	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.	C/D/E	Grave 11	female	not rec.	adult	Ceramic	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_547	Inh_279	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.	C/D/E	Grave 13a	unk.	12-18 months	infant	Tile	-	-	CF	-
Obj_548	Inh_280	Shudy Camps	Cambs.	D/E	Inhumation 11	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	CF	-
Obj_549	Inh_281	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 14	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_550	Inh_281	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 14	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_551	Inh_282	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumtion 43	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_552	Inh_283	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 51	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_553	Inh_284	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 81	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_554	Inh_284	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 81	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_555	Inh_284	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 81	unk.	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_556	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_557	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_558	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_559	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_560	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_561	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_562	Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 85	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_563	Inh_286	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 163	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_564	Inh_286	Sleaford	Lincs.	B	Inhumation 163	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_565	Inh_287	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 169	female	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	Y	-	-	-
Obj_566	Inh_288	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 177	female	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	Y	-	-	-
Obj_567	Inh_288	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 177	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_568	Inh_289	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 191	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_569	Inh_290	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumaton 196	female	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	Y	-	-	-
Obj_570	Inh_291	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 216	female	not rec.	adult	Brooch	Y	-	-	-
Obj_571	Inh_291	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 216	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_572	Inh_291	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 216	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_573	Inh_292	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 227	unk.	not rec.	adult	Intaglio	-	-	-	-
Obj_574	Inh_293	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 232	unk.	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_575	Inh_293	Sleaford	Lincs.	C	Inhumation 232	unk.	not rec.	adult	Earring	-	-	CS	-

Obj_576	Inh_294	Sleaford	Lincs.	A/B/C	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Knife	-	-	-	-
Obj_577	Inh_295	Soham C	Cambs.	C/D/E	Inhumation 5	male	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_578	Inh_296	Soham C	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 10	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	RH	-
Obj_579	Inh_297	St. Albans	Herts.	D	Female Inhumation [1]	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_580	Inh_297	St. Albans	Herts.	D	Female Inhumation [1]	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_581	Inh_298	St. Albans	Herts.	D	Female Inhumation [2]	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_582	Inh_298	St. Albans	Herts.	D	Female Inhumation [2]	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_583	Inh_298	St. Albans	Herts.	D	Female Inhumation [2]	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_584	Inh_299	Stapenhill	Staffs.	-	Inhumation 9	unk.	not rec.	juvenile	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_585	_	Stapleford Park, Saxby	Leics.	C	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_586	_	Stapleford Park, Saxby	Leics.	C	Unassoc.	-	-	-	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_587	Inh_300	Staxton	Yorks.	C	Inhumation 4	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_588	Inh_301	Stone I, Aylesbury	Bucks.	C/D	Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_589	Inh_302	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	C	Inhumation 5	female	not rec.	not rec.	Intaglio	-	-	-	-
Obj_590	Inh_303	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	B	Inhumaiton 70	female	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	-	-
Obj_591	_	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	C	From inhumations	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_592	_	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	C	From inhumations	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_593	_	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	C	From inhumations	-	-	-	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_594	Inh_304	Street House	Yorks.	E	Grave 42	female	not rec.	not rec.	Pin	-	-	-	-
Obj_595	Inh_305	Street House	Yorks.	E	Grave 52	female	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_596	Inh_305	Street House	Yorks.	E	Grave 52	female	not rec.	not rec.	Glass Vessel	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_597	Inh_306	Street House	Yorks.	E	Grave 99	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	CS	-
Obj_598	Inh_307	Uffington, White Horse Hill	Oxon.	A	Inhumation 1 (Mound)	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Fastener	-	-	CC	-
Obj_599	Inh_308	Wakerly	Northants.	E	Inhumation 14	male	not rec.	not rec.	Bracelet	-	-	CS	-

Obj_600	Inh_309	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	A	Inhumation 6	male	not rec.	not rec.	Belt Fitting	-	-	CH	-
Obj_601	Inh_310	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 26	male	35-40 years	adult	Coin	-	-	CH	-
Obj_602	Inh_311	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 64	unk.	1-1.5 years	infant	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_603	Inh_312	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 83	female	not rec.	adult	Brooch	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_604	Inh_312	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 83	female	not rec.	adult	Finger Ring	-	-	LH	M
Obj_605	Inh_312	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	B	Inhumation 83	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_606	Inh_313	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	-	Inhumation 152	female	17-19 years	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_607	Inh_314	Wasperton	Warks.	C	Inhumation 15	female	unk.	unk.	Belt Fitting	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_608	Inh_315	Wasperton	Warks.	C	Inhumation 71? (Cemetery Find)	male	unk.	adult	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_609	Inh_316	Wasperton	Warks.	B	Inhumation 116	female	unk.	unk.	Glass Vessel	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_610	Inh_317	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	A/B/C	From Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_611	Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	C	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_612	Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	C	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_613	Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	C	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_614	Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	C	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_615	Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	C	Male Inhumation	male	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	Y	Y	-	-
Obj_616	Inh_319	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	D/E	Grave 1019 ?	female	21-30 years	adult	Window Glass	-	-	-	-
Obj_617	Inh_320	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	D/E	Grave 1163	female	25-35 years	adult	Window Glass	-	-	LH	M
Obj_618	Inh_321	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	D/E	Grave 1226	unk.	7.5-12.5 years	juvenile	Glass Vessel	Y	-	-	-

Obj_619	Inh_322	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	D/E	Grave 1306	female	45+ years	adult	Ceramic	Y	-	CH	-
Obj_620	_	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	-	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_621	_	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	-	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_622	_	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	-	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_623	_	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	-	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_624	_	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	-	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_625	_	Wescotes, Leicester	Leics.	-	From Inhumations	-	not rec.	not rec.	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_626	Inh_323	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	-	Grave 12	female	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	CC	-
Obj_627	Inh_324	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	-	Grave 59	unk.	unk.	unk.	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_628	Inh_325	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	-	Grave 106	unk.	4-5 years	juvenile	Coin	-	-	-	-
Obj_629	Inh_326	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	-	Grave 154	female	9 years	juvenile	Stone	-	-	CF	-
Obj_630	Inh_327	West Overton	Wilts.	B	Inhumation 4	female	not rec.	not rec.	Key	-	-	LH	M
Obj_631	Inh_328	Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambs.	E	Grave 2	female	c. 15-17 years	juvenile	Brooch	-	-	RH	Y
Obj_632	Inh_328	Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambs.	E	Grave 2	female	c. 15-17 years	juvenile	Fastener	-	-	RH	-
Obj_633	Inh_328	Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambs.	E	Grave 2	female	c. 15-17 years	juvenile	Fastener	-	-	RH	-
Obj_634	Inh_329	Wheatley	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 27	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_635	Inh_329	Wheatley	Oxon.	C	Inhumation 27	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_636	Inh_330	Wheatley	Oxon.	A	Inhumation 28	unk.	not rec.	adult	Finger Ring	-	-	CH	-
Obj_637	Inh_331	Wheatley	Oxon.	C/D/E	Inhumation 8	unk.	not rec.	adult	Ceramic	-	-	RS	-
Obj_638	Inh_332	Woodingdean	E. Ssx	C	Inhumation 5	male	not rec.	not rec.	Buckle	-	-	RH	-
Obj_639	Inh_333	Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambs.	C	From Inhumation	unk.	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	-	-	-	-
Obj_640	Inh_334	Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 9	female	not rec.	not rec.	Coin	-	-	LH	M
Obj_641	Inh_334	Woodstone (Huntingdonshire)	Cambs.	C	Inhumation 9	female	not rec.	not rec.	Finger Ring	-	-	LH	Y

Obj_642	Inh_335	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 9	female	30+ years	adult	Key	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_643	Inh_335	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 9	female	30+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	M
Obj_644	Inh_335	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 9	female	30+ years	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	Y
Obj_645	Inh_336	Worthy Park	Hants.	-	Grave 17b	male	30-40 years	adult	Coin	Y	-	GF	-
Obj_646	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Bracelet	Y	Y	LH	Y
Obj_647	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_648	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Coin	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_649	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_650	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Mount	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_651	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	CC	-
Obj_652	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_653	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_654	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_655	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_656	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_657	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LH	Y
Obj_658	Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	D	Grave 30	female	not rec.	adult	Window Glass	-	-	LH	Y
Obj_659	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	not rec.	Brooch	Y	-	-	Y
Obj_660	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	adult	Brooch	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_661	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	adult	Horse Fitting	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_662	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	not rec.	Knife	-	-	-	Y
Obj_663	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	Y
Obj_664	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	LC	Y
Obj_665	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47	female	not rec.	adult	Strap End	-	-	LC	Y
Obj_666	Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 47? (Cemetery Find)	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	-	-
Obj_667	Inh_339	Worthy Park	Hants.	B	Grave 63	female	45 years	adult	Coin	-	-	RS	-
Obj_668	Inh_339	Worthy Park	Hants.	B	Grave 63	female	45 years	adult	Coin	-	-	RS	-
Obj_669	Inh_339	Worthy Park	Hants.	B	Grave 63	female	45 years	adult	Spoon	Y	-	RS	-
Obj_670	Inh_340	Worthy Park	Hants.	C	Grave 76	female	not rec.	adult	Perf. Coin	Y	-	RC	-
Obj_671	Inh_341	Worthy Park	Hants.	-	Grave 98	female	unk.	unk.	Ceramic	Y	-	-	-

Catalogue 2: Object Reference Index

Object Identifier	Inhumation Identifier	Roman Object	Object Class	Site	Grave Designation	Excavation Publication or Original Source	Further Notes	Other Sources Accessed
Obj_1	Inh_1	Roman coin, found on inside of lower left knee and though to be part of 'purse group' w/ Obj_2 & two wrist clasp halves.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Grave 3 (Skeleton 4)	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 44)	Δ17.1. No further details.	
Obj_2	Inh_1	Roman coin, found on inside of lower left knee and though to be part of 'purse group' w/ Obj_1.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Grave 3 (Skeleton 4)	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 44)	Δ17.2. No further details.	
Obj_3	Inh_2	CA wire slip-knot ring made from a bracelet of a 4th cent. Roman type (Group 3 in Cool, 1983), found w/ child's bone through it. Very similar to the ring made from Roman bracelet in Grave 95 (Obj_4).	Bracelet	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Grave 65 (Skeleton 300B)	(Malim and Hines, 1998, pp. 70, 216)	Δ1. Slip-knot rings typical in AS dress, but expanding bracelets of this type commonly date to late 3rd-4th cent. (Cool, 1983, pp. 131—132)	
Obj_4	Inh_3	Frags. CA slip-knot ring made from a cut-down Roman bracelet, found near right shoulder, forming part of a necklace w/ glass, amber & jet beads. As above, bracelet type similar to Group 3 in Cool, 1983.	Bracelet	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Grave 95 (Skeleton 530)	(Malim and Hines, 1998, pp. 82, 216)	Δ71. Ring type here and above can be classified as Group 1 in Cool, 1983, p. 221.	
Obj_5	Inh_4	Single unperforated Roman coin found near the end of a chatelain chain near upper left leg.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Grave 109 (Skeleton 683B)	(Malim and Hines, 1998, pp. 87, 226)	Δ6. No further details.	

Obj_6	_	Fragment of CA brooch, possibly of Roman type.	Brooch	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_7	_	Roman coin, from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_8	_	Roman coin, from 19th century collection.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_9	_	Roman coin, from 19th century collection.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_10	_	Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_11	_	Roman coin pendant, found in upper fill of grave 19.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_12	_	Roman coin pendant.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_13	_	Roman coin pendant.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_14	_	Roman coin pendant.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_15	_	Roman coin pendant, recorded from 19th century excavations.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_16	_	Roman coin pendant, recorded from 19th century excavations.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	

Obj_17	_	Roman coin pendant, recorded from 19th century excavations.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_18	_	Roman coin pendant, recorded from 19th century excavations.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_19	_	Roman coin pendant, recorded from 19th century excavations.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_20	_	Roman coin pendant, recorded from 19th century excavations.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_21	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_22	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_23	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_24	_	CA Roman coin pendant.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Edix Hill (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 213)	No further details available.	
Obj_25	_	Roman Brooch.	Brooch	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_26	_	Roman Brooch.	Brooch	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_27	_	Roman Brooch.	Brooch	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	

Obj_28	_	Roman Brooch.	Brooch	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_29	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_30	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_31	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 97)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_32	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 97)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_33	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 97)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_34	_	CA Roman coin.	Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 97)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_35	_	CA Roman pendant, perforated.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_36	_	CA Roman pendant, perforated.	Perf. Coin	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From 19th cent. & later cemetery excavations	(Malim and Hines, 1998, p. 95)	Associations unlisted. No further details available.	
Obj_37	Inh_5	CA Roman bracelet, Clarke's type D1e, dated at Lankhills to AD360-410 (1979, p. 305).	Bracelet	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	Inhumation 1	(Wilkinson, 1868, p. 156 Pl. 34,4; 34,6)	Illustration in White after Wilkinson, 1868, Pl. 34,4.	(White, 1988, pp. 108 no.2 3, 171, fig. 55,4)

Obj_38	_	Fragment CA Roman brooch. Plain and unornamented disc attached to cylindrical spring cover, possibly served as base for rosette attachment.	Brooch	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From cemetery	British Museum register	BM MLA 1876,0212.71.	(White, 1988, pp. 35 no.b 1, 171, fig. 19,4)
Obj_39	_	Cast CA Roman(?) triangular mount, pierced centrally with 'pelta shapes cut out of two of the sides'. Recored by British Museum as a sword-pommel.	Mount	Barrington A, Malton Farm (Cambs.)	From cemetery	British Museum register	BM MLA 1876,0212.74. No exact known Roman parallel noted.	(White, 1988, pp. 147 no.XII 1, 171, fig. 93,3)
Obj_40	Inh_6	Roman 'C' shaped bow brooch made of uniformly thick wire. Broken catch plate. Head may be related to Nauheim type. Found near left hand.	Brooch	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 10	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 33, Pl. 18)	AM unnumbered.	(White, 1988, pp. 33 no.III a 1, 167, fig. 17,4)
Obj_41	Inh_7	Possible CA Roman Coin, found on a string of beads with Obj_42.	Perf. Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 51	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, pp. 40-41 fig. 6 Pl. 11)		(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.1, 167)
Obj_42	Inh_7	Possible CA Roman Coin, found on a string of beads with Obj_41.	Perf. Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 51	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, pp. 40-41 fig. 6 Pl. 11)		(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.1, 167)
Obj_43	Inh_8	Roman Coin, unpierced. Obv: [IMP C MA]VR QUINTILL[VS AVG] w/ radiate bust right, Rev: [MAR]S VLT[OR] w/ Mars walking right holding spear and shield. Antoninianus, poss. of Siscia, found above left pelvis.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 53	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 41 Pl. 11)		(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.2i, 167)
Obj_44	Inh_8	Roman Coin, unpierced. AE3, GLORIA EXERCITVS ? [House of Constantine]. Found under disc brooch on right shoulder.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 53	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 41 Pl. 11)		(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.2ii, 167)

Obj_45	Inh_9	Roman coin, unpierced, Obv: IMP C TETRI CVS[PFAV]G w/ draped radiate bust right, Rev: [COME]S AV[G] Victory standing left, holding wreath and palm. Antoninianus. British copy.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 59	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 42 Pl. 12)	Webb, 1927, p. 407, no.56.	(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.3i, 167)
Obj_46	Inh_9	Roman coin, unpierced, Obv: [FL IVL]CONSTANTIVS NOB C w/ laurelled & cuirassed bust right, Rev: GLOR IAEXERC ITVS feat. two soldiers w/ two spears & standards. AES of AD332-333, Trier mint.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 59	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 42 Pl. 12)	Bruun, 1966, p. 217, no.540.	(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.3ii, 167)
Obj_47	Inh_9	Roman coin, unpierced, Obv: [DN MAG]NENT[I]VS PF [AV]G w/ draped bust right, Rev: [VICTORIAE]DD NN AVG[ET CAE] feat. two victories standing holding wreath inscribed w/ VOT/V/MULT/X. AES of AD351-352, mint prob. Trier.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 59	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 42 Pl. 12)	Kent, 1981, p. 163, no.316A or C.	(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.3iii, 167)
Obj_48	Inh_9	Roman coin, unpierced, Obv: [I]MP C[ONST]ANTINVS P[F AVG] w/ diademed & cuirassed bust right, Rev: illegible.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 59	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 42 Pl. 12)		(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.3iv, 167)
Obj_49	Inh_9	Roman coin, unpierced, Obv: [VRBS R]OM[A] w/ helmeted & cuirassed bust of Roma left, Rev: feat. she-wolf suckling twins w/ two stars above. Dated AD330-337.	Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 59	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 42 Pl. 12)	Bruun 1966, p. 270-279.	(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.3v, 167)

Obj_50	Inh_9	Cast CA Roman seal box lid, enamelled w/ a design of wavy three longitudinal panels separated by raised CA. 2nd-3rd century date is probable.	Box	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 59	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 42 Pl. 12)	AM unnumbered. White notes the design to be difficult to parallel, but more formalised versions can be seen in Sellye, 1939, p. 85 Pl. XV no.23-24.	(White, 1988, pp. 146 no. VII 1, 167, fig. 90,2)
Obj_51	Inh_10	Pierced Roman coin, AE4, illegible. Associated with an ivory or bone bead at the shoulder.	Perf. Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 66	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 44 Pl. 14)		(White, 1988, pp. 62 no.4, 167)
Obj_52	Inh_11	Two-strand CA Roman bracelet cut down slightly and worn on the left wrist of a child.	Bracelet	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 70	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, pp. 44—45 Pl. 14)	Likely Cool's Group 1 (1983, p. 120).	(White, 1988, pp. 108 no.2 1, 167)
Obj_53	Inh_12	Ring brooch made from reused Roman bracelet, worn at right breast.	Bracelet	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 75	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 45 Pl. 14)	No image or further details available.	(White, 1988, p. 167)
Obj_54	Inh_12	Cast CA Roman martingale belt distributor w/ double ring above & single ring beow, overlain by worn, pear-shaped head. White proposes 1st century date & military use.	Horse Fitting	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 75	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 45 Pl. 14)	Abingdon Museum 80 76.1529. White cites a parallel at Richborough (Kent) (Bushe-Fox, 1926, p. 47 Pl. XV, 29)	(White, 1988, pp. 142 no. IV 1, 167, fig. 85,5)
Obj_55	Inh_12	Complete CA handle from a Roman clasp knife w/ openwork 'hare and hound' decoration, Fe blade corroded away but traces remain, found at ribs. Found in a 6th cent. grave.	Knife	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 75	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 45 Pl. 14)	Close parallel illustrated by G. Webster (Webster and Smith, 1982, p. 110 no.128 fig. 32) from Barnsley Park villa (Gloucs.)	(White, 1988, pp. 141 III 2, 167)

Obj_56	Inh_13	Roman coin pierced twice and illegible, AE3. Found on chest with beads, including 12 amber.	Perf. Coin	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 78	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 46 Pl. 15)		(White, 1988, pp. 62—63, no. 5)
Obj_57	Inh_14	CA Roman bracelet with three rows of annulet stamps. Both White & Dickinson (1976 I, p. 201) have this as a Roman type but note that the annulet stamps may indicate a later date of manufacture.	Bracelet	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 94	Leeds and Harden, 1936, p. 49 Pl. 16)	No illustration or exact type given.	(White, 1988, pp. 108 no.2 2, 168)
Obj_58	Inh_15	CA Roman finger ring, originally decorated w/ concentric enamelling on a flattened, circular bezel. Hoop distorted but wearable. Likely Cool's Group 4 (1983, p. 226).	Finger Ring	Abingdon I, Berks. (Oxon.)	Inhumation 106	(Leeds and Harden, 1936, pp. 51—52 Pl. 16)	AM unnumbered. Similar example of 3rd cent. date noted from Richborough (Kent) (Henderson in Bushe-Fox, 1949, p. 128 Pl. XXXV, 103).	(White, 1988, pp. 102 no.I 1 1, 168, fig. 50,1)
Obj_59	Inh_16	Roman coin, sestertius of Vespasian, Obv: [IMP CAES] VESPASIA[N AVG COS(?)] bust right, Rev: female figure standing right holding a rudder(?), S C either side.	Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 14	(Welch, 1983, p. 351, fig. 5)	Mattingley and Sydenham, 1926, p. 65 no.409 et al; White's identification based on Evison, 1965, fig. 24c.	(White, 1988, pp. 63 no. 14, 168)
Obj_60	Inh_17	Silver Roman hexagonal finger ring w/ an apparently meaningless inscription around the border. White notes such rings well known in Roman period, often carrying Christian messages (e.g. Dalton, 1912, p. 2 no. 4 & 5).	Finger Ring	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 28	(Welch, 1983, pp. 355-356, fig. 10-12)	White's illustration after Welch, 1983 fig. 11,c & d.	(White, 1988, pp. 102 no. I 1 2, 168, fig. 50,2)

Obj_61	Inh_17	CA Roman finger ring w/ conical bezel set w/ garnet intaglio of a scorpion. Henig believes gem may be Byzantine (1974, p. 94 no. 718) but White suggests the mid-6th cent. grave date to be too early for such imports & instead points to late Roman parallels.	Finger Ring	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 28	(Welch, 1983, pp. 355-356, fig. 10-12)	White's illustration after Welch 1983 fig. 11,c & d. White notes parallels from late Roman hoard at Thetford (Norfolk) (Johns and Potter, 1983, p. 84 fig. 9,6).	(White, 1988, pp. 105 no. I 2 1, 168, fig. 50,3)
Obj_62	Inh_18	Pierced Roman coin found on the front of the body w/ Obj_65, 16 silver rings & a cowrie shell. Obv: [?] bust facing left, Rev: [BEA]TA TRANQUIL[LITAS] altar w/ a globe atop & inscribed w/ [VOT/IS/XX], three stars above. Dated c. AD321-324, mint unk.	Perf. Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 43	(Welch, 1983, pp. 360—362 fig. 17b-21)	Bruun, 1966, pp. 131-134.	(White, 1988, pp. 63 no. 7i, 168)
Obj_63	Inh_18	Pierced Roman coin found on front of body with Obj_64. Obv: [?] bust right, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS feat. two soldiers w/ two standards. AD332-333.	Perf. Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 43	(Welch, 1983, pp. 360—362 fig. 17b-21)		(White, 1988, pp. 63 no. 7ii, 168)
Obj_64	Inh_19	Pale green Roman glass cone beaker w/ everted rim & flame-rounded lip, hollowed neck ornamented w/ a self-coloured trail. Base flat w/ pontil mark , body indents w/ crimped crests. Crushed near skull.	Glass Vessel	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 60	(Welch, 1983, p. 366 fig. 28 a,b)	Illustration in White after Welch, 1983, p. 366 fig. 28b. Welch also cites a parallel at Vert-la-Gravelle, Marne (1983, pp.144-145).	(White, 1988, pp. 128 C I 1, 169, fig. 74,1)
Obj_65	Inh_20	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: [?] bust right, Rev: illegible. Sestertius of Trajan.	Perf. Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 84	(Welch, 1983, p. 373 fig. 34f)		(White, 1988, pp. 63 no.8, 169)

Obj_66	Inh_21	Roman horse trapping.	Horse Fitting	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 87	(Welch, 1983, p. 374 fig. 35e-36c)		(White, 1988, p. 169)
Obj_67	Inh_21	Pierced Roman coin, AE3, illegible, 3rd-4th century date. Assoc. w/ a 30 bead necklace & Obj_68.	Perf. Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 87	(Welch, 1983, p. 374 fig. 35e-36c)		(White, 1988, pp. 63 no.9, 169)
Obj_68	Inh_21	Pierced Roman coin, AE4, illegible, 3rd-4th century date. Assoc. w/ a 30 bead necklace & Obj_67.	Perf. Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 87	(Welch, 1983, p. 374 fig. 35e-36c)		(White, 1988, pp. 63 no.9, 169)
Obj_69	Inh_22	CA Roman dropped-bar terret composed of ring & rectangular joining section. Common loop w/ proposed date between 100BC & AD100 (MacGregor, 1976, pp. 41—42).	Horse Fitting	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 88	(Welch, 1983, pp. 374—375 fig. 36d-f)	Parallels at Colchester (Essex) (Crummy, 1983, p. 106 fig. 109 no.2543) & Richborough (Kent) (Henderson in Bushe-Fox, 1949, p.130 no.124 Pl. XXXVI).	(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 1, 169, fig. 87,1)
Obj_70	Inh_23	Roman coin, Obv: [IMP C P VI]CTORINVS [AVG] bust right, Rev: [ORIENS AVG] w/ Sol standing left w/ a whip in hand.	Coin	Alfriston (E. Ssx)	Inhumation C	(Welch, 1983, p. 380 fig. 42 b,c)	Webb, 1933, p. 396 no.115.	(White, 1988, pp. 63 no.10, 169)
Obj_71	Inh_24	Cremation in a Roman wheel-thrown cooking pot, w/ trellis decoration & black-burnished surface. Found in fill above a male inhumation.	Ceramic	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 2	(Evison, 1988, p. 88, fig. 42, C44)	Listed as Cremation 44.	
Obj_72	Inh_25	Perforated CA Roman coin of Antonnianus, c. AD 275-293. Found on left hip under left hand w/ Obj_73.	Perf. Coin	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 11	(Evison, 1988, pp. 73—74, fig. 44; 25)	Find no. 11.3.	

Obj_73	Inh_25	Perforated CA Roman coin of Maximian Follis, c. AD 303-305. Found on left hip under left hand w/ Obj_72.	Perf. Coin	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 11	(Evison, 1988, pp. 73—74, fig. 44; 25)	Find no. 11.7.	
Obj_74	Inh_26	Roman blue-green glass bottle neck fragment on the central chest w/ two quoit brooches and an iron pin.	Glass Vessel	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 14	(Evison, 1988, p. 74, fig. 44; 26)	Find no. 14.4.	
Obj_75	Inh_27	CA Roman scabbard mount with decorative grooves along each edge.	Mount	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 27	(Evison, 1988, p. 78, fig. 46; 30)	Find no. 27.4.	
Obj_76	Inh_28	Described as CA disc of Romano-British origin w/ ‘undulating surface’ & remains of tinning on one surface, pierced centrally.	Perf. Coin (Mount?)	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 41	(Evison, 1988, pp. 20 81—82, fig. 34)	Find no. 41.6.	
Obj_77	Inh_28	Finger ring of 'three twisted bronze strips'. Found on left pelvis. Poss. another example of a cut-down bracelet of Cool's Group 1 (1983, p.120).	Finger Ring	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 41	(Evison, 1988, pp. 20 81—82, fig. 34)	Find no. 41.3	
Obj_78	Inh_28	CA Roman key, described as having a ring head w/ tab at top, as well as a hollow shaft & flat ward.	Key	Alton (Hants.)	Grave 41	(Evison, 1988, pp. 20 81—82, fig. 34)	Find no. 41.5	
Obj_79	_	CA Roman coin, diam. 1.6cm. Lost, but illustrated in Evison, 1988 from index card sketch.	Coin	Alton (Hants.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Evison, 1988, p. 84, fig. 38)	Find no. U.12. No further details given.	
Obj_80	_	Roman dome-headed Fe rivet.	Fastener	Alton (Hants.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Evison, 1988, p. 84, fig. 38)	Find no. U.15. No further details given.	
Obj_81	_	Neck of brass Roman flask with everted rim and tubular neck with scored line decoration.	Metal Vessel	Alton (Hants.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Evison, 1988, p. 84, fig. 38)	Find no. U.13. No further details given.	

Obj_82	–	Roman lead weight, frag. disc with nick in edge. Illustrated in Evison, 1988 from index card sketch.	Weight	Alton (Hants.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Evison, 1988, p. 84, fig. 38)	Find no. U.14. No further details given.	
Obj_83	Inh_29	Illegible coin associated w/ a saucer brooch and silver finger ring.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Inhumation 13		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 64 no.11, 169)
Obj_84	Inh_30	Roman coin, 4th cent. Found w/ Obj_85, associated w/ a purse collection & tubular glass bead.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Inhumation 18		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 64 no.12, 169)
Obj_85	Inh_30	Roman coin, 4th cent. Found w/ Obj_84, associated w/ a purse collection & tubular glass bead.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Inhumation 18		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 64 no.12, 169)
Obj_86	Inh_31	Pierced coin, assoc. include, among other objects, an amber bead.	Perf. Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Inhumation 85		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 64 no.13, 170)
Obj_87	Inh_32	Pierced coin found associated w/ beads of glass and amber.	Perf. Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Inhumation 134		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 64 no.14, 170)
Obj_88	Inh_33	Unpierced Roman coin, VRBS ROMA issue.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Inhumation 137		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 64 no.15, 169)
Obj_89	–	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given. White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_90	–	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_91	–	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)

Obj_92	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_93	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_94	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_95	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_96	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_97	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_98	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_99	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_100	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_101	_	Roman coin from unstratified cemetery contexts.	Coin	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		No further details given, as above.	(White, 1988, p. 170)
Obj_102	_	CA Roman Tortworth-type strap end decorated w/ randomly placed bull's eye dots.	Strap End	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	Welch, 1983, p. 507.	Illustration in White after Welch 1983, fig. 130,b.	(White, 1988, pp. 53 no. III 1, 169, fig. 33,3)

Obj_103	_	CA Roman disc brooch, oval in shape, complete but w/ missing central setting. Decorated w/ stamped annulets between hatched diagonal bands.	Brooch	Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	Unstrat. from cemetery site		White gives 'M. Welch, pers. Comm.' as source.	(White, 1988, pp. 26 no. I 1, 170)
Obj_104	Inh_34	CA Roman martingale formed of a pierced disc w/ 'three pairs of claw like projections from the outer edge'. Piece of Fe concreted to back.	Horse Fitting	Aston Remenham (Bucks.)	Male Inhumation	(Crawford, 1932, p. 445 Pl. XC)	Though Crawford records this as a horse harness fitting, White notes that he can trace no parallel.	(White, 1988, pp. 142 no. IV 2, 170, fig. 85,6)
Obj_105	Inh_34	CA Ring of probable Roman date, listed w/ Obj_104 but no further details given.	Horse Fitting	Aston Remenham (Bucks.)	Male Inhumation	(Crawford, 1932, p. 445 Pl. XC)		(White, 1988, pp. 142, 170)
Obj_106	Inh_35	Roman Manning Type Ib nail w/ broken shank, found near centre chest/stomach.	Fastener	Bainesse Farm, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	Burial 4112 (Skeleton 709)	(Wilson *et al.*, 1996, p. 35)	Grave dug into the remains of a Roman building & covered w/ rubble & limestone.	
Obj_107	Inh_36	Lathe-turned bone counter w/ concentric grooves, of probable Roman date. Accompanied by Fe spearhead & Fe strap fragment.	Counter	Bainesse Farm, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	Burial 4169 (Skeleton 1864)	(Wilson *et al.*, 1996, pp. 37—38)	Grave located on north wall of Roman building 3973.	
Obj_108	Inh_37	Iron Roman hobnail, in the fill of a female grave. May be residual. Assoc. w/ a suite of female-gendered objects, among them a melon bead.	Fastener	Bainesse Farm, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	Burial 4171 (Cemetery Find)	(Wilson *et al.*, 1996, p. 40)	Grave aligned w/ Roman period plot axis.	
Obj_109	Inh_38	Roman coin, AE3, illegible. Perforated & found at the neck w/ 43 beads.	Perf. Coin	Barrington B, Hooper's Field (Cambs.)	Inhumation 66	(Foster, 1883, p. 23)		(White, 1988, pp. 64 no. 18, 172)

Obj_110	Inh_39	Roman coin, AE3, perforated & found at the neck w/ Obj_111, 6 beads, & a CA tube & fragments.	Perf. Coin	Barrington B, Hooper's Field (Cambs.)	Inhumation 81	(Foster, 1883, p. 26)		(White, 1988, pp. 64 no. 19, 172)
Obj_111	Inh_39	Roman coin, AE3, perforated & found at the neck w/ Obj_110, 6 beads, & a CA tube & fragments.	Perf. Coin	Barrington B, Hooper's Field (Cambs.)	Inhumation 81	(Foster, 1883, p. 26)		(White, 1988, pp. 64 no. 19, 172)
Obj_112	Inh_40	CA handle from a Roman 'fleur-de-lys' key w/ a ribbed shank, mounted on a ring w/ the remains of a bag collection.	Key	Barrington B, Hooper's Field (Cambs.)	Inhumation 82	(Foster, 1883, p. 26)	White notes continental parallel at Abbeville, Grave 83 (Roosens, 1962, Pl. VII, 10).	(White, 1988, pp. 139 no. II 1, 172, fig. 83,1)
Obj_113	Inh_41	CA Roman 'Colchester' fibula brooch	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	Grave 2653 (Skeleton 2652)	(Wessex Archaeology, 2013, p. 40)	ON 5329.	
Obj_114	Inh_42	CA Roman 'Two Piece Colchester' brooch, identified by Peacock as Hull's Colchester BB Type. Pin mechanism identified as being repaired or modified in the post-Roman period.	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	Skeleton 6007	(Peacock, 2007, pp. 19—20), fig. 24)	SF 200434690. Brooches of this type common from the second half of 1st cent. AD (Hattatt, 1994, p. 88).	
Obj_115	Inh_43	Brass Roman 'Trumpet' brooch with expanded head & missing wire head loop.	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	Skeleton 6008	(Peacock, 2007, p. 21, fig. 26)	SF 200434711. Type dated mid-1st to late 2nd cent. (Hattatt, 1993, p. 105).	
Obj_116	Inh_44	CA Roman 'T-Shaped' brooch decorated w/ three small rectangular areas of enamel, two red & one blue.	Brooch	Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	Skeleton 6013	(Peacock, 2007, pp. 26—27, fig. 34)	SF 200434998. Second most common early bow brooch type, dated late 1st—mid-2nd cent. (Hattatt, 1993, pp. 87-88).	

Obj_117	Inh_45	'P-shaped' CA Roman bow brooch w/ semi-circular head plate, sub-triangular bow, & square-sectioned foot, pin lost. From at least two inhumations w/ confused contexts. Found in same grave as Obj_118 & Obj_119. Type dateable to mid-3rd cent. by Crummy (1983, p. 15).	Brooch	Bassett Down (Wilts.)	From 2+ Inhumations	(Goddard, 1896, pp. 105—107 w/c)	Comparable item from South Shields, Tyne & Wear (Allason-Jones and Miket, 1984, p. 106 No.3.83).	(White, 1988, pp. 38 no. j 1, 172)
Obj_118	Inh_46	Roman coin, from confused contexts containing at least two individuals. From same graves as Obj_117 & Obj_119.	Coin	Bassett Down (Wilts.)	From 2+ Inhumations	(Goddard 1896, pp. 105-107 w/c)		(White, 1988, p. 172)
Obj_119	Inh_46	CA Roman spoon bowl, ovoid in shape w/ broken off handle, tin-plated (Goddard 1896, p. 106). Found in confused contexts w/ Obj_117 & Obj_118. Orig. report states two male inhumations, but White suggests spoon could be from a 3rd female.	Spoon	Bassett Down (Wilts.)	From 2+ Inhumations	(Goddard 1896, pp. 105-107 w/c)	White states spoons of this type are paralleled at Shakenoak, dateable to late 4th or even early 5th cent. (Brodribb, Hands and Walker, 1968, p. 90 no. 39 fig. 31), however a 3rd cent. date is also possible (Johns and Potter, 1983, p. 37).	(White, 1988, pp. 137 no. l 1, 172)
Obj_120	Inh_47	CA disc, possibly a Roman coin. Found at neck w/ Obj_121 & amber & paste beads. Likely perforated but not specified to be.	Coin	Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	Inhumation 43	(Humphreys *et al.*, 1923, p. 112 Pl. 12)		(White, 1988, pp. 65 no. 23, 174)

Obj_121	Inh_47	CA disc, possibly a Roman coin. Found at neck w/ Obj_120 & amber & paste beads. Likely perforated but not specified to be.	Coin	Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	Inhumation 43	(Humphreys *et al.*, 1923, p. 112 Pl. 12)		(White, 1988, pp. 65 no. 23, 174)
Obj_122	Inh_48	Cast CA Roman dolphin brooch, twisted but otherwise complete, bow terminated by large acorn-like knob, dated to mid-1st cent. by Crummy (1983, p. 12 fig. 6, 56).	Brooch	Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	Inhumation 98 ?	(Humphreys *et al.*, 1923, p. 115 Pl. 12 fig. 2c)	Illustration in White after Humphreys *et al.*, 1924, Pl. XII fig. 2c.	(White, 1988, pp. 36 e,1; 174, fig. 20,1)
Obj_123	Inh_49	Perforated Roman coin, illegible, AE3, approximate date of 3rd-4th cent. Found w/ Obj_124 and 76 beads strung between two brooches.	Perf. Coin	Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	Inhumation 156	(Humphreys *et al.*, p. 285 Pl. 5 8 fig. 1b)		(White, 1988, pp. 65 no. 24, 174)
Obj_124	Inh_49	Perforated Roman coin, illegible, AE3, approximate date of 3rd-4th cent. Found w/ Obj_123 and 76 beads strung between two brooches.	Perf. Coin	Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	Inhumation 156	(Humphreys *et al.*, 1924, p. 285 Pl. 5 8 fig. 1b)		(White, 1988, pp. 65 no. 24, 174)
Obj_125	Inh_50	Roman Brooch of uncertain type dated to approximately 2nd-3rd cent. date.	Brooch	Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	Possible Inhumation	(Webster, 1976, p. 172)		(White, 1988, pp. 39 no. n,1; 174)
Obj_126	Inh_51	Short, cylindrical glass 'mosaic' bead, blue w/ white streaks, diam. 6-10mm, rec. as poss. Roman. Found w/ Roman coin (Obj_127) & two other glass beads.	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 18	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 191—192, fig. 43)	Find no. 18.3, one of three beads listed.	

Obj_127	Inh_51	Silver-washed CA radiate Roman coin perforated near centre w/ a second attempted piercing from the reverse. Obv: IMP CL TACITVS AVG, radiate, draped & cuirassed bust to right, Rev: TEMPORVM FELICITAS, feat. Felicitas holding caduceus & cornucopia, star partially obliterated by piercing. AD 275—276. Mint: Lyons.	Perf. Coin	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 18	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 191—192)	Find no. 18.5. Found beside three glass beads & one red conical pottery bead. No illustration.	(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 181, 217)
Obj_128	Inh_52	Frag. two-strand Roman cable bracelet (Cool's Group 1, 1983, p. 120) found at waist on left side. Re-shaped to form a ring w/ a diam. of 33mm.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 20	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 194—195, fig. 44)	Find no. 20.3	
Obj_129	Inh_52	Unperforated CA Roman coin, Obv: ?(FL IVL CONSTANTIVS NOB CAES) w/ laureate & cuirassed bust right, Constantius II? as Caesar, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS, two soldiers & one standard. AD 324—337.	Coin	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 20	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 194—195)	Find no. 20.1. No illustration.	(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 182, 217)
Obj_130	Inh_52	Late Roman-type iron cleat found w/ small lump of iron pyrite at left waist.	Fastener	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 20	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 194—195, fig. 44)	Find no. 20.6. Similar to examples from 4th cent. graves at Lankhills (Clarke, 1979, pp. 322—325, fig. 38).	
Obj_131	Inh_53	Roman glass melon, diam. 16-19mm, bead recovered from soil above feet.	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 45	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 220—221, fig. 56)	Find no. 45.6.	

Obj_132	Inh_54	Frag. of 4th cent. Roman type expanding bracelet, 17mm arc of two lengths 1mm-guage CA wire wound together, found on pelvic bone on left side.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 50	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 228—231, fig. 59)	Find no. 50.12. Type similar to SF 453 at Lankhills, Clarke's Type C1a (1979, p. 304, fig. 86).	
Obj_133	Inh_55	CA cable bracelet of 4th cent. Roman type, diam. c.50mm, thickness tapering from 5mm to 2.5mm by catch, faces flattened, partially corroded to an iron purse ring.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 54	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 232—233, fig. 61)	Find no. 54.3b. Clarke's type A1a w/ parallels to SF 108, 111, & 259 at Lankhills (1979, p.302, fig. 76 & 78).	
Obj_134	Inh_56	Long Roman cylinder-type blue glass bead, diam. 4-5mm, found on upper part of pelvis on left side.	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 57	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 239—243, fig. 64,c)	Find no. 57.2c. Part of a complex of glass & amber beads.	
Obj_135	Inh_57	Small 4th cent. Roman type of CA expanding bracelet found on upper arm, diam. c. 40mm, made from single loop of 1-2mm gauge wire.	Bracelet	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 63	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 249—250, fig. 68)	Find. no 63.7. Comparable to Clarke's type C1a or B1a (1979, pp. 304, fig. 73; 303, fig. 79).	
Obj_136	Inh_58	CA Roman coin, antoninianus of Claudius Gothicus pierced twice from reverse. Obv: illegible w/ radiate bust right, Rev: [MARTI PACIF] feat. Mars holding a branch & spear w/ a shield to the right. AD 268—270. Found at neck.	Perf. Coin	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 86	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, p. 266)	Find no. 86.1. Where discrepancies exist between White & Annable and Eagles, details from the latter are recorded here.	(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 183i, 217)

Obj_137	Inh_58	CA Roman coin of Valens(?), AD 364—378. Obv: ?(D N VALN) - [S P F AVG] w/ draped, cuirassed & pearl diademed bust right, Rev: (SECVRITAS REI PVBLICAE) feat. Victory holding a wreath & palm. Found at chest.	Perf. Coin	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 86	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, p. 266)	Find no. 86.2. Where discrepancies exist between White and Annable and Eagles, details from the latter are recorded here.	(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 183ii, 217)
Obj_138	Inh_59	CA buckle plate w/ punch perforation at each corner & traces of Fe corrosion on both faces, 25 x 21.5mm, identified as ?late Roman. Found in bag w/ Obj_139 & Obj_140 at left leg.	Buckle	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 88	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, p. 267, fig. 73)	Find no. 88.3a. Similar to example from Holbury, Wilts. (Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, fig. 20c).	
Obj_139	Inh_59	Frag. late Roman CA buckle plate, originally oval shaped, 2 complete rivet holes & remains of a 3rd. Found in bag w/ Obj_138 & Obj_140 at left leg.	Buckle	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 88	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, p. 267, fig. 73)	Find no. 88.3b. Similar examples from Lankhills, SF 27 & 70 (Clarke, 1979, pp. 270-272, fig. 34)	
Obj_140	Inh_59	Perf. CA Roman coin, corroded to a CA sheet/fitting. Obv: poss. letter & faint bust visible, Rev: mostly covered by buckle, no design visible. Found in bag w/ Obj_138 & Obj_139 at left leg.	Perf. Coin	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 88	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, p. 267, fig. 73)	Find no. 88.4b.	(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 184, 217)
Obj_141	Inh_60	Roman glass melon bead, diam. 16-19mm, found w/ many other beads & a number of dress objects.	Bead	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 102	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 277—281, fig. 77,s)	Find no. 102.4s as part of a large grouping of beads.	

Obj_142	Inh_61	Gunmetal Roman buckle plate decorated w/ chip-carved design, cut & reused w/ a cast CA buckle w/ leaded bronze tongue, right side of pelvis.	Buckle	Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	Grave 104	(Annable and Eagles, 2010, pp. 53, 281—284, fig. 79)	Find no. 104.10. A late Roman type of Hawkes and Dunning (1961) Group 4A, poss. orig. from the continent.	
Obj_143	Inh_62	CA late Roman buckle hoop of a 'dolphin' type, White's type Group A2b, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A (1961, p. 41), found near ilium.	Buckle	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 2	(Collins, 1953, p. 51 fig. 19,5)	Type evolution is long & complex, of British manufacture but poss. continuing into the early 5th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 50 no. 8, 175, fig. 29,3)
Obj_144	Inh_63	Perforated Roman coin located on chest, AE3, Obv: CONSTANTINVS AVG w/ cuirassed draped bust right, Rev: VIRTVS EXERCIT feat. an altar inscribed VOT/IS/XX surmounted by the globe & three stars.	Perf. Coin	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 5	(Collins, 1953, p. 52-53)	Cohen, 1888, p. 312, no. 699.	(White, 1988, pp. 66 no. 29i, 175)
Obj_145	Inh_63	Perforated Roman coin, AE3, illegible. Assoc. w/ Obj_ 144 & beads on chest at the neck of a child.	Perf. Coin	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 5	(Collins, 1953, p. 52-53)		(White, 1988, pp. 66 no. 29ii, 175)
Obj_146 (a, b & c)	Inh_64	Three CA Roman bracelet fragments of Clarke's type A1a (1979) located in the lumbar region. All three are shaped into smaller, poss. finger rings. Unclear if all three fragments come from the same bracelet.	Bracelet	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 12	(Collins and Collins, 1959, pp. 57, 72, fig. 4 1-9, Pl. II, a & b III, a)	Illustration in White after Collins and Collins, 1959, fig. 4,6-8.	(White, 1988, pp. 109 no. 4, 175, fig. 55,5)

Obj_147	Inh_64	Cast CA Roman double loop, proposed to be a a purse mount by Collins and Collins (1959, p. 64), or a double rein terret harness fitting by White.	Horse Fitting	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 12	(Collins and Collins, 1959, pp. 57, 72, fig. 4 1-9, Pl. II, a & b III, a)	Illustration in White after Collins and Collins, 1959, fig. 4,2.	(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 2, 175, fig. 87,2)
Obj_148	Inh_64	Twice pierced and cut/defaced Roman coin near left hip clearly assoc. w/ rings & Obj_149 (likely part of bag group). Obv: [VRBS] ROMA w/ helmeted bust of Roman left, Rev: feat. she-wolf & twins below two stars. Mint mark not visible.	Perf. Coin	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 12	(Collins and Collins, 1959, pp. 57, 72, fig. 4 1-9, Pl. II, a & b III, a)		(White, 1988, pp. 66 no. 30i, 175)
Obj_149	Inh_64	Singly pierced and cut/defaced Roman coin w/ Obj_148. Obv: FL HELENA AVGVSTA diademed bust right, Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE feat. veiled emperor standing & holding a branch. Tier mint, AD325-326.	Perf. Coin	Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	Inhumation 12	(Collins and Collins, 1959, pp. 57, 72, fig. 4 1-9, Pl. II, a & b III, a)	Bruun, 1966, p. 206 no. 465.	(White, 1988, pp. 66 no. 30ii, 175)
Obj_150	Inh_65	Perforated CA Roman coin of House of Constantine assoc. w/ Obj_151 & a necklace of amber & paste beads.	Perf. Coin	Borough Hill (Northants.)	Female Inhumation	(Meaney, 1964, p. 187)	Coin type identified by Smith, 1902, p. 255.	(White, 1988, pp. 66 no. 31, 175)
Obj_151	Inh_65	Perforated CA Roman coin of House of Constantine associated w/ Obj_150 & a necklace of amber and paste beads.	Perf. Coin	Borough Hill (Northants.)	Female Inhumation	(Meaney, 1964, p. 187)	Coin type identified by Smith, 1902, p. 255.	(White, 1988, pp. 66 no. 31, 175)
Obj_152	Inh_66	Roman cast CA 'hare' plate brooch decorated w/ three irregular areas filled w/ enamel. Dated 2nd-3rd cent.	Brooch	Bowcombe Down (I..o.W.)	Inhumation 1	(Arnold, 1982, pp. 90, 94 fig. 62)	Illustration in White after Arnold, 1982, fig. 62 1,i.	(White, 1988, pp. 30 no. A II 1; 176, fig. 16,3)

Obj_153	Inh_67	Roman cast CA 'hare' brooch, pair to Obj_152.	Brooch	Bowcombe Down (I..o.W.)	Inhumation 23	(Arnold, 1982, p. 93 fig. 66)	Illustration in White after Arnold, 1982, fig. 62 1,i.	(White, 1988, pp. 31 no. A II 2, 176)
Obj_154	Inh_68	Illegible pierced Roman(?) coin, found w/ another illegible coin (Obj_155), at the waist, prob. in a pouch.	Perf. Coin	Bradford Peverell (Dor.)	Female Inhumation	(Keen, 1980, p. 120)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 34, 176)
Obj_155	Inh_68	Illegible pierced Roman(?) coin, at the waist w/ Obj_154, prob. in a pouch.	Perf. Coin	Bradford Peverell (Dor.)	Female Inhumation	(Keen, 1980, p. 120)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 34, 176)
Obj_156	Inh_69	Pierced CA Roman coin found in fill, but likely part of burial. Obv: Postumus ? Radiate bearded bust right, Rev: [SPES PVBLICA] (?) feat. a female advancing left holding a wreath in a right hand & a robe in the left. No mint mark.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 7	(Akerman, 1857a, p. 394)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 36, 176)
Obj_157	Inh_70	Pierced 3rd cent. radiate coin of Postumus found w/ Obj_158, Obj_159, & 5 beads in a double inhumation.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 9 (double) - Northern individual	(Akerman, 1857, p. 395)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 37, 176)
Obj_158	Inh_70	Pierced 3rd century radiate coin, barbarous copy?, found w/ Obj_157, Obj_159, & 5 beads in a double inhumation.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 9 (double) - Northern individual	(Akerman, 1857, p. 395)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 37, 176)
Obj_159	Inh_70	Pierced 3rd century radiate coin, barbarous copy?, found w/ Obj_157, Obj_158, & 5 beads in a double inhumation.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 9 (double) - Northern individual	(Akerman, 1857, p. 395)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 37, 176)
Obj_160	Inh_71	Pierced Roman coin, illegible, AE4. Assoc. w/ 2 amber beads & a CA toilet set at the neck, w/ 2 CA brooches at shoulders.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 16	(Akerman, 1860b, p. 85)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 38, 177)

Obj_161	Inh_72	Pierced Roman coin, very worn & illegible. Assoc. w/ 3 other Roman coins, beads & a CA pin.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 17	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 1)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 39, 177)
Obj_162	Inh_72	Pierced Roman coin, very worn & illegible. Assoc. w/ 3 other Roman coins, beads & a CA pin.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 17	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 1)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 39, 177)
Obj_163	Inh_72	Pierced Roman coin, House of Constantine, CONSTANTINVS [P]F AVG w/ diademed & draped bust right. Assoc. w/ 3 other Roman coins, beads & a CA pin.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 17	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 1)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 39, 177)
Obj_164	Inh_72	Pierced Roman coin, House of Constantine, IMP CONSTANTINVS AVG w/ diademed & draped bust right. Assoc. w/ 3 other Roman coins, beads & a CA pin.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 17	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 1)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 39, 177)
Obj_165	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP C [MAVR SEV ALEXAND AVG] laurelled bust right, Rev: [SALVS PVBLICA] feat. seated female figure making offering. AD 222—228.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1938, p. 84 no. 176.	(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 40i, 177)
Obj_166	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP ANTONINVS PIVS AVG w/ laurelled bust right, Rev: Victory adv. left w/ wreath & palm. Elagabalus, AD 218—222.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1938, p. 39 no. 162.	(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 40ii, 177)

Obj_167	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP C MAVR[SEV ALEXAND AVG] laurelled bust right, Rev: [SALVS PVBLICA], as Obj_164. AD 222—228.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)		(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 40iii, 177)
Obj_168	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Denarius dated AD 235—237. Obv: IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG laurelled bust right, Rev: [SALVS AVGVSTINI] (?) feat. seated female figure.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Carson, 1962, pp. 224 no. 21 & 22; 230 no. 99; 236 no. 137.	(White, 1988, pp. 67 no. 40iv, 177)
Obj_169	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Antoninianus of Philip. Obv: IMP [M IVL P]HILIPPVS AVG radiate bust right, Rev: ADVENTVS AVGG feat. Philip mounted in military dress & holding a spear in right hand.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1949, p. 71 no. 26b.	(White, 1988, pp. 67-68 no. 40v, 177)
Obj_170	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: [C VALENS] HOSTIL[ME]S QVINTVS N.C. laurelled bust right, Rev. [MARTI PROPVGNATORI] feat. Mars advancing w/ shield & spear. Dated AD 251.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1949, pp. 144 no. 175 a,b; 176 a-c; 177b.	(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 40vi, 177)

Obj_171	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP M IVL PHILIPPVS AVG radiate bust right, Rev: [VICTORIA AVG] (?) feat. Victory advancing holding wreath & palm.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1949, p. 74 no. 49b.	(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 40vii, 177)
Obj_172	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP GORDIANVS PIVS FEL AVG radiate bust right, Rev: obliterated.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)		(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 40viii, 177)
Obj_173	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP CAES MAVR ANTONINVS AVG laurelled bust right, Rev: MARS VICTOR feat. Mars advancing w/ flowing cloak & holding spear & trophy. Denarius of Elagabalus.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1938, p. 36, no. 123.	(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 40ix, 177)
Obj_174	Inh_73	Silver Roman coin, part of group of 10 coins in the lap w/ 72 beads. Obv: IMP MAXIMINVS PIVS AVG w/ laurelled & cuirassed bust. Rev: [P.M.TR.P.P.P.S.C. or P.M.TR.P.II.COS.P.P.S.C.] feat. emperor standing between two standards w/ right hand raised & leaning on spear. Dated AD 235—236.	Perf. Coin	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1938, p. 142 no. 26 or 143 no. 32.	(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 40x, 177)

Obj_175	Inh_73	Cast CA Roman 'D' shaped terret found in bag collection, loop swollen at junction but otherwise plain.	Horse Fitting	Brighthampton (Oxon.)	Inhumation 22	(Akerman, 1860, pp. 86, 92 Pl. III 2, 6, 8, 9)	Parallel cited from Fishbourne, Hants. Cunliffe, 1971 II, p. 118 no. 146 fig. 51).	(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 3, 177, fig. 87, 3)
Obj_176	Inh_74	CA Roman buckle of a 'dolphin' type, White's Group A2b, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A (1961, p. 41). Type evolution is long & complex, of British manufacture but poss. continuing into the 5th cent.	Buckle	Broadway, Worcester (Worcs.)	Inhumation 1	(Cook, 1958, pp. 62, 64 fig. 4 Pl. 11,a)	Illustration in White after Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, p. 45, fig. 13,k.	(White, 1988, pp. 50 no. 9, 177, fig. 29,4)
Obj_177	Inh_75	Romano-British involute brooch.	Brooch	Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	Burial 8	(Kinsley, 1993, pp. 28, 67)		
Obj_178	Inh_76	Roman CA disc brooch, oval plate w/ three concentric zones of decoration separated by raised annular ridges. Raised centre blank, middle zone w/ circular stamps, & outer w/ fairly indistinct triangular or 'V' shapes.	Brooch	Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	Burial 17	(Kinsley, 1993, p. 31)	Illustration in White after Kinsley.	(White, 1988, pp. 28 no. 15., 230, fig. 15,6)
Obj_179	Inh_77	Length of bone rod, possibly part of a Romano-British bone pin.	Pin	Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	Burial 22	(Kinsley, 1993, p. 32)		(Kinsley, 1993, p. 32)
Obj_180	Inh_78	Incomplete Roman CA trumpet or 'Backworth' brooch w/ distorted foot & catch plate, bow has no acanthus decoration, White suggests it may be a variant of Hull's 'Chester type' brooch (1967, p. 42 no. 108 fig. 17).	Brooch	Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	Burial 32	(Kinsley, 1993, p. 35)	Illustration in White after Kinsley.	(White, 1988, pp. 36 no. d 2, 230, fig. 19,7)

Obj_181	Inh_79	Head of Roman CA trumpet brooch w/ remains of enamel inlay, very worn w/ break from bow smoothed over, probably worn as decorative pendant.	Brooch	Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	Burial 58	(Kinsley, 1993, p. 43)	Illustration in White after Kinsley.	(White, 1988, pp. 35 no. h 2, 230, fig. 20,7)
Obj_182	Inh_80	CA pin of Romano-British origin w/ a spherical boss above collar, terminating in a cast loop. Worn at the back of the head.	Pin	Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	Burial 105	(Kinsley, 1993, p. 51)		(Kinsley, 1993, p. 51)
Obj_183	Inh_81	Roman coin, possibly a 'third brass' of Constantine II, found as part of a 'rusted iron mass' at the hip.	Coin	Burwell (Cambs.)	Inhumation 7	(Lethbridge, 1931, p. 50 fig. 22,9)		(White, 1988, pp. 68, 177)
Obj_184	Inh_82	Unpierced 4th cent. Roman coin found at neck w/ Obj_185. Lethbridge suggests these to have been sewn onto cloth as ornaments for a neck band.	Coin	Burwell (Cambs.)	Inhumation 24	(Lethbridge, 1931, p. 50)		(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 42, 177)
Obj_185	Inh_82	Unpierced 4th cent. Roman coin found at neck w/ Obj_184. Lethbridge suggests these to have been sewn onto cloth as ornaments for a neck band.	Coin	Burwell (Cambs.)	Inhumation 24	(Lethbridge, 1931, p. 50)		(White, 1988, pp. 68 no. 42, 177)
Obj_186	Inh_83	CA Roman coin possibly associated w/ grave but uncertain.	Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 1/1	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 53—54)	SF154.	
Obj_187	Inh_83	Perforated CA Roman coin found near left of body in assoc. w/ a misc. ring & beads. Obv: CONSTANTINOPOLIS, Rev: Victory on prow. Diam. 16.5mm, Mint illegible.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 1/1	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 53—54, fig. 5:35)	SF140. Catalogue no. 1.4.	

Obj_188	Inh_84	CA Roman coin, AD 348—360. Ancient copy. Obv: illegible, Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO w/ falling horseman. Found w/ Obj_189 & Obj_190 on CA plate near left thigh, assoc. w/ probable bag.	Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 18	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 63)	SF330. Catalogue no. 18.43a.	
Obj_189	Inh_84	CA Roman coin, AD 364—378. Obv: DN GRATIANVS [AVGG AVG], Rev: GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI, Arles mint. Found w/ Obj_188 & Obj_190 on CA plate near left thigh, assoc. w/ probable bag.	Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 18	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 63)	SF330. Catalogue no. 18.43b.	
Obj_190	Inh_84	CA Roman coin, 4th cent. illegible. Found w/ Obj_188 & Obj_189 on CA plate near left thigh, assoc. w/ prob. bag.	Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 18	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 63)	F330. Catalogue no. 18.43c.	
Obj_191	Inh_84	Fragment of limestone Roman altar. Location in grave uncertain.	Stone	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 18	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 63, fig. 5.47)	SF285. Catalogue no. 18.51.	
Obj_192	Inh_85	CA kidney-shaped buckle w/ missing tongue, derived from late Roman forms. Found in fill directly above head.	Buckle	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 25	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 65-66, fig. 549)	SF274. Catalogue no. 25.13. Marzinzik, 2003, Class I.7C.	
Obj_193	Inh_85	Plain brass tweezers of a Roman type, as noted by Lethbridge (1951, p. 16, fig. 2, 5). Found at left shoulder w/ a toilet set.	Tweezers	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 25	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 65, fig. 5.49; 1998 II, p. 61)	SF277. Catalogue no. 25.6. Discussion of tweezers also in White, 1988, p. 149.	
Obj_194	Inh_86	Perforated CA Roman coin, AD 330—335. Obv: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB c, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS w/ two standards, Arles mint.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 41	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 72—73, fig. 5.54)	SF26. Catalogue no. 41.4.	

Obj_195	Inh_87	Brass tweezers, broken and bent. Possibly originally attached to a chatelaine. Also of Roman type, but enlarged foot has no parallels.	Tweezers	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 42	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 73, fig. 5:54; 1998 II, pp. 61-62)	SF22, 25. Catalogue no. 42.6. Roman tweezers further discussed in White, 1988, p. 149.	
Obj_196	Inh_88	CA kidney-shaped buckle & plate w/ scalloped edge on front & rivet holes at one end, frags. of neckring w/ pear-shaped eye mechanism which might date as early as the 3rd cent. located on the right arm of an infant.	Buckle	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 48	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 75—76, fig. 5.56)	SF18. Catalogue no. 48.4. Marzinzik, 2003, Class II.6.	
Obj_197	Inh_89	Perforated CA Roman coin, 3rd/4th cent., illegible. Corroded onto iron ring on which are also a pair CA spangles & organic traces. Found on left ribs w/ Obj_198.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 81/3	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 90)	SF445. Catalogue no. 81/3.6. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_198	Inh_89	Perforated CA Roman coin, 4th cent., illegible. Found on ribs w/ beads & Obj_197.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 81/3	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 90)	SF466. Catalogue no. 81/3.8. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_199	Inh_90	CA disc & Roman coin w/ three piercings, AD 260—268. Obv: [ ] POS[TVMVS], Rev: illegible, mint: Gaul. Found on chest w/ beads & a CA disc, likely used as a pendant.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 81/4	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 91)	SF467. Catalogue no. 81/4.3. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_200	Inh_91	CA Roman coin, 3rd/4th century, corroded on to two other coins (Obj_201 & Obj_202), all pierced & strung, located on right ribs w/ beads.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 86	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 92—93)	SF420. Catalogue no. 86.3.	

Obj_201	Inh_91	CA Roman coin, 3rd/4th century, corroded on to two other coins (Obj_200 & Obj_202), all pierced & strung, located on right ribs w/ beads	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 86	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 92—93)	SF420. Catalogue no. 86.3.	
Obj_202	Inh_91	CA Roman coin, 3rd/4th century, corroded on to two other coins (Obj_200 & Obj_201), all pierced & strung, located on right ribs w/ beads	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 86	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 92—93)	SF420. Catalogue no. 86.3.	
Obj_203	Inh_91	Perforated CA coin, AD 341—348, Obv: [CONSTAN]S PF AVG, Rev: VICTORIAE DD AVGG Q NN, Trier mint, located between right arm & ribs w/ iron pin.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 86	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 92—93)	SF393. Catalogue no. 86.7.	
Obj_204	Inh_92	Square shouldered iron bell, clapper is bent around the inside & therefore does not hang centrally; it extends beyond bottom of bell. Identified as a poss. Roman survival by White, located outside the left knee.	Unique Metal Object	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 91	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 95, fig. 5.71; 1998 II, pp. 90-91)	SF436. Catalogue no. 91.4. Another bell recorded from grave 148, but it is believed this is of post-Roman manufacture.	
Obj_205	Inh_93	Romano-British CA disc brooch w/ traces of mercury gilding, decorated w/ three raised ridges around a central depression, located below chin on left w/ beads on either side.	Brooch	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 97	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 97—98, fig. 5.74; 1998 II, pp. 27-28)	SF504. Catalogue no. 97.2.	

Obj_206	Inh_94	Perforated CA Roman coin of Constantine I, AD 330—335. Obv: CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS w/ two standards. Mint illegible. Found w/ Obj_207 under jaw.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 113	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 103-104)	SF545, Catalogue no. 113.1.	
Obj_207	Inh_94	Perforated CA Roman coin, AD 348—360. Illegible. Found w/ Obj_206 under jaw.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 113	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 103-104)	SF546, Catalogue no. 113.2.	
Obj_208	Inh_95	Perforated CA Roman coin, AD 330—335. Obv: VRBS ROMA, Rev: wolf & twins, Trier mint. Found w/ Obj_209 behind neck of infant.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 132	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 109—110)	SF643. Catalogue no. 132.1. TR.S RIC 542	
Obj_209	Inh_95	Perforated CA Roman coin, AD 330—335. Obv: Obv. CONSTANTINVS MAX AVG, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS w/ two standards, Arles mint. Found w/ Obj_208 behind neck of infant.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 132	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, pp. 109—110)	SF653. Catalogue no. 132.2. PCONST. RIC 370	
Obj_210	Inh_96	Pewter disc brooch, damaged & incomplete. Front pockmarked w/ no decoration, catchplate & hinge both present.	Brooch	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 160	(Boyle *et al*., 1998 I, pp. 121—122, fig. 5.93; 1998 II, pp. 27-28)	SF815. Catalogue no. 160.2.	(White, 1990, p. 132)
Obj_211	Inh_97	AD 1st century Roman 'cravat' cast CA bow brooch, a derivation of the 'lion' brooch. Found above right clavicle.	Brooch	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 169	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 125)	SF831. Catalogue no. 169.1. For type, see Hattatt, 1987, pp. 44-47.	

Obj_212	Inh_98	Perforated CA Roman coin, AD 364—78. Obv: illegible, Rev: [GLORIA ROMANORVM], mint illegible. Located at right shoulder w/ Obj_213 in association w/ beads in a loop & three CA 'scrapers'.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 184	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 132)	SF894p. Catalogue no. 184.7.	
Obj_213	Inh_98	Perforate CA Roman coin, AD 320—325. Obv: Obv. [ ] NOB C, Rev: [CAESARVM NOSTRORVM VOT X], mint illegible. Located at right shoulder w/ Obj_212 in association w/ beads in a loop & three CA 'scrapers'.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 184	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 132)	SF894q. Catalogue no. 184.8.	
Obj_214	_	Perforated Roman coin, AD 260—296, 3rd cent. radiate, illegible. Metal strip on back for attaching to another object.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 148; 1998 II, pp. 84-85)	SF597. Coins and Tokens 1.	
Obj_215	_	CA Roman coin of Constantine II, AD 335—337. Obv: [ ]TINVS IVN NOB C, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS w/ one standard, illegible mint.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 148; 1998 II, pp. 84-85)	SF119. Coins and Tokens 2.	
Obj_216	_	CA Roman coin, AD 335—341. Obv: illegible, Rev: GLORIA EXERCITVS w/ one standard, illegible mint.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 148; 1998 II, pp. 84-85)	SF269c. Coins and Tokens 3.	
Obj_217	_	CA Roman coin, AD 364—378. Obv: Obv. DN GRAT[ ], Rev: GLORIA ROMANORVM, illegible mint.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 148; 1998 II, pp. 84-85)	SF154. Coins and Tokens 4.	

Obj_218	_	CA Roman coin, AD 388—402. Obv: Illegible, Rev: Victory & captive, illegible mint.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 148; 1998 II, pp. 84-85)	SF1009. Coins and Tokens 5.	
Obj_219	_	CA Roman coin, 4th century, illegible.	Perf. Coin	Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998 I, p. 148; 1998 II, pp. 84-85)	SF1007. Coins and Tokens 6.	
Obj_220	Inh_99	Pierced Roman coin, reduced siliqua of Julian, Obv: FL C IVLIA NVS PP AVG w/ diademed, draped & cuirassed bust right, Rev: wreath w/ VOTIS/V/MVLT/X, Lyons mint. Found w/ beads & 2 CA disc brooches.	Perf. Coin	Cambridge I, St. John's College (Cambs.)	Female Inhumation	CMAA Register	Kent, 1981, p. 195 no. 229.	(White, 1988, pp. 69 no. 46, 179)
Obj_221	Inh_100	Roman pottery flagon, globular w/ foot ring, neck lost in antiquity but complete looped handle, found to left of skull.	Ceramic	Cambridge I, St. John's College (Cambs.)	Male Inhumation	(Walker, 1912, pp. 123-124 Pl. XII)	White cites parallels in Hawkes and Hull's form 136c or 140, dated to 1st cent. AD (Hawkes and Hull, 1947, pp. 242, 244).	(White, 1988, pp. 114 no. 11, 179)
Obj_222	Inh_100	CA scale of Roman armour (*lorica squamata*), assoc. w/ Fe spearhead, Roman flagon (Obj_221), a pin & bone pin.	Weapons and Armor	Cambridge I, St. John's College (Cambs.)	Male Inhumation	(Walker, 1912, pp. 123-124 Pl. XII)	White suggests similar scale shape in Robinson, 1975, fig. 160.	(White, 1988, pp. 147—148 no. XII 2, 179)
Obj_223	_	Broken CA Roman dropped bar terret.	Horse Fitting	Cambridge I, St. John's College (Cambs.)	From cemetery	CMAA Register		(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 4, 179, 343 fig. 87,4)
Obj_224	Inh_101	Roman stone coffin, lidless and plain.	Stone	Camerton (Som.)	Inhumation 11	(Horne, 1929, p. 65)		(White, 1988, pp. 148, 179)
Obj_225	Inh_102	Roman coin at left scapula, identified as 'probably Tetricus'.	Coin	Camerton (Som.)	Inhumation 30	(Horne, 1934, p. 48)		(White, 1988, pp. 69 no. 47, 179)

Obj_226	Inh_103	Roman coin, otherwise unidentified, stuck together w/ Obj_227, found in the region of the pelvis.	Coin	Camerton (Som.)	Inhumation 94B	(Horne, 1934, p. 60 fig. 2)	Burial dated to 7th cent. by Hawkes and Meaney, 1970, pp. 47—48.	(White, 1988, pp. 69 no. 48, 179
Obj_227	Inh_103	Roman coin, otherwise unidentified, stuck together w/ Obj_226, found in the region of the pelvis.	Coin	Camerton (Som.)	Inhumation 94B	(Horne, 1934, p. 60 fig. 2)	Burial dated to 7th cent. by Meaney and Hawkes, 1970, pp. 47—48.	(White, 1988, pp. 69 no. 48, 179
Obj_228	Inh_104	Roman coin of Constantine, AE3, found in a box at the feet, w/ cowrie shell, boar tusk, iron pin, flint scraper, & lump of chalk.	Coin	Camerton (Som.)	Inhumation 100	(Horne, 1934, p. 61 Pl. VI fig. 2)		(Meaney, 1981, p. 249; White, 1988, pp. 69 no. 49, 179)
Obj_229	Inh_105	Plain, lancet-shaped Roman strap end, pierced at one corner to be strung onto an iron loop w/ a CA tag and two bone discs. Contained in a bad w/ boar tusks, a frag. of glass, & various metals bits.	Strap End	Cassington I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 2	(Leeds and Riley, 1942, p. 65 fig. 15 Pl. V, c).	Type and illustration in Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, p. 63, fig. 23,f.	(White, 1988, pp. 53 no. III 2, 179—180, fig. 33,4)
Obj_230	Inh_106	Frag. of bone inlay from a Roman casket, decorated w/ incised bull's eyes & linear motifs. Found at feet & knees of burial. Roman pottery sherds also in fill.	Box	Cassington II (Oxon.)	Inhumation 6	(Kirk and Case, 1950, p. 104)	Casket may have been broken up at the time of burial. Illustration in White after Dickinson, 1976, Pl. 61,a.	(White, 1988, pp. 147 no. IX 3, 180, fig. 91,3)
Obj_231	Inh_107	Roman pot lid found inverted over pelvis/right femur, a comparable 2nd cent. example (c. AD 120-180) is illustrated in Brodribb, Hands and Walker, 1973, pp. 54 fig. 28, 493.	Ceramic	Cassington II (Oxon.)	Inhumation 7	(Kirk and Case, 1950, p. 105 Pl. 8 c)	Listing in White, 1988, p. 114 reads Cassington II 2, but I believe this to be a typo.	(White, 1988, pp. 114 no. 12, 180)

Obj_232	Inh_108	Roman coin reused as weight. Illegible sestertius of Trajan. Edges filed. Found w/ a set of scales, Obj_233, & six other weights poss. held in a CA work box. Other items in grave include a CA hanging bowl, remnants of a CA Frankish vessel, CA bracelet, Ag buckle, Au bead, & a green glass bead, CA bracteate die, & more.	Coin	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs.)	CS 39 Grave 1	(Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, pp. 94—95, fig. 118,6)	No. 6 in grave.	(White, 1988, pp. 65 no. 20i, 172; see also Scull, 1990)
Obj_233	Inh_108	Roman coin reused as weight. Found w/ set of scales & Obj_232. Obv: DN CONSTANTINO [I]VN N C draped diademed bust right, Rev: BEATA TRANQVILLITAS, London mint.	Coin	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs.)	CS 39 Grave 1	(Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, pp. 94—95, fig. 118,7)	No. 7 in grave.	(White, 1988, pp. 65 no. 20ii, 172; see also Scull, 1990)
Obj_234	Inh_109	Romano-British body sherd from a wheel-thrown vessel, found in the fill to the right of the skull.	Ceramic	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs.)	Grave 40	(Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, p. 48)	Catalogue no. 40.3. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_235	Inh_110	Roman coin, AD 330—335. Obv: bust of Constantine, CONSTANTINOPOLIS, Rev: Victory on prow. Trier mint.	Coin	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs.)	Grave 135	(Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, pp. 74-75)	Catalogue no. 135.3. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_236	_	Roman coin of late 3rd cent. Obv: DIVO CLAVDIO w/ bust right, Rev: CONSECRATIO w/ large altar. Mint mark missing.	Coin	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs.)	From cemetery	(Drinkall and Foreman, 1998, p. 96)	Catalogue no. U.9.	
Obj_237	Inh_111	Flat rotary quern stone (likely Roman) set vertically at the head of a cist grave.	Stone	Catterick Bridge (N. Yorks)	Cist 2100	(Wilson *et al.*, 1996, p. 46)		

Obj_238	Inh_112	Fragments of a Roman, amber-coloured glass cone beaker w/ flat base. Found at the head. White suggests similarity in type to Alfriston grave 60.	Glass Vessel	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 1	(Arnold, 1982, p. 19 fig. 4,23; 4,Ii)	Poss. parallel for vessel at Vert-la-Gravelle, Marne (Welch, 1983, pp. 144—145).	(White, 1988, pp. 129 no. 1, 182, fig. 74,5)
Obj_239	Inh_113	Base of Roman butt-beaker w/ grey, burnished surfaces & sandy fabric.	Ceramic	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 16	(Arnold, 1982, p. 19 fig. 4,23)	White notes shape to be reminiscent of Fulford's 'Bag-bodied beakers' dated late 3rd to mid-4th cent (1975, pp. 56—58 type 44).	(White, 1988, pp. 114 no. 13, 182)
Obj_240	Inh_114	Small, pierced Roman coin, illegible. Found with Obj_241 corroded onto the remains of what may have been a child's rattle.	Perf. Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 23	(Arnold, 1982, p. 23 fig. 8,23)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 56, 182)
Obj_241	Inh_114	Small, pierced Roman coin, illegible. Found with Obj_240 corroded onto the remains of what may have been a child's rattle.	Perf. Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 23	(Arnold, 1982, p. 23 fig. 8,23)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 56, 182)
Obj_242	Inh_115	CA Roman pin w/ large domed head of emerald-green glass. Generally rare on Roman sites but examples exist at Shakenoak, Oxon. (Harden, 1971, p. 106 no. 152, fig. 45,9) & Lankhills from 4th cent. graves 323, 336, & 351 (Clarke, 1979, p. 316Type D), as well as some early deposits at West Stow (Evison, 1985, p. 75).	Pin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 34	(Arnold, 1982, pp. 24—25 fig. 8,34iv)	Associated w/ a frag. of glass armlet which might also be of Romano-British manufacture, among a number of other dress objects.	(White, 1988, pp. 105-106 no. II 1 1, 182, fig. 52,2)

Obj_243	Inh_116	Pierced Roman coin of Domitian, poss. suspended from either rings or beads.	Perf. Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 55	(Arnold, 1982, p. 30 fig. 15)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 57, 182)
Obj_244	Inh_117	Roman coin, perforated, illegible. Associated w/ Fe buckle, armlet, & ring from a bag.	Perf. Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Inhumation 101	(Arnold, 1982, p. 36, fig. 28)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 58, 182)
Obj_245	_	CA armlet ornamented w/ transverse grooves & stamped annulets. Prob. from the near-Continent rather than Britain, & unlikely to be of Roman manufacture.	Bracelet	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 5b	(Arnold, 1982, p. 38, fig.24, 5b)	Nearest parallel is from Chatham Lines w/ likely date c. 450 (Evison 1965). No Roman parallels.	(White, 1988, pp. 109 no. 8, 182, fig. 57,1)
Obj_246	_	Small Roman truncated cone beaker w/ flat, kicked base & flame rounded rim, nearly complete. Conical profile w/ slightly flared neck.	Glass Vessel	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 6	(Arnold, 1982, p. 38, fig. 24)	BM MLA 1869, 1011.2. Form is Isings 106c, who cites several late 4th to early 5th cent. parallels found on the Continent (1957).	(White, 1988, pp. 129 no. 7., 182, fig. 74,6)
Obj_247	_	CA Roman cosmetic grinder which White records as a 'boat-shaped' amulet w/ integrally cast suspension ring. British Museum estimates a date in the 1st to 2nd cent. AD.	Unique Metal Object	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 26	(Arnold, 1982, p. 41, fig. 27)	BM MLA 1867,0729.125. See Jackson, 2010 for type.	(White, 1988, pp. 147 no. XI 1, 182, fig. 92,2)
Obj_248	_	Cast CA Roman terret w/ oval section & 3 winged knobs, unornamented, 1st cent. AD.	Horse Fitting	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 27	(Arnold, 1982, p. 41, fig. 27)	BM MLA 1867,0729.69.	(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 5, 182, fig. 87,5)
Obj_249	_	Roman coin	Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 43	(Arnold, 1982, p. 42, fig. 27)		(White, 1988, p. 183)
Obj_250	_	Roman coin	Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 44	(Arnold, 1982, p. 42, fig. 27)		(White, 1988, p. 183)

Obj_251	_	Roman coin	Coin	Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	Unprovenanced Find 45	(Arnold, 1982, p. 42, fig. 27)		(White, 1988, p. 183)
Obj_252	_	Small, circular CA Roman disc brooch divided into two zones by a flange, outer zone subdivided into concentric rings, inner zone pierced centrally.	Brooch	Churchover, Bensford Bridge (Warks.)	From cemetery	(Smith, 1848, pp. 36, 40—41, Pl. 18, 4).	Exact associations unknown but may be from an inhumation.	(White, 1988, p. 26, I 2, 183, fig. 14,2)
Obj_253	Inh_118	Frags. of a plain CA Roman bracelet. From a double male inhumation.	Bracelet	Cirencester II, The Barton (Gloucs.)	Double Male Inhumation	(Whatley, 1895, p. 396)	No illustration or further details given.	(White, 1988, pp. 109 no. 9, 183)
Obj_254	Inh_118	Frags. of a twisted CA Roman bracelet. Clarke's type A, ?mid- to late 4th cent. (1979, p. 302). From a double male inhumation.	Bracelet	Cirencester II, The Barton (Gloucs.)	Double Male Inhumation	(Whatley, 1895, p. 396)	Similar to a bracelet from Abingdon grave 70 (Obj_52).	(White, 1988, pp. 109 no. 9, 183)
Obj_255	Inh_119	Roman coin of Constantine I. From a double male inhumation.	Coin	Cirencester II, The Barton (Gloucs.)	Double Male Inhumation	(Whatley, 1895, p. 396)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 59, 183)
Obj_256	Inh_119	Roman coin of Constantine II. From a double male inhumation.	Coin	Cirencester II, The Barton (Gloucs.)	Double Male Inhumation	(Whatley, 1895, p. 396)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 59, 183)
Obj_257	Inh_119	Roman coin of Magentius. Obv: SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAES w/ Chi Rho. From a double male inhumation.	Coin	Cirencester II, The Barton (Gloucs.)	Double Male Inhumation	(Whatley, 1895, p. 396)	(Kent, 1981, p. 123 no. 34-35, Pl. 1, 34).	(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 59, 183)
Obj_258	Inh_120	Corroded remains of CA Roman coin pendant, badly worn or deliberately smoothed, poss. of Centenionalis.	Perf. Coin	Cleatham (Lincs.)	Grave 62	(Leahy, 2007, pp. 170, 243)	Find 3083.	
Obj_259	Inh_121	CA Roman disc brooch with notched decoration around the inner rim edge.	Brooch	Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	Grave 11	(Gingell, 1978, pp. 78—79, fig. 16,2)		(White, 1988, pp. 26 no. I 3, 183)

Obj_260	Inh_122	CA ring formed from Roman twisted wire bracelet, part of pouch collection between thighs.	Bracelet	Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	Grave 38	(Dinwiddy and Stoodley, 2016, p. 14)	Cable bracelet likely of Cool's type 1 or 2 (Cool, 1983, pp. 120—130).	
Obj_261	Inh_123	Roman CA coin, pierced. Very worn nummus, AD 330—335, Obv: GRA w/ bust right, Rev: GLORIAN (O VISAECVLI) feat. emperor w/ standard & shield.	Perf. Coin	Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	Grave 64	(Dinwiddy and Stoodley, 2016, pp. 31, 131)	Found by right hand on chest. ON 201.	
Obj_262	Inh_123	Roman CA coin, pierced. Very worn nummus, AD 330—335, Obv: (CONSTAN)TINOPLIS w/ helmeted bust w/ spear, Rev: winged victory on prow.	Perf. Coin	Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	Grave 64	(Dinwiddy and Stoodley, 2016, pp. 31, 131)	Found by right hand on chest. ON 202.	
Obj_263	Inh_124	Roman CA coin, pierced. Damaged & worn 4th century nummus, Obv: bust right, CON -, Rev: wreath containing text - T/ - / -X. Found as part of necklace group w/ one amber & two glass beads.	Perf. Coin	Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	Grave 89	(Dinwiddy and Stoodley, 2016, pp. 49, 131)	ON 239.	
Obj_264	Inh_125	Roman coin of Carausius.	Coin	Cotgrave (Notts.)	Inhumation	(Bateman, 1848, p. 297)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 61, 183)
Obj_265	Inh_126	CA Roman rosette belt fitting w/ long tang & bevelled-edged ring. Listed from an inhumation w/ no specified associations.	Belt Fitting	Croydon (Sy./Lon.)	From inhumation	(Smith, 1902b, p. 260 fig. opp. 257, 7 & 9)	Illustration in White after Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, fig. 24,e.	(White, 1988, pp. 53 no. III 3, 184, fig. 35,1)
Obj_266	Inh_126	A second CA Roman rosette belt fitting is listed by White, no further details given. Listed from an inhumation w/ no specified associations.	Belt Fitting	Croydon (Sy./Lon.)	From inhumation	(Smith, 1902b, p. 260 fig. opp 257, 7 & 9)		(White, 1988, p. 184)
Obj_267	Inh_126	CA lancet-shaped Roman strap tag. Listed from an inhumation w/ no specified associations.	Strap End	Croydon (Sy./Lon.)	From inhumation	(Smith, 1902b, p. 260 fig. opp 257, 7 & 9)		(White, 1988, pp. 53 no. 4, 184)

Obj_268	_	Roman coin, House of Constantine. No known associations.	Coin	Croydon (Sy./Lon.)	From cemetery	(Kent, 1961, p. 20)		(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 62, 184)
Obj_269	Inh_127	Complete CA skillet, Baker suggests of a late Roman type.	Metal Vessel	Desborough (Northants.)	Inhumation	(Baker, 1880, pp. 468—469, Pl. 29)	Skillets popular in 7th century contexts across the Continent & Scandinavia.	(White, 1988, pp. 120 no. 2 2, 184)
Obj_270	Inh_127	Base silver spoon bowl w/ flattened & pierced handle, on which there is an engraved monogram.	Spoon	Desborough (Northants.)	Inhumation	(Baker, 1880, pp. 468—469, Pl. 29)	BM MLA 1876,0504.2. Recorded as Roman but White notes no direct parallels; thus likely post-Roman in manufacture.	(White, 1988, pp. 137 no. I 3, 184, fig. 79,2)
Obj_271	Inh_128	Perforated silver coin, inscription & decoration on both sides. Obv: IMP C POSTVMVS -, Rev: HERC DEVSONIENSI. Gaul mint. Found behind skull with silver pendant and beads.	Perf. Coin	Didcot Power Station (Oxon.)	Inhumation 7	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 214)	Find no. 7.8, SF27. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_272	Inh_128	CA Roman coin, AD 348—360. Obv: House of Constantine, Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO feat. falling horseman, Illey mint. Placed above right shoulder at edge of grave cut.	Perf. Coin	Didcot Power Station (Oxon.)	Inhumation 7	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 214)	Find no. 7.1, SF20. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_273	Inh_129	Foot fragment of CA Roman bow brooch concreted onto remains of iron ring.	Brooch	Droxford (Hants.)	Inhumation 40	(Aldsworth, 1979, p. 134 fig. 30,1)	Poss. paralleled by Hull, 1968, Pl. 28,1.	(White, 1988, pp. 33-34 no. III a 2, 186, fig. 17,5)
Obj_274	Inh_130	Small ovoid CA Roman spoon bowl with broken off handle.	Spoon	Droxford (Hants.)	Inhumation from 1905 excvns	(Aldsworth, 1979, p. 137 no. 32 fig. 34)	BM MLA 1902,0722.32.	(White, 1988, pp. 137 no. I 4, 186, fig. 80,2)

Obj_275	_	CA Roman crossbow brooch cast in once piece, arched triangular bow, round-sectioned arms which terminate in deeply etched lines or 'proto-knobs', square-sectioned foot, pin missing.	Brooch	Droxford (Hants.)	Unk. assoc. from 1905 excvns	(Aldsworth, 1979, p. 136 no. 1 fig. 32)	BM MLA 1902,0722.1. Dateable to early 3rd cent. (Collingwood and Richmond, 1969, fig. 105, 75).	(White, 1988, pp. 38 no. j 2, 186, fig. 21,2)
Obj_276	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	Droxford (Hants.)	In two groups from cemetery contexts	(Dale, 1902, p. 127)		(White, 1988, p. 186)
Obj_277	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	Droxford (Hants.)	In two groups from cemetery contexts	(Dale, 1902, p. 127)		(White, 1988, p. 186)
Obj_278	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	Droxford (Hants.)	In two groups from cemetery contexts	(Dale, 1902, p. 127)		(White, 1988, p. 186)
Obj_279	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	Droxford (Hants.)	In two groups from cemetery contexts	(Dale, 1902, p. 127)		(White, 1988, p. 186)
Obj_280	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	Droxford (Hants.)	In two groups from cemetery contexts	(Dale, 1902, p. 127)		(White, 1988, p. 186)
Obj_281	Inh_131	Pierced Roman coin at breast, Obv: [IMP C CLAVDIVS AVG] w/ radiate head right, Rev: [VICTORIA AVG] feat. Victory standing holding wreath & palm.	Perf. Coin	Dunstable Five Knolls (Beds.)	Inhumation 22	(Dunning and Wheeler, 1931, p. 200 fig. 6,6)	Webb, 1927, p. 219 no. 104.	(White, 1988, pp. 73 no. 74, 186)
Obj_282	Inh_132	Unpierced Roman coin, Obv: [DN] VALEN[S PF AVG] w/ draped, pearl diademed bust right, Rev: [SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE] feat. victory advancing left w/ wreath & palm, AD 367-375.	Coin	Dunstable Five Knolls (Beds.)	Inhumation 31	(Dunning and Wheeler, 1931, p. 201 fig. 6,7)	Pearce, 1953, p. 142 no. 147 15b.	(White, 1988, pp. 73 no. 75, 187)

Obj_283	Inh_132	Tinned CA Roman goblet, likely 1st or 2nd century date. Shallow, rounded dish w/ wide, horizontal rim stamped w/ opposed annulets & pellets, broken stem w/ ?panther head at base. Found just north of the inhumation.	Metal Vessel	Dunstable Five Knolls (Beds.)	Inhumation 31	(Dunning and Wheeler, 1931, p. 201 fig. 6,2 & 6,7)	No parallel noted.	(White, 1988, pp. 121 no. 5 1, 187, fig. 73,1)
Obj_284	Inh_133	CA Roman circular plate brooch decorated w/ rings of coloured enamel.	Brooch	Duston (Northants.)	Unassigned Inhumation	(George, 1903, pp. 90, 310)	White cites similarities to a brooch at Sleaford, grave 216.	(White, 1988, p. 31 no. II 3, 187)
Obj_285	Inh_134	Roman coin, Obv: DN CONSTANTINVS PF AVG w/ helmeted & cuirassed bust right, Rev: [VICT.LAETAE PRINC PERP]feat. two victories holding a shield between them, on which they are writing VOT/?/PR.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	Inhumation 37	(Read, 1896), p. 198 art. 5; Dickinson, 1976 II pp. 94-95)	For type see Bruun, 1966, p. 757.	(White, 1988, pp. 73-74 no. 76i, 188)
Obj_286	Inh_134	Roman coin, Obv: DN CONSTA NS PF AVG w/ draped & diademed bust right, Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO feat. emperor standing on prow of galley holding phoenix on globe & *labrarum,* victory behind. Rome mint, AD 348-350.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	Inhumation 37	(Read, 1896, p. 198 art. 5; Dickinson, 1976, II pp. 94-95)	Kent, 1981, p. 256 no. 109	(White, 1988, pp. 73-74 no. 76ii, 188)
Obj_287	Inh_134	Roman coin, Obv: [CONSTANTINVS] IVN NOB C w/ draped & diademed bust right, Rev: [CAESAR]VM NOSTRORVM feat. a laurel wreath enclosing VOT/X. Trier mint, AD 323-324.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	Inhumation 37	(Read, 1896, p. 198 art. 5; Dickinson, 1976, II pp. 94-95)	Bruun, 1966, p. 202 no. 441.	(White, 1988, pp. 73-74 no. 76iii, 188)

Obj_288	Inh_134	Roman coin, Obv: IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG w/ draped & diademed bust right, Rev: [SOLI INVICTO] COM[ITI] feat. Sol standing w/ raised right hand, globe in left, *chamlys* over left shoulder. No mint mark visible.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	Inhumation 37	(Read, 1896, p. 198 art. 5; Dickinson, 1976, II pp. 94-95)		(White, 1988, pp. 73-74 no. 76iv, 188)
Obj_289	Inh_134	Roman coin, Obv: IMP C ALLECTVS AVG w/ radiate, cuirassed bust right, Rev: VIRTVS AVG feat. galley sailing left.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	Inhumation 37	(Read, 1896, p. 198 art. 5; Dickinson, 1976, II pp. 94-95)	Webb, 1933, p. 563 no. 55 or 569 no. 124.	(White, 1988, pp. 73-74 no. 76v, 188)
Obj_290	Inh_135	CA Roman disc brooch w/ two zones of decoration & inset black glass intaglio showing eagle looking back w/ a wreath in its beak. Parallels suggest a 3rd/4th cent. date.	Brooch	East Shefford (Berks.)	Poss. Inhumation 1	(Read, 1896, p. 198, art. 12 & 13; Smith, 1906, Pl. opp. P. 240 11,11a)	BM MLA 1893,0716.55. Paralleled by a complete brooch from Cottenham, Cambs. (Mackreth, 1985, p. 28 no. 165).	(White, 1988, pp. 26 no. A I 5, 187, fig. 14,4)
Obj_291	Inh_135	CA Roman disc brooch w/ two zones of decoration & central domed paste setting. Poss. worn in a pair w/ Obj_298 in the grave (Evison, 1965, pp. 28, 50; Dickinson, 1979, p. 50).	Brooch	East Shefford (Berks.)	Poss. Inhumation 1	(Read, 1896, p. 198, art. 12 & 13; Smith, 1906, Pl. opp. P. 240 11,11a)	BM MLA 1893,0716.56. 3rd/4th cent. date.	(White, 1988, pp. 26 no. A I 6, 187, fig. 14,5)
Obj_292	_	CA Roman plate brooch w/ enamel decoration of a 'champlevé triskele'. Paralleled w/ 2nd cent. examples from the Isle of Scilly (Hull in Dudley, 1967, pp. 52, fig. 21, 193) and Colchester (Crummy, 1983, p. 17, fig 14, 82).	Brooch	East Shefford (Berks.)	From cemetery	BM Register	AM accession no. AN1955.344.	(White, 1988, pp. 31 no. II 4, 188, fig. 16,5)

Obj_293	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	From cemetery	BM Register		(White, 1988, p. 188)
Obj_294	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	From cemetery	BM Register		(White, 1988, p. 188)
Obj_295	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	From cemetery	BM Register		(White, 1988, p. 188)
Obj_296	_	Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	East Shefford (Berks.)	From cemetery	BM Register		(White, 1988, p. 188)
Obj_297	_	Late Roman cone beaker in pale green glass w/ knocked off & ground down rim. Form is late 4th cent. Roman, poss. related to Isings form 106d (1957, p. 130).	Glass Vessel	East Shefford (Berks.)	Unk. assoc. from cemetery	(Harden, 1956, p. 158)	?BM MLA 1893,0716.2.	(Dickinson, 1976 I p. 362; White, 1988, pp. 129 no. C I 10, 187, fig. 75,3)
Obj_298	_	Late Roman mould blown bowl in greenish glass, poss. w/ flame-rounded rim. White suggests prob. derivative of Isings form 96 (1957).	Glass Vessel	East Shefford (Berks.)	Unk. assoc. from cemetery	(Harden, 1956, p. 158)	BM MLA 1893,0716.4.	(Dickinson, 1976 I p. 363; White, 1988, pp. 129, no. C I 9, 187, fig. 75,1)
Obj_299	_	Roman CA openwork wheel-brooch consisting of a formerly enamelled felloe joined w/ a pierced hub by ten spokes, 7 of which survive. Belongs to Green's Type 5 Wheel-Brooches, likely 2nd or 3rd century (1982, p. 171).	Brooch	Ely Fields Farm (Cambs.)	From cemetery, associations lost	(Fowler, 1948, p. 72 Pl. XIX)	CMAA 48.2452. White states that Butcher has questioned this identification, instead suggesting similarity to a 1st cent. brooch w/ applied bone roundels from Silchester (White, 1988, p. 31).	(White, 1988, pp. 31 no. II 5, 188, fig. 16,4)

Obj_300	Inh_136	CA finger ring likely formed from late Roman bracelet, identified as a short length of copper alloy w/ crenellated edge & teething between crenellations. Worn on finger of left hand.	Bracelet	Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	Grave 6	(Timby, 1996, p. 100, fig. 94)	Find no. 6.5. No parallels or types given for bracelet, but poss. of Clarke's type D1d (1979, p. 305)	
Obj_301	Inh_137	CA finger ring poss. from Roman bracelet frag., strong similarities to the object in Inh_136 above.	Bracelet	Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	Grave 46	(Timby, 1996, pp. 59, 109, fig. 113)	Find no. 46.3. No parallels or types given.	
Obj_302	Inh_138	Roman coin pendant, Antoninianus of Victorinus in Gaul, AD 269—271. Reverse design indiscernible.	Perf. Coin	Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	Grave 127	(Timby, 1996, p. 128)	Find no. 127.13. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_303	_	Roman CA finger ring w/ plain bezel. Found within cemetery site but not labelled. Poss. Cool's Group 7 (1983, p. 227).	Finger Ring	Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	From cemetery	(Timby, 1996, p. 130, fig. 165.5)	Unstratified (i). No parallels or types given.	
Obj_304	Inh_139	Small CA Roman disc brooch with two concentric rings around lightly stamped scrollwork S-shapes. A third rib encloses a deep central panel with missing setting. Traces of gilding.	Brooch	Emscote (Warks.)	Inhumation	(Chatwin, 1925, p. 269 Pl. 29, fig. 2)	BM MLA 1925,0608.7. British Museum suggests a 3rd/4th cent. date.	(White, 1988, pp. 27 no. 7, 188, 270 fig. 14,6)
Obj_305	_	CA Roman finger ring w/ round bezel which would have held a now-missing stone or paste setting. Hoop broken & ring would have been unwearable. Likely Cool's Group 4 (1983, p. 226).	Finger Ring	Emscote (Warks.)	From cemetery	BM Register	BM MLA 1925,0608.8. White cites a similar ring from Colchester (Crummy, 1983, p. 49 fig. 50 no.1779).	(White, 1988, pp. 102 no. I 1 6, 188, fig. 50,7)

Obj_306	_	Roman coin of the later empire. No further details given.	Coin	Fairford (Gloucs.)	From cemetery, unassoc. but poss. from inhumation	(Wylie, 1852, p. 28)	The actual number of coins present at this site is uncertain. White lists at least four in his catalogue, though there may be 5 or more.	(White, 1988, pp. 74 no.77, 189)
Obj_307	_	Roman coin of the later empire. No further details given.	Coin	Fairford (Gloucs.)	From cemetery, unassoc. but poss. from inhumation	(Wylie, 1852, p. 28)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no.77, 189)
Obj_308	_	Roman coin of the later empire. No further details given.	Coin	Fairford (Gloucs.)	From cemetery, unassoc. but poss. from inhumation	(Wylie, 1852, p. 28)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no.77, 189)
Obj_309	_	Pierced Roman coin of Gallienus.	Perf. Coin	Fairford (Gloucs.)	From cemetery, unassoc. but poss. from inhumation	(Wylie, 1852, pp. 79, 82)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no.77, 189)
Obj_310	_	Cast CA Roman terret w continuous 'lip-like' mouldings or 'ribbed terrets' around outside of ring (MacGregor, 1976, pp. 42—43), dated 1st cent. AD by White due to being cast in one piece.	Horse Fitting	Fairford (Gloucs.)	Unassoc. find from inhumation	(Wylie, 1852, p. 15 Pl. V 7)	AM accession no. AN1961.115.	(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 6, 189, fig. 88,4)
Obj_311	Inh_140	Roman coin, possibly of Magnetius(?). From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)
Obj_312	Inh_140	Roman coin of Constantine I. From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)

Obj_313	Inh_140	Roman Coin, worn smooth. From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)
Obj_314	Inh_140	Roman Coin, worn smooth. From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)
Obj_315	Inh_141	Roman Coin, worn smooth. From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)
Obj_316	Inh_141	Roman Coin, worn smooth. From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)
Obj_317	Inh_141	Roman Coin, worn smooth. From two inhumations with confused associations.	Coin	Filkins (Oxon.)	From two inhumations	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 116)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 78, 190)
Obj_318	Inh_142	CA Roman 'Backworth' brooch w/ deeply arched bow, found at right shoulder. Likely dated between mid-1st & mid-2nd century. Poss. paired w/ Iron Age brooch & worn at the shoulders.	Brooch	Filkins (Oxon.)	Inhumation 3	(Akerman, 1857, p. 141 fig. 142)	White notes this item lacks the acanthus decoration typical of the type & cites parallels at Richborough, Kent (Hull, 1968, Pl. 29, 33, or 38/9).	(White, 1988, pp. 36 no. d 1, 190, fig. 19,6)
Obj_319	Inh_143	Small, oval, gilt CA Roman disc brooch divided into two zones by an upright flange, outer zone decorated w/ stamped 'S' pattern over gilt surface. Lost central setting. Traces of Fe pin.	Brooch	Frilford I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 4	(Akerman, 1865, p. 137)	BM MLA 1867,0204.17. 3rd/4th cent. date.	(White, 1988, pp. 27 no. 8, 191, fig. 14,7)
Obj_320	Inh_144	CA disc, possibly Roman coin, found at neck.	Coin	Frilford I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 142	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 127)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 79, 191)

Obj_321	Inh_145	Roman coin of Constantine. Found w/ Obj_322 in stones above head.	Coin	Frilford I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 145	(Dickinson, 1976 II, pp. 127-128)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 80, 191)
Obj_322	Inh_145	Roman coin of Valens. Found w/ Obj_321 in stones above head.	Coin	Frilford I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 145	(Dickinson, 1976 II, pp. 127-128)		(White, 1988, pp. 74 no. 80, 191)
Obj_323	Inh_146	CA Romano-British spoon bowl found w/ an otherwise unaccompanied inhumation. Date uncertain, but likely late 4th, poss. early 5th cent.	Spoon	Frilford I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 175	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 175)		(White, 1988, pp. 138 no. 7, 191)
Obj_324	Inh_147	Fe spoon w/ asymmetric bowl & plain junction, found at feet of female inh. w/ amulet box, etc. White lists as poss. Roman, as Fe spoons of this period are known (Crummy, 1983, p. 69).	Spoon	Garton Slack II (Yorks.)	Inhumation 7	(Mortimer, 1905, pp. 248—250)	Illustration in White after Mortimer, 1905, Pl. XXXV, 646.	(White, 1988, pp. 138 no. 8, 191, fig. 80,5)
Obj_325	Inh_148	Complete Roman shale armlet of Clarke's type A (1979, p. 312), common in late Roman period.	Bracelet	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation (Group D)	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 18)	CMAA Z 18062	(White, 1988, pp. 109 no. 19, 193, fig. 57,5)
Obj_326	Inh_149	Cast CA Roman Lamberton Moor bow brooch w/ rectangular panels of enamel. Dated to 2nd century (Crummy, 1983, p. 14 fig. 9, 65).	Brooch	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 2	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 6 Pl. 4,3)	CMAA D 24 M1 A	(White, 1988, pp. 37 no. g 1, 193, 276 fig. 20,4)
Obj_327	Inh_150	Roman coin, pierced & illegible.	Perf. Coin	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 25	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 10)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 88, 193)
Obj_328	Inh_151	Coarse ware Roman vessel, also referred to as "reddish-white speckled 'biscuit ware'" & 'British Gritted Ware'.	Ceramic	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 29	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 5)		(White, 1988, pp. 115 no. 23, 193)

Obj_329	Inh_152	Roman slip ware vessel, 'Castor Ware' vase w/ lattice decoration around waist in barbotine, globular w/ inverted neck & beaded rim. Type dateable to about AD315 (Fulford, 1975, p. 29).	Ceramic	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 34	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, pp. 5, 15 Pl. 6, 8)	Paralleled at Verulamium (Wilson in Frere, 1972, p. 150 fig. 134, 1139).	(White, 1988, pp. 115 no. 24, 193)
Obj_330	Inh_153	Bone pin w/ moulded & unusually pierced head, presumably Crummy's type 3 (1983, pp. 21-22 fig. 19).	Pin	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 41	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 7)		(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 3, 193)
Obj_331	Inh_154	Pierced Roman coin, illegible.	Perf. Coin	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 45	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 10)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 89, 193)
Obj_332	Inh_155	Roman coin, pierced & near-illegible. Prob. House of Constantine, Rev: CAESARVM NOSTRORVM.	Perf. Coin	Girton (Cambs.)	Inhumation 54	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 11)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 90, 193)
Obj_333	_	Pierced Roman coin of Constantine.	Perf. Coin	Girton (Cambs.)	From the 1881 excavations	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 12)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 91, 193)
Obj_334	_	Pierced Roman coin, illegible.	Perf. Coin	Girton (Cambs.)	From the 1881 excavations	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925, p. 12)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 91, 193)
Obj_335	Inh_156	Pierced Roman coin, illegible.	Perf. Coin	Glynde (E. Ssx)	Inhumation	(Welch, 1983, pp. 402-403)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 92, 194)
Obj_336	Inh_157	Roman glass vessel, no further details given.	Glass Vessel	Great Casterton, Rutland (Leics.)	Inhumation 2	White lists source as G. Grainger, pers. comm.		(White, 1988, p. 194)
Obj_337	_	Pierced coin of Tetricus I, type unspecified. Assoc. unpublished.	Perf. Coin	Great Casterton, Rutland (Leics.)	From cemetery	(Wilson, 1967, p. 268)		(White, 1988, pp. 76 no. 93, 194)

Obj_338	Inh_158	Roman coin, Obv: IMP C.M.Q.TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG, cuirassed radiate bust right, Rev: [ABUN]DANTIA [AVG] feat. Abundance emptying cornucopia, AD 249—251.	Coin	Hampnett Burn Ground (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 5	(Grimes, 1960, p. 120 fig. 47)	(Mattingley, Sydenham and Sutherland, 1949, p. 121 no. 10b.	(White, 1988, pp. 77 no. 101, 195)
Obj_339	Inh_159	Frag. of cast CA Roman brooch, T-shaped fibula w/ notched head, listed by White as Langton Down type, 1st cent. AD (Collingwood and Richmond, 1969, pp. 292-293 fig. 102, 18).	Brooch	Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	Inhumation 21	(Akerman, 1853, p. 261)	BM MLA 1853,1214.26.	(White, 1988, pp. 37 no. f 1, 195, fig. 20,3)
Obj_340	Inh_160	AE3 Roman coin of House of Constantine, White states prob. GLORIA EXERCITVS type.	Coin	Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	Inhumation 28	(Akerman, 1853, p. 262)		(White, 1988, pp. 77 no. 102, 195)
Obj_341	Inh_161	Roman dolphin brooch w/ comma-shaped profile, bow ornamented w/ two ridges of closely spaced lines, repaired w/ a CA pin. Located in the lap w/ beads & comb frags.	Brooch	Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	Inhumation 40	(Akerman, 1853, p. 263)	BM MLA 1853,1214.61.	(White, 1988, pp. 36 no. e 2, 195, fig. 20,2)
Obj_342	Inh_161	CA Roman Tortworth-type strap end & fitting, lanceolate body w/ sub-rectangular tab, butt pierced singly.	Strap End	Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	Inhumation 40	(Akerman, 1853, p. 263)		(White, 1988, pp. 54 no. 6, 195, fig. 33,6)
Obj_343	Inh_161	Cast CA shell w/ suspension loop, making it likely to be a personal ornament.	Unique Metal Object	Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	Inhumation 40	(Akerman, 1853, p. 263)		(White, 1988, pp. 148 no. XII 5, 195, fig. 93,5)

Obj_344	Inh_162	CA Roman lion's head mount w/ CA & Fe links which suggests it may have been suspended at the waist. White suggests may be a portion of a detached phalera of 1st or 2nd cent. date, though also poss. a Roman chair or box fitting.	Mount	Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	Inhumation 61	(Akerman, 1853, pp. 475-476)	BM MLA 1854,0615.5. Parallel cited by White from Newsted, Roxburghshire (Curle, 1911, p. 299 Pl. LXXVII, 13)	(White, 1988, pp. 142 no. IV 3, 196, fig. 85,8)
Obj_345	Inh_163	CA Roman propeller-shaped belt fitting, decorated in 'chip-carved' style w/ central bull's eye motif & incised triangular areas on blades, reused as a pendant.	Belt Fitting	Harwell (Oxon.)	Inhumation 9	White lists source as D. Brown, pers. comm.	AM unnumbered. White cites comparable sets from Hungary (Bullinger, 1969, Taf. 27,2)	(White, 1988, pp. 54 no. III 7, 196, fig. 34,6)
Obj_346	_	Circular CA Roman disc brooch w/ lost central setting. Wide outer zone decorated w/ stamping & faint notched or cable design, inner band decorated w/ annulets. 3rd or 4th cent.	Brooch	Haslingfield (Cambs.)	From cemetery	BM Register	BM MLA 1874,0326.13. White notes similarities to the brooch at Gilton, grave 87 (Kent) (1988, p. 27 no. 9).	(White, 1988, pp. 27 no. A I 10, 196, fig. 15,2)
Obj_347	_	Late Roman finger ring w/ broken ribbon shank & square bezel, feat. a circular depression for a missing setting.	Finger Ring	Haslingfield (Cambs.)	From cemetery	BM Register	BM MLA 1874,0326.31. White notes setting to be reminiscent of Marshall, 1907, p. 139 no. 849 Pl. XXI, though without that ring's complexity.	(White, 1988, pp. 103 no. I 1 8 , 196, fig. 50,10)

Obj_348	_	CA Roman martingale/strap-distributor from horse harness, trefoil shaped w/ three loops around a central oval face mask, unknown associations.	Horse Fitting	Haslingfield (Cambs.)	From cemetery	BM Register	BM MLA 1874,0326.29. Similar to the object at Abingdon, grave 75 (White, 1988, p. 142 no. IV 1) which has a parallel at Richborough, Kent (Bushe-Fox, 1926, p. 47 Pl. XV, 29).	(White, 1988, pp. 142 no. IV 4, 196, fig. 85,7)
Obj_349	_	Small CA Roman key w/ round shank & pierced lozengiform head w knob. A casket key for a rotary lock.	Key	Haslingfield (Cambs.)	From cemetery	BM Register	BM MLA 1874,0326.30. Paralleled by a 2nd cent. example from Richborough, Kent (Bushe-Fox, 1926, p. 82 Pl. XIII, 41)	(White, 1988, pp. 140 no. II 4, 196, fig. 83,3)
Obj_350	_	Ovoid CA Roman spoon bowl, half of which remains. Handle broken off & stump worn smooth. Likely 3rd/4th century.	Spoon	Haslingfield (Cambs.)	From cemetery	BM Register	BM MLA 1874,0326.19.	(White, 1988, pp. 138 no. I 9, 196, fig. 81,1)
Obj_351	Inh_164	Roman coin in accessory vessel. Obv: VRBS ROMA w/ helmeted bust of Roma, left, Rev: wolf w/ suckling twins & two stars above, Tier mint. AD330-337.	Coin	Hawks Hill, Fetcham (Sy./Lon.)	From inhumation	(Smith, 1901, p. 225)	Type: Bruun, 1966, pp. 270-279.	(White, 1988, pp. 78 no. 103, 196)
Obj_352	Inh_165	CA Roman buckle of White's Group B2, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 3B (1961, pp. 59-60), trapezoidal, cable decorated plate & original tongue.	Buckle	Highdown (W. Sussex)	From inhumation	(White, 1986, pp. 91-92, fig. 2)	Listed as being from inhumation, but associations unknown.	(White, 1988, pp. 51 no. II 15, 198, fig. 31,1)

Obj_353	Inh_166	CA Roman finger ring w/ oval glass intaglio of 3rd century date. Type Cool's Group 4 (1983, p. 226).	Finger Ring	Highdown (W. Sussex)	From inhumation	(Welch, 1983, fig. 116, f)	For intaglio, see Henig, 1974 II, p. 197 no. 555 Pl. XVII.	(White, 1988, pp. 103 no. I 1 9, 198, fig. 50,11)
Obj_354	Inh_167	Pierced Roman coin of Constantine I. AD 323—324. Reverse unidentified. Found w/ Obj_363, one at the throat & the other at the waist (not specified which).	Perf. Coin	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 10	(Welch, 1983, p. 465 fig. 92 e-i)		(White, 1988, pp. 78 no. 105, 197)
Obj_355	Inh_167	Pierced Roman coin of Gallienus. Reverse unidentified. Found w/ Obj_362, one at the throat & the other at the waist (not specified which).	Perf. Coin	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 10	(Welch, 1983, p. 465 fig. 92 e-i)		(White, 1988, pp. 78 no. 105, 197)
Obj_356	Inh_168	Roman greenish glass cone beaker w/ knocked off & ground down rim. Strongly conical profile, decorated w/ spiral & zig-zag self-coloured trails.	Glass Vessel	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 32	(Welch, 1983, p. 469 fig. 100,a)	Welch cites several parallels to late Roman (4th to early 5th cent.) Continental contexts (1983, p. 145).	(White, 1988, pp. 130 no. C I 15, 197, fig. 76,1)
Obj_357	Inh_169	Roman coin, AE3 of Constantius II, reverse unidentified, w/ Obj_358.	Coin	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 47	(Welch, 1983, p. 472 fig. 103, a & b)		(White, 1988, pp. 78 no. 106, 197)
Obj_358	Inh_169	Hollow-cast CA bust of a faun, identified by pointed ears & beard. Likely a terminal or mount for a piece of Roman furniture.	Mount	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 47	(Welch, 1983, p. 472 fig. 103,a & b)	White cites cf. Wilson, 1968, p. 137 no.161 Pl XLIII.	(White, 1988, pp. 148, 197, fig. 93,4)

Obj_359	Inh_170	Roman light green glass bowl w/ folded, everted rim & tapering sides, Isings form 115 which dies out by end of 4th cent. (1957, p. 143). Found near head.	Glass Vessel	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 53	(Welch, 1983, p. 473 fig. 103,e)		(White, 1988, pp. 130 no. C I 16, 197, fig. 76,2)
Obj_360	Inh_171	Roman indented pottery beaker of Fulford type 27 (1975, pp. 50-52 figs. 12 & 46.	Ceramic	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 82	(Welch, 1983, p. 482; 1983 vol. 2, Pl. VI)		(White, 1988, pp. 115 no. A I 26, 198)
Obj_361	Inh_172	Roman flask of dark olive green glass w/ horizontal flame rounded rim, cylindrical neck, globular body & concave base. Late Roman date, type common on Continent.	Glass Vessel	Highdown (W. Sussex)	Inhumation 178 (incomplete)	(Welch, 1983, p. 482 fig. 109,d)	White notes similarities to Isling form 117 flask (1957, pp. 147-148) from Bifrons, Kent.	(White, 1988, pp. 130 no. C I 17, 198, fig. 76,3)
Obj_362	_	Fluted yellowish glass Roman bowl, Isings form 117 (1957, pp. 147-148).	Glass Vessel	Highdown (W. Sussex)	From inhumation (?), unassociated	(Welch, 1983, fig. 123b)		(White, 1988, pp. 130 no. C I 18, 198, fig. 76,4)
Obj_363	_	Late Roman yellowish glass bowl w/ wheel cut design, 60% complete. Cut decoration showing frieze of peacocks & roundels w/ word SEMPER above.	Glass Vessel	Holme Pierrepont (Notts.)	From poss. inhumation (?)	(Bateman, 1848, p. 298)	BM MLA 1931,0313.2. Vessel described in Harden, 1956, p. 136.	(White, 1988, pp. 130 no. C I 19, 198, fig. 76,5)
Obj_364	_	CA 'leopard' appliqué decorated w/ incised lines for the mane & bull's eyes for the pelt. Shown in running motion, but only front legs survive. Likely dated to the late Roman period, c. 3rd/4th cent.	Unique Metal Object	Holme Pierrepont (Notts.)	From poss. inhumation (?)	(Bateman, 1848, p. 299)	BM MLA 1931,0313.15. No parallels, but similar animals are found on a pail at Chessell Down grave 45 (Arnold, 1982, fig. 10) and in 4th cent. mosaics noted by White.	(White, 1988, pp. 122 no. B I 5 3, 198, fig. 67,2)

Obj_365	Inh_173	Roman coin, Antoninianus of Probus, Rev: ADVENTVS AVG, mint mark unknown, found near the grave & likely (but not definitely) assoc. w/ the inhumation.	Coin	Horncastle (Lincs.)	Inhumation 2	(White, 1981, pp. 71-72)		(White, 1988, pp. 78 no. 108, 199)
Obj_366	Inh_174	Pierced Roman coin of Constantine I, otherwise unidentified. Found w/ silver bracteate.	Perf. Coin	Irby, Welbeck Hill (Lincs.)	Inhumation 52	(Taylor, 1968, p. 29)		(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 113, 201)
Obj_367	_	Brooch of 'safety pin' type, Nauheim derivative, found in a pair w/ Obj_378. Presumed Roman by White, though other dates of manufacture cannot be ruled out.	Brooch	Islip (Northants.)	Poss. Inhumation	(Baker, 1882, p. 90)		(White, 1988, pp. 34 no. III a 5 & 6, 201)
Obj_368	_	Brooch of 'safety pin' type, Nauheim derivative, found in a pair w/ Obj_377. Presumed Roman by White, though other dates of manufacture cannot be ruled out.	Brooch	Islip (Northants.)	Poss. Inhumation	(Baker, 1882, p. 90)		(White, 1988, pp. 34 no. III a 5 & 6, 201)
Obj_369	Inh_175	CA ovoid Roman spoon bowl w/ broken off handle, break worn smooth. Likely 3rd or 4th cent. date.	Spoon	Kemble I (Gloucs.)	From Inhumation	(Akerman, 1857b, p. 115)	LM M.7744.	(White, 1988, pp. 138 no. I 11, 201, fig. 81,2)
Obj_370	Inh_176	Roman coin, Obv: IMP CARAVSIVS [AVG PF] w/ radiate & draped bust right, Rev: PAX AVG feat. Pax holding olive branch & wreath intertwined in left hand & sceptre in right. Assoc. w/ Obj_371.	Coin	Kemble I (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 10	(Akerman, 1857b, p. 114)	Webb, 1933, p. 474 no. 118 ff.	(White, 1988, pp. 79, 201)
Obj_371	Inh_176	CA earring, in grave assoc. w/ Obj_370.	Earring	Kemble I (Gloucs.)	Inhumation 10	(Akerman, 1857b, p. 114)		(White, 1988, p. 201)

Obj_372	Inh_177	Complete buckle set consisting of sword sheath bindings, strap end, & belt attachment loop w/ ring. One of the sheath bindings could have been used as the end of a military cingulum. Grave estimated to be of early 5th cent.	Belt Fitting	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 14	(Kennett, 1983, pp. 88—90)	White notes a continental parallel for the sheath binding type from Oudenburg (Böhme, 1974, pp. 296, Taf. 97 15,16).	(White, 1988, pp. 49 no. I 3, 201, fig. 26,1)
Obj_373	Inh_178	Pierced Roman coin, unidentified, assoc. w/ 66 beads & Fe frag.	Perf. Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 35	(Wilkinson, 1868, p. 205; Kennett, 1968, p. 37)		(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 116, 201)
Obj_374	Inh_179	Unidentified Roman coin found corroded onto a knife & Fe frag.	Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 40	(Smith, 1868, p. 205; Kennett, 1968, pp. 38-39)		(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 117, 201)
Obj_375	Inh_180	Pierced Roman coin, unidentified.	Perf. Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 53	(Smith, 1868, p. 208; Kennett, 1968, p. 48)		(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 118, 201)
Obj_376	Inh_181	CA pin w/ loose spiral head, believed by White to be from a Roman brooch. White additionally suggests it could have been used as a shroud pin.	Pin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 63	(Smith, 1868, p. 208; Kennett, 1968, pp. 49-50)	BM MLA 1891,0614.295.	(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 4, 202, fig. 52,3)
Obj_377	Inh_182	Pierced Roman coin found w/ Obj_378 as well as a knife, CA link & two vessels.	Perf. Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 84	(Smith, 1868, p. 212; Kennett, 1968, p. 59)		(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 119, 202)
Obj_378	Inh_182	Twisted CA Roman brooch pin listed w/ Obj_377. No further details available.	Pin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 84	(Smith, 1868, p. 212; Kennett, 1968, p. 59)		(White, 1988, pp. 79 w/ no. 119, 202)

Obj_379	Inh_183	CA Roman bracelet or armlet w/ plano-convex section & tongue & rivet fastening, exterior surface plain.	Bracelet	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 107	(Smith, 1868, pp. 214—215)	BM MLA 1891,0624.12. White notes form closely paralleled by the Chatham Lines bracelets 5 & 6, but gives no further citation.	(White, 1988, pp. 110 no. III 22, 201, fig. 58,3)
Obj_380	Inh_183	AE3 Roman coin of Constantine II, Obv: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C w/ diademed & draped bust right, Rev:CAESARVM NOSTRORVM feat. Wreath containing VOT/X. London mint, AD323-324.	Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 107	(Smith, 1868, pp. 214—215)	Bruun, 1966, p. 115 no.292.	(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 120 i, 202)
Obj_381	Inh_183	Roman coin. Follis of Constantine, Obv: CONSTANTINVS PF AVG w/ laurelled, draped & diademed bust right, Rev: SOLI INVICTO COMITI feat. Sol standing, right hand raised holding globe. Lyons mint, AD 313—314.	Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 107	(Smith, 1868, pp. 214—215)	Bruun, 1966, p. 122 no.5-7.	(White, 1988, pp. 79 no. 120 ii, 202)
Obj_382	Inh_183	Roman coin, indescernible obverse w/ textile impression on reverse.	Coin	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 107	(Smith, 1868, pp. 214—215)		(White, 1988, pp. 80 no. 120 iii, 201)
Obj_383	Inh_184	Enamelled, flat CA Roman disc brooch found w/ two silver plates.	Brooch	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 112	(Smith, 1868, p. 216; Kennett, 1968, p. 66)	Listed among grave contents by Kennet but otherwise unidentified.	(White, 1988, pp. 32 no. A II 8, 202)
Obj_384	Inh_185	CA Roman strip bracelet w/ simple cog-wheel decoratin, of Clarke's type D1d (1979, p. 305), found w/ Obj_385.	Bracelet	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 114	(Smith, 1868, p. 216; Kennett, 1968, p. 67)		(White, 1988, pp. 110 no. 23, 202)

Obj_385	Inh_185	Half of CA Roman bracelet, also of Clarke's type D1d(?), found w/ Obj_384.	Bracelet	Kempston (Beds.)	Inhumation 114	(Smith, 1868, p. 216; Kennett, 1968, p. 67)		(White, 1988, pp. 110 no. 23, 202)
Obj_386	_	Stylised CA late Roman buckle of White's Group A2b, equivalent to Hawkes & Dunning Group 1A (1961, p. 41) w/ unknown associations.	Buckle	Kempston (Beds.)	From inhumations	(Evison, 1968), pp. 238, 245, fig.4e)	Type evolution is long & complex, of British manufacture but poss. continuing into the 5th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 51 no. II 16, 202, fig. 29,5)
Obj_387	_	Roman pottery vessel, small grey ware jar w/ everted rim, flat base, & slight foot ring.	Ceramic	Kempston (Beds.)	From inhumations	(Kennett, 1968, p. 189 fig. 36,35)		(White, 1988, pp. 116 no. 30, 202)
Obj_388	Inh_186	'Curated' CA Roman bracelet w/ decoration resembling snakes' heads at terminals. Found at upper right thigh, poss. part of a bag assemblage.	Bracelet	King's Garden Hostel (Cambs.)	Grave 2	(Dodwell, Lucy and Tipper, 2004, p. 98-100, fig. 5,5)	SF4. Johns class Bii (1997, p. 35). Parallels noted by White at Wakerley, Northamptonshire (1988, p. 110 no. 29).	
Obj_389	Inh_187	Large fragment Roman tile found resting over the head/shoulder of a child inhumed w/ a young adult male. Both Prehistoric & Roman pottery were recovered from the grave fill.	Tile	King's Garden Hostel (Cambs.)	Grave 6	(Dodwell, Lucy and Tipper, 2004, p. 100)	No small find number.	
Obj_390	Inh_188	4th cent. Roman coin of Valens, AD 365—378. Found w/ wide CA rectangular plates attached to each side, presumably to create a suspension loop. Found corroded onto Fe frags.	Coin	King's Garden Hostel (Cambs.)	Grave 16	(Dodwell, Lucy and Tipper, 2004, p. 104, fig. 19,17)	SF12.	
Obj_391	Inh_189	Small green glass Roman unguent bottle, late 4th cent.	Glass Vessel	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 9	(Welch, 1983, pp. 143, 411-412)		(White, 1988, pp. 130, 203)

Obj_392	Inh_190	CA Roman dropped bar terret composed of a ring & rectangular joining section. Found at left hip.	Horse Fitting	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 13	(Welch, 1983, pp. 412-413, fig. 70,d)	White parallels this terret ring w/ one at Alfriston, grave 88 (1988, p. 144).	(White, 1988, pp. 144 no. V 7, 203, fig. 87,6)
Obj_393	Inh_191	Pierced Roman coin of Constans found at the throat. Assoc. w/ two knives.	Perf. Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 10	(Neville, 1854, p. 98)	White makes note that Neville's coin list (1854, p. 114) does not correspond w/ the coins listed in the CMAA.	(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 138, 206)
Obj_394	Inh_192	CA Roman bow brooch of Colchester type B. Tapering bow w/ projecting wings on either side. Found near skull, where an Fe spearhead is also located.	Brooch	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 2	(Neville, 1854, p. 96)	CMAA 48.1514. Dated to c. AD 50—70 (Crummy, 1983, p. 12 fig. 6,52).	(White, 1988, pp. 34 no. III a 7, 206, fig. 18,1)
Obj_395	Inh_193	Cast CA Roman 'massive' or 'Donside' terret, late 1st to 3rd cent. AD. Found w/ attached CA latch lifter 'key' on ring near thigh.	Horse Fitting	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 9	(Neville, 1854, pp. 96-98)	CMAA 1523 & 1524c.	(White, 1988, pp. 144, 206, fig. 88,1)
Obj_396	Inh_194	Roman sestertius of Vespasian, Rev: PAX AVG, found above the head of an inhumation.	Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 14	(Neville, 1854, p. 99)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 139, 206)
Obj_397	Inh_195	Roman coin of Valentinian, AE4, found in grave (White notes possibly in fill).	Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 17	(Neville, 1854, p. 99)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 140, 206)
Obj_398	Inh_196	Roman coin of CONSTANTINOPOLIS, AE3, AD 330—337, Rev: feat. victory w/ spear & shield. Pierced & strung w/ 57 beads.	Perf. Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 21	(Neville, 1854, pp. 100-101)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 141, 206)

Obj_399	Inh_197	Cast CA Roman bow brooch w/ projecting semi-cylindrical wings, crest has notching on lower part of bow. Colchester type. Catch plate complete & pierced twice. Found near feet.	Brooch	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 28	(Neville, 1854, p. 102)	CMAA 48.1528. Parallel illustrated by Hattatt (1985, p. 12,258).	(White, 1988, pp. 34 no. III a 8, 206, fig. 18,2)
Obj_400	Inh_198	CA Roman brooch w/ semi-rounded profile. Nauheim-type brooch likely dated to late 1st cent. BC. Found at head.	Brooch	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 43	(Neville, 1854, p. 105)		(White, 1988, pp. 34 no. III a 9, 206)
Obj_401	Inh_199	Roman coin of Gratian, AE3, Rev: GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI. Rec. w/ Obj_402. Both found in or near the grave but not directly assoc. w/ the body.	Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 54	(Neville, 1854, p. 106)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 142, 206)
Obj_402	Inh_199	Roman coin, antoninianus of Julia Mamea, Rev: DIANA LVCIFERA. Rec. w/ Obj_401. Both found in or near the grave but not directly assoc. w/ the body.	Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 54	(Neville, 1854, p. 106)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 142, 206)
Obj_403	Inh_200	Pierced Roman coin, AE3, poss. of Gratian.	Perf. Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 55	(Neville, 1854, p. 107)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 143, 206)
Obj_404	Inh_201	Roman brooch w/ openwork & slightly broken catch plate, round-sectioned bow w/ hook at top, of Colchester type dated to c. AD 14—69 (Crummy, 1983, p. 12 fig. 6, 40). No record of position.	Brooch	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 100	(Neville, 1854, p. 113)	CMAA 48.1623.	(White, 1988, pp. 35 no. III a 10, 207, fig. 18,4)
Obj_405	Inh_202	Roman coin of VRBS ROMA issue, AE3, poss. not directly assoc. w/ the body.	Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 101	(Neville, 1854, p. 113)		(White, 1988, pp. 83-4 no. 144, 207)

Obj_406	Inh_202	Pair silver wire earrings w/ glass beads. No further information given.	Earring	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 101	(Neville, 1854, p. 113)		(White, 1988, pp. 83 w/ no. 144, 207)
Obj_407	Inh_203	Roman coin of Constantine I found under the body. Assoc. w/ wrist clasps.	Coin	Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	Inhumation 103	(Neville, 1854, p. 113)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 145, 207)
Obj_408	Inh_204	Plain CA Roman finger ring w/ oval bezel & ribbon hoop. Poss. Cool's Group 7 (1983, p. 227).	Finger Ring	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 2	(Neville, 1852, p. 13, Pl. 13)	White notes a 'more battered' parallel from Colchester illustrated by Crummy (1983, p. 49, no. 1771, fig. 58).	(White, 1988, pp. 103 no. I 1 12, 207, fig. 51,2)
Obj_409	Inh_205	Roman coin, illegible 3rd cent. radiate Antoninianus, no further details. Found on lumbar vertebrae w/ Obj_410, Obj_411, & Obj_412.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 3B (1920 excavations)	(Lethbridge and Carter, 1928, p. 102, fig. 4, 1-9)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 153i, 207)
Obj_410	Inh_205	Roman coin, AE3 House of Constantine, Obv: unreadable, Rev: BEATA TRANQVILLITAS feat. bust in helmet w/ shield & spear. Found on lumbar vertebrae w/ Obj_409, Obj_411, & Obj_412.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 3B (1920 excavations)	(Lethbridge and Carter, 1928, p. 102, fig. 4, 1-9)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 153ii, 207)
Obj_411	Inh_205	Roman coin, Obv: CONS[TANTINVS IVN] NOB C w/ diademed & draped bust right, Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS], Trier mint, AD332-333. Found on lumbar vertebrae w/ Obj_409, Obj_410, & Obj_412.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 3B (1920 excavations)	(Lethbridge and Carter, 1928, p. 102, fig. 4, 1-9)	Bruun, 1966, p. 216, no.539.	(White, 1988, pp. 84-85 no. 153iii, 207)

Obj_412	Inh_205	CA Roman spoon bowl w/ elaborate junction, zoomorphic handle broken off. Corroded to a girdle hanger at the waist & assoc. w/ an oak gall in slings.	Spoon	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 3B (1920 excavations)	(Lethbridge and Carter, 1928, p. 102, fig. 4,2)	White notes similarities to spoon bowl from Bassett Down (1988, p. 137 no. I 1).	(White, 1988, pp. 139 no. I 15, 207, fig. 81,6)
Obj_413	Inh_206	CA Nauheim derivative Roman brooch w/ flattened bow decorated w/ notching on the edges. Found w/ a second poss. Roman brooch (Obj_414).	Brooch	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 11	(Neville, 1852, p. 14 Pl.9)	CMAA 48.1340. Paralleled by White to an example from Skeleton Green (Herts) dated to the early Roman period, c. AD 50 (Mackreth, 1981, fig. 70,32).	(White, 1988, pp. 35 no. III a 11, 207, fig. 18,5)
Obj_414	Inh_206	Complete Roman(?) Nauheim brooch, bow decorated w/ half-moon stamps. Found in same grave as Obj_413.	Brooch	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 11	(Neville, 1852, p. 14 Pl.9)	CMAA 48.1199. See note above for parallels & date.	(White, 1988, pp. 35 no. III a 11, 207, fig. 18,6)
Obj_415	Inh_207	Roman coin of Constantius II as Augustus, assoc. w/ an accessory urn in a multiple grave of five inhumations.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 28 (multiple individuals)	(Neville, 1852, p. 15)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 146, 207)
Obj_416	Inh_208	Roman coin of Maxentius, AE2. Found w/ Obj_417.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 52	(Neville, 1852, p. 17)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 147, 207)
Obj_417	Inh_208	Roman coin of Constantine, AE3. Found w/ Obj_416.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 52	(Neville, 1852, p. 17)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 147, 207)
Obj_418	Inh_209	CA Roman pin of Crummy's type 3 (1983, p. 29), found w/ two small-long brooches & two rings.	Pin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 53	(Neville, 1852, p. 17, Pl. 14)	Similar to late Roman examples at the Butt Road cemetery in Colchester (Crummy, 1983, p. 29).	(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 5, 207, fig. 52,9)

Obj_419	Inh_210	Pierced Roman sestertius of Marcus Aurelius.	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 110	(Neville, 1852, p. 20)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 148, 207)
Obj_420	Inh_211	CA ovoid Roman spoon bowl w/o handle or stub & pierced through near the junction. Front edge of spoon worn.	Spoon	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 111	(Neville, 1852, p. 20 Pl.2, 6, 15)	CMAA 48.1431 A & B.	(White, 1988, pp. 139 no. I 14, 207, fig. 81,5)
Obj_421	Inh_212	Perforated Roman coin of House of Constantine. Found at neck w/ three other Roman coins.	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 135	(Neville, 1852, p. 21)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 149, 207)
Obj_422	Inh_212	Perforated Roman coin of House of Constantine. Found at neck w/ three other Roman coins.	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 135	(Neville, 1852, p. 21)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 149, 207)
Obj_423	Inh_212	Perforated Roman coin of House of Constantine. Found at neck w/ three other Roman coins.	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 135	(Neville, 1852, p. 21)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 149, 207)
Obj_424	Inh_212	Perforated Roman coin of House of Constantine. Found at neck w/ three other Roman coins.	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 135	(Neville, 1852, p. 21)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 149, 207)
Obj_425	Inh_213	Perforated Roman coin of House of Constantine, found w/ Obj_426 in a double inhumation (Inh_213/Inh_214).	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 173/4 (double)	(Neville, 1852, p. 24)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 150, 207)
Obj_426	Inh_214	Perforated Roman coin of House of Constantine, found w/ Obj_425 in a double inhumation (Inh_213/Inh_214).	Perf. Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 173/4 (double)	(Neville, 1852, p. 24)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 150, 207)
Obj_427	Inh_215	Unidentified Roman coin assoc. w/ a knife. No further details given.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	Inhumation 175	(Neville, 1852, p. 24)		(White, 1988, pp. 84 no. 151, 208)

Obj_428	_	Roman coin, not further details given.	Coin	Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	From cemetery	CMAA Register	No acquisition number or identifier given.	(White, 1988, p. 208)
Obj_429	Inh_216	Unpierced Roman coin of Constantine I, dated c. AD 300.	Coin	Londesborough (Yorks.)	Inhumation 6	(Swanton, 1966, p. 273)	Listed w/ Inhumation 6, though Swanton believes it to be a stray cemetery find.	(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 155, 207)
Obj_430	Inh_217	CA Roman ring brooch with trapezoidal foot, decorated w/ bull's eye stamps. Comparable to a brooch from Verulamium dated to c. AD 300.	Brooch	Londesborough (Yorks.)	Inhumation 7	(Swanton, 1966, pp. 273-276)	Illustration in White 1988 after Todd, 1975, fig. 1,3.	(White, 1988, pp. 38 no. III k 2, 207, fig. 21,4)
Obj_431	Inh_218	Pierced and defaced Roman coin associated w/ amber and glass beads.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 7	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 337)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 156, 209)
Obj_432	Inh_219	Defaced and pierced Roman coin, on a necklace w/ 10 glass & 12 amber beads on chest.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 33	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 340)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 157, 209)
Obj_433	Inh_220	CA two-piece buckle of White's Group B2, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 3B (1961, pp. 59, 60) of a Continental late Roman style. Found at waist of a female inhumation.	Buckle	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 57	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 342 Pl. 19, 10; 20, 2)	Listed in White as both Inhumation 57 & (incorrectly) as Inhumation 58 (1988, p. 51)	(White, 1988, pp. 51 no. II 17, 209, fig. 31,2)
Obj_434	Inh_221	Worn, pierced Roman coin of 4th cent. date, assoc. w/ necklace along w/ Obj_435 & Obj_436. Obv. CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 68	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 343)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 158, 209)
Obj_435	Inh_221	Worn, pierced Roman coin of 4th cent. date, assoc. w/ necklace along w/ Obj_434 & Obj_436.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 68	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 343)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 158, 209)

Obj_436	Inh_221	Worn, pierced Roman coin of 4th cent. date, assoc. w/ necklace along w/ Obj_434 & Obj_435.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 68	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 343)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 158, 209)
Obj_437	Inh_222	Large CA finger ring, flat oval bezel with two spots of enamel set into surface. Poss. Cool's Group 4 (1983, pp. 226-227). Found near pelvis near a crystal whorl and Fe buckle.	Finger Ring	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 100	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 346 Pl. 19, 12)	White notes similarities to a ring from a RB site at Wakerly (Northants.) in Jackson and Ambrose (1978, p. 221 no. 20 fig. 58).	(White, 1988, pp. 103 no. I 1 13, 209, fig. 51,3)
Obj_438	Inh_223	Pierced Roman coin, follis of Trier, AD 310—313. Found at left breast w/ a CA pin, assoc. w/ a string of amber & other beads and Obj_439. Obv: [IMP] CONSTANT[INVS? AUG], bust right, laurelled & draped; Rev: [SOLI I]NVICTO COMITI.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 111	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 349)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 159, 209)
Obj_439	Inh_223	CA Tortworth-type Roman strap end decorated w/ bull's eye & half moon stamps. Found in lap.	Strap End	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 111	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 349)	White records a close parallel from Richborough (Kent) illustrated in Henderson, 1949, p. 130 Pl. 36, no. 125.	(White, 1988, pp. 54 no. III 9, 209, fig. 34,2)
Obj_440	Inh_224	Flat-sectioned CA Roman bracelet w/ hook-and-eye fastening, ornamented w/ transverse lines, Clarke's Type D (Clarke, 1979, pp. 304—305). Worn on left wrist.	Bracelet	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 127	(Akerman, 1860a, p. 348)	White notes no decoration on parallel examples from Lankhills (Hants.)	(White, 1988, pp. 110 no. III 2 25, 209, fig. 58,4)

Obj_441	Inh_225	Large CA Roman disc brooch divided into 2 unequal zones by an upright flange, the outermost section further subdivided into 3 equal zones by shallow ridges. Central setting lost. Probably originally stamped and gilded, now plain. Found at throat paired w/ frag. of applied AS brooch.	Brooch	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 129	(Akerman, 1861a, pp. 138—139)	Parallel identified by White from Great Wilbraham, Cambs. (Mackreth, 1985, p. 28 no.167)	(White, 1988, pp. 27-28 no. A I 11, 209, fig. 15,3)
Obj_442	Inh_226	Openwork CA horse harness mount in form of semi-circle w/ two opposed 'ducks' heads', beaks joined and eyes pierced, likely 3rd or 4th cent. date, reused as child's belt buckle.	Horse Fitting	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 134	(Akerman, 1861, p. 139 Pl. 11, 2)	White notes similarities w/ Trompetenmuster ornaments of late IA/Roman date, but no exact parallels.	(White, 1988, pp. 143 no. IV 5, 209, fig. 86,1)
Obj_443	Inh_227	Illegible pierced Roman coin located at neck w/ 6 beads and assoc. w/ Fe pin & pair of CA applied disc brooches.	Perf. Coin	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Inhumation 151	(Akerman, 1861, p. 140)		(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 160, 209)
Obj_444	_	CA Roman circular plate brooch decorated with concentric zones of enamel & 6 regularly placed bull's eye enamel dots. Colour now green but may have been red.	Brooch	Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	Cemetery find	BM Register	BM MLA 1875,0310.365. White suggests this a 'common enough' type in Britain, design prob. 2nd cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 32 no. II 10, 209, fig. 17,2)
Obj_445	Inh_228	Frag. CA Roman belt plate of a 'dolphin' type buckle, White's Group A1, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 2A (1961, p. 50-51). Located near the clavicles w/ 2 disc brooches, poss. from a bag collection.	Belt Fitting	Luton I (Beds.)	Inhumation 8	(Austin, 1928, p. 187 Pl. 32, 8)	Pictured in Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, p. 68 fig. 19 bis, a. Type evolution is long & complex, of British manufacture but poss. continuing into the 5th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 51 no. II 19, 211, fig. 28,3)

Obj_446	Inh_229	Pierced Roman coin found w/ Obj_447 at either end of a necklace of 44 glass & 22 paste beads. Antoninianus of Carausius.	Perf. Coin	Luton I (Beds.)	Inhumation 22	(Austin, 1928, p. 188 Pl. 30, 3; 33, 2; 37, 2,2)	Identified as Webb, 1933, p. 508 no. 531.	(White, 1988, pp. 85 no. 161i, 211)
Obj_447	Inh_229	Pierced Roman coin found w/ Obj_446 at either end of a necklace of beads. Obv: CONSTANTINVS PF AVG, laurelled bust right; Rev: SOLI INVICTO COMITI.	Perf. Coin	Luton I (Beds.)	Inhumation 22	(Austin, 1928, p. 188 Pl. 30, 3; 33, 2; 37, 2,2)	Type as in Bruun, 1966, pp. 752-753 and Sutherland, 1967, p. 704.	(White, 1988, pp. 85-86 no. 161ii, 211)
Obj_448	Inh_230	Frag. pale translucent green RB glass vessel rim folded over & reused as necklace spacer, attached to corroded CA attachment plate & Fe pin found w/ CA disc brooch.	Glass Vessel	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Grave 4	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 37)		
Obj_449	_	Late Roman CA coin. Obv: CONSTANTINVS IVN NC; Rev. BEAT TRANQLITAS. VOT/IS/XX, dated AD323-324, mint: London.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 71)	Listed as un-phased but possibly associated w/ Grave 4 (Inh_238).	
Obj_450	_	Late Roman CA coin of Constantius II, Obv: D N CONSTANTIVS [PF AVG]; Rev: [FEL T]EMP REPARATIO, falling horseman, dated AD355-360, mint: illegible.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 71)		
Obj_451	_	Late Roman CA coin of Gratian, Obv: D N GRATIANVS [AVGG AVG]; Rev: GLORIA NO[VI SAEC]VLI, dated AD367-375, mint: Arles.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 71)		

Obj_452	_	Late Roman CA coin of Valentinian, Obv: D N VALENTINIANVS PF AVG; Rev. SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, dated AD367-375, mint: Siscia.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 71)		
Obj_453	_	Late Roman CA Coin.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 70)	No further particulars given.	
Obj_454	_	Late Roman CA Coin.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 70)	No further particulars given.	
Obj_455	_	Late Roman CA Coin.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 70)	No further particulars given.	
Obj_456	_	Late Roman CA Coin.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 70)	No further particulars given.	
Obj_457	_	Late Roman CA Coin.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 70)	No further particulars given.	
Obj_458	_	Late Roman CA Coin.	Coin	Market Lavington (Wilts.)	Unstrat. cemetery find	(Williams and Newman, 2006, p. 70)	No further particulars given.	
Obj_459	Inh_231	Roman coin, 16 mm diameter, AE3 or AE4. Some details survive on both Obv. & Rev. but are indiscernible. Found w/ grave fill; direct assoc. unc.	Coin	Marne Barricks, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	Burial 1 (Context 511)	(Sherlock, 2017, p. 92)	SF10.	
Obj_460	Inh_231	Roman coin, 13 mm diameter, AE4, no traces of details survive on either Obv. or Rev. Found w/ grave fill; direct assoc. unc.	Coin	Marne Barricks, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	Burial 1 (Context 511)	(Sherlock, 2017, p. 92)	SF11.	

Obj_461	Inh_232	Pierced Roman antoninianus of Carausius, presumably strung w/ Obj_462 on a necklace of amber & glass beads.	Perf. Coin	Marston St. Lawrence (Northants.)	Inhumation 3	(Dryden, 1882, p. 337)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 164, 212)
Obj_462	Inh_232	Pierced Roman antoninianus of Salonina, presumably strung w/ Obj_461 on a necklace of amber & glass beads.	Perf. Coin	Marston St. Lawrence (Northants.)	Inhumation 3	(Dryden, 1882, p. 337)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 164, 212)
Obj_463	Inh_233	Roman coin of Constantine II or Constans. Found w/ inhumation but assoc. unc.	Coin	Mentmore (Bucks.)	Inhumation	(Meaney, 1964, p. 58)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 165, 212)
Obj_464	Inh_234	CA 'pin' cut from RB metal object, possibly a surgical instrument, hook, or spatula probe. Item has a 'thistle-shaped' head w/ criss-cross striations, 45mm long, mineral-preserved textile on shank. Located on right chest next to CA brooch w/ Fe pin.	Unique Metal Object	Milfield North (Northumb.)	Grave 1	(Scull and Harding, 1990, pp. 5—6)	Scull & Harding note no close parallels w/ either contemp. AS or 'native' contexts - moulding suggests RB.	
Obj_465	Inh_235	Fe dagger of Roman type.	Weapons and Armor	Milton I (Oxon.)	Inhumation ?	(Dickinson, 1976 II, p. 181)	Listed but no further details given.	(White, 1988, p. 212)
Obj_466	Inh_236	CA earring of prob. Roman date, found as part of a girdle group between left arm & hip.	Earring	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Grave 1263	(Gibson, 2007, pp. 271—272)		
Obj_467	Inh_237	Roman melon bead set in copper alloy sling, found on sternum & likely worn as a pendant around neck.	Bead	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Grave 1364	(Gibson, 2007, pp. 269, 342, fig. 23.18)	Roman melon beads are commonly found on AS necklaces, see Lethbridge, 1931.	
Obj_468	Inh_238	Ag denarius of Elagabaus, AD 218-222, Rev: Libertas Augusti. RIC:115. Listed in association w/ grave but not planned.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Grave 1460	(Gibson, 2007, p. 276, 344)	SF71.	

Obj_469	_	Large CA Roman coin of the 1st or 2nd cent. AD, AE2, illegible.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF1911.	
Obj_470	_	Large CA Roman coin of the 1st or 2nd cent. AD, AE1, illegible.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF2.	
Obj_471	_	Large CA Roman coin of the 1st or 2nd cent. AD, AE1, illegible.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF4.	
Obj_472	_	3rd cent. AD radiate Roman coin of Tetricus I, Rev. illegible.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF13.	
Obj_473	_	CA barbarous radiate, AD270-290, Obv: as Tetricus I, Rev: illegible.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF20.	
Obj_474	_	CA Roman coin, AE3 of House of Theodosius, Rev: Salus Reipublicae, AD388-402.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF1910.	
Obj_475	_	CA Roman coin, AE3, Obvs: Urbs Roma, Rev: wolf & twins, AD330-335.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF1912.	
Obj_476	_	CA Roman coin, AE3, late 3rd to 4th cent, illegible, 12mm diam.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF15.	
Obj_477	_	Mid- to late 4th cent. Roman coin, illegible. 11mm diam.	Coin	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, 276)	SF12.	
Obj_478	_	Small socketed spear head of Manning's Type 3 (1985, p. 166). Narrow blade no wider than socket, 132mm in length.	Weapons and Armor	Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Gibson, 2007, p. 274, fig. 37.8)	No small find number.	

Obj_479	Inh_239	CA Roman propeller-shaped belt stiffener cast in one piece & decorated in the 'chip-carved' style w/ two bull's eye stamps. Reused as pendant.	Belt Fitting	Minster Lovell (Oxon.)	Inhumation 3	(Dickinson, 1979, p. 43 fig. 3.4,f)	White notes parallels from Altenstadt Grab B (Keller, 1971, p. 257 Taf. 35, 2-6) suggest a date in the mid-late 4th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 54 no. III 10, 212-213, fig. 34,5)
Obj_480	Inh_240	CA 'dophin' buckle of White's Group A1, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 2A (1961, p. 50-51), tongue missing, found by right side of body. This type is suggested to date to the second half of the 4th cent.	Buckle	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 38	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, p. 62 Pl XIII, XIV)	Illustration in White after Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, fig. 18,f.	(White, 1988, pp. 52 no. II 21, 213, fig. 28,4)
Obj_481	Inh_240	CA finger ring with oval bezel and setting for a missing gem. Poss. Cool's Group 13 (1983, p. 249). 2nd-3rd cent.	Finger Ring	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 38	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, p. 62 Pl XIII, XIV)	CMAA 54.385. Identical to an example from Lackford 48/2472 (Suff.) also in White 1988 (fig. 51,1).	(White, 1988, pp. 103 no. I 1 16, 213, fig. 51,5)
Obj_482	Inh_241	Roman AE4 coin of Constantius II or Constans, found w/ inhumation in area of right chest but assoc. unclear.	Coin	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 57	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, pp. 63, 110)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 166, 213)
Obj_483	Inh_242	CA Roman horse trapping, plain pelta-shaped plaque w/ pseudo-zoomorphic terminals, no other ornamentation.	Horse Fitting	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 112	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, p. 67 Pl. IX, XIV)	CMAA 54.377. Parallel at Vermand, Aisne (Brown 1915, p. 551 Pl. CXL VIII) and poss. at Richborough, Kent (Bushe-Fox, 1949, pp. 145, 192).	(White, 1988, pp. 143 no. IV 6, 213, fig. 86,2)

Obj_484	Inh_243	Pierced, unidentified Roman coin found w/ Obj_485 in the pelvic area near the thigh, part of a bag collection.	Perf. Coin	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 116	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, p. 67-68 Pl. IX, XI, XII, XV)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 167, 213)
Obj_485	Inh_243	Pierced, unidentified Roman coin found w/ Obj_484 in the pelvic area near the thigh, part of a bag collection.	Perf. Coin	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 116	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, p. 67-68 Pl. IX, XI, XII, XV)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 167, 213)
Obj_486	Inh_244	Complete CA stylus w/ circular-sectioned shank & triangular end, reused as dress pin.	Unique Metal Object	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 140	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, pp. 69-70 Pl. XV fig. 18)	CMAA 54.382B. White suggests parallels at many Roman sites, e.g. Barnsley Park, Gloucs. (Webster and Smith, 1982, p. 108 no.26 fig. 24).	(White, 1988, pp. 148 no. XII 8, 213, fig. 93,7)
Obj_487	Inh_245	Late Roman green glass pedestal amphora flagon w/ two large handles, globular body w/ conical neck & flat base, rim lost. Poss. late 4th/early 5th cent. but considered a Roman survival by White.	Glass Vessel	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 199	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, pp. 73, 115 Pl. XX; Harden 1956, p. 142 Pl. XVk)	CMAA 54.400B. White presumes of a similar style to Isings form 129 (1957, p. 159).	(White, 1988, pp. 130-131 no. C I 23, 213, fig. 77,1)
Obj_488	Inh_246	Roman cast CA fleur-de-lys key handle w/ socket for Fe shank & wards.	Key	Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	Inhumation 209	(Bidder and Morris, 1959, p. 74 Pl. XV,209)	Comparable examples from South Shields, Northumb. (Allason-Jones and Miket, 1984, p. 114, 3.347) & Colchester, Essex (Crummy, 1983, p. 126 fig. 142).	(White, 1988, pp. 140 no. II 9, 213, fig. 84,2)

Obj_489	Inh_247	Poss. Roman coin identified by White, suspended from ring on a 48-bead necklace on the chest.	Perf. Coin	Nassington (Northants.)	Inhumation 14	(Leeds and Atkinson, 1944, p. 106 Pl. 23,c; 26)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 169, 214)
Obj_490	Inh_248	Poss. Roman coin frag. Identified by White, found on chest w/ necklace of 11 beads.	Perf. Coin	Nassington (Northants.)	Inhumation 17	(Leeds and Atkinson, 1944, pp. 107, 117-118 Pl. 25, 28a)		(White, 1988, pp. 86 no. 170, 214)
Obj_491	Inh_249	CA Roman sub-triangular strap tag w/ openwork animal decoration.	Strap End	North Luffenham (Leics.)	From inhumation	(Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, p. 65 fig. 24a)	From inhumation but definitive associations unknown.	(White, 1988, pp. 55 no. III 11, 215, fig. 34,3)
Obj_492	Inh_250	CA Roman coin perforated near edge. Copy of an issue of Constantine I (AD 341-346), found on left side chest w/ large number of beads.	Perf. Coin	Norton Cleveland (Co. Dur.)	Grave 7	(Sherlock and Welch, 1992, p. 125)		
Obj_493	Inh_251	Frag. translucent glass Roman bracelet, dark blue w/ short white lines in herringbone design, ends cut cleanly, initially w/ Ag binding of which only frags. survive. Found as chunk, likely hung as pendant from bead necklace.	Bracelet	Norton Cleveland (Co. Dur.)	Grave 44	(Sherlock and Welch, 1992, p. 152)	No type given.	
Obj_494	_	CA Roman coin. No further details given.	Coin	Norton Cleveland (Co. Dur.)	Unstrat. from cemetery site	(Sherlock and Welch, 1992, p. 44)		
Obj_495	Inh_252	CA buckle of White's group B2, Hawkes and Dunning Group 3B (1961, pp. 59, 60), type characterised by large hoop terminating in lion or leopard heads, Fe replacement tongue.	Buckle	Nunburnholme (Yorks.)	From 3 crouched inhumations	(Eagles, 1979, p. 208, fig. 116, 1)		(White, 1988, pp. 52 no. II 24, 215, fig. 31,4)

Obj_496	Inh_253	Perforated Roman coin	Perf. Coin	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 19	(Mortimer, Sayer and Wiseman, 2017)		
Obj_497	Inh_254	Roman coin, perforated?	Perf. Coin	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 39	(Mortimer, Sayer and Wiseman, 2017)		
Obj_498	Inh_255	Circular CA disc w/ neat drilled(?) hole, poss. a Roman coin but remaining surface appears undecorated.	Perf. Coin	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 66	(Sayer, 2013, pp. 30, 117)	Find no. 97.	
Obj_499	Inh_255	Frag. remains of CA disc w/ two or three perforations, edges appear cut suggesting a clipped Roman coin, some organic remains w/ a thread running between two perforations, may have been sewn onto garment.	Perf. Coin	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 66	(Sayer, 2013, pp. 30, 121)	Find no. 99.	
Obj_500	Inh_255	CA Roman spoon w/ mandolin-shaped dished bowl & flat outer edge, evidence of white metal (tin) coating, missing handle, junction in form of stylised animal head, 4mm hole just below junction.	Spoon	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 66	(Sayer, 2013, pp. 30, 123)	Find no. 101.	
Obj_501	Inh_256	Pierced Roman coin, irregularly shaped, poss. a clipped coin reused.	Perf. Coin	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 93	(Sayer, 2013, pp. 51, 136)	Find no. 108 - incorrectly listed as 109 in report.	
Obj_502	Inh_257	CA disc, poss. Roman coin.	Coin	Oakington (Cambs.)	Grave 96	(Sayer, 2013, p. 53)	Find no. 116.	
Obj_503	Inh_258	Roman coin of House of Constantine, very worn and pierced, found w/ 2 beads, a pair of tweezers & a pottery accessory vessel.	Perf. Coin	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 2	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953, p. 6 fig. 11, Pl. 3, 5, 6, 8)		(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 178, 217)

Obj_504	Inh_259	Roman coin, pierced antoninianus of Gallienus. Very worn, reverse not identified. Found with Obj_505 & a selection of beads & other items to the left of the body.	Perf. Coin	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 25	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953, pp. 21-22 fig. 4 Pl. 3, 5, 6, 8)		(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 179, 217)
Obj_505	Inh_259	Roman coin, pierced antoninianus of Victorinus. Very worn, reverse not identified. Found with Obj_504 & a selection of beads & other items to the left of the body.	Perf. Coin	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 25	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953, pp. 21-22 fig. 4 Pl. 3, 5, 6, 8)		(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 179, 217)
Obj_506	Inh_260	Worn late Roman belt slide.	Belt Fitting	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 48	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953, pp. 30, 32 fig. 13 Pl. 4, 7, 9)	Listed w/ brooch (Obj_519) but no further information given.	(White, 1988, pp. 37-8, 217)
Obj_507	Inh_260	Cast CA one-piece Roman brooch, semi-circular head w/ appended fantail foot & decorative knobs at the end of each extremity.	Brooch	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 48	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953, pp. 30, 32 fig. 13 Pl. 4, 7, 9)	Of an 'Aesica' type dated to the late 1st cent. AD at Nettleton (Wedlake, 1982, p. 130 fig. 54, 70).	(White, 1988, pp. 37-8 no. III I 1, 217, fig. 20,8)
Obj_508	Inh_261	Frag. of cast CA Roman bracelet, plano-convex section w/ bead-and-reel panels & horizontal grooving on one panel, found near the right shoulder in the grave fill along with a Roman coin (Obj_509).	Bracelet	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 51	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953, p. 34 fig. 5, Pl. 4,7)	Can be assigned Clarke's type E (1979).	(White, 1988, pp. 110 no. III 2 27, 217)

Obj_509	Inh_261	Roman coin, Obv: DN VALENS PF AVG w/ diademed & draped bust, Rev: VICTORIA AVGG & Victory advancing left w/ wreath.	Coin	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 51	(Leeds and Shortt 1953, p. 34 fig. 5, Pl. 4,7)	White suggests this and Obj_520 may not actually have been assoc. w/ the burial, but their occurrence together in the same location could suggest otherwise.	(White, 1988, pp. 88 no. 180, 217)
Obj_510	Inh_262	Fe Roman embossed plate boss fitting assoc. w/ female assemblage in a double grave.	Weapons and Armor	Petersfinger (Wilts.)	Inhumation 63A	(Leeds and Shortt 1953, pp. 42-43)	Paralleled by item from RB site in Salisbury Museum according to Leeds and Shortt (1953, p. 42).	(White, 1988, pp. 148 no. XII 9, 217)
Obj_511	Inh_263	Single pierced Roman coin, identified by Curnow as GENIO POPVLI ROMANI, early 4th cent. (in Cook 1985, p. 95).	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 11	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 26 fig. 31)		(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 185, 218)
Obj_512	Inh_264	Roman coin, Obv: DN CONSTA NS PF AVG w/ draped & diademed bust faing right, Rev: FEL.TEMP.REPARATIO w/ phoenix on a pyre. Trier mint, dated AD348-350.	Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 13 & 13A	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 27 fig. 31)	Coin appears to have been mounted on a bracelet by the arm of a flexed inhumation (Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 27).	(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 186, 218)
Obj_513	Inh_265	Pierced Roman coin, antoninianus of Gallienus dated AD259-268. Assoc. w/ Obj_514, Obj_515, two disc brooches & beads at the neck.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 16	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 27 fig. 31)		(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 187, 218)

Obj_514	Inh_265	Pierced Roman coin, antoninianus of Carausius dated AD286-293. Assoc. w/ Obj_513, Obj_515, two disc brooches & beads at the neck.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 16	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 27 fig. 31)	Rev. type: SALVS AVG (Webb 1933, p. 477 no.155 et seq).	(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 187, 218)
Obj_515	Inh_265	Pierced Roman coin, AE3 of the House of Constantine (Webb 1933, p.477). Assoc. w/ Obj_513, Obj_514, two disc brooches & beads at the neck.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 16	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 27 fig. 31)		(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 187, 218)
Obj_516	Inh_266	Single Roman coin found inside limpet shell & assoc. w/ Fe loop, pin & beads.	Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 19	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 28 fig. 32)	Coin unillustrated & unidentified in original report.	(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 188, 218)
Obj_517	Inh_267	CA Roman Nauheim derivative brooch w/ flattened bow, catch plate solid & folded to form the channel for the pin. Butcher dates this item to the early mid-1st cent. (in Cook 1985, p. 95)	Brooch	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 22	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 29 fig. 33, fig. 48, 3)	Paralleled at Skeleton Green (Mackreth, 1981, fig. 70, 32).	(White, 1988, pp. 35 no. III a 13, 218, fig. 19,2)
Obj_518	Inh_268	Single unpierced Roman coin, found w/ a group of objects at the waist incl. a QBS brooch, comb, knife, buckle, & beads of amber & glass. Identified as an antoninianus of about AD270 by Curnow (in Cooke and Dacre, 1985, p. 95).	Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 25	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, pp. 29-30 fig. 33)		(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 189, 218)
Obj_519	Inh_269	Roman CA key w/ simple looped handle & knob, tubular shank w/ solid ward, near ribs assoc. w/ ribs & CA pin.	Key	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 32	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, pp. 31-32 fig. 34 Pl. VIII; fig. 53, 7)	Similar to examples from London (Wheeler, 1930, pp. 74-75 Pl. 31).	(White, 1988, pp. 141 no. II 13, 218, fig. 84, 5)

Obj_520	Inh_270	Roman coin, Obv: FLIVLHE LENAEAVG w/ mantled & draped bust, Rev: PA XPV BLICA w/ Pax standing left holding branch & transverse sceptre.	Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 42	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 34 fig. 36)	Trier mint dated AD 348-350 according to Carson and Hill, 1960, p. 6 no. 128.	(White, 1988, pp. 89 no. 191, 218)
Obj_521	Inh_271	CA buckle of White's group A2a, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1B, linked w/ the dress of late Roman women & now shown by the Tripontium find to date after AD370. (Hawkes, 1973, p. 150; 1974, p. 393).	Buckle	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 48	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 34 fig. 36, fig. 61, 4)		(White, 1988, pp. 52 no. II 26, 218, fig. 29,1)
Obj_522	Inh_272	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: IMP CONSTANTINVS PF AVG w/ laurelled bust, Rev: SOLI INVICTO COMITI, Follis of Lyons mint dated AD309-310. Found w/ necklace at the throat.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 50	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, pp. 38-39 fig. 38)	Sutherland, 1967, p. 227 no. 308.	(White, 1988, pp. 89-90 no. 191i, 218-219)
Obj_523	Inh_272	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: CONSTANTINVS PF AVG w/ laurelled bust, Rev: SOLI INVICTO COMITI, Follis of Trier mint dated AD310-313. Found w/ necklace at the throat.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 50	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, pp. 38-39 fig. 38)	Sutherland, 1967, p. 227 no. 873.	(White, 1988, pp. 89-90 no. 191ii, 218-219)
Obj_524	Inh_273	Roman coin, Obv: C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES w/ radiate cuirassed bust right, Rev: SPES PVBLICA w/ Spes walking left holding flower & robe. Strung on necklace of glass & amber w/ Obj_525 & Obj_526.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 61	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 41 fig. 40)	Webb, 1933, p. 424 no. 272.	(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 192i, 219)

Obj_525	Inh_273	Roman coin, Obv: C PIV ESV TETRICVS CAES w/ radiate cuirassed bust right, Rev: SPES PVBLICA w/ Spes walking left holding flower & robe. Strung on necklace of glass & amber w/ Obj_524 & Obj_526.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 61	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 41 fig. 40)	Webb, 1933, p. 424 no. 272.	(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 192ii, 219)
Obj_526	Inh_273	Roman coin, Obv: DN CONSTANTIVS PF AVG w/ diademed & draped bust right, Rev: FEL TEMP REPARATIO w/ horseman riding right spearing fallen warrior. Dated AD353-354, Trier mint. Strung on necklace of glass & amber beads w/ Obj_524 & Obj_525.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 61	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 41 fig. 40)	(Carson and Hill, 1960, p. 44 no. 76.	(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 192iii, 219)
Obj_527	Inh_274	CA Roman Nauheim brooch w/ circular-sectioned bow & openwork catchplate. Spring coiled twice on either side of head, complete pin. Found at throat near right shoulder.	Brooch	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 67	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 42 fig. 37)	Dated by Butcher in Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 95.	(White 1988, pp. 35 no. III a 14, 219, fig. 19,3)
Obj_528	Inh_274	Perforated Roman coin, an irregular Carausius (VICTORIA AVG) identified by Curnow (in Cook 1985, p. 95) as Webb, 1933, p. 543 no. 1022 ff.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 67	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 42 fig. 37 & 67,1)		(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 193i, 219)
Obj_529	Inh_274	Perforated Roman coin of Siscia AD367-375, Obv: DN VALENTINIANVS PF AVG w/ diademed & draped bust right, Rev: GLORIA ROMANORVM w/ emperor advancing right dragging captive, labrarum in right hand.	Perf. Coin	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Inhumation 67	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 42 fig. 37)	(Carson and Hill, 1960, p. 71 no. 1408.	(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 193ii, 219)

Obj_530	_	Non-functional CA flat spoon 'bowl' w/ comma-shaped handle attachment, decorated w/ bull's eye stamps around edge of 'bowl'.	Spoon	Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	Cemetery find	(Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 50 fig. 80, 1)	Cook lists item as being of Roman date; White suggests poss. early 5th cent. date of manufacture given lack of functionality & resemblance to late Roman spoons.	(White, 1988, pp. 139 no. I 16, 219, fig. 82,1)
Obj_531	_	Elaborate one-piece cast CA Roman trumpet brooch w/ a large button at the centre of the bow, ribbed lower section, & double ring terminal knob. Head decorated w/ raised CA pattern of scrolls in enamel.	Brooch	Quarrington (Lincs.)	From inhumations, 1828 excavations	(Trollope, 1872, p. 101 Pl. 5, 14)	Dated 2nd cent. (Crummy, 1983, p. 14) & similar to examples discussed in Boon and Savory (1975, p. 60 fig. 2, 10).	(White, 1988, pp. 37 no. III h 1, 219, fig 20,6)
Obj_532	_	CA Roman enamel head-stud brooch w/ broken wings & complete bow which retain rectangular panels for the enamel. Integrally cast head stud & loop, missing pin. Assoc. unknown.	Brooch	Quarrington (Lincs.)	From inhumations, 1828 excavations	(Trollope, 1872, p. 101 Pl. 5, 13)		(White, 1988, pp. 37 no. III g 2, 219, fig 20,5)
Obj_533	_	CA (or bone?) Roman pin illustrated as being from the Anglo-Saxon inhumations by Trollope, 1872.	Pin	Quarrington (Lincs.)	From inhumations, 1828 excavations	(Trollope, 1872, p. 100 Pl. 34, 3)	White notes unclear associations & suggests may be a stray find of Roman date.	(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 6-9, 219, fig. 52,5-8)
Obj_534	_	CA (or bone?) Roman pin illustrated as being from the Anglo-Saxon inhumations by Trollope, 1872.	Pin	Quarrington (Lincs.)	From inhumations, 1828 excavations	(Trollope, 1872, p. 100 Pl. 34, 3)	White notes unclear associations & suggests may be a stray find of Roman date.	(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 6-9, 219, fig. 52,5-8)

Obj_535	_	Bone Roman pin illustrated as being from the Anglo-Saxon inhumations by Trollope, 1872.	Pin	Quarrington (Lincs.)	From inhumations, 1828 excavations	(Trollope, 1872, p. 100 Pl. 34, 3)	White notes unclear associations & suggests may be a stray find of Roman date.	(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 6-9, 219, fig. 52,5-8)
Obj_536	_	Bone Roman pin illustrated as being from the Anglo-Saxon inhumations by Trollope, 1872.	Pin	Quarrington (Lincs.)	From inhumations, 1828 excavations	(Trollope, 1872, p. 100 Pl. 34, 3)	White notes unclear associations & suggests may be a stray find of Roman date.	(White, 1988, pp. 106 no. II 1 6-9, 219, fig. 52,5-8)
Obj_537	Inh_275	Unpierced CA Roman coin of Valentinian, AD364-378, Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE, recorded from distal end of left radius. This is the sole item in the grave.	Coin	Quarrington II (Lincs.)	Grave 13	(Dickinson, 2004, pp. 28, 38)	FN232. Dickinson suggests coin appears to have been held clasped in the left hand in a poss. observance of Charon's obol (2004, p. 38).	
Obj_538	_	CA?Roman buckle hoop, of a type classified by White as 'British Zoomorphic-terminal' buckles, rounder than but similar to another possibly Roman object from Dorchester I (Oxon.) found by D. Miles whilst field walking (see White, 1988, p. 55).	Buckle	Queninborough, Barkby Field (Leics.)	From inhumation(s)	(Nichols, 1815, p. 136 Pl. 50 9 a-b, 10)	Close parallel illustrated from Richborough (Kent), hoop not of a closely dated type (Cunliffe 1968, p. 94 no.101 Pl. XXXV). White notes an attribution to the late Roman period is 'somewhat tentative'.	(White, 1988, pp. 55 Unclassified no. 2, 219, fig. 35,3)

Obj_539	_	CA ?Roman facetted buckle hoop w/ square block imposed between the junction of the hoop & hinge bar, of White's 'British Zoomorphic-terminal' buckle type.	Buckle	Queninborough, Barkby Field (Leics.)	From inhumation(s)	(Nichols, 1815, p. 136 Pl. 50 9a-b, 10)	White notes an attribution to the late Roman period is 'somewhat tentative'.	(White, 1988, pp. 55 Unclassified no. 2, 219, 219, 291 fig. 35,4)
Obj_540	Inh_276	CA late Roman 'dolphin' buckle of White's type A2b, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A (1961, p. 41), found w/ Obj_541 & Obj_542 in a mid-5th cent. grave assemblage.	Buckle	Reading I, Earley (Berks.)	Inhumation 13	(Stevens, 1894, p. 156)	Illustrated in Hawkes and Dunning 1961, p. 45 fig. 14b. Type evolution is long & complex, of British manufacture but poss. continuing into the 5th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 52 no. II 28, 219-220, fig. 30,1)
Obj_541	Inh_276	CA Roman spiral finger ring similar to a ring recovered from an early grave of late Roman or early 5th cent. date at Dorchester II (Oxon.) (Kirk and Leeds, 1953, pp.69-70, illustrated in White, 1988, fig. 50, 6). Found w/ Obj_540 & Obj_542.	Finger Ring	Reading I, Earley (Berks.)	Inhumation 13	(Stevens, 1894, p. 156)	Cool's Group 2 (1983, p. 224). White notes a 3rd or 4th cent. parallel from Shakenoak (Oxon.) in Brodribb *et al.* (1973, p. 112 no. 220 fig. 55).	(White, 1988, pp. 104 no. I 1 19, 219-220)
Obj_542	Inh_276	Pierced & worn CA Roman radiate of 3rd cent. date. Found w/ Obj_540 & Obj_541.	Perf. Coin	Reading I, Earley (Berks.)	Inhumation 13	(Stevens, 1894, p. 156)		(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 196, 219-220)
Obj_543	_	Roman Fe Key, simple w/ circular looped head, tubuar shank & rectangular ward. Context unknown, but recorded from cemetery.	Key	Searby (Lincs.)	From Inhumation?	(Smith, 1861, Pl. 13, 2)	Parallels at Kingston Down (Kent) grave 222 (Faussett, 1856) & Colchester (Crummy, 1983, pp. 125-126 no.4156 fig 141).	(White, 1988, pp. 141 no. II 14, 222, fig. 84,7)

Obj_544	Inh_277	Fragmentary Roman mould-blown green glass bowl represented by 3 sherds, paralleled w/ several 4th cent. sites on the Continent (Welch 1983, p. 143). Assoc. unpublished.	Glass Vessel	Selmeston I (E. Ssx)	From unpublished inhumation	(Welch, 1983, p. 390 fig. 60a)	Very similar to a bowl at Great Chesterford (Essex) grave 33 which is believed by Evison to be from the early 5th cent. (1969, p. 160)	(White, 1988, pp. 131 no. I 27, 222, fig. 76,7)
Obj_545	Inh_278	Gaming counter made from New Forest Colour coated Grey Ware	Ceramic	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke (Hants.)	Grave 11	(Stoodley and Stedman, 2001, pp.154-156, 163, fig. 19B)	Find no. 11B.	
Obj_546	Inh_278	Gaming counter made from Samian ware	Ceramic	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke (Hants.)	Grave 11	(Stoodley and Stedman, 2001, pp.154-156, 163, fig. 19B)	Find no. 11C.	
Obj_547	Inh_279	Complete Roman *Lydion* tile placed at the foot end of the grave in a roughly horizontal position.	Tile	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke (Hants.)	Grave 13a	(Stoodley and Stedman, 2001, pp.156, 160, fig. 21)	Stoodley suggests may have served as a base for a food or other organic offering.	
Obj_548	Inh_280	Illegible Roman coin found w/ bead & hasp between knees.	Coin	Shudy Camps (Cambs.)	Inhumation 11	(Lethbridge, 1936, pp. 2, 5 fig. 2c-d)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 206, 222)
Obj_549	Inh_281	Illegible Roman coin, AE3.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 14	(Thomas, 1887, p. 390)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 207, 223)
Obj_550	Inh_281	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: [VRBS ROMA] w/ helmeted & cuirassed bust of Roma left, Rev: wolf suckling twins w/ 2 stars above. Trier, AD330-331.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 14	(Thomas, 1887, p. 390)	Brunn, 1966, p. 215 no. 529.	(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 207, 223)

Obj_551	Inh_282	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: [I]MP C [VIC]TORINVS [PF] AVG radiate bust right, Rev: [?] standing figure, possibly Victory.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 43	(Thomas, 1887, p. 391)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 208, 223)
Obj_552	Inh_283	Pierced Roman coin found at throat & likely strung on necklace, Obv: [I]MP C [VIC]TORINVS [PF] AVG w/ radiate bust right, Rev: [?] w/ standing figure, possibly Victory.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 51	(Thomas, 1887, p. 391)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 209, 224)
Obj_553	Inh_284	Roman coin, recorded by White as a pierced barbarous? radiate.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 81	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 210i, 223)
Obj_554	Inh_284	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: CONSTAN S [PF AVG] w/ diademed & draped bust right, Rev: [VICTORIAE DD NN AVGG] two facing victories w/ wreaths, mint uncertain.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 81	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 210ii, 223)
Obj_555	Inh_284	Pierced Roman coin, Obv: CONSTAN[?] diademed & draped bust right, Rev: [GLORIA EXERCITVS] two soldiers w/ spears & standards, AES of AD332-333, Trier mint.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 81	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 210iii, 223)
Obj_556	Inh_285	Roman coin, identified as a follis of Maxentius, Lyons mint (Sutherland, 1967, p. 261 no. 256).	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)	Now missing (Kent, 1961, p. 21 no. 37).	(White, 1988, pp. 92 no. 211i, 223)

Obj_557	Inh_285	Roman coin, Obv: DN CONSTA NS PF AVG draped & diademed bust right, Rev: FEL TEMP TEPARATIO emperor standing on prow holding labrarum w/ victory seated behind holding helm, Rome mint dated AD348-350.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)	Kent, 1981, p. 256 no. 109.	(White, 1988, pp. 92-93 no. 211ii, 223)
Obj_558	Inh_285	Roman coin, Obv: CONSTANTINVS IVN NOB C w/ diademed, draped & cuirassed bust right, Rev: GLOR IAEXERC ITVS, Trier mint, AD330-331.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)	Bruun, 1966, p. 215 no. 527.	(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 211iii, 223)
Obj_559	Inh_285	Roman coin, Obv: Tretricus I ? radiate bust right, Rev: [?], White believes to be a barbarous copy.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 211iv, 223)
Obj_560	Inh_285	Roman coin, Obv: [?] radiate bust right, Rev: [?] female figure standing left holding shield.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 211v, 223)
Obj_561	Inh_285	Roman coin, Obv: [?] diademed & draped bust right, Rev: [VICTORIAE DD AVGG] Q NN, two facing victories w/ wreaths, House of Constantine dated AD 346, mint uncertain.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 211vi, 223)
Obj_562	Inh_285	Roman coin recorded by excavator but assumed lost. Found as part of two heaps of coins (w/ Obj_556-561) by left hand.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 85	(Thomas, 1887, p. 393)		(White, 1988, pp. 93, 223)

Obj_563	Inh_286	Roman coin, Obv: [I]M[P GALLIE]NVS [AVG] w/ radiate bust right, Rev: [IOVI CONS AVG] w/ Jupiter & goat walking right, Antoninianus, on loop.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 163	(Thomas, 1887, p. 399-400)	Webb, 1927, p. 149 no. 207.	(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 212i, 223)
Obj_564	Inh_286	Illegible frag. of Roman coin.	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 163	(Thomas 1887, p. 399-400)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 212ii, 223)
Obj_565	Inh_287	Bead made from rim of light green glass Roman vessel, folded to create hollow tubular shape.	Glass Vessel	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 169	(Thomas, 1887, p. 400)		(Evison *et al.*, 2008, p. 122)
Obj_566	Inh_288	Bead made from rim of light green-blue glass Roman vessel, folded to create hollow tubular shape as Obj_565.	Glass Vessel	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 177	(Thomas, 1887, p. 401)		(Evison, 2008, p. 122; White, 1988, p. 223)
Obj_567	Inh_288	Illegible pierced Roman coin on the chest w/ 15 beads.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 177	(Thomas, 1887, p. 401)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 213, 223)
Obj_568	Inh_289	Illegible, pierced Roman coin, found w/ extensive string of beads.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 191	(Thomas, 1887, p. 401 Pl. 24 3 & 5, Pl. 25,8)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 214, 224)
Obj_569	Inh_290	Hollow tubular bead made from folded-over rim of a light blue-green glass Roman vessel.	Glass Vessel	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 196	(Evison, 2008, p. 122)		
Obj_570	Inh_291	Roman circular plate brooch w/ 3 concentric rings of enamel separated by rings of CA, catch plate broken, Fe replacement pin.	Brooch	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 216	(Thomas, 1887, p. 403)	BM MLA 1883,0401.464.	(White, 1988, pp. 32 no. II 11, 224, fig. 17,3)
Obj_571	Inh_291	Pierced Roman denarius of Lyons mint, Obv: [IMP] C [P]OS[T]VMVS [PF AVG] w/ radiate bust right, Rev: PAX AVGVSTI w/ Pax standing left. Found w/ Obj_572 & a 12 bead necklace.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 216	(Thomas, 1887, p. 403)	Webb, 1933, p. 343 no. 79.	(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 215i, 224)

Obj_572	Inh_291	Pierced Roman antoninianus of Cologne, Obv: [IMP C PO]STVMVS PF AVG w/ radiate laurelled bust right, Rev: SALVS POSTVMI AVG w/ Salus standing feeding serpent. Found w/ Obj_571 & a 12 bead necklace.	Perf. Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 216	(Thomas, 1887, p. 403)	Webb, 1933, p. 363 no. 328.	(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 215ii, 224)
Obj_573	Inh_292	Roman nicolo intaglio in onyx, depicting Minerva walking left, adorned in military regalia w/ a snake at her feet.	Intaglio	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 227	(Thomas, 1887, p. 404 w/c Pl. 23, 4)	Henig, 1974 II, p. 37 no. 245.	(White, 1988, pp. 104 no. I 1 21, 224, fig, 51,11)
Obj_574	Inh_293	Roman coin, 2nd cent. sestertius of Hadrian(?).	Coin	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 232	(Thomas, 1887, p. 404)		(White, 1988, pp. 93 no. 216, 224)
Obj_575	Inh_293	Pair CA earrings found near the skull.	Earring	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Inhumation 232	(Thomas, 1887, p. 404)	No further details given.	(White, 1988, p. 224)
Obj_576	Inh_294	Bone-handled Fe knife, possibly Roman due to similar examples from Colchester, though White notes that the quality of the item's finish may also suggest a medieval or post-medieval find.	Knife	Sleaford (Lincs.)	Male Inhumation	(Trollope, 1872, p. 101 Pl. V 12)	White notes similarities to an example from Colchester (Crummy, 1983, p. 107 no. 2915).	(White, 1988, pp. 142 no. 7, 223, fig. 85,4)
Obj_577	Inh_295	Roman coin, sestertius of Trajan pierced twice & found at neck.	Perf. Coin	Soham C (Cambs.)	Inhumation 5	(Lethbridge, 1933, pp. 156—158)		(White, 1988, pp. 94 no. 217, 224)
Obj_578	Inh_296	Roman coin, very worn AE2 copy of 4th cent. issue found in right hand.	Coin	Soham C (Cambs.)	Inhumation 10	(Lethbridge, 1933, p. 161)		(White, 1988, pp. 94 no. 218, 224)
Obj_579	Inh_297	Roman coin, plated denarius of Vespasian, found w/ Obj_580 in an amulet box.	Coin	St. Albans (Herts.)	Female Inhumation [1]	(Stead, 1969, p. 47; Curnow, 1985, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 198, 220)
Obj_580	Inh_297	Roman coin, AE3 of Constans w/ two victories, found w/ Obj_579 in an amulet box.	Coin	St. Albans (Herts.)	Female Inhumation [1]	(Stead, 1969, p. 47; Curnow, 1985, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 90 no. 198, 220)

Obj_581	Inh_298	Roman coin, sestertius of Marcus Aurelius found w/ Obj_582 & Obj_583 in a possible purse.	Coin	St. Albans (Herts.)	Female Inhumation [2]	(Stead, 1969, p. 47; Curnow, 1985, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 90-91 no. 199, 220)
Obj_582	Inh_298	Roman coin, denarius of Gordian III found w/ Obj_581 & Obj_583 in a possible purse.	Coin	St. Albans (Herts.)	Female Inhumation [2]	(Stead, 1969, p. 47; Curnow, 1985, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 90-91 no. 199, 220)
Obj_583	Inh_298	Roman Antonine coin, found w/ Obj_581 & Obj_582 in a possible purse.	Coin	St. Albans (Herts.)	Female Inhumation [2]	(Stead, 1969, p. 47; Curnow, 1985, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 90-91 no. 199, 220)
Obj_584	Inh_299	Roman coin, pierced AE3 of VRBS ROMA issue, found w/ 4 beads & CA buckle or brooch in child's grave.	Perf. Coin	Stapenhill (Staffs.)	Inhumation 9	(Heron, 1889, p. 163 Pl. VIII, 13)		(White, 1988, pp. 94 no. 220, 225)
Obj_585	_	Small pierced & defaced Roman coin.	Perf. Coin	Stapleford Park, Saxby (Leics.)	Unassoc. from 1890-1891 excv.	(Cox, 1899, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 94 no. 221, 225)
Obj_586	_	Small pierced & defaced Roman coin.	Perf. Coin	Stapleford Park, Saxby (Leics.)	Unassoc. from 1890-1891 excv.	(Cox, 1899, p. 77)		(White, 1988, pp. 94 no. 221, 225)
Obj_587	Inh_300	CA Roman oval plate brooch divided into two fields by an upright flange which once held a now-missing intaglio or conical setting, outer field has evidence for decayed enamel which was at least partially white (Sheppard 1938, p. 20), CA pin & catch plate intact.	Brooch	Staxton (Yorks.)	Inhumation 4	(Sheppard, 1938, pp. 20-22 fig. 45-77)	Parallel from Silchester (Boon, 1974, fig. 19, 3), Mackreth dates both brooches to 2nd or 3rd cent. (1984, pp. 36-37).	(White, 1988, pp. 32 no. 12, 225)
Obj_588	Inh_301	Roman coin of Magnentius.	Coin	Stone I, Aylesbury (Bucks.)	Inhumation	(Akerman, 1844, p. 547)		(White, 1988, pp. 94 no. 223, 226)

Obj_589	Inh_302	Large gilt square-headed brooch w/ inset garnets & cornelian Roman intaglio set into a cell, depicting Cupid milking a goat (Henig, 1974 II, p. 25 no. 140).	Intaglio	Stratford, Alveston (Warks.)	Inhumation 5	(Meaney, 1964, p. 263)		(White, 1988, pp. 104 no. I 1 23, 227)
Obj_590	Inh_303	CA buckle of White's group A2a, Hawkes and Dunning Group 1B, very worn w/ damaged plate, type linked w/ the dress of late Roman women & shown by the Tripontium find to date after AD370 as w/ Obj_521 (Hawkes, 1973, p. 150; 1974, p. 393)	Buckle	Stratford, Alveston (Warks.)	Inhumation 70	(Hawkes and Dunning, 1961, p. 49 fig. 16a)		(White, 1988, pp. 53 no. 33, 227, fig. 28,7)
Obj_591	–	Roman coin(s) in leather pouch. No further details given.	Coin	Stratford, Alveston (Warks.)	From inhumation	(Meaney, 1964, p. 263)	Meaney lists 3 female graves containing Roman coins at this site, all in leather pouches (1964, p. 263)	
Obj_592	–	Roman coin(s) in leather pouch. No further details given.	Coin	Stratford, Alveston (Warks.)	From inhumation	(Meaney, 1964, p. 263)		
Obj_593	–	Roman coin(s) in leather pouch. No further details given.	Coin	Stratford, Alveston (Warks.)	From inhumation	(Meaney, 1964, p. 263)		
Obj_594	Inh_304	Jet pin of potentially Roman origin, broken w/ only globular head & body surviving, present in female bed burial. Jet pins unusual in this context but common from RB sites.	Pin	Street House (Yorks.)	Grave 42	(Sherlock, 2012, pp. 31-33 52, fig. 3.2)	Listed under 42.7. SF300. Two other worked jet items come from Graves 55 & 62.	

Obj_595	Inh_305	Translucent fragment Romano-British bottle glass, type B, found at left side chest w/ Obj_596 & possibly held in bag w/ bead group.	Glass Vessel	Street House (Yorks.)	Grave 52	(Sherlock, 2012, pp. 35, 70)	Listed under 52.2. SF249.21.	
Obj_596	Inh_305	Thick blue frag. Romano-British bottle glass, type B, found at left side chest w/ Obj_595, part of poss. bag collection.	Glass Vessel	Street House (Yorks.)	Grave 52	(Sherlock, 2012, pp. 35, 70)	Listed under 52.2. SF249.22.	
Obj_597	Inh_306	CA Roman crossbow brooch in four fragments, found at head of grave.	Brooch	Street House (Yorks.)	Grave 99	(Sherlock, 2012, p. 42)	Listed under 99.2. SF525. Sherlock notes this to be only CA object at this cemetery (2012, p. 45)	
Obj_598	Inh_307	CA Roman enamelled disc found on shoulder of decapitated burial, knot design in blue on red field, interpreted by White as the head from a Roman stud.	Fastener	Uffington, White Horse Hill (Oxon.)	Inhumation 1, AS Mound	(Davis and Thurnham, 1865, Pl. 55, 5)	White lists as a 'rejected brooch'.	(White, 1988, pp. 33, 228, fig. 67,4)
Obj_599	Inh_308	Fragment of CA Roman bracelet w/ snakes-head terminal found behind the skull of a male inhumation. Cook notes no direct parallels (Jackson and Ambrose, 1978, p. 232 fig. 65, 11) but Cool discusses various such bracelets, e.g. Groups 10-12 (1983, pp. 146-152).	Bracelet	Wakerly (Northants.)	Inhumation 14	(Jackson and Ambrose, 1978, p. 168 fig. 35 & 65,11)	White notes type likely to be RB on basis of comparable 3rd cent. example from Verulamium (Wheeler and Wheeler, 1936, p. 210 no. 44 fig. 45)	(White, 1988, pp. 110 no.29, 228, fig. 93,2)

Obj_600	Inh_309	Frag. CA Roman ribbed & tubular belt fitting.	Belt Fitting	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 6	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 30, fig. 54:6.5)	SF84. Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White 1988. Not explicitly defined as Roman in Boyle *et al*. 1995.	(White, 1988, pp. 53-54 no. III 5, 184, fig. 34, 4)
Obj_601	Inh_310	CA Roman coin, AE3 dated to the 4th cent., c.AD 364-388, House of Valentinian.	Coin	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 26	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 35)	SF78. Not illustrated in report. Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White 1988.	(White, 1988, pp. 70 no. 64, 185)
Obj_602	Inh_311	Small, perforated CA Roman coin, very worn, w/ remnants of deteriorated fabric - likely twill - attached, AE3 dated to late 3rd-4th cent. White believes this coin to have been strung on a necklace.	Perf. Coin	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 64	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 45, fig. 67:64.2)	SF136? Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White 1988.	(White, 1988, pp. 71 no. 65, 185)
Obj_603	Inh_312	Small, circular CA Romano-British disc brooch, decorated w/ ribbed & stamped border & divided into two zones by an upright flange which held a now-missing setting, very worn w/ replacement Fe pin.	Brooch	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 83	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 49, fig. 70:83.2)	SF239. Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White 1988.	(White, 1988, pp. 26 no. 4, 185, fig. 14,3)
Obj_604	Inh_312	CA Roman ring w/ flattened section found to left of lower spine. Likely Cool's Group 7 (1983, p. 227).	Finger Ring	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 83	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 49, fig. 70:83.4)	SF243. Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White, 1988.	(White, 1988, p. 185)
Obj_605	Inh_312	Centrally-pierced & very worn CA Roman coin, late 3rd cent., found strung on a necklace of beads.	Perf. Coin	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 83	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, p. 49, fig. 70:83.3)	SF242. Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White 1988.	(White, 1988, pp. 71 no. 66, 185)

Obj_606	Inh_313	Unidentified CA Roman coin recovered from left side of otherwise unaccompanied grave w/ stones packed around head.	Coin	Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	Inhumation 152	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995, pp. 60-61)	SF401. Not illustrated in eport. Site recorded as Dorchester VI in White, 1988.	(White, 1988, pp. 71 no.67, 185)
Obj_607	Inh_314	Late Roman military belt fitting, cast-gilded CA in 'bow-tie' shape, decorated w/ punched dots around the edges & two propeller-shaped marks in middle, reused as brooch or pendant.	Belt Fitting	Wasperton (Warks.)	Inhumation 15	(Carver, Hills and Scheschkewitz, 2009, p. 158)	Find listed as 15.1 w/ illustration. SF1257/1.	
Obj_608	Inh_315	Coin of Claudius II Gothicus AD268-270, found in fill w/ an amount of RB pottery as well as charcoal from what could be a RB corn-drier.	Coin	Wasperton (Warks.)	Inhumation 71	(Carver, Hills and Scheschkewitz, 2009, p. 219)	SF2347/1. Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_609	Inh_316	Piece of translucent green glass Roman vessel rim reused as bead on necklace, found on centre chest.	Glass Vessel	Wasperton (Warks.)	Inhumation 116	(Carver, Hills and Scheschkewitz 2009, p. 263)	Find listed as 116.3, fig. g. SF3276/24,31.	
Obj_610	Inh_317	Small, circular CA Roman disc brooch, divided into two equal zones, the outer border decorated w/ simple triangle stamps, central setting missing.	Brooch	Watchfield Shrivenham (Oxon.)	From Inhumation		Exact assoc. unk. but believed by excavator C. Scull to be from an inhumation.	(White, 1988, pp. 28 no. 14, 229)
Obj_611	Inh_318	Roman coin of Hadrian, reused as a weight w/ a set of scales & found in a box w/ a number of other coin weights.	Coin	Watchfield Shrivenham (Oxon.)	Male Inhumation		For further notes & in-depth discussion see Scull, 1986; 1990a; 1990b.	(White, 1988, pp. 94-95 no. 231, 229)
Obj_612	Inh_318	Roman coin of Faustina the younger, reused as a weight w/ a set of scales & found in a box w/ a number of other coin weights.	Coin	Watchfield Shrivenham (Oxon.)	Male Inhumation		For further notes & in-depth dicussion see Scull 1986; 1990a; 1990b.	(White, 1988, pp. 94-95 no. 231, 229)

Obj_613	Inh_318	Roman coin of Constantine I, reused as a weight w/ a set of scales & found in a box w/ a number of other coin weights.	Coin	Watchfield Shrivenham (Oxon.)	Male Inhumation		For further notes & in-depth dicussion see Scull 1986; 1990a; 1990b.	(White, 1988, pp. 94-95 no. 231, 229)
Obj_614	Inh_318	Roman coin of Constans, reused as a weight w/ a set of scales & found in a box w/ a number of other coin weights.	Coin	Watchfield Shrivenham (Oxon.)	Male Inhumation		For further notes & in-depth dicussion see Scull 1986; 1990a; 1990b.	(White, 1988, pp. 94-95 no. 231, 229)
Obj_615	Inh_318	Illegible 4th cent. Roman coin reused as a weight w/ a set of scales & found in a box w/ a number of other coin weights.	Coin	Watchfield Shrivenham (Oxon.)	Male Inhumation		For further notes & in-depth dicussion see Scull 1986; 1990a; 1990b.	(White, 1988, pp. 94-95 no. 231, 229)
Obj_616	Inh_319	Roman window glass fragment recorded from grave fill, not illustrated.	Window Glass	Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	Grave 1019 (SG56)	(Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003, p. 63)	RA88, not illustrated in report.	
Obj_617	Inh_320	Roman window glass fragment found on left side & associated w/ bag/girdle group, not illustrated.	Window Glass	Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	Grave 1163 (SG65)	(Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003, pp. 66, 69, 119)	Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_618	Inh_321	Single annular bead of pale blue/green glass, probably fashioned from recycled Roman bottle glass.	Glass Vessel	Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	Grave 1226 (SG81)	(Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003, pp. 78, 108. fig. 16)	Find no. SG81.1.	
Obj_619	Inh_322	Spindle whorl fashioned from base of Roman grey ware ceramic vessel, found in area of pelvis.	Ceramic	Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	Grave 1306 (SG75)	(Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003, pp. 75, 118, fig. 14)	Find no. SG75.33.	
Obj_620	–	CA Roman brooch w/ enamelled central disc setting, trapezoidal acanthus-like ribbed head, & foot composed of discs along a cast stem. Rare brooch type of 2nd cent. date.	Brooch	Westcotes, Leicester (Leics.)	Unassoc. from Inhumations	(Harris, 1888, p. 399)	Illustrated in Harris, 1888, Pl. opp. 339. British parallel may be cited from Colchester (King 1863, p. 57 no. 12).	(White, 1988, pp. 39 no. 1, 229, fig. 21,6)

Obj_621	_	Roman coin of Domitian.	Coin	Westcotes, Leicester (Leics.)	From Inhumations?	(Harris, 1888, p. 339)		(White, 1988, pp. 95 no.233, 229)
Obj_622	_	Unidentified Roman coin.	Coin	Westcotes, Leicester (Leics.)	From Inhumations?	(Harris, 1888, p. 339)		(White, 1988, pp. 95 no.233, 229)
Obj_623	_	Unidentified Roman coin.	Coin	Westcotes, Leicester (Leics.)	From Inhumations?	(Harris, 1888, p. 339)		(White, 1988, pp. 95 no.233, 229)
Obj_624	_	Unidentified Roman coin.	Coin	Westcotes, Leicester (Leics.)	From Inhumations?	(Harris, 1888, p. 339)		(White, 1988, pp. 95 no.233, 229)
Obj_625	_	Pierced & unidentified Roman coin.	Perf. Coin	Westcotes, Leicester (Leics.)	From Inhumations?	(Harris, 1888, p. 339)		(White, 1988, pp. 95 no.233, 229)
Obj_626	Inh_323	Simple, undecorated CA Roman bow brooch w/ missing pin.	Brooch	West Heslerton (N. Yorks.)	Grave 12	(Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson, 1986, pp. 18-19)		
Obj_627	Inh_324	Unidentifiable CA Roman Coin, very worn and chipped.	Coin	West Heslerton (N. Yorks.)	Grave 59	(Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson, 1986, p. 90)		
Obj_628	Inh_325	Bronze Roman Coin of Victorinus w/ somewhat confused contexts.	Coin	West Heslerton (N. Yorks.)	Grave 106	(Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986, p. 172)		
Obj_629	Inh_326	Large Roman sandstone quern placed at feet, paired w/ non-Roman stone at head, possibly marked ends of plank coffin.	Stone	West Heslerton (N. Yorks.)	Grave 154	(Powlesland, Haughton and Hanson 1986, p. 271)		

Obj_630	Inh_327	CA Roman key w/ knobbed loop handle, tubular shank & rectangular slotted ward.	Key	West Overton (Wilts.)	Inhumation 4	(Evison, 1965, pp. 40, 111 fig. 21; Eagles 1986, pp. 113, 115 fig. 13)	Illustration in White after Evison, 1965, fig. 21a. Parallel at Portway Down 32 (Cook and Dacre, 1985, p. 79).	(White, 1988, pp. 141 no. 16, 229, fig. 84,6)
Obj_631	Inh_328	Curated Roman copper alloy 'Hod Hill' brooch w/ gently arched bow & plain foot, dated mid-1st cent. AD. Part of bag group w/ Obj_632 & Obj_633.	Brooch	Westfield Farm, Ely (Cambs.)	Grave 2	(Lucy *et al.*, 2009, pp. 93, 126, fig. 4.2)	SF23. For type see also Bayley and Butcher 2004.	
Obj_632	Inh_328	Fe hobnail, probably Roman, from bag collection.	Fastener	Westfield Farm, Ely (Cambs.)	Grave 2	(Lucy *et al.*, 2009, pp. 94, 126, fig. 4.10)	SF19.	
Obj_633	Inh_328	Fe hobnail, probably Roman, from bag collection.	Fastener	Westfield Farm, Ely (Cambs.)	Grave 2	(Lucy *et al.*, 2009, pp. 94, 126, fig. 4.11)	SF21.1.	
Obj_634	Inh_329	Roman coin of Constans, AE3, found in bag collection w/ Obj_635 & a large quantity of amber beads.	Coin	Wheatley (Oxon.)	Inhumation 27	(Leeds, 1916, p. 54-55 fig. 6)	Further discussion of the bag & its contents in Meaney 1981, pp. 32-34 fig. 1p.	(White, 1988, pp. 95 no. 235, 230)
Obj_635	Inh_329	Roman coin of Constantius II, AE3, found in bag collection w/ Obj_634 & a large quanitity of amber beads.	Coin	Wheatley (Oxon.)	Inhumation 27	(Leeds, 1916, p. 54-55 fig. 6)	Further discussion of the bag & its contents in Meaney, 1981, pp. 32-34 fig. 1p.	(White, 1988, pp. 95 no. 235, 230)
Obj_636	Inh_330	Fe spiral finger ring, noted to be of RB date by Dickinson (1976 I, p. 198). Spiral rings fall under Cool's Group 2 (1983, p. 224).	Finger Ring	Wheatley (Oxon.)	Inhumation 28	(Leeds, 1916, p. 55)	3rd or 4th cent. parallel may be cited from Shakenoak, Oxon. (Brodribb, Hands and Walker, 1973, p. 112 no. 220 fig. 55).	(White, 1988, pp. 104 no. 24, 230)

Obj_637	Inh_331	Complete Roman ceramic dish, flat-based w/ everted sides & inverted rim w/o lip, fabric dark grey, probably a black burnished ware 2 vessel type according to White.	Ceramic	Wheatley (Oxon.)	Inhumation 8	(Leeds, 1916, p. 50 fig. 3d)	Vessel type dates from AD120 to the 4th cent. (Farrar, 1977, p. 221 fig. 14 & 52).	(White, 1988, pp. 117 no. A I 48, 230)
Obj_638	Inh_332	CA Roman buckle of White's Group A2b, equivalent to Hawkes and Dunning Group 1A (1961, p. 41), hinged plate appears damaged & may be a replacement.	Buckle	Woodingdean (E. Ssx)	Inhumation 5	(Welch, 1983, p. 507 fig. 103b)	Illustration in White after Welch, 1983, fig. 75,e. Type evolution is long & complex, of British manufacture but poss. continuing into the 5th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 53 no. 34, 231, fig. 30,2)
Obj_639	Inh_333	Circular CA Roman disc brooch divided into two zones w/ central domed glass or paste setting, outer zone divided into two concentric gilded rings decorated w/ stamps, well preserved.	Brooch	Woodstone, Hunts. (Cambs.)	From Inhumation	(Smith, 1926, p. 273)	Illustration in White after Abbott, 1920, Pl. 1,3. Parallels w/ Obj_299 above (East Shefford).	(White, 1988, pp. 29 no. 16, 231, fig. 16,1)
Obj_640	Inh_334	Roman coin of Valens or Valentinian, found w/ girdle hanger, clasp & Obj_641.	Coin	Woodstone, Hunts. (Cambs.)	Inhumation 9	(Abbott, 1920, p. 36)		(White, 1988, pp. 95 no. 236, 231)
Obj_641	Inh_334	CA Roman finger ring w/ oval bezel & incised design believe by White to be a bird. Cool's Group 6 (1983, p. 227). Possibly held in bag.	Finger Ring	Woodstone, Hunts. (Cambs.)	Inhumation 9	(Abbott, 1920, p. 36)		(White, 1988, pp. 95, 104 no. 25, 231)

Obj_642	Inh_335	Fe Romano-British key of lever lock (rotary) type w/ two-step bit & simple circular loop handle. Found corroded onto Fe plate w/ two Roman coins, remains of textile & organic traces (leather?) on either side.	Key	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 9	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 17, fig. 2.20 9(3.3))	Find no. 9(3)-3. Parallel at Kingston Down 222 (Kent) (Faussett, 1856) & similar examples at Colchester (Crummy 1983, pp. 125-126 no.4156 fig 141).	(White, 1988, pp. 140 no. 7, 204, 339 fig. 83,5)
Obj_643	Inh_335	Roman coin, AE3 of ?Valentinian I, AD 367-375, Obv: DN VAL w/ draped & diademed bust right, Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE Victory advancing left w/ wreath, Mint: Siscia. Pierced for suspension but w/ hole worn through, corroded onto Fe complex.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 9	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 15, fig. 2.20 9(3.1))	Find no. 9(3)-1.	(White, 1988, pp. 81 no. 128i, 204)
Obj_644	Inh_335	Roman coin, Obv: denarius or antoninianus, poss. House of Valentinian according to White, ?AD259-273, Obv: radiate head right, Rev: VICTORIA AVG, Victory advancing left w/ wreath, also pierced for suspension w/ worn-through hole & corroded onto key & plate.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 9	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, pp. 15-16, fig. 2.20 9(3.2))	Find no. 9(3)-2.	(White, 1988, pp. 81 no. 128ii, 204)
Obj_645	Inh_336	Roman coin, Obv: [D]N VALENTINIANVS [PF AVG] draped & diademed bust right, Rev: SECVRITAS [REIPVBLI]CAE w/ Victory advancing left holding wreath, found in fill.	Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Recorded as Kingsworthy in White 1988.	Grave 17b	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 27, fig. 2.23 17b(3))	Find no. 17b(3). Grave disturbed by Grave 17c.	(White, 1988, pp. 81, 204)

Obj_646	Inh_337	Frag. CA ring formed from Roman bracelet w/ three strands of wire & unknown terminal type. Clarke's type A2b (1979, p. 303).	Bracelet	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 40, fig. 2.26 30(19.4)).	Find no. 30(19)-4. Discrepancies exist in interpretations of White & Hawkes; I have defaulted to the latter.	(White, 1988, pp. 110, 204)
Obj_647	Inh_337	Roman coin, Antoninianus barbarous copy, AD270-295. Obv: DIVO CLAVDIO radiate head right, Rev: uninscribed w/ Pax left holding branch & vertical sceptre. Edge nicked, situated in bag or pouch to left of hip w/ other coins.	Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(9)).	Find no. 30(9). Where descrepancies exist in descriptions, I defer to the most recent publication, i.e. Hawkes et al, 2003.	(White, 1988, pp. 81 no. 130i, 204)
Obj_648	Inh_337	Roman coin, AE3 of Valentinian I, AD 367-375. Obv: DN VALENTI-ANVS PF AVG, draped, cuirassed & pearl diademed bust facing right, Rev: GLORIA RO-MANORVM feat. emperor holding kneeling captive w/ right hand & labrarum in left, mint: Lugdunum. In pouch left of hip w/ other coins.	Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(13)).	Find no. 30(13). RIC 20(a) xi(b) or xvi(b) (Pearce, 1951, pp. 39, 46).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 130v, 204)
Obj_649	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension & found inside a CA ring (3)-75 as part of a necklace/festoon group. Obv: DN VALENTINI-ANVS PF AVG w/ pearl diademed bust, Rev: GLORIA ROMANORVM feat. emperor dragging captive w/ right hand & holding labarum in left, Aquileia mint.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 38, fig. 2.26 30(3.77))	Find no. 30(3)-77. Pearce, 1953, p. 95 no. 7a.	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 130x, 204)

Obj_650	Inh_337	Poss. ?Roman CA mount, rectangular plate w/ slightly tapering sides pierced by two rivet holes, upper surface slightly convex & decorated w/ transverse grooves. Listed as part of poss. Fe & CA chatelaine.	Mount	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 41, fig. 2.26 30(19.18))	Find no. 30(19)-18. Hawkes *et al.* note that damage to mount suggests it was attached to an item for some time before breaking, then was filed down & reused(worn?) for a further period of time.	
Obj_651	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension. Antoninianus of Allectus, AD293-296. Obv: IMP C ALLECTVS P F AVG w/ radiate head right, Rev: PAX AVG feat. Pax standing left holding olive branch & vertical sceptre, mint: London. In pouch left of hip w/ other coins.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(10))	Find no. 30(10). RIC 28 (Webb, 1933, p. 561).	(White, 1988, pp. 81 no. 130ii, 204)
Obj_652	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension. AE2 of Constantius II, AD346-350. Obv: DN CONSTAN-TIVS PF AVG w/ pearl-diademed bust left, draped & cuirassed w/ globe in right hand Rev: FEL TEMP REPA-RATIO feat. Virtus advancing right w/ spear in left hand & dragging a captive w/ right from hut beneath tree, mint: Rome. In pouch left of hip w/ other coins.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(12))	Find no. 30(12).	(White, 1988, pp. 81 no. 130iv, 204)

Obj_653	Inh_337	Roman coin, nicked & pierced. Antoninianus of Caurausius, AD 287-293. Obv:]CARAV[w/ radiate head right, Rev: prob. PAX AVG feat. Pax standing left w/ vertical sceptre, uncertain mint. In pouch w/ other coins.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(11))	Find no. 30(11).	(White, 1988, pp. 81 no. 130iii, 204)
Obj_654	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension & corroded on to Fe loop & bar frag. AE3 of ?Valens, AD364-378. Obv: pearl diademed bust right, Rev: SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE feat. Victory advancing left, mint unc. In pouch w/ other coins.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(14))	Find no. 30(14).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 130vi, 204)
Obj_655	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension. AE3, probably barbarous copy, AD364-375. Obv: bust facing right, Rev: GLORIA ROMANORVM feat. emperor advancing right dragging captive in rigth hand & holding labrarum in left, uncertain mint. In pouch to left of hip w/ other coins.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(15))	Find no. 30(15).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 130vii, 204)
Obj_656	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension. AE£ of Gratian, AD367-375. Obv: [D N G]RATI[ANVS] w/ pearl diademed bust facing right, Rev: GLORIA NOVI SAECVLI? feat. emperor standing, mint uncertain. Very worn. In pouch to left of hip.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(16))	Find no. 30(16).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 130viii, 204)

Obj_657	Inh_337	Roman coin, pierced for suspension. AE4, very worn & unidentifiable. In pouch to left of hip w/ other coins.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 39, fig. 2.25 30(17))	Find no. 30(17).	(White,1988, pp. 82 no. 130ix, 204)
Obj_658	Inh_337	Shattered frag. of Roman window glass, blue-green metal w/ 'honeycomb of fracture lines throughout', found in pouch to the left of the body.	Window Glass	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 30	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 38)	Find no. 30(7). Not illustrated in report.	
Obj_659	Inh_338	Tutulus-type CA Roman brooch, hexagonal w/ hollow conical centre topped by a now-empty enamelled setting & six projecting lugs around outer edge enamelled in alternating green/yellow or blue/green colours w/ a central dot in another colour. Catch plate broken & top of central cone pierced for reuse/suspension. Likely 3rd cent. Found in bag collection.	Brooch	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 53, fig. 2.30 47(4))	Find no. 47(4). White & Hawkes et al note a parallel in Riha, defined as variant 7.11.2 (1979, p. 187, Taf. 60)	(White, 1988, pp. 32 no. 9, 204, 273 fig. 17,1)
Obj_660	Inh_338	Roman CA Aucissa brooch w/ strongly curved semi-circular bow, wide w/ central ridge & double scalloped section, base of bow decorated w/ closely spaced lines, foot of bow narrow & flat & finished w/ knob terminal, catch plate solid & broken, pin lost. Found in bag collection.	Brooch	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 54, fig. 2.30 47(13))	Find no. 47(13). Type defined by Crummy as Type 51, dated to early to mid-1st cent. (1983, pp. 8-9).	(White, 1988, pp. 36 no. c,1; 204, 275 fig. 19,5)

Obj_661	Inh_338	Roman CA object handle/harness fitting, moulded tube w/ "two oblate expansions set between slight swellings at either end." Large circular hole at one end, likely secondary.	Horse Fitting	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 54, fig. 2.30 47(11))	Find no. 47(11).	(White, 1988, p. 204)
Obj_662	Inh_338	Openwork CA Roman clasp knife w/ 'hound-biting-hare-by-tail' motif, remnants of Fe tang in slot, found in bag collection.	Knife	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 54, fig. 2.30 47(9))	Find no. 47(9).	(White, 1988, pp. 142 no. III 6, 204, 341 fig. 85,3)
Obj_663	Inh_338	Roman coin, Follis of Galerius Maximianus Caesar AD293-305, Obv: MAXIMIANUS NOB CASE w/ laureate head right, Rev: [GENIO POPVLI ROMANI] type but otherwise obliterated, Mint unk., centrally pierced for & found in bag group.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 53, fig. 2.30 47(5))	Find no. 47(5).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 131i, 204)
Obj_664	Inh_338	Roman coin, AE3 of Magnentius, AD350-353, Obv: [DN MAGNENTIVS PF AVG] bare head right w/ 'A' behind, Rev: legend obscured but type [VICTORIAE DD NN AVG ET CAES] w/ two victories facing & holding between them a wreath inscribed VOT/V/MVL/X, mint uncertain, pierced for suspension & found in bag group.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, pp. 53-54, fig. 2.30 47(5))	Find no. 47(5).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 131ii, 204)

Obj_665	Inh_338	Roman Tortworth-type CA strap end w/ ornamented cable border & cabled circle containing bulls eyes at the widest end, w/ hachured triangle & more bulls eye decorations extending off this circle down the strap body. Found in bag group.	Strap End	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 54, fig. 2.30 47(12))	Find no. 47(12).	(White, 1988, pp. 54 no. III 8, 204, fig. 33,5)
Obj_666	Inh_338	Very worn dupondius coin of Vespasian, Obv: legend obliterated, radiate bust right, Rev: legend obliterated, S C & standing figure, mint uncertain, pierced for suspension & found in grave fill.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 47	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 56)	Find no. 47(18). Not illustrated in report.	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 131iii, 204)
Obj_667	Inh_339	Roman coin, extremely worn Sestertius of the 1st or early 2nd cent., Obv: obliterated, head right, Rev: obliterated, mint uncertain, found in accessory vessel w/ Obj_675 & Obj_676.	Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 63	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 67, fig. 2.33 63(11))	Find no. 63(11).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 132i, 204)
Obj_668	Inh_339	Roman coin, antoninianus of Claudius II (Gothicus), AD 268-270, Obv: IMP CLAUV[DIVS AVG] radiate head right, Rev: ?[VIRTVS A]VG w/ soldier leaning on shield & holding spear, mint uncertain, in accessory vessel.	Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 63	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 67, fig. 2.33 63(12))	Find no. 63(12).	(White, 1988, pp. 82 no. 132ii, 204)

Obj_669	Inh_339	Roman CA tinned bowl fragment from pear-shaped spoon, inside of bowl worn w/ longitudinal striations, hole punched through near junction for handle which no longer exists. Found inside accessory vessel w/ Roman coins.	Spoon	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 63	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 67, fig. 2.33 63(10))	Find no. 63(10). Type 2 (pear-shaped bowl), detailed in Crummy 1983, p. 69.	(White, 1988, pp. 138 no. 12, 204, fig. 81,3)
Obj_670	Inh_340	Roman coin, antoninianus of ?mid- to late 3rd cent., all detail obliterated, pierced & likely part of necklace situated in the centre of a bead complex above right shoulder.	Perf. Coin	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 76	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, pp. 73-74, fig. 2.36 76(1.21))	Find no. 76(1)-21.	(White, 1988, pp. 83 no. 133, 204)
Obj_671	Inh_341	Roman pottery accessory vessel, plain globular beaker w/ tall neck & removed/smoothed rim, soft off-white fabric w/ orange slip on internal & external surfaces, mostly removed.	Ceramic	Worthy Park (Hants.); Kingsworthy in White, 1988.	Grave 98	(Hawkes *et al.*, 2003, p. 90, fig. 2.41 98(1))	Find no. 98(1). New Forest Ware beaker, form 30 (Fulford 1975, p.32 fig. 13). Likely late 4th cent.	(White, 1988, pp. 116 no. 33, 205, 319 fig. 63,3)

Catalogue 3: Inhumation Reference Index

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_1	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	early 6th— early 7th cent.	Grave 3 (Skeleton 4)	female	25-35 years	adult	2	16
Inh_2	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	early 6th— early 7th cent.	Grave 65 (Skeleton 300B)	unk.	_	child	1	1
Inh_3	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	early 6th— early 7th cent.	Grave 95 (Skeleton 530)	female	52-59 years	mature adult	1	6
Inh_4	(Barrington A) Edix Hill	Cambs.	early 6th— early 7th cent.	Grave 109 (Skeleton 683B)	female	35-45 years	mature adult	1	8
Inh_5	(Barrington A) Malton Farm	Cambs.	6th cent.	Inhumation 1	female	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_6	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 10	unk.	_	child	1	4
Inh_7	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 51	unk.	_	child	2	7
Inh_8	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 53	female	_	adult	2	13
Inh_9	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 59	female	11 years	child	6	14
Inh_10	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 66	female	_	adult	1	7
Inh_11	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 70	unk.	_	child	1	5
Inh_12	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 75	female	_	adult	3	13
Inh_13	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 78	female	_	adult	1	12
Inh_14	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 94	unk.	_	child	1	1
Inh_15	Abingdon I, Berks.	Oxon.	5th cent.	Inhumation 106	female	_	unk.	1	11
Inh_16	Alfriston	E. Ssx	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 14	male	_	unk.	1	8

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_17	Alfriston	E. Ssx	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 28	female	_	unk.	2	15
Inh_18	Alfriston	E. Ssx	late 6th cent.	Inhumation 43	female	_	unk.	2	21
Inh_19	Alfriston	E. Ssx	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 60	female	_	unk.	1	10
Inh_20	Alfriston	E. Ssx	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 84	unk.	_	adult	1	5
Inh_21	Alfriston	E. Ssx	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 87	female	_	unk.	3	9
Inh_22	Alfriston	E. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation 88	unk.	_	adult	1	7
Inh_23	Alfriston	E. Ssx	late 5th cent.	Inhumation C	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_24	Alton	Hants.	not listed	Grave 2	male	_	unk.	1	10
Inh_25	Alton	Hants.	mid-5th cent.	Grave 11	female	16-18 years	young adult	2	8
Inh_26	Alton	Hants.	mid-5th cent.	Grave 14	female	c. 23 years	adult	1	7
Inh_27	Alton	Hants.	mid-5th cent.	Grave 27	female	c. 10 years	child	1	14
Inh_28	Alton	Hants.	mid-5th cent.	Grave 41	female	16-17 years	young adult	3	14
Inh_29	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 13	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_30	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	not listed	Inhumation 18	female	_	unk.	2	4
Inh_31	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	not listed	Inhumation 85	unk.	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_32	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	6th cent.	Inhumation 134	unk.	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_33	Appledown, Compton	W. Ssx	6th—7th cent.	Inhumation 137	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_34	Aston Remenham	Bucks.	late 6th c	Male Inhumation	male	_	unk.	2	13
Inh_35	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	AD 340-640	Burial 4112 (Skeleton 709)	male	25-30 years	adult	1	2
Inh_36	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	6th cent.	Burial 4169 (Skeleton 1864)	unk.	6-8 years	child	1	3
Inh_37	Bainesse Farm, Catterick	N. Yorks.	6th cent.	Burial 4171 (Cemetery Find)	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	7

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_38	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	late 5th—early 6th cent.	Inhumation 66	unk.	_	adult	1	5
Inh_39	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	late 6th cent.	Inhumation 81	unk.	_	adult	2	4
Inh_40	Barrington B, Hooper's Field	Cambs.	late 6th cent.	Inhumation 82	unk.	_	adult	1	11
Inh_41	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	6th cent.	Skeleton 2652	female	30-40 years	adult	1	2
Inh_42	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	6th cent.	Skeleton 6007	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_43	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	6th cent.	Skeleton 6008	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_44	Barrow Clump, Figheldean	Wilts.	6th cent.	Skeleton 6013	female	_	adult	1	8
Inh_45	Bassett Down	Wilts.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation (2+)	male	_	unk.	1.5	9
Inh_46	Bassett Down	Wilts.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation (2+)	male	_	unk.	1.5	9
Inh_47	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	early to mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 43	female	_	unk.	2	5
Inh_48	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	not listed	Inhumation 98 ?	male	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_49	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	early to mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 156	female	_	unk.	2	4
Inh_50	Bidford-on-Avon	Warks.	not listed	Possible Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_51	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	late 5th cent.	Grave 18	female	25-35 years	adult	2	7
Inh_52	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	6th cent.	Grave 20	female	16-17 years	young adult	3	8
Inh_53	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 45	male	17-18 years	young adult	1	7
Inh_54	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 50	female	25-30 years	adult	1	11
Inh_55	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 54	unk.	6-10 years	child	1	5
Inh_56	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 57	female	23 years	adult	1	18
Inh_57	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 63	unk.	6 years	young child	1	9
Inh_58	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 86	unk.	2 years	young child	2	3

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_59	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 88	female	17 years	young adult	3	5
Inh_60	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 102	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	6
Inh_61	Blacknall Field, Pewsey	Wilts.	not listed	Grave 104	female	30 years	adult	1	10
Inh_62	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 2	female	17 years	young adult	1	3
Inh_63	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 5	female	_	child	2	3
Inh_64	Blewburton Hill	Berks.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 12	female	_	not rec.	4	12
Inh_65	Borough Hill	Northants	6th cent.	Female Inhumation	female	_	unk.	2	5
Inh_66	Bowcombe Down	I.o.W.	date unc.	Inhumation 1	unk.	_	adult	1	4
Inh_67	Bowcombe Down	I.o.W.	6th cent.	Inhumation 23	male	_	unk.	1	11
Inh_68	Bradford Peverell	Dor.	7th—8th cent.	Female Inhumation	female	_	unk.	2	5
Inh_69	Brighthampton	Oxon.	mid-5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 7	unk.	_	child	1	2
Inh_70	Brighthampton	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 9 (double)	unk.	_	child	3	1
Inh_71	Brighthampton	Oxon.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 16	female	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_72	Brighthampton	Oxon.	late 5th	Inhumation 17	female	_	unk.	4	2
Inh_73	Brighthampton	Oxon.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 22	female	_	unk.	11	11
Inh_74	Broadway, Worcester	Worcs.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 1	female	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_75	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	not listed	Burial 8	unk.	20-25 years	adult	1	17
Inh_76	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	late 6th cent.	Burial 17	male	_	adult	1	6
Inh_77	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	not listed	Burial 22	unk.	_	young adult	1	5
Inh_78	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	mid— late 6th cent.	Burial 32	female	30-35 years	adult	1	12
Inh_79	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	later 6th cent.	Burial 58	unk.	_	adult	1	20

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_80	Broughton Lodge	Notts.	not listed	Burial 105	female	40+ years	mature adult	1	7
Inh_81	Burwell	Cambs.	late 6th—early 7th cent.	Inhumation 7	female	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_82	Burwell	Cambs.	late 6th —early 7th cent.	Inhumation 24	unk.	_	adult	2	7
Inh_83	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 1/1	female	14-15 years	child	2	7
Inh_84	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 18	female	25-30 years	adult	4	42
Inh_85	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 25	female	40+ years	mature adult	2	10
Inh_86	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 41	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	10
Inh_87	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 42	female	30-35 years	adult	1	8
Inh_88	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 48	unk.	1-2 years	infant	1	4
Inh_89	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 81/3	unk.	6-7 years	young child	2	5
Inh_90	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 81/4	female	25-30 years	adult	1	7
Inh_91	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 86	female	50+ years	senior	4	7
Inh_92	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 91	male	20-25 years	adult	1	5
Inh_93	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 97	female	16-18 years	young adult	1	6
Inh_94	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 113	unk.	1.5-2 years	infant	2	2
Inh_95	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 132	unk.	0.5-1 years	infant	2	2
Inh_96	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 160	female	17-20 years	young adult	1	6
Inh_97	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 169	female	20-25 years	adult	1	5
Inh_98	Butler's Field, Lechlade	Gloucs.	not listed	Inhumation 184	female	30-35 years	adult	2	19
Inh_99	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	early 6th cent.	Female Inhumation	female	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_100	Cambridge I, St. John's College	Cambs.	mid-5th cent.	Male Inhumation	male	_	unk.	2	5
Inh_101	Camerton	Som.	not listed	Inhumation 11	female	_	unk.	1	1

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_102	Camerton	Som.	late 6th—7th cent.	Inhumation 30	male	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_103	Camerton	Som.	7th cent.	Inhumation 94B	female	_	unk.	2	10
Inh_104	Camerton	Som.	7th cent.	Inhumation 100	female	_	unk.	1	6
Inh_105	Cassington I	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 2	female	_	young adult	1	13
Inh_106	Cassington II	Oxon.	date unc.	Inhumation 6	male	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_107	Cassington II	Oxon.	date unc.	Inhumation 7	male	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_108	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	7th cent.	CS 39 Grave 1	female	_	unk.	2	17
Inh_109	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	late 5th—6th cent.	Grave 40	female	_	adult	1	7
Inh_110	Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber	Lincs.	late 5th—6th cent.	Grave 135	female	45 + years	mature adult	1	3
Inh_111	Catterick Bridge	N. Yorks.	6th cent.	Cist 2100	unk.	_	child	1	1
Inh_112	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	6th cent.	Inhumation 1	unk.	_	adult	1	4
Inh_113	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 16	unk.	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_114	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 23	unk.	_	child	2	4
Inh_115	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 34	unk.	_	adult	1	12
Inh_116	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 55	female	_	adult	1	8
Inh_117	Chessell Down	I.o.W.	date unc.	Inhumation 101	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_118	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	date unc.	Double Male Inhumation	male	_	unk.	2.5	5
Inh_119	Cirencester II, The Barton	Gloucs.	date unc.	Double Male Inhumation	male	_	unk.	2.5	5
Inh_120	Cleatham	Lincs.	early 6th cent.	Grave 62	unk.	_	adult	1	4
Inh_121	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	late 5th cent.	Inhumation 11	male	_	adult	1	2

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_122	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	late 5th—early 6th cent.	Grave 38	female	25-35 years	adult	1	19
Inh_123	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	6th cent.	Grave 64	female	35-45 years	mature adult	2	4
Inh_124	Collingbourne Ducis	Wilts.	6th cent.	Grave 89	unk.	c. 5-7 years	young child	1	1
Inh_125	Cotgrave	Notts.	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_126	Croydon	Sy./Lon.	5th—6th cent.	Inhumation 1	unk.	_	unk.	3	3
Inh_127	Desborough	Northants	7th cent.	Inhumation	female	_	unk.	2	8
Inh_128	Didcot Power Station	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 7	unk.	14.5-15.5 years	child	2	5
Inh_129	Droxford	Hants.	late 6th—7th cent.	Inhumation 40	unk.	_	child	1	3
Inh_130	Droxford	Hants.	date unc.	Unk. Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_131	Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation 22	female	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_132	Dunstable Five Knolls	Beds.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation 31	unk.	_	adult	2	2
Inh_133	Duston	Northants	6th cent.	Unassigned Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_134	East Shefford	Berks.	6th cent.	Inhumation 37	female	_	unk.	5	8
Inh_135	East Shefford	Berks.	mid-5th—6th cent.	Possible inhumation 1	unk.	_	unk.	2	2
Inh_136	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	not listed	Grave 6	female	_	mature adult	1	11
Inh_137	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	not listed	?Grave 46	male	_	young adult	1	9
Inh_138	Empingham II, Rutland	Leics.	not listed	Grave 127	female	_	adult	1	15
Inh_139	Emscote	Warks.	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_140	Filkins	Oxon.	6th cent.	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	15-20 years	young adult	3.5	7
Inh_141	Filkins	Oxon.	6th cent.	From 2 Inhumations	unk.	17-25 years	adult	3.5	7
Inh_142	Filkins	Oxon.	late 6th cent.	Inhumation 3	female	35-45 years	adult	1	6

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_143	Frilford I	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 4	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_144	Frilford I	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 142	unk.	_	adult	1	2
Inh_145	Frilford I	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 145	unk.	_	adult	2	7
Inh_146	Frilford I	Oxon.	4th—5th cent.	Inhumation 175	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_147	Garton Slack II	Yorks.	7th cent.	Inhumation 7	female	_	unk.	1	16
Inh_148	Girton	Cambs.	not listed	Inhumation (Group D)	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_149	Girton	Cambs.	early to mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 2	unk.	_	adult	1	2
Inh_150	Girton	Cambs.	late 6th cent.	Inhumation 25	unk.	_	adult	1	6
Inh_151	Girton	Cambs.	not listed	Inhumation 29	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_152	Girton	Cambs.	not listed	Inhumation 34	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_153	Girton	Cambs.	date unc.	Inhumation 41	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_154	Girton	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 45	female	_	adult	1	6
Inh_155	Girton	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 54	female	_	adult	1	8
Inh_156	Glynde	E. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_157	Great Casterton, Rutland	Leics.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 2	unk.	_	unk.	1	4
Inh_158	Hampnett, Burn Ground	Gloucs.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 5	male	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_159	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	not listed	Inhumation 21	unk.	_	child	1	1
Inh_160	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 28	female	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_161	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	6th cent.	Inhumation 40	unk.	_	adult	3	13
Inh_162	Harnham Hill	Wilts.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 61	female	_	adult	1	8
Inh_163	Harwell	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 9	female	_	unk.	1	5

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_164	Hawks Hill, Fetcham	Sy./Lon.	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_165	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_166	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_167	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation 10	female	_	unk.	2	5
Inh_168	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation 32	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_169	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation 47	unk.	_	adult	2	2
Inh_170	Highdown	W. Ssx	mid-5th cent.	Inhumation 53	male	_	unk.	1	8
Inh_171	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc. cent.	Inhumation 82	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_172	Highdown	W. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation 178 (incompl.)	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_173	Horncastle	Lincs.	date unc.	Inhumation 2	female	_	unk.	1	4
Inh_174	Irby, Welbeck Hill	Lincs.	7th cent.	Inhumation 52	unk.	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_175	Kemble I	Gloucs.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_176	Kemble I	Gloucs.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation 10	unk.	_	adult	2	3
Inh_177	Kempston	Beds.	early 5th cent. (?)	Inhumation 14	male	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_178	Kempston	Beds.	not listed	Inhumation 35	female	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_179	Kempston	Beds.	date unc.	Inhumation 40	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_180	Kempston	Beds.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 53	female	_	unk.	1	8
Inh_181	Kempston	Beds.	not listed	Inhumation 63	female	_	unk.	1	11
Inh_182	Kempston	Beds.	6th cent.	Inhumation 84	female	_	unk.	2	6
Inh_183	Kempston	Beds.	6th cent.	Inhumation 107	female	_	unk.	4	14
Inh_184	Kempston	Beds.	date unc.	Inhumation 112	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_185	Kempston	Beds.	not listed	Inhumation 114	unk.	_	unk.	2	2
Inh_186	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	not listed	Grave 2	female	25-35 years	adult	1	4

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_187	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	not listed	Grave 6	unk.	8 years	juvenile	1	1
Inh_188	King's Garden Hostel	Cambs.	7th cent.	Grave 16	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	5
Inh_189	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Ssx	not listed	Inhumation 9	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_190	Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury	E. Ssx	date unc.	Inhumation 13	unk.	_	unk.	1	4
Inh_191	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	date unc.	Inhumation 10	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_192	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 2	male	_	adult	1	2
Inh_193	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 9	female	_	unk.	1	11
Inh_194	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	6th cent.	Inhumation 14	male	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_195	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	6th cent.	Inhumation 17	male	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_196	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th c)	Inhumation 21	female	_	unk.	1	9
Inh_197	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 28	male	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_198	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 43	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_199	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	date unc.	Inhumation 54	unk.	_	adult	2	5
Inh_200	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 55	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_201	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	date unc.	Inhumation 100	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_202	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 101	unk.	_	unk.	2	3
Inh_203	Linton Heath B	Cambs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 103	unk.	_	adult	1	2
Inh_204	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	6th c	Inhumation 2	female	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_205	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 3B	female	_	unk.	4	11

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_206	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	not listed	Inhumation 11	unk.	_	young adult	2	2
Inh_207	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 28 (multiple individuals)	unk.	_	unk.	1	11
Inh_208	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 52	unk.	_	adult	2	4
Inh_209	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 53	unk.	_	child	1	6
Inh_210	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	early to mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 110	female	_	adult	1	6
Inh_211	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 111	female	_	adult	1	6
Inh_212	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	not listed	Inhumation 135	unk.	_	adult	4	4
Inh_213	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 173/4 (double)	unk.	_	unk.	1	6.5
Inh_214	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 173/4 (double)	unk.	_	unk.	1	6.5
Inh_215	Little Wilbraham	Cambs.	date unc.	Inhumation 175	unk.	_	adult	1	2
Inh_216	Londesborough	Yorks.	date unc.	Inhumation 6	female	_	unk.	1	8
Inh_217	Londesborough	Yorks.	6th cent.	Inhumation 7	female	_	unk.	1	12
Inh_218	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 7	female	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_219	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 33	female	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_220	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	mid- to late 5th cent.	Inhumation 57	female	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_221	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 68	female	_	unk.	3	10
Inh_222	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 100	female	_	adult	1	9
Inh_223	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 111	female	_	unk.	2	16
Inh_224	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 127	female	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_225	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	late 5th cent.	Inhumation 129	female	_	unk.	1	3

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_226	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 134	unk.	_	child	1	2
Inh_227	Long Wittenham I	Oxon.	mid-6th cent.	Inhumation 151	female	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_228	Luton I	Beds.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 8	female	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_229	Luton I	Beds.	late 5th cent.	Inhumation 22	female	_	unk.	2	3
Inh_230	Market Lavington	Wilts.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Grave 4	female	_	adult	1	4
Inh_231	Marne Barricks, Catterick	N. Yorks.	not listed	Burial 1 (Context 511)	unk.	10-12 years	child	2	2
Inh_232	Marston St. Lawrence	Northants	6th cent.	Inhumation 3	female	_	unk.	2	9
Inh_233	Mentmore	Bucks.	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_234	Milfield North	Northumb.	late 6th— early 7th cent.	Grave 1	female	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_235	Milton I	Oxon.	date unc.	Inhumation ?	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_236	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	early 5th— late 6th/early 7th cent.	Grave 1263	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	14
Inh_237	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	early 5th— late 6th/early 7th cent.	Grave 1364	female	_	unk.	1	17
Inh_238	Minerva Business Park	Cambs.	early 5th— late 6th/early 7th cent.	Grave 1460	male	25-35 years	adult	1	5
Inh_239	Minster Lovell	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 3	female	_	unk.	1	9
Inh_240	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	mid- to late 5th cent.	Inhumation 38	unk.	_	adult	2	3
Inh_241	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	date unc.	Inhumation 57	unk.	_	child	1	1
Inh_242	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 112	unk.	_	adult	1	4
Inh_243	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 116	unk.	_	adult	2	13

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_244	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	mid-5th—late 6th cent.	Inhumation 140	unk.	_	adult	1	4
Inh_245	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	date unc.	Inhumation 199	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_246	Mitcham	Sy./Lon.	mid-5th—late 6th cent.	Inhumation 209	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_247	Nassington	Northants	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 14	female	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_248	Nassington	Northants	late 5th cent.	Inhumation 17	female	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_249	North Luffenham	Leics.	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_250	Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.	not listed	Grave 7	male	45-61 years	senior	1	9
Inh_251	Norton, Cleveland	Co. Dur.	not listed	Grave 44	female	_	child	2	5
Inh_252	Nunburnholme	Yorks.	late 5th—6th cent.	From 3 Crouched Inhumations	unk.	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_253	Oakington	Cambs.	AD 500—575	Grave 19	unk.	c. 8 years	child	1	7
Inh_254	Oakington	Cambs.	AD 500—575	Grave 39	female	_	adult	1	5
Inh_255	Oakington	Cambs.	AD 500—575	Grave 66	female	_	adult	3	9
Inh_256	Oakington	Cambs.	AD 500—575	Grave 93	male	_	adult	1	3
Inh_257	Oakington	Cambs.	AD 500—575	Grave 96	female	_	adult	1	7
Inh_258	Petersfinger	Wilts.	late 5th—early 6th cent.	Inhumation 2	female	_	unk.	1	4
Inh_259	Petersfinger	Wilts.	late 6th cent.	Inhumation 25	female	_	unk.	2	13
Inh_260	Petersfinger	Wilts.	late 5th—6th cent.	Inhumation 48	female	_	unk.	2	5
Inh_261	Petersfinger	Wilts.	6th cent.	Inhumation 51	female	_	unk.	2	4
Inh_262	Petersfinger	Wilts.	6th cent.	Inhumation 63A	female	_	unk.	1	8

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_263	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	6th cent.	Inhumation 11	female	30-40 years	adult	1	4
Inh_264	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	date unc.	Inhumation 13 & 13A	female	_	adult	1	2
Inh_265	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	6th cent.	Inhumation 16	female	11-12 years	child	3	3
Inh_266	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	6th cent.	Inhumation 19	female	25-35 years	adult	1	4
Inh_267	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 22	female	24-30 years	adult	1	4
Inh_268	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 25	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	13
Inh_269	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	5th or 6th cent.	Inhumation 32	female	18-25 years	adult	1	9
Inh_270	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 42	female	25-35 years	adult	1	3
Inh_271	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 48	female	18-25 years	adult	1	10
Inh_272	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	6th cent.	Inhumation 50	female	_	unk.	2	6
Inh_273	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	6th cent.	Inhumation 61	female	12 years	child	3	7
Inh_274	Portway Down, Andover	Hants.	6th cent.	Inhumation 67	female	14 years	young adult	3	10
Inh_275	Quarrington II	Lincs.	late 5th— late 6th cent.	Grave 13	female	20-25 years	adult	1	1
Inh_276	Reading I, Earley	Berks.	mid- 5th cent.	Inhumation 13	female	_	unk.	3	8
Inh_277	Selmeston I	E. Ssx	not listed	From Inhumation (unpublished)	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_278	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.	early 6th— late 7th cent.	Grave 11	female	_	mature adult	2	3
Inh_279	Shavards Farm, Meonstoke	Hants.	early 6th— late 7th cent.	Grave 13a	unk.	12-18 month	infant	1	1

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_280	Shudy Camps	Cambs.	late 6th—7th cent.	Inhumation 11	female	_	unk.	1	6
Inh_281	Sleaford	Lincs.	late 5th cent.	Inhumation 14	unk.	_	adult	2	4
Inh_282	Sleaford	Lincs.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 43	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_283	Sleaford	Lincs.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 51	unk.	_	adult	1	3
Inh_284	Sleaford	Lincs.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 81	unk.	_	adult	3	2
Inh_285	Sleaford	Lincs.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 85	unk.	_	child	7	8
Inh_286	Sleaford	Lincs.	late 5th— early 6th	Inhumation 163	unk.	_	adult	2	7
Inh_287	Sleaford	Lincs.	6th cent.	Inhumation 169	female	_	unk.	1	1?
Inh_288	Sleaford	Lincs.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 177	female	_	adult	2	3
Inh_289	Sleaford	Lincs.	mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 191	female	_	adult	1	9
Inh_290	Sleaford	Lincs.	6th cent.	Inhumaton 196	female	_	unk.	1	1?
Inh_291	Sleaford	Lincs.	early to mid- 6th cent.)	Inhumation 216	female	_	adult	3	5
Inh_292	Sleaford	Lincs.	6th cent.	Inhumation 227	unk.	_	adult	1	7
Inh_293	Sleaford	Lincs.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Inhumation 232	unk.	_	adult	2	9
Inh_294	Sleaford	Lincs.	5th— late 6th cent.	Male Inhumation	male	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_295	Soham C	Cambs.	mid- 6th—7th cent.	Inhumation 5	male	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_296	Soham C	Cambs.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 10	male	_	unk.	1	4
Inh_297	St. Albans	Herts.	late 6th— early 7th cent.	Female Inhumation [1]	female	_	unk.	2	4
Inh_298	St. Albans	Herts.	late 6th— early 7th cent.	Female Inhumation [2]	female	_	unk.	3	4

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_299	Stapenhill	Staffs.	date unc.	Inhumation 9	unk.	_	child	1	3
Inh_300	Staxton	Yorks.	6th cent.	Inhumation 4	unk.	_	unk.	1	14
Inh_301	Stone I, Aylesbury	Bucks.	date unc.	Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_302	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	mid- to late 6th cent.	Inhumation 5	female	_	unk.	1	7
Inh_303	Stratford, Alveston	Warks.	early 6th cent.	Inhumaiton 70	female	_	unk.	1	6
Inh_304	Street House	Yorks.	7th cent.	Grave 42	female	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_305	Street House	Yorks.	7th cent.	Grave 52	female	_	unk.	2	6
Inh_306	Street House	Yorks.	7th cent.	Grave 99	unk.	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_307	Uffington, White Horse Hill	Oxon.	mid- to late 5th cent.	Inhumation 1 (Mound)	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_308	Wakerly	Northants	not listed	Inhumation 14	male	_	unk.	1	2
Inh_309	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	mid- to late 5th cent.	Inhumation 6	male	_	unk.	1	4
Inh_310	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	5th— late 6th cent.	Inhumation 26	male	35-40 years	mature adult	1	5
Inh_311	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 64	unk.	1-1.5 years	infant	1	6
Inh_312	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	early 6th cent.	Inhumation 83	female	_	adult	3	5
Inh_313	Wally Corner, Berinsfield	Oxon.	not listed	Inhumation 152	female	17-19 years	young adult	1	3
Inh_314	Wasperton	Warks.	6th cent.	Inhumation 15	female	_	unk.	1	16
Inh_315	Wasperton	Warks.	6th cent.	Inhumation 71? (Cemetery Find)	male	_	adult	1	5
Inh_316	Wasperton	Warks.	late 5th— early 6th cent.	Inhumation 116	female	_	unk.	1	5
Inh_317	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	not listed	From Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_318	Watchfield, Shrivenham	Oxon.	mid- 6th cent.	Male Inhumation	male	_	unk.	5	6
Inh_319	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	late 6th— late 7th cent.	Grave 1019	female	21-30 years	adult	1	5
Inh_320	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	late 6th— late 7th cent.	Grave 1163	female	25-35 years	adult	1	11

Inh ID	Site	County	Inh Date	Burial Name	Gender	Chron Age	Social Age	# RO	Total # Items
Inh_321	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	late 6th— late 7th cent.	Grave 1226	unk.	7.5-12.5 years	child	1	1
Inh_322	Water Lane, Melbourn	Cambs.	late 6th— late 7th cent.	Grave 1306	female	45+ years	mature adult	1	8
Inh_323	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	AD 475 —650	Grave 12	female	_	adult	1	8
Inh_324	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	late 5th— early 7th cent.	Grave 59	unk.	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_325	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	late 5th —early 7th cent.	Grave 106	unk.	4-5 years	young child	1	2
Inh_326	West Heslerton	N. Yorks.	late 5th— early 7th cent.	Grave 154	female	9 years	child	1	4
Inh_327	West Overton	Wilts.	late 5th cent.	Inhumation 4	female	_	unk.	1	10
Inh_328	Westfield Farm, Ely	Cambs.	7th cent.	Grave 2	female	c. 15-17 years	young adult	3	8
Inh_329	Wheatley	Oxon.	6th cent.	Inhumation 27	female	_	unk.	2	20
Inh_330	Wheatley	Oxon.	5th cent.	Inhumation 28	unk.	_	adult	1	7
Inh_331	Wheatley	Oxon.	6th—7th cent.	Inhumation 8	unk.	_	adult	1	1
Inh_332	Woodingdean	E. Ssx	6th cent.	Inhumation 5	male	_	unk.	1	3
Inh_333	Woodstone (Hunts.)	Cambs.	6th cent.	From Inhumation	unk.	_	unk.	1	1
Inh_334	Woodstone (Hunts.)	Cambs.	6th cent.	Inhumation 9	female	_	unk.	2	10
Inh_335	Worthy Park	Hants.	6th cent.	Grave 9	female	30+ years	adult	3	15
Inh_336	Worthy Park	Hants.	not listed	Grave 17b	male	30-40 years	adult	1	3
Inh_337	Worthy Park	Hants.	late 6th— early 7th cent.	Grave 30	female	_	adult	13	35
Inh_338	Worthy Park	Hants.	early to mid- 6th cent.	Grave 47	female	_	adult	8	18
Inh_339	Worthy Park	Hants.	early 6th cent. (?)	Grave 63	female	45 years	mature adult	3	12
Inh_340	Worthy Park	Hants.	6th cent.	Grave 76	female	_	adult	1	5
Inh_341	Worthy Park	Hants.	not listed	Grave 98	female	_	unk.	1	1

Catalogue 4: Site Index with Sources

Site & County	Est. Dates of Use	Excv. Inh.	Inh. w/ RO	Total # RO	Excavation Reports	Additional Sources
(Barrington A) Edix Hill (Cambs.)	early 6th to early 7th cent.	149	4	24	(Malim and Hines, 1998)	
(Barrington A) Malton Farm (Cambs.)	early 6th to early 7th cent.	29	1	15	(Malim and Hines, 1998)	(White, 1988)
Abingdon I, Berkshire (Oxon.)	5th to 7th cent.	128	10	19	(Leeds and Harden, 1936)	(Dickinson, 1977 I; White, 1988)
Alfriston (E. Ssx)	mid-5th to early 7th cent.	165	8	12	(Welch, 1983)	(White, 1988)
Alton (Hants.)	5th to 6th cent.	49	5	12	(Evison, 1988)	
Appledown, Compton (W. Ssx)	6th to 7th cent.	60	5	21		(Welch, 1983; White, 1988)
Aston Remenham (Bucks.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	unk.	1	2	(Crawford, 1932)	(White, 1988)
Bainesse Farm, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	6th cent.	7	3	3	(Wilson *et al.*, 1996)	
Barrington B, Hooper's Field (Cambs.)	mid-5th to early 7th cent.	114	3	4	(Foster, 1883)	(White, 1988)
Barrow Clump, Figheldean (Wilts.)	6th cent.	59	4	4	(Peacock, 2007)	
Bassett Down (Wilts.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	unk.	2	3	(Goddard 1896)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Bidford-on-Avon (Warks.)	6th to 7th cent.	187	4	6	(Humphreys et al, 1923)	(White, 1988)
Blacknall Field, Pewsey (Wilts.)	late 5th to early 6th cent.	105	11	17	(Annable and Eagles, 2010)	(White, 1988)
Blewburton Hill (Berks.)	5th to early 6th cent.	21	3	7	(Collins, 1953; Collins and Collins, 1959)	(White, 1988)
Borough Hill (Northants.)	not specified	3	1	2	(Meaney, 1964)	(White, 1988)
Bowcombe Down (I.o.W.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	15	2	2	(Arnold, 1982)	(White, 1988)
Bradford Peverell (Dor.)	7th to 8th cent.	13	1	2	(Keen, 1980)	(White, 1988)
Brighthampton (Oxon.)	mid-5th to early 6th cent.	73	5	20	(Akerman, 1857; Akerman, 1860)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Broadway, Worcester (Worcs.)	5th to 6th cent.	9	1	1	(Cook, 1958)	(White, 1988)
Broughton Lodge (Notts.)	late 5th to early 7th cent.	123	6	6	(Kinsley, 1993)	(White, 1988)

Site & County	Est. Dates of Use	Excv. Inh.	Inh. w/ RO	Total # RO	Excavation Reports	Additional Sources
Burwell (Cambs.)	6th to 7th cent.	127	2	3	(Lethbridge, 1931)	(White, 1988)
Butler's Field, Lechlade (Gloucs.)	mid-5th to early 8th cent.	219	16	34	(Boyle *et al.*, 1998)	(Boyle, Jennings and Miles, 2011)
Cambridge I, St. John's College (Cambs.)	mid-5th to 7th cent.	50	2	4	(Walker, 1912)	(White, 1988)
Camerton (Som.)	late Roman to 7th cent.	115	4	5	(Horne, 1929; Horne, 1934)	(White, 1988)
Cassington I (Oxon.)	6th cent.	21	1	1	(Leeds and Riley, 1942)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Cassington II (Oxon.)	late Roman to 6th cent.	10	2	2	(Kirk and Case, 1950)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber (Lincs.)	late 5th to early 7th cent.	216	3	5	(Drinkall and Foreman, 1998)	(White, 1988)
Catterick Bridge (N. Yorks.)	6th cent.	2	1	1	(Wilson *et al.*, 1996)	
Chessell Down (I.o.W.)	5th to late 6th cent.	108	6	14	(Arnold, 1982)	(White, 1988)
Churchover, Bensford Bridge (Warks.)	not specified	3	0	1	(Smith, 1848)	(White, 1988)
Cirencester II, The Barton (Gloucs.)	6th to 7th cent.	unk.	2	5	(Whatley, 1895)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Cleatham (Lincs.)	5th to 7th cent.	62	1	1	(Leahy, 2007)	
Collingbourne Ducis (Wilts.)	late 5th to early 7th cent.	118	4	5	(Gingell, 1978; Dinwiddy and Stoodley, 2016)	(White, 1988)
Cotgrave (Notts.)	date uncertain	3	1	1	(Bateman, 1848)	(White, 1988)
Croydon (Sy./Lon.)	5th to 6th cent.	unk.	1	4	(Smith, 1902; Kent, 1961)	(White, 1988)
Desborough (Northants.)	not specified	60	1	2	(Baker, 1880)	(White, 1988)
Didcot Power Station (Oxon.)	6th cent.	17	1	2	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995)	
Droxford (Hants.)	late 5th to 7th cent.	44	2	8	(Aldsworth, 1979; Dale, 1902)	(White, 1988)
Dunstable Five Knolls (Beds.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	100	2	3	(Dunning and Wheeler, 1931)	(White, 1988)
Duston (Northants.)	6th cent.	31	1	1	(George, 1903)	(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
East Shefford (Berks.)	mid-5th to 6th cent.	58	2	14	(Read, 1896); Smith, 1906)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Ely Fields Farm (Cambs.)	late 5th to 7th cent.	30	0	1	(Fowler, 1948)	(White, 1988)

Site & County	Est. Dates of Use	Excv. Inh.	Inh. w/ RO	Total # RO	Excavation Reports	Additional Sources
Empingham II, Rutland (Leics.)	late 5th to early 7th cent.	153	3	4	(Timby, 1996)	
Emscote (Warks.)	not specified	6	1	2	(Chatwin, 1925)	(White, 1988)
Fairford (Gloucs.)	mid-5th to late 6th cent.	136	0	5	(Wylie, 1852)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Filkins (Oxon.)	6th cent.	24	3	8	(Akerman, 1857a)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Frilford I (Oxon.)	not specified	212	4	5	(Akerman, 1857c)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Garton Slack II (Yorks.)	late 6th to 7th cent.	59	1	1	(Mortimer, 1905)	(White, 1988)
Girton (Cambs.)	late 5th to late 6th cent.	80	8	10	(Hollingworth and O'Reilly, 1925)	(White, 1988)
Glynde (E. Ssx)	not specified	8	1	1		(Welch, 1983; White, 1988)
Great Casterton, Rutland (Leics.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	13	1	2	(Wilson, 1967)	(White, 1988)
Hampnett, Burn Ground (Gloucs.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	10	1	1	(Grimes, 1960)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Harnham Hill (Wilts.)	late 5th to late 6th cent.	78	4	6	(Akerman, 1853)	(White, 1988)
Harwell (Oxon.)	not specified	9	1	1		(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Haslingfield (Cambs.)	6th to early 7th cent.	unk.	0	5		(White, 1988)
Hawks Hill, Fetcham (Sy./Lon.)	late 6th to 7th cent.	100	1	1	(Smith, 1901)	(White, 1988)
Highdown (W. Ssx)	not specified	186	8	11		(Welch, 1983; White, 1988)
Holme Pierrepont (Notts.)	not specified	unk.	0	2	(Bateman, 1848)	(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
Horncastle (Lincs.)	not specified	3	1	1	(White, 1981)	(White, 1988)
Irby, Welbeck Hill (Lincs.)	not specified	62	1	1	(Taylor, 1968)	(White, 1988)
Islip (Northants.)	not specified	6	0	2	(Baker, 1882)	(White, 1988)
Kemble I (Gloucs.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	26	2	3	(Akerman, 1857b)	(White, 1988)
Kempston (Beds.)	not specified	124	9	16	(Smith, 1868; Kennett, 1968)	(White, 1988)
King's Garden Hostel (Cambs.)	7th cent.	21	3	3	(Dodwell, Lucy and Tipper, 2004)	

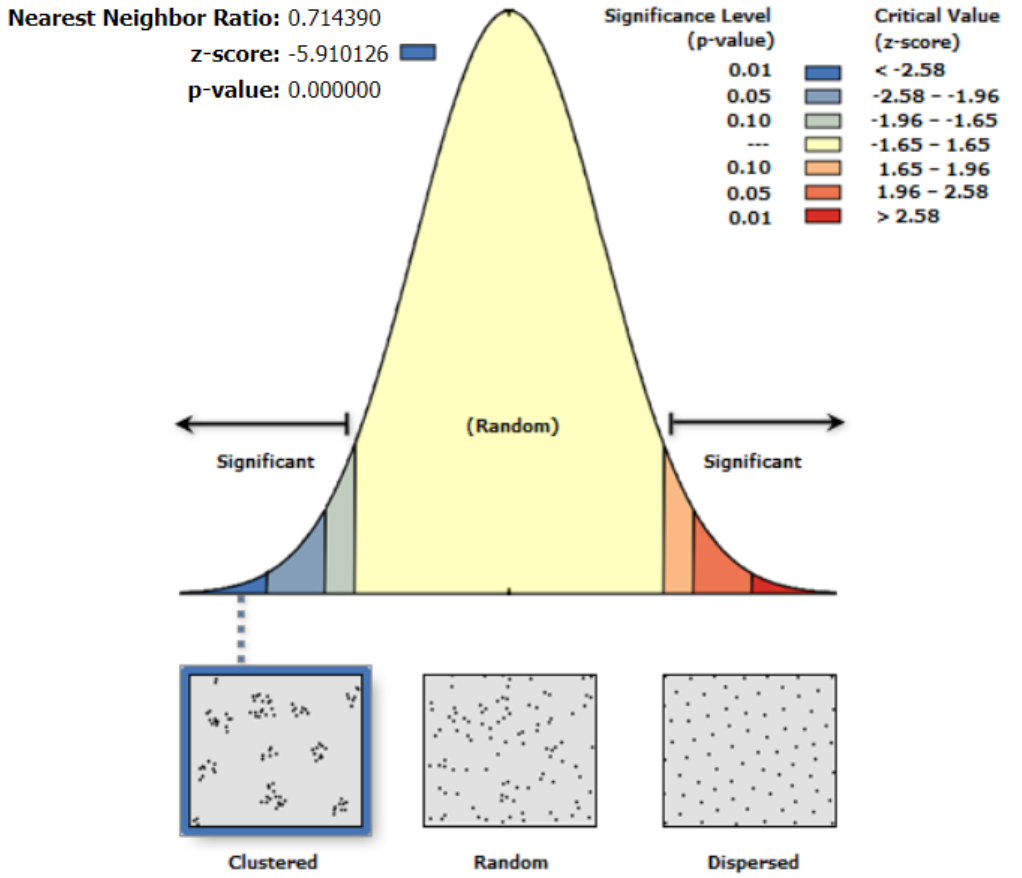
Site & County	Est. Dates of Use	Excv. Inh.	Inh. w/ RO	Total # RO	Excavation Reports	Additional Sources
Kingston by Lewes, Saxonbury (E. Ssx)	not specified	33	2	2		(Welch, 1983; White, 1988)
Linton Heath B (Cambs.)	late 5th to late 6th	104	13	15	(Neville, 1854)	(White, 1988)
Little Wilbraham (Cambs.)	not specified	199	12	21	(Neville, 1852; Lethbridge & Carter, 1928)	(White, 1988)
Londesborough (Yorks.)	not specified	10	2	2	(Swanton, 1966)	(White, 1988)
Long Wittenham I (Oxon.)	5th to 7th cent.	196	10	14	(Akerman, 1860; 1861; 1863)	(White, 1988)
Luton I (Beds.)	early 6th to 7th cent.	50	2	3	(Austin 1928)	(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
Market Lavington (Wilts.)	late 5th to early 6th cent.	42	1	11	(Williams and Newman, 2006)	
Marne Barricks, Catterick (N. Yorks.)	6th cent.	13	1	2	(Sherlock, 2017)	
Marston St. Lawrence (Northants.)	not specified	33	1	2	(Dryden, 1882)	(White, 1988)
Mentmore (Bucks.)	not specified	10	1	1		(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
Milfield North (Northumb.)	late 6th to early 7th cent.	6	1	1	(Scull and Harding, 1990)	
Milton I (Oxon.)	late Roman to 6th cent.	unk.	1	1		(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Minerva Business Park (Cambs.)	early 5th to late 6th/ early 7th cent.	33	3	13	(Gibson, 2007)	
Minster Lovell (Oxon.)	early 5th to 6th cent.	unk.	1	1	(Dickinson, 1979)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Mitcham (Sy./Lon.)	mid-5th to late 6th cent.	250	7	9	(Bidder and Morris, 1959)	(White, 1988)
Nassington (Northants.)	not specified	56	2	2	(Leeds and Atkinson 1944)	(White, 1988)
North Luffenham (Leics.)	not specified	unk.	1	1		(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
Norton, Cleveland (Co. Dur.)	6th cent.	128	2	3	(Sherlock and Welch, 1992)	
Nunburnholme (Yorks.)	not specified	unk.	1	1	(Eagles, 1979)	(White, 1988)
Oakington (Cambs.)	early to mid-6th cent.	109	5	7	(Sayer, 2013; Mortimer, Sayer and Wiseman, 2017)	

Site & County	Est. Dates of Use	Excv. Inh.	Inh. w/ RO	Total # RO	Excavation Reports	Additional Sources
Petersfinger (Wilts.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	63	5	8	(Leeds and Shortt, 1953)	(White, 1988)
Portway Down, Andover (Hants.)	6th cent.	69	12	20	(Cook and Dacre, 1985)	(White, 1988)
Quarrington (Lincs.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	unk.	0	6	(Trollope 1872)	(White, 1988)
Quarrington II (Lincs.)	late 5th to late 6th cent.	17	1	1	(Dickinson, 2004)	
Queniborough, Barkby Field (Leics.)	late 5th to 6th cent.	unk.	0	2	(Nichols, 1815)	(White, 1988)
Reading I, Earley (Berks.)	5th to 6th cent.	5	1	3	(Stevens, 1894)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Searby (Lincs.)	not specified	11	0	1	(Smith, 1861)	(White, 1988)
Selmeston I (E. Ssx)	not specified	29	1	1		(Welch, 1983; White, 1988)
Shavards Farm, Meonstoke (Hants.)	early 6th to late 7th cent.	17	2	3	(Stoodley and Stedman, 2001)	
Shudy Camps (Cambs.)	7th cent.	148	1	1	(Lethbridge, 1936)	(White, 1988)
Sleaford (Lincs.)	5th to late 6th cent.	241	14	28	(Thomas, 1887)	(White, 1988)
Soham C (Cambs.)	mid-6th to 7th cent.	28	2	2	(Lethbridge, 1933)	(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
St. Albans (Herts.)	7th cent.	unk.	2	5	(Stead, 1969; Curnow, 1985)	(White, 1988)
Stapenhill (Stafffs.)	not specified	36	1	1	(Heron, 1889)	(White, 1988)
Stapleford Park, Saxby (Leics.)	6th cent.	unk.	0	2	(Cox, 1899)	(White, 1988)
Staxton (Yorks.)	not specified	4	1	1	(Sheppard, 1938)	(White, 1988)
Stone I, Aylesbury (Bucks.)	6th to early 7th cent.	7	1	1	(Akerman, 1844)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Stratford, Alveston (Warks.)	6th cent.	64	2	5		(Meaney, 1964; White, 1988)
Street House (Yorks.)	7th cent.	109	3	4	(Sherlock, 2012)	
Uffington, White Horse Hill (Oxon.)	6th to 7th cent.	8	1	1	(Davis and Thurnham, 1865)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Wakerly (Northants.)	7th cent.	8	1	1	(Jackson and Ambrose, 1978)	(White, 1988)

Site & County	Est. Dates of Use	Excv. Inh.	Inh. w/ RO	Total # RO	Excavation Reports	Additional Sources
Wally Corner, Berinsfield (Oxon.)	mid-5th early 7th cent.	118	5	7	(Boyle *et al.*, 1995)	(White, 1988)
Wasperton (Warks.)	4th to 7th cent.	177	3	3	(Carver, Hills and Scheschkewitz, 2009)	
Watchfield, Shrivenham (Oxon.)	early 5th to 6th cent.	27	2	6		(Scull, 1986, 1990a; White, 1988)
Water Lane, Melbourn (Cambs.)	late 6th to late 7th cent.	54	4	4	(Duncan, Duhig and Phillips, 2003)	
Wescotes, Leicester (Leics.)	not specified	unk.	0	6	(Harris, 1888)	(White, 1988)
West Heslerton (N. Yorks.)	late 5th to early 7th cent.	185	4	4	(Powlesland and Haughton, 1999)	
West Overton (Wilts.)	6th cent.	5	1	1	(Evison, 1965; Eagles, 1986)	(White, 1988)
Westfield Farm, Ely (Cambs.)	7th cent.	15	1	3	(Lucy *et al.*, 2009)	
Wheatley (Oxon.)	6th to 7th cent.	70	3	4	(Leeds, 1916)	(Dickinson, 1976 I; White, 1988)
Woodingdean (E. Ssx)	6th cent.	6	1	1		(Welch, 1983; White, 1988)
Woodstone, Huntingdonshire (Cambs.)	6th cent.	14	2	3	(Smith, 1926; Abbott 1920)	(White, 1988)
Worthy Park (Hants.)	5th to 7th cent.	109	7	30	(Chadwick Hawkes *et al.*, 2003)	(White, 1988)

Catalogue 5: Average Nearest Neighbour Summary for Objects

Average Nearest Neighbor Summary

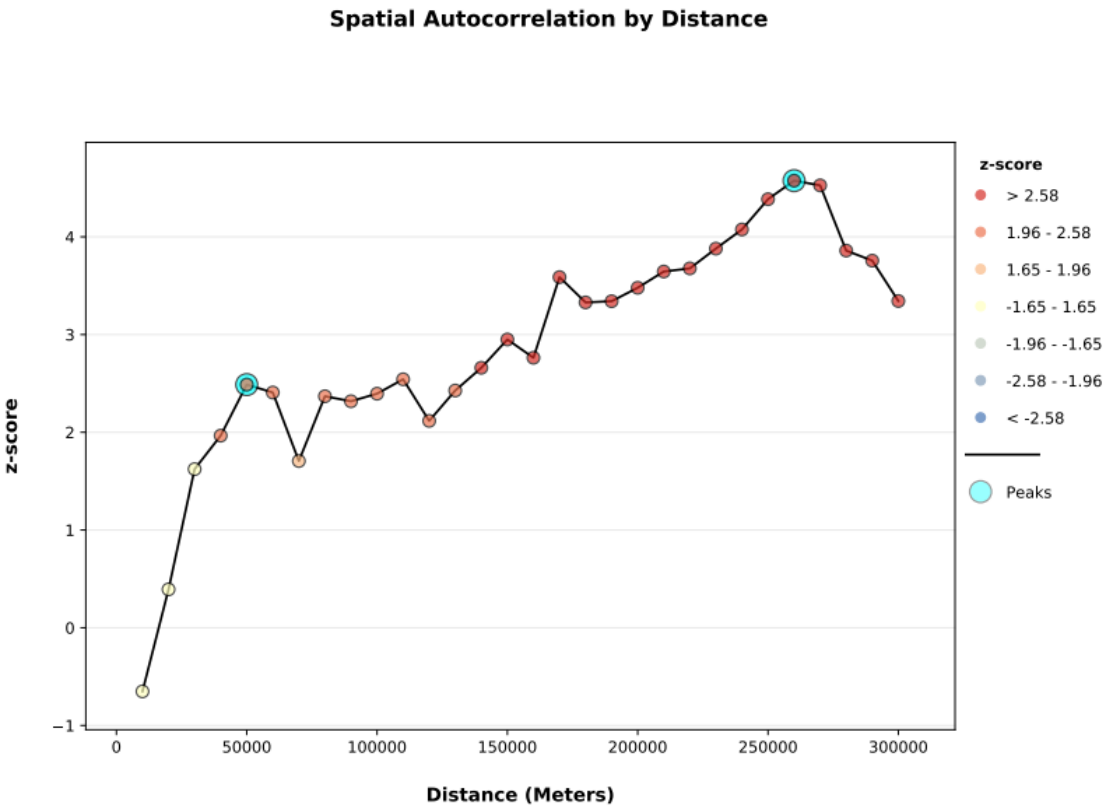


Given the z-score of -5.910125634884846, there is a less than 1% likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance.

Average Nearest Neighbor Summary

Observed Mean Distance:	10436.2698 Meters
Expected Mean Distance:	14608.6380 Meters
Nearest Neighbor Ratio:	0.714390
z-score:	-5.910126
p-value:	0.000000

Catalogue 6: Global Moran's I (ISA) Results for Objects



Global Moran's I Summary by Distance

Distance	Moran's Index	Expected Index	Variance	z-score	p-value
10000.00*	-0.093398	-0.013889	0.014890	-0.651589	0.514666
20000.00*	0.021589	-0.009524	0.006287	0.392389	0.694771
30000.00*	0.090020	-0.009009	0.003724	1.622803	0.104632
40000.00*	0.084331	-0.008772	0.002243	1.965713	0.049332
50000.00*	0.085495	-0.008772	0.001436	2.487810	0.012853
60000.00*	0.068854	-0.008696	0.001038	2.406929	0.016087
70000.00*	0.038011	-0.008696	0.000749	1.706242	0.087963
80000.00*	0.046881	-0.008696	0.000551	2.368694	0.017851
90000.00*	0.038869	-0.008696	0.000421	2.317381	0.020483
100000.00*	0.036194	-0.008696	0.000351	2.395067	0.016617
110000.00*	0.034365	-0.008696	0.000287	2.542257	0.011014
120000.00*	0.023501	-0.008696	0.000231	2.116984	0.034261
130000.00	0.030747	-0.008621	0.000263	2.427178	0.015217
140000.00	0.025872	-0.008621	0.000168	2.659910	0.007816
150000.00	0.027183	-0.008621	0.000147	2.949718	0.003181
160000.00	0.022800	-0.008621	0.000129	2.762772	0.005731
170000.00	0.029194	-0.008621	0.000111	3.587588	0.000334
180000.00	0.023336	-0.008621	0.000092	3.328865	0.000872

Global Moran's I Summary by Distance (Cont.)

Distance	Moran's Index	Expected Index	Variance	z-score	p-value
190000.00	0.020141	-0.008621	0.000074	3.341050	0.000835
200000.00	0.019514	-0.008621	0.000065	3.478865	0.000504
210000.00	0.018138	-0.008621	0.000054	3.644729	0.000268
220000.00	0.016342	-0.008621	0.000046	3.676846	0.000236
230000.00	0.016040	-0.008621	0.000040	3.879531	0.000105
240000.00	0.015336	-0.008621	0.000035	4.075118	0.000046
250000.00	0.015837	-0.008621	0.000031	4.385095	0.000012
260000.00	0.015020	-0.008621	0.000027	4.574809	0.000005
270000.00	0.012848	-0.008621	0.000022	4.526638	0.000006
280000.00	0.008630	-0.008621	0.000020	3.858994	0.000114
290000.00	0.006996	-0.008621	0.000017	3.756392	0.000172
300000.00	0.004271	-0.008621	0.000015	3.343348	0.000828

First Peak (Distance; Value): 50000.00; 2.487810

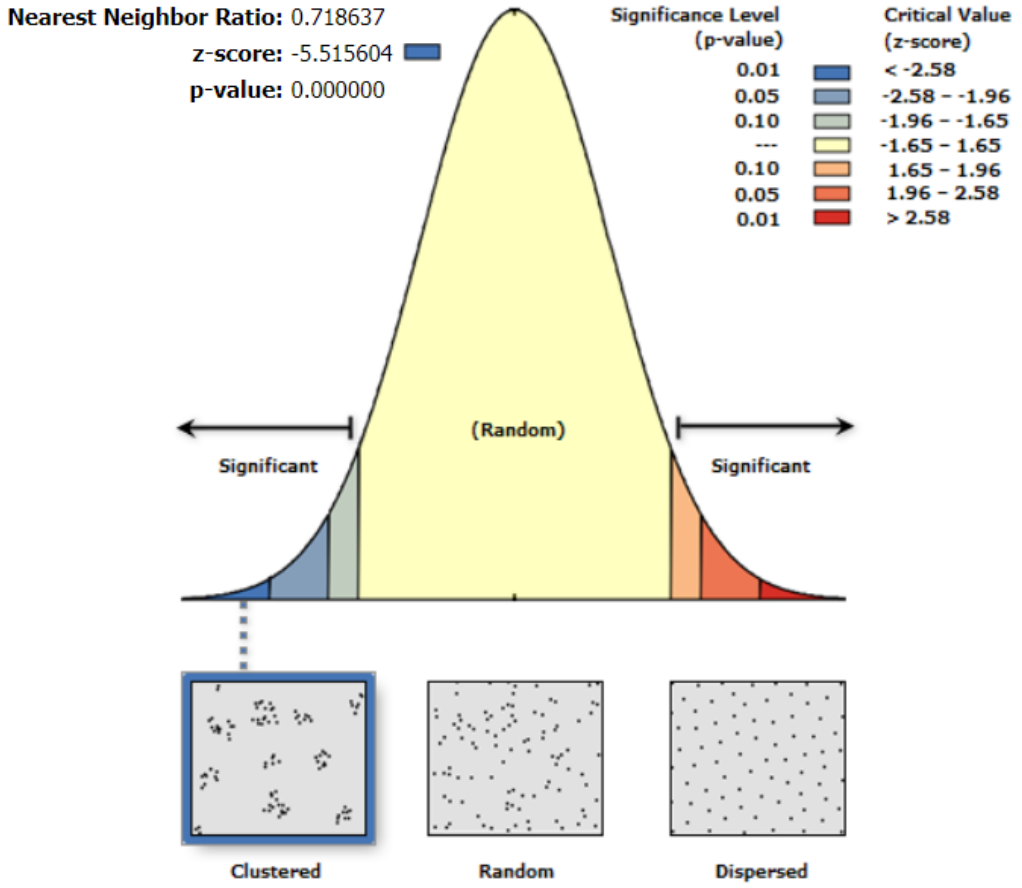
Max Peak (Distance; Value): 260000.00; 4.574809

Distance measured in Meters

* At least one distance increment resulted in features with no neighbors which may invalidate the significance of the corresponding results.

Catalogue 7: Average Nearest Neighbour Summary for Inhumations

Average Nearest Neighbor Summary

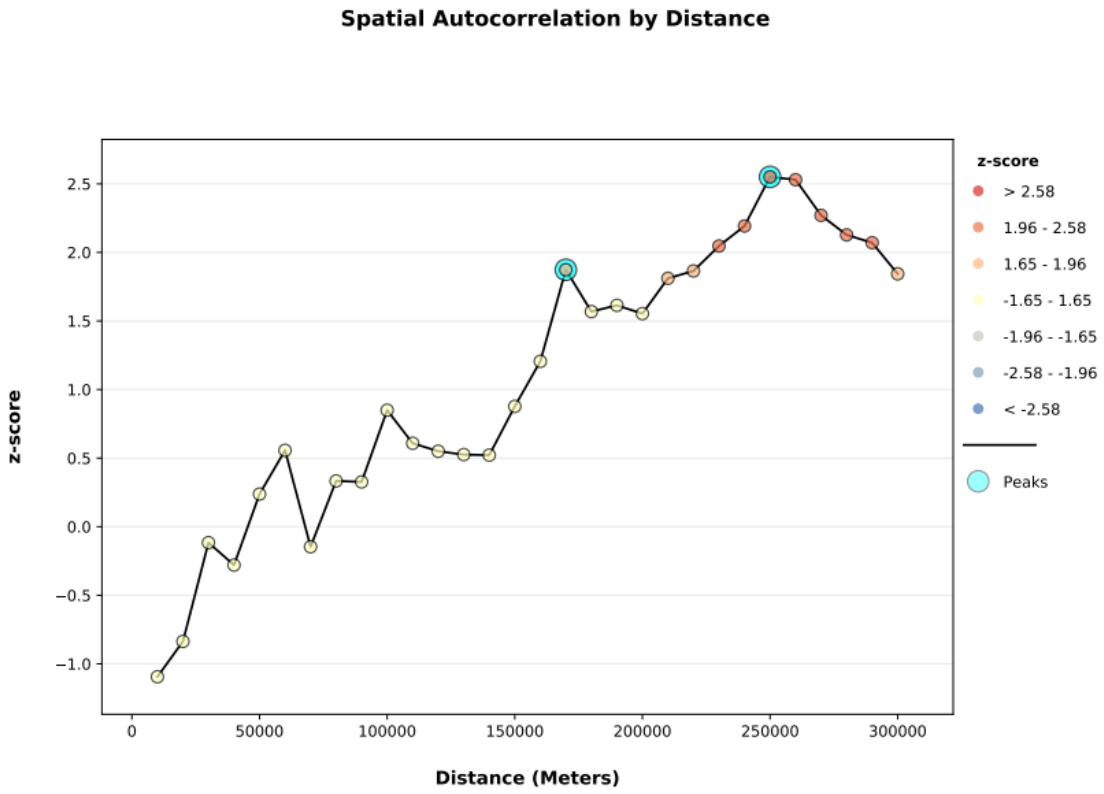


Given the z-score of -5.515603709634453, there is a less than 1% likelihood that this clustered pattern could be the result of random chance.

Average Nearest Neighbor Summary

Observed Mean Distance:	11081.9803 Meters
Expected Mean Distance:	15420.8392 Meters
Nearest Neighbor Ratio:	0.718637
z-score:	-5.515604
p-value:	0.000000

Catalogue 8: Global Moran's I (ISA) Results for Inhumations



Global Moran's I Summary by Distance

Distance	Moran's Index	Expected Index	Variance	z-score	p-value
10000.00*	-0.163197	-0.015385	0.018239	-1.094492	0.273739
20000.00*	-0.085266	-0.011236	0.007829	-0.836692	0.402766
30000.00*	-0.018304	-0.010101	0.004955	-0.116533	0.907230
40000.00*	-0.025047	-0.009804	0.002967	-0.279854	0.779589
50000.00*	0.000451	-0.009804	0.001863	0.237588	0.812201
60000.00*	0.010581	-0.009709	0.001328	0.556746	0.577701
70000.00*	-0.014212	-0.009709	0.000944	-0.146583	0.883462
80000.00*	-0.001004	-0.009709	0.000682	0.333421	0.738816
90000.00*	-0.002253	-0.009709	0.000522	0.326399	0.744123
100000.00*	0.008175	-0.009709	0.000444	0.849190	0.395775
110000.00*	0.001929	-0.009709	0.000366	0.608064	0.543145
120000.00*	-0.000232	-0.009709	0.000297	0.549988	0.582327
130000.00	0.000064	-0.009615	0.000339	0.525550	0.599201
140000.00	-0.001843	-0.009615	0.000222	0.521648	0.601915
150000.00	0.002718	-0.009615	0.000198	0.877316	0.380315
160000.00	0.006332	-0.009615	0.000175	1.205444	0.228032
170000.00	0.013561	-0.009615	0.000153	1.873281	0.061030
180000.00	0.008193	-0.009615	0.000129	1.568513	0.116761

Global Moran's I Summary by Distance (Cont.)

Distance	Moran's Index	Expected Index	Variance	z-score	p-value
190000.00	0.020141	-0.008621	0.000074	3.341050	0.000835
200000.00	0.019514	-0.008621	0.000065	3.478865	0.000504
210000.00	0.018138	-0.008621	0.000054	3.644729	0.000268
220000.00	0.016342	-0.008621	0.000046	3.676846	0.000236
230000.00	0.016040	-0.008621	0.000040	3.879531	0.000105
240000.00	0.015336	-0.008621	0.000035	4.075118	0.000046
250000.00	0.015837	-0.008621	0.000031	4.385095	0.000012
260000.00	0.015020	-0.008621	0.000027	4.574809	0.000005
270000.00	0.012848	-0.008621	0.000022	4.526638	0.000006
280000.00	0.008630	-0.008621	0.000020	3.858994	0.000114
290000.00	0.006996	-0.008621	0.000017	3.756392	0.000172
300000.00	0.004271	-0.008621	0.000015	3.343348	0.000828

First Peak (Distance; Value): 50000.00; 2.487810

Max Peak (Distance; Value): 260000.00; 4.574809

Distance measured in Meters

* At least one distance increment resulted in features with no neighbors which may invalidate the significance of the corresponding results.

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