EXCAVATIONS ON ST ANNE'S HILL

A Middle/Late Iron Age site and Anglo-Saxon cemetery
at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex

Anna Doherty and Christopher Greated

**EXCAVATIONS ON ST ANNE'S HILL:
MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE SITE AND ANGLO-SAXON
CEMETERY AT ST ANNE'S ROAD,
EASTBOURNE, EAST SUSSEX**

Spoilheap Monograph Series

- 1 A Neolithic ring ditch and later features
at Staines Road Farm
Phil Jones
ISBN 978-0-9558846-0-3
- 2 Roman and Medieval Staines: the development
of the town
Phil Jones with Rob Poulton
ISBN 978-0-9558846-1-0
- 3 Excavations at Oatlands Palace
Rob Poulton with Alan Cook and Simon Thurley
ISBN 978-0-9558846-2-7
- 4 Settlement sites and sacred offerings: prehistoric and
later archaeology in the Thames Valley, near Chertsey
Graham Hayman, Phil Jones and Rob Poulton
ISBN 978-0-9558846-4-1
- 5 Upper Palaeolithic sites in the lower courses of the rivers
Colne and Wey: excavations at Church Lammas
and Wey Manor Farm
Phil Jones
ISBN 978-0-9558846-7-2
- 6 Living by the sword: the archaeology of Brisley Farm,
Ashford, Kent
Jim Stevenson
ISBN 978-0-9558846-8-9
- 7 Alien cities: consumption and the origins of
urbanism in Roman Britain
Dominic Perring and Martin Pitts
ISBN 978-0-9558846-9-6
- 8 A Mesolithic 'Persistent Place' at North Park Farm,
Bletchingley, Surrey
Phil Jones
ISBN 978-0-9576509-0-9
- 9 Flavian and later buildings at Snodland Roman villa:
excavations at Cantium Way, Snodland, Kent
Giles Dawkes
ISBN 978-0-9576509-3-0
- 10 Around the ancient track: archaeological excavations
for the Brighton & Hove Waste Water Treatment
Works and adjacent housing at Peacehaven, East Sussex
Diccon Hart
ISBN 978-0-9576509-4-7
- 11 Excavations on St Anne's Hill: A Middle/Late Iron Age site
and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at St Anne's Road,
Eastbourne, East Sussex
Anna Doherty and Christopher Greated
ISBN 978-0-9576509-8-5

**EXCAVATIONS ON ST ANNE'S HILL:
MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE SITE AND ANGLO-SAXON
CEMETERY AT ST ANNE'S ROAD,
EASTBOURNE, EAST SUSSEX**

by

**Anna Doherty and Christopher Greated
with Stuart Brookes and Sue Harrington**

and other contributions by

Barry Ager, John Baker, Luke Barber, John Bonnell, Diana C Briscoe, Chris Butler, Trista Clifford, Fiona Griffin, Pat Hinton, Jacqueline I McKinley, Elke Raemen, David Rudling, Mike Seager-Thomas, Lucy Sibun, and Liz Somerville and Martin Welch†

Illustrations by Fiona Griffin, Jane Russell and Justin Russell

Monograph 11

SPOILHEAP PUBLICATIONS

A joint venture of Archaeology South-East (UCL Institute of Archaeology)
and Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Surrey County Council)

2016

Produced by **SPOILHEAP PUBLICATIONS**

a joint venture of Archaeology South-East (UCL) and Surrey County Archaeological Unit (Surrey County Council)
intended to provide a publication outlet for the results of archaeological investigation
and research from across south-east England

First published in 2016 by
Archaeology South-East, UCL Institute of Archaeology
2 Chapel Place, Portslade, East Sussex, BN41 1DR

Available to download free: <https://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeology-south-east/publications>

Text ©Archaeology South-East, UCL Institute of Archaeology and the authors, 2016

Images © Archaeology South-East, UCL Institute of Archaeology and authors, 2016

Modern map bases, historic maps and outlines used in this volume are reproduced based on Ordnance Survey data © crown copyright and database right 2013.

This book is published under a Creative Commons 4.0 International license (CC BY-NC-ND 4.0). This license allows you to share, copy and distribute the material in any medium or format in unadapted form only, for non-commercial purposes only, providing attribution is given to the authors.

Attribution should include the following information: Anna Doherty and Christopher Greated, A Middle/Late Iron Age site and Anglo-Saxon cemetery at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex. Portslade, SpoilHeap Publications, 2016. <https://doi.org/10.14324/000.bk.10135929>

Further details about CC BY-NC-ND 4.0 licenses are available at <https://creativecommons.org/about/cclicenses/>

ISBN: 978-0-9576509-8-5 (Pbk)

ISBN: 978-1-912331-25-3 (PDF)

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14324/000.bk.10135929>

Edited by Louise Rayner

Copy editing by Anne Marriott

Designed and typeset by Fiona Griffin

Front cover: 6th century Frankish bird-headed pin **186** from G655

Back cover: (Clockwise from top left) Photograph across the excavated site in 1997 looking south-east; glass claw beaker **194** *in-situ* within G655; glass claw beaker **194** from G655; 6th century cast saucer brooch **308** from G850

CONTENTS

LIST OF FIGURES.....	vii
LIST OF TABLES	xii
CONTRIBUTORS.....	xiv
SUMMARY.....	xv
RÉSUMÉ	xvi
ZUSAMMENFASSUNG.....	xvii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	xviii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Circumstances of fieldwork	1
1.2 Archaeological background.....	1
1.3 Excavation methodology	5
1.4 Format of report.....	6
1.5 The archive.....	6
2 MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE TO THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD.....	7
2.1 Introduction.....	7
2.2 Features pre-dating the Middle/Late Iron Age	7
2.3 The Middle/Late Iron Age.....	7
2.4 The end of the Iron Age in East Sussex	26
2.5 Early Roman reorganisation of the site	27
2.6 Indirect evidence for a track or road in the mid and later Roman period	29
2.7 A ritual landscape: continuity and discontinuity.....	30
2.8 Conclusions	31
3 THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY	33
3.1 Introduction.....	33
3.2 Dating and phasing of the cemetery	33
3.3 Cemetery layout.....	33
3.4 The graves	38
3.5 Skeletal position and burial practice	39
3.6 Multiple and superimposed burials.....	42
3.7 The cremation burials.....	43
3.8 Human skeletal remains	44
3.9 Isotopic analysis.....	50
4 CATALOGUE OF BURIALS	53
4.1 Format	53

4.2 Inhumation burials.....	53
4.3 Cremation burials.....	112
5 GRAVE GOODS	117
5.1 Dress accessories.....	117
5.2 Personal equipment.....	141
5.3 Vessels and containers.....	151
5.4 Weapons.....	153
5.5 Sex and gender anomalies.....	160
6 SPECIALIST REPORTS	161
6.1 Worked flint.....	161
6.2 Stone (including stone objects).....	162
6.3 Pottery	168
6.4 Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps.....	186
6.5 Briquetage.....	186
6.6 Burnt clay and daub.....	188
6.7 Other Iron Age and Roman registered finds	189
6.8 Coins	191
6.9 Human bone from Iron Age contexts	193
6.10 Animal bone.....	194
6.11 Charred plant remains.....	197
6.12 Marine shell	199
7 THE ST ANNE’S ROAD CEMETERY IN ITS LOCAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT: A SYNTHESIS OF THE EVIDENCE.....	201
7.1 Introduction.....	201
7.2 A review of the historical and archaeological literature for the Saxon settlement of Sussex	201
7.3 Site location selection	207
7.4 A toponymic analysis of six parishes around Eastbourne, East Sussex	210
7.5 A comparison of the St Anne’s Road community with contemporary adjacent cemeteries in East Sussex and in the region of southern Britain.....	213
7.6 Concluding remarks.....	220
BIBLIOGRAPHY	223

LIST OF FIGURES

Fig 1.1 Site location.....	2
Fig 1.2 Location of excavation and other key sites in relation to current topography	3
Fig 1.3 Plan of excavation areas and phased features	4
Fig 1.4 Photograph across excavation area showing features cut into chalk bedrock.....	5
Fig 2.1 Plan of features and selected sections pre-dating the Middle/Late Iron Age.....	8
Fig 2.2 Plan of Middle/Late Iron Age features	9
Fig 2.3 Selected sections of Middle/Late Iron Age grain storage pits	18
Fig 2.4 Percentage of pits with 1 fill, 2–4 fills or 5–12 fills containing various classes of material.....	19
Fig 2.5 Percentage of single, primary, mid and upper fills containing various classes of material	19
Fig 2.6 Distribution of selected functional categories of finds within Middle/Late Iron Age pits.....	22
Fig 2.7 Plan of Early Roman features and selected sections.....	28
Fig 2.8 Photograph of the 1997 excavation area showing the track/droeway in the foreground.....	29
Fig 2.9 Projected line of possible Roman road, running on a similar alignment to the modern St Anne’s Road	30
Fig 3.1 Plan of Anglo-Saxon cemetery	34
Fig 3.2 Photograph of G213 before excavation.....	35
Fig 3.3 Photograph of G213 during excavation	35
Fig 3.4 Plan of phased burials and unoccupied areas.....	36
Fig 3.5 Plan of sexed burials	37
Fig 3.6 Photograph of burial G782	39
Fig 3.7 Photograph of burial G472	40
Fig 3.8 Photograph of burial G613	41
Fig 3.9 Photograph of burial G596	42
Fig 3.10 Photograph of vessel 628 during excavation of burial C627.....	43
Fig 3.11 Graph of age and sex estimations based on skeletal remains.....	45
Fig 3.12 In situ detail of skeleton [111] in burial G110.....	47
Fig 3.13 Plot of oxygen and strontium isotope ratios analysed for 19 individuals.....	51
Fig 4.1 Key for beads.....	53
Fig 4.2 Burial plans: G2, G4, G6, G13, G36 and G38.....	54
Fig 4.3 Brooches nos 1 and 3a from G6.....	55
Fig 4.4 Burial plans: G42, G45, G48, G51, G63, G69, G74, G77 and G80.....	56
Fig 4.5 Burial plans: G66, G83, G86, G89, G94 and G110.....	58
Fig 4.6 Burial plans: G97, G114, G124, G136 and G139.....	59
Fig 4.7 Burial plan: G142.....	60
Fig 4.8 Square-headed brooches nos 39 and 40 from G142	61
Fig 4.9 Burial plans: G145, G150, G153, G156 and G192.....	62
Fig 4.10 Burial plan: G189.....	63
Fig 4.11 Burial plans: G195, G198, G206 and G210.....	65
Fig 4.12 Burial plans: G213, G232, G235, G238 and G247.....	66
Fig 4.13 Burial plans: G250, G254, G257, G260, G266, G269, G272 and G275.....	67

Fig 4.14 Burial plan: G263.....	69
Fig 4.15 Burial plans: G278, G293, G308, G311, G314, G317, G321, G324, G327, G330, G336 and G340.....	70
Fig 4.16 Burial plans: G333, G344, G345, G348, G351, G354, G357 and G360.....	72
Fig 4.17 Burial plans: G374, G377, G380, G383, G388, G391, G394, G401 and G404.....	73
Fig 4.18 Burial plans: G443, G446, G449 and G452.....	74
Fig 4.19 Button brooch no 130 from G446.....	75
Fig 4.20 Burial plans: G462, G472, G475, G478, G487, G490, G493, G496 and G562.....	76
Fig 4.21 Burial plans: G579, G584, G587 and G590.....	77
Fig 4.22 Disc brooch no 147 from G584.....	78
Fig 4.23 Burial plans: G593, G596, G602, G616 and G642.....	79
Fig 4.24 Burial plans: G613, G630, G633, G636, G639 and G643.....	80
Fig 4.25 Saucer brooch no 165a from G630.....	81
Fig 4.26 Burial plans: G646, G649, G652, G658 and G661.....	82
Fig 4.27 Quoit brooch no 180 from G649.....	83
Fig 4.28 Burial plan: G655.....	84
Fig 4.29 Selected grave goods from G655: brooches nos 184 and 185 , pin no 186 , claw beaker no 194 and S-shaped zoomorphic brooch no 183	85
Fig 4.30 Burial plans: G671, G674, G680, G698, G707, G710 and G718.....	86
Fig 4.31 Burial plans: G692, G721, G731, G734.....	87
Fig 4.32 Burial plans: G743, G746, G749 and G752.....	88
Fig 4.33 Burial plan: G755.....	89
Fig 4.34 Detailed plan of burial G755.....	90
Fig 4.35 Burial plans: G764, G767, G772, G779 and G782.....	91
Fig 4.36 Burial plan: G776.....	92
Fig 4.37 Strap-end no 255e from G782.....	93
Fig 4.38 Burial plans: G786, G789, G795 and G803.....	94
Fig 4.39 Cruciform brooch no 258 from G786.....	95
Fig 4.40 Burial plans: G798, G808 and G814.....	96
Fig 4.41 Burial plans: G811, G817 and G825.....	97
Fig 4.42 Claw beaker no 283 from G811.....	98
Fig 4.43 Burial plan: G820.....	99
Fig 4.44 Burial plans: G828, G831 and G834.....	100
Fig 4.45 Seal box lid no 300f from G834.....	101
Fig 4.46 Burial plans: G837, G840, G843, G1002 and G1008.....	102
Fig 4.47 Burial plan: G850.....	103
Fig 4.48 Selected grave goods from G850: brooches nos 308 , 309 , 310 and 311 ; spindle whorl no 316	104
Fig 4.49 Burial plans: G1004, G1006 and G1010.....	105
Fig 4.50 Burial plans: G1012 and G1016.....	106
Fig 4.51 Burial plans: G1018A, G1018B, G1024, G1028 and G1030.....	107
Fig 4.52 Burial plan: G1022.....	108
Fig 4.53 Burial plans: G1032, G1034, G1036, G1038, G1044, G1046, G1048 and G1050.....	110
Fig 4.54 Burial plans: G1052, G1056, G1060, G1062, G1066, G1068 and G1070.....	111
Fig 4.55 Burial plans: G1072A, G1072B, G1074 and G1076.....	112
Fig 4.56 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C559, C627 and C666.....	113
Fig 4.57 Grave goods from C627: bone comb no 373 , toilet set nos 374 , 375 and 376	114

Fig 4.58 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C677 and C685	114
Fig 4.59 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C686, C689 and C701	115
Fig 4.60 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C881, C762 and C801	116
Fig 5.1 Distribution of graves with beads and brooches.....	119
Fig 5.2 Burial detail of G655.....	125
Fig 5.3 Distribution of brooch positions within burials.....	128
Fig 5.4 Distribution of graves with buckles.....	139
Fig 5.5 Burial detail of G782, showing detailed plan of pouch no 255	144
Fig 5.6 Burial detail of G1022, showing detailed plan of purse/pouch group no 352	144
Fig 5.7 Burial detail of G1010, showing detailed plan of strap mount positions	145
Fig 5.8 Distribution of graves with tweezers and keys.....	147
Fig 5.9 Distribution of graves with knives	149
Fig 5.10 Distribution of graves with vessels	151
Fig 5.11 In situ glass claw beaker no 194 in burial G655	152
Fig 5.12 Distribution of graves with weaponry.....	154
Fig 5.13 Distribution of spearhead positions within burials.....	157
Fig 5.14 Distribution of shield boss positions within burials.....	158
Fig 5.15 In situ shield boss no 233 in burial G755.....	158
Fig 6.1 Stone artefacts nos 4, 17, 18, 30, 33, 36 and 38	163
Fig 6.2 Iron Age pottery P1–P18	170
Fig 6.3 Iron Age pottery P19–P42	172
Fig 6.4 Anglo-Saxon pottery P43–P53	180
Fig 6.5 Anglo-Saxon pottery P54–P68	181
Fig 6.6 Anglo-Saxon pottery P69–P71	182
Fig 6.7 Briquetage finds nos 8 and 9	187
Fig 6.8 Daub from pit [571] nos 10–18	188
Fig 6.9 Fired clay artefacts nos 19 and 20	189
Fig 6.10 Iron Age metalwork nos 21–28	190
Fig 6.11 Iron Age coins nos 29–35	191
Fig 7.1 Cumulative viewshed produced from a hypothetical coastal route along the Eastbourne seaboard	209
Fig 7.2 Distribution of cemetery sites across East Sussex.....	214
Fig 7.3 Distribution of cemetery sites in East and West Sussex and Kent.....	214
Fig 7.4 Detailed plan of graves at the western edge of the excavated cemetery	218
Fig 7.5 Orientation of inhumation burials by phase	219

LIST OF TABLES

Table 2.1 Summary of pit depth and number of fills	17
Table 3.1 Inhumed human bone age categories	44
Table 3.2 Stature estimations.....	45
Table 3.3 Summary of results from urned cremation burials.....	49
Table 3.4 Isotopic sample groupings with associated grave information	51
Table 5.1 Textile remains	118
Table 5.2 Burials with gold braid in Britain	127
Table 5.3 Incidence of bead material by burial.....	129
Table 5.4 Bead colour and type codes with descriptions	130
Table 5.5 Monochrome beads: incidence of type and colour by grave.....	132-3
Table 5.6 Polychrome beads: incidence of type and colour by grave.....	134
Table 5.7 Amber bead types	136
Table 5.8 Overview of location and contents of girdle groups.....	142
Table 5.9 Knife blade shape typology	149
Table 5.10 Quantification by knife type	150
Table 5.11 Distribution of spearhead types.....	156
Table 5.12 Sex–gender anomalies in east Kent cemeteries.....	160
Table 6.1 Quantification of worked flint	161
Table 6.2 Iron Age and Early Roman stone types.....	162
Table 6.3 Anglo-Saxon stone types	165
Table 6.4 Quantification of pottery assemblage by fieldwork phase and archaeological period.....	168
Table 6.5 Distribution of pottery by period, in relation to main context types.....	168
Table 6.6 Iron Age pottery from all fieldwork stages by fabric	169
Table 6.7 Distribution of pottery assemblages in the Iron Age pits by size	173
Table 6.8 Pit [57] pottery assemblage by fabric.....	173
Table 6.9 Pit [107] pottery assemblage by fabric.....	174
Table 6.10 Pit [435] pottery assemblage by fabric.....	174
Table 6.11 Pit [548] pottery assemblage by fabric.....	175
Table 6.12 Pit [865] pottery assemblage by fabric.....	175
Table 6.13 Anglo-Saxon pottery from all fieldwork stages by fabric	182
Table 6.14 Assemblage sizes of Anglo-Saxon pottery from inhumation burials	185
Table 6.15 Anglo-Saxon stamped pottery from St Anne’s Road	186
Table 6.16 Sites with Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps within a 20-mile radius of St Anne’s Road	186
Table 6.17 Briquetage assemblage from Iron Age pits by fabric.....	187
Table 6.18 Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by period.....	194
Table 6.19 Quantification of animal bone from Iron Age features in terms of NISP.....	194
Table 6.20 Percentage of the main domestic species in the Iron Age.....	194
Table 6.21 MNE for the main domestic species	195
Table 6.22 Age estimates from dental eruption and wear	195
Table 6.23 Epiphyseal fusion: cattle (Middle/Late Iron Age features).....	195

Table 6.24 Epiphyseal fusion: sheep/goat (Middle/Late Iron Age features)	196
Table 6.25 Quantification of animal bone from Anglo-Saxon features.....	197
Table 6.26 Charred plant remains	198
Table 6.27 Quantification of the marine shell by type and period.....	199
Table 6.28 Mean sizes of marine shell	200
Table 7.1 Known Early Anglo-Saxon site types in Sussex.....	206
Table 7.2 Burials and associated artefacts in East and West Sussex	206
Table 7.3 Dates of Saxon cemeteries in Sussex	215
Table 7.4 St Anne's Road cemetery: likeliest early inhumation burials	215
Table 7.5 Comparison of burial numbers and percentages by phase of East Sussex cemeteries	216
Table 7.6 Relative numbers of spearheads present per head of population in contemporary cemeteries in Sussex, AD 475–575	218
Table 7.7 Sample of burial orientation across southern Britain for the period AD 400–700 (head position first), excluding St Anne's Road data	219
Table 7.8 Comparison of burial orientations by county for the period AD 400–700, excluding St Anne's Road data.....	219
Table 7.9 Sussex burial orientation data for the period AD 400–700, including St Anne's Road cemetery.....	219

CONTRIBUTORS

Principal authors	Anna Doherty, Christopher Greatedorex
Place names	John Baker
Pottery	Luke Barber, Anna Doherty
Briquetage	Luke Barber
Pottery stamps	Diana C Briscoe
Worked flint	Chris Butler
Artefacts	Stuart Brookes, Trista Clifford, Christopher Greatedorex, Fiona Griffin, Sue Harrington, Elke Raemen, David Rudling, Martin Welch†
Frankish pin	Barry Ager
Charred plant remains	Pat Hinton
Stone	Mike Seager-Thomas
Cremated human bone	Jacqueline I McKinley
Human & animal bone	Lucy Sibun
Marine shell	Liz Somerville, John Bonnell
Academic Advisors	Stuart Brookes, Sue Harrington, Martin Welch†
Illustrations	Fiona Griffin, Jane Russell, Justin Russell
Editor	Louise Rayner

SUMMARY

This report details the archaeological investigations undertaken in 1997 and 1998 of an important multi-period site located on the crest and south-east-facing slope of St Anne's Hill, Eastbourne, East Sussex. The significance of the site had been established in 1991, with excavation by the Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology Society (ENHAS) in an adjacent area, which revealed a Bronze Age barrow, Iron Age pits and an oven, and twenty-seven Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials and three cremation deposits, with grave goods ranging in date from the 5th to the 7th century. The more extensive excavations in 1997 and 1998 added considerably to these findings and the results are presented in this volume.

The earliest significant archaeological phase comprises around 100 Middle/Late Iron Age grain storage pits: many more than any other non-hillfort site in Sussex. The pits lay in an unenclosed space lacking clear evidence for permanent domestic settlement. Previous work in the adjacent area had uncovered a contemporary domed oven and it is suggested that grain processing as well as storage may have been carried out at the site. Almost certainly connected with these activities are a series of secondary religious offerings deposited within the pits, which were probably perceived as influencing the success or failure of the agricultural cycle. Many of the artefacts – including coins, iron agricultural tools and querns – were apparently deliberately placed, and even domestic waste like broken pottery and animal bone appears to have been subject to a highly structured pattern of deposition, often occurring disproportionately in upper fills.

Soon after the Roman conquest there was a major reorganisation of the landscape when a new field-system and trackway were established, perhaps as a direct result of the foundation of villa estates in the area. Although this phase appears to have been short-lived, the landscape orientation set out at this time may be preserved in the alignment of the current St Anne's Road, which is known to pre-date the post-medieval period.

At some point in the 5th century an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was established on the hill, which was partly excavated as part of this project, although the precise extent of the cemetery remains unknown. In total, 193 graves were recorded, revealing the skeletal remains of 192 men, women and children. These ranged in date from the 5th and 6th centuries to the 7th century. In addition, cremated bone from 12 individuals was recovered from 11 Early Anglo-Saxon urned cremation burials. Detailed burial catalogues for each grave are included in this volume. Although the grave goods recovered suggest 'a middling community with an economy based on local resources and maritime trade', there are some surprising aspects to the St Anne's Road cemetery: a community apparently mixed in character and marked by their lack of uniformity, with evidence for a Frankish women, the occasional Kentish person, the occasional Saxon woman and some Anglian presence too, but generally people without extremes of material wealth.

RÉSUMÉ

Ce rapport détaille les résultats de fouilles archéologiques ayant eu lieu en 1997 et 1998 à Eastbourne, dans le East Sussex. Le site se trouve au sommet du versant exposé sud-est de la colline Sainte Anne. Une campagne de fouilles conduite par ENHAS (la Société d'Histoire Naturelle et d'Archéologie d'Eastbourne) datant de 1991 avait déjà révélé l'importance du site. Un tumulus de l'Âge du Bronze, des fosses et un four de l'Âge du Fer, ainsi que vingt sept inhumations et trois crémations Anglo-Saxonnes (contenant des objets datant du Vème au VIIème siècle de notre ère) avaient alors été découverts. Les fouilles de 1997 et 1998 ont apporté de nouvelles informations et les résultats sont présentés dans ce volume.

La phase archéologique la plus ancienne regroupe environ cent fosses pour le stockage du grain datant de l'Âge du Fer Moyen et Tardif: c'est un nombre supérieur à tout autre site dans le Sussex si l'on exclut les sites de type forts promontoires. Cependant, les fosses ne se situent pas à l'intérieur d'une enceinte et offrent peu d'informations quant à l'organisation domestique et spatiale de la communauté. La campagne de fouilles précédente avait mis au jour un four avec un toit en dôme datant de cette période et il est possible que le traitement et le stockage du grain aient donc eu lieu sur le site même. Les fosses ont aussi livré des offrandes à caractère religieux, certainement liées à cette activité agricole et dans l'espoir d'influencer le succès de la récolte à venir. La plupart des objets – comprenant des pièces de monnaie, des outils agricoles et des meules – ont été délibérément déposés dans les fosses. Les déchets domestiques (fragments de céramique, ossements d'animaux) semblent avoir été eux aussi placés méticuleusement, pour la plus grande partie, dans les couches supérieures de remplissage des fosses.

Peu de temps après la conquête Romaine, un remaniement majeur de l'espace et du territoire est effectué avec la mise en place d'une voie de circulation et la division en parcelles des champs. Ceci est peut-être lié directement à la fondation de nouveaux domaines et de villas dans les alentours. Cette phase, même si elle apparaît comme étant de courte durée, semble avoir donné à la rue Sainte Anne son alignement actuel, qui date d'avant la période post-médiévale.

Pendant le Vème siècle de notre ère, une nécropole Anglo-Saxonne s'établit sur la colline et est partiellement fouillée lors du présent projet. Cependant, l'étendue complète de la nécropole n'a pu être déterminée. Au total, cent quatre vingt treize sépultures ont été enregistrées et cent quatre vingt douze individus, hommes, femmes et enfants ont été identifiés. Ces sépultures datent du Vème et VIème siècle jusqu'au VIIème et VIIIème siècle après Jésus-Christ. Les restes incinérés de douze individus ont aussi été découverts, contenus dans onze urnes datant du début de la période Anglo-Saxonne. Un catalogue complet détaillant chaque sépulture est inclus dans ce volume. Même si les objets accompagnant les défunts semblent refléter une "communauté simple dont l'économie est basée sur les ressources locales et le commerce maritime", la nécropole de la rue Sainte Anne contient aussi quelques éléments surprenants: cette communauté mixte se distingue par son manque d'uniformité; on y trouve une femme Franque, quelques individus du Kent, quelques femmes Saxonnes et quelques Angles aussi. Pour la plupart, ces individus paraissent ne pas être en possession de quantité de biens matériaux.

ZUSAMMENFASSUNG

Der hier vorliegende Bericht befaßt sich mit den archäologischen Untersuchungen, die in den Jahren 1997 und 1998 an einer bedeutenden Fundstelle in East Sussex durchgeführt wurden. Bei dieser Fundstelle handelt es sich um einen mehrperiodigen Fundplatz, der auf dem Bergkamm und dem nach Süd-Osten schauenden Abhang des St Anne's Hill bei Eastbourne, East Sussex, liegt. Diese archäologische Fundstelle ist seit 1991 bekannt, als die Mitglieder der Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology Society (ENHAS) an einem benachbarten Fundplatz einen bronzezeitlichen Tumulus, eisenzeitliche Gruben und eine eisenzeitliche Herdstelle/Ofen, 27 angelsächsische Körpergräber und 3 angelsächsische Brandbestattungen entdeckt hatten. Die Beigaben der angelsächsischen Gräber datierten die hiesigen völkerwanderungszeitlichen Bestattungen in das 5.-7. Jh.n.Chr. Die nachfolgenden intensiveren Grabungen, die von 1997-1998 hier stattfanden erbrachten weitere, noch umfassendere Ergebnisse, die nun hier in diesem Forschungsband vorliegen.

Die zeitlich früheste archäologische Periode die an dieser Fundstelle vertreten ist, ist die Eisenzeit; bei den Grabungen wurden rund 100 Gruben gefunden, die als Getreidespeicher gedient hatten und in die mittlere und späte Eisenzeit datieren. Mit Ausnahme von Fundplätzen auf Höhengründungen wurde somit bei St Anne's Hill eine größere Anzahl Gruben gefunden als an allen anderen Fundorten in East Sussex. Die Gruben lagen verstreut und waren unbefriedet; es gab es keinerlei Anzeichen von einer Siedlung zu der sie gehört haben könnten. Bei der oben erwähnten früheren Grabung war unter den Gruben eine Herdstelle/Ofen gefunden worden, woraus sich möglicherweise schließen läßt, daß dieser Ort ausschließlich für die Getreideverarbeitung und -lagerung vorgesehen war. In vielen der Gruben wurden neben den Getreideüberresten auch weitere Artefakte gefunden, deren Anwesenheit stark vermuten lassen, daß es sich bei ihnen um Weihgaben oder -opfer handelt, die nach der Deponierung des Getreides den Gruben hinzugefügt worden waren, um den landwirtschaftlichen Kreis von Anbau und Ernte zu schließen (Erntedank). Bei den Artefakten handelte es sich um Münzen, landwirtschaftliche Werkzeuge aus Eisen, Mahlsteine, zerbrochene Gefäße und Tierknochen, die fast ausnahmslos in den oberen Schichten der Gruben gefunden wurden. Diese Deponierungen erscheinen durchweg zielgerichtet und nicht zufällig.

Kurz nach der römischen Eroberung Großbritanniens fand eine radikale Umorganisation der Landschaft statt. Mit dieser Neuorganisation wurde das Gelände in der Umgebung von St Anne's Hill neu eingeteilt und neue Wege und Pfade angelegt; diese waren möglicherweise eine Reaktion auf die römischen Villen, die nun in diesem Gebiet entstanden. Obwohl diese Phase sehr kurz war hinterließ sie doch bleibende Spuren: einer der damals neu angelegten Wege findet sich heute in der Ausrichtung und Lage der St Anne's Road wieder, welche aus einer Zeit vor dem Spätmittelalter stammt.

Im 5.Jh.v.Chr. wurde auf der Anhöhe von St Anne's ein angelsächsischer Friedhof angelegt, welcher teilweise zwischen 1997-1998 gegraben wurde. Die Grabungen in den 90ern schlossen jedoch nicht alle Gräber ein und das Ausmaß des Friedhofes ist somit bisher unbekannt. In den Jahren 1997-1998 wurden 193 Gräber untersucht. Dabei wurden Knochen von 192 Männern, Frauen und Kindern gefunden, die alle hier zwischen dem 5./6. Jh. und 7./8. Jh.n.Chr. bestattet worden waren. Neben der großen Anzahl von Körpergräbern wurde außerdem eine kleinere Anzahl von 12 Brandbestattungen aus Urnengräbern gefunden. Der hier vorliegende Forschungsband beschreibt alle Gräber im Detail. Die meisten Grabbeigaben deuten auf eine durchschnittliche Bevölkerung hin: Menschen, die sich vor allem lokaler Rohstoffe bedienten und Seehandel betrieben. Einige Gräber enthielten jedoch Grabbeigaben, die auf weiterreichende Beziehungen zum Festland und nach Kent schließen lassen. Die Grabbeigaben anderer Gräber lassen außerdem vermuten, daß die Bestatteten Fränkinnen oder Sächsinen waren oder aus Angeln stammten. Generell jedoch gab es keine besonderen oder auffallend reiche Gräber.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeology South-East (UCL Institute of Archaeology) gratefully acknowledges Eastbourne College of Arts and Technology and Prowting Homes (South East) for funding the 1997 and 1998 archaeological investigations, artefact conservation, post-excavation analysis and preliminary reporting. Additional funds to bring this project to full publication have been provided by Archaeology South-East. The fieldwork and preliminary post-excavation was monitored by Dr Andrew Woodcock (then East Sussex County Council Archaeologist), and Peter Kendall (then Inspector of Ancient Monuments, English Heritage) who are thanked for their advice and support. Phoenix Consulting acted on behalf of Prowting Homes in preparing an initial specification for the 1997 excavations.

The 1997 excavation was directed by Chris Greated with assistance from Lucy Sibun (osteological supervisor). The 1998 fieldwork was undertaken at first led by Maureen Bennell and completed under the stewardship of Casper Johnson. Thanks are extended to all of the field team for their hard work and the enthusiasm and contribution of John Funnell and the Brighton and Hove Archaeological Society also deserves recognition. The project was managed in the field for ASE by Tony Pollard, Ian Greig and David Rudling, and in post-excavation by Luke Barber and Lucy Sibun. Since 2005, the publication phase has been managed by Louise Rayner, with editing assistance from Karen Walker in 2011.

Thanks are also offered to the numerous specialists who have contributed throughout the project: Barry Ager, John Baker, Luke Barber, John Bonnell, Diana C Briscoe, Chris Butler, Trista Clifford, Anna Doherty, Mark Gardiner, Fiona Griffin, Sue Hamilton, Pat Hinton, Jacqueline McKinley, David Rudling, Mike Seager Thomas, Elke Raemen, Lucy Sibun, Liz Somerville and the late Martin Welch. Conservation work on the artefacts was undertaken by Adrian Tribe and Amanda Sutherland, (then English Heritage Contract Conservators, South-East Region) and Carol Edwards (Archaeology Unit Conservator, Southampton City Council).

ASE would like to thank Drs Stuart Brookes and Sue Harrington for their academic input and support for the project and also to thank Casper Johnson (in his current role as East Sussex County Council Archaeologist) for his ongoing support as this important site was brought to publication and for reading and commenting on the finished draft.

Chapter 7.2 draws on the paper 'Late Romans and Saxons in Sussex revisited', presented jointly by Martin Welch and Sue Harrington at the Sussex Archaeological Society conference 'Epic Changes', held at the University of Sussex in September 2007. Sue Harrington would also like to thank Phillippa Walton for providing coin data from the Portable Antiquity Scheme database.

The illustrations included in this volume were prepared by Jane Russell, Justin Russell and Fiona Griffin. The artefact photographs were taken by Stuart Laidlaw of the UCL Institute of Archaeology.

The summary was translated into French by Odile Rouard and into German by Dot Bruns. The index was compiled by Francesca Hillier.

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

Christopher Greatorex

1.1 CIRCUMSTANCES OF FIELDWORK

During the summers of 1997 and 1998, important archaeological remains dating to the Middle/Late Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods were excavated within the grounds of Eastbourne College of Arts and Technology (ECAT), St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, East Sussex (NGR 560268 099800; Fig 1.1).

Encompassing an expanse of approximately 5300m² the site was located on the crest and upper south-east-facing slope of St Anne's Hill, between *c* 43m and 45m OD (Fig 1.2). The exposed sub-surface geology comprised weathered Lower Chalk found immediately below a 0.2–0.5m-thick layer of topsoil/made ground. The investigation was situated in an area which, although surrounded by late 19th- and 20th-century buildings, is of acknowledged archaeological sensitivity and has been subject to a long history of examination and discussion (see Chapter 1.2). Indeed, over 120 years have passed since the unearthing of numerous regularly spaced graves first revealed the presence of an extensive and well-preserved Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery across what would subsequently become college land (Spurrell 1882). Thus when Prowting Homes applied for planning permission to redevelop the St Anne's Road complex for residential use, it was considered that the groundwork associated with the proposal would almost certainly damage or destroy archaeological deposits of regional or even national significance. Accordingly Dr Andrew Woodcock, then East Sussex County Archaeologist, requested a preliminary programme of archaeological trial trenching over the site, which quickly led to the full-scale excavation described within this report.

1.2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

The long history of archaeological discovery and investigation centred around the area of Eastbourne known as Upperton dates back to the Victorian era and the year 1877 (Spurrell 1882). It was at this time that a large number of skeletons were exposed during the construction of the Grange School, a building that would one day form the hub of the ECAT campus. The artefacts associated with these graves, including 'knives, spearheads, umbos of shields, glass tumblers, a wooden drinking bucket about six inches high

bound with silvered bronze, an armlet, stirrups and swords' were all of Anglo-Saxon origin (Whitley 1890, 113).

The size of the burial ground became clear in 1926, when two skeletons and a small knife were revealed whilst building work was being undertaken *c* 130m south-west of the Grange School (Budgen 1926). Three years later an Anglo-Saxon spearhead, parts of an iron shield boss and human teeth were found by labourers digging a cable trench along the top of St Anne's Road (Budgen 1929). Furthermore, an abundant scatter of both Saxon and Roman pottery across the western slopes of Upperton ridge was identified (Whitley 1885) and the area also yielded 'two groups of late Saxon loom weights, one from Enys Road in a pot decorated by strapping' (Bell 1978a, 66). Six similarly bun-shaped weights had previously been retrieved from a pit located approximately 750m away at Kitchener's Furlong (Bell 1978b).

Although the early decades of the 20th century were a period of intense archaeological activity in Sussex, it would appear that the cemetery lay undisturbed from 1929 until around 1960, when an Anglo-Saxon sword and knife were found during the development of the new college campus (Johnston 1961). Thirteen more years passed before another inhumation was exposed by groundworks undertaken at the then Eastbourne Telephone Exchange near Selwyn Road. No artefacts were found with this particular burial, which had clearly suffered from severe modern disturbance prior to investigation (Stevens, L 1983).

Prehistoric exploitation of the Upperton hill ridge was confirmed in 1984, with the discovery of two large features within the college grounds during groundworks for a new electricity cable (Stevens, L 1987). The subsequent investigation of this area revealed that at least one of the features was a pit, containing decorated later Iron Age pottery in grog- and sand-tempered fabrics, a fairly large animal bone assemblage dominated by possible butchery waste from sheep and cattle, and small quantities of other finds such as daub and mussel shell. The other feature was more linear in form and was observed in two separate trenches. It contained largely undecorated grog-tempered 'East Sussex ware' pottery, a chalk spindle whorl, a fragment of imported German lava (probably from a quern) and a very large assemblage of mussel and limpet shell (Stevens, L 1995; 2015).

Fig 1.1 Site location. Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

Fig 1.2 Location of excavation and other key sites in relation to current topography. Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

The importance of the multi-period archaeological remains located in the vicinity of St Anne's Road had clearly been established many years before the excavations carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE). However, it was not until July 1991 that the first opportunity arose to carry out any formal programme of open-area excavation across land then owned by the college. This project was conducted by Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology Society (ENHAS), in advance of groundworks associated with a proposed car park extension (Fig 1.3). The following summary of the results has been extracted from an interim statement prepared on conclusion of the fieldwork (Stevens, P 1992). The earliest recorded feature comprised 'approximately half of a well defined Bronze Age barrow ditch' apparently cut by three Anglo-Saxon graves and two cremation vessels (*ibid*, 3). Together with a Middle Bronze Age urn found within the college grounds in 1961 (Sussex Archaeological Society 1965), this prehistoric funerary monument confirmed the exploitation of the region in the Bronze Age. Iron Age activity was also present in the form of two probable ditches, at least three pits and a domed oven dating to the 1st century BC. Twenty-seven Anglo-Saxon inhumation burials and three cremation deposits were excavated, with the recovered grave goods ranging in date from the 5th to the 7th century. The project director also assigned a number of postholes

and pits to this period, although it should be noted that the 1997 and 1998 sites produced a clear typological distinction between prehistoric contexts (pits, possible postholes, ditches and gullies) and their Saxon counterparts (graves and cremations).

The fieldwork confirmed the presence of a major multi-period archaeological site on the summit of St Anne's Hill (Stevens, P 1992, 4). The following year, therefore, East Sussex County Council requested a preliminary archaeological evaluation across the site of an intended new Learning Resource Centre located just a few metres south of the 1991 investigation (Stevens, P 1993). The resulting fieldwork, undertaken as a joint venture between ENHAS and Archaeology South-East, consisted of two main elements: the removal of topsoil from an area measuring $c 38 \times 21$ m and the subsequent cleaning and basic documentation of numerous features cut into the underlying chalk (see '1992 evaluation' on Fig 1.3). In accordance with the project brief, none of the revealed archaeological contexts were examined intrusively. Nevertheless, enough data were recorded (eg human bone visible on the exposed surface of individual cuts) to suggest the presence of some 42 graves together with 26 small circular features, ten oval features, 21 large circular pits and four rectangular features (*ibid*, 5). Part of a large early Romano-British trackway, aligned south-east/north-west, was also

Fig 1.3 Plan of excavation areas and phased features

discovered. These remains would have required extensive excavation before the start of any groundworks associated with the application. However, after due consideration the college governors decided to shelve the scheme and the trench was backfilled without further investigation. Although a few of the aforementioned features were eventually re-examined during 1997, most of the 1992 evaluation site has been preserved for posterity as part of an open, grassed amenity area.

In April–May 1997, ahead of submission of a planning application from Prowting Homes for wholesale redevelopment of the college campus, a further stage of evaluation was undertaken. In order to assess survival of archaeological remains in areas of the site not previously investigated, eight trial trenches were opened, which uncovered further evidence for both Iron Age settlement and the Saxon cemetery. The evaluation was swiftly followed in July 1997 by the major excavation phase described in this report.

1.3 EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY

The first stage of the excavation began with the stripping of topsoil from the site by a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. This revealed the uppermost surfaces of many archaeological features cut into the natural chalk bedrock. The area of study was then cleaned in preparation for the programme of manual investigation outlined below (Figs 1.3 and 1.4).

A half-section was dug across all located pits, including those containing cremation urns, with linear features being evaluated through a representative series of slots. Sections were arranged to ascertain as clearly as possible the relative chronology of intersecting features, illustrated at a scale of 1:10 and photographed in both black-and-white and colour slide form. The collection of bulk soil samples from dated and well-sealed prehistoric fills also made up an important element of the project.

A 1:10 scaled plan was produced for each of the Anglo-Saxon burials excavated by hand at St Anne's Road. These drawings show the position of the exposed interment and any grave goods in relation to the surrounding cut. Additional larger-scale illustrations of specific artefact groupings, such as bead clusters and possible bag/purse contents, were prepared as required. Once the photography and written description of an individual skeleton had been completed, the human remains and associated finds were lifted carefully and the residual fill dry-sieved over the spoil heap. The axial profile of the resultant empty grave was drawn at a scale of 1:20.

Wherever possible, Anglo-Saxon cremation vessels and their contents were removed *in toto* and packaged for eventual laboratory examination, conservation and specialist analysis. It is worth noting that once begun, the recovery and documentation of each interment (cremation or inhumation) was almost without exception finalised within one working day as an effective mitigation against overnight vandalism and looting. The use of a detector maximised the recovery of metal items from the excavated deposits.

Fig 1.4 Photograph across excavation area showing features cut into chalk bedrock

All recognised archaeological contexts, including human skeletons and cremation urns, were assigned a specific identifying number, described on an individual pro forma and levelled with respect to Ordnance Datum. Finds numbers were provided for Anglo-Saxon grave goods or groups and certain particularly unusual or informative artefacts recovered from later prehistoric deposits.

1.4 FORMAT OF REPORT

A first draft of this excavation report was finalised in 2002. Following refereeing and comments by Martin Welch on this first draft, a period of review and revision was undertaken between 2005 and 2009, when significant sections of the text underwent update and expansion. At this point new discussion sections, including Chapter 7, were commissioned for inclusion. Chapter 2, covering the Iron Age and early Roman activity, was completely rewritten in 2014.

This report presents the archaeological findings on a chronological basis with relevant finds and environmental evidence integrated where possible. The catalogue of Anglo-Saxon burials and associated grave goods is presented in Chapter 4. The grave goods are also discussed in detail by type in Chapter 5. Other specialist finds and environmental reports are presented in Chapter 6. The individual reports that contributed to this chapter were largely finalised in 2000/1 and have not undergone any significant revision. A synthetic discussion (Chapter 7) places the cemetery in its local, regional and broader contexts.

The following conventions have been used in the volume. [00] = context number; in the case of the inhumation and cremation burials, the brackets have been omitted and a prefix has been used instead: thus G = grave number, derived from the original grave cut number assigned on site, and C = cremation burial number; <00> = finds number (usually allocated on site during excavation); **00** (bold type, without angle brackets) = catalogue/illustration finds number.

Other abbreviations used are: L (length); W (width); H (height); T (thickness); Di (diameter); Wt (weight); ENV (estimated vessel number); SC (sherd count); MNI (minimum number of individuals); NISP (number of identified specimens); MNE (minimum number of elements); associated bone group (ABG).

1.5 THE ARCHIVE

Full details of the 1992 evaluation, the subsequent two seasons of fieldwork and the programme of post-excavation analysis are contained within the site archive, which is housed with the Eastbourne Heritage Service.

CHAPTER 2 MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE TO THE EARLY ROMAN PERIOD

Anna Doherty

2.1 INTRODUCTION

The first intensive activity within the bounds of the ASE excavation areas belonged to the Middle/Late Iron Age. Around a hundred features were excavated, the vast majority of which can be interpreted as grain storage pits. They lay within an apparently unenclosed space with no definitive evidence for structural features. This grain storage activity appears to have gone on for up to two centuries but by the Early Roman period there had been a dramatic shift in the function of the site, with a track/droeway and associated agricultural fields being established along the ridge of the hill.

Although a significant proportion of the Middle/Late Iron Age pits were fairly sterile in terms of finds and environmental material, many contained rich assemblages. Amongst the finds a number of individual objects, including coins and human bone fragments, would clearly have had inherent meaning and value. Some pits contained massive deposits of one class of material whilst others had single complete objects placed at the pit base. The bulk of the finds recovered from the pits were highly fragmented and consisted of seemingly everyday materials such as pottery and animal bone. Nevertheless, these assemblages too may have been subject to a degree of curation or selection as part of culturally defined traditions of structured deposition, intimately connected both with the practical business of organising agricultural production and with spiritual beliefs about cycles of fertility, life and death.

Storage pits and associated special pit deposits can be seen as one of the defining characteristics of the Iron Age in southern Britain. Remains of this type from Hampshire, Wiltshire and Dorset have been the subject of numerous academic papers in the past four decades. It is now acknowledged, however, that there may have been an over-reliance on evidence from this one specific region, masking significant regional variation in the British Iron Age (Haselgrove et al 2001, 22–5). Although we know that Sussex sites have many features comparable to those in Wessex, there has been a relative lack of modern excavation, analysis and publication in the region, particularly in East Sussex. A key aim of the text which follows, therefore, is to consider to what extent the evidence from St Anne's Road conforms to current theoretical models, largely developed on the basis of the Wessex data, and to what extent it may represent a distinctive regional tradition.

2.2 FEATURES PRE-DATING THE MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE

Although the 1991 excavations by ENHAS revealed evidence of a round barrow, there appears to have been no significant activity within the bounds of the ASE excavations before c 150 BC though at least one, poorly defined, feature seemed to pre-date the Middle/Late Iron Age phase of pit-related activity. A shallow ditch, [593], was recorded running on a slightly undulating east-south-east/west-north-west alignment in the western part of the 1997 excavation area (Fig 2.1, section 1). The feature appeared to have been truncated towards the centre of the site but may have been the same as [166], a short stretch of ditch with a similar profile, recorded near the eastern limit of excavation in 1997 (Fig 2.1, section 2). To the east, this ditch seems to correspond with a short linear feature exposed but not excavated during the 1992 evaluation (Fig 2.1).

Although no stratigraphic relationships were firmly established, the fact that [166] intercut with a number of pits and graves demonstrates that it was not contemporary with the Middle/Late Iron Age or Saxon phases of activity on site. It was also on a very different alignment to a probable Early Roman trackway, which appears to have influenced landscape orientation in the post-Roman period. The only find recovered was a single hard hammer-struck flake from the fill of [593], suggesting a broad later prehistoric date.

2.3 THE MIDDLE/LATE IRON AGE

THE FEATURES AND THEIR PRIMARY FUNCTIONS

In total, 114 discrete features were phased to the Middle/Late Iron Age in the 1997 and 1998 excavation areas (two were unexcavated and assigned to this phase on the basis of their shape in plan). Two dense clusters of pits were identified, one comprising a broad arc of 60 features in the south-eastern corner, and another of 20 located close to the eastern limit of the 1997 excavation and clearly continuing into the unexcavated 1992 evaluation area (Fig 2.2). Based on shape in plan it seems likely that at least 20 of the features recorded

Fig 2.1 Plan of features and selected sections pre-dating the Middle/Late Iron Age

in this area belonged to the Middle/Late Iron Age phase. The 1991 excavation by ENHAS adjacent to the north-eastern corner of the 1997 excavation also recorded a number of Iron Age pits (Chapter 1.2). To the west of these areas pits were spread thinly, with more diffuse clusters in the central northern part of the 1997 excavation area and spanning the south-western and southern parts of the 1997 and 1998 areas respectively. Pit distribution suggests, therefore, that the site probably continued to the north and east of the excavated area.

Eleven features had small diameters (<0.5m) and shallow profiles of less than 0.25m depth. There was some evidence to indicate that these fulfilled a different function from the rest of the pits. They usually had scooped profiles, whereas shallow features of larger diameter often had nearly vertical sides and sharp breaks of slope. The small-diameter features were generally either totally devoid of finds or contained only very small quantities, probably accumulated accidentally rather than through deliberate deposition. Such features occasionally clustered together in groups of two or three – for example, [301], [518] and [286] towards the south-eastern corner and [386] and [713] near the eastern site boundary. It is possible

that they represented truncated postholes associated with light structures, but none of them formed clearly defined structural patterns. There was no convincing evidence for roundhouses, for example, and no four- or six-post structures. This is in keeping with evidence from comparable hilltop sites in the region, like Slonk Hill and Bishopstone, where structures of this type were noted in Early/Middle Iron Age phases but seem to have gone out of use in the later Iron Age (Bell 1977; Hartridge 1978).

In addition to the smaller pit/posthole features, 101 pits of medium/large diameter were excavated. Although there was some variability in diameter, depth and profile, most conformed to a similar morphology. The vast majority fell between 0.75–1.5m in diameter and 0.25–0.75m in depth (see Table 2.1), with the very largest examples being up to 2.75m in diameter and 1.90m in depth. The pits were generally flat-based and many had near-vertical sides with sharp breaks of slope; others had slightly more sloping sides but this variation seems to be on a broad continuum rather than representing distinct functional classes of pit (see Fig 2.3 for a range of pit profiles).

Fig 2.2 Plan of Middle/Late Iron Age features

Pits of this type, especially on Chalk geology, have generally been identified as grain storage features, having first been interpreted in this way at Little Woodbury (Bersu 1940). Experimental work has shown that, if the top of the pit is made airtight, fungal growth at the outer edges soon creates an anaerobic environment which preserves the majority of the grain within (Reynolds 1974, 119; Cunliffe 1992, 70). It is generally suggested that these features represent silos for seed grain to be sown in subsequent years rather than stores for food resources, since the germination rate of grain sealed in pits is known to be much better than that from above-ground storage structures (Fitzpatrick 1997a, 80). In experimental work, grain retrieved from storage pits tends to give off an unpleasant smell when opened (Lucy Allott, pers comm). This would suggest that grain stored in this way would not ideally be consumed though, if successfully stored, it is usually not inedible (Reynolds 1974, 124). It is also worth noting that there are numerous ethnographic examples of grain stored underground for later consumption but very few for the storage of seed corn (Fenton 1983). Whilst many of these come from climates and geologies which are quite dissimilar to southern Britain, there are also historical references to underground grain storage in times of social unrest in early post-medieval Ireland (*ibid*, 569). The richest grain assemblage, from pit [550], appeared to have been threshed in preparation for consumption (Chapter 6.11); however, as discussed below, this is almost certainly a structured deposit, from the secondary use of the pit rather than an *in situ* grain store.

There are several caveats to bear in mind when interpreting the pits as grain storage features. Many are relatively shallow, with 14 examples of between 0.1m and 0.25m in depth. Although there is no reason why relatively small amounts of grain could not have been stored (Hill 1995, 18), pits of this size would have had capacities of less than quarter of a cubic metre. Another slightly puzzling feature is the complete absence of undercutting beehive-shaped pit profiles. Experimental work has shown that these are much easier to seal – a crucial factor, since failure to produce an airtight environment would result in rapid spoilage of the stored crops (Reynolds 1974). At Danebury, beehive-shaped pits outnumbered straight-sided examples by 4:1 and it was suggested that they might actually have become more common later in the life of the hillfort after experience had shown them to be more effective at preserving the grain (Whittle 1984, 130–31). It has also been suggested that straight-sided examples were used for other types of storage, for instance of smoked or dried meats (Cunliffe & Poole 1991, 115). Some experimental work, however, has

suggested that straight-sided pits tend to erode to a beehive shape over time, especially if the edges are cleaned for reuse (Reynolds 1974, 130; Fenton 1983, 573–4). The lack of beehive profiles might therefore suggest that the St Anne's Road pits were used only once or twice.

Whilst it is worth bearing in mind that other functions are possible, the following sections will go on to explore how materials selected for deposition in the pits show a preoccupation with the processes of arable agriculture, strongly suggesting that grain storage was the main concern. Furthermore, it should be noted that during the 1991 ENHAS excavations a domed oven structure was recorded, dating to the 1st century BC. Unfortunately no plans or further details were available at the time of writing so it is not entirely clear whether this was a domestic or grain-drying oven. However, the pits within the ASE excavation areas produced a very large assemblage of structural daub; pit [571] contained over 12kg. It seems very likely that this material was oven daub, perhaps derived directly from the demolition rubble of such a structure. The possibility that grain-drying ovens were present is interesting because only grain intended for consumption would be subject to heating processes such as drying, toasting and malting. This seems to suggest that the hill was used not only for storing seed grain but also for grain processing. This is further supported by the presence of grain-processing waste in a number of the macrobotanical assemblages and by the prevalence of querns and rubbers from the site.

EVIDENCE FOR DOMESTIC SETTLEMENT

It is interesting that the site lacks convincing evidence of four- or six-post structures, which are usually interpreted as granaries, used to store grain for consumption. This could suggest that site had a specialised role in organising and processing the harvest but that food resources were ultimately taken to settlement areas elsewhere. However, the possibility that the pits stored processed grain has already been touched upon and other forms of grain storage, such as free-standing straw-rope or wicker-work granaries, which would be unlikely to leave any archaeological trace, have been noted in the ethnographic and historical record (Fenton 1983, 569).

Given the fact that the Middle/Late Iron Age phase was almost entirely made up of pits, it is worth posing the question: was the site occupied at all? There were no convincing structural arrangements of postholes and, as noted above, there is a good possibility that the large structural daub assemblage from the site derived from grain-drying ovens rather than from domestic structures. However, it does seem unlikely that large

quantities of valuable stored grain would be left completely unattended for large parts of the year and there were some indirect hints of domestic settlement. For example, the densest cluster of pits, in the south-east corner of the site, appeared to be arranged around a more or less empty circular space of around 15m in diameter (Fig 2.2). Experimental work has shown that it is possible to construct roundhouses as self-supporting structures without internal posts (Stevenson 2013, 71) and it seems entirely possible that there was a building in place preventing the pits from encroaching in this area. It is worth bearing in mind, though, that a circular space of similar dimensions in the centre of the 1997 excavation appeared to be largely respected by the Saxon graves (see Fig 3.1), with some suggestion that this could represent the location of a truncated round barrow (Chapter 3.3). As the discussion below goes on to explore, the use of circular sacred spaces also appears to have been a feature of some Late Iron Age sites in the wider South-East region.

Probably the best evidence for domestic occupation comes from the finds assemblage. Objects associated with spinning, weaving and possibly woodworking were often found in the pits, suggesting that craft activities may have been carried out nearby. It is equally possible, however, that as these are largely portable objects they were specially brought for deposition rather than actually being used on site. It is, though, hard to get away from the fact that the site produced over 50kg of broken pottery and over 3000 fragments of animal bone. Rather a high proportion of the latter assemblage was made up by peripheral skeletal elements such as teeth or horn cores, suggesting that some of it derived from the earliest stages of butchery, unlikely to be found amongst feasting debris or elements specially selected as offerings. Briquetage was represented by a few fragments in many pits fills, indicating that salt was probably being consumed at the site. As is argued below, most of the broken pottery and bone recovered from pits seems to have resulted from a highly structured pattern of deposition. It is hard to imagine that material of this type would be transported to the site over any great distance and it seems much more likely that it derived instead from domestic middens located in the immediate vicinity, leading to the conclusion that there must have been people living at the site. Perhaps the lack of post-built structures is an indication that this occupation was seasonal or intermittent.

LACK OF ENCLOSURE EVIDENCE

There was no clear evidence for enclosure ditches during the Middle/Late Iron Age phase of activity. While it is possible that the pits lay within a much larger ditch system located outside the limits of excavation there are certainly no earthworks shown on early mapping programmes carried out before the development of St Anne's Hill as part of the late Victorian expansion of Eastbourne. This aspect of the site finds comparison with the evidence at Slonk Hill, Bishopstone and possibly Lewes, which all featured later Iron Age unenclosed pitting, having been enclosed during earlier phases (Bell 1977; Hartridge 1978; Swift in prep).

CHRONOLOGY OF PIT-RELATED ACTIVITY

Our understanding of the site's chronology is slightly hampered by a lack of scientific dates and by the relatively small number of fills containing closely datable artefact assemblages. The clearest evidence that activity began in the late Middle Iron Age is the assemblage of six potin coins belonging to the late 2nd to early 1st century BC (Chapter 6.8). The dating of the pottery is discussed in greater depth below (Chapter 6.3) but can be summarised as showing chronological progression, the earliest groups being dominated by quartz-rich fabric types, with some forms and decorative styles that derive from the latter part of the Middle Iron Age Saucepan tradition. In most pottery groups, however, grog is the predominant tempering agent. Many of the grog-dominated assemblages include forms and decorative traits in the 'Eastern Atrebat' or 'East Sussex ware' tradition, almost certainly dating to after *c* 50 BC. Because this style of pottery was long-lived, it is difficult to rule out the possibility that this phase of activity continued at a lower intensity during the 1st century AD, although very small fragments of Roman pottery or tile from single or upper fills of pits [397], [482] and [553] are probably best interpreted as intrusive, given the evidence (presented below) that the site underwent a dramatic change in function at this time. Overall, the duration of grain storage and pit deposition can therefore be estimated at between one and two centuries (beginning *c* 150–100 BC and ending *c* AD 1–40).

Looking at dating evidence in relation to pit distribution, there is no clear-cut spatial patterning and all areas of the site seem to have been in use throughout this phase of activity. However, the pit cluster near the eastern limit of excavation produced a greater proportion of pottery groups dominated by quartz-rich fabrics with fewer grog-tempered assemblages; the south-eastern cluster had balance between earlier and later assemblages (although it did produce four of the five stratified

early coins); and pits distributed further west had the greatest proportion of grog-dominated assemblages. It can therefore be tentatively suggested that there was a shift in intensity from east to west over the course of the Middle/Late Iron Age, but it must be emphasised that there were few good closed groups of pottery, much of the material probably having been redeposited from midden waste.

DEPOSITION IN STORAGE PITS

Many of the remains recovered from pits at St Anne's Road represented typical 'structured deposits'. This term, first applied to the Iron Age by J D Hill (1995) in his seminal work on 'ritual and rubbish', has been used as a – sometimes deliberately ambiguous – way of implying ritual deposition. The main thrust of Hill's argument, however, was that we cannot take the remains preserved in archaeological contexts as a representative sample of the materials used by past societies. Instead, each culture has beliefs, taboos and learned behaviour which have a profound effect on when, where and why they choose to deposit material, and this in turn has a huge influence on what is preserved archaeologically. Although the concept of structured deposition can include inherently significant objects carefully placed or deliberately broken, it can also encompass a range of other culturally defined practices, including recurrent patterns of rubbish disposal. In considering the types of activity which contributed to the formation of the pit deposits, it is also necessary to beware of a natural tendency to focus on the richest examples and overlook the more general patterns occurring across the site. The following section attempts to unpick in detail the full range of depositional practice at St Anne's Road using both stratigraphic and finds and environmental evidence.

Although these data were not initially collected in a digital format, a review of the paper records in 2014 was used to create a digital context register with presence/absence data for all classes of artefact and ecofact with the exception of marine shell, for which no context level records were available. In addition, presence/absence of more significant groups of pottery, animal bone and fired clay were noted. As a general rule, this referred to fragment counts of greater than 30 (and/or a weight of greater than 200g for ceramic finds). However, other indicators that there may have been some selective deposition were taken into account – for example, pottery vessels deposited in a partially complete state or unusual diversity in animal bone groups. Presence/absence of rich macrobotanical remains (with a count of greater than *c* 100 grains) was also recorded, but it should be remembered that

this material was collected as part of a sampling strategy, with remains recovered from *c* 14% of pit fills. It should also be noted that, of the 114 features phased to the Middle/Late Iron Age, two probable pits, [878] and [884], were recorded in plan but not excavated and a further two, [1040] and [1042], have been excluded from detailed analysis because archives from the 1998 excavation area could not be located in 2014.

CLASSES OF MATERIAL

Excluding the 11 smaller pit/posthole features, only six of the pits were totally devoid of finds. Ninety-three storage pits produced artefacts, of which pottery and animal bone were by far the most commonly encountered finds classes: the former was found in 63% of pit fills, whilst the latter was recovered only slightly less frequently (53%). Fired clay, comprising structural daub and other amorphous pieces, was also common (22% of fills). Many of the pit deposits produced a few small fragments of briquetage, but overall this assemblage was of very small size. In addition to the six features that contained no finds at all, 40 of the 99 grain storage pits studied in detail contained only small fragmented assemblages of these main bulk finds classes.

Although moderate-sized assemblages of pottery and animal bone were found in a reasonably high proportion of pit fills (23% and 14% respectively), there were few very large groups and even the largest were generally composed of fragmented and mixed material. The main form of quantification used in the animal bone assemblage was fragment count with minimum number of individuals (MNI) used for selected large context groups. It is clear, however, that there were no fully articulated animal skeletons or associated bone groups (ABGs); in fact the specialist report notes that not even a single complete individual bone was recovered (see Chapter 6.10). Similarly, although there were a small number of pottery vessels for which a fairly substantial part of the profile was recovered (see Figs 6.2 and 6.3), the overall average sherd weight of *c* 10g was not unusually large and most fragments were moderately or heavily abraded (see Chapter 6.3).

These two material classes were usually found in association: two-thirds of the larger bone groups came from contexts which also contained larger pottery assemblages. This perhaps implies that these deposits tended to derive from mixed midden waste. Interestingly, individual pottery groups were sometimes said to contain sherds of very different size and condition, perhaps indicating a mixture of recently broken and older material coming from fairly long-lived middens. Structural daub, much less likely to be discarded on a day-

to-day basis, was found in many pit fills but tended to be represented by only a few small fragments; the vast majority of this assemblage came from a few exceptionally large groups (discussed in more detail below).

Some of the largest and most interesting assemblages of animal bone came from pits [548] and [865], in which 22% and 95% respectively of fragment count was made up by newborn lamb, although only a relatively small number of individuals may be represented (MNIs of 2 and 5 respectively). In general, there is a marked trend for younger sheep mortality in Iron Age assemblages. This may reflect the practice of keeping very large flocks in warmer months, when it would be easier to produce rapid weight gain, and culling in late autumn in order to reduce the burden of feeding in winter (Albarella 2007, 394). The idea that lambs were culled does not preclude the possibility that they were also used in sacrifice or feasting. However, there was no evidence of articulation or unusual representation of meat-bearing parts in these groups. Pit [865] in particular contained quite a high proportion of peripheral areas of the skeleton, such as teeth, which are likely to have been removed in the early stages of butchery (Lucy Sibun, pers comm). A similar pattern was noted in many of the larger animal bone groups and this suggests that material deposited in pits derived from meat-processing activities as well as consumed food remains.

Another aspect of the animal bone assemblage worth highlighting is its striking homogeneity. All the larger groups were dominated by sheep and many contained a smaller component of cattle. Other species, including pig, dog, horse, red deer and unidentified bird, occurred very occasionally but rarely in any concentration. More notable groups of this type include nine fragments of bird bone in pit [284], 18 fragments of dog cranium and long bone in pit [397] and 47 fragments of horse mandible from pit [439]. These groups all came from primary fills containing very little other animal bone. In Wessex, it has been noted that many of these species were preferentially chosen in whole animal burials or ABGs (Cunliffe 1992, 77; Maltby 1994, 10). Analysis on human and animal bone from Danebury and Winnall Down also showed that dog and horse bones were consistently more weathered than those of other species, suggesting they were subject to different treatment prior to deposition (Madgwick 2008). It is therefore possible that these individual deposits involved an element of purposeful selection, but the size of individual fragments and number of individuals is unclear so they may in fact have represented only very small quantities of bone and it is worth

noting that none of these examples occurred in association with other placed deposits.

Because archive records could not be located for the marine shell assemblage, the depositional context of this material class can be discussed only in a very general way. Context record sheets and drawn sections noted concentrations of shell in individual fills from pits [57], [107], [530], [532] and [832]. They usually occurred in deposits which contained animal bone and pottery, perhaps suggesting that they also derived from midden waste. Only one of these reportedly shell-rich fills, however, came from a deposit containing moderate to large assemblages of the other bulk finds classes. Given the obvious importance of marine resources to the inhabitants of the site, it is worth noting the absence of fish bone, both from hand-collected bone assemblages and from the residues of environmental samples. Pits excavated in Chalk geology are usually fairly conducive to the preservation of small faunal remains so this pattern may conform to a general trend suggesting a taboo against the consumption of fish in the Iron Age (Dobney & Ervynck 2007).

More purposeful acts of pottery deposition can be detected in a few of the pits. Fragmented but partially complete vessels were noted in the upper fill of pit [285], the primary fill of [548], the sole fills of pits [625] and [669] and a mid fill of pit [737]. At the very least, this suggests that the broken pottery in these features had not travelled very far from its context of use before being discarded and there is a possibility that some of these vessels were deliberately broken and deposited. Perhaps the most notable pottery deposit was a vessel placed complete in the upper fill of pit [511] (Fig 6.3, **P28**). Although this was found in association with other broken pottery sherds, the deposition of an object still apparently in working order does seem to hint at a symbolic or ritual act.

Overall, however, the pottery appears domestic in character, just like the animal bone. It is entirely dominated by jars with no uptake of novel forms such as flagons, platters, cups and beakers, which have been explicitly linked to drinking and feasting in Late Iron Age society (Pitts 2005; Ralph 2006). This is probably partly a reflection of the fact that activity began before the widespread importation of Gallo-Belgic pottery. However, the absence of these forms from those pottery groups that are dominated by grog-tempering and date to after *c* 50 BC is a meaningful pattern that suggests cultural conservatism and a failure to adopt new practices of consumption which were taking hold elsewhere in southern and eastern Britain.

A number of other deposits appear purposeful because of the sheer quantities of material involved. It was estimated that around 25,000 grains of spelt wheat were present in the primary fill of pit [550], within the 40 litre soil sample. It was suggested that the low proportion of weed seeds might indicate grain that had been prepared for storage (Chapter 6.11). This was clearly an unusual type of deposit, since most of the other environmental samples produced limited macrobotanical assemblages. The only other moderately rich deposits came from the primary fill of pit [548] and an undifferentiated sample from various fills of pit [407]. Although both of these were similarly dominated by spelt wheat, they varied from [550] in that they were interpreted as being derived from processing waste, and by contrast these samples produced in the region of 100 grains.

When interpreting the exceptional grain deposit, it is important to note that grain that was never retrieved from a storage pit would be unlikely to be preserved through charring because it would not have undergone heating processes, which tend to affect both the preservation and germinability of crops stored in pits negatively (Reynolds 1974, 126). Instead, the extremely concentrated nature and charred state of the assemblage from [550] appears more indicative of material deliberately deposited in the secondary use-life of the pit. One explanation for this might be that the grain was accidentally destroyed by charring and subsequently discarded as rubbish in a recently emptied storage pit. It is also possible that it was deliberately burned as a sacrificial religious offering.

Staying with this theme, pit [571] produced a massive quantity of fired clay from both of its fills ([572] and [622]: over 12kg in total, of which a very large proportion could be positively identified as structural daub. Several other pits, including [386], [399], [455], [548] and [876], also contained moderately large assemblages of fired clay and many of them were clustered together in the eastern part of the site, close to the 1991 ENHAS excavation where an *in situ* domed oven structure was previously recorded. As already noted, it is unclear whether this was related to grain drying but it certainly seems possible that these deposits of daub were considered meaningful because they were involved in the transformative process of turning crops into food (Hill 1995, 110). Although large deposits of daub may have resulted partly from a practical need to dispose of waste material following the decommissioning of such a structure, these acts may also have had a ritual dimension, perhaps formally marking the end of a particular season of grain processing.

Tools involved in ploughing and reaping were represented in the pit deposits, including a shoe for a plough ard from pit [107] (<134>, not illustrated) and a socketed reaping hook from pit [368] (Fig 6.10, no 23). Although its precise function is less clear, a complete antler-handled saw placed on the base of pit [548] (Fig 6.10, no 24) may also have been used in reaping crops or foraging for fruit (although, as discussed below, it may have had other craft-related uses). The relative rarity of survival of iron implements in Iron Age contexts suggests that broken or worn objects would usually be recycled rather than discarded as rubbish. This implies that the deposition of iron was probably a meaningful act which was carried out at some cost to the depositor. There is a tradition of deposition of iron objects in deep storage pits during the later Iron Age and it has been suggested that agricultural implements in particular would have had strong symbolic associations with the fertility of the soil and the production of agricultural surplus (Barrett 1989, 315; Hingley 2006, 214–18).

Meanwhile, the importance of grain processing is emphasised by the prevalence of querns in the pit deposits. The rotary querns include regionally traded examples from Lodsworth and other non-local sources, and would have been made by skilled specialists (Chapter 6.2). As such, these can probably also be viewed as items which would have had inherent value to the people who owned them. Twelve different querns or rubber stones were recovered from the pits, among them a complete upper stone in a secondary fill of pit [170] (not illustrated) and a whole rotary quern in pit [435], the upper stone placed on the base of the feature with the lower stone propped up at an angle against it. Not only had this object been discarded in its entirety but there was evidence of a repair to the upper stone with a resin-like adhesive (see Fig 6.1, no 1).

The use of repair in this context is particularly intriguing. On the one hand, it may emphasise that this was a valuable object which was not discarded lightly; on the other, it is possible that there was some intended symbolism in acts of breakage and repair. An interesting parallel comes from recent excavations at Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex. Here, two cremation burials of Late Iron Age/Early Roman date were both deposited in very severely damaged pottery vessels which had been intricately glued in antiquity. The repetition of this process in two different burials suggests that it was a deliberate rather than expedient act (Margetts 2013). Another interesting characteristic of the quern/rubber assemblage is the unusual prevalence of burning. This does not seem to have affected other midden waste such as pottery or animal bone and, although there may have been a trend for heating/burning

other types of stone objects or unworked stone (Chapter 6.2; Seager Thomas 1999), quite a high proportion of the querns/rubbers appears to be burnt. One further slightly unusual pattern is the presence of pieces from the same object found in different pits. Parts of a single quern or rubber were noted in [507] and [548] and, although not identifiable as an utilised object, conjoining fragments of Upper Greensand, a material sometimes used in querns, were noted in pits [435] and [482].

Overall then, there is some justification for suggesting that querns were particularly subject to structured patterns of deposition. Religious texts, myths and stories from a wide range of cultures, including English folk tradition, use the milling of grain and other aspects of the agricultural process as metaphors for human fertility, life and death (Peacock 2013, 166). This concept has been applied to archaeological evidence by Joanna Brück, who has drawn attention to the destruction and deposition of querns in Bronze Age contexts as a highly symbolic act intended to draw a link between the life-cycles of people, things and crops (Brück 2001; 2006).

A different class of objects selected for deposition in the pits is that of tools associated with craft and industry. As already noted, one of the most remarkable objects from the Iron Age pits is a complete antler-handled saw from [548] (Fig 6.10, no 24). Although this could have been used in harvesting food resources, saws were also probably needed for a range of other activities such as coppicing and collecting fuel, gathering materials for basketry and wattlework and for more complex carpentry tasks. Two further probable craft tools were recovered from upper pit fills: one a bladed iron implement (Fig 6.10, no 21) from an upper fill of pit [72], the other a possible awl or tracer in copper alloy (Fig 6.10, no 22) from the secondary fill of pit [306]. Also probably related to the use of bladed metal tools is a possible hone stone from an upper fill of pit [107] (not illustrated). Another hone in blue schist (not illustrated), from a source outside mainland Britain, was recovered from a mixed metalling deposit of probable Early Roman date. Given the relative richness of finds from these two periods, it seems possible that this represents a redeposited artefact which originated from an Iron Age pit.

Another functional grouping of objects is associated with spinning and weaving. Among these objects are three loom weights and at least four spindle whorls. Of particular note was the single fill of pit [230], which included two very similar chalk spindle whorls, one of them complete (Fig 6.1, nos 4 and 5). Since these objects would have been used singly and broken only rarely, it seems unlikely that they would end up together within

a random sample of mixed rubbish. Their association therefore provides quite compelling evidence of deliberate placing.

The prevalence of flint and quartzite hammerstones or pounders is also worth noting. Twenty-one different examples were stratified in the Iron Age pits, as well as three flake cores that had been reused as hammers; several pits contained more than one hammerstone. Although the recovery of these objects may have been increased by the presence of a worked stone specialist in the fieldwork team, the substantial number still requires explanation. A moderate assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork was recovered from the site, including examples stratified in pits (Chapter 6.1). Some of these are undoubtedly redeposited pieces associated with transient earlier land use but it is probable that much of the flint assemblage recovered from pits is contemporary. Hard hammers would therefore clearly still have been needed for knapping. However, it is also possible that such objects could have been used as tools in the production of textiles and woodwork or in pounding the grain during crop processing. Indeed, there appears to be some correlation in the distribution of agriculture-related items and hammerstones (see Fig 2.6; see also below, 'Distribution of finds and environmental material').

Among the other stone objects are numerous 'slingstones', including 25 examples concentrated in the single fill of pit [569]. The function of these objects is unknown. Although they have traditionally been interpreted as projectiles, they are not found disproportionately on sites which contain other objects associated with warfare and, as is the case in [569], they often seem to occur alongside broken domestic waste (Chapter 6.2). It is possible, though, that they were used in food procurement – for example, in the hunting of game.

Interestingly, items of personal ornament appear to be less prevalent in the pit deposits than objects associated with labour and production. However, a copper-alloy bangle fragment (Fig 6.10, no 26) from pit [542] was one of only three finds specifically recorded as having been placed on the base of the cut prior to filling. A possible copper-alloy finger ring was also recovered from a mid fill of pit [865] (Fig 6.10, no 27).

Perhaps the most exceptional Iron Age finds are the six potins and one gold stater (Fig 6.11). The latter was unstratified and one of the potins had been redeposited or curated in the fill of Saxon grave [86], but the remainder of the coins were recovered from pit deposits. In one pit, [226], two potins were stratified together within the only fill (Fig 6.11, nos 34 and 35). To put this in context, only 22 potins have been published from archaeological excavations in East Sussex, and St Anne's Road is one of only two sites to have produced

an assemblage of more than two coins. Interestingly, almost all the stratified examples have been found in pits, including 11 of the 12 examples from The Caburn, two stratified together at Bishopstone and one from Norton (Rudling 1999; Seager Thomas 2005). Although the primary role of coins may have been in reinforcing social bonds and obligations, it is clear that well-stratified examples from both Britain and the Continent are found disproportionately in contexts with a ritual dimension (Haselgrove 2005, 130–31). It may therefore be the case that use in religious offerings or ceremonies was an important part of their perceived function even at the point of manufacture. With this in mind, it is particularly interesting to note that the potin coins all depict butting/kneeling bulls, imagery which may have been intended to evoke acts of sacrifice (Creighton 2000, 115).

The final category of material, human bone, is equally likely to have had inherent value. Bones from three individuals were identified, including cranial fragments from an infant of around 4–6 years of age from pit [20], an adult left radius from a fill of pit [57] and, most notably of all, found in a secondary fill of pit [107], fragments of occipital and left and right parietal bones, possibly of an adult male, which featured at least four cuts that would have served to separate the front from the back of the skull.

The vast majority of those who died in the Iron Age do not seem to have been subject to a formal burial process, suggesting that excarnation was widely practised (Cunliffe 2005, 554). Although there are a few individual examples of articulated Middle Iron Age inhumations within storage pits on local sites, including Bishopstone, Slonk Hill and Norton (Bell 1977; Hartridge 1978; Seager Thomas 2005), these would have accounted for a tiny fraction of the population. Nevertheless, small quantities of disarticulated human remains are frequently encountered in Middle Iron Age contexts and there is increasing evidence that these were subject to selective curation. For example, skull fragments have been shown to be disproportionately represented in disarticulated human bone assemblages from Hampshire (Madgwick 2008).

Since bone assemblages of this type are particularly prevalent at hillforts they were traditionally viewed as the remains of victims of warfare, as in the famous ‘massacre deposit’ at South Cadbury. Modern reappraisal of this site suggests that, whilst there was considerable evidence of violence, this did not seem to have happened in a single event and nor did it correlate with the typical injuries sustained in battle (Jones & Randall 2010, 176). The possibility has also been mooted that violence against the person may have taken

place during acts of human sacrifice (Wait 1985, 119). It is unfortunately impossible to determine whether the cut marks on the bone from pit [107] were the cause of – or happened after – death. However, some slightly less bloodthirsty interpretations have been put forward, involving the curation of ancestors and a belief in a link between human cycles of life and death and agricultural fertility (Cunliffe & Poole 1995, 76). As we have seen, similar concerns are detectable in the deposition of a whole range of other artefacts from the pits at St Anne’s Road and this appears the more likely motivation, particularly since items associated with weapons and warfare are notably absent from the site.

DEPOSITIONAL SEQUENCE AND PROCESS

Even allowing for a degree of subjectivity in recording by individual archaeologists, the number, sequence and character of deposits within each pit give some insight into how the features were filled and into the beliefs and motivations lying behind these acts of deposition. For example, about half of the features interpreted as grain storage pits were filled in a single event. Although there was a general trend for shallower pits to contain fewer fills (Table 2.1) there were also some relatively deep single-fill instances (eg, pits [15], [119], [429], [520], [522] and [573], ranging from 0.4–0.8m in depth). Perhaps significantly, these were also the only storage pits to be completely devoid of finds. All featured a significant proportion of chalk inclusions, perhaps suggesting that they were rapidly backfilled as neighbouring pits were excavated or that they were used only for very short-term storage and quickly filled using the material extracted during their initial excavation.

A further 40 pits contained only very small and fragmented assemblages of bulk finds categories such as pottery or animal bone which could well have been redeposited in backfill rather than purposefully placed or discarded. This means that almost half of the 99 storage pits studied in detail exhibited no compelling evidence for structured deposition. This is certainly not unique to St Anne’s Road; for example, it was estimated at Danebury that only *c* 40% of pits contained structured deposits (Cunliffe 1993, 75). It does not necessarily follow that there were no deliberate acts of discard or deposition in these ‘empty’ features. It seems certain that organic remains, which have not been preserved archaeologically, would have formed a component of the objects deliberately deposited in pits (Cunliffe 1992, 75). Given the apparent focus on textile production (and possibly on woodworking) detectable in some of the deposits, these could have included wooden objects, hides, furs and wool. However, based on the evidence that

we can collect, it also seems quite possible that a fairly large proportion of grain storage pits were rapidly backfilled or left to silt up, without any great care or thought. This perhaps reveals something about the beliefs and rationale behind the more obviously structured deposits: there does not necessarily seem to have been a religious or societal convention to carry out such actions in every storage pit but perhaps only in very specific conditions or circumstances (Hill 1995, 110).

In order to understand the richer pit deposits, it is useful to consider existing models relating to cycles of grain storage and pit deposition. Cunliffe (1992; 1993) suggested that the primary and secondary uses of these features represented different events within the annual agricultural cycle, envisaging that pits would be dug in autumn to receive the harvested seed grain for storage over winter and opened in spring to retrieve grain which would be used for sowing the next year's crop. He saw the act of depositing material in the emptied pits as a form of religious propitiation: the idea of offering something up, at cost to oneself, in order to gain some future benefit from a deity or higher power – or perhaps in recognition of intentions already answered. Cunliffe's ideas have been critiqued for an over-reliance on much later literary sources from elsewhere in the British Isles and for perpetuating the myth of a common 'Celtic' folk tradition (e.g. Hill 1989; 1996). It is however, one of the only detailed and explicit attempts to explain the process and motivation behind this archaeological phenomenon and it

is worth testing against large archaeological data sets like that from St Anne's Road.

It has been noted that storage pits often appeared to feature multiple episodes of deposition, sometimes interspersed with apparently natural periods of silting, representing periods of inactivity (Cunliffe 1992, 74). This certainly seems to have been the case with some of the more complex fill sequences from pits such as [548], where certain deposits were very rich in finds or charred material whilst others were virtually sterile (Fig 2.3). Overall fill sequences of this type were comparatively rare: just under half of the 99 storage pits studied in detail contained more than one fill, whilst only 8% featured five or more (Table 2.1). If we look at how finds were distributed across simpler, as opposed to more complex, pit sequences, it is clear that almost all types of finds and environmental material occurred more frequently in pits with a greater number of fills. Fig 2.4, which plots the percentage of pits with 1, 2–4 or 5–12 fills containing various types of material, shows that multi-fill pits were more likely to receive human bone, items of personal ornament, objects associated with spinning and weaving, hone stones, metal agricultural and woodworking tools and rich macrobotanical remains; coins were the only type of 'special deposit' which appeared to have been noticeably more common in simpler sequences. Most individual pits with larger numbers of fills tended to contain more than one registered find (usually in separate fills) as well as larger assemblages of bulk finds. However, no obviously recurrent patterns of associated objects

or material types were identified. For example, none of the human bone was associated with querns, a pattern which has been identified in Wessex (Hill 1995, 55).

This pattern of richer deposits in multi-fill pits need not necessarily be significant: for example, most were relatively deep and therefore contained a greater than average volume of soil. However, it is quite striking that more mundane finds classes such as pottery, animal bone and briquetage were not disproportionately present in multi-fill sequences but larger groups of pottery and animal bone which featured possible evidence of curation or selection were. Another interesting pattern is the prevalence of daub in the multi-fill pits. If, as has been suggested above, this derived directly from the destruction of oven structures, such as that recorded in the 1991 ENHAS excavation area, daub is the one class of material which would not have been available for discard at all times. Instead it would only be around

Description	Number of fills recorded										
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	12	Unknown	Total
Pit/posthole, <0.25m depth	11										11
Storage pit, <0.25m depth	14										14
Storage pit, 0.25–0.50m depth	29	4	6		1						40
Storage pit, 0.50–0.75m depth	9	10	3	1	2						25
Storage pit, 0.75–1.0m depth	2	3	2	1	1	1					10
Storage pit, 1.0–1.5m depth		1	1					1			3
Storage pit, >1.5m depth		2		1			1		1		5
Storage pit, depth unrecorded	2									2	4
?Storage pit, unexcavated										2	2
Total	67	20	12	3	4	1	1	1	1	4	114

Table 2.1 Summary of pit depth and number of fills

Fig 2.3 Selected sections of Middle/Late Iron Age grain storage pits (2m scale)

in large quantity at the specific point when an oven was decommissioned. We might therefore speculate that this in itself would be an event marked with a defined pattern of deposition.

Having looked at classes of material and their relationship to the number of fills, it is also useful to consider the actual sequence of deposition. In Cunliffe's (1992) model, it was

suggested that primary deposits, particularly objects deposited on the base of a pit, were made directly after pits were reopened in the spring in order to retrieve grain for sowing. These represented offerings made in thanks to chthonic deities for keeping the grain safe over winter and in anticipation that the recovered seed would produce a successful harvest in the

Fig 2.4 Percentage of pits with 1 fill, 2-4 fills or 5-12 fills containing various classes of material

coming agricultural season. At St Anne's Road, there were just three instances where notable objects were specifically recorded as lying on the very base of the pit: the antler-handled saw from pit [548] (Fig 6.10, no 24) the copper-alloy bangle fragment from pit [542] (Fig 6.10, no 26) and the upper and lower quernstones from pit [435] (Fig 6.1, no 1). Almost certainly in this category too is the exceptionally rich spelt wheat assemblage from the earliest fill of pit [550], which was probably deposited separately from the soil matrix from which it was recovered. A number of other individual objects or larger assemblages of bulk finds were recovered from primary or single fills and could perhaps have been deliberately deposited in a similar way but, equally, many of these derive from quite thick deposits and may have come from higher up in the backfill.

In order to look in more depth at the depositional process, each of the 199 storage pit fills for which data were available were classified according to their position in the filling sequence. There were 57 examples of single fills, 43 each of primary and upper fills and 56 of mid fills. These data were used to calculate how frequently each type of fill produced different types of artefacts or ecofacts. Fig 2.5 shows these presence/absence data as a percentage. One very clear – and somewhat surprising – pattern emerges: namely that where multiple fills were recorded primary deposits were consistently less likely to contain most classes of material than mid or upper fills.

There were some exceptions: macrobotanical remains appear to have been best represented in primary fills (although we should of course remember that these data may be skewed by the environmental sampling strategy). Similarly, the largest assemblages of structural daub were disproportionately found in primary fills, as were hammerstones/pounders and querns and rubbers. Taken together it is worth noting that all these types of material have a possible connection to the processing of grain for consumption and it may be no coincidence that

Fig 2.5 Percentage of single, primary, mid and upper fills containing various classes of material

these were chosen as primary deposits. Perhaps it was felt particularly appropriate to make offerings of material used or produced during previous cycles of agricultural production, in order to ensure that the new seed grain being retrieved from the ground would continue this cycle anew.

There was also some evidence indicating that where bulk finds occurred in primary fills they were often richer assemblages. Although primary fills were much less likely to contain pottery or animal bone than mid or upper fills, partially complete vessels or larger and more diverse animal bone assemblages were slightly better represented in the primary deposits. This may indicate a higher degree of selection in the animal bone or pottery which was initially deposited or simply suggest that this material was fresher and more directly deposited from its point of use than the refuse found in fills higher up the sequence.

Pits which contained single fills were, as a general rule, slightly more likely to produce most classes of material than primary or mid fills. Again this pattern may be partly explained in prosaic terms: single fills were probably, on average, of much larger volume than most individual deposits within multi-fill pits, which included some very thin lenses. However, it does seem that there were classes of material which had a particular association with single-fill pits. Four of the five stratified potin coins and four of the five spindle whorls were found in deposits of this type. These were also the only classes of find to have been found in pairs – two potins were found in pit [226] and two spindle whorls in pit [230]. Given the comparative rarity of early coinage, it also interesting to note that both potins from Bishopstone were stratified in the same single fill pit (Bell 1977), suggesting there may have been some perceived significance in the pairing of certain objects.

When we look at mid and upper fills, it is clear that stratigraphically later pit deposits tended to produce richer

assemblages of most types (though grain, human bone and items of personal ornament were not found in any upper fills). However, although upper deposits included some inherently special classes of find, such as coins, metal tools and querns, perhaps the clearest pattern is one of increasing quantities of fragmented everyday materials such as animal bone and pottery. It should be noted here that deposits of this type were not necessarily meaningless dumps of rubbish. It has been suggested that older domestic waste may have been actively curated (Cunliffe 1992, 76). Locally this practice has been suggested at The Caburn, where one pit contained quite substantial quantities of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery in direct association with a Middle/Late Iron Age potin coin (Hamilton 1999a, 24). The general detritus of everyday life is viewed by some as having inherent symbolic value, with domestic middens seen as 'stores of fertility' (Parker-Pearson 1996, 125–7) and 'decomposing but also life-giving' (Fitzpatrick 1997a, 79). With this in mind, it is worth noting that even the pits which did not obviously contain any special deposits were more likely to contain a few fragments of pottery or animal bone in their upper fills. This suggests that there was a defined process of deposition even in cases where ritual acts are not readily apparent. Structured patterns of this type may not represent overtly religious practices but seem to indicate 'ritual' in the sense of habitual, culturally learned behaviour (Bradley 2003, 12).

The relationship between rich finds assemblages and stratigraphically later pit deposits appears to confirm the interpretation that pit offerings were not one-off events, made only at the point of initial pit reopening, but an ongoing process. In Cunliffe's view, subsequent offerings of this type would have been made at various points in the agricultural year, particularly in autumn as part of harvest festivals (Cunliffe 1992, 78–9). It has also been noted that arable agriculture is not just a two-stage process of sowing and reaping but a cyclical one, with activities such as ploughing, harrowing, weeding, haymaking and manuring occurring at roughly fixed points in the year and following on from one another in a defined and perpetual sequence (Fitzpatrick 1997a, 74). All of these may have been accompanied by specific traditions or superstitious practices intended to maintain the success of the cycle. The particular prevalence of finds in upper fills also tends to suggest that there may have been formal closing rituals when pits finally went out of use. The practice of celebrating the end rather than the beginning of the seasons has been noted in literary descriptions of feasts and festivals in Late Iron Age Gaul (*ibid.*, 74).

It is probably also worth considering the idea that grain storage and propitiatory offerings were not quite so organised

and regular in frequency. Perhaps, for example, below-ground storage was employed only when there was a large agricultural surplus. Extra seed grain could have been set aside in times of abundance, so that in years which produced poorer harvests all the crop could be consumed in the knowledge that stores would still be available for sowing the following spring. Experimental work at Butser Ancient Farm suggests that, whilst germinability tends to deteriorate over time, grain storage in pits is viable over periods of up to a decade (Reynolds 1994, 13). Furthermore, a very wide range of ethnographic studies suggest that grain surpluses, when stored underground, tend to be left for longer than a single agricultural cycle (Fenton 1983). Conversely, it may only have been necessary to open reserves of grain following poor harvests in previous years.

This model does seem to explain some aspects of the evidence from St Anne's Road. For example, the variability in pit depth may reflect the amount of surplus available for storage in any given year. There were some hints that certain pits may have been open at the same time, as in the case of the conjoining quern fragments and other stone clasts found across more than one feature. Presumably several pits might have been needed following a particularly abundant harvest. By the same logic, it seems likely that offerings in pits varied according to need. It appears that the very rich pit groups were the exception rather than the norm. The act of depositing a valuable object such as the antler-handled saw in pit [548] or the complete quern in pit [435] may therefore reflect a real sense of desperation to appease powerful deities at times of extreme stress, when reserves were running out. Pits containing primary deposits of this type also seemed rather more likely to feature subsequent complex sequences of deposits including other special objects or rich bulk finds assemblages. We might therefore view these as repeated offerings made in years where the success or failure of the harvest was a matter of life and death.

It is also possible that sequences of filling occurred over a longer period than a single agricultural year. There were some pits where primary fills appeared to contain diagnostically earlier pottery than later ones (Chapter 6.3). Given that noticeable ceramic change is likely to be measured in decades rather than years, this suggests the possibility of very long periods of deposition within some individual pits. However, it has to be acknowledged that this evidence is ambiguous. The clearest example is in pit [107], which produced just 19 sherds of pottery from lower fills (Fig 2.3 and Table 6.9). It is therefore difficult to rule out the possibility that the material from earlier fills derived from redeposited or curated midden waste which was old at the point of deposition. Indeed, there

were just as many examples where the apparent variations in pottery dating were at odds with the stratigraphic sequence.

DISTRIBUTION OF FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL

Some initial attempts at distribution analysis using individual material classes (loom weights, spindle whorls etc) tended to produce patterns that were difficult to interpret, chiefly because most were represented by fewer than five examples. Consequently, it was decided that it might be more fruitful to look at higher-level categories, such as material associated with arable agriculture and objects related to craft activity, and these are shown in Fig 2.6, with hammerstones/pounders included as a separate item. As already noted, these are amongst the most common types of object found in the pits, although their exact function is unclear. It seems unlikely that they were all used for flint knapping and they may in fact have been related to one or both of these other functional categories, being used in pounding grain during crop processing, for instance, or as hammers in woodworking activity. Finds classes such as coins, human bone and items of personal ornament have unfortunately had to be excluded because they are less easily amalgamated into broader categories.

Any attempt to interpret distribution patterns must take into account the fact that some objects appear to have been deliberately placed, whilst assemblages of broken midden material seem to have undergone cycles of redeposition. This suggests that there may have been no direct correlation between location of use and point of deposition. It has already been noted, for example, that although a number of textile and possible woodworking tools have been recovered, there was no evidence that they were actually used here. If we accept that part of the site's function was the performance of propitiatory rituals, it is quite conceivable that portable items were brought to the site as offerings by craftspeople who actually worked elsewhere. When we look at the distribution of these objects across the site they do appear fairly random, rather than suggesting any functional activity areas.

It does not necessarily follow, however, that the distribution patterns are completely meaningless. There seem to have been some particularly dense clusters of grain, possible oven daub, agricultural tools and querns/rubbers in two specific locations – in the eastern half of the south-eastern pit cluster and close to the eastern limit of excavation. Given that an *in situ* oven structure was recorded in the 1991 ENHAS excavation area, it is possible that this pattern reflects proximity to grain-processing activity. If the blank space in the

south-eastern pit cluster does represent a structure, this might, for example, have been used for crop-processing tasks. The hammerstones also seem to have been very concentrated in this area, perhaps hinting that they were functionally associated. Interestingly, in addition to Folkestone stone, which was often used in querns, iron-rich siltstone appears to have been distributed in a similar area of the south-eastern pit cluster, perhaps suggesting that it was also related to a particular functional activity (Chapter 6.2). Of course, it could also be the case that certain areas of the site were foci for particular types of placed offering but were far removed from the context in which these objects were used in everyday life. Certain classes of material may also have been preferentially deposited at different points during the lifespan of the site. For example, we know that the potin coins were manufactured early on in the site's history and four of the five stratified examples were found in the south-eastern pit cluster.

Disregarding object type, it is also interesting to note that three of the four features with probable examples of offerings placed on the open pit bottom prior to filling, [542], [548] and [550], occur within a few metres of one another in the south-eastern pit cluster, perhaps suggesting that these deposits were made at fairly short intervals. This may serve to support the idea, outlined above, that richer offerings may have been made during times when conditions for agriculture were particularly challenging. It may be that this area of the site was considered a particularly auspicious place. With this in mind it is worth highlighting the clear circular arrangement of pits in this area, since there is evidence for the recurrent use of sacred circles in the British Iron Age (Fitzpatrick 1997a). At Brisley Farm, Ashford such a space, possibly with a tree at its centre, was demarcated by posts, cremation burials and pits, at least one of which appeared to contain food offerings, including burnt grain (Stevenson 2013, 140–45). Similarly, at Westhampnett, cremation burials and pyre features apparently respected a round open area (Fitzpatrick 1997b, 234). Whilst these sites do highlight the possibility that sacred circular spaces were perceived as significant, it is also important to note they are clearly associated with the newly emerging practice of cremation burial. This rite, which appears to have been rare – possibly even absent – in East Sussex before the Roman Conquest was strongly connected with Late Iron Age Gallo-British elite populations who may well have maintained differing religious beliefs and practices from existing Iron Age groups.

Fig 2.6 Distribution of selected functional categories of find within Middle/Late Iron Age pits (agricultural material is defined as larger charred grain assemblages, larger assemblages of possible oven daub, iron agricultural tools and querns/rubbers; craftworking tools/objects are defined as bladed iron ?woodworking tools, hone stones, loom weights and spindle whorls)

ST ANNE'S ROAD AND THE WIDER REGIONAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN

The theme of structure and organisation in Iron Age society remains a source of polarised debate. Emerging from 'central place' theory and from extensive programmes of excavation at Danebury and in its environs, Barry Cunliffe's views have been particularly influential (Cunliffe 1984a; Cunliffe & Poole 1991; 1995; Cunliffe 2000; 2005). He originally envisaged a rigidly hierarchical Middle Iron Age society, with hillforts functioning as elite centres, controlling redistribution of agricultural surpluses from wide territories in their hinterlands and also functioning as centres of specialist production and exchange. In this model, sites like Danebury were seen as operating a system of tribute and patronage with the extended family groups living in smaller enclosed and unenclosed farmsteads. His more recent work tended to temper this model slightly, suggesting that a large nucleated community at Danebury directly controlled agricultural land within a *c* 10km radius, having fluid but still essentially hierarchical relationships with settlement sites in the wider vicinity (Cunliffe 2000, 184).

Conversely, the idea of an Iron Age settlement hierarchy has been strongly criticised by many other researchers, who have pointed to similarities in the types of activity and material culture recorded on both hillfort and non-hillfort sites (eg, Stopford 1987; Haselgrove 1994; Hill 1996). It has for example been pointed out that all the supposedly lower-order sites in the environs of Danebury have evidence for the dehusking and cleaning of grain, making it unlikely that surpluses were brought to the hillfort for processing and instead suggesting that the larger quantities of grain at Danebury represented consumption by a larger population (van der Veen & Jones 2007, 426). In the context of the current site it is also worth noting that Cunliffe (2000, 131) himself acknowledges that the character of grain storage and associated pit deposition is similar on different types of site, the real difference being one of scale and intensity.

Almost all the discourse summarised above has focused on the Wessex region, which has an abundance of sites excavated, analysed and published to modern standards. Although this trend probably results from an understandable desire to collect good-quality data, it has led to some significant gaps in our understanding of regional variations in Iron Age economic and cultural systems. In Sussex this sentiment has been very clearly expressed by Hamilton (2003), who pointedly gave the title 'Sussex not Wessex' to an overview of later prehistory in the region. In support of her view of a regionally distinctive Iron Age, she speculated about the influence of specific aspects of

Sussex's geography, including its Continent-facing coast and the availability of a very diverse range of different environments and resources within a concentrated area (ibid, 70). She also noted some key differences in the archaeological evidence from the two regions. Sussex hillforts, for example, appear to lack evidence for domestic structures or specialist production and their earthworks tend to be less elaborate. The relatively narrow distribution of local pottery styles also suggests quite low levels of craft specialisation and intercommunity contact (ibid, 77).

It has to be acknowledged, though, that the picture in Sussex remains rather poorly understood. Five sites on the South Downs are generally interpreted as Middle Iron Age hillforts, of which four, The Trundle, Cissbury, The Caburn and Castle Hill, were largely excavated prior to the Second World War (Lane-Fox 1881; Curwen & Curwen 1927; Curwen & Williamson 1931; Curwen 1931a; 1931b; Wilson 1938; 1939; Field 1939). The most recent traditional excavation report, from Torberry, focused on the earthwork enclosure with no investigation of the hillfort interior (Cunliffe 1976). However, there has been some very detailed analysis of The Caburn as part of a research project primarily using non-intrusive fieldwork methods and reanalysis of existing stratigraphic and finds archives (Hamilton 1998; Drewett & Hamilton 1999). This work concluded that the site was 'a large-scale, possibly centralized, community storage ... *and* a locus for rites of deposition' (Hamilton 1999b).

As a result of both its natural topography and its man-made earthworks, The Caburn is clearly a monument with a greater visual impact than St Anne's Road. Much has been written about the importance of ditches and ramparts in the Iron Age, both as physical boundaries formed by communal acts of labour and as symbolic thresholds which defined social inclusion and exclusion (eg, Hingley 1990; Hill 1995, 76–83). For example, analysis of finds distribution at The Caburn has confirmed that pits located near the entrance and the rampart circumference contained particularly rich deposits (Hamilton 1998, 33). Clearly there would have been some differences in the way hillforts and unenclosed sites were perceived but, these factors aside, there were some very close parallels between practices within the internal space of The Caburn and the unenclosed area on the top of St Anne's Hill. The interior of the hillfort appears to have been given over almost entirely to pits but it is important to note that this represents a much less intensive system of grain storage than some of the developed Wessex hillforts. Despite an apparently extended period of occupation, the total excavation of the 1.9ha interior produced just 140 storage pits (Curwen & Curwen 1927, 3, pl 1), compared with

c 2500 recorded in a 57% sample of the 5.3ha interior excavated at Danebury (Cunliffe & Poole 1991, 38). Including those recorded in plan but not excavated, St Anne's Road seems to have produced at least a similar number of pits to The Caburn and may even have had slightly more when we consider that the current limits of excavation are unlikely to represent 100% of the site. The pits at St Anne's Road were also in use over a shorter duration, suggesting that the intensity of storage and pit deposition may indeed have been slightly greater.

Hamilton's (1998) detailed reanalysis of finds and their sequence of deposition in The Caburn pits reveals both similarities and differences in the emphasis and motivation behind the pit deposits at the two sites. Although the features at The Caburn were excavated in spits rather than by stratigraphic context, it was possible to determine whether most finds came from the lower, middle or upper third of the pit. This analysis seems to show a slightly greater prevalence of material retrieved from lower fills, including, it seems, more instances where multiple special objects were associated together in one part of the pit, although overall these amount to only 11 illustrated examples. It should also be noted that upper thirds of the pits were excluded from the analysis because of concerns about the stratigraphic integrity of these deposits so it is difficult to draw any firm conclusions about the relative prevalence of primary structured deposits versus subsequent episodes of deposition at the two sites.

A more tangible comparison is in the choice of objects selected for deposition. There are many recurrent classes of material which are common to both sites, such as iron craft and agricultural tools, querns and rubbers, whetstones, loom weights, spindle whorls, partially complete pottery vessels and disarticulated human bone. Perhaps the most striking link between the two sites is the coin assemblages. As already noted, the two sites account for almost all the potin coins from excavations in Sussex, with six from St Anne's Road and 12 from The Caburn. It could be argued that the reason both these sites have produced more coins than others in the region is precisely because they represent places where underground grain storage was much more intensive and/or long-lived than in other locations, leading, over time, to many more acts of ritual deposition.

However, The Caburn pit deposits were notable for a range of finds associated with weapons and warfare, finds which are absent from St Anne's Road. There was also a trend towards the deposition of 'slighted' or deliberately broken objects, which particularly seemed to focus on the military items. It is unlikely that these objects resulted from *in situ* warfare; in fact,

visual survey work has concluded that the spatial layout of The Caburn would have been poorly suited to a defensive function (Hamilton 1999c). Also missing from St Anne's Road but present at The Caburn are lead weights, a type of object which may have been involved in formalised economic transactions and which is particularly associated with Middle Iron Age hillforts in Sussex (Hamilton & Gregory 2000, 70). Put together, these two material types perhaps allude to an interest in some economic and military matters, which do not appear to have been a concern at St Anne's Road.

Another striking difference is the greater emphasis on placed animal deposits at The Caburn. These were represented by a selected range of animal parts/types, notably skulls, horse bones, dog bones, wild boar tusks, wild mammal bones and bird bones. It is probably worth highlighting here that complete animal burials are so far entirely absent from Sussex Middle Iron Age sites and partially articulated or selected skeletal elements appear fairly infrequently when compared with Wessex sites where, for example, one study suggested that as many as 48% of pits at Middle Iron Age hillforts and 23% at other settlements contained wholly or partially articulated animal remains or complete skulls (Wait 1985, 147). Nevertheless, the presence of this type of deposit at The Caburn and its virtual absence from St Anne's Road seems to suggest significant differences in what was seen as a fitting offering. The population at St Anne's Road were clearly consuming sheep and cattle in some quantity, so the choice not to deposit animal remains could suggest that the process of making pit offerings was very focused on the success of a few key economic activities: primarily arable agriculture but also crafts such as textiles and woodworking, with less immediate concern for the success of animal husbandry. Although there is some evidence in the animal bone assemblage for on-site butchery, it has been suggested that not every settlement group would have kept livestock; there may instead have been periodic trade and exchange between different groups or extended families, focusing on different types of production (Fitzpatrick 1997a, 74–5).

The Caburn, like St Anne's Road, produced no clear-cut evidence for buildings, suggesting that domestic occupation may not have been the primary function of either site. Hamilton (1999c) noted that the ramparts were placed slightly downslope, meaning that they emphasised rather than obscured the interior space of the hill to those outside. More generally, she has highlighted the fact that Middle Iron Age hillforts in Sussex seem to be spaced so as not to be inter-visible with one another but to be the dominant central feature within a particular territory and the focal point for a single individual

community (Hamilton 2003, 79–81). They may then have been used for periodic inter-community gatherings as opposed to being permanent settlement sites (Hamilton & Gregory 2000, 66–8). St Anne's Hill is by no means the most imposing feature in its surrounding landscape, being overlooked by the Downs to the west. However, it is probably no coincidence that the pits were located near the apex of the ridge where there is good inter-visibility with the surrounding lowland landscape and with the scarp of the Downs. Whilst the extensive excavations on Bullock Down to the west did not locate any later Iron Age features, unstratified coins and pottery do suggest some activity of this date around Heathy Brow (Drewett 1982). This may indicate that depositing grain for storage, opening the pits to retrieve the grain and making subsequent offerings were all public acts, perhaps even undertaken as formal ceremonies. Cunliffe (1993, 22), for example, suggested that deposition of grain and its retrieval could have been part of rites associated with autumn and spring festivals akin to Samhain and Beltane.

Bishopstone and Slonk Hill, turning to other types of site, have some obvious topographic similarities to St Anne's Road (Bell 1977; Hartridge 1978). Both are set at the top of south-facing spur-like hills (below 60m OD) which project out of the Downs into the lowland coastal landscape. Both appeared to lack any substantial earthworks and are thought to have been totally unenclosed by the later Iron Age. Like both St Anne's Road and The Caburn, they produced no clear evidence for domestic buildings. Both also seemed to feature structured deposition in pits, including some very similar types of material, such as burnt spelt wheat, iron agricultural tools, querns, spindle whorls, loom weights and, at Bishopstone, two directly associated potin coins. Bishopstone also produced possible evidence of oven furniture, suggesting that grain-drying activities might have been carried out there (Bell 1977, 70). Other prominent downland sites like Devil's Dyke and Charleston Brow also seem to have featured an element of Middle/Late Iron Age dating and possible structured deposition in pits, although they appear too to have featured different phases of occupation, which, from the published information, are difficult to disentangle (Burstow & Wilson 1936; Parsons & Curwen 1933).

Given that all these sites appear to have had a ritual dimension, it may be significant that Slonk Hill, Bishopstone and St Anne's Road are all located around Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age round barrows and that the latter two are also Saxon burial sites. Although prominent points in the landscape may have been chosen independently at different times, it is well accepted that Saxon cemeteries are preferentially sited

around barrows and it is equally likely that they were significant to Iron Age populations. It is perhaps even possible that the visibility of ancient monuments created a continuous oral tradition of sacred or special places that directly led to visible landscape features such as St Anne's Hill and Rookery Hill, Bishopstone being revisited by successive cultures.

Fairly similar pit-related activity has been uncovered on more recent excavations located on lower parts of Chalk slopes (below *c* 25m OD) at Norton and Lewes (Seager Thomas 2005; Swift in prep). The former site revealed up to 15 Iron Age pits, a working hollow, a stove filled with burnt stones, a midden and a horizontal terrace. Much of this activity belonged to the earlier Middle Iron Age but at least two pits seemed to be of Middle/Late Iron Age date. The author of the Norton report is very sceptical about the concept of structured deposition but it is clear that some aspects of the pit deposits bear similarities to those at St Anne's Road. For example, a photograph of one of the pit sections shows a basal layer rich in charred material (Seager Thomas 2005, fig 6). In addition, many pits produced fairly complete pottery vessel profiles and other finds included non-local stone and a potin coin. In central Lewes, as at Slonk Hill and Bishopstone, an initial period of enclosure appears to have given way to a later phase of unenclosed pitting (Swift in prep). Here, one of the pits contained neonatal human bone in association with probable midden waste and another produced an iron whittle-tang knife or shear fragment. An Iron Age spindle whorl had been redeposited nearby in a medieval feature.

There are, however, some important differences between St Anne's Road and these other sites, particularly in the number of Middle/Late Iron Age pits: there were at least ten times as many of these at St Anne's Road as at any of the others. Other potentially significant variations include the treatment of human remains. St Anne's Road, like The Caburn, produced fragments of human bone from pit backfills whereas Slonk Hill, Bishopstone and Norton all featured articulated inhumations from storage pits but no disarticulated human bone (it was unfortunately unclear whether the neonatal remains from Lewes were originally deposited in a complete state). Like The Caburn but unlike St Anne's Road, Slonk Hill and Norton yielded slightly more tangible evidence of special animal deposits, including ox skulls and half of an ox sacrum from Slonk Hill and a cattle jaw and a perforated dog's tooth from Norton. Slonk Hill and Lewes also produced some evidence of on-site metalworking, which was absent from St Anne's Road.

Few coastal or Wealden lowland settlement sites are known in East Sussex, suggesting that there may have been depopulation in this area during the later Iron Age (Hamilton

2003, 78). The available evidence indicates that these sites are generally of quite different character, possibly partly because they tend to lie on geologies less suited to grain storage. At Peacehaven, for example, an initial phase of unenclosed Middle Iron Age settlement was succeeded by an extensive enclosure system (Hart 2015). Although part of this huge excavation area was located on Chalk downland, the Middle Iron Age settlement lay mainly across varied natural deposits of sand and clay on lower ground, close to the coast. A few large straight-sided pits were recorded but these lacked any evidence for structured deposition and there were very few finds other than highly fragmented pottery, which was recovered mainly from the enclosure ditches. However, unlike any of the sites found on Chalk hills, there was good evidence for domestic Middle/Late Iron Age settlement in the form of post-built structures. The negative evidence from Peacehaven therefore seems to emphasise the strong link between sites used for grain storage and the practice of structured deposition. Conversely, it may be significant that this is the only contemporary site in the East Sussex region where evidence for Iron Age houses is very clear. This may provide some support for the idea that different sites had distinct functional roles, with domestic settlement and the organisation of grain production and storage being carried out in different spheres.

To sum up, important questions about the role of grain-storage/-processing sites arise from the St Anne's Road data. Were these just small settled farmsteads, using a building tradition that left little archaeological trace and intermittently digging a few pits in order to store modest agricultural surpluses from a small surrounding territory? Or, alternatively, were they specialist centres for organising the storage of greater surpluses farmed by larger populations and for processing grain for redistribution to settlement sites elsewhere? Whilst much of the evidence from St Anne's Road appears to suggest a degree of specialisation in arable agriculture, with more intensive pitting than any other non-hillfort site in the region, it is ambiguous. Given the lack of clearly re-cleaned or eroded pit profiles, the actual capacity of grain storage in any given year may have been fairly small, and despite the lack of evidence for buildings, the quantities of midden waste tend to suggest that the site was at least seasonally occupied.

It is possible that the dearth of evidence for contemporary settled farmsteads results partly from a relative lack of excavation and publication. The East Sussex Historic Environment Record indicates numerous Iron Age sites and find-spots within a few kilometres of St Anne's Road and in 2014 a major excavation was undertaken to the north, at Pocock's Field on the edge of

the Willingdon Levels. Although the most intensive focus of prehistoric activity appears to be the Early/Middle Iron Age, there is some possible evidence for comparable Middle/Late Iron Age pit deposition. It is therefore possible that these new data will help to us start to build more fully formed ideas about how different sites interacted with one another.

2.4 THE END OF THE IRON AGE IN EAST SUSSEX

It is estimated that the pit-related activity at St Anne's Road went on for 100–200 years between *c* 150 BC and AD 40. Elsewhere, it has been noted that *c* 100 BC represents a watershed when many hillforts went out of use and smaller settlements were either substantially rearranged or newly founded (Creighton 2000, 7–8; Haselgrove et al 2001, 29; Cunliffe 2005, 429). The capacity for grain storage also appears to have dramatically reduced at this time. One suggestion is that this relates directly to the expansion of the Roman Empire into Gaul, since grain is likely to have been a major commodity traded or exchanged in tribute as a result of newly formed relationships with the Gallo-Roman world (Cunliffe 2000, 191–2). Other narratives have also emphasised the importance of internal changes within Iron Age Britain at this time (Hill 2007). Much of the site's lifespan therefore falls within a period which could, elsewhere, be termed the Late Iron Age. For example, just over 50km away, at Westhampnett, one of the earliest cremation cemeteries of the culturally intrusive 'Aylesford-Swarling' tradition was in contemporary use between *c* 90 BC and 50 BC (Fitzpatrick 1997b). However, parallels for the type of activity recorded at St Anne's Road are chiefly found on sites which were established significantly earlier, particularly the hillfort at The Caburn and other hilltop sites at Bishopstone and Slonk Hill (Bell 1977; Hartridge 1978; Hamilton 1998; Drewett & Hamilton 1999).

On balance, there are good reasons to believe that eastern Sussex was less affected by the changes seen over much of the rest of southern Britain in the Late Iron Age. Although it is generally thought that hillforts on the South Downs went out of use at the end of the Middle Iron Age, the precise chronology of this process is not well defined. The Caburn, for example, certainly produced a fairly substantial component of grog-tempered pottery, probably post-dating the mid 1st century BC (Hamilton 1999b, 18). One major change which can be detected in the period after *c* 100 BC is the establishment of some new hillfort sites in the High Weald near

the modern Kent/Sussex border, but these are probably strongly linked with the beginning of the ironworking industry within this localised area (Hamilton & Manley 1999, 22).

In terms of other innovations, it can be noted that East Sussex lacks oppida or early cremation burials belonging unambiguously to the 1st century BC. It has also produced only a minuscule amount of imported Republican wine amphorae and Gallo-Belgic pottery in comparison to other southern and eastern counties (Timby & Rigby 2007). Early coinage is present, and this has been linked to the articulation of changing power relationships in other regions, but there is very little evidence for the associated emergence of a warrior society, as proposed by Creighton (2000). There is no local parallel for the dramatic increase in horses and horse-fittings, as seen at late Wessex hillforts, and no elite burials with weapons of the type seen at Mill Hill, Deal and Brisley Farm in east Kent (Parfitt 1995; Stevenson 2013). Crucially, there is no convincing evidence for increasing settlement density during this period even though this can be demonstrated in neighbouring areas on the West Sussex Coastal Plain and in east Kent (Hamilton 2007). Instead, the quintessentially Middle Iron Age cultural traditions of grain storage in pits and associated acts of deposition seem to have persisted throughout the 1st century BC at St Anne's Road, and perhaps were still being practised even up to the Roman Conquest.

2.5 EARLY ROMAN REORGANISATION OF THE SITE

Spatial and stratigraphic evidence suggests that a series of linear features, forming a track or droveway and associated field system, was probably put in place after the main phase of Middle/Late Iron Age pit-related activity. The rather fragmentary dating evidence suggests that the features had gone out of use by the late 1st century AD. Although this leaves open the possibility that they were put in place in the Late Iron Age, this establishment of new field systems would be more in keeping with a pattern of regional agricultural expansion following the Roman Conquest.

THE TRACK/DROVEWAY AND ASSOCIATED FIELD SYSTEM

The central feature in this period is a track or droveway on a north-west/south-east alignment (Figs 2.7 and 2.8). The northern ditch associated with this route had been recut, suggesting two distinct phases of development. In the south-

eastern corner of the site these were visible in plan as two separate ditches, [470] and [582]. To the north-west of this, in the 1992 evaluation area, they were not clearly differentiated in plan, but sections excavated in the central part of the 1997 excavation area showed the profile of two distinct features, [575] and [577]. Unfortunately, no clear stratigraphic relationship could be determined (Fig 2.7, section 10). Further to the north-west, the ditches were once again separately defined in plan. They appeared to have been truncated away in the area near the western limit of the 1997 excavation, though [577] may have corresponded with [1010], a short stretch of ditch recorded in the 1998 excavation area.

Despite the lack of clearly defined stratigraphic relationships, the narrower of the two northern ditches, [582]/[577], appeared much more similar in terms of size and profile to a series of linear features defining a wide trackway/droveway dividing two fields to the north and south. The parallel southern ditch was recorded as [299] in the south-eastern corner before being truncated away and resuming as [758]. Another short gap in the ditch in the central part of the 1997 excavation could be the result of truncation; however, the termini were better defined in this area, perhaps indicating the entrance to a field located to the south. On the other side of this possible entrance way, the ditch continued as [164]. This feature appeared to be continuous with a north-east/south-west stretch of ditch, [100] (Fig 2.7, section 12). Together the two ditches may have formed the northern corner of the field. To the north of the track/droveway another possible field was defined by ditch [577] and by another stretch of north-east/south-west ditch, [54] (Fig 2.7, section 11). There was a gap of *c* 5m between the terminus of [54] and the trackway ditch, possibly suggesting an entrance way to the northern field at this point. Tiny assemblages of pottery recovered from these features typically included grog-tempered wares and occasional post-Conquest fabric types.

Although dating evidence from the other northern ditch, [470]/[575], is broadly similar to that in all the other Early Roman ditches, it did produce a slightly larger quantity of post-Conquest material, including a sherd of samian ware and a number of tile fragments. Crucially some of this was recovered from a possible metallurgical deposit, [504] found at the base of the feature (Fig 2.7, section 9), which probably represented the date of construction rather than of disuse. It may therefore be tentatively suggested that this is the later of the two intercutting ditches. It seems possible that this feature represented an adaptation of the function of the track/droveway. Whereas ditches [582]/[577] and [299]/[758]/[164] delineated a routeway of up to 10m in width, possibly implying the droving of livestock,

Fig 2.7 Plan of Early Roman features and selected sections

linear feature [470]/[575] was in itself up to 3.0m wide and, as already noted, contained a possible metallurgical deposit, [504], with frequent large chalk and flint pebble inclusions (although this was recorded only in [470] and not in interventions further to the north-west). Perhaps this suggests an attempt to define separate pathways for people and animals. In this scenario the new route may have continued to function alongside the southern ditch. There was, however, one other linear feature, [117], that appeared to be broadly aligned with the track/droeway but clearly intercut with one of the main enclosure ditches, [100]. This feature actually produced a few sherds of pottery in Middle/Late Iron Age quartz-rich fabrics although, since it also intercut with an earlier pit, these could well be residual. No stratigraphic relationships could be established between [117] and [100] but it is possible that the former represented the same stage of reconfiguration as [470]/[575].

This possible second phase of trackway construction appears to have been short-lived. The fills of [470] were overlain by a colluvial layer, [484], which had partly settled into the top of the feature (Fig 2.7, section 9). This also contained a small amount of Early Roman pottery and a Colchester B type bow brooch dated to AD 50–80 (Fig 6.10, no 28). One other discrete feature of possible Roman date was recorded to the north-west of the 1998 excavation area. This small pit, [1064], which was located well away from concentrations of Iron Age features, contained a single fragment of samian ware.

Fig 2.8 Photograph of the 1997 excavation area showing the track/droeway in the foreground (looking south-east)

DATING/PHASING

Although there was reasonably good evidence to show that the track/droeway and associated field system went out of use by the late 1st century AD, there was no clear evidence for the date at which these features were first established. Theoretically, this allows for the possibility of some overlap between this phase and the Middle/Late Iron Age pit-related activity.

However, it would obviously be difficult to navigate a trackway if it were peppered with open pits, so the fact that this feature ran straight though the densest cluster of pits in the south-eastern part of the site strongly suggests that all the features in this area had fallen into disuse by the time it was established (Fig 2.7). It is worth noting that while there were a number of Middle/Late Iron Age pits on the eastern side of ditch [54], there were none on its western side, which could indicate contemporaneity, but one of these features, [216] actually intercut with the ditch, the drawn section tentatively showing [54] as the later feature.

Looking at the wider regional picture, there is very little evidence in East Sussex for the establishment of new field systems in the Late Iron Age. For example, both Bullock Down and Eastwick Barn had remarkably similar patterns of land use, with extensive lynchet systems established in the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age and undergoing a period of decline in the later Iron Age, only to be re-established and expanded in the Early Roman period (Drewett 1982; Barber et al 2002). This seems to suggest that the impetus for this renewed intensification in farming may well have been the establishment of villa estates. Although poorly understood, a large early villa/bathhouse, close to the site of the Queen's Hotel on the Eastbourne seafront, directly to the south-east of St Anne's Hill, was subject to antiquarian investigations (Sutton 1952). To the north, the East Sussex Historic Environment Record records evidence of another possible villa on and around the site of Eastbourne District General Hospital. The fact that the route between these two sites would involve traversing St Anne's Hill gives even more credence to the idea that the trackway was of post-Conquest origin. Interestingly, a stone cairn marking one of the Saxon burials, G213, contained fragments of Upper Greensand with dressed faces and adhering mortar; similar material was also recovered from burials G198, G602, G698 and G707, possibly suggesting the reuse of Roman construction materials from a high-status building nearby.

2.6 INDIRECT EVIDENCE FOR A TRACK OR ROAD IN THE MID AND LATER ROMAN PERIOD

Although there was no evidence from within the bounds of the site for continuing Roman activity beyond the 1st century AD, there were some signs that the wider landscape might have continued to be organised on a similar alignment in later periods. For example, quite a high proportion of the Saxon

graves were laid out on a south-west/north-east orientation (Chapter 7.5). One possible explanation could be that many of the burials were aligned with visible boundaries and landscape features, which continued to follow the same orientation as the Early Roman trackway and field system.

Given this evidence, it is worth considering the possibility that a more substantial track or road was established in roughly the same location as St Anne's Road itself, which runs adjacent to the site on the same alignment as the Early Roman trackway. Historic maps show that, before the later Victorian expansion of Eastbourne, the hill was largely undeveloped and lacked fields or enclosures. However, both St Anne's Road and Mill Road are clearly depicted on Yeakell and Gardner's map of 1778–83 and William Gier's plan of 1636 (Stevens, L 1997, fig 2). Further evidence that St Anne's Road has early origins is provided by the fact that two windmills, Rectory Manor Mill and Gildredge Manor Mill – both thought to be of medieval date – are located alongside the road (ibid; Fig 2.9). In fact an Ordnance Survey map reproduced by Margary (1939, 34) actually shows a north-west/south-east Roman

road running from Polegate through Willingdon to the coast at Eastbourne, though the text itself does not directly refer to it and a literature search has not revealed any other detailed discussion of the possibility of a road in this location. However, given the natural topography of St Anne's Hill, it is clear that this would have provided the most expedient route from areas of settlements in the Weald towards the Eastbourne villa.

2.7 A RITUAL LANDSCAPE: CONTINUITY AND DISCONTINUITY

Although the Middle/Late Iron Age and Saxon phases of ritual deposition and funerary activity were separated by *c* 400 years, the idea that St Anne's Hill may have been perceived as a special place in a long-lived oral tradition, partly as result of its visible burial monument(s), has already been mentioned. Assuming that the track/droeway and associated field system were Roman creations, it is hard to believe that this

Fig 2.9 Projected line of possible Roman road, running on a similar alignment to the modern St Anne's Road. Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

reorganisation would have gone unnoticed by the indigenous people. It is also easy to imagine that the act of turning a previously sacred space into farmland, and inviting access through the site with a trackway, may have been both intended and perceived as a slight or at least a strong statement of new administrative power. This aspect of the site finds some comparison at Brisley Farm, Ashford where an Early Roman agricultural field was clearly imposed on a formerly sacred circular space used in funerary rites during the Late Iron Age (Stevenson 2013, 182–196).

2.8 CONCLUSIONS

The number of grain storage pits at St Anne's Road during the Middle/Late Iron Age far exceeded that on any other contemporary non-hillfort site in Sussex. This seems to suggest that the site had a somewhat specialised function linked to the organisation and processing of the agricultural harvest. A preoccupation with the success of the arable economy also seems detectable in the choice of material deliberately deposited in pits, including iron agricultural tools, burnt grain, querns, rubber stones and daub possibly derived from grain-drying ovens. The presence of an *in situ* oven in the adjacent ENHAS excavation area and the evidence of processing waste in the macrobotanical assemblage strongly suggest that this activity involved both the caching of seed grain for future use and the processing of food resources for use.

Evidence concerning the domestic settlement of the site is ambiguous. On the one hand the large quantity of pottery and animal bone collected from the pits seems to indicate some form of occupation in the immediate vicinity, perhaps beyond the excavation extent, and there was also a roundhouse-shaped gap in amongst one of the densest clusters of pits (although other possible interpretations have been offered for circular spaces of this type). On the other, there was no direct evidence for buildings or structures involved in the shorter-term storage of grain for consumption. This might indicate that settlement was seasonal and that most of the grain was ultimately transported to permanent settlement areas elsewhere for consumption.

Traces of activities unrelated to arable agriculture were also fairly sparse. Many of the pits contained objects used in textile production and possibly woodworking. Although there is no reason that craft activities could not have been carried out here, it is equally possible that these objects were specially brought to the site by craftspeople because of the perceived power of placing objects into storage pits. The significant coin

assemblage also seems likely to have been brought to the site especially for deposition rather than representing material selected from the possessions of a general domestic population.

Although a fairly large proportion of the pits had no evidence of special finds, there was a clear and recurrent pattern of structured deposition at the site. In addition to the grain and agricultural equipment, many of the other items selected for deposition may have been linked to beliefs about fertility, life and death. Taken together, the objects relating to agriculture and crafts also seem to point a belief in the importance of communal labour and production over, for example, displays of personal wealth. In terms of depositional process, there were a few examples of valuable whole objects deliberately placed at the base of pits and it is suggested that these may in fact have been made at times of particular need, following successive poor harvests, when it may have been felt that a particularly impressive offering was called for. More generally, the richer assemblages tended to come disproportionately from pits with multiple fills and, within individual pits, often from upper deposits. This suggests a tradition of repeated deposition with a possible emphasis on closing rituals.

In terms of regional parallels, the site had some close affinities with the hillfort at The Caburn, both in terms of the actual range of activities and in the scale of grain storage and associated acts of propitiatory deposition. It has been consistently shown that the ramparts and ditches associated with hillforts represented symbolic as well as physical boundaries. In this sense the much less visibly imposing site at St Anne's Road must have been viewed quite differently, the absence of objects associated with weaponry and warfare being one of the most tangible hints that there may indeed have been some social differentiation between the two sites. It is equally clear, though, that St Anne's Road must have fulfilled some hillfort-like functions. The extent to which either site represented the control of large agricultural reserves remains, however, debatable. As we have seen, the actual grain storage capacity of both St Anne's Road and The Caburn is dwarfed by the larger developed hillforts in Wessex, which tended to contain thousands rather than hundreds of pits. The idea of centralised grain processing and redistribution has been heavily critiqued in Wessex and, at least at the moment, there appears to be little justification for adopting it in Sussex, given the extremely limited nature of the evidence concerning settled farmsteads in the region.

St Anne's Road appears to have been used much more intensively than other comparable sites on Chalk hilltops or lower slopes such as Slonk Hill, Bishopstone, Lewes and Norton. This may well indicate a larger population group exploiting more extensive areas of agricultural land, but even this interpretation

has to be tempered by the fact that we do not know how often the storage pits were reused. Indeed, the prevalence of straight-sided, uneroded, pit profiles may suggest that some were single-use features. If this were the case, the amount of grain actually being stored at any one time could have been fairly modest. The overall greater quantity of pits at the current site could therefore simply represent a longer or more continuous period of land use. Other possible distinctions between St Anne's Road and these other Chalkland sites have been noted, however, including in the treatment of human remains.

Two main points emerge from an examination of the evidence that St Anne's Road contributes to the picture of a regionally distinctive Iron Age. First, one of the more interesting omissions from the objects selected as special deposits are animal burials or ABGs. Although other local sites such as The Caburn and Slonk Hill included some slightly more tangible evidence for the deposition of selected individual animal bones or body elements, this practice appears to have been much less common than on Wessex sites. Furthermore, fully articulated animal burials appear to have been entirely absent from contemporary local sites and this suggests some real cultural and religious differences between the two regions. Second, it is clear that St Anne's Road remained culturally Middle Iron Age throughout the 1st century BC and possibly well into the 1st century AD. There was no obvious change in the organisation of the settlement and cultural practices such as excarnation and the deposition of propitiatory offerings in storage pits persisted. This evidence of continuity may have important implications for our understanding of the East Sussex region, suggesting that it was less affected by the societal shifts evident across much of the rest of southern Britain, including adjacent regions such as east Kent and the West Sussex coastal plain.

It is precisely this point which leads to the conclusion that the stark change in site organisation, marked by the laying out of a new track/droeway and associated field system, was probably directly linked to the foundation of new villa-estates soon after the Roman Conquest. Although activity within the bounds of the site appears to have ceased before the end of the 1st century AD, the landscape orientation set out at this time seems to have remained influential in all subsequent periods and there is evidence to suggest that the modern St Anne's Road may have a direct Roman antecedent.

Finally, it has been suggested that there may have been a clear statement intended in turning an indigenous Iron Age sacred space into part of the Roman-administered agricultural landscape. If this were the case, it did not perhaps completely erase the folk memory of St Anne's Hill as a special place, a

memory which, along with the highly visible earlier burial monument(s), may have been a factor in the siting of the Saxon cemetery.

CHAPTER 3 THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY

Christopher Greatorex

3.1 INTRODUCTION

During the 1997 and 1998 investigations at St Anne's Road, 193 discrete grave cuts were recorded. The excavation of all but two of these features revealed the skeletal remains of 192 men, women and children, ranging in date from the 5th and 6th centuries to the 7th century. Presumed inhumations [885] and [886] were not excavated, as only the south-westernmost tips protruded into the site.

The vast majority of the inhumation burials were located in a broad swathe across the upper reaches of the exposed area (Fig 3.1). The complete absence of any funerary deposits downslope of the somewhat isolated 7th century burial G13 would seem to suggest that at least part of the main cemetery's southernmost boundary has been defined. A gap of almost 10m between the westerly interments and the baulk may also be indicative of a discontinuation or 'thinning out' of features in this particular direction. On the other hand, the northern and eastern limits of the cemetery clearly still await determination. It is worth remembering, therefore, that the graves under discussion represent only a sample of a much larger Anglo-Saxon burial ground, the precise extent of which remains unknown. A number of archaeological discoveries made just beyond the confines of the current investigation, including at least four inhumation burials, have already been described (see Chapter 1.2).

3.2 DATING AND PHASING OF THE CEMETERY

Dating of the burials is predominantly based on the associated date of artefacts present as grave goods, although two radiocarbon dates were also obtained. Unfortunately fewer than half of the 192 burials could be assigned a date through associated grave goods.

Attempts have been made to phase the cemetery by studying and comparing several variables such as skeleton age and sex, grave orientation, patterns in grave goods, spatial clustering of graves, linear alignments and multiple burials. From the work undertaken, however, no patterns or obvious phases were apparent.

It is recognised that the analysis of this cemetery would have benefited from correspondence analysis, an approach that has successfully aided the dating and phasing of several contemporary cemeteries (eg, Penn & Brugmann 2007; Hines & Bayliss 2013). Unfortunately, when the original post-excavation work was undertaken most of the catalogues and specialist data for the site were not recorded in digital format and, consequently, the work required to achieve such statistical analysis was not feasible within the scope and funding of this publication project.

Despite these limitations, the dating evidence present suggests the St Anne's Road community was established in the 5th century and had ceased as a viable entity during the 7th century. For further discussion regarding the dating of the cemetery see Chapter 7.5.

3.3 CEMETERY LAYOUT

Although most of the recorded grave cuts were orientated with the head aligned either to the south or south-west, the precise axis of individual features did vary (see Chapter 7.5, 'Grave orientations' for further discussion). Of particular note was a small but nonetheless distinct cluster of graves aligned north-west–south-east found near the postulated southern extremity of the cemetery (eg, G257, G263, G269, G308, G401 and G496). No link has been established between the specific orientation of inhumations and their date of interment, sex, age and perceived status.

No postholes, gullies or ring-ditches indicative of surface markers/structures were discerned around the edges of any excavated grave, while only two of the interments (G213 and G293) appeared to have been covered by a small raised tumulus or cairn. This may explain the high proportion of intercutting burials at the site, for 'superimposition may have been unwitting if markers were absent' (Evison 1987, 141). G213 cut the northern ditch of the Early Roman trackway. The cairn was made of chalk, flint, burnt and unburnt Upper Greensand (Figs 3.2 and 3.3). Rather surprisingly, a number of the latter stones possessed dressed faces and traces of adhering mortar. Other examples of similarly characterised greensand blocks were recovered from burial features [198], [602], [698] and [707]. This redeposited structural material is interpreted as

Fig 3.1 Plan of Anglo-Saxon cemetery

the remains of an earlier significant Romano-British building once located in the vicinity (see Chapter 2.5). The burnt and unburnt Upper Greensand pieces placed immediately on top of G293 (which cut the Early Roman ditch [54]) did not display any signs of previous use. The original size and shape of the cairns proved impossible to ascertain. Nevertheless, it is true that the two surviving stone spreads did not extend much beyond the limits of their subjacent cuts. Indeed, burial G213 was dissected by a later grave, G250.

On excavation each of the cairns was found to overlie a single extended supine skeleton of a male aged 30–45+ years, yet the few simple artefacts recorded in association with both inhumations (see Chapter 4.2) were not intrinsically suggestive of what might be termed ‘high status’. Quite why these particular individuals were then deserving of such relatively unusual and elaborate funerary monuments remains a matter of conjecture. A late 5th- to late 7th-century type 2 knife was recovered from G293, but no specific date could be assigned to G213 as a result of artefactual analysis. Six Upper Greensand blocks were also used to cover the extended supine skeleton of

an undated juvenile, G721, which was located *c* 10m to the north-west of G293. However, these particular stones were clearly buried beneath the surrounding ground level and cannot have functioned as grave markers. At Spong Hill in East Anglia, greensand blocks buried within graves beneath the ground surface are thought to have been associated with wooden structures, perhaps in order to secure a cover to the structure (Penn & Brugmann 2007, 83). No supporting evidence for this was uncovered at St Anne’s Road.

Hope-Taylor has suggested that Anglo-Saxon cemeteries were organised in terms of nucleated burial patterns with two procedural varieties apparently in evidence. The first, where the cemetery grew more or less uniformly outwards from a single, original centre might be called the simple or *monocentric* form of development. The second had a series of focal points which developed simultaneously or successively, called accordingly the complex or *polycentric* system. In both variants the foci of these cemetery types comprised earlier religious or ritual monuments (1977, 262). However, the development of the polycentric burial ground is arguably better (or at least more

Fig 3.2 Photograph of G213 before excavation, looking west (2m scale)

Fig 3.3 Photograph of G213 during excavation, looking west (0.4m and 0.5m scales)

often) explained by the existence of discrete 'family plots' (see Hirst 1985, 20).

At St Anne's Road, the relatively small number of closely dated inhumations has precluded any detailed statistical examination of cemetery inception, development and final organisation. Fewer than half of the 192 burials can be assigned a specific date through associated grave goods. Two outlying inhumations (G13/skeleton [62]; G472/skeleton [481]) were subject to radiocarbon analysis for the reasons outlined below, while some relative dating was provided by the superimposition of certain graves.

Nevertheless, it seems clear that the interments scattered across the site do not provide any evidence for the progressive monocentric evolution of the cemetery over time. The phased excavation plan indicates the full interspersation of all burials dated by finds or radiocarbon analysis, whilst well-defined rows of graves have proved impossible to identify (Fig 3.4). The problems of dating burials through the grave goods are well known, and Fig 3.4 demonstrates that it has not proven possible to devise a consistent or helpful phasing structure within which to see the development of the cemetery. The most immediately striking feature of the cemetery's recorded layout is the sizable, sparsely occupied, circular area in the north-east corner of the site (Fig 3.1).

Enclosed to the north, south and west by densely packed inhumation graves arranged in a distinctive semicircular configuration, this 'space' as delineated contained six Iron Age pits, but only one whole Anglo-Saxon grave (G235) and a similarly dated cremation (C701). It would therefore appear as if an area of the burial ground was deliberately kept clear of almost all intrusive funerary activity for the entire period of site utilisation. Although the reasons behind such a long-standing observance are uncertain, a number of possible explanations are offered. Burial G235 comprised the 6th- to 8th-century extended supine remains of a male aged 18–29 years, accompanied by an iron seax and buckle.

The clustering of Anglo-Saxon interments around earlier prehistoric round barrows is a well-documented phenomenon within the burial grounds of south-east England (eg, Bishopstone, Buckland and Mill Hill). This suggests that at least some communities 'wished to place themselves in a direct relationship to the people of the past to the extent of being buried alongside them' (Drewett et al 1988, 285). Certainly a Bronze Age ring-ditch 'cut by three Anglo-Saxon graves and two cremation vessels' was revealed in the 1991 excavations at St Anne's Road (Stevens, P 1992, 3) (see Chapter 1.2). Furthermore, the positioning of graves adjacent to the outer edge of a flattened circular mound may explain the space (Fig

Fig 3.4 Plan of phased burials and unoccupied areas

3.1). However, no archaeology indicative of a prehistoric barrow was found across the relatively blank part of the cemetery. Although such upstanding earthworks are always at risk from erosion, landscaping and ploughing, these processes are unlikely to have removed all traces of any barrow ditch and associated features cut into the Chalk, whilst at the same time sparing the few Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon contexts (including a very shallow cremation deposit) within the defined area of interest. The complete dearth of structural remains and only a few Late Neolithic/Bronze Age artefacts suggests that the 1997 excavation area never encompassed a prehistoric funerary monument.

It should also be noted that no buildings, enclosures, fence lines or even individual postholes broadly contemporaneous with the Anglo-Saxon cemetery were revealed during the fieldwork, so it seems unlikely that part of the site was largely kept clear of burials in order to accommodate contemporaneous structures. The absence of an Anglo-Saxon barrow is also evident.

Although its use as an open ceremonial or social ‘arena’ during funerary rites/communal gatherings remains a possibility, the area has thus proved difficult to interpret. Nonetheless, it is clear that the graves immediately encircling much of the delineated space ranged in date from the 5th/6th century to the

7th century, suggesting this area was not the central focal point of any archetypal monocentric site development.

Examination of the 192 skeletons recovered from the 1997 and 1998 investigations has provided identification of 70 adult males, 42 adult females, 32 infants (1–11 years) and 10 juveniles (12–17 years). The gender of the immature individuals and a further 38 adult individuals could not be ascertained by osteological means. Some Anglo-Saxon graveyards contain distinct clusters of same sex burials, but at St Anne’s Road, the interments of men, women and children were seemingly interspersed across the site (Fig 3.5). Such intermingling is often considered as evidence for the placing of inhumations in separate family or household groups and therefore indicative of a well-organised polycentric cemetery layout. However, there was no other evidence to suggest the existence of burial plots, groupings or graves with artefacts or burial practices indicative of kinship relationships.

Decades of archaeological research have demonstrated that the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of southern England ‘display considerable variation in their material remains’, with disposal of the dead by cremation as well as by inhumation being practised throughout the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries (Drewett et al 1988, 282). At St Anne’s Road, a minimum of 16 urned cremation burials were located across the northernmost

Fig 3.5 Plan of sexed burials

reaches of the 1997 excavation trench, interspersed among the inhumation graves. The 12 individuals identified from these burnt deposits consisted of eight adults, three juveniles and one infant. Although both sexes were represented, no attempt had been made to lay out the cremations in gender specific groups.

Despite the absence of recognisable family burial plots, it is perhaps tempting to suggest that the dissection of G779 and G817 by respective cremation burials C762 and C823 indicates a genetic or social bond and not just an accidental superimposition, although the relationship between the two main types of funerary rite remains unclear. Indeed, as the 16 Anglo-Saxon cremation vessels displayed so few closely datable traits, even the elucidation of basic deposition chronology and sequence lies beyond the reach of this project.

3.4 THE GRAVES

The majority of graves excavated during the summers of 1997 and 1998 comprised neat subrectangular-shaped cuts with rounded corners, steep or even vertical sides and relatively flat bases. There was some variation, however. G333 possessed a distinctly rounded base, while the base of G814 was undulating/irregular in character. Perhaps more immediately distinct were the six graves which failed to extend below a depth of 0.10m and consisted of little more than poorly defined shallow scoops (G36, G38, G272, G391, G613 and G731). An illustrative record of each grave profile is held within the site archive.

All the Anglo-Saxon burials discovered at St Anne's Road were dug into the natural Chalk bedrock and/or the earlier Iron Age deposits located across the site. The high number of intercutting graves has already been discussed. It should also be noted that no obvious tool marks indicative of the methods employed during grave digging were observed.

Despite the intercutting, the basic dimensions of many single interments were still discernible. The intact graves of identifiable adult males (1997 season only) varied in length from *c* 1.75m to 2.30m (2.04m average) and had widths of between *c* 0.52m and 1.00m (0.76m average) and surviving depths ranging from *c* 0.10m to 0.68m (0.28m average). The graves of their mature female counterparts were between approximately 1.65m and 2.40m long (2.05m average), 0.55m and 0.95m wide (0.74m average) and 0.08m and 0.57m deep (0.26m average). It has been noted elsewhere that in the Anglo-Saxon period male graves had a tendency to be longer than their female counterparts, with the difference becoming more pronounced over time (Penn & Brugmann 2007, 76–7). In this

respect it would appear that the St Anne's Road graves did not conform, although the difficulties associated with phasing this cemetery have made some comparative studies more difficult.

Those measurable cuts found to contain the unsexed skeletal remains of infants/juveniles had lengths ranging from *c* 0.80m to 2.10m (1.55m average), widths of between *c* 0.43m and 0.98m (0.66m average) and depths varying from *c* 70mm to 0.45m (0.25m average). It should be noted that G250 held the burials of two infants laid out next to each other (with no associated artefacts). At *c* 1.50m wide, this feature was the only example of a 'double-sized' grave, dug specifically for contemporaneous multiple interment.

Detailed examination of any possible link between grave size and the range and quality of accessory goods was not undertaken. Even so, the excavation of the six shallowest inhumations recorded during 1997 (G36, G38, G272, G391, G613 and G731) yielded just one iron buckle in G36, a type F2 spearhead in G38 and the remains of a small pottery jar in G272. This evidence contrasts strongly with the array of weaponry (in G232, G776 and G811) and jewellery (in G655, G749 and G850) recovered from the six single graves with depths in excess of 0.45m.

In 1973, an initial study of two cemeteries at St Peter's and at Bradstow School, Broadstairs, Kent led A C Hogarth to propose three distinct types of 'integral' structural modifications to the standard subrectangular shape of Anglo-Saxon graves (Hogarth 1973). It was argued that sockets 'outside but cutting the line of the basic grave edge' (*ibid*, 109) may once have held vertical posts, pitched structures or cross-beams; ledges 'cut inside rather than outside the chalk surface outline of the grave' (*ibid*, 111) might in some circumstances have supported timber or stone lids/covers; and parallel grooves found across the base of graves could perhaps 'represent location slots for wooden beams on which the coffin rested' (*ibid*, 112). Despite widespread acceptance of this broad classification and interpretation, none of the burials excavated at St Anne's Road were characterised by any of these specific integral features. Nevertheless, a small number of inhumations did conform to Hogarth's separate definition of 'internal' grave alteration, where elements were 'introduced into the grave as additional equipment before, during or after the deposition of the corpse, coffined or not' (*ibid*, 109).

The two burials at St Anne's Road marked by a small raised tumulus or cairn (G213 and G293) and the single juvenile skeleton covered by a series of greensand blocks (G721) have already been discussed (above, 3.3). However, buried stones of varying types, sizes and quantities were also recorded around the inside edges of six other graves: G348, G472, G661, G752,

G795 and G834. The function of these apparent linings was clearly not simply to stabilise the sides of the graves, as graves G348, G661 and G834 were dug into the solid Chalk bedrock. Evison interprets the large flints placed within certain graves at Buckland, Dover cemetery as adding ‘considerable volume to the heap of excavated chalk and soil, so providing a higher mound as a more distinctive marker’ (1987, 18). Additional stones were found alongside both of those St Anne’s Road skeletons interred beneath a surviving ‘upstanding’ cairn (G213 and G293), perhaps placed deliberately between the grave cut and a straight-sided coffin former or coffin (Chapter 6.2). No traces of any covers or linings made from organic materials were detected during the investigation.

Of these stone-lined burials, at least five of the inhumations consisted of adult males (G472, G752, G795, G213 and G293) while only one mature female (G348) and a single juvenile specimen (G834) were recognised. The sex could not be determined for the skeleton in G661. These burials seemed to share very little in the way of common characteristics. The artefacts recovered from each of these varying sized graves comprised both mundane and comparatively high-status assemblages dating between the 5th/6th centuries (G752 and G795) and the 6th/7th centuries (G661). Therefore, although the practice of internal grave alteration as defined by Hogarth was not confined to one discrete phase of cemetery activity, the reasons for certain individuals being afforded possible coffin burial remain unclear. Nevertheless, whatever the function and social resonance of the stone linings may have been this feature is a relative rarity and the absence of any wood remains, soil marks/stains, metal fixings or nail alignments within the St Anne’s Road grave cuts confirms that, as at Mill Hill, Deal, the solid Chalk geology of the site ‘was normally considered to be a reasonable substitute for coffins’ (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 23). Indeed, the vast majority of the 192 investigated inhumations were each associated with just a single homogeneous fill of friable, mid grey-brown silty clay and loose chalk ‘rubble’.

3.5 SKELETAL POSITION AND BURIAL PRACTICE

The preservation of skeletal remains at St Anne’s Road is described as poor but variable (below, 3.8). Indeed in seven of the 32 fragile infant burials (G74, G206, G317, G449, G490, G493, G828) only the skulls survive, while four other grave-shaped features failed to produce any bone fragments ([114],

[499], [882], [1058]). Fortunately, most of the undisturbed and presumably more robust juvenile and adult inhumations were found in a good enough condition to enable an accurate assessment of original burial posture.

Approximately 75% of the 192 skeletons recovered had clearly been interred in an extended supine position (eg, Fig 3.6, skeleton [783], G782). The arms of those individuals treated to such a burial were frequently stretched out by the sides of the body. Nevertheless, the practice of placing one or both forearms over the pelvis/waist area and, on at least seven separate occasions, the midriff/chest region was also recorded.

Fig 3.6 Photograph of burial G782 (0.5m and 2m scales)

Despite upper limb posture varying quite markedly, almost all the extended inhumations were laid out with their legs side by side, pointing towards the foot of the grave. As few as eight skeletons were excavated with legs definitely and deliberately crossed at the ankle (G94, G110, G254, G443, G446, G680, G746 and G840). The latter burials make up a disparately dated group of males and females aged between 6–11 years

(G840) and 45+ years (G447). Furthermore, the diverse range of artefact assemblages associated with these particular burials would appear to preclude the recognition of a discrete social subset or class within the wider population represented (G94, G746 and G840 were devoid of finds). On the other hand, the location of most of these graves across a relatively confined central area of the site may merit future consideration.

Although the great majority of inhumations were found in an extended supine position with their heads at the southern, south-western or western end of each grave, the discovery of 13 irrefutably flexed interments should be noted (G13, G48, G66, G189, G380, G388, G472, G613, G671, G731, G734, G834 and G1038). Eleven of these had clearly been arranged with both legs bent at the hip and knee and arms either placed about the chest or waist/upper thigh region. The remaining two individuals (G472 and G613) appeared to have received a somewhat different treatment. Skeleton [481] (G472) comprised the surviving remains of a male aged 18–29 years whose documented burial posture was surely the most distinctive of all those recorded across the site (Fig 3.7). Here the right leg was tucked up over the slightly flexed left leg at an approximate 90° angle to the torso, while the hands were positioned together at the left shoulder as if once clasping some long-since decayed object (no soil marks/stains indicative of anything like a wooden staff or haft were observed). Given the unusual character of this particular inhumation it is unfortunate that the iron nail and copper-alloy intaglio recovered from the grave provide such a limited insight into the personal standing of a man seemingly bestowed after death, if not during life, with considerable respect and attention.

By contrast the posture of the female aged 18–45 years, interred on her left side with legs asymmetrically flexed and both arms some way away from the torso, may suggest the rather unceremonious handling of a body during burial (skeleton [614], G613, Fig 3.8). The impression of a low-status or poorly regarded individual is bolstered by an absence of associated artefacts and the meagre 80mm depth of the grave.

With both legs bent at the knee and hip and arms located about the waist, skeleton [732] (G731) displayed all the defining attributes of a typical flexed inhumation. Yet the interment of this unsexed, undated individual of 18–45 years stands out as the only burial discovered on site with feet placed at the southernmost end of a grave aligned north-north-east–south-south-west. G731 in fact comprised little more than a shallow scoop, most of which was roughly dug into the top of an earlier, well-defined and stone-lined feature (G752) containing the extended supine skeleton of

Fig 3.7 Photograph of burial G472 (0.5m and 2m scales)

an adult male. Devoid of associated artefacts, the unique orientation and general context of G731 is difficult to decipher with any degree of certainty. Evison has suggested that such apparently ignominious treatments were 'considered suitable as a punishment for some act of which the Anglo-Saxons disapproved' (1987, 134). Indeed an interpretation along these lines seems increasingly attractive when one considers that the individual appeared to have been buried without his or her head. The removal of a once *in situ* skull through everyday post-interment disturbance should not be discounted, but 'decapitation is a practice which, although uncommon, is found in small numbers at a surprising number of cemeteries' (Lucy 2000, 75). No other evidence for a possible execution or the deliberate mutilation of an already dead body as part of a specific funerary rite was recovered from the burials at St Anne's Road. The distinction between coincidentally superimposed and genuine 'double' burials will be examined below (3.6).

The categorisation of skeletal posture does not constitute an exact science and the identification of only 13 'classically' flexed inhumations may be debated. A reasonable argument could certainly be made for an additional four bodies having been buried with just one leg deliberately bent at the knee/hip (G257,

Fig 3.8 Photograph of burial G613 (0.5m and 2m scales)

G345, G710 and G749). Indeed, the context record describes the bottom half of skeleton [346] (G345) as 'twisted to the right'. A further six inhumations found with 'raised' legs were in reality too disturbed for any sensible assessment of their original burial position (G89, G189, G198, G260, G652 and G1028B).

Three of the 13 indisputably flexed burials were situated towards the apparent southernmost extremity of the cemetery (G13, G380 and G472). However, as the other ten inhumations under discussion here appeared to have been evenly scattered across the rest of the site, the significance of this cluster is unclear. The excavation did confirm that the individuals accorded such a minority funerary rite comprised juveniles and adults of both sexes ranging from 12–17 years old (G380, G388, G834 and G1038) to 45+ years (G13). Five of the investigated graves proved devoid of any grave goods (G13, G388, G613, G731 and G1038). Nevertheless, a heterogeneous assortment of simple and higher-status artefact assemblages dating between the 5th–6th and 5th–8th centuries was found in association with G48, G66, G189, G380, G472, G671, G734 and G834. Among the more notable finds were the set of five iron arrowheads recovered from G380 (Fig 4.17, no 123) and the rare ivory purse ring from G834 (Fig 4.44, no 300a).

In order to complement the evidence provided by artefact typology, flexed skeletons [62] (G13) and [481] (G472) were sampled for radiocarbon dating. A date of cal AD 640–875 (Beta-140584, 1300 ± 60 BP) was obtained for skeleton [62] and of cal AD 410–645 (Beta-134768, 1530 ± 60 BP) for skeleton [481]. Thus when taken as a whole, the information presented above suggests that the practice of flexed interment was not confined to just one limited phase of cemetery utilisation or any discrete social subset of the local community. This conforms to the national pattern outlined by Stoodley (1999), whose study concluded that extended and flexed burials were contemporary, but lacked conclusive associations with either sex.

In her study of 2216 inhumations dated to the 5th–6th century from 45 cemeteries across the country, Brush asserts that 'between 50 and 75% of burials at most sites were in the extended, supine position, while between 10 and 25% were usually semi-flexed with legs slightly bent at the knees' (1993, 221). Yet only about 'one in ten (Anglo-Saxon) cemeteries of all dates, both early and late' appeared to have accommodated crouched interments (*ibid*; Lucy 2000, 80). The two examples of this custom discovered, in G596 and G674, therefore merit some consideration. The male aged 30–45 years, skeleton [597], had been laid in a poorly defined scoop (G596) located immediately above an earlier grave containing the supine remains of an unsexed adult, G642. Both legs were seemingly tucked up around the pelvis/chest region, with the right arm 'trapped' behind the body (Fig 3.9). Given the relative rarity of crouched inhumations it is unfortunate that the precise provenance of a late 5th- to late 7th-century knife and two iron buckles recovered from the excavation of superimposed graves G596 and G642 could not be determined, and that the other crouched burial G674 was also disturbed by a later grave, G602. The skeleton in G602 was identified as a juvenile aged between 12–17 years. No artefacts were found in direct association, and the skeleton appeared to have been interred on its right side.

These roughly dug and relatively shallow burials (G596 and G674), devoid of high-status grave goods, suggest that the individuals concerned were of comparatively humble standing in the local community and, indeed, subject to a rather hasty or unceremonious interment. The striking proximity of the only two crouched burials exposed across the site may also signify a temporal or familial link between the features. A number of writers have noted that the crouched burial posture resembles both a foetal and a common sleeping position and could symbolise hopes of rebirth or reawakening, but neither of the

Fig 3.9 Photograph of burial G596 (0.5m and 2m scales)

inhumations under present consideration displayed the forethought, respect and attention implied by such conjecture. Rather, the excavated evidence provides at least some support for Hirst's proposal that crouched burials were intended to 'economise on the chore of grave digging' (1985, 36). In other words, bodies were simply crammed into cuts too short for extended interment, with different positions determined by the shape of the grave (Lucy 2000, 81).

3.6 MULTIPLE AND SUPERIMPOSED BURIALS

Although individual interment was the preferred burial practice in Anglo-Saxon times, double or multiple interments have been recorded (Penn & Brugmann 2007, 77). At St Anne's Road, the paired interment of two bodies was recorded on perhaps 11 occasions. They were placed either side by side (G250: skeletons [251] and [252]; G333 and G344: skeletons [334] and [339]) or one above the other (G86: skeletons [87] and [89]; G150 and G195: skeletons [151] and [196]; G314: skeletons [315] and [340]; G596: skeletons [597] and [642]; G731 and G752: skeletons [732] and [753]; G1018A

and 1018B, G1028A and 1028B, G1060A and 1060B and G1072A and 1072B). The bones of the two unsexed children aged 6–11 years, identified as skeletons [251] and [252], could easily represent a contemporaneous double burial. However, the juxtaposition of individuals [334] and [339] presents a different scenario. Here the original unfurnished grave of a male aged between 30 and 45 years (G333: skeleton [334]) appeared to have been deliberately reopened – and indeed extended – for the later insertion of an unaccompanied infant (G344: skeleton [339]).

During analysis it became clear that the differentiation of genuine multiple burials from features interlinked through sheer chance was somewhat problematic and some of the identifications are clearly debatable. Still, the evidence for the intentional overlaying of skeletons [87] and [89] (G86) and skeletons [151] and [196] (G150 and G195) is clear. Skeleton [87] was identified as a male aged 18–45 years, whose remains were separated from those of a second similarly aged man (skeleton [89]) by a layer of compacted chalk, [90]. Although skeleton [89] was associated with a late 5th- to 8th-century iron knife, the failure of both [90] and skeleton [87] to produce a single artefact precludes the precise dating of these sequential deposits. The small grave of unsexed infant [196] (G195) had at some point in time been knowingly covered with chalk. It was then further concealed beneath the larger secondary interment of a mature female, skeleton [151] (G150). Neither of the two latter inhumations contained any closely datable artefacts. No other fills comparable to the chalk layers described above were found in association with the remaining seven examples of possible superimposed interments.

With the tentative exception of skeletons [251] and [252] (G250), the double inhumations detailed above perhaps suggest the opening up of an existing grave and introduction of a secondary body, rather than the contemporaneous interment of two corpses. Deaths through natural causes are unlikely often to have occurred sufficiently close in time to require more than one burial to be placed in the same grave, which suggests that multiple interment reflects not coincidental deaths, but a connection between the individuals buried together (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 28). The deliberate pairing of adult and infant or juvenile inhumations demonstrated by skeletons [151]/[196], [315]/[340], [334]/[339], G1018A/G1018B and G1028A/G1028B may well indicate a parent–child relationship. Indeed, the five superimposed pairs of adult interments (skeletons [87]/[89], [597]/[642], [732]/[753], G1060A/G1060B, G1072A/G1072B) and two juxtaposed infant burials (skeletons [251]/[252]) may have represented

some form of familial or other social relationship. The postulated reopening of graves across the length and breadth of the site also implies the marking, recording or simple remembrance of feature location for which no archaeological evidence survived.

Two inhumations exhibited signs of having been tightly bound or wrapped up within a shroud or sheet (G153 and G487), though no direct evidence of this was found. Both burials evinced the cramped, almost crushed arrangement of bones indicative of binding, but were otherwise laid out in the 'standard' extended, supine position. G153 contained the remains of a female aged between 18 and 29 years; she was found with a single broken and undated iron knife. G487, the grave of a male aged more than 45 years, was located some 16m to the east and did not contain any grave goods. The absence of associated high-status artefacts would suggest these adults once held positions of relatively low standing within the local community. It should also be noted that they were buried within cuts of somewhat less than average width.

3.7 THE CREMATION BURIALS

The discovery of substantial numbers of cremations at sites such as Apple Down in West Sussex and Portway in Hampshire indicates that the use of cremation as a burial rite was far more common south of the River Thames than was once suspected (Lucy 2000, 144). The recovery of at least 16 pottery cremation vessels from the St Anne's Road excavations contributes to a more balanced picture of Anglo-Saxon funerary ritual across southern England. At Apple Down and St Mary's Stadium (Southampton, Hampshire) cremation continued to be practised into the second half of 7th century (Down & Welch 1990, 107–10; Birbeck 2005, 11–13). The cremation vessels here are of a general type, without specific datable features, apart from the bossed urns, which may be early in the sequence (S Harrington, pers comm).

All the cremation burials recovered had suffered from varying degrees of disturbance/truncation, with some vessels and their contents being virtually destroyed. Nevertheless, the surviving evidence suggests that each recorded urn was originally interred within a small rounded cut. Vessels **P43**, **P44**, **P47–P51**, **P53–P55** and **P58** were clearly buried in an upright position (eg, **P50** in burial C627, Fig 3.10). Given the dense spread of archaeological remains at the site, the insertion of four burials (vessels **P43**, **P53**, **P54** and **P58**) into the uppermost levels of Iron Age features was unlikely to be

deliberate. None of the cremation burials under discussion were associated with any other features and the general absence of related funeral pyre deposits should also be noted.

Fig 3.10 Photograph of vessel **P50** during excavation of burial C627 (0.1m and 0.3m scales)

Cremated bone fragments were extracted from the surviving vessels in cremation burials C559, C627, C666, C677, C685, C686, C689, C701, C881, C762 and C801 (Figs 4.56–4.60). Twelve individuals were identified, with both sexes and all ages being present within the assemblage (below, 3.8, 'Cremated bone'). Vessel **P50** (C627) held the remains of both an unsexed juvenile/young adult aged between 8 and 15 years and an infant of *c* 0.5–3 years.

The 11 cremation burials produced only small quantities of human bone (13.1–390.7g) (see Table 3.3). However, the relatively good survival of trabecular elements suggests that these low weights, rather than reflecting the burial environment, represent a cultural phenomenon (below, 3.8, 'Cremated bone'). It is assumed that the funerary deposits presumed to have been interred within cremation burials C695, C704, C724, C823 and C853 (containing the badly preserved remains of vessels [696], [705], [725], [824] and [854]) were destroyed or dispersed as a result of post-depositional disturbance.

Two of the cremation burials contained what appeared to be more than an entirely random selection of skeletal elements (C677 and C685). Indeed, the total lack of any identifiable skull amongst the 380g of bone from burial C685 demonstrates a major deviation from the norm in cremation burials of any period. Similarly, the total lack of anything other than skull fragments from C677 is singularly unusual (below, 3.8, 'Cremated bone'). Cremations C677 and C685 were located within *c* 11m of each other and may have been related. The ten other cremated individuals identified were each represented by a range of small, but uncrushed, bone pieces from all areas of the skeleton.

No faunal remains and only a few charcoal flecks were found in association with the cremation deposits. However, cremations C627, C677, C685, C881, C762 and C801 did contain a number of unburnt grave goods, including two probable toilet sets (from C627 and C762). Of most interest is the miniature toilet set recovered from C627 (Figs 4.56 and 4.57). Some writers believe that this particular class of extremely small-scale and thus rather impractical artefacts may have been made specifically for the burial context (Lucy 2000, 108). Yet some larger and more obviously functional items, including a further two bone comb fragments (from C677 and C881 (Fig 4.60, no **387**)), a 'full-sized' pair of iron tweezers (from C685, Fig 4.58, no **380**) and a monochrome glass bead (from C801, Fig 4.60, no **386**), were also recovered. The piece of melted glass retrieved from C627 was almost certainly derived from the pyre material/goods placed on or around the body at the time of incineration.

The provision of some cremations with grave goods seems to have been partly linked to age and gender and subject to variation between sites (Lucy 2000, 111). Unfortunately, there were too few burials recorded at St Anne's Road to enable reliable analysis of such relationships. However, the concentration of cremation burials towards the northernmost reaches of the excavation is clear. In fact, the distinct cluster of cremations C685, C686, C689, C704 and C762 and the juxtaposition of cremations C724 and C881 may suggest that at least some of these features shared a broad temporal, social or even familial attachment.

3.8 HUMAN SKELETAL REMAINS

INHUMATION BURIALS

Lucy Sibun

INTRODUCTION

A total of 192 Anglo-Saxon skeletons were received for examination following the investigations at St Anne's Road. These had been recovered from the excavation of 191 graves cut into the Chalk. The preservation of bone on site can be described as poor but variable. Bones were often fragmentary or degraded, although in many cases most skeletal elements were represented. The incompleteness of some skeletons was thought to be due to the shallow nature of grave cuts, resulting in the disturbance of graves.

Basic osteoarchaeological recording was undertaken on all individuals. A skeletal and dental inventory was completed for each skeleton, and age and sex estimations were made in

order to establish the demographic structure of the population. Evidence for skeletal pathology was recorded and metrical data were collected for assessing stature and sex. Owing to the financial limitations of the project, the analysis did not include detailed cranial and post-cranial measurements or a study of post-metric traits.

All skeletons were recorded on standard skeleton record forms and these are housed with the site archive. The following report is a summary of the results. It should be noted that the cemetery clearly extended beyond the area available for excavation during 1997 and 1998. The detailed skeletal records arising from a 1991 excavation undertaken at the site are as yet unavailable for consultation. As a result, the current sample of 192 skeletons represents only a part of the original buried population and demographic interpretations are therefore based upon a presumed majority sample, not the entire buried population.

DEMOGRAPHIC SUMMARY

Standard osteological techniques were used for establishing age and sex estimations. Because of the problems associated with assigning specific age-at-death assessments, the adult age categories employed (young, prime, mature) make no reference to chronological age, but instead refer to the biological manifestations of age in the skeletons (Table 3.1). As a result of incompleteness, poor preservation, or when an age-at-death assessment fell between two main categories, individuals have been assigned across a range of categories. The majority of adult skeletons were assigned to either male (M), female (F) or unknown (?) sex categories. However, when definitive assignments to one of these categories could not be made as a result of incompleteness, poor preservation or ambiguous results, probable male (?M) and probable female (?F) categories were employed. No attempt was made to determine the sex of infant or juvenile skeletons.

Age category	Description	Age (years)
FE	foetus	before birth
NE	neonate	birth–11 months
1	infant 1	1–5
2	infant 2	6–11
3	juvenile	12–17
4	young adult*	
5	prime adult*	
6	mature adult*	

* assignments were based on the biological appearance of the skeleton (i.e. a biologically 'old' looking skeleton can belong to an individual not chronologically 'old' in years)

Table 3.1 Inhumed human bone age categories

In order to examine demographic patterns of the population, the individuals who could not be assigned to one age category but were instead assigned across a range of age categories had to be proportionally redistributed to single age categories. To facilitate the examination of demographic trends, the probable female (?F) individuals were treated as female (F) and the probable male (?M) as male (M). The redistributed results are shown in Fig 3.11.

Of the 192 examined Anglo-Saxon individuals, 42 were infant or juvenile and 150 were adult. The majority of the adult population were male ($n = 70$, 47%) with 42 identified as female (28%) and 38 for which it was not possible to determine sex (25%). The relatively high number of individuals in the youngest age category is to be expected, although perhaps the figure should be higher since infants are frequently underrepresented in archaeological populations. This is often explained by differential preservation (Henderson 1987, 45) and poor preservation is certainly a factor at Eastbourne. However, it is also possible that young infants were not always buried in the same cemeteries as adults or children or that they were not afforded the same rites, a fact which would again result in their underrepresentation (Brothwell 1972). The largest proportion of the population fell into the young and prime adult categories. These high numbers can be compared with the relatively low number of individuals in the mature adult category. Several explanations can be put forward for this. For instance, it is possible that the employed osteological techniques tended to under-age individuals, increasing the proportion in the younger categories. Alternatively, poor preservation could be a factor resulting in the underrepresentation in the oldest age category, as the bones of these individuals may have been more susceptible to decay (Henderson 1987, 45). The most likely explanation, however, seems to be that the majority of the population was not living long enough for the degenerative changes apparent in older individuals to have taken place. This phenomenon is mirrored at Bishopstone and Apple Down (West Sussex) and Polhill (Kent), where large numbers of individuals died in young adulthood, before reaching old age (Philp 1973, 169; Drewett et al 1988, 266; Down & Welch 1990, 212).

Also apparent is that young adult males formed the largest single group within the cemetery (Fig 3.11). This seems particularly significant when compared to the relatively low number of females in this category, considering the risks which would have faced women of childbearing age. Sex was undetermined for a large number of individuals in this age category and this could bias the results. However, males may have had a more physically demanding lifestyle.

Fig 3.11 Graph of age and sex estimations based on skeletal remains

STATURE

In order to assess the stature of the population, the measurements taken during analysis included maximum long bone length. Stature was calculated using standard stature estimation tables after Trotter and Gleser (1958). As a result of poor preservation and the fragmentary nature of some bones, it was possible to produce stature estimations for only 25 individuals. These results are shown in Table 3.2.

Height (m)	Male	Female
1.51–1.60	1	2
1.61–1.70	5	6
1.71–1.80	8	0
1.81–1.90	3	0

Table 3.2 Stature estimations

Seventeen male skeletons and eight female skeletons are included in the table. The mean height of the males is 1.76m and for the females, 1.61m. The height range for males is 1.60–1.90m and for females, 1.53–1.64m. The small sample size means that the value of the information provided is limited. Some degree of sexual dimorphism, however, is evident in the results available.

PATHOLOGY

Gross pathology and dental disease were recorded for all individuals. Detailed descriptions of pathological conditions and differential diagnoses were made wherever possible. As previously noted, the conditions for preservation of the skeletal material were poor and this is likely to have affected both the numbers of individuals with recorded pathological conditions and the numbers for which detailed description was possible. However, pathological prevalence rates have been calculated for the five main disease categories encountered in the population and these are discussed below. Wherever possible pathological manifestations have been recorded as number affected/number observed/percentage and these figures will be shown in brackets throughout the text.

Oral pathology

It was possible to examine 3362 teeth and 3490 sockets during the analysis. Ante-mortem tooth loss was the most common form of dental disease recorded in the population, affecting 191 teeth (5.7%) in 39 individuals. Mandibular teeth were more greatly affected than maxillary (8.6% as opposed to 1.9%) but this is in likelihood biased by the greater number of mandibular sockets available for examination. In general the percentage of tooth loss increased from the anterior to the posterior teeth. However, the tooth most affected was the mandibular 1st molar.

One possible cause of ante-mortem tooth loss is caries. In this population, caries was recorded in only 30 teeth (0.9%) from 18 individuals. Carious lesions were noted in most teeth and in accordance with the patterns of ante-mortem tooth loss, posterior teeth were more widely affected than anterior teeth. The most commonly affected teeth were the right maxillary (5.3%) and mandibular (2.6%) 1st molars. It is interesting to note the complete lack of abscesses in the population, but this could, at least in part, be due to the poor preservation of material.

Dental abnormalities were noted in at least six individuals: skeletons [46] (G45), [259] (G257), [591] (G590), [662] (G661), [809] (G808) and [1066] (G1066). These include dental crowding, resulting in the bilateral rotation of the mandibular canine teeth (4/214/1.9%), the bilateral retention of the mandibular deciduous 2nd molar (2/202/1%, skeleton [259]) and agenesis of the 3rd molar (4/268/1.5%, skeleton [809]). Deformation of the maxillary right lateral incisor into a peg shape is evident in three individuals (3/87/3.4%, skeletons [46], [591] and [662]).

Joint disease

Joint disease was not common amongst the Eastbourne population. A small number of individuals from the older age categories displayed probable age-related changes, but more severe arthritic changes were recorded in only six individuals: four males (skeletons [294] (G293), [346] (G345), [405] (G404) and [753] (G752)), one female (skeleton [787] (G786)) and one of unknown sex (skeleton [52] (G51)). The cervical spine was affected in three individuals (3/62/4.8%, skeletons [294], [346], [787]), the thoracic spine in only one (1/53/1.8%, skeleton [294]) and the lumbar spine in two (2/76/2.6%, skeletons [405], [753]). Of these individuals, fusion of vertebral bodies and/or articular facets had occurred in only one case (skeleton [294]). The only individuals for whom there was evidence of arthritis elsewhere in the body were skeletons [52] and [346]. In both individuals the left hip

was affected (2/80/2.5%), but the right hip of skeleton [52] was also involved (1/81/1.2%).

There are several possible reasons for the low occurrence of joint disease in the population. It is, for example, possible that the Anglo-Saxon lifestyle did not cause unnecessary wear and tear to the joints. However, two more plausible explanations are available: the relatively small number of individuals in the oldest age category where joint disease would normally be most frequent, and the poor condition of skeletal material recovered, greatly reducing the number of joints available for study.

Trauma

Fifteen individuals displayed evidence of traumatic injury to the skeleton, 12 male, one female and two of unknown sex. The injuries encountered ranged from well-healed minor injuries to unhealed cuts, which probably resulted in death.

Healed fractures were noted in ten individuals. Four male individuals (skeletons [255] (G254), [346] (G345), [588] (G587) and [821] (G820)) suffered fractured clavicles, two left (2/104/1.9%) and two right (2/107/1.9%). This type of injury is normally indirect and results from a fall (Roberts & Manchester 1997, 77). All four fractures had healed, but mal-alignment resulted in a shortening of the clavicle. Long bone fractures were evident in two individuals (skeletons [744] (G743), [756] (G755)) and both have had healed fractures in the left tibia. There was also evidence of a healed fracture in the right hand (a proximal phalanx) of skeleton [777] (G776) (1/20/5%). Single rib fractures were evident in two individuals (skeletons [294] (G293), [481] (G472)). In both cases the fractures were completely healed. One further individual suffered several rib fractures (skeleton [111] (G110)) and is discussed in more detail below.

Two skeletons suffered fusion of joints, possibly as a result of trauma although there was no apparent evidence for a fracture. There was fusion between the right 1st metatarsal and calcaneus of skeleton [653] (G652) (1/36/2.8%) and between the right 1st metatarsal and proximal phalanx of skeleton [768] (G767) (1/36/2.8%). In the latter case, the proximal phalanx had fused to the anterior surface of the metatarsal distal articulation and as a result was raised at an angle of approximately 30° from normal.

Skeleton [309] (G308) displayed abnormalities in the left hand. Carpals in the wrist were fused into one mass and became indistinguishable and almost unrecognisable. Poor preservation and the resultant deterioration of the bone surface have hindered the analysis. However, the 1st metacarpal survives in good condition and it is evident that one carpal,

believed to be the trapezium, is fused to its proximal anterior surface. Both the carpal and the proximal metatarsal are deformed, but the smooth nature of the remodelled bone suggests that the injury was well healed. A congenital defect was considered as a cause of these abnormalities and this remains a possibility. Another possibility is an infectious disease process leading to the remodelling and fusion of bone, but the unusual fusion of the distal metacarpal and carpal may suggest a traumatic cause.

Skeleton [111] (G110) appeared to have suffered a traumatic episode affecting the left side of the body. The absence of bones from the left wrist and hand was noted during excavation. This was due to the apparent amputation of the left arm across the distal third of the radius and ulna. The distal ends of both bones were rounded and smooth and had formed an adjoining bridge of bone with a new articulation (Fig 3.12). For this degree of healing to have taken place the individual must have survived the injury for several weeks or months (Merbs 1989, 181). It has been difficult to assess any evidence for disuse atrophy because of the poor state of preservation in the skeleton. Possibly associated with this injury were the fractured ribs on the left side of the body. The ribs were in a poor state of preservation, but at least three displayed healed fractures. Also in evidence on the rib shafts were exostoses, likely to have resulted from the trauma to the rib cage. It is certainly possible that the injuries evident on skeleton [111] were sustained during a single incident, perhaps the result of interpersonal violence.

Fig 3.12 In situ detail of skeleton [111] in burial G110 (0.1m scale)

At least two further individuals displayed traumatic injuries that seemed to have resulted from interpersonal violence (skeletons [312] (G311)) and [1022] (G1022)). Both individuals displayed cut marks to the skull. The skull of skeleton [312] had a single cut at the back of the skull, on the occipital bone. The cut, *c* 49mm in length, appeared to

have been made with a sharp, narrow-bladed weapon. The blow must have been struck with considerable force, the cut perforating the inner table of bone and leaving a clean, smooth and polished surface. There was no sign of healing, indicating that the individual died either immediately or soon after sustaining the injury. The cut to the skull of skeleton [1022] was visible on the left parietal bone. The blow to the top of the head also seemed to have been made with a sharp-bladed weapon, slicing horizontally across the skull and removing a segment of bone (diameter *c* 62mm). Unlike skeleton [312], some evidence of healing was visible, indicating that the individual survived the injury, although probably only for a short time.

Infection

Evidence for infection was rare in the Eastbourne assemblage. Osteomyelitis was present in the left tibia of skeleton [744] (G743), but the infection was clearly associated with the healed fracture noted above (1/153/0.7%). Skeleton [346] (G345) displayed thickening in the left femoral shaft, with extensive periostitis on the anterior and medial surface of the proximal third (1/157/0.6%). The periostitis may have resulted from trauma but there was no evidence of fracture. Skeleton [699] (G698) also displayed mild periostitis affecting the right ulna shaft (1/137/0.7%). Infectious disease is a possible cause for the malformation of the spine in skeleton [1048] (G1048). The spinous processes of two thoracic vertebrae were fused and curved towards the anterior. It appeared that the vertebral bodies had collapsed, but this was uncertain as only small parts survived. Despite this it is possible to identify osteophytes around the partial margins of the vertebral bodies as well as the enlarged and malformed costal facets and superior articulations of one vertebra. The 4th and 5th lumbar vertebral bodies were wedge-shaped but otherwise appeared normal. Some of these changes, at least those to the thoracic spine, appeared to be the result of an infectious disease process, but the incompleteness of the skeleton (particularly the spine) made a more specific diagnosis impossible. Poor preservation and the resulting incompleteness would also explain the lack of evidence for infectious diseases in the assemblage as a whole.

Congenital abnormalities

Congenital abnormalities were noted in 16 individuals. Malformation of the spine was noted in three individuals (skeletons [444] (G443), [481] (G472) and [1048] (G1048)). Skeletons [444] and [1048] both had sacral spina bifida occulta (2/58/3.4%). Associated with this in skeleton [1048]

was malformation of the spine (thoracic and lumbar). The wedge-shaped bodies of the 4th to 5th lumbar vertebrae may have resulted in kyphosis. The spinous processes and 2nd and 3rd lumbar articulations are fused but the vertebral bodies were missing as a result of poor preservation. Skeleton [481] displayed an abnormality in the lumbar spine. The 3rd and 4th lumbar vertebrae had fused vertebral bodies and shared a single set of articulations and one spinous process.

Whilst time and funding did not allow for the specific study of non-metric traits, it was noted during the analysis that six individuals displayed metopism, the retention of the medio-frontal suture: skeletons [765] (G764), [777] (G776), [783] (G782), [844] (G843), [1056] (G1056) and [1060A] (G1060A).

DISCUSSION

It has been possible to establish a demographic profile and assess the general health of the population at St Anne's Road despite the problems associated with poor preservation. The population appeared to be typical of the Anglo-Saxon period and the results compared well with other cemeteries of this date from the south-east, in terms of the demographic profile, stature and the diseases encountered.

Males formed the largest group within the cemetery and the majority of individuals died before reaching old age. This trend is mirrored at other Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in the south-east and is likely to be a reflection of lifestyle. A range of pathological conditions were identified, but the number of individuals involved was relatively small, believed to be a result of poor preservation. Dental, joint and infectious diseases were all present, as were congenital disorders and traumatic injuries. It is interesting to note that whilst both males and females were affected by most of these conditions this was not the case with trauma, where all but one of the individuals for whom sex was determinable were male. It is possible with these small numbers that this could be coincidence or a result biased by differential preservation. Alternatively, it could indicate that a more hazardous lifestyle was led by Anglo-Saxon males. Women were more commonly associated with domestic activities (Drewett et al 1988, 264–5).

EASTBOURNE ANCESTORS PROJECT

In 2012 the Eastbourne Borough Council Heritage Service was granted funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund and Eastbourne Borough Council to conserve and analyse the human remains within the Heritage Service collections, which consisted of approximately 300 inhumations and cremations dating from the Bronze Age to the Anglo-Saxon period.

This work was undertaken as the community archaeology Eastbourne Ancestors Project and the 192 St Anne's Road skeletons were included within the study (Forsyth 2014a). All skeletons were washed and repackaged and underwent full osteoarchaeological analysis, with the aim of determining the biological age, sex, stature, health and lifestyle of the population (ibid, 11). As well as the osteoarchaeological analysis, the project was able to fund radiocarbon dates for an additional six inhumations, stable radio isotope analysis for five individuals and facial reconstruction for another individual.

Whilst the deterioration of the skeletal remains in the intervening years since the original study meant it was not always possible to age and sex the remains comparatively, the newly cleaned surface of the skeletal material did allow further pathological conditions and manifestations to be noted or recorded more fully. The results of this work have been reported elsewhere (Forsyth 2014b).

CREMATED BONE

Jacqueline I McKinley

INTRODUCTION

Cremated bone from 11 Early Anglo-Saxon urned cremation burials was received for analysis. This text was submitted in 2001 and has not been updated. Three of the burials, C666, C677, C762, had been excavated in spits giving between three and six subcontexts.

METHODS

Osteological analysis followed standard procedure for the examination of cremated bone (McKinley 1994a, 5–21). Age was assessed from the stage of skeletal and tooth development (van Beek 1983; McMinn & Hutchings 1985; Webb & Suchey 1985) and the general degree of age-related changes to the bone (Bass 1987). Sex was ascertained from the sexually dimorphic traits of the skeleton (Bass 1987; Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Where deposits had been excavated in spits (each of 20mm) the subdivisions were retained in analysis.

RESULTS

All the burials had been truncated to some degree, although in at least three cases (C677, C685, C762) the disturbance was minor. Burial C686 had also been crushed. The bone was in relatively good condition and fragments of both compact and trabecular bone were recovered; however, the surface of the bone was very slightly worn and chalky in appearance, marginally masking the surface morphology.

Cremation burial no	Wt (g)	Age (years)	Sex	Pathology	Pyre goods
C560	97.2	adult c 30–45	??F		
C628	340.7	1) juvenile–subadult c 8–15 2) infant c 0.5–3	?		melted glass
C667	267.8	young adult c 18–22	?		
C678	13.1	subadult–adult	?		
C685	380.0	adult c 30–50	M	oa – cervical	
C687	390.7	adult c 35–45	M	pnb – tibia, fibula	
C691	222.7	adult c 18–40	?F		
C702	86.8	juvenile c 5–8	?		
C726	92.3	adult >18	??M		
C763	269.7	juvenile c 6–7	?		
C802	272.9	adult >40	??F		

? = probable; ?? = possible; oa = osteoarthritis; pnb = periosteal new bone

Table 3.3 Summary of results from urned cremation burials

Twelve individuals were identified from the skeletal remains, one burial containing the remains of two individuals (Table 3.3). Ages ranged from young infant to older adult, with 33% of those unidentified being immature individuals. It was possible to suggest the sex of six of the eight adults identified, with an equal division between the sexes. The assemblage is very small, and as it is clear that the entire cemetery did not fall within the areas of excavation, it would be inappropriate to make much demographic comment other than the general observation that the assemblage has the appearance of representing a normal domestic population.

Few pathological lesions were observed. One adult male had lesions indicative of osteoarthritis in one cervical vertebra. Another adult male had periosteal new bone along one side of a tibia and fibula shaft; the causative infection may be introduced directly to the bone as a result of trauma, develop in response to some adjacent soft tissue infection or spread via the blood stream from foci elsewhere in the body, the latter being most likely in this instance.

The bone was predominantly white in colour, indicative of a high level of oxidation (Holden et al 1995a and b). A few fragments from about half the burials showed slight variations in colour from blue to grey, most frequently in fragments of vault. The variations were very slight and limited in distribution, suggesting sporadic incomplete combustion of the bone as a result of any one, or a combination, of normal operational factors (McKinley 1994a, 77–9). Failure of full oxidation of the skull may relate to the peripheral position of the head on the pyre (cooler) or the presence of a ‘pillow’ or cover (eg, a hood) under/over the head curtailing oxygen supply and/or access of the flame.

The weight of bone recovered from the burials was low, ranging from 13.1g to 390.7g and with an average of 178.7g from the adult burials. The average for the relatively undisturbed burials C677, C685 and C762 was only slightly higher at 220.9g. The latter represents a maximum of only 22% of the expected weight of bone from an adult cremation (McKinley 1993a). The good survival of trabecular bone (see above) suggests that these low weights, rather than reflecting the burial environment, represent a cultural phenomenon. Contemporaneous, though much larger, cremation cemeteries in East Anglia and Yorkshire show both broader and much higher weight ranges (eg, 117.2–2105.1g from Spong Hill: McKinley 1994a) and considerably higher averages (eg, 565.6g for all adult burials and 882.2g for the undisturbed burials from Sancton: McKinley 1993b). Further investigation of a number of recently excavated Anglo-Saxon cremation cemeteries in southern England may demonstrate a geographic divide in the quantities of bone commonly collected for burial within the period. Although maximum weights of more than 1000g have been recorded from the southern cemeteries (McKinley 2005; 2006) the average weights appear slightly lower than their northern counterparts – for example, 567g for undisturbed adult burials at St Mary’s Stadium, Southampton (McKinley 2005), while a high proportion of deposits from Saltwood in Kent contained less than 200g of bone (McKinley 2006).

The majority of the bone from each burial (58–81%) was recovered from the 10mm fraction, with the exception of juvenile C701, where most (58%) was from the 5mm fraction. The percentages represent a guide to proportions rather than an absolute; the weights recorded from the 2mm fraction were unrepresentative owing to most such small fragments remaining within the unsorted residue. The maximum bone fragment was 93mm (C666), the average being 49mm. Numerous factors may affect the size of cremated bone fragments (McKinley 1994b) and in this instance post-depositional disturbance is likely to have been a contributory factor. There was no conclusive evidence for deliberate fragmentation of bone prior to deposition.

As is commonly the case, elements from all skeletal areas were identified within most burials, suggesting a relatively random collection of bone from the pyre site for burial (McKinley 1994b). There were two notable and rare exceptions, however, one suggesting deliberate exclusion, the other indicative of deliberate selection. Fragments of skull will generally represent a high proportion of the identifiable bone, partly owing to the preferential survival of what comprises mostly compact bone and partly because even relatively small fragments of skull may easily be identified to the individual skeletal element. Consequently,

the total lack of any identifiable skull from amongst the 380g of bone from relatively undisturbed burial C685 (adult male) demonstrates a major deviation from the norm in cremation burials of any period. Similarly, the total lack of anything other than skull fragments from comparatively undisturbed burial C677 – together with the very small quantity of bone (representing a maximum of 1.3% of the expected weight from an adult cremation) and the use of a small vessel, generally the preserve of infants and juveniles (McKinley 1994b) – is singularly unusual. The writer knows of no other cremation burials from any period in England which include only skull fragments and of only one other burial, of Romano-British date, from which skull fragments were absent (McKinley 1998).

There are three possible explanations for the absence of skull fragments from burial C685. The head may have been removed prior to cremation, that is, the individual may have been decapitated; skull fragments may deliberately have been left amongst the pyre debris; or they may have been collected for another purpose, possibly distributed to mourners as a form of memento (there are records of such a rite in 19th-century Aboriginal Australia: Hiatt 1969) or retained for amuletic purposes linked to the status/social role of the deceased. The exclusive presence of a few skull fragments in burial C677 appears similarly totemic (the two deposits were some 11m apart, but one could not conclusively exclude them from representing remains of the same individual). The head may have been all that remained of this individual C677 to be cremated, or skull fragments may have been deliberately collected for separate burial from the rest of the remains. Seemingly unique occurrences of this nature provide few answers, but do demonstrate the potential complexity of rites and rituals associated with cremation. The latter of the two is of particular interest since it raises the question of whether the deposit represents a 'burial' in the same sense of the others within the cemetery.

Cremated animal bone is frequently recovered from Anglo-Saxon burials. Between 21% (Illington: King [1956]) and 48% (Sancton: McKinley 1993b) of burials from cemeteries in the north and east of England contain cremated animal bone, often in substantial quantities (McKinley 1994a, 92–100). The total absence of any animal bone from the Eastbourne burials suggests a cultural difference related to geographic location. Neither of the burial assemblages from St Mary's Stadium or Saltwood appear to contain much, if any, cremated animal bone (McKinley 2005; 2006). There is no record of cremated animal bone from the burials at Portway, Andover (Cook & Dacre 1985) with only small amounts observed at Apple Down, West Sussex (Harman 1990) and Alton, Hampshire (Evison 1988).

Similarly, only one probable pyre good, as opposed to the grave goods, was recovered during osteological analysis (Table 3.3). The quantity of material and frequency of recovery is far lower than for the northern and eastern cemeteries (McKinley 1994a, 86). Most of the recovered artefacts appear to comprise grave goods, added only at the point of burial. A few flecks of charcoal, possibly derived from the pyre, were recovered from some grave fills, but unlike cremation burials of other periods (McKinley 1997) Anglo-Saxon graves are characteristically devoid of much or any re-deposited pyre debris.

Analysis of the three burials excavated in spits showed a relatively even distribution of bone throughout the depth (60–115mm) of each, with a slightly higher proportion (62%) of bone in the lower half of C666 (total depth 115mm). With the exception of C677 (see above) fragments from all skeletal areas were recovered, with a relatively even distribution between the spits. There was no evidence to suggest bones had been deposited within the vessels in any particular order. The possible interpretations of this common observation have been discussed in more detail elsewhere (McKinley 1994a).

3.9 ISOTOPIC ANALYSIS

Susan Hughes

Oxygen and strontium isotope ratios were analysed from 19 individuals buried in the Anglo-Saxon cemetery. The combination of these two isotopes is commonly used to study residential mobility in burial populations. The local isotopic signature was established using faunal remains from the burials and by sampling soils on geological formations within 10km of the cemetery. The sample selected for analysis consisted of those individuals who retained an appropriate sampling tooth (2nd premolar, 2nd and 3rd molars) and dated from the earliest period of cemetery use based on their grave furnishings and stratigraphic position (buried beneath other dated burials). The sample ranged in date from the late 4th to the 7th century. Burial date and other burial characteristics were also correlated with the isotope ratios.

The analysis revealed a core group of individuals, identified as the locally born group, with very similar oxygen and strontium isotope values ($\delta^{18}\text{O}_\text{p}$ mean = 18.36‰, range = 0.8‰; $^{87}\text{Sr}/^{86}\text{Sr}$ mean = 0.7089‰, range = 0.0006‰; Fig 3.13). This core group consisted of five men with weaponry, three women bearing a rich assortment of personal items and two individuals with no or few grave goods (Table 3.4). Nine other individuals were outliers either in their oxygen or strontium isotope values or both. Two women ([64] (G63), [264] (G263)) revealed oxygen isotope ratios identical to the

local group but more enriched strontium ratios characteristic of the enriched geological substrates 3–8km north-west of the cemetery. One of these was buried with a rich assortment of grave goods and the other with none. They may have married into the local group, or the woman without grave goods may have been brought in as a servant or slave.

Four individuals revealed a combination of oxygen and strontium values that could only have come from the European continent ([52] (G51), [270] (G269), [355] (G354), [796] (G795)) and three others could have derived either from north and east Britain or the coastal areas of Germany and Denmark ([309] (G308), [481] (G472), [1057]). One male ([796]) was buried with weapons, three individuals were buried with few goods and four burials were unfurnished. One immigrant ([481]) was buried alone in the far south-east corner of the cemetery.

Tests of association found a relationship between grave cluster and grave orientation (Pearson Chi-Square = 27.36, $p=0.007$, $n=19$), and grave cluster and phase (Pearson Chi-Square = 15.84, $p=0.045$, $n=13$). The first relationship demonstrates that similar grave orientations occurred within specific grave clusters. The second relationship was a tendency for the oldest graves to be located in the south and west areas of the cemetery, although the sample size is small. No relationships

existed between burial date and the isotopic outliers or the presence of grave goods, pointing to the continuous arrival of incomers during the sample period, some buried with grave goods and some without.

The isotopic and burial patterns are not consistent with a mass immigration of Anglo-Saxons *c* 450, nor does the large number of immigrants point to *in situ* acculturation. The pattern is more consistent with a slow influx of men and women over the sample period.

Fig 3.13 Plot of oxygen and strontium isotope ratios analysed for 19 individuals

Burial no	Skeleton	Date (AD)	Grave cluster	Grave orientation	Sex	Age (years)	Grave furnishings
Local group							
G4	[61]	<500	C	N/S		18–45	none
G66	[67]	450–500	C	N/S		18–29	weapons/personal items
G110	[111]	475–700	C	N/S	M	30–45	weapons/knife
G156	[157]	475–700	N	N/S	M	30–45	weapons/knife
G189	[190]	500–50	C	SW/NE	F	18–45	rich assortment of personal items
G232	[233]	475–700	N	NW/SE	M	18–29	weapons/knife
G380	[381]	400–500	iso, E	SW/NE		12–17	rich assortment of goods including iron arrowheads
G649	[650]	475–700	W	N/S	F	18–45	brooch/knife
G680	[681]	675–725	W	N/S	M	18–45	weapons/personal items
G752	[753]	475–525	N	SW/NE	M	30–45	rich assortment of personal items
Women from nearby							
G63	[64]		C	SW/NE	F		none
G263	[264]	400–500	S	E/W	F		rich assortment of personal items
North/east England or coastal Europe							
G1056	[57]		W	SW/NE	M		none
G308	[309]		S	E/W	M		none
G472	[481]	375–400	iso, E	SW/NE	M		ring/pin
Northern Europe							
G51	[52]		N	SW/NE			few unidentifiable items
G269	[270]		S	E/W	F		none
G354	[355]		iso, E	N/S			some personal items
G795	[796]	475–550	N	N/S	M		weapons/knife

Cluster codes: C = central; N = north; S = south; E = east; W = west; iso = isolated; Orientation codes: N = north; S = south; NE = north-east; SW = south-west; NW = north-west; SE = south-east

Table 3.4 Isotopic sample groupings with associated grave information

CHAPTER 4 CATALOGUE OF BURIALS

Trista Clifford, Fiona Griffin, Christopher Greatedorex and Elke Raemen

4.1 FORMAT

An illustrated catalogue for each burial is presented, accompanied with the burial plan and associated artefacts (where illustratable). All artefacts are shown at a scale of 1:2 unless otherwise indicated. Skeleton and grave plans are shown at 1:20 unless otherwise indicated. Where multiple similar objects are present, such as beads, at least one item of each broad type is illustrated and the number of each type present indicated. Keys for the colour and type of beads and for the type of stone are given in Fig 4.1.

Key for stone

Fig 4.1 Key for beads

Grave numbers are derived from the original grave cut number assigned on site. In most cases skeletons were assigned a different number. Artefacts were assigned finds numbers shown in angle brackets, thus: <00>; these may refer to groups as well as individual objects, with their position in the grave indicated. For consistency, ease of cross-referencing and presentation on figures, each individual object has been

assigned a catalogue number, thus: **00**. For pottery fabric descriptions, see Chapter 6.3.

In some instances residual material, primarily pottery and glass fragments, was recovered from the grave fills. This has been excluded from the catalogue on the basis that the position and fragmentary nature of the material at present suggests non-deliberate deposition, although this issue is discussed further within the specialist report on the pottery. A full archive of this material is stored with the site archive for reference.

4.2 INHUMATION BURIALS

BURIAL G2 (FIG 4.2)

Human remains: skeleton [60], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G4 (FIG 4.2)

Human remains: skeleton [61], sex undetermined, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G6 (FIGS 4.2 AND 4.3)

Human remains: skeleton [56], female, 30+ years

Grave goods:

- 1 <14> Copper-alloy *button brooch*; incomplete. Di 18mm, Wt 4g. Mid chest, right of spine. Gilded with iron corrosion product from pin. Containing mineralised textile. First half 6th century (Fig 4.3).
- 2 <9> Cast copper-alloy *buckle*; complete. L 26mm, W 16mm, Wt 10g. Mid waist area. Oval loop with D-shaped section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.5a. 5th to later 6th century.
- 3 Girdle group.
- a <11> Cast copper-alloy *saucer brooch*; incomplete. Di 42mm, Wt 15g. Left hip. Gilded seven-leg Style I whirligig, pin missing. Mid 6th century at latest (Fig 4.3).
- b <10a> Iron *key*; complete. L 92mm, Wt 34g. Left hip. Round-sectioned shaft; looped head and attachment.
- c <10b> Iron *key*; incomplete. L 24+mm. Left hip. Round-sectioned shaft; looped
- d <12> Copper-alloy *flat rectangular plate*; complete. L 40mm, W 24mm, Wt 3g. Left hip. Central circular perforation; three perforations along each long side.
- e <13> Iron *flat plate* with rivet holes at corners; incomplete. L 32mm, W 20mm. Left hip.
- 4 <17> Iron *rove*; incomplete. L 22mm. Central perforation.
- 5 Iron *rove* (not illustrated).
- 6 <16> Copper-alloy *square plate*; complete. L 26mm, W 28mm, Wt <2g. Possible belt fitting with central circular perforation and incised linear decoration along one edge.
- 7 <15> Iron *nail or pin*; complete. L 74mm. Between right upper arm and body. Square-sectioned shaft; lozenge-sectioned head.

BURIAL G13 (FIG 4.2)

Human remains: skeleton [62], female?, 45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

Fig 4.2 Burial plans: G2, G4, G6, G13, G36 and G38

Fig 4.3 Brooches nos 1 and 3a from G6

BURIAL G36 (FIG 4.2)

Human remains: skeleton [149], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 8 <50> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 33mm, W 20mm. Mid waist. Oval loop with oval section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.

BURIAL G38 (FIG 4.2)

Human remains: skeleton [93], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 9 Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 302mm, Wt 176g. Swanton 1973, type F2. Later 6th to 7th century.

BURIAL G42 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [43], male, 45+ years

Grave goods:

- 10 <3A> Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. L 44mm, Wt 2g. Right of and parallel to upper right leg; near knee. Globular solid head; circular-sectioned shaft.
- 11 *Jar* with out-turned rim. Some signs of wiping on rim and exterior surface, but very crudely made and finished pot. Fabric ES/F/AS/1 with dark grey/black surfaces and core (Fig 6.5, P59).
- 12 Unburnished *decorated body sherd*. Two wide horizontal incised lines border a row of stamped rosette decoration. Below is a further horizontal incised line which separates the stamped decoration from a zone of ?incised chevron ornament. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with mid brown grey surfaces and core (Fig 6.5, P60).
- 13 <3B> Copper-alloy *bucket handle mount*; incomplete. L 60mm, W 38mm, Wt 8g. Bifurcated, with repoussé semicircle decoration along margins. Two rivet holes on upright. Curling terminals, both broken, one with surviving rivet hole.

BURIAL G45 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [46], female?, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G48 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [49], male, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 14 <5> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. W 18mm, Wt 2g. Copper-alloy pin. Marzinzik 2003, ?type I.11b.
- 15 <7> Bone *comb*; incomplete. Composite, with iron rivets.
- 16 <4> Copper-alloy *unidentified object* (not illustrated).

BURIAL G51 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [52], sex undetermined, 45+ years

Grave goods:

- 17 <6> Copper-alloy fragments, *unidentified object* (not illustrated). To right of left upper arm, halfway down.

BURIAL G63 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [64], female, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G66 (FIG 4.5)

Human remains: skeleton [67], sex undetermined, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 18 <18> Iron *francisca*; complete. L 168mm, T 38 mm, W 78.8mm, Wt 810g. Mid, under pelvis. Böhme 1974, type B (above average length of type B, which is between 110mm and 135mm). Second half 5th century.
- 19 Cluster of objects probably representing *bag* or *purse* contents; under left arm, possibly at left hip (body lying on side). Plates **a** to **d** were positioned in a line along the top of the cluster, possibly representing bag fittings. Lace-ends **g** and **h** were found at the bottom of the cluster, and might indicate the ends of the bag closure. Studs **f** were situated at the top of the cluster. Their exact position was not clear, but they may have formed part of the bag.
- a** <23> Copper-alloy *belt-plate* or *bag fitting*; complete. L 36mm, W 16mm, Wt 4g. Rectangular with copper-alloy rivet or rivet hole in each corner.
- b** <24> Copper-alloy *belt-plate* or *bag fitting*; complete. L 36mm, W 14mm, Wt 4g. Rectangular with copper-alloy rivet or rivet hole in each corner.
- c** <25> Copper-alloy *belt-plate* or *bag fitting*; complete. L 36mm, W 14mm, Wt 4g. Rectangular with copper-alloy rivet or rivet hole in each corner. Worn edges.
- d** <33> Copper-alloy *belt-plate* or *bag fitting*; complete. L 36mm, W 16mm, Wt 4g. Rectangular with copper-alloy rivet or rivet hole in each corner.
- e** <30> Copper-alloy *belt-plate* or *bag fitting*; complete (not illustrated). L 37mm W 17mm, Wt 4g. Rectangular with copper-alloy rivet in each corner. Possible mineralised textile remains.
- f** <22> Copper-alloy *studs*; incomplete. L 12mm. Six triangular studs with attachment spikes to reverse.
- g** <27b> Copper alloy *lace-end*; incomplete. L 25mm, max Di 5mm. No rivets at open end. Edge-to-edge seam. Similar to Timby 1996, G40, no 19.
- h** <28> Copper-alloy *lace-end*; incomplete. L 16mm, max Di 4mm. No rivets at open end. Edge-to-edge seam. Similar to Timby 1996, G40, no 19.
- i** <20> Copper-alloy *finger ring*; complete. Internal Di 20mm, external Di 24mm, Wt 8g. Bird and sun decoration directly engraved on to square raised intaglio. Late 4th to 5th century. Brancaster type (Johns 1996, 53–5).
- j** <27a> Copper-alloy *ring*; incomplete. Wt <2g.
- k** <31> Copper-alloy *rolled sheet* decorated with concentric lines; complete. L 20mm, Di 3mm, Wt 2g. Non-tapering; no rivet holes; edge-to-edge seam. Possible lace-end or bead.
- l** <19> Slate *bone* stone.
- m** <21> Iron *keys*; incomplete. L 68mm, Wt 20g. Two rectangular-sectioned shafts.
- n** <30> Iron *keys*; incomplete (not illustrated). L 59+mm, Wt 8g. Three rectangular-sectioned shafts.
- o** <26> Copper-alloy *ring*; complete. Di 18mm. Split ring.
- p** <30> Iron *rod*; incomplete (not illustrated). L 45+mm, Di 4mm, Wt <2g. Round- to rectangular-sectioned rod fragment.
- q** <29> *Unidentified object* (not illustrated). Only recorded on site drawing. Missing.

Fig 4.4 Burial plans: G42, G45, G48, G51, G63, G69, G74, G77 and G80

BURIAL G69 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [70], 2male, 45+ years

Grave goods:

- 20 <32> Iron *buckle* and *plate*; incomplete. Loop L 30mm, loop W 24mm, plate 21 × 31mm, total Wt 22g. Mid waist (slightly to right), partly over knife. Square loop; two rivet holes along edge of plate. Possible mineralised textile remains. Marzinzik 2003, type II.21b.
- 21 <34> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 95mm, blade W 19mm, total L 142mm, Wt 43g. Right hip. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.
- 22 Iron *socket*; incomplete. Di 17mm, L 34mm. Highly corroded.

BURIAL G74 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [75], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 23 <35> Iron *unidentified object* (not illustrated). Near left shoulder.

BURIAL G77 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [78], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G80 (FIG 4.4)

Human remains: skeleton [81], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 24 <36> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Total L 92+mm, blade W 10mm, Wt 17g. Diagonally; left hip. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G83 (FIG 4.5)

Human remains: skeleton [84], sex undetermined, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G86 (FIG 4.5)

Human remains: skeleton [87], male, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G89 (FIG 4.5)

Human remains: skeleton [89] (below skeleton [87]) Male, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 25 <38> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 117mm, blade W 17mm, total L 164mm, Wt 46g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 26 <37> Copper-alloy *coin*; incomplete. Di 17mm, Wt 0.6g. Allen type L. Fragment: c 50%. Iron Age (Fig 6.11, no 33).

BURIAL G94 (FIG 4.5)

Human remains: skeleton [95], female, 30–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G97 (FIG 4.6)

Human remains: skeleton [98], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G110 (FIG 4.5)

Human remains: skeleton [111], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 27 <44> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 210mm, Wt 137g. To right of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type H1/2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 28 <47> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 85mm, blade W 15mm, total L 134mm, Wt 33g. Horizontal across chest. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G114 (FIG 4.6)

Human remains: No skeletal remains

Grave goods:

- 29 <43> Iron *ring*; complete. Di 40mm, Wt 30g.
- 30 <40> Iron *ring*; complete. Di 36mm. Split ring.
- 31 <41> Copper-alloy strips; incomplete. Wt 8g. Possible *vessel repair*.
- 32 <42> Copper-alloy bifurcating *handle mount* from stave bucket (not illustrated). W 62+ mm, H 38mm, Wt 6g. With two rivets on upright. Curling terminals missing; one with surviving rivet hole.

BURIAL G124 (FIG 4.6)

Human remains: skeleton [148], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 33 <46> Iron *spearhead*; complete. Total L 299mm, Wt 252g. To right of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type H2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 34 <49> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade W 18mm, L 99+mm, Wt 21g. Left hip. Possibly Evison 1987, type 1.

BURIAL G136 (FIG 4.6)

Human remains: skeleton [137], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 35 <48> Monochrome glass *beads*. Neck area; necklace.
- a One medium black disc.
 - b Twelve medium black annular.
 - c Four large black annular.
 - d Three medium black short, rounded cylinder.

BURIAL G139 (FIG 4.6)

Human remains: skeleton [140], ?female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 36 <51> Monochrome glass and amber *beads*. Neck area; necklace.
- a Two opaque yellow thin-walled glass cylinder.
 - b One translucent blue large glass bicone.
 - c One large wedge-shaped amber.
- 37 <52> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 75mm, blade W 16mm, total L 118mm, Wt 25g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 38 Lugged jar with simple out-turned rim and footring base. Unburnished. Only one pierced lug is present and the original number is not known. Fabric ES/F/1 with black core and inner surface and patchy dark grey to mid brown exterior surface (Fig 6.5, P61).

BURIAL G142 (FIGS 4.7 AND 4.8)

Human remains: skeleton [143], male, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 39 <54> Copper-alloy *small square-headed brooch*; complete. L44mm, W20mm, Wt 9g. Right shoulder. Kentish. Corrosion from iron pin. Containing possible mineralised textile remains. First half 6th century (Fig 4.8).
- 40 <55> Copper-alloy *small square-headed brooch*; complete. L48mm, W21mm, Wt 9g. Left shoulder. Corrosion from iron pin. Kentish. First half 6th century (Fig 4.8).
- 41 <53> Glass *beads*; 21 monochrome and five polychrome. Positioned at left and right of waist, to left of left upper and lower leg.
- a Two large translucent pale green discs.
 - b Two medium opaque red discs.
 - c Two medium black globular.
 - d Five medium black discs.
 - e Six medium translucent blue annular.
 - f One medium opaque yellow disc.
 - g One large black annular.
 - h One large translucent brown annular.
 - i One medium translucent pale blue disc (not illustrated).
 - j One large black annular with circumferential dots oined by trails of uncertain colour.
 - k One large red disc with yellow crossing wave trails.
 - l Three dark blue beads with white crumb decoration.
- 42 <61> Glass *beads*; four monochrome and eight polychrome. Position unknown.
- a One large black annular.
 - b Two medium translucent blue annular.
 - c One large translucent brown disc.
 - d Two large black annular with circumferential dots joined by trails of uncertain colour.
 - e One large black annular with irregular white equatorial trail.
 - f One large red disc with opaque yellow irregular circumferential wave.
 - g Four dark blue globular with crumb decoration; two white and red, and two blue and white.
- 43 <57> Iron *buckle* with copper-alloy *plate*; complete. W 30mm, plate L 25mm, Wt 10g. On chest, positioned just under keys. Possible mineralised textile remains. Marzinzik 2003, type II.21b. 6th century.
- 44 <56> Iron *keys*; incomplete. Max L 70mm, Wt 132g. On chest under right shoulder (under no 39). Four shafts, two of which have L-shaped terminal; all with attachment loop.
- 45 <58> Ivory *purse ring*; incomplete. Di 130mm, Wt 75g. Over left upper leg.
- 46 <59> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 69mm, blade W 15mm, total L 89+mm, Wt 11g. Left hip. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

Fig 4.5 Burial plans: G66, G83, G86, G89, G94 and G110

Fig 4.6 Burial plans: G97, G114, G124, G136 and G139

Fig 4.7 Burial plan: G142

Fig 4.8 Square-headed brooches nos 39 and 40 from G142

BURIAL G145 (FIG 4.9)

Human remains: skeleton [146], sex undetermined, 18–45 years
Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G150 (FIG 4.9)

Human remains: skeleton [151], female, 30–45 years
Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G153 (FIG 4.9)

Human remains: skeleton [154], female, 18–29 years
Grave goods:

- 47 <60> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Total L 36+mm, Wt 36g. Left hip.
Type uncertain.

BURIAL G156 (FIG 4.9)

Human remains: skeleton [157], male, 30–45 years
Grave goods:

- 48 <64> Iron *shield boss*; incomplete. Wt 30g. Over right lower leg.
Fragmentary. Type uncertain.
49 <62> Iron disc-headed rivet. Di 85.5mm, Wt 96g. To the right of right
lower leg. Central knob; slightly convex. Similar to: Evison 1987,
G98 3 c–f.
50 <63> Iron disc-headed rivet. Di 85.5mm, Wt 96g. To the right of right
lower leg, positioned partly under no 49. Central knob; slightly
convex. Similar to Evison 1987, G98 3 c–f.
51 <65> Iron *spearhead*; complete. Total L 416mm, Wt 282g. To left of
skull, pointing upwards; shaft would extend parallel with left arm.
Swanton 1973, type H3. Late 5th to 6th century.
52 <66> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 87mm, blade W 16mm, total
L 149mm, Wt 41g. To right of and partly under pelvis. Evison
1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G189 (FIG 4.10)

Human remains: skeleton [190], ?female, 18–45 years
Grave goods:

- 53 <84> Copper-alloy *button brooch*; complete. Di 17mm, Wt 4g.
Found within jaw. First half 6th century.
54 <79> Iron *pin* (not illustrated). L 150mm, Wt 12g. Horizontally across
neck area.
55 <78> *Beads*; 47 amber; one monochrome glass. Cluster right hip.
a Fifteen large and 24 small irregular amber.
b Three small bicone amber.
c Three medium and two small flattened-section amber.
d One medium globular semi-translucent orange glass.
56 <81> *Beads*; 6 amber; one rock crystal. Mid chest.
a One large faceted amber.
b One medium flattened-section amber.
c Four medium triangular-sectioned amber.
d One large faceted cylindrical rock crystal.
57 <89> *Beads*; 35 gold-in-glass. Neck area; necklace.
58 *Beads*; seven amber. Position unknown.
a Two medium with flattened section.
b One medium globular.
c Three medium triangular section.
d One small wedge-shaped.
59 <91> Iron *buckle*; complete. W 34mm, Wt 14g. Mid waist area. Oval loop
with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.10a–i. 5th to 7th century.

60 Cluster of objects at left hip, forming *purse group*.

- a <82> *Purse* contents. Left hip; hanging slightly lower than objects
b–f. Corroded lump containing copper-alloy pierced disc, copper-
alloy washer, copper-alloy plate decorated with incised diamond
pattern, iron rings and unidentified iron objects (illustrated from X-ray).
b <82> Possible *key*; incomplete.
c <82> Iron *rove*; complete.
d <83> Iron *ring* attached to copper-alloy *unidentified object*;
incomplete. Ring Di 25mm; fixing L 46mm, W 12mm.
e <87> Copper-alloy *coin* (not illustrated). Constantine I
(AD 307–37), Di 23mm; AD 310–13, Trier; *RIC* 6, no 873.
f <88> *Glass* fragment (not illustrated). L 20+mm,
W 12+mm, T 3.5–4.76mm, Wt 1g. Blue; slightly corroded.

61 *Series of strap-ends and mounts* positioned to the right of the right leg, with most mounts positioned next to the upper leg. The strap-ends with suspension loops at the terminal were positioned to the right of the lower leg, forming the ends of at least two straps. No strap

fittings were found around waist. Although these long examples
from Eastbourne do not include any objects, chatelaines are
sometimes known to reach as low as the calf (Walton Rogers 2007,
134).

- a <77> Copper-alloy *strap-end/mount*; incomplete. L 35mm, W
8.5mm. Rivet at widest end, incised line decoration.
b <77> Copper-alloy *strap-end/mount*; incomplete. L 45mm, W
7mm. Rivet hole at widest end undecorated.
c <77> Copper-alloy *strap-end/mount*; incomplete. L 65mm, W 13mm.
Rivet hole at each end; punched triangular decoration at margins.
d <77> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 39mm, W 10mm.
Rectangular; rivet at either end undecorated.
e <77> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 33mm, W 10 mm.
Rectangular rivets at each end; punched dot decoration at margins.
f <77> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 33mm, W 9 mm.
Rectangular rivets at each end; punched dot decoration at margins.
g <77> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 38mm, W 9 mm.
Rectangular rivets at each end; punched dot decoration at margins.
h <77> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 35mm, W 9 mm.
Rectangular rivets at each end; punched dot decoration at margins.
i <76> Copper-alloy *shackle* with suspension loop; complete. L
68mm, W 9mm, Wt 8g. Decorated with engraved vertical and
horizontal lines and attached to a copper-alloy ring.
j <95> Copper-alloy *shackle* with suspension loop; complete. L
70mm, W 10mm, Wt 11g. Decorated with engraved vertical and
horizontal lines and attached to a copper-alloy ring.
62 <92> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 20mm, W 14mm,
Wt 3g. To right of right hip. Two plates joined by rivet.
63 <80> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 88mm, blade W 17mm, total
L 143mm, Wt 31g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989,
group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.
64 <90> Copper-alloy *riveted plate* and *U-sectioned plate*; incomplete.
Right hip. Possible vessel fittings.

BURIAL G192 (FIG 4.9)

Human remains: skeleton [193], ?female, 30–45+ years
Grave goods:

- 65 <72> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 32mm, Wt 6g. Left side of waist. Oval
loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
66 <71> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 106mm, blade W 27mm, total
L 149mm, Wt 55g. Horizontally at left hip. Evison 1987, type 1;
Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G195 (FIG 4.11)

Human remains: skeleton [196], infant, 1–5+ years
Grave goods:

- 67 <70> *Beads*; 13 monochrome glass, one polychrome glass and 11
coral. Cluster around neck area; necklace.
a One medium and four small black globular.
b One medium translucent blue globular.
c One medium opaque bluish-white annular.
d Five medium translucent blue annular.
e One medium black irregular coiled.
f One medium red disc with opaque yellow circumferential wave.
g Eleven small cylindrical coral.
68 <73> Copper-alloy *stud*; complete. L 9mm, Wt <2g.

Fig 4.9 Burial plans: G145, G150, G153, G156 and G192

Fig 4.10 Burial plan: G189

BURIAL G198 (FIG 4.11)*Human remains:* skeleton [199], infant, 6–11 years*Grave goods:*

- 69** <85> Copper-alloy *disc brooch*; incomplete. Di 33mm, Wt 7g. Pin missing. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 70** <75> Iron *ring* and copper-alloy *buckle*; incomplete. Wt 20g. Chest area. Frame with concave sides and edges and knobs at each corner. Possible medieval intrusion. Possible mineralised textile remains.
- 71** <86> Copper-alloy *strap fitting*; incomplete. L 32mm, W 8mm. Rivet hole at each end; punched-hole decoration.
- 72** <86> Copper alloy *plate*; incomplete. L 20mm, W 14mm, Wt 21g. Irregularly shaped, perforated.
- 73** <74> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 96mm, blade W 22mm, total L 126mm, Wt 37g. Vertically, to left of waist. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 74** Iron *unidentified object* (not illustrated). Wt 21g.

BURIAL G206 (FIG 4.11)*Human remains:* skeleton [207], infant 1–5+ years*Grave goods:*

- 75** <93> Iron *miniature francisca*; complete. L 76mm, T 20mm, W 40mm, Wt 97g. Right of lower leg or feet area. Similar to miniature axe from Groß-Gerau, grave 17 (L 90 mm; Roeren 1960, fig 6, no 8, 270); a further seven miniature axes between 65mm and 115mm long have been recovered from Jessains (grave 2), Samson (graves 1 and 3), Spontin (grave G), Sahlenburg (grave 31) and Furfooz (no context) (Böhme 1974, 106). Second half 5th century.
- 76** <106> Copper-alloy *buckle*; complete. W 22mm, Wt 4g. Small oval loop with angled oval section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–ii.
- 77** <107> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 62+mm, blade W 12mm, total L 93+mm, Wt 16g. Type uncertain. Found in association with iron *stud* (not illustrated), under vessel repair, under feet.
- 78** <94> Copper-alloy *repair piece for vessel*; incomplete. L 36mm. Under feet. U-shaped section. Rectangular iron plate fragment with rivet hole adhering to it.
- 79** <94> Three iron *studs* (not illustrated). Under feet.
- 80** Copper-alloy *disc* (not illustrated). Di 17mm.

BURIAL G210 (FIG 4.11)*Human remains:* skeleton [211], female, 30–45 years*Grave goods:* no finds**BURIAL G213 (FIG 4.12)***Human remains:* skeleton [214], male, 30–45+ years*Grave goods:*

- 81** <101> Glass *bead*. Medium translucent blue disc.
- 82** <100> Iron *knife*; complete. L 122mm, W 10mm, Wt 21g. Right hip. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 2.

BURIAL G232 (FIG 4.12)*Human remains:* skeleton [233], male, 18–29 years*Grave goods:*

- 83** <102> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 302mm, Wt 244g. Right of skull. Swanton 1973, type H2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 84** <114> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 60+mm, W 10mm. Left hip. Type uncertain.
- 85** <119> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 99mm, blade W 19mm, total L 145mm, Wt 55g. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G235 (FIG 4.12)*Human remains:* skeleton [236], male, 18–29 years*Grave goods:*

- 86** <98> Iron *seax*; complete. Blade L 202mm, blade W 18mm, total L 265mm, Wt 112g. Right hip; partly underlying pelvis. Böhner (1958), type A1. 7th century.
- 87** <99> Two *rod* fragments; incomplete. L 54+mm and 30+mm. Mid waist. Tapering shank; section unknown. Possible pin fragments.

BURIAL G238 (FIG 4.12)*Human remains:* skeleton [239], sex undetermined, 45+ years*Grave goods:* no finds**BURIAL G247 (FIG 4.12)***Human remains:* skeleton [248], infant, 6–11 years*Grave goods:*

- 88** <105> Copper-alloy *buckle-plate*; incomplete. L18mm, W 12mm. Mid waist. Single rivet hole. Marzinzik 2003, type II.21b. 6th century.

BURIAL G250 (FIG 4.13)*Human remains:* skeleton [251], infant, 6–11 years*Grave goods:* no finds**BURIAL G250 (FIG 4.13)***Human remains:* skeleton [252] (alongside and contemporary with skeleton [251]), infant, 6–11 years*Grave goods:* no finds**BURIAL G254 (FIG 4.13)***Human remains:* skeleton [255], male, 18–29 years*Grave goods:*

- 89** <104> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 35mm, W 20mm, Wt 12g. Right hip. Oval loop with triangular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b.
- 90** <103> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 71mm, blade W 17mm, total L 90+mm, Wt 15g. Right hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G257 (FIG 4.13)*Human remains:* skeleton [259], female, 18–45 years*Grave goods:* no finds**BURIAL G260 (FIG 4.13)***Human remains:* skeleton [261], infant, 6–11 years*Grave goods:*

- 91** <108> Iron *spearhead*; complete. Total L 264mm, Wt 186g. Right of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type D1. 6th to 7th century.

BURIAL G263 (FIG 4.14)*Human remains:* skeleton [264], female, 30–45 years*Grave goods:*

- 92** <112> Copper-alloy *applied saucer brooch-plate*; incomplete. Di 35 × 38mm, catch-plate W 8 mm, Wt 8g. Mid chest area. Applied backplate with iron corrosion from pin. 5th century.
- 93** <113> Copper-alloy *applied saucer brooch-plate and partial silvered decorated top plate*. Wt 4g. Silvered. Mid chest area. 5th century.
- 94** <109> *Beads*; six monochrome glass (one not illustrated), 26 polychrome glass and three amber. Cluster between upper legs.
- a** Two medium translucent blue annular.
 - b** One medium translucent blue disc.
 - c** One medium translucent brown annular.
 - d** One large and one very large translucent brown disc.
 - e** Seven large black annular with dots joined by trails of uncertain colour.
 - f** Three large black annular with circumferential waves of uncertain colour.
 - g** One large black annular with crossing waves and dots of uncertain colour.
 - h** Two large black annular with regularly sized, irregularly spaced opaque white dots.
 - i** Six large dark blue barrel with red and white crumb decoration.
 - j** One medium red square-sectioned cylinder with yellow spiral trail.
 - k** One medium dark green square-sectioned cylinder with red spiral trail.
 - l** Two large colourless disc with yellow core and one large colourless disc with red core.
 - m** Two very large pale translucent blue melon with red circumferential spiral overlying an opaque pale blue wave.
 - n** Two large circular amber disc.
 - o** One medium globular amber.
- 95** <110> Glass *beads*; 12 monochrome and four polychrome. Mid chest and waist.
- a** Five medium opaque red disc.
 - b** One opaque bluish-white disc.
 - c** Six translucent blue annular.
 - d** One medium red square-sectioned cylinder with yellow spiral trail.
 - e** One medium dark green square-sectioned cylinder with red spiral trail.
 - f** Two medium opaque white cylinder with translucent blue spiral trail.

Fig 4.11 Burial plans: G195, G198, G206 and G210

Fig 4.12 Burial plans: G213, G232, G235, G238 and G247

Fig 4.13 Burial plans: G250, G254, G257, G260, G266, G269, G272 and G275

96 <111> Glass *beads*; 46 monochrome and three polychrome. Left of chest.

- a** Two medium opaque bluish-white disc.
- b** Two medium opaque yellow disc.
- c** Two medium opaque brownish-red disc.
- d** Seven medium opaque red disc.
- e** One large black disc.
- f** Twenty-five medium blue annular.
- g** One medium opaque green disc.
- h** One medium opaque green with hexagonal section.
- i** One medium opaque bluish-white melon.
- j** Two medium translucent yellow melon.
- k** Two medium red square-sectioned cylinder with yellow spiral trail.
- l** One medium dark green square-sectioned cylinder with red spiral trail.

97 <117> Glass *beads*; 20 monochrome and three polychrome. Neck and chest area.

- a** One medium opaque bluish-white melon.
- b** Ten medium translucent blue annular.
- c** Two medium opaque bluish-white disc.
- d** Two medium opaque yellow annular.
- e** Two medium opaque brownish-red annular.
- f** One medium opaque red annular.
- g** One medium opaque dark green melon.
- h** One medium dark green square-sectioned cylinder with red spiral trail.
- i** Two medium opaque red melon with opaque yellow spiral trail.

98 <121> Glass *beads*; ten monochrome.

- a** Four medium translucent blue annular.
- b** Two medium opaque green disc.
- c** One medium opaque red disc.
- d** Three medium black disc.

BURIAL G266 (FIG 4.13)

Human remains: skeleton [267], female, 30–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G269 (FIG 4.13)

Human remains: skeleton [270], female?, 30–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G272 (FIG 4.13)

Human remains: skeleton [273], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 99** Small *jar* with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished but decorated with stamped/impressed decoration possibly utilising a bird bone. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with mid grey core and inner surface and patchy dark grey to dull brown outer surface (Fig 6.5, **P62**).

BURIAL G275 (FIG 4.13)

Human remains: skeleton [276], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 100** <116> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 75mm, blade W 16mm, total L 119mm, Wt 25g. Diagonally over chest area. Evison 1987, type 4; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 7th to early 8th century.

BURIAL G278 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [280], infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G293 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [294], male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 101** <120> Iron *buckle*; incomplete (not illustrated). Wt 8g. Found to right of pelvis. With attached plate fragments. Marzinzik 2003, type II.
- 102** <118> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 114+mm, blade W 18mm, total L 167mm, Wt 45g. Horizontally over left side pelvis. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G308 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [309], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G311 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [312], female, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G314 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [315], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 103** <122> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 86mm, blade W 19mm, total L 123mm, Wt 28g. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G317 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [318], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G321 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [322], female, 30–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G324 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [325], male, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 104** <123> Copper-alloy *ferrule*; complete. H 21mm, Di 23mm, Wt 18g. Found at left side of pelvis. Ferrule with closed end, for wooden staff or spear. Decorated with three groups of concentric lines. Pierced perforation (Di 1mm) near open end.

BURIAL G327 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [328], female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 105** <127> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. W 22mm, pin L 27mm, Wt 4g. Waist area, to the right. Oval. Marzinzik 2003, type I.10b–i.
- 106** <126> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 93mm, blade W 25mm, total L 165mm, Wt 45g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G330 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [331], female, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G333 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [334], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G336 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: skeleton [337], female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 107** <125> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade W 18mm, total L 96+mm, Wt 17g. Left hip. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G340 (FIG 4.15)

Human remains: infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G344 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [339], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G345 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [346], male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G348 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [349], female?, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 108** <133> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. Right hip. Marzinzik 2003, ?type I.11a–i.
- 109** <130> Iron *knife*; complete. L 124mm, W 9mm, Wt 15g. Left hip. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 2.

BURIAL G351 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [352], juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods:

- 110** <135> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 25mm, W 21mm, pin L 24mm, Wt 8g. Right hip. Large iron pin, circular-sectioned loop. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
- 111** Cluster of objects, representing *girdle group*.
- a** <139> Four iron *rings*; complete. Di 30–38mm, Wt 32g. Left hip; above keys.

Fig 4.14 Burial plan: G263

Fig 4.15 Burial plans: G278, G293, G308, G311, G314, G317, G321, G324, G327, G330, G336 and G340

- b** <138> Iron *key*; incomplete. L 92mm. Left hip. Looped head with rectangular-sectioned shaft.
- c** <141> Iron *key*; complete. L 85mm, Wt 6g. Left hip. Looped head with rectangular-sectioned shaft, right-angled terminal.
- 112** <140> Iron *knife* (not illustrated). Blade L 68mm, blade W 16mm, total L 112mm, Wt 21g. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.
- 113** <136> Copper-alloy *plate*; complete. L10mm. Left hip. Folded plate.

BURIAL G354 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [355], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 114** <132> Iron *pin* or *nail*; incomplete. L 51mm. Just below left shoulder. Square section.
- 115** <137> Three amber *beads*.
- a** One small barrel.
- b** One medium circular disc.
- c** One small flattened section.
- 116** <131> Copper-alloy *tweezers*; complete. L 57mm, Wt 7g. Left of skull, above shoulder. Attached to copper-alloy wire slipknot ring.

BURIAL G357 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [358], infant 1–11

Grave goods:

- 117** <129> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 28mm, W 16mm, Wt 6g. Mid waist. Oval loop with triangular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b.
- 118** <128> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 88mm, blade W 16mm, total L 132mm, Wt 20g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G360 (FIG 4.16)

Human remains: skeleton [361], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 119** <142> Iron *ring* or *ferrule*; complete. Di 28mm, Wt 18g. To right of right lower leg; at distance from body. Rectangular section; possibly a medieval intrusion.
- 120** <142> Possible *knife*; incomplete (not illustrated). L 95+mm, Wt 22g. Tang only, with traces of wood.

BURIAL G374 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [375], female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 121** Iron *rove* (not illustrated).
- 122** <144> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 82mm, blade W 17mm, total L 118mm, Wt 19g. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G377 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [378], ?female, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G380 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [381] Juvenile, 12–17

Grave goods:

- 123** <149> Five iron *arrowheads*; incomplete. L 74+mm, 90mm, 82mm, 94+mm, 112+mm; max blade W 16mm, 16mm, 15mm, 16mm; total Wt 82g. Left of skull. 5th century.
- 124** <148> Iron *buckle loop*; incomplete (not illustrated). Mid waist. Possibly D-shaped. Marzinzik 2003, type I.10.
- 125** <147> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L78+mm, W13mm, Wt 13g. Left of body; horizontally. Type uncertain.
- 126** <150> *Accessory vessel*; fabric ES/Q/AS/1. Above skull. Carinated pottery bowl with simple out-turned rim and faceted cordon (Fig 6.5, P63). 5th century.

BURIAL G383 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [384], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G388 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [389], juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G391 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [392], infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G394 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [395], male, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G401 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [402], male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 127** <151A> Bone *pin*; incomplete. L 73mm, W 6mm, Wt 2g. Right of skull, near forehead (skull facing right). Circular-sectioned.
- 128** <151B> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 79+mm, W 11mm, Wt 24g. Laid out vertically, right of right lower leg. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G404 (FIG 4.17)

Human remains: skeleton [405], ?male, 45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G443 (FIG 4.18)

Human remains: skeleton [444], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 129** <158> Iron *knife*; complete blade L 64mm, blade W 9mm, total L 97mm, Wt 13g. Vertically at right hip. Evison 1987, ?type 2; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G446 (FIGS 4.18 AND 4.19)

Human remains: skeleton [447], female, 45+ years

Grave goods:

These objects were initially interpreted as being associated with skeleton [447]. However, G446 intercut G475 (skeleton [476], Fig 4.20), a grave which had clearly been disturbed, as its arm fragments were found near the hip of skeleton [447], out of anatomical position. Skeleton [447] showed no finds located on or in close enough proximity to the body, and the skeleton was found in correct anatomical order with no disturbances. The objects were spread over the area left of the skeleton, rather than clustered together, suggesting either a careless way of depositing the items or a disturbance, the former being uncharacteristic given the indication of status of the objects. The undisturbed state of skeleton [447], combined with the notion that skeleton [476] had been heavily disturbed, makes it likely the finds should rather be associated with G475 (skeleton [476]). Despite this, the position of the finds is given relative to skeleton [447].

- 130** <154> Copper-alloy *button brooch*; complete. Di 43mm, Wt 8g. Left of left upper arm, near elbow. Iron corrosion from pin. Containing possible mineralised textile remains. First half 6th century (Fig 4.19).
- 131** <156> Silver *finger ring*; complete. External Di 38mm, internal Di 28mm, Wt 3g. Spiral with small copper-alloy repair. 6th century.
- 132** <153> *Beads*; eight irregularly shaped amber. Left of left upper arm, near elbow.
- 133** <155> Copper-alloy *buckle* with three shoe-shaped *studs*; complete. Buckle W 32mm, tongue L 31mm, studs L 25mm (2), 16mm (1), total Wt 27g. Shield and tongue. Marzinzik 2003, type I.2. 6th century.

BURIAL G449 (FIG 4.18)

Human remains: skeleton [450], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G452 (FIG 4.18)

Human remains: skeleton [453], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 134** <157> Iron *spearhead*; complete. Total L 416mm, Wt 357g. Right of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type C4. 6th to 7th century.
- 135** Closely associated objects, across mid waist. Possible contents of *purse* or *pouch*.
- a** <160> Iron *fire-steel*; incomplete. Total L 170mm, Wt 32g. Horizontally across mid waist. Bird head type (similar to Evison 1994, 33/3 and 68/4).
- b** <159> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 87mm, blade W 18mm, total L 131mm, Wt 24g. Horizontally across mid waist, under fire-steel. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- c** <161> Iron *nail*; incomplete. L 80mm, head Di 14mm. Waist; under fire-steel, above knife, but slightly to the left. Tip of shank missing.

Fig 4.16 Burial plans: G333, G344, G345, G348, G351, G354, G357 and G360

Fig 4.17 Burial plans: G374, G377, G380, G383, G388, G391, G394, G401 and G404

Fig 4.18 Burial plans: G443, G446, G449 and G452

Fig 4.19 Button brooch no 130 from G446

BURIAL G462 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [463], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 136 Cluster of objects next to left hip, indicating *girdle* or *purse group*.
- a <163> *Beads*; one medium translucent blue annular glass and one large triangular-sectioned amber. Possibly used as toggles for bag.
- b <164> Iron *key*; complete. L154mm, Wt 60g. T-shaped key with looped terminal.
- c <164> Iron key; incomplete. L120mm, Wt 26g. T-shaped key. Terminal and one prong missing.
- d <168> Iron key and ring fragments; incomplete. Wt 79g.
- e <165> Copper-alloy *sheet*; incomplete. L 56mm, Wt 4g. Folded widthways. Possible belt/bag fitting.
- 137 <167> ?Lead *sheet* (not illustrated).

BURIAL G472 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [481], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 138 <365> Copper-alloy *intaglio*; complete. L 10mm, Wt 3g. Incised peacock decoration, square bezel finger ring setting. Late 4th to 5th century. Brancaster type (Johns 1996, 53–5).
- 139 <166> Iron *nail* or *pin*. Left shoulder. Rectangular head; section unknown. Position suggests pin.

BURIAL G475 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [476], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds but see discussion of finds from G446, skeleton [447], above

BURIAL G478 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [479], infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G487 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [488], male, 45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G490 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [491], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 140 <169> *Accessory vessel*; biconical jar with girth carination and simple everted rim. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 (Fig 6.5, P64).

BURIAL G493 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [494], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 141 <170> Iron *bar*; incomplete (not illustrated). Wt 11g.

BURIAL G496 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [497], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G499 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: no skeletal remains

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G562 (FIG 4.20)

Human remains: skeleton [563], male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 142 <177> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 75mm, blade W 18mm, total L 107mm, Wt 19g. Left waist. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G579 (FIG 4.21)

Human remains: skeleton [580], female, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 143 <191> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 30mm, Wt 10g. Right hip. Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b.
- 144 Cluster of objects located to the left of and slightly under the left elbow, parallel to left upper arm.
- a <183> Iron *pin*; incomplete. L 87mm. Circular section.
- b <182> Copper-alloy *needle*; incomplete. L 57mm, Wt 6g. Shaft rectangular-sectioned near head, tapering into round-sectioned point. Expanded flat ?oval head with circular perforation.
- c <186> Copper-alloy shackle with iron attachment loop; incomplete. L 48mm, Wt 4g. Single rivet hole at expanded end; attached to an incomplete iron ring.
- d.i <184> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 95mm, blade W 18mm, total L 130mm, Wt 32g. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- d.ii Iron *rove*; complete (not illustrated). Di 30mm. Position unknown but packed together with knife.
- e <185> Copper-alloy *mount*; incomplete. L 29mm. Punched hole decoration.
- 145 <192> Copper-alloy *unidentified object* (not illustrated). Right hip.

BURIAL G584 (FIGS 4.21 AND 4.22)

Human remains: skeleton [585], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 146 <179> Copper-alloy *disc brooch*; complete. Di 70mm, Wt 15g. Shoulder area (right). Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 147 <188> Copper-alloy *disc brooch*; complete. Di 70mm, Wt 10g. Shoulder area (left). Possible mineralised textile remains. Mid 5th to mid 6th century (Fig 4.22).
- 148 <187> *Beads*. Neck area.
- a Fifteen medium translucent blue annular.
- b One medium translucent blue disc.
- c One medium opaque pale blue disc.
- d Two medium opaque red disc.
- e One medium black disc.
- f One medium black coiled globular.
- g One medium blue melon.
- h One medium black annular with opaque white circumferential wave trail.
- i One medium globular amber.
- j One small cylindrical coral.
- k One small cowrie shell.
- l One tin bead of uncertain form.
- 149 <189> Copper-alloy *tube*; incomplete. L 18mm, Wt 1g. Found in neck area near glass beads no 148; probably part of necklace. Decorated with three groups of concentric lines.
- 150 <369> Copper-alloy *belt mount*; incomplete. L 34mm, Wt <2g. Punched dot decoration along long edges; one rivet *in situ*.
- 151 <181> Iron *knife*; incomplete (not illustrated). Total L 42+mm, Wt 36g. Evison 1987, ?type 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 152 <180> Copper-alloy *ring*; complete. Di 37mm, Wt 13g. Oval section, area of wear on inner surface.

BURIAL G587 (FIG 4.21)

Human remains: skeleton [588], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 153 <197> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 109mm, blade W 21mm, total L 172mm, Wt 49g. Diagonally over waist. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to late 7th century.
- 154 Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 39+mm, W 12mm, Wt 6g. Blade fragment.

BURIAL G590 (FIG 4.21)

Human remains: skeleton [591], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 155 Barrel-shaped *jar* with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished, but with signs of finger-tip decoration below rim. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with dark grey/black inner surface and core and dull orange-brown exterior. Sooting on interior surface (Fig 6.5, P66).

Fig 4.21 Burial plans: G579, G584, G587 and G590

147

Fig 4.22 Disc brooch no 147 from G584

BURIAL G593 (FIG 4.23)

Human remains: skeleton [594], female, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 156 <193> Copper-alloy *tweezers*; incomplete. L 71mm, Wt 10g.
- 157 <190> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 66mm, blade W 17mm, total L 115mm, Wt 23g. At left hip. Evison 1987, type 3; Härke 1989, group 1. Mid 6th to early 8th century.
- 158 *Jar* with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished but with signs of thumbing below rim to form the neck of the vessel. Fabric ES/F/AS/2 with black core and surfaces (Fig 6.5, P67).

BURIAL G596 (FIG 4.23)

Human remains: skeleton [597], ?male, 30–45 years

Grave goods: no finds but see below, G642, skeleton [642]

BURIAL G602 (FIG 4.23)

Human remains: skeleton [603], juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods:

- 159 <200> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 110mm, blade W 19mm, total L 129mm, Wt 31g. Left of left lower leg. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 2.

BURIAL G613 (FIG 4.24)

Human remains: skeleton [614], female, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G616 (FIG 4.23)

Human remains: skeleton [617], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 160 <195> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. L 51mm, Wt 8g. Mid waist. Elongated oval loop; pin missing. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b.
- 161 <210> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 64mm, blade W 18mm, total L 106mm, Wt 17g. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 162 <194> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 55mm, blade W 17mm, total L 91mm, Wt 13g. Between upper legs. Evison 1987, type 4; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 7th to early 8th century.
- 163 <203> Deer antler *knife handle* (not illustrated). L 165mm, Wt 70g. Traces of one iron rivet and two rivet holes near blade end, as well as slot to fit in scale tang, of which traces survive. Tip filed away; wear on handle. Similar to Crummy 1988, fig 7, no 3070, 73.

BURIAL G630 (FIGS 4.24 AND 4.25)

Human remains: skeleton [631], ?female, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 164 <214> Iron *buckle*; incomplete (not illustrated). Pin L 31mm, Wt 12g. Mid chest, left of cluster of objects no 165. Oval loop. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i
- 165 *Cluster of objects* positioned on chest next to left upper arm (a–g),

with rings positioned on left shoulder (h–j), suggesting suspension from shoulder.

- a <211> Copper-alloy *pierced saucer brooch*; complete. Di 43mm, Wt 22g. Left chest area; covered by key fragments e. Gilded, pierced, reused as pendant. Saucer brooch with style I quadrupeds around floriated/anchor cross. Early to mid 6th century.
- b <212> Iron *pin*; complete. L 24mm. Coiled shepherd's head; rectangular section.
- c <212> Iron *brooch/buckle pin*; incomplete. L 34mm. Illustrated from X-ray.
- d <212> Iron *unidentified object*; incomplete. L 38mm, W 16mm. Flat rectangular plate with small circular perforation at centre.
- e <212> Iron *keys*; incomplete. L 38mm, W 10mm. Two key ends with right-angled terminals.
- f <212> Copper-alloy *ring*; incomplete. Di 40mm. Left chest area, at top of cluster a–g, partly covered by key fragments. Circular-sectioned wire with twisted closure.
- g <212> Iron *rods*; incomplete. L 26mm and 22mm. Circular-sectioned with rounded terminals.
- h <213> Iron *looped tag or ring*; complete. L 42mm, loop Di 22mm. Similar to Evison and Hill 1996, fig 31, 68/4 b–c.
- i <213> Iron *ferrule*; complete. H 22mm, Di 20mm.
- j <213> Iron *rings*; incomplete. Di 36mm and 40mm.

BURIAL G633 (FIG 4.24)

Human remains: skeleton [634], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 166 <202> Iron *unidentified object*; incomplete. L 48mm, W 26mm, Wt 9g. Rectangular plate with small central circular perforation; plate decreases in width to right-angled terminal. Possible key end or lock-plate.
- 167 <202> Iron *key*; incomplete. L 40mm. Key end with right-angled terminal.

BURIAL G636 (FIG 4.24)

Human remains: skeleton [637], sex undetermined, 12–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 168 <208> Glass *bead*. Medium opaque green disc. Neck area.
- 169 <204> Copper-alloy *buckle*; complete. W 41mm, Wt 25g. Mid waist area. Solid cast. Marzinzik 2003, type I.5a. 5th to later 6th century.
- 170 <207> Iron *keys*; incomplete. L 74mm, Wt 28g. Mid waist area (above buckle). Three key fragments including two shafts (one with flat shaft) and a T-shaped key end.
- 171 <206> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 85mm, blade W 14mm, total L 97mm, Wt 17g. Mid waist area (above buckle). Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.
- 172 <209> Copper-alloy *coin* (not illustrated). Wt 3g. Neck area, near bead, indicating it might have been part of necklace. Postumus (AD 259–68); *antoninianus*, pierced at 8 o'clock. *RIC* 5(2), no 309.

BURIAL G639 (FIG 4.24)

Human remains: skeleton [640], female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 173 <219> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 25mm, W 18mm, Wt 6g. On right foot. Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.

BURIAL G642 (FIG 4.23)

Human remains: skeleton [642], sex undetermined, 18–45 years (below and earlier than skeleton [597])

Grave goods:

Certain association of the following finds to either skeleton [597] or skeleton [642] was not possible.

- 174 <216> Iron *buckle or ring*; incomplete. L 34mm, W 25mm, Wt 8g. Above right waist area. Oval loop with oval section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
- 175 <370> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 42mm, W 30mm, Wt 8g. Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
- 176 <215> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 120mm, blade W 24mm, total L 146mm, Wt 47g. To left of waist. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G643 (FIG 4.24)

Human remains: skeleton [644], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 177 <222> Iron *ferrule or socket*; incomplete. L 36mm, Di 13mm, Wt 14g. Next to right shoulder. Possibly from spearhead.

Fig 4.23 Burial plans: G593, G596, G602, G616 and G642

Fig 4.24 Burial plans: G613, G630, G633, G636, G639 and G643

165a

Fig 4.25 Saucer brooch no 165a from G630

BURIAL G646 (FIG 4.26)*Human remains:* skeleton [647], infant, 1–5+ years*Grave goods:*

- 178 <217> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 82mm, blade W 20mm, total L 135mm, Wt 37g. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 179 <218> Iron *unidentified object*; incomplete. L 56+mm and 22+mm, Wt 6g. Possible pin fragments; section unknown.

BURIAL G649 (FIGS 4.26 AND 4.27)*Human remains:* skeleton [650], ?female, 18–45+ years*Grave goods:*

- 180 <220> Copper-alloy *quoit brooch*; complete. Di 89mm, Wt 6g. On right shoulder. Ager 1985, type D1. Incised concentric lines and punched stamp decoration (Ager 1985, 8–9). Iron pin. Possible mineralised textile remains. 5th to early 6th century (Fig 4.27).
- 181 <221> Iron *knife*; complete (not illustrated). Blade L 126mm, blade W 17mm, total L 179mm, Wt 36g. Left of waist. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G652 (FIG 4.26)*Human remains:* skeleton [653], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years*Grave goods:*

- 182 <225> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 83mm, blade W 17mm, total L 114mm, Wt 24g. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G655 (FIGS 4.28 AND 4.29)*Human remains:* skeleton [656], female, 18–29 years*Grave goods:*

- 183 <230> Copper-alloy *S-shaped zoomorphic brooch*; complete. L 55mm, W 53mm, Wt 6g. Neck area. Iron pin corrosion containing possible mineralised textile remains. Frankish. Early 6th century (Fig 4.29).
- 184 <234> Miniature *bow brooch* with semicircular head-plate and triangular foot-plate; complete. L 43mm, W 18mm, Wt 6g. Waist area. Possible mineralised textile remains. Early 6th century (Fig 4.29). One of pair with no 185.
- 185 <234> Copper-alloy *square-headed brooch*; complete. L 46mm, W 17mm, Wt 6g. Waist area. Possible mineralised textile remains. Early 6th century (Fig 4.29). One of pair with no 184.
- 186 <244> Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. Head L 30mm, total L 178mm. Underlying head, pointing upwards, so worn on the right. Frankish

pin with head in the form of a bird in profile. Shaft appears to be tinned. Body and tail of bird set with four garnets; eye formed of a pearl set in a circular collet. Traces of gilding, mainly on otherwise plain reverse. Frankish (similar to Martin 2002, figs 61.1, 3–8 and 62.3–5). Possible mineralised textile remains. First two-thirds of the 6th century (Fig 4.29).

- 187 <231> Six amber *beads*. Neck area.
a Four medium globular.
b Two small barrel.
- 188 <245> *Beads*; 18 monochrome glass and 33 amber.
a One small translucent blue drawn cut cylinder.
b Seventeen gold-in-glass.
c Thirty-three small globular amber.
- 189 Six amber *beads*.
a Two small irregularly shaped.
b Two barrel.
c Two flattened section.
- 190 <232> *Beads*; 43 monochrome glass and ten amber. Neck and chest area.
a Forty-three gold-in-glass.
b Seven small irregular.
c Two medium flattened section.
- 191 <229> Gold *braid*; incomplete. L 12mm. Forehead area.
- 192 <233> Iron *buckle*; complete. W 33mm, Wt 16g. Chest area. Oval loop with subcircular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b.
- 193 <235> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 111mm, blade W 19mm, total L 175mm, Wt 41g. On left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 194 <223> Glass *claw beaker*; complete. H 153mm, rim Di 87mm. Kentish; Evison 1982, type 3b (Fig 4.29).

BURIAL G658 (FIG 4.26)*Human remains:* skeleton [659], male, 18–29 years*Grave goods:*

- 195 <224> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 249mm, Wt 174g. Swanton 1973, type H2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 196 <238a> Iron *pin or key*; incomplete. L 116mm. Shepherd's crook head; square-sectioned shaft. Pin dating to the Migration period (Walton Rogers 2007, 127, fig 4.17a). Alternatively (given the square section) this could be a crooked key terminal (Evison 1994, 19).
- 197 <238b> Iron *fire-steel*; incomplete. L 113mm, Wt 8g. Horse head type. 5th to 6th century.
- 198 <236> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade W 22+mm, total L 134+mm, Wt 41g. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G661 (FIG 4.26)*Human remains:* skeleton [662], sex undetermined, 18–45 years*Grave goods:*

- 199 <239> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 182mm, Wt 92g. Swanton 1973, type E1. 5th century.
- 200 <226a> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 78+mm, blade W 24mm, total L 130+mm, Wt 49g. Evison 1987, ?type 1 Late 5th to 8th century.
- 201 <226b> Iron *plate*; incomplete (not illustrated). Wt 6g.

BURIAL G671 (FIG 4.30)*Human remains:* skeleton [672], age and sex undetermined*Grave goods:*

- 202 <237> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 25mm, W 21mm, Wt 4g. Mid waist. Oval loop with oval section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b.
- 203 <228> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 150mm, blade W 19mm, total L 205mm, Wt 65g. Between waist and right arm. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 3. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G674 (FIG 4.30)*Human remains:* skeleton [675], juvenile, 12–17 years*Grave goods:* no finds**BURIAL G680 (FIG 4.30)***Human remains:* skeleton [681], male, 18–45 years*Grave goods:*

- 204 <240> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 239mm, Wt 158g. Left of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type H2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 205 <242> Iron *pin*; incomplete. L 138mm. To right of and parallel with knife 207. Shepherd's crook head, square section. Possible knife-pin (Walton Rogers 2007, 126; Evison 1987, 82).

Fig 4.26 Burial plans: G646, G649, G652, G658 and G661

Fig 4.27 Quoit brooch no 180 from G649

- 206 <243> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 36mm, Wt 12g. Mid waist. Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
 207 <241> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 89mm, blade W 27mm, total L 137mm, Wt 63g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 4; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 7th to early 8th century.

BURIAL G692 (FIG 4.31)

Human remains: skeleton [693], infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods:

- 208 <246> *Beads*; four monochrome glass and one amber.
 a Two small translucent blue twisted drawn cylinder.
 b Two small blue coiled marvered cylinder.
 c One medium amber bicone.
 209 <247> *Beads*; two monochrome glass, one polychrome glass and seven amber. Found in cluster under right underarm; ?part of bracelet.
 a One medium opaque yellow short rounded cylinder.
 b One medium translucent pale blue disc.
 c One medium opaque red short cylinder with opaque white wide crossing waves.
 d One long amber bicone ('spindle').
 e Two medium globular amber.
 f One large and one very large wedge-shaped amber.
 g Two very large irregular amber.
 210 <249> *Beads*; seven monochrome glass and three amber. Spread over upper body.
 a Two small blue coiled marvered cylinder.
 b One gold-in-glass.
 c Two medium opaque pale blue disc.
 d One medium opaque yellow short rounded cylinder.
 e One small black irregular coiled.
 f One medium wedge-shaped amber.
 g Two medium cylindrical amber.
 211 <250> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 24mm, W 19mm, Wt 6g. Under right underarm. Oval with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
 212 <248> Iron *keys*; incomplete. Total Wt 82g. Left hip. Four keys, two with looped heads, attached to/associated with iron ring Di 41mm.
 213 <251> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 104mm, blade W 15mm, total L 157mm, Wt 33g. Horizontally over waist area. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G698 (FIG 4.30)

Human remains: skeleton [699], ?male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 214 <252> Silver wire *ring*; incomplete. Internal Di 15.5mm, Wt 2g. Twisted closure. Left of left foot, at distance from body. Twisted wire slipknot. 7th century.

BURIAL G707 (FIG 4.30)

Human remains: skeleton [708], infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G710 (FIG 4.30)

Human remains: skeleton [711], ?female, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 215 <254> Iron *pin*; incomplete. L 42mm. Right of skull; possibly to secure headdress. Section unknown.
 216 <253> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. L 34mm, Wt 16g. Waist area. Loop incomplete, pin missing. Marzinzik 2003, type I.7b. 5th to mid 6th century.
 217 <367> Copper-alloy *unidentified object*.

BURIAL G718 (FIG 4.30)

Human remains: skeleton [719], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 218 <257> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 74mm, blade W 17mm, total L 126mm, Wt 26g. Right of and parallel to right upper arm. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G721 (FIG 4.31)

Human remains: skeleton [722], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods:

- 219 <256> Bone *bead*. Circular disc. Left shoulder.
 220 <255> Iron *mount* or *lozenge*; complete. W 23mm, L 27mm. Left shoulder, left of bead. Rectangular, with central piercing and rivets in each corner.

BURIAL G731 (FIG 4.31)

Human remains: skeleton [732], sex undetermined, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G734 (FIG 4.31)

Human remains: skeleton [735], ?male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

Fig 4.28 Burial plan: G655

184

186

194

183

Fig 4.29 Selected grave goods from G655: brooches nos 184 and 185, pin no 186, claw beaker no 194 and S-shaped zoomorphic brooch no 183

Fig 4.30 Burial plans: G671, G674, G680, G698, G707, G710 and G718

Fig 4.31 Burial plans: G692, G721, G731, G734

Fig 4.32 Burial plans: G743, G746, G749 and G752

Fig 4.33 Burial plan: G755

BURIAL G743 (FIG 4.32)

Human remains: skeleton [744], sex undetermined, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 221 <259> Iron unidentified object; incomplete. L 24mm, W 28mm, Wt 12g. Mid waist area. Possible *belt/buckle-plate*.

BURIAL G746 (FIG 4.32)

Human remains: skeleton [747], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G749 (FIG 4.32)

Human remains: skeleton [750], female, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 222 <265> and <266> *Beads*; 20 monochrome glass, 16 amber and five tin beads (one not illustrated). Between upper legs.
 a One large translucent brown disc.
 b Four medium opaque red disc.
 c Four medium translucent blue annular.
 d Four medium translucent yellow annular.
 e One small opaque red annular.
 f One small black coiled unmarvered cylinder.
 g Two translucent blue twisted drawn cylinder.
 h Two gold-in-glass.
 i Six small and three medium amber circular disc.
 j Five very large wedge-shaped amber.
 k Two large irregular amber.
 l Five tin of uncertain form.
- 223 <267> Copper-alloy *buckle and plate*; complete. W 27mm, plate L 26mm, Wt 10g. Waist area. Single iron rivet. Marzinzik 2003, type II.21b. 6th century.
- 224 <366> Copper-alloy *shackle with suspension loop*; complete. L 52mm, Wt 7g. Between legs, near right knee. With engraved cross and line decoration. Part with loop attached points upwards.
- 225 <268> *Unidentified object*. Right hip. Only recorded on site drawing. Missing.

BURIAL G752 (FIG 4.32)

Human remains: skeleton [753], ?male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 226 <260> Copper-alloy *small long brooch*; incomplete. L 69.5mm, Wt 17g. Left shoulder. Late 5th to early 6th century.
- 227 <261> Iron annular/penannular *brooch*; incomplete. Di c 36mm, Wt 4g. Left of shoulder. Remains of pin.
- 228 <278> Amber *bead*; small irregular; incomplete (not illustrated).
- 229 <262> Copper-alloy *buckle and plate*; complete. W 47mm, plate L 28mm, Wt 51g. Mid waist area. Oval loop. Rectangular plate with applied decorative sheet exhibiting silver wire inlay with evidence of textiles, rivet holes in each corner; squared floral decoration. Marzinzik 2003, type II.5. Later 5th to early 6th century.
- 230 <268> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 21mm, W 14mm. Two iron rivets.
- 231 <263> Iron *knife*; complete. L 99mm, W 11mm. Vertically; left hip. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.
- 232 <264> Copper-alloy *tweezers*; incomplete. L 41mm, Wt 3g. Left hip. Five engraved horizontal lines at centre of arm.

BURIAL G755 (FIG 4.33 AND 4.34)

Human remains: skeleton [756], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 233 <272> Iron *shield boss*; incomplete. Total H 91mm, wall H 33mm, Di 170mm, flange W 28mm. Waist area, above left underarm. Type 3. Flange contains five copper-alloy *shield mounts*. Iron *grip*; incomplete. L 226mm, W 32mm. Flanged handle section. Positioned directly beneath boss. Type IIIb. Total Wt 377g. 6th century.
- 234 <275> <276> and <277> Copper-alloy *studs* from shield board. Two positioned to the right of the right underarm; one positioned in mid chest area.
- 235 <274> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 356mm, Wt 330g. Extending from right shoulder, pointing upwards, indicating the wooden shaft was positioned over right arm. Swanton 1973, type H3. Possible mineralised textile remains. Late 5th to 6th century.
- 236 <279> Copper-alloy *buckle*; complete. W 26mm, Wt 7g. Directly under shield boss, just above grip. Marzinzik 2003, type I.5a. 6th century.
- 237 <273> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 83mm, blade W 17mm, total L 123mm, Wt 39g. Left side of waist, under or above shield. Evison 1987, type ?4; Härke 1989, group 1.

Fig 4.34 Detailed plan of burial G755

- 238 <368> Iron *stud*; complete. Di 21mm, Wt 2g. Circular, possibly associated with shield.

BURIAL G764 (FIG 4.35)

Human remains: skeleton [765], female, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 239 <282> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. L 38mm, W 29mm, Wt 10g. Right waist. Pin incomplete, oval loop with triangular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b. Late 5th to early 7th century.

BURIAL G767 (FIG 4.35)

Human remains: skeleton [768], male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 240 <280> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 85mm, blade W 20mm, total L 137mm, Wt 29g. Diagonally; over left hip. Evison 1987, type 5; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 6th to early 8th century.
- 241 <281> Iron *unidentified object* (not illustrated). On right shoulder.

BURIAL G772 (FIG 4.35)

Human remains: skeleton [773], juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods:

- 242 <283> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 65mm, blade W 17mm, total L 86+mm, Wt 19g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G776 (FIG 4.36)

Human remains: skeleton [777], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 243 <287> Iron *sword*; complete. L 887mm, W 58mm, Wt 980g. Left side body. Tang under shoulder, blade extending under pelvis and left wrist.
- 244 <288> Iron *shield boss*; incomplete. Total H 82mm, wall H 22mm, Di 162mm, flange W 26mm. Boss positioned over right lower leg and slightly under left lower leg. Dickinson & Härke 1992, type 2. Five iron *shield mounts* around flange, mineralised wood remains at apex. Iron *grip*; incomplete. L 130mm, W 24mm. Type Ib. Total Wt 517g. 6th century.
- 245 <285> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 248mm, Wt 162g. To right of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type H2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 246 <286> Flint *sword bead*; complete. Left armpit. Positioned to right side of sword, base of blade. Small, subangular beach pebble with hole. Polish around both ends of hole.
- 247 <294> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 89mm, blade W 17mm, total L 137mm, Wt 27g. Vertically; found covered by right pelvis. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

Fig 4.35 Burial plans: G764, G767, G772, G779 and G782

Fig 4.36 Burial plan: G776

- 248** <284> *Accessory vessel*; jar with flattened base and simple out-turned rim. Burnished surfaces and incised horizontal, vertical and oblique line decoration. Fabric ES/Q/AS/2 with grey core and grey-brown patchy surfaces (Fig 6.5, **P68**).
- 249** <284> ?*Accessory vessel*; remains of a small, handmade cup/carinated bowl. Unburnished. Horizontal incised line decoration above carination, below which (across carination) are oblique incised lines in a chevron pattern interspersed with impressed dots. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with mid grey core and inner surface and dull grey-brown outer surface. Between spearhead and skull (Fig 6.6, **P69**).

BURIAL G779 (FIG 4.35)

Human remains: skeleton [780], female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 250** <290> Copper-alloy *faceted bow brooch*; complete. L 24.5mm, Wt 10g. On chest, to left of spine, below shoulder. Possible mineralised textile remains. Early 5th century.
- 251** <291> Copper-alloy *disc brooch*; incomplete. Di 34mm, Wt 13g. To left of spine; mid rib cage. Iron corrosion product from pin. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 252** <292> Copper-alloy *disc brooch*; incomplete. Di 35mm, Wt 9g. To left of spine, under no **251**, just below rib cage. Pin missing; possible reuse as pendant. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 253** <289> Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. L 107mm, Wt 6g; flattened, flared, perforated head with incomplete copper-alloy slipknot ring.
- 254** <293> Iron *buckle*; complete. W 30mm, Wt 10g. Just below mid pelvis. Oval loop with subcircular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b. Late 5th to early 7th century.

BURIAL G782 (FIGS 4.35 AND 4.37)

Human remains: skeleton [783], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 255** Semicircular *pouch or purse*, at least partly in leather, with copper-alloy studs around edges. The site illustration shows 12 studs, but only four of these are still present (**a–d**). A strap-end (**e**) was positioned in the middle of the pouch and formed part of the closure. Two U-shaped copper-alloy sheet fragments, only one of which (**g**) is still present, are shown on the drawing near the edges of the pouch and might represent edging for the bag. Another copper-alloy sheet fragment (**h**) has been found associated with the bag, but it is not possible to determine from the illustration whether it was positioned under, in or above the pouch. The bone bead (**f**) does not seem to have been associated with the pouch contents, but was apparently found under or above the purse. The pouch itself was underlying the lower disc of the spine, indicating the purse was attached to the back of the belt, a manner of dress which is known to have been part of the costume of the Alamanni in the 5th and 6th centuries (Christlein 1978, 65). Contents could have consisted of fire-making materials (Owen-Crocker 2004, 122).
- a** <300> Iron *stud*; complete. Di 24mm. Circular. Possible mineralised textile remains.
- b** <300> Iron *stud*; complete. Di 19mm. Circular. Possible mineralised textile remains.
- c** <300> Iron *stud*; complete. L 17mm. Two perforations or punched decoration. Possible mineralised textile remains.
- d** <300> Iron *stud*; complete. L 19mm. Lozenge-shaped with punched dot in each corner. Possible mineralised textile remains.
- e** <300> Copper-alloy *strap-end*; complete. L 71mm, W 21mm. Crouching quadruped on rectangular head-plate (Fig 4.37).
- f** <299> Bone *bead*; circular disc; complete.
- g** <300> Copper-alloy *plate*; complete. L 14mm. U-shaped section.
- h** <300> Copper-alloy *plate*; complete. L 50mm, W 21mm.
- 256** <295> *Accessory vessel*; bowl/cup with simple out-turned rim and footring base. Wheel-thrown, well fired and highly burnished on both exterior and interior surfaces. A possible Romano-Saxon vessel produced by a Late Roman potter. Fabric ES/Q/AS/5 with light grey core and mid grey surfaces. Positioned to right and slightly above the skull (Fig 6.6, **P70**).
- 257** <296> Iron *unidentified object* (not illustrated). Right hip.

BURIAL G786 (FIGS 4.38 AND 4.39)

Human remains: skeleton [787], female, 45+ years

Grave goods:

- 258** <297> Copper-alloy *cruciform brooch*; incomplete. L 79.5mm, W 30.5mm, Wt 22g. On spine, just below rib cage. Pin missing, iron

Fig 4.37 Strap-end no **255e** from G782

corrosion with possible mineralised textile remains. Late 5th to early 6th century (Fig 4.39).

- 259** <302> Glass *beads*; one monochrome and three polychrome. Left of neck area, above left shoulder.
- a** One large black melon.
- b** Two large translucent blue globular with white and red crumb decoration.
- c** One large red cylinder with yellow and green twisted trails.
- 260** <301> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 48mm, W 23mm, Wt 26g. Waist, just to left of spine. Kidney-shaped loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.7b. 5th to early 6th century.

BURIAL G789 (FIG 4.38)

Human remains: skeleton [790], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 261** <298> Iron *buckle*; complete. W 37mm, Wt 10g. Right side, halfway up the upper body. Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.

BURIAL G792 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: skeleton [793], male, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 262** Iron *unidentified object* with mineralised wood.

BURIAL G795 (FIG 4.38)

Human remains: skeleton [796], male?, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 263** <303> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 245mm, Wt 150g. To right of skull, slightly higher than head. Swanton 1973, type H2. Mid 5th to mid 6th century.
- 264** <305> Iron spear *ferrule*; incomplete. L 86mm, Di 17mm, Wt 46g. Right of right lower leg.
- 265** <304> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 100mm, blade W 15mm, total L 126mm, Wt 29g. Horizontally over right side of waist. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G798 (FIG 4.40)

Human remains: skeleton [799], male, 45+ years

Grave goods:

- 266** <309> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 464mm, Wt 428g. To right of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type E3. Late 6th to 7th century.
- 267** <312> Copper-alloy possible *lace-end*; incomplete; L 20mm, W 3mm. Right waist, just above and parallel with no **268**.
- 268** <310> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 124mm, blade W 20mm, total L 180mm, Wt 45g. Horizontally; right waist. Evison 1987, type 1;

Fig 4.38 Burial plans: G786, G789, G795 and G803

Fig 4.39 Cruciform brooch no **258** from G786

Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

- 269** <311> Copper-alloy *riveted band*; complete. Di 74mm. Between spearhead and skull. Probably from a wooden vessel.
- 270** Fragmented remains of the boss from a ?*Buckelurne* with lightly burnished exterior. Decorated with vertical and oblique incised lines around horizontal carination/boss, surrounded by panels of horizontal incised lines and finger-tipping. Fabric ES/Q/AS/3. Possibly from a disturbed cremation burial removed by the inhumation (Fig 6.6, P71).

BURIAL G803 (FIG 4.38)

Human remains: skeleton [804], ?female, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 271** <307> Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. L 84mm. Flattened pierced disc-head with ring attached.
- 272** <306> Iron *buckle*; incomplete. W 29mm, Wt 8g. Waist, right of spine; close to right wrist. Oval loop. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
- 273** <308> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 88+mm, Wt 36g. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G808 (FIG 4.40)

Human remains: skeleton [809], ?male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 274** <313> Iron *shield boss*; incomplete. Including Dickinson & Härke 1992, type IIb *grip* and *shield mount*. Total Wt 456g. Over left upper leg, positioned halfway. Mineralised textile remains (not illustrated) (Chapter 5.1).
- 275** <314> Copper-alloy *buckle*; complete. W 38mm, Wt 27g. Just below ribcage, left of spine. Solid cast, oval loop. Marzinzik 2003, type I.5a. 6th century.
- 276** Iron *rove* (not illustrated).

BURIAL G811 (FIGS 4.41 AND 4.42)

Human remains: skeleton [812], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 277** <317> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 320 mm, Wt 283g. To right of skull. Swanton 1973, type K1. Late 5th to mid 6th century.
- 278** <315> Copper-alloy *belt- or buckle-plate*; complete. L 31mm, W 25mm, Wt 17g. Punched decoration. Marzinzik 2003, type II.13. 6th century.
- 279** <321> Copper-alloy *belt- or buckle-plate*; complete. L 28mm, W 25mm, Wt 3g. Left shoulder. Square with punched decoration. Possible mineralised textile remains. 6th century.
- 280** <319> Copper-alloy *belt- or buckle-plate*; complete. L 33mm, W 26mm, Wt 18g. To right of waist. Punched decoration. Marzinzik 2003, type II.13. 6th century.
- 281** <320> Copper-alloy *rivet*; complete. To right, halfway up the upper

body. Probably from belt-plate.

- 282** <318> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 83mm, blade W 17mm, total L 92mm, Wt 17g. Diagonally; right waist. With copper-alloy band decorated with four engraved lines. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century (illustrated from X-ray).
- 283** <316> Glass *claw beaker*; complete. H 148.5mm, rim Di 93mm. Evison 1982, type 3d (Fig 4.42).

BURIAL G814 (FIG 4.40)

Human remains: skeleton [815], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G817 (FIG 4.41)

Human remains: skeleton [818], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G820 (FIG 4.43)

Human remains: skeleton [821], male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 284** <322> Iron *sword*; incomplete. L 773mm, W 53mm, Wt 1750g. Right side body, laying over right arm with tang next to skull. End 6th – first half 7th century.
- 285** <326> Iron *shield boss*; incomplete. Total H 84mm, wall H 20mm, Di 125mm, flange W 15mm, Wt 292g. Over left upper leg and pelvis. Dickinson & Härke 1992, type 6. Mineralised wood attached to cone. Iron *grip*; incomplete. L 118mm, W 13mm, Wt 20g. Type 1a. End 6th to first half 7th century.
- 286** <325> Iron *shield mounts*; complete. Di 19mm, Wt 8g. On left of pelvis.
- 287** <323> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 290mm, Wt 154g. Left of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type G1. End 6th to first half 7th century.
- 288** <328> Copper-alloy *buckle and plate*; incomplete. W 20mm, plate L 25mm, Wt 3g. Left waist, just above knife; possibly from bag. Oval loop; triangular plate. Buckle strengthened at rivet holes. Marzinzik 2003, type II.23b. Late 6th to mid 7th century.
- 289** <327> Copper-alloy *strap slider*; incomplete. L 25mm, W 11mm, Wt 3g. Flat rectangular plate with rivet hole in each corner.
- 290** <324> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 156mm, blade W 28mm, total L 220mm, Wt 82g. Left waist, diagonally; under (bag) buckle. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 3. End 6th to first half 7th century.

BURIAL G825 (FIG 4.41)

Human remains: skeleton [826], sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 291** <340> Amber *bead*. Plano-convex with vertical piercing.
- 292** <331> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 33mm, W 25mm, Wt 16g. Waist area. Oval loop with triangular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11b. Late 5th to 7th century.
- 293** <329> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 115mm, blade W 21mm, total L 173mm, Wt 41g. Vertically at left hip. Evison 1987, ?type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 294** <330> Iron *unidentified object* (not illustrated). Left hip.

BURIAL G828 (FIG 4.44)

Human remains: skeleton [829], infant, 1–5+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G831 (FIG 4.44)

Human remains: skeleton [832], male, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 295** <333> Iron *buckle and plate*; complete. W 44mm, plate L 46mm, plate W 30mm, Wt 44g. Mid waist. Kidney-shaped loop with transverse non-ferrous wire inlay (Marzinzik 2003, type I.7a); iron rectangular plate with repoussé decoration possibly consisting of continual vine design, bordering a central rectangle. Rivet in each corner (from X-ray). Marzinzik 2003, ?type II.4 Mid 5th to early 6th century.
- 296** <332> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 112mm, blade W 22mm, total L 165mm, Wt 47g. Vertically; left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

Fig 4.40 Burial plans: G798, G808 and G814

Fig 4.4I Burial plans: G811, G817 and G825

Fig 4.42 Claw beaker no 283 from G811

BURIAL G834 (FIGS 4.44 AND 4.45)

Human remains: skeleton [835], juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods:

- 297 <337> Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. L 116mm, Wt 6g. Left of left underarm. Cuboid head with circular-sectioned shaft; ten cordons at head–shaft junction. 6th century.
- 298 <338> *Beads*; four polychrome glass, three amber, and two fossil. Right wrist; bracelet.
- a Two large red globular with opaque yellow and translucent green streaked trails.
- b One large opaque yellow square-sectioned cylinder with translucent green 'fronds' on each face overlain by a red opaque border at the edges.
- c One large black annular with opaque yellow circumferential wave.
- d Two large wedge-shaped amber.
- e One large amber circular disc.
- f Two pierced *Porosphaera globularis* fossils.
- 299 <339> *Beads*; three monochrome glass and eight amber. Spread over right shoulder.
- a One medium translucent blue drawn cut cylinder.
- b One medium opaque red globular.
- c One medium opaque yellow melon.
- d One medium globular amber.
- e One medium amber bicone.
- f Five small irregular amber.
- g One medium amber flattened section.
- 300 Purse with contents, located at left hip.
- a <342> Ivory *purse loop*; incomplete. Possible Di c 90mm.
- b <341> Glass *?bead*; incomplete. Not pierced, indicating a misshapen or unfinished bead.
- c <343> Iron *key* and *ring fragments*; incomplete. Total Wt 117g.
- d <343> Iron knife; incomplete. L 98+mm, W 15mm. Type uncertain.
- e <335> Copper-alloy *lozenge*; complete. L 35mm, W 22mm, Wt 5g.
- f <336> Copper-alloy *seal box*; incomplete. L 49mm, W 23mm, Wt 6g. Lid only with enamel inlay. Possible mineralised textile remains. 1st to 3rd century (Fig 4.45).
- g <334> Copper-alloy *coin* (not illustrated). Di 20mm, Wt 3g. Constans (AD 337–50), AD 348–50, Lyons; *RIC* 8, no 104.
- 301 Iron *buckle*; complete. L 18.5mm, W 13mm. Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
- 302 <345> Iron *rings*; incomplete. Max Di 14.5mm, Wt 4g. Chest area.
- 303 <344> Copper-alloy *unidentified object*. Found to left of right arm. Probably intrusive.

BURIAL G837 (FIG 4.46)

Human remains: skeleton [838], sex undetermined, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G840 (FIG 4.46)

Human remains: skeleton [841], infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G843 (FIG 4.46)

Human remains: skeleton [844], female, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 304 <347> Iron *tweezers*; incomplete. Wt 35g. Left hip.
- 305 <347> Copper-alloy *ring*; complete. Di 20mm. Left hip. Wire with slipknot closure associated with tweezers no 304.
- 306 <346> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 89mm, blade W 25mm, total L 147mm, Wt 49g. Left hip. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.
- 307 Flint hammerstone (not illustrated).

BURIAL G850 (FIGS 4.47 AND 4.48)

Human remains: skeleton [851], female, 45+ years

Grave goods:

- 308 <348> Copper-alloy *cast saucer brooch*; incomplete. Di 39mm, Wt 24g. Left shoulder. Pin corroded. Possible mineralised textile remains. First half 6th century (Fig 4.48).
- 309 <349> Copper-alloy *cast saucer brooch*; incomplete. Di 39mm, Wt 26g. Right shoulder. Pin corroded. Possible mineralised textile remains. First half 6th century (Fig 4.48).
- 310 <351> Copper-alloy *button brooch*; incomplete. Di 20mm, Wt 4g. Left side of waist. One lug missing. Possible mineralised textile remains. First half 6th century (Fig 4.48).
- 311 <354> Copper-alloy *button brooch*; incomplete. Di 18.5mm, Wt 4g. Mid pelvis. Iron corrosion from pin. First half 6th century (Fig 4.48).
- 312 <353> Silver *finger ring*; complete. Internal Di 15mm, Wt 4g. Left hip. Spiral. First half 6th century.
- 313 <356> *Beads*; nine monochrome glass, three polychrome glass, 22 amber, one tin. Cluster between upper legs.
- a One medium opaque yellow short cylinder.
- b One medium opaque red straight-sided cylinder.
- c One medium opaque yellow disc.
- d One medium translucent yellow annular.
- e One medium translucent pale blue cylindrical melon.
- f One medium annular of uncertain colour.
- g One medium opaque white disc with translucent blue crossing waves and dots.
- h One large translucent pale blue disc with an opaque white circumferential wave overlain by a red equatorial trail.
- i One large opaque yellow globular with an opaque red circumferential wave overlain with an opaque green equatorial trail.
- j Two small and six medium amber bicone.
- k Two medium circular amber disc.
- l Seven large and one very large wedge-shaped amber.
- m One large irregularly shaped amber.
- n One large amber cylinder.
- o One medium triangular-sectioned amber.
- p One medium square-sectioned amber.
- q One tin uncertain form.
- 314 <358> *Beads*. One polychrome glass, four amber. Cluster between upper legs, above no 313.
- a One small marbled green and yellow globular with black circumferential stripe.
- b Two small and two medium amber bicone.
- 315 <361> Copper-alloy *buckle-plate* with remains of iron *buckle*; incomplete. Plate L 23mm, Wt 10g. On waist, to left; belt or bag buckle. Two iron rivets and one copper-alloy rivet *in situ*. Rectangular plate. Loop shape undiagnostic. Marzinzik 2003, type II.19b.
- 316 <350> Rock crystal *spindle whorl*; complete. Di 44mm, H 20mm, perforation Di 8–9mm, Wt 62g. Between body and right arm, not close to body. Faceted, hexagonal in plan, situated at waist (Fig 4.48).
- 317 Cluster of objects around left waist, representing *purse group*.
- a <362> Iron possible *toilet implements*; incomplete. L 82mm, Wt 7g. Right of left upper leg, just below waist.
- b <362> Iron *pin*; incomplete. L 84mm. Right of left upper leg, just below waist. Globular head; section unknown.
- c <357> Copper-alloy *penannular brooch*; incomplete. Di 25mm, Wt 9g. Left hip. Late Roman, Fowler group A3.

Fig 4.43 Burial plan: G820

Fig 4.44 Burial plans: G828, G831 and G834

Fig 4.45 Seal box lid no 300f from G834

d <352> Iron *rove* (not illustrated). Wt 7g. Left hip.

e <359> *Beads*; 17 monochrome glass, two amber beads. Left hip, around nos 317a and 317b and tang of no 318.

e.i Eight medium annular of uncertain colour.

e.ii Seven medium translucent blue annular.

e.iii One medium translucent blue disc.

e.iv One translucent pale blue disc.

e.v Two medium short amber bicone.

318 <360> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 115mm, blade W 14mm, total L 139+mm, Wt 31g. Left hip, parallel to lower left arm (right of arm). Possibly perforated at tang/blade junction. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 2. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G882 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: no skeletal remains

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G885 (NOT EXCAVATED)

BURIAL G886 (NOT EXCAVATED)

BURIAL G1001 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1002 (FIG 4.46)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 1–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1004 (FIG 4.49)

Human remains: female, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

319 <5B> Copper-alloy *ring*; incomplete. Di 25.9mm, T 1.6mm, Wt 2g. Possible earring. Twisted wire closure.

320 <5A> Iron *knife*; complete. L 95mm, W 11mm, Wt 36g. Vertically; between upper legs. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G1006 (FIG 4.49)

Human remains: infant 6–11 years

Grave goods:

321 <7B> Iron *buckle*; complete. W 26mm. Oval loop pin present. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.

322 <7A> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 102mm, blade W 15mm, total L 151+mm. Tang broken. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 2.

BURIAL G1008 (FIG 4.46)

Human remains: juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods:

323 <9d> Iron annular *brooch* or *buckle*; incomplete. Di 34mm. Pin and ring incomplete.

324 <9e> *Beads*; four amber, one fossil. Neck area.

a One medium amber bicone.

b One medium amber irregular disc.

c One medium wedge-shaped amber.

d One medium irregularly shaped amber.

e One pierced *Porosphaera globularis* fossil.

325 <9d> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 29mm, W 19mm. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i. Oval loop. Possibly from bag.

326 <7> Copper-alloy *strap-end*; complete. L 45mm, W 10mm, Wt 5g. Right lower leg. Punch-mark decoration.

327 <9> Copper-alloy *strap-end*; complete. L 47mm, W 6mm. Left lower leg. Punch-mark decoration.

328 Cluster of objects, possibly forming *bag* contents; buckle no 325 associated with this group. Left hip.

a Possible necklace consisting of:

a.i <9a> Copper-alloy *pierced disc*; incomplete. Di c 20mm. Punched dot border.

a.ii <9a> Copper-alloy *pendant*; incomplete. *Antoninianus* of Victorinus (AD 268–70), pierced at 3 o'clock, joined to a pierced copper-alloy disc via surviving Z-twisted thread.

a.iii <9a> Copper-alloy *coin*; complete. *Antoninianus* of Carinus (AD 283–5), pierced at 4 o'clock.

a.iv <9a> Copper-alloy *pierced disc*; complete. Di 21mm. Punched dot outer border, disc suspended from copper alloy wire ring with twisted closure, central piercing Di 3mm.

a.v <9a> Copper-alloy *pierced disc*; complete. Di 23mm. Keyhole shaped central piercing.

a.vi <9a> Copper-alloy *rings*; incomplete. Wire, at least two (possibly three) represented.

b <8> Copper-alloy *coin* (not illustrated). *Antoninianus* of Postumus (AD 259–68), pierced.

c <9d> Iron *keys*; incomplete. L 33mm and iron loop W 18mm. Angled rectangular shaft.

d <9d> Iron *rove*; incomplete. L 34mm, W 25mm, central piercing Di 2.5mm.

e <9b> Copper-alloy *strips*; incomplete. L 60mm, W 11mm; L 36mm, W 10mm. Rivet hole at one end of longest plate.

f <9d> Iron *ring*; incomplete. Di 45mm.

g <9d> Iron *unidentified object*; incomplete. Possible knife.

h <9d> Iron *unidentified object*; incomplete. Concave section.

329 <9d> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 124+mm, W 26mm. Left hip; associated with possible bag. Blade broken at tip. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G1010 (FIG 4.49)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

330 <11a> Amber *bead*. Large irregular. Found to left of neck area.

331 <11bii> Amber *bead*. Large irregular. Waist area.

332 Series of strap-ends and mounts positioned to the left of the right leg, with most mounts positioned next to the upper leg. The strap terminates to the right of the left lower leg with a strap-end with suspension loop at the base, indicating at least one strap. No strap fittings found around waist. Objects have been described from top of upper leg to lower leg.

a <11c> Copper-alloy *strap-end/belt mount*; complete. L 35mm, W 10mm. Rivet at either end.

b <11j> Copper-alloy *belt mount*; incomplete. L 34mm, W 23mm. With piercing and punch decoration. Silver plated or tinned.

c <11d> Amber *beads*. Two large irregular.

d <11e> Copper-alloy *strap-end/belt mount*; complete. L 39mm, W 10mm. Rivet at either end.

e <11f> Copper-alloy *strap-end/belt mount*; complete. L 36mm, W 10mm. Rivet at either end.

f <11g> Copper-alloy *strap-ends/belt mounts* (2); incomplete. L 21mm, W 11mm; L 38mm, W 10mm.

g <11h> Copper-alloy *strap-end/belt mounts*; complete. L 40mm, W 11mm. Rivet at either end.

h <11i> Copper-alloy *strap-end/belt-plate*; complete. L 64mm, Wt 7g.

i <11i> Copper-alloy *shackle* with suspension loop; complete. L 58mm, Wt 7g. Rivet at expanded end, copper-alloy attachment ring.

333 *Girdle group* at left hip.

a <11bi> Iron *keys*; incomplete.

b <11bi> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 103+mm, blade W 16mm, total L 142+mm, Wt 36g. Positioned vertically. Evison 1987, type 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

334 <5> Copper-alloy bound, stave-built wooden *bucket*; incomplete. H 101mm, Di 92mm, Wt 75g. To left of skull. The top band of three has dotted repoussé decoration, with both vertical bands decorated with three engraved lines on their outer edges. The wooden staves are made from common yew.

Fig 4.46 Burial plans: G837, G840, G843, G1002 and G1008

Fig 4.47 Burial plan: G850

Fig 4.48 Selected grave goods from G850: brooches nos 308, 309, 310 and 311; spindle whorl no 316

BURIAL G1012 (FIG 4.50)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–45+ (skeleton not illustrated)

Grave goods:

- 335 <13b> Iron *sword*; incomplete. L 524mm, W 44mm. Highly fragmented.
 336 <13a> Iron *spearhead*; incomplete. L 229mm, Wt 130g. Swanton 1973, type H2. Late 5th to 6th century.

BURIAL G1016 (FIG 4.50)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 337 <17c> Copper-alloy *saucer brooch*; incomplete. Di 65mm, Wt 17g. On right shoulder. Central mask and panels with Style I elements. First half 6th century.
 338 <17d> Copper-alloy *saucer brooch*; incomplete. Di 66mm, Wt 17g. To left of spine, near left shoulder. Central mask and panels with Style I elements. These brooches are generally associated with female burials, pointing to a peplos-style garment (eg, Alfriston grave 28; Fairford graves 4 and 132). However, graves in which sex identification of the body contradicts the gender of the costume are not uncommon (Walton Rogers 2007, 198–9). First half 6th century.
 339 <17e> Amber *bead*. Very large circular disc. On spine, under no 338.
 340 <17a> Iron *buckle*; complete. W 44mm. Above pelvis (right side). Oval loop with circular section. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
 341 <17b> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 95mm, blade W 19 mm, total L 130mm, Wt 36g. To left of left lower arm (left of waist). Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G1018A (FIG 4.51)

Human remains: infant, 6–11 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1018B (FIG 4.51)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years (found below G1018A)

Grave goods:

- 342 <2> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 281mm. Found to left of left

shoulder. Swanton 1973, type H2. Late 5th to 6th century.

- 343 <19c> Amber *bead*. Large, flattened section.
 344 <18b> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 76+mm, blade W 19mm, total L 110+mm, Wt 26g. Found to left of lower right arm. Tang complete; blade broken. Type uncertain.
 345 <19a> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 58+mm, blade W 20.5mm, total L 104+mm. Found to the left of left lower leg. Blade broken. Type uncertain. Possible mineralised textile remains.
 346 <19b> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 63mm, blade W 24mm, total L 113mm. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G1020 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1022 (FIG 4.52)

Human remains: male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 347 <1> Iron *shield boss*; incomplete. Total H 76mm, wall H 23mm, Di 84mm, flange W 22mm. Located over pelvis. Dickinson & Härke 1992, ?type 2. Iron *grip*; incomplete. L 59mm, W 35mm. Dickinson & Härke 1992, type 1b. Total Wt 632g. 6th century.
 348 <23h> Iron *buckle* with copper-alloy *pin*; complete. W 32mm, pin L 29mm. Located between right arm and upper body, inside elbow. Oval, round-sectioned loop. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
 349 <23h> Copper-alloy belt *mount* or *buckle-plate*; complete. L 26mm, W 28mm. Located between right arm and upper body, inside elbow, next to buckle no 348. Triangular plate decorated with punched dots. Marzinzik 2003, type II.13.
 350 <23a> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; incomplete. L 38mm, W 19mm, Wt 3g. Two rivets opposing broken edge.
 351 Series of mounts, starting between legs and positioned above left upper leg, roughly in loop, suggesting strap suspended from mid waist, probably to hang down to lower half of leg as in graves G189 and G1010.
 a <23f> Iron *riveted strap mounts*; incomplete.
 b <23e> Copper-alloy *strap mount*; complete. L 38mm, W

Fig 4.49 Burial plans: G1004, G1006 and G1010

Fig 4.50 Burial plans: G1012 and G1016

10.5mm, Wt 3g. One iron rivet at each terminal, on opposite sides of the plate.

352 Cluster of objects found under lower spine.

a <23b> Copper-alloy *strap-end*; complete. L 38mm, W 10mm.

Two plates joined by rivet at each end (one now missing); decorated with incised parallel lines either side of surviving rivet.

b <23c> Copper-alloy *tweezers*; complete. L 58mm, Wt 7g. Undecorated.

c <23d> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 70mm, blade W 23mm, total L 106mm. Organics attached to blade, possibly positioned in bag, between layers of clothing, or in a textile sheath. Evison 1987, type 1; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to 8th century.

BURIAL G1024 (FIG 4.51)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 12–45+ years

Grave goods:

353 <25b> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade L 109+mm, blade W 20mm, total L 170+mm. Vertically, on left hip. Blade broken at tip. Type uncertain.

354 <25a> Mother of pearl fragment (not illustrated).

BURIAL G1026 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 1–45+ years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1028A (FIG 4.51)

Human remains: juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1028B (FIG 4.51)

Human remains: ?male, 18–45 years

Grave goods: No finds

BURIAL G1030 (FIG 4.51)

Human remains: male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

355 <31a> Iron *spearhead*; complete. L 189mm. To left of skull, pointing upwards. Swanton 1973, type E1. 6th to 7th century.

356 <31b> Copper-alloy *toilet set*; incomplete. *Tweezers* L 57mm. *Ear scoop* L 50mm. Bowl of ear scoop missing. Both suspended from copper-alloy ring. Found above right side of pelvis. Probably suspended from belt.

Fig 4.5I Burial plans: G1018A, G1018B, G1024, G1028 and G1030

Fig 4.52 Burial plan: G1022

- 357 <31c> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 75mm, W 13mm, total L 120mm. Found above right side of pelvis, next to toilet set. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G1032 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 12–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 358 <33a> Iron applied saucer *brooch-plate*; incomplete. Di 37mm, Wt 14g. Highly corroded.

BURIAL G1034 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 12–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 359 <35a> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 86+mm, W 18mm. Vertically over waist area. Blade tip only. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G1036 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: male, 30–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 360 <37a> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 48mm, blade W 18mm, total L 136mm. To left of and parallel with left upper arm. Possible perforation at blade/tang junction. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 1.

BURIAL G1038 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: juvenile, 12–17 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1044 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 361 <44a> Iron *knife*; incomplete. Blade W 25mm, total L 110+mm, Wt 35g. Left of chest area. Blade broken. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G1046 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1048 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1050 (FIG 4.53)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 362 <50b> Iron *buckle*; complete. L 20mm, W 13mm. Mid waist. Oval loop. Marzinzik 2003, type I.11a–i.
363 <50a> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 105mm, blade W 15mm, total L 152mm. Diagonally; left hip. Angled blade tip. Type uncertain; Härke 1989, group 2.
364 <50c> Iron *unidentified object* (not illustrated). Waist area.

BURIAL G1052 (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1056 (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: male, 18–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1058 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Human remains: no skeletal remains

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1060A (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: ?male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1060B (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: male, 30–45 (found below G1060A)

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1062 (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: male, 18–45 years

Grave goods:

- 365 <63a> Silver *unidentified object*; incomplete. L 27mm, W 7mm. To left of skull. Rectangular sheet metal, slightly curved.
366 Two oyster shells placed next to each other on right and left sides of pelvis.

BURIAL G1066 (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years

Grave goods:

- 367 <67a> Iron *knife*; complete. Blade L 76mm, blade W 15mm, total L 115mm. Vertically; right hip. Evison 1987, type 2; Härke 1989, group 1. Late 5th to late 7th century.

BURIAL G1068 (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: ?male, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 368 <69a> Iron *unidentified object* (possibly intrusive).

BURIAL G1070 (FIG 4.54)

Human remains: ?female, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 369 <71a> Iron *knife*; incomplete. L 91+mm. Type uncertain.

BURIAL G1072A (FIG 4.55)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–45+ years

Grave goods:

- 370 <73a> Copper-alloy *disc*; incomplete. Di 41mm. Raised dot decoration around edge.

BURIAL G1072B (FIG 4.55)

Human remains: female, 18–29 years (found below G1072A)

Grave goods:

- 371 Iron *rivet*; complete. L 9mm.

BURIAL G1074 (FIG 4.55)

Human remains: male, 18–29 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL G1076 (FIG 4.55)

Human remains: male, 30–45 years

Grave goods:

- 372 Glass *bead*. Very large translucent blue, plano-convex with opaque white multiple circumferential garlands and linear decoration around the upper perforation

Fig 4.53 Burial plans: G1032, G1034, G1036, G1038, G1044, G1046, G1048 and G1050

Fig 4.54 Burial plans: G1052, G1056, G1060, G1062, G1066, G1068 and G1070

Fig 4.55 Burial plans: G1072A, G1072B, G1074 and G1076

4.3 CREMATION BURIALS

BURIAL C559 (FIG 4.56)

P49 Vessel [560], footring base from probable bossed vessel (Fig 6.4, **P49**)

Human remains: ?female, 30–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C627 (FIGS 4.56 AND 4.57)

P50 Vessel [628], lower half of bossed vessel with raised circular bosses around the shoulder (Fig 6.4, **P50**)

Human remains: sex undetermined, juvenile, 8–15 years; infant, 0.5–3 years

Grave goods:

373 <374> Miniature bone *comb*; incomplete. L 15mm. Decorated with three incised lines parallel to edge (Fig 4.57).

374 <376> Miniature copper-alloy *tweezers*; complete. L 29mm (Fig 4.57).

375 <377> Miniature copper-alloy *shears*; incomplete. L 34mm. Tip of one blade missing (unworn break) (Fig 4.57).

376 <378> Miniature copper-alloy *knife*; incomplete. L 27mm. Tip of blade missing (unworn break) (Fig 4.57).

377 Fragment of melted glass (not illustrated).

BURIAL C666 (FIG 4.56)

P43 Vessel [667], base and sides of a very low-fired, bag-shaped jar with slightly flattened base (Fig 6.4, **P43**)

Human remains: sex undetermined, 18–22 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C677 (FIG 4.58)

P44 Vessel [678], bag-shaped, low-fired jar with slightly flattened base and simple rim; fragments of a roughly circular, crude handmade disc were found within the vessel, assumed to be the remains of a lid/covering (Fig 6.4, **P44**)

Human remains: sex undetermined, subadult/adult

Grave goods:

378 <372> Bone *comb* (not illustrated); incomplete.

379 <379> Iron possible *tweezers* (not illustrated); incomplete. Wt 12g.

BURIAL C685 (FIG 4.58)

P53 Vessel [685], narrow-mouthed jar with rough burnish and incised line decoration on shoulder (Fig 6.4, **P53**)

Human remains: male, 30–50 years

Grave goods:

380 <379> Copper-alloy *tweezers*; incomplete. L 69mm, Wt 7g.

BURIAL C686 (FIG 4.59)

P51 Vessel [687], narrow-mouthed burnished jar, decorated with horizontal incised lines and impressed finger-tipping (Fig 6.4, **P51**)

Human remains: male, 35–45 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C689 (FIG 4.59)

P54 Vessel [691], bag-shaped jar with flattened base (Fig 6.5, **P54**)

Human remains: probable female, 18–40 years

Grave goods: no finds

Fig 4.56 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C559, C627 and C666

Fig 4.57 Grave goods from C627: bone comb no 373, toilet set nos 374, 375 and 376

BURIAL C695 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Vessel [696]

Human remains: no human remains

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C701 (FIG 4.59)

P48 Vessel [702], bossed vessel with footring base and raised circular bosses (Fig 6.4, P48)

Human remains: sex undetermined, juvenile, 5–8 years

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C704 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Vessel [705]

Human remains: no human remains

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C724 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Vessel [725], badly fragmented lower section of a bag-shaped jar

Human remains: No human remains

Grave goods: No finds

BURIAL C762 (FIG 4.60)

P47 Vessel [763], very low-fired, crude, handmade, bag-shaped jar with flattened base and everted rim (Fig 6.4, P47)

Human remains: sex undetermined, juvenile, 6–7 years

Grave goods:

381 Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. L 95mm. Faceted cuboid head.

Circular-sectioned shaft with three cordons at head–shaft junction.

382 Copper-alloy *pin*; complete. L 88mm. Faceted cuboid head.

Circular-sectioned shaft with five cordons at head–shaft junction.

383 Iron possible *toilet set*; incomplete. Ring with attached iron fragments.

Fig 4.58 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C677 and C685

Fig 4.59 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C686, C689 and C701

384 <373> Bone *comb* (not illustrated); incomplete.

385 Copper-alloy *perforated disc*; incomplete. Di 13mm. Slightly concave in section.

BURIAL C801 (FIG 4.60)

P58 Vessel [802], lower section of globular jar with slightly flattened base, incised comb decoration on exterior surface (Fig 6.5, P58)

Human remains: ?female, 40+ years

Grave goods:

386 <380> Glass *bead*. Medium translucent blue annular.

BURIAL C823 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Vessel [824], most of the pot is missing including the base; simple out-turned rim from a bag-shaped pot.

Human remains: no human remains

BURIAL C853 (NOT ILLUSTRATED)

Vessel [854]

Human remains: no human remains

Grave goods: no finds

BURIAL C881 (FIG 4.60)

P55 Vessel [726], out-turned rim of a narrow-mouthed jar (Fig 6.5, P55)

Human remains: ?male, 18+ years

Grave goods:

387 <371> Bone *comb*; incomplete. L 89mm, W 69mm. Highly degraded.

Fig 4.60 Cremation vessels and grave goods: C881, C762 and C801

CHAPTER 5 GRAVE GOODS

5.1 DRESS ACCESSORIES

TEXTILES

Sue Harrington

It is to be regretted that the limited funding for investigative conservation work on this archive as a whole has restricted the amount of information that can be established for textile fragments from this Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in East Sussex. Consequently, Elisabeth Crowfoot's report (1990) for the fragments from the contemporary site at Apple Down in West Sussex remains the major published work on this subject for the early communities in Sussex. Her report on fragments from the Rookery Hill, Bishopstone mixed-rite cemetery is, unfortunately, unpublished and appears to be known only as a summary (Walton Rogers 2007, 56). No clear comparisons to the Apple Down material are evident in detail, although in general terms the mixture of plain weaves and twills present at St Anne's Road is similar. Examination of the archive in its unconserved state has shown that a significant number of fragments remain to be identified in a mineral-preserved form underneath the soil accretions, although there has clearly been a fall-off in the amount present since excavation. A few can be assessed from a basic visual inspection, but this skews the types noted towards those adhering to copper alloy and female-associated finds, at the expense of the potentially more representative ironwork.

More than 30 extant or probable textile fragments were noted visually. Of these, seven yielded additional information, six adhering to copper-alloy artefacts and the largest on the underside of an iron shield grip (Table 5.1). At least two of the fragments had extant fibres that would benefit from future analysis, with the remainder all seemingly mineral-preserved. The coarse gauge of the extant threads might suggest that they were wool, but this remains as an observation only. All the burials with remaining textile fragments are dated before AD550, with four females and three males. The sexing as male of the female-gendered assemblage in burial G142 is questioned. This is accepted as a possibility, but the type of female-gendered assemblage would be unusual in this context (Harrington 2003). The range of textile types is limited to tabbies and 2/2 twills, all with thread counts in the range of 7/6 to 11/12, generally z/z although with an indistinct suspicion of s-spun threads on an open weave adhering to the face of an unusually solid, possibly Roman or imported, belt-plate in

burial G811. If correct, this identification may fit well with the possibly Frankish nature of the constituent assemblage. Perhaps the best-preserved fragment is on the underside of the shield grip in burial G808 – a 2/2 twill z/z 8/8, probably from a cloak.

Folds of fine cloth were evident around the pin of the quoit brooch in burial G649. The cloth on the underside of the unusual copper-alloy buckle loop and plate in burial G752 (Fig 4.32, no 229) merits comment. It appears to be a woollen, closely woven cloth, possibly a half-basket, in two layers or folds. This variant of a plain weave is a rare cloth type, although it has been identified tentatively within the unpublished cemetery at Broadstairs St Peter's in Kent (grave 301) and at Butler's Field, Lechlade, Gloucestershire (grave 105) (Boyle et al 1998). The possibility that it is an import or a curated item cannot be discounted, particularly as this appeared to be one of the earlier burials on the site.

Given the indistinct recording of the placement of many of these items it is not possible to comment in much detail on the textiles of costumes. The deposition of cloth into the burial tableau other than as clothing is attested by the traces of material on the surface of the shield stud in burial G808, possibly here from a coverlet overlying the whole burial tableau. In this respect, this assemblage mirrors that of grave 1 from Coddensham, Suffolk and elsewhere (Walton Rogers 2011, 82), indicating the range of soft furnishings that might be associated with a weaponed male throughout the Anglo-Saxon zone of settlement.

It is also probable that the spearheads may have been wrapped in cloth, as suggested by the example of the H2 type in burial G755. Here the blade did not appear to be in contact with the shoulder of the man, where it might have preserved part of his clothing, and so the clump of possible mineralised textile on the lower part of one face of the blade, with a possible impression of coarse z-spun twill-woven threads, may point to this practice.

Burial	Catalogue no	Find no	Object	Weave	Count	Spin	Fibre	Comments
G6	I	<14>	button brooch					two separate patches of ?different textiles at outer edges of brooch, but no distinguishing features
G6	I	<14>	button brooch					possible braided edge to finer textile – open plain weave – or fold
G66	19e	<30>	belt or bag fitment					
G69	20	<32>	buckle loop and plate					
G142	39	<54>	small square-headed brooch	?plain	10 × 10 (3 × 3 over 3mm)	z/z		unconserved clump to iron spring and pin; several fabrics with extant fibres outermost fragment recorded
G142		<55>	small square-headed brooch					unconserved clump to spring; z-spun threads; extant fibres under clip
G142	43	<57>	buckle loop and plate				mineral-preserved and extant	impressions have the appearance of fine twill
G198	70	<75>	ring and buckle	tabby, closely woven	7/6 (3 × 3)		unknown	unconserved artefacts; copper-alloy object does not look like a buckle – Roman impression of z-spun woven threads – ?plain weave reverse mineral-preserved fragment detailed here
G446	130	<154>	button brooch					unconserved clump to pin; no distinguishing features determinable
G584	147	<188>	disc brooch	tabby, closely woven	8/8	z/z	extant – not tested	possibly overlies finer tabby
G649	180	<220>	quoit brooch					folds of closely woven fine cloth around pin, but no determinable features
G655	183	<230>	S-shaped brooch					unconserved clump to pin; no distinguishing features
G655	184	<234>	radiate-headed brooch					unconserved; clump of textile to iron pin; no distinguishing features
G655	185	<234>	small square-headed brooch	?tabby				unconserved; clump to iron pin; outermost fragment recorded – appears as fine, tightly woven plain weave
G655	186	<244>	pin					no distinguishing features
G752	229	<262>	buckle loop and plate	tabby – ?half-basket	12/12	z/z	mineral-preserved	underside soft spin, close weave, double layer, overall area 19 × 37mm
G755	235	<274>	spearhead, H2 type					unconserved artefact with clump of possible mineralised textile to lower part of one face of blade no distinguishing features one detached fragment had an impression of coarse z-spun woven threads, ?2/2 twill
G799	250	<290>	bow brooch					clump to spring, pin and catch no real distinguishing features, but possibly an open plain weave and a medium-weight twill; possible other organic material also present
G782	255	<300>	pouch studs					
G786	258	<297>	cruciform brooch			z/?	mineral-preserved	folded cloth, medium weight
G808	274	<313>	shield boss mount					impression of woven structure
G808	274	<313>	shield grip	2/2 twill	8/8	z/z	mineral-preserved	
G808	274	<313>	shield grip	2/2 twill	8/?	z/z	mineral-preserved	much-abraded surface as not stabilised; some distortion of threads
G811	279	<321>	belt- or buckle-plate – ?Roman?	tabby	11/12	s?	extant – not tested	an open weave across the surface of the artefact extant fibres not examined under SEM
G811	279	<321>	belt- or buckle-plate – ?Roman					overlies fragment on one edge; coarser weave
G834	300f	<336>	seal box lid					nothing noted
G850	308	<348>	saucer brooch					unconserved clump to spring on underside; no distinguishing features
G850	308	<348>	saucer brooch					impression of coarse threads to one section of rim; no distinguishing features
G850	309	<349>	saucer brooch					unconserved clump to spring on underside; ?fine plain weave; no other distinguishing features
G850	310	<351>	button brooch					nothing noted
G1018B	345	<19a>	knife					unconserved; probable textile fragments under accretions

Table 5.1 Textile remains

BROOCHES

Martin Welch[†]

The distribution of burials with brooches is shown in Fig 5.1.

DISC AND ROUND BROOCHES

Applied saucer brooches

Burial G263 contained the partial remains of a pair of disc brooches made up of sheet copper-alloy plates (Fig 4.14, nos **92** and **93**). These consist of two baseplates together with the remains of a small section of the silvered decorated top-plate, which would have been soldered in place. One of the baseplates (no **92**) has an iron pin attached which had been used to fasten the brooch to the costume. Originally a strip of copper-alloy sheet would have been attached around the junction of the top- and baseplates, providing a 'saucer rim' appearance – hence the modern name for the brooch type. Hitherto the only Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in Sussex to produce such brooches has been that on Highdown near Worthing (Welch 1983, 39–42). Unfortunately there is insufficient surviving of the Eastbourne top-plate to infer a particular design, but the moderate diameter of the baseplates (35–38mm) suggests a date in the 5th rather than the 6th century. The associated strings of beads seem to represent early types, thus supporting such a date.

Cast saucer brooches

Burials G6, G630, G850 and G1016 produced fully cast copper-alloy brooches in which the rim element is cast in one with the brooch. The upper surfaces of these brooches were

normally gilded to give the appearance of a solid gold fitting. A single lug and a pin-catch were cast with the rest of the brooch to take an iron spring and pin. They were typically worn in matched pairs to fasten a tubular *peplos*-type dress and were located over the collarbones.

The single brooch from G6 has a standard seven-leg whirligig central design with a zigzag outer border (Fig 4.2, no **3a**). It belongs to Dickinson's group 6.1 (1976, 73–4) and such brooches were particularly common from Thames valley sites. A more comprehensive distribution has since been published relating to the pairs from graves 2 and 11 at Wasperton in Warwickshire (Scheschkewitz 2006, 81–2, 238–9, list 10, map 35, pl 1, 7, 89–90). Related brooches seem to be relatively frequent finds in East Sussex, with a pair from Beddingham to add to the Eastbourne example and an older find from Selmeston (Welch 1983, 50–51, fig 48b). The leg design relates to depictions of complete quadrupeds in Salin Style I, thus implying a date range within the first half of the 6th century. A single button brooch is an appropriate association in burial G6, but the location of the saucer brooch by the pelvis is a non-standard position in terms of Saxon female costume.

Burial G630 contained a single brooch that had been reused here as a pendant (Fig 4.24, no **165a**). Two complete Style I quadrupeds are depicted nose to rear haunch to form the outer design on this former brooch around a central floriated or anchor cross combined with a four-leaf motif. The combination of Late Roman geometric and plant-based motifs in a separate field from animal ornament in Style I is a

feature of some 6th-century saucer brooches. The spring-holder and pin-catch fittings had been filed away and a single hole drilled through by the junction with the outer rim. This is a procedure that is paralleled on a seven-spiral saucer brooch from Singleton in West Sussex (Welch 1983, 47, fig 127c). The Eastbourne pendant seems to have been located close to a standard brooch position by the left collarbone and therefore may have been intended to appear to be worn as a brooch in the burial tableau. Its design is matched elsewhere in Sussex at Alfriston grave 101 (ibid, 52, fig 39d) and at Apple Down grave 10 (Down &

Fig 5.1 Distribution of graves with beads and brooches

Welch 1990, 96–7, fig 2.17, pl 43A). Related brooches can also be found as far north as the Midlands – for example, Market Overton I and grave 97 at Wasperton (Scheschkewitz 2006, 83–4, 239, list 11, map 36, pl 53, 90). A date range within the first half of the 6th century is again appropriate here.

An early 6th-century date probably applies to burial G850, which contained the only saucer brooches with a running spiral coil design (Fig 4.47, nos **308** and **309**). This is a Late Roman geometric motif and this matched pair can be assigned to Dickinson's group 1.3 (1976, 57–8). Their seven-spiral motif appears to have evolved after the primary Saxon settlement phase and these Eastbourne examples have rather narrow rims and are centred around a rosette design. Traces of the iron spring fittings are still attached to the underside. They were located by the collarbones in the standard dress position in contrast to the associated pair of button brooches over the pelvis area. The bead string combined both amber and glass forms, which would fit an early 6th-century context. The only other example from Sussex of a seven-spiral saucer brooch is the recycled item from Singleton (Welch 1983, 47, fig 127c) referred to above in relation to burial G630.

The final pair of saucer brooches, which came from burial G1016, combines a design element derived from button brooches with elements of Style I quadrupeds (Fig 4.50, nos **337** and **338**). The stylised central space can be interpreted as providing indications of the eyes and lips of a human mask and resembles the design on Class K button brooches, which also occurs on a saucer brooch from Kempston in Bedfordshire (Suzuki 2008, 310, pls 193–201, 233). The outer zones of the Eastbourne brooches are divided into four by sets of triple bars, and each segment contains leg elements or animal heads. Comparable saucer brooches combining a central face mask, but not of the Class K variety, with an outer zone ornamented in Style I are also recorded (*ibid*, 308–19, figs 5.13a–b, pls 227–8, 230, 232 and 234). The iron spring and pin is complete on one example and partially survives on the other. Once again, these were found in the standard female brooch position over the collarbones. A date of deposition within the first half of the 6th century can be suggested.

Button brooches

Burials G6, G189, G446 and G850 produced button brooches – miniature versions of cast saucer brooches characterised by human mask designs. Evison favoured a north German origin in the late 4th or early 5th century for the mask but was unable to cite a specific Continental Saxon disc brooch precursor (Avent & Evison 1982, 97–102). An alternative view sees specifically

Scandinavian antecedents within the evolution of Style I (Haseloff 1981, 81–90, fig 53, pls 9, 12–13, 18 and 21–2) and Scandinavian clasp buttons (Hines 1993) as models for the evolution of this brooch type initially in east Kent (Welch 1985). If the latter viewpoint prevails then the button brooch cannot appear any earlier than the last decade or two of the 5th century, with the majority being manufactured, worn and buried on fully dressed female corpses within the first half of the 6th century. More recently there has been a survey of these miniature brooches, which sees the mask on the Galsted equal-arm brooch as providing the nearest image we have to a prototype for the Class A button brooches, in particular its Lyminge variant (Suzuki 2008, 341–3: compare pl 20 with pl 211).

The associated saucer brooches in burials G6 and G850 all belong to 6th-century forms and the G446 brooch is associated with typical 6th-century artefacts, including a copper-alloy shield-on-tongue belt set and three amber beads. Indeed none of the Eastbourne button brooches is from a demonstrably 5th-century context. The gilt copper-alloy brooch with an iron pin from G6 (Fig 4.2, no **1**), has a face mask design that can be matched by a Class C single brooch from the Kingston-by-Lewes cemetery (Avent & Evison 1982, pl XV:16.2; Welch 1983, 54–5, fig 69d; Suzuki 2008, 59–60, pl 120). Class C brooches are particularly common in Sussex, being represented at Alfriston, Keymer and Lancing as well as Saxonbury, Lewes (Suzuki 2008, 111, 369–70, fig 3.11). The pair from G850 is unusual and cannot be assigned to a specific class (Fig 4.47, nos **310** and **311**). Thus there is no match for the helmet/hair in Suzuki's style features, the eyebrows are version d, the eyes are a, the eyerings are c and the cheeks are b, while there is no attempt to depict a nose or moustache/upper lip, and the mouth is not matched on Suzuki's illustrated variants. The single brooch from G189 (Fig 4.10, no **53**) has a basic version of the upper half of a mask. In terms of Suzuki's style features, it has version b of the hair, e of the eyebrows, b of the eyes and b of the nose, while no attempt is made to depict eyerings, cheeks, a moustache or upper lip, or finally a mouth. The stylised version in G446 (Fig 4.18, no **130**) has a billeted outer border (Suzuki's punchmark g) and in terms of style features has version f of the helmet, d of the eyebrows, b of the eyes, b of the eyerings, b of the cheeks, a of the nose and b of the moustache. Superficially it resembles two brooches with billeted borders from Louviers near Rouen, which have been attributed to Class B (Suzuki 2008, pls 104–5), but these lack any depiction of the mouth.

Disc brooches

From burials G198, G584 and G779 came cast disc brooches decorated with concentric rings of triangular or ring-shaped punch-mark designs. Such brooches used to be seen as inferior versions of the more elaborately ornamented saucer brooches, but it would seem now that their date of manufacture begins significantly earlier in the 5th century. Indeed a greater proportion of them were probably buried during the 5th century than in the first half of the 6th century. Dickinson's important review of the dating evidence from southern English sites (Dickinson 1979) can be related now to the 5th-century dating of relevant graves from the Vron cemetery in Picardy and to examples from elsewhere in northern France (Soulat 2009, 42, fig 12). Unfortunately, the associated finds for the single brooch from G198 (Fig 4.11, no 69) are unhelpful, though the cast bow brooch from G779 supports arguments for a 5th-century context for the unmatched pair there, as do the glass beads from G584. Iron spring and pin fittings survive for the pairs from burials G584 and G779. The G584 pair (Fig 4.21, nos 146 and 147) was positioned conventionally below the skull, but the G779 pair (Fig 4.35, nos 251 and 252) was aligned atypically in vertical fashion down the front of the body.

Quoit brooch

Burial G649 produced a single copper-alloy quoit brooch, with its iron pin intact, found outside the right leg of the corpse. It is divided into two decorative zones by three sets of borders. The inner one is ornamented by spaced semicircular punch marks and the outer by a spaced square punch device, each with nine dots aligned into three rows (Fig 4.26, no 180). With its notch and now missing pin-stops, this brooch belongs to Class D1 as defined by Ager (1985, 2, 19–21, figs 18–22). Similar quoit brooches are recorded from two other sites in Sussex at Alfriston (graves 57 and 68) and Highdown (graves 7, 26, 60 and three unassigned examples). In terms of the complexity of its ornamentation, the St Anne's Road brooch most closely resembles the Highdown grave 7 single example. A date range in the second half of the 5th century has been suggested for their production (Welch 1983, 63–4, fig 91a) and this has been extended on to c 525 or a bit later (Ager 1985, 16–17, fig 17). Although Ager then favoured Scandinavian antecedents over an Insular British origin, most scholars now accept a British origin for such brooches.

Penannular brooch

Burial G850 included a probable bag collection by the waist, containing the cast ring from a copper-alloy penannular brooch

attributable to Fowler's group A3 (1960, 152, 174–5, fig 1). It possesses two mouldings as its terminals that are diagnostic of her subgroup ii and will have been manufactured in a Romano-British context (Fig 4.47, no 317c). Occasional items of Roman or indeed pre-Roman Iron Age manufacture are fairly regular finds in Early Anglo-Saxon purse or bag collections. No other examples of Fowler group A3 penannular brooches have been recorded, however, from Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Sussex (Welch 1983, 64–6).

BOW BROOCHES

Kentish-type small square-headed brooches

Burials G142 and G655 contained brooches imported from east Kent. The former produced an unmatched pair of Kentish cast square-headed brooches positioned below the skull, presumably fastening a standard *peplos*-type female costume (Figs 4.7 and 4.8, nos 39 and 40). Though unmatched they would have appeared from a distance to form a matched pair with framed geometric designs on the head-plates and an undivided foot-plate with Style I animals below the junction with the bow (resembling Åberg type 132: Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, fig 14b). However, the smaller brooch has zoomorphic designs on the bow and a four-bar design on its foot terminal. Both brooches still have their iron springs and pins in place and both have been gilded. By contrast, the single brooch from G655 (Fig 4.28, no 185), is dominated by Style I zoomorphic elements and has a divided foot as well as an iron spring and pin (resembling Åberg type 132: Åberg 1926, 80). It was located together with a Chessell Down-type brooch near the right hip in an outstandingly rich female assemblage that combines Frankish and Kentish components. There is no reason to believe the St Anne's Road small square-headed brooches were made outside east Kent. Manufacture would have taken place within the first half of the 6th century. Occasional finds of such square-headed brooches are relatively common in Saxon cemeteries across southern England and in Sussex earlier recorded examples are known from Alfriston and Highdown (Welch 1983, 72–4, figs 17b, 23a, 87b, 88a and 117a). Taken together with the St Anne's Road finds, these may well indicate exogamous marriage alliances between these Saxon communities and their Kentish counterparts.

Bow brooch with a semicircular head-plate and triangular foot-plate

Burial G655 also produced a miniature cast gilt copper-alloy brooch (Fig 4.28, no 184), assignable to the Chessell Down type (Koch 1977, 162–3, 696–7, find list 14, map 14, pl 26.4;

Soulat 2009, 44–6, fig 14; Werner 1961, 23 no 72, 57, find list 4, pls 16.72, 52, map 4). More precisely it belongs to the type's eastern variant, which has a Salin Style I quadruped design within its semicircular head-plate and has previously been recorded from a handful of sites in east Kent – at Bifrons (Patrixbourne) near Canterbury (Hawkes 2000, 66, 70 nos 65 and 66, fig 42.65 and 66); Eastry; Faversham; and Mill Hill near Deal grave 102 (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 39, figs 11e, 12, 54d and 74). The date range indicated by the Mill Hill burial assemblage of between 530/40 and 560/70 in phase III (ibid, tables 9 and 11, figs 23 and 24) matches the 6th-century context of the St Anne's Road grave. Indeed, it is reasonable to argue that the Chessell Down eastern variant brooches are the products of a Kentish workshop operating within the first half of the 6th century, developing a Frankish brooch form. It is significant that the St Anne's Road brooch indicates a direct connection here with Kent, whereas the western variant brooches would imply links with the Isle of Wight. Western variant brooches have been recorded from sites on the Isle of Wight at Bowcombe Down and Chessell Down (Arnold 1982, 51, figs 23.1 and 50) and also at Harnham Hill, Petersfinger and Stockbridge in south Wiltshire and Hampshire.

Faceted cast bow brooch

Burial G779 produced a unique cast copper-alloy brooch with iron spring and pin intact (Fig 4.35, no **250**). It was recovered from the left collarbone, where it was associated with two punch-marked disc brooches. The narrow and plain head-plate is the same width as the bow, which in turn is marked by a median ridge for most of its length, while the foot-plate is slightly narrower and has a thickened terminal. The use of faceted ornamentation is reminiscent of Late Roman influences on north German brooch forms such as the 'supporting-arm' brooches or *Stützarmfibeln* (Böhme 1974; Evison 1977). This suggests an early date of manufacture for the St Anne's Road brooch during the 5th century, almost certainly within its first half, and probably at a workshop in north-western Europe, although in the absence of a published parallel this cannot be determined further.

Cruciform brooch

Burial G786 contained a single example of a fully cast copper-alloy cruciform brooch, with plain half-round knobs on its panelled head-plate, a plain bow, faceting on its upper foot-plate and a simple indication of a pair of eyes and a pair of nostrils on the foot terminal (Fig 4.38, no **258**). In Åberg's classic typology this is a group II brooch and this St Anne's

Road example appears to relate more closely to Anglian examples in eastern England, such as a brooch from Little Wilbraham in Cambridgeshire (Reichstein 1975, pl 107.5), than to the versions recorded from east Kent (Åberg 1926, figs 32–42; Hawkes 2000, figs 7, 11 and 42). It was found above the spine in the middle of the upper body and was associated with an iron buckle with a kidney-shaped loop implying a date range in the late 5th or early 6th century. The associated glass beads would also support such a date range.

Small long brooch

Burial G752 produced a single cast copper-alloy bow brooch with an iron spring and pin found by the left shoulder (Fig 4.32, no **226**). Its rectangular head-plate has five spaced compass ring-and-dot motifs and a further three ornament the triangular or shovel-shaped foot-plate, which is separated from the plain bow by a band of faceted ornament (Åberg 1926, fig 29.8). It resembles a brooch from Long Wittenham grave 63 in the Upper Thames region and related brooches are also recorded from Bifrons in east Kent and Croydon, now in south London (Leeds 1945, 96–9, fig 18b, map fig 19; Hawkes 2000). The pair of brooches from Highdown grave 74 in West Sussex (Welch 1983, 66–7, fig 107a) are rather more sophisticated, however, than the St Anne's Road and Long Wittenham examples. Square-headed small long brooches are difficult to date but may well be relatively early, and the associated copper-alloy belt set with its rectangular plate inlaid with silver wire (Fig 4.32, no **229**) implies a date range in the late 5th or early 6th century for burial G752.

OTHER BROOCHES

Frankish Cléry-type S-shaped brooch

From burial G655 came a small brooch (Fig 4.28, no **183**) in which single garnets depict the eyes for a double-headed creature twisted into an S-shape belonging to the Cléry type (Werner 1961, 50, no 286, 63–4, find list 11, pls 46.286, 56, map 11). Conventionally dated to the mid to second half of the 6th century in the 1960s, such brooches are assigned now to the French Merovingian chronology phase MA2, *c* 520/30–560/70, going back into the second half of phase MA1, *c* 470/80–520/30, thus implying an overall date range of *c* 500–560/70 (Legoux et al 2004, 17, 36, 53, no 229). This matches the dating of the associated bow brooches of Kentish type (small square-headed and Chessell Down eastern variant), the Frankish imported dress pin and the glass claw beaker.

THE RANGE OF THE ST ANNE'S ROAD BROOCHES

With the exception of the 6th-century Kentish-Frankish dress assemblage from burial G655, which would not look out of place in an east Kent cemetery, the brooches recovered from this sample of an East Sussex cemetery do not contain too many surprises. The applied and cast saucer brooches, the button brooches, the disc brooches, the quoit brooch and the reused Roman-period penannular brooch are forms that can be found either in contemporary sites in Sussex or else in sites elsewhere in southern England. In particular we can look at sites within the Thames basin. The unique bow brooch is related to early Germanic imports and implies the presence of a burial belonging firmly within the 5th century. The applied saucer brooches also pre-date the 6th century, as do the disc brooches, the quoit brooch and the small long brooch. The cruciform brooch from G786 probably implies a connection with peoples north of the Thames either side of *c.* 500, but the rest of the St Anne's Road brooches are clearly products of the first half of the 6th century. Kentish-type small square-headed brooches were not restricted to G655 for they also occurred in G142, but such brooches are relatively widespread across southern England. The predominance of Saxon-region forms such as the disc brooches, the cast saucer brooches and the button brooches fits the pattern already well established at cemeteries such as Alfriston in East Sussex and Highdown in West Sussex.

FINGER RINGS

Fiona Griffin (edited by Trista Clifford and Sue Harrington)

Two silver spiral finger rings made from strips of sheet metal were recovered from G850 (Fig 4.47, no **312**) and G446 (Fig 4.18, no **131**). The latter exhibits a small copper-alloy repair. These are a fairly regular 6th-century find in Anglo-Saxon graves in southern Britain, although most numerous in Kent, and are thought to be an Insular production (Down & Welch 1990, 100). Of those found in Sussex, many have been decorated. All but one of the six found at Apple Down cemetery possess some kind of decoration (Down & Welch 1990) but neither of the St Anne's Road examples are decorated.

Two Late Roman rings were also found, the single complete example coming from burial G66 (Fig 4.5, no **19i**). This silver ring has a square, raised and decorated intaglio with direct engraving of a bird and sun into the metal. The ring belongs to the Brancaster type, dated to the end of the 4th century and into the 5th, both in Britain and from the Continent (Johns 1996). This form is typical of the Late Roman period, and is commonly decorated with birds on

silver. Other examples include rings from Burgate (Suffolk) and Droitwich (Hereford and Worcester) and one of a pair of Christian rings from Fifehead Neville (Dorset) (*ibid.*). The inscribed birds may have been intended to have Christian overtones. One of the finest examples, the 'Suffolk' Chi-Rho ring, probably from Icklingham, has a bird-and-bough motif adopted from Bacchic iconography by the Christians (C Johns, *pers comm*). The St Anne's Road example was associated with a hone stone, two iron keys, copper-alloy belt fittings and an iron francisca dated to the late 5th–6th century, all found at the individual's waist.

Burial G472 produced a square copper-alloy intaglio for a bezel ring, decorated with an engraved peacock and dot pattern (Fig 4.20, no **138**). This example also belongs to the Brancaster-type rings. It is unusual for Late Roman rings to be found within Anglo-Saxon graves and no other cemeteries are known to contain more than one. Therefore it appears that these rings are at present a unique find from an Anglo-Saxon cemetery.

WIRE RINGS

Trista Clifford

Simple wire rings with twisted or knotted closures are a fairly frequent find from Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and appear to date from the 5th to 7th centuries (Evison 1987, 86). A ring of silver wire was recovered from G698 (Fig 4.30, no **214**). The only other instances in Sussex are the 16 examples, each strung with small beads, found on the chest of the female in Alfriston grave 43, dated to the middle third of the 6th century. Here they are identified as costume adornment and are paralleled by the slightly earlier female in grave 206 at Guildown, Surrey (Welch 1983). Necklaces incorporating silver wire rings are known but tend to be later in date (Geake 1997, 48). The location of this ring in an unusual position, unassociated with any other object, at some distance from the foot of a possible male skeleton means that this interpretation remains open to question.

Where copper-alloy rings occur, their use as suspension loops is inferred. G1004 produced the only example disassociated from another object (Fig 4.49, no **319**). This copper-alloy ring was found beneath the skull of the female skeleton. The position is suggestive of use as an earring, but evidence for earrings in general is sparse (Geake 1997, 49; Owen-Crocker 1986). Walton Rogers (2007, 159) suggests that rings found in this position represent fastenings for a veil or head covering worn during the 6th and 7th centuries. A fragment of silver band was found in G1062 although in this case the skeleton was male (Fig 4.54, no **365**).

NECKLACES

Fiona Griffin (edited by Trista Clifford)

The use of perforated Roman coins as pendants on necklaces has been observed at many Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in southern Britain, with 27 found from the major Sussex cemeteries in female graves of the 5th to 7th centuries. They may be suspended from copper-alloy wire rings and accompanied by beads, as in grave 10 at Highdown (Welch 1983). Burial G1008 (Fig 4.46, no **328a**) contained fragments of at least three copper-alloy rings found in association with three pierced copper-alloy discs and three pierced 3rd-century Roman coins (coins not illustrated) as part of a group of objects contained within a pouch or bag at the juvenile's hip. This may represent a necklace or series of pendants. A z-spun thread, possibly flax, remains attached to the reverse surface of one coin, joining it with one of the discs.

PINS

Trista Clifford

Pins and probable pins were recovered from 17 burials, among them a matched pair of copper-alloy pins (Fig 4.60, nos **381** and **382**) from C762, the only instance where more than one pin occurred in the same grave. Pins occur mainly in adult female graves; only five out of 17 instances are adult male graves. The only bone example is from male burial G401 (Fig 4.17, no **127**), but the object is incomplete and identification uncertain.

Where identification is certain, the majority are longer, Migration Period, types, such as the copper-alloy pins with flattened perforated heads from G579, G779 and G803 (Fig 4.38, no **271**). The example from G579 (Fig 4.21, no **144b**) may well be a needle since the broken head is longer than it is wide and it was grouped with other objects (including iron pin no **144a**) in a cluster suggestive of a bag. The pin from G779 (Fig 4.35, no **253**) is most probably a garment fastener. A 6th-century copper-alloy pin with a cuboid head with ten cordons below was recovered from G834, a juvenile burial which contained other grave goods indicative of a female assemblage (Fig 4.44, no **297**). The position of the pin suggests use as a shroud or garment fastener. This evidence may thus clash with the general pattern for the period, which indicates that only women over the age of 17 wore pins as garment fasteners (Walton Rogers 2007, 178–9).

A short copper-alloy pin with a globular head from male burial G42 is indicative of a late 6th- to 7th-century date (4.4, no **10**). The two copper-alloy pins with faceted cuboid heads and cordons at the junction between head and shaft from the

juvenile in cremation grave C762 (Fig 4.60, nos **381** and **382**) are unusual in that they more commonly occur as single items.

Comparable single finds occur at Long Wittenham cremation 15, Croydon grave 115 and Black Patch, Pewsey grave 57. Paired pins in juvenile burials occur at Buckland II and Wakerley (Walton Rogers 2007, 217–18) and may hark back to earlier fashions (*ibid*), although the Kentish examples are ring-headed.

Iron pins with a square-sectioned shaft and shepherd's crook head have been interpreted both as keys (Evison 1994, 19) and pins (Walton Rogers 2007, 127). Where the pin is associated with a knife, it is known as a knife pin (as opposed to a garment pin), as at Dover (Evison 1987, 82). A crook-headed example positioned with a knife at the left hip of the male in G680 can be interpreted in this manner (Fig 4.30, no **205**). Such artefacts are frequent in Frankish male burials, for example at Novion-en-Ponthieu (Piton 1985) in Picardy. In southern Britain they occur in Kent and Wiltshire, with St Anne's Road and Rookery Hill providing the only Sussex examples. The long globular-headed iron pin from G850 (Fig 4.47, no **317b**) may form part of a chatelaine. Fragmentary probable iron pins were recorded from six further graves, one positioned at the neck (G189, not illustrated) and three by the left shoulder – G354 (Fig 4.16, no **114**), G472 (Fig 4.20, no **139**) and G630 (Fig 4.24, no **165b**) – indicating their use as costume fasteners, perhaps for a shawl or a *peplos*.

FRANKISH BIRD-HEADED PIN FROM BURIAL G655

Barry Ager

The pin (Fig 4.28, no **186**, Fig 4.29) has a long shaft of copper alloy, which appears to be tinned and very slightly bent and is demarcated by seven gilded ribs round the top from the head, which is in the form of a bird in profile facing right. Traces of gilding also survive on the bird, especially on the otherwise plain reverse. The bird has a curved beak which touches, and is joined to, its front claw, while a second claw is shown curling backwards, all separated from the bird's neck by an ovoid opening. The domed eye is formed by a pearl set in a circular collet above a plain zone and the body is set with two roughly square garnets across it, beneath which a second plain zone expands into a fan-shaped tail. The eye was examined by Caroline Cartwright (Department of Conservation and Scientific Research, British Museum) using light microscopy under the Leica Aristomet biological microscope at magnifications ranging from $\times 50$ to $\times 100$. A single pearl was identified, possibly coming from a specimen of European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*). The tail is set lengthwise

with two truncated triangular garnets. Along the back of the bird's head and neck is a double-ridged, crescent-shaped crest, which projects at the lower end, and beneath that is a projecting pointed wing. Although no pattern is visible beneath the garnets, they are probably set on top of gold or silver foils to reflect the light, since they are quite clear and bright.

The pin is a fine example of a Frankish type, which occurs only rarely in Anglo-Saxon graves and may terminate in either a full figure of a bird in profile, as here, or just its head (Martin 2002, figs 61.1, 3–8 and 62.3–5). A silver-gilt bird-headed pin also of Frankish origin and set with garnet discs is preserved from King's Field, Faversham, Kent (British Museum, PE 1131.a.'70). Pins of the first half of the 6th century from St-Nicolas, Pas-de-Calais, and Anguilcourt-le-Sart, Aisne, France, have bird-shaped heads with garnet-inlaid cellwork, while a further example with a glass, cloisonné-decorated bird is said to be from the site of Herpes, Charente (Thiry 1939, pl 8, nos 81–2; Menghin 2007, 450, cat no VII.2.1, 464–5, cat no VII.10.23 and 494–5, cat no VII.28.1). Different variants with narrower, or convex, bodies and garnet inlays are represented by two pins of similar date from Huy, Belgium graves 136 and 138, and one from Schwarz-Rheindorf, Germany (Docquier & Bit 1990, 84, figs 8–10 and cover; Menghin 2007, 540–41, cat no VII.48.31).

In northern France, Belgium and the central Rhineland (and sporadically in other areas of western and central Europe) the bird shape was also popularly used for Frankish bird brooches, a number of which, particularly of Werner's 6th-century Vorges type, are of broadly similar form to the St Anne's Road pin (Thiry 1939, pls 8, nos 77–80 and 19, no 434 through to 21, nos 487–501; Werner 1961, 60–61, pls 41, nos 213–15 and 54, map 8; Menghin 2007, 495, cat no VII.30.1).

The pin from St Anne's Road can probably be dated to the first two-thirds of the 6th century in agreement with the Continental parallels noted above (both bird brooches and pins) and the proposed dating of gold braids – as on the probable headdress (Fig 4.28, no **191**, Fig 5.2) associated with the pin – from graves in Kent to before *c* 550/60, during the period of heavy Frankish influence (Perkins & Hawkes 1984, 107–9; Docquier & Bit 1990; Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 44–5, fig 23).

The pin was found underlying the skull, on the right towards the front, with its tip pointing upwards and the bird facing to the back. On the Continent the earlier types of bird-headed pins are usually found in female graves, often on the right of the skull and also with the tip of the pin pointing upwards, for instance at Cutry, Meurthe-et-Moselle grave

Fig 5.2 Burial detail of G655

873 (Legoux 2005, pl 98, 873:2; cf Martin 2002, fig 60). This forward position, towards the front of the face or head – especially here at St Anne's Road, where fragments of gold braid (Fig 4.28, no **191**), probably from a headdress or veil, survived – suggests that these pins were worn at the side of the head in Continental fashion to secure the head covering, with only the head of the pin showing, rather than to hold the hair in place.

Examples of related types of pin from other Anglo-Saxon graves are mostly of a slightly later date and presumably modelled on the Frankish ones – for example, the silver pin with its head in the shape of a punch-decorated bird's head from Dover, (female) grave 30, of the late 6th/early 7th century, or the 7th-century pin from Wingham, Kent with a fan-shaped head and a pair of garnet-inlaid bird heads in the upper

corners, and two pins with paired bird heads from Sibertswold, Kent (Jessup 1950, pl 9.7; Evison 1987, 83, fig 18.3). A pin from Bifrons, Kent grave 85 is topped by a Style II bird head (Hawkes 2000, 58–9, fig 35, no 85.1). A silver-gilt object from Scarrington, Nottinghamshire moulded in the form of the head of a bird of prey and decorated in Salin Style I is probably, however, from the head of a pin of late 5th- to 6th-century date (British Museum, PE 2003,0305.1; Ager 2002, fig 46).³ The head of a pin from Otford, Kent is decorated on both sides with pairs of complete, antithetic birds standing on a circular setting with a garnet roundel (Marzinzik 2007). The pins from Dover and Bifrons were worn at or near the neck, presumably to fasten a longer form of headdress or perhaps a cloak.

Both Frankish and Anglo-Saxon bird-headed pins correspond to more distantly related Scandinavian examples of Migration Period date, some of which – from Denmark and Gjone, Vestfold, Norway, for example (Hines 1993, fig 28; Historical Museum, Oslo) – had long necks.

GOLD BRAID FROM BURIAL G665

Sue Harrington

There has been a steady increase in the number of finds of gold braid since Crowfoot and Hawkes' 1967 article, although this remains the standard work on the subject and it is sensible to reiterate the main points of their discussion before considering this new find from St Anne's Road. At that time they were able to list 95 examples of gold braid from Germanic burials, 21 of which were from Britain, primarily from Kent and East Anglia. Gold-threaded borders to feminine headdresses and to garments of men and women have been found in Germanic graves from the late 5th and early 6th centuries into the 8th century. Their main area of distribution is Frankia, the lower and middle Rhine, Thuringia and in Alamannic and Lombardic graves. Gold-brocaded garments were used by the wealthier classes of Roman and Byzantine society in the 4th to 6th centuries, as exemplified by the recent find of a 4th-century female grave at Spitalfields, London. It is generally assumed that the Merovingian Franks adopted the use of gold-threaded cloth from the time of their occupation of Roman Gaul. Whether there was continuity of Roman craft production into the Frankish period or whether skilled Germanic craftswomen were imitating this technique has not been determined. There is a degree of similarity between the Kentish and Continental finds, wherein a braid had its surface brocaded with flat gold strip, although this method was superseded by the use of spun gold thread in later phases, for example, as used on the 10th-century St Cuthbert embroideries.

The main use of gold braids in the Early Anglo-Saxon period appears to have been as a short brocaded fillet worn at the head, a *vittae*, symbolic of betrothal and marriage. The relatively large numbers of braids found suggest that women continued to wear them after marriage and on into the burial. That they had a less restricted function in Kent than elsewhere in the Germanic world is evidenced by two feminine burials with a single gold-brocaded wristlet (Chatham Lines, KntCTM-IC1 gr. 18; Sarre, KntSAR-IC1 gr. 4; Table 5.2), a use for which there are no contemporary Continental parallels, although they do occur there as dress borders. Owen-Crocker (2004, 96) comments on the veil or scarf with a semi-continuous gold-braided edge from grave 105 at Mill Hill, Deal as another unusual and Kentish use of this material. Crowfoot and Hawkes interpret the women with gold braid as exogamous brides, cementing marriage links with local families for the Kentish royal household and emphasising their Frankish cultural links (1967, 65). This interpretation does, however, presuppose the existence of a fully functioning Kentish royal dynasty by the early to mid 6th century. Gold braid has been found with men in Early Anglo-Saxon England in the early 7th-century burial at Taplow, where it was probably used as a belt, baldric or cloak edging for a Kentish local ruler (Webster 1992) and in the more recently discovered burial at Prittlewell (Walton Rogers 2007, 96). The earliest Continental uses of gold braid in a burial are from high-status masculine graves, all probably buried before AD 525, with the earliest being that of the Merovingian king, Childeric I (died AD 481–2). It is in feminine graves of the 6th century, however, that gold braid predominates. Kent has 47% of those found in this period, while the remainder are distributed in Frankia and the middle Rhineland. By the late 6th century gold braids have mostly disappeared from Kentish feminine graves, but they continue in the Frankish heartland, at St Denis near Paris, and in Lombardic graves in Italy into the 7th century. There is a perceptible shift from association predominantly with women in the 6th century, most evident in east Kent, to a situation throughout the 7th century where men have regained equal or greater access to this high-status cultural symbol. The finds from Taplow and Prittlewell thus fit into this pattern.

The gold braid fragment found at the head of the female in burial G655 at St Anne's Road (Fig 4.28, no **191**, Fig 5.2) is comparable in form to the other 27 examples now known from southern Britain, south of the Thames (see Table 5.2) – that is, a flat beaten thread, in this case with no remaining supporting woven threads in another material. The majority of the English finds date to the middle and last thirds of the 6th century and

Site name	Site code	Grave no	Age band (years)	Sex	Date range (AD)
Taplow mound	BckTPW-BII	I	U	U	575–625
Chessell Down	IoWSHF-MCI	45	adult, 25–44	U	540–70
Breach Downs	KntBHM-ICI	I	adult, 25–44	U	600–50
Buckland, Dover	KntBLD-ICI	347	juvenile, 7–15	?F	525–75
Buckland, Dover	KntBLD-ICI	354	adult, 25–44	?F	525–75
Buckland, Dover	KntBLD-ICI	391/a	young adult, 16–24	F	525–75
Buckland, Dover	KntBLD-ICI	420	young adult, 16–24	?F	475–625
Chatham Lines	KntCTM-ICI	18/19	U	U	550–600
King' Field	KntFAV-ICI	OA	U	U	550–600
King's Field	KntFAV-ICI	OA	U	U	550–600
Mill Hill, Deal I	KntGMM-ICI	105/c	adult, 25–44	F	530–70
Howletts	KntLTB-ICI	8	U	U	560–620
Lylinge	KntLYM-MCI	44	adult, 25–44	?F	540–70
Primrose Hill	KntMKN-ICI	23	adult, 25–44	F	540–60
Bifrons, Patrixbourne	KntPXB-ICI	21	adult, 25–44	U	500–50
Bifrons, Patrixbourne	KntPXB-ICI	29	U	U	530–70
Bifrons, Patrixbourne	KntPXB-ICI	41	adult, 25–44	U	500–50
Bifrons, Patrixbourne	KntPXB-ICI	51	adult, 25–44	U	500–50
Bifrons, Patrixbourne	KntPXB-ICI	64/a	adult, 25–44	U	525–35
Sarre	KntSAR-ICI	285	young adult, 16–24	F	550–600
Sarre	KntSAR-ICI	4	adult, 25–44	U	540–50
Sarre	KntSAR-ICI	90	adult, 25–44	U	575–625
Sarre	KntSAR-ICI	94	adult, 25–44	U	525–600
Saltwood, Stone Farm Bridleway	KntSWD-ICI	C3741	young adult, 16–24	U	550–600
Stowting	KntSWT-ICI	9	U	U	525–75
St. Anne's Road, Eastbourne	SsxEAS-MCI	655	adult, 25–44	F	500–50
Holywell Row		II	child	F	540–75
Prittlewell		I	adult	M	600–50

Table 5.2 Burials with gold braid in Britain

occur in their greatest numbers along the south coast. There are concentrations amongst the major Kentish cemeteries at Sarre, Bifrons and Buckland, Dover, with three new examples coming from the second excavations at the latter site (Parfitt & Anderson 2012). The St Anne's Road example fills in a spatial gap along the south coast and its immediate hinterland, between Saltwood in Kent (Walton Rogers 2006) and the antiquarian excavated example from Chessell Down grave 45 on the Isle of Wight, the westernmost find in the corpus. It is the first such find in Sussex, although more might perhaps be expected to be found given the preponderance of Kentish and Frankish material in East, rather than West, Sussex.

The burials within which a gold-braided headdress might be found have similar attributes and the trait appears to have been in use over only three or four generations of women at most. Apart from the few male examples at Taplow in the Upper Thames valley and Prittlewell in Essex, the headdresses are found with female sexed and feminine gendered burials that have a greater degree of material wealth than their contemporaries in terms of the range of types and esoteric nature of their burial assemblages, which consistently demonstrate Frankish and Kentish associations. From what is identifiable of the age at death of the wearers of *vittae*, they are all interred with females of marriageable age, but not older.

COSTUME RECONSTRUCTION

Sue Harrington

Recent work on costume reconstruction in the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Walton Rogers 2007), on the basis of textile fragments, other organic remains and pin and brooch positions, has advanced our knowledge both of the changing types of costume present and of the parameters of regional styles, particularly for female dress. The costume survey regions used in that study place St Anne's Road geographically between the main Saxon region – with Apple Down in West Sussex the closest site – and Kent, so it is important to compare the St Anne's Road cemetery with these contemporary styles. Did the St Anne's Road community belong to either or both of these costume traditions? The more securely identified brooch positions for a dozen burials are presented in Fig 5.3. Of these, the women in burials G584, G850 and G1016 were probably, by virtue of their paired saucer or disc brooches worn at the shoulder, dressed in the *peplos*-style garment, a tubular gown the top edges of which were clasped, common throughout the region of Anglo-Saxon settlement, although much rarer in Kent (Walton Rogers 2007, 144–5). The older female (45+ years) in burial G850 is, however, unusual in having a pair of button brooches located either side of her waist, whilst her penannular brooch was a curated item, perhaps in a bag assemblage.

The single saucer brooch on the left hip in burial G6 and the one on the left chest in G630 may also have been curated objects in a bag or chatelaine assemblage and probably do not relate directly to costume. G6 may therefore fall within the small group where, other than a buckle, a button brooch is the sole dress fastening. This group consists of burials G6, G189 and G446, the latter a disturbed burial with no obvious original placement of this fastening. G189 also had an iron pin placed horizontally at the neck. The single quoit brooch from G649 was placed on the right shoulder, to add to this group of

Fig 5.3 Distribution of brooch positions within burials

potential *peplos*-wearers with a single brooch fastening. There remains, therefore, a group of potential non-Saxon costume types in burials G142, G655, G779 and G786.

G142, identified skeletally as an adult male, wore a non-matching pair of Kentish-type small square-headed brooches on the right and left shoulders, suggesting that this person also wore a *peplos*-type garment. G655, a female aged 18–29 years, wore an S-shaped zoomorphic brooch at the neck and a non-matching pair of brooches at the waist area. The Frankish pin underlying her head was worn on the right side, pointing upwards, to clasp a veil. The placement of the brooches suggests that she was wearing a Merovingian-style costume, usually associated with four brooches (Walton Rogers 2007, fig 5.44), comprising a sleeveless coat fastened by a pair of brooches, over a dress clasped by brooches at the neck and further down the chest. Comparable finds came from at Saltwood, Kent graves W1453 and W1762, although neither was associated with gold braid.

Burial G779 is more problematic. A pair of disc brooches were situated above one another on the lower chest, while an imported faceted bow brooch, probably dating to the early 5th century, was located above these to the left and a copper-alloy pin lay at the right shoulder, in a late 5th- to early 6th-century assemblage. Pairs of disc brooches are common enough in female Saxon burials, for example at Saxton Road, Abingdon (graves 26, 29 and 36 amongst many), but are usually in the *peplos* position at the shoulders. As there is no particular

evidence of any grave disturbance that might have moved the brooches from their costume position, they may indicate that this slightly older woman (age at death 30–45 years) was wearing a garment with an opening front, most likely in a Kentish or Continental manner. The older female (45+ years) in burial G786 had a single cruciform brooch just below her rib cage, apparently unassociated with the short string of 5th- to 6th-century beads at her left shoulder. Again, this brooch may indicate a garment with a central opening, perhaps a cloak. Unfortunately the orientation of the pin was not recorded although the unconserved textile on the pin indicates the folds of a medium-weight cloth. Again, this costume may have Kentish affinities. In summary, a range of 5th- and 6th-century costume types are represented here, showing affinities with Saxon styles but also with Kentish and Continental female dress ensembles.

LACE TAGS

Fiona Griffin (edited by Trista Clifford)

Possible lace tags were found in two graves. At the left hip of the skeleton in burial G66 were two tags of rolled form (Geake 1997, 64–5) associated with belt and bag fittings (Fig 4.5, nos **19g** and **19h**). These may have functioned as the ends of the bag closure. A single lace tag from G798 (Fig 4.40, no **267**), also positioned at the waist, was associated with a knife. Lace tags can occur in 6th- and 7th-century contexts.

BEADS

Trista Clifford

The distribution of graves with beads, brooches, and both beads and brooches is shown in Fig 5.1. Some 643 beads (including one with a dual designation as a spindle whorl, discussed further below) were recovered from 29 burials during the 1997 and 1998 investigations. The beads were recovered from 28 inhumation burials and one cremation burial, a total of just 6.5% of the inhumations excavated. Many inhumations contained a single bead (burials G213, G636, G721, G752, G776, G782, G825, G1016, G1018B and G1076). The largest group, of 133 beads, was found in burial G263 (Fig 4.14). A single bead was also recovered from cremation burial C801 (Fig 4.60).

Thirteen of the graves with beads could be assigned sex with certainty: seven male and six female. A further two were probable females and one a probable male. For those burials of indeterminate sexing, the gender ascription based on the assemblage as a whole offers another ten females. Whilst the overwhelming female association with beads is very much as might be expected, the unusual feature is the greater than average number of male sexed skeletons with this artefact type. Here a parallel can be made with the contemporary cemetery at

Saltwood, Kent, with nine actual or possible males having one or more beads, from amongst 220 burials.

Beads were recovered from all age ranges within the cemetery. The age categories of the burials with beads can be broken down as follows: four infants, one juvenile, two subadults, six young adults, four prime adults and three mature adults. Two were categorised as young to prime adults, four as young to mature adults and one as subadult to mature adult. The cremation containing a single bead was a possible female prime to mature adult.

By far the majority of burials with beads occurred with adults, although a significant number of infant and juvenile burials also contained beads. Two of these may be considered richly furnished and displaying a range of female-associated artefacts more usually linked to adults.

The predominant material utilised for bead manufacture was glass (63%), followed by amber (33%). Beads made from other organic and non-organic materials were also recovered and will be briefly considered. Table 5.3 provides a breakdown of the assemblage by grave and material.

Burial no	Amber	%	Bone	%	Coral	%	Flint	%	Fossil	%	Monochrome glass	%	Polychrome glass	%	Quartz	%	Shell	%	Tin	%	Total
C801											1										1
G139	1										3										4
G142											25	4	13	2							38
G189	60	9									36	6			1						97
G195					11	2					13	2	1								25
G213											1										1
G263	3										94	15	36	6							133
G354	3																				3
G446	8	1																			8
G462	1										1										2
G584	1				1						22	3	1				1		1		27
G636											1										1
G655	54	8									61	9									115
G692	11	2									13	2	1								25
G721			1																		1
G749	16	2									20	3							5	1	41
G752	1																				1
G776							1														1
G782			1																		1
G786											1		3								4
G825	1																				1
G834	13	2							2		3		4	1							22
G850	28	4									26	4	4	1					1		59
G1008	4	1							1												5
G1010	4	1																			4
G1016	1																				1
G1076													1								1
G1018B	1																				1
Total	211	33	2	0	12	2	1	0	3	0	341	53	64	10	1	0	1	0	7	1	643

Table 5.3 Incidence of bead material by burial

METHODOLOGY

The glass bead type-series (Table 5.4) is based on the methodological framework developed for the Mucking beads (Hirst 2000), combined to some extent with the Buckland cemetery bead typology (Evison 1987, text fig 11). As far as possible, the typological codes used for colour, form and decoration conform to those of Hirst, although variability between the two sites inevitably produces some disparity. Further descriptive terminology is based on that of Brugmann (2004). Colour classification was carried out by visual inspection under artificial light, using the Mucking type-series (Table 5.4). The colour descriptions are necessarily subjective (Brugmann 2004, 24). Beads described as black may encompass very dark green, brown or blue. Brugmann refers to such beads as dark and, similarly, colourless beads as light. For the purposes of this report, the terminology remains as black and colourless.

One addition to the Mucking series is the category 10.1, denoting colour missing or degraded, where the original colour could not be distinguished or a decorative element had worn away leaving a void in the base bead.

The amber bead type-series (see Table 5.7) is based on Evison (1987), with additional descriptive terminology from excavations at Castle Dyke, Barton-on-Humber (Drinkall & Foreman 1998).

Length and diameter descriptive terms in the catalogue also follow those of Hirst, thus:

Length

- standard length: where the length is the same as the diameter, or within 1/10th larger or smaller;
- very short: where the length is half the diameter or less, beads are referred to as annular or disc, dependent on the size of the perforation;
- short: where the length is less than 9/10ths of the diameter;
- long: where the length is 11/10ths or more than the diameter.

Diameter

- small: <5mm;
- medium: 6–11mm;
- large: >11mm;
- very large: >20mm.

Colour	Code
Opaque black	1.1
Opaque red	2.1
Opaque red brown	2.2
Semi-translucent orange	3.1
Translucent brown	4.1
Opaque yellow	5.1
Translucent yellow	5.2
Translucent green yellow	5.3
Opaque green	6.1
Translucent pale green	6.2
Translucent green	6.2a
Opaque dark green	6.3
Translucent green blue	7.4
Translucent pale blue	7.5
Opaque pale blue	7.6
Translucent blue	7.7
Semi-opaque dark blue	7.8
Opaque white	8.1
Opaque blue white	8.2
Colourless	9.1
Original colour unknown	10.1
Type	Code
Disc	A1
Annular	A2
Globular	B1
Biconical	C1
Barrel	D1
Irregular coiled	E1
Melon 4 ribs	F1
Melon 5 ribs	F2
Melon 6 ribs	F3
Melon 7 ribs	F4
Melon 8 ribs	F5
Cylindrical melon	F6
Thick-walled cylinder	G1
Thin-walled cylinder	G2
Short straight-sided cylinder	G3
Short rounded cylinder	G4
Coiled cylinder	H1
Folded cylinder	J1
Long 4-sided cylinder	K1
Pentagonal section cylinder	K2
Short 4-sided cylinder	K3
Hexagonal section cylinder	K4
Drawn cylinder cut	L1
Twisted drawn cylinder	L2
Drawn cylinder crimped	L3
Drawn globular	N1
Double drawn globular	N2
Triple drawn globular	N3
Quadruple drawn globular	N4
Plano-convex disc	Q1

Table 5.4 Bead colour and type codes with descriptions (after Hirst 2000)

GLASS

Glass beads make up approximately two-thirds of the assemblage. The beads can be assigned to one of three categories: monochrome drawn, monochrome wound and polychrome. Monochrome beads are the most numerous (53%); polychrome beads are rarer (10%).

Monochrome glass

Monochrome beads in a range of colours and forms were recovered. Table 5.5 illustrates this variety. Although the prevalent annular and disc beads appear in several colours, it is clear that blue beads of this form predominate, although they appear in only eight graves. The drawn gold-in-glass-type beads, although also numerous, were primarily confined to just two graves. Several monochrome types can be dated using Brugmann's 2004 concordance analysis.

Roman-type beads

The use of Roman beads in Anglo-Saxon bead strings is a common feature (Brugmann 2004, 29), demonstrating probable reuse or curation of Roman material. Two types occurred in small numbers at St Anne's Road.

Drawn cylinder beads

Drawn cylinder beads of three types were found. Type L1 beads are drawn with cut perforated sides in blue or turquoise glass, conforming to Brugmann's Late Roman type RoCane. Only two of these beads were recovered, from G834 (Fig 4.44, no **299a**) and G655 (Fig 4.28, no **188a**).

Also found were blue glass twisted drawn cylinders (type L2) and a drawn crimped cylinder (L3; Brugmann's type ConCyl dated to the late 5th–6th century) in G692 (Fig 4.31, no **208a**) and G749 (Fig 4.32, no **222g**) respectively. In G655 the type L1 bead (Fig 4.28, no **188a**) was found with types N1–N4 (Fig 4.28, no **190a–c**) (Brugmann's type ConSeg), another early drawn glass type (see below).

'Miniature dark' beads

Brugmann's 'miniature dark' (MinDark) beads encompass types E1 and H1 – irregularly shaped, cylindrical or globular coiled beads of dark brown or black coloration which have not been marvered. These were found in three graves (G195, Fig 4.11, no **67e**, G692, Fig 4.31, no **208b** and no **210 e**, and G749, Fig 4.32, no **222f**), along with other early types (N1 and L2 in G692, for example). Brugmann (ibid) dates this type of bead as Late Roman to early 6th century.

Early Anglo-Saxon beads

Blue annular beads (Brugmann's type Blue) are among the most numerous, forming a major constituent of the bead strings recovered from G142 (Fig 4.7), G263 (Fig 4.14) and G584 (Fig 4.21). This type of bead is dated to the second half of the 5th to the early 6th century and occurs in large numbers in Sussex, with a wide distribution outside Kent (Brugmann 2004, fig 37).

Brown annular and disc beads (Brugmann's type Brown) dated to the same phase as Blue beads are so far unrecorded in Sussex (ibid, fig 38), but a small number were recovered from G142 (Fig 4.7, nos **41h** and **42c**), G263 (Fig 4.14, nos **94c** and **94d**) and G749 (Fig 4.32, no **222a**).

Gold-in-glass type beads

Types N1–N4 (Brugmann's type ConSeg) are known as gold-in-glass-type beads owing to their metallic silver or gold appearance. This is created by the layering of metal foil between two layers of glass, or by a process which imitates this method of manufacture. No distinction was made between true gold-in-glass and imitation beads for this study.

The beads are drawn, with regular constrictions forming segments. Beads with one to four segments were recorded in this cemetery. Beads with one segment are the most numerous. This is due to the fragile nature of the constriction, which tends to break easily. A total of 98 examples were recovered from four graves. The largest groups were from G655 (60 beads; Fig 4.28, nos **188b** and **190a**) and G189 (35 beads; Fig 4.10, no **57**). Brugmann classifies this type, which have a mainly Continental distribution, in her Group A2, occurring mainly between c 480 and 580, although earlier and later examples are not infrequent and the type is found in Britain from the 2nd–3rd century (Boon 1977).

Small opaque yellow beads

Two small opaque yellow beads from G139 (Fig 4.6, no **36a**) may belong to Brugmann's type SegGlob dated to the late 6th–mid 7th century. Although now separate, original site records show that they were once joined. Similar beads in opaque red and white were found at Alfriston (Brugmann 2004, fig 89).

Black annular beads

Medium black annular beads were found in G136 (16; Fig 4.6), G263 (3; Fig 4.14) and G142 (2; Fig 4.7). Their production is possibly related to that of the decorated black annular beads P03b–d, P05 and P06 (see below). If this is the case they probably date to the 5th–6th century.

Type code	Colour code	Burial no																	Total
		G136	G139	G142	G189	G195	G213	G263	G462	G584	G636	G655	G692	G749	G786	G801	G834	G850	
A1	1.1	1		5				1											7
	2.1			5				13		2				1					21
	2.2							4											4
	4.1			1				2						1					4
	5.1			1				2										1	4
	6.1							3			1								4
	6.2			2															2
	7.5			1									1					1	3
	7.6									1			2						3
	7.7						1	3		1								1	6
	8.1							1											1
	8.2							4											4
	10.1									1									1
A1 total		1		15			1	33		5	1		3	2				3	64
A2	1.1	16		2															18
	2.1							1						1					2
	2.2							2											2
	4.1			1				1											2
	5.1							2											2
	5.2			4														4	8
	7.7			12		5		48	1	15						1		7	89
	8.2					1													1
	10.1																	9	9
A2 total		16		19		6		54	1	15				1		1		20	133
B1	1.1			2		5				1									8
	2.1																1		1
	3.1				1														1
	7.7					1													1
B1 total				2	1	6				1							1		11
C1	7.7		1																1
C1 total			1																1
E1	1.1					1							1						2
E1 total						1							1						2
F1	5.1																1		1
F1 total																	1		1
F2	5.2							1											1
	7.7									1									1
F2 total								1		1									2
F3	5.2							1											1
	6.3							2											2
	8.2							2											2
F3 total								5											5
F4	1.1														1				1
F4 total															1				1
F6	7.5																	1	1
F6 total																		1	1
G2	5.1		2																2
G2 total			2																2
G3	5.1																	1	1
G3 total																		1	1

Table 5.5 Monochrome beads: incidence of type and colour by grave

Type code	Colour code	Burial no																	Total
		G136	G139	G142	G189	G195	G213	G263	G462	G584	G636	G655	G692	G749	G786	G801	G834	G850	
G4	1.1	3																	3
	2.1																	1	1
	5.1												2						2
G4 total		3											2					1	6
H1	1.1												2	1					3
	7.7												2						2
H1 total													4	1					5
K4	6.1							1											1
K4 total								1											1
L1	7.4																1		1
	7.7											1							1
L1 total												1					1		2
L2	7.7												2						2
L2 total													2						2
L3	7.5													1					1
	7.7													2					2
L3 total														3					3
N1	9.1				32							38	1	2					73
N1 total					32							38	1	2					73
N2	9.1				2							11							13
N2 total					2							11							13
N3	9.1											8							8
N3 total												8							8
N4	9.1				1							3							4
N4 total					1							3							4
Total		20	3	36	36	13	1	94	1	22	1	61	13	9	1	1	3	26	341

Table 5.5 continued

'Melon' beads

Translucent pale blue and yellow 'melon' beads from G263 (Fig 4.14, nos **96i**, **96g**, **97a** and **97g**) and G850 (Fig 4.47, no **313e**) may represent unusual examples of early Germanic ribbed styles, rather than the Late Roman blue melon beads which are more common to Anglo-Saxon cemetery assemblages (Brugmann 2004, 34 and figs 101–3).

Polychrome glass

Sixty-four glass polychrome beads were recovered. The range of types present, which is relatively wide considering the small sample recovered, is given in Table 5.6.

P01 Small globular beads with circumferential trail

A single example from G850 (Fig 4.47, no **314a**) is marbled opaque green and yellow with an opaque black circumferential trail. It is superficially similar in decoration to KochM71 (Koch 1977, col pl 6), but it is not manufactured as a millefiori

bead, as the trail appears to be applied rather than extending throughout the body. An exact local parallel has yet to be found.

P02 Beads with spiral decoration

Three types of spiral-decorated bead were found, confined solely to G263. There were four each of types P02ai and P02aii, square-sectioned cylinders of opaque dark green with applied opaque red spiral and opaque red with applied opaque yellow spiral respectively (Fig 4.14, nos **94j**, **94k**, **95d**, **95e**, **96k**, **96l** and **97h**). The decoration is similar to Koch42 (Koch 1977, col pl 4), but none of the examples illustrated by Koch shows a square-sectioned cylinder. Brugmann (2004, fig 118) illustrates two Twisted Trail Traffic Light beads of the same form from Morning Thorpe, Norfolk with which it is tempting to link the St Anne's Road beads. Such beads reflect an Insular bead-making tradition of the late 5th century (ibid, 35). However, opaque red round-sectioned cylinders with yellow spiral decoration are related by Brugmann to her Koch49/50 type,

Type code	Burial no									Total
	G142	G195	G263	G584	G692	G786	G834	G850	G1076	
P01								1		1
P02ai			4							4
P02aii			4							4
P02b			2							2
P02c			2							2
P03a	1	1								2
P03b							1			1
P03c				1						1
P03d			3							3
P04a					1					1
P04b	1									1
P05a	1									1
P06a	3		7							10
P06b			2							2
P07a	2		6			2				10
P07b	2									2
P07c	3									3
P08a								1		1
P08b								1		1
P09			2							2
P10a			1							1
P10b								1		1
P11						1				1
P12							2			2
P13							1			1
P14									1	1
P15a			2							2
P15b			1							1
Total	13	1	36	1	1	3	4	4	1	64

Table 5.6 Polychrome beads: incidence of type and colour by grave

imported into Britain in the 6th century, although other colour combinations are deemed to be earlier (ibid, 38).

There were also two opaque white round-sectioned cylinders with a translucent spiral (Fig 4.14, no **95f**; type P02b), equivalent to Koch42.2/3 (Koch 1977, col pl 4). Guido (1999, type 3vi, 34) attributes this type to a Frankish origin and a date range of the late 5th to the early 7th centuries. A similar bead recorded from Alfriston G87 dates to the late 5th–6th century (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, pl XXII).

Lastly, two opaque red melon beads with opaque yellow spirals (type P02c) were recovered from G263 (Fig 4.14, no **97i**). These are similar to Koch54.2 although much smaller. No comparable beads have so far been found by the author, although they appear to be related in manufacture to beads P03a and P04b in this sample.

P03 Beads with a single circumferential wave

Two opaque red discs with an opaque yellow irregular circumferential wave (P03a) came from G142 (Fig 4.7, no **42f**) and G195 (Fig 4.11, no **67f**). These are equivalent to a less finely executed Koch27.4 (Koch 1977, col pl 2).

Two black annular beads, one with a yellow (P03b) and one with a white (P03c) circumferential wave, came from burials G834 (Fig 4.44, no **298c**) and G584 (Fig 4.21, no **148h**) respectively (Koch 1977, col pl 2.27). Three beads from G263 (Fig 4.14, no **94f**) may originally have been of a similar combination but have lost the applied decoration (P03d). The manufacture of such beads is thought to be a Germanic tradition (Guido 1999, 22; Brugmann 2004, 31). The Stour Street burials in Canterbury (Bennett 1980) combine beads of Germanic origin with Roman forms in a Late Roman context, including a dark brown bead with white zigzag decoration. Parallels exist from Alfriston G94 (Griffith & Salzmann 1914), Apple Down (Down & Welch 1990) and numerous sites in Kent, including Mill Hill (Brugmann 1997, fig 18.C1–2), all dated to the 5th–6th century.

P04 Beads with crossing wave trails

Two beads with this type of decoration were found. The bead of type P04a, from G692 (Fig 4.31, no **209c**), is an opaque red medium short cylinder with white circumferential crossing wave trails, similar to Koch33.11 (Koch 1977, col pl 3). From G142 (Fig 4.7, no **41k**) came a bead of type P04b, similar to P03a in both size and colour combination. Although it also conforms to Koch33 the crossing waves are irregular. It is therefore possible that the crossing wave decoration was unintentional in this instance.

P05 and P06 Beads with applied irregular trail and beads with irregular dots

A black annular bead with an opaque white applied irregular equatorial trail from burial G142 (Fig 4.7, no **42e**) is of type P05. It has a similar construction to the black beads with circumferential wave considered above. Guido (1999)

includes this type with her type 2iv – black beads with ‘dot and drag’ decoration. Examples of this type from the St Anne’s Road cemetery have been classified as P06a (G142 (Fig 4.7, no **42d**) and G263 (Fig 4.14, no **94e**)), characterised by discrete irregular dots joined by irregular trails. The colour of the decoration is unknown. Guido (*ibid*) suggests that the production of these beads may have been an Insular localised tradition carried out by inexperienced craftsmen, that is, linked with Brugmann’s dark Germanic tradition discussed above. Similar beads are found in the south, mainly from 5th-century burials and primarily from sites which continued in use until the 7th century (*ibid*, 21–2).

A related type, P06b (G263, Fig 4.14, no **94h**), has white dots of a fairly regular size irregularly spaced on a black annular body. Again these were probably manufactured locally. Guido (1999, type 2x) considers annular black beads with ‘a few spots’, of which these may be examples, to be rare in Britain and dates them to the 6th century.

P07 Beads with irregular crumb decoration

Fifteen examples of Brugmann’s type Mottled – dark blue or black globular/barrel body with irregular spots of one or more colours – were found from G142 (Fig 4.7, nos **41l** and **42g**), G263 (Fig 4.14, no **94i**) and G786 (Fig 4.38, no **259b**). Three subtypes based on the colour of the applied crumbs are noted: white, blue and white, and red, blue and white. Brugmann dates this type to the mid 5th to late 6th century, with a mainly Continental distribution.

P08 Beads with waves and linear trails

Two beads with similar styles of decoration were found in G850 (Fig 4.47, nos **313h** and **313i**). One is of type P08a, a large translucent pale blue disc with an opaque white circumferential wave overlain by a red equatorial trail. This colour combination is related to Brugmann’s type Candy, ‘early or mid 5th century imports from the continent’ (2004, 33). The second is a globular opaque yellow bead with an opaque red circumferential wave overlain with an opaque green equatorial trail (type P08b), probably related to Brugmann’s type Traffic Light Other, an early type confined largely to Anglo-Saxon England (*ibid*, 35).

P09 Beads with spiral and wave trails

Two further type Candy beads were recovered from G263 (Fig 4.14, no **94m**). Both are large melon beads in translucent pale blue glass with an opaque red circumferential spiral overlying an opaque pale blue wave. As stated above, such beads are

early or mid 5th-century imports typified by white and red decoration on translucent blue-green background (Brugmann 2004, 33). A very similar bead was recovered from G68 at Orpington, Kent (Tester 1969) and another from G142 at Lechlade, Gloucestershire (Boyle et al 1998, fig 5.86), the latter dated to the 5th–6th century.

P10 Beads with crossing waves and dots

The bead from G263 (Fig 4.14, no **94g**) is a black annular bead with crossing wave and dot decoration of unknown colour (P10a), equivalent to Koch20.33 (Koch 1997, pl 8). Guido (1999, 26) dates this type to the 5th–6th century in England and considers they may have a possible Rhenish origin. This bead appears to share some similarities with the other black annular beads discussed above, although Brugmann (2004, 80) places this group later, in the mid 6th–7th century.

An opaque white disc with translucent blue crossing waves and dots (P10b), from burial G850 (Fig 4.47, no **313g**), is probably a variant of Brugmann’s type Dot34, which has a similar date range to her Koch20 group.

P11–P13 Traffic light beads

Five further Traffic Light beads were recovered from G786 and G834. These beads are named for the combination of red, green and yellow glass utilised in their manufacture, an early Insular tradition largely concentrated in East Anglia (Brugmann 2004, 34). A single example of P11, a red cylinder with yellow and green twisted trails, Brugmann’s type Traffic Light Twisted Trail, came from G786 (Fig 4.38, no **259c**). Two globular examples of Brugmann’s type Traffic Light Streaked (type P12) came from G834 (Fig 4.44, no **298a**). This grave also contained type P13, an unusual yellow cylindrical bead with a square section decorated with translucent green ‘fronds’ on each side, apparently mimicking twisted trails (Fig 4.44, no **298b**). The edges of the bead have been overlain with opaque red glass to form an ill-executed border around each side. A superficially similar bead, manufactured in a slightly different way, was found at Mill Hill, Kent (Brugmann 1997, fig 19.13), and is dated to the 6th century.

P14 Bead with garlands and spirals

The bead from G1076 (Fig 4.55, no **372**) is a very large plano-convex bead in translucent blue glass with multiple circumferential garlands and linear decoration around the upper perforation in white glass (P14). Guido (1999, 24 type 2viiia) suggests such beads are central European imports originating from the area around Trier, and may have been

utilised as spindle whorls or sword beads. A very close parallel comes from G35 at Long Wittenham, Berkshire, where it was interpreted as a spindle whorl (Meaney 1981, 201). Further parallels cited by Guido cover a broad date range from the 6th to the 9th centuries.

P15 Cloak beads

Both disc-shaped beads of type P15 come from G263 (Fig 4.14, no **94l**). They are characterised by Brugmann (2004, 36, 79) as a red or yellow core cloaked by translucent colourless glass, normally of globular or biconical shape. The two examples from this grave are the only such existing from Kent or Sussex and the type is confined to Anglo-Saxon England, thus representing a truly Insular production. Brugmann dates this type to the mid 5th to 6th century.

AMBER

Some 211 amber beads were recovered, making up 33% of the bead assemblage (Table 5.3). Several graves contained solely amber beads, although each contained fewer than eight beads. Of the remaining graves, G655 (Fig 4.28) and G189 (Fig 4.10) produced almost half the total sample between them. These graves both also contained relatively high numbers of early gold-in-glass beads.

Twelve bead forms are present (Table 5.7) including several shaped forms: long biconical or 'spindle' (Am4i and Am4ii), disc (Am5i and Am5ii) and globular (Am1). The largest group are irregular in form and vary from small to very large in size (Am7 and Am11).

Type code	Description
Am1	globular
Am2	barrel
Am3	flattened section, lengthwise piercing
Am4i	'spindle', long bicone
Am4ii	short bicone
Am5i	circular disc
Am5ii	irregular disc
Am6	wedge-shaped
Am7	irregular
Am8	plano-convex
Am9	cylinder
Am10	faceted
Am11	triangular section
Am12	square section

Table 5.7 Amber bead types

Only two types can be dated with any precision. 'Spindle' beads are a 5th-century form, while other shaped types such as globular and barrel-shaped are also considered early and are found in large numbers in 4th- to 5th-century Continental grave contexts (Brugmann 2004, 30).

QUARTZ

One rock crystal bead was recovered from G189 (Fig 4.10, no **56d**). It is multi-faceted and cylindrical in form. The grave also contained glass beads of 6th-century date. Two crystal beads were recovered at Alfriston, East Sussex (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, graves 23 and 56), whilst further examples are known from the unpublished archive material at Selmeaton and Rookery Hill. A biconical white crystal bead (grave 102) and a light brown quartz cylinder were found at Mill Hill (grave 105) (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 56).

CORAL

Twelve coral beads were recovered from two burials: 11 from G195 (Fig 4.11, no **67g**) and one from G584 (Fig 4.21, no **148j**). Both these were infant graves, with the beads located at the neck area. All 12 beads are cylindrical in shape and pierced along the length, retaining the original shape of the coral. They measure approximately 6–7mm in length, have a maximum diameter of 3–4mm and a single perforation through the centre. In both graves the coral beads were located with monochrome and polychrome glass beads; in the case of G584 amber and stone beads, as well as the only cowrie shell bead found on site, were also associated. A single bead identified as coral was recovered from the Buckland, Dover cemetery (Evison 1987, 71). It was similarly recovered from an infant grave and was found in association with beads of amber, stone and monochrome and polychrome glass.

COWRIE SHELL

An unworked cowrie shell (*Cypraea europaea*), pierced and utilised as a bead, was recovered from infant burial G584 (Fig 4.21, no **148k**). This species is native to the North Sea and the English Channel. Meaney (1981, 123) cites five examples of this species on a necklace within the late 6th-century G11 at Cheesecake Hill, Yorkshire. Thirteen unidentified shell beads cut into various shapes were recovered from the Buckland, Dover cemetery (Evison 1987, 60) while similar examples found at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire are thought to have been manufactured from cowrie (G121; Lethbridge 1936). A large fragmentary cowrie shell was recorded at Alfriston cemetery (G43; Griffith & Salzmann 1914, 40). Meaney

(1981) suggests that cowrie shells were imbued with amuletic properties and perhaps believed to confer fertility.

Brugmann places cowrie shell rim beads in Phase C of her bead chronology, that is, later than AD 650, and connects them with Scandinavian bead traditions at Gotland. This contradicts the dates for the majority of the bead sample from this grave.

BONE

Two bone or antler beads were recovered, from G721 (Fig 4.31, no **219**) and G782 (Fig 4.35, no **255f**), the sole bead in both cases. Both are large circular discs with a central piercing. A similar example from G12A at Apple Down was interpreted as a sword bead (Down & Welch 1990).

FOSSIL

Three beads manufactured from the fossil remains of the Cretaceous sponge *Porosphaera globularis* were found in G834 (Fig 4.44, no **298f**) and G1008 (Fig 4.46, no **324e**). This type of bead is often described as being made of chalk but analysis has shown that these examples are formed from calcite (ie, recrystallised calcium carbonate). The sponge has a naturally occurring central perforation which is made larger to accommodate the string. The use of such fossils has a long history in England. A string of 200 examples was recovered in the 19th century from Acheulian deposits in Bedford (Smith 1894, 272–6), while another necklace from Higham Marshes, Kent dates to the Bronze Age (Natural History Museum, Image reference 006936). Local contemporary parallels include a perforated fossil bead from G125 at Apple Down (Down & Welch 1990).

FLINT

A single subcircular beach pebble with an asymmetric plano-convex profile and slightly offset perforation was recovered from G776 (Fig 4.36, no **246**). Although it is possible this object was used as a spindle whorl, association with a sword and shield boss suggests the interpretation as a sword bead. No other beads representative of a necklace or bracelet were recovered from this burial.

The practice of attaching a bead to a sword by a strap or thong was introduced from the Frankish Continent in the 5th century and remained popular through the 6th century (Down & Welch 1990, 91). The function of such an item is not known, although use as an amulet seems possible (Underwood 1999, 61). At least one brightly coloured glass sword bead was found at Buckland, Dover (G93; Evison 1987, 23) while G12a at Apple Down contained a bone disc, which has been

interpreted as fulfilling a similar function (Down & Welch 1990, 91).

POSSIBLE METAL

Tin beads were collected from G584 (Fig 4.21, no **148l**), G749 (Fig 4.32, no **222l**) and G850 (Fig 4.47, no **313q**). Unfortunately, the beads are fragmentary and it is not possible to ascertain their form with certainty. Single fragments of bead were recovered from G584 and G850. Both appear to be similar in shape to the barrel-shaped monochrome glass beads, with a maximum length of 11mm and an estimated diameter of approximately 20mm. The beads from G749 are more cylindrical in shape and smaller in size, approximately 9mm in length and with a maximum diameter of 7mm. The beads are now a dull grey colour and badly eroded but when first manufactured they would have had an attractive silver appearance.

Copper-alloy sheet metal tubes with incised linear decoration at either end were recovered from G66 (Fig 4.5, no **19k**) and G584 (Fig 4.21, no **149**). The interpretation of the example from G584 as a bead is largely because of its proximity to the glass bead group. Other metal necklace fittings are discussed above.

THE BEAD GROUPS

In most cases it has been possible to ascertain the position in the grave originally occupied by the various groups of beads, but several groups had become 'detached' from their original positions, so that all that can be said about them is that they came from a particular grave. In considering the bead groups, only those for which the original position is certain are commented on in detail. The position of the bead groups is fairly self-explanatory as to their function, although no attempt can be made to recreate the fashion in which they were worn owing to inadequate recording of the position of individual beads. Where groups are described as being located between the legs, this may indicate suspension from a belt, bead strings held in the hand or attachment to a bag or scarf (Walton Rogers 2007, 195).

Overall the character of the assemblage appears fairly homogeneous. The vast majority of datable bead types belong to the mid 5th to mid 6th century. However, it has been possible to divide the groups into categories: groups with predominantly amber beads, groups with predominantly early gold-in-glass-type beads, groups with predominantly black annular beads, 'mixed' strings with predominantly 5th- to 6th-century beads, into which the majority of the beads groups fit, and groups with small numbers of possible 6th- to 7th-century beads.

Predominantly amber beads

Seven graves (G384, G446, G752, G825, G1010, G1016 and G1018b) contained solely amber beads, although each of these groups consists of only one to eight beads in total.

A further six bead groups consist predominantly of amber beads. Bead group no **55** (Fig 4.10), which was situated at the right hip of the female skeleton in G189, contains 47 amber beads, including three 5th-century 'spindle' (short bicone) beads, with one semi-translucent orange globular bead, the colour of which would have closely resembled that of the amber beads. The well-defined group no **209**, from the wrist of the female in G692 (Fig 4.31), consists of seven medium to very large amber beads, including a 'spindle' bead, with three glass beads, including a type P04a (Koch34).

In bead group no **222** (comprising <265> and <266> but indistinguishable on the grave plan), which was situated between the upper legs of the female skeleton in G749 (Fig 4.32), just under half are amber, including 'spindle' shapes, combined with tin and early gold-in-glass, Constricted Cylinder, Miniature Dark and Blue monochrome glass beads.

Bead group no **299**, from the right shoulder of the female skeleton in G834 (Fig 4.44), consists mainly of amber beads with a drawn Roman Cane bead and two monochrome glass beads.

Indistinguishable on the grave plan were bead groups nos **313** and **314**, which were situated between the upper legs of the mature female in G850 (Fig 4.47), and consisting predominantly of amber beads, including 5th-century 'spindle' beads, with early polychrome and monochrome glass and a tin bead. Bead group no **313** also contains a later 6th- to 7th-century polychrome bead (see below).

Bead group **324e**, from the neck area of the infant in G1008 (Fig 4.46), consists of only five beads in total, four of which are amber with examples of 'spindle' and disc beads of 5th-century date; the fifth is a single fossil bead.

Predominantly early gold-in-glass-type beads

Two groups (nos **56** and **57**), from the chest and neck area of the female skeleton in G189 (Fig 4.10), contain predominantly gold-in-glass-type beads. Group no **57** contains 35 beads and is entirely made up of this type of bead but it has proved difficult to differentiate between the two groups from the site plans, so they are considered here as one group. It thus also contains a small number of medium and large amber beads and the only rock crystal bead recovered.

Groups nos **187** and **190**, which were located at the neck and chest area of the female in G655 (Fig 4.28), include 43 gold-in-glass-type beads, which tend towards a more silvery

colour than those in G189. Again, the group includes a small number of amber beads, in this instance small globular and barrel-shaped, which tend to be early in date (Brugmann 2004). Also from this grave came group no **188**, the location of which is now unknown. It included 17 gold-in-glass-type beads, an Early Roman Cane bead and 33 small globular amber beads. All the bead types within these two graves are highly suggestive of a late 5th- to mid 6th-century date.

Predominantly black annular beads

Group no **35** was found in a well-defined string around the neck of the juvenile burial in G136 (Fig 4.6). It consists almost entirely of medium to large black annular beads. Guido (1999, 21) describes black annular beads as 'Barbarian', that is, Late Roman, in taste. It is probable that these beads belong to Brugmann's 'dark Germanic tradition', discussed above. If this assertion is correct the string can be dated to the 5th to early 6th century.

'Mixed' groups of 5th- to 6th-century date

Many bead groups fit within this category but show limited related features beyond a prevalence of monochrome glass beads. However, two subgroups are distinguished.

Groups containing earlier drawn/coiled bead types

Two groups from G692 (Fig 4.31) contain early drawn and coiled beads. Group no **210** was spread across the upper body, and contains Miniature Dark and Constricted Cylinder beads with amber. The position of group no **208**, unfortunately, was not recorded, but it contains a similar range.

Groups containing high numbers of monochrome blue beads
Three groups have a high incidence of beads of Brugmann's type Blue. Bead groups nos **95**, **96** and **97** were all recovered from the chest area of the female skeleton in G263 (Fig 4.14). Together they make up one of the most substantial groups from the site. It includes 41 beads of type Blue as well as high numbers of other monochrome annular and disc beads, along with P02 polychrome beads.

Bead group no **148** was located around the neck of the infant burial in G584 (Fig 4.21). Although blue beads predominate, the string also contains beads of tin, coral and cowrie shell and an early Germanic bead (P03c). An incised copper-alloy tube, which may possibly be a bead (no **149**), was recovered from close to the neck area of the burial.

The majority of beads in group no **317e**, which was situated at the waist of the female skeleton in G850 (Fig 4.47), are blue and possible blue annular beads with two 5th-century amber 'spindle' beads. The majority of blue beads are medium in size. None of the beads within this group are later than the second half of the 6th century in date.

Groups containing small numbers of 6th- to 7th-century beads
Several groups consisting predominantly of beads dated to the 5th to 6th centuries also contain a single bead of later 6th- to mid 7th-century date.

G139 (Fig 4.6) contained only three beads, located at the neck of the probable female burial; one of these is a possible type SegGlob (above, 'Small opaque yellow beads'). G142 (Fig 4.7) contained two separate groups of beads. Group no **41**, though not well defined, seemed to be concentrated at the waist area of this male burial. It consists mainly of annular beads in black, Blue and red, with three type Mottled and one polychrome P06a type. The latest bead in the group is a P04b type (Koch33). The location of group no **42** within the same grave is unknown, but it too contains similar beads, with a P03a type (Koch27.4). A group situated at the neck of the infant burial in G195 also contains a P03a type, with Miniature Dark, Blue annular and coral beads.

Found between the upper legs of the female burial in G263 was the substantial group no **94**, consisting of 35 beads, predominantly polychrome with amber and monochrome annular beads. Black annular types P03d and P06 prevail (12), with Mottled beads, imported ribbed Candy beads and P02a beads. Of particular interest are the three Insular Cloak beads in the group. The polychrome beads are all medium to very large in size. The latest bead in the group is a P10a type, its latest possible date being in the mid 7th century.

Both predominantly amber groups no **209** (G692, Fig 4.31) and no **318** (G850, Fig 4.47) (described above) contain a single later-dated bead: the former a type P04a (Koch34) and the latter a type P10b (Dot34).

BUCKLES AND BELT FITTINGS

Trista Clifford and Elke Raemen

Forty-eight buckles were recovered from the cemetery at St Anne's Road, nine of which had an attached plate. Fig 5.4 shows the distribution of graves with buckles. Two graves contained probable buckle-plates without a surviving loop, and several contained objects or fragments of objects which represent belt or strap fittings. Two graves contained belt studs. Of the buckles, 83% were manufactured from iron whereas only 15% were made from copper alloy and 2% from composite materials. The date range for the entire assemblage encompasses the late 5th to the 7th centuries. Dating of the buckles was carried out by comparison to Sonja Marzinzik's 2003 type-series. All the objects described have been identified from illustration and/or X-ray.

BUCKLES WITHOUT PLATES

By far the most common buckle type is a simple oval loop (Marzinzik type I.11). There are 28 examples, all bar one of which occur in iron. This type, along with buckles with simple D-shaped loops (type I.10; 3 examples) is extremely common from the late 5th century to the mid 7th century. One example, from G1022 (Fig 4.52, nos **348** and **349**), has an iron loop with a copper pin, with a kite-shaped type II.13 plate. G1008 was the only burial to contain an annular buckle (Fig 4.46, no **323**).

Burial G446 contained the only shield-tongue buckle (type I.2; Fig 4.18, no **133**), associated with three shoe-shaped studs. The type originated on the Continent during the late 5th century and is most numerous in Kent. Consideration of

Fig 5.4 Distribution of graves with buckles

the other goods within the grave (button brooch, amber beads) suggests a date in the early–mid 6th century.

Two examples of oval loops with a club-shaped tongue (type I.4) were found, from G6 (Fig 4.2, no **2**) and G636 (Fig 4.24, no **169**). The examples here are waisted, as at Alfriston G55 (Griffith & Salzmann 1914), which is considered to be a 6th-century characteristic. Two other oval buckles with differently shaped tongues, from burials G755 (Fig 4.33, no **236**) and G808 (Fig 4.40, no **275**), are broadly dated to the 5th–6th centuries.

Two undecorated iron kidney-shaped buckles (type 1.7b) come from G710 (Fig 4.30, no **216**) and G786 (Fig 4.38, no **260**). This type can be dated to the 5th–mid 6th century. Similar buckles exist from Mucking, Spong Hill and Lyminge. Another inlaid kidney-shaped buckle with attached plate is discussed below.

BUCKLES WITH ATTACHED PLATES

Two impressive buckles with rectangular plates were recovered from the cemetery. The first, from G752 (Fig 4.32, no **229**), has a copper-alloy oval loop and a large tongue with a square base with evidence of silver plating. The method of manufacture of the plate is indistinct. It is divided into 15 squares, and has a copper-alloy rivet in each corner. Within each square is a four-petalled floral motif. The divisions and design appear to be manufactured from inlaid non-ferrous metal wire, probably silver or brass. The manufacture probably conforms to Marzinzik's type II.4, although most of the examples listed under this type have circular inlaid decoration. There are similarities in form to the iron buckle loop and plate from grave 49 at Black Patch, Pewsey, which has a square base to the tongue and plate with inlaid motifs (Annable & Eagles 2010), and may be an imported Frankish artefact.

The second buckle and plate, of Marzinzik's type II.5, comes from G831 (Fig 4.44, no **295**). The loop and plate are both iron. The loop is kidney-shaped with silver wire transverse inlay. The X-ray plate appears to show a repoussé scrolled or vine border surrounding a central rectangle of indeterminate decoration. There are probable rivet holes in two corners. Close parallels are provided by the two 'thin silver plaques' from buckle-plates at Alfriston G20 and G24 (Griffith 1915, pl XXIX) and a belt set from Apple Down (Down & Welch 1990, 101), dated to the second half of the 5th century to the early 6th century (*ibid*). Mineralised textile is attached to both these examples.

An iron buckle with a type II.13 kite-shaped plate was mentioned above. Two other plates of this type, without

buckles attached, came from G811 (Fig 4.41, nos **278** and **280**). A 6th-century date is suggested for these.

Two other types were recovered. G820 contained a small triangular folded copper-alloy plate (Fig 4.43, no **288**), probably type II.23b although triangular buckles are not usual in Sussex (Marzinzik 2003) and this simple example appears only superficially similar to others of this type.

The remaining buckles all have simple squared offset plates (type II.21b). Dating for this type centres on the 6th century.

In most cases where location is known, the buckles were positioned at the waist/hip area, clearly suggestive of belts or bag fasteners; in female graves there was a slight bias towards the buckles being located to the left or right, while more male graves showed them centrally placed. In a small number of cases, a position on the upper body may indicate use on a strap or clothes fastening, with no gender patterning visible. In a single instance in G639 (Fig 4.24), a buckle was located at the foot although the size is not suggestive of a shoe buckle, and it may have been used to fasten garter straps; both are late developments. Both categories show gender bias: buckles without plates appear in twice as many female graves as male, while buckles with plates appear in seven male graves but only two female.

BELT FITTINGS AND STRAP-ENDS

Burial G1022 contained a suite of fragmentary, but rather large, rectangular iron mounts positioned in a loop between the legs of the male burial, overlain by the shield (Fig 4.52, no **351a**).

Two graves contained suites of strap or belt fittings positioned vertically down the legs, almost to the feet, terminating with an unusual type of copper-alloy strap-end or suspension clip with suspension loop, similar in form to 'looped shackles' from the Dorchester belt suite (MacGregor & Bolick 1993, 213) from an adult male grave of Late Roman or sub-Roman date (*ibid*, 192). The St Anne's Road examples appear to be more crudely formed.

The probable female adult in G189 (Fig 4.10) was buried with five strap mounts decorated with punched decoration around the margins and three simple strap-ends representing at least two straps, both of which terminated with these shackles (no **61**). The shackles are similar in plan to a pair of tweezers, made from folded sheet metal with an iron rivet through the expanded end. At the opposite end is a wire suspension loop. The objects are decorated in this instance with groups of incised transverse lines along the length, and vertical lines at either end.

The suite from G1010 (Fig 4.49), an adult of undetermined sex, is very similar in construction and position,

although less highly decorated (no **332**). One of the shackles is broken at the folded end and has been riveted together. Single examples came from G579 and G749, both also adult female graves. In G579 (Fig 4.21, no **144c**) the shackle was undecorated and positioned with a group of objects under the left elbow. The example from G749 (Fig 4.32, no **224**), situated at the right knee, is the most elaborately decorated, with vertical incised lines at the suspension loop and transverse and crossed lines along the length of the plates.

In the Dorchester belt suite, the shackles are attached by a cast and decorated ring to highly decorated discoid attachments. A reconstruction shows that the discoid elements were attached to the belt with the shackles hanging freely from the rings. However, given their position and prevalence in female burials at St Anne's Road, it seems possible that these suites of objects were attached to a woven or leather strap which may also have served as a chatelaine. Chatelaines can reach as low as the knee or calf (Walton Rogers 2007, 134) although in this case no objects were found suspended from the loops.

G1008, a juvenile of undetermined sex, contained two tongue-shaped (Geake 1997, 64–5) (or bay leaf: Martin Welch, pers comm) strap-ends, also situated at the lower leg (Fig 4.46, nos **326** and **327**). These series of paired strap-ends are perhaps indicative of a fashion for long belt straps. Strap-ends seem to have gone out of fashion for women, like buckles, by the 7th century (Walton Rogers 2007, 219).

5.2 PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

BONE COMBS

Fiona Griffin (edited by Trista Clifford)

Five bone combs came from four cremation burials and one inhumation burial. Combs are a common find within cremation deposits and the occurrence of artefacts connected with the hair and head, especially grooming items, could imply the skull held a particular significance within the cremation process (Welch 1992, 66).

From the surviving top 20mm of C762 eight bone comb teeth were found but no other fragments. C881 contained pieces of a single-sided comb, made from a single piece of bone (Fig 4.60, no **387**).

Fragments from C677 (not illustrated) and G48 (Fig 4.4, no **15**), though highly degraded, were clearly once part of double-sided composite combs. Such items were constructed of a central plate, with sawn teeth attached between side plates to give better grip (MacGregor 1985, 73–96). The example from

G48 still has the central plate and one side plate riveted together by small iron tacks. This comb appears to have had only one side plate, which shows no sign of decoration. Iron rivets also form part of the collection of comb fragments from C677, though the deteriorated state of the assemblage means that the number of side plates and presence or absence of decoration cannot be determined.

Accompanying the two individuals recorded within C627 was a miniature single-piece comb measuring only 15mm in length and 14mm at its greatest width (Fig 4.56, no **373**). The plate has a triangular-shaped grasp, with three incised lines along two sides and sawn teeth measuring only 4mm in length. This cremation also contained a miniature toilet set. The comb shows no sign of having been burnt, so is likely to have been placed in the urn as part of the burial rite (Meaney 1981, 155).

GIRDLE GROUPS

Elke Raemen

Girdle groups in this period consisted usually of leather or textile bags or purses, or keys hung separately, attached to the girdle. In addition, items were sometimes suspended by a cord from brooches at the shoulders or hung from the neck.

Girdle or purse groups were recognised in 21 graves (Table 5.8). Six of these were graves of females, six of males, and a further five were of unsexed individuals. Additionally, three girdle groups were found in graves of juveniles and a key set was found in the grave of infant burial G692 (Fig 4.31, no **212**). Girdle groups suspended from the waist predominate in women's graves, and it is likely that unsexed individuals, as well as juveniles, would contribute to this prevalence. Pouches, sometimes with a fire-steel, were non-existent in women's graves but appeared in at least three male graves. Knives were usually found in a girdle group cluster and have therefore been included with the contents. If the cluster is likely to represent a bag or pouch, however, the knife may have been suspended alongside the bag. No girdle hangers were recovered from the site.

GIRDLE GROUPS SUSPENDED FROM THE WAIST

In 11 cases the girdle groups, usually consisting of a cluster of objects probably contained in a bag, were found at the left hip. Bags or purses contained a variety of objects, some more practical, such as keys or toilet implements (G850, Fig 4.47, no **317a**), others perhaps keepsakes. A cylindrical glass fragment (G834, Fig 4.44, no **300b**) may be related to bead fabrication, which could support the hypothesis that raw materials, including glass sherds, formed part of bag collections (Marzinzik 2003, 67). The saucer brooch (G6, Fig 4.2, no **3a**)

Grave no	Sex	Age (years)	Suspended from/location	Strap-end with suspension loop	Strap fitting	Bag fitting	Fire-steel	Brooch	Key	Lozenge	Ring	Bead	Other
G6	F	30+	left hip					1 saucer brooch	2				2 plates
G66	U	18–29	left hip			5 ?strap fittings, studs			5		2		2 lace-ends, finger ring, hone stone
G142	M	18–45	right shoulder						4				
			left hip			ivory ring							
G189	F	18–45	left hip						1	1	iron, unknown quantity		Roman coin, glass
			right hip	2	mounts								
G351	J	12–17	left hip						2		4		
G452	M	18–29	mid waist				1						knife, nail
G462	U	18–45+	left hip			?sheet			3		1	2 (?toggles)	
G579	F	30–45+	left side	1						1			pin, needle, knife, mount
G630	?F	30–45+	left shoulder					1 saucer, pierced	2		copper-alloy, iron		pin etc
G633	U	18–45+	unknown						1				
G636	U	12–45+	?shoulder/neck						2				
G658	M	18–29	unknown				1		1				
G692	I	6–11	left hip						4		1		
G749	F	18–29	right knee	1									
G782	M	18–29	mid back			1 strap-end, rivets, ?edging							1 plate
G834	J	12–17	left hip			ivory ring			1	1	1	1	seal box, Roman coin
G850	?F	45+	left hip					1 penannular		1		19	pin, toilet implements
G1008	J	12–17	left hip			buckle			1+	1	1		necklace, coin, strips etc
G1010	U	18–45+	?right hip	1	mounts								
			left hip						1+				knife
G1022	M	30–45+	mid waist		mounts								
			mid back										tweezers, knife, strap-end
G1030	M	30–45+	right hip								1		toilet set

Table 5.8 Overview of location and contents of girdle groups

and the penannular brooch (G850, Fig 4.47, **no 317c**) may have had an amuletic function, or they may have been purely decorative. Other items, such as beads (G850, Fig 4.47, **no 317e**), could have been kept for later use. Roman keepsakes are represented as well: in two cases the girdle group included a coin of the House of Constantine (G189, G834), while G834 also contained a Roman seal box (Fig 4.44, **no 300f**). A probable bag in G1008 held a necklace, made up of pierced coins and discs (Fig 4.46, **no 328**). Keepsakes appear to have been confined to girdle groups belonging to women, or to juveniles and unsexed individuals buried mainly with grave goods considered to be 'female'. The full content of these bags and purses is unknown, however, as they must also have contained organic objects or plant remains such as dried herbs.

In two cases (G351, Fig 4.16, **no 111**; G692, Fig 4.31, **no 212**) the girdle group was made up solely of keys suspended by iron rings from the left waist area. One of these graves (G692) contained a child aged between 6 and 11 years, which might

be an exception to Marzinzik's hypothesis that belt accessories seem only to have been available at a threshold age (2003, 68). Evison notes that keys occur in graves of females of all ages (1987, 116).

There was only one complete elephant-ivory purse ring (measuring 130mm across). It came from grave G142, and was suspended from the left hip (Fig 4.7, **no 45**). Contents for this bag have not been found and may have been of an organic nature. Ivory bag rings are usually associated with female assemblages (Down & Welch 1990, 103). A second, fragmentary, ivory purse ring was recovered from the juvenile in G834 (Fig 4.44, **no 300a**). No evidence of repair was found for this ring. Contents include the Roman seal box and coin, as well as keys and a knife. The latter is likely to have been suspended from the belt separately from the bag.

This type of ivory ring formed a frame for the bag opening. Date ranges are wide, and span the 5th to 7th centuries (Evison 1994, 27). A reconstruction of such bags has been made by

Barbara Green (Myres & Green 1973, fig 3, 103). An ivory ring from West Heslerton was found to be encased by leather (Watson 1998, 234; Walton Rogers 2007, 223). It appears, therefore, that the rings themselves were not visible and so could not be used as a status symbol. Import of these bags as ready-made products has been suggested, supported by the fact that the West Heslerton bag was lined with a textile that may have been foreign (Walton Rogers 2007, 223). Iron and copper-alloy rings have been interpreted as having a similar function for smaller bags (*ibid.*, 134), but no definite examples have been identified for St Anne's Road.

The unsexed individual in G66 (Fig 4.5) carried a bag at the left hip, containing amongst other things a finger ring, a hone stone and keys. A series of copper-alloy rectangular mounts (no **19a–e**) running along the top of the cluster may have been strengtheners or decoration for a strap suspending the bag from the belt (Malim & Hines 1998, 268–9), or they may have been belt mounts. Two lace-ends (no **19g–h**), found near the base of the cluster, probably formed part of the bag closure (ie, draw-string). In addition, a few studs (no **19f**) were recovered from the top of the cluster, possibly forming part of the bag as well. The girdle group from G462 contained two beads possibly used as toggles for the draw-string of a bag. At least one key from this grave (Fig 4.20, no **136d**) was found suspended from a ring, which might indicate a cluster of keys suspended from the belt alongside a small bag. Another possible method of closure is represented by a buckle in G1008 (Fig 4.46, no **325**), which was found closely associated with the girdle group (no **328**).

In only one instance were objects found at the right hip. A copper-alloy toilet set was found attached to a copper-alloy ring and probably suspended from the right of the waist of a male (G1030, Fig 4.51, no **356**).

POUCHES

In three graves girdle groups consisted of a small pouch worn on the belt. All three graves were of males. Burial G452 contained a small pouch, probably mounted at the front of the belt, with a fire-steel (Fig 4.18, no **135a**) at the top, and beneath which there was a knife (no **135b**) positioned horizontally, parallel to the fire-steel. The knife, however, did not necessarily form part of the contents. The pouch may have contained other fire-making materials in addition to the fire-steel. A nail (no **135c**) may also have been part of the contents.

Of interest are two pouches worn at the back, a custom common on the Continent but found only rarely in England. An example of a purse worn at the back of the belt was found

at Sutton Hoo mound 1 (Marzinzik 2003, 67–8). This manner of dress is known from the Alamanni (Christlein 1978, 65).

The pouch in burial G782 (Fig 4.35, no **255**; Fig 5.5), belonging to a man aged between 18 and 29 years, was found below the pelvis and lower disc of the spine, indicating attachment to the back of the belt. On site, two layers of semicircular leather were observed, the rounded edge being at the top. On the site drawing, a group of 12 studs (of which only four, no **255a–d**, survived) can be seen along the edges, with two U-shaped copper-alloy sheets (of which only no **255g** survived) possibly representing part of the edging of the bag. The bag closure consisted of a copper-alloy strap-end (no **255e**) with a crouching quadruped on the rectangular head-plate (Fig 4.37). A single bone bead (no **255f**) was recovered as well. The exact position of the bead is not clear, so it cannot be determined whether the bead was related to the bag or was positioned at the front of the belt. It is clear, however, that the bead was not part of the pouch contents. Its use as a toggle cannot be excluded, but in that case, considering the strap-end, it would be more likely to have been part of the closure of a separate, textile bag closed by a simple draw-string. As no contents have survived, Owen-Crocker's theory (2004, 122) suggesting its use for fire-making materials seems likely.

A second possible purse or pouch group was found under the lower spine in G1022 (Fig 4.52, no **352**; Fig 5.6). Apart from a copper-alloy strap-end (no **352a**) no pouch fittings were recovered. Contents consisted of a complete pair of tweezers (no **352b**). Knife no **352c** may have been included as well, as it seems to have formed part of the cluster. Alternatively, all items were suspended separately from the belt, although given the position on the back, this may have been a bit impractical.

FIRE-STEELS

Two objects have been identified as fire-steels (G452, Fig 4.18, no **135a**; G658, Fig 4.26, no **197**). Although they are still sometimes described as purse mounts, their specific form, with curled terminals, probably warrants an identification as fire-steels, forming part of a tinder pouch, as opposed to straight purse bars (Walton Rogers 2007, 224). However, neither of the graves contained any flint, an absence also noted both by Geake (1997, 80) and by Evison (1987, 111). Geake suggests that in some of these cases the fire-steel may have had a symbolic rather than a functional significance (1997, 80). Although in this case both fire-steels were found in male graves, they appear not to have been confined to either sex.

Fire-steel no **197**, the location of which in the grave is unknown, is said to be of a bird-head type, worn with the

Fig 5.5 Burial detail of G782, showing detailed plan of pouch no **255**

striking edge pointing up. The second (no **135a**) is of the straighter and thinner bird-head variety, worn with the striking edge at the bottom. Both are early types (Brown 1977, 457–8). Similar fire-steels have been found at Great Chesterford (Evison 1994, 33/3 and 68/4).

Both probably had a buckle attached to the fixing hole (see reconstruction example based on the fire-steel from Krefeld-Gellep in Owen-Crocker 2004, fig 48, 69, after D Brown). A strong similarity between the bird-head and horse-head types, a difference which would be only based on subjective opinion, has been noted by Evison (1987, 110–11). Also, it should be noted that fire-steel no **135a** was found at the top of a possible purse group. Although the site plan did not give any indications as to which side was up, if the fire-steel was at the top of a

Fig 5.6 Burial detail of G1022, showing detailed plan of purse/pouch group no **352**

pouch group, it seems likely the striking edge would have been pointing up, which is not in keeping with Brown's theory.

STRAPS WITH SUSPENSION LOOP

Evidence was found in four graves for at least one or two straps suspended from the waist. Although each strap ended in a strap-end with suspension loop, no items that might have been suspended from the straps survive. The straps are made up of series of copper-alloy mounts, with the strap-end reaching in three cases as low as halfway down the calves. In all cases, there was evidence of a probable belt or girdle, in the shape either of a buckle or of a pouch or purse which could only have been suspended from a belt. Their function is unclear, although Walton Rogers mentions chatelaines reaching to halfway down the lower legs (2007, 134). Strap-ends in this period usually consist of a larger, pointed, tongue-shape variant, mainly found in Kent (Geake 1997, 64). The object most closely resembling the strap with suspension loop is probably the strap

loop, described by Geake (1997, 57) as copper-alloy or iron loops, ending in integral flat plates and fastened with rivets to a belt or strap. However, these objects are closely related to chatelaines and, as the example from Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987, fig 164/2, 334) shows, were often found near the waist. Geake further notes that they may either have connected belt and chatelaine, or have attached a variety of organic objects (Geake 1997, 57). Although the strap-ends from St Anne's Road clearly had a different function, given their position, the fact that no objects suspended from them were found may suggest the attachment of organic materials in these cases as well. A similar object has been found at Chelmsford Temple, though unfortunately the mount was unstratified. Another example has been found in an early Saxon female grave in Kempston, Bedfordshire. As this grave also contained Roman objects, and as the decoration on the example from Chelmsford Temple is of Late Roman type, Evison regards the objects as heirlooms, possibly of late 4th-century date (Wickenden 1992, 75–7, fig 39.6). For the St Anne's Road examples, however, neither the decoration, nor the accompanying objects indicate a Roman date.

Two examples were found in the grave of a female. At least two straps were represented in G189, consisting of two single files of strap mounts, both ending in a strap-end with terminal loop (Fig 4.10, no **61**). A buckle at the waist confirms the presence of a belt, from which these straps are likely to have been suspended. Most of the mounts were positioned next to the upper leg and show punched dot decoration, while the strap-ends with suspension loops were found halfway down the lower legs and are decorated with incised horizontal and vertical lines. Again, nothing appears to have been suspended from the straps.

Burial G749 contained a single strap-end with suspension loop found near the right knee (Fig 4.32, no **224**). The piece has been decorated with cross and line engravings. No objects have been found related to it. A buckle in the waist area suggests a belt, to which a single strap or length of braid could have been attached. On the other hand, the strap-end might just have formed the end of the belt or girdle.

The unsexed individual in G1010 also seems to have had at least one strap suspended from his waist, indicated by a series of mounts and ending in a strap-end with suspension loop, situated below the knee (Fig 4.49, no **332**; Fig 5.7). One mount (no **332b**) shows punched decoration as well as traces of silver plating or tinning. All other pieces are undecorated. Two amber beads (no **332c**) form part of the series and may have been suspended from the strap as decoration, or may have

formed toggles for the closure of a small bag suspended from the waist or from the strap.

Fig 5.7 Burial detail of G1010, showing detailed plan of strap mount positions

Similar strap fittings were found in G1022, the grave of a male (Fig 4.52, no **351**). The presence of a strap, probably suspended from the waist, is made clear by a series of copper-alloy mounts, beginning just below the pelvis. Starting between the legs, it ran over the left upper leg and was positioned roughly in a loop (Fig 5.6). Suspended from the waist, this strap would have extended to halfway down the calves. Although this example lacks the end with suspension loop, it does bear a resemblance to the straps in G189 and G1010. Alternatively, the loop may not have been accidental, with both ends of the strap suspended from the belt in order to carry something, or the strap may have been part of a bag, although no finds were associated with these strap fittings.

In addition, an undecorated strap-end with iron suspension loop was found in a cluster of objects placed next to the left arm of a female in G579 (Fig 4.21, no **144c**).

IRON ROVES

Stuart Brookes

Eight diamond-shaped iron roves were recovered from seven graves: G6 (2 roves), G189, G374, G579, G808, G850 and G1008. Three examples are illustrated: G6 (Fig 4.2, no **4**), G189 (Fig 4.10, no **60c**) and G1008 (Fig 4.46, no **328d**). All were diamond-shaped with round central piercings, ranging in length from 22mm to 34mm. Morphologically they are comparable to similar finds from elsewhere (Evison 1987, 118; Brookes 2007a), where they commonly appear below the waist, often in association with other objects such as keys, spatulate tools and chained rods, suggesting that they may have been used for suspension as part of the chatelaine dress fittings, as amuletic accessories or as keepsakes with possible nautical connotations (see, eg, Meaney 1981; Brookes 2007a). In all the St Anne's Road cases where their location is known, the roves formed part of bag or purse groups. Only the example from G850 may have been used to suspend a small bag from the belt. In all other cases the rove appears to have formed part of the bag or purse contents.

Brookes (2007a, 16–18) lists 39 occurrences of this tradition dating from the late 5th to the late 7th centuries. Although most densely represented in Kent, roves are attested as far apart as Castledyke South (Humberside) and Novion-en-Ponthieu in France. Additional finds have been noted since 2007 from six other sites, extending the distribution of roves around the south coast of England, with no fewer than four 6th-century instances in Wiltshire. Despite their greater ubiquity, chatelaines in general – and the inclusion of roves in burial more specifically – appear to be a peculiarly Kentish fashion, and the distribution of these small, highly portable fittings is perhaps best explained through the exogamy or migration into other areas of Kentish women. In general, the practice is associated with female assemblages; Finglesham grave 213 is a notable exception (this find is not listed by Hawkes and Grainger but was identified in the archive). To this can now be added St Anne's Road G808, where, although the precise location of the find was not noted, it is likely the rove was part of a purse.

GIRDLE GROUPS SUSPENDED FROM THE SHOULDER OR NECK

Three groups of objects were probably suspended from the shoulder. All the graves were of adults, a female, a male and one unsexed individual. The girdle group from G630 (Fig 4.24, no **165**), contains iron rings which were positioned on the left shoulder, with keys suspended from them. The buckle

(no **164**), positioned mid chest, might have formed part of a diagonally worn belt (Marzinzik 2003, 59), from which the girdle group could have been suspended. Other objects, including a pierced saucer brooch and an iron pin, were found with the keys and may have been kept within a small purse or bag suspended together with the keys.

In burial G142, a set of four iron keys (Fig 4.7, no **44**), each with an attachment loop, was found on the chest with a small square-headed brooch (no **39**) positioned directly above the set of keys on the right shoulder; the keys may have been suspended from the brooch. This was especially common in women's graves in the 6th century (Walton Rogers 2007, 135). In G636, keys (Fig 4.24, no **170**) were similarly found positioned above the mid waist, which may simply indicate the slight shifting of objects during the burial, or it may be that the keys were suspended from the shoulder or neck.

OTHER GROUPS

In addition to these, a group of objects was found to the left of the left upper arm in G579 (Fig 4.21, no **144**). The cluster includes a knife, an iron pin, a copper-alloy needle and a strap-end with suspension clip, all parallel to each other. These items seem to have been bundled tightly together – possibly wrapped in textile or kept in a bag – and placed next to the body, a procedure which was more common in the 7th century (Walton Rogers 2007, 135).

IRON AND COPPER-ALLOY RINGS

Copper-alloy and iron rings could have been used as bag rings (Evison 1994, 26; Walton Rogers 2007, 223–4). However, none of the rings from St Anne's Road seem to have a wide enough diameter to accommodate even a small adult hand. Copper-alloy wire rings with slipknot closure have been discussed elsewhere. Usually they were utilised for suspending items such as tweezers (G354, Fig 4.16, no **116**; G843, Fig 4.44, no **305**). Excluding these wire rings, a minimum of another 22 – often very fragmented – rings were recovered; 18 of these are of iron, and four are of copper alloy. Diameters range between 12mm and 45mm. They were recovered from 11 different graves, including one definite male grave, two probable female graves, three graves of juveniles and two of infants. Two further individuals were undiagnostic of sex, while a third grave did not contain any skeletal remains. Most rings (11) were found as part of purse groups, and seven of them were clearly used for the suspension of keys. Two further iron rings with key fragments were probably suspended from the left hip (G351, Fig 4.16, no **111a**; G692, Fig 4.31, no **212**). A set

of two rings was found on the left shoulder with key fragments associated and was probably suspended from there (G630, Fig 4.24, **165j**). Another ring, in copper alloy, formed part of a toilet set, which was apparently suspended from the right hip of a male (G1030, Fig 4.51, no **356**). The location of three of the rings is not known. Finally, four iron rings with diameters ranging between 12mm and 14.5mm (G834, Fig 4.44, no **302**) were found to the right of the right shoulder of a juvenile, in a row and slightly overlapping each previous ring. Given their small diameters and the fact that they were not associated with any other objects, they may have had an amuletic function and perhaps been suspended in a small bag from the neck. Other explanations that have been given for these apparently unfunctional rings include their use as 'change' (Malim & Hines 1998, 274) or as girdle fasteners, with the ring stitched to one end and the other end of the girdle knotted through the ring (Owen-Crocker 2004, 65). The latter option seems unlikely given their position high up the chest, although they could still have fastened clothing in a similar way.

KEYS

Trista Clifford

Iron key groups or key fragments were recovered from 13 graves (Fig 5.8), in numbers ranging from single fragments to four or five examples. Forms include T-shaped, L-shaped and hooked. In many cases the form is unknown since the shaped end has corroded away. L-shaped keys appear most often; T-shaped keys occur in only one instance (G462, Fig 4.20, nos **136b** and **136c**). Geake suggests that the T-shaped form are slide keys and the hooked form latch lifters (1997, 57). Sixth-century copper-alloy 'girdle hangers' are absent from the site.

In cases where the position of the keys was recorded, the overwhelming majority occurred at the left hip or waist. Two of these were associated with a bag or purse (burials G6 and G66, Figs 4.2 and 4.5) and two with a knife (burials G636 and G1010, Figs 4.24 and 4.49). It can be assumed, therefore, that the keys were worn as part of the chatelaine. In some cases, joined loops of iron were found indicating longer linked sets.

Two groups of keys occurred at the left chest (burials G142 and G630, Figs 4.7 and 4.24), possibly suspended from a brooch or pin, or in a small purse hung round the neck (Walton Rogers 2007, 134–5). The group from G142 is markedly smaller than others from the cemetery, and may be for a casket or box.

Evidence of gender patterning here is unclear; unfortunately nine of the burials are of undetermined sex, and include four infants and juveniles. Of the remaining four, three are female adults and one an adult male. The function of keys is difficult to elucidate. While it is clear that some may indeed be practical, they may also have conferred status or have had amuletic properties (Meaney 1981, 179). They are most commonly found with women aged 17–35 years, although at Buckland, Dover larger sets were found with older women (Evison 1987, 117).

Evidence of keys from Sussex is scarce; no associated items were found at Apple Down, although Highdown and Alfriston produced some examples (Welch 1983), and there was a single key-bearing burial at Rookery Hill. St Anne's Road cemetery is thus unusual in having seven burials so furnished. At Buckland they occurred in female graves of all phases (Evison 1987, 119) and indeed they are most frequent in Kentish burials. The examples here are likely to date to the 5th–6th centuries.

Fig 5.8 Distribution of graves with tweezers and keys

TWEEZERS AND TOILET SETS

Trista Clifford

Tweezers of both copper alloy and iron were found within nine burials: six inhumations and three cremations (Fig 5.8). In two cases, the tweezers formed part of a toilet set.

Simple Roman-style copper-alloy tweezers with slightly splayed arms were found in G354 (Fig 4.16, no **116**), G593 (Fig 4.23, no **156**), G752 (Fig 4.32, no **232**), G1022 (Fig 4.52, no **352b**), G1030 (Fig 4.51, no **356**) and C685 (Fig 4.56, no **374**). The pair from G752 is decorated with seven transverse lines across the centre of the arms, but the rest are undecorated. In G1030 they were accompanied by an ear scoop and suspended from a copper-alloy ring. Similar toilet sets are known from Alfriston and Highdown in Sussex (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, 47; Welch 1983).

Female burial G843 contained a pair of iron tweezers of Roman style, identified from the X-ray (Fig 4.46, no **304**). Another possible pair of iron tweezers, (not illustrated), came from C677, a sub-adult of undetermined sex. Iron tweezers have been found in east Kent, at Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987, 118) and Mill Hill (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 77) but they are generally less common than those of copper alloy. Other examples come from cremations, as at Saxton Road, Abingdon (Leeds & Harden 1936, cremation 20) and Worthy Park, Hampshire (Hawkes 2003).

Where the sex of the burial could be established, tweezers and toilet sets were associated with adult male inhumations: of the eight examples, four are male or probable males, whereas only two are adult females, reflecting the pattern elsewhere in the south (Hawkes & Hogarth 1974, 79). In all cases the objects from inhumation burials were situated in the waist area, presumably indicating suspension from a belt or inclusion in a bag or pouch.

Burial C627 (Figs 4.56 and 4.57) contained a miniature toilet set consisting of tweezers, shears and a knife, together with a tiny bone comb. This class of miniature toilet set is usually confined to cremation burials (Dickinson 1976, 220, cited in Lucy 2000, 61), although a set of miniature implements manufactured from iron and suspended from a ring came from inhumation G86 at Apple Down (Down & Welch 1990, 103). The set was assigned a 6th- to 7th-century date. The objects are clearly non-functional and show no sign of having been burnt, so most probably had a symbolic meaning in the burial ritual (Meaney 1981, 153).

ROCK CRYSTAL WHORL

Sue Harrington

The whorl from burial G850 (Fig 4.47, no **316**) is a hexagonal variant in a class of faceted rock crystal objects that have been found throughout the Anglo-Saxon regions of Britain, exclusively in feminine graves. The type is determined by viewing the object from above and counting the number of facets uppermost in the same plane. Three variants are known internationally: pentagonal, hexagonal and octagonal, each with varying distributions. This new find, weighing 62g, is the heaviest in Sussex and is amongst the heaviest within the national corpus. It brings the total found in Sussex to four, the others being from Alfriston graves 28 and 65 and from the archive of the excavation from Church Farm, Selveston. All of these are also hexagonal, although the example from G850 is different in that it has a flat base. Alfriston has in addition a glass pentagonal version in grave 92 (all illustrated in Welch 1983).

In Britain to the south of the Thames valley, 23 have been recorded to date. Unsurprisingly they are found in the richly furnished inhumation cemeteries of Kent, for example the unassociated objects from Bifrons and Faversham, with the latest finds coming from Temple Hill, Dartford (Martin Welch, pers comm) and the mixed rite cemetery at Ringlemere. However, in southern Britain they come primarily from the region of the Saxon settlement, although with no more than two per cemetery site. Their absence from West Sussex, and only single occurrences in Wiltshire and Hampshire, is therefore unusual. Given the preponderance of known Continental finds, with more than 200 examples (Genevra Kornbluth, pers comm), their point of origin is probably the Rhineland. Similar features are exhibited throughout the corpus in terms of the skill deployed in their manufacture and the precision of the drilled central hole, suggestive of a single manufacturing source. They appear in burials in Britain and the Rhineland that are datable to the period AD 450 to 575 and disappear from use, along with a range of other feminine-gendered objects, by the end of the 6th century. Many show signs of wear on the facets before deposition.

The St Anne's Road example was with a female aged over 45 years at time of death. She was one of the oldest in her community and it is to be noted that all of her Saxon contemporaries also furnished with these objects were adults or mature adults at time of death: for example, Butler's Field, Lechlade grave 59, aged over 45; grave 159 at the same site, an adult aged 25–30 (Boyle et al 1998); and Berinsfield, Oxfordshire grave 54, aged 30–35 (Boyle et al 1995). In comparative terms within her community the woman in G850

was furnished with a rich range of objects, including glass and amber beads, two button brooches and two saucer brooches, all of which suggest that she lived in the period of the late 5th to mid 6th centuries.

The object was recovered from a position just inside her right elbow, not in any discernible association with other objects. The position might suggest that the whorl was used as a toggle or was suspended from an organic cord or strap and thus separate from the knife and key rods forming a chatelaine at her left side. Again, comparison can be made with her three contemporaries. In grave 59 at Butler's Field the pentagonal whorl was worn suspended between the thighs, as part of a string with amber beads, although the whorl was no longer a complete object. Grave 159's octagonal whorl was also placed with amber beads, probably in a bag at the waist. The pentagonal whorl in Berinsfield grave 54 provides the closest parallel to G850 in that it was located by the right hand, again probably suspended from the waist.

The functional weight and visual attributes of the object from G850 were assessed through experiment. It was mounted on a wooden spindle and then rotated in a darkened room, illuminated only by lighted matches held either side of it. The light refracted off the faceted edges very well, but nothing reflected from the wider hexagonal surfaces. More prolonged rotation would have resulted from the use of a drop spinning technique.

The purpose of these rock crystal objects is not yet fully determined. It has been conjectured that they were used as decorative toggles, spindle whorls for the manufacture of thread or as means of divination (Meaney 1981), paralleled by finds of a large crystal ball in certain contemporary female burials. Whilst each of these interpretations is not mutually exclusive, their function as objects to be handled, to rotate and to catch the light cannot be disputed, although the exact context of this action remains unknown. Nevertheless, these must have been significant objects for people whose material culture, redolent of colour, light and movement, embodied their cosmography.

KNIVES

Fiona Griffin (edited by Elke Raemen)

Knives are often the most common grave find from Anglo-Saxon burial contexts, and at St Anne's Road this was no exception. Eighty-two

definite iron knives were excavated, 40 of which were placed in male graves, 17 accompanied females, a further 15 were with juvenile skeletons and 11 were with individuals of undetermined sex (Fig 5.9). A general typology of knife blade shapes was constructed for the Buckland, Dover inhumation cemetery, noting six main types (Table 5.9) (Evison 1987, 113). Although some of the knives from St Anne's Road were badly corroded, it was possible to classify most of them into the Buckland typology.

Type	Description	Date (century AD)
1	curved back and curved cutting edge	late 5th–8th
2	straight back and curved cutting edge	late 5th–late 7th
3	angled back and curved cutting edge	mid 6th–early 8th
4	curved back and straight cutting edge	late 7th–early 8th
5	angled back and straight cutting edge	late 6th–early 8th
6	straight back and incurved near tip	late 7th

Table 5.9 Knife blade shape typology (after Evison 1987, 113 and Underwood 1999, 69)

Thirty-three of the knives can be classified as type 1, the most frequently occurring type throughout Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemeteries. Evison found it the most numerous at Buckland, Dover (1987, 113) as well as at the cemeteries at Great Chesterford, Essex (Evison 1994, 25–6). It has not been found to be confined to a sex or age range, but accompanied juveniles and adults alike as well as both men and women.

The next well-represented form is type 2. All but three of the 11 knives of this type that were found accompanied confirmed males. The three exceptions were a tentatively sexed female burial, a juvenile and an unsexed individual. Thus while Evison could find no relationship between the

Fig 5.9 Distribution of graves with knives

sex of an individual and the shape of the blade within the Buckland cemetery (1987, 116) there is a correlation at St Anne's Road, with type 2 being almost exclusively assigned to men. Underwood has given this group a broad date range of the late 5th to late 7th centuries (1999, 69). Härke has stated that large knives were used in the 7th century as an alternative to weapons, as 'a symbol of male adult status only, without claim to social status displayed in weapon burials' (1992, 162). Though most of the type 2 knives from St Anne's Road did not fall into Härke's 'large' category (1989), up to nine may well date to the late 6th to 7th centuries, judging from their deposition in poorly furnished graves. However, there is no other evidence to support this.

Other types are less well represented. Only one knife of type 3, four perhaps of type 4 and one of type 5 were identified (Evison 1987). There were no examples of type 6 and the remaining 32 knives could not be confidently identified to type (Table 5.10).

A study by Härke (1989, 144–8) defines three main size groups, based on the ratio between the length (excluding tang) and width of the blade. The preliminary study suggests that knives from group 1 (45–99mm blade length) are mainly found with juveniles, while women are chiefly accompanied by knives from groups 1 and 2 (100–129mm), and group 3 (130–175mm) is confined to male adults only, mostly of the 7th century.

The data from St Anne's Road broadly conform to this model. Group 1 is the most common type, while only two knives of group 3 were found. Of the knives found with infants and juveniles, only eight have their full blade length preserved. Five of these belonged to group 1 and three to group 2, the largest of the latter having a blade length of 110mm (G1008), which only slightly widens the range Härke has set (106mm maximum). Knives buried with women belong to both groups 1 and 2. Only two knives of group 3 were recovered: one came from a grave of which age and sex

are undetermined (G671); the second was found with male skeleton [821]. However, the vast majority (25) of knives in male graves are from group 1, with a small number (8) belonging to group 2.

By far the most common position for the placement of knives was at the waist. They were usually found at the individual's left side, with only a few at the right. One reason for this may be that a right-handed person would find it easier to take their knife from the left of their waist, using their left hand to hold the belt or sheath in place. At least seven knives were not positioned at or just below the waist. The knife from G206 (Fig 4.11, no 77) was found at the feet of an infant.

The knife in burial G636 retains fragmentary remains of bone upon the tang, held in place by a small iron rivet (Fig 4.24, no 171). A knife handle of deer antler with traces of at least three rivet holes (one with the

Type					
1	2	3	4	5	Unclassified
G89, no 25	G69, no 21	G593, no 157	G275, no 100	G767, no 240	G80, no 24
G110, no 28	G189, no 63		G616, no 162		G142, no 46
G124, no 34?	G293, no 102		G680, no 207		G153, no 47
G139, no 37	G314, no 103		G755, no 237?		G213, no 82
G156, no 52	G443, no 129?				G206, no 77
G192, no 66	G587, no 153				G336, no 107
G198, no 73	G596/G642, no 176				G348, no 109
G254, no 90	G718, no 218				G351, no 112
G232, no 84	G772, no 242				G374, no 122
G232, no 85	G820, no 290				G380, no 125
G327, no 106	G1066, no 367				G602, no 159
G357, no 118					G636, no 171
G452, no 135b?					G652, no 182
G562, no 142					G658, no 198
G584, no 151?					G752, no 231
G579, no 144d?					G803, no 273
G616, no 161?					G834, no 300d
G646, no 178?					G1004, no 320
G649, no 181?					G1006, no 322
G661, no 200?					G1008, no 329
G671, no 203?					G1016, no 341
G655, no 193					G1018B, no 344
G692, no 213					G1018B, no 345
G776, no 247					G1018B, no 346
G795, no 265?					G1024, no 353
G798, no 268					G1030, no 357
G811, no 282					G1034, no 359
G825, no 293?					G1036, no 360
G831, no 296					G1044, no 361
G843, no 306					G1050, no 363
G850, no 318					G1070, no 369
G1010, no 333b					G401, no 128
G1022, no 352c					
Total = 33	11	1	4	1	32

? = possible type

Table 5.10 Quantification by knife type

iron rivet *in situ*) was found in G616 (no **163**, not illustrated). A slot to fit the scale tang contains traces of iron. A very similar example was found at Colchester, although dated to the medieval period (Crummy 1988, 73, fig 74, no 3070). Other organic materials such as wood or horn would also have been used. Underwood (1999) suggests that most hafts were held in place by friction, assisted by softwood wedges. Unusually, the type 1 knife fragment with the male in burial G811 (Fig 4.41, no **282**) had a copper-alloy band decorated with four incised lines at the junction of the blade and the hilt, presumably to hold the handle in place. This is a rare occurrence, with no other such examples noted in southern Britain.

ROMAN SEAL-BOX LID

David Rudling (edited by Trista Clifford)

Burial G834 produced a flat, enamelled, copper-alloy seal-box lid of 1st- to 3rd-century date (Fig 4.44, no **300f**, Fig 4.45). This was of lozenge form, hinged at one of the end angles and having a small lug at each side angle, with the usual notches below them for the cord. No traces survive of any location spike underneath the small lug at the end opposite from the hinge, which also has a small lug. The enamelling is in two colours: an outer linear cell of (now) green enamel; a middle cell of red enamel and a central cell of green enamel. The long axis of the inner lozenge and central circle is further decorated with three bronze dots. This lid is very similar in size, form and decoration to an example found in Lincolnshire (Hattatt 1989, 466 and 468, no 165). For details about the function and dating (mainly 2nd century, but beginning late in the

1st and continuing into the 3rd century and possibly later) of Roman seal-boxes, see the discussions by Hattatt (1989, 461) and Crummy (1983, 103).

5.3 VESSELS AND CONTAINERS

CERAMIC CREMATION URNS

Descriptions of the pottery cremation urns are included in the report on the Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage (Chapter 6.3). The distribution of graves with ceramic accessory vessels is shown in Fig 5.9.

GLASS BEAKERS

Fiona Griffin (edited by Trista Clifford)

With the end of the Roman period, the use of glass as a material for tableware and for storage containers such as bottles dropped considerably. Glass vessel forms became confined almost solely to simply shaped drinking vessels with round or pointed bases, with the exception of the production of ornate claw beakers. The excavations at St Anne's Road yielded two glass vessels from graves, both claw beakers (Fig 5.10). In 1982, Evison published a typology of glass claw beakers, according to which those vessels since found throughout Anglo-Saxon England have continued to be classified (1982). The St Anne's Road finds are the only complete items to have been found in Sussex, although an unassociated fragment of one was recovered from East Marden in West Sussex (West Sussex SMR 978-MWS2051).

Fig 5.10 Distribution of graves with vessels

The richly furnished female burial G655 contained a free-blown claw beaker of olive-green glass, with two rows of four alternating claws (Fig 4.28, no **194**, Fig 4.29). The vessel was excavated from the grave whole with only minimal damage. Thin glass threads decorate the glass, wound in a spiral around the beaker's neck and irregularly beneath the bottom row of claws, with eight spirals at the top and seven at the bottom. The basic shape of the vessel is cone-like, with a wide rim and small foot. Its overall height is 153mm, with a rim diameter of 87mm and a foot measuring 38mm across.

This shape and design appears to fit type 3b (Evison 1982, 48).

Previously, such vessels have been found only in Kent, where they are believed to have been manufactured (Evison 1987, 97). Evison lists four examples, an olive-green vessel from Howletts grave 7 and yellow-brown fragments from grave 14 of the same cemetery; olive-green fragments and claws from Faversham; and an almost complete example from the Finglesham cemetery in grave D3 (Evison 1982, 48). The vessel from Faversham had no associated finds but it has been possible to date the Finglesham glass and that from grave 7 at Howletts to the early and mid 6th century respectively. Objects associated with the St Anne's Road example include a Frankish Cléry-type S-shaped brooch (no **183**), two Kentish-type bow brooches (nos **184** and **185**) and an ornately decorated Frankish bird-headed pin gilded with garnets and mother of pearl (no **186**). All these artefacts can be dated to the first half of the 6th century and all possess strong Kentish links.

The glass claw beaker from burial G811 belongs to an equally exclusive, though less geographically confined, group: type 3d (Fig 4.41, no **283**, Fig 4.42). The almost-complete vessel was blown to create a thin glass of a light green colour with almost vertical walls and is decorated with two rows of claws, both applied to the mid section of the beaker. Below the rim 22 horizontal glass thread, regularly spaced, spirals were applied, with a further 13 below the second row of claws. The vessel stands 155mm tall, with a rim diameter of 96mm, and a foot measuring 44mm. The vessel was associated with punch-decorated belt-plates and a type K1 spearhead dated to the late 5th–mid 6th centuries (Swanton 1973, 133). Other examples of type 3d vessels include a fragment from Loveden, two claws from the 1890 and 1891 excavations at Spong Hill and fragments of a vessel thought to come from Micheldever, Hampshire (Evison 1982, 49). The only complete beaker of this group was found at Bifrons, Kent, though this and the other examples were not associated with any closely datable finds (*ibid*). As they are only separated by the tooled trails found upon the claws of type 3c it is assumed that both types 3d and 3c date to the same period. The numerous type 3c examples found with associated finds date the class securely to the 6th century. Type 3d glass claw beakers do not appear to occur on the Continent (*ibid*).

Both claw beakers were found to the right of the individual's skull (Fig 5.11). This is a common position for glass vessels: the type 3b vessel from grave D3 at Finglesham was excavated at the right of the head (Hawkes 1958, 12) as was the conical vase from grave 60 at Alfriston (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, 25). All the glass vessels from Mill Hill, Deal were buried to the left of the skull (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 240).

Fig 5.11 In situ glass claw beaker no **194** in burial G655

METAL-BOUND WOODEN BUCKET

Fiona Griffin

Little evidence of organic artefacts remained within the graves at St Anne's Road. G1010 produced the only organic vessel remains from the site (Fig 4.49, no **334**, Fig 5.10). The construction of the bucket was stave-built, typical of the Anglo-Saxon period. Though slightly disfigured from soil pressure, its shape is cylindrical with upright staves of differing thickness bent into shape. The staves are held together by bands (hoops) cut from sheet copper alloy with copper-alloy split-pin rivets. To reinforce these joints lead solder was added in a circular pad beneath the rivets, where they and the banding meet. The uppermost of the three bands is decorated in a punched-dot repoussé design, with its top edge covered by U-sectioned copper-alloy rim edging and fixed into place by occasional short copper-alloy U-sectioned edging rim clips. These rim clips are decorated with two engraved lines. Two copper-alloy uprights run vertically up the bucket to strengthen it and form solid supports for the copper-alloy handle. These bands also contain similar rivets and are decorated on either edge with three engraved lines. No handle was found with the bucket and it is possible that this could have been manufactured of organic material. It has been suggested that some vessels were made deliberately without handles though they resemble handled

vessels in all other ways (Cook 2013). In common with other stave-built pails from Anglo-Saxon England, this example has a slightly wider diameter at the base than at the top. The wooden staves of the vessel have been identified as *Taxus baccata* L. (common yew). Buckets with yew staves have also been found, for example, at Edix Hill, Cambridgeshire (Malim & Hines 1998, 224) Mill Hill, Kent (Parfitt & Brugmann 1997, 246) Swallowcliffe Down, Wiltshire (Speake 1989, 54) Great Chesterford, Essex (Evison 1994, 22) and in the two cemeteries at Beckford, Hereford and Worcester (Evison & Hill 1996, 22).

Buckets have been found in Sussex cemeteries at Alfriston, Selmeston, Highdown, Brighton and, previously, at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne (Welch 1983). The latter was a wooden bucket with silvered copper-alloy bands, found in 1877 (Whitley 1890). The recent St Anne's Road example bears great similarities to a bucket found at the Edix Hill, Barrington A, site in Cambridgeshire and now in the collections of the University Museum, Cambridge (UM Z21236) (Malim & Hines 1998, 224). The unpublished archive at Rookery Hill, Bishopstone, has three such vessels, with fragments of perhaps another four, amongst its 116 burial assemblages.

Burial G42 contained within its backfill a single copper-alloy bifurcated mount, such as are commonly found on buckets as handle mounts (Fig 4.4, no 13). The X-ray clearly shows punched C-shaped decoration around the edges of the mount. No other associated bucket fittings were found within this grave and the presence of just a single mount suggests that the grave had never contained a complete bucket, though the presence of bucket fragments, rather than complete vessels, is well attested elsewhere.

The uses of such buckets are unclear. Evison has stated that copper-alloy bands could not be shrunk to size and as such the container would not be watertight (1987, 105). The bucket from G1010 was located to the left of the skull. Amber beads, a knife, copper-alloy strap-ends and copper-alloy tweezers of 5th- to 6th-century origin also accompanied the burial.

METAL VESSEL FRAGMENTS

Fiona Griffin

Burial G579 contained a punched-dot decorated rivet plate with scalloped edges (Fig 4.21, no 144e) as well as a length of folded copper-alloy sheet with a U-shaped section (no 145, not illustrated) likely to have formed part of the rim of a vessel. Similar rivet plates have been found on wooden buckets within grave 29 at Buckland, Dover (Evison 1987, 105) where one example displayed punched-dot decoration forming the shape of two bird heads (ibid). No such decoration can be discerned on this example.

Copper-alloy probable vessel fittings – strips (Fig 4.6, no 31) and a bifurcating handle mount (no 32, not illustrated) – were also excavated from G114, which proved to be devoid of skeletal remains. Small fragments of folded copper-alloy sheet with a U-shaped section were found in four further graves: G189, G206, G351 (Fig 4.16, no 113) and G782. Thin riveted copper-alloy banding for a small vessel was found in G798 (Fig 4.40, no 269), next to the spearhead to the right of the skull. Within G51 a small diamond-shaped copper-alloy fragment was excavated from next to the individual's left arm (no 17, not illustrated). This may comprise part of a wooden vessel's decoration, though the size and isolated situation of the artefact makes this identification tenuous.

During the 1992 evaluation an unstratified strip of copper-alloy, decorated with punched semicircles along the centre and bordered on each side by dots, was found (Stevens, P 1993; Chapter 1.2). This item is incomplete, but may have been a decorated band from a wooden vessel. At one end a rivet hole is present, suggesting the strip was once attached to an object.

G380 was one of the few inhumations to be accompanied by a receptacle, in this case a pottery vessel, although the absence of copper-alloy bowls in any form at St Anne's Road is noted.

5.4 WEAPONS

Fiona Griffin

The distribution of graves with weaponry is shown in Fig 5.12.

ARROWHEADS

A set of five arrowheads was recovered from burial G380 (Fig 4.17, no 123). These objects lay to the right of a juvenile's skull in the classic position adopted in male graves for a spearhead. There are a number of instances where arrows have been found within Anglo-Saxon grave contexts, although usually singly or in groups of three as found in Frankish graves. Three such items were buried with an adolescent in grave 57 at Buckland, Dover, while single examples were discovered within child graves 139 and 162 (Evison 1987, 30). However, 23 arrowheads were amongst the unassociated material from Eastry Buttsale, Kent and a further ten were found in grave 26 at Chessell Down on the Isle of Wight. The burial at Saltwood, Kent grave C1048 had 14 arrowheads in a group to the right of the skull, in an assemblage with a sword, two downward-placed spearheads and shield fittings, dated to the late 6th to early 7th century and probably Frankish. Included in this burial were gaming pieces and a spun copper-alloy imported eastern Mediterranean bowl.

Fig 5.12 Distribution of graves with weaponry

Within Sussex, a single tanged arrowhead was found to the right of an adult's skull during excavations at Kingston near Lewes in 1891 (Sawyer 1892, 180; Welch 1983, 413) and a possible arrow was found at Saxon Down, Glynde (Horsfield 1824, 46; Welch 1983, 402). Further unassociated arrowheads were recovered from Apple Down and another single find was amongst the material from the South Malling, Lewes cemetery at Earwig Corner (Harrington & Welch 2014). Thus the G380 group of five arrowheads is significant in the context of the overall number and distribution of this object type along the south coast.

FRANCISCAS

Two franciscas or throwing axes were found during the excavations – rare occurrences in Anglo-Saxon graves. Both axes are of the S-curved blade type defined by Underwood (1999, 35–7). Other such axe-heads have been found in Sussex, notably at Alfriston, where blades were recovered from graves 26, 39 and 91. These were all associated with late 5th-century finds, and blades found at Lewes and Selmeaton are also thought to date from this period (Welch 1983, 125–6). The example from St Anne's Road adds to a distinct group of franciscas found within south Sussex. The francisca from G66 (Fig 4.5, no 18) was buried with a number of artefacts, including a belt set and a copper-alloy Late Roman ring, which all appear to indicate a late 5th- to early 6th-century date for the burial.

Burial G206 yielded what seems to be a unique find. This child, aged 1–5 years at death, possessed a miniature francisca, apparently a toy version of the adult's weapon (Fig 4.11, no 75). No other weapons accompany the child and no direct English parallels have as yet been found for this object. Härke notes that adolescent burials were occasionally furnished with the heavy *spatha* (double-edged sword) but never with the much lighter, single-edged *seax*, nor with the light francisca (throwing axe) (1992, 157).

The only indirect parallel is from the Sarre, Kent double inhumation grave 17, where a miniature

(25mm) Roman votive axe-head accompanied a child, age range 3–6 years, who also had a box. The infant in G206 had a group of fragmentary artefacts placed at the feet. Continental parallels are the miniature axe from Groß-Gerau, grave 17 (length 90mm; Roeren 1960, fig 6, no 8, 270); a further seven miniature axes between 65mm and 11mm in length have been recovered from Jessains (grave 2), Samson (graves 1 and 3), Spontin (grave G), Sahlenburg (grave 31) and Furfooz (no context) (Böhme 1974, 106).

SWORDS

Three swords were found during the 1997–8 excavations. G1012 was extremely disturbed by an early service trench so the exact position of the sword in relation to the skeleton could not be ascertained (Fig 4.50, no 335). However, the other two swords were found in the traditional position between the arm and torso of their owner with the tip pointing towards their feet (Bone 1989, 68–9). The sword from G776 (Fig 4.36, no 243) was found to the left of the male skeleton, running between the arm and torso but under the body. The sword from G820 was placed on the right shoulder of the male skeleton between his arm and body (Fig 4.43, no 284). These swords both produced evidence of scabbards made with strips of wood. In the case of the sword from G776 this was probably poplar, with possible wool lining and handles made from three separate strips of horn. Close examination of the sword from G820 has shown that it was pattern-welded with strips of iron and low carbon-content steel, twisted in certain sections and welded together. The core of the blade was manufactured from five

rods with the three central ones having the twisted and straight sections. The cutting edge was made of carbon-content steel welded to the core. No evidence was found for either scabbard fittings or sword belts, unlike Apple Down where evidence for both was found (although no complete sword was excavated) (Down & Welch 1990). The excavations at Alfriston produced nine swords, many with evidence of scabbard fittings (Griffith & Salzmann 1914; Griffith 1915; Welch 1983).

The sword in G776 may also have been pattern-welded with strips of iron and low carbon-content steel, though here the evidence is less clear. The poor state of preservation of the sword from G1012 has resulted in less certainty about its construction or its attachments.

Double-edged swords developed from the Romano-Celtic swords which the Germanic peoples adopted and gradually adapted to create a broad flat blade with diamond-shaped cross section, ideally suited for cutting blows (Bone 1989, 63). The blade changed little over the period in which swords were deposited within graves and as no hilt (far more diagnostic of chronology) survives the swords from St Anne's Road, considered on their own, can give us only a very broad date. The poor condition of the blades only adds to this problem. The sword from G776 was accompanied by a type H2 spearhead and a type 2 shield boss, indicating a date during the 6th century for the sword and the burial. Two pottery vessels and a type 1 knife were also found within this grave. G820 contained a type G1 spearhead and a group 6 shield boss, indicative of a late 5th- to 7th-century burial, while the sword from G1012 was associated with just a type H2 spearhead, indicative of a late 5th- to 6th-century date.

During the 1992 evaluation, a further unstratified sword (not illustrated) was found by metal detector. This artefact did not appear to have been associated with a grave or any bone and was bent at the blade near to where the handle would have been placed. It is quite fragmentary, with no evidence of the hafting material or any scabbard surviving. Its total length is 530mm, with a blade length of 500mm and width of 30mm.

Swords were clearly items associated with high status and rank. Härke suggests that swords were not buried with weakly built men and are associated with numerous grave finds as a marked symbol of differential wealth (1992, 153). However, the sword burials from St Anne's Road were fairly simply furnished. This may suggest that these particular individuals were buried with their swords as a sign that they could protect themselves and their families, rather than as an indication of true 'warrior' status. The six swords known from the various investigations of the St Anne's Road cemetery

bring to 37 the total number found throughout Sussex to date. Thus this community had 16% of those found, emphasising the distribution of this weapon type as predominant in East Sussex. Of the 37, only three, from Highdown graves 88 and 6 and from an isolated primary barrow burial at Peppering Farm, Burpham, are located further to the east of Brighton, with concentrations at Alfriston (9) and Selmeston (6). The three from South Malling, Earwig Corner, both *in situ* from a very small group of graves and unstratified items, indicate the potential scale and importance of that particular cemetery. Sword deposition in East Sussex does not appear to continue very long into the 7th century, perhaps not beyond AD 625.

SPEARS

Sue Harrington

The distribution of graves with spearheads is shown in Fig 5.12.

The conventional typology applied to spearheads has for many years been that set out by Swanton (1973). He classified spearhead groupings from A to L according to their shape and size, separating within each group a number of subdivisions primarily dependent upon the overall length of the spearheads (*ibid*). Of the 19 spearheads found at St Anne's Road, 11 belonged to Swanton's type H, characterised by a stricken or concave curve above the angle of the blade (Table 5.11). Only one in G110 (Fig 4.5, no 27) may be classed as the smaller type H1, datable to the mid 5th to late 6th centuries, but even this would seem more securely classified as an overlapping type H1/H2. Similar examples of this type have been found at Apple Down in graves 63, 68 and 126 (Down & Welch 1990). Type H spearheads are commonly found within Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Sussex, particularly Alfriston, in which two H1 and three H2 spearheads were excavated, as well as one H3 (Welch 1983). Of the 193 spearheads of all types known from burial contexts in Sussex, 51 belong to type H (26%). Where the type has been identified (131 examples) the proportion of type H examples present rises to 34%. Overall in Sussex the numbers are evenly spread between H1 (20) and H2 (21) – the remainder are hybrid H1/2 (2) and H3 (8).

Most of the spearheads which belong to type H at St Anne's Road consist of the slightly larger type H2. Eight can be classified, from burials G124, G232, G658, G680, G776, G795, G1012 and G1018B. Type H2 spearheads generally date from the late 5th to the 6th century (Swanton 1973), and only a handful of the Sussex examples perhaps extend into the early 7th century. The spearheads from G776 (Fig 4.36, no 245) and G1012 (Fig 4.49, no 336) both had fragments of wood identified as ash (*Fraxinus* sp) within their sockets. During the

Type									
C4	D1	E1	E3	F2	G1	H1/2	H2	H3	K1
G452	G260	G661 G1030	G798	G38	G820	G110	G124 G232 G658 G680 G776 G795 G1012 G1018B	G156 G755	G811

Table 5.11 Distribution of spearhead types

1992 evaluation a further unstratified type H2 spearhead was found (Stevens, P 1993).

Two spearheads, from burials G156 (Fig 4.9, no **51**) and G755 (Fig 4.33, no **235** and Fig 4.34), were assigned to type H3, the longest type H classification. The spear in G755 was accompanied by a group 3 shield boss (no **233**), dating to the 6th century. The H3 subdivision is given a broader date range – from the late 5th to the 7th century (Swanton 1973, 114).

Other angular-bladed spearhead types were also present though not in such numbers. There were two examples of type E1 spearheads. This is the smallest of the type E classification, with a sharply tapering profile from the point of the angle and characteristic lozengiform section. It is generally found within poorly furnished burials and is thought to pre-date the 6th century (Swanton 1973, 77). One was excavated from burial G661 (Fig 4.26, no **199**) and another came from G1030 (Fig 4.51, no **355**). Swanton notes that these have been found within contexts datable to the 5th and perhaps early 6th centuries (Swanton 1973, 79) although no date can be ascertained from the G1030 example. This spear had remains of wood still present in its shaft, identified as ash. The only other example of type E1 in Sussex is from Church Road, Portslade grave 2 and was accompanied by a shield boss and ferrule. The form does closely resemble type C2, for which there are ten examples from the surrounding cemetery communities.

The spearhead from G798 belongs to the larger type E3, with its longer straight-sided blade (Fig 4.40, no **266**). Again, this type occurs in small numbers throughout Sussex. It has been noted that examples of this type can be long and bulky, using large amounts of materials, which would have made them relatively expensive items to produce (Swanton 1973, 83–7).

One type F2 example was identified from G38 (Fig 4.2, no **9**). Another was found in 1929 in a burial at the top of St Anne's Road, together with a shield boss. These late 6th- to 7th-century spearheads have been found elsewhere in Sussex, including in grave 5 at Woodingdean (Welch 1983) and in grave 54 at Alfriston (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, 28–9), but they are restricted to East Sussex cemeteries. Although as a type they have been found throughout southern Britain, the distribution is mainly in Kent, with three examples from Saltwood.

Another type of angular-bladed spearhead was attributed to type G1. This spearhead, from G820 (Fig 4.43, no **287**), was accompanied by a type 6 shield boss, datable to late 6th–7th century. Type G1 is rare and the 14 examples found to date south of the Thames have a broad distribution. The only other Sussex example came from the grave 99 at Apple Down, an old adult (45+ years) orientated, like G795, south to north, with the head to the south; at St Anne's Road, however, the spearhead accompanied a younger male (aged 18–29 years at death). The larger type G2, whilst also relatively rare, with only 25 examples south of the Thames, has almost exclusively a Kentish distribution. Saltwood grave C1325 with a type G2 spearhead is also orientated south to north, although other instances on the same site have a west to east orientation.

Spearheads with a leaf-shaped blade form were much less common. One example of type C4 was found in G452 (Fig 4.18, no **134**). Examples of this small type have been found in Sussex, at Alfriston and South Malling (Welch 1983), and it possess a chronological spread over the 6th and 7th centuries. The only other leaf-shaped blade present, from juvenile burial G260 (Fig 4.13, no **19**), was classified as a D1 spearhead. The D1 type is not a common Sussex find, although examples appear at Apple Down and Selmeaton and an unstratified find comes from Alfriston. The chronological range for this group is spread over the 6th and 7th centuries (Swanton 1973, 64). Again, the main distribution in the southern region is in Kent, with more significant numbers found in the Midlands and further north.

Burial G811 yielded the cemetery's sole example of a corrugated spearhead, attributed to type K1 (Fig 4.41, no **277** – although the sectional drawing shows a central rib, not a corrugated one). This form of manufacture increased the longitudinal strength of the blade without increasing the weight, and was a simpler method of construction than the mid-ribbing form they appear to have replaced (Underwood 1999, 43). If the K1 designation is accepted, then only one previous example of a type K1 spear has been found in Sussex, at Highdown grave 40 (Welch 1983). Although not a common type, perhaps due to their generally early date – only into the first half of the 6th century – their distribution points mostly to Saxon areas, with a single find in east Kent. This, however, is from the important burial at Finglesham grave 204, also with a claw beaker like G811, although overall more richly furnished and weaponed. The spearhead in this burial shows evidence of (missing) inlaid bands around the socket (Hawkes & Grainger 2006). Closer examination of the X-ray of the item from G811 indicates that here too are inlaid bands, probably

still *in situ*. The single 2mm-wide narrow band at the base of the socket, possibly of gold or silver, appears to be set into a broader band, probably of copper alloy. Further up the shaft, just below the mid point of the spearhead, are two more bands, each approximately 5mm wide, although with no indication of the type of metal. If anything, the G811 spearhead resembles a Swanton type K2 in its leaf-blade shape, falling at the upper limit of its size range at 320mm. Type K2 spearheads have been found at Saxonbury and at South Malling, near Lewes; the few other examples known come mainly from the upper Thames valley. However, an alternative identification, if the sectional drawing of the spearhead in Fig 4.41 is to be believed, is that this is a Frankish type, finding concordance with long-bladed, open-socketed spearheads of less than 350mm in length, with the mid point situated at the base of the blade itself (Legoux et al 2004, 25), also datable to the 5th and 6th centuries.

The spearhead from burial G798 has been identified as belonging to type E3, but the raised central rib and closed socket shown in Fig 4.40 would suggest that it should more properly be designated as belonging to type B2. To date 16 examples of type B2 have been found in southern Britain, with a distribution pattern that primarily favours the upper Thames valley and east Kent. Closer to St Anne's Road are a cluster of three in Surrey (Guildown graves 56 and 223 and an unassociated find from Croydon) and another tentatively identified as such from Barton Stacey, Hampshire (S Harrington, pers comm). Within Sussex there are two examples – an unassociated find from the Brighton area and one from Apple Down, grave 148. This latter find accompanied a young adult male, in a burial orientated south to north and dated to the 7th century. The dating of this spear type is problematic as they have been interpreted, based on the closed, hammered socket, as early developments of a Late Roman type with a welded closed socket. This point is disputed by Welch (1983, 127), who suggests that the fact of a closed socket may not be diagnostically early, citing the example of the early 7th-century Sutton Hoo assemblage. The St Anne's Road example belonged to an old adult (45+ years) male with little else of datable value in his assemblage. The rim binding to a turned wooden vessel is not closely datable, although it is a rare item in a Sussex context, the only other example being from Rookery Hill grave 9, a child burial. The B2 spearhead has some affinities with a Frankish type, however (Legoux et al 2004, artefact no 40), with the mid point of the spear located on the blade and the closed socket less than a third of the overall length. This type is dated to the early 7th century in Frankia.

A remarkable consistency of spear position within the graves was recorded (Fig 5.13). Generally, the spearheads lay at the top of the grave to the left (five cases) or right (twelve cases) of the individual's skull (in four cases the position is unknown). This has been noted from many other cemeteries as the usual spearhead position, including Apple Down (Down & Welch 1990). The dominant spearhead position in Sussex, based on the data held in the Early Anglo-Saxon Census (which aims to provide a comprehensive electronic register of the archaeological remains and material culture of the Early Anglo-Saxon populations of England and which will be made available on line through the Archaeology Data Service), is to the right of the head, with a ratio over the left side of 2:1, based on 55 known positions. There are no examples of the spearhead being placed in the reversed position, that is with the head pointing down to the feet, which is indicative of a Frankish burial trait. These do occur, notably in Kent at Saltwood but also elsewhere in southern Britain in Hampshire, Berkshire and Surrey. The only Sussex examples are from Alfriston graves 7 and 63.

Evidence from a few spearheads shows that some, if not all, were buried with their shafts. Burial G795 contained an iron cone ferrule (Fig 4.38, no 264) by the individual's lower right leg with a spearhead placed to the right of the skull. This

Fig 5.13 Distribution of spearhead positions within burials

suggests an approximate shaft length of 1.2m. Another ferrule was excavated from G324 (Fig 4.15, no **104**). This artefact may have been the butt end of a wooden staff or spear, presumably of organic material for which no evidence survives. The only find from G643 comprised part of a spear socket or ferrule, containing a small amount of unidentified wood (Fig 4.24, no **177**). As this artefact was located at the right shoulder, it may be a rare example of a reversed spear position, although with no attendant spearhead. The wood preserved within part of a spear socket or ferrule excavated from G792 (no **262**, not illustrated) was identified as elm (*Ulmus* sp.).

SHIELD BOSSES AND FITTINGS

Evidence for six shields was excavated from grave contexts (distribution shown in Fig 5.12 and approximate positions within graves in Fig 5.14). Anglo-Saxon shield bosses have been broadly categorised by Dickinson and Härke (1992) into eight types according to height, diameter, flange width, cone shape, number and types of rivets, apex type and carination shape. Two of their group 2 bosses were found, one of group 3 and one of group 6. All bosses found had disc-headed apexes.

Burial G755 contained an iron shield boss with five copper-alloy rivets and iron washers on the underside of the

shield's flange (Fig 5.15). It was associated with a grip and three copper-alloy studs (Fig 4.33, no **233**, Fig 4.34). The boss belongs to group 3, displaying the characteristics of a convex cone with straight walls, slightly overhanging carination, disc-headed apex and five-studded large flange (Dickinson & Härke 1992, 15). Group 3 bosses are the most common type to be found in Kent and also occur frequently in Sussex. Five were recovered from the cemetery at Alfriston, two from Selmeston and one from South Malling (Welch 1983). Examples from northern France and Germany, slightly pre-dating the English group, suggest a strong Merovingian influence (Dickinson & Härke 1992, 16). Shield bosses of this type have been dated to the 6th–7th centuries, though some are known from the late 5th century. Here the boss is associated with a type H3 spearhead dated to the late 5th–6th century. Other cases of such an association are known from Berinsfield grave 53 and Long Wittenham I grave 56 (*ibid*). A 6th-century date for this burial appears consistent with the spearhead and copper-alloy cast buckle also associated with the grave.

Fig 5.15 In situ shield boss no 233 in burial G755

Fig 5.14 Distribution of shield boss positions within burials

During conservation, mineral-preserved wood remains became visible on the underside of the flange and grip. The observed grain direction indicated that the shield had been made from boards all aligned in the same way. Traces of bone from the skeleton were also found on the underside of the flange and top of the shield grip, allowing the original orientation of the shield boss within the grave to be reconstructed.

The accompanying shield grip is of medium length and flanged; neither end is present. The grip could have been between 300mm and 400mm long and as such would be consistent with Dickinson & Härke's type IIIb (a shorter length would mean the grip was type IIb). Type IIIb grips are commonly found with group 3 shield bosses, particularly in Kent, and date from the 6th century (Dickinson & Härke 1992, 26). Bosses of this type were manufactured by two

methods, either from a single sheet of metal or by welding the cone and walls together. X-rays of this boss indicate that it was constructed from a single piece of metal, as no weld marks were observed, although owing to the heavily corroded nature of the find, the weld line may not have survived.

The male buried within G776 was accompanied by a complete group 2 shield boss (Fig 4.36, no 244). This example has a straight cone with a large carination overhang, concave walls and five iron rivets. Both on the apex and on the side of the cone were remains of mineralised wood. Along with the boss was a grip of Dickinson & Härke's type 1b, flanged with straight ends. This type of boss has been dated to the late 5th–6th centuries. The type H2 spearhead found in this grave is consistent with such dating.

A possible group 2 shield boss was also excavated from G1022 (Fig 4.52, no 347). This artefact was accompanied by a type 1b grip that was flanged and bifurcating with curled terminals. This type of grip is commonly found with group 2 bosses. Two shield bosses of this type have been found in Sussex – single examples from Highdown and Kingston-by-Lewes (Welch 1983).

The other type of shield boss represented within burial contexts at St Anne's Road is a group 6 from G820 (Fig 4.43, no 285) characterised by its low curved cone, narrow diameter and no carination. The apex is small and disc-headed, while the flange of the boss is narrow with knob-headed rivets. The grip was of type 1a, a short flat grip with expanded terminals. Microscopic analysis confirmed the presence of wood and possible leather upon the boss flange and inside the grip. Though the species of wood could not be ascertained, popular materials for shield boards included alder (*Alnus* sp), willow (*Salix* sp) and poplar (*Populus* sp) (Underwood 1999). Mineralised wood remains were also visible on the outside edge of the cone. A type G1 spearhead was found in association with the boss. This type belongs to the 6th century. Spears of the late 6th–7th century are characteristically associated with low cone bosses (Dickinson & Härke 1992, 20). Group 6 shield bosses are known from other sites in Sussex including Alfriston, Selmeston and Kingston-by Lewes (Welch 1983).

G808 produced a number of shield fragments consisting mostly of the shield rim with studs (not illustrated). A few pieces of the cone were excavated, but proved insufficient to reveal the shield boss type. However, part of the recovered handle, positioned over the left upper leg, does appear to fall into type 1b (Fig 4.40, no 274). This handle proved during conservation to have adhering textile remains (above, 5.1).

This type was also found within G776 (Fig 4.36, no 244). The boss was positioned at the area of the individual's left thigh. An associated copper-alloy cast buckle can be dated to the 5th–6th century (Fig 4.36, no 275).

Burial G156 contained two iron discs, one directly above the other at the right lower leg (Fig 4.9, nos 49 and 50). Other cemeteries have produced similar iron discs from shields, including Swaffham, Norfolk where two graves were so accompanied (Hills & Wade-Martins 1976). A pair were also excavated either side of a boss within grave 25 at Orpington (Tester 1968). The cemetery at Buckland, Dover produced one grave with large iron discs, again with a pair either side of a shield boss, over the male's chest (Evison 1987, 32). These would have been large studs either side of a central shield boss on a circular shield. The St Anne's Road grave had been truncated by a modern service trench in the area where one might expect a further two iron discs and a shield boss; fragments of shield boss were found within the modern cut.

In comparison with Alfriston (14 shield bosses) and Selmeston (11), St Anne's Road is rather under-furnished with shield bosses, although the other major Sussex cemeteries are in a similar situation. The most frequent types in Sussex belong to group 1.1 (14 recorded), group 3 (10) and group 6 (7). Examples of group 2 are rather scarce, not found other than the instances noted above. Their intermediate form may preclude their clear identification and the examples from St Anne's Road might equally fall within the parameters of the group 1 series.

SEAX

Seax is the term given to a heavy, single-edged knife or short sword. The origins of seaxes are unclear, although some early Merovingian knives display characteristics from which such artefacts may have evolved (Gale 1989, 71). Two main types of seax have been distinguished, the long seax and the shorter or common seax, with three distinctive shape types.

A single seax was found within G235 (Fig 4.12, no 86). This belongs to the common seax group. The blade length of this example measures 202mm, with a blade width of 18mm. Gale (1989) identified three main shape categories, in which the narrow blade with a straight edge is characteristic of our example. Though decoration is common on seaxes, it is not unusual that none is present as here. Most seaxes are constructed using the pattern-welding method. No evidence of this has been shown by X-ray, though corrosion may have made any signs of the technique difficult to discern. Gale makes a convincing case for such items being symbols of status and wealth rather than genuine weapons (1989, 80). Nevertheless,

seaxes may well have been used when hunting, to 'finish off' the caught animal (ibid).

Seaxes are first found in grave contexts of the 6th century; they increased in popularity in the 7th and were abandoned in the 8th. The only typological chronology that can be suggested is that items with broken backs or angled blades appear to date from the 7th–8th century. No datable finds were discovered in association with the St Anne's Road seax. In Sussex only seven have been recorded, with usually only a single find in any cemetery or isolated burial. Two examples were reputedly identified from the 1921 excavation of seven or eight burials on Ocklynge Hill, the location of a substantial if poorly furnished 7th-century cemetery that probably came into use with the demise of the St Anne's Road site.

5.5 SEX AND GENDER ANOMOLIES

Sue Harrington

The St Anne's Road cemetery presents four burials where the gender designation based on artefacts is at variance with the sexual identification based on skeletal analysis: burials G142, G752, G1062 and G1076. The argument that these anomalies occur solely as an outcome of poor skeletal preservation and subsequent analysis is perhaps too deterministic in thus imposing a normalised framework of sex and gender on to the evidence. Although only a very small minority of Early Anglo-Saxon burials have been identified as anomalous in this regard, if the evidence is accepted as accurate they do fall within a distinct pattern and it is in the light of this that the St Anne's Road group can be discussed. Based on an examination of the evidence from cemeteries in east Kent, but assumed to exist elsewhere also (Harrington 2003), the variations are shown in Table 5.12.

Group	Combination	Artefactual evidence
1	female sex/masculine gender	presence of a spearhead
2	male sex/feminine gender	multiple beads at the neck, occasional brooch
3	male sex?/feminine gender	greater range of feminine artefacts, including multiple brooches
4	female sex?/masculine gender	multiple weapons
5	sex uncertain, possibly male and female characteristics	various

Table 5.12 Sex–gender anomalies in east Kent cemeteries

Two distinct groups are present in this table, based on their sex designation determined from modern analyses of their skeletal remains and the gender ascription of their burial

assemblages. Those of indeterminate sex appear to be presented in the burial as more overtly gendered than perhaps their sex was reflected in their personal physical morphology. The second group comprises people with a clearly sexed physicality, but with an ambiguous gender identity based on restricted range of gender associated artefacts.

The male in G1076 with a heavy glass spindle whorl at the left hip may rather have used this item as a toggle, paralleled by a smaller glass bead in the weapon burial at Finglesham, Kent grave 83, although he was further unfurnished, and thus may fall within the group 2 anomalous burials. The male in G1062 with oyster shells over each hip and a silver fragment at the head, identified as a possible veil clip, is indeed ambiguous. Oyster shell occurs most frequently in Kentish burial, for example at Bekesbourne, Sarre and Sibertswold, where it has been generally interpreted as residual or evidence of a funerary feast. The seemingly deliberate placing of the shell in this context with a male would require further explanation.

The possible male in G752, aged 30–45 years at death, presents a relatively straightforward feminine gender assemblage, with an unmatched pair of brooches at the shoulders, although no beads, a unique buckle, knife, strap mount and tweezers. This individual could fall within group 3 anomalies.

The real conundrum in this cluster is the mid 6th-century G142, with a securely sexed male skeleton buried with Kentish small square-headed brooches at the shoulders, an ivory purse ring (although with no remaining inorganic artefacts from the bag), a cluster of 39 beads over the pelvic area and elsewhere, and keys and a buckle on the right chest. None of these features is necessarily unusual and the assemblage as a whole betokens one of the more richly furnished feminine burials on the site. These anomalous burials occur throughout the period of furnished burial, being perhaps slightly more common from the late 6th century onwards. The closest parallel to G142 in both date and content is the ?male sexed individual in grave 137 at Castledyke South, Humberside (Drinkall & Foreman 1998), wearing a cruciform brooch and two annular brooches, but with only five beads.

CHAPTER 6 SPECIALIST REPORTS

6.1 WORKED FLINT

Chris Butler

In total 223 pieces of prehistoric flintwork were recovered from the excavations (Table 6.1). Three types of flint are present.

1. White patinated flint with white to light buff-coloured cortex. This type originates from the Chalk Downs and makes up 44% of the assemblage;
2. Predominantly grey, slightly patinated, flint with a small proportion of wholly black or mottled grey-black unpatinated pieces; where present, the cortex is grey to dark buff in colour. This type makes up 49% of the assemblage.
3. Beach pebble flint, with mottled grey patination and a dark grey cortex. This type appears to make up some 7% of the assemblage, but can be separated from type 2 only when the distinctive cortex is present. It is likely that a proportion of type 2 flint may also have originated from beach pebble flint.

The majority of the flintwork comprises debitage, with only a handful of pieces being retouched (Table 6.1). The debitage is mostly hard hammer-struck flakes with very small quantities of soft hammer-struck material being present. The flakes are generally short and squat, with a common length:breadth ratio of 1:1. Hinge fractures are frequent, with very little evidence of any platform preparation on the actual flake platforms. About 20% of the assemblage is made up of fragments and shattered pieces.

The seven cores are all either single- or two-platform flake cores. There is no evidence of any platform preparation and all the cores were discarded before being fully exhausted. Three of the listed cores had subsequently been used as hammerstones and one of these had then been burnt. The cores under discussion are of either type 2 or type 3 flint. This suggests that these types of flint were available locally and nodules were being reduced on site, whereas the downland type 1 flint was probably being worked elsewhere, before the resulting pieces were brought to the site.

Only 11 genuine implements were found (Table 6.1). In addition, three flakes and one fragment had been retouched. Most of the implements are scrapers manufactured on type 1 flint, with retouch around the distal end forming the scraping

Type	No of pieces
Hard hammer-struck flakes	122
Soft hammer-struck flakes	11
Hard hammer-struck blade	1
Soft hammer-struck blades	2
Axe-thinning flakes	2
Fragments	32
Shattered pieces	11
Chips	3
Core rejuvenation flake	1
Single-platform flake cores	2
Two-platform flake cores	5
End scrapers	6
Large scraper/rough-out	1
Hollow scrapers	2
Piercer	1
Chopper	1
Hammerstones	20
Total	223

Table 6.1 Quantification of worked flint

edge on the end scrapers and a concave area of retouch on the hollow scrapers. One of the end scrapers had been formed on a flake from an earlier period. Another large hard hammer-struck flake had been crudely retouched at the distal end and along both its sides. It is not clear whether the intention was to form a scraper (unfinished) or if the object represents a roughout for a small axe or chopping tool.

The single piercer has been manufactured on a flake of type 2 flint and appears to be very fresh. An unstratified beach pebble crudely flaked at one end to form a chopping tool also looks very 'new'. One has to question whether this is a modern reproduction, as it is out of context and gives the appearance of having been recently made.

This small assemblage of flint contains little in the way of earlier prehistoric material. A handful of soft hammer-struck pieces with platform preparation may date to the Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic periods, but these are all likely to be residual. The majority of the pieces fit a later prehistoric date. The type 1 patinated flintwork, amongst which the majority of the soft hammer-struck flakes and longer hard hammer-struck material was found and which also included most of the implements, could fit a later Neolithic or earlier Bronze Age date. However, the fresher material, predominantly of type 2 and type 3 flint, would not be out of place in a later Bronze Age or Iron Age assemblage (Young & Humphrey 1999). Looking specifically at a number of contexts which have produced more than just one or two pieces, we can clearly see the material that is residual. For example, three pieces of

flintwork, including a soft hammer-struck blade, were recovered from G374, while a small assemblage, including a fine end scraper, was also retrieved from the colluvium [484] overlying the Early Roman trackway. The fill of Iron Age pit [57] included a collection of four pieces (among them two soft hammer-struck flakes and a probable axe-thinning flake fragment), all of which can suggest an earlier Neolithic date. Some features, however, produced small assemblages of flintwork which could have been manufactured in the Iron Age. The primary fill of pit [542], for example, produced three unpatinated pieces of worked flint, including a scraper, while the latest surviving deposit contained five pieces of worked flint, including a residual soft hammer-struck flake. Flintwork that could be of Iron Age date was also recovered from pits [228], [243] and [865].

6.2 STONE (INCLUDING STONE OBJECTS)

Mike Seager Thomas

THE IRON AGE PITS

IDENTIFICATION AND ORIGIN

Excluding struck flint and burnt unworked flint and chalk, the pits yielded 658 stone finds (Table 6.2). These comprise 18 geological types from at least four identifiable sources – the Eastbourne area, Kent, the Low Weald of West Sussex and the Downs. Six geological types cannot be provenanced with certainty; three are probably Wealden. Two, coal and limestone, are probably modern intrusions and are not discussed further. Clasts from Iron Age features tend to fall within the pebble-size range and many, particularly those of sandstone, are burnt.

USE

Stone morphology and type indicate a wide variety of likely uses for stone finds but owing to the nature of the pit fills, which may demonstrate the mixing of material from a variety of sources and activities, it is difficult to infer with certainty the use to which much non-artefactual material was put. However, the recurrent association of different types of stone find with each other and with non-stone finds indicates that most relate to a set of domestic or craft activities. This set closely resembles that of other contemporary sites within the region such as Bishopstone (Bell 1977), The Caburn (Curwen & Curwen 1927) and Charleston Brow (Parsons & Curwen 1933, 169–70). Identifiable activities include hammering or pounding, grinding (querns: Fig 6.1, no 1) and textile manufacture (spindle whorls and weights: Fig 6.1, nos 2–7). Numerous well-sorted flint beach pebbles, 25 of which were clustered together in pit [569], are the ‘slingstones’ (ovoid in shape and ranging from 30g to 70g) of Curwen (Curwen & Williamson 1931, 30) and Wheeler (1943, 48–50). Their occurrence on sites of all types and their frequent association with domestic rubbish both at St Anne’s Road and elsewhere indicate either dispersal during attack, the role ascribed to stone projectiles by Julius Caesar (*de bello Gallico*, 2.6) (Avery 1993, 71), or, more likely, an unidentified activity belonging to the domestic set. Finally, two or more activities involving the reuse of stone are indicated: first, by the high proportion of clasts found burned (Table 6.2) and, second, by the identification of smoothed or whetted outer surfaces on quernstones from pits [11] and [435] (Fig 6.1, no 1).

Stone type	No of pieces	Wt (kg)	Mean Wt (g)	% Burned	Likely provenance
Worked & water-rolled chalk	9	0.870	96	?13	?local
Water-rolled chalk rock	1	0.071	71	0	Eastbourne area
Limestone	not quantified			0	unknown
Water-rolled flint	453	18.356	40	5	Eastbourne area
Upper Greensand (pebbles & cobbles)	109	12.227	112	>67	Eastbourne
Upper Greensand (boulders)	3	44.5	14,833	68 (slightly)	
Fine calcareous sandstone	2	0.094	47	?80	?Weald Clay
Fine ferruginous sandstone	1	0.005	5	100	?Weald Clay or Hastings Beds
Folkestone stone	13	1.396	107	58	Kent
Lodsworth stone	2	27.2	13,600	0	West Sussex
Water-rolled quartzite	20	1.250	62	21	Eastbourne area
Sarsen	4	0.709	177	?	Downs
Other exotic beach pebbles	7	0.308	44	?10	Eastbourne area
Shelly sandstone	1	5.0	5000	100	unknown
Iron-rich siltstone (pebbles & cobbles)	31	2.760	89	6	?Weald clay
Iron-rich siltstone (boulders)	2	20.9	10,450	30	
Coal	2	0.006	3	0	unknown

Table 6.2 Iron Age and Early Roman stone types

Fig 6.1 Stone artefacts nos 1-7

INDUSTRY AND TRADE

A near-complete rotary quern from pit [435] is the easternmost find of Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand of Iron Age date made so far (Fig 6.1, no 1). The nearest lithological parallel is from Bishopstone (Peacock 1987, 74, fig 7). Prior to discard, its upper stone had been broken and repaired, suggesting it was considered of value. The Folkestone stone and the shelly sandstone are equally rare and far-travelled, identifications having been made within the region only at The Caburn and Slonk Hill in West Sussex. Finds of Lower Greensand from Charleston Brow (Parsons & Curwen 1933, 169) must also be long-distance imports. With the possible exceptions of the Folkestone stone from St Anne's Road and the Lower Greensand from Charleston Brow – which are non-diagnostic – all these are from rotary querns or other artefacts which required skilled dressing. By contrast, no stone which was available locally occurred in these forms. It is possible to infer, therefore, that long-distance trade in stone within the region during the later Iron Age focused on specialist products. A lack of small clasts, such as debitage, in shelly sandstone or Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand within the St Anne's Road assemblage further suggests that this trade was in finished goods. Such a view is consistent with the identification of near-complete querns at the Lodsworth quarry site (Peacock 1987, 66).

SITE ORGANISATION

Apart from the repeated co-occurrence of different stone and artefact types, there is no obvious patterning within the distribution of stone artefacts. However, a number of inferences regarding the use of the site can be drawn from the occurrence of particular stone types and, in two instances, particular stone objects. First, there was a clear concentration of Folkestone stone to the north-west of the southern pit group, with two clasts from the same object occurring in different pits ([507] and [548]). The same approximate area, if not always the same pits, was also characterised by a concentration of iron-rich siltstone. This suggests several possibilities: that the use of this part of the site was restricted to a particular stone-using unit; that the stone available for discard changed (ie, different parts of the site were in use at different times); and/or that a slightly different but otherwise unidentifiable activity was taking place in the area. Secondly, conjoining clasts – this time of Upper Greensand – occurred in different pits in another part of the site to the north ([435] and [482]). Thirdly, in spite of a policy of total recovery of both stone and other finds, many clasts appear to be missing from the assemblage. There are very few conjoins, for example, very few whole querns and, in particular,

insufficient burnt clasts to reconstruct any of the activities for which such material might have been used (eg, Barfield 1991, 62). It is possible, therefore, that stone was dispersed beyond the area excavated and that, as indicated by the two identified conjoins, many pits were open and in use as rubbish receptacles simultaneously. This is perhaps more consistent with activity by a series of contemporary but discrete users within the site than with the use of different parts of it at different times.

DATING

Two stone finds are themselves chronologically diagnostic – the querns from pits [170] and [435] (Fig 6.1, no 1). These are Curwen's pre-Roman Sussex type (Curwen 1937a, 142) and are dated to the later Iron Age by close parallels from Burpham in Surrey (Tomalin 1977) and The Trundle hillfort (Curwen 1931a, 144–5).

THE EARLY ROMAN TRACKWAY

A transect through the metalling of [470], one of the northern ditches of the Early Roman track/droeway, produced clasts of sarsen, water-rolled flint and quartzite, Upper Greensand and iron-rich siltstone. One sarsen had been broken from a clast which had been dressed with a pick and then smoothed on one face, probably a small rubber. A flint had also been used repeatedly as a hammerstone. Context [504] produced in addition a clast of coarse ferruginous sandstone and a hone of blue, possibly glaucophane, schist. The ferruginous sandstone is almost certainly from the Clay-with-Flints above Eastbourne. Glaucophane schist outcrops in Britain only on Anglesey and in the Channel Islands and an object of the size and shape of the St Anne's Road find is almost certainly a long-distance import.

THE ANGLO-SAXON GRAVES

The Anglo-Saxon graves yielded 328 stone finds (Table 6.3). Much the same range of stone types is present as in the Iron Age features, and both find and feature relationships show that the majority relates to the same phase of prehistoric activity. Material introduced to the site during the life of the cemetery is of a quite different character. Most was placed within the grave, between the grave cut and a straight-sided former or coffin, to form part or the whole of a hollow sepulchre which surrounded the body (see burials G213, G293, G348, G472, G661, G752, G795 and G834). It consists of three stone types only. The first type is Upper Greensand. Much of this appears to derive from a Roman building, for it is dressed and retains traces of Roman mortar. The obvious local site known to have utilised such material is the Eastbourne villa, 1.5km away

(Sutton 1952, 5), but the presence of other Roman material on site indicates the possibility of a source closer to hand. Clasts of Upper Greensand from Anglo-Saxon features tend to be much larger than those from Iron Age features (Tables 6.2 and 6.3). The second type is water-rolled flint. It too tends to be larger in size than that from Iron Age features but, in spite of its association with the Greensand, none of it shows evidence of having come from the same source. This implies a considerable investment in time and effort and may further indicate that their incorporation within the grave was deliberate rather than incidental. Sussex parallels for such burials occurred at Woodingdene (Welch 1983, 131 and 425), Alfriston (Griffith & Salzmann 1914, 33) and Bishopstone (Wilson & Hurst 1968, 161). Lastly, G66 yielded a lozenge-shaped hone of slate, likely to be a long-distance import (Fig 4.5, no 191).

Stone type	No of pieces	Wt (kg)	Mean Wt (g)	% Burned	Likely provenance
Water-rolled chalk	2	07.3	7250	0	?local
Water-rolled chalk rock	1	0.036	36	0	Eastbourne area
Limestone	not quantified			0	unknown
Water-rolled flint (pebbles & cobbles)	98	51.772	528	<1	Eastbourne area
Water-rolled flint (boulders)	1	6.7	6700	0	
Upper Greensand (pebbles & cobbles)	206	270.0	1310	21	Eastbourne area
Upper Greensand (boulders)	10	215.0	21,500	7	
Folkestone stone	1	0.054	54	0	Kent
Lodsworth stone	1	0.533	533	0	West Sussex
Water-rolled quartzite	2	0.038	19	39	Eastbourne area
Other exotic beach pebbles	1	0.011	11	0	Eastbourne area
Iron-rich siltstone	2	2.0	1003	<1	?Weald clay
Slate	2	0.050	25	0	unknown

Table 6.3 Anglo-Saxon stone types

GEOLOGICAL TYPES

(S00) = reference number of retained sample in the site archive

Chalk

Smooth white chalk. A few water-rolled clasts clearly have their origins on the beach. No doubt the rest derives from the local bedrock, the Lower Chalk, but it is impossible to distinguish this from material occurring in later strata.

Burnt Chalk

A grey or black Chalk, otherwise indistinguishable from the local bedrock. The colour results from the absorption of carbon in a reducing fire; it should not be confused with those facies of Chalk which are naturally grey.

Chalk rock

A very hard white facies of Chalk with a gritty texture, possibly Melbourn Rock. This comes from the Middle Chalk and is not local. A water-rolled beach pebble (S1) probably arrived with the flint referred to below; the immediate origin of another clast of the same stone, however, remains unclear. It could be broken from a beach pebble or it could derive from a source proximate to the Middle Chalk itself.

Limestone

A hard, pink limestone. Non-local. Probably a modern import.

Water-rolled flint

Unless described otherwise, all flint referred to is of this type. Surface colour ranges from dark grey to buff to red to white – the last of these resulting from post-depositional patination; type ranges from fresh, nodular stone retaining traces of cortex to reworked Tertiary material (S31). Iron staining on a few clasts and Roman mortar on others indicates an indirect source but, ultimately, all derive from a beach deposit, probably Eastbourne.

Burnt flint

Traces of cortex on some clasts and chatter marking on others indicate the burning of both beach and downland flint. The source of much of this material, however, is unidentified owing to the loss of diagnostic characteristics during burning. Scorched to completely burnt material is represented. A few clasts also have traces of a grey rind which most likely result from burning in a reducing fire (S2).

Upper Greensand

An argillaceous, fine- to medium-grained glauconitic sandstone, with a calcareous cement, often water-rolled. In the archive this has been subdivided into five subtypes with slightly different – but overlapping – characteristics and properties. Sometimes these are difficult to distinguish (S9, S12 and S13). The first, type 1a, is green with yellow-green fossil burrows and is friable to hard (S4). The second, type 1b, resembles it but is without obvious burrows (S5). Both have a ragged fracture. The third, type 2, is finer and much harder. It has a subconchoidal fracture and ranges from pale green – its usual colour – to a much darker, glauconite-speckled green (S6). All the foregoing may incorporate grey, ?calcareous/argillaceous nodules. The fourth, type 3, is harder still with a grey colour and, sometimes, a tabular fracture (S7). It is easily confused with other calcareous sandstones such as Bognor Rock and Tilegate Stone.

The fifth, type 4, is yellow but otherwise resembles types 1 and 2 (S8 and S10).

The difference between these subtypes is further blurred by burning. All tend to go red or grey (except the very calcareous type 3 which is little changed) depending on whether the atmosphere in which they are burned is oxidising or reducing. The manner in which they crack, however, tends to reflect their consistency and texture prior to burning – thus type 2 cracks more cleanly than type 1. The burning of type 3 is often vouchsafed only by cracking. Rock of this sort outcrops on the beach at Eastbourne and, in view of the evidence for water rolling, this would seem the most likely source. The shaping of and the presence of Roman mortar on clasts from Anglo-Saxon features indicates an intermediate source.

Iron-rich siltstone

A fine tabular siltstone with iron-enriched surfaces. The interior, which may be finely bedded, tends to be of a grey-brown colour grading into yellow-brown towards the surface; the exterior is dark red-brown and sometimes glossy (S14 and S15). It is a very hard stone but its surface may flake. Burnt examples have a dark grey exterior and a red or ?blue interior margin (S16). The exact source of this stone is unknown but similar material occurs in the Weald Clay.

Fine calcareous sandstone

Two small clasts of ?different stone type, both dark brown and both finely bedded (S17 and S18). They are too small to identify with certainty but may be variants of Horsham stone.

Tertiary sandstone

A coarse, ochre to dark red-brown ferruginous sandstone. Possibly burnt. Identical to material from the Clay-with-Flints on the Downs above Eastbourne (S19).

Fine ferruginous sandstone

A dark red sandstone similar to many Wealden ores (S20). Burnt.

Folkestone stone

A coarse-grained, irregularly sorted, glauconitic sandstone with a calcareous cement. Unburnt or very slightly burnt clasts are green and hard with a ragged fracture (S21 and S22). Burnt clasts are brown and may be very friable (S23). The change in the stone's colour occurs prior to its disaggregation. Rock of this sort outcrops on the beach at Folkestone. A similar, but more argillaceous, stone (S24) may be from the same source.

Burnt marcasite

Dark red and friable. No doubt derived from the local bedrock (S25).

Lower Greensand

A very hard siliceous, medium-grained, green to brown glauconitic sandstone with grey cherty stringers and nodules. From the Lodsworth area of West Sussex.

Shelly sandstone

A hard, medium-grained calcareous sandstone of a yellow colour containing fossil bivalves. Turns red on burning. Source unknown.

Exotic beach pebbles

Water-rolled pebbles of metamorphic quartzite. These tend to be hard, flat and smooth. All referred to in the catalogue are of this type. Burning is indicated by fire spalls. Water-rolled clasts of hard, grey, non-calcareous siltstone (S26), a green, slightly metamorphic basic igneous rock, probably diorite (S27), acid gneiss (S28) and white quartz (S29). All derive from a beach deposit, probably that at Eastbourne.

Sarsen

A very hard siliceous, medium- to coarse-grained, pink to light brown sandstone with a sugary twinkle (S30). From the Downs.

Coal

Non-local. Probably a modern import (S31).

Blue schist

A hard blue stone with a silky lustre, possibly glaucophane schist. Outcrops of this rock are rare, occurring in Britain only on Anglesey and in the Channel Islands.

Slate

Hard, grey, very fine-grained stone, with a slaty cleavage. Non-local (S12).

CATALOGUE OF STONE OBJECTS

Pit groups including illustrated objects are listed first; MDi = maximum recorded diameter; MT = maximum recorded thickness.

Pit [435], fill [436]

1. Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand (13.2kg). Near-complete upper stone of rotary quern with flat, smoothed upper and slightly concave, ground and striated lower surfaces; unevenly worn. Vertical oval hopper with conical feed and squared handle slot. Traces of resin glue repair on break.

Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand (14kg). Near-complete lower stone of rotary quern with smoothed lower and slightly convex ground and striated upper surface. Non-perforating central pivot hole. Fig 6.1, no 1; <152>.

Pit [507], fill [508]

2. Chalk spindle whorl (5g). Small, carved pebble of subconical shape; central perforation. MDi 24 mm, MT 12 mm; Fig 6.1, no 2, <174>.

Folkestone stone (32g). Small to medium angular pebble with very smooth facet. From same object as the pebble from pit [548], fill [549] (below). Burnt. Quern or rubber (fragment).

Pit [740], fill [741]

3. Flint spindle whorl (13g). Small, subround beach pebble with hole; polish around both ends of hole. MDi 23mm, MT 17mm. Fig 6.1, no 3, <269>.

Sarsen (369g); small, angular cobble. Two opposing, slightly concave, smoothed facets. Quern or rubber (fragment).

Pit [230], fill [231]

4. Chalk spindle whorl (broken) (2g). Small, carved ?discoidal pebble with central cylindrical perforation. MDi 23 mm, MT 5 mm; Fig 6.1, no 4, <96a>.

5. Chalk spindle whorl (6g). Small, somewhat irregularly carved discoidal pebble with with slightly off-centre hourglass perforation. MDi 27 mm, MT 9 mm. Fig 6.1, no 5, <96b>.

Flint (89g). Medium to large suboval beach pebble; faceted end batter. Hammerstone.

Quartzite (68g). Medium to large subdiscoidal beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [571], fill [572]

6. Chalk loom weight fragment (96g); large, carved pebble with perforation; MT 22mm. Fig 6.1, no 6, <196>.

Pit [104]

7. Chalk loom weight. Flat, subtriangular cobble with hourglass piercing (274g). MDi 11mm, MT 22mm. Fig 6.1, no 7, <45>, fill [105].

Flint (37g). Medium flint beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone (fragment). Fill [105]-[127].

Sarsen (125g). Large angular pebble; smoothed facet; possibly burnt. Quern or rubber (fragment). Fill [128].

Pit [11], fill [26]

Flint (160g). Large cigar-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Folkestone stone (208g). Large wedge-shaped pebble; smoothed upper surface, picked, concave lower surface. Upper stone of rotary quern (fragment).

Pit [72], fill [92]

Quartzite (65g). Medium discoidal beach pebble; slight edge batter; not burnt. Hammerstone.

Pit [107]

Upper Greensand (96g). Large pebble, polished flake. Possible hone. Fill [108]. Quartzite (73g). Small discoidal beach cobble with polished faces. Polisher. Fill [134]-[135].

Quartzite (38g). Medium, discoidal beach pebble; slight edge batter. Hammerstone. Fill [180].

Pit [170], fill [171]

Upper Greensand (22kg). Small subangular boulder, possible pick marks; slightly burnt.

Shelly sandstone (5kg). Small angular boulder. Upper stone of rotary quern (fragment) with flat upper surface, curving and slightly convex side, and smoothed and striated lower surface. Vertical oval or round hopper. Burnt. <69>.

Pit [185], fill [186]

Flint (80g). Medium to large discoidal beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Quartzite (76g). Medium discoidal beach pebble; end abrasion. Rubber.

Pit [187], fill [188]

Flint (180g). Large beach pebble with end batter. Hammerstone or pounder (fragment).

Pit [222], fill [223]

Flint (831g). Nodular beach cobble with end batter. Hammerstone or pounder.

Quartzite (86g). Large tongue-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [241], fill [242]

Flint (122g). Large suboval beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [245], fill [246]

Upper Greensand (416g). Small angular cobble; flat, picked facet with slight traces of abrasion; scorched. ?Quern (fragment).

Quartzite (79g). Medium to large tongue-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [366], fill [367]

Flint (73g). Medium to large suboval beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Flint (177g). Large subangular beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [397], fill [398]

Flint (509g). Cigar-shaped beach cobble with smoothed end. Rubber.

Pit [426], fill [427]

Flint (233g). Very large half-round beach pebble; general surface batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [431], fill [432]

Flint (153g). Very large cigar-shaped beach pebble; end batter. Hammerstone.

Quartzite (120g). Large discoidal beach pebble; edge batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [505], fill [506]

Upper Greensand (115g). Very large tongue-shaped beach pebble; end batter; burnt. Hammerstone.

Pit [548], fill [549]

Folkestone stone (169g). Large angular pebble with very smooth facet. From same object as the pebble from pit [507], fill [508] (above). Quern or rubber (fragment).

Pit [737], fill [739]

Flint (404g). Small tongue-shaped beach cobble; edge batter. Possible hammerstone.

Pit [742], fill [320]

Flint (300g). Small suboval to cigar-shaped beach cobble; end batter. Hammerstone or pounder.

Pit [760], fill [761]

Flint (203g). very large nodular beach pebble; end and edge batter. Hammerstone.

Pit [878], fill [879]

Folkestone stone (214g). Two large angular pebbles with smoothed facets and rounded corners. From same object as the stone from burial G83, fill [85] (below). Quern or rubber (fragments).

Linear cut [470] (trackway)

Sarsen (118g). Large angular pebble with picked surface. Fill [471].

Flint (114g). Large oval beach pebble; all over batter. Hammerstone. Fill [504].

Sarsen (222g). Very large angular pebble; picked with smoothed facet. ?Quern or rubber (fragment). Fill [504].

Blue schist (226g). Very large cigar-shaped pebble; longitudinal faceting. Hone. Fill [504].

Burial G83, fill [85]

Folkestone stone (54g). Medium angular pebble; smoothed facet. From same object as the pebbles from pit [878], fill [879] (above). Quern or rubber (fragment).

Burial G110, fill [112]

Lodsworth-type Lower Greensand (533g). Small angular cobble; rounded edge; square handle slot in upper surface; flat, smoothed and striated lower surface. Upper stone of rotary quern (fragment).

Burial G843, fill [845]

Flint (127g). Large, sub-oval beach pebble; end batter; hammerstone.

6.3 POTTERY

Luke Barber (incorporating comments by Sue Hamilton and Mark Gardiner, with Iron Age dating by Anna Doherty)

INTRODUCTION

The fieldwork recovered 5039 sherds of pottery weighing a little over 51.5kg. The majority of this consists of Iron Age material from the 1997 excavations. The breakdown of the assemblage by fieldwork stage and period is given in Table 6.4. Based on these figures, the proportions of the overall assemblage by sherd count (SC) are as follows: 73.1% Iron Age; 2.2% Roman; 23.7% Anglo-Saxon; 0.4% medieval; and 0.6% post-medieval.

The earlier evaluation phases produced little material from stratified contexts and so analysis for the current report has concentrated on the 1997 and 1998 excavation material, though reference is made to the earlier fieldwork where needed. The excavations recovered pottery from a number of different types of context, the bulk of which consisted of Iron Age pits and Anglo-Saxon graves. Table 6.5 shows the distribution of the pottery across the main pottery-producing context types. The category 'other contexts' consists primarily of layers (including possible hillwash/colluvium), although the few ditches and postholes on the site are also included under this heading. Percentages are given using sherd count, though percentages for sherd weight (Wt) are also given for the Anglo-Saxon period in an attempt to overcome the bias posed by the presence of the cremation vessels.

METHODOLOGY

The pottery for the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods was not studied in any detail owing to the small assemblage sizes combined with its residual/intrusive or unstratified nature. Summaries are given below. The Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon assemblages were subjected to more detailed work, as much of the material was from closed contexts and directly related to the two main phases of archaeological activity at the site. The pottery from these two periods was divided into fabric groups based on a visual examination of the tempering agents, inclusions and manufacturing technique. A binocular microscope (×20) was used to facilitate this process. The fabric groups are identified by a prefixed code that indicates the county of origin (East Sussex: ES), the main tempering agent (F: flint; S: shell; Q: quartz sand; G: grog; V: vegetable/organic material) and the period (IA: Iron Age, AS: Anglo-Saxon); it is followed by the fabric number. It is hoped this fabric coding system will aid quick and logically approached referencing of fabrics in the future. Each fabric group was subsequently quantified by sherd count and weight by context. This information was recorded on Pottery Summary Sheets, which form part of the archive. Form and decoration type were also noted on these archive sheets where discernible. Quantification based on EVEs was not undertaken owing to the generally small numbers of rim sherds present in any one context. As such, all quantifications within this report are based on sherd count (SC) and weight (Wt).

Fieldwork phase	Period									
	Iron Age		Roman		Anglo-Saxon		Medieval		Post-medieval	
	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)
1992 evaluation	70	582	35	201	4	12	14	86	15	146
1997 evaluation	122	1,865	2	5	2	7	-	-	1	5
1997 excavation	3454	33,502	66	365	1093	14,136*	7	37	12	28
1998 excavation	29	180	9	18	94	438	-	-	-	-
Total	3675	36,129	122	589	1193	14,593	21	123	28	179

* Includes sherds from remains of 16 cremation vessels and inhumation accessory vessels

Table 6.4 Quantification of pottery assemblage by fieldwork phase and archaeological period

Period	Context type											
	Pit			Inhumation			Cremation			Other		
	SC	Wt (g)	%SC	SC	Wt (g)	%SC	SC	Wt (g)	%SC	SC	Wt (g)	%SC
Iron Age	2912	30,036	83.6	386	2,350	11.1	2	9	0.1	183	1,287	5.2
Roman	10	95	13.3	43	187	57.3	-	-	-	22	101	29.3
Anglo-Saxon	9	46	0.8; 0.3%Wt	621	4,836	52.3; 33.2%Wt	531	9,356*	44.7; 64.2%Wt	26	336	2.2; 2.3%Wt
Medieval	1	6	14.3	5	28	71.4	1	3	14.3	-	-	-
Post-medieval	-	-	-	12	28	100	-	-	-	-	-	-

* 16 cremation vessels present

Table 6.5 Distribution of pottery by period, in relation to main context types. Percentages are based on sherd count except for the Anglo-Saxon period, where percentages by weight are also given

The Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon assemblages from the current site are considered important, as, with one or two notable exceptions, there is a general lack of published material from these periods in the area. Such pottery is often of a form, fabric or decorative trait (or varying combinations of the three) that is closely related to geographical regions/cultural groups. The adoption of new ideas into an existing potting tradition frequently gives rise to a wide range of blended variation. Only with the full publication of ceramic assemblages will it be possible to isolate groups of pottery with obvious cultural links, if they exist. For this reason the main aim of the current report is to show the range of fabrics and forms from the site. Owing to limited resources, most work has concentrated on the establishment of fabric groups rather than attempting a detailed analysis of the occurrence of certain forms and decorative traits. However, the illustrated catalogue has been compiled, particularly for the Iron Age material, to illustrate as far as possible the full range of forms and decoration present at the site.

THE IRON AGE ASSEMBLAGE

INTRODUCTION

The vast majority of the Iron Age pottery from the site was derived from pits, although large groups were rare. The material is in variable condition – a number of larger, less abraded sherds are present alongside the smaller, more numerous sherds that show moderate to heavy abrasion. Abraded sherds appear in all fabric types and from an initial assessment abraded and unabraded sherds of the same fabric groups often appeared in the same contexts.

It can be seen from Table 6.6 that the two dominant fabric groups in the Iron Age were the sand- and grog-tempered wares. If the subgroups of these two tempers are amalgamated the grog-tempered wares comprise 65.5% of the total Iron Age assemblage, with the sand-tempered wares making up 31.8%. The shell- and flint-tempered fabric totals are virtually negligible. This is surprising considering the early dominance by shell-tempered wares at Bishopstone (Hamilton 1977, 88) and suggests the present site may post-date much of the Bishopstone occupation, with possibly some overlap with the late Bishopstone settlement.

Fabric	SC	%SC	Wt (g)	%Wt
ES/F/IA/1	22	0.6	110	0.3
ES/F/IA/2	48	1.3	347	1.0
ES/S/IA/1	31	0.8	665	1.8
ES/Q/IA/1	144	3.9	1821	5.0
ES/Q/IA/2	21	0.6	289	0.8
ES/Q/IA/3	972	26.4	7671	21.2
ES/Q/IA/4	32	0.9	463	1.3
ES/G/IA/1	2104	57.3	20,012	55.4
ES/G/IA/2	254	6.9	3849	10.7
ES/G/IA/3	11	0.3	334	0.9
ES/G/IA/4	25	0.7	436	1.2
ES/G/IA/5	6	0.2	65	0.2
ES/G/IA/6	5	0.1	67	0.2
Total	3675	100	36,129	100

Table 6.6 Iron Age pottery from all fieldwork stages by fabric

THE FABRICS

Fabric ES/F/IA/1

Temper: moderate (15%) poorly sorted white (calcined) angular flint (0.3–6mm) and sparse (5%) rounded quartz (0.15mm).

Technology: generally sherds are variable and have colours ranging from mid grey to black to brown, both internally and externally though cores are usually grey to black. Some show signs of rough burnishing. Vessel thickness variable depending on vessel size, but average 9.5mm. Probably a Middle/Late Iron Age fabric in an earlier tradition.

Forms and decoration: ?jars. No decoration seen.

Fabric ES/F/IA/2

Temper: sparse (3%) poorly sorted white (calcined) angular flint (0.3–5mm) and moderate to abundant (<25%) subrounded clear quartz and brown/black iron oxide grains to 0.5mm.

Technology: generally sherds are variable. Cores range from black to dull orange-red, with surfaces frequently dull red-orange, pale brown or patchy dark grey. Sherd thickness varies from 6mm to 9.5mm.

Forms and decoration: only probable jars were noted. Decoration, with the exception of a light burnish on some vessels, is absent. This fabric is rare at the site and in very small quantities when compared to the grog- and sand-tempered wares. It is probably an earlier fabric still represented by a few old pots.

Fabric ES/S/IA/1

Temper: moderate (10%) fossil (?) shell (oyster) (1–6mm). Some fired-out leaving voids. Moderate (10%) black iron oxides to 0.1mm but some up to 0.4mm. Very rare (<1%) quartz inclusions to 0.1mm. There is a variant with more abundant shell (20–30%) and sparse black iron oxides (3%) to 0.2mm.

Technology: generally sherds are very variable and have colours ranging from light to dark grey to dull orange/orange-brown both internally and externally (often patchily fired) though cores are usually grey. Vessel thickness variable depending on vessel size, but average 8.5mm. Some surfaces are lightly burnished while others appear to be simply wiped. Shell-tempered wares formed a large part of the earlier assemblage from Bishopstone (Hamilton 1977) and are decidedly rare at the current site.

Forms and decoration: jars, barrel-shaped jar/bowl, bowls. No decoration seen.

Catalogue: Fig 6.2, P16.

Fig 6.2 Iron Age pottery P1-P18

Fabric ES/Q/IA/1

Temper: abundant (40%) translucent and milky moderately sorted subangular to subrounded quartz (0.3–1.5mm). Sparse (3%) subangular brown/black soft iron oxides (2–3mm). There is a finer sub-category without these iron oxide inclusions.

Technology: generally sherds are variable but colours are usually mid–dark grey to black throughout, often with brown-grey cores. All vessels are finely burnished externally (and often internally as well). Burnishing is usually fine to very fine. Some unburnished vessels show signs of exterior smearing/tooling. Vessel thickness variable depending on vessel size, but range 6.6–11.5mm.

Forms and decoration: jars with flat and footring (with some moulding) bases. Decoration is not common but consists of lightly incised lines and impressed dots.

Catalogue: Fig 6.2, **P15**.

Fabric ES/Q/IA/2

Temper: moderate (15–29%) rounded to subangular clear and milky quartz (0.2–1mm); moderate (10%) dark brown/black subrounded to subangular iron oxides (0.2–0.5mm) with sparse (5%) white shell (and ?chalk) inclusions up to 2mm and very rare (<1%) white subangular flint inclusions to 3mm in some sherds. A generally finer, less granular fabric than ES/Q/IA/1.

Technology: variable. Mid grey to black cores, grey to black or orange-brown surfaces. Usually burnished finely on external surfaces. Sherd thickness varies from 7mm to 10mm.

Forms and decoration: incised line (horizontal) and fingernail impressed (vertical) decoration was noted on sherds.

Fabric ES/Q/IA/3

Temper: sparse to moderate (7–15%) rounded to subrounded translucent quartz (0.4–0.7mm) and very common (30%) rounded/subrounded black iron oxide grains to 0.5mm (most to 0.2mm).

Technology: generally sherds are very variable. Core colours usually range from light to dark grey. Surfaces vary from black to grey to dull orange-brown and are often patchy. Many are unburnished, though some show very fine external burnishing. Vessel thicknesses are variable depending on vessel size but average 7.5mm (range 6–10mm).

Forms and decoration: jars. Decoration is rare but consists of incised lines.

Catalogue: Fig 6.2, **P7** and **P18**; Fig 6.3, **P21**, **P22** and **P26**.

Fabric ES/Q/IA/4

This code encompasses a wide range of fabrics that, although all tempered with quartz, show a fair degree of variation that may warrant sub-division in the future.

Temper: moderate to very common (20–30%) subrounded to subangular clear and milky quartz (0.2–10mm), very sparse to moderate (3–15%) dark brown/black subrounded to subangular iron oxide grains to 0.3mm.

Technology: as ES/Q/IA/3. Most are unburnished giving a quite coarse surface to vessels, but some burnished surfaces are also present. Sherd thicknesses range between 7.5mm and 11mm.

Forms and decoration: undecorated jars.

Fabric ES/G/IA/1

Temper: sparse (7%) fine (0.5–1.5mm) subangular dull orange, black and light grey grog occasionally with very rare (<1%) white flint and/or shell inclusions (1–2mm).

Technology: generally sherds are very variable and have colours ranging from light to dark grey/black to dull orange/orange-brown both internally and externally, though cores are usually grey (a few are orange-brown). All are burnished externally (and sometimes internally as well). Burnishing ranges from rough to very fine. Vessel thickness variable depending on vessel size, but averages 4.5–5.5mm (range is 4–8mm).

Forms and decoration: jars, bowls, colanders. Decoration consists of incised lines (eyebrow and triangular/chevron patterns being the most common) and incised dots.

Catalogue: Fig 6.2, **P1–P5**, **P8–P12**, **P14** and **P17**; Fig 6.3, **P19**, **P20**, **P23–P25** and **P27–P42**.

Fabric ES/G/IA/2

Temper: moderate (15%) subangular grey to dull red grog (1–3.5mm) with sparse (5–7%) soft iron oxide inclusions (2–5mm).

Technology: as ES/G/IA/1, sherds are very variable and have colours ranging from light to dark grey/black to dull orange/orange-brown both internally and externally, though cores are usually grey. All are burnished externally (and sometimes internally as well). Burnishing ranges from rough to very fine. Vessel thickness variable depending on vessel size, but averages 9.9mm owing to generally larger vessel sizes.

Forms and decoration: jars (flat and pedestal base). Decoration is much rarer than on ES/G/AS/1 sherds, but generally consists of crude incised lines, applied and slashed cordons and some vessels with an apparently deliberately rusticated/slurried surface.

Catalogue: Fig 6.2, **P13**.

Fabric ES/G/IA/3

Temper: moderate (15%) very hard off-white to light grey subangular grog (1–3mm). Variant of ES/G/IA/1. Rare (<1%) inclusions of soft brown red iron oxides to 1mm. A very rare fabric with nearly all sherds coming from one pot ([103]), plus a few more unstratified.

Technology: as ES/G/IA/1. Light to mid/dark grey core with light grey to dull orange-brown surfaces. Hard-fired with all-over burnish. Sherd thickness 5.5–9.5mm.

Forms and decoration: only jars recognised. Decoration consists of incised horizontal lines.

Catalogue: Fig 6.2, **P6**.

Fabric ES/G/IA/4

Temper: moderate to abundant (15–20%) soft subrounded dark grey/black grog (1–3mm) though some pieces to 5mm. Again a very rare fabric variant of ES/G/IA/1 and perhaps only one vessel represented in [59], [91], [92].

Technology: light reddish-brown cores with light brown-grey surfaces. Rough burnishing gives a relatively smooth surface considering the coarseness of the fabric. Sherd thicknesses range from 8mm to 9.5mm.

Forms and decoration: only an undecorated jar is present.

Fabric ES/G/IA/5

Temper: as ES/G/IA/1 but with very rare (<1%) subangular calcite or quartz (both are present) inclusions (2–5mm).

Technology: as ES/G/IA/1. Sherd thicknesses range from 6mm to 7mm.

Forms and decoration: undecorated jars are the only recognisable form.

Fabric ES/G/IA/6

Temper: as ES/G/IA/1 but with rare (2–3%) rounded to subangular black, grey and reddish water-washed flint pebbles (5–6mm).

Technology: as ES/G/IA/1. Quite low-fired/soft fabric. Dark grey/black cores with similar surfaces, though dull orange surfaces (especially exterior) are also present.

Forms and decoration: undecorated jars are the only form noted.

THE FORMS AND DECORATIVE TRAITS

Although no detailed statistical analysis has been undertaken on the present assemblage, it is possible to make a number of general observations. The vast majority of the pottery from this period consists of jars with out-turned or everted rims and either flat or very slight footring bases. These vessels appear in the sand-tempered fabrics but, as with decoration,

Fig 6.3 Iron Age pottery **P19–P42**

are far more numerous in the grog-tempered wares. The grog-tempered jars are relatively standard in form and are virtually all well made and fired, suggesting that most were made by a specialist potter. These vessels have the highest incidence of decoration, including oblique slashing, impressed/incised dots and possible rouletting, along with numerous variations of incised line patterning (all decorative variations are illustrated in the catalogue). Two main types of incised line decoration are present. The first consists of alternating oblique, straight lines used to form triangular/chevron patterns usually around the shoulder of the jar. This type of decoration is known from Newhaven and Bishopstone (Hawkes 1939b; Hamilton 1977). The second consists of a far more standardised ‘eyebrow’ pattern of incised curved lines, usually paired, which is well known in the region (Hawkes 1939a; Hamilton 1977; Champion 1980). Although it cannot be demonstrated with certainty at the current site, the eyebrow decoration appears eventually to supersede the triangular/chevron decoration. These wares fall firmly into Cunliffe’s Eastern Atrebatian types (Cunliffe 2005, 117). The jars in the sand-tempered fabrics have slightly more variation in form detail and tend to be less well made. It is noticeable that decoration on these jars occurs less frequently and, when it does occur, tends to be more subdued in design. However, the presence of eyebrow decoration on at least a few of these sand-tempered wares demonstrates the overlap with the later grog-tempered wares.

Other forms include jars/bowls with near-vertical sides, which have their roots firmly in the earlier Saucepan pot tradition (eg, Fig 6.2, **P15**; Fig 6.3, **P35**). This distinctive form, which is not common at the site, is present in both sand- and grog-tempered wares. Other bowl types present include examples with straight, flaring or concave sides (eg, Fig 6.2, **P7**; Fig 6.3, **P22** and **P27**). Again, these are fairly rare and occur in both sand- and grog-tempered wares; they are usually quite crudely made. The shell-tempered bowl (Fig 6.2, **P16**) with its distinctive corrugated-type rim is the only example of this type at the site and this, together with its occurrence in the very rare shell-tempered fabric, suggests that it travelled to the site from a neighbouring area or settlement.

THE PIT GROUPS

A study of the assemblages within the individual pit fills at the site was confined to the area of the 1997 excavation, as the other fieldwork phases either failed to produce pit groups or they were all small. The 1997 excavation produced 2912 Iron Age pottery sherds (weighing just over 30kg) from 138 different pit fills associated with 92 individual pits. A few

intrusive Roman (10), Saxon (9) and later medieval (1) sherds were also present, but usually easy to differentiate. Only the post-Conquest grog-tempered wares posed a problem and a few may have been incorrectly classified.

The majority of the pits produced only small groups, even when all the individual fill assemblages were combined (Table 6.7). None of the pits contained large enough assemblages of rims to attempt quantification by EVEs and all work concentrated on sherd count and weight. The more interesting pit groups are outlined below.

No of sherds	Pits	Total no of pits
<10	[21], [130], [172], [176], [183], [201], [220], [243], [386], [422], [426], [433], [438], [455], [458], [466], [482], [485], [501], [509], [516], [528], [532], [664], [715], [846], [859]	27
11–30	[161], [170], [174], [178], [203], [224], [226], [241], [245], [281], [368], [370], [397], [407], [417], [421], [431], [507], [514], [526], [530], [538], [550], [553], [555], [557], [567], [606], [760], [806], [878]	31
31–50	[72], [187], [228], [230], [284], [290], [363], [415], [534], [545], [569], [740], [770]	13
51–70	[102], [104], [185], [222], [742], [439], [505], [511], [542], [571], [737]	11
71–100	[216], [289], [625], [876]	4
>100	[57], [107], [366], [435], [548], [865]	6

Table 6.7 Distribution of pottery assemblages in the Iron Age pits by size

Pit [57]

This pit contained only two fills, [58] and [59], and a limited range of fabrics (Table 6.8). By far the majority of the pottery from this pit consists of fabric ES/G/IA/1, accounting for a minimum of three different jars (Fig 6.2, **P3–P5**). The single flint-tempered sherd could be residual. It is interesting to note the virtual absence of sand-tempered wares from this pit.

Fill	[58] and [59]	
Fabric	SC	Wt (g)
ES/G/IA/1	91	694
ES/G/IA/2	7	80
ES/G/IA/4	3	72
ES/F/IA/1	1	1
ES/Q/IA/3	3	8

Table 6.8 Pit [57] pottery assemblage by fabric

Pit [107]

This pit contained eight fills with pottery. Although the combined fills produced a minimum of 15 vessels, sherd size was generally small and feature sherds rare (Table 6.9). Compared to pit [57] there are more sand-tempered sherds present but they make up only a small percentage of the total when compared to the grog-tempered wares. Interestingly, the lower fills (eg, [180]) produced more sand-tempered wares

Fill	[108]		[113]		[116]		[121]		[134]		[135]		[163]		[180]	
Fabric	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)
ES/F/IA/1	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES/S/IA/1	1	20	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES/Q/IA/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	-	7	169
ES/Q/IA/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	86	-	-	-	-	1	25
ES/Q/IA/3	3	23	3	23	3	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	261
ES/G/IA/1	33	193	13	50	3	18	1	14	1	22	-	-	-	-	4	79
ES/G/IA/2	1	7	-	-	15	119	1	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	62
ES/G/IA/4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	-	-

Table 6.9 Pit [107] pottery assemblage by fabric

than grog-tempered. In the upper fills, however, particularly [108], this pattern is reversed to a point where grog-tempered wares are very dominant. This suggests a transition away from the sand-tempered wares in favour of the grog-tempered wares in the immediate pre-Conquest period at the current site. Jar forms dominate this pit assemblage.

Pit [216]

This pit contained two fills with pottery, [217] and [218]. The only pottery from the lower of these, [218], consists of two sherds (12g) in fabric ES/G/IA/1. The remaining 73 sherds are all from the upper fill and are totally dominated by the grog-tempered wares. These consist of 41 sherds (414g) in fabric ES/G/IA/1, representing a minimum of six jars (Fig 6.2, nos **P10–P12**), and 29 sherds (446g) in fabric ES/G/IA/2 from a jar and storage jar (Fig 6.2, **P13**). The remainder of the assemblage consists of two sherds in ES/F/IA/1 (21g) and a single sherd in ES/Q/IA/3 (1g).

Pit [366]

This pit contained only one fill with pottery, [367]. Nevertheless, with 122 sherds, it yielded one of the largest pit groups from the site. It is an interesting group, with a roughly even balance between the grog-tempered and sand-tempered wares, suggesting that this pit may well have pre-dated those pits dominated by the grog-tempered wares (eg, pit [57]). Analysis of fabric types shows that in grog-tempered wares there were 55 sherds (551g) from a minimum of three jars (Fig 6.3, **P19**) in ES/G/IA/1 and four sherds (29g) in ES/G/IA/2, while in sand-tempered wares there were eight sherds (88g) in ES/Q/IA/2 and 58 sherds (491g) in ES/Q/IA/3. The sand-tempered wares in this pit include examples with fingernail and incised dot decoration (Fig 6.2, **P18**).

Pits [407], [422], [426] and [876]

These four pits, with the exception of [876] (74 sherds), contained only small assemblages of pottery: 28, 7 and 10 sherds respectively. What is of interest, if the generally small

assemblage sizes can be relied upon, is the complete absence of grog-tempered wares, suggesting that these pits may have been some of the earliest on the site. Pit [407] (fills containing pottery: [408], [409], [411], [412]) produced 24 sherds in ES/Q/IA/3 spread throughout all the fills, as well as two sherds of ES/Q/IA/1 and a single sherd each of ES/F/IA/1 and ES/S/IA/1. The remaining three pits contained only sand-tempered wares. No feature sherds are present in any of these groups.

Pit [435]

The assemblage from pit [435] consists of 115 sherds from two of the fills, [436] and [460] (Table 6.10). This group also evidences the trend noted in pit [107], with a notable reversal of the ratios of sand- and grog-tempered wares between the lower fill ([460]) and the upper fill ([436]). Both jars and bowls are present in this pit (Fig 6.3, **P22–P27**).

Fill	[436]		[460]	
Fabric	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)
ES/F/IA/1	1	10	-	-
ES/F/IA/2	-	-	1	20
ES/Q/IA/1	1	8	4	22
ES/Q/IA/3	12	106	29	175
ES/G/IA/1	27	182	16	197
ES/G/IA/2	24	293	-	-

Table 6.10 Pit [435] pottery assemblage by fabric

Pits [511] and [545]

In pit [511] there were two fills that produced pottery, [512] and [513]. The nature of the assemblage, along with the presence of cross-joining sherds, suggests the whole pit was infilled within a short space of time. It produced 55 sherds (1.2kg), all of which, with the exception of two sherds in ES/Q/IA/3 (10g), are of ES/G/IA/1. The almost complete absence of sand-tempered wares suggests this assemblage is likely to be one of the latest Iron Age groups at the site. A minimum of seven vessels are represented. Jars, frequently exhibiting incised eyebrow decoration on the shoulder, dominate the assemblage (Fig 6.3, **P28–P31**); a colander is also present (Fig 6.3, **P33**).

A similarly composed group was excavated from pit [545] (fill [546]). The 41 sherds (464g) are all in fabric ES/G/IA/1 and no sand-tempered wares are present. Again jars, often with eyebrow decoration, dominate; an ovolo base is also present.

Pit [548]

The three fills containing pottery in this pit ([549], [601] and [621]) yielded a group of 148 sherds (Table 6.11). This group contains a dominance of grog-tempered wares throughout, with a minimum of 11 vessels, which are almost exclusively jars (Fig 6.3, **P34–P40**). Most of the sand-tempered wares from this pit are represented by undiagnostic sherds with a moderate degree of abrasion, suggesting that many may have been residual within the pit.

Fill	[549]		[601]		[621]	
Fabric	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)
ES/F/IA/1	1	15	-	-	-	-
ES/Q/IA/1	1	14	-	-	3	57
ES/Q/IA/3	16	82	3	39	11	343
ES/G/IA/1	38	252	36	426	29	807
ES/G/IA/2	-	-	2	53	1	45
ES/G/IA/6	1	13	1	18	-	-

Table 6.11 Pit [548] pottery assemblage by fabric

Pit [737]

This pit is of interest because of the presence of both eyebrow and chevron decoration on jars in fabric ES/Q/IA/1 from the lower fill ([775]), while jars with eyebrow decoration in ES/G/IA/1 are present in the later fill ([739]).

Pit [865]

This pit represents the last of the large assemblages from the site: five of the fills ([866], [868], [869], [870] and [872]/[873]) produced 175 sherds (Table 6.12). There is a minimum of ten vessels from the pit, including two jars in ES/G/IA/1 from [868]; one of these is decorated with chevrons on the neck/shoulder, the other with eyebrow decoration.

Fill	[866]		[868]		[869]		[870]		[872]/[873]	
Fabric	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)	SC	Wt (g)
ES/Q/IA/1	2	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	24
ES/Q/IA/3	52	474	10	179	8	72	3	18	2	17
ES/Q/IA/4	1	28	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
ES/G/IA/1	24	261	20	358	3	26	2	10	6	61
ES/G/IA/2	-	-	7	221	-	-	-	-	2	68

Table 6.12 Pit [865] pottery assemblage by fabric

CATALOGUE (FIGS 6.2 AND 6.3)

- P1.** Jar with everted rim, slight footring and all-over burnish. Double horizontal incised lines on neck and shoulder, bordering further incised lines in triangle/chevron design. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dull brown to mid grey patchy surfaces; 1997 evaluation: trench 25, [17].
- P2.** Decorated body sherd (burnished) from a jar with remains of two deep finger-impressed depressions, around which are lightly incised arched lines creating an 'eye' decoration. The finger impression has caused some bulging to the interior surface. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; 1997 evaluation: trench 25, unstratified.
- P3.** Jar with everted rim, lightly burnished, with incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder and one horizontal incised line around base of neck. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dull reddish-brown surfaces; pit [57], fill [58].
- P4.** Jar with out-turned rim, finely burnished, with incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder and one horizontal incised line around base of neck. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [57], fill [58].
- P5.** Jar with out-turned rim, finely burnished, with incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder and four roughly horizontal incised lines on neck. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces and buff patches on exterior; pit [57], fill [58].
- P6.** Narrow-mouthed jar with everted rim and fine burnish; decorated with two groups of horizontal incised lines just below neck and above shoulder, bordering a repeating pattern of incised line and scroll decoration. In the centre of each scroll there is a deep circular finger impression similar to that on **P2**. Some bulging is noticeable on the inside of the vessel where this impression has been made. Fabric ES/G/IA/3 with dark grey to black surfaces; pit [102], fill [103].
- P7.** Hemispherical bowl with simple squared rim. Unburnished except for a 10mm horizontal strip on exterior surface just below rim. Fabric ES/Q/IA/3 with dull orange interior and patchy dull orange and black exterior surfaces; pit [170], fill [171].
- P8.** Jar with everted, slightly thickened bead rim and fine burnish; two horizontal incised lines on neck with remains of incised triangular decoration below. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with black surfaces; pit [187], fill [188].
- P9.** Shouldered jar with simple tapering vertical rim and fine burnish; incised and rouletted horizontal lines on neck and shoulder, bordering paired incised and rouletted eyebrow decoration. A further circular incised line is apparent at the base of the eyebrow arc. A similar decorated pot has been found from Castle Hill, Newhaven (Hawkes 1939b, 285, no 6). Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [187], fill [188].
- P10.** Necked jar with sharply carinated shoulder and out-turned simple rim; finely burnished on exterior and rim. Some slight signs of horizontal incised line decoration on carination and body. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [216], fill [217].
- P11.** Jar with simple out-turned rim, finely burnished on exterior and rim; incised horizontal lines bordering two rows of rouletted decoration on neck, above the remains of incised eyebrow decoration. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [216], fill [217].
- P12.** Small narrow-mouthed jar with everted rim and fine burnish on exterior and rim. No incised decoration evident. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [216], fill [217].
- P13.** Body sherd from a large jar/storage vessel. Applied horizontal cordon with deep oblique slashing above horizontal and oblique combing decoration. Exterior above cordon and interior lightly burnished. Exterior below cordon unburnished. A similar decoration was noted on a large storage vessel from Castle Hill, Newhaven (Hawkes 1939b, 289, no 6). Fabric ES/G/IA/2 with light grey interior and light to dark grey exterior surfaces; pit [216], fill [217].
- P14.** Bucket-shaped jar with simple, slightly thickened rim and slight shoulder. Roughly burnished on exterior down to shoulder and on interior. Unburnished below shoulder, but displaying clear vertical wipe marks in this region, giving the surface here a distinctly uneven finish. Some sooting on exterior and interior faces. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with patchy mid to dark grey surfaces; pit [224], fill [225].
- P15.** Jar/bowl with convex sides and slightly out-turned simple rim. Top 20mm of exterior surface (including rim exterior) roughly burnished. Remainder of surfaces unburnished. Fabric ES/Q/IA/1 with patchy grey-brown to dark grey surfaces except for burnished zone, which is black; pit [284], fill [285].

- P16.** Straight-sided flaring bowl with simple vertical bead rim. Two roughly horizontal deeply incised lines form a cordon below the rim giving a corrugated effect. Traces of very light burnishing on exterior. Fabric ES/S/IA/1 with dull light brown interior and light brown to dark grey patchy exterior surfaces; pit [284], fill [285].
- P17.** Jar with everted rim, lightly burnished on rim and exterior surface down to shoulder. Decorated on shoulder by a series of blade-incised oblique slashes. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with patchy dull brown to dark grey surfaces; pit [742], fill [320].
- P18.** Jar with simple everted rim and light internal burnish. Row of rouletting on neck with impressed rouletted dot decoration below. Fabric ES/Q/IA/3 with dull orange-brown exterior and mid grey interior surfaces; pit [366], fill [367].
- P19.** Jar with thickened out-turned rim and fine burnish (interior and exterior); incised horizontal lines on neck and body bordering incised chevron decoration. A similar decoration is present on some of the Bishopstone material (Hamilton 1977, no 91). Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey to black surfaces; pit [366], fill [367].
- P20.** Small shouldered jar with simple slightly out-turned rim. Fine all-over burnish; incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with patchy light to dark grey exterior and dark grey interior surfaces; pit [368], fill [369].
- P21.** Small jar with everted, slightly thickened rim. Lightly burnished on interior, rim and neck; remainder of exterior unburnished and rough. Fabric ES/Q/IA/3 with dull brown-orange surfaces; pit [415], fill [416].
- P22.** Slightly convex-sided bowl with simple squared rim. Unburnished, but some wiping is apparent on the exterior. Fabric ES/Q/IA/3 with patchy dull orange to mid brown surfaces; pit [435], fill [436].
- P23.** Jar with everted rim and all-over fine burnish. Incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [435], fill [436].
- P24.** Jar with everted thickened rim and fine burnishing all over. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with mid to dark grey surfaces; pit [435], fill [436].
- P25.** Bowl as **P22**. Very crude and uneven with no burnishing. The exterior is so uneven it suggests it has been deliberately roughened. Signs of sooting on interior and exterior surfaces. Fabric ES/G/IA/2 with mid to dark grey patchy exterior and black interior surfaces; pit [435], fill [436].
- P26.** Bowl as vessel **P22**, with slight bead rim. Unburnished. Fabric ES/Q/IA/3 with dull grey-brown surfaces; pit [435], fill [460].
- P27.** Bowl as **P22**. Finely burnished. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with light brown surfaces and mid grey patches; pit [435], fill [460].
- P28.** Complete small jar with out-turned rim, sharply angular/carinated shoulder and footing base. Exterior burnish with incised eyebrow decoration across carinated shoulder. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with grey and dull orange-brown patchy exterior surface; pit [511], fill [512]; c 10 BC to Roman Conquest.
- P29.** Jar with out-turned rim and fine burnish on rim and exterior surface. Three horizontal incised lines on neck above incised eyebrow decoration on shoulder. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [511], fill [512].
- P30.** Jar with small thickened everted rim. All-over burnish. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with pinkish orange surfaces; pit [511], fill [512].
- P31.** Jar with everted rim and slight neck. Exterior burnish down to incised horizontal line, below which the unburnished surface is decorated with oblique incised lines. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey exterior and dull brown interior surfaces; pit [511], fill [513].
- P32.** Bowl as **P25** but less crudely finished. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [511], fill [513].
- P33.** Base of a jar/colander with slight footing. Light exterior burnish. Base pierced by six small holes prior to firing. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with patchy grey-brown to dark grey surfaces; pit [511], fill [513].
- P34.** Jar with everted rim and fine burnish on rim and exterior surface. Incised horizontal lines at neck and shoulder, between which are the remains of a chevron decoration composed of incised lines flanking single rows of impressed dots. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [548], fill [601].
- P35.** Jar with slightly convex sides and simple, slightly out-turned rim. Exterior finely burnished with traces of sooting. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [548], fill [601].
- P36.** Jar with everted rim and light exterior burnish. Decorated by a single horizontal row of dots around neck (similar to Hawkes 1939b, 289, no 2). Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey surfaces; pit [548], fill [601].
- P37.** Body sherd from a shouldered jar with fine all-over burnish. Decorated with incised lines, forming triangles infilled with incised dots. Above is a second band of decoration consisting of incised triangles/chevrons between two horizontal incised lines. Further oblique incised lines are present above. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with black interior and exterior surfaces; pit [548], fill [601].
- P38.** Jar with thickened out-turned rim and burnishing on exterior surface and top of rim. Decoration consists of two broad horizontal incised lines, each with overlying vertical stabbing, bordering groups of four oblique incised lines in a chevron design. The middle two of each group of four have overlying ?bird bone impressed dots. In one instance it is alternate lines in the group that have overlying ?impressed dots. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces, signs of sooting on exterior; pit [548], fill [621].
- P39.** Jar with everted rim and fine exterior burnish. Decorated with incised horizontal lines, between which are oblique incised lines, presumably forming a chevron pattern. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [548], fill [621].
- P40.** Jar with slightly thickened everted rim and light external burnish. Traces of sooting on interior and exterior surfaces. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with patchy dull brown to dark grey surfaces; pit [548], fill [621].
- P41.** Bowl with slightly out-turned simple rim and fine all-over burnish. Two horizontal incised lines below rim lie above incised and inverted eyebrow decoration. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with patchy dull reddish brown to mid grey surfaces; pit [548], fill [621].
- P42.** Jar with thickened everted rim and fine all-over burnish. Two horizontal incised lines below neck and above incised triangle/chevron decoration. Fabric ES/G/IA/1 with dark grey/black surfaces; pit [669], fill [670].

DISCUSSION

During analysis of the Iron Age assemblage, particularly the material from the pits, a rapid check was made in an attempt to establish whether any patterns were evident in the distribution of assemblage sizes and fabric groups across the site. The distribution of pits with the highest numbers of sherds was plotted first to see if it were possible to discern any indication of settlement focus. No such focus was found, as the largest pit assemblages were spread across the excavated area.

The distribution of pits containing either sand-tempered or grog-tempered wares was compared with pits containing both, to see if a chronological spread could be detected across the site. No obvious pattern emerged. This is almost certainly partly because the two fabric groupings, although representing chronological development, had a considerable overlap period (demonstrated by a few instances of similar decorative designs on both sand- and grog-tempered wares) before the more or less total domination by the grog-tempered wares. Although the current site offers some evidence of this transition from sand to grog temper and probably chevron to eyebrow decoration, too few sequences are present with sufficient quantities of pottery to demonstrate the transition conclusively. This problem is magnified by the apparent degree of residuality between the often closely set, intercutting pits at the current site and the limited span of time in which the transition occurred.

THE DATING OF THE IRON AGE POTTERY

Anna Doherty

Introduction

In contrast to other areas of the south-east, where the arrival of Aylesford-Swarling pottery in the early/mid 1st century BC represents quite an abrupt change in material culture, the shift in East Sussex between Middle and Late Iron Age pottery styles appears to have been more of a gradual evolution, the current assemblage being quite typical of the transitional period.

Existing terminology

Using Cunliffe's (2005) terminology, reports on Sussex pottery assemblages often tend to divide Middle Iron Age Caburn-Cissbury-style Saucepan assemblages and Late Iron Age Eastern Atrebatian ones – the latter sometimes termed 'East Sussex ware' (after Green 1980). Cunliffe also defined an intermediary between these two styles, termed the 'Late Caburn-Saltdean' style, which could be applied to much of the current assemblage. Although these terms for pottery styles are still commonly used, it should be remembered that they were originally coined in order to discuss the distribution of particular decorative motifs. The illustrative guide accompanying *Iron Age Communities in Britain* (Cunliffe 2005) was never intended to serve as a complete regional pottery typology. For this reason, the terminology that derives from this publication is, in some ways, unhelpful in more general pottery work because individual decorated vessels are part of assemblages which encompass a range of different forms, of decorated and undecorated vessels and of varying fabric choices.

Fabrics

The current assemblage is dominated by grog-tempered wares. Elsewhere in the south-east, grog-tempering is generally considered fairly atypical of the Middle Iron Age and is often associated with the arrival of Aylesford-Swarling culture, which is defined by high-status urned cremations. One of the earliest examples of such burials occurred at Westhampnett, West Sussex and was dated by associated metalwork to c. 90–50 BC. These wheel-thrown, cordoned, pedestalled vessels clearly represent a novel Continental influence quite separate from the existing indigenous pottery being used on contemporary settlement sites (Mephams 1997, 133). There was probably a significant delay before grog-tempered wares came to dominate settlement assemblages in the core areas of Aylesford-Swarling influence in north Kent, Essex and Hertfordshire. In some areas, they may not have become ubiquitous until the 1st century AD.

The picture in East Sussex and southern Kent is less clear cut. Here, earlier Middle Iron Age assemblages also generally seem to lack grog-tempered wares; grog, however, does appear in groups which, stylistically speaking, belong more in the Middle Iron Age than the Late Iron Age. At Little Stock Farm, at the south-eastern end of the High Speed 1 rail scheme (CTRL) route, a skeleton buried with grog-tempered vessels produced a radiocarbon date of 2203±35BP (NZA-19987, 380–170 cal BC). Nearby at Beechbrook Wood a large ceramic group containing a small proportion of grog-tempered wares produced a remarkably similar date of 2207±40BP (NZA-20052, 390–170 cal BC), albeit on a single charcoal fragment from a ditch context (Morris 2006, 69; Booth et al 2011, 520). However, at both these sites more common use of grog-tempering, sometimes in association with Saucepan forms, was considered to be a development of the 'Middle/Late Iron Age', for which we have no absolute start date (Morris 2006, 50–55). Although it may be reasonable to suggest that more widespread adoption of grog-tempering in East Sussex is related to the arrival of Aylesford-Swarling pottery in adjacent regions, the early radiocarbon dates from Kent could suggest that it was a completely separate and slightly earlier innovation. The current site has produced pits where grog-tempering is less common, including some where the proportion of grog-tempered wares increases in later fills. Limited stratigraphic evidence showing grog-tempering to be a later trait was also noted at Lewes House. Here, a small assemblage from an enclosure ditch lacked grog-tempered wares but this fabric type made up nearly a third of groups from nearby pits, which were presumably filled significantly later (Doherty in prep); however, as at the Kent sites, grog-tempering was often associated with typical Middle Iron Age Saucepan forms. This presents some problems if we see the arrival of grog-tempering in East Sussex as happening by a gradual process of diffusion from adjacent regions: on current understanding, it would seem unlikely that typical straight-sided decorated Saucepans were still being produced by the time grog-tempering became commonplace on settlements elsewhere.

Forms and decoration

As already noted, many of the vessels in the current assemblage are of plain profile and would, in terms of form, happily sit in the Middle Iron Age 'Saucepan continuum' (see Fig 6.2, P7, P14 and P15; Fig 6.3, P22, P25–P27, P32 and P35). It has usually been assumed that the chronology of local Saucepan assemblages follows a similar pattern to the well-dated sequence

from Danebury: that is, an initial undecorated phase, probably beginning around 400 BC, followed by an increasing proportion of decoration in the 3rd to 1st centuries BC (Cunliffe 1984b, 242, 324). Recent radiocarbon dates from Norton have gone some way to prove the validity of this framework on local sites, although more dates are clearly required. Here a mostly plain assemblage was recovered from a context directly overlying *in situ* burnt material dated to 2330±40 BP (GU-11245, 550–200 cal BC) and was itself associated with a sample dated to 2260±50 BP (GU-11244, 400–200 cal BC) (Seager Thomas 2005, 95). It is therefore of some note that almost all the examples of Saucepan-like forms from the current assemblage are completely undecorated. The fact that many of these are grog-tempered tends to suggest that they are of later Middle Iron Age date, and most are stratified with decorated forms; however, there remains some possibility that pottery was being used on site well before the 1st century BC.

The majority of forms have much rounder shoulders and constricted necks, a trait which is suggestive of a later Iron Age date of deposition. However, even some of these are somewhat Saucepan-like. Two vessels in particular (Fig 6.2, **P1**; Fig 6.3, **P19**) appear to retain vestiges of the typical bead rim and foot seen on later Saucepans in Sussex. Many of the examples of decoration on such forms derive directly from Middle Iron Age traditions, including complex interlocking curvilinear motifs (Fig 6.2, **P1**, **P6** and **P9**), geometric designs infilled with closely spaced tooled lines (Fig 6.3, **P37** and **P42**), pendant arcs (Fig 6.3, **P42**) and double tooled lines infilled with dot decoration (Fig 6.3, **P34**). It is also of note that the assemblage includes three examples of rouletting (Fig 6.2, **P9**, **P11** and **P18**). This type of decoration is rare in Sussex and has so far been noted only in assemblages of similar transitional Middle/Late Iron Age date, such as that from Horsted Keynes (Curwen 1937b, figs 11 and 12).

Only a handful of forms appear to have been directly influenced by Aylesford-Swarling traits, such as strongly carinated shoulders (Fig 6.2, **P10**; Fig 6.3, **P28**), well-defined necks (Fig 6.2, **P17**) and applied cordons (Fig 6.2, **P13**). Rather plainer necked jars, often featuring simple eyebrow style decoration, are also considered very unlikely to pre-date c 50 BC and could perhaps date to as late as the Roman Conquest or slightly beyond. However, taken as a whole, the assemblage appears much more typical of the Middle/Late Iron Age transition than of the 1st century AD.

THE ROMANO-BRITISH ASSEMBLAGE

Only 122 sherds of Romano-British pottery were recovered from the site. The material consists of small abraded sherds, few of which are closely datable. Although a variety of fabrics are present, these have not been classified in any detail. Fabrics include East Sussex ware, Upchurch products, samian (including a South Gaulish Dressel form 27), London ware, unclassified colour-coated wares, amphora (Dressel 20s where discernible) and miscellaneous fine to coarse oxidised and unoxidised sand-tempered local wares.

Generally, the diagnostic sherds of Roman material suggest more activity in the first half of the period, primarily from the 1st to 2nd centuries AD. However, the undiagnostic nature of many of the coarse ware sherds, particularly the East Sussex ware, makes it impossible to establish with certainty the termination date of the Roman activity.

Only one possible Romano-British feature was located at the site ([1064]; Chapter 2.5). The vast majority of the pottery was either intrusive in the upper fills of some of the Iron Age pits, residual in a number of the Anglo-Saxon graves or, more commonly, incorporated into hillwash/colluvial layers (ie, filling the trackway terrace) or topsoil. It is interesting to note that the 1992 evaluation, which was primarily concerned with stripping off topsoil rather than excavating features, produced a disproportionately high number of Romano-British sherds, clearly demonstrating that the bulk of this material was situated in the topsoil rather than chalk-cut features.

The Romano-British pottery assemblage may be small, but it does go some way towards filling in the history of the site between the two major phases of activity. There is no evidence for settlement in the Roman period, but the land was subjected to manuring and at least some arable cultivation. The presence of a little abraded Roman tile, predominantly tegula (details archived), suggests the source of the Romano-British material is likely to have been a building of substance, probably a villa complex as yet unrecognised but not situated too far from the present site. Such a building was also suggested by the presence of greensand blocks with adhering mortar recovered from several graves (Chapter 3.3). Continued ploughing would account for the abraded nature of most of the pottery, as well as its ability to intrude itself into some of the underlying pits. Whether active agricultural usage of the land carried on to the end of the Roman period is difficult to determine from the present evidence. Whatever the case, when the site became a cemetery in the Early Anglo-Saxon period the pottery in the ploughsoil from the earlier manuring frequently found its way into graves as residual material.

THE ANGLO-SAXON ASSEMBLAGE

INTRODUCTION

Almost all the Anglo-Saxon pottery from the site was recovered during the 1997 and 1998 excavation phases (Table 6.4). Of this total, most pottery was associated with either inhumation or cremation graves (Table 6.5). Very few other features containing Anglo-Saxon pottery were present, although some sherds were intrusive in Iron Age pits and a small number were recovered from other contexts, including the 'colluvial' infill over the trackway. Although much of the pottery consists of small sherds (with the exception of a number of the cremation vessels and some of the inhumation accessory vessels) the material almost always exhibits fresh breaks, suggesting the sherds were not subjected to continual reworking after initial deposition.

Unfortunately, most of the groups from the site are small and very few stratigraphic relationships were present to help refine chronology. Similarly, there were only a few useful associations with metalwork, making close dating by association impossible in most cases. This problem is particularly acute with the cremation burials, which, although producing a large part of the drawn assemblage, yielded few independently datable items. Despite these problems the current site has produced the largest published assemblage of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery from East Sussex to date. The main aim of the current report is thus to describe the fabrics in detail and show the range of forms and decoration present at the site.

THE FABRICS

Fabric ES/F/AS/1

Temper: common (*c* 20%) multicoloured (white, grey, black, dark red-brown), angular to subrounded polished flint grits averaging in size between 1mm and 3mm (but some to 5mm). Occasional ?quartzite pieces of similar size and rare (<1%) chalk inclusions to 3mm in some sherds.

Technology: where apparent, vessels appear coil-built and finger-pressed, often with some cross-coil diagonal smearing and/or flattened or beaten surfaces, sometimes with a light burnish. A variable firing gives rise to patchy colour, with grey cores and oxidised (red-brown) to partially oxidised (grey-brown) surfaces. The fabric is generally low-fired and crumbly.

Forms and decoration: simple jars with everted, out-turned or in-turned rims and round-bodied 'bag-shaped' profiles. One lugged jar is present. Undecorated.

Catalogue: Fig 6.4, **P43**; Fig 6.5, **P61**.

Fabric ES/F/AS/2

Temper: similar to ES/F/AS/1 but with generally finer, but more abundant flint grits with shell. Common to abundant (*c* 20–30%) multicoloured (white, grey, black, dark red-brown), angular to subrounded polished flint grits averaging in size between 1mm and 2mm (but some to 3mm). Rare (*c* 2%) inclusions of white friable shell to 4mm across.

Technology: as for ES/F/AS/1. The fabric is generally low-fired and crumbly. Forms and decoration: some coarse burnishing is apparent on some vessels. Some impressed lines of dots are also present.

Catalogue: Fig 6.4, **P47**; Fig 6.5, **P67**.

Fabric ES/F/AS/3

Temper: moderate (*c* 10%) well-sorted, multicoloured (white, black, dark red-brown and dull red, but mainly white), angular to subrounded polished flint grits averaging in size up to *c* 1mm. Very rare organic matter (voids) to 4mm in some sherds. Rare clear quartz inclusions to 0.3mm (<1%). This fabric group is somewhat of a mixed one, bridging the gap between ES/F/AS/2 and ES/F/AS/4.

Technology: where apparent vessels appear coil-built, but better finished than ES/F/AS/1 and ES/F/AS/2. Usually vessels are unoxidised throughout (grey cores and black surfaces are the most common). The fabric is generally medium-fired. Sherd thicknesses range from 4.5mm to 8.5mm. Forms and decoration: burnished surfaces are common and **P48** has a footring base with raised bosses on the shoulder. Incised line decoration and stamped rosettes (flowers) are also present on some vessels.

Catalogue: Fig 6.4, **P48**; Fig 6.5, **P60**, **P62** and **P66**; Fig 6.6, **P69**.

Fabric ES/F/AS/4

Temper: similar to ES/F/AS/3 but sparse (3–6%) multicoloured flint (mainly white/grey) with sparse (*c* 3%) white friable shell and/or chalk inclusions to 2–3mm. Sparse (2–4%) subrounded to subangular clear and milky quartz (to 0.7mm) inclusions. A generally finer fabric and more homogeneous group than ES/F/AS/3.

Technology: as ES/F/AS/3.

Forms and decoration: with the exception of burnishing, none seen.

Catalogue: Fig 6.4, **P49**.

Fabric ES/Q/AS/1

Temper: common (*c* 20%) translucent to clear, well-sorted, subangular to subrounded quartz ranging between 0.25mm and 0.75mm. Sparse (3%) spherical iron oxides to *c* 0.25mm and rare (< 1%) milky quartz inclusions to 2mm.

Technology: where apparent vessels appear coil-built, but are well finished with even surfaces. Firing appears to have been deliberately aimed at producing unoxidised vessels: core colours vary from light to dark grey but surfaces are usually dark grey to black. The fabric is generally medium-fired and robust. Sherd thicknesses in the range 3.5–5.5mm.

Forms and decoration: jars and bowls. Most vessels are well burnished. Other decoration includes faceted cordons on girth carinations (**P63**, the only example) and rouletting (**P65**). Incised horizontal, vertical and/or oblique lines are also present on a number of vessels. On one vessel (**P51**) incised horizontal lines and finger-tipping are both present.

Catalogue: Fig 6.4, **P50–P52**; Fig 6.5, **P63–P65** and **P68**.

Fabric ES/Q/AS/2

Temper: common (*c* 20%) well-sorted, subangular to subrounded, translucent to clear quartz with size ranges from 0.25mm to 1.5mm. Similar to ES/Q/AS/1 but also with rare to sparse (1–6%), usually carbonised, organic material inclusions (?chaff/grass) between 4mm and 6mm long, frequently appearing as linear voids on the surfaces of vessels. Some vessels have a higher rate of organic inclusions (up to 9%) while others have very rare (<1%) subrounded flint pebbles and/or hard siltstone inclusions to 6mm.

Technology: where apparent, vessels appear coil-built, but well finished, although they are not of quite such good quality as vessels in ES/Q/AS/1 and there is a much wider variety of quality. Firing is also more variable. Although unoxidised vessels appear to be the aim (copying ES/Q/AS/1) and grey cores with dark grey to black surfaces predominate, some vessels have patchily oxidised (dull orange-brown) outer surfaces. The fabric is generally medium-fired and robust. Sherd thicknesses range from 5mm to 9mm.

Forms and decoration: jars. Surfaces often lightly burnished, but most show striations from wiping and/or voids from linear organic inclusions. Some vessels have incised line decoration (eg, **P53**).

Catalogue: Fig 6.4, **P53**; Fig 6.5, **P54–P56** (**P56** not illustrated)

Fabric ES/Q/AS/3

Temper: common (*c* 20%) well-sorted, subangular to subrounded, translucent to clear quartz with size ranges from 0.25mm to 1.5mm. As ES/Q/

Fig 6.4 Anglo-Saxon pottery **P43–P53**

Fig 6.5 Anglo-Saxon pottery **P54–P68**

Fig 6.6 Anglo-Saxon pottery **P69–P71**

AS/2, but with no organic inclusions. Rare (*c* 2%) subangular to subrounded inclusions of clear, milky and iron-stained quartz to 2mm; rare (< 1%) angular white flint to 1–2mm and rare (<1%) white shell to 1–2mm.

Technology: where apparent, vessels appear coil-built but well finished, although they are not of such good quality as vessels in fabric ES/Q/AS/1 and there is a much wider variety of quality. Firing is usually unoxidised, giving a grey to black colour throughout. Sherd thicknesses range from 5mm to 7mm. The fabric is generally medium-fired and robust.

Forms and decoration: jars. Surfaces often lightly burnished.
Catalogue: **P57** (not illustrated); Fig 6.6, **P71**.

Fabric ES/Q/AS/4

Temper: moderate (10–15%) well-sorted, rounded and subrounded, clear and translucent quartz, <0.25mm, with no iron oxides. Some sherds very rare (to 1%) black organic inclusions to 3mm.

Technology: a rare and distinctly fine fabric; the majority of sherds from the site appear to be from one or two vessels. Generally sherds are dark grey throughout except for dull orange-brown oxidised surfaces. Sherd thickness averages 6.5mm.

Forms and decoration: jars. The cremation vessel in this fabric is decorated with criss-cross combed lines.

Catalogue: Fig 6.5, **P58**.

Fabric ES/Q/AS/5

Temper: sparse (to 3%) very fine (<0.1mm) quartz with rare (<1%) larger grains up to 1mm. Degraded (rounded, earthy and soft) dark grey/black iron oxide inclusions to 4mm. The vessel surfaces are very smooth and silty to the touch.

Technology: a rare and very fine fabric; all the sherds from the site appear to be from one vessel from a grave. Generally sherds are light grey throughout.
Forms and decoration: bowl/cup. A wheel-thrown bowl/cup with footring and all-over hard burnish (applied on wheel) and quite hard-fired.

Catalogue: Fig 6.6, **P70**.

Fabric ES/O/AS/1

Temper: sparse (5%) linear voids to 6mm (apparently where grass has burnt out) and sparse (3%) fine to medium, subangular to subrounded, translucent quartz (0.2–1mm).

Technology: generally the few sherds that are present are similar to ES/Q/AS/2, but the ratio of organic material to sand is higher and the fabric and finish is much rougher. It is possible that all sherds from the site are from the same vessel ([712] and [774]). Firing appears to have been very variable. Cores are generally dark grey to black, while surfaces range from dark grey/brown to black. Vessel thickness variable depending on vessel size but average 4–6mm.

Forms and decoration: jars ? No decoration is apparent.

It can be seen that the two dominant fabric groups during the Anglo-Saxon period were the flint- and sand-tempered wares (Table 6.13). If all the subgroups of these two tempering agents are amalgamated, the flint-tempered wares comprise 53.4% of the total Anglo-Saxon assemblage, with the sand-tempered wares making up 45.8%. It should be noted that the major discrepancy between the percentages of fabrics ES/Q/AS/1 and ES/Q/AS/2 when represented by sherd count and weight is a result of the presence of large sherds from a number of cremation vessels in these fabrics.

Fabric	SC	%SC	Wt (g)	%Wt
ES/F/AS/1	316	26.5	2980	20.4
ES/F/AS/2	105	8.8	955	6.5
ES/F/AS/3	121	10.1	1418	9.7
ES/F/AS/4	95	8.0	700	4.8
ES/Q/AS/1	175	14.7	3883	26.6
ES/Q/AS/2	109	9.1	2751	18.9
ES/Q/AS/3	133	11.1	848	5.8
ES/Q/AS/4	124	10.4	708	4.9
ES/Q/AS/5	6	0.5	276	1.9
ES/O/AS/1	9	0.8	74	0.5
Total	1193	100	14,593	100

Table 6.13 Anglo-Saxon pottery from all fieldwork stages by fabric

It is interesting to note that the pottery assemblages from the two closest Early Anglo-Saxon domestic occupation sites have a somewhat different fabric composition to the present site. Although both flint- and sand-tempered wares were present at Bishopstone and Itford farm (Bell 1977; Barber 2002) the assemblages from these sites are dominated by the sand-tempered wares. All these sites have access to similar sources of clay and tempering agent, suggesting this variance in fabric ratios is not a result of geographical position. It is possible that the sites are of slightly different dates and reflect an as yet unproven progression from one fabric type to another. Similarly, it is quite possible that the difference is functional, with the poorly made, low-fired flint-tempered wares being favoured for unelaborate cremation vessels. These wares are likely to have had a much higher breakage rate compared with the sand-tempered vessels, if employed in everyday domestic use. These simple vessels have been noted as representing

the most common type of cremation vessel in Sussex (Welch 1983). However, the relationship of fabric and function cannot be addressed with any certainty by a study of isolated/unrelated domestic and funerary assemblages, as there is obviously overlapping of fabric and utilisation. Clarification can start only with the analysis of pottery assemblages from directly related domestic and funerary sites. This line of study has proved fruitful at Mucking (Hamerow 1993) and it is unfortunate that to date it has not been possible to compare the assemblage from the Bishopstone cemetery with that of the adjacent settlement.

THE FORMS AND DECORATIVE TRAITS

The majority of the pottery from the site consists of hand-made, low-fired, rounded, bag-shaped jars with simple flattened bases and out-turned, everted or occasionally in-turned simple rims. These vessels are almost always in one of the coarser flint tempered fabrics (ES/F/AS/1–ES/F/AS/2). They figure prominently amongst the cremation pottery and although also present as sherds in inhumation graves do not appear to have been used as actual accessory vessels. These jars are usually undecorated, though many show signs of surface smoothing and/or light burnishing. Some thumbing is apparent on a few examples, but this is usually on the neck and the result of manufacture rather than intentional decoration. Only one of these jars has decoration (Fig 6.5, **P62**) but this in the slightly finer fabric ES/F/AS/3. These vessels are notoriously difficult to date closely (Dudley 1980). The largest single group is from the cemetery at Hassocks (Welch 1983, fig 79) but there is also an example from Friston (*ibid*, fig 2.f). It is quite probable that such vessels were still in use in the 7th century.

Only one recognisable lugged vessel is present in the assemblage (Fig 6.5, **P61**). It is in the coarse flint-tempered fabric ES/F/AS/1 and has the footring base typical of these lugged pots (Hamerow 1993, 41) but no decoration. These vessels are not closely datable. The finer flint-tempered fabrics ES/F/AS/3–ES/F/AS/34 appear to have been used for more complex forms, probably copying the finer sand-tempered wares. At least one bossed pot (Fig 6.4, **P48**) and the base of perhaps another one (Fig 6.4, **P49**) account for two of the cremation vessels. A sherd decorated with a row of rosette stamps between incised line decoration (Fig 6.5, **P60**) is likely to be the fragment of a further cremation vessel, residual in an inhumation grave. Stamped decoration of this type is thought to be prominent in the 6th century (Welch 1983). The small cup/bowl from burial G776 (Fig 6.6, **P69**) is also in this fabric, but is directly associated with another accessory vessel in a sand-tempered fabric (Fig 6.5, **P68**).

The sand-tempered vessels are of generally superior manufacture compared with the flint-tempered ones and appear in a variety of forms. The most closely datable are the carinated bowls, of which there are two from the current site (Fig 6.5, **P63** and **P64**, the latter strictly speaking being of more biconical form). Both were found as accessory vessels in inhumation graves, though in different parts of the cemetery. **P63** from burial G380 was associated with a skeleton aged 12–17 years, while the smaller example, **P64**, was associated with a child aged 1–5 years. The faceted carination of **P63** is paralleled at a number of sites, including Highdown (Welch 1983) and is probably of 5th-century date. This is in line with the associated arrows in this grave, which are dated to the 5th or 6th centuries.

The jars in the sand-tempered fabrics generally tend to be narrow-mouthed with rounded bodies (Fig 6.4, **P51** and **P53**; Fig 6.5, **P68**). They are not common, and appear to have been utilised as cremation pots and accessory vessels for inhumations. They are generally well made, although the decoration, which is quite common, is sometimes crudely executed. The vessels are frequently burnished, with decoration consisting predominantly of incised lines and finger-tipping in a number of different patterns. A single sherd from a possible buckleurne, decorated with incised lines and impressed dots, is also present in ES/Q/AS/3 (Fig 6.6, **P71**). It is probable this is a residual fragment from a disturbed cremation.

The site produced two wheel-thrown pots. Both are in sand-tempered fabrics (Fig 6.5, **P65**; Fig 6.6, **P70**). The former was not located in a burial context, but probably related to the Anglo-Saxon use of the site. It is finely made with a footring and external band of rouletted decoration. It has not been possible to find a parallel for it (Evison 1979) but it is almost certainly a Continental import. The other bowl, from burial G782, has close affinities with Romano-British pottery and should probably not be dated later than the 5th century.

CATALOGUE

Pottery from cremation graves (Figs 6.4 and 6.5)

- P43.** Vessel [667] in burial C666. Base and sides of a very low-fired bag-shaped jar with slightly flattened base. Fabric ES/F/AS/1 with dull brown to mid grey surfaces. Coil-built form with cross-coil smearing and beaten surfaces; 9 sherds, 638g, upper c 25% missing.
- P44.** Vessel [678] in burial C677. Bag-shaped low-fired jar with slightly flattened base and simple rim. Very similar to but smaller than **P43**. Fabric ES/F/AS/1 with patchy dull orange-brown to mid grey surfaces. Fragments of a roughly circular, crude hand-made disc in the same fabric were found within the pot. These are assumed to be the remains of a lid/covering for the main vessel; jar, 28 sherds, 618g, virtually complete; lid, 5 sherds, 90g, 50% complete.
- P45.** Vessel [725] in burial C724. Badly fragmented lower section of a bag-shaped jar as **P44**. Low-fired with patchy orange-brown to grey surfaces which are lightly burnished. Fabric ES/F/AS/1; 51 sherds, 329g, upper 50% missing (not illustrated).
- P46.** Vessel [824] in burial C823. Most of the pot is missing including

the base. Simple out-turned rim from a bag-shaped pot as **P47**. Fabric ES/F/AS/1 with patchy dull brown to grey surfaces; 18 sherds, 269g, c 90% missing, including base (not illustrated).

- P47.** Vessel [763] in burial C762. A very low-fired, crude, hand-made bag-shaped jar with flattened base and everted rim. Fabric ES/F/AS/2 with black/dark grey core and surfaces. Surfaces also have very occasional dark orange-brown patches and are lightly wiped/burnished to provide a relatively smooth surface on which few inclusions are visible; 19 sherds, 464g, virtually complete.
- P48.** Vessel [702] in burial C701. The lower half of a medium-fired bossed vessel with footring base and raised circular bosses (pushed out from the pot's interior) around the shoulder. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with a grey core and black burnished surfaces; 40 sherds, 771g, upper 50% missing.
- P49.** Vessel [560] in burial C559. The footring base from a probable bossed vessel similar to **P48**. Fabric ES/F/AS/4 with dark grey core and surfaces; light exterior burnish; 21 sherds, 277g, upper 75% missing.
- P50.** Vessel [628] in burial C627. The lower half of a hand-made and well-fired bossed vessel with raised circular bosses, pushed out from the interior, around the shoulder. The bosses are surrounded by horizontal and vertical incised line decoration which flanks a line of stabbed decoration on the shoulder. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 with black core and surfaces and finely burnished both internally and externally; 20 sherds, 1,134g, upper 25% missing.
- P51.** Vessel [687] in burial C686. Narrow-mouthed well-fired jar with exterior burnishing. Decorated with four broad horizontal incised lines below a single line of impressed finger-tipping, which is itself below a further two broad horizontal incised lines. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 with a light grey core and patchy dark grey to grey-brown surfaces; 81 sherds, 1308g, virtually complete.
- P52.** Vessel [696] in cut [695]. The meagre remains of a well-fired vessel with external burnishing. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 with grey core and surfaces. No rim or base sherds; 4 sherds, 25g, less than 10% surviving (not illustrated).
- P53.** Vessel [685] in burial C685 placed into fill [684]. Medium-fired narrow-mouthed jar with rough burnish and incised line decoration on shoulder. The main decorative panel appears to have been intended to create triangles/chevrons by alternating groups of incised oblique lines, but this apparently went askew when the alternation was missed, thus creating a simple row of oblique lines. Below are further incised crescent motifs, while above, on the lower neck, a collar of horizontal and oblique incised lines has been created. The lower section of the pot shows wipe marks. The poor execution of the decoration and the variable thickness of the vessel body suggests it is a poor copy of vessels in fabric ES/Q/AS/1. Fabric ES/Q/AS/2 with patchy dull brown and grey surfaces; 31 sherds, 1029g, virtually complete.
- P54.** Vessel [691] in burial C689. The lower half of a medium-fired, bag-shaped jar with flattened base. Burnished all over (particularly on interior surface). Fabric ES/Q/AS/2 with dark grey/black core and surfaces; 43 sherds 1,259g, upper 30% missing.
- P55.** Vessel [726] in burial C881. The out-turned rim of a well-fired, narrow-mouthed jar. Some non-conjoining body sherds are also present. Very finely burnished on both interior and exterior surfaces. The body sherds (not illustrated) show traces of incised horizontal line decoration. Fabric ES/Q/AS/2 with grey core and surfaces; 23 sherds, 292g, less than 30% complete.
- P56.** Vessel [854] in cut [853]. A few body sherds from a vessel in fabric ES/Q/AS/2. Grey/black throughout with exterior burnish; 3 sherds, 75g, less than 10% complete (not illustrated).
- P57.** Vessel [705] in cut [704]. Body sherds only from a jar in fabric ES/Q/AS/3. Lightly burnished with grey/black surfaces/core; 23 sherds, 107g, less than 20% complete (not illustrated).
- P58.** Vessel [802] in burial C801. Lower section of a globular jar with slightly flattened base. A single small rim sherd suggests the jar had a narrow mouth with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished but with part of a criss-cross incised comb decoration on exterior surface surviving. Fabric ES/Q/AS/4 with core and inner surfaces mid to dark grey and outer surface dull orange-brown with grey patches; sherd thickness averages 6.5mm; 109 sherds, 667g, lower 25% only.

Pottery from inhumation graves and other features (Figs 6.5 and 6.6)

- P59.** Jar with out-turned rim. Some signs of wiping on rim and exterior surface, but very crudely made and finished pot. Fabric ES/F/AS/1 with dark grey/black surfaces and core. Burial G42, fill [44]; 12 sherds, 57g.

- P60.** Unburnished decorated body sherd. Two wide horizontal incised lines border a row of stamped rosette decoration. Below is a further horizontal incised line which separates the stamped decoration from a zone of ?incised chevron ornament. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with mid brown-grey surfaces and core. Burial G42, fill [44]; 15 sherds, 61g.
- P61.** Lugged jar with simple out-turned rim and footring base. Unburnished. Only one pierced lug is present and the original number is not known. Fabric ES/F/1 with black core and inner surface and patchy dark grey to mid brown exterior surface. Burial G139, fill [141]; 11 sherds, 94g.
- P62.** Small jar with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished but decorated with stamped/impressed decoration possibly utilising a bird bone. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with mid grey core and inner surface and patchy dark grey to dull brown outer surface. Burial G272, fill [274]; 6 sherds, 55g.
- P63.** Accessory vessel. Bowl with simple out-turned rim and faceted cordon on the girth carination. The cordon is built out from the pot rather than being a separate strip of added clay. There are four broad incised horizontal lines above the carination. Burnished. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 with dark grey/black core and surfaces. Burial G380, fill [382]; 35 sherds, 485g.
- P64.** Accessory vessel. Small bowl/cup with girth carination and simple out-turned rim. Decorated above carination with a series of horizontal incised lines interspersed with panels of slightly oblique incised lines. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 with dark grey/black core and surfaces. Burial G490, fill [492]; 1 sherd, 156g.
- P65.** Hemispherical bowl with footring and band of rouletting below rim on exterior and burnished surfaces. Possibly wheel-thrown import. Fabric ES/Q/AS/1 with dark grey/black core and surfaces. Gully [565], fill [566]; 10 sherds, 231g.
- P66.** Barrel-shaped jar with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished, but with signs of finger-tip decoration below rim. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with dark grey/black inner surface and core and dull orange-brown exterior. Sooting on interior surface. Burial G590, fill [592]; 13 sherds, 157g.
- P67.** Jar with simple out-turned rim. Unburnished but with signs of thumbing below rim to form the neck of the vessel. Fabric ES/F/AS/2 with black core and surfaces. Burial G593, fill [595]; 1 sherd, 91g.
- P68.** Accessory vessel. Jar with flattened base and simple out-turned rim. Burnished surfaces and incised horizontal, vertical and oblique line decoration. Fabric ES/Q/AS/2 with grey core and grey-brown patchy surfaces. Burial G776, fill [778]; 19 sherds, 532g.
- P69.** ?Accessory vessel. Remains of a small, crudely made cup/small carinated bowl. Unburnished. Horizontal incised line decoration above carination, below which (across carination) are oblique incised lines in a chevron pattern interspersed with impressed dots. Fabric ES/F/AS/3 with mid grey core and inner surface and dull grey-brown outer surface. Burial G776, fill [778]; 17 sherds, 193g.
- P70.** Accessory vessel. Bowl/cup with simple out-turned rim and footring base. Wheel-thrown, well fired and highly burnished on both exterior and interior surfaces. A possible Romano-Saxon vessel produced by a late Roman potter. Fabric ES/Q/AS/5 with light grey core and mid grey surfaces. Burial G782, fill [784]; 5 sherds, 267g.
- P71.** Fragmented remains of the boss from a ?Buckelurne with lightly burnished exterior. Decorated with vertical and oblique incised lines around horizontal carination/boss, surrounded by panels of horizontal incised lines and finger-tipping. Fabric ES/Q/AS/3 with mid grey core and dark grey surfaces. Possibly from a disturbed cremation burial removed by the inhumation. Burial G798, fill [800]; 58 sherds, 476g.

DISCUSSION

Sixty of the inhumation burials at the site are associated with pottery. Of these only four (G380, G490, G776 and G782) contained complete or near-complete pots that can confidently be called accessory vessels. The remaining pottery is in generally small groups ranging from single sherds to groups of around 50 sherds (Table 6.14).

It is often difficult to ascertain how most of the pottery was deposited with the inhumations. There are instances

No of sherds	No of graves
1–5	32
6–10	11
11–20	8
21–30	4
>31	5

Table 6.14 Assemblage sizes of Anglo-Saxon pottery from inhumation burials

where a number of sherds, frequently conjoining, of one or more pots occur in a grave. In such instances it is not easy to determine whether the pots were originally accessory vessels for the inhumation, are the remains of disturbed and redeposited cremation burials, or are simply waste from domestic or funerary activity. Burial G776 (fill [778]), the grave with possibly the greatest number of vessels attributable to it, is a good example of this. It certainly contained a nearly complete pottery vessel as a grave good (Fig 6.5, **P68**), but the second vessel it produced (Fig 6.6, **P69**) is far more incomplete and a third (17 sherds, 193g, not illustrated) is so incomplete that no feature sherds are present. Two residual Iron Age sherds and a single further Saxon sherd were also present in the grave. Most of the graves with partial remains of pottery vessels had not suffered from substantial later disturbance, so if the pots had been included within them as complete vessels they should have been present in their entirety. It is probable therefore that they were already incomplete when incorporated into the fill. Some examples are almost certainly the remains of earlier cremation pots disturbed by the graves (eg, G798, Fig 6.6, **P71**), but the presence of odd sherds in graves is well known at other sites (eg at Alfriston and Apple Down: Griffith & Salzmann 1914 and Down & Welch 1990 respectively) and it would seem probable that they may have been connected with funerary activity, particularly if the associated settlements were not immediately adjacent the cemetery. The freshness of the sherds precludes them from simply representing material spread on the land during manuring and thus becoming residual elements within graves.

A rapid appraisal was undertaken on the inhumation burials containing pottery in order to see if there was any distributional patterning apparent. The graves with accessory vessels (G380, G490, G776 and G782) showed no obvious clustering, despite at least three of them probably containing pottery vessels of 5th- to early 6th-century date. The carinated/biconical bowls from G380 and G490 were associated with an adolescent and a child respectively, both of indeterminate sex, while G776 and G782 were associated with males aged 18–29 years. The latter burials contained metalwork that suggests a 6th-century date.

A further analysis was undertaken to study the distribution of other Anglo-Saxon sherds within graves. This was carried out in order to see if the assemblage sizes clustered in such a way as to suggest a settlement on the periphery of the cemetery (to the north, east, south or west) or whether there was a concentration suggestive of funerary activity actually within the cemetery itself. It was found that although the sherds occurred in graves in most parts of the site, there was a slight concentration, particularly of the larger assemblages, toward the ‘centre’ of the excavated area around, but not including, G198. This may suggest an area of feasting or more intense activity, but the evidence is far from conclusive.

Generally the Anglo-Saxon pottery from the present site appears to span the 5th to early 7th centuries. However, dating pottery of this period is difficult, particularly in Sussex, where few good stratigraphic and artefactual associations have been found (Dudley 1980, 91). Perhaps the best-dated form from the current site is the faceted, carinated bowl of 5th-century type. The date of the majority of the current assemblage is less certain, however. Although it was originally thought that 6th-century pottery was largely absent from Sussex (Myres 1969, 111) the steadily accumulating evidence suggests that this situation is more a result of problems with recognising pottery of this century than because of its actual absence (Dudley 1980). Dating Early Anglo-Saxon pottery on decoration is notoriously difficult (Hamerow 1993, 45) but decoration does give some indications as to general date, which is more than the majority of plain ceramics can hope to do. Stamped and incised line decoration is generally thought typical of the 6th century. Although it has been suggested that in Sussex these decorative traits may date to the later 6th to early 7th century (Dudley 1980, 91) the stamped rosette decoration is assigned a 6th-century date at Apple Down (Down & Welch 1990). The decorated vessels from the current site exhibit an abundant use of incised line decoration and, more rarely, stamped decoration. As such it would seem likely that many of these vessels are of 6th-century date. The presence of bag-shaped plain pots at the current site, along with one example of combed decoration, is suggestive of 7th-century traditions (Down & Welch 1990, 107) but it is quite possible that some of these plain pots are earlier. This suggestion is strengthened by their association with the more decorated sand-tempered wares of probable 6th-century date at the site.

THE MEDIEVAL AND POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY

The site produced only 21 medieval and 28 post-medieval sherds (Table 6.4). The medieval material consists of flint-tempered, sand- and flint-tempered, and fine to coarse sand-tempered wares of the late 12th to 14th centuries. The majority of the sherds are from cooking pots and all are small and abraded. It is certain that this material derives from manuring associated with periods of arable agriculture. It is interesting to note (as with the Romano-British material) that a disproportionately high quantity of medieval pottery was located during the 1992 evaluation, suggesting most was contained within the topsoil. A few medieval sherds were located in cut features, where they were all clearly intrusive. The low number of medieval, compared to Roman, sherds would suggest that medieval manuring and cultivation at the site was not as intense and, therefore, that the agricultural economy at the time may have had a much higher reliance on pastoralism. The post-medieval assemblage from the site contains a few 16th- and 17th- century sherds but is dominated by 18th- to 19th-century red-glazed earthenwares. The material suggests a similar agricultural regime to that of the preceding period.

6.4 ANGLO-SAXON POTTERY STAMPS

Diana C Briscoe

The stamped sherds have been classified and recorded in the Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps (AASPS; Table 6.15). Parallels and comparisons for the stamped motifs were sought and in the case of St Anne's Road five sites with a total of 29 stamps were identified within an approximate 20-mile radius (Table 6.16).

AASPS category	Size (mm)	Pot type	Archive no	Fig no	Cat no
A 5di	5 × 5	sherd	001	6.5	P60
D 1ai	3.5 × 1.5	globular	002	6.4	P51
E 1di	2.5 × 1.5	shouldered	003	6.4	P50

Table 6.15 Anglo-Saxon stamped pottery from St Anne's Road

Site	County	Archive site no	National grid reference	No of stamps
Alfriston	East Sussex	160	TQ 5103	4
Bishopstone	East Sussex	238	TQ 0909	6
Botolphs	West Sussex	306	TQ 1909	8
Hassocks	West Sussex	161	TQ 3015	9
Sompting	West Sussex	163	TQ 1605	2

Table 6.16 Sites with Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps within a 20-mile radius of St Anne's Road

COMMENTS ON MOTIFS

Category A includes all circular stamps. These are by far the most common stamps from the early medieval period, representing well over half the total identified stamps. The A 5 type covers all circular stamps with more than four segments. A 5di describes a segmented negative ring. This is a very common stamp and has a wide distribution. Locally there are two examples from Bishopstone (10 × 10mm), plus another possible example, and one from Botolphs (15 × ?mm). Further afield, there is one example from Highdown, West Sussex; one from Alton and three from two different sites in Andover, Hampshire; two from Horton Kirby (Riseley Estate) and one from Northfleet, Kent; one from Guildown, Surrey; and 12 from Mucking and one from Great Chesterford, Essex. The vast bulk of examples, however, come from East Anglia, Cambridgeshire and points north.

Category D covers the oval stamps. This is a small category and comparatively unusual. D 1ai describes a simple negative oval, a stamp that is very common, widely distributed and completely undiagnostic. However, there are no local examples recorded and, according to the index, no other examples recorded south of the Thames.

Category E includes all stamps shaped like triangles or chevrons. E 1di describes a simple positive triangle with a negative outline. This is a very rare stamp with only nine examples recorded. Locally there are no parallels. The other examples come from Loveden Hill (4) and West Keal (2) (both Lincolnshire), and one each from Lackford, Snape and Sudbourne (all Suffolk).

6.5 BRIQUETAGE

Luke Barber

INTRODUCTION

The excavations at the site recovered over 200 fragments of briquetage, weighing approximately 1kg. The whole assemblage was recovered from the 1997 excavation phase and is virtually all from Iron Age contexts. Briquetage is notoriously fragile and it is of little surprise that the pieces from the present site are generally all small. For the purposes of analysis the material was divided into three fabric groups based on a visual examination of the type and quantity of the tempering agents (Table 6.17). The whole assemblage was subsequently quantified by fabric type per context on the pottery recording forms.

Fabric type	Fragment count	Wt (g)
A	66	352
B	43	92
C	99	463

Table 6.17 Briquetage assemblage from Iron Age pits by fabric

THE FABRICS

FABRIC A

A low-fired pink to orange or buff powdery clay containing some voids to 3mm (3%), presumably where organic or carbonate material has burnt out. Sparse (3%) subrounded chalk inclusions (0.5–2mm) are also present. All pieces appear irregular except one small cup-type vessel (Fig 6.7, no 8 (<869>)) from Iron Age pit [865], fill [869]. This is crudely formed by modelling clay in the palm of the hand. There is some sign of burning on the exterior surface but no residues or burning on the interior. It is possible this piece was never used. Its exact intended function is uncertain and it is possible it was not intended for salt production at all.

Fig 6.7 Briquetage finds nos 8 and 9

FABRIC B

A low-fired, dull orange, fine clay matrix, tempered with moderate to very common (10–30%) subrounded to

subangular multicoloured flint (white, grey, red, brown) to 4mm. All pieces from handmade irregular vessels similar to those found at the Early Roman saltworking site at Scotney Court on Romney Marsh (Barber 1998) although no rims or reconstructable profiles are present in the current assemblage. Sherd thicknesses range from 6.5mm to 8mm.

FABRIC C

Medium sand- and flint-tempered. Abundant (25–35%) subangular clear, milky, red quartz (0.2–0.5mm) with moderate (10–15%) subangular flint (white and grey) (0.5–1.5mm) and sparse to moderate (3–10%) subrounded white chalk (0.5–1.5mm). A medium-fired fabric ranging in colour from buff to dull orange. Both vessels and pedestals are apparent, although the latter are represented by only one good example from Iron Age pit [737], fill [739] (Fig 6.7, no 9 (<739>)). Vessel walls range from 5.5mm to 7mm.

DISCUSSION

The three fabric types frequently appeared together in the Iron Age pits and were obviously in use contemporaneously; the differing fabrics are likely to be a result of differing functions (Table 6.17).

Fabric A, with the exception of the one vessel mentioned above, always appeared as irregular lumps or crude shapes. It would seem therefore that this material simply represents rapidly formed pinch or short props and wedges used to hold evaporation pans in place over the hearths. The other two fabric types were associated with more formally made briquetage. The types recognised include thin-walled, crudely made, cylindrical vessels for final evaporation of brine or, more likely, storage and transportation of salt, and pedestal fragments used to support the evaporation pans over the hearths. Similar forms have been noted at Scotney Court (Barber 1998, fig 6) and the nearby site at Bishopstone (Bell 1977).

The assemblage of briquetage from the current site is relatively small and suggests that although the settlement may have been involved with salt production, it was not undertaken at the site on any scale. Most of the material is likely to be the remains of containers used to transport the salt to the site (and store it) from the main extraction areas down on the tidal creeks of the nearby levels. Although the presence of briquetage vessel fragments suggests this certainly occurred, the discovery of pedestal fragments along with crudely made pinch props strongly suggests the site was actively involved in salt production, even if on a small scale. Some of the briquetage may have been made on the site to take down to the main

extraction area; it is more probable, though, that most was actually made down on the levels, where all the materials were ready to hand, and that some was brought back to the settlement to be used occasionally to finish boiling off the last of the brine.

6.6 BURNT CLAY AND DAUB

Christopher Greatedorex

The 1997 excavations recovered 715 pieces of clay/daub, many exhibiting various degrees of firing or burning. This assemblage weighed 16.2kg and featured an array of colours, including light beige, grey, pink, orange and dark red. Textures ranged from fine and powdery to extremely hard, while some examples incorporated occasional chalk and/or flint inclusions (1–2mm). A detailed catalogue and description of all recovered clay/daub fragments forms part of the site archive.

Burnt clay was recovered from several features across the full extent of the site. These included 36 Middle/Late Iron Age pits and two ditches or gullies ([54] and [164]), at least six

Anglo-Saxon graves (burials G83, G110, G156, G198, G377 and G795) and one poorly defined cut of uncertain origin ([565]). Given burials G83, G110, G198, G377 and G795 had each been dug into the top of earlier Iron Age deposits it seems likely that the modest quantity of material recovered from them was residual. The clay/daub under discussion here is therefore viewed exclusively as a prehistoric artefact class.

Unsurprisingly, much of the examined assemblage consisted of irregularly shaped and undiagnostic remnants, from which little information could be extracted. Although the large pit [548] did yield 116 such pieces, weighing a total of c 1.4kg, the rest of these elements were dispersed rather thinly throughout 50 other discrete contexts. Far more significant are the 152 fragments (10.7kg) characterised by the surviving impressions of wattle rods (5–31mm in estimated diameter). An overwhelming proportion of this more obviously structural daub (121 pieces, 9.9kg) was retrieved from pit [571] (Fig 6.8, nos **10** (<572a>), **11** (<622a>) and **12** (<622b>)). Pit [571] (fills [572] and [622]) also produced 162 examples (2.06kg) of unimpressed clay, with the whole collection being light beige

Fig 6.8 Daub from pit [571] nos **10–18**

in colour and crumbly. Examination found that most of these daub pieces possessed at least one smooth, virtually flat surface as well as the wattle-impressed back.

Pit [571] also yielded six clay pieces distinguished from all others found by their smooth curved edges (Fig 6.8, nos 13 (<572b>) and 14–18 (<622c>–<622g>)). These objects do not conform to any obvious artefact type such as moulds, spindle whorls or loom weights. In fact, the distinctive wattle impressions present on four of them suggest that they too are best interpreted as pieces of structural daub, although probably used differently to the larger fragments.

No evidence for *in situ* burning was found in pit [571] and the quantity, size and shape of the daub suggests this assemblage is structural material, possibly derived from an oven feature, such as the domed oven structure found in the 1991 ENHAS excavation. The recovery from an individual pit of a large collection, especially one making up a high proportion of the site's entire assemblage, also merits some consideration – perhaps it represented the dismantling and deposition of material from a single structure.

6.7 OTHER IRON AGE AND ROMAN REGISTERED FINDS

Christopher Grestorex

TEXTILE PRODUCTION

In addition to the stone spindle whorls and weights detailed above (Chapter 6.2, Fig 6.1), one clay spindle whorl and one clay loom weight were recovered from Middle/Late Iron Age pits (Fig 6.9). All the objects are typical of this period and usually related to textile manufacturing in a domestic setting. Their presence and significance in the fills of the Iron Age pits is discussed above (Chapter 2.3).

Fig 6.9 Fired clay artefacts nos 19 and 20

CATALOGUE (FIG 6.9)

19. Fired clay spindle whorl; circular in plan with a biconical profile and central cylindrical perforation. MDi 26mm, MT22 mm; 11g; pit [548], fill [549], <175>.
20. Fired clay loom weight (fragment); broken subcircular fragment; measurements not possible; 212g; pit [223], fill [222].

TOOLS AND PERSONAL ORNAMENTS

Excluding the coins, the Iron Age pits investigated yielded a total of nine metal artefacts. Although a limited assemblage in terms of quantity, these objects suggest a range of agricultural activities such as ploughing and harvesting were taking place on or near the site during the later Iron Age. The personal ornaments and small tools identified below are also indicative of local specialist metalworking/craftsmanship.

Perhaps most noteworthy, is the rare antler-handled saw <621> recovered from pit [548]. This particular artefact is likely to have been of relatively high value/status. Its location at the very base of a large cut and possible significance in relation to the pits as structured deposition is discussed above (see Chapter 2.3).

CATALOGUE

Tools

21. Iron tool; fill [73] (Fig 6.10, no 21)
Latest surviving fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [72]
Iron, unidentified object; heavily corroded, but still with a clear half-moon shaped cross-section; surviving L 63mm. The item possesses a noticeably curved side profile. Although no precise parallels for this object could be found, it is perhaps the blade of a small tool such as an awl or chisel.
22. Flat copper-alloy implement; <124>, fill [307] (Fig 6.10, no 22)
Latest surviving fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [306]
This flat, fairly symmetrical object was 69mm long, with a four-sided, 3mm-thick cross-section. Although both of the squared ends were also 3mm wide, the artefact was characterised by a gentle widening in the middle (horizontal plane only), which as a consequence had a maximum width of 6mm.
Although the exact function of this particular item has not been ascertained, it is perhaps most convincingly interpreted as a craftsman's tool (eg. an awl or tracer). However, it should be noted that the presence of such an implement, made of copper alloy as opposed to iron, in a post-5th-century BC context is relatively unusual.
23. Iron socketed reaping hook; <145>, fill [369] (Fig 6.10, no 23)
Latest surviving fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [368]
Curved iron hook with flanged socket and rivet hole, iron rivet still *in situ*; blade L 80mm. Socketed reaping hooks and sickles are relatively common implements of the British later Iron Age. Indicative of crop harvesting. Other Sussex examples similar in character to that described here have been found at Mount Caburn (Curwen 1954, 249; Hamilton 1998, 29–30) and Copse Farm, Oving (Bedwin & Holgate 1985, 231, fig 10.6).
24. Iron saw with worked antler handle; fill [621] (Fig 6.10, no 24)
Primary fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [548]
The toothed iron saw blade was recovered from the base of pit [548] in three conjoining pieces measuring c 260mm in total length. This element of the artefact had a maximum width of c 25mm, tapering towards a relatively sharp point. Examination identified the now-separated handle as the once-curved tine of a red deer antler, the tip of which has been removed (L Sibun, pers comm). It possesses a smooth surface and rounded end. The presence of two corroded iron rivets attests to the method of blade attachment.

Iron saws are a known artefact type of the British Late Iron Age. However, it is extremely rare to find more than just a residual trace of any blade handle. Perhaps the most notable example of a complete Iron Age saw was the one discovered during the early investigations at the Glastonbury Lake Village, Somerset. This tool possessed an intact curved and knobbed shaft finely crafted out of ash (Bulleid 1938, 43; Megaw & Simpson 1988, 387, fig 7.21.8) which survived only as a result of the waterlogged

Fig 6.10 Iron Age metalwork nos 21–28

environment. Indeed, it can be assumed that most of the unattached blades found on dry land were once also riveted to wooden handles since subjected to decay and eventual destruction. The St Anne's Road saw is likely to have been an item of some perceived value and importance, further indicated by its deposition on the exposed base of a large pit. In terms of function, saws are almost invariably viewed in terms of prehistoric carpentry.

Uncertain function

25. Penannular iron ring; <270>, fill [739] (Fig 6.10, no 25)

Fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [737]

Corroded penannular iron ring, MDi 60mm; subrectangular and c 10mm wide in cross-section. The gap between the flat ends of the ring is also about 10mm.

Iron plough or ard tip; fill [134] (not illustrated)

Fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [107]

Iron shoe used to protect a plough or ard tip. Heavily corroded and irregularly shaped. Made from a flat triangular plate, L 135mm, W 10mm, the basal angles of which have been beaten/folded towards each

other to form a simple socket.

It is accepted that during later prehistory, ploughing was normally undertaken with small wooden-framed ards constructed in a variety of forms. Yet it is not until 'pre-Roman times and the Roman period itself that we have much evidence for any iron parts on a plough' (Fowler 1983, 172). Indeed, the rarity of metal share tips recovered from confirmed Late Iron Age contexts in southern Britain led Fowler to suggest that for the first millennium BC as a whole, one should assume light, nearly all wooden ards (*ibid*). The iron shoe from St Anne's Road should thus be considered as an item of some importance. Across Sussex, broadly contemporaneous Iron Age ploughshares/tips have been located at Mount Caburn (Curwen 1954, 249; Hamilton 1998, 29–30) and Slonk Hill, Shoreham (Reynolds 1978, 98–9).

Personal ornaments

26. Copper-alloy bangle; <176>, fill [545] (Fig 6.10, no 26)

Primary fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [542]

Although only about half of this copper-alloy bangle survives, its original

diameter can be estimated as c 60mm. The object was subrectangular and at most 5mm in cross-section, with the outer-facing (ie, most visible when worn) side bearing moulded ridged decoration. All the other three edges were polished smooth.

Bronze bangles or bracelets of the Late Iron Age have been recorded in a variety of forms, yet are only sporadically recovered from actual settlement (rather than ritual) contexts of the period. Indeed, the example described here represents one of only two personal ornaments found during the excavation of the prehistoric features at St Anne's Road. The deposition of this particular artefact at the base of a pit is significant (Chapter 2.3).

27. Copper-alloy ring; <363>, fill [871] (Fig 6.10, no 27)

Fill of Middle/Late Iron Age pit [865]

Small ring made from a 2–3mm-thick and 1mm-wide band of copper-alloy; overlapping ends and an extant diameter of 15mm. No decorative features present.

This discovery almost certainly represents the second personal ornament recovered from the prehistoric features. It is unclear if the overlapping ends are a deliberately manufactured feature (ie, a spiral ring) or the result of post-depositional crushing. Certainly, the item is now too small in diameter to fit an adult finger.

28. Copper-alloy Colchester B type bow brooch; <201> (Fig 6.10, no 28)

David Rudling

Colluvium layer [484]

Copper-alloy, two-piece Colchester B type bow brooch with a median rib to the plain bow and a solid catch-plate; c AD 50–80. The spring and pin are missing (cf Hattatt 1989, 27–8, no 1458; Crummy 1983, 10–11, no 50).

6.8 COINS

David Rudling

THE IRON AGE COINS

The excavations yielded one gold and six potin Iron Age coins (Fig 6.11). All the coins range in date from the late 2nd/1st century BC to the first half of the 1st century AD.

CATALOGUE

29. Early uninscribed British 'O' gold quarter stater – 'geometric' type; <1> (Fig 6.11, no 29)

Early to mid 1st century BC. Di 9mm, Wt 1.4g. Die axis: 0°. The descriptions below of the symbols on each side of the coin follow the format used by Hobbs (1996).

Obverse: miscellaneous x, to left pellet, below crescent l.

Reverse: line a, to right miscellaneous 28, uncertain symbol (a ? curved miscellaneous y) above, to left miscellaneous y, ? crude miscellaneous z above.

Reference: cf Hobbs (1996, 68), nos 414–18; Van Arsdell (1989, 292), type 1225–1.

Unstratified. EH 0806

POTIN

Various systems of clarification have been used for British potin coins (eg, Allen 1971; Van Arsdell 1989; Hobbs 1996). All have their difficulties in dealing with a large number of minor variations that are due, in part, to the method of manufacture – casting in one-off moulds as opposed to multiple striking using dies. The approach used in this report is based upon the system put forward by Allen (1971).

Fig 6.11 Iron Age coins nos 29–35

CATALOGUE

- 30.** Allen type L; Di 17mm, Wt 1.71g; corroded; <364> (Fig 6.11, no **30**)
Obverse: outline head left; the central eye circle contains a pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: lines representing a bull butting left, pellet in centre, line representing the ground below. All within a drawn outer circle. The bull is made up of straight lines.
Fill [877] of pit [876]. X-ray pl EH0806.
- 31.** Allen type L; Di 18mm, Wt 1.55g; <173> (Fig 6.11, no **31**)
Obverse: outline head right; the central eye circle contains a pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: lines representing a bull butting left, pellet in centre, line representing the ground below. All within a drawn outer circle. The bull is made up of straight lines.
Fill [506] of pit [505]. X-ray pl EH0806.
- 32.** Allen type J or L; Di 17mm, piece missing, Wt 0.97g; badly corroded; <355> (Fig 6.11, no **32**)
Obverse: outline head left; the central eye circle contains a pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse (very pitted/indistinct): lines representing a bull. All within a drawn outer circle.
Fill [855] of pit [856]. X-ray pl EH0806.
- 33.** Allen type L; Di 17mm, fragment (c 50%); Wt 0.6g; <37> (Fig 6.11, no **33**)
Obverse: outline head left; the central eye circle contains a pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: lines representing a bull butting right, pellet in centre, line representing the ground below. All within a drawn outer circle. The bull is made up of straight lines.
Residual find in fill [88] of grave [86]. X-ray pl EH0806.
- 34.** Allen type H–L, probably L; Di 17mm, Wt 1.68g; <97a> (Fig 6.11, no **34**)
Obverse: outline head left; faint central eye circle with no obvious pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: lines representing a bull, pellet in centre, line representing the ground below. All within a drawn outer circle. The bull is made up of straight lines and two joining crescents, and has no obvious tail.
Fill [227] of pit [226].
- 35.** Allen type L; Di 15mm, Wt 1.15g; <97b> (Fig 6.11, no **35**)
Obverse: outline head left, with the face represented by two crescents; the central eye circle contains a pellet. All within a drawn outer circle.
Reverse: lines representing a bull, pellet in centre, line representing the ground below. All within a drawn outer circle. The bull is made up of straight lines and two crescents, with no obvious tail.
The small size and light weight of this coin compared to the other Class I potin coins is of note.
Fill [227] of pit [226]. X-ray pl EH0806.

DISCUSSION OF THE POTIN COINS

Class I potin coins, which are of a broad (c 15–20mm) diameter, thin module, were first defined by Allen (1936; 1971). They are amongst the earliest coins produced in Britain and are thought to date to the late 2nd or early 1st century BC (Haselgrove 1987; 1988; Hobbs 1996, 17). Class II potins, none of which have as yet been recorded from Sussex, are smaller and lighter than coins of Class I and are thought to date from after the mid 1st century BC. The origin of the designs on British potins (ie, the crude head facing either to the right or left on the obverse and lines representing a bull butting either to the left or right on the reverse) can be traced back ultimately to 2nd-century BC struck bronze coins of the Greek colony of Massalia (Marseilles, in southern France). The surfaces of Class I potin coins appear to have been deliberately enriched with tin in order to give them a more silvery appearance. Their weight ranged from 1g to 2.8g, and no strict weight standard appears to have been followed (Hobbs 1996, 16). Although the precise

function of potin coins is not known, they may have been used as a token coinage for exchange purposes (Allen 1971, 143; Van Arsdell 1989, 54) or as a store of wealth (Collis 1974, 3 and 7), possibly initially as an alternative to gold coinage (Haselgrove 1988, 119). The hoarding of these coins implies that they were thought to have intrinsic value.

The distribution of Class I potin coin finds in southern Britain indicates that they were principally a north Kentish and lower Thames region coinage (Allen 1971, 137, fig 33; Haselgrove 1988, 111, fig 5). The clustering of find-spots of potins suggests six separate circulation areas, including two areas (east Kent and the lower Thames) in the principal zone (Haselgrove 1988, 110–11). One of the secondary zones is in East Sussex, centred on the area between the River Ouse and Eastbourne. The East Sussex zone is notable for the absence of the later Class II potins, and Haselgrove has suggested that 'its potin supply was derived from [to the] north across the Weald rather than from East Kent' (1988, 114).

Over 20 potin coins have been recovered from archaeological excavations in East Sussex (Rudling 1999). The majority of these (18) were found at just two sites: Mount Caburn near Lewes (12) and the St Anne's Road, Eastbourne site (6). At both sites most of the stratified coins were recovered from the fills of pits. Thus in the case of Mount Caburn, 11 of the potins were found in pits, while the other was an unstratified find (Haselgrove 1987, 464–5; Rudling 1999). Hamilton has undertaken a study of the contents of the pits on Mount Caburn and has suggested that there is evidence for 'intensive structured deposition ... in pits and gateway entrance areas' including 'highly special deposits' with wild animal bones, human remains, tools, weapons and coins (Hamilton 1998, 38). The excavations at St Anne's Road have also recovered one Class I potin coin from each of three Iron Age pits, and two potin coins from another Iron Age pit (see above). In four cases (nos **30**, **31**, **34** and **35**) the potins were recovered from the only fill of a pit. A sixth potin (no **33**) was found in Anglo-Saxon burial G86. Since some of the Iron Age pits at St Anne's Road bore similarities to the pits excavated at Mount Caburn and contained finds (human bones, metal objects, quernstones, etc) which could be ritual deposits, it is possible that some or all of the stratified potin coins from Eastbourne may also, as at Mount Caburn, have been votive deposits.

To conclude, all but one of the potin coins found at St Anne's Road, and the majority of the other excavated Class I potin coins found in East Sussex, have been recovered from pits. At both Mount Caburn and St Anne's Road, and also at a site at Hawkinge in Kent (Rudling 2003a), associated finds

and deposits in other pits indicate that at these three sites coins retrieved from pits may have been votive offerings and part of the structured disposal of artefacts rather than random rubbish. The future excavation of Middle/Late Iron Age sites in East Sussex and other parts of the south-east, together with studies of the large numbers of unstratified 'stray' potin finds, may provide further clues regarding the function/s of such coins.

THE ROMAN COINS

Six Roman coins, of which four have been pierced, were found during the excavations and watching brief.

CATALOGUE

- <209> Copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Postumus (AD 259–68); Cologne; pierced at 8 o'clock
Obverse: [IMP C] POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right.
Reverse: IOVI STATORI, Jupiter standing left, head right, holding long vertical sceptre in right hand.
Reference: *RIC* 5(2), no 309.
ECE 97b, [638]. EH0805.
- <8> Copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Postumus (AD 259–68); Cologne; pierced at 4 o'clock
Obverse: IMP C POSTVMVS P F AVG, radiate, draped and cuirassed bust right.
Reverse: SERAPI COMITI AVG, Serapis standing left, raising right hand and holding sceptre in left hand.
Reference: *RIC* 5(2), no 329.
ECAT [1009]. EH0840.
- <9a> Copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Victorinus (AD 268–70); pierced at 3 o'clock
Obverse: [IMP C V]ICTORINVS P [F AVG], radiate and cuirassed (? and draped) bust right.
Reverse: [PAX] A[VG], Pax standing left, holding olive branch in right hand and sceptre in left.
Reference: type as *RIC* 5(2), no 118.
ECAT 98 [1009].
The reverse is attached by mineralised thread to a fragment (17 × 15mm) of thin, flat, copper-alloy sheet. Like the coin, this piece of metal is pierced. It also bears two parallel incised lines on the upper surface.
- <9b> Copper-alloy *antoninianus* of Carinus (AD 283–85); very worn; pierced at 4 o'clock
Obverse: [IMP] CARINVS [P F AVG], radiate bust right.
Reverse: legends illegible, female figure standing left.
ECAT 98 [1009].
- <87> Copper-alloy coin of Constantine I (AD 307–37); Di 23mm; AD 310–13, Trier
Obverse: CONSTANTINVS P F AVG, laureate and cuirassed bust right.
Reverse: [SO]LI INVICTO COMITI, Sol standing left, raising right hand, globe in left; T F in field, PTR in exergue.
Reference: *RIC* 6, no 873.
ECE 97b [191]. EHO806.
- <334> Copper-alloy coin of Constans (AD 337–50); Di 20mm; AD 348–50, Lyons
Obverse: DN CONSTA-NS P F AVG, rosette-diademed bust right, draped and cuirassed, letter A behind bust.
Reverse: FEL TEMP REPARATIO, emperor on a galley going left, holding Victory on globe and standard with Chi-Rho; in the stern sits Victory steering the ship; letter A to left of the emperor, PLG in exergue.
Reference: *RIC* 8, no 104.
ECE 97b, [836]. EHO804.

DISCUSSION OF THE ROMAN COINS

It is interesting to note that of the six Roman coins it is the four late 3rd-century AD *antoniniani* rather than the two 4th-century AD coins which have been pierced for suspension. Pierced Roman copper-alloy coins are fairly common finds

on early Saxon burial sites (eg, Welch 1983) and they were often worn as pendants (Lucy 2000, 43) or amulets. Two of the St Anne's Road pierced coins are especially interesting, namely those of Victorinus and Carinus, which were found in association with two (possibly three) copper-alloy loops (or 'rings') and three pierced copper-alloy discs at the hip of a juvenile Anglo-Saxon skeleton (G1008, Fig 4.46). One of the thin, sheet metal, discs is still suspended from a hole near its edge on a simple loop (28 × 24mm) of copper-alloy wire (round in section), the ends having been twisted together. This disc, which is 21mm in diameter, is decorated on one side with an outer border of punched circular marks, some having completely pierced the disc. In the centre of the disc is a much larger perforation (Di 3mm). Parts of at least another (and perhaps two) similar-sized (Di c 25mm) copper-alloy loops/rings were also discovered, this time of flattened metal tapering to a point at one end. A second thin, flat, sheet metal, copper-alloy disc (Di 23mm) has a slightly off-centre, irregular (keyhole-shaped) piercing and traces of tinning or silvering on one surface. An irregular broken fragment of a third flat disc was still attached to the reverse of the Victorinus coin by preserved organics. The suspension loops and their discs (coins, etc) were presumably attached either to clothing or to a necklace. The loops may have functioned like the silver rings with suspended beads found in female grave 43 at Alfriston, all being located down the dress front (Welch 1983, 360–61). Alfriston grave 43 also yielded two pierced Roman copper-alloy coins, one of Constantine I and the other of Constantius II.

6.9 HUMAN BONE FROM IRON AGE CONTEXTS

Lucy Sibun

Eight human bones were recovered from three Iron Age pits: [20], [57], [107]. Pit [57] contained a fragment of an adult left radius, the remainder were cranial fragments recovered from pits [20] and [107]. Pit [20] contained the skull of an infant, with an apparent dental age of between 4 – 6 years. The cranial fragments recovered from pit [107] were identified as the occipital and left and right parietal bones. The occipital protuberance was prominent, a male characteristic, but this alone is not enough to confirm the sex. Of particular interest are the apparent cuts to the parietal bones. At least four straight-edged cuts are present, all of which cut completely through the bone, effectively separating the front of the skull from the back (further details can be found in the site archive).

6.10 ANIMAL BONE

Lucy Sibun

INTRODUCTION

The excavations and watching brief produced 3148 fragments of animal bone. These were recovered from 148 individual contexts, 142 of which were securely dated to the Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. The condition of the bone varied greatly, but there were very few complete bones, a large percentage being highly fragmented. The following species were identified: cattle (*Bos taurus*); sheep/goat (*Ovicaprid*); pig (*Sus scrofa*); horse (*Equus caballus*); red deer (*Cervus elaphus*); dog (*Canis familiaris*); domestic fowl (*Gallus* sp); small mammal and bird.

METHODS

Full quantification of the material was undertaken. Analysis included identification of fragments to species and the skeletal element represented. The resulting data produced NISP (number of identified specimens) and MNE (minimum number of elements) counts. The NISP totals include all skeletal elements such as skull fragments, ribs and vertebrae. To assist with the MNE calculations and in an attempt to avoid the distortion caused by differing fragmentation rates, the elements were recorded according to the part and proportion of the bone present. The MNI (minimum number of individuals) was calculated from the most common element according to the MNE, by taking sides into consideration. No attempt was made to differentiate between sheep and goat or between horse and donkey. Undiagnostic fragments categorised as cattle-size or sheep-size have been included in the percentages of identifiable bone.

Animal bone record forms were used to record the material and these form part of the site archive. Epiphyseal fusion was recorded and subsequently interpreted using data provided by Silver (1969). Dental wear was recorded using Grant's system (1982). Dental eruption was calculated using data from Silver (1969) and Levine (1982). Schmid (1972) was used to sex pig canines. Where measurements were possible these were undertaken using methods outlined by von den Driesch (1976). Each fragment was then studied for signs of butchery, burning, gnawing and pathology.

THE ASSEMBLAGE

The contexts containing animal bone can be divided into two distinct groups, those dating to the Iron Age, primarily from pits, and the Anglo-Saxon graves. The preservation of the bone varied from very poor to good but the assemblage was found to be fragmentary, with no complete bones surviving. As can be

seen the majority of the animal bone assemblage was collected from Iron Age features (Table 6.18).

Period	Fragment count
Iron Age	2954
Anglo-Saxon	194
Total	3148

Table 6.18 Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by period

THE IRON AGE

One hundred and twenty-one Iron Age contexts produced 2954 bone fragments, 67% of which were identifiable to bone type and species (Table 6.19). Sheep are the most abundant species both in terms of NISP and MNI calculations. Table 6.20 shows the relative percentages of the three main domestic species. The NISP figures would suggest that there were at least four times as many sheep as cattle in the Iron Age period and the MNI calculations reaffirm that sheep were the most abundant species. Pigs form a less significant part of the assemblage. The growing importance of sheep towards the Late Iron Age was also evidence at Bishopstone (Bell 1977).

Species	Fragment count
Cattle	317 (14)
Sheep/goat	1424 (27)
Pig	79 (6)
Horse	98 (6)
Red deer	1 (1)
Dog	23 (1)
Small mammal	13
Bird	43
Total	1998

Table 6.19 Quantification of animal bone from Iron Age features in terms of NISP (MNI figures in brackets)

Species	% NISP
Cattle	17.4
Sheep/goat	78.2
Pig	4.3

Table 6.20 Percentage of the main domestic species in the Iron Age (based on NISP)

Body part data

The MNE for the main domestic species has been calculated for a selection of elements (Table 6.21).

Cattle

Most parts of the skeleton are represented, but fragments from the mandibles and metapodials dominate the assemblage. The dominance of butchery waste may indicate that cattle were

Element	Cattle	Sheep/goat	Pig
Mandible	25	38	18
Scapula	17	22	-
Humerus	8	30	1
Radius	5	41	-
Ulna	-	8	-
Pelvis	-	12	-
Femur	4	28	6
Tibia	4	21	1
Calcaneum	2	6	-
Metapodial	18	105	1
1st phalanx	4	34	1

Table 6.21 MNE for the main domestic species

butchered close to the site. Although the evidence for butchery is limited, the majority takes the form of shallow cuts to the mandibles, which would correspond with the skinning process.

Sheep

The sheep assemblage contains fragments from all parts of the skeleton, suggesting that sheep were both butchered and eaten close to the site. There was surprisingly little evidence for butchery in the assemblage but marks consistent with skinning and jointing are present.

Pig

The evidence for pig is severely limited but the presence of mandible fragments suggests that butchery occurred at or near the site. No evidence for butchery was recorded in the bones.

Ageing data

Dental eruption and wear was calculated for the main domestic species. Owing to the large number of loose teeth recovered it was only possible to provide an approximate age estimate for six cattle, 26 sheep and three pig mandibles (Table 6.22).

The evidence from the sheep data indicates a dominance of younger animals in the assemblage. Unfortunately, there is not enough evidence for either cattle or pig to permit any meaningful interpretation of results, but the data for cattle suggest a slight dominance of older animals.

Epiphyseal fusion

The ageing data from epiphyseal fusion have been calculated. Because of the limited data available those for pig have not been included in the tables below. The quantities involved for cattle (Table 6.23) are small, so general observations have been made with no significant interpretations made of the results.

The majority of cattle appear to have reached at least two years of age before being killed. This is supported by the limited dental evidence available. The fact that only 17% of cattle were

Age (years)	No
Cattle	
< 2	2
2 +	4
Total	6
Sheep/goat	
0–1.5	18
1.5 +	8
Total	26
Pig	
0–1.5	-
1.5 +	3
Total	3

Table 6.22 Age estimates from dental eruption and wear

reaching maturity suggests that they may have been primarily a meat resource rather than a source of milk or labour.

Age	Skeletal element	Fused	Unfused	Total	% Fused
7–18 months	scapula	3	-	3	
	proximal radius	1	-	1	
	distal humerus	1	1	2	
	Total	5	1	6	83
2–3 years	distal tibia	2	-	2	
	distal metapodial	7	1	8	
	Total	9	1	10	90
3.5–4 years	proximal ulna	-	-	-	
	proximal humerus	-	2	2	
	proximal femur	-	-	-	
	distal femur	-	-	-	
	distal radius	1	1	2	
	proximal tibia		1	1	
	calcaneum		1	1	
	Total	1	5	6	17

Table 6.23 Epiphyseal fusion: cattle (Middle/Late Iron Age features)

The results in Table 6.24 suggest that at least half the sheep were not reaching 18 months of age and that the majority were not reaching maturity. This is in accordance with the dental evidence, which indicates a dominance of lambs rather than sheep. However, the results are biased by a concentration of fragments in pits [548] and [865], which appear to be newborn. In [548], approximately 22% of the bone fragments are from newborn lambs and in [865] that figure is approximately 94%. The assemblage from pit [548] represents at least two individuals, while that from [865] represents at least five. A dominance of lambs in the assemblage would suggest that sheep too were primarily a meat source.

Only 79 fragments of pig were identified. The majority of fragments are from the skull, mainly teeth, but fragments from

meat-bearing elements are also present. None show evidence of butchery.

Age	Skeletal element	Fused	Unfused	Total	% Fused
6–16 months	scapula	3	3	6	
	proximal radius	5	7	12	
	distal humerus	11	9	20	
	Total	19	19	38	50
18–28 months	distal tibia	3	8	11	
	distal metapodial	18	29	47	
	Total	21	37	58	36
2.5–3.5 years	proximal ulna	4	4	8	
	proximal humerus	1	4	5	
	proximal femur	1	9	10	
	distal femur	2	6	8	
	distal radius	3	9	12	
	proximal tibia		5	5	
	calcaneum		4	4	
	Total	11	41	52	21

Table 6.24 Epiphyseal fusion: sheep/goat (Middle/Late Iron Age features)

Horse

Horses were represented by 98 fragments. Only the skull and lower limbs were present, with a complete absence of bones from elsewhere. There was no evidence of butchery and all fragments were from mature animals.

Red deer

A single red deer fragment was identified. The calcaneum is from a mature animal and does not show any distinguishing marks.

Dog

Twenty-three fragments were identified as dog. With the exception of three fragments – a vertebra, left ulna and left radius – all were from the skull, primarily teeth. No immature remains were identified.

Other

Thirteen small mammal bones and 43 bird bones, including domestic fowl, were present in the assemblage. The majority of these were recovered from soil samples but have not been subjected to detailed analysis.

DISCUSSION

The Iron Age animal bone assemblage is heavily dominated by sheep/goat. Almost three-quarters of the assemblage belongs to this group, demonstrating the importance of this species to

the Iron Age population at St Anne's Road. It was suggested at Bishopstone that sheep were kept for milk and wool, as attested by spindle whorls, loom weights and a pot with a perforated base that may have been used for taking off the whey during cheese production. Similar evidence has been found at St Anne's Road, where spindle whorls, loom weights and a 'jar' with a pierced base have been recovered. However, the evidence from the animal bone assemblage indicates that the majority of sheep were not reaching maturity, which suggests that sheep were primarily kept for meat. It seems probable that sheep were being fully exploited by the population at St Anne's Road and that both primary and secondary products were utilised.

Cattle would have been an important meat source during this period, and the more meat-productive areas of the skeleton are well represented in the assemblage. Horses are also well represented, but only fragments from the skull and lower limbs are present. It seems probable that horses would have been used for labour and or transport. The small quantities of pig recovered suggest that this species had only a supplementary role in the diet. The same can be said of deer, with a single fragment identified. Perhaps hunting was seen as an unnecessary expenditure of time and energy when the surrounding downland environment was so well suited to sheep farming.

The remaining species present were represented by just a few fragments. It is probable that the dog identified represents the presence of domestic animals. Evidence for domestic fowl was recovered in small quantities, but they would have provided variation in the diet. What is immediately apparent in the assemblage is the lack of evidence for vertebrate fish. Taking into account the poor condition of the large mammal bone assemblage it is possible that the absence of fish remains is a result of poor preservation. It is probable that fish, small mammal and bird are all under-represented as a result of their less resilient nature and the generally fragmentary nature of the assemblage, but as small mammal and bird bones were successfully recovered from soil samples the possibility remains that the absence of fish is genuine.

ANGLO-SAXON

One hundred and ninety-four fragments of animal bone were collected from 21 Anglo-Saxon features. Since it is highly probable that a large percentage of these are residual Iron Age material the assemblage is not discussed in detail. It was only possible to identify 125 fragments to bone type and species, leaving 69 fragments classified as unidentified (Table 6.25). All the Anglo-Saxon features from which the fragments of bone were recovered were grave fills. The assemblage as a whole

appears to represent domestic rubbish. The single possible exception is fill [581] in burial G579, in which the only species evident was horse. The majority of this material was articulated towards the surface of the burial and represents a left lower forelimb and left lower hind limb.

Species	Fragment count
Cattle	16
Horse	36
Sheep/goat	43
Pig	27
Bird	3
Total	125

Table 6.25 Quantification of animal bone from Anglo-Saxon features

6.11 CHARRED PLANT REMAINS

Pat Hinton

METHODS

Samples from 31 contexts were processed by flotation by the excavators. The resulting flots and one residue were examined by the writer. All were searched in entirety except the large (almost 2 litres) amount of flot and residue from [552], which was subsampled, by division and subdivision. One eighth of the flot was passed through sieves of 2.0–0.5mm meshes to facilitate sorting, and the residue, which included well-preserved cereal grains, was halved. Only contexts which included more than 20 cereal grains and a representative range of wild plant seeds were selected for listing on Table 6.26. Contexts [410], [411], [412] and [413] are listed as one, as are three separate samples from [621]. Samples with a smaller content, often less well preserved, are noted in the text. All taxa in Table 6.26 are represented by seeds (which term includes achenes, caryopses etc) unless otherwise stated. Estimated totals are indicated by an asterisk.

RESULTS

Apart from the tabulated results, six contexts ([186], [191], [319], [459], [657] and [813]) contained no, or only very, few fragmentary remains and eleven ([135], [231], [343], [371], [434], [436], [437], [456], [461], [527] and [536]) had only small numbers of cereals, chaff and/or wild plant seeds. Charcoal was present only in very small amounts and only of small size. Contexts [191], [319], [657] and [813] were Anglo-Saxon grave fills. All the other samples came from pits of Middle/Late Iron Age origin.

The most informative sample is from [552], the primary fill of pit [550] (see Chapter 2.3). The charred remains consist almost entirely of cereals, of which wheat (*Triticum* sp) is dominant, amounting to thousands of grains. The majority of the grains are well preserved with no obvious distortion and many retain impressions of the veins of their glumes. These glume wheats have the rounded back and somewhat rounded or blunt apex characteristic of spelt (*Triticum spelta*). Only very few grains are slightly more slender, with higher ridged backs and more pointed ends, suggesting emmer (*T. dicoccum*) and there are one or two shorter, more compact forms more like a free-threshing wheat (*T. aestivum* sl). However, these possible exceptions are all within the range of spelt. The largest and most complete of the glume bases can be identified as spelt and of the many incomplete bases, only one might possibly be emmer. Fragments of upper glume parts mostly show the strong veins of spelt.

Hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), identified by occasional twisted grains as 6-rowed, forms a very small proportion of the cereals and oats (*Avena* sp) an even smaller part, suggesting that the latter at least were weed species and unintentional parts of the crop.

Very few weed seeds were found in the subsamples. A scan of larger quantities revealed only a few more and none apart from the species recorded on Table 6.26.

In all the other listed contexts, of which fills [410]–[413] from pit [407] and fill [621] from pit [548] contained the next largest number of cereals, wheat forms the major part of the sample. Again, all sufficiently well-preserved grains and chaff fragments indicate spelt. Barley and oats, as before, occur only as a smaller part. Fill [457] from pit [455] included only a few wheats and no evidence of barley or oats, but was included in Table 6.26 as it produced a much larger proportion of wild plant seeds.

Weed seeds are present in all tabulated samples, but in varying proportions to the cereal remains. Whereas in [552] they are almost negligible, in other cases they range from c 16% of the total identified seeds and grains in [229] to c 83% in [457]. Unidentifiable fragments make exact figures impossible to ascertain.

Although a few of the weed seeds – for example, sedge (*Carex* sp), small flowered buttercup (*Ranunculus parviflorus*), mallow (*Malva sylvestris*) and woundwort (*Stachys sylvatica*) – today may be found in other habitats, all could be considered as field weeds. Most, if not all, would grow in any open tilled soil but some, such as field madder (*Sherardia arvensis*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*),

Pit		[161]	[228]	[407]	[455]	[550]	[542]	[571]	[548]	[571]	[567]	[865]
Pit fill(s)		[162]	[229]	[410], [411], [412], [413]	[457]	[552]	[545]	[572]	[621]	[622]	[623]	[872]
Sample volume (litres)		14	16	24	32	16	16	8	48	10	10	14
Taxonomic name	English name											
Cereals												
<i>Triticum</i> cf <i>spelta</i> (grains)	spelt wheat	26	34	112	21	25,000*	45	25	97	55	26	42
<i>T. spelta</i> (glume bases)		1		46	5	2,000*		4	49	29	3	17
<i>T. spelta</i> (glume fragments)			+	++	+	++++	+	+	++	++	++	+++
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> L (grains)	6-rowed hulled barley	8	9	2		100*	5	1	19	3	9	6
<i>H. vulgare</i> (rachis internodes)				1					1			
<i>Avena</i> sp	oats	4		2		48*		2	1	2	1	2
Cerealia indet	cereal grain fragments	c 0.05ml	c 0.05ml	c 0.5ml	c 0.2ml	10ml*	c 0.2ml	<0.5ml	c 6ml	c 2.5ml	<0.05ml	c 1ml
Arable and/or grassland plants												
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	meadow/creeping/ bulbous buttercup				4							
<i>Ranunculus parviflorus</i> L	small-flowered buttercup			1	5						1	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L	common nettle				1							
<i>Urtica urens</i> L	small nettle							1		1		
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L	fat hen						2	1			1	1
<i>Atriplex prostrata/hastata</i>	orache				4				3	1		
<i>Stellaria media/neglecta</i>	common/greater stitchwort				7		1	2	1	15	8	2
<i>Cerastium</i> sp	mouse ear				2							
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L) Á Löve	black bindweed			1	2	8*		2	6			2
<i>Rumex</i> sp	dock								1			
<i>Malva sylvestris</i> L	common mallow				1							
cf <i>Potentilla</i> sp	cinquefoil						1			1		1
<i>Aphanes arvensis</i> L	parsley piert				3						1	
<i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> (L Schreb)	smooth tare											
<i>Vicia hirsute/tetrasperma</i>	hairy/smooth tare	2	1		1					3		
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp	vetch/vetchling			2			2		2		1	
cf <i>Medicago lupulina</i> L	black medick				4				7	19	1	6
<i>Medicago/Trifolium</i> sp	medick/clover	1	3	3	5		6	4	3		1	4
<i>Linum catharticum</i> L	fairy flax	2			2				1			
<i>Mentha arvensis/aquatica</i>	field/water mint				2			2				
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L	black nightshade							1				
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L	corn gromwell		1	8	8				2	1	1	
<i>Stachys</i> cf <i>sylvatica</i>	hedge woundwort				10			1		1		
<i>Plantago lanceolata</i> L	ribwort plantain				3					1	1	
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L	ivy-leaved speedwell				21			2			5	
<i>Euphrasia/Odontites</i> sp	eyebright/red bartsia	1		1	3			1	1	3	4	
<i>Sherardia arvensis</i> L	field madder				5		1		1	1	2	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L	cleavers	1	2	5	8	4*	2	1	6	2	21	3
<i>Valerianella dentata</i> (L) Pollich	narrow-fruited corn salad			1	1			1	3			
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> (L) Schultz-Bip	scentless mayweed	1	1		1					2		
<i>Carex</i> sp	sedge				1							
cf <i>Festuca</i> sp	fescue	1			2							
<i>Poa annua</i> L	annual grass	2			2							
<i>Arrhenatherum elatius</i> (L) Beauv (basal culm nodes)	onion couch			4	2							
cf <i>Alopecurus/Phleum</i> sp					5					2		
<i>Bromus</i> cf <i>secalinus</i>	rye brome			1		40*	1	1			3	
<i>Anisantha sterilis</i> (L) Nevski	sterile brome			1				2	1	1	2	3
Poaceae indet	indeterminate grass	5			13		2		4	34		

* = estimated; + = <10; ++ = 11–50; +++ = 51–100; ++++ = >100

Table 6.26 Charred plant remains

and narrow-fruited corn salad (*Valerianella dentata*), are frequently associated with chalky soils.

DISCUSSION

The deposit of spelt, with very little evidence of weed seeds, in [552], suggests grain which had been prepared for storage. If the number of glume bases more nearly equalled the number of grains (two glumes enclose two grains) it could be that the ears had been broken up by threshing and were in the form of spikelets. However, there are many chaff fragments and more may have been lost by burning or later damage. Winnowing had probably removed lighter chaff and seeds.

Whereas [552] appears to represent burned, threshed and partly prepared grain, the contents of the other contexts are more likely to have come from processing waste. Some may have been deliberately deposited, while other smaller amounts are probably merely chance inclusions of widespread charred material.

The results from all contexts point to the cultivation of wheat, almost certainly spelt, probably on a large scale and with processing being carried out in the vicinity. The accompanying weed seeds, which indicate light, probably chalky, soils, imply that the crops were grown nearby.

The number of pits with evidence of crop processing may suggest that this was a production site and part of the more intensive agricultural economy practised in the Middle/Late Iron Age.

6.12 MARINE SHELL

Liz Somerville and John Bonnell

The majority of the shell came from Iron Age rather than Anglo-Saxon features (Table 6.27).

METHODS

All whole shells were identified to species. Partial shells were identified as far as possible. All identified shell was weighed.

Fragments smaller than approximately 1cm² were discarded. Gastropods were counted as being either complete, an apex or a fragment. Bivalves were counted as complete right/left valves, right/left umbos or as fragments. Umbos which could not be sided were noted separately. These counts were used for the calculation of the minimum number of individuals (MNI) for each context. The greater of the two numbers for sided valves plus umbos and half of any unsided umbos were used for bivalve MNI counts. Gastropod MNI counts were the sum of whole shells plus apices. Where species were represented only by fragments, an MNI of 1 was recorded.

The maximum length (from umbo to opposite margin) and width (orthogonal to length) were measured for bivalves. The maximum length (from apex to the bottom of the last whorl, or to the end of the siphon if present) and width (orthogonal to this) were measured for gastropods. A third measurement of the depth of the base, orthogonal to length, was taken for limpets. Whole oyster shells were scored for a number of other characteristics including distortion of the shell, age and extent to which the surface bore the marks of infestation by one or more of the infesting and epifaunal species listed below:

1. *Polydora ciliata* (polychaete worm)
2. *Polydora hoplura* (polychaete worm)
3. *Cliona celata* (a burrowing sponge)
4. Calcareous worm-tube (probably *Pomotoceros triqueter*)
5. Sandtubes (probably from sabellid worms)
6. Bryozoa spp
7. Barnacles (shell, baseplate or marks thereof)

In addition, notes were made of the presence of drill holes in shells, indicating attack by predatory gastropods, and whether the shells showed signs of having had nail holes punched through them. Oyster umbos were also examined for information on distortion and the presence/absence of infesting and epifaunal species.

Type		Oyster	Whelk	Cockle	Dog whelk	Mussel	Winkle	Limpet	Carpet shell
Period									
Iron Age	Wt (g)	155.6	57.6	17.9	1.4	10128.7	5.8	694.0	35.6
	MNI	7	3	5	1	1433	2	86	1
Early Roman	Wt (g)	9.5	5.6	0	0	2.9	0	10.2	0
	MNI	1	1	0	0	3	0	3	0
Anglo-Saxon	Wt (g)	589.9	0	0	0	26.2	18.4	125.1	0
	MNI	18	0	0	0	7	3	22	0
Total	Wt (g)	786.2	63.2	17.9	1.4	10157.8	24.2	829.3	35.6
	MNI	26	4	5	1	1443	5	111	1

Table 6.27 Quantification of the marine shell by type and period

RESULTS

SPECIES REPRESENTED

Bivalves identified from the site were oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), mussel (*Mytilus edulis*), and cross-cut carpet shell (*Venerupis decussata*). The gastropods present were whelk (*Buccinum undatum*), netted dog whelk (*Hinia reticulata*), limpet (*Patella vulgata*) and periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*).

MEAN SIZES

Oysters

The one whole oyster in datable contexts is not diagnostic (Table 6.28). The data on umbos, also rather few in number, show that 26% were distorted and 19% had adhered shell, indicating an oyster bed that was either wild or a neglected farmed population. The most common infestation was *Polydora ciliata*, which indicates shallow water or beds (Cole 1956; Smith 1987). The presence of *Polydora hoplura* at low levels is consistent with an expected south-coast origin.

Mussels

The assemblage mean length of mussels (46mm) is small compared to that recorded for the modern Sussex coast, where lengths in shell debris assemblages range between c 59mm and 70mm. This, combined with the high representation of mussel amongst all shell types at St Anne's Road, indicates a heavily fished population with mussel being taken as soon as deemed to be of worthwhile size. Small mussels can be taken without overfishing, since *Mytilus edulis* reaches maturity in a single year (Furneaux 1922).

Limpets

The limpets are of a fair size, the mean length for the large Iron Age assemblage is 41mm and the width is 35mm. Plotting length against height showed tight clustering, indicating that they were probably all harvested from the same region of the shore.

DISCUSSION

The bulk of the shell from the site comes from mussel, and the only surprising aspect of this is the relatively small size of the whole shell that has survived. The large number of limpets may also seem unusual, since limpets are not usually thought of as a choice item for food, although they are edible. Nevertheless, the range of species is comparable to that found at Bullock Down (Drewett 1982) though oysters are surprisingly rare.

Type		Oyster	Whelk	Cockle	Dog whelk	Mussel	Winkle	Limpet	Carpet shell
Period									
Iron Age	No of whole shells	1	1	5	1	94	1	43	1
	L (mm)	73	80	26	24	49	32	41	42
	W (mm)	64	48	28	13	26	20	35	49
	D (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	-
	Wt (g)	25.4	26.1	2.8	1.4	5.2	2.9	8.3	25.4
Early Roman	No of whole shells	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
	L (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-
	W (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	-
	D (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-
	Wt (g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.9	-
Anglo-Saxon	No of whole shells	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	0
	L (mm)	-	-	-	-	43	27	40	-
	W (mm)	-	-	-	-	21	21	34	-
	D (mm)	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-
	Wt (g)	-	-	-	-	3.3	6.1	7.6	-

L = mean length; W = mean width; Wt = mean weight; D = mean depth

Table 6.28 Mean sizes of marine shell

CHAPTER 7 THE ST ANNE'S ROAD CEMETERY IN ITS LOCAL AND REGIONAL CONTEXT: A SYNTHESIS OF THE EVIDENCE

Sue Harrington, with contributions from Martin Welch[†], Stuart Brookes and John Baker

7.1 INTRODUCTION

The St Anne's Road cemetery presents an opportunity to consider the current state of knowledge about Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex and to consider this particular community in the light of prevailing archaeological concerns and recent research into the early kingdoms. Key themes in current research inevitably include the transition from the Late Roman civitas of Noviomagus Regnensium to the kingdom of the South Saxons and the degrees of continuity between the two. It is now possible to demonstrate the continuity of usage of some Late Roman infrastructure, primarily the major road systems, in various parts of southern Britain. The adjacency of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries and settlements to Roman villa complexes is well attested regionally. In the search for the large-scale spatial patternings overlying the actions of the Germanic incomers, regional variations consistently emerge. Every cemetery community not only presents itself as part of a larger cultural whole, the internal political edges of which are difficult to define, but also shows local nuances, bound up with the personal, cultural and ethnic lifecourse narratives that construct a community. The St Anne's Road community was established in the 5th century and ceased as a viable entity during the 7th century. To reflect on the causes of its inception and of its demise is to consider the local, regional and international contexts that are evidenced in its unique archaeological record.

7.2 A REVIEW OF THE HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL LITERATURE FOR THE SAXON SETTLEMENT OF SUSSEX

LATE ROMAN SUSSEX

In 1971 Martin Welch reviewed the evidence for the relationship between Late Roman and Anglo-Saxon Sussex, including in his review two maps of Sussex: one showing the major Roman sites and the other all the known sites (*c.* 1970) of Early Anglo-Saxon

date (Welch 1971, figs 1 and 2). Most of the latter were burial sites, including a range of major cemeteries distributed between Eastbourne in the east and the Chichester region in the west. Just six of the Anglo-Saxon sites could be attributed a starting date within the 5th century and only one of these was in West Sussex: the Highdown cemetery and settlement site within the ramparts of a Late Bronze Age hillfort, whose defences were arguably recommissioned in the Late Roman period. The remaining five were located in East Sussex in a restricted block of downland between two rivers: the Ouse and the Cuckmere, with the Weald to the north and the sea to the south.

The contrast with the Roman site distribution, in which the majority of the major sites occur in West Sussex and within a 20-mile radius of Chichester, a walled civitas capital (Noviomagus Regnensium), was marked. At that time there were no villas recorded between the Ouse and the Cuckmere and it seemed plausible that the Saxons had been settled there in a territory that was disposable in the eyes of the major Late Roman landowners. As the isolated Highdown site dominates the coastal plain near Worthing, it might represent a strategic station for Saxon troops employed to control the exposed coastline of West Sussex. Whilst there is unambiguous archaeological evidence of a Saxon presence in Sussex from the 5th century onwards, continuity of habitation and landscape exploitation from the Late Roman period remains on the list of contentious themes for this period, so the usage of Roman sites in the late 4th century merits comment here. Modern excavations at Bignor Roman villa on the downland of West Sussex have demonstrated substantial development of the estate buildings during the 4th century, though without secure dating for its final phases, which might plausibly have continued into the early 5th century (Aldsworth & Rudling 1995).

More relevant to the Ouse–Cuckmere block are two other modern villa excavations at Barcombe near Lewes and at Beddingham. While Bignor was relatively remote from the coast and secure from the piratical raids of the 3rd century onwards, Barcombe, on the west bank of the Ouse estuary, occupied a more exposed position. It seems to have been abandoned *c.* 300 with very little evidence for 4th-century

occupation (Rudling 2003b, 121). Beddingham, near the intersection of the tidal reach of the river Ouse and an east–west roadway, presents some indications of early reuse. It was occupied between the late 1st century AD and the mid 4th century, but also contained a deposit of pottery sherds both of Late Roman types and handmade ‘Saxon’ types. The deposit was found within a separate rectangular masonry structure with an apsidal end, orientated west to east, to the south-west of the main villa building (ibid, 119–20). This ceramic evidence suggests activity in both the late 4th and the 5th centuries. As the pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of a substantial pit or hollow dug into the western end of this isolated building, they may represent material from middens that had been used to backfill a hollow. The Roman sherds might be residual material and not relevant to the dating of Saxon activity, but the presence of handmade ‘Saxon’ pottery, including a faceted carinated bowl with an elaborate pedestal base, suggests a 5th-century Anglo-Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity of a presumably abandoned villa with some use made of one small former Roman building. Its community might perhaps be burying its dead in the Drayton Field, Beddingham Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which was discovered in the early 19th century, although the unassociated material from this site cannot be dated closely (Welch 1983, site 22) (and, indeed, its exact location was not recorded accurately nor has it been established subsequently). Metal-detected finds (made in 2009) of 6th-century grave groups have added to the distribution of furnished burial material in this area and may well relate to a part of this unlocated and important cemetery, moving it to within a determinable spatial relationship to the villa site and the nearby Roman road from Lewes via Glynde to Pevensey. Yet throughout Sussex as a whole it remains difficult to demonstrate continuity of use of settlements occupied in the Late Roman period through to the Early Anglo-Saxon period. While the more ordinary Roman farmsteads excavated along the Sussex coastline at Bullock Down (Drewett 1982, site 44), Rookery Hill near Bishopstone (Bell 1977) and Slonk Hill (Hartridge 1978) seem to have continued into the 5th century, there seems to have been no overlap with any subsequent Anglo-Saxon occupation. The Rookery Hill site is the key settlement here and its Roman enclosures showed no real influence on the placing of the Anglo-Saxon settlement.

The evidence for continuity in West Sussex is perhaps a little more secure, albeit reliant on the mid 5th-century coin hoard from Patching, discovered in 1997 (White et al 1999). Its presence suggests that there may have been at least one wealthy British landowner based in the vicinity of the

Highdown defended site above the coastal plain. The hoard was located in a field to the south-west of the modern village of Patching. The 23 Roman or pseudo-Roman gold *solidi* and 27 Roman or pseudo-Roman silver coins seem to have been minted between AD 333 and 461, thus giving a probable date of deposition of *c.* AD 465 – possibly contemporary with the phases of Saxon involvement with the south coast. A late Republican *denarius* was also present, together with two heavy gold rings and some silver scrap bullion. The hoard has been interpreted as being derived from an eclectic British collection of coins and from a Continental source that had access to coins minted in Visigothic south-west Gaul, including the latest coin in the hoard – a *solidus* – which give a *terminus post quem* of AD 461 (ibid, 307). A silver sword chape fitting amongst the hoard belongs to Continental types circulating in the second half of the 5th century (Webster 1999, 312–13). The owner of the Patching hoard may have died or been forced to flee before he/she had an opportunity to recover it, but its presence does seem to be in accordance with that of possible British inhumations within the Saxon cemetery on Highdown (Welch 1983), reinforcing the view that this hilltop settlement started as a community initially under British control.

Recent collation of Roman coin data nationally, drawing on data from the Portable Antiquity Scheme, has highlighted the obvious paucity of Late Roman coinage (Reece 1991, phases 21 and 22). Although only a limited number of Late Roman coins have been found anywhere, they do provide regional patterns and, to date, no late 4th-century coins have come from the area between the River Adur and the Vale of Holmesdale in Kent. To the west of the Adur their geographical distribution covers Hampshire, Wiltshire and Berkshire (P Walton, pers comm).

The major gap in knowledge about the later phases of the Roman archaeology of Pevensey castle remains an impediment to deeper understanding of the Early Anglo-Saxon settlements in East Sussex, the recent publication of the intramural excavations notwithstanding (Fulford & Rippon 2011). No opportunity has yet arisen for concerted survey work to locate the extramural cemeteries in which its garrison would have been buried, if the parallel of Richborough fort in Kent is taken as valid (Richardson 2005, site 6).

The lack of focus on cemeteries within Roman archaeology in Britain contrasts with the systematic excavation of both military and civilian cemeteries by French, Belgian, Dutch and German archaeologists in the former Roman provinces of Gaul. Therefore, whilst a great deal is known about the Late Roman cemetery outside a contemporary fort at Oudenburg

on the Belgian coast, an equivalent cemetery at any of the Saxon Shore forts along the eastern and southern coasts of Britain has yet to be explored. The nearest comparable site in Britain is the cemetery at Lankhills on the outskirts of the *civitas* capital of Winchester (*Venta Belgarum*) with military burials of *c* AD 400, possibly Sarmatians (Clarke 1979). The *Notitia Dignitatum* document records that a detachment from the Pevensey fort (the *cohors Anderetianorum*) was stationed in Paris (*Lutetia*) in the early 5th century, although nothing is known of where this unit was recruited or how long it had been stationed at Pevensey. A key research question about Pevensey, and one that would elucidate its value to any new Saxon overlords, would be to test the hypothesis that the Saxon Shore forts were not simply fortified naval bases with associated harbours, but also secure granaries from which convoys of grain ships could transport cereals from the relatively secure lowland Britain to feed Roman army units stationed on the Rhine frontier in the Late Roman period.

SOURCES OF EVIDENCE FOR THE SAXON SETTLEMENT

There is more scepticism now regarding the historical sources for the Anglo-Saxon settlements than there was in the late 1960s and early 1970s. Nevertheless the story in the 9th-century *Historia Brittonum*, that a British high king, Vortigern, was treacherously captured by a Saxon warlord named Hengest and forced to cede Essex and Sussex to the Saxons, can be linked to three entries in another 9th-century source, the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*. It may be misleading to consider Hengest as a factually historical person, and indeed as the name is redolent of a horse deity it more plausibly invokes an origin myth. More reliance is placed now on contemporary sources, particularly the *Gallic Chronicle of 452*, which relates that in the AD 440s at the latest Britain came under the control of the Saxons, and the diatribe by Gildas, *De Excidio*, which portrays the Saxons as God's vengeance for the sins of the British. The record of the cession of part of what became Sussex might still be regarded as an accurate reflection of events, however.

The first entry presents Ælle and his three sons landing in three ships at *Cymenesora* and driving the opposing British into the Weald. The 'three sons and three ships' element is a common enough component of contemporary legends, but Bede, a generally reliable source, writing in the early 8th century, certainly knew of Ælle as a historical person. Bede regarded him as an important war leader, the first of those with authority over other kings south of the Humber.

The exact geographic location of this landing on the south coast is unknown but place-name evidence may suggest West Sussex – possibly at The Owers, a now offshore shingle bank that was previously part of the mainland. There are, however, no early place-name forms for The Owers (Gover 1975, 83–4). Thus it is argued that any association with the similar-sounding place name *Cumeneshora* as the reason for locating his landing in the Chichester-Selsey area may be deceptive, although Gelling and Cole (2000) find no linguistic reason not to link the two. The charter granting land in the Selsey area that contains this similar name within a boundary clause is clearly a fabrication of the 10th century and perhaps should not be overly relied on when contrasted with the archaeological evidence. Place names with the element Old English (OE) *ōra*, variously interpreted as shore or slope, are found around the coast of West Sussex and Hampshire, with the first occurrences further to the east around Eastbourne and Pevensey (below, 7.4) and at Ore above Hastings. Yet there is no archaeological evidence in the form of early Germanic material, which is more regularly found much further to the east, to support the assertion of a West Sussex location for the earliest intervention. A more plausible location for the first arrival of Ælle and the war band would be the Ouse estuary, which had a significant tidal reach inland at least as far as Lewes and was physically much closer to the Weald; indeed, a similar case might be made for others of the tidal rivers of East Sussex that cut through the Downs.

The second entry refers to a battle between Ælle and the British at *Mearcresburna*, which can be translated as 'river on the frontier (mark) agreed by treaty' (although John Baker, pers comm, questions the validity of this translation and posits the possibility that this entry may relate to a personal name *Mearcred). No victor is named, so it might be inferred that a British attack was beaten off by the Saxons. Here perhaps we have evidence of territorial apportionment, indicating substantial authority over the landscape, both British and Saxon. Again the location of the boundary river must be conjectured, as must the identification of that authority which lay to the west or to the east of it. If one proposes that the Saxon territory lay substantially in present-day East Sussex, then the boundary river might be the Ouse or the Adur, further to the west. The place-name evidence (as located on a boundary) of the Marden group of villages on the Downs in West Sussex does not appear to assist in this regard, as the names are distant from a substantial river. Gelling (1984, 146) gives the *dūn* element of Marden as contributing to a meaning of 'boundary hill', suggesting that the name may have related to

a more extensive district before it became restricted to these few downland settlements.

The final entry relates to the forces of Ælle storming the Roman fort at Anderida, the modern-day Pevensey castle, putatively on the eastern edge of their territory, and massacring the British there. This is an unusual achievement for any Saxon warlord and seems to represent the final consolidation of Saxon control over the East Sussex downland as far east as Pevensey.

The idea of the Ouse as a frontier seemed, in 1971, to be supported by the presence of 5th-century finds from the cemetery on Rookery Hill, Bishopstone associated with a settlement site here. A Quoit Brooch Style buckle (Evison 1968), now deposited with Brighton and Hove Museum Service, matched by examples at Orpington in Bromley and at Mitcham in south London, is a key find, implying the establishment of this community no later than the second half of the 5th century. Occupying a prominent ridge overlooking present-day Newhaven, it would probably have had the sea and estuary lapping around its base in the 5th century. Further north, another recorded burial site overlooked the river on Beddingham Hill (Beddingham parish), with several pairs of disc brooches and a Late Roman dolphin buckle-loop among the finds. Opposite Lewes at the base of Mallington Down and adjacent to the London to Lewes Roman road, lies a third such cemetery site, which has been investigated on and off for many years and also has a footprint in the 5th century. Another two cemetery sites are linked to the valley of the Cuckmere to the east. The Selmeaton cemetery occupies a site on Greensand on the west side of the present village, whilst the Alfriston cemetery occupies a downland site to the north of and above the modern riverside village there.

Returning to the 1970s, the suggestions put forward by Welch (1971) were taken up and developed further by Cunliffe in his study, *The Regni*, published in 1973. He took the concept of blocks of downland territory a stage further by proposing three discrete Saxon territories ceded to Saxon *foederati*: between Portchester castle and the Meon valley in east Hampshire, the Arun to Adur block centred on Highdown and the Ouse–Cuckmere block. These were putatively sandwiched between four 5th-century British territories centred on Winchester, Chichester, the Adur–Ouse region and east of the Cuckmere on Pevensey. This model of *foederati* settlement implies that troops or formalised military units were engaged on the basis of a treaty or *foedus*, very much on the terms described by Gildas. They would be supplied with food or *annona* on the same basis as the regular Roman army. As very little of the Roman army seems to have remained in Britain

after AD 406, and it ceased to be paid regularly after AD 402, the only means that the post-Roman authorities in Britain would have had of obtaining a standing army was to hire Saxons and others who had formerly served in the Roman army and pay them in kind from the resources of the landscape.

What was absent in the 1970s, and is still missing now, is the graves of federated Saxon warriors buried with 5th-century belt sets of the type found at Dorchester-on-Thames, Croydon and Milton Regis. Such so-called ‘simple’ decorated belt sets manufactured in the middle third of the 5th century are common on and behind the Rhine frontier, but occur also in significant quantities in inhumations in north-west Germany, the Continental homeland of the Saxons between the estuaries of the Weser and the Elbe (Hawkes & Dunning 1961). There are a few later Roman buckle fittings, the small fixed-plate buckle type, at Alfriston (heavily worn from a burial) and Highdown (an isolated find), but evidence for a first generation of Saxon military leaders is distinctly limited in Sussex compared to sites associated with the Thames in Kent, south London and Oxfordshire.

Unfortunately, it is evident now that the regular pattern created by Cunliffe so over-extended the available evidence that it became artificial. The evidence accumulated since the 1970s now serves to deconstruct that pattern as a viable interpretation of the archaeological evidence. The Apple Down cemetery near the West Sussex/Hampshire border, discovered in the 1980s (Down & Welch 1982), began only *c.* 500 and is located halfway between Chichester and the Meon valley. In addition, other discoveries since 1980 suggest the possibility that 5th-century Saxon settlement extended both west of the Ouse and east of the Cuckmere, and it is within this context that the St Anne’s Road cemetery must be viewed. The dating of an old find from Brighton, a B2 spearhead, remains ambiguous, however. Swanton (1973) attributed it to the 5th century, but Welch would place it in the 7th century on the basis of similarities to elements of the Sutton Hoo spearhead assemblage. Future evidence may, of course, eventually link the entire length of the Sussex downlands from east to west with 5th-century sites, but the present range of evidence mitigates against such an assertion. Nevertheless, the sheer density of Early Anglo-Saxon sites in the Downs between the Ouse and Cuckmere is still the most visible feature on the recent site distribution maps and requires further investigation (see Fig 7.2).

There are no historical records relating to Sussex between those noting the activities of Ælle and those events that belong firmly within the 7th century. By then, the South Saxon kingdom seems to have been centred in West Sussex and there

are documentary references to Selsey and Bosham, interacting on narratives of paganism and conversion through named elite and ecclesiastical personages. On a return voyage from the Continent the ship of St Wilfrid of Northumbria (according to his biographer, Stephen of Ripon) ran aground off Selsey and was attacked by local wreckers urged on by a pagan priest, who was killed by a slingsman on the ship. The ship was floated again by the double tide of the Solent and sailed on without further mishap, narrowly avoiding contact with the local pagan king. When Ælthelwealh, King of the South Saxons, was forced to accept baptism and marriage to a Hwiccan princess at the request of his Mercian overlord Wulfhere, the new queen founded a monastery at Bosham with an Irish monk called Dicuil. Again, when Wilfrid sought the protection of the Christian Ælthelwealh in the AD 680s, the king ceded him a substantial royal estate at Selsey, perhaps near to Church Norton, on which to build a monastery, together with the slaves who belonged to that estate. Finally, it is noted that both Bede and the charters of the late 7th and 8th centuries relate that at different times, pairs of kings ruled the South Saxons, with the senior king controlling the Selsey–Bosham area (Welch 1978). This would seem to imply a west and east division that presaged the modern counties of West and East Sussex, with the eastern South Saxon kingdom in a subordinate role, although the exact location of an early boundary between the two territories might only be conjectured at this point. The archaeological evidence would suggest, based on finds distributions, that it may have been somewhere just to the west of Brighton.

Given the absence of Anglo-Saxon material in the Weald it is unclear where the boundary existed between the kingdom of Kent and that of the South Saxons. It is likely that it was close to that of the pre-1889 county, as the major watercourses of Kent Water, Teise, Bewl, Kent Ditch and Rother form recognisable topographical features (discussed in more detail in Gardiner 2011). This leaves a large territory of eastern Sussex devoid of permanent settlement, and possibly exploited only as undeveloped common land by communities from more intensively settled areas (Witney 1976). It is argued that not all of the Sussex Weald between Pevensey and Kent need have been South Saxon. Between the Sussex and Kentish communities lies the area associated with the *gens Hestingorum*, a people first mentioned in AD 771 when they were conquered by the Mercian king, Offa (*Historia Regum*, 44; see also Brookes 2011). The personal name of *Hæst* is incorporated in Hastingleigh in Kent on the North Downs above Wye and Ashford and in Hastingford in north-

east Sussex on the River Uck (there the nearby place name of Limney Farm merits further consideration). Their main lands appear to have lain around Hastings itself (Welch 1989, 78). To date, there is no contemporary archaeological evidence from this area, suggesting that the territory may have remained at the periphery of settlement during the 6th to 7th centuries. Evidently the *Hæstingas* were subject to the South Saxons, as a charter of c AD 740 refers to land in Kent abutting upon the *termini Suthsaxoniae* (Sawyer 1968, cat no 24), but they may have originated as colonists from either south-east Kent or the Eastbourne area, probably in the late 7th or 8th centuries.

The possibility that the *Hæstingas* were a Kentish people and that their territory was detached from Kent and assigned to the South Saxons by the Mercian overlord Offa, who found both the men of Hastings and the men of Kent troublesome within the second half of the 8th century, presents a plausible scenario. Any putative mapping of such a territory would need to take into account the presence and allegiances of the communities of the substantial cemeteries around the South Downs during the 5th, 6th and 7th centuries, of which St Anne's Road is the latest addition. In any case there is no meaningful Anglo-Saxon archaeology for this Wealden region between the 5th and 8th centuries.

EARLY ANGLO-SAXON SUSSEX – THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

In 1964, Audrey Meaney was able to list 49 Early Anglo-Saxon sites for Sussex as a whole. By 1983, through a more detailed search of a wider range of sources, it was possible to identify 134 probable sites (Welch 1983). The latest accumulated listing compiled for the research project 'Beyond the Tribal Hidage', funded by the Leverhulme Trust, presents just over 300 discrete locations (sites identified by November 2007) comprising:

- 86 cemeteries of various types
- 54 isolated burials
- 125 individual find-spots (including 65 from the Portable Antiquities Scheme; numbers from this resource are increasing every year)
- 21 settlements
- 20 miscellaneous sites.

In the context of Sussex as a whole there is a total of 140 discrete burial sites, both excavated and unexcavated, that can be dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period of AD 400–700. Of these 54 are identified only as isolated burials, both inhumation and cremation, which may yet prove to be more extensive

burial sites. Of the 86 known cemeteries only 33 have had any excavation carried out. Ten mixed-rite cemeteries have been identified in Sussex (six excavated) and it is reasonable to assume that a number are yet to be found. In the context of southern Britain south of the Thames as far west as Somerset and Dorset we can point to over 500 individual cemeteries, of which approximately 10 per cent are mixed-rite inhumation and cremation. Sussex perhaps has a slightly higher proportion of this type of site than the regional picture suggests (11 per cent), but there are differences at the intra-regional level. In Kent, for instance, only ten out of the 160 cemeteries (6 per cent) include both rites, although this proportion is beginning to change as new sites become known, as at Ringlemere (Parfitt & Needham 2007; Marzinzik 2011).

There is a general parity in terms of the numbers of each type of site found in East and West Sussex (Table 7.1). The exception is the relative number of settlements. Only two sites are recorded in East Sussex, at Itford Farm in Beddingham parish and the settlement on Rookery Hill, Bishopstone, established within the 5th century and with at least one 7th- to 8th-century building. The remaining 19 settlements (often just a single building) are located in modern-day West Sussex and are contemporary with or later than the two sites in East Sussex. The site at Botolphs produced two sunken-floored buildings whose date of abandonment was indicated by late 5th- to early 6th-century pottery.

Site type	East Sussex	West Sussex
All types	121	114
Cemeteries	47	32
Isolated burials	31	24
Find-spots	26	34
Settlements	2	19
Other	15	5

Table 7.1 Known Early Anglo-Saxon site types in Sussex

Within the cemetery and isolated burials category some 1400 individuals are recorded for the whole county, together with approximately 2600 associated artefacts (including the St Anne's Road material). The major and unexpected feature that has emerged from the data-collection exercise is that the ratio of burials between East and West is broadly comparable at 4:3, yet the ratio of the number of associated artefacts is almost 3:1 in the favour of East Sussex (Table 7.2).

	East Sussex	West Sussex
Individuals in burials	800	600
Objects in burials	1900	700

Table 7.2 Burials and associated artefacts in East and West Sussex

It is this disparity in the deposition of wealth that will require detailed explanation in the longer term, but one might comment on the absence of richly furnished later 6th-century cemeteries in West Sussex and the generalised spread throughout Sussex of poorly furnished secondary interments, reusing earlier barrows, that may well have been contemporary with, or later than, the better-furnished cemeteries of St Anne's Road, Alfriston and Saxonbury.

The greatest accumulation of new data has come from the recording of metal-detected finds under the auspices of the Portable Antiquities Scheme. For material dated to the period AD 400–600, by November 2007 only five new find-spots of Early Anglo-Saxon material were recorded from West Sussex compared to 18 from East Sussex, reflecting the spatial imbalance in the distribution of objects noted for the cemetery sites. The group of 18 includes several early brooch types, mainly coming from the Lower Ouse valley and the areas towards Eastbourne, together with Kentish-made and Frankish imports dating to the 6th century. Importantly, the metal detectorists have recovered a small number of very early Saxon metalwork objects, probably imported from the Elbe–Weser coastlands, though unfortunately nothing is known of the buried contexts from which they were undoubtedly recovered. A supporting-arm brooch (Perlberg type) from the Willingdon/Jevington downland area to the west of Eastbourne is matched by a hybrid supporting-arm brooch from the Keymer area. For the purposes of dating, the manufacture of such brooches is likely to be within the first third of the 5th century (in Böhme's *Stufe* II, c AD 380–420: Böhme 1974) but deposition in burials in lowland Britain could occur later within the first half of the century. A metal-detected chip-carved decorated brooch said to be from the Ouse flood plain at Hamsey, just to the north of Lewes, would also be an import from north-west Germany and is contemporary with the Nesse-type equal-arm brooch form as found at Riensförde, Lower Saxony and placed in Böhme's *Stufe* III. *Stufe* III has been positioned in the middle third of the 5th century and deposition within the second half of the 5th century seems probable for this object from Hamsey. These items hint at the potential for other early finds to come to light, which might match those from sites in the Thames Basin such as Orpington and Mucking. However, as there has so far been a lack of secure contexts for the Sussex finds it is difficult to extrapolate much from this material. The faceted cast bow brooch from St Anne's Road burial G779, with its similarities to the supporting-arm brooches (see Chapter 5.1 and Fig 4.35, no 250), therefore provides a unique opportunity to assess such a find in context. The atypical costume positioning of the two

punch-marked disc brooches in this burial, vertically aligned on the chest, and the use of a copper-alloy dress or cloak pin on the opposing shoulder to the bow brooch suggest an imported costume form. Indeed, comparable disc brooches are noted from the region of France between Calais and Le Havre (Soulat 2009, 43), part of the zone of Anglo-Saxon settlement around the coast of the English Channel. Burial G779 was on the north-western edge of the excavated area and is discussed further below in the context of other possible 5th-century burials at St Anne's Road. Distribution patterns show that those artefacts from graves and find-spots which are unambiguously of 5th-century manufacture or deposition, and which might be taken to represent the very earliest Germanic and Romano-British interactions, occur more frequently in East Sussex. There is a small cluster around Highdown between the Adur and the Arun and a more spatially extended group from Eastbourne to the Ouse. That so much of the demonstrably early material should be female-associated artefacts would suggest an early phase of settlement by family groups, or indeed the exogamous marriage of women from the Germanic homelands to a new domicile settled initially by men, possibly as part of a military group.

To conclude, the Saxon settlement of the territory of the Regni within East Sussex, but no further east than Eastbourne, appears to have been a homogeneous event of short duration. There is no reason to dismiss the concept of territory being ceded to the first Saxons, particularly as the archaeological evidence now points to the core area being the Ouse–Cuckmere block of downland. The evidence available now implies a high density of sites, perhaps at intervals of 1 km here, with communities exploiting similar parallel tracts of Chalk Down landscape but also having access to limited alternative soils in the river valleys and on the greensand bench between the scarp of the South Downs and the intractable Wealden clays to the north. This distribution suggests common agricultural regimes with some cereal production on arable, reusing existing field systems on land that was becoming marginal during the Early Anglo-Saxon period. It is possible that an increasingly dominant aspect of food production for these new communities was pastoral farming with both cattle and sheep/goat as well as swine, which could be pastured in the Wealden dens, as indicated by the place-name and later manorial evidence. The earliest sites seem to have been founded within the second half of the 5th century rather than earlier. The probable exception to this is the isolated West Sussex site at Highdown, with its small group of possible post-Romano-British inhumations, its unique small group of women wearing

early applied disc brooches (not matched in East Sussex) and its wide range of Quoit Brooch Style metalwork typical of the earliest horizons of Anglo-Saxon burial in southern England (Welch 1976). Other sites in East Sussex were perhaps founded a generation later, but unless it is possible to excavate a whole cemetery (and it is noted that the full extent of St Anne's Road has not been determined) in order to establish its complete date range, it is a hazardous task to assign secure dates to county-wide material, although relative phasing can be achieved. A comprehensive review of the dating of the 1400 known burials was undertaken by the 'Beyond the Tribal Hidage' project team, and this has served to refine the dating and phasing as a more secure basis for interpretation. Metal-detector finds do suggest the possibility of sites within East Sussex being established before the middle of the 5th century, but without full contexts for such finds it is not possible to ascertain whether these are newly arrived or curated items. After the initial phase of settlement, the East Sussex Saxon communities appeared to expand out of their original territory before the end of the 5th century. The next major change took place in the 7th century, when new cemeteries replaced those founded in the 5th or early 6th centuries (but no later), as in the parish of Alfriston and within the environs of Eastbourne.

7.3 SITE LOCATION SELECTION

Stuart Brookes

South-eastern England is characterised by a number of separate, sharply contrasted regions defined by both specific topographical features (determined by geology, flora, relief) and cultural phenomena (such as field systems, settlement patterns, agrarian history, place names and so on). These physiographic regions, or *pays*, are crucial to understanding patterning in the evolution of human settlement in the region, as they describe not only the various interactions between people and their environment, but also the structures of society in space. *Pays* are the result, in other words, both of the routine day-to-day activities of people in the past and of the ways in which these economies were managed, controlled and organised. Use of this perspective makes visible some key patterns in the distribution of funerary evidence of 5th- to 7th-century Anglo-Saxons in the south-east region as a whole. Cemeteries cluster almost exclusively in the areas encircling the Weald, which itself forms a distinctive area of heavy soils and high-density woodland. To the north and south of the Weald the densest regions for Anglo-Saxon burial are the well-drained Chalk and Clay-with-Flints geologies of the North and South

Downs *pays*. Less common, but possibly longer-lived, evidence comes from the fertile coastal plains of north Kent and from Brighton westwards in Sussex, and from the better soils of Wealden Greensand and Gault Clay vales that define the Vale of Holmesdale of Kent and the foot of the South Downs. Tantalising evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement comes from these areas in the form of certain place-name elements and archaeological finds. Place names that contain topographical elements and those which end in *hām* are thought to be early, and find in Sussex, just as in northern Kent, a close correlation with rich coastal soils, such as the lowlands north-west of Selsey and the coastal strip and scarp foot between the mouths of the Arun and Adur, and also north of the Downs in the western Rother valley (Dodgson 1966; 1973; Welch 1983, 229–52). Although this distribution is partially reflected by 5th-century archaeological evidence in Kent, and the site of the Highdown cemetery by Worthing, early finds are also known from the tract of landscape to the east of the lower courses of the River Ouse towards Eastbourne. This pattern of settlement is directly comparable with that from eastern Kent, where 5th- and early 6th-century cemeteries and burials are known also from downland behind Dover and Folkestone.

The distribution of Early Anglo-Saxon evidence has highlighted the importance of coastal access points, which were used during the primary phases of settlement, but shows also that optimum habitats were actively sought out. These same areas witnessed continued settlement during the 6th century with additional expansion into more marginal landscapes taking place over the course of the Early Anglo-Saxon period (Brookes 2007b; 2010). The evidence for cemeteries and burials of this period suggests a strongly demarcated funerary landscape (Semple 2014), with little to indicate colonisation in Sussex north of the Downs beyond the Lower Greensand and to the east of Eastbourne amongst the Pevensey Levels and coastal Wealden areas. If burial sites can be equated with settlement, and the evidence from various sites elsewhere strongly suggests that this is the case, then the St Anne's Road material is located at the eastern limits of Saxon settlement in Sussex. Geographically, the Eastbourne location finds parallels on the north side of the Weald, with the cemeteries of Saltwood, Lympne Bellevue and Aldington, Court-le-Street at the western edge of the Kentish zone of settlement.

As well as aiding the classification of cemeteries the concept of *pays* draws attention to these kinds of relationship between contrasting regions, which are seen to underlie the territorial patterns of Anglo-Saxon settlement. Various authors, from Jolliffe in the 1920s onwards, have argued

that early medieval communities arranged themselves to exploit a range of complementary landscapes from lowland to upland (Jolliffe 1933). These parcels of bundled landscape are central to understanding the regional forms of social and economic structure of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the south-east. Communities throughout the region, as represented by their cemeteries, appear to have been consciously located in predictable locations determined by topography, geology and aspect (Harrington & Welch 2014). In virtually all instances they command viewsheds over low-lying river banks, coastal lands or marsh (Fig 7.1). They often utilise easily worked geological outcrops of Chalk or gravel, and are typically found on the sloping ground of low spurs.

The repetition of these constructed cultural landscapes must be understood as the result both of pragmatic concerns underlying settlement distributions and of a deeper psychology. Although there exists only an imperfect archaeological record, inhumation and mixed-rite cemeteries appear in the main to have been sited close to settled communities – for example, Mucking (Hamerow 1993), West Stow (West 1985), Millfield (Scull & Harding 1990) and West Heslerton (Powlesland 2000). It follows that these buried communities not only physically represent the giant family of the settled dead but also reflect the manifold relationships made by the living with their dead. In interpreting the location of the St Anne's Road cemetery, therefore, it is necessary to consider its relationship to a wider economic landscape of which these were occupants, and the potential ways in which these dead were used to inhabit this area.

As elsewhere in south-eastern England the St Anne's Road community was situated in a position suitable to exploit a variety of resources from the surrounding land and sea. Reconstruction of the late Roman coastline emphasises the significant location of the cemetery above the sheltered lagoon of the Pevensey embayment (Cracknell 2005, 131). The St Anne's Road community occupied a position close to the important maritime trading routes along the south coast from Dover, the shortest crossing point of the Channel, down to the Isle of Wight and the British West further beyond. They probably also overlooked a beach or tidal inlet that would have provided a stopping-off place along these dangerous coastal waters. Fluctuating sea levels and silting may eventually have marooned them inland. Nevertheless, during the 5th and 6th centuries the community was ideally located to utilise local dryland and lowland soils for pasture and/or cultivation, as well as the estuarine, littoral and marine environments of the Hampden Park area and south coast. Given this apparently strategic location it is of some significance that

Fig 7.1 Cumulative viewshed produced from a hypothetical coastal route along the Eastbourne seaboard.
Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

the Early Roman trackway and associated field system appear not to have continued in use through the Early Anglo-Saxon period. The likely terminus of this route, the field systems of Bullock Down, similarly reveals little evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon exploitation, suggesting that the diverse resource base adopted by the Saxon community did not include common pasture on the Downs above Eastbourne (Drewett 1982). The implications of this finding are that population density around Eastbourne was either low enough to allow for pasturing on prime agricultural soils, with only minimal exploitation of upland, or that the implementation of subsistence regimes was not the inhabitants' primary economic activity and means of social reproduction.

The location of the St Anne's Road cemetery at the upper limit of the settled landscape has further implications regarding the symbolic setting of the dead. Recent writings have suggested that early medieval cemeteries were deliberately placed so as to occupy a physical presence in social experience (Williams 2006). Virtually all cemeteries of the period constituted visible monuments of commemoration, either through the use of earthworks such as barrows and burial mounds, grave structures and enclosures, or simply by virtue of their proximity to main routes and natural topographical features (Hogarth 1973; Shephard 1979; Carver 2002; Brookes 2007c). A characteristic common to many cemeteries of the 5th and 6th centuries is the reuse of prehistoric monuments, which often appear to have acted as a focus for commemoration with succeeding burials inserted into the

funeral landscape surrounding them (Semple 2014). The presence of a Bronze Age ring-ditch in the 1991 excavations to the north of the cemetery suggests that there may well have been such a topographic focus at Eastbourne (Stevens, P 1992). Although the excavations detailed in this report were unable to reveal further evidence of such reuse, the arrangement of some of the excavated burials similarly hint at conscious alignment with earlier roadside features and field boundaries.

This impression of a ritualised landscape is heightened by the presence of the Early Roman trackway leading upslope and terminating at the cemetery. Without corroborating archaeological evidence the continued use of this route in the early medieval period can be only tentatively surmised. However, there is a suggestion that it demarcated the south-western extent of burial, and this, coupled with its continued topographical utility, points to its role as a processional routeway. Located on the crest and south-east-facing slope of St Anne's Hill the cemetery commands views over the entire Pevensey embayment. This burial location may have therefore borne significance for any of the communities occupying the lagoon, from Cooden in the east to Herstmonceaux in the north. Around the edge of the South Downs scarp further cemeteries are known, spaced at intervals of approximately 5–6km and with similar visible locations for movement along the Roman road from Pevensey to Lewes. The visibility of the St Anne's Road cemetery primarily as a marker of a safe haven

along a treacherous coast for maritime traffic approaching from the east cannot be underestimated.

In light of these varied landscape associations, the proximity of the cemetery and ancient routeway to the possible meeting place of the Domesday hundred of Eastbourne (Anderson 1939, 97–6; below, 7.4) is also highly significant. Recent excavations at Saltwood in Kent, in advance of the High Speed 1 rail scheme (CTRL) route, revealed a similar combination of features (Booth et al 2011, 348–67). The Saltwood site consisted of several late 5th- to 8th-century cemeteries of about 219 individuals arranged in four plots around the intersection of two routeways of late Iron Age and Roman date. Further evidence suggested the site may have retained local significance over a long timescale. A number of pits to the western and eastern ends of the excavated area, as well as stray finds from the topsoil, attested to sporadic non-funerary occupation of the site through the middle and late Anglo-Saxon periods after burial at the cemeteries had ceased. Moreover, place-name evidence suggested that this material may relate to the use of the locale as the meeting place of the Domesday hundred of Heane (*Hen* 1086, *Henhāh' dr'* 1168–9, from the OE **hægen* 'an enclosure' (Smith 1956a, 215; Cullen 1997, 207, 209)). Even today, Heane Wood Barn is located less than 250m south-west of the western cemetery and it remains possible that some of the linear features, particularly in the western end of the excavation, represented the 'enclosure' referred to by the place name.

The evidence from Eastbourne is less convincing than that from Saltwood, but certain affinities are still worthy of note. The focus of three of the Saltwood burial groups on Bronze Age barrows, the clear influence on the cemetery layout of the ancient routeways leading up to and through the site and the position of the cemetery on a shelf of land below the scarp of the North Downs – all these factors suggest a topographical rationale comparable to that of the St Anne's Road complex. A recent survey (Brookes in prep) has found that around 35% of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Kent and Sussex may be correlated with the meeting places of hundreds recorded in the Domesday Book, an association for which Saltwood is the archetype. These sites appear to demonstrate the long-lived significance of places in forming community-identities, as pagan-period 'folk' cemeteries and later as centres of administration and dispute-settlement. To this corpus of sites may possibly also be added the evidence from St Anne's Road.

7.4 A TOPONYMIC ANALYSIS OF SIX PARISHES AROUND EASTBOURNE, EAST SUSSEX

John Baker

There have been several treatments of Sussex place names (eg, Roberts 1914; Mawer & Stenton 1929–30; Gover 1975; 1997). The two-part study by Mawer and Stenton for the English Place-Name Society is the most comprehensive of these, especially with regard to place names of medieval origin, and it is used as the basis of the following discussion. Readers are directed to this work for a fuller account of forms and etymologies. Dodgson (1978) provides a reappraisal of the Sussex material in the light of the major revision of theories on place-name chronology and the ground-breaking work on topographical place names that was begun in the 1960s (Gelling 1997; Gelling & Cole 2000). Mawer and Stenton omitted much of the micro-toponymy of Sussex, especially field names, and the present analysis is also limited to place names for which medieval forms survive. The site that forms the subject of this synthesis lies within the ecclesiastical parish and former hundred of Eastbourne, and the following notes are based on an analysis of the place names in that and the adjacent parishes of East Dean, Friston, Jevington, Westham and Willingdon. Twenty place names within these six parishes are noted in the Domesday survey and a further three are recorded in documents that purport to be earlier, but not in Domesday itself. (The *ealdan heðe* of Sawyer 1968, cat no 708, for which there are no later forms, and Glynleigh, noted in *ibid*, cat no 527 and then in post-Conquest sources, are included here on the basis that their first mentions are in documents thought to be authentic even if they survive only in late medieval copies. Horsey and the lost name Lamport are both mentioned in the MS Chronicle of Fécamp Abbey under the year 1054 (Round 1899, 76–7); Horsey also occurs in the Domesday survey.) Of these early-recorded names (which do not include Friston and Westham), 12 have topographical and nine have habitative generics, while two may be group names. A further 51 place names in the Eastbourne area first appear on record in post-Conquest sources written down by the end of the medieval period. It is difficult and perhaps unwise to place too much emphasis on the chronological implications of different place-name types (Gelling 1997, 253–5), but it may be possible to draw out some general information about the nature of Anglo-Saxon settlement in the Eastbourne area from the local toponymy.

Place names that consist of pre-English elements (ie, they contain elements from languages spoken in Britain before the arrival of Germanic settlers), those comprised of early

Latin loanwords (as discussed in Gelling 1997, 63–86) and those that refer to British people are all likely to belong to an early stratum of English nomenclature (cf Copley 1986, 74). Although the date at which such place names were first used by Old English speakers may vary slightly across the country, they represent names in use during the period at which Old English replaced Brittonic as the local language, and cannot easily be the result of a later phase of place-name replacement. In the present study area, there are very few such names. There are, for instance, no known pre-English place names or place names that make reference to British people. Roberts (1914) took Wannock in Jevington (*Walnoch* 1086, *Wanno(c)* (k) 13th century, *Wanhoc* 1215, *la Wennok* 1256) to belong to the latter category, deriving it from OE *walh* 'Briton' (gen pl *wala*) and a proposed OE **hnoc* 'nook', but it is much more likely to be a river name consisting of a diminutive form of OE *wann*, and meaning 'little wan one' (Mawer & Stenton 1929–30, 423). The absence of such names does not mean that Germanic culture arrived necessarily early or late in the Eastbourne area, only that the level of cultural interaction with pre-English communities, or the degree of survival of early place-name formations was low. There are, however, three place names that may contain significant Latin loanwords. Bedford Well (*Bedefonte*, *Bedefountwell* 1486) is probably a compound of OE *byden* 'vessel, tub, butt' and **funta* (a loan ultimately from Latin *fontāna*), also found in the names Bedfont (Greater London) and Bedmond (Hertfordshire) and perhaps referring to a Romanised spring with a vessel of some kind for collecting water (Cole 1985; Rumble 1989; Gelling 1997, 83–6). Tas Combe (*Tottscampe*, *-compe* 1261) seems to have OE *camp* as second element, a loanword from Latin *campus* and a term that may perpetuate a district name learnt from Latin speakers, perhaps referring to stretches of uncultivated land in close proximity to Roman high-status settlements (Gelling 1997, 74–8). It is worth noting, however, that Gelling (ibid, 77) also allows for the possible later development of a meaning 'enclosure', which is the sense found in the equivalent loanwords in Frisian and Continental Saxon. The first form is probably too early for the second element to be related to Modern English *camp*, which denotes a place of temporary lodging (Simpson & Wiener 1989, 'camp, n.2') and is sometimes used in place names to signify prehistoric enclosures. (This use is not recorded before the 16th century.) Kitson (in prep) believes that *camp* in charter bounds usually denotes a field of battle. The first element appears to be an undocumented personal name, OE **Tott*, but the site has commanding views eastwards, and the prehistoric enclosure

just at the top of the slope on which Tas Combe stands has good views to the north and to a lesser degree the west. In light of this, it is conceivable that the first element derives from OE **tōt* (gen sg **tōtes*) 'lookout' (also undocumented but evidenced in Middle English and in many place names), or from a functional title **Tōt*, denoting 'a watchman'. Finally, Mawer & Stenton (1929–30, 430) suggest that the lost Lamport (*Lantport* 1054, *Langport* a. 1107) contains OE *port* in the sense 'harbour', as a borrowing from Latin *portus*, noting an apparent absence of a town or village street here and thus ruling out OE *port* 'market town'. However, the former sense is generally only found in place names where *port* forms the first element (Gelling 1997, 78–9), and the compound *langport* is well evidenced elsewhere in England, where the sense is usually given as 'long market town' (Ekwall 1960, 285 *sub* Lamport). Ekwall (1936, 180–82) suggests that the compound might denote a roadside market-place used periodically, and this would explain the apparent absence of settlement. It may be significant that the *ealdan beðe* or 'old landing place' of the bounds of Easthall (East Hale; S 708) was probably located somewhere in this same general area.

Of the topographical place names mentioned in Domesday or earlier, three are recorded in simplex form in Domesday: Eastbourne itself (*Borne*, *Burne* 1086), East Dean (*Dene*, *Esdene* 1086) and The Horns in Westham (*Orne* 1086, *Hornam* 12th century). This type is not common among major place names and forms only a very small part of the corpus of early place names assembled by Cox (1976). It may be suggested that the names were sufficiently distinctive locally (and perhaps regionally) not to have required a qualifying element before the 11th century (when they were written down), perhaps because of their importance in the area. Eastbourne, at least, was used as the name of a wider district as well as of a settlement, and does not seem to have been distinguished by the addition of East- until the 13th century. Most of the topographical elements fall into two groups: those that refer to locations within wetlands and those that refer to features typical of uplands. This is no surprise, given the local topography. In the first category are place names containing OE *ēg* and *hamm*, both of which can refer to patches of raised and dry land surrounded or hemmed in by wetlands (in this case a reference to the Levels). Examples include Horsey, Langney and Hankham (all on record by 1086), as well as Hydneye, St Anthony's Hill (*Antenye* 1249), Rickney and Hobney (all *ēg*), Westham, Puslingham and Ham Shaw (all *hamm*). The Horns (*Orne* 1086, *Hornam* 12th century) perhaps also refers to a hill projecting into the Levels. On the higher land to the

north and west Domesday records Willingdon and East Dean, which contain OE *dūn* 'hill' and *denu* 'valley'. Also in this area are the later-recorded Grovedown (*dūn*), Crowlink and The Links (OE *hlinc* 'bank, ledge'), Peakdean (*denu* 'valley'), Motcombe and Combe Hill (OE *cumb* 'broad valley'). The lost name Grey Nore in Eastbourne contains OE *ōra* 'bank, ridge', and Cudnor, a lost name near Hankham, may be a rare toponymic instance of OE *ōfer* 'bank, shore' (cf Gelling & Cole 2000, 199–200), perhaps marking a location suitable for landing small craft. Finally, a small number of early-recorded local names make reference to woodland, including Glynleigh and Turfleigh, which both contain OE *lēah* 'woodland clearing', and Summerdown (*Somerdenne* 1327), from OE *denn* 'woodland pasture'. Wannock is a river name.

The St Anne's Road cemetery is located in the part of Eastbourne known as Upperton (*Uppetun* 1176, *Huberton* 1198–1216, *Opertone* 1285, *Oppertune* 1296, *Up(p)etonne* 1327), originally one of the tithings of the Eastbourne hundred. This is a habitative place name in OE *tūn*, an element that seems to have been in use in place-name formation right up to the end of the Anglo-Saxon period, but which need not indicate late coining in all cases. The first element seems to be OE *upp*, *uppe* (Smith 1956b, 227), perhaps alternating with ME *upper* (although the adjective is not on record before c 1400; Kurath et al 1956–2001). The usual sense of *upp* is 'up, higher up', but it is difficult to identify the referent. Although some of the roads leading into Upperton are impressively steep, it is unlikely that the settlement was markedly higher than the early centre of Eastbourne and it might be considered lower than nearby Beverington (*Bevringtontone* 1086) and Hockington (*Hokynnton* 1442). Jones (2012), however, notes the close association of places called Upton with royal estates, and suggests that the former may have been the centres of hunting lands.

Other habitative place names are worth noting. Upperton is, in fact, one of 13 *tūn* names in this small area. Dittons and Ratton lie on low ground to the north of Upperton, while Hockington, Jevington, Broughton, Friston and Wigden's Bottom (a possible *tūn* name, but also perhaps manorial in origin; cf Gilbert de *Wyggeton* 1327) form a line from north-west of Upperton, along the Downs, to the coast. Another five *tūn* names are now lost – Beverington, Chollington and Yeverington in Eastbourne, and Bechington and Westburton in Friston. Their locations are unclear. In addition to these and the lost *Lamport*, two OE *wīc* 'dependent (specialised) settlement' place names lie close to the centre of old Eastbourne – Northwick (now Green Street), just under 1km to the west of the cemetery, and Upwick, a few hundred metres to the south

of Northwick – while Teddard's Barn in Jevington (*Tedeurda* a.1189 (1316)) contains OE *word* 'enclosure'. The lost Southall in Willingdon (*Suthall(e)* 1316) is taken by Mawer and Stenton to be OE *suð-heall* 'the southern hall', but could go back to a topographical place name *suð-halh* 'the southern nook'. OE *heall* is rare in place names, but the early forms of East Hale in Eastbourne suggest that this does go back to OE *ēast* and *heall* 'east hall'. Given that it is located on the western side of the parish, it hints at a phase when it was administered from, or included, in the territory of settlements to the west. Southall lies to the north, so cannot take its name from its directional relationship with East Hale.

St Anne's Road cemetery lies about 500m from an important focal point preserved in the names Borough Lane (*Berg(h)* 1288), simplex OE *beorg*, a reference to the mound that may well have marked the location of the hundred meeting place (Mawer & Stenton 1929–30, 426 and n 3), and Motcombe (cf Robert de *Motecumbe* 1219), a name meaning 'the meeting-place valley'. At least from the 10th century, hundred meeting places were of fundamental importance to the efficient governance of the country. All freemen of the district (the hundred) were expected to assemble at this location every four weeks in order, among other things, to witness and participate in the settlement of disputes and the regulation of legal transactions. Anderson (1939, 97–6) suggests on topographical grounds that Eastbourne was once part of Willingdon hundred. It is conceivable that the two hundreds originated as a single unit, but it is perhaps more likely that Eastbourne's meeting place was the earlier centre, given its proximity to an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, a characteristic of a number of long-serving assembly sites (above, 7.3). The place name Motcombe is also suggestive of a tradition of open-air assembly. It is noteworthy that the (perhaps) occasional market of Lamport would have been situated about 1km to the south, possibly in sight of the assembly, and may reflect the multiple functions that developed in such locales (Baker 2104, 1499).

Perhaps also relevant to the development of a periodic market is the *ealdan heðe* or 'old landing place' recorded in a charter for Easthall (963 (12th century) S 708). The bounds of Easthall follow the *burna* 'stream' eastwards to the sea and then pass south-west along the coast to the *ealdan heðe*. It has been suggested that the *burna* is the stream that gave its name to Eastbourne (Kelly 2001, 387–90), and this is usually taken to be the Bourne, which rises near the parish church (and therefore, of course, near the hundred meeting place). Although now mostly concealed in culverts, the stream used to cross the line of Bourne Street before flowing into a pool known

as Broadbourn (*Brodeborne* 1509) and draining through the shingle. This pool was adjacent to Sea Houses, about halfway between the Redoubt and the Pier (Wright 1902, 45–6; Mawer & Stenton 1929–30, 426; and see William Figg's map of 1816 (East Sussex Record Office, GIL/3/3/17/1) reproduced in Wright 1902, opp p 1). The lower stretch of the Bourne is also visible as a field boundary in Thomas Budgen's map of 1789 (British Library, OSD 93 (PT4)). Since the shoreline begins to rise sharply towards Beachy Head south-west of the Wish Tower, making it unsuitable for beaching boats and unloading cargo, it seems likely that the landing place was within 500m of the modern pier, which would locate it just below Lamport.

Finally, it is worth mentioning a number of possible – *ingas* (gen pl *-inga-*) formations, place names referring to folk or administrative groupings that arose probably sometime in the Early or Middle Anglo-Saxon periods (Dodgson 1966). Beverington, Jevington and Yeverington may well denote the *tūn* settlements associated with the followers of the eponymous **Beofor*, **Geofa* or **Gefhere*, while Peelings and Renching seem to be the settlements of 'the people of *Pydel* and **Rymic*' respectively. Such folk groupings may provide an idea of the organisation of governance prior to the formalisation of a hundredal system.

7.5 A COMPARISON OF THE ST ANNE'S ROAD COMMUNITY WITH CONTEMPORARY ADJACENT CEMETERIES IN EAST SUSSEX AND IN THE REGION OF SOUTHERN BRITAIN

In order to facilitate future research, each cemetery site referenced here includes the unique site code that was generated for the Early Anglo-Saxon Census, which will be made available on line through the Archaeology Data Service. The code is made up of three letters for the county, followed by three letters for the parish, hyphen, site type code and numeric sequence for the site type within the parish. Abbreviations for the site types are as follows: IC = inhumation cemetery; MC = mixed-rite cemetery; CC = cremation cemetery; BI = isolated inhumation burial; BC = isolated cremation burial. Hence the code for St Anne's Road cemetery is SsxEAS-MC1. Occasional reference is made in this section to the unpublished material excavated in 1991 by The Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology Society, as noted from an archive visit to the archaeology store at the Towner Art Gallery in 2007. It is believed that an additional 37 burials,

both inhumation and cremation, might be added to the corpus, although definitive statements can be made only after full publication of the 1991 archive.

Some elementary questions about the nature of the St Anne's Road community can now be addressed in the wider context of their adjacent contemporaries, based on the comprehensive regional data set of cemetery evidence held in the Early Anglo-Saxon Census (Fig 7.2). It has been possible partially to reconstruct a few of the unpublished site archives for cemeteries in the vicinity, thanks to the support of Wessex Archaeology (Thompson archive), Martin Welch (Selmeston) and Nick Stoodley (Rookery Hill notes and grave catalogue). The data can only be considered as preliminary, however, in advance of full publication. The key cemeteries with extensive data sets nearest to St Anne's Road are: The Sanctuary, Alfriston (SsxALF-IC2); Selmeston (SsxSMN-IC1); Rookery Hill, Bishopstone (SsxBPS-MC1) and Saxonbury, Lewes (SsxKNL-IC2). Other cemeteries have been identified from stray finds and burials, but have fewer detailed data available. These include: Crane Down, Jevington (Holden 1969); a further group of cemeteries at Alfriston and Alciston; the cluster of sites around Beddingham (including three inhumation graves and evidence for one cremation at The Comps (Chuter & Johnson in prep)), Glynde and Firle; inhumation and cremation burials in East Dean and Friston parish; the various elements of what were probably extensive and important sites around Lewes and South Malling at the junction with north–south and east–west routeways converging on the River Ouse crossing point (Harrington & Welch 2014, 84–7); and stray finds along the course of the Lower Ouse above the flood plain, indicating intensive Early Anglo-Saxon activity in this area.

Sites in coastal locations comparable to Rookery Hill are absent, but this may be a result of coastal erosion in the intervening period removing all evidence of their presence. It might be expected that a coastal lookout community would have been located at the mouth of the Cuckmere, at least, with perhaps another on the west bank of the Ouse at Newhaven related to the place name Meeching. Reference is also made here to the nearest contemporary cemetery to the east, Saltwood in Kent (KntSWD-IC1), at a distance of 50 miles across Romney Marsh, and to the most recently published West Sussex cemetery at Apple Down (SsxCPT-MC1) (Fig 7.3). As Fig 7.2 illustrates, the density of mixed-rite and inhumation cemeteries, together with other isolated burials, tails off considerably through Sussex towards the Pevensey Levels, with the greatest density between the rivers Cuckmere and Ouse. The space between the cluster of cemeteries around Eastbourne and the Cuckmere is particularly

Fig 7.2 Distribution of cemetery sites across East Sussex. Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

Fig 7.3 Distribution of cemetery sites in East and West Sussex and Kent. Based on Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2013

noticeable, although recent metal-detected finds (not shown on this map) may begin to hint at further funerary activity there. The attribution of Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery status to the poorly recorded sites of Hydneye and Holbrook Close cannot be fully substantiated, although both are plausible locations in the light of what is emerging about the criteria for cemetery placement in the period AD 400–700.

The date ranges for this cluster of Early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries (Table 7.3) are broadly homogeneous in commencing in the middle and last thirds of the 5th century, but only the largest sites, including St Anne's Road, continue into the 7th century. There is archaeological evidence that those sites not lasting beyond AD 630 may have another, later and poorly furnished cemetery in the vicinity. Certainly

there are other barrow cemeteries in the parish of Alfriston, although they are rather poorly datable. It is also possible that the communities relocated or failed completely. The most obvious example is the relocation of a cemetery and settlement from Rookery Hill on the downland to Bishopstone in the valley below as an adjunct of the widespread phenomenon of the 'Mid Saxon shuffle' (Thomas 2010). The date at which St Anne's Road went out of use is difficult to determine. Perhaps only 20 or so, mainly male, burials could be placed in the 7th century with any degree of conviction, based on the rather broad dating parameters of knife and buckle types, and these offer no assistance in assessing an end date (see below for the burial phasing methodology which attempts to incorporate all burials into any cemetery population analysis). Objectively, one need not necessarily extend the life of the St Anne's Road community much beyond the middle third of the 7th century, if at all. As a whole, Sussex has no burial comparable to the richly furnished, downland, barrow burials of Kent, such as Kingston Down and Sibertswold, of the first two thirds of the 7th century, with datable artefacts, and one can point only to the diminishing artefactual presence in Sussex burials to denote their possible later date (Table 7.3).

Site name	Site code	Date from AD	Date to AD
St Anne's Road, Eastbourne	SsxEAS-MC1	450	?700
Rookery Hill, Bishopstone	SsxBPS-MC1	450	600
Church Field, Selveston	SsxSMN-IC1	450	625
The Sanctuary, Alfriston	SsxALF-IC2	450	625
Saxonbury, Lewes	SsxKNL-IC2	490	630
Saltwood, Kent	KntSWD-IC1	400	750
Apple Down, Compton, West Sussex	SsxCPT-MC1	475	700
Highdown, Ferring, West Sussex	SsxFRG-MC1	450	600

Table 7.3 Dates of Saxon cemeteries in Sussex

An earliest start date for most of these cemeteries is assessed at *c* AD 450. This is not an absolute date, but is used to distinguish between those few sites nationally that have genuinely early 5th-century burials, such as at Dorchester-on-Thames, Oxfordshire, and those for which a mid 5th-century phase of inception is probable. For St Anne's Road, the likeliest early inhumation burials are listed in Table 7.4. Based on a visual inspection, possibly only one of the 1991 excavated burial assemblages could realistically be given such an early date.

Within Sussex as a whole, only the Highdown cemetery offers any potentially really early individuals (graves 30, 32, 47, 49, 53, 79, 82 and 178), interpreted (Welch 1983) as a cluster of British inhumations (above, 7.2) pre-dating the main

phase of furnished inhumation, which appears to have been a reasonably coherent phenomenon throughout the county.

Burial no	Sex	Age (years)	Date from (AD)	Date to (AD)
G380	U	12–17	425	500
G490	U	1–5	425	500
G206	U	1–5	450	500
G263	F	30–45	450	500
G649	?F	18–45+	450	500
G66	U	18–29	450	525
G686	M	35–45	450	500
G782	M	18–29	450	525
G752	?M	30–45	475	525
G786	F	45+	475	525
G811	M	18–29	475	525
G831	M	18–45	475	525

Table 7.4 St Anne's Road cemetery (SsxEAS-MC1): likeliest early inhumation burials

NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS BY PHASE

In order to make comparisons between communities and to assess their changing composition over time, the burials recorded in the Early Anglo-Saxon Census are all placed within discrete phases, based primarily on the date range of the grave-good assemblages. The phases used are:

- A *c* AD 450–575
- B AD 575–650
- C after AD 650

Inevitably only a minor proportion of burials in a cemetery can be dated with any degree of accuracy and then only within a time span of perhaps two to three generations, although finer dating is possible for rather more of the richly furnished Kentish burials. In order to attempt assessments of whole communities, those burials without appreciable dating evidence are randomly placed into a phase concurrent with the lifespan of the cemetery, assuming a generational length of 25 years. Thus, any cemetery with a life-use of AD 550–650 with 150 undated burials would have 50 randomly assigned to phase A and 100 to phase B, based on the number of 25-year units present for that part of the phase. There are certain riders associated with this process. The phasing parameters are based on the more closely datable Kentish burials, but are extrapolated to a region-wide basis but, bearing in mind the region-wide impact of Kentish material culture, this was found to produce sufficiently robust data for intra-regional comparison. The full extent of a cemetery is rarely determined through excavation, so a complete overview of a cemetery community is not achievable in absolute terms. The presence of damaged cremation urns on a site, for example, indicates

even greater population numbers of uncertain date. There is no reason as yet to indicate that the cremation rite in Sussex did not continue into the 7th century. Nevertheless, sufficient data can be generated to make comparisons between contemporary groups in terms of certain of their attributes, such as wealth, regional contacts and so on. Precise numbers may not be present, but general temporal and spatial trends can be ascertained through this process.

On the basis of time span and community size, St Anne's Road would appear to be a steadfast and successful community. However, when the relative numbers of people present over time are considered, this seems a less likely assertion (see Table 7.5). Along with its contemporary communities in East Sussex, St Anne's Road exhibits a rapid falling off in burial numbers from phase A through to phase B and is barely present after AD 650. In Kent, by contrast, Saltwood's population may have expanded substantially in this middle phase. A similar trajectory of declining population is evident at Highdown, although this view may be altered eventually in the eventual light of the publication of the 1987 rescue excavation (the material held at Worthing Museum does not obviously present itself as later, however).

Site code	Phase A		Phase B		Phase C		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
KntSWD-IC1	30	13	127	58	61	29	220
SsxALF-IC2	103	76	31	24	0	-	135
SsxBPS-MC1	95	81	20	19	0	-	116
SsxCPT-MC1	94	50	58	31	36	19	189
SsxEAS-MC1	154	71	49	22	14	7	217
SsxFRG-MC1	178	87	26	13	0	-	199
SsxKNL-IC2	22	66	11	34	0	-	33
SsxSMN-IC1	23	74	8	26	0	-	31

Table 7.5 Comparison of burial numbers and percentages by phase of East Sussex cemeteries

Apparently only the downland site at Apple Down in West Sussex retained a viable population on the same site beyond the middle of the 7th century. It seems to have been more remote than its contemporaries, located on the Chalk downland near a high-level trackway running along the crest of the Downs. Five miles to the south was the Roman town of Chichester, which by then was deserted. The area between may well have been forested and marshy and it is likely that the coastal Roman road from Chichester towards the next Saxon Shore fort at Portchester was no longer viable. Apple Down can therefore be characterised as an essentially rural, agrarian community, occupying a niche location that had access to a range of environmental resources on the Downs and north into the Weald. It was similar in material culture content and

relative wealth to, for example, Market Lavington, Wiltshire (Williams & Newman 2006) or Weston Colley, Hampshire (Stoodley 2011). The foundation phases of many of these communities have produced examples of an early brooch type, such as the Jutlandic bow brooch at Apple Down or the supporting-arm brooch from Weston Colley, but there seems to have been little overt material wealth amongst the community in the later phases. Apple Down's location sits in contrast to the sites listed for East Sussex, all of which are located on major routeways parallel to the coast, adjacent to rivers or with access to cross-Wealden roads. It is in the context of the demise or reconfiguration of these communication networks that the changing rationale for and viability of these communities in the 7th century may rest.

MATERIAL CULTURE PROVENANCES

It might be expected that St Anne's Road should conform to an emerging pattern of material culture presences usually associated with cemetery communities in Saxon areas. But what, indeed, does characterise a 'normal' Saxon cemetery? One might suggest a numerical dominance of artefacts emanating from that material culture, yet all cemeteries, regardless of location and region, incorporate non-local and foreign artefacts. What was the social role of these 'other' artefacts and how might they have influenced local power relationships through referencing to a wider and perhaps more forceful outside world? In the context of Kent, Sørensen (1997) has argued that 'Jutish' artefacts acted as important media for articulating unequal relationships between people as part of everyday experience. But what was this form of political advantage useful for? What social struggles are being expressed by these ideological symbols? And what kinds of power – economic, military or ideological – do they represent?

The coastal community of St Anne's Road drew on a range of cultural sources, as displayed in their burial assemblages. Approximately 400 artefacts were recorded for the 154 individuals of phase A. Whilst the bulk of this material can be designated as regionally produced – for example, pottery vessels, knives, iron dress fittings and most weaponry – a rather restricted range of other provenanced material is also present. Seventy objects within 31 burials are described as 'imported' artefacts, mainly beads and brooches. Demonstrably Saxon cultural material is present in the form of seven saucer brooches from five burials, yet curated Roman material is also represented by 13 examples. An Anglian-type cruciform brooch is complemented by a rare pot stamp (E 1di; Chapter 6.4), more usually found in Anglian regions. The number of

brooches in total (30) appears to be meagre, particularly in comparison to nearby sites – The Sanctuary, Alfriston, for instance, has 53, including 18 saucer brooches from ten burials. Yet in this phase St Anne's Road has 50% more individuals than Alfriston. Rookery Hill produced a minimum of seven saucer brooches from five burials amongst a burial community of 95 individuals. Saxonbury, Lewes yielded five brooches from three phase A burials, whilst the South Malling group at Earwig Corner, Lewes (SsxSML-IC3) produced five such brooches from three secure contexts. Thus the communities lying inland and adjacent to the major East Sussex inland routeways across the Weald to other Saxon areas appear to have had greater use for overtly Saxon material than the coastal communities such as St Anne's Road and Rookery Hill. Apple Down produced only five saucer brooches from three graves, out of a total of eight amongst 94 burials.

One might interpret the evidence to suggest that the Saxon cultural influence was not the major one at St Anne's Road in phase A. Yet Kentish cultural material, the nearest and most culturally vigorous independent style, also makes a poor showing amongst the burial assemblages. If we pursue a little further the comparison between St Anne's Road, a coastal community with a few apparently wealthy burials exhibiting inter-regional links, and Apple Down, an essentially agrarian, perhaps lower-order community, it is clear that the types of object associated with these communities display differing trends. In the earliest phase A, St Anne's Road had a range of contacts, indicated by, for instance, material from Frankia and weapon types that were at their most common in the then powerful kingdom of Kent. Apple Down also had some Frankish material, most obviously the buckles from graves 22 and 31, although none were as significant as those found at St Anne's Road and there were no Kentish objects. Yet the single most important object from Apple Down is a bow brooch, clearly coming from the Continental homelands of the Jutish settlers into Kent. This brooch was well worn when it was deposited and probably indicates an earlier Jutish or Kentish marriage alliance with this otherwise overtly Saxon community, a link that was not followed up by later generations. In phase B, St Anne's Road produced only a limited range of regionally produced artefacts, such as belt buckles, knives and spearheads, together with some Kentish-type spearheads, yet from Apple Down came two glass vessels that are probably Frankish imports. By phase C, however, neither community had anything beyond everyday objects, demonstrating that Sussex as a whole was not party to the elite wealth that was current elsewhere in southern Britain at that time, such as the copper-alloy bowls

from the eastern Mediterranean, Frankish wheel-thrown pottery or the types of jewelled disc brooches made in a distinctive Kentish style. It is all the more frustrating that the wheel-thrown bowl from St Anne's Road, which is probably an import from Frankia, is both unassociated and undated (Fig 6.5, **P65**).

Although it is only with caveats regarding the construction and rationale behind burial tableaux that assertions as to the identities of particular ethnic individuals should be made, there is a case here for the presence of a Frankish woman in burial G655. Her assemblage would not look out of place in a cemetery on the Kent coast or along the Wantsum Channel and her presence here must be the result of a trading alliance cemented through exogamous marriage. Two males, one in G66 with a francisca and the other in G811 with a range of unusual artefacts, might also have been of Frankish origin, or at least have been more conversant with Frankish material culture than any other.

CEMETERY LAYOUT AND CONTENT

Adopting the revised dating scheme of the 'Beyond the Tribal Hidge' project, it is apparent that most – some 70.97% – of the 217 individuals belong to phase A, with decreasing numbers of interments in phases B (49 or 22.58%) and C (14 or 6.45%). In tune with this trend the cemetery occupied its greatest extent during the earliest phase, with a thinning out of burials in subsequent phases, which also saw a contraction of the cemetery further towards the north and west. It is likely that for all three phases the southern and south-eastern limits of the cemetery had been reached, and the contraction of phase C graves to the centre of the excavated area perhaps indicates the limits of cemetery by the later 7th century. It is noteworthy that during phase A the cremation burials occupied higher ground to the north of the complex, almost certainly continuing beyond the northern excavation edge.

The spatial organisation of the cemetery is in many respects characteristic of the period, with no overall plan, though displaying elements of patterned deposition. The very earliest burials, listed above, are either in a linear layout adjacent to the trackway or in a small cluster on the northern edge of the excavated area.

At the western edge of the excavated cemetery, at some distance from the main focus of burial, several graves may have been deliberately located in relation to each other to form short rows – for example, the group of four men (G1066, G1068 and the G1060 double burial) and a row comprising graves G1072, G1048, G1050 and G1052 (Fig 7.4). That these graves are not all contemporary reinforces the impression that they

were positioned deliberately at some distance from the others. Even more isolated are several graves in the south-eastern corner of the cemetery, all belonging to phase A and perhaps a development of the earliest focus of the cemetery.

Fig 7.4 Detailed plan of graves at the western edge of the excavated cemetery

The relative numbers of spearheads present per head of population in contemporary cemeteries in Sussex merits consideration, particularly for the period AD 475–575, the most intensive period of spearhead deposition (Table 7.6). Here the Eastbourne community were not particularly well furnished with spearheads, in contrast to their near neighbours at Alfriston, who had twice as many per head of population,

closely followed by Rookery Hill and Saxonbury. The unpublished cemetery at Selmeston takes on an even more militaristic aspect in the number and range of weapons present. On this evidence, the Eastbourne inhabitants do not appear to have been responsible for defending the boundary of a territory, with spearhead numbers more directly comparable to those at Highdown and Apple Down much further to the west.

Site	Site code	No of individuals	No of spearheads	Ratio of spears to head of population
Church Field, Selmeston	SsxSMN-IC1	23	16	1:1.5
Saxonbury, Lewes	SsxKNL-IC2	22	6	1:4
The Sanctuary, Alfriston	SsxALF-IC2	103	19	1:5
Rookery Hill, Bishopstone	SsxBPS-MC1	95	12	1:8
St Anne's Road, Eastbourne	SxEAS-MC1	184	17	1:11
Highdown, Ferring	SsxFRG-MC1	173	14	1:12
Apple Down, Compton	SsxCPT-MC1	94	5	1:19

Table 7.6 Relative numbers of spearheads present per head of population in contemporary cemeteries in Sussex, AD 475–575

GRAVE ORIENTATIONS

The site plan for St Anne's Road appears to show that the majority of the graves were not oriented west–east, which was the most frequent orientation for Early Anglo-Saxon inhumations, and clearly in use for the majority of the inhumations at Alfriston (Welch 1983). The following comments depend solely on the orientations given on the grave plans shown in the figures. These were noted to eight compass points only. Over the whole life of the site, of the 187 inhumations for which the head orientation was established, 70% were aligned to the south or south-west. Only 27% were aligned west–east and some minor variations within this. The few remaining were four head-to-the-north burials and two east–west inhumations. When compared by phase (AD 450–575; AD 575–650; after AD 650), no major shift in orientation preference could be ascertained apart from a slight increase in head-to-the-west burials in the late 6th to early 7th centuries (Fig 7.5).

This pattern is unusual in the context of Early Anglo-Saxon southern Britain as a whole, but also in Sussex. A survey of the relative proportions by county of the various burial orientations was carried out for the 'Beyond the Tribal Hidage' project, funded by the Leverhulme Trust, and selected findings are presented here (Harrington &

Welch 2014). Orientation data was collated from 23 of the more recently published sites, with a good geographical spread across southern Britain for the period AD 400–700 as a whole, giving a sample of 1149 entries (excluding St Anne's Road). These entries were adjusted to only eight compass points and are presented with the head position given first (Table 7.7).

Fig 7.5 Orientation of inhumation burials by phase

Grave orientation	No of graves	% of sample
W–E	781	68
S–N	150	13
NW–SE	87	8
SW–NE	73	6
N–S	23	2
SE–NW	28	2
E–W	7	1

Table 7.7 Sample of burial orientation across southern Britain for the period AD 400–700 (head position first), excluding St Anne's Road data

West–east orientations dominate throughout, though with a substantial number of south–north variant orientations (21%), and north–south variant orientations are very much in the minority. The geographical distribution of the various orientations is not even across this study region. The sample is drawn from eight counties, and can be characterised as being divided between

those counties with a relatively homogeneous set of orientations and those exhibiting greater diversity (Table 7.8).

County	Entries/sites	Orientation				
		W–E	S–N	NW–SE	SW–NE	Other
Berkshire/Oxfordshire	111/2	28	29	9	25	20
Dorset	12/1	12	0	0	0	0
Gloucestershire	248/2	239	0	2	6	1
Hampshire	167/4	92	65	0	8	2
Kent	256/2	166	0	69	10	11
Somerset	130/3	120	0	6	3	1
Sussex	184/7	102	50	1	14	17
Wiltshire	41/2	22	6	0	7	6
Total	1149/23	781 (68%)	150 (13%)	87 (8%)	73 (6%)	58 (5%)

Table 7.8 Comparison of burial orientations by county for the period AD 400–700, excluding St Anne's Road data

In this sample the absence of south–north burials in Kent is striking, with the principal alternative there being a variant of the conventional west–east orientation, at north–west–south–east. Similarly Gloucestershire, Somerset and Dorset, the far western parts of the study region, focus on the predominant alignment, suggesting a homogeneous grouping. Wiltshire, Berkshire with Oxfordshire, Hampshire and Sussex, on the other hand, form a broad central band through the study region and reveal a greater diversity containing most of the south–north burials sampled, a pattern reinforced by the evidence from St Anne's Road.

The collated data for grave orientation for Sussex (Table 7.9) now shows that variants of the head position to the south are in the majority there. Whether this regional pattern can be interpreted as reflecting a cultural one remains as open to question as the meaning of grave orientation itself. In very general terms, the relatively small sizes of the cemeteries in the central regions, particularly in comparison to the Kentish ones with over 200 burials, when set together with the diversity of the range of preferences made in the burial orientation, begin to identify a means for characterising regional difference in a manner other than one based on artefact style and provenance.

County	Entries/sites	Orientation				
		W–E	S–N	NW–SE	SW–NE	Other
Sussex (without St Anne's Road)	184/7	102	50	1	14	17
St Anne's Road	187/1	51	71	4	59	2
Revised Sussex	371/8	153	121	5	73	19

Table 7.9 Sussex burial orientation data for the period AD 400–700, including St Anne's Road cemetery

7.6 CONCLUDING REMARKS

Sue Harrington and Stuart Brookes

There are some surprising aspects to the St Anne's Road cemetery. It was in an obvious place to site a community in early medieval, as indeed also in Iron Age, times – ideally situated on an access point to a landward route along the south coast, offering a stopping-off place for vessels along the south coast, perhaps with some ship repair (based on the scant evidence of iron roves), and acting as a maritime marker. What is surprising, though, is that the community was not more Saxon in material culture, not wealthier, not more like Alfriston, only 15km to the west, or the richly endowed contemporary Isle of Wight cemeteries, and not more fiercely weaponed to protect the eastern edge of the Saxon kingdom. The St Anne's Road community was none of these things at any point.

However imperfect the evidence from written sources may be, the accounts of Ælle and the settlement of Saxons in Sussex attest to a critical transition in power from state governance to a highly fragmented political landscape. One commonly cited suggestion is that in the aftermath of the Roman military withdrawal in AD 410, regional power devolved to local elites occupying key locations in landscape, as indicated by Early Anglo-Saxon material of the late 5th and 6th centuries (Morris 1973; Welch 1993; Dumville 1995). Over the course of the 6th and 7th centuries – so the model goes – this deeply fragmented political landscape underwent a significant change in sociopolitical organisation. Part of this process saw the accumulation of wealth and power by an emerging elite, who claimed dominance over more extensive communities and extended their control over neighbouring territories wherever possible.

Evidence from St Anne's Road suggests that the community elicited passing concern from Frankish and Kentish interests and may have exercised local control over its resource base, but it does not seem to have developed beyond a brief flicker of importance in the middle third of the 6th century. This is a difficult community to characterise as one would expect it to have been more dominant in terms of its material culture if it were a central power base, yet it appears to have been of a lower echelon. Where was its network, and where was it facing? Apparently not inland, to the more overtly Saxon communities along the Roman road towards Lewes. Nor especially across the Channel to the Saxon communities along the north French coast (Soulat 2009). Nor indeed towards Kent, although in some respects the nearest Kentish cemetery at Saltwood is its best comparison in terms of grave goods and provenances. The community appears to have consisted of a people who cannot be characterised as a whole, but are marked rather by their lack of uniformity – a core of locally born

people mixed with a little of this, a little of that, using both cremation and inhumation rites, reusing local Roman artefacts, welcoming a Frankish woman arriving via Kent, the occasional Kentish person, the occasional Saxon woman, with some Anglian presence too, but generally people without extremes of material wealth – a middling community with an economy based on local resources and maritime trade. It fits also into a regional profile of burial orientation diversity within the area of Germanic settlement. The absence of the concentrations of weaponry that are so evident further to the west suggests a sense of security and that defence (or attack) was not a major problem. Isotopic analyses (Chapter 3.9) add a detailed layer of complexity to the history of this community, warranting further investigation and comparison on a wider geographical scale, but pointing at the very least to the diverse origins – local, regional and cross-Channel – of these people.

To whom did they owe allegiance? To Kent or to Sussex? On the one hand, the material culture suggests a community identity which was on the whole more closely allied with those of 'Saxon' areas, but people are often accustomed to the reach of more distant power, particularly when this takes the form of a smaller/weaker party aligning itself with authority further afield. People can see themselves as belonging to some larger entity (based on culture, tradition, law) or not, and when they do the conditions are created for vested interests (inside and outside) to manipulate their position to some advantage. Kent and Frankia were certainly the more dominant political forces in the 6th century.

The peripheral location of St Anne's Road, Eastbourne in relation to political centres to the north and west may in part explain the diversity and relative meagreness of its Early Anglo-Saxon assemblage. In this regard it is noteworthy that a similar regional diversity is also recognised amidst the Iron Age phases, when eastern Sussex lay well outside the more dominant Wessex culture province. Several recent authors have sought to explain these kinds of recurring pattern in regional history as reflecting natural factors of elevation, hydrology and land quality (Phythian-Adams 1993; Williamson 2008; 2013). Viewed from this geographical perspective, Eastbourne lies far from the heartland of a province that stretches along the Channel coast from Dorset to Romney Marsh; by virtue of its location, it was a long way from the underlying centres of activity.

On the other hand, studies of other regions have demonstrated that local communities had a remarkable durability despite the vagaries of overarching power (eg, Bassett 1989a, 21–3; Brookes 2011; Williamson 2013). Whilst authority may well have been passed between Roman, Saxon, Kentish

or Frankish overlords, this need not imply any long-lasting or catastrophic effect on the populations, settlements or landscape.

Viewed as a unit the landscape of the Eastbourne district comprised a varied resource-base supporting mixed farming, livestock herding and fishing. Early community place names such as Beverington and the lost Yeverington, either of which was perhaps the name of the St Anne's Road community, and nearby Jevington (where a further cemetery has been uncovered: Allen 2015) suggest that several local groups exploited the district. The territories of each can be tentatively related to that of later parishes. In the case of the St Anne's Road community, which lies in Eastbourne parish, but also Willingdon and Jevington to the north, the parishes are noticeably long and narrow, rising from the Pevensey embayment to the steep slopes of the Downs, so as to subdivide local resources evenly. The St Anne's Road cemetery lies central to Eastbourne parish as well as the Domesday hundred, with which it was broadly co-areal. The distinct possibility that a hundred meeting place lay in the vicinity of the cemetery, Borough Lane and Motcombe emphasises the centrality that this location played for local communities long after the cemetery had ceased being used for burial.

These considerations of centrality, accessibility and natural monumentality appear to have held for other periods as well. The Bronze Age barrow and secondary Anglo-Saxon burials uncovered in the 1991 excavations attest to both prehistoric and early medieval ritual appropriation of St Anne's Hill. In the Iron Age, the site seems to have acted as a centralised location for the bringing together of crops, some perhaps consumed in feasting when communities were assembled, some perhaps stored for later use and redistribution. Such collective activities were in many ways identity-shaping, and may also have fostered long-lived associations with St Anne's Hill. Whether or not enduring traditions were directly challenged by Roman reorganisation of the landscape, the coincidences of Bronze Age, Iron Age and early medieval ritual activities on St Anne's Hill are tantalising indications of the continuous reproduction of this place in the history of Eastbourne.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Abbreviations

Journal title abbreviations generally follow those of the Council for British Archaeology, except for:

SAC *Sussex Archaeological Collections*

SyAS *Surrey Archaeological Society*

Place of publication given where outside Britain

AASPS Archive of Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps, available online at <http://www.aasps.org.uk> (accessed 10 December 2015)

Åberg, N, 1926 *The Anglo-Saxons in England*

Ager, B, 1985 The smaller variants of the Anglo-Saxon Quoit brooch, *Anglo-Saxon Stud Archaeol Hist*, **4**, 1–58

Ager, B, 2002 Scarrington, Nottinghamshire: Anglo-Saxon gilded silver pin-head (2002 T120), in Department for Culture, Media and Sport, *Treasure Annual Report 2002*, 58–9

Albarella, U, 2007 The end of the Sheep Age, in Haselgrove & Moore, 389–402

Aldsworth, F, & Rudling, D, 1995 Excavations at Bignor Roman villa, West Sussex 1985–90, *SAC*, **133**, 103–88

Allen, D F, 1936 British tin coinage of the Iron Age, in *Transactions of the International Numismatic Congress, London* (eds J Allan, H Mattingly & E S G Robinson), 351–7

Allen, D F, 1971 British potin coins: a review, in *The Iron Age and its hill-forts: papers presented to Mortimer Wheeler on the occasion of his 80th year* (eds D Hill & M Jesson), Univ Southampton Monogr Ser, **1**, 127–54

Allen, T, 2015 A post-excavation assessment following an archaeological investigation on the route of a new water main between the Friston-to-Folkington water main and Cranedown Reservoir, near Polegate, East Sussex, unpub Kent Archaeol Projects rep

Anderson, O S, 1939 *The English hundred-names: the south-eastern counties*, Lunds Universitets Arsskrift, **37.1**, Lund

Annable, F, & Eagles, B, 2010 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Blacknall Field, Pewsey*, Wiltshire

Arnold, C J, 1982 *The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of the Isle of Wight*

Avent, R, & Evison, V I, 1982 Anglo-Saxon button brooches, *Archaeologia*, **107**, 77–124

Avery, M, 1993 *Hillfort defences of southern Britain*, BAR Brit Ser, **321**

Baker, J, 2014 The toponymy of communal activity: Anglo-Saxon assembly sites and their functions, in *Els noms en la vida quotidiana* (ed J Tort I Donada), Actes del XXIV Congrés Internacional d'ICOS sobre Ciències Onomàstiques, Annex, Secció 7, 1498–1509

Barber, L, 1998 An early Romano-British salt-working site at Scotney Court, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **118**, 327–53

Barber, L, 2002 The Anglo-Saxon pottery, in James, R, The excavation of a Saxon Grubenhaus at Itford Farm, Beddingham, East Sussex, *SAC*, **140**, 41–7

Barber, L, Gardiner, M, & Rudling, D, 2002 Excavations at Eastwick Barn, in *Downland settlement and land use: the archaeology of the Brighton bypass* (ed D Rudling), UCL Field Archaeology Unit Monogr Ser, **1**, London, 107–40

Barfield, L H, 1991 Hot stones: hot food or hot baths? in Hodder, M A, & Barfield, L H, *Burnt mounds and hot stone technology: papers from the Second International Burnt Mound Conference, Sandwell, 12–14 October 1990*, 59–67

Barrett, J, 1989 Food, gender and metal: questions of social reproduction, in *The transition from Bronze Age to Iron Age in Europe* (eds M L S Sørensen & R Thomas), BAR Int Ser, **483**, 304–20

Bass, W M, 1987 (1971) *Human osteology: a laboratory and field manual*,

3rd edn, Missouri Archaeol Soc Spec Pap, **2**, Columbia, Mo

Bassett, S R, 1989a In search of the origins of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, in Bassett 1989b, 3–27

Bassett, S R (ed), 1989b *The origins of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms*

Bedwin, O, & Holgate, R, 1985 Excavations at Copse Farm, Oving, West Sussex, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **51**, 215–45

Beek, G C van, 1983 *Dental morphology: an illustrated guide*

Bell, M G, 1977 Excavations at Bishopstone, Sussex, *SAC*, **115**, 1–299

Bell, M G, 1978a Saxon Sussex, in *Archaeology in Sussex to AD 1500* (ed P L Drewett), CBA Res Rep, **29**, 64–9

Bell, M G, 1978b Saxon settlements and buildings in Sussex, in Brandon, 36–53

Bennett, P, 1980 Excavations at 68–69A Stour Street, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **96**, 406–10

Bersu, G, 1940 Excavations at Little Woodbury, Wiltshire: Part 1, The settlement as revealed by the excavation, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **6**, 30–111

Birbeck, V, with Smith, R, Andrews, P, & Stoodley, N 2005 *The origins of mid-Saxon Southampton: excavations at Friends Provident St Mary's Stadium, 1998–2000*

Böhme, H W, 1974 *Germanische Grabfunde des 4. bis 5. Jahrhunderts zwischen unterer Elbe und Loire: Studien zur Chronologie und Bevölkerungsgeschichte*, Münchner Beiträge zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, **19**, Munich

Böhner, K, 1958 *Die fränkischen Altertümer des Trierer Landes*, Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit: Serie B, Die fränkischen Altertümer des Rheinlandes, Berlin

Bone, P, 1989 The development of Anglo-Saxon swords from the fifth to the eleventh century, in Hawkes, 63–70

Boon, G C, 1977 Gold-in-glass beads from the ancient world, *Britannia*, **8**, 193–207

Booth, P, Champion, T, Foreman, S, Garwood, P, Glass, H, Munby, J, & Reynolds, A, 2011 *On track: the archaeology of High Speed 1 Section I in Kent*, Oxford Wessex Archaeol Monogr, **4**

Boyle, A, Dodd, A, Miles, D, & Mudd, A, 1995 *Two Oxfordshire Anglo-Saxon Cemeteries: Berinsfield and Didcot*, Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr Ser, **8**

Boyle, A, Jennings, D, Miles, D, & Palmer, S, 1998 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Butler's Field, Lechlade, Gloucestershire: Vol 1, Prehistoric and Roman activity and grave catalogue*, Thames Valley Landscapes Monogr Ser, **10**

Bradley, R, 2003 A life less ordinary: the ritualization of the domestic sphere in later prehistoric Europe, *Cambridge Archaeol J*, **13**(1), 5–23

Brandon, P (ed), 1978 *The South Saxons*

British Library OSD 93 (PT4), available online at <http://www.bl.uk/onlinegallery/onlineex/ordsurvdraw/el/zoomify82183.html> (accessed 20 November 2015)

Brookes, S J, 2007a Boat-rivets in graves in pre-Viking Kent: reassessing Anglo-Saxon boat-burial traditions, *Medieval Archaeol*, **51**, 1–18

Brookes, S J, 2007b *Economics and social change in Anglo-Saxon Kent, AD 400–900: landscapes, communities and exchange*, BAR Brit Ser, **431**

Brookes, S J, 2007c Walking with Anglo-Saxons: landscapes of the living and landscapes of the dead in Early Anglo-Saxon Kent, in *Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History* (eds S Semple & H Williams), **14**, 143–53

Brookes, S J, 2010 Population ecology and multiple-estate formation: the evidence from eastern Kent, in *The Landscape Archaeology of Anglo-Saxon England* (eds N Higham & M Ryan), 66–82

Brookes, S, 2011 The Lathes of Kent: a review of the evidence, in Brookes et al, 156–170

Brookes, S, in prep 'Folk' cemeteries, assembly and territorial geography in early Anglo-Saxon England, in *Power and place in later Roman and early medieval Europe* (eds J Carroll, A Reynolds & B Yorke),

- Proc Brit Acad
- Brookes, S, Harrington, S, & Reynolds, A, 2011 *Studies in Early Anglo-Saxon Art and Archaeology: Papers in Honour of Martin G Welch*, BAR Brit Ser, **527**
- Brothwell, D, 1972 Palaeodemography and earlier British populations, *World Archaeol*, **4**, 75–87
- Brown, P D C, 1977 Firesteels and purse mounts again, *Bonner Jahrbücher*, **177**, 451–77
- Brück, J, 2001 Body metaphors and technologies of transformation in the English Middle and Late Bronze Age, in *Bronze Age landscapes: tradition and transformation* (ed J Brück), 149–60
- Brück, J, 2006 Death, exchange and reproduction in the British Bronze Age, *European J Archaeol*, **9**(1), 73–101
- Brugmann, B, 1997 Typology and dating, in Parfitt & Brugmann, 31–94
- Brugmann, B, 2004 *Glass beads from Anglo-Saxon graves*, available online at http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/brugmann_var_2003/
- Brush, K, 1993 Adorning the dead: the social significance of Early Anglo-Saxon funerary dress in England (fifth to seventh centuries AD), unpub PhD thesis, Univ Cambridge
- Budgen, W, 1926 Anglo-Saxon burials, *Sussex Notes Queries*, **1** (4), 112
- Budgen, W, 1929 A Saxon spear head, *Sussex Notes Queries*, **2** (6), 193
- Buikstra, J E, & Ubelaker, D H, 1994 *Standards for data collection from human skeletal remains*, Arkansas Archaeol Survey Res Ser, **44**, Indianapolis, Ind
- Bulleid, A, 1938 *The lake-villages of Somerset*
- Burtsow, G P, & Wilson, A E, 1936 Excavation of a Celtic village on the ladies' golf course, the Dyke, Brighton, *SAC*, **77**, 195–201
- Carver, M O H, 2002 Reflections on the meanings of monumental barrows in Anglo-Saxon England, in *Burial in early medieval England and Wales* (eds S Lucy & A Reynolds), Soc Medieval Archaeol Monogr Ser, **17**, 132–43
- Champion, T C, 1980 Pottery in the first millennium BC, *SAC*, **118**, 43–53
- Champion, T C, & Collis, J R (eds), 1996 *The Iron Age in Britain and Ireland: recent trends*
- Christlein, R, 1978 *Die Alamannen. Archäologie eines lebendigen Volkes*, Stuttgart
- Chuter, G, & Johnson, C, in prep A sixth-century Anglo-Saxon cemetery at The Comps, Beddingham
- Clarke, G, 1979 *The Roman cemetery at Lankhills*, Winchester Stud, **3** (2)
- Cole, A, 1985 Topography, hydrology and place-names in the chalklands of southern England: *funta, æwiell and æwielm, *Nomina*, **9**, 3–19
- Cole, H A, 1956 *Oyster cultivation in Britain*
- Collis, J R, 1974 A functional approach to pre-Roman coinage, in *Coins and the archaeologist* (eds P J Casey & R Reece), BAR Brit Ser, **4**
- Cook, A M, & Dacre, M W, 1985 *Excavations at Portway, Andover 1973–1975*, Oxford Univ Comm Archaeol Monogr Ser, **4**
- Cook, J M, 2013 (2003), *A corpus of Anglo-Saxon buckets*, available online at http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/buckets_var_2003/ (accessed 10 December 2015)
- Cool, H, 1990 Roman metal hairpins from southern Britain, *Archaeol J*, **147**, 148–82
- Copley, G J, 1986 *Archaeology and place-names in the fifth and sixth centuries*, BAR Brit Ser, **147**
- Cox, B, 1976 The place-names of the earliest English records, *J Engl Place-Name Soc*, **8**, 12–66
- Cracknell, B E, 2005 'Outrageous waves': global warming & coastal change in Britain through 2000 years
- Creighton, J, 2000 *Coins and power in Late Iron Age Britain*
- Crowfoot, E, 1969 Early Anglo-Saxon gold braids: addenda and corrigenda, *Medieval Archaeol*, **13**, 209–10
- Crowfoot, E, 1990 Report on the textile material from the graves, in Down & Welch, 181–2
- Crowfoot, E, & Hawkes, S C, 1967 Early Anglo-Saxon gold braids, *Medieval Archaeol*, **11**, 42–86
- Crummy, N, 1983 *The Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–9*, Colchester Archaeol Rep, **2**
- Crummy, N, 1988 The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester 1971–85, Colchester Archaeol Rep, **5**
- Cullen, P, 1997 The place-names of the Lathes of St Augustine and Shipway, Kent, unpub PhD thesis, Univ Sussex
- Cunliffe, B W, 1973 *The Regni*
- Cunliffe, B W, 1976 *Iron Age sites in central southern England*, CBA Res Rep, **16**
- Cunliffe, B W, 1984a *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire: Vol 1, The excavations 1969–1978: the site*, CBA Res Rep, **52a**
- Cunliffe, B W, 1984b *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire: Vol 2, The excavations 1969–1978: the finds*, CBA Res Rep, **52b**
- Cunliffe, B W, 1992 Pits, preconceptions and propitiation in the British Iron Age, Oxford J Archaeol, **11** (1), 69–83
- Cunliffe, B W, 1993 *Fertility, propitiation and the gods in the British Iron Age*, Amsterdam
- Cunliffe, B W, 2000 *The Danebury environs programme: the prehistory of a Wessex landscape: Vol 1, Introduction*, Engl Heritage & Oxford Univ Comm Archaeol Monogr Ser, **48**
- Cunliffe, B W, 2005 Iron Age communities in Britain: an account of England, Scotland and Wales from the seventh century BC until the Roman conquest. 4th ed. Abingdon: Routledge
- Cunliffe, B W, & Poole C, 1991 *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire: Vol 4, The excavations 1979–1988*, CBA Res Rep, **73a**
- Cunliffe, B W, & Poole, C, 1995 *Danebury: an Iron Age hillfort in Hampshire: Vol 6, A hillfort community in perspective*, CBA Res Rep, **102**
- Curwen, E C, 1931a Excavations in The Trundle: second season 1930, *SAC*, **72**, 100–50
- Curwen, E C, 1931b The Caburn: its date and a fresh find, *SAC*, **72**, 151–6
- Curwen, E C, 1937a Querns, *Antiquity*, **11**, 133–51
- Curwen, E C, 1937b The pottery, in Hardy, H R, An Iron Age pottery site near Horsted Keynes, *SAC*, **78**, 255–62
- Curwen, E C, 1954 *The archaeology of Sussex*
- Curwen, E, & Curwen, E C, 1927 Excavations at The Caburn, near Lewes, *SAC*, **68**, 1–56
- Curwen, E C, & Williamson, R P R, 1931 The date of Cissbury Camp, *Antiq J*, **11**, 14–36
- Dickinson, T M, 1976 The Anglo-Saxon burial sites of the upper Thames region, and their bearing on the history of Wessex, c AD 400–700, unpub DPhil thesis, Univ Oxford
- Dickinson, T M, 1979 On the origin and chronology of the early Anglo-Saxon disc brooch, in *Anglo-Saxon studies in archaeology and history: Vol 1* (eds S C Hawkes, D Brown & J Campbell), BAR Brit Ser, **72**, 39–80
- Dickinson, T M, & Härke, H, 1992 *Early Anglo-Saxon shields*
- Dobney, K, & Erynck, A, 2007 To fish or not to fish? Evidence for the possible avoidance of fish consumption during the Iron Age around the North Sea, in Haselgrove & Moore, 403–18
- Docquier, J, & Bit, R, 1990 La Nécropole de Saint-Victor à Huy-Petite, Amay, *Bulletin du Cercle Archéologique Hesbaye-Condruz*, **XXI**
- Dodgson, J M, 1966 The significance of the distribution of the English place-name in -ingas, -inga- in south-east England, *Medieval Archaeol*, **10**, 1–29
- Dodgson, J M, 1973 Place-names from *hām*, distinguished from *hamm* names, in relation to the settlement of Kent, Surrey and Sussex, *Anglo-Saxon England*, **2**, 1–50
- Dodgson, J M, 1978 Place-names in Sussex: the material for a new look, in Brandon, 54–88
- Doherty, A, in prep The prehistoric and Roman pottery, in Swift, D, *Recent excavations in Lewes*, SpoilHeap Monogr Ser
- Down, A, & Welch, M, 1990 *Chichester Excavations: Vol 7, Apple Down and The Mardens*
- Drewett, P L, 1982 *The archaeology of Bullock Down, Eastbourne, East Sussex: the development of a landscape*, Sussex Archaeol Soc Monogr Ser, **1**

- Drewett, P L, & Hamilton, S, 1999 Making space and marking time; excavations and landscape studies at The Caburn hillfort, East Sussex, *SAC*, **137**, 7–36
- Drewett, P L, Rudling, D, & Gardiner, M, 1988 *The south-east to AD 1000*
- Driesch, A von den, 1976 *A guide to the measurement of animal bones from archaeological sites*, Peabody Mus Bull, **1**, Cambridge, Mass
- Drinkall, G, & Foreman, M, 1998 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber*, Sheffield Excav Rep, **6**
- Dudley, C, 1980 Pagan Saxon pottery, *SAC*, **118**, 87–94
- Dumville, D N, 1995 The idea of government in sub-Roman Britain, in *After empire: towards an ethnology of Europe's barbarians* (ed G Ausenda), 180–83
- Ekwall, E, 1936 *Studies on English Place-Names*, Stockholm
- Ekwall, E, 1960 *The concise Oxford dictionary of English place-names*, 4th edn
- Evison, V I, 1965 *The fifth-century invasions south of the Thames*
- Evison, V I, 1968 Quoit brooch style buckles, *Antiq J*, **48**, 231–49
- Evison, V I, 1977 Supporting-arm and equal-arm brooches in England, *Studien zur Sachsenforschung*, **1**, 127–47
- Evison, V I, 1979 *Wheel-thrown pottery in Anglo-Saxon graves*
- Evison, V I, 1982 Anglo-Saxon claw-beakers, *Archaeologia*, **107**, 43–76
- Evison, V I, 1987 *Dover: the Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery*, Hist Build Monuments Comm Archaeol Rep, **3**
- Evison, V I, 1988 *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alton, Hampshire*, Hampshire Fld Club Archaeol Soc Monogr Ser, **4**
- Evison, V I, 1994 *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex*, CBA Res Rep, **91**
- Evison, V I, & Hill, P, 1996 *Two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Beckford, Hereford and Worcester*, CBA Res Rep, **103**
- Fenton, A, 1983 Grain storage in pits: experiment and fact, in *From the Stone Age to the forty-five: studies presented to R B K Stevenson, former Keeper, National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland* (eds A O'Connor & D V Clarke), 567–88
- Field, L F, 1939 Castle Hill, Newhaven, *SAC*, **80**, 263–8
- Fitzpatrick, A P, 1997a Everyday life in Iron Age Wessex, in Gwilt, A, & Haselgrove, C, *Reconstructing Iron Age societies*, Oxbow Monogr Ser, **71**, 73–86
- Fitzpatrick, A P, 1997b *Archaeological excavations on the route of the A27 Westhampnett Bypass, West Sussex, 1992: Vol 2, The cemeteries*, Wessex Archaeol Rep, **12**
- Fitzpatrick, A P, & Morris, E L, 1994 *The Iron Age of Wessex: recent work*
- Forsyth, H, 2014a The Eastbourne Ancestors Project, in *Eastbourne: aspects of archaeology, history and heritage* (ed M Allen), 11–17
- Forsyth, H, 2014b Osteoarchaeological analysis of human remains from Eastbourne's Heritage Service Collection, unpub rep Eastbourne Ancestors Project rep
- Fowler, E, 1960 The origins and development of the penannular brooch in Europe, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **26**, 149–77
- Fowler, P J, 1983 *The farming of prehistoric Britain*
- Fulford, M G, & Rippon, S, 2011 *Pevensey Castle, Sussex: excavations in the Roman fort and medieval keep, 1993–95*
- Furieux, W S, 1922 *The sea shore*
- Gale, D A, 1989 The seax, in Hawkes, 71–83
- Gardiner, M, 2011 Boundaries of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: the example of the South Saxons, in Brookes et al, 139–46
- Geake, H, 1997 *The use of grave goods in Conversion-period England, c 600–c 850*, BAR Brit Ser, **261**
- Gelling, M, 1984 *Place-names in the landscape*
- Gelling, M, 1997 *Signposts to the past*
- Gelling, M, & Cole, A, 2000 *The landscape of place-names*
- Gover, J, 1975 *The place-names of Sussex*
- Gover, J, 1997 *Sussex place-names: their origins and meanings*
- Grant, A, 1982 The use of toothwear as a guide to the age of domestic ungulates, in Wilson et al, 91–108
- Green, C, 1980 Handmade pottery and society in Late Iron Age and Roman East Sussex, *SAC*, **118**, 68–86
- Griffith, A F, 1915 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alfriston, Sussex, *SAC*, **57**, 197–210
- Griffith, A F, & Salzmänn, L, 1914 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alfriston, *SAC*, **56**, 16–53
- Guido, M, 1999 *The glass beads of Anglo-Saxon England, c AD 400–700: a preliminary visual classification of the more definitive and diagnostic types* (ed M Welch), Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London, **58**
- Hamerow, H, 1993 *Excavations at Mucking: Vol 2, The Anglo-Saxon settlement*, Engl Heritage Archaeol Rep, **21**
- Hamilton, S, 1977 The Iron Age pottery, in Bell, 83–170
- Hamilton, S, 1998 Using elderly data bases: Iron Age pit deposits at The Caburn, East Sussex, and related sites, *SAC*, **136**, 23–39
- Hamilton, S, 1999a The Middle Iron Age enclosure and later Iron Age activity, in Drewett & Hamilton, 21–5
- Hamilton, S, 1999b Using the finds: The Caburn archive, in Drewett & Hamilton, 15–18
- Hamilton, S, 1999c Using the surface inter- and intra-site visibility, in Drewett & Hamilton, 11–13
- Hamilton, S, 2003 Sussex not Wessex: a regional perspective on southern Britain c 1200–200 BC, in Rudling 2003c, 69–88
- Hamilton, S, 2007 Cultural choices in the 'British Eastern Channel Area' in the late pre-Roman Iron Age, in Haselgrove & Moore, 81–106
- Hamilton, S, & Gregory, K, 2000 Updating the Sussex Iron Age, *SAC*, **138**, 57–74
- Hamilton, S, & Manley, J, 1999 The end of prehistory c 100 BC – AD 43, in *An historical atlas of Sussex: an atlas of the history of the counties of East and West Sussex* (eds K Leslie & B Short), 22–3
- Härke, H, 1989 Knives in early Saxon burials: blade length and age at death, *Medieval Archaeol*, **33**, 144–8
- Härke, H, 1992 Changing symbols in a changing society: the Anglo-Saxon weapon burial rite in the seventh century, in *The age of Sutton Hoo* (ed M Carver), 149–65
- Harman, M, 1990 The human remains, in Down & Welch, 183–94
- Harrington, S, 2003 Aspects of gender and craft production in early Anglo-Saxon England, with particular reference to the kingdom of Kent, unpub PhD thesis, University College London
- Harrington, S, & Welch, M, 2014 *The early Anglo-Saxon kingdoms of southern Britain AD 450–650: beneath the Tribal Hidage*
- Hart, D, 2015 *Around the ancient track: archaeological excavations for the Brighton and Hove Waste Water Treatment Works and adjacent housing at Peacehaven, East Sussex*, SpoilHeap Monogr Ser, **10**
- Hartridge, R, 1978 Excavations at the prehistoric and Romano-British site on Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex, *SAC*, **116**, 69–141
- Haselgrove, C, 1987 *Iron Age coinage in south-east England: the archaeological context*, BAR Brit Ser, **174**
- Haselgrove, C, 1988 The archaeology of British potin coinage, *Archaeol J*, **145**, 99–122
- Haselgrove, C, 1994 Social organisation in Iron Age Wessex, in Fitzpatrick & Morris, 1–3
- Haselgrove, C, 2005 A new approach to analysing the circulation of Iron Age coinage, *Numis Chron*, **65**, 129–74
- Haselgrove, C, & Moore, T (eds), 2007 *The later Iron Age in Britain and beyond*
- Haselgrove, C, Armit, T, Champion, T, Creighton, J, Gwilt, A, Hill, J D, Hunter, F, & Woodward, A, 2001 *Understanding the British Iron Age: an agenda for action*
- Haseloff, G, 1981 *Die germanische Tierornamentik der Völkerwanderungszeit: Studien zu Salin's Stil I*, Vorgeschichtliche Forschungen 17, Berlin
- Hattatt, R, 1989 *Ancient brooches and other artefacts: a fourth selection of brooches together with some other antiquities from the author's collection*
- Hawkes, C, 1939a The Caburn pottery and its implications, *SAC*, **80**, 217–62
- Hawkes, C, 1939b The pottery from Castle Hill, Newhaven, *SAC*, **80**, 269–92
- Hawkes, S C, 1958 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Finglesham, Kent: a reconsideration, *Medieval Archaeol*, **2**, 1–71
- Hawkes, S C (ed), 1989 *Weapons and warfare in Anglo-Saxon England*,

- Oxford Archaeol Monogr Ser, **21**
- Hawkes, S C, 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Bifrons, in the parish of Patricbourne, East Kent*, Anglo-Saxon Stud Archaeol Hist, **11**
- Hawkes, S C, with Grainger, G, 2003 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Worthy Park, Kingsworthy, near Winchester, Hampshire*, Oxford Univ School Archaeol Monogr Ser, **59**
- Hawkes, S C, & Dunning, G, 1961 A catalogue of animal-ornamented buckles and related belt fittings, *Medieval Archaeol*, **5**, 1–70
- Hawkes, S C, & Grainger, G, 2006 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Finglesham, Kent*, Oxford Univ School Archaeol Monogr Ser, **64**
- Hawkes, S C, & Hogarth, A C, 1974 The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Monkton, Thanet, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **89**, 49–89
- Henderson, J, 1987 Factors determining the state of preservation of human remains, in *Death, decay and reconstruction: approaches to archaeology and forensic science* (eds A Boddington, A N Garland & R C Janaway), 43–54
- Hiatt, B, 1969 Cremation in aboriginal Australia, *Mankind*, **7** (2) 104–15
- Hill, J D, 1989 Rethinking the Iron Age, *Scott Archaeol Rev*, **6**, 16–24
- Hill, J D, 1995 *Ritual and rubbish in the Iron Age of Wessex*, BAR Brit Ser, **242**
- Hill, J D, 1996 Hill-forts and the Iron Age of Wessex, in Champion & Collis, 95–116
- Hill, J D, 2007 The dynamics of social change in Later Iron Age eastern and south-eastern England c 300 BC – AD 43, in Haselgrove & Moore, 16–39
- Hills, C, & Wade-Martins, P, 1976 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at the Paddocks, Swaffham*, E Anglian Archaeol Rep, **2**
- Hines, J, 1993 *Clasps, hektespinner, agraften: Anglo-Scandinavian clasps of classes A–C of the 3rd to 6th centuries AD: typology, diffusion and function*, Stockholm
- Hines, J, & Bayliss, A (eds), 2013 *Anglo-Saxon graves and grave goods of the 6th and 7th Centuries AD: a chronological framework*, Soc Medieval Archaeol Monogr Ser, **33**
- Hingley, R, 1990 Boundaries surrounding Iron Age and Romano-British settlement, *Scott Archaeol Rev*, **7**, 96–103
- Hingley, R, 2006 The deposition of iron objects in Britain during the later prehistoric and Roman periods: contextual analysis and the significance of iron, *Britannia*, **37**, 213–57
- Hirst, S M, 1985 An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery at Sewerby, East Yorkshire, York Univ Archaeol Publ, **4**
- Hirst, S M, 2000 An approach to the study of Anglo-Saxon glass beads, in *Glass in Britain and Ireland, AD 350–1100* (ed J Price), Brit Mus Occas Pap, **127**, 121–30
- Historia Regum* Geoffrey of Monmouth, *The history of the kings of Britain* (ed and trans L Thorpe), 1973
- Hobbs, R, 1996 *British Iron Age coins in the British Museum*
- Hogarth, A C, 1973 Structural features in Anglo-Saxon graves, *Archaeol J*, **130**, 104–19
- Holden, E W, 1969 Anglo-Saxon burials at Crane Down, Jevington, *SAC*, **107**, 126–34
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P, & Clement, J G, 1995a Scanning electron microscope observations of incinerated human femoral bone: a case study, *Forensic Sci Int*, **74**, 17–28
- Holden, J L, Phakley, P P, & Clement, J G, 1995b Scanning electron microscope observations of heat-treated human bone, *Forensic Sci Int*, **74**, 29–45
- Hope-Taylor, B, 1977 *Yeavinger: an Anglo-British centre of early Northumbria*, Department Environment Archaeol Rep, **7**
- Horsfield, T W, 1824 *The history and antiquities of Lewes and its vicinity*
- Jessup, R, 1950 *Anglo-Saxon jewellery*
- Johns, C, 1996 *The jewellery of Roman Britain: Celtic and classical traditions*
- Johnston, G D (ed), 1961 Research Committee, *Sussex Notes Queries*, **15**(7), 250
- Jolliffe, J E A, 1933 *Pre-feudal England: The Jutes*
- Jones, R, 2012 Hunting for the meaning of the place-name Upton, in *Sense of place in Anglo-Saxon England* (eds R Jones & S Semple), 301–15
- Jones, S, & Randall, C, 2010 Death, destruction and the end of an era: the end of the Iron Age at Cadbury Castle, Somerset, in *In search of the Iron Age* (eds M Sterry, A Tullet & N Ray), Leicester Archaeol Monogr, **18**, 165–83
- Kelly, S E (ed), 2001 *Charters of Abingdon Abbey: Part 2, Anglo-Saxon Charters*, **8**
- King, J E, [1956] Animal bone from the Anglo-Saxon cremations at Illington, unpub British Museum (Natural History) rep
- Kitson, P, in prep *A guide to Anglo-Saxon charter boundaries*
- Koch, U, 1977 *Das Reihengräberfeld bei Schretzheim*, Germanische Denkmäler der Völkerwanderungszeit A 13, Berlin
- Koch, U, 1997 Polychrome Perlen in Württemberg/Nordbaden, in von Freeden, U, & Wiczorek, A, *Perlen: Archäologie, Techniken, Analysen; Akten des Internationalen Perlensymposiums in Mannheim vom 11 bis 14 November 1994*, Kolloquien zur Vor- und Frühgeschichte, **1**, 143–8, Bonn
- Kurath, Hans, et al, 1956–2001 *Middle English Dictionary*, Ann Arbor, Mich
- Lane Fox, A H, 1881 Excavations at Mount Caburn Camp near Lewes, *Archaeologia*, **46**, 423–95
- Leeds, E T, 1945 The distribution of the Angles and Saxons archaeologically considered, *Archaeologia*, **91**, 1–106
- Leeds, E T, & Harden, D B, 1936 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Abingdon, Berkshire*
- Legoux, R, 2005 *La Nécropole Mérovingienne de Cutry (Meurthe-et-Moselle)*, Mémoires publiées par l'Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, **14**, St Germain-en-Laye
- Legoux, R, Périn, P, & Vallet, F, 2004 *Chronologie normalisée du mobilier funéraire mérovingien entre Manche et Lorraine*, Bulletin de liaison de l'Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, hors série, St Germain-en-Laye
- Lethbridge, T C, 1936 A cemetery at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire, Cambridge Antiquarian Soc Quarto Publ, ns, **5**
- Levine, M A, 1982 The use of crown height measurements and eruption–wear sequences to age horse teeth, in Wilson et al, 91–108
- Lucy, S, 2000 *The Anglo-Saxon way of death*
- MacGregor, A, 1985 *Bone, antler, ivory and horn: the technology of skeletal materials since the Roman period*, BAR Brit Ser, **230**
- MacGregor, A, & Bolick, E, 1993 *A summary catalogue of the Anglo-Saxon collections (non-ferrous metals)*
- McKinley, J I, 1993a Bone fragment size and weights of bone from modern British cremations and the implications for the interpretation of archaeological cremations, *Int J Osteoarchaeol*, **3**, 283–7
- McKinley, J I, 1993b Cremated bone, in Timby, J, Sancton I Anglo-Saxon cemetery excavations carried out between 1976 and 1980, *Archaeol J*, **150**, 243–365
- McKinley, J I, 1994a *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham: Part VIII, The cremations*, E Anglian Archaeol Rep, **69**
- McKinley, J I, 1994b Bone fragment size in British cremation burials and its implications for pyre technology and ritual, *J Archaeol Sci*, **21**, 339–42
- McKinley, J I, 1997 Bronze Age 'barrows' and the funerary rites and rituals of cremation, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **63**, 129–45
- McKinley, J I, 1998 Romano-British inhumation and cremation burials from Mildenhall, near Marlborough, Wiltshire, unpub Wessex Archaeol rep
- McKinley, J I, 2005 The cremated human remains, in Birbeck, 17–23
- McKinley, J I, 2006, *Human remains from Saltwood Tunnel, Saltwood, Kent*, CTRL Specialist Rep Ser, available online at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ctrl/reference.cfm> (accessed 24 November 2015)
- McMinn, R M H, & Hutchings, R, T, 1985 *A colour atlas of human anatomy*
- Madgwick, R, 2008 Patterns in the modification of animal and human bones in Iron Age Wessex: revisiting the excarnation debate, in *Changing perspectives on the first millennium BC: Proceedings of the Iron Age Research Student Seminar 2006* (eds O Davis, N Sharples

- & K Waddington), 99–118
- Malim, T, & Hines, J, 1998 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edix Hill (Barrington A) Cambridgeshire*, CBA Res Rep, **112**
- Maltby, M, 1994 Animal exploitation in Iron Age Wessex, in Fitzpatrick & Morris, 9–10
- Margary, I D, 1939 Roman roads from Pevensey, to Fittlehampton and to the Downs by Wannock, *SAC*, **80**, 29–61
- Margetts, A, 2013 A post-excavation assessment and updated project design report: 'Wickhurst Green', Broadbridge Heath, West Sussex (Stage 3), unpub ASE rep no 2013198
- Martin, M, 2002 Nadeln. §5. Völkerwanderungs- und Merowingerzeit, in *Reallexikon der Germanischen Altertumskunde* (eds H Beck, D Geuenich & H Steuer), **20**, 505–14
- Marzinzik, S, 2003 *Early Anglo-Saxon belt buckles (late 5th to early 8th centuries AD): their classification and context*, BAR Brit Ser, **357**
- Marzinzik, S 2007 Otford, Kent: silver-gilt zoomorphic pin-head (PAS: KENT-020610; Treasure: 2007 T421), in Department of Portable Antiquities and Treasure, British Museum, *Portable Antiquities and Treasure Annual Report 2007*, 99
- Marzinzik, S, 2011 The earliest Anglo-Saxons? The burial site at Ringlemere Farm, East Kent, and early cross-Channel migration, in Brookes et al, 55–61
- Mawer, A, & Stenton, F M, with Gover, J E B, 1929–30 *The place-names of Sussex*, 2 vols, Engl Place-Name Soc, **6–7**
- Meaney, A, 1981 *Anglo-Saxon amulets and curing stones*, BAR Brit Ser, **96**
- Megaw, J V S, & Simpson, D D A (eds), 1988 *Introduction to British prehistory*
- Menghin, W (ed), 2007 *The Merovingian period – Europe without borders: archaeology and history of the 5th to 8th centuries*
- Merbs, C F, 1989 Trauma, in *Reconstruction of life from the skeleton* (eds M Y Iscan & K A R Kennedy), 161–89, New York
- Myres, J N L, 1969 *Anglo-Saxon pottery and the settlement of England*
- Myres, J N L, & Green, B, 1973 *The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Caistor-by-Norwich and Markshall, Norfolk*, Rep Res Comm Soc Antiq London, **30**
- Mephram, L, N, 1997 Pottery, in Fitzpatrick, 114–38
- Morris, E L, 2006 Later prehistoric pottery, in Barclay, A, Booth, P, Edwards, E, Mephram, L, & Morris, E L, *Ceramics from section 1 of the Channel Tunnel Rail Link, Kent* (ed P Booth), CTRL Schemewide Specialist Rep Ser, 34–119, available online at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ctrl/reference.cfm> (accessed 24 November 2015)
- Morris, J, 1973 *The age of Arthur*
- Owen-Crocker, G R, 1986 *Dress in Anglo-Saxon England*
- Owen-Crocker, G R, 2004 *Dress in Anglo-Saxon England*, rev edn
- Parfitt, K, 1995 *Iron Age burials from Mill Hill, Deal*
- Parfitt, K, & Anderson T, 2012 *Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Dover: excavations 1994*, Archaeology of Canterbury, ns, **6**
- Parfitt, K, & Brugmann, B, 1997 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Mill Hill, Deal, Kent*, Soc Medieval Archaeol Monogr Ser, **14**
- Parfitt, K, & Needham, S, 2007 Excavations at Ringlemere Farm, Woodnesborough, 2002–2006, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **127**, 39–56
- Parker-Pearson, M, 1996 Food, fertility and front doors, in Champion & Collis, 117–34
- Parsons, W J, & Curwen, E C, 1933 An agricultural settlement on Charleston Brow, near Fittlehampton, *SAC*, **74**, 164–80
- Peacock, D P S, 1987 Iron Age and Roman quern production at Lodsworth, West Sussex, *Antiq J*, **67**, 61–85
- Peacock, D P S, 2013 *The stone of life: the archaeology of querns, mills and flour production in Europe up to c AD 500*, Southampton Monogr Archaeol, ns, **1**
- Penn, K, & Brugmann, B, with Hoiland Nielsen, K, 2007 *Aspects of Anglo-Saxon inhumation burial: Morning Thorpe, Spong Hill, Bergh Apton and Westgarth Gardens*, E Anglian Archaeol Rep, **119**
- Perkins, D R J, & Hawkes, S C, 1984 The Thanet gas pipeline phases 1 and 2 (Monkton Parish), 1982, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **101**, 83–114
- Philp, B J, 1973 *Excavations in west Kent 1960–1970*
- Phythian-Adams, C, 1993 Introduction: an agenda for English local history, in *Societies, cultures and kinship 1580–1850* (ed C Phythian-Adams), 1–24
- Piton, D, 1985 *La nécropole de Nouvion-en-Ponthieu*, Dossiers archéologiques, historiques et culturels du Nord et du Pas-de-Calais, **20**, Berck-sur-Mer
- Pitts, M, 2005 Pots and pits: drinking and deposition in late Iron Age south-east Britain, *Oxford J Archaeol*, **24** (ii), 143–61
- Powlesland, D, 2000 West Heslerton: aspects of settlement mobility, in *Early Deira: archaeological studies of the East Riding in the fourth to ninth centuries AD*, (eds H Geake & J Kenny), 19–26
- Ralph, S, 2006 Feasting in later Iron Age and early Roman Britain: a ceramic approach, in *Prehistoric pottery: some recent research* (ed A Gibson), Prehist Ceram Res Grp Occas Pap, **5** / BAR Int Ser, **1509**, 105–12
- Reece, R, 1991 *Roman coins from 140 sites in Britain*, Cotswold Stud, **4**
- Reichstein, J, 1975 *Die kreuzförmige Fibel*, Offa-Bücher, **34**, Neumünster
- Reynolds, P J, 1974 Experimental Iron Age storage pits: an interim report, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **40**, 118–31
- Reynolds, P J, 1978 An ard tip from Slonk Hill, in Hartridge, R, Excavations at the prehistoric and Romano-British site on Slonk Hill, Shoreham, Sussex, *SAC* **116**, 99
- Reynolds, P J, 1994 Butser ancient farm, in Fitzpatrick & Morris, 11–14
- RIC 5(2) Webb, P H, 1933 repr 2001 *The Roman imperial coinage: Vol 5(2), Probus to Amandus* (eds C H V Sutherland & R A G Carson)
- RIC 6 Sutherland, C H V, 1966 repr 1997 *The Roman imperial coinage: Vol 6, From Diocletian's reform (294) to the death of Maximinus (313)* (eds C H V Sutherland & R A G Carson)
- RIC 8 Kent, J P C, 1981 *The Roman imperial coinage: Vol 8, The family of Constantine I, AD 337–364* (eds C H V Sutherland & R A G Carson)
- Richardson, A, 2005 *The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Kent*, BAR Brit Ser, **391**
- Roberts, C, & Manchester, K, 1987 *The archaeology of disease*, New York
- Roberts, R G, 1914 *The place-names of Sussex*
- Roeren, R, 1960 Zur Archäologie und Geschichte Südwestdeutschlands im 3. bis 5. Jahrhundert, *Jahrbuch des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums Mainz*, **7**, 214–94
- Round, J H, 1899 Some early Sussex charters, *SAC*, **42**, 75–86
- Rudling, D, 1999 Pits and potin coins: a report on a new potin coin find from The Caburn, in Drewett & Hamilton, 28–9
- Rudling, D, 2003a The Iron Age potin coins in Stevens, S, Archaeological investigations at Hawkinge Aerodrome, Hawkinge, Kent, unpub ASE rep no 677
- Rudling, D, 2003b Roman rural settlement in Sussex: continuity and change, in Rudling 2003c, 111–26
- Rudling, D (ed) 2003c *The archaeology of Sussex to AD 2000*
- Rumble, A, 1989 A Bedan gloss on Bedfont, Bedwell, etc, *Nomina*, **12**, 123–30
- Sawyer, J, 1982 Important discovery of Anglo-Saxon remains at Kingston, Lewes, *SAC*, **38** 177–83
- Sawyer, P H, *Anglo-Saxon Charters: an annotated list and bibliography*, R Hist Soc guides handbooks, **8**, revised and updated as the 'Electronic Sawyer', available online at <http://www.esawyer.org.uk/about/index.html> (accessed 10 December 2015)
- Scheschkewitz, J, 2006 *Das spätrömische und angelsächsische Gräberfeld von Wasperton, Warwickshire*, Bonn
- Schmid, E S, 1972 *Atlas of animal bones for prehistorians, archaeologists and Quarternary geologists*, Amsterdam
- Scull, C, & Harding, A, 1990 Two early medieval cemeteries at Millfield, Northumberland *Durham Archaeol J*, **6**, 1–29
- Seager Thomas, M, 1999 Stone finds in context: a contribution to the study of later prehistoric artefact assemblages, *SAC*, **137**, 39–48
- Seager Thomas, M, 2005 Understanding Iron Age Norton, *SAC*, **143**, 83–117
- Seiple, S, 2014 *Perceptions of the prehistoric in Anglo-Saxon England*
- Shephard, J 1979 The social identity of the individual in isolated barrows and barrow cemeteries in Anglo-Saxon England, in *Space, hierarchy*

- and society: interdisciplinary studies in social area analysis (eds B C Burnham & J Kingsbury), BAR Int Ser, **59**, 47–80
- Silver, I A, 1969 The ageing of domestic animals, in *Science in archaeology* (eds D Brothwell, E Higgs & G Clark), 2nd edn, 283–302
- Simpson, J A, & Wiener, E S C (eds), 1989 *The Oxford English dictionary*, 2nd edn, available online at www.oed.com (<http://dictionary.oed.com/>) (accessed 27 November 2015)
- Smith, A H, 1956 *English place-name elements: Part 1, A–IW*, Engl Place-Name Soc, **25**
- Smith, A H, 1956 *English place-name elements: Part 2, JAFN–YTTRI*, Engl Place-Name Soc, **26**
- Smith, P S, 1987 Marine mollusca, in Rook, T, The Roman villa site at Dicket Mead, *Hertfordshire Archaeol*, **9**, 170–72
- Smith, W G, 1894 *Man, the primeval savage: his haunts and relics from the hill-tops of Bedfordshire to Blackwall*
- Sørensen, P, 1997 Jutes in Kent? Consideration of the problem of ethnicity in southern Scandinavia and Kent in the Migration Period, in *Method and theory in historical archaeology: papers of the 'Medieval Europe Brugge 1997' conference* (eds G de Boe & F Verhaeghe), Instituut voor het Archeologisch Patrimonium Rapporten, **10**, 165–73, Zellik
- Soulat, J, 2009 *Le matériel archéologique de type saxon et anglo-saxon en Gaul mérovingienne*, Mémoires publiés par l'Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, **20**, Condé-sur-Noireau
- Speake, G, 1989 *A Saxon bed burial on Swallowcliffe Down*, Hist Build Monuments Comm Archaeol Rep, **10**
- Spurrell, H, 1882 Antiquarian notes on the district, *Trans Eastbourne Natur Hist Soc*, ns, **1**, 30
- Stevens, L, 1983 Human skeleton, St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, *SAC*, **121**, 208–9
- Stevens, L, 1987 A Late Iron Age site at St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, *SAC*, **125**, 74–80
- Stevens, L, 1995 Excavation of Iron Age site, Eastbourne College of Arts and Technology, St Anne's Road, Eastbourne, unpub rep
- Stevens, L, 1997 Mills of the Eastbourne Borough Council area, Sussex Industrial History **27**, 22–31
- Stevens, L, 2015 *The discovery of a Late Iron Age settlement site, St Anne's Hill, Eastbourne 1989: an archaeological excavation*
- Stevens, P, 1992 Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeological Society excavations at Eastbourne College of Arts and Technology, July to September 1991, unpub Eastbourne Natur Hist Archaeol Soc interim rep
- Stevens, P, 1993 Archaeological assessment carried out at Eastbourne College of Arts and Technology, Eastbourne, East Sussex, 1992, unpub ASE rep no 1992/43
- Stevenson, J, 2013 *Living by the sword: the archaeology of Brisley Farm, Ashford, Kent*, SpoilHeap Monogr Ser, **6**
- Stoodley, N, 1999 *The spindle and the spear: a critical enquiry into the construction and meaning of gender in the Early Anglo-Saxon burial rite*, BAR Brit Ser, **288**
- Stoodley, N, 2011 A fifth-century female from Weston Colley, Micheldever, Hampshire, in Brookes et al, 49–54
- Stopford, J, 1987 Danebury: an alternative view, *Scott Archaeol Rev*, **4** (2), 70–74
- Sussex Archaeological Society 1965, Additions to the museum to July 1965, *SAC*, **103**, lxvi
- Sutton, T, 1952 The Eastbourne Roman villa, *SAC*, **90**, 1–12
- Suzuki, S, 2008 *Anglo-Saxon button brooches: typology, genealogy, chronology*, Anglo-Saxon Stud, **10**
- Swift, D, in prep *Recent excavations in Lewes*, SpoilHeap Monogr Ser
- Swanton, M J, 1973 *The spearheads of the Anglo-Saxon settlements*
- Tester, P J, 1968 An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Orpington, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **83**, 125–50
- Tester, P J, 1969 Excavations at Fordcroft, Orpington, Kent, *Archaeol Cantiana*, **84**, 39–77
- Thiry, G, 1939 *Die Vogelfibeln der germanischen Völkerwanderungszeit*, Rheinische Forschungen zur Vorgeschichte, **3**, Bonn
- Timby, J R, 1996 *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland*, Oxbow Monogr Ser, **76**
- Timby, J R, & Rigby, V, 2007 Gallo-Belgic pottery database: internet edition, <http://gallobelgic.thehumanjourney.net> (accessed 30 November 2015)
- Tomalin, D J, 1977 The quernstones, in Hanworth, R, & Tomalin, D J, Brooklands, Weybridge: the excavation of an Iron Age and Medieval site, 1964–65 and 1970–71, *SyAS Res Vol*, **4**, 81–5
- Thomas, G, 2010 *The later Anglo-Saxon settlement at Bishopstone: a downland manor in the making*, CBA Res Rep, **163**
- Trotter, M, & Gleser, G C, 1958 A re-evaluation of estimate of stature based on measurements of stature taken during life and of long bones after death, *American J Physical Anthropol*, **16**, 79–123
- Underwood, R, 1999 *Anglo-Saxon weapons and warfare*
- Van Arsdell, R, 1989 *Celtic coinage of Britain*
- Veen, M van der, & Jones, G, 2007 The production and consumption of cereal: a question of scale, in Haselgrove & Moore, 419–29
- Wait, G A, 1985 *Ritual and religion in Iron Age Britain*, BAR Brit Ser, **149** (1)
- Walton Rogers, P, 2006 *Early Anglo-Saxon costume and textiles from Saltwood Tunnel, Kent*, CTRL Specialist Rep Ser, available online at <http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/ctrl/reference.cfm> (accessed 30 November 2015)
- Walton Rogers, P, 2007 *Cloth and clothing in early Anglo-Saxon England, AD 450–700*, CBA Res Rep, **145**
- Walton Rogers, P, 2011 Textiles, in Penn, K, *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Shrubland Hall quarry, Coddanham, Suffolk*, E Anglian Archaeol Rep, **139**, 81–3
- Watson, J, 1998 Organic material associated with metalwork, in Malim & Hines, 230–35
- Webb, P A O, & Suchey, J M, 1985 Epiphyseal union of the anterior iliac crest and medial clavicle in a modern multiracial sample of American males and females, *American J Physical Anthropol*, **68**, 457–66
- Webster, L, 1992 Death's diplomacy: Sutton Hoo in the light of other male princely burials, in *Sutton Hoo: fifty years after* (eds R Farrell & C Neuman de Vegvar), American Early Medieval Stud, **2**, 75–81, Oxford, Ohio
- Webster, L, 1999 The chape fitting, in White et al, 312–13
- Welch, M G, 1971 Late Romans and Saxons in Sussex, *Britannia*, **2**, 232–7
- Welch, M G, 1976 *Highdown and its Saxon cemetery*, Worthing Museum & Art Gallery Publ, **11**
- Welch, M G, 1978 Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex: from civitas to shire, in Brandon, 13–35
- Welch, M G, 1983 *Early Anglo-Saxon Sussex*, BAR Brit Ser, **112**
- Welch, M G, 1985 Button broochs, clasp buttons and face masks, *Medieval Archaeol*, **29**, 142–5
- Welch, M G, 1989 The kingdom of the South Saxons: the origins, in Bassett 1989b, 75–83
- Welch, M G, 1992 *Anglo-Saxon England*
- Welch, M G, 1993 The archaeological evidence for federate settlement in Britain within the fifth century, in *L'armée romaine et les barbares du IIIe au VIIe Siècle* (eds F Vallet & M Kazanski), Mémoires publiées par l'Association française d'archéologie mérovingienne, **5**, 269–77, Rouen
- Werner, J, 1961 *Katalog der Sammlung Diergardt: Vol 1, Die Fibeln*, Römisch-Germanisches Museum Köln, Berlin
- West, S E, 1985 *West Stow: the Anglo-Saxon village*, E Anglian Archaeol Rep, **24**
- Wheeler, R E M, 1943 *Maiden Castle, Dorset*, Rep Res Comm Soc of Antiq London, **12**
- White, S, Manley, J, Jones, R, Orna-Ornstein, J, Johns, C, & Webster, L, 1999 A mid-fifth century hoard of Roman and Pseudo-Roman material from Patching, West Sussex, *Britannia*, **30**, 301–15
- Whitley, H M, 1885 Notice of a cinerary urn found at the Mill Gap,

- Eastbourne, *Trans Eastbourne Natur Hist Soc*, ns, **1**, 6–7
- Whitley, H M, 1890 Recent archaeological discoveries in the Eastbourne district, *SAC*, **37**, 111–13
- Whittle, A, 1984 The pits, in Cunliffe, 1984a, 128–46
- Wickenden, N P, 1992 *The temple and other sites in the north-eastern sector of Caesaromagus*, Chelmsford Archaeol Trust Rep, **9** / CBA Res Rep, **75**
- Williams, H, 2006 *Death and memory in early medieval Britain*
- Williams, P, & Newman, R, 2006 *Market Lavington, Wiltshire, an Anglo-Saxon cemetery and settlement: excavations at Grove Farm, 1986–90*, Wessex Archaeol Monogr Ser, **19**
- Williamson, T, 2008 *Sutton Hoo and its landscape: the context of monuments*
- Williamson, T, 2013 *Environment, society and landscape in early medieval England*, Woodbridge
- Wilson, A E, 1938 Excavations in the ramparts and gateway of The Caburn, August–October 1937, *SAC*, **79**, 169–94
- Wilson, A E, 1939 Excavations at The Caburn, 1938, *SAC*, **80**, 193–213
- Wilson, B, Grigson, C, & Payne, S (eds), 1982 *Ageing and sexing animal bones from archaeological sites*, BAR Brit Ser, **109**
- Wilson, D M, & Hurst, D G, 1968 Medieval Britain in 1967, *Medieval Archaeol*, **12**
- Witney, K P, 1976 *The Jutish forest: a study of the Weald of Kent from 450 to 1380 AD*
- Wright, J C, 1902 *Bygone Eastbourne*
- Young, R, & Humphrey, J 1999 Flint use in England after the Bronze Age: time for a re-evaluation, *Proc Prehist Soc*, **65**, 231–42

INDEX

- A**
 Aberg, N, 122
 Ager, B, 121
 Alfriston (Sussex) cemetery, 213, 214fig, 215
 Anderida, 204
 Anderson, O S, 212
 animal bone finds
 ageing data & dental evidence, 195, 195tab
 Anglo-Saxon features, 196–97, 197tab
 antler-handled saw (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14, 15, 20, 189–90, 190fig
 cattle bone finds (Iron Age), 194–95, 195tab
 cremation burials (Anglo-Saxon), 50
 dog bones, 196
 epiphyseal fusions, 195–96, 195tab, 196tab
 horse bones, 196
 methodology & analysis, 194–97, 194tab, 195tab, 196tab
 pig bone finds (Iron Age), 195
 pit [548] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 13
 pit [865] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 13
 red deer bones, 196
 sheep bone finds (Iron Age), 13, 195, 196tab
 structured deposits (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12–13, 24, 32
 Apple Down (Sussex) cemetery, 204, 213, 214fig, 216, 217
 Archive of Anglo-Saxon Pottery Stamps (AASPS), 186
 arrowheads, 153–54
- B**
 Baker, John, 203
 beads, 129–39
 19k (G66 burial), 58fig, 137
 35 (G136 burial), 59fig, 138
 36a (G139 burial), 59fig, 131
 41h-l (G142 burial), 60fig, 131, 134, 135, 139
 42c-g (G142 burial), 60fig, 131, 134–35, 139
 55 (G189 burial), 63fig, 138
 56d (G189 burial), 63fig, 136, 138
 57 (G189 burial), 63fig, 131, 138
 67e-g (G195 burial), 65fig, 131, 134, 136
 94c-m (G263 burial), 69fig, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 139
 95c-l (G263 burial), 69fig, 133, 134, 138
 148h-l (G584 burial), 77fig, 134, 136, 137, 138
 149 (G584 burial), 77fig, 137, 138
 187 (G655 burial), 84fig, 138
 188a-b (G655 burial), 84fig, 131, 138
 190a-c (G655 burial), 84fig, 131, 138
 208a-b (G692 burial), 87fig, 131, 138
 209c (G692 burial), 87fig, 134, 138, 139
 210e (G692 burial), 87fig, 131, 138
 219 (G721 burial), 87fig, 137
 222a-l (G749 burial), 88fig, 131, 137, 138
 246 (G776 burial), 92fig, 137
 255f (G782 burial), 91fig, 137, 143
 259b-c (G786 burial), 94fig, 135
 298a-f (G834 burial), 100fig, 134, 135, 137
 299a (G834 burial), 100fig, 131, 138
 313c-q (G850 burial), 103fig, 133, 135, 137, 138
 314a (G850 burial), 103fig, 133, 138
 317e (G850 burial), 103fig, 139, 142
 318 (G850 burial), 60fig, 139
 324e (G1008 burial), 102fig, 137, 138
 332c (G1010 burial), 105fig, 145, 145fig
 372 (G1076 burial), 112fig, 135
 amber, 136, 136tab, 138
 bead groups, 137–39
 bead material by burial, 129tab
 bone, 137
 colour & type codes, 130tab
 coral, 136
 cowrie shell, 136–37
 flint, 137
 fossil, 137
 glass, 131–36, 138
 metal? 137
 methodology, 130
 monochrome glass, 131, 132tab–33tab
 P01-P15 beads, 133–36
 polychrome beads, 133–36, 134tab
 quartz, 136
 Roman-type beads, 131
 Beddingham (Sussex), 202
 belt fittings, 140–41, 204
 351a (G1022 burial), 108fig, 140, 145
 ‘Beyond the Tribal Hidage’, 205, 207, 217, 218
 Bishopstone (East Sussex), 25 *see also* Rookery Hill
 Bourne, river (Eastbourne), 212–13
 briquetage finds, 186–88, 187fig, 187tab
 brooches, 119–22
 1 (G6 burial), 55fig, 120
 3a (G6 burial), 55fig, 119, 141–42
 39, square-headed (G142 burial), 61fig, 121, 146
 40, square-headed (G142 burial), 61fig, 121
 53 (G189 burial), 63fig, 120
 69 (G198 burial), 65fig, 121
 92 & 93 (G263 burial), 69fig, 119
 122, 88fig
 130, button (G446 burial), 75fig, 120
 146, disc (G584 burial), 78fig, 121
 147, disc (G584 burial), 78fig, 121
 165a, saucer (G630 burial), 81fig, 119
 180, quoit (G649 burial), 82fig, 83fig, 117, 121
 183, S-shaped zoomorphic (G655 burial), 85fig, 122, 152
 184–186 (G655 burial), 85fig, 121–22, 152
 226 (G752 burial), 122
 250–252 (G779 burial), 91fig, 121, 122, 206
 258 (G786 burial), 94fig, 122
 308–311 (G850 burial), 104fig, 120
 317c (G850 burial), 103fig, 121, 142
 337–338 (G1016 burial), 106fig, 120
 bow, 61fig, 85fig, 88fig, 91fig, 94fig, 121–22
 button, 74fig, 75fig, 120
 disc & round brooches, 65fig, 69fig, 78fig, 91fig, 119–20, 121
 graves containing, distribution of, 119fig
 and material culture provenances, 216–17
 penannular, 103fig, 121
 positions of within burials, 128fig
 quoit brooches, 82fig, 83fig, 117, 121
 saucer (applied & cast), 69fig, 119–20, 141–42
 Brookes, S, 146
 Brück, Joanna, 15
 Brugmann, B, 130
 Brush, K, 41
 bucket, 334 (G1010 burial), 152–53
 buckles, 117, 139–40
 2 (G6 burial), 54fig, 140
 133 (G446 burial), 74fig, 139
 164 (G630 burial), 80fig, 146
 169 (G636 burial), 80fig, 140
 216 (G710 burial), 86fig, 140
 229 (G752 burial), 88fig, 122, 140
 236 (G755 burial), 89fig, 140
 260 (G786 burial), 94fig, 140
 275 (G808 burial), 96fig, 140, 159
 278 (G811 burial), 97fig, 140
 280 (G811 burial), 97fig, 140
 288 (G820 burial), 99fig, 140
 295 (G831 burial), 100fig, 140
 323 (G1008), 102fig, 139
 348–349 (G1022 burial), 108fig, 139
 with/without attached plates, 139–40
 distribution of graves with, 139fig
 burials
 Anglo-Saxon, 5–6, 33
 animal bone finds (Anglo-Saxon), 50, 196–97, 197tab
 C559 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 112, 113fig, 184
 C627 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 43, 44, 112, 113fig, 114fig, 141, 148, 184
 C666 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 112, 113fig, 183
 C677 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 43, 50, 112, 114fig, 141, 148, 183
 C685 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 43, 50, 112, 114fig, 148, 184
 C686 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 112, 115fig, 184
 C689 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 112, 115fig, 184
 C695 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 114
 C701 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 114, 115fig, 184
 C704 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 114
 C724 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 114, 183
 C762 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 114–16, 116fig, 124, 141, 184
 C801 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 116, 116fig, 129tab, 184
 C823 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 116, 183
 C853 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 116
 C881 cremation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 116, 116fig, 141, 184
 cairns (Anglo-Saxon), 33–35, 35fig, 38–39
 cemeteries, locations of, 208
 cremated bone finds, 48–50, 49tab
 cremation deposits (Anglo-Saxon), 44
 cremations (Anglo-Saxon), 37–38, 43–44, 112–16, 112fig
 crouched interments (Anglo-Saxon), 41–42
 G2 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 53, 54fig
 G4 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 53, 54fig
 G6 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 53, 54fig,

- 55fig, 119, 120, 127, 140, 146, 147
 G13 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 53, 54fig
 G36 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 54fig, 55
 G38 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 54fig, 55, 156
 G42 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 55, 56fig, 124, 153, 184
 G45 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 55, 56fig
 G48 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 55, 56fig, 141
 G51 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 55, 56fig, 153
 G63 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 55, 56fig
 G66 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 55, 58fig, 123, 128, 137, 143, 147, 154, 165, 217
 G69 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 56fig, 57
 G74 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 56fig, 57
 G77 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 56fig, 57
 G80 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 56fig, 57
 G83 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 58fig, 167, 188
 G86 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 58fig, 192
 G89 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 58fig
 G94 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 58fig
 G97 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 59fig
 G110 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 58fig, 155, 167, 188
 G114 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 59fig, 153
 G124 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 59fig, 155
 G136 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 59fig, 129tab, 131, 138
 G139 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 59fig, 129tab, 131, 139, 184
 G142 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 57, 60fig, 61fig, 117, 121, 128, 129tab, 131, 134–35, 139, 142, 146, 147, 160
 G145 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 62fig
 G150 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 62fig
 G153 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 62fig
 G156 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 62fig, 156, 188
 G189 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 63fig, 120, 127, 129tab, 131, 136, 138, 140, 142, 145, 146, 153
 G192 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 62fig
 G195 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 61, 65fig, 129tab, 131, 134, 136, 139
 G198 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 65fig, 121, 185, 188
 G206 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 65fig, 150, 153, 154
 G210 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 65fig
 G213 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 33, 35fig, 39, 64, 66fig, 129tab, 164
 G232 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 66fig, 155
 G235 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 36, 64, 66fig, 159
 G238 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 66fig
 G247 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 66fig
 G250 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 67fig
 G254 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 67fig
 G257 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 67fig
 G260 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64, 67fig, 156
 G263 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 64–68, 69fig, 119, 129tab, 131, 133, 134, 135, 136, 138, 139
 G266 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 67fig, 68
 G269 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 67fig, 68
 G272 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 67fig, 68, 184
 G275 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 67fig, 68
 G278 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G293 (Anglo-Saxon), 33, 34, 39
 G293 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig, 164
 G308 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G311 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G314 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G317 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G321 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G324 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig, 158
 G327 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G330 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G333 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 72fig
 G336 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G340 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 70fig
 G344 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 72fig
 G345 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 72fig
 G348 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68, 72fig, 164
 G351 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 68–71, 72fig, 142, 153
 G354 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 72fig, 124, 129tab, 148
 G357 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 72fig
 G360 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 72fig
 G374 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig, 146, 162
 G377 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig, 188
 G380 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig, 153, 183, 184, 185
 G383 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig
 G388 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig
 G391 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig
 G394 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig
 G401 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig, 124
 G404 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 73fig
 G443 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 74fig
 G446 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 74fig, 75fig, 120, 123, 127, 129tab, 139
 G449 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 74fig
 G452 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 71, 74fig, 143, 144, 156
 G462 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig, 129tab, 143, 147
 G472 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 40, 40fig, 75, 76fig, 123, 124, 164
 G475 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig
 G478 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig
 G487 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig
 G490 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig, 184, 185
 G493 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig
 G496 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig
 G499 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75
 G562 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 76fig
 G579 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 77fig, 124, 141, 145, 146, 153, 197
 G584 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 77fig, 78fig, 121, 127, 129tab, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138
 G587 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 77fig
 G590 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 75, 77fig, 184
 G593 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 79fig, 148, 184
 G596 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 41, 42fig, 78, 79fig
 G602 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 79fig
 G613 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 40, 41fig, 78, 80fig
 G616 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 79fig, 151
 G630 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 80fig, 81fig, 119, 124, 127, 146, 147
 G633 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 80fig
 G636 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 80fig, 129tab, 140, 146, 147, 150
 G639 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 80fig, 140
 G642 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 79fig
 G643 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 78, 80fig
 G646 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 82fig
 G649 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 82fig, 83fig, 117, 121, 127
 G652 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 82fig
 G655 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 84fig, 85fig, 121, 122, 124–27, 125fig, 128, 129tab, 131, 136, 138, 151, 152, 152fig, 217
 G658 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 82fig, 143, 155
 G661 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 82fig, 156, 164
 G671 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81, 86fig, 150
 G674 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 41, 81, 86fig
 G680 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 81–83, 86fig, 124, 155
 G692 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 87fig, 129tab, 131, 134, 138, 141, 142
 G698 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 86fig, 123
 G707 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 86fig
 G710 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 86fig, 140
 G718 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 86fig
 G721 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 87fig, 129tab, 137
 G731 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 40, 83, 87fig
 G734 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 83, 87fig
 G743 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 88fig, 90
 G746 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 88fig, 90
 G749 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 88fig, 90, 129tab, 131, 137, 138, 141, 145
 G752 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 88fig,

- 90, 117, 122, 129tab, 140, 148, 160, 164
- G755 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 89fig, 90, 90fig, 117, 140, 156, 158
- G764 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 90, 91fig
- G767 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 90, 91fig
- G772 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 90, 91fig
- G776 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 90–93, 92fig, 129tab, 137, 154, 155, 159, 183, 184, 185
- G779 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 91fig, 93, 121, 122, 124, 128, 206–07
- G782 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 39, 39fig, 91fig, 93, 93fig, 129tab, 137, 143, 144fig, 153, 183, 184, 185
- G786 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 93, 94fig, 95fig, 122, 123, 128, 129tab, 135, 140
- G789 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 93, 94fig
- G792 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 93
- G795 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 93, 94fig, 155, 157–58, 164, 188
- G798 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 93–95, 96fig, 128, 153, 156, 157, 184, 185
- G803 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 94fig, 95, 124
- G808 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 94fig, 95, 117, 140, 146, 159
- G811 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 97fig, 98fig, 117, 140, 151, 152, 156–57, 217
- G814 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 96fig
- G817 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 97fig
- G820 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 99fig, 140, 154–55, 156, 159
- G825 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 97fig, 129tab
- G828 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 100fig
- G831 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 95, 100fig, 140
- G834 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 98, 100fig, 101fig, 124, 129tab, 131, 134, 137, 138, 141, 142, 151, 164
- G837 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 102fig
- G840 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 98, 102fig
- G843 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 98, 102fig, 148, 167
- G850 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 98–101, 103fig, 104fig, 120, 121, 123, 124, 127, 129tab, 135, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 146, 148–49
- G882 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101
- G885 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101
- G886 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101
- G1001 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101
- G1002 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101, 102fig
- G1004 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101, 105fig, 123
- G1006 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101, 105fig
- G1008 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101, 102fig, 124, 129tab, 137, 138, 139, 141, 142, 143, 146, 150, 193
- G1010 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 101, 105fig, 129tab, 140–41, 145, 145fig, 147, 151fig, 152, 153
- G1012 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 104, 106fig, 154, 155
- G1016 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 104, 106fig, 120, 127, 129tab
- G1018a inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 104, 107fig
- G1018b inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 104, 107fig, 129tab, 155
- G1020 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 104
- G1022 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 104–06, 108fig, 139, 140, 143, 144fig, 145, 148, 159
- G1024 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 106, 107fig
- G1026 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 106
- G1028a-b inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 106, 107fig
- G1030 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 106–09, 107fig, 143, 148, 156
- G1032 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig
- G1034 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig
- G1036 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig
- G1038 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig
- G1044 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig
- G1046 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig
- G1048 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig, 217
- G1050 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 110fig, 217
- G1052 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig, 217
- G1056 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig
- G1058 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109
- G1060a-b inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig, 217
- G1062 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig, 123, 160
- G1066 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig, 217
- G1068 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig, 217
- G1070 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 111fig
- G1072a-b inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 112fig, 217
- G1074 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 112fig
- G1076 inhumation burial (Anglo-Saxon), 109, 112fig, 129tab, 135, 160
- grave dimensions (Anglo-Saxon), 38
- grave goods (Anglo-Saxon), 38, 39, 41
- inhumation burials (Anglo-Saxon), 44–48 *see also* individual burials
- isotopic analysis, 51, 51fig, 51tab
- multiple & superimposed burials (Anglo-Saxon), 42–43
- pottery finds (Anglo-Saxon), 183–85, 185fig
- pyre goods (Anglo-Saxon), 50
- sexed burials, plan of (Anglo-Saxon), 37, 37fig
- skeletal position (Anglo-Saxon), 39–41
- skeleton [111], burial G110 (Anglo-Saxon), 46, 47, 47fig
- skeleton [309], burial G308 (Anglo-Saxon), 46–47
- Sussex, burial sites (Early Anglo-Saxon), 205–06, 206tab
- vessels, cremation (Anglo-Saxon), 5–6, 48–50, 49tab
- worked flint finds (G374 burial), 162
- burnt clay & daub finds, 188–89, 188fig
- ## C
- Caburn, The (East Sussex), site comparisons, 23–25, 26, 31
- potin coin finds, 192
- Cartwright, Caroline, 124
- cemetery (Anglo-Saxon)
- burial practices, 39–42
- cairns, 33–35, 35fig
- cremation burials, 37–38, 43–44, 112–16
- crouched interments, 41–42
- dating/phasing of, 33, 36, 36fig, 214–15, 215tab
- G213, 33, 35fig, 39
- G235, 36
- G293, 33, 34, 39
- G472, 40, 40fig
- G596, 41, 42fig
- G613, 40, 41fig
- G674, 41
- G731, 40
- G782, 39, 39fig
- geographical locations of, 208
- grave dimensions, 38
- grave goods, 38, 39, 41
- grave orientations, 33, 218–19, 219fig, 219tab
- isotopic analysis, 51, 51fig, 51tab
- layout & context, 33–38, 217–19, 218fig
- material culture provenances, 216–17
- multiple & superimposed burials, 42–43
- numbers of individuals by phase, 215–16, 216tab
- plan of, 34fig
- prehistoric monuments, re-use of, 209
- sexed burials, plan of, 37, 37fig
- claw beakers, 151–52, 151fig
- 194** (G655 burial), 85fig, 151–52, 152fig
- 283** (G811 burial), 98fig, 152
- coin finds
- 29**, quarter stater (Iron Age), 191, 191fig
- 30–35**, potin (Iron Age), 191fig, 192
- Caburn, The (East Sussex), site comparisons, 24
- House of Constantine, 142
- Iron Age, 191–93, 191fig
- Middle/Late Iron Age, 15–16, 21
- potin coins, 191–92, 191fig
- Roman, 193, 202
- costume reconstruction (Early Anglo-Saxon period), 127–28
- brooch positions within burials, 128fig
- cremation vessels, 151, 183–84
- Anglo-Saxon, 5–6, 113fig, 114fig, 115fig, 116fig
- cremated bone finds (Anglo-Saxon), 48–50, 49tab
- distribution of graves with, 151fig

P50 (C627), 43, 43fig
 Crowfoot, Elizabeth, 117
 Cunliffe, B W, 17, 18, 20, 23, 25, 177
Regni, The (1973), 204

D
 Danebury (Hampshire), 23
 Dickinson, T M, 121
 ditch [166] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 10
 domestic settlement, evidence for, Middle/Late Iron Age, 10–11, 24–25, 203–05

E
 Early Anglo-Saxon Census, 213
 Early Roman period
 plan of site features, 28fig
 St Anne's Road, influences of, 27–29
 track/droeways, 27–29, 29fig, 32
 East Sussex County Council, 3
 East Sussex Historic Environment Record, 26, 29
 Eastbourne Ancestors Project, 48
 Eastbourne Natural History and Archaeology Society (ENHAS), 3, 213
 English Place Name Society, The, 210
 Enys Road (Eastbourne), 1
 Evison, V I, 39, 40, 120, 142, 145, 149, 153
 claw beakers typology, 151, 152

F
 finger rings, 123
 19i (G66 burial), 58fig, 123
 131 (G446 burial), 74fig, 123
 138 (G472 burial), 76fig, 123
 312 (G850 burial), 103fig, 123
 fired clay finds, pit [571] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14
 flint finds
 beads, grave goods, 137
 Middle/Late Iron Age, 15
 worked flint, 161–62, 161tab
 franciscas, 154

G
 Geake, H, 143, 145, 147
 Gelling, M, 203
 girdle groups, finds, 141–47, 142tab
 fire-steels, 74fig, 143–44
 iron roves, 54fig, 63fig, 102fig, 146
 pouches, 108fig, 143, 144fig
 shoulder/neck suspension, 146
 waist suspension, 141–43
 gold braid finds
 191 (G655 burial), 84fig, 125, 125fig, 126–27
 burials with (UK), 127tab
 grain finds
 grain storage pits (Middle/Late Iron Age), 7, 8–10, 14, 16–17, 18fig, 20, 31
 pit [548] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14, 17
 pit [550] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14
 Grange School (Eastbourne), 1
 grave goods *see also* individual find categories
 Anglo-Saxon, 38, 39, 41
 cremation deposits (Anglo-Saxon), 44
 textiles, 117, 118tab
 Green, Barbara, 142
 Guido, M, 134, 135, 138

H
 Hamilton, S, 23, 24, 192
 Härke, H, 150, 154, 155
 Haselgrove, C, 192
 Hengest, 203
 Hirst, S M, 42
 Hogarth, A C, 38, 39
 Hope-Taylor, B, 35
 human bone finds
 bone age categories (inhumation burials), 44tab
 congenital abnormalities, evidence of, 47–48
 cremated bone, 48–50, 49tab
 demographic summary of, 44–45, 45tab
 Eastbourne Ancestors Project, 48
 infection, evidence of, 47
 inhumation burials (Anglo-Saxon), 44–48
 Iron Age contexts, 193
 joint disease, 46
 Middle/Late Iron Age, 16
 oral pathology & analysis, 46
 pathology, 45–48
 skeleton [111], burial G110, 46, 47, 47fig
 skeleton [309], burial G308, 46–47
 stature of population, estimation of, 45, 45tab
 trauma, evidence of, 46–47, 47fig

I
Iron Age Communities in Britain (Cunliffe, B W), 177
 Isotopic analysis, 50–51, 51fig, 51tab

K
 key set finds, 147
 44 (G142 burial), 60fig
 111 (G351 burial), 72fig, 142
 136b-d (G462 burial), 76fig, 147
 170 (G636 burial), 80fig, 146
 212 (G692 burial), 87fig, 141
 distribution of graves with, 147fig
 Kitchener's Furlong (Eastbourne), 1
 knife finds, 65fig, 80fig, 97fig, 149–51
 blade shape typology, 149tab
 distribution of graves with, 149fig
 quantification by type, 150tab

L
 lace tags, 128
 Lankhills (Winchester), 203
 loom weight finds
 Middle/Late Iron Age, 15
 pit [230] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15

M
 marine shell finds, 199–200, 199tab, 200tab
 methodology & analysis, 199
 Middle/Late Iron Age, 13
 Marzinzik, S, 139, 142
 Meany, A, 136–37, 205
 Middle/Late Iron Age
 animal bone finds, 12–13
 beehive-shaped pits, 10
 coin finds, 15–16, 21, 24
 ditch [166], 7
 domestic settlement, evidence for, 10–11, 24–25, 203–05

features, & functions of, 7–10, 8fig, 9fig
 fired clay finds, 14
 flint finds, 15
 grain storage pits, 7, 8–10, 14, 16–17, 18fig, 20, 31
 human bone finds, 16
 Iron Age in East Sussex, end of, 26–27
 loom weight finds, 15
 marine shell finds, 13
 personal ornament finds, 15
 pit deposits, 7, 12–21
 pottery finds, 12–13
 pre-dated activity, 7
 quern stone finds, 14–15, 20
 stone finds, 15
 tool finds, 14, 15
 Mid/Later Roman period, track/droeways, 29–30, 30fig

N
 necklaces, 328a (G1008 burial), 102fig, 124
 Norton (Sussex), 25

O
 oven structure, 1991 excavation find, 21
 Owen-Crocker, G R, 143
 Owers, The, 203

P
 Patching (West Sussex), 202
 Peacehaven (East Sussex), 26
 personal ornament & equipment finds
 3a, brooch (G6 burial), 55fig, 141–42
 4, iron rove (G6 burial), 54fig, 146
 15, bone comb (C677 cremation burial), 141
 19a-h, girdle group (G66 burial), 58fig, 143
 26, copper-alloy bangle (pit 542), 190–91, 190fig
 27, copper-alloy ring (pit 865), 190fig, 191
 28, bow brooch, 190fig, 191
 39, brooch (G142 burial), 61fig, 121, 146
 44, key set finds (G142 burial), 60fig, 146
 45, purse ring (G142 burial), 60fig, 142
 60c, iron rove (G189 burial), 63fig, 146
 61, strap-end (G189 burial), 145
 77, knife (G206 burial), 65fig, 150
 111, key set finds (G351 burial), 72fig, 142
 116, tweezers (G354 burial), 72fig, 148
 135a, fire steel (G452 burial), 74fig, 143, 144
 135b, knife (G452 burial), 74fig, 143
 135c, nail (G452 burial), 74fig, 143
 136b-d, key set finds (G462 burial), 76fig, 143, 147
 144c, strap-end (G579 burial), 77fig, 145
 156, tweezers (G593 burial), 79fig, 148
 163, knife (G616 burial), 151
 164, buckle (G630 burial), 80fig, 146
 165, girdle group (G630 burial), 146
 170, key set finds (G636 burial), 80fig, 146
 171, knife (G636 burial), 80fig, 150
 197, fire steel (G658 burial), 82fig, 143–44
 212, key set find (G692 burial), 87fig, 141, 142
 224, strap-end (G749 burial), 88fig, 141, 145
 232, tweezers (G752 burial), 88fig, 148
 255, pouch group (G782 burial), 91fig, 93fig, 143, 144fig
 282, knife (G811 burial), 97fig, 151

- 300a**, purse ring (G834 burial), 100fig, 142
300b, girdle group finds (G834 burial), 100fig, 141
300f, seal box lid (G834 burial), 101fig, 142, 151
304, tweezers (G843 burial), 102fig, 148
316, rock crystal whorl (G850 burial), 103fig, 148–49
317a, girdle group finds (G850 burial), 103fig
317c, brooch (G850 burial), 103fig, 142
317e, bead (G850 burial), 103fig, 142
325, buckle (G1008 burial), 102fig, 143
328, necklace (G1008 burial), 102fig, 142, 143
328d, iron rove (G1008 burial), 102fig, 146
332, strap & strap-end (G1010 burial), 105fig, 145, 145fig
351, strap fittings (G1022), 108fig, 144fig, 145
352 pouch group (G1022 burial), 108fig, 143, 144fig
352b, tweezers (G1022 burial), 108fig, 148
356, toilet set (G1030 burial), 107fig, 143, 148
373, bone comb (C627 cremation burial), 114fig, 141
374, tweezers (C685 cremation burial), 113fig, 148
387, bone comb (C881 cremation burial), 116fig, 141
bone combs, 141
fire steel finds, 143–44
girdle groups, 58fig, 141–47, 142tab
iron roves, 54fig, 63fig, 102fig, 146
knife finds, 149–51, 149fig, 149tab, 150tab
Middle/Late Iron Age, 15
pouches, 108fig, 143, 144fig
tweezers & toilet sets, 113fig, 147fig, 148
Pevensey Castle (Sussex), 202–03
Anderida, 204
pin finds, 124–26
10 (G42 burial), 56fig, 124
114 (G354 burial), 72fig, 124
127 (G401 burial), 73fig, 124
139 (G472 burial), 76fig, 124
144a-b (G579 burial), 77fig, 124
165b (G630 burial), 80fig, 124
186 (G655 burial), 85fig, 124–26, 125fig
205 (G680 burial), 86fig, 124
253 (G779 burial), 91fig, 124
271 (G803 burial), 94fig, 124
297 (G834 burial), 100fig, 124
317b (G850 burial), 103fig, 124
381 & 382 (C762 cremation burial), 116fig, 124
pit deposits
animal bone finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12–13, 24, 32
antler-handled saw (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14, 15, 20, 189–90, 190fig
Caburn, The (East Sussex), site comparisons, 24
classes of material (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12–16
coin finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15–16, 21, 24
depositional sequence & process, 16–21
distribution of finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 21–22, 22fig
flint finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
grain finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14, 16–17, 31
human bone finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 16
loom weight finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
marine shell finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 13
personal ornament finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
pit [230] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
pit [511] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 13
pit [548] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
pit [569] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
pottery finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12–13
quern stone finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14–15, 20, 162, 163fig, 164, 166
stone finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
tool finds (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14, 15
pits
11 (Iron Age), 162, 167
20 (Iron Age), 193
57 (Iron Age), 162, 173, 173tab
72 (Iron Age), 167
104 (Iron Age), 167
107 (Iron Age), 167, 173–74, 174tab, 190, 193
170 (Iron Age), 164, 167
185 (Iron Age), 167
187 (Iron Age), 167
216 (Iron Age), 174
222 (Iron Age), 167
228 (Iron Age), 162
230 (Iron Age), 167
241 (Iron Age), 167
243 (Iron Age), 162
245 (Iron Age), 167
366 (Iron Age), 167, 174
397 (Iron Age), 167
407 (Iron Age), 174
422 (Iron Age), 174
426 (Iron Age), 167, 174
431 (Iron Age), 167
435 (Iron Age), 20, 162, 164, 166, 174, 174tab
455 (Iron Age), 197
482 (Iron Age), 164
505 (Iron Age), 167
507 (Iron Age), 164, 167
511 (Iron Age), 174
542 (Iron Age), 162, 190–91
545 (Iron Age), 174–175
548 (Iron Age), 13, 14, 17, 20, 164, 167, 175, 175tab, 188, 196, 197
550 (Iron Age), 14, 197
571 (Iron Age), 10, 14, 167, 188–89, 188fig
737 (Iron Age), 167, 175, 187, 190
740 (Iron Age), 167
742 (Iron Age), 167
760 (Iron Age), 167
865 (Iron Age), 13, 162, 175, 175tab, 187, 191, 196
876 (Iron Age), 174
878 (Iron Age), 167
depth & fills (Middle/Late Iron Age), 17tab, 19fig
distribution of (Middle/Late Iron Age), 11–12
grain storage pits (Middle/Late Iron Age), 7, 8–10, 14, 18fig, 20
Iron Age, 162–64
pit-related activity (Middle/Late Iron Age), 11–12
pottery assemblages, distribution of (Iron Age), 173tab
structured deposits (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12, 31
trackway [470], 27–29, 29fig, 32, 164, 167
Place names of Sussex, The (Mawer, A & Stenton, F M), 210
plant remains (charred), 197–99, 198tab
methodology & analysis, 197
Portable Antiquities Scheme, 202
West Sussex finds, 206
pottery finds
Anglo-Saxon assemblage, 179–85, 180fig, 181fig, 182fig
catalogue of finds (Anglo-Saxon), 183–84
catalogue of finds (Iron Age), 175–76
dating of (Iron Age), 177–78
distribution of by period, 168tab
fabrics (Anglo-Saxon), 179–83, 182 tab
fabrics (Iron Age), 169–71, 169tab, 177
forms & decorative traits (Anglo-Saxon), 183, 185
forms & decorative traits (Iron Age), 170fig, 171–73, 172fig, 177–78
introduction & methodology, 168–69
Iron Age, 169–76, 169tab, 170fig, 172fig, 173tab
medieval & post-medieval, 186
pit [511] (Middle/Late Iron Age), 13
pit groups, 173–75
quantification by fieldwork phase/period, 168tab
Romano-British assemblage, 178
saucepan tradition, 173, 177–78
structured deposits (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12–13
pottery stamps (Anglo-Saxon), 186, 186tab
Prowting Homes Ltd, 1, 5
Q
quern stone finds, 166
1 (Iron Age), 162, 163fig, 164
Middle/Late Iron Age, 14–15, 20
R
Regni, The (Cunliffe, B W), 204
rock crystal whorl, 103fig, 148–49
Rookery Hill (Bishopstone), 204
cemetery, 213, 214fig, 215, 217
S
Saltwood (Kent), 210
cemetery, 213, 214fig
Sanctuary, The (Alfriston) cemetery, 213, 214fig, 217
grave orientations, 218
Saxonbury (Lewes) cemetery, 213, 214fig, 217
scared circles (Iron Age), 21
seal box lid (Roman), **300f** (G834 burial), 101fig, 142, 151
seax finds, 159–60
Selveston (Sussex) cemetery, 204, 213
Selsey (West Sussex), 205
shield bosses & fittings, 89fig, 156, 158–59, 158fig
distribution of graves with, 154fig
positions of within burials, 158fig
Slonk Hill (West Sussex), 25
Sørensen, P, 216
spearhead finds, 155–58
distribution of types, 156tab
positions of & numbers within burials, 157fig, 218, 218tab

spindle whorl finds, 316 (G850 burial), 104fig
 St Anne's Hill (Eastbourne), 1
 background of site, 3
 St Anne's Road (Eastbourne)
 archaeological evidence (Early Anglo-Saxons),
 205–07
 background of site, 1–5
 burials (Anglo-Saxon), 5–6
 Caburn, The (East Sussex), site comparisons,
 23–25, 26, 31
 cemeteries, comparative sites, 206, 206tab,
 213–19, 214fig
 dating of cemetery & burials, 215, 215tab
 domestic settlement, evidence for, 24–25, 203–05
 early Roman influences, 27–29
 excavation locations & methodology, 3fig, 4fig,
 5–6
 features of site, 5fig
 material culture provenances, 216–17
 occupation of site, 201
 pit deposits (Middle/Late Iron Age), 12, 19–20
 regional settlement pattern, 23–26
 site location, 2fig, 207–10, 209fig
 sources of evidence for settlement (Saxon),
 203–05
 Sussex, & comparisons to other sites, 201–02
 Upperton, naming of, 212
 stone finds, 162–67, 162tab, 163fig
 1–7 artefacts, 162, 163fig, 164, 166–67
 191, slate (G66 burial), 58fig, 165
 catalogue of finds, 166–67
 dating, 164
 geological types, 165–66
 graves (Anglo-Saxon), 164–65, 165tab
 industry & trade, 164
 Iron Age pits, 162–64
 Middle/Late Iron Age, 15
 quern stone, 14–15, 162, 163fig, 164, 166
 site organization, 164
 trackway (Early Roman), 164
 uses of (Iron Age), 162
 Stoodley, N, 41, 213
 strap-ends, 140–41
 61 (G189 burial), 63fig, 140, 145
 144c (G579 burial), 77fig, 141, 145
 224 (G749 burial), 88fig, 141, 145
 255e (G782 burial), 93fig, 143, 144fig
 326–327 (G1008 burial), 102fig, 141
 332 (G1010 burial), 105fig, 140–41
 352a (G1022 burial), 108fig, 143
 straps, suspension loop straps, 144–45
 Sussex
 archaeological evidence (Early Anglo-Saxons),
 205–07, 206tab
 burial sites, 205–06
 site location selection, 207–10
 sources of evidence for settlement (Saxon),
 203–05
 Swanton, M J, 155, 156
 swords, 92fig, 99fig, 106fig, 154–55, 154fig

T

textile finds, 117, 118tab
 textile production, related finds, 189, 189fig
 toilet set finds *see also* personal ornament finds,
 107fig, 114fig, 143

tweezers, 72fig, 79fig, 88fig, 102fig, 107fig,
 108fig, 113fig, 147fig, 148
 tool finds
 21, iron tool (pit 72), 189, 190fig
 22, copper-alloy implement (pit 306), 189, 190fig
 23, reaping hook (pit 368), 189, 190fig
 24, antler-handled saw (pit 548), 14, 15, 20,
 189–90, 190fig
 25, iron ring (pit 737), 190, 190fig
 agriculture (Middle/Late Iron Age), 14
 catalogue of finds, 189–91
 craft & industry (Middle/Late Iron Age), 15
 toponomic analysis (Eastbourne area), 210–13
 Domesday Book, place names, 210, 211
 hundred meeting places, 212
 ingas formations, 213
 topographical elements, 211–12
 and use of language, 210–11
 track/drove ways
 dating/phasing, 29
 Early Roman period [470], 27–29, 29fig, 32,
 164, 167
 Mid/Late Roman period, 29–30, 30fig

U

Underwood, R, 150
 Upperton (Eastbourne), 1
 naming of, 212

V

vessels (metal) *see also* cremation vessels
 17 fragment (G51 burial), 153
 31 & 32 fragments (G114 burial), 153
 113 fragment (G351 burial), 72fig, 153
 144e, rivet plate (G579 burial), 77fig, 153
 145 fragment (G579 burial), 153
 269 fragment (G798 burial), 96fig, 153
 metal fragments, 153
 Vortigern, 203

W

Walton Rogers, P, 144–45
 weapon finds, 153–60
 9, spearhead (G380 burial), 54fig, 156
 18, francisca (G66 burial), 58fig, 154
 19, spearhead (G260 burial), 67fig, 156
 27, spearhead (G110 burial), 58fig, 155
 49 & 50, iron discs (G156 burial), 62fig, 159
 51, spearhead (G156 burial), 62fig, 156
 75, francisca (G206 burial), 65fig, 154
 86, seax (G235 burial), 66fig, 159
 104, cone ferrule (G324 burial), 70fig, 158
 123, arrowheads (G380 burial), 153
 134, spearhead (G452 burial), 74fig, 156
 199, spearhead (G661 burial), 82fig, 156
 233, shield boss (G755 burial), 89fig, 90fig, 156,
 158, 158fig
 235, spearhead (G755 burial), 89fig, 156
 243, sword (G776 burial), 92fig, 154, 155
 244, shield boss (G776 burial), 92fig, 159
 245, spearhead (G776 burial), 92fig, 155
 264, cone ferrule (G795 burial), 98fig, 157–58
 266, spearhead (G798 burial), 96fig, 156, 157
 274, shield fittings, 96fig, 159
 277, spearhead (G811 burial), 97fig, 156–57
 284, sword (G820 burial), 99fig, 154–55

285, shield boss (G820 burial), 99fig, 159
287, spearhead (G820 burial), 99fig, 156
335, sword (G1012 burial), 106fig, 154, 155
336, spearhead (G1012 burial), 105fig, 155
347, shield boss (G1022 burial), 108fig, 159
355, spearhead (G1030 burial), 107fig, 156
 arrowheads, 153–54
 distribution of graves with, 154fig
 franciscas, 58fig, 65fig, 154
 seax finds, 66fig, 159–60
 sex/gender anomalies, 160, 160tab
 shield bosses, 89fig, 90fig, 92fig, 99fig, 108fig,
 154fig, 156, 158–59, 158fig
 spears, 54fig, 58fig, 62fig, 67fig, 74fig, 82fig,
 92fig, 96fig, 97fig, 99fig, 105fig,
 107fig, 154fig, 155–58, 156tab,
 157fig
 swords, 92fig, 99fig, 106fig, 154–55, 154fig
 Welch, Martin, 6, 157, 201, 213
 Wessex Archaeology, 213
 wire rings
 214 (G698 burial), 86fig, 123
 319 (G1004 burial), 105fig, 123
 365 (G1062 burial), 111fig, 123
 Woodcock, Dr Andrew, 1

Archaeological investigations, undertaken in 1997 and 1998, revealed further evidence of an important multi-period site located on the crest and south-east-facing slope of St Anne's Hill, Eastbourne, East Sussex

Around 100 Middle/Late Iron Age storage pits were uncovered: many more than any other non-hillfort site in Sussex and with evidence that grain processing as well as storage may have been carried out at the site. Almost certainly connected are secondary religious offerings deposited within the pits, which were probably perceived as influencing the success or failure of the agricultural cycle. Many of the artefacts – including coins, agricultural tools and querns – were apparently deliberately placed, and even domestic waste like broken pottery and animal bone appears to have been subject to a highly structured pattern of deposition.

Soon after the Roman conquest there was a major reorganisation of the landscape with a new field-system and trackway, perhaps as a result of the foundation of villa estates in the area.

In the 5th century an Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery was established on the hill, with 193 graves and 11 urned cremations recorded during these excavations. These ranged in date from the 5th and 6th centuries to the 7th century and the accompanying grave goods suggest a community mixed in character; whilst there are examples of richly furnished burials, generally these were people without extremes of material wealth.

Archaeology South-East
2 Chapel Place
Portslade
East Sussex BN41 1DR
www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse

A SpoilHeap publication for

ISBN: 978-0-9576509-8-5 (Pbk)
ISBN: 978-1-912331-25-3 (PDF)