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Whimster, Rowan Pirrie

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Burial Practices in Iron Age Britain

Volume 2

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Appendices

In order that the burden on the text of this thesis should be reduced it was felt advisable that the majority of factual information relating to burial sites should be diverted to a series of classified appendices to which the reader should turn for basic information and primary sources of reference.

To a considerable extent the categories used follow the major divisions of material indicated by the individual chapter headings of this work, although it has proved necessary in a number of situations to introduce more specific sub-divisions of these. Of necessity this classification has been developed according to somewhat arbitrary criteria and it should be borne in mind that alternative groupings may eventually prove desirable. The burial forms listed here have been isolated on the basis of recurrent characteristics that they are capable of showing at the present time and it is probable that further research and excavation will eventually isolate additional and more subtle ritual features that will in turn permit greater chronological and geographical precision.

Within each appendix section sites are arranged alphabetically by civil parish in similarly arranged county divisions. A sequence of continuous numbering runs through each appendix section and sites mentioned in the text are followed by a simple reference to the appropriate appendix entry; e.g. Eggington, Beds (A.2.3). Separate discoveries at a single site are provided with individual appendix references, but burials found

at the same time are listed within a single catalogue entry. Wherever possible the location of a site is indicated with a six-figure Ordnance Survey reference, although many vague descriptions of early discoveries only permit four-figure references.

Each appendix entry is intended to provide a brief account of the site, details of burial form, grave form, orientation and associated objects, together with primary and more important secondary references. Measurements are given in metric terms, except when quoting earlier work in which distances are recorded in feet and inches. In these cases the Imperial figures are followed by their metric equivalents in parenthesis.

In certain situations it has proved impossible to limit sites to a single classificatory group and in such cases duplicated entries have proved necessary. Each of these is provided with relevant cross-references to its alternative locations.

Appendix A.1Pit-burialsAvon1. Charlcombe, Langridge Farm c.ST 73 69

Skeleton found lying crouched on the left side in an ?Iron Age pit during construction work in 1973. No further information was recorded.

Orientation: N

Ref. M.B. Owen, personal communication

2. Christon, Dibble's Farm ST 384575

Iron Age settlement site excavated in 1970 by the M5 Research Committee in advance of motorway construction. The area excavated revealed 65 pits, an unusually high proportion of which (11) contained inhumations. Full information on these is not yet available. Dating of occupation and the burials awaits a full appraisal of the associated pottery forms, but the presence in one case of a bead-rim bowl with a crouched skeleton may indicate that the inhumations belong to the later pre-Roman period (Fowler, personal communication).

The Burials. A total of 13 skeletons, all of adolescents or adults, were found in 11 pits. In 2 cases a single pit contained 2 inhumations, but in both cases the presence of one skeleton near the bottom and another near the top of the filling may indicate that the interments took place at separate times. In all but 2 instances bodies were found in crouched or tightly contracted positions, although there was no clear orientational regularity observable. A further skeleton was flexed while another lay on its face, with the legs bent back from the knees as if roughly thrown into the pit. In several cases bodies had been buried in partly-filled pits and in another a body had been buried in what appeared to be a partly-excavated pit.

Associated objects: Iron armlet; iron ?finger-ring; spring and pin of a bronze brooch (under the skull of one skeleton); fine-ware black pottery bowl with bead-rim (beside a crouched skeleton).

Associated animal skeletons: Two examples of dog skeletons buried with human bodies.

- a) Complete skeleton of dog and two further dog skulls found beside, but 15 cms lower than a skeleton.
- b) Fragmentary dog skeleton found beneath a human skeleton.

Refs: P.J. Fowler, n.d., M5 Research Committee Report, 1-4
Fowler and Walthew, 1971, 5-10

3. Clevedon, Walton Down c.ST 4273

A group of three pits was examined by William Long during the 19th century (probably 1858-9), one of which contained an inhumation.

Pit C. Skeleton of an adult found crouched on the right side at a depth of 4'6" (1.35 m) in a pit filled with occupation debris. Age of skeleton estimated at 30-35 (on dental condition). Upper 2' (0.6 m) of the pit filling was composed of earth, below which was a mixture of burnt bone, pottery, burnt earth and two 'crystal balls' (?glass beads). This filling, which lay both above and below the skeleton, was 'dark and greasy', as if composed of organic material. 2' (0.6 m) below the skeleton other bones were found, although these were in a very decayed state and it is not confirmed that they were human.

Orientation: N (the head was reported to be 'on the (Bristol) Channel side of the hole')

Refs: Anon, Archaeol. Jour., 16, 1859, 157
Dymond, 1902, 83-4

4. Weston-super-Mare, Worlebury ST 314625

Excavation carried out within the hillfort between 1851-2, although the confusing nature of the report makes interpretation of the evidence difficult (Dymond, 1902). At least 4 pits contained inhumations and numerous others produced isolated human bones. Occupation of the site appears to begin within the seventh to sixth centuries B.C. (Cunliffe, 1974, 36) but continued until the first century A.D. The presence of extensive injuries to the cranial and skeletal bones of the bodies found in the pits has led to the assumption that the burials followed a battle or massacre during the Roman campaign in Somerset (Hawkes, 1931, 80, 85, 96; Harding, 1974, 222).

1. Pit 6. (Excavated 18th October, 1851) Skeleton of an adult, lying on the right side in a rectangular pit 6'3" (1.87 m) square and 6' (1.80 m) deep. The legs of the body were missing and the skull had been damaged by three sword-cuts. Similar injuries had been sustained by the collar bone and left arm (Dymond, 1902, 76).

Orientation: NW

2. Pit 7. (Excavated 28th October 1851) Fragmentary skeleton found in the upper layer of the pit. The body, which apparently lay on its face, comprised a lower jaw, one arm, an atlas and the right foot. An iron spike (?spear or javelin head) lay 8" (20 cms) below the jaw (Dymond, 77).
3. Pit 8. (Excavated 21st May, 1852) Two adult skeletons found in what were probably crouched positions in a pit with rock-cut steps. The contemporary account indicates that the two men were in the 'attitude, apparently, of a struggle: the skull of the lower being broken in against a sharp angle of rock at the bottom of the pit' (Dymond, 77 and Pl.XI, Fig. 1).
4. Pit 9. (Excavated 21st October, 1851) A confused report describes 3 skeletons found near the floor of a pit that also contained charred grain and sling-stones.

a) Skeleton of a male lying on the right side with extensive double sword-cut through the skull (Pl.XI, Fig. 2). One of the femoral bones had also been damaged.

Orientation: S

b) Skeleton lying on the left side, 6" (15 cms) below a), with the legs crouched and arms extended to the West.

Orientation: S or WSW

c) Skeleton lying below the level of a) and b). No positional information, although it is remarked that there was no visible bone damage (Dymond, 77-8).

Orientation: N

Refs: Dymond and Tomkins, 1851, 55-80
Dymond, 1902, 76-80

5. Weston-super-Mare, Stafford Place, ST 324619

Skeleton of an ?adult found crouched or contracted in a pit during house-construction, 13 August 1885.

Ref: The Weston Mercury, 15 August 1885
J. Evans (Woodspring Museum), information

6. Weston-super-Mare, Coronation Road ST 326616

A group of three Iron Age pits was discovered during road construction in 1902. Each pit had been excavated through 2'6" (0.75 m) of earth and 3'6" (1.05 m) of the underlying rock. All filled with sandy earth, mixed with charcoal fragments.

Pit. 1. Skeletons of an adult male and female lying crouched in the filling of the pit. No other details were recorded. The filling of the pit, which was apparently paved with limestone slabs, included sling-stones, coarse pottery, and fragmentary sheep, horse, pig and dog bones.

Refs: Proc. Som. Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., 51, 1905, 50-1
Bulleid and Gray, 1917, 684
Dobson, 1931, 257

Bedfordshire

7. Harrold SP 953573

Complex Bronze Age and Iron Age burial and settlement site, comprising ring-ditches, huts and storage-pits, excavated and poorly recorded between 1951-3. Of 3 pits that contained inhumations, 2 had been dug into the silted filling of Bronze Age ring-ditches and there is some confusion over the correct cultural relationship of these in the published report. In the text these are referred to as Bronze Age, while on an accompanying plate they are described as Iron Age (Eagles and Evison, 52 and Pl.4). An absence of associated materials with Burials 2 and 3 prohibits certainty, but their proximity to Burial 1 implies Iron Age date. Close cultural dating is impossible, but the association of a fragmentary rotary quern with Burial 1 may indicate the later Iron Age period.

1. Skeleton of adolescent ?male, c.13-15 years, lying crouched within the filling of Pit A. No record of precise body position or of orientation. Extensive post-mortem damage to skeletal remains and many parts of the cranium were missing.

Associated objects: Fragmentary rotary quern-stone. Fragmentary sherds of ill-defined coarse-ware pottery vessel (Eagles and Evison, 51-2).

2. Skeleton of adolescent ?female crouched on the right side in a pit cut into the filling of Ring-ditch 13. Post-cranial skeleton fragmentary, due to 'post-mortem' damage.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: No material recorded from pit-filling, but the upper layers of the ring-ditch contained Iron Age pottery (Eagles and Evison, 52 and Pl.4a).

3. Skeleton of adult ?female, c.20-25 years, crouched on left side within a depression dug into the filling of Ring-ditch 16. Orientation unknown.

Associated objects: No material recorded from the pit-filling, but the upper layers of the ditch-filling contained Iron Age pottery (Eagles and Evison, 52 and 46).

Ref: Eagles and Evison, 1970, 17-55 - - -

8. Houghton Regis, Puddlehill TL 006236

Complex Iron Age settlement site excavated 1951 - 1975 revealed a single pit burial in addition to three inhumations from ditch fillings (Appendix A.3.4) and a number of Aylesford Culture cremations (Appendix F.3).

Pit 1: Skeleton of an ?adult lying crouched on the right side, with the heels pressed back to the pelvis. Hands placed together, as if tied, in front of body.

Associated objects: Worked chalk block below right scapula. Horse skull above left tibia.

Ref: Mathews, 1976, 63-4 and Fig. 21

Cambridgeshire

9. Stapleford, Wandlebury TL 493534

Excavations within the hillfort during 1955-6 revealed 33 pits, 3 of which contained burials. Pits 2 and 19 contained mutilated inhumations and the excavator indicated that these pits may have been dug for specifically ritual purposes. 6 further pits contained fragmentary human bone material. Further inhumations from a mass-grave were recorded in 1976 (Appendix L.4).

1. Pit 2. Upper half of the skeleton of a child (c.6 years) found in perfect state of preservation. The lower part of the body was missing and extensive damage to the pelvic region was evident. Mutilation apparently occurred before burial. Remains buried in a sack or shroud, traces of which were visible as a soil stain (Hartley, Pl.III,c). A bronze needle had been used to fasten this. Child lay face down (Hartley, Pl.III,d, and pp. 14-15,26).

Associated objects: Bronze needle (Hartley, Fig. 9, No.8).

2. Pit 19. Shallow sub-rectangular pit without the filling of domestic debris that was typical of other pits (Section: Hartley, Fig. 6). A shallow chalk-cut basin had been cut in one corner of the pit, though no function was apparent. The pit contained the drastically mutilated remains of an adult male (25-35 years), although the articulation of certain bones indicated that burial

took place before the disintegration of all soft tissue. The skull was at one end of the grave and the remaining bones at the other, western end. The femora were still socketed into the pelvis, but had been broken off a few inches below it. The pelvis had been crushed by a large chalk block thrown onto it. 18 vertebrae remained in articulation, but all other bones were scattered chaotically. Cause of damage to bones could not be determined (Hartley, 15, 27).

3. Pit 12. Skeleton of an adult female, aged c.40 years lying on the back with the left arm partly under pelvis and right arm flexed to lie across abdomen (Hartley, Pl.III,e). Top vertebrae incorrectly related to one another and to the skull, although there was no medical evidence for the cause of this distortion (Hartley, 15, 27).

Associated objects: 2 bronze penannular brooches (Hartley, Fig. 9, Nos. 3 and 4). Fragmentary sherds of pottery bowl and jar forms (Hartley, Fig. 8, 64-71).

Ref: Hartley, 1956, 1-27

Dorset

10. Gussage-all-Saints ST 999102

Total excavation of a three acre settlement enclosure in 1972 revealed skeletal remains of 11 adults and 40 infants, the majority of which (9 adults and 31 infants) belong to the final first century B.C. to first century A.D. occupation. With the exception of 7 infant skeletons from ditch fillings (Appendix A.3.7), all the individuals had been buried in storage pits.

Phase 1: c.550 - 300 B.C.

1. Fragmentary skeleton of an infant buried in a shallow circular pit.

Phase 2: c.300 - 100 B.C.

2. (435) Skeleton of an adult female lying contracted on the left side at the junction of layers 4 and 5 in a partially filled cylindrical pit.

Orientation: S

3. (439) Skeleton of an infant lying crouched on its left side in the lower filling of a cylindrical pit.

Orientation: N

4. (470) Disarticulated bones of a new-born infant from the floor of a cylindrical pit.
5. (531) Skeleton of an infant lying crouched on the left side near the surface of a cylindrical pit.

Orientation: N

6. (769) Disarticulated bones of a new born infant from the base of a cylindrical pit.

Phase 3: c.100 B.C. - A.D. 80

7. (31) Skeleton of an adolescent female lying on the face, with arms and legs lightly flexed to the right, near the base of a cylindrical pit.

Orientation: N

8. (34) Disarticulated remains of 4 infants from the base of a bell-shaped pit.

9. (62) Skeleton of an adult female lightly crouched on the right side near the base of a cylindrical pit.

Orientation: N

10. (96) Skeleton of an infant lying on its back with the legs doubled up on the floor of a cylindrical pit. The body had been covered with large flint nodules.

Orientation: NW

11. (121) Disarticulated skeleton of a new born infant from the base of a cylindrical pit.

12. (132) Four fragmentary infant skeletons lying on their backs with the legs drawn up, found at different levels within a deep cylindrical pit.

Orientations: N, N, N, W.

13. (139 1 and 11) Skeleton of an adult female lying lightly crouched on the left side near the surface of a slightly bell-shaped pit. The skeletons of two lightly crouched infants lay immediately below that of the adult.

Orientation: E

14. (172) Disarticulated skeleton of a new born infant from the surface of a cylindrical pit.

15. (204) Skeleton of an adult female lying tightly contracted on the left side, as if bound in position before burial in partially silted cylindrical pit.

Orientation: E

16. (205) Skeleton of an adult female lying lightly flexed on the right side in a partially silted pit.

Orientation: E

17. (285 1 and 11) Skeleton of a young adult male lying on the back with the legs lightly flexed to one side near the surface of a cylindrical pit. Marks of injuries caused by a sharp instrument were recorded on the skull and left forearm and were apparently inflicted immediately prior to death. Two crouched infant skeletons were found immediately beneath the adult skeleton.

Associated objects: Two iron fragments near the waist of the adult skeleton.

Orientation: Adult: NE
Infants: NW, S

18. (290) Disarticulated bones of a premature infant found near the base of a cylindrical pit.

19. (293) Extended skeletons of two infants lying mid-way in the silting of a cylindrical pit. The disarticulated remains of a new born infant lay near the base of the pit.

Orientations: N, N.

20. (347) Disarticulated bones of a new born infant found near the base of a bell-shaped pit.

21. (359) Skeleton of an adult male lying lightly flexed on the left side in a partially-silted cylindrical pit.

Orientation: N

22. (387) Skeleton of an adult male lying lightly flexed on the right side near the base of a cylindrical pit, along with animal bones and articulated horse and dog bones.

Orientation: N

23. (410) Skeleton of an adult female lying on the back with the legs lightly flexed to the left side, in a partially-silted pit.

Orientation: N

24. (418) Skeleton of a new-born infant found near the floor of a cylindrical pit.
25. (661) Disarticulated remains of an infant skeleton from the base of a cylindrical pit.
26. (709) Skeletons of two new-born infants from a partially silted cylindrical pit.
27. (781) Disarticulated remains of an infant from the upper layers of a cylindrical pit.
28. (942) Fragmentary remains of an infant found at the base of a rectangular pit 0.44 m long, 0.32 m wide and 0.3 m deep, dug into the filling of Pit 261.

Ref: G.J. Wainwright, unpublished information

11. Handley, Woodcutts ST 963181

Excavations carried out by Pitt-Rivers between 1884-5 revealed a complex settlement site occupied between first to fourth centuries A.D. 15 adult burials were located, although only 6 appear to belong to the Phase 1 (first to second centuries A.D.) settlement. All these were found in pits, but with the exception possibly of Nos.3 and 4 are probably post-Conquest in date (Hawkes, Fig.6). 2 further fourth century inhumations in pits are not included here as they do not have any connection with the Iron Age pit-burial tradition.

1. Pit 62. Small pit (diameter 3' (0.9 m)) excavated in the filling of the enclosure ditch contained three skeletons, only the first of which is clearly a formal pit-burial.

a) Skeleton of an adult male lying on the back with the knees drawn up.

Orientation: NW

b) Skeleton of a child, aged c.6 years, apparently thrown head-first into the pit. Bones found in a somewhat confused state. A sword cut had severed the occipital bone (Pitt-Rivers, Pl. LIX, A-B).

c) Skeleton of an adult female found in a very fragmentary condition, for which no reason is given.

Associated objects: Sherd of South Gaulish Samian marked PASSENI (operating up to the Flavian period) found below the bodies. Also animal bones, horse skull and oyster shells. A bronze pin with knobbed head found above skeletons. (Pitt-Rivers, 35-6 and Pl.VIII, Fig.6)

2. Pit 4. Skeleton of a young adult male crouched on the left side with the left arm flung out carelessly from the body. Found midway down in the filling of a rectangular pit, cut into ditch-fill.

Orientation: NNE

Associated objects: Fragments of a glass vessel, pottery fragments and oyster shells found below the body. Ditch into which pit was cut contained a Collingwood Form K brooch. (Pitt-Rivers, 33-4 and Pl.VIII, Fig. 1 and Pl.IX)

3. Pit 23. Skeleton of a young adult female contracted on the right side with hands raised to face. Lying 6" (15 cms) from the floor of the pit, close to the wall.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Animal bones, chalk spindle-whorl and sherds of coarse, hand-made pottery. Classified (Hawkes, 43) as pre-Conquest. (Pitt-Rivers, 36, Pl.VIII, Fig. 7 and Pl.LXI)

4. Pit 28. Skeleton of adult female, fully crouched on right side with right hand to chin. Lying at the bottom of the pit and facing into the centre.

Orientation: NW

Associated objects: Hand-made pottery fragments and animal bones. Classified (Hawkes, 43) as pre-Conquest. (Pitt-Rivers, 35, Pl.VIII, Fig. 5 and Pl.LXI)

Ref: Pitt-Rivers, 1887
Hawkes, 1947, 27-81

12. Pentridge, Woodyates c. SU 030195

Excavations carried out by Pitt-Rivers between 1888-90 on the site of a Romano-British settlement showed a few early Roman features but the majority of occupation during the third to fourth centuries A.D. (Pitt-Rivers, 1892; Hawkes, 1947, 66-8).

Pit 8. Skeleton of an adult male crouched on the left side in an oval pit cut by the later road ditch. The left arm had been removed during ditch digging. Skull had been removed and replaced upside down, although there appears to be no evidence to indicate whether this occurred at the time of burial or when the arm was removed.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Collingwood Form K Claudian brooch found on the left hip (Pitt-Rivers, 134 and Pl.CLXXXII, Fig. 18)

Ref: Pitt-Rivers, 1892, 67, 205; Pl.CXCII, Fig. 2 and Pl.CCI Hawkes, 1947, 66

13. Marnhull, Allard's Pit ST 795198

Excavation in advance of quarrying work during the 1940's revealed an unenclosed settlement site with continuous occupation from c.fifth to fourth centuries B.C. until first century A.D. 66 pits defined as Iron Age 'A' in terms of Maiden Castle pottery forms. (For other burials see Appendix A.2.9)

Pit 95. Skeleton of an adult female crouched on the right side with arms flexed and hands pointing to the chin. Body was found lying on the floor of the pit, covered with blackish soil and associated with Iron Age 'A' pottery sherds. No details of orientation.

Ref: Williams, 1950, 72

14. Stourpaine, Hod Hill ST 857107

Excavations within this 55 acre fort by Durden (19th century) and Richmond (1951-8) disclosed a large number of pits, 6 of which contained human remains. The quality of some of the descriptions prevents certainty, but it is probable that more than one form of rite is represented.

1. Pit BD 6a. (Durden) The filling of the pit was composed of two layers, both of which contained human bones. None of these seem to have been articulated, but there is no evidence to indicate whether this represents a disturbed burial, a mutilation deposit or a normal find of fragmentary human bone (Richmond, 28-9).
2. Pit BD 6b. (Durden)
 - a) Primary inhumation of elderly male and young child, disturbed by secondary inhumation.
 - b) Secondary inhumation of young adult in third and lowest layer of the pit-filling. Burial of the body, which was crouched, had disturbed the two previously interred bodies. No further information was recorded (Richmond, 28-9).
3. Pit 15b. (Richmond) Diameter, 6' (1.80m), Depth, 3'9" (1.12 m)

a) Primary inhumation represented by a foot and tibia had been largely removed during the burial of the secondary occupants. Primary filling composed of chalk and clay, with a large fragment of a decorated pottery. Other pottery sherds classed as Hod Hill Iron Age 'A' and 2nd 'B'.

b) Secondary inhumation of an adult female, crouched on the left side, with the skeleton of an infant between her knees. The majority of the primary pit-filling had been removed for the burial to take place and the bodies had been covered with lumps of broken chalk. The upper part of the pit had then been allowed to silt up gradually. Pottery sherds associated with filling classed as Hod Hill Iron Age 3rd 'B' and 'C'. Skull of the adult female showed the presence of a rare metopic suture, a trait that is shared with the female from Pit 15c (below) and that suggested a possible genetic relationship between the two.

Associated objects: 2 chalk loomweights (Richmond, Fig. 34), a bone bobbin (Richmond, Fig. 33), a latch-lifter (Richmond, Pl.13a), the handle and iron hoop of a bucket (Richmond, Pl.13a), a lock-ring (Richmond, Pl.13a), a bronze spiral finger-ring.
(Richmond, 27, 41 and Pls. 9a, b, and 10a)

4. Pit 15c. (Richmond) Diameter, 7'9" (2.32 m), Depth, 6'6" (1.95 m)

Skeleton of an adult female tightly contracted in a secondary pit excavated into the filling of primary pit. No other details of body-position. Diameter of secondary pit 2'9" (0.82 m). Skull of skeleton showed the same rare metopic suture as the female from Pit 15b. No associated objects. Primary pit-filling contained an iron La Tène II brooch, fragmentary shale bracelet, spiral finger-ring, iron knife, iron spearhead and sherds of Hod Hill Iron Age 2nd and 3rd 'B' pottery.
(Richmond, 27 and Pl.10b)

5. Burial 'F'. The only inhumation found outside the rampart line. Skeleton found buried in a round-bottomed pit dug into the top of the counterscarp mound. Discovered accidentally and the head was lost before proper excavation took place. No details of body position were recorded. No associated objects. Counterscarp was covered by outermost rampart in Period IV of the hillforts occupation and was itself constructed in Period III.
(Richmond, 31)

6. Steepleton Entrance (Richmond). Female skeleton (adult) very tightly contracted on left side in a small pit under the counterscarp mound (see Appendix A.4.3).

Ref: Richmond, 1967

15. Winterbourne St. Martin, Maiden Castle SY 669885

Excavations by Wheeler revealed large numbers of burials belonging to successive occupational phases. In addition to the inhumations in storage pits there were burials within ditch fillings, ramparts and in earth graves. The latter group, which includes both peace-time and war-cemetery burials, is typical of the late Iron Age Dorset regional inhumation rite (Appendix B.26). Other inhumations are listed in Appendix A.2.10, A.3.9 and A.4.4.

1. Skeleton T.7. Trench XLIV. Infant skeleton, found lying on back with legs flexed and arms behind back. In a shallow chalk-cut pit sealed by Phase I metallised surface. (M.C. 346)

Orientation: N

Phase: I (?)

2. Skeleton T.13. Trench LXXXIV. Skeleton of adult female, aged 30-40 years, crouched on right side on the edge of the filling of Pit T.10. Associated with Maiden Castle Iron Age Bill sherds. (M.C. 347; Pl.XLV, B)

Orientation: SE

Phase: IV

3. Skeleton T.17. Trench CII. Skeleton of adolescent ?male. Incomplete and lacking cranium (lower mandible present). 'Near, but prior to Skeleton T.13'. No indication whether actually found in Pit T.10. Associated with Maiden Castle Iron Age Bill-III sherds and a bone gouge. (M.C. 347)

Orientation: E

4. Skeleton T.14. Trench LXXV. Skeleton of adult female, aged 40-50 years, lying on right side with legs flexed. In filling of Pit T.10. Associated with Maiden Castle Iron Age Bill sherds. (M.C. 347)

Orientation: ENE

Phase: IV

5. Skeleton T.24. Trench LXXXIII. Skeleton of adult female, aged 20-30 years, lying on left side with legs 'tightly flexed' (?contracted). Arms bent to neck and shoulder. Buried in a small oval pit cut into outer spread of eastern entrance counterscarp bank and sealed by a layer containing later burials (T.11 and T.12). (M.C. 347)

Orientation: ENE

Phase: ?III

6. Skeleton from Pit Q4. Skeleton of adult female, aged 20-30 years, lying crouched on left side with arms by side. Body was found at the bottom of a pit, the lower filling layer of which contained a shale armlet, a chalk loomweight and 117 sling-stones. The only burial prior to the late Roman period found within the defences. (M.C. 348 and Pl.XLVII A)

Orientation: SW

Phase: III

7. Skeleton N2. Skeleton of adult female, aged 25-35 years, lying crouched on right side in an oval pit. Edentulous apart from 2 teeth in the lower jaw. (M.C. 348)

Orientation: NNE

Phase: IV

8. Skeleton R.1. Skeleton of an infant, aged c.3 months, found crouched in filling of Pit R2. (M.C. 348)

Phase: III-IV

9. Skeleton R.2. Skeleton of an infant aged c.3 months, found crouched in the filling of Pit R.1. Associated with sherds of Maiden Castle Iron Age BII pottery. (M.C. 348)

Phase: III-IV

10. Skeleton R.3. Skeleton of an infant, probably foetal, found in the filling of Pit R.1 (See No.10, above). (M.C. 348)

Phase: III-IV

11. Skeleton T.25. Trench CXXIX. Skeleton of an adult male, aged 25-35 years, crouched on the left side in an oval pit. Dated to the Belgo-Roman occupation phase and the 'pit' may be an earth grave. No illustrations to determine this point. (See also Appendix B.28.14) (M.C. 350)

Orientation: NE

Gloucestershire

16. Bourton-on-the-Water, Salmonsbury SP 173208

Excavation of a 56 acre hillfort occupied between first century B.C. and first century A.D. carried out by Dunning between 1931-4. In addition to 5 pits with inhumations the site produced 2 burials in graves (Appendix A.2.13) and scattered

bone fragments. Occupation of the site was divided into two phases and the pit-burials appear to belong to the first of these, beginning during the first century B.C. and terminating c.A.D. 25-40. The period is typified by the use of Glastonbury-Cotswold decorated pottery forms. -

1. Pit D. Skeleton of adult female found in the lower filling of pit on Site II. Body crouched on the right side. This was the largest pit excavated - Diameter: 5'9" (1.72 m); Depth: 2' (0.6 m)

Orientation: E

2. Pit B. Skeleton of a young adult female found in the filling of a pit cut into the filling of a large ditch of unknown date on Site III. Body crouched on the left side. A flat stone had been placed at each end of the body.

Orientation: E

3. Pit B. (Site IV) Skeleton of an adult of undefined sex found in the filling of the pit. Body crouched on the left side. The burial had been partially destroyed by a Roman trench that ran through it.

Orientation: E

4. Pit D. (Site IV) Skeleton of an adult female found in the filling of the pit. Body crouched on the right side. The pit had been disturbed by a Roman ditch running through it.

Orientation: E

5. Pit A. (Site I) Skeletons of two infants, precise age not reported, but probably new-born, found in the filling of the pit.

Refs: Dunning, 1931, 489-91
Dunning, 1976, 82-84, 87 and personal communication

17. Gutting Power SP 083258

Excavation of an Iron Age pit revealed the incomplete skeleton of an infant, probably a 7 month foetus.

Ref: Gascoigne, 1973, 204-7

Hampshire18. Andover SU 339463

Excavation of an enclosed Iron Age settlement site during 1974 by Mrs. S. Champion revealed several pits containing human skeletons; others with dog and deer burials and one containing four deformed human skulls.

Ref: Archaeological Excavations 1974, 22

19. Headbourne Worthy, Worthy Down, SU 469350

Extensive ditched settlement site partially excavated in advance of military construction work in 1921 by Hooley. Occupation during first century B.C. to first century A.D. (Cunliffe, 1974, 161). Burial 2, though sharing certain affinities with true-pit burials, shows certain unique features.

1. Pit 2. Skeleton of an adult male lying on the back with legs crouched to the left. Right hand on left shoulder, left hand above lumbar region. Body in articular order, showing evidence of osteo-arthritis, but missing skull. The skeleton was found at the top of one of two pits apparently cut into the floor of Pit 2 (Pit 2C). Pottery sherds surrounding the body described as 'mid La Tène'.
2. Skeleton of adult male, aged c.50 years, lying on the back with legs tightly contracted above the body. Left arm lightly flexed across the body, right arm with hand extending to right foot. The body had been buried in a small circular pit-like excavation, diameter 2' (0.6 m), depth 4' (1.20 m), with a unique trapezoidal extension on the same axis as the skeleton, length 6' (1.80 m), width 1'3" - 1'6" (0.37 m - 0.45 m). The only associated object was a single sherd of amorphous hand-made pottery.

Orientation: SSE (Skeleton and grave)

Ref: Hooley, 1929, 178-92 (Skeletal report by Sir A. Keith, 193-5), esp. pp.181-2 and Fig. 30

20. Nether Wallop, Danebury SU 323376

Excavations within the interior of the fort between 1971-1973 revealed a massive complex of Iron Age features dating between the fifth to first centuries B.C. Of 500 pits excavated, six contained adult inhumations, one an infant burial. Other pits produced evidence of dismemberment, animal interments and fragmented human bone. No pathological reports on the skeletal material are yet available. Cultural dating of individual burials must await a full analysis of the associated pottery sherds from pit-fillings.

1. Pit 84. Skeleton contracted on the left side in Layer 1 at the top of the pit. Body had apparently been placed in a partially filled pit which was then immediately fully filled.

Orientation: NE

2. Pit 343. Skeleton lying on back with legs crouched to the left, right arm flung carelessly away from the body, left arm lightly flexed with hand to right knee. Lying on Layer 3 (primary silt) and covered with a further layer of natural silt (Layer 2). Apparently the pit had been excavated and left open before the body was deposited. After this, further natural silting had been allowed before the pit was deliberately back-filled.

Orientation: NNW

3. Pit 374. Complex bath-shaped pit containing an infant burial in the top layer, a dismembered burial beneath this and finally an extended inhumation on the lowest level of primary silt.

a) Skeleton of an infant in a contracted position, lying on the left side in the centre of the pit in the top layer of the filling.

Orientation: NNE

b) Dismembered skeleton lying in upper layer of the pit-filling. Fragments include ribs, cranium, tarsal and a fully articulated lower arm.

c) Skeleton of an adult lying on the back with the head turned to the right. Lying on a layer of primary silt that had apparently been allowed to accumulate before burial took place.

Orientation: W

4. Pit 383. Skeleton of an adult compressed into a very small pit-like excavation. The body had been thrust head-first into the undercut base of the pit. The body was so tightly compressed that no drawings could be obtained or orientation determined. No dating evidence associated.

5. Pit 489. Skeleton of an adult contracted on the right side in the upper layers of the pit-filling. The back shows evidence of having been broken. Pit-filling contained burnt layer, coprolites and flints in the layer in which the skeleton lay.

Orientation: SSW

6. Pit 497. Skeleton of an adult lying on the back with legs crouched to the left, heels touching thighs. Hands crossed and touching shoulders. Body found at a depth of between 0.3 - 0.4 m. Pit 497 cuts through the filling of Pits 453 and 474.

Orientation: NNE

7. Pit 437. Skeleton of an infant and a calf found in the filling of the pit and sealed by a layer of chalk.
8. Pit 37. Skeleton of a dismembered adult found lying on a layer of primary silt at the bottom of a bath-shaped pit. Remains include lower mandible, ribs, vertebrae, articulated leg bones and part of the pelvis. Pit had been excavated and left open before burial took place. After burial the pit was again left open for a further period before back-filling.
9. Pit 78. Fragmented, possibly dismembered, human skeleton found in layer 10 of the pit-filling. Remains include articulated thoracic vertebrae and ribs, unassociated ribs and vertebrae and a cranium. Remains associated with general occupation debris, carbonised grain and a deposit of red clay.

Ref: B.W. Cunliffe, unpublished information

Hertfordshire

21. Letchworth, Wilbury Hill TL 202325

Excavations conducted by Applebaum during 1933 revealed a hill-fort occupied from c.sixth century B.C. until the first century A.D. 3 other burials found are listed in Appendix A.2; A.3.

Pit-burial. Skeleton of adolescent female, aged c.16 years, lying crouched on the right with arms bent and hands to chin. Body buried in an oval pit, diameter 4'4" (1.30 m), depth 3'4" (1 m), dug into the body of the slighted rampart after Phase II turf formation. Pit-filling included chalk rubble, earth, charcoal and sand. Sherds of pre-Belgic pottery found in upper 2' (0.6 m) of pit.

Orientation: E

Refs: Applebaum, 1933, 352-61
Applebaum, 1949, 27

Kent

22. Broadstairs c.TR 3967

Excavation of an Iron Age settlement site by T.C. Champion in 1971-2 revealed 2 pits containing inhumations. Dating of the burials awaits analysis of associated pottery sherds from pit-fillings.

1. Skeleton lying flexed on left side on the floor of Pit 107 with arms lying out from the body. The head of the skeleton was resting on a stone which in turn rested on the skeleton of a

dog whose body lay beneath the skull and upper chest of the human. The dog's head, which lies to the West of the human skull, had also been placed over a stone.

Orientation: ENE

2. Skeleton lying in an awkwardly contracted position on the back, with the legs turned to the left. The feet were at a higher level than the head and pressed against the wall of the pit in order to accommodate the body in the confined space available. Diameter of pit: 2'10" (0.85 m). The head is twisted round to face towards the North. The pit, like No.1, had been filled immediately after burial took place.

Orientation: E

Ref: T.C. Champion, unpublished information

Norfolk

23. Heacham c.TF 6737

Fragmentary human remains found in an Iron Age storage or rubbish pit. Possibly dismemberment, or disturbance of an earlier grave. No further information obtained.

Ref: Clarke, 1960, 97

24. Roudham TL 977878

Isolated discovery of human remains associated with Iron Age pottery during railway construction work in 1956. Bones were found at a depth of 4' - 4'9" (1.20 m - 1.42 m) in a grave or pit excavated in sand. Length: 5' (1.50 m) east-west. Breadth: 3'6" (1.05 m) north-south. Ms. notes in Norfolk County Museum by R.R. Clarke refer to "? burial in refuse pit".

Skeleton 1. Fragmentary skeleton lying on the left side with the knees bent and one arm raised to the head. Skeletal report by Dr. C. Wells indicates that skeleton may be that of an elderly female.

Orientation: W

Skeleton 2: Skeleton of a child aged 10-12 years represented by a single fragment of bone - the proximal end of the semilunar notch of an ulna. (C. Wells)

Associated objects: Fragments of two pottery vessels found to the South of the head of Skeleton 1. Provisionally dated by Norfolk County Museum to sixth century B.C. Other material included fragments of baked clay, flint-flakes, animal bones, charcoal and burnt stones.

Refs: Clarke, R.R., 1960, 97
Wells, C., unpublished skeletal report
Green, B., personal communication (Norwich, Castle Museum)

Northamptonshire

25. Grendon SP 872617

Excavation of a dense concentration of settlement features and pits revealed at least one pit-burial, although close dating for this and other elements of the site are ambiguous. Two adjacent pits yielded uncorrected radiocarbon determinations of 1400 ± 60 b.c. and 1450 ± 70 b.c.

Pit E9: Skeleton of a young adult lying contracted on the ?left side and partly over the skeleton of a child, c. 8 years, lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: Adult, NNE
Child, NNW

Ref: A.G. McCormick, unpublished information

26. Hardingstone, Hunsbury SP 738583

Excavation and observation of quarrying during the 19th century revealed over 300 Iron Age pits within the hillfort, although only limited recording took place and other finds of human remains may have escaped notice. No dating evidence exists for the single pit-burial found.

Skeleton of an adult lying on the back in a crouched position. No record of the side of body chosen or the orientation. Found in one of 6 or 7 pits lined with small stones.

Refs: Dryden, 1885, 55, 57
Fell, 1936, 58

27. Hardingstone SP 764574

Excavation of a later Iron Age and early Roman settlement and kiln site by P.J. Woods revealed an isolated inhumation that is probably of Iron Age date, although no directly associated dating evidence was found.

Skeleton of an adult male lying flexed on the right side. Right arm bent up with hand on chest, left arm lay across the body. No observed pathological conditions other than severe dental attrition. Found lying in a shallow excavation, dimensions 7'6" (2.25 m) long, 3' (0.9 m) wide, 1' (0.3 m) deep. Although this does not have the appearance of a normal pit, the size of the excavation is nevertheless unusually large for a deliberately dug grave.

Orientation: S

Ref: Woods, 1968, 6, 41, Fig. 4 and Pl.4

28. Twywell c.SP 9578

Iron Age occupation site excavated by D. Jackson revealed a series of storage pits, including 3 containing inhumations, dateable largely to second to first centuries B.C., and 3 circular huts within a sub-rectangular enclosure (Jackson, 1970, 43-4; Harding, 1974, 32, 113).

1. Skeleton of an adult male lying crouched on the left side at the bottom of a pit. Aged c.35 years.

Orientation: NW

2. Skeleton of a child, aged c.9 years, lying crouched on the left side. Body had apparently been buried in a shallow excavation cut through the filling of an older pit.

Orientation: E

3. Skeleton of a child, aged c.6 years, lying crouched on the left side. The body had apparently been placed in a partly filled pit that was completely filled after burial.

Orientation: NE

Ref: D. Jackson, personal communication

Oxfordshire

29. Abingdon, Ashville SU 483973

Excavation of a complex Iron Age and Romano-British settlement yielded a single inhumation from the filling of a pit of the ultimate pre-Roman Phase 3.

Skeleton of an adult male, aged c.50 years, lying crouched on the left side in the partially filled Pit 62.

Orientation: N

Ref: Parrington, 1978, 22, 37 and Pl.X

30. Dorchester-on-Thames, Allen's Pit SU 575962

Skeleton of an adult male found crouched in the filling of an Iron Age storage pit. No further information was recorded.

Ref: Oxonlensia, 2, 1937, 201

31. Hanborough, City Farm SP 430111

Excavation of an Iron Age settlement site with storage pits revealed a single pit-burial. Occupation of the site was dated from late third century B.C. (D.W. Harding, in Case, 1964, 79-88).

Skeleton of an adult found crouched in the filling of Pit 13. The body had been placed in a partly filled pit and then covered with soil that included general occupation debris. The skull was found separated from the body and lay a few inches above the cervical vertebrae. No evidence of post-burial disturbance was recorded.

Ref: Case, et.al., 1964, 47

32. Stanton Harcourt, Beard Mill SP 402057

Excavation of an enclosed settlement site by A. Williams in 1944 revealed a single dismembered burial.

Pit 25, Site A. Dismembered human skeleton found 12" (0.3 m) from the surface of the pit (Williams, Figs. 4 and 5,D).

'The corpse had been dismembered and heaped haphazardly in the partly filled pit; the foot bones were found articulated but placed on top of a couple of rib-bones; arm and leg-bones lay above a badly damaged cranium. Parts of the body were missing and determination of sex or age was impossible' (Williams, 14).

Associated objects: Sherd of angular pottery with chevron decoration on the shoulder (Williams, Fig. 9, No.14).

Ref: Williams, 1951, 14

Suffolk33. Bardwell TL 934778

Isolated discovery of bones, thought to be those of a man and horse, in a pit 7' (2.10 m) long, 3' (0.9 m) wide, 1'6" (0.45 m) deep. The bones were thrown away before formal identification could be made and inclusion as a burial is consequently doubtful.

Associated objects: Sherds of Iron Age pottery, including one with curvilinear incised decoration (Ipswich Mus: 970-117).

Refs: C.B.A. Group VII, Report 1970, No.17, p.17
E. Owles, (Ipswich Mus), personal communication

West Yorkshire34. Ledston SE 444283

Excavation of an extensive sequence of pits related to an Iron Age settlement site revealed two inhumations.

1. Pit 704: Skeleton of an adult male, 25-30 years, lying flexed on the right side lying on the floor of a roughly rectangular pit.

Orientation: W

2. Pit 424: Skeleton of an adult male, 25-30 years, lying flexed on the left side on the floor of an elliptical pit.

Orientation: W

Ref: M. Faull and J. Keighley, unpublished information

Wiltshire35. Berwick St. John, Rotherley ST 949195

Excavation of the late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement carried out by Pitt-Rivers in 1885-6 revealed a complex sequence of enclosures and other features occupied between first century B.C. and third century A.D. Of a total of 70 pits located and excavated, 52 belong to the pre-Claudian phase (Hawkes, 1947, 41). Inhumations were found in 5 pits and skeletons of infants in 10 pits. Further inhumations in ditches and other locations, of both the pre- and post-Conquest phases, are listed in Appendix A.3. With the exception of the skeleton from Pit 64, which was accompanied by 2 Claudian brooches, all the pit-burials belong to the pre-Conquest occupation period. All references are to Pitt-Rivers, 1888, with the addition of information from Hawkes, 1947.

1. Pit 38. Skeleton (Pitt-Rivers No.4) of an adult ?male lying 11" (0.27 m) below the surface on the edge of the pit, with the head and spine outside the perimeter. The body was lying on the right side with the legs contracted and the arms bent with the hands together just below the face. Several large flints were found lying on the body.

Orientation: NNE

(Pitt-Rivers, 78 and Pls.CXXV, Fig. 5 and CXXXIII)

2. Pit 54. Skeleton (Pitt-Rivers No.6) of an adult male found at a depth of 3' (0.9 m) in the filling of the pit whose total depth was 5'8" (1.70 m). Upper layer of filling both below and above the skeleton was homogenous and this may indicate burial in a half-filled pit rather than re-excavation of a grave into the filling. The body was lying on the left side with the legs unequally crouched. The left leg was fully crouched, with the heel bending back almost to the thigh, while the right leg was in a sharply flexed position with the heel reaching back further than that of the left leg. The left arm bent with the hand to the chin, the right arm extended and the hand lying beneath the left leg.

Associated objects: 2 Claudian-period Collingwood Type 'K' brooches. One (bronze) was located by the shoulder and rested against the skull, the other (iron) was found by the right hip, resting against the femur head (Pitt-Rivers, Pl.C, Fig. 10; Pl.CI, Fig.4; Hawkes, 41).

Orientation: NE

3. Pit 55. 4 adult skeletons (Pitt-Rivers Nos. 7-10) buried in the upper layers of a large, deep pit; diameter 10'9" x 9'3" (3.25 m x 2.77 m), depth 9'3" (2.77 m). Disturbance of skeleton No.3 indicates that burial took place on more than one occasion, although it is impossible to determine whether all burials were separate activities from published section and plan drawings (Pitt-Rivers, Pl.CXXVII, Figs. IX and IXA). Skeleton No.2 appears to have been buried with the body of a new-born infant (Pitt-Rivers, 97).

a) Skeleton 1. (Pitt-Rivers, No.7) Adult male lying on the left side in the south-eastern part of the pit. Legs crouched unequally, the right leg being in an almost contracted position with the heel touching the thigh. Some dislocation of the arms had taken place after burial, but the hands were apparently raised together and held away from the head. (Skull: Pitt-Rivers Pl.CXXXVI)

Orientation: NNE

b) Skeleton 2 (Pitt-Rivers, No.8). Aged adult male lying on the right side in the western part of the pit. Legs crouched unequally, the left leg being raised higher than the right, both feet bent back to touch thighs. Both arms bent up, with hands in front of face. Healed wound on back of skull (Pitt-Rivers, Pl.CXXXVII) and Skeleton 5 above pelvis.

Orientation: NE

c) Skeleton 3 (Pitt-Rivers, No.9). Adult male lying partly on the back and partly on the right side beneath Skeleton 8. Legs crouched unequally, the right leg being raised higher than the left. Skull dislocated and moved 11" (0.27 m) from the neck during subsequent burial of Skeleton 8 or 10 (Skull: Pitt-Rivers, Pl.CXXXVIII).

Orientation: NNE

d) Skeleton 4 (Pitt-Rivers, No.10). Adult male lying partly on the back, partly on the right side in the north-western part of the pit. Legs crouched unequally, the left leg being raised higher than the right. Hands together in front of the chin (Skull: Pitt-Rivers, Pl.CXXXIX).

Orientation: NE

e) Skeleton 5 (Pitt-Rivers, No number). Bones of a foetus (caption to Pl.CXXVII) of new-born infant (Pitt-Rivers, p.98) found immediately above the pelvis of Skeleton 8.

(Pitt-Rivers, 97-8 and Pls. CXXVII and CXXXVI-CXXXIX)

4. Pit 59. Skeleton (Pitt-Rivers No.11) of an adult ?male found at a depth of 1'6" (0.45 m) in a pit, diameter 6' (1.80 m), depth 4'10" (1.45 m). Body lying on the left side with the legs crouched unequally, the right leg higher than the left. Right arm bent across abdomen, left arm extended and lying under left leg. Large flints were found below and over the body.

Orientation: NNE

(Pitt-Rivers, 99 and Pls.CXXXVI, Fig.7 and CXXXX)

5. Pit 82. Skeleton (Pitt-Rivers No.12) of an adult female found at a depth of 3'7" (1.07 m) in a pit, diameter 6' (1.80 m), depth 6'5" (1.95 m). Body lying on the left side with the legs crouched unequally, the right leg slightly higher than the left. Left arm lying under body with fore-arm extended along line of upper legs, right arm thrown back from the body and very lightly flexed. The head is awkwardly thrown back and the skull had been smashed by a single large flint block.

Orientation: SE

(Pitt-Rivers, 82-3 and Pl.CXXV, Fig. 2)

Infant Skeletons (See also No.5 above)

6. Pit 26. One infant skeleton (Post Conquest pit).
(Pitt-Rivers, 91)
7. Pit 43. Four infant skeletons (Post Conquest pit).
(Pitt-Rivers, 94)
8. Pit 48. Two infant skeletons (Pre-Roman pit).
(Pitt-Rivers, 95)
9. Pit 49. One infant skeleton (Pre-Roman pit).
(Pitt-Rivers, 96)
10. Pit 89. One infant skeleton (Pre-Roman pit).
(Pitt-Rivers, 107)

Refs: Pitt-Rivers, 1888
Hawkes, 1947, 36-42

36. Berwick St.John, Rushmore Park ST 957189

Isolated discovery of 4 pits recorded by Pitt-Rivers, 1888. One of these contained an inhumation and another a brooch of Collingwood Type B, dateable to the latter part of the first century A.D.

Pit 1. Skeleton of an adult female found lying on the right side in a contracted position. Hands together and raised in front of chin. Found at the bottom of the pit which was irregularly oval in shape and 6'4½" deep (1.91 m). Romano-British pottery sherds were apparently found in the filling of the pit, but have not been published.

Orientation: NE

Ref: Pitt-Rivers, 1888, 243-4 and Pl.IXXI

37. Ebbesbourne Wakes, Fifield Barant ST 995250

Excavation by R.C.C. Clay in 1923 revealed 77 Iron Age storage pits but no other settlement features. In addition to the inhumation, the pits produced a number of fragmentary human bones.

Pit 80. Skeleton of an adult female found lying on the left side with the legs crouched and crossed at the ankles and the hands placed together under the chin. The body had been buried at a depth of 2'6" (0.75 m) in a half-filled pit whose total depth was 4'8" (1.40 m). The skull had been badly crushed by several large flints placed or thrown on it. No dating evidence.

Orientation: NE

Ref: Clay, 1924, 489-90, 494-6 (including skeletal report by A. Keith)

38. Idmiston, Boscombe Down SU 191386

Rescue excavation of an Iron Age settlement site occupied from c.fifth century B.C. until first century A.D.

Pit burial. Skeleton of an adult female in middle age found crouched on the left side in the filling of the pit. Pit-filling above and below the body was homogenous and in addition to sherds of 'Iron Age 'A'' pottery contained other fragmented human bones.

Orientation: N

Refs: Richardson, 1952, 131
V.C.H. Wilts., I, 1, 1957, 25

39. Liddington, Liddington Castle SU 209797

Isolated discovery of an Iron Age pit in or near a univallate hillfort. No specific dating evidence was associated with the burial, but an Iron Age context is probable in view of the body position and general location of the grave.

Pit burial. Skeleton of an adult male, aged under 30 years, lying crouched on the left side in a small pit, diameter 3'9" by 2'9" (1.12 m x 0.82 m); depth 4' (1.20 m). The skull showed evidence of a healed orbital wound with some signs of diseasing in addition to tissue regeneration. The wound was considered to have been inflicted with a stone or bronze axe.

Orientation: N

Refs: Wilts. Archaeol. Mag., 39, 1917, 501-2
West and Keith, 1916
V.C.H., Wilts., I, 1, 1957, 267

40. Longbridge Deverill, Cow Down ST 887405

Complex enclosed settlement site excavated between 1958-60 revealed occupation beginning in seventh to sixth centuries B.C. and continuing to second to first centuries B.C. Within enclosure 'B' were three circular huts and 40 storage pits, two of which contained inhumations. No radio-carbon dates were obtained for these latter pits and accurate determination of the period of burial must await a complete analysis of associated pottery.

1. Pit 58. Skeleton of an adult female, aged less than 40 years, lying on the left side in Layer 1 of the pit. Legs crouched but with the left one raised higher and stretched further forward than the right. Left arm flexed and raised with the hand on the level of the face, right arm similarly flexed, but with fist clenched. The skeleton had apparently been placed in a half-filled pit which was completely filled after burial.

Orientation: NE

2. Pit 67. Skeleton of an adult female, completely edentulous and therefore probably elderly, lying on the right side in Layer 2 of the pit-filling. The legs crouched, but with the heels tightly contracted to the thighs. Right arm bent with hand to shoulder, left arm bent across chest with hand on right humerus. The skull had been badly crushed (probably after burial) and a large fragment of a sandstone quern, with central perforation, had been placed or thrown on the chest.

Orientation: N

Refs: Hawkes, S.C., 1958, 18-20
Hawkes, S.C., 1960, 30-2
Hawkes, S.C., personal communication

41. Salisbury, Tinker Pit SU 116314

One of several Iron Age pits observed during quarrying operations contained 2 crouched inhumations. Located 1958.

Pit-burial. 2 ?adult skeletons found lying contracted on their left sides in a figure-of-eight shaped pit. The upper parts of both bodies had been covered with large flints. No other details recorded.

Orientation: N, N

Ref: Musty, 1961, 35, and Personal Communication

42. Steeple Langford, Yarnbury Castle SU 035403

Excavations in this extensive multivallate hillfort by M.E. Cunnington revealed 8 pits close to the excavated area of bank and ditch. 2 of these contained inhumations and further burials of a child and infants were found in adjacent ditches (Appendix A.3). Both pits with inhumations can be dated to within the latter part of first century B.C. or early first century A.D.

1. Pit 3. Skeleton of an adult female, aged c.30 years, found 6" (15 cms) from the bottom of a pit dug into the filling of the ditch. The body was crouched on the right side, but orientation is not recorded. Bead-rim pottery sherds in the upper part of the pit-filling. An unidentified fragment of an-iron ?brooch was also associated.
2. Pit 4. Skeleton of an adult female found lying in the filling of the pit. Body 'contracted' on the left side, the hands crossed over the chest. Pit-filling above and below the skeleton contained sherds of bead-rim pottery.

Orientation: N

Ref: Cunnington, 1933, 214-7

43. Tollard Royal ST 942196

Small enclosed Iron Age settlement site occupied between first century B.C. and mid-first century A.D. and excavated by G.J. Wainwright contained a single circular hut and 35 storage pits, one of which, located outside the northern boundary of the enclosure, contained an inhumation. Burial related either to Durotrigian settlement or the Romano-British site to the north.

Pit-burial. Skeleton of an adult male, aged 45-55 years, lying crouched in a shallow, oval pit. The body was lying on the back with the legs drawn up over the body to the chest. Right arm thrown across chest, with hand on left shoulder, left arm resting on midriff. Left wrist with Kimmeridge shale armlet. Head twisted awkwardly to face the south. Large blocks of chalk and flint packed round the body and head.

Associated objects: Kimmeridge shale armlet.

Orientation: NW

Ref: Wainwright, 1968, 117-9 and Appendix 1, skeletal report, 143-5

44. Upavon, Casterley Camp SU 115535

Excavation carried out before the First World War by B.H. and M.E. Cunnington within a complex Iron Age settlement site comprising a series of inter-locked enclosures and a radiating ditch system.

Pit 2 (Enclosure A). A large oval pit, diameter c.17' (5.10 m), depth 6' (1.80 m), had an annexe (probably dug after the main pit had been filled) which contained, on its clean chalk floor, 4 human skeletons. Clearly a group-burial, but cause of death unknown.

- a) Skeleton of a child, aged c.6 years, lying on the left side with legs crouched and arms with hands to face. Found by the junction of the two pits, facing into the smaller one.
- b) Skeleton of an adult male lying on the left side with one leg crouched higher than the other and hands in front of face. Found on the right side of the pit, looking towards the centre of the pit.
- c) Skeleton of an adult male lying partly on the back with the legs slightly flexed to one side and backbone twisted. Found close to the back wall of the pit.
- d) Skeleton of an adult male lying on the right side with the legs crouched and the hands to the face. Found close to the wall, opposite skeleton No.2.

Associated objects: A fragment of iron, possibly part of a ring or brooch, found under the foot of the child. Spiral spring of and iron brooch found under the sternum of skeleton No.2. 14 red-deer antlers found in a pile approximately 1' (0.3 m) above the skeletons. The pit also contained a loom-weight, a spindle-whorl, a supposed flint axe and sherds of pottery described as Iron Age 'A'.

Ref: Cunnington, B.H. and M.E., 1913, 77-9

45. Winterbourne Stoke, Scotland Farm SU 062408

Single isolated pit located and excavated c.1926.

Pit-burial. Skeleton of a child, aged 6-7 years, found lying in a small pit dug into the centre of a larger pit, filled to within 1'6" (0.45 m) of its top at the time of burial. The body lay crouched on the left side. Pit-filling contained animal bones and sherds of Iron Age pottery, defined by R.C.C. Clay as La Tène I-II, but unillustrated and now lost.

Orientation: NW

Ref: Newall, 1926, 344-5
Newall, 1961, 35

Appendix A.2Southern Grave-inhumationsAvon1. Charlcombe, Nr. Bath ST 728693

Cist, of unknown form, found beneath a stone cairn in Langridge Road in 1817. No associated finds recorded. The skull was preserved in the Pump Room, Bath, for many years (Dobson, 234), but has since been lost. Possibly Iron Age by analogy with other Avon and Gloucestershire burials.

Refs: Stanford, 1915, 17-18
Dobson, 1931, 234

2. Clevedon ST 408721

Cist grave excavated in a garden in King's Road c.1927. Details of grave construction are confused, but it was probably composed of limestone slabs and certainly possessed a single covering stone. Details of body position and orientation were not recorded, but the length of the grave implies that the body was crouched. Skeletal material was removed from the grave and thrown into the sea by the police. (An alternative report suggests that they were returned to the grave.)

Dimensions: Length of cist: 4'6" (1.35 m)
Capstone: 5' x 3' (1.50 m x 0.9 m)

Associated objects: 18 glass beads, presumably forming a necklace: globular bead of clear glass decorated with chevron grooves with yellow glass filling, diameter, 11.5 mm; 10 small ring-beads of yellow glass, diameter, 7.5 mm; 7 barrel-shaped beads of clear glass with pale red-surface and pale chrome yellow undercoat, diameter, 11 mm. (Gray, Fig. p.75. Beads originally in Taunton Museum. Now lost.) Other finds comprised a small chalcedony pebble and a number of small, bead-shaped limestone fossils.

Refs: Gray, 1942, 73-6
Ordnance Survey record file

Bedfordshire3. Eggington, Manor Farm SP 959254

Isolated inhumation revealed and excavated during commercial sand-quarrying in 1932. The grave, which was 5'4" (1.60 m) long, was found nearly 6' (1.80 m) below the modern surface and had been partially damaged by an intrusive Romano-British rubbish pit.

Skeleton of an adult male lying on the back with the legs flexed and bent over to the left, having possibly fallen from a position over the body. The right arm flexed over the chest, the hand almost reaching the face. The left hand was removed before excavation, but may have been similarly positioned. Pathological report indicates a very strong, well-muscled individual suffering at the time of death a partially-healed, but infected, sword injury to the right tibia. (A.J.E. Cave, in Gurney and Hawkes, 239-44)

Orientation: W

Associated objects: Fragments of 4 pottery vessels associated with the skeleton, though damaged by the intrusive Roman-British pit. Nos. 1 and 2 reconstructed. Both squat, ovoid coarse-ware jars with rim decoration and slashed body ornament (Gurney and Hawkes, Fig. 3), subsequently dated c.300 B.C. (Hawkes, 1976).

Refs: Gurney and Hawkes, 1940, 230-44
Hawkes, in Mathews, 1976, xii, note 10

Cambridgeshire4. Cambridge, Newnham Croft TL 439575

Excavation by von Hugel in 1903 of an inhumation accompanied by an important collection of metalwork items. There is no evidence to indicate, as has sometimes been suggested, that this was a vehicle burial. A Ms. sketch of the burial indicates posture.

Skeleton of an adult ?male (originally described as female) lying crouched on the left side.

Orientation: NNE

Associated objects: All preserved in Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology.

1. Elaborate La Tène II fibula with hinged pin and coral decoration (Fox, 1923, 81; Fox, 1958, Fig. 6a and p.11; Greenwell, 1906, 267-8, 296; Megaw, 1970, 98-9).
2. Solid bronze armlet with hinged and tenon-jointed opening section. Decorated with curvilinear La Tène design (Fox, 1958, Fig. 6a; Megaw, 1970, 98-9; Harding 1974, 116).
3. Two penannular bronze brooches, Fowler Type 'A', one in fragmentary condition (Fox, 1958, Fig. 6c; Fowler, 1960, 155, 171).
4. Tazza-shaped cast bronze object, with three suspended chains, variously interpreted as a harness or vehicle mounting (Fox, 1958, Fig. 6e).
5. Four bronze ?harness rings (Fox, 1958, Fig. 6d).

Refs: Fox, C. 1923, 81 and Pls.XV,XVIII
 Fox, C. 1958, 10-11 and Fig. 6
 Greenwell, 1906, 267-8, 296
 Megaw, 1970, 98-9
 Stead, 1965, 9, 54, 59
 Harding, 1974, 116
 Cra'ster, 1973, 25

5. Fenstanton TL 316685

C.F. Tebbutt reported the discovery of an Iron Age ?inhumation burial, associated with pre-Belgic pottery. The finds, which were deposited in the St. Ives Museum, can no longer be traced.

Ref: Ordnance Survey record file

6. Fordham TL 636709

3 skeletons found, probably crouched, in shallow gravel graves c.1932.

Associated objects: Sherds of Iron Age pottery showing fingertip rim-decoration and oblique body-gashes (Cambridge Mus. Acc. 32.246).

Refs: V.C.H. Cambs., 1938, 289
Cambridge Museum of Archaeol. and Ethnol. Annual Rept., 1932, 3

7. Longthorpe, Orton Stauch TL 163974

Excavation of a complex Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site during 1970 and 1971 revealed two inhumations in shallow graves in addition to a single ditch-burial (Appendix A.3.6) and a cremation (Appendix F.33).

1. Skeleton of an adolescent male, aged c.16, crouched on the right side in a shallow gravel-cut grave within Yard 1. Right hand outstretched, left hand touching knee. The left shoulder blade had been removed during the secondary interment of a dog. The grave had later been intersected by an ?Iron Age drain. Burial provisionally dated to first century B.C. or first century A.D.

Orientation: E

2. Skeleton of an adult contracted on the right side in a shallow gravel-cut grave outside the north-western ditch or Yard 1. The arms were bent between the body and knees.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: ?Sheep tooth and a single rim-sherd of calcite-gritted, wheel-turned ?late Iron Age pottery.

Ref: Dannel, G.B. and Wild, J.P., Unpublished reports of the Nene Valley Research Committee for 1970 and 1971.
P.J. Wild, personal communication

8. Soham. c.TL 5973

Isolated discovery of the skeleton of a 'man' accompanied by two dogs.

Associated objects: Iron spearhead.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 81

Dorset9. Marnhull, Allard's Pit ST 795198

Excavation in advance of quarrying work revealed, in addition to a pit-burial (Appendix A.1.13) and a probable Romano-British inhumation, the skeleton of an adult female buried in a shallow grave dug to the level of the rock surface.

Associated objects: Iron Age pottery sherds of 'the earliest type'.

Ref: Williams, 1950, 72

10. Winterbourne St. Martin, Maiden Castle SY 669885

Excavations by Wheeler revealed large numbers of burials belonging to successive occupational phases. In addition to inhumations in storage pits (Appendix A.1.15) and ramparts (Appendix A.4.4) there were three pre-Durotrigian burials in shallow graves. Other earth-graves belong to the latest occupational phase and are typical of the late regional inhumation tradition (Appendix B.28).

1. Skeleton (N1) of an adult male, 20-35 years, lying crouched on the right side and with a traumatic wound to the right parietal, buried in a shallow grave dug into the counterscarp mound of a main ditch (Wheeler, 348).
2. Skeleton of an infant, aged 3 months, found buried in an Iron Age level on site 'Q' (Wheeler, 347).
3. Skeleton of an infant, aged 3 months, found buried in an Iron Age level on site 'R' (Wheeler, 347).

Ref: Wheeler, 1943, 347-8

Essex11. Witham TL 820152

Railway cutting through an Iron Age hillfort in 1844 revealed three inhumed skeletons, although the form of the graves and the body-positions and orientations are unknown.

Associated objects: 3 iron 'pokers', presumably one with each body, preserved in Chelmsford Museum. Believed to be La Tène II - III (Rodwell, 49).

Refs: Anon., Archaeol. Jour., 1, 1844, 393
Rodwell, 1976

Gloucestershire12. Badgeworth SO 926162

Isolated skeleton found in gravel digging c.1883 on the north side of Crickley Hill.

Associated objects: Iron pot-hook; iron bracelet; two short iron rods.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Gloucestershire, 1, 1976, 5

13. Bourton-on-the-Water, Salmonsbury SP 173208

Excavation of a 56 acre hillfort occupied between first century B.C. and first century A.D. carried out by Dunning between 1931-4. In addition to 2 inhumations in graves the site produced 5 pit inhumations (Appendix A.1.16) and scattered bone fragments. Occupation of the site was divided into two phases and the 2 grave-burials appear to belong to the first of these, beginning during the first century B.C. and terminating c.A.D. 25-40.

1. Skeleton of an adult male in a shallow grave between Pit E and ditch on Site II. Body contracted on the right side, with the legs drawn tightly to the chest. No associated objects.

Orientation: N

2. Skeleton of an adult, of unknown sex, in a grave cut into the outer slope of the rampart on Site VII. Body crouched on the right side. No dating evidence, but similarity to other burials implies a similar date.

Orientation: SE

Refs: Dunning, 1931, 489-91
Dunning, 1976, 83, 93 and personal communication

14. Cowley, Birdlip SO 931153

Chance discovery in 1879 of a group of cist graves, possibly located beneath one or several stone cairns (Green, 189). Contemporary reports are contradictory, but the most reliable appears to be Bellows, 1881, who describes a group of three inhumations in alignment and with heads directed to the North. Each skeleton lay extended in a long cist constructed of, and covered with, thin slabs of local limestone. The graves at each end of the line contained the skeletons of adult males without grave-goods, while the central grave held the body of a female accompanied by an unusually rich selection of objects. The possibility of further burials having been found (possibly at a later date) is implied by Green, who also cites the discovery in 1947 of a fragmentary gold torque from the burial area.

Associated objects: Bronze mirror; bronze bowls; silver-gilt La Tène III brooch; bronze knife-handle; 4 bronze rings; bronze ?handle; bronze armband; bead necklace. All objects were associated with the female inhumation. Bronze bucket plates and a sheet-bronze ring are not included by Bellows and may have come from a fourth interment (Green, 189).

Refs: Bellows, 1881, 137-41
 Green, 1949, 188-90
 Spratling, 1970, 10-14
 Harding, 1974, Pl.XXXVII

15. Hailes, Ireley Farm SO 037305

Two cist graves located and excavated c.1944.

1. Large rectangular cist constructed of limestone slabs (floor:4; sides:3; ends:1; cover:4). Length: 7' (2.10 m). Skeleton of 'tall, robust male' extended on the back. Some ribs and vertebrae were disordered, though no cause for this was identified.

Orientation: W

Associated objects: Carbonised grain placed over the chest area. Charcoal fragments, sheep bones, burnt limestone module and 3 fragments of late Iron Age pottery (Clifford, 186-7 and Fig. 1).

2. Rectangular cist, smaller than No.1, with its end only 1' (0.3 m) from the foot of the larger grave. Only the head and foot stones were observed and it is uncertain whether cist walls had ever existed. Skeleton of a small female extended on the back.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Iron Age pottery fragment by the body. A single Samian sherd found in the grave may have been intrusive from the heavy Romano-British occupation immediately above the burials (Clifford, 186-7).

Ref: Clifford, 1944, 187-98

16. Hucclecote, Barnwood SO 865179

Mixed cremation and inhumation cemetery observed at various times between 1918 and 1926, although poorly recorded. Total of c.20 burials, at least two of which were crouched inhumations. Pottery associated with cremations includes Samian and other Romano-British wares, dated between A.D.75 - 200.

1. Crouched skeleton found in 1918 at a depth of 8' (2.40 m).
2. Contracted skeleton, lying 'face down', found in 1926.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Hand-made pottery vessel with internally bevelled rim (Clifford, Pl.IV, Figs. 10 and 11).

Ref: Clifford, 1930, 222-54

17. Kingscote ST 820969

Land slip in 1955 revealed part of an inhumation burial, of which the legs and feet were recovered, associated with an early Romano-British brooch. Skeleton probably male (R. Powers, in Clifford, 207).

Associated object: Bow-brooch of 'Polden Hill' type (Hull, in Clifford, 206-7 and Fig.).

Ref: Clifford, 1963, 205-7

Hampshire

18. Horndean, Snell's Corner SU 707153

Complex burial site excavated after discovery during road building in 1947. In addition to 3 Iron Age inhumations there was a single Bronze Age barrow-inhumation, 6 Romano-British inhumations and 33 Anglo-Saxon inhumations. Dating evidence for the Bronze Age burial was non-existent and it is possible that this may also have been Iron Age. Interpretation of the site and chronological phases is confused because all burials of all phases are orientated SSW. No explanation for this situation can be found and it is possible that the assignation of unaccompanied burials to particular phases may not always be correct.

1. Very shallow grave with skeleton of a young adult female contracted on the left side. Left humerus missing, through plough-damage.

Orientation: SSW

Associated objects: Sherd of bead-rimmed pottery and sherd of Romano-British dish (Knocker, Figs. 16, 1 and 2).

2. Skeleton of an adult, of unknown sex, apparently lying in the same grave as Skeleton 1. Body extended on back with right arm across the body and the left arm bent at the elbow.

Orientation: SSW

Associated objects: Single unidentified iron fragment.

3. Skeleton of an ?adult represented only by the legs, the rest of the body having been removed during the excavation of an intrusive Anglo-Saxon grave.

Orientation: S

Associated objects: Single sherd of pre-Belgic pottery found in the filling of Anglo-Saxon grave 28 which cuts through this burial. Also three sherds of early Romano-British pottery.

Ref: Knocker, 1957, 17-170

19. Upper Clatford, Bury Hill SU 346435

Excavations of the Iron Age hillfort during 1939 revealed two inhumations in shallow scooped graves.

1. Shallow oval grave length 5' (1.50 m), width 3' (0.9 m), scooped in the chalk surface c.6' (1.80 m) behind the internal quarry-hollow of Rampart I. Assigned by soil analysis to Bury Hill Phase 1 (Hawkes, 321). Skeleton of a young adult female lying on the back, with the head turned to the right and legs (probably) flexed over, or to the side of, the body. The torso had been covered with heavy flints but considerable post-mortem mutilation, possibly by animals, led to the absence of the left arm and shoulder-blade and all of the lower limbs other than the left femur.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Small tubular iron ferrule.

2. Shallow grave scooped into the chalk surface on the internal lip of Rampart II. Length c.4' (1.20 m), Width c.3' (0.9 m). Skeleton of an adult female, aged 35-50, in very fragmentary condition, presumably either crouched or flexed, given the length of the grave. Grave associated stratigraphically with Bury Hill Phase II (Hawkes, 322-4).

Ref: Hawkes, 1940, 291-37
Cave, 1941, 43-7

20. Winchester, Battery Hill SU 463286

Iron Age settlement site excavated in 1927 by Ward Evans below Oliver's Battery hillfort. Single inhumation located.

Burial: Skeleton of an adult male lying extended in a chalk-cut grave, lined with clay.

Associated objects: Iron tanged knife, length 3" (7.5 cms) on one side of the body and an iron sickle blade with flanged socket on the other. Grave also contained sherds of coarse, hand-made bead-rim pottery (Winchester City Mus.).

Ref: Hawkes, et.al., 1950, 176-8

Hereford and Worcester

21. Beckford, SO 984364

Excavation of part of an extensive later Iron Age settlement area revealed five inhumations from earth-dug graves in addition to a single infant burial from the filling of a ditch (A.3.11).

1. Skeleton of an adult (1805) lying very tightly contracted, as if bound, on the left side in a shallow, oval grave, 1.12m by 1.20 m wide and 0.16 m deep.

Orientation: NNE

2. Skeleton of an adult (1784) lying contracted on the left side in an oval pit 1.20 m by 1.50 m wide and 1.0 m deep. Although this pit had been dug into the filling of an earlier storage pit, the excavator confirms that it had been specially dug as a grave.

Orientation: NNE

3. Skeleton of an infant (1785) lying crouched on the right side in a shallow grave 0.3 m by 0.4 m wide and 0.1 m to 0.15 m deep.

Orientation: NNW

4. Skeleton of an adult (1747) lying crouched on the back with the legs to the right, in a shallow, bowl-shaped grave, 0.9 m by 1.0 m wide and 0.3 m deep. This grave had subsequently been cut by a later Iron Age storage pit.

Orientation: N

5. Skeleton of an adult (2722) lying crouched on the left side in a shallow oval grave, 0.52 m by 0.75 m wide and 0.10 to 0.15 m deep.

Orientation: SW

Ref: W. Britnell, unpublished information

Hertfordshire22. Letchworth, Wilbury Hill TL 202325

Excavations conducted by Applebaum during 1933 revealed a hillfort occupied from c.sixth century B.C. until first century A.D. In addition to the two burials listed here, 2 further inhumations were found in a pit (Appendix A.1.22) and a ditch (Appendix A.3.12).

Burial 1: Skeleton of a child, aged 6-7 years, found buried beneath the north edge of the 'Belgic' round hut. Skull was located by the middle of the spine, but this was presumed to be the result of plough damage, as there was no other evidence of physical damage or mutilation. The burial was presumed to belong to the pre-La Tène III occupation.

Orientation: W

Burial 2: Skeleton of a child found lying on the back in a grave dug into the slighted remains of the rampart to the east of the south gate. No stratigraphical evidence of date, though presumed by the excavator to belong to the Phase IV (La Tène III) occupation.

Orientation: W

Ref: Applebaum, 1949, 45

23. St. Albans, King Harry Lane, TL 133065

Excavation of an extensive La Tène III cremation cemetery (Appendix F.101) revealed a total of 18 inhumations believed to belong to the same period, although only 2 contained associated grave-goods.

Associated objects: One grave with 4 pottery vessels; another with 5 glass beads and a bronze ring (Stead, 1969, 50).

Ref: Stead, 1969, 45-52

Isle of Wight24. Freshwater, Sheepwash, SZ 333867

Cist burial, discovered in 1898, although details of orientation, body-position and cist-dimensions were not recorded. The cist was constructed of Colwell Bay limestone slabs, 2 of which appear to have formed each side-wall of the grave (Crawford, Fig. 2). The size of these slabs is given as 2' (0.6 m) square, implying a cist-length of c.4' (1.20 m). 2 or 3 similar stones were used as covers. The skeleton, which was probably in a crouched or flexed position, lay with its head on a pillow stone.

Associated objects: Hand-made pottery vessel with two applied strip-handles and highly burnished finish found on the pillow stone, next to the head of the skeleton (Crawford, Fig. 1, p. 189).

Ref: Crawford, 1913, 189-92

25. Ventnor, Belgrave Road, c.SZ 5376

Skeleton of an adult female found in 1845 under what was considered to be an earthfall, but which, by analogy with other burials from the Ventnor area, may have been an earth grave.

Associated object: Bronze bracelet.

Refs: Ackerman, 1847
Whitehead, 1911, 22-23

26. Ventnor, Craigie's Lodge SZ 532763

Contracted skeletons of an adult female and child found in a garden during 1921. The bodies were found with the skulls 12" (0.3 m) apart and one or both were covered with large stones, possibly part of a cist structure. One report indicates that the bodies lay at right angles to one another and it was stated at an inquest that 'the (second) body was doubled up very much in the same position as the other, as though they had been huddled up and buried in the same small space' (Daily Mail, 19th Oct. 1921). The burials were described as 'Late Celtic' by Keith, apparently on the grounds of an associated pottery sherd.

Refs: Dunning, 1951, 195
Sherwin, Ms. notes, Carisbrooke Museum

27. Ventnor, St. Lawrence SZ 533766

Obscure report of the discovery of a crouched or contracted skeleton during the construction of the St. Lawrence railway tunnel. The burial was referred to during the inquest on the inhumations from Craigie's Lodge (see above), when J.L. Whitehead said 'When the St. Lawrence tunnel was being made excavations revealed a similar body which was huddled up in the same way'. A further report from H.A. Ives, a local antiquarian, indicated that the skeleton was found in a chamber in the rock, at the base of the cliff. When taken to Ryde it 'fell to dust'.

Ref: Sherwin, Ms. notes, Carisbrooke Museum, quoting Daily Mail, 19th Oct. 1921

28. Ventnor, Steephill SZ 550770

Skeletons of an adult female, child of c.6 years and an infant found in 1923 with sherds of a carinated La Tène III bowl. Dunning and Sherwin Ms. notes have indicated that the bodies may have been buried under a landslide and not formally interred.

Refs: Dunning, 1951, 195
Sherwin, Ms. notes, Carisbrooke Museum

29. Ventnor, Steephill SZ 552771

Skeleton of an adult male discovered during 1938 and excavated by Dunning in 1939. Body was very tightly contracted (as if bound) on the right side and had been laid on a rock between other, higher, rocks. A Romano-British cremation in a first century A.D. jar was found buried above the inhumation.

Associated objects: 2 sherds of hand-made gritty pottery, identical to wares from an adjacent Iron Age midden (Dunning, quoted Sherwin).

Refs: Dunning, 1951, 195
Sherwin, Ms. notes, Carisbrooke Museum
Sherwin, Ms. vol. 74-5 (Society of Antiquaries Library, London)

30. Ventnor, Lowtherville SZ 553779

Skeleton of an adult male found at a depth of 2'6" (0.75 m) during 1947. (A further report from Carisbrooke Museum indicates 'skeletons'). No objects were associated and further details of the burial are unknown.

Refs: Ordnance Survey record
Carisbrooke Museum information (J. Bartlett)

Kent31. Broadstairs, Dumpton Gap c.TR 395666

Iron Age settlement site, with enclosure ditches, partially excavated c.1909 revealed La Tène III occupation material, a La Tène III cremation (Appendix F.117), 2 inhumations and a series of apparently votive burials of skulls, arm and leg bones.

1. Skeleton, possibly extended, in a grave without grave-goods.

Associated objects: 4 small iron brackets found at the corners of the grave and probably coffin-fittings.

2. Skeleton found 'not far' from a La Tène III cremation.

Associated objects: 'A small hunting lance or spear' was found 'close' to the skeleton; also, possibly, a La Tène III brooch.

Refs: Hurd, 1909, 427-35
Birchall, 1965, 257

32. Deal, Walmer c.TR 3751

Skeleton of an adult female found extended on the back. The precise relationship between this and a nearby first century A.D. Romano-British cemetery is uncertain.

Orientation: NE-SW (Head probably NE)

Associated objects: Pair of late Iron Age Bronze 'spoons', placed on either side of the head (Dunning, Pl.V. Nos. 6 and 7).

Refs: Woodruff, 1904
Dunning, 1966, 15 and Pl.V, Nos. 6 and 7

33. Highstead c.TQ 9161

Discovery and excavation of an inhumation burial ground in a quarry in 1955. Approximately 6 graves were found and in each, or most, cases La Tène III pottery was associated with the skeletons. The subsequent disappearance of all excavated material prevents confirmation of these details. The only surviving evidence is a contemporary newspaper report with an accompanying photograph.

Refs: Report in East Kent Gazette, 12th August 1955
T.C. Champion, personal communication

Oxfordshire

34. Frilford SU 439962

Excavation in 1964 revealed a Romano-British shrine overlying a circular stake-built enclosure, diameter c.10 m, interpreted by the excavators as an Iron Age ceremonial site. Within the enclosure were two inhumations, one of a child and the other of an infant.

1. Adolescent ?female, tightly contracted on the left side, with arms bent and hands held together beneath the chin. The body was placed at the bottom of an oval grave cut in the chalk and was covered with a compact layer of small stones. There were no associated objects.

Orientation: NNE

2. New-born infant found buried on the surface of the chalk in the south-western sector of the enclosure.

Ref: Harding, 1972, 61-9 and Pls. 33 and 34b

Somerset

35. Henstridge c.ST 7220

Three adult skeletons found at a depth of c.2' (0.6 m) during quarrying. Skeletons were 'not fully extended' and were identified by Keith as those of an elderly female, a young female and an individual of indeterminable sex.

Associated objects: Pottery found nearby and in association with a hearth was thought to have been Iron Age by R.A. Smith.

Ref: Steel, 1928, 522-3

36. Stoke-sub-Hamden, Ham Hill ST 478170

Inhumation burial discovered during excavations conducted within the hillfort in 1901. No details of the grave are recorded and the skeleton was apparently found in fragmentary condition. Fragments of an upper and lower jaw were associated with an iron ring, alleged to have been found round the neck. The existence of the sub-cranial skeleton is presupposed by the description of the finding of a tanged iron chisel and an adze on the breast of the body.

Associated objects: Iron ring, iron chisel and iron adze-head.

Refs: Proc. Som. Archaeol. and Nat. Hist. Soc., 32, 1886, 81 and Pl.III, Figs. 1-3
Clarke, R.R. n.d. Unpublished catalogue of finds from Ham Hill (Taunton Museum)

Suffolk

37. Icklingham c.TL 7773

Skeleton of a child.

Associated object: Ribbed Bronze La Tène bracelet.

Ref: Clarke, R.R., 1960, 100

38. Waldringfield c.TM 2744

Isolated discovery of an inhumation burial c.1886, although no details of grave are recorded.

Associated objects: Baked clay handbrick (Ipswich Museum) and bronze bracelet, found round the wrist and now lost and undescribed.

Ref: Clarke, R.R., 1939, 45 and 98

Sussex

39. Eastbourne TQ 585004

Isolated discovery during building operations c.1931 of a shallow chalk-cut grave, depth 2'6" (0.75 m), containing the extended skeleton of an adolescent ?female lying on the back.

Associated objects: Wheel-turned butt-beaker with horizontal cordons and incised vertical and horizontal line decoration.

Ref: Budgen, 1931, 71-3 and Fig.

Wiltshire

40. Mildenhall SU 210692

Discovery of a group of 8 haphazard inhumations, believed to represent a massacre burial or war-cemetery, although no detailed information of injuries to bones is recorded and the status of the site is apparently based on the unceremonious position of one of the skeletons on its face. 3 of the skeletons lay in an extended position, 3 were flexed and 2 were in undescribed positions. At least 2 of the bodies were considered to be female. Present location of the skeletal material and finds is unknown.

Associated Objects: La Tène III brooch and unweathered Belgic pot-sherds with one skeleton. Another with the upper part of a La Tène III pot and a large oxbone resting across the leg.

Ref: V.C.H., Wilts. I, 1, 1957, 87

Appendix A.3Ditch-burialsBedfordshire1. Clapham TL 017523

Rescue excavation of a late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site revealed a single inhumation in a shallow grave dug into the floor of a newly-dug Belgic-period ditch. The body had been covered with a thin layer of gravel, over which later occupational debris had accumulated. No associated objects.

Ref: Kennett, 1971, 84

2. Eaton Socon, Wyboston TL 172571

Skeleton of an adult male lying tightly contracted near the floor of an Iron Age/Romano-British enclosure ditch. Body surrounded by domestic rubbish, including pottery dated to the period A.D. 5 - 43.

Ref: Tebbutt, 1957, 78

3. Houghton Regis, Maiden Bower SP 996224

Section of hillfort ditch exposed by quarrying in 1937 revealed the skeleton of an adult lying crouched on the left side on the floor of the ditch and surrounded by chalk blocks.

Orientation: N

Ref: Mathews, 1976, 162

4. Houghton Regis, Puddlehill TL 006236

Excavation of complex Iron Age settlement between 1951 - 1975 revealed three inhumations from the fillings of enclosure ditches.

1. Skeleton of an infant in pre-La Tène III secondary silting, 0.4 m from the ditch floor (Mathews, 123).

2. Skeleton of ?female child, c.8 years, lying in the lowest silting of ditch at the north side of an enclosure entrance. Flexed on the right side, with the left hand raised to the face (Mathews, 135-6 and Pl.IX).
3. Skeleton of a child, c.3 years, extended on the left side in a grave dug into the silting of the ditch of Enclosure 2 (Mathews, 172).

Ref: Mathews, 1976, 123, 135-6 and 172

Cambridgeshire

5. Girton TL 424613

Excavation of Iron Age settlement features in 1975 revealed an adult female skeleton crouched on the left side in a grave cut into the filling of a ditch.

Orientation: N

Ref: Field Archaeology Rescue Group, 1977, 8

6. Longthorpe, Orton Staunch TL 163974

Excavation of a complex Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site during 1970 and 1971 revealed a single ditch burial, in addition to 2 grave-burials (Appendix A.2.7) and a cremation (Appendix F.34).

Burial: Skeleton of an adult found lying extended in the enclosure ditch of Yard 1. The body appeared to have been dumped into the clean back-filling of the ditch during a period preceding A.D.50. A local pathologist observed that the back of the body was missing and suggested that partial dismemberment had taken place. The articulation of many of the bones indicates that if reburial had taken place, this was performed shortly after the original interment.

Associated objects: Single sherd of possibly Iron Age pottery.

Refs: Dannel, G.B. and Wild, J.P., Unpublished report of the Nene Valley Research Committee for 1971.
J.P. Wild, personal communication

Dorset7. Gussage All Saints ST 999102

Total excavation of a three acre settlement enclosure revealed 7 infant skeletons from the fillings of ditches in addition to bodies buried in storage pits (Appendix A.1.10).

Phase 2: 300-100 B.C.

- 1-2 Disarticulated remains of two new-born infants (1G and 1R) from layer four in the filling of the enclosure ditch.

Phase 3: 100 B.C. - 80 A.D.

- 3-5 Three apparently casual infant burials (130L and 131A) from the filling of the ditch of a trapezoidal enclosure.
- 6-7 Bones of two new-born infants from the base of an enclosure ditch (310W).

Ref: G.J. Wainwright, unpublished information

8. Milborne St. Andrew SY 807978

Poorly recorded rescue excavation of a late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement with enclosure ditches in 1929. One report indicates that 5 or 6 adult skeletons were found carelessly buried 'in a row' at the eastern end of a boundary ditch at the eastern end of the site. Some of the skeletons were lying face-downwards and both males and females were identified. Other 'graves' were found elsewhere on the same site. There is some indication that the skeletons may have been buried in a single large grave, although this point is obscure (Pleydell-Railston, 11). Iron Age date of the burials cannot be established, but the majority of the pottery from the site appears to belong to the later Iron Age.

Orientation: W

Refs: Prideaux, 1929, 45-6
Pleydell-Railston, 1930, 10-18

9. Winterbourne St. Martin, Maiden Castle SY 669885

In addition to inhumations from earth graves and pit-fillings, the following burials had been performed within the fillings of ditches.

1. Skeleton T.1, Trench XLVIII. Skeleton of an adult male, 40-50 years, lying crouched on the left side in the upper filling of the 'Y' ditch at the east entrance. Slightly healed wound to the frontal bone of the skull (Wheeler, 347 and Pl.XLV A).

Orientation: W

2. Skeleton T.19, Trench LIX. Skeleton of an infant, c.3 months, lying crouched in the secondary silting of the 'Y' ditch. Sealed with a limestone slab. (Wheeler, 347)

Ref: Wheeler, 1943, 347-8

Hampshire

10. Sparsholt SU 415301

Excavation of an Iron Age ditch within a complex Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in 1972 revealed the fragmentary skeleton of an adult buried in a recut section of the ditch (Feature XXI, Section 4). Skeleton ?flexed on the right side. Reported as probably Iron Age by the excavator.

Orientation: E

Ref: D. Johnston, personal communication

Hereford and Worcester

11. Beckford SO 984364

In addition to five inhumations from earth dug graves (Appendix A.2.21), excavation of a complex later Iron Age settlement revealed a single infant skeleton from the filling of Ditch 2753.

Ref: W. Britnell, unpublished information

Hertfordshire

12. Letchworth, Wilbury Hill TL 202325

Excavation conducted by Applebaum during 1933 revealed a hillfort occupied from sixth century B.C. until the first century A.D. Other burials are listed in Appendix A.1.21; A.2.22.

Burial: Skeleton of an adult male, aged 30-35, found lying on the face, with the arms folded under the abdomen on the floor of the hillfort ditch in the SW corner of the fort. The body was covered with a layer of calcined flints and it was suggested by the excavator that these had fallen from the rampart above. It is indicated that the individual died 'violently' and that burial had taken place in the initial ditch-silting of the occupational Periods I - II. Pottery sherds found in the ditch filling above the body are described as 'Hallstatt and La Tène'.

Orientation: NE

Refs: Applebaum, 1933, 352-61
Applebaum, 1949, 19

Northamptonshire

13. Irchester SP 917666

Excavation of a La Tène III and Romano-British settlement site in 1962-3 revealed 3 inhumations lying in an ash-layer at the top of an Iron Age 'B' ditch, filling of which took place during Period C1 (earliest La Tène III/Belgic occupation). Ditch D-8 is the enclosure ditch, defining an area of c.1/3 acre. Burials could be later insertions into the filled ditch, as they were not associated with any pottery and the layers above had been removed by grader. (Hall and Nickerson, 68-71 and Fig.2)

1. Burial entirely destroyed by mechanical grader.
2. Skeleton of an adult female, aged c.30-50, lying on the side with the arms outstretched above the head. The body lay with the face to the ground and the excavators suggested that it had been 'roughly thrown' into the half-filled ditch (Hall and Nickerson, 92-3).
3. Skeleton of an adult male, aged over 45, lying on the side, with one arm outstretched above the head. Evidence of severe arthritic lipping and fusion of vertebrae and hip (Hall and Nickerson, 93).

Ref: Hall and Nickerson, 1967, 65-99

Oxfordshire

14. Cassington, Cassington Mill SP 450100

Crouched skeletons of an adult female and a child found together in the filling of a ditch, dated on evidence of associated pottery sherds to the latest pre-La Tène III period.

Refs: Bradford, 1951, 79
Harding, 1972, 68

Somerset

15. Stoke-sub-Hamden, Ham Hill ST 478170

Excavation of the hillfort during 1925 revealed an inhumation in Cutting XIV. The skeleton of an adult male, aged c.35, was found lying on the left side with the legs contracted. The top of the skull was located 1'8" (0.5 m) from the floor of the ditch and c.4'4" (1.30 m) from the surface. The skeleton exhibited a sword cut to the right tibia and the position of the left arm implied injury to the right shoulder (although this observation is questioned in the field note-book). Dating given by the excavator as c.A.D.50, although detailed evidence is not given (Gray, 64-74).

Orientation: NNE

Refs: Gray, 1925, 57-76
Gray, Unpublished Field notes, Taunton Mus. Acc.
No.A.1767

Wiltshire

16. Alton, Knap Hill SU 121637

Excavation of a trapezoidal Iron Age enclosure annexed to a Neolithic causewayed camp c.1911 showed occupation during Iron Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Burial. Skull and limb-bones of an infant buried in the filling of the enclosure ditch. No associated objects.

Ref: Cunnington, 1911, 62

17. Berwick St. John, Rotherley ST 949195

Excavation of the late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement carried out by Pitt-Rivers in 1885-6 revealed a complex sequence of enclosures and other features occupied between the first century B.C. and the third century A.D. In addition to the skeletons of adults and infants located in pre-Claudian pits (Appendix A.1.35), 5 adult inhumations were found in the fillings of ditches dated either to the pre-Claudian period or to the early years of the Roman occupation. In most cases (Burials 2, 3, 13 and 15) bodies had been buried in graves dug into previously filled ditches. All references are to Pitt-Rivers, 1888, with the addition of information from Hawkes, 1948.

South Ditch: 2 skeletons (Pitt-Rivers, Nos.2-3) found lying in small bays cut into the sides of the ditch wall, 23' (6.9 m) from one another. The ditch appears to belong to the earliest post-Conquest construction phase and the burials may have been performed during the second half of the first century A.D. (Hawkes, 43).

1. (Pitt-Rivers No.2) Adult male lying on the right side with the legs together and lightly flexed. Arms lying by the sides, with the left hand in front of the pelvis, the right hand beneath it. Severe arthritic damage to pelvic region (Pitt-Rivers, 82-3, Pls.CXXVI, Fig. 6; CXXVIII; CXXXI).

Orientation: N

Associated object: Single sherd of decorated Samian near the head.

2. (Pitt-Rivers No.3) Adult male lying on the left side with the left leg contracted and the right leg crouched. The right hand touching the left knee, the left arm tightly bent and the hand reaching the face. Skull indicated an elderly individual (Pitt-Rivers, Pl.CXXII).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: All found in the ditch filling, near the surface, and need not be associated with the burial. Bronze coin of Gallienus; bronze fibula; fragmentary iron horse shoe; Samian sherd; flint pounder (Pitt-Rivers, Pls. XCVII, Fig. 10; CVI, Fig. 11).

Ditch, North Quarter: Short ditch with junction-points, of unknown purpose, although probably of pre-Claudian date, produced 3 skeletons. 2 of these had been buried in graves cut into the ditch filling, while the third had apparently been buried during ditch filling, as no grave was traced (Pitt-Rivers, Pl.CXXV, Fig. 4).

3. (Pitt-Rivers, No.13) Skeleton of an elderly adult female crouched on the right side with the left leg slightly higher than the right. Left arm by side with the hand above left thigh. The right arm bent away from the body. The body had been buried in an oblong grave cut into the southern angle of the filled ditch. The skull was found at a depth of 2' (0.6 m) from the ground surface (Pitt-Rivers, 85; Pls.CXXV, Fig. 4; CXXXI).

Grave dimensions: Length: 4'6" (1.35 m); Width: 3' (0.9 m).

Orientation: ESE

4. (Pitt-Rivers No.14) Skeleton of a child lying crouched on the right side. The right forearm bent up, the left arm extended towards the thigh. Body fragmentary due to rotting. The skull was found at a depth of 12" (0.3 m) and there was no evidence of a grave (Pitt-Rivers, 85 and Pl.CXXV, Fig. 4).

Orientation: N

5. (Pitt-Rivers No.14) Skeleton of an elderly adult male lying contracted on the left side with the left leg higher than the right. The right forearm lying in the lap, left forearm raised to face. Body lying in a rectangular grave 18' (5.4 m) NE of Skeleton 3. Lower jaw of the skeleton was missing (Pitt-Rivers, 85 and Pls. CIII, Fig. 13; CXXV, Fig. 4; Pl.CXXXII).

Grave dimensions: Length: 3'8" (1.10 m), Width: 2' (0.6 m).
Bottom of grave 2'6" (0.75 m) from ground surface, 1'11" (0.58 m) from the ditch-bottom.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Bronze finger-ring found on the left hand. Flat band with overlapping terminals.

Infant skeletons:

- 6-12 South-eastern Drain: Skeletons of 7 new-born infants found along the length of the ditch, which may be post-Conquest in date (Pitt-Rivers, 69).
- 13-18 Main Circle Ditch: Skeletons of 6 new-born infants in the filling of the ditch. Many of these may be post-Conquest in date (Pitt-Rivers, 81-2).

Refs: Pitt-Rivers, 1888
Hawkes, 1947, 36-42

18. Steeple Langford, Yarnbury Castle SU 035403

Excavations in this extensive multivallate hillfort by M.E. Cunnington revealed 2 pit-burials (Appendix A.1.42) in addition to the burials of a child and infants listed here.

1. Skeleton of a child with milk-teeth found crouched on the left side in a grave dug into the filling of the ditch. The child lay at right angles to the line of the ditch. Dimensions of grave: length: 3' (0.9 m), width: 1'8" (0.5 m).

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Sherds of bead-rim pottery found in the grave-filling.

Skeletons of 9 infants, either complete or fragmentary, found in the fillings of ditches:

- 2-6 Section A
- 7 Section C
- 8 Section F
- 9-10 Section D

Ref: Cunnington, 1933, 198-221

Appendix A.4Rampart burialsAvon1. Batheaston, Solsbury Hill ST 768679

Report of the discovery of two human skeletons lying superimposed beneath the rampart of the hillfort in a grave. Location described as 'above the North-West quarry'. Both bodies are said to have been in a crouched position.

Associated objects: Small pedestal-based vessel, described as La Tène I.

Refs: Collins and Cantrill, 1909, 419
Dobson, 1931, 101
Hawkes and Dunning, 1932, 421

Dorset2. East Lulworth, Flower's Barrow SY 864805

Early 19th century account describes the discovery of a skeleton of 'enormous length' lying under the rampart of this hillfort. No further evidence of Iron Age date.

Refs: Pennie, 1827, 85
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 489

3. Stourpaine, Hod Hill ST 857107

Excavations of the hillfort by Richmond in 1955 produced a number of inhumations in storage pits (Appendix A.1.14), to which the following burial may, or may not, be related.

Steepleton Entrance. Skeleton of an adult female contracted very tightly on the left side in a small pit under the counterscarp mound. The body had been squashed into place and may have been bound. The pit was filled with chalk and limestone blocks and had been covered with a low mound of chalk 8' (2.4 m) wide and 1'7" (0.47 m) high. This was immediately covered by the counterscarp mound of Period IIB. Described by the excavator as a foundation burial. Dimensions of pit: diameter, 2'10" (0.85 m), depth, 2' (0.6 m). No associated objects.

Ref: Richmond, 1967, 16 and Pls. 6 and 7a

4. Winterbourne St. Martin, Maiden Castle SY 669885

Excavations by Wheeler revealed large numbers of burials belonging to successive occupational phases. In addition to the inhumations within the rampart structures there were burials in storage pits, ditch fillings and earth graves. The latter group, which includes both peace-time and war-cemetery burials, is typical of the late Iron Age Dorset regional inhumation tradition and the burials are listed in Appendix B.26. Other burials are listed in Appendix A.1.15, A.2.10 and A.3.9 (References: M.C. = Wheeler 1943).

1. Site H. Skeleton of a muscular youth, aged 22-30, lying partly on the back and partly on the right side, with the right leg raised and bent at the knee, left leg crouched on the ground. Arms bent and hands awkwardly placed over stomach and chest. Pit located at junction of Phase I and Phase II ramparts. This suggested deliberate positioning to the excavator (M.C. 38; 346; Pl.XLIV; Fig. 7, p.39).

Orientation: S

2. Infant. Skeleton of an infant, aged 3 months, buried in the Iron Age 'A' rampart, between the portals of the inner rampart (M.C. 347).
3. Skeleton T.18. Trench CXI. Skeleton of an adult female, aged 45-55, lying between soil-tips in middle rampart of Iron Age 'B' construction. Body lying on the left side with legs and arms flexed. The excavator suggested that the body had been carelessly placed, or thrown, into the rampart during construction (M.C. 347 and Pl.XLVI).

Orientation: SE

4. Skeleton of an infant, c.3 months old, buried beneath two limestone slabs under the tail of the enlarged eastern hornworks (M.C. 347).

Ref: Wheeler, 1943

Hereford and Worcester

5. Sutton, Sutton Walls SO 525464

Rescue excavation of the hillfort undertaken during 1948-53 concentrated on the entrance and defence structures. In addition to the burial described below, 36 skeletons were found in a massacre grave in an entrance ditch (Appendix L.7).

Skeleton of an adult male found lying crouched within the body of the Phase A rampart (second to first centuries B.C.). Soil stratigraphy indicated that the body had been buried during the construction of the rampart.

Ref: Kenyon, 1953, 11

Leicestershire

6. Breedon-on-the-Hill SK 406234

Rescue excavation in 1967 revealed the disarticulated or dismembered skeletons of two individuals buried beneath the hillfort rampart.

Ref: Trans. Leics. Archaeol. Soc., 42, 1967, 85

Somerset

7. South Cadbury ST 628252

Excavation of the pre-Roman rampart system revealed the skeleton of a young adult male lying under the immediately pre-Roman rampart. Although stratification was extremely attenuated, the pit containing the body had apparently been dug into the Late PRIA rampart and then covered by the Ultimate PRIA rampart. The body lay tightly contracted, as if bound, on the back with the legs above the chest. The hands were drawn up to the face.

Refs: Alcock, 1970, 16-17, 23-4 and Pl.IVa
Alcock, 1972, 103 and Pl.31

Wiltshire

8. Bradford-on-Avon, Budbury ST 821611

Excavations in 1945 cut through part of the rampart system of the hillfort, thinking this to be a barrow. During this work a skeleton was found, but not removed. A further trench dug during the same season and probably through the same rampart led to the discovery of further human bones and several partial cremations.

Refs: Wilts. Archaeol. Mag., 51, 1945, 229-31
Wainwright, 1970, 153

9. Steeple Langford, Groveley Castle SU 048358

Chance discovery of 5 skeletons beneath the rampart of this unexcavated hillfort. These were apparently deposited at the time of construction as they were found within the chalk filling of the rampart body. Associated with the skeletons was a single sherd of pottery, described as Iron Age 'A'.

Ref: V.C.H., Wilts. I, 1, 1957, 107 and 269

10. West Overton, Boreham Down SU 140668

Skeleton of an adult found in a shallow grave dug into the chalk and covered by a lynchet believed to be part of a Celtic field-system. No other information was recorded.

Ref: V.C.H., Wilts. I, 1, 1957, 120

Appendix BDurotrigian inhumations, southern Dorset1. Bridport, West Bay SY 456906

Single earth grave exposed in a cliff fall c.1930-34 apparently contained skeletons of a middle-aged male and an elderly female. The jaw of the female was stained with bronze, presumably through contact with the associated mirror.

Associated objects: Bronze mirror handle, Type IIIA (Fox, 1949, 29 and Pl.III); small bead rim jar (Farrar, Pl.IB, Fig. 3).

Ref: Farrar, 1954, 90-94

2. Broadmayne SY 726866

Single inhumation discovered during clearance work in 1967. Skeleton of a mature adult lying on the back, with the head turned to the left. Legs missing, having been disturbed by mechanical excavator.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Six pottery vessels. Five lying in a line by the side, the sixth between the legs. Class 7 bead-rim jar; Class 1 bead-rim bowl; cordoned foot-ring bowl (imitation of Samian Drag.24); 2 shallow foot-ring bowls; shallow platter (Young, Fig. 5 Nos. 1-6).

Ref: Young, 1973, 45-46 and Figs 3-5

3. Burton Bradstock SY 486895

Two earth graves discovered c.1965, of which only the first contained dateable grave-goods.

Skeleton of an adolescent lying contracted on the right side.

Orientation: NW

Associated objects: Miniature hand-made bead-rim jar, Class 4, standing by the head; Class 1 bead-rim bowl; charcoal and iron fragments.

Ref: Farrar, 1965, 114-115

4. Corfe Castle, Blashenwell Tufa Pit SY 951804

Several inhumations, mostly in stone-lined cists, found in a tufa pit between 1895 and 1965. One was tightly contracted on the left side with its head to the N. The positions of the others are unrecorded.

Associated objects: Durotrigian and other pottery vessels found with burials discovered in 1936 and 1938.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 599

5-12 Dorchester

Several hundred earth-grave inhumations and a handful of cists discovered to the south, west and east of the Roman town are recorded (R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 571-585 and map opposite p. 584) in 18th - 20th century records. The majority appear to belong to second to fourth century A.D. Romano-British cemetery areas, but a number of examples seem to represent a primary sequence of later first and early second century A.D. burials with strong traditional Durotrigian characteristics. Those known to have been accompanied with Durotrigian pottery vessels are listed below, but probably represent no more than a small sample of a much larger group of ill-recorded or unaccompanied contemporary burials.

5. Dorchester, Victoria Park SY 687901

Several burials found in 1899 and earlier years probably yielded two surviving pottery vessels of first or early second century A.D. date.

Associated objects: Two bead-rim bowls, Class 1 and Class 1a.

Ref: R.C.H.M. Dorset, 1970, 581-582

6. Dorchester, The Grove SY 688910

Two extended skeletons, with heads lying in opposite directions, found c.1903.

Associated objects: Class 2 bead-rim bowl; second vessel of unknown form.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 585 and 579, Fig. 44

7. Dorchester, Weymouth Avenue c.SY 690900

1-2. Two probable burials, details unknown, discovered 1905 and 1939.

Associated objects: 1. Class 1 bead-rim bowl
2. Globular Durotrigian vessel; cordoned cup.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 580 and 579, Figs. 35-36

3. Burial with late first or early second century A.D. pottery group discovered in 1952.

Associated objects: Two Class 1 bead-rim bowls; red-ware flask; white beaker.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 580-581 and 579, Figs. 37-38

8. Dorchester, Fordington Church SY 698905

Reconstruction work in 1840 revealed the skeleton of a horse buried with a pre-Roman two-link horse bit in its mouth. The deposit comes from within a major Romano-British cemetery and is important in implying that the burial ground has pre-Conquest Durotrigian origins. Surviving reports nevertheless make no mention of human remains or additional metalwork associated with the horse and it would therefore seem unlikely that the burial should be regarded as a conventional La Tène cart grave.

Associated objects: Two-link horse-bit of bronze and bronze-plated iron; two small bronze rings (R.C.H.M., 1970, Pl.230).

Refs: Gentlemans Magazine 1841, Pt.1, 81-82
Hutchins, 1863, 795
Moule, 1901, 46, 72
Bartelot, 1915, 71
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 574

9. Dorchester, Wareham House SY 702900

One of a group of four inhumations discovered in 1960. Probably an adult male.

Associated object: Class 7 bead-rim jar.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 577 and 576, Fig. 15

10. Dorchester, Allington Avenue/Wareham Road SY 702901

Unknown number of earth grave inhumations discovered during railway work c.1846. Two associated pottery vessels survive in Dorset County Museum. An additional grave found in 1884 contained three further Durotrigian vessels, all probably pre-Conquest.

Associated objects: 2 Class 1 bead-rim bowls.

Refs: Fox, A., 1952, 82
R.C.H.M., 1970, 576 and Figs. 8-9, 11-13

11. Dorchester, Max Gate SY 704899

Numerous graves encountered during construction of Hardy's house and garden in 1884. Some skeletons crouched, others extended. No detailed records survive.

Associated objects: Claudian handled jug (R.C.H.M., 576, Fig. 16); 2 penannular brooches (Fowler Class D.2) joined by a bronze La Tène III brooch of 'Maiden Castle' form (R.C.H.M., Fig. p. 578); Three Class 1 bead-rim bowls; globular Durotrigian bowl, Class 4; two Samian or Gallo-Belgic-derived bowls (R.C.H.M., 577, Figs. 17-22).

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 577

12. Dorchester, Came View SY 706898

Inhumation found at a depth of 14' (4.2 m) in 1957. Body position unrecorded.

Orientation: N-S

Associated objects: Class 1 bead-rim bowl; Two Class 2 bead-rim bowls (R.C.H.M., 579, Figs. 23-24).

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 578

13. Langton Matravers, Putlake Farm SZ 001783

One cist and two earth graves were found during farm construction work in 1957.

Associated objects: a) Class 1 bead-rim bowl with an uncisted skeleton; b) 2-handled mug, dated to second century A.D. from the cist.

Refs: Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc., 81, 1959
122-123 and Fig. 5
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 602

14. Litton Cheney, Pins Knoll SY 541905

Six inhumations in earth graves discovered during excavation of a later Iron Age settlement in 1959 and 1963-4. The group apparently represents part of a small community burial ground.

1. Skeleton of an adult male, c.50 years, lying flexed on the right side in a grave partly overlying an earlier pit. Right arm bent with hand to chin; left arm across body.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Class 1 bead-rim bowl by head; iron brooch of undescribed form nearby.

2. Skeleton of an adolescent male, c.16 years, lying flexed on the right side with the arms across the chest.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Iron clips (for fastening a shroud?) at shoulder and chest; two bronze studs; iron stylus; set of 10 oval and 10 circular gaming pieces - 17 of calcium carbonate and three replacements made from fragments of coarse pottery, Samian and oyster shell; pig mandible; slingstone (Bayley, 1967, Fig. 10).

3. Skeleton of an adult female, c.30 years, lying contracted on the right side with the hands together under the chin. No grave goods.

Orientation: NW

4. Skeleton of an adult female, c.30 years, lying crouched on the left side with the head resting on the hands. No grave-goods.

Orientation: NW

5. Skeleton of an aged male lying crouched on the right side with the right arm across the chest; the left arm over the abdomen.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Durotrigian jar by the knees; penannular brooch (Fowler Class B) by left arm (Bayley, 1967, Fig. 11,1); skeleton of young sheep by the feet.

6. Skeleton of a child, c.5 years, lying crouched on the right side in a shallow grave.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Class 1 bead rim bowl near head; bronze penannular brooch with traces of iron pin (Fowler Class B); bronze bracelet with suspended bronze ring; hinged brooch of tinned bronze with flattened bow. All metalwork items lying on the chest of the child (Bayley, 1967, Fig. 11, 2-4).

Refs: Bailey, 1959, 124-126
Bailey, 1967, 147-159

15. Osmington, Ringstead SY 747821

Single extended skeleton found in a chalk-cut grave, 1926.

Associated objects: One handled bead-rim beaker, ?Class 8; Iron nails indicating coffin.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 603

16-19 Portland

Numerous small groups of Romano-British inhumations and at least one major cemetery area (c.200 graves) have been discovered in the area since the mid-18th century and attest substantial post-Conquest settlement. Almost all the burials were in stone cists and the majority probably belong to the second to fourth centuries A.D. Some surviving pottery and metalwork items nevertheless imply that traditional Durotrigian burial was being performed here during the mid- to late first century A.D.

16. Portland, Unlocated c.SY 67 SE

Inhumation in ?cist. The set of supposedly associated grave-goods suggests some basic confusion of material from different sites, but may possibly be genuine.

Associated objects: Class 7 bead-rim jar; second century A.D. Samian bowl; bronze collar; LBA bronze knife.

Refs: Smith, 1925, 150-151
Brailsford, 1958, 118
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 605

17. Portland, Verne Common SY 687742

c.20-30 inhumations located 1835 and c.1860. Most skeletons were crouched or contracted and the majority probably belong within the second century A.D.

Associated objects: From different graves include: ?Class 8 bead-rim beaker; second century coins; disc-brooch; iron ingots.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 605

18. Portland, The Verne SY 695734

Various inhumations in cists discovered in the area in 1734, 1860, c.1878, 1882 and 1933. One burial (c.1878) of undescribed form contained part of a later Iron Age mirror handle.

Associated object: Bronze mirror handle.

Refs: Fox, 1949, 40
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 605

19. Portland, The Grove SY 697725

200 or more inhumations in stone cists discovered in 1851 contained crouched and extended skeletons, some from shorter cists and with their heads to the N. Finds of various kinds are obscurely reported but suggest occupation from the first to fourth centuries A.D.

Associated objects: Iron javelin head; first to fourth century A.D. coins; Romano-British pottery sherds. A bronze mirror handle was found subsequently (1875), but probably belonged to a burial from the same cemetery.

Refs: Fox, 1949, 29, 30
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 607

20. Tyneham

Fragmentary skeleton of body apparently buried in a crouched position.

Associated object: Class 1 bead-rim bowl.

Ref: Beavis, 1973, 88

21. West Stafford SY 724890

At least two earth grave inhumations found c.1850.

Associated objects: a) Samian Form 22 bowl
b) Five Durotrigian pottery vessels,
including two Class 7 jars and at least one Class 1 bowl.

Refs: Fox, A., 1952, 83
Brallsford, 1958, 118
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 608

22. Weymouth, Wyke Regis SY 658779

A cist (a) found in 1937 contained a crouched skeleton and c.third century A.D. jar. The presence of at least one earlier grave (b) is nevertheless implied by additional surviving pottery vessels from the site.

Associated objects: a) Romano-British pottery jar
b) Durotrigian Class 1a bowl; handled
drinking cup.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 615-6

23. Weymouth, Wyke Reservoir SY 663778

8 or 9 inhumations in cists and earth graves found between 1858 and 1936 appear to represent a small burial ground used between the first and later third centuries A.D. Two of these were accompanied by Durotrigian pottery vessels.

1. Shale cist 4' (1.2 m) long, presumably containing a crouched skeleton.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Class 1 bead-rim bowl.

2. Form unrecorded.

Associated objects: Class 4 bead-rim jar containing a Samian cup, form 27 (A.D. 60-80). A coin of Faustina (A.D. 138-161) was reported to have been found in the jar.

Refs: Archaeol. Jour., 16, 1859, 201-2
Jour. Brit. Archaeol. Soc., 15, 1859, 283
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 615

24. Weymouth, Jordan Hill SY 699823

Excavation some 300 yards N and NE of the Romano-Celtic temple examined by J. Medhurst and others in 1843 revealed a major cemetery area principally occupied during the later first and early second centuries A.D., but with possible pre-Conquest origins. The most valuable primary account of the excavation is contained in Warne (1872), who states that over 80 individual inhumations of adults and children were found. The majority of the skeletons lay crouched or contracted in earth graves without any uniform orientation, but a small number appear to have been buried in cists. In some places groups of burials appeared to have been concentrated in family burial plots, occasionally defined by low stone walls. 80 surviving pottery vessels from a possible original total of 125 imply the widespread provision of formal grave-goods, although some graves were clearly more richly furnished than others.

Associated objects: 80 surviving pottery vessels include Samian and imitation-samian wares; gallo-belgic terra nigra and terra rubra platters and bowl; two lead-glazed beakers in addition to a majority of Durotrigian vessels. The latter comprise at least 20 Class 1 bowls (Fox, A., 1952, 83), 7 Class 2 bowls, 4 Class 4 bowls, 5 Class 7 jars, 3 Class 8 tankards and a single Class 9 lid (Brallsford, 1958, 116-9). One exceptional grave group comprised 9 pottery vessels and an engraved shale plaque. Other objects certainly or possibly associated with burials were a bronze armband; bronze finger-rings; 3 bronze brooches; iron arrowheads; an iron sword; iron styli; bone weaving combs; sling-stones; shale and chalk beads; a bone spearhead; iron knife; iron nails, iron spear ferrule; shale armband; shale table-leg; a single Durotrigian silver coin; three third to fourth century A.D. coins; fragments of Romano-British pottery (Warne 1872). Further material from Jordan Hill is less adequately attributed and includes four further shale plaques; iron swan-necked and ring-headed pins; La Tène I and III and Romano-British brooches and a Roman bronze mirror handle (R.C.H.M., 1970).

Refs: Warne, 1872, 225-35
 Fox, A., 1952, 83
 Brallsford, 1958, 116-9
 R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 617

25. Weymouth, Sutton Poyntz SY 701842

A number of burials are reported to have been found at the site between 1936 and 1939. One was associated with a Durotrigian pottery vessel.

Associated object: Class 2 bead-rim bowl.

Refs: Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc., 86, 1964,
114-5
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 619

26. Weymouth, Sutton Poyntz SY 706839

2 skeletons found during trenching operations, 1939

1. Skeleton lying crouched on the right side.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Class 2 Durotrigian bowl by head; 2 bronze brooches, one of them a plate brooch dated to the second half of the first century A.D.; other pottery sherds and shale fragments.

2. Skeleton lying crouched on the right side.

Orientation: W

Associated objects: Bead-rim vessel by head; hob-nails by feet. Bronze needle and pottery sherds found in the grave filling.

Ref: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 618

27. Whitcombe SY 711880

Excavation of a later Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site between 1965-1967 revealed a small burial ground containing 12 inhumations in earth graves. Eight of the skeletons were associated with typical Durotrigian grave-goods, but one young adult was buried with a full set of warrior equipment (Appendix E.2).

1. Skeleton of adult female lying contracted on the right side.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Bones representing joints of pig and sheep.

2. Skeleton of adult female lying contracted on the right side.

Orientation: W

Associated objects: Yellow glass ring bead; joints of pig and horse.

3. Skeleton of adult male contracted on the right side

Orientation: SE

- Associated objects: Two Durotrigian pottery vessels, one by the right shoulder, the other by the pelvis.
4. Skeleton of adult male contracted on the right side.
- Orientation: E
- Associated objects: Two Durotrigian pottery vessels; sheep bones.
5. Skeleton of adult male contracted on the right side.
- Orientation: E
- Associated objects: Two Durotrigian pottery vessels; sheep bones.
6. Skeleton of adult male contracted on the right side.
- Orientation: E
- Associated objects: Iron bracelet on left wrist; sheep bones.
7. Skeleton of adult male contracted on the right side.
- Orientation: E
- Associated objects: Sheep bones
8. Skeleton of adolescent female, c.16 years, crouched on the right side in a rectangular grave.
- Orientation: E
- Associated objects: Necklace of ten glass, one paste and two wooden beads; 2 Durotrigian pottery vessels; two Samian vessels dated c. A.D.90-110 (Déchelette Form 67; Ritt. Form 12).
- 9-10. Two ?adult skeletons lying close together, but severely disturbed by ploughing. No positional or associational data recorded.
11. Skeleton of ?adult lying contracted on the right side, but severely disturbed by ploughing.
12. Skeleton of adult male, c.27 years, lying crouched on the right side in a shallow earth grave (Collis, 1972, Fig. 2).
- Orientation: SE
- Associated objects: (See also Appendix E.2) Iron sword in wooden scabbard; two iron suspension rings; iron spearhead; iron hammer head; iron tool, La Tène II brooch; bronze belthook; bronze fragment; chalk pommel.

Refs: Aitken, 1965, 96
 Aitken, 1966, 113
 Aitken, 1967, 126-7
 Collis, 1972, 125-6 and Fig.2
 R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 619

28. Winterborne St. Martin, Maiden Castle SY 669885

In addition to inhumations from storage pits, ramparts and ditch fillings (Appendices A.1.15; A.2.10; A.3.9; A.4.4). Wheeler's excavation revealed two series of burials relating to the final ('C') phase of occupation. The first group comprises 18 'peace-time' inhumations arranged in more or less orderly lines within the outworks of the eastern entrance and the second a 'war-cemetery' for the simultaneous burial of those killed during or after the legionary assault of the hillfort c. A.D.44 (References: M.C. = Wheeler, 1943).

Peace-time burials

1. Skeleton of an infant, c.2 years, lying flexed on the right side and covered by a stone slab. Accompanying pottery vessel stood on the slab.

Orientation: SE

Associated object: Class 1 bead-rim bowl with footring
 (M.C. 349; Pls.VII, XLVIIB; Fig. 73, No.92).

2. Skeleton of an infant, c.1 year, lying flexed on the right side close to Burial 1 and similarly dated.

Orientation: SE

(M.C. 349; Pl.VII)

3. (Skeleton T.3. Trench LII) Skeleton of an adult male lying on the back with the legs tightly contracted to the right. In a line with skeletons 4-6, all of which are similarly oriented. Dated 'Belgo-Roman', but unaccompanied.

Orientation: E

(M.C. 349)

4. (Skeleton T.4, Trench LVII) Skeleton of an adult male, 40-45 years, lying crouched on the right side.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Sheep leg and rib bones placed over the left pelvis.

(M.C. 349; Pl.XLVIIIA)

5. (Skeleton T.5) Skeleton of an adult male lying crouched on the right side. Head missing; injury to right elbow and healed injuries to left radius and fibula.

Orientation: NE

(M.C. 349)

6. (Skeleton T.6, Trench LXV) Skeleton of an adult female, 30-40 years, lying crouched on the right side.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Class 2 bead rim jar inverted above feet.
(M.C. 349; Fig. 73, No.188)

7. (Skeleton T.10) Skeleton of an adult male lying crouched on the right side, arms bent over the chest. Grave sealed by the latest occupation level. 'Belgo-Roman'.

Orientation: ENE

Associated objects: Two sling-stones by skull.
(M.C. 349)

8. (Skeleton T.11) Skeleton of an adult male, 25-35 years, lying on the back with legs flexed to the right and with the arms bent to the sides. Sealed and dated as Burial 7.

Orientation: ENE

(M.C. 349)

9. (Skeleton T.12, Trench LXXXIII) Skeleton of an adult female lying partly on the back with the legs flexed to the right. Deformed left humerus. 'Belgo-Roman'.

Orientation: ENE

Associated objects: Wheel-thrown pottery vessel with countersunk handle.

(M.C. 349 Pl.XLVIIIIB)

10. (Skeleton T.16, Trench C) Skeleton of an adult male, 20-30 years, lying on the back with the legs bent to the right. Left hand to the pelvis, right arm to the right knee. Very near the surface. Probably 'Belgo-Roman'.

Orientation: SE

(M.C. 349)

11. (Skeleton T.20, Trench CXXVI) Skeleton of an adult male, 20-30 years lying on the right side. Possibly post-A.D.25.

Orientation: SSE

Associated object: Class 1 bead-rim bowl to the right of the head.

(M.C. 350; Fig. 73, No.189)

12. (Skeleton T.21; Trench CXXVII) Skeleton of an adult female, 20-30 years, lying on the face with the legs bent back from the knees. Grave sealed by the latest Belgo-Roman levels.

Orientation: E

(M.C. 350)

13. (Skeleton T.22, Trench CXXVII) Skeleton of an adult female, 20-30 years, lying crouched on the right side. Healed wound on the frontal bone of the skull. Close to, and stratified with, Burial 12.

Orientation: NE

(M.C. 350)

14. (Skeleton T.25, Trench CXXIX) Skeleton of an adult male, 25-35 years, crouched on the left side in an oval pit. Dated to a 'Belgo-Roman' phase, but may be a conventional pit-burial (See also Appendix A.1.15.11).

Orientation: NE

(M.C. 350)

15. (Skeleton T.26, Trench CXXXIX) Skeleton of an adult female crouched on the left side. 'Early Belgo-Roman'.

Orientation: NW

Associated object: Half a pig's skull placed by the head.
(M.C. 350)

16. (Skeleton T.27, Trench CXXXII) Incomplete skeleton of an adult female lying with the legs flexed. 'Early Belgo-Roman'.

Orientation: SE

Associated object: Spiral bronze toe-ring.
(M.C. 350)

17. (Skeleton T.28, Trench CXXXII) Skeleton of an adult female, 25-35 years, lying extended on the back in a square-cut grave. Iron coffin nails and hob-nails strongly imply a later Romano-British burial, but the grave was said to have been sealed within a pre-Conquest level.

Orientation: S

Associated objects: Skeleton of headless lamb under pelvis. Skeleton of a young dog apparently buried above the coffin.
(M.C. 350)

18. (Skeleton T.29) Skeleton of an adolescent female crouched on the right side in an oval grave cut into the make-up of the counter-scarp mound. 'Belgo-Roman'. Possibly a rampart burial, rather than a conventional earth-grave.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Iron arrow head in grave filling, south of skull.

(M.C. 350)

War-cemetery burials (See also Appendix L.6)

19. (Skeleton P.2) Adult male lying on the back with the legs crouched to the left. Sword cut across frontal bone of skull.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Class 8 bead-rim tankard by right wrist (M.C. Fig. 72 No. 185); spiral bronze ring on the big toe of the left foot (M.C. Fig. 92,1).

(M.C. 352; Pls. LIIIA and LVI)

20. (Skeleton P.5) Adult female, 20-30 years, lying crouched on the right side with the hands crossed below the chin. Single sword-cut along the lamboid suture of the skull.

Orientation: NE

Associated object: British bronze coin from the filling of the grave (M.C. 330 and Pl.XXXVIII, No.4).

(M.C. 352; Pl.LIIIB)

21. (Skeleton P.6) Adult male, 25-30 years, lying on the back with the legs crouched to the right. Arms bent across the body. Probable fracture to the left parietal.

Orientation: SSW

Associated object: Class 1 bead-rim bowl by the left humerus (M.C. Fig. 72, No.171).

(M.C. 352 and Pl.LVIIA)

22. (Skeleton P.7) Adult male, 25-30 years, buried simultaneously and partly beneath Burial 23 (Skeleton P.7A). Extended on the back, arms by the side. 3 sword cuts and ?ballista-bolt wound to the skull.

Orientation: ESE

Associated objects: Two Class 1 bead-rim bowls (M.C. Fig. 72, Nos.172-3).

(M.C. 352 and Pl.LII C and D)

23. (Skeleton P.7A) Adult male, 20-30 years, lying partly over skeleton P.7. Extended on the back, right hand on the pelvis, left hand over chest. Sword cut to mandible. Iron arrow head lodged in 12th thoracic vertebra (M.C. Fig. 93, No.13; Pl.LVIII A).

Orientation: ESE

(M.C. 352-3 and Pl.LVIII A)

24. (Skeleton P.8) Adult male lying extended on the back. The head missing. Right arm by the side, left missing through plough damage.

Orientation: SE

(M.C. 353)

25. (Skeleton P.9) Adult male, 25-35 years, lying extended on the back. Arms by the side. Three sword-cuts to the cranial vault.

Orientation: SE

Associated object: Forequarter of lamb held in the left hand.
(M.C. 353; Pl.LVIIB)

26. (Skeleton P.11) Adult male, 20-30 years, lying on the back with the legs flexed to the left. The right arm across the body, left arm by the side.

Orientation: E

(M.C. 353)

27. (Skeleton P.12) Adult male, 20-30 years, lying on the face with the legs flexed to the right. Arms by the sides. At least 9 sword-cuts to the skull.

Orientation: E

(M.C. 353; Pl.LIVA)

28. (Skeleton P.14) Adult female, 20-30 years, lying on the face with the legs flexed to the left. Arms bent behind the body, as if bound at the time of death. Three sword-cuts to the skull.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Double iron ring on the 3rd and 4th fingers of the left hand (M.C. Fig. 92, No.5); Leg of lamb in the left hand.

(M.C. 353; Pls. LIVB and LVIIIIB)

- 29-30 (Skeletons P.16 and P.17) Both bodies closely associated with Burial 31 (Skeleton P.18), but severely damaged by ploughing. Positions and orientations unrecorded.

(M.C. 353)

31. (Skeleton P.18) Fragmentary skeleton of an adult male, 20-30 years, possibly in the same grave as P.16 and P.17. Lying on the back with the legs crouched to the left.

Orientation: SE

Associated object: Decorated Class 2 footring bowl immediately in front of the face (M.C. Fig. 72, No.187)

(M.C. 353)

32. (Skeleton P.19) Adult female, 20-30 years, lying extended on the back in the same grave as skeleton P.19A. Right arm lying across the chest, the left arm by the side. Neck apparently dislocated, perhaps at the time of death.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Class 1 bead-rim bowl inverted above the right shoulder (M.C. Fig. 72, No.174).

(M.C. 353; Pls. LVA and LIXA)

33. (Skeleton 19A) Adult male, 40-50 years, crouched on the right side, with the arms bent across the body. Skull with healed wounds.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Spiral bronze ring on the smallest toe of the left foot (M.C. Fig. 92, No.2); leg of mutton on the chest.

(M.C. 353 and Pl.LIXA)

34. (Skeleton P.20) Adolescent female, 18-20 years, lying on the back with the legs flexed to the right and the arms by the sides, healed injuries to the right side of the face.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Sheep bones by the right hand and on the chest.

(M.C. 353-4; Pl.LIXB)

35. (Skeleton P.21) Adult ?male, 25-35 years, lying on the back, but the legs missing. Right arm by the side, the left arm across the body.

Orientation: SE

(M.C. 354)

- 36-37 (Skeletons P.22 and P.23) Both bodies buried in the same grave and with grave-goods that cannot be individually attributed.

Skeleton P.22: Adult male, 25-35 years, lightly flexed on the left side. The arms lying by the sides.

Orientation: E

Skeleton P.23: Adult male, 25-35 years, lying on the back with the legs loosely flexed in different directions. Right arm bent outwards, left arm lying across the body.

Orientation: ESE

Associated objects: Four Class 1 bead-rim bowls (M.C. Fig. 72, Nos.175-8); Class 9 pottery lid (M.C., Fig. 72, No.183). Iron axe-head; iron knife; bronze ear scoop all on the chest of Skeleton P.22 (M.C. Fig. 92, Nos.6-8).

(M.C. 354 and Pl.LX)

38. (Skeleton P.24) Adult male, 30-40 years, buried in the same grave as Skeleton P.25. Lying lightly flexed on the right side, with the arms by the sides. Sword cuts to the skull.

Orientation: SE

Associated object: Class 1 bead-rim bowl by the femur (M.C. Fig. 72, No.179).

(M.C. 354)

39. (Skeleton P.25) Adult male, 50-60 years, lying flexed on the left side. Arms straight. Skull injured, but not sword-cut.

Orientation: SSE

Associated objects: Class 1 bead-rim bowl (M.C., Fig. 72, No.180) and ox skull by the head.
(M.C. 354)

40. (Skeleton P.26) Adult female, 20-30 years, buried in the same grave as P.27. Lying on the face with the legs bent back from the knees. The right arm by the side; the left beneath the body. Sword cut to the left parietal of the skull.

Orientation: ESE

(M.C. 354 and Pl.LIVC)

41. (Skeleton P.27) Adult male, 30-40 years, buried in the same grave as P.26. Lying on the back with the legs extended and the arms by the sides. Two sword cuts and an earlier healed wound to the skull.

Orientation: E

Associated object: Iron bracelet on the left wrist (M.C. Fig. 92, No.9).

(M.C. 354-5 and Pls. LIVD and LXIA)

42. (Skeleton P.28) Adult male, 30-40 years, lying on the back with the legs crouched to the right, hands on the pelvis.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Ox bone and plain bronze finger-ring in grave filling (M.C. Fig. 92, No.4).

(M.C. 355 and Pl.LXIB)

43. (Skeleton P.29) Adult male, 25-35 years, lying crouched on the right side, face downwards, arms bent up beneath the body. In a grave immediately above that of P.36.

Orientation: NE

(M.C. 355)

44. (Skeleton P.36) Adult female, 25-30 years, buried shortly before P.29, but in a separate grave. Lying on the back with legs crouched to the right, right arm by side, left across body. Healed fracture to left fibula.

Orientation: SE

Associated objects: Class 1a bead-rim bowl; Class 9 pottery lid (M.C. Fig. 72, Nos. 182 and 184).

(M.C. 355)

45. (Skeleton P.30) Adult male, 25-35 years, lying on the back with the legs extended. Right arm by side, left across chest. Sword cut to mandible.

Orientation: E

Associated object: Spiral bronze toe ring on right foot (M.C. Fig. 92, No.3).

(M.C. 355 and Pl.LVB)

46. (Skeleton P.31) Adult female, 25-35 years, lying crouched on the left side. Hands together on chest.

Orientation: SW

(M.C. 355 and Pl.LXIIIA)

47. (Skeleton P.33) Adult female lying flexed on the left side. Right arm over chest. Left arm and skull missing.

Orientation: NNE

Associated object: Shale armlet on right arm (M.C. Fig. 92, No.10).

(M.C. 355)

48. (Skeleton P.34) Adult male, lying crouched on the right side, right arm by side, left across the body. Sword cut to frontal bone of skull.

Orientation: SW

Associated objects: Class 1 bead-rim bowl by right elbow (M.C. Fig. 72, No. 181); fragmentary iron dress-fastener by left shoulder (M.C. Fig. 92, No.10a); two sling stones.

(M.C. 355 and Pls. LVC and LXIIIB)

49. (Skeleton P.37) Adult female, 25-35 years, lying crouched on the right side. Right arm straight, left bent back to the shoulder. Spine severed at the fifth lumbar vertebra.

Orientation: S

(M.C. 355-6)

50. (Skeleton P.38) Adult male, 25-30 years, lying on the back with the legs loosely flexed to either side. Right arm across body, left by the side.

Orientation: SE

(M.C. 356)

51. (Skeleton P.39) Adult male, 25-30 years, lying loosely flexed on the right side. Hands together over pelvis.

Orientation: SE

(M.C. 356)

52. (Skeleton P.40) Adult female, 25-35 years. Position unconfirmed, but probably crouched on the right (M.C. PlXVI).

Orientation: ?N

Associated object: Class 2 bead-rim bowl (M.C. Fig. 72, No.186).
(M.C. 356)

53-56. Four fragmentary skeletons belonging to the war-cemetery. No other details are recorded.

Associated objects: Pottery vessel; dog skull.
(M.C. 356)

Ref: Wheeler, 1943

29. Wool, Bovington Armycamp SY 832891

Single Durotrigian Class 2 bowl found at a depth of 3' (0.9 m) in 1962 probably accompanied an inhumation.

Refs: Proc. Dorset Nat. Hist. and Archaeol. Soc., 87, 1965,
110-111
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 620

30. Worth Matravers, Gallows Gore West SY 978790

Small group of c.6 inhumations found close to an Iron Age and Romano-British settlement exposed in quarrying.

1. Skeleton of child buried in a wooden coffin within a two-stone cist.

Associated object: Brooch, dated c. A.D. 50-80.

2. Unlined grave containing the skeletons of two adult females.

Orientations: a) East b) West

Associated objects: Elderly female with three Class 1 bead-rim bowls by the body and a native copy of a Gallo-Belgic butt-beaker by the head.

3. Inhumation in a cist.

Orientation: E-W

4-6 3 further inhumations, 2 in earth graves and one with the legs flexed. No other details recorded.

Ref: R.C.H.M. Dorset, 1970, 620-621

31. Worth Matravers, Gallows Gore East SY 982787

Two-stone cist containing the skeleton of a child found c.1934. Burial described as Iron Age 'A', but may be analogy with the similar burial from Gallows Gore West (See above) be later.

Associated object: Hand made pottery vessel.

Refs: Ordnance Survey record file
R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 621

32. Wynford Eagle c.SY 580957

Skeleton of an ?adult found crouched in a circular cavity or cist 3' (0.9 m) in diameter and 4' (1.2 m) deep in 1826.

Associated objects: Class 8 Durotrigian tankard; Class 4 bead-rim jar.

Refs: Gentleman's Magazine, 1827, 99-100 and Fig.
Brailsford, 1958, 119

Appendix CSouth-western cist inhumationsCornwall1. Hayle, Phillack SW 565384

Extensive cemetery of cist graves found during church-yard excavations before 1838 and between 1933 and 1934.

a) 'An ancient cemetery was discovered a few years since on enlarging the church-yard and several stone graves, in which were the perfect skeletons, were found on the removal of a sandbank, together with several stone basins and some stag-horns' (Penaluna, 1838, quoted Thomas, 11-12).

b) 1933-4, 2 rows of graves (50 or 60) running N-S. Graves directed E-W. No other finds recorded, (Thomas, *ibid.*). Thomas, in observing that the graves found in 1933-4 are too far from the modern church and are not associated with any known early foundation, suggests that the burial ground may be Iron Age.

Ref: Thomas, C., 1961, 11-12

2. Ladock, Little Trenderal c.SW 8953

Cist grave with single cover stone and single stones for each of the sides. Additional small stones had been placed on and around the cist, although their function is uncertain. A layer of alien red-soil 1" thick spread out from the west side of the grave. All trace of the skeleton had disappeared, although the size of the cist implies crouched or flexed inhumation.

Dimensions: Length: 3'6" x 2' (1.05 m x 0.6 m)
Depth: 1'6" (0.45 m)

Orientation: N-S

Ref: Flint, 1885, 211-2

3. Landewednack, Penmenner c.SW 6913

Cist discovered c.1955, directed N-S. No evidence of skeleton, but size suggested crouched inhumation. No evidence of date, but site is c.5 miles from Trelan Bahow (see below, No.7).

Ref: Thomas, I., 1955

4. Padstow, Trevone SW 889758

Several rows of cist graves discovered in 1848 under sand dunes on the edge of Trevone Bay. All graves directed N-S, with heads of skeletons pointing away from the sea. No details of grave-construction or body positions survive. Above the N-S graves were a series of E-W cists which may have been related to an adjacent early Christian foundation, although no dating evidence is recorded (Trollope, 1860, 312).

Associated objects: Romano-British bow-brooch (now lost; Trollope, Pl. facing p. 315, No.12) and single sherd of Samian ware, not illustrated and now lost.

Ref: Trollope, 1860, 311-6

5. Padstow, Trevone c.SW 889758

Isolated cist, discovered as a result of a cliff fall and excavated in 1955, almost certainly represents an outlying member of the burial ground encountered in 1848. Cist constructed of rough unshaped slate slabs. Length 6' (1.80 m), width 1'6" (0.45 m), depth 1'8" (0.5 m). Skeleton very poorly preserved, but possibly extended.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Involute bronze La Tène II brooch; disc-footed iron La Tène II brooch with settings for glass and enamel decoration; lathe-turned shale bracelet; fragmentary iron bracelet (Dudley and Jope, Figs. 7-8).

Ref: Dudley and Jope, 1965, 18-23

6. St. Just, Carlatha c.SW 3834

Cist grave discovered c.1883, but no record survives of body position or orientation. Dimensions of grave: Length 6' (1.80 m), breadth 3' (0.90 m), depth 3' (0.90 m).

Associated objects: Fragment of iron of unidentified form (lost); fragmentary pottery vessel reconstructed to 'cylindrical shape' (Truro Mus.).

Refs: Cornish, 1884, 429
Ordnance Survey record
Hencken, 1932, 121 and 305

7. St. Keverne, Treelan Bahow SW 747198

'Several' cists discovered in 1833 during construction of a new road through a field known as the Bahow, on the Treelan estate. Total number of graves unknown, but each was constructed of six side slabs and covering stones. No skeletal remains survived. Grid reference for the site in Dowson, 1970, is incorrect.

Orientation: E - W

Associated objects: Surviving material is preserved in the British Museum, although further items may have been dispersed at the time of the discovery. All objects described appear to have come from a single ?female grave: Bronze mirror with decorated back-plate and single-loop handle; La Tène III bronze brooch of Nauheim-derived form; fragmentary bronze ?brooch; bronze ring, diameter 3.6 cms; bronze ring, diameter 7.3 cms; fragments of further bronze ring(s) (lost); two glass beads; 'stone implements' (lost).

Refs: Rogers, 1873, 267-72
Smith, 1909, 330
Jope and Wilson, 1957, 90
Fox, 1958, 98
Dowson, 1970, 7-10
Spratling, 1970, 9-16

8. St. Martin's (Scilly) c.SV 923157

Cist exposed in the face of the cliff in 1946, excavated by H.A. Lewis. Slab-built, with small packing stones, and covered with 3-4 covering-stones. Dimensions are of surviving part of cist. No skeletal remains.

Dimensions: c. 4' x 2' (1.20 m x 0.6 m), Depth: c. 1'3" (0.37 m).

Orientation: N-S

Associated objects: Iron object, shaped like a bow-brooch (Lewis, Pl.X,a); two small amber beads, diameter 11 mm. and 13 mm. (Lewis, Pl.X,b). Present location of objects unknown.

Refs: Lewis, 1949, 84-5 and Pl.X
Ashbee, 1974, 146 and 312

9. St. Martin's (Scilly) c.SV 935154

Cist, constructed of orthostat slabs (Crawford, Pl.II) located on the seashore by A. Gibson. Skeleton, in fragmentary condition; skull with facial part missing (?rotted or pre-burial damage). '2 or 2' cists found nearby', to the W, and 'many years ago' more were found both round 'this bay and at Laurence's' (Crawford, 420).

Orientation: N

Refs: Crawford, 1928, 420 and Pl.II
Ashbee, 1954, 25
Ashbee, 1974, 146 and 312

10. St. Mary's (Scilly), Porth Cressa c.SV 902105

10 Cist-graves and one uncisted burial discovered and excavated 1949-50. Skeletal evidence largely absent, but an important series of brooches and pottery vessels recovered. The whole burial ground was located within a prehistoric agricultural terrace that was shown to ante-date construction of graves. Numbering of graves follows Ashbee, Fig. 4. All cists were constructed of naturally-occurring granite boulders, used either as orthostats or for the construction of dry-stone walling. Grave-floors clay-lined. Length of cists, 1.25 m - 1.75 m externally, implies crouched inhumation.

1. Rectangular 'coffin-shaped' cist constructed of eight orthostats, filled with granite chips and clay. Cap-stones removed by plough-action.

Orientation: NE - SW

2. Rectangular 'coffin-shaped' cist of orthostat construction with granite and clay packing, as No.1 (Ashbee, Pl.III,A). Covered with large granite slabs.

Orientation: NNW - SSE

Associated objects: Disc brooch and penannular brooch (Ashbee, Fig. 5, 1 and 2).

3. Oval cist, constructed of orthostats and dry-stone walling, with 3 covering boulders (Ashbee, Pl.IV A).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Aucissa-derived brooch and penannular brooch (Ashbee, p.16, Fig. 5, 3 and 4).

4. Rectangular cist of massive construction, using large granite blocks for walls (Ashbee, Pl.IV.B). Evidence of disturbance.

Orientation: N

5. Irregularly oval cist, constructed with flat slabs and small boulders. Covered with 3 large boulders (Ashbee, Figs. 2 and 4).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Small bronze bow-brooch (Ashbee, Fig. 5, 5); wheel-turned pottery bowl (Ashbee, Fig. 7, 2); blue glass bead (Ashbee, Fig. 6, 10).

6. Uncisted burial in oval burial area defined by a ring of small granite stones round a patch of thick clay, containing, at the southern end, human long-bones (Ashbee, 9-10 and Fig. 2).

Orientation: N

7. Oval cist, of dry-stone wall construction with boulder covering slabs. The only cist with sufficient skeletal remains for tentative determination of body-position. Head at north end. Body probably crouched or contracted on the right side (Ashbee, Pl.II,A; III,B; V,A and p. 11).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Heavy bow brooch found in front of face (Ashbee, 17-18 and Fig. 5, 6).

8. Oval cist of boulder construction with evidence of some sort of surmounting cairn-structure (Ashbee, Fig. 2 and pp. 11-12).

Orientation: NE

9. Oval cist of boulder construction with 4 covering slabs (Ashbee, Figs. 2 and 4).

Orientation: NNE

10. Rectangular cist of massive construction, using orthostats and dry-stone walling, with 3 large covering slabs (Ashbee, Figs. 2 and 4).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: 2 bronze bow-brooches (Ashbee, Fig. 6, 7 and 8).

11. Rectangular 'coffin' shaped cist, constructed of orthostats and boulders, with three covering slabs (Ashbee, Figs. 2, 3 and 4, and Pl.V,B).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Large bronze bow-brooch (Ashbee, Fig. 6, 9); pottery bowl (Ashbee, Fig. 19, 1).

Refs: Ashbee, 1954, 1-25
Ashbee, 1974, 135-44

11. St. Mary's (Scilly), Poynter's Garden c.SV 9010

Construction trenches for a group of houses revealed 7 cist-graves, 6 of which were excavated in 1960. Full-scale excavation of the area between the trenches was not attempted and it is probable that the burial ground contained further, unlocated graves (Dudley, Fig. 26). No dateable material associated with burials, but pottery sherds found in adjacent area belong to first to second centuries A.D. (Dudley, 226-7). General similarity to Porth Cressa cemetery (No.10 above) in terms of orientation, body position, cist construction and shape observed (although there is inconsistency between Dudley's text and cist-plan (Dudley, Fig. 27 and pp. 224, 228) concerning orientation).

1. Roughly oval cist containing crouched skeleton of adult ?male, lying on the right side (Dudley, Fig. 27, 1).

Orientation: ?N

Associated object: Flint scraper (Dudley, 227).

2. Roughly circular cist containing crouched skeleton of an adult male, lying on the right side (Dudley, Fig. 27, 2).

Orientation: ?N

Associated objects: Fragments of a bronze ?pin lay near the body and fragments of an iron pin found by the neck (Dudley, 227).

3. Well-constructed 'D'-shaped cist containing a single unidentifiable fragment of bone. Orientation indicated by impression of skull in clay floor of grave (Dudley, Fig. 27, 3).

Orientation: ?N

4. Oval cist containing fragmentary bones, sufficient to indicate crouched body position and orientation (Dudley, 226 and Fig. 27, 4)

Orientation: ?N

5. Irregularly circular cist of very rough construction containing scattered bones of an adult ?female (Dudley, Fig. 27, 5).

Orientation: Unknown

6. Unexcavated cist.
7. Fragmentary mandible, teeth and a tibia shaft of a child of c. $3\frac{1}{2}$ years associated with 2 orthostats, fragments of Romano-British pottery, flints and a small, flat whetstone. Possibly a disturbed grave contaminated with occupation material (Dudley, 222, 231).

Refs: Dudley, 1961, 221-31 (Skeletal report, C.B. Denston, 230-1)
Ashbee, 1974, 144-5

12. St. Mary's (Scilly), Halangy Bay c.SV 909123

Several cists of Porth Cressa type discovered on different occasions suggest the existence of one or more burial grounds.

a) Half a cist of Porth Cressa Type 1 exposed in a cliff fall in 1949 (Ashbee, 1954, 25).

b) Rectangular cist of Porth Cressa Type 1 excavated in 1965. Constructed of dry-stone walling with clay packing, and covered with four capstones. Length 5' (1.22 m), width 2'6" (0.75 m), depth 1'8" (0.5 m) (Mackenzie, 111-2).

Refs: Ashbee, 1954, 25
Mackenzie, 1967, 111-2
Ashbee, 1974, 145-6

13. St. Merryn, Harlyn Bay SW 877753

Burial ground, containing c.130 graves, the majority of them cists, excavated between 1900 and 1906 after discovery in the course of excavating foundations for a private house. The graves had originally been dug into an ancient land surface showing extensive traces of human settlement and had subsequently been covered by drifting shell-sand to depths of between 3' (0.9 m) and 15' (4.5 m). The presence in places of up to four levels of graves appears to indicate continued use of the site after the blown sand had begun to accumulate. No complete plan of the burial ground or descriptions of individual graves and their contents was published and all information given here derives ultimately from Bullen (1900, 1902, 1912) and from an incomplete series of field notes relating to the 1900 excavation season, now held at Truro Museum. A tentative plan of graves

excavated between August and October 1900 can be produced from the available records (Fig. 25) and although this only represents 53 of the total number of graves found it is useful in indicating the northerly orientation of the majority of burials and the tendency towards contracted or crouched inhumation.

Graves

Numbers refer to burial plan, Fig. 25, and do not indicate order of excavation. Quotations and dimensions are from annotations to MS field notes (Truro Museum). Accuracy of location is indicated as either 'probable' or 'possible'.

1. 'Baby's basket grave'. Circular cist
Dimensions: Diameter, 1'8" (0.5 m) Probable
2. 'Child', flexed on left side, head to N, hexagonal cist.
Dimensions: Length, 3'4" (1 m) Probable
3. Single surviving stone. Possible
4. 'Wet' cist. Probable
5. 'Wet' (?) cist. Possible
6. Cist (?).
Dimensions: 3'5" x 2'3" (1.02 m x 0.67 m) Possible
7. Cist (?).
Dimensions: 3'2" x 2' (0.95 m x 0.6 m) Possible
8. 'Child's grave'
Dimensions: 11" x 11" (0.27 m x 0.27 m) Possible
9. 'Unopened rough cist'. Possibly circular, as No. 10. Possible
10. Circular cist. '4 skulls and one over them'.
Dimensions: Diameter, 4' x 3' (1.2 m x 0.9 m)
Depth, 2'10" (0.85 m) Probable
11. Cist, 're-used'.
Dimensions: 4'10" x 2'1" (1.45 m x 0.62 m) Probable

12. Cist. 'Watery grave'.
Dimensions: 4'10" x 2'4" (1.45 m x 0.75 m) Probable
13. Square cist. Possible
14. Cist (?).
Dimensions: 3' x 2' (0.9 m x 0.7 m) Possible
15. Cist (?).
Dimensions: 4' x 1'10" (1.20 m x 0.55 m) Possible
16. Cist (?).
Dimensions: Length, 4'6" x 2'5" (1.35 m x 0.72 m)
 Depth, 1'7" (0.47 m) Possible
17. Cist (?).
Dimensions: Length, 4'7" x 2'3" (1.37 m x 0.67 m) Possible
18. Cist, with skeleton flexed on left side, head to N. Another sketch indicates legs in crouched position. Described as 'mid-deep'. Probable
19. Cist, skeleton crouched on right, with head to N. Another sketch indicates full contraction of legs.
Dimensions: 4' x 2' (1.20 m x 0.6 m) Probable
20. Cist, marked 'child'. Relationship to No.19 is not clear, although both graves appear to be at the same level and contiguous.
Dimensions: 2' x 1'9" (0.6 m x 0.52 m) Probable
21. Earth-grave, marked 'no proper cist'. Contained 2 skeletons 'much decayed' with the comment that these were either 'crouched' or 'crushed'. Probable
22. Cist, with 'child', crouched on right side, head to N. Probable
23. Cist, 'deep-down', 'water'. Apparently underlies No.22, containing '2 Sk(eletons), much decayed'. Probable
24. Cist, with skeleton crouched on left side, head to N.
Dimensions: 4'1" x 1'9" (1.22 m x 0.52 m) Probable

25. Small irregularly shaped cist, apparently underlying or disturbed by No.26. Probable
26. Cist, apparently overlying No.25 or cutting it. Skull on right side at N end. Probable
27. Cist. Probable
28. Cist. Probable
29. Cist. Probable
30. Cist, with skeleton crouched on right side, head to N, possibly overlying Grave No.31. 'High One' written in relation to head and foot stones. A further note indicates 'beheaded and chief' (?).
Dimensions: 3' long (0.9 m) Probable
31. Cist, of child, either annexed to, or under, No.30. 'Front 2 teeth each row'.
Dimensions: 2' long (0.6 m) Probable
32. Oval cist, with skeleton crouched on left side, head to N. Grave indicated as 'shallow'.
Dimensions: 4' x 3' (1.20 m x 0.9 m) Probable
33. Cist, marked 'deep', 'water'. Probable
34. Cist, with skeleton crouched on left, with head to N. 'Very high stone' at head. Detailed drawing appears to show skull and other bones of an underlying burial, apparently disturbed by No.34. Probable
35. Square cist, containing two infants. Detailed drawing shows these crouched with heads to N and S. Probable
36. Cist with skeleton flexed on left side, with head to N.
Dimensions: 4'4" x 2'4" (1.30 m x 0.7 m) Probable
37. Earth grave, with skeleton crouched on left side. Body directed towards N, although head had been removed and placed by the feet. Probable
38. Cist. 'Ring-head' (presumably refers to one of 2 ring-headed pins found and preserved).
Dimensions: 4' x 2' (1.20 m x 0.6 m) Probable

39. Cist containing 2 bodies 'one east, one west, much decayed'. Directions probably indicate orientation of face. Orientation of grave suggests heads pointed to N and that bodies would have lain on left and right sides respectively.
- Dimensions: 2'6" x 1'9" (0.75 m x 0.52 m) Probable
40. Small cist, overlying No.39. 'Water, body much decayed, facing east'. Therefore on left side with head to N. Probable
41. Cist. Semi-legible comment 'Another ring'. Probable
42. Cist. Probable
43. Cist. With 'ring'.
- Dimensions: 3'2" x 1'9" (0.95 m x 0.52 m) Probable
44. Cist, composed of 'thick single stones' and containing a 'kind of pearl earring' (now lost). Probable
45. Cist, with skeleton flexed on left side, with head to N. Probable
46. Cist, apparently sharing its eastern wall with No.45. Contained three skulls and 'ring'. Skulls appear in sketch to have been placed in a N-S line, all facing right (west). Probable
47. Cist, with skeleton crouched on left, head to NNE. 'Bronze bangle'. Probable
48. Cist(?). No details, but sketches seem to indicate a disturbed grave. Probable
49. Earth grave, with skeleton crouched on right side with head to N. Probable
50. No cist. Collection of bones and skulls, 'several, in three or more layers'. Either a group of disturbed un-cisted burials or part of the 'charnel-house' area referred to by Bullen (1912, p. 40). Probable
51. Trapezoidal cist, skeleton on left side, with head to E.
- Dimensions: Length, 3' (0.9 m)
Width, 2' (0.6 m) at E end, 1' (0.3 m) at W end. Probable

52. Cist.

Dimensions: Length: 4'4" x 2'5" (1.30 m x 0.72 m)
Depth: 1'11" (0.57 m)

Possible

53. Cist. (Location confusing, as this grave appears to lie in the unexcavated area to the extreme south of the burial ground.)

Dimensions: 5' x 2'6" (1.50 m x 0.75 m)

Possible

Graves, location unknown, described by Bullen (1912)

54. Skeleton found 'under enclosure gate' 24th Feb. 1902. 2 human teeth found on the pelvis (Bullen, 53).

55. Skeleton found with bronze ring and iron bracelet, 1st March, 1902 (Bullen, 53, 95 and Pl.18, Figs. 4 and 5).

56. Circular cist, with internal partition running from N to S. Western compartment containing 2 adults, both crouched on left side with heads to N. Dislocation of skulls and presence of femurs outside the grave indicates post-mortem mutilation or subsequent disturbance. Associated with the adults was the skeleton of an infant. Eastern compartment contained a single adult skeleton, apparently lying on the left side, with head to N (Bullen, 1912, 108-112, Pl.21 and Fig. 15). Grave included 23 human teeth unrelated to occupants (Bullen, 53). Excavated 1st March 1902.

Dimensions: Diameter 5' (1.50 m)

57. Skeletons of adult and child found flattened immediately beneath a wall standing to a height of three feet, beneath the 'charnel-house' area. Skeletons covered by a flat slate slab 4½' x 2' (1.35 m x 0.6 m). The wall was traced for a total distance of 20' (6 m) and was located at the western side of the burial ground under the deepest level of sand. The excavators considered the flattened skeletons foundation deposits.

58. Skeleton with major sword cuts to face and head (Bullen, 58).

59. Cist excavated by A.C. Haddon, April 1905. Adult male contracted on left side with head to NNE. Right arm flexed, with hand to head, left arm partly under body and extending to chest. No associated objects other than a frog skeleton, found near the mouth (Bullen, 159-62 and Fig. 21).

Dimensions: 4'6" x 2'4" (1.37 m x 0.70 m)

60. Burial of an adult male examined by A.C. Haddon in April 1905. The skull was found 'dissevered from the body and rests on its under surface and jaw' (Bullen, 1912, 162). Skull facing to the E. Head probably directed N.

61-130 No recorded information.

Associated objects: The total number of material objects found in graves cannot be determined, due to the inadequacy of recording and the apparent distribution of an unknown percentage of items to private collections. The following pieces survive in the Truro Museum collection, although many are unlabelled and it is impossible to determine whether they come from graves, the surrounding ancient land-surface or one of two nearby shell middens.

Fig. 26. Bronze: 1-2, matched pair of Pyrennean brooches with massive disc-ornamented feet and bilateral skeumorphic spring bars; 3, fragmentary Romano-British bow-brooch; 4-5, pair of bronze wire bracelets; 6, ring-headed pin with crooked neck; 7, ring; 8, fragmentary bronze strip; 9, decorated flat bronze strip; 10, spiral finger ring. Iron: 11, heavily corroded iron object, probably the bow and foot of a Pyrennean brooch; 12, fragmentary iron bracelet; 13, ring-headed pin.

Fig. 27. Kimmeridge shale: 1, fragmentary bracelet of roughly oval section; 2, fragmentary bracelet of faceted section. Spindle whorls: 3-4, slate; 5-8, stone; 6-7, pottery; 9, bone. Glass: 10, double segmented bead of dark blue glass. Slate: 11-12, Polished slate needles with basal perforations; 13, polished slate borer; 14, polished slate 'knife' with faceted cutting edge.

Unillustrated: Four triangular plaques, c.5 cms high, found by the mouths of skeletons. Three are of slate, one of pottery. Lumps of ochre, some with diagonal striations, found 'near' some of the cists. Skeleton of a frog, found by the mouth of a skeleton (Burial 59).

Refs: Bullen, 1901, 1902, 1912
 Anon, Jour. Royal. Inst. Cornwall, 14, 1901, 325-32
 Whitley, 1902
 Crawford, 1921, 281-99
 Hencken, 1932, 115-21
 Thomas, 1966, 77
 Whimster, 1978

14. Tresco (Scilly), Old Man Island c.SV 905162

Cist excavated by C.F. Tebbutt in 1933. Oval form, composed of 10 rough boulders (Tebbutt, Pl.XL and Fig. 2). Floor lined with clay. No surviving bones, but charcoal fragments mixed with the clay.

Orientation: N-S

Associated objects: 2 fragmentary bronze bow-brooches (Tebbutt, Fig. 3, a and b); iron ring; an iron fragment; a bronze fragment; limpet shells and fish bones (Present location of finds unknown).

Refs: Tebbutt, 1934, 302-4
Ashbee, 1974, 134 and 312

Devon15. Plymstock, Stamford Hill SX 491526

Extensive cist-grave burial-ground found during military clearance operations on Stamford Hill in 1864-5. Almost no details of the burials and their associations were recorded and the number of graves located is unknown, although Bate indicates the presence of 'very numerous' examples (Bate, 501). No indication of orientation is given, but the graves were often found cutting one another, sometimes at 'right-angles', suggesting both variation of orientation and extended use of the site. Graves, where observed, were constructed of limestone slabs, placed as walling within irregularly excavated earth and rock-cut graves that occasionally exceeded 4' (1.20 m) in depth. Generally 2 slabs were placed at each side, one at each end and several over the grave. Bodies were found in a 'sitting position', presumably indicating that they lay either crouched or contracted.

Associated objects: Material recovered from the excavations was destroyed during the bombing of the Plymouth Athenaeum in 1941 and the only surviving descriptions and illustrations are those contained in Bate (502-7 and Pls. XXX-XXXII) and Fox (Fig. 6a and Pl.31). The pieces comprise: Three fragmentary bronze mirrors; three La Tène I or II 'knobbed' bronze bracelets; four plain-bodied bronze bracelets with hinged opening sections; matched pair of Pyrenean disc-footed bronze brooches; two first to second century A.D. Romano-British bronze bow-brooches; Class A1 penannular bronze brooch; bronze swan-neck pin; two straight-shafted bronze pins; disc-headed bronze pin; fragmentary glass bowl or vase; several Romano-British pottery vessels. Whether two La Tène Ic brooches (Fox, Pl.31, Figs. 26-27) and further metalwork illustrated by Clarke (1970, Figs. 3-4) was from the cemetery or an adjacent settlement is uncertain.

Refs: Bate, 1866, 500-510
Fox, 1958, Pl.31
Clarke, 1970, 137-61

16. Woodleigh c.SX 7348

Single cist burial found in 1961, composed of four wall-slabs and one coverstone, containing crouched skeleton.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Romano-British pottery sherds identified by C.A.R. Radford and dated to second century A.D. (Totnes Museum).

Dimensions: Length: 2'8" x 1'7" (0.8 m x 0.47 m). Depth:
1'7" (0.47 m)

Ref: Archaeol. Newsletter, 7, (No.5), 1961, 118

Appendix D.1Eastern Yorkshire : inhumations1. Beverley TA 020391

Two barrows excavated by Greenwell ante-1877 and a third identified by field survey.

1. Small barrow, diameter 21', standing to a height of 2' (0.6 m). Central grave $6\frac{1}{4}'$ (1.9 m) long, $4\frac{1}{2}'$ (1.3 m) wide, $2\frac{3}{4}'$ (0.8 m) deep. No bones associated, but metalwork items imply a cart-burial.

Associated objects: (All in British Museum) 2 fragmentary iron tyres, 4 iron nave-hoops (2 now lost), 2 iron horse-bits. Further iron fragments described by Greenwell are now lost.

2. Barrow, similar in size and shape to (1) above, excavated by Greenwell. No associated finds but assumed to be Iron Age.
3. Barrow at the centre of a square enclosure ditch identified from the ground by R. Mackie (quoted by Stead, 104).

Refs: Greenwell, 1877, 456
Greenwell, 1906, 278
Stead, 1965, 91 and 104

2. Birdsall, North Grimston SE 834668 (See also Appendix E.11)

Isolated skeleton of an adult ?male found in a shallow grave in 1902. Skeleton extended and associated with bones of a pig. Relationship of accompanying objects to the body is unknown, but little doubt that this is a warrior burial of some importance.

Orientation: S

Associated objects: a) Iron sword with bronze anthropoid hilt, Piggott Group 2; Hawkes Class F. (Piggott, 1950, 26; Clarke and Hawkes, 1955, 226; Sheppard, 1934, Fig. 1)
b) Long iron sword in iron scabbard
c) 2 iron suspension rings
d) Bronze belt hook
e) Fragmentary jet ring and shield fittings.
(All in Hull Mus.)

Refs: Mortimer, 1905, 354-7
Stead, 1965, 67-9, 111
Collis, 1972, 126

3. Bishop Wilton, Calais Wold SE 830560

Single barrow excavated by J.R. Mortimer, 1874 (Barrow C.72). Diameter: 25' (7.5 m); Height: 1' (0.3 m). Central grave with a contracted inhumation accompanied by skeletons of 2 sheep or goats.

Associated objects: None associated with grave, but a 'bronze-coated iron terret' is reputed to have been found in the vicinity (Stead, 104).

Refs: Mortimer, 1905, 163-4 and Fig. 411
Stead, 1965, 104

4. Bugthorpe SE 773580 (See also Appendix E.4)

Single inhumation discovered ante-1860, but details of the burial are unrecorded.

Associated objects: a) Iron sword and scabbard
b) 2 bronze discs, 2 bronze studs

Refs: Thurnham, 1871, 475
Greenwell, 1877, 50
Stead, 1965, 67, 104

5. Burstwick TA 244276

Crouched inhumation found during gravel extraction, with finger-rings on the left hand. No other details obtained.

Associated objects: At least 2 (?bronze) finger rings.

Ref: Reported M. Atkinson, in Yorks. Archaeol. Jour., 1967, 2

6. Burton Fleming and Rudston c.TA 094682 - 093722

A massive cemetery area extends in a linear formation along the valley of the Gypsey Race between Rudston and Burton Fleming villages. Different sections of this area have revealed numerous square barrows as crop-marks over a period of 20 years (Appendix D.2), although division of the cemetery into discrete parts is liable to be arbitrary when based purely on the evidence of aerial reconnaissance. Excavation of 5 inhumations at the centres of circular ditches was carried out by J. Bartlett on the southern outskirts of the main cemetery area (TA 103693) in 1960 and the same excavator subsequently examined a further 5 square barrows immediately to the S of the Maiden's Grave henge monument (TA 096702). Excavation on an extensive scale within

the main southern cemetery area was begun by I.M. Stead in 1968. Between the years 1968-1975 seven separate areas were examined and a total of 189 burials recorded. All but a very few of these lay at the centre of square (or more rarely circular) enclosure ditches and all took the form of conventional inhumations. Burials fall into two distinct groups, depending on whether graves are directed N-S or E-W. In the former group of 135 burials 96 skeletons lay with their heads to N, 35 with heads to S. All bodies lay crouched or flexed on their sides; 110 on the left side, 21 on the right. Of the 54 E-W graves, 31 contained skeletons with their heads directed E, 21 with heads to the W and a single grave without a surviving skeleton. The majority of skeletons in the latter group lay extended on their backs or only lightly flexed. 19 graves showed soil-staining representing wooden coffins. 13 barrows showed no evidence of central graves (probably removed by plough-action). Other than 5 infants and children all the dead were fully adult or later adolescent. A single barrow had secondary inhumations within its ditches and all other burials were in rectangular or oval graves which ranged in depth from shallow surface scrapings to a maximum of c.4' (1.20 m). Grave goods with N-S burials (accompanying about 50% of skeletons in the class) comprise brooches, pig-bones and pottery vessels. E-W burials associated with iron swords, spearheads, knives.

Associated objects: 52 brooches (one La Tène III form, the remainder La Tène II); 33 pottery vessels; 4 bronze bracelets; 3 shale bracelets; 3 glass beads; 2 bronze finger rings; ring-headed pin; 10 iron swords; 8 spearheads; 5 iron knives; 3 spindle whorls; shield; bronze toe-ring.

Refs: Stead, 1965, 111
 Stead, 1971, 24-27
 Stead, 1977, 217-226 and personal communication

7. Cawthorne, Cawthorn Camps SE 784899

A small group of barrows have been recorded on various occasions immediately S of the Roman practice camps. 4 were marked by Drake in 1736 and one of these was recognised to be surrounded by a square ditch by Mortimer. Identification of these is now confused by afforestation, but possible traces of several barrows can be identified from aerial photographs taken in 1949 by St. Joseph. Some barrows within the group may have been Bronze Age in date, but the excavation of a vehicle burial from one of the examples by Thomas Kendall confirms the presence of at least one La Tène inhumation. The burial is described by Mortimer who records that the cart had been buried erect on the old ground surface and covered with a mound of sand, surviving to a height of 3' (0.9 m). Wheels said to have had 4 spokes, and a 7' (2.1 m) cart pole was recognised through soil stains. No record of body position.

Associated objects: a) 2 fragmentary iron tyres
 b) Fragments of at least one nave-hoop
 c) Fragmentary iron horse-bit
 d) One complete and several fragmentary harness rings.

Refs: Drake, 1736, Pl. opp. p. 36
 Mortimer, 1905, xx and 316
 Stead, 1965, 21, 91-2

8. Cottam, Cowlam SE 983667

Group of 5 barrows excavated by Greenwell prior to 1877. Three mounds were still visible in 1969 when these barrows were re-excavated by Stead, although subsequent crop-mark photography has revealed 5 or 6 square enclosures (Appendix D.2.33).

Barrow 1 (Greenwell I): Diameter: 22' (6.6 m); Height 2' (0.6 m). Barrow contained skeleton of a female, contracted on the old ground surface.

Associated objects: Bronze bracelet; La Tène I brooch; 70 glass beads; shale bracelet fragment.

Barrow 2 (Greenwell II): Diameter 24' (7.2 m); Height 1' (0.3 m). Skeleton of female, contracted on the old ground surface.

Barrow 3 (Greenwell III): Diameter 24' (7.2 m); Height 2' (0.6 m). Contracted female skeleton lying on the old ground surface.

Barrow 4 (Greenwell LIII): Diameter 24' (7.2 m); Height 1' (0.3 m). Skeleton of a female contracted on the old ground surface.

Barrow 5 (Greenwell LIV): Diameter 50' (15 m); Height 2'6" (0.75 m). Female skeleton contracted on the old ground surface.

Excavations by Stead in 1969 confirmed previous excavation by Greenwell, but could not correlate all the barrows. His largest, Barrow A, had a platform 46' (13.8 m) in diameter and apparently equals Greenwell LIV. Stead's Barrows B and C had platforms respectively 32' (9.6 m) and 34' (10.2 m) in diameter. Surrounding ditches ranged in width between 6' (1.8 m) and 10' (3 m) and in depth between 3' (0.9 m) and 3'6" (1.05 m).

Refs: Greenwell, 1877, 208-13
 Stead, 1965, 81-4, 105
 Stead, 1971b, 22-3

9. Garton-on-the-Wolds, Garton Slack/Wetwang Slack SE 959595

Extensive cemetery area first recognised by C. and E. Grantham and subsequently the subject of excavation in advance of gravel extraction by T.C.M. Brewster and, more recently, J.S. Dent.

Phase I: (T.C.M. Brewster) Unspecified number of contracted inhumations, many of them associated with square-ditched barrow enclosures. Amongst these were the burial of a female with an iron mirror; a second female with a necklace of 35 glass beads; and an adult male with remains of a two-wheeled cart and its harness-fittings. Two radiocarbon samples from secondary burials yielded determinations of 80 ± 70 a.d. and 30 ± 90 a.d. (Brewster, 1971; 1975).

Phase II: (J.S. Dent) Excavation since 1975 has yielded in excess of 250 crouched inhumations, the majority of which were at the centres of square barrow platforms up to 9 m in diameter. Graves vary in depth from shallow scrapes to pits 1 m deep. All primary burials are of adults. The bodies of children and infants are restricted to secondary contexts. The majority of bodies buried in wooden coffins. 70% of skeletons lying crouched on the left side with the head to N; 12.5% on the right side with the head to N; the remainder with their heads to the S. Single C-14 determination of 160 ± 80 b.c.

Associated objects: Sword; shield; six bronze bracelets; six iron bracelets; glass beads; three pairs of tweezers; bronze earring; bronze finger-ring; bone finger-ring; two iron toe-rings; two iron pins; 31 bronze and iron brooches (22 involuted La Tène II forms; one La Tène III brooch).

Refs: Brewster, 1971, 289-92
Brewster, 1975, 104-16
Dent, 1978, 46-50, and personal communication

10. Grindale, Huntow TA 155705

Barrow, then standing to a height of 5' (1.50 m), excavated in 1857. No skeletal remains are reported. Indistinct marks of two possible square barrows have been recorded by aerial photography (Appendix D.2.44). An additional barrow was excavated in the vicinity by T. Manby.

Associated objects: Bronze brooch of La Tène II form; 2 bronze penannular brooches.

Refs: Wright, 1861
Stead, 1965, 111

11. Hayton SE 818472

2 crouched inhumations, apparently belonging to the later Iron Age, excavated by J.E. Bartlett at Field Farm. No further information obtained.

Ref: Challis, 1975, quoting J. Bartlett, unpublished information

12. Hornsea TA 210480

Obscure record of the discovery of metalwork items, including iron and bronze spearheads, iron wheel tyres and horse-bits, during gravel digging at 'The Old Gashouse North End Promenard' (sic) in 1904. The find is recorded in a Ms note by William Morfitt in the Yorkshire Museum and Stead has expressed some doubt regarding its identification as a La Tène vehicle burial. An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery was discovered in the same area in 1913 and might be a more likely source for Morfitt's material.

Ref: Stead, 1965, 93-94

13. Huggate c.SE 880550

Accounts by Mortimer and Proctor of the discovery of chariot wheels within barrows probably refer to a single site. Mortimer's report concerns 'iron tyres of two small wheels and many bones' found early in the 19th century at Haywold. W. Proctor refers more specifically to an excavation by Lord Burlington at Howehill field, where a single chariot wheel was supposed to have been found.

Refs: Proctor, 1864 (Ms vol.), quoted by Stead
Mortimer, 1905, 359
Stead, 1965, 94

14. Hunmanby TA 101767

An isolated cart-burial was discovered during clay digging c.1907 and excavated by T. Sheppard. The grave, which measured 11'6" x 3'6" (3.4 m x 1.05 m), was covered by a low barrow mound, although no record exists of the shape of the surrounding ditch. No skeletal remains had survived or were recognised, but the majority of the associated items were salvaged. A single wheel was found resting upright within the grave, suggesting that the vehicle had not been dismantled before burial.

Associated objects: 2 iron tyres; 2 nave hoops (all now lost); three-link horse bit; semi-circular terret; bronze harness loop; bronze and iron fragments, some of them possibly representing the bindings of a wooden shield.

Refs: Sheppard, 1907, 482-8
Stead, 1965, 94-5

15. Hutton Buschel c.SE 959867

Greenwell records that a number of barrows with square plan enclosure ditches were visible here in the 19th century. None of these appears to have been excavated however, and Stead reports that afforestation now prevents recognition of the barrows concerned.

Refs: Greenwell, 1877, 370, Note 1
Stead, 1965, 21 and 111

16. Kirkburn, Eastburn TA 007564 (See also Appendix E.6)

A cemetery of c.75 barrows excavated in advance of the construction of Eastburn airfield in 1938. Records of individual burials are very poor, although it appears that the majority of graves contained conventionally crouched skeletons, but that these were surrounded by circular rather than square enclosures. The cemetery had already been ploughed flat at the time of its excavation and destruction.

Associated objects: 2 involuted brooches; 4 pottery vessels; iron spearhead; short iron sword; bronze bracelet; bronze toggle; 2 fragments of bronze tube (?shield fittings); fragment of sheet bronze with an embossed ring; fragments of inlay (from ?brooch).

Refs: Sheppard, 1939, 35-37
Stead, 1965, 110
Collis, 1972, 125

17. Leconfield, Scarborough Park TA 017453

A cemetery of c.170 barrows arranged in a wedge-shaped area covering c.4 acres was visible in the 19th century and nearly 120 barrows can still be identified from the ground. 6 barrows were excavated by Mortimer in 1895 and a further example was examined c.1960. No grave-goods were found on either occasion.

Barrow 1. Skeleton lying partially on the back with the legs contracted to the right. Hands to the face.

Orientation: S

Barrow 2. Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face.

Orientation: N

Barrow 3. Nothing found.

Barrow 4. Skeleton lying contracted on the left side. Left hand to the face, right hand over the chest.

Orientation: NNW

Barrow 5. Skeleton lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: SW

Barrow 6. Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face.

Orientation: N

Barrow 7. Opened c.1960 by E.V. Wright but nothing found.

Refs: Mortimer, 1895, 21
Stead, 1965, 112

18. Market Weighton, Arras SE 930413

This major cemetery, first excavated by Stillingfleet and Clarkson in 1815-17, has provided a type-site for the regional Iron Age 'Arras Culture' for many years, although its somewhat isolated location on the southern Wolds and the relatively poor quality of surviving records now render it of lesser importance than some more recently discovered burial areas. Excavations of 1815-17 probably examined the majority of the 88 surviving barrows recorded and planned at the time by William Watson. Three further barrows were excavated in 1850 and another in 1875. In 1959 Stead examined 2 barrows, one of which had been previously dug, and confirmed the presence of square enclosure ditches. Extensive arable cultivation has now destroyed all surface traces of the barrows and crop marks of the barrow ditches have only been recorded with a limited degree of success. Three of the excavated barrows contained vehicle burials while the remainder appear to have produced conventional inhumations, some of which are confirmed to have been crouched. No details

of orientation or body position are recorded for the majority of burials and Stead has only been able to list material associations for a total of 30 individual graves. The burial sequence listed below is abstracted from Stead's (1965) more detailed catalogue of the burials.

Barrows 1-23 : excavated 1815-17 by Stillingfleet and Clarkson

Barrows 24-26 : excavated by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club,
1850

Barrow 27 : observed, but unexcavated, 1850

Barrow 28 : Cart-burial, excavated 1875

Barrows 29-30 : excavated by Stead, 1959

1. 'The King's Barrow'. Small barrow, 24'-27' (7-8 m) in diameter, with a circular grave c.12' (3.5 m) wide and 18" (0.45 m) deep. The extended skeleton of a presumed male lay with complete horse skeletons on either side of the body. 2 pigs heads lay near the skull of the inhumation. A wooden wheel rested on each of the horses and the remaining items of metalwork lay in the western part of the grave.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Fragmentary iron tyre; 2 nave-hoops; 2 bronze and iron horse-bits (one lost); 2 bronze and iron lynch-pins (one lost); 2 bronze harness rings; 5 bronze terrets (3 now lost).

2. 'The Charioteer's Barrow'. Barrow said to have been no more than 8' (2.4 m) in diameter and surviving to a height of 2' (0.6 m). No details survive of the body position or orientation, but the body lay between two iron-tyred wheels. A horse bit and iron rings also lay on either side of the skeleton, while two pieces of antler and a bronze casing lay on the body and a bronze plaque beneath the head.

Associated objects: 2 wheels, each with up to 16 spokes (one iron tyre survives), 2 nave hoops (fragments of one survive); 2 horse-bits (now lost); 2 pieces of antler, possibly forming lynch-pins (one lost); circular bronze plaque; bronze case, possibly a cart-pole terminal.

3. 'The Queen's Barrow'. Barrow excavated 1816 and then surviving to a height of 3' (0.9 m) and with a central grave 12" (0.3 m) in depth. Contained the crouched inhumation of a female.

Associated objects: Brooch; pendant; 2 bracelets; gold ring (now lost); Toilet set; amber ring; bronze ring; necklace comprising 100 glass beads (66 now surviving).

4. Barrow W.24

Associated objects: 2 bronze bracelets

5. Barrow W.43

Associated objects: 2 bronze bracelets

6. Barrow W.17

Associated objects: 2 bronze rings

7. Burial group, recorded by Greenwell from Stillingfleet.

Associated objects: Bronze torque (lost); wheel ornament (lost); 9 jet beads.

8. Barrow W.57 Excavated 2nd June 1815 and recorded by Greenwell.

Associated objects: Miniature bronze axe; bronze object (lost); fragmentary jet bead (lost); piece of amber; blue glass bead; bronze ring.

9. Burial group recorded by Greenwell.

Associated objects: 2 bronze bracelets; brooch; ring (all lost).

(10-23 : Unaccompanied surviving objects. Burial associations unknown)

10. Iron mirror (lost)

11. Bronze bracelet

12. Bronze bracelet

13. Bronze bracelet

14. Bronze bracelet

15. Bronze anklet (lost)

16. Jet ring

17. Bronze ring

18. Bronze ring

19. Bronze ring

20. Bronze disc

21. Lead fragment with bronze rivet

22. Spindle whorl

23. Pottery sherds, from ?single vessel. (lost)

24. Contracted inhumation associated with the bones and skull of a pig.
25. Barrow excavated, but nothing found.
26. Barrow excavated, but nothing found - possibly excavated previously.
27. Barrow with a square ditched enclosure observed, but not excavated.
28. 'The Lady's Barrow'. Rescued by Greenwell after discovery during chalk-digging in 1875. Diameter of barrow recorded as 14' (4 m), with a central circular grave 12' (3.6 m) wide and 3' (0.9 m) in depth. The extended skeleton was found with two cart-wheels by its side. 2 horse bits were on either side of the body, an iron mirror under the skull and a group of pig bones nearby.

Associated objects: Iron and bronze mirror; 2 fragmentary iron tyres; 4 nave hoops; 2 bronze horse-bits; bronze terret; bronze cap or terminal (lost).

29. Barrow with square ditched enclosure, 40' (12 m) in diameter. Contained a disturbed central grave, large enough for an extended skeleton.

Orientation: Grave directed N-S

Associated objects: Fragmentary iron penannular brooch.

30. Barrow with square ditched enclosure, diameter c.36' (10.8 m). No central burial was found, implying either that the interment had taken place on the old ground surface or that a shallow grave had subsequently been removed by ploughing.

Refs: Stillingfleet, 1848, 26-32
 Proctor, 1855 (Quoted by Stead)
 Proctor, 1864 (Quoted by Stead)
 Greenwell, 1906, 284-6
 Stead, 1965, 89-91, 102-4

19. Middleton-on-the-Wolds SE 931480

Excavation of a railway cutting between Enthorpe and Middleton in 1888 produced a "quantity of bones and rusted iron". The only piece which was preserved is an iron linch-pin. Stead quotes additional sources describing the discovery of human bones and features suggesting settlement activity. The evidence is, however, inadequate to positively confirm the disturbance of a cemetery or to substantiate the presence of a vehicle burial.

Refs: Mortimer, 1905, 359-60
Stead, 1965, 95

20. Millington, Grimthorpe SE 816535

A group of 4 inhumations was discovered immediately behind the rampart of the Iron Age hillfort at Grimthorpe between 1868 and 1872 and reported by Mortimer. A fifth grave was located in the filling of the hillfort ditch during excavation by Stead in 1961. Burials 1-4 were apparently found within 10' (3 m) of one another and their proximity suggests a group of flat-graves without covering barrow mounds. This impression is reinforced by the apparent recutting of the grave of Burial 3 and the secondary insertion of Burial 4.

1. Oval grave, 4'6" (1.35 m) long and 2'9" (0.82 m) wide. 4' (1.2 m) deep. Skeleton crouched on the left side with the sword and spearhead in front of the face and with the shield covering the upper part of the body (hypothetical reconstruction in Stead, 1969, Fig. 11). The burial was excavated by Dr Wilson, of Pocklington, in 1868. (See also Appendix E.7)

Orientation: S

Associated objects: Bronze shield; iron spearhead; long iron sword and scabbard with bronze fittings; bronze disc; 2 bronze studs; bronze rivet; 3 bronze pins; 13 bone points; chalk bead with bronze pin; iron fragment with bronze edging.

2. Shallow chalk-cut grave lying 10' (3 m) W of Burial 1. No other details recorded.
- 3-4. Two skeletons found in a single grave, 10' (3 m) N of Burials 1 and 2, in 1872. The skeletons lay one above the other and the skull of the lower one appeared to have been disturbed by the knees of the upper, indicating successive burial. The unusual size of the grave, some 7' (2.1 m) by 4' (1.2 m), is also suggestive of recutting and enlargement. Both bodies were crouched. No associated objects were recorded.
5. Crouched inhumation found in a grave dug into the filling of a ditch of the hillfort in 1961 (Stead, 1968, Area B, Fig. 5). Burial had taken place at least 3' (0.9 m) below the ditch surface and 16" (0.4 m) above the ditch floor. No associated objects.

Refs: Mortimer, 1896, 180-2
Mortimer, 1905, 150-2
Stead, 1965, 110
Stead, 1968, 166-73

21. Nafferton/Driffield, Danes Graves TA 017632

Excavation within the massive cemetery that lies in a shallow dry valley to the W of the deserted medieval village of Pockthorpe first took place in 1721 and Greenwell records that 500 barrows could once be identified from the ground, although the Ordnance Survey in a later survey plotted the positions of almost 200 barrows. Crop marks of square and apparently circular barrows can now be identified within an area measuring nearly 500 yards by 400 yards (450 x 360 m) and others have been identified in the belt of woodland lying immediately to the N. The precise limits of the burial area cannot be determined from aerial photographic evidence owing to the poor quality of recorded crop-growths. Most barrows seem to be of reasonably large size (c.30'-40'; 9-12 m) and are very densely packed. In at least one part of the cemetery there is some evidence of a regular arrangement of barrows in lines. Stead has gathered together information relating to the excavation of 106 individual burials and his numbering sequence is followed here. Excavation took place on the following occasions:

<u>Barrow 1</u>	excavated 1721
<u>Barrow 2</u>	excavated pre-1830, Rev. W. Drake
<u>Barrows 3-4</u>	excavated 1834, John Milner
<u>Barrow 5</u>	excavated 1848, Rev. W. Drake and E. Tindall
<u>Barrows 6-11</u>	excavated 1849, Yorkshire Antiquarian Club
<u>Barrows 12-14</u>	excavated 1849 or 1850, Thomas Kendall
<u>Barrows 15-28</u>	excavated 1864, Canon W. Greenwell
<u>Barrows 29-30</u>	excavated 1881, J.R. Mortimer
<u>Barrows 31-46</u>	excavated 1897, Mortimer, Greenwell and Thomas Boynton
<u>Barrows 47-80</u>	excavated 1898, Mortimer, Greenwell and Thomas Boynton
<u>Barrows 81-93</u>	excavated 1899, Mortimer
<u>Barrows 94-95</u>	excavated 1900, Mortimer
<u>Barrows 96-98</u>	excavated 1902, Mortimer
<u>Barrows 99-106</u>	excavated 1909, Mortimer

Barrow 1 Examined in 1721, but no finds reported. Noted in the Kilham Parish Register.

Barrow 2 Excavated ante-1830 by Rev. W. Drake.

Associated objects: Bracelet; parts of an 'iron comb'; jet bracelet (all lost).

Barrow 3 Excavated John Milner. Single inhumation.

Associated objects: Pottery vessel (lost).

Barrow 4 Probable inhumation, but no grave-goods.

Barrow 5 Excavated c.1848. Note with 4 beads in British Museum indicates their discovery by Rev. W. Drake and E. Tindall at Danes Graves. No record of the burial to which they belonged.

Associated objects: Four glass beads.

Barrow 6 Diameter c.18' (5.4 m), height c.2' (0.6 m). Contracted skeleton.

Associated object: Pottery vessel (lost).

Barrow 7 Diameter c.18' (5.4 m), height c.2' (0.6 m). Contracted skeleton.

Associated object: Pottery vessel (lost).

Barrow 8 Diameter c.18' (5.4 m), height c.2' (0.6 m). Contracted inhumation without grave-goods.

Barrow 9 Diameter 17' (5.1 m), height 1'9" (0.5 m). Contracted inhumation without grave goods.

Barrow 10 Diameter c.18' (5.4 m), height c.2' (0.6 m). Contracted inhumation.

Associated object: Semi-circular piece of iron (lost).

Barrow 11 Diameter 25' (7.5 m), height 5' (1.5 m). Nothing found.

Barrows 12-14 Each contained a single skeleton.

Associated objects: "pieces of rusted iron" with each skeleton.

Barrow 15 Contracted inhumation, with secondary inhumation of child (aged c.5 years) in the mound.

Barrow 16 Contracted inhumation

Associated object: Pottery vessel (lost).

Barrow 17 Contracted inhumation

Associated object: Pottery vessel

Barrow 18 Contracted inhumation

Associated object: Pottery vessel

Barrow 19 Contracted skeleton with the skeleton of a goat on either side of the body. Brooch by mouth.

Associated object: Iron flattened bow brooch.

Barrow 20 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 21 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 22 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 23 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 24 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 25 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 26 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 27 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 28 Contracted inhumation

Barrow 29 Inhumation without grave goods

Barrow 30 Inhumation

Associated objects: Pottery vessel and pig-bone

Barrow 31 (Mortimer 1898 No.1) Skeleton lying partially on chest, with legs contracted to the right. Right hand to the face, the left across the chest. Barrow, diameter 13' (3.9 m), height 18" (0.45 m).

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Pottery vessel; pig humerus and iron object (lost).

Barrow 32 (Mortimer 1898 No.2) Skeleton lying contracted on the back. The position of the legs is not recorded. No associated objects.

Orientation: S

Barrow 33 (Mortimer 1898 No.3) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: S

Associated objects: Iron object (lost).

Barrow 34 (Mortimer 1898 No.4) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Iron object (lost).

Barrow 35 (Mortimer 1898 No.5) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: N

Barrow 36 (Mortimer 1898 No.6) Burial disturbed by earlier excavation.

Barrow 37 (Mortimer 1898 No.7) Skeleton contracted on the left side. No grave goods.

Orientation: N

Barrow 38 (Mortimer 1898 No.8) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side. No grave goods.

Orientation: N

Barrow 39 (Mortimer 1898 No.9) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side. No grave goods.

Orientation: W

Barrow 40 (Mortimer 1898 No.10) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: S

Associated objects: Iron object (lost).

Barrow 41 (Mortimer 1898 No.11) Skeleton lying crouched on the left side.

Orientation: SSW

Associated object: Wheel-headed pin

Barrow 42 (Mortimer 1898 No.12) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Iron object (lost).

Barrow 43 (Mortimer 1898 No.13) Diameter 27' (8.1 m), height 3' (0.9 m). Grave: $8\frac{1}{2}'$ x $7\frac{1}{2}'$ (2.4 m x 2.2 m) wide, $2\frac{1}{2}'$ (0.75 m) deep. Contents comprised 2 skeletons and the dismantled remains of a cart and items of harness. Skeleton A crouched on the right side, Skeleton B contracted on the left. Both bodies had been placed in the eastern half of the grave while all the material associated with the cart had been laid out in the western portion (Mortimer, 1897, Fig. p. 122).

Orientations: Skeleton A: SW
Skeleton B: NW

Associated objects: Skeleton A: Iron ring; fragmentary iron La Tène II brooch. Cart-fittings: 2 iron tyres, 4 iron nave hoops; 2 bronze and iron horse bits (one lost); 2 iron lynch-pins; half-tubular bronze ring with iron rivet; 5 hollow rings of bronze (2 with iron cores survive); 2 small bronze discs (lost).

Barrow 44 (Mortimer 1898 No.14) Skeleton contracted on the left side. No grave goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 45 (Mortimer 1898 No.15) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side.

Orientation: N

Associated object: Iron object (lost).

Barrow 46 (Mortimer 1898 No.16) Diameter 30' (9 m), height 3' (0.9 m). Oval grave, 7' x 5'6" (2.1 x 1.6 m) wide. 2'6" (0.75 m) deep. Contained skeletons of 3 adults, a child and an infant, all apparently buried simultaneously.

A. Skeleton of a child, aged 6-8 years, contracted on the left side at the North end of the grave.

Associated object: Iron bracelet (lost).

B. Skeleton of an infant, north-east corner of the grave.

C. Skeleton of an adult, lying on the back with the legs contracted to an unspecified side, left hand to the face. East side of the grave.

D. Skeleton of an adult lying beneath C. Contracted on the left side, with both hands close to the face.

Associated objects: Bronze brooch; bronze object (lost).

E. Skeleton of an adult lying lightly flexed on the left side, with the hands between the chest and the knees. West side of the grave floor.

Associated object: Bronze bracelet.

Orientations: A: WSW
 B: Unrecorded
 C: N
 D: S
 E: N

Barrow 47 (Mortimer 1911 No.1) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side, with the hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 48 (Mortimer 1911 No.11) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side, with one hand to the face, the other by the knee.

Orientation: SW

Associated object: Bronze involuted brooch

Barrow 49 (Mortimer 1911 No.111) Skeleton lying contracted on the back, with hands by the head. No grave goods.

Orientation: SSW

Barrow 50 (Mortimer 1911 No.1v) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side, with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 51 (Mortimer 1911 No.v) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side, with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: SSW

Barrow 52 (Mortimer 1911 No.vi) Skeleton lying flexed on the left side, with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: SSW

Barrow 53 (Mortimer 1911 No.vii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: WSW

Associated objects: Pottery vessel and pig-humerus

Barrow 54 (Mortimer 1911 No.viii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Pottery vessel and pig humerus

Barrow 55 (Mortimer 1911 No.ix) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: NNE

Associated objects: Iron penannular brooch (lost).

Barrow 56 (Mortimer 1911 No.x) grave containing two skeletons, lying one above the other. Both appear to have been contracted on the left side and with their heads in the same direction. Upper skeleton unaccompanied, lower one with grave-goods.

Orientation: NNE

Associated objects: Iron bracelet and ? iron brooch (lost).

(Mortimer 1911, Nos.xi and xii were found to have been previously disturbed.)

Barrow 57 (Mortimer, 1911 No.xiii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated object: Involute bronze brooch

Barrow 58 (Mortimer, 1911, No.xiv) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the chest. No grave-goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 59 (Mortimer 1911, No.xv) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with the hands to the knees.

Orientation: SW

Associated object: Iron brooch

Barrow 60 (Mortimer 1911, No.xvi) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face. No grave-goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 61 (Mortimer 1911, No.xvii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face. Iron object found in front of the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Iron object (lost).

Barrow 62 (Mortimer 1911, No.xviii) Skeleton contracted on the left side with hands to the knees.

Orientation: NE

Associated object: Chalk spindle whorl (lost).

Barrow 63 (Mortimer 1911, No.xix) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the knees. No grave-goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 64 (Mortimer 1911, No.xx) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the knees. No grave-goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 65 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxi) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with the hands to the face.

Orientation: N

Associated objects: Iron object (lost); pig-humerus (lost): Pottery vessel.

Barrow 66 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face. No grave-goods.

Orientation: N

Barrow 67 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxiii) Single grave with two skeletons lying side by side. Skeleton A. Contracted on the left side with hands to the face. On the east side of the grave. Skeleton B. Lying on the chest, apparently with the legs contracted to one side. Hands under the pelvis. On the west side of the grave.

Orientations: N,N.

Associated object: Pig humerus (lost).

Barrow 68 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxiv) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands by the knees.

Orientation: SW

Associated object: Iron brooch (lost).

Barrow 69 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxv) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the arms placed across the chest. No grave-goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 70 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxvi) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the arms across the chest.

Orientation: S

Associated object: Pottery vessel.

Barrow 71 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxvii) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 72 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxviii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the right hand to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: SW

Barrow 73 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxix and Fig. 2, p. 35) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with the arms over the chest. Skeletons of two goats placed on either side of the head, skeletons of 2 pigs on either side of the feet.

Orientation: E

Associated object: Iron brooch (lost).

Barrow 74 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxx) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the arms across the body. No grave goods.

Orientation: S

(Mortimer 1911, No.xxxi was found to have been disturbed.)

Barrow 75 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxxii) Skeleton lying partly on the chest, but with the legs apparently contracted to the left. The right hand to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Iron brooch and pig humerus (lost).

Barrow 76 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxxiii) Skeleton lying crouched on the left side. The skull of the skeleton was absent.

Orientation: NNE

Associated object: Pig humerus

Barrow 77 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxxiv) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: S

Barrow 78 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxxv) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 79 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxxvi) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated object: Pottery vessel.

Barrow 80 (Mortimer 1911, No.xxxvii) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NE

(Mortimer 1911 No.1. Burial previously disturbed.)

Barrow 81 (Mortimer 1911 No.2) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: NNW

Associated objects: 1 glass and two tubular bronze beads; bronze bracelet (all lost).

(Mortimer 1911 No.3. Burial previously disturbed.)

Barrow 82 (Mortimer 1911 No.4) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 83 (Mortimer 1911 No.5) Skeleton contracted on the left side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 84 (Mortimer 1911 No.6) Skeleton contracted on the right side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 85 (Mortimer 1911 No.7) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face. Skeleton of an infant lay on its right side close to the hips of the adult. No grave goods.

Orientation: SW

(Mortimer 1911 No.8. Burial previously disturbed.)

Barrow 86 (Mortimer 1911 No.9) Skeleton lying partly on the chest with the legs crouched to the right. Left hand by face, right by knee. No grave goods.

Orientation: SW

Barrow 87 (Mortimer 1911 No.10) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: N

(Mortimer 1911 No.11. Burial previously disturbed.)

Barrow 88 (Mortimer 1911 No.12) Exceptionally deep grave, 3'6" (1.05 m). Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: SSW

Associated object: 'Harp-shaped' iron brooch (lost).

Barrow 89 (Mortimer 1911 No.13) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the hands to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Iron brooch and bronze object (lost).

(Mortimer 1911 No.14. Burial previously disturbed.)

Barrow 90 (Mortimer 1911 No.15) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Bronze and iron objects (both lost).

(Mortimer 1911 Nos. 16 and 17. Burials previously disturbed.)

Barrow 91 (Mortimer 1911 No.18) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Pig humerus (lost), pottery vessel.

Barrow 92 (Mortimer 1911 No.19) Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with right hand by face, left hand by knee. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 93 (Mortimer 1911 No.20) Single grave containing two skeletons lying side by side. Skeletons 1 and 2 both lying contracted on their right sides and with their hands to their faces.

Orientation: NE

Associated objects: Skeleton 1. Iron brooch (lost); pig
humerus, pottery vessel.
Skeleton 2. Pig humerus and pottery vessel.

Barrow 94 Disturbed burial dug, but orientation and body
position unknown.

Associated object: Iron brooch.

Barrow 95 Contracted inhumation.

Orientation: SW

Associated object: Bronze brooch

Barrow 96 Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with
hands over the abdomen. No grave goods.

Orientation: N

Barrow 97 Skeleton lying contracted on the right side with the
hands over the abdomen.

Orientation: NW

Associated object: Complete skeleton of a goat.

Barrow 98 Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with the
left hand to the face, right hand over chest. No grave goods.

Orientation: NE

Barrow 99 (Mortimer 1911 No.1) Skeleton lying contracted on
the left side with the left hand to the face, right hand to the
pelvis.

Orientation: N

Associated object: Pottery vessel.

Barrow 100 (Mortimer 1911 No.2) Skeleton lying contracted on
the left side with the left hand to the face, right hand to the
pelvis. No grave goods.

Orientation: N

Barrow 101 (Mortimer 1911 No.3) Skeleton lying flexed on the
left side with the hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NNE

Barrow 102 (Mortimer 1911 No.4) Skeleton lying flexed on the left side with the hands to the pelvis. No grave goods.

Orientation: SE

Barrow 103 (Mortimer 1911 No.5) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with left hand to face, right hand by pelvis. No grave goods.

Orientation: N

Barrow 104 (Mortimer 1911 No.6) Skeleton lying flexed on the left side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: E

Barrow 105 (Mortimer 1911 No.7) Skeleton of a child, aged c.4 years, lying contracted on the right side. No grave goods.

Orientation: S

Barrow 106 (Mortimer 1911 No.8) Skeleton lying contracted on the left side with hands to the face. No grave goods.

Orientation: NE

Refs: Thurnham, 1859, 83
Greenwell, 1865, 108-12
Mortimer, 1897, 1-10
Mortimer, 1898, 119-28
Mortimer, 1899, 286-98
Mortimer, 1911, 30-52
Greenwell, 1906, 254, 258-9
Stead, 1965, 105-10

22. Rudston TA 103693

Single graves were excavated from the centres of 5 circular ditched barrow enclosures in 1960. Barrows were all c.20' (6 m) in diameter. Skeletons were contracted. Further details of orientation and associated objects unconfirmed.

Ref: Stead, 1965, 20 and 111, quoting J. Bartlett information.

23. Seamer TA 033839

Mortimer recorded the discovery of a "small horse and cart", believed to have been found close to Seamer station. Stead has suggested that this may have been a vehicle burial, although no human remains were reported and no associated objects survive.

Refs: Mortimer, 1905, 358
Stead, 1965, 96

24. Skipwith, Skipwith Common SE 645377

Group of c.20 barrows, known as the 'Dane's Hills', destroyed during aerodrome construction between 1939 and 1945. The majority of the barrows apparently had square enclosure ditches and excavation took place on at least four recorded occasions.

1. Dr John Burton, 1754, excavated at least 7 barrows, the largest of which contained two contracted skeletons. The others revealed 'calcined bones' and fragmentary iron objects of unspecified form.
2. E.W. Stillingfleet apparently excavated a single barrow within the group in 1817. The discovery of a piece of coarse woollen cloth is recorded.
3. Yorkshire Antiquarian Club, 1849, excavated at least 10 barrows, the largest of which had previously been disturbed (?by Burton). The remaining barrows were 20'-40' (6-12 m) in diameter and survived to a height of up to 4' (1.2 m). Square enclosure ditches were noted round each. In addition, to further iron objects, there is a repeated mention of 'calcined bones'.
4. Miss K.S. Hodgson, 1941. 4 barrows excavated but nothing found. Square enclosure ditches were again noted, however,

Refs: Burton 1758, 29-30 (Quoted by Stead)
Proctor 1855, 187-9 (Quoted by Stead)
Proctor 1864 (MS source, quoted by Stead)
Stead, 1965, 22-23

25. Skipwith, Thorganby Common SE 666400

Group of barrows on Thorganby Common, known as the 'Dane's Hills', are reported to have been surrounded by square ditched enclosures, like those from Skipwith Common (see above). A number of these barrows were excavated by the Yorkshire Antiquarian Club in 1850, but no report of the findings appear to have been preserved.

Refs: Proctor, 1864 (Manuscript source, quoted by Stead)
Stead, 1965, 23

26. Thornton-le-Dale, Pexton Moor SE 848853

Barrow, diameter 20' (6 m), height 4'-5' (1.2 - 1.5 m) excavated ante-1911 by J.L. Kirk and subsequently re-excavated by Miss A.E. Welsford in 1935. Kirk found a single iron tyre in an upright position and a second tyre, the nave-hoops and a horse bit were found in 1935. The wheels of the vehicle had been placed in slots cut into the grave floor. No details of the burial itself are recorded. It was noted that the barrow was surrounded by a square enclosure ditch.

Associated objects: 2 iron tyres; 2 nave-hoops; iron and bronze horse-bit.

Refs: Kirk, 1911, 62
 Stead, 1959, 214-6
 Stead, 1965, 22, 112

27. Wharram SE 857646

Excavation by Hurst on the outskirts of the deserted medieval village of Wharram Percy in 1961 revealed a single extended skeleton lying in a rectangular grave. Skeleton with left arm across chest, right hand to pelvis. Iron Age date not confirmed.

Orientation: WNW

Associated objects: Bronze finger ring on left hand.

Ref: J.G. Hurst, pers. comm.

28. Wykeham SE 950880

Isolated barrow, known as Loft Howe, reported as square in plan.

Ref: Stead, 1977, 217

Appendix D.2 : Square barrow enclosures recorded by aerial photography: Yorkshire

<u>Parish</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Barrow</u>	<u>Graves</u>	<u>Altitude</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Source</u> ¹
1. <u>Baanton</u>	SE 947545	Two barrows lying immediately N of crop marks of droveway. Barrows almost contiguous and aligned roughly N-S	c.50' and c.40'	None	200'	Fair	BNV 44
2. <u>Barnston</u>	TA 136606	Single square barrow, lying in isolation.	c.30'	None	Below 25'	Poor	BVO 10
3. "	TA 159612	Group of 6-8 medium and small barrows lying close to a stream course. All but one are contiguous, forming a line running from N to S, with the larger barrows at the northern end.	30'-40' and 20'	All visible	25'	Good	BQU 53
4. <u>Bardsall</u> (North Grimston)	SE 826672	Three slightly irregular square barrows and a single circular ditch lying in a complex of linear enclosures. Barrows with unusually rounded angles. Form a very loose group and could be primary to enclosure system.	c.40'	None	200'	Fair	AGF 7

¹ All references are to Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography negatives, unless otherwise stated.

5. Bardsall
(North Grimston) SE 832670 Four barrows loosely distributed amongst an extensive system of rectilinear crop-mark enclosures. Relationship to these is not clear, but the position of two barrows immediately alongside boundary ditches suggest intentional juxtaposition. c.40' None 250' Good DQ 16
6. " SE 833682 Challis (1975) records 5 square and 6 round barrows within an RB field system. CUCAP cover shows 3 circles and 2 possible square enclosures which on their own are unconvincing. c.25' None 225' Poor BCG 30
7. Boynon TA 121686 Single barrow lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (800 m) N of the Gypsey Race, within a corner formed by two linear features. c.50' None 250' Fair AJD 64
8. " TA 123671 Single barrow lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (800 m) S of the Gypsey Race. Associated in an unspecific way with linear features of uncertain character. c.50' None 200' Fair ARZ 24
9. " TA 123674 2 large barrows, slightly irregular in shape, lying alongside a multiple ditch system. c.50' None 75' Fair BZN 54
10. Bridlington TA 166710 2 ploughed out barrows identified by Challis (1975) from RCHM photographs. - 325' - -

11.	<u>Bridlington</u>	TA 187684	Single barrow lying 1 mile (1500 m) N of the Gypsey Race and $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (800 m) from the sea. Faint marks suggest a second barrow immediately to the N, but this is obscured by a linear ditch, part of an enclosure system covering the surrounding area.	c.20	E-W	100'	Good	BTD 28
12.	<u>Brompton</u>	SE 934840	Single barrow lying close to a series of crop mark enclosures and a single ring ditch	c.40'	None	325'	Fair	BZI 39
13.	"	SE 952822	2 probable barrows lying 100' (30 m) apart and to one side of a linear system of rectangular settlement enclosures.	c.40'	None	100'	Poor	BZI 24
14.	<u>Burton Agnes</u>	TA127587	Small cemetery of c.12 square and one round barrow enclosures. With the exception of two, which lie 100 yards (90 m) to E, all the barrows are within a confined group, with c.20' (6 m) between adjacent features. Further barrows may be obscured by unresponsive crops and nearby features include linear and curvilinear ditches.	20'-30'	2 or 3 visible. Possibly N-S.	Below 25'	Good, but in restricted area.	BQU 60
15.	<u>Burton Agnes</u> (Gransmoor)	TA 129604	Single square barrow reported by Challis (1975) from RCHM photographs.	-	-	25'	-	-
16.	"	TA 134604	Isolated barrow of unusual size, lying amongst faint linear crop-marks.	c.70'	None	Below 25'	Fair	BQS 17

17.	<u>Burton Fleming</u>	TA 065727	2 barrows immediately adjacent to one another 200 yards N of the Gypsey Race. Both with very narrow ditches and well-squared angles. A broad ring ditch and a number of pits lie within 100 yards (90 m).	30'-40'	None	125'	Fair	BTA 40
18.	"	TA 075724	Group of 3 barrows, plus a possible fourth, lying 500 yards (450 m) N of the Gypsey Race. All oriented approximately NW-SE and lie to E of a complex of linear features, enclosures and the junction of 2 pit alignments. Relationship of barrows and enclosures is uncertain, but both respect one another.	c.50' and c.30'	2 visible, 2 directed ?N-S	125'	Fair	BUJ 87
19.	"	TA 077723	Cemetery area containing at least 15-20 barrows. Probably others obscured by poor crop conditions. A number of barrows show a marked roundness and may even be circular. Barrows between 5' and 20' apart (1.5 m - 6 m).	30'-40'	2 or 3 visible	125'	Poor	BZI 88-89
20.	"	TA 089720	Single probable barrow amongst complex sequence of enclosures, about 100' (30 m) N of the Gypsey Race.	c.40'	None	100'	Fair	BEG 15
21.	"	TA 093703	Group of 20-25 barrows arranged in linear formation running N-S and extending into Rudston parish. All visible barrows are of largish size and with rounded angles. Essentially the group is an extension of Rudston, TA 095695.	30'-50'	About 10 visible	125'	Good	BDY 12

22. Burton Fleming TA 092698 Single barrow lying c.300 yards W of the Gypsey Race. In an area associated with a dense network of settlement enclosures. c.30' visible 100' Good K17-W 71
23. " TA 092711 3 barrows, lying 60-70' (18-21 m) apart and c.300' (90 m) W of the Gypsey Race and associated with a dense network of settlement enclosures. Further barrows may be obscured by insensitive crop. 30'-40' visible 100' Good K17-W 71
24. " TA 093713 2 barrows, one of them slightly rectangular, lying c.300' (90 m) W of the Gypsey Race. Associated with a system of settlement enclosures. May also be related to barrows at Burton Fleming (TA 092711, above). 30'-40' None 100' Good K17-W 71
25. " TA 094721 Concentrated group of c.12 large and over 100 tightly packed barrows, the ditches of which can hardly be recognised, although the central graves are clearly defined and suggest regular arrangement of these agglomerated barrows. Large barrows show unusually clear graves for their size and are confined to the northern are of the field, separated from the smaller examples. Many further barrows appear to be hidden by bands of deeper unresponsive soil which cross the site. c.40' and 15'-20' All visible 100' Good BCM 34, BZI 93

26. Burton Fleming TA 096707 Loosely scattered group of about 15 middle sized barrows lying immediately N of the Maiden's Grave henge and 200 yards (180 m) E of the Gypsey Race. Faint marks suggest the presence of other, slighter enclosures.
- 30'-40' 3 or 4 visible 100' Fair AGE 57, BYV 54
27. " TA 108722 Linear cemetery at Bell Slack, comprising c.7 middle sized barrows with irregular rounded corners and no visible graves and c.50 small agglomerated barrows represented only by their graves. Orientation of graves is uncertain, but possibly N-S. Cemetery runs along the eastern side of a major double-ditched 'roadway' which extends towards the S. The relationship between this and the burials is uncertain, although both features appear to respect one another. The burial ground is essentially similar to that which lies 500 yards to the S (TA 105714).
- 30'-40' and 15'-20' Only in small barrows 125' Good K17-AI 200
28. " TA 105714 Linear cemetery lying 500 yards (450 m) S of Burton Fleming (TA 108722) and in the same Bell Slack area. Comprises 5 large barrows, without graves, and approximately 100 small, conjoined barrows, mostly without surviving ditches, but with very well-marked graves. The graves
- c.60' and 15'-20' Only visible in small barrows 100' Good K17-AI 205

lie along the eastern side of the large double-ditched 'roadway' which runs from N to S, although the larger barrows seem to straggle across this feature. In several places large barrows are cut by ditched features and appear to be earlier than these. The regular linear spacing of the small barrows is in marked contrast to the loose spread of the large ones.

- | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|------------------------------|-----------|--|-------------------|----------------------------|------|-----------|-----------|
| 29. | <u>Butterwick</u> | SE 996726 | Single barrow lying amongst a system of linear ditches and trackways. | c.30' | None | 200' | Poor | BYV 85 |
| 30. | <u>Carnaby</u>
(Boynnton) | TA 123660 | Single square barrow observed by Challis (1975) from RCHM aerial photograph. | | | 200' | | |
| 31. | " | TA 130625 | Extensive cemetery area running in linear formation and revealing clear traces of nearly 200 individual barrows. Deeper and less sensitive soils to either side of the main burial area may obscure many further barrows, although the northern and southern limits of burial ground appear to have been defined. Approximately 10% of larger barrows; the remainder small agglomerated examples arranged in orderly lines. Almost every barrow shows clear traces of a central grave. Most of these directed N-S, along the main cemetery axis. | 50'-60' and c.20' | Almost all clearly visible | 25' | Excellent | BEG 59/60 |

32. Cawton SE 636767 2-3 large square barrows and 2-3 ring-ditches. Also numerous possible graves without barrow ditches. 30'-40' None 200' Fair A. Pacitto
33. Cottam
(Cowlam) SE 983667 About 6 barrows of varying sizes lying in a loose group, apparently unassociated with other features. 5 barrows were excavated at the site by Greenwell and were subsequently re-excavated by Stead, who confirmed the existence of square enclosures. 30'-50' One visible 500' Fair BYV 95
34. Etton SE 731426 Two square barrows c.30 m apart, lying immediately N of a complex settlement site. c.35' None 275' Fair BUW 56
35. Folkton TA 071786 Group of 5 - 6 middle sized barrows lying near the summit of Flotmanby Wold. No other crop marks in the immediate vicinity. Barrows have well-rounded corners and form a loose, irregular group. 30'-40' ? one visible 425' Fair BCN 33
36. Foxholes TA 002725 Cemetery extending N-S along the line of a slack, about 300' (90 m) N of the Gypsey Race. Comprises in excess of 40 barrows, arranged in a curving line, apparently following the underlying geological feature. Main barrows are medium in size, but with some small and agglomerated barrows to the south and east. Graves are all clearly defined, but the ditches of smaller barrows are almost invisible. A broad linear ditch runs parallel to the cemetery, although there is no evidence of a positive relationship. 20'-40' All visible some N-S. 200' Good BCN 12'

37. Foxholes TA 003729 Single barrow, lying 300 yards (270 m) N of the cemetery at Foxholes, TA 002725. A further barrow probably lies c.30 yards (27 m) to the east. The first barrow appears to lie within a larger rectangular enclosure and a series of pits and a circular feature can be identified in the immediate vicinity. 30' Clearly visible 225' Good BQT 82
38. " TA 024729 Pair of small conjoined barrows with c.15' very large central graves, lying 100 yards (30 m) N of the Gypsey Race. Barrows directed E-W. Graves apparently square. 175' Clearly marked Good BCF 97
39. Garton-on-the-Wolds SE 955600 Barrows within the Garton Slack cemetery area, excavated by T.C.M. Brewster and J. Dent, have never been visible due to unfavourable soil conditions. Barrow enclosures can only be seen as soil marks after topsoil stripping and in advance of gravel extraction. 150' None Poor BCN 57
40. Grimston SE 622750 2 or possibly 3 barrows lying loosely grouped amongst a system of linear features and close to at least 4 clearly defined hut circles with penannular drip-trenches and internal post-circles. One barrow is exceptionally well-marked and shows unusually square corner angles. 20'-30' None excellent BEF 79

41. Grindale TA 142709 Single barrow of large size lying within an area occupied by a sequence of rectilinear enclosures and to one side of a double ditched trackway. c.40' None 225' Poor ART 68
42. " TA 148720 Cemetery comprising up to 100 individual barrows arranged in linear formation from NW to SE, apparently along a narrow gravel ridge which provides suitable conditions for the development of clear crop-marks. Less responsive soils on either side may mask further barrows. The cemetery, which lies at the end of Grindale airfield, was first recognised by I.M. Stead and contains both isolated and agglomerated barrows. 20'-30' Numerous visible 275' Fair BZN 81
43. " TA 151706 Group of 5 small barrows in two conjoined groups. 3 form a line running NE-SW and the remaining two are arranged NW-SE. Nearby features include ring-ditches and a linear feature, although better crop conditions could reveal further details. c.30' All visible 275' Good ART 64

44. Grindale
(Huntow) TA 155705 Faint crop marks suggesting one, and possibly two barrows, the exact shape of which cannot be determined. La Tène burials were excavated at this site, but no records accompany the surviving metalwork items (Appendix D.1.10 and Stead 1965, 112). c.40' None 275' Poor ART 58
45. Harpham TA 086591 Single large barrow lying in isolation. c.50' None 25' Good BVR 67
46. Heslerton SE 902782 A single barrow with unusually square corners shows clearly within a field containing crop-marks of a regular sequence of rectilinear enclosures. The barrow appears to have been cut by one of these enclosure ditches and shows no trace of a central grave. Elsewhere in the field are two marks strongly resembling rectangular graves and it may be possible to identify a square enclosure around one and a small ring ditch around the other. c.25' 2 graves visible in possible barrows 50' Good BDY 90
47. " SE 904782 Pair of conjoined barrows aligned NE-SW. The combination of a large and a small barrow is very unusual and suggests a specific relationship. The larger barrow appears to have inner and outer ditches, but the effect may result from differential moisture conditions within a single ditch. c.15' and 30' 2 graves visible 50' Good BDY 88

48.	<u>Heslerton</u>	SE 914774	Single barrow of medium size and rather rounded in shape, lying amidst a complex enclosure system.	c.50'	None	75'	Fair	BYU 49
49.	"	SE 916784	A group of approximately 20 barrows lying 800 yards (750 m) S of the River Derwent. The barrows are rather loosely scattered and show a wide variation in size. The outline of some barrows is obscure, but it seems that a number may be circular rather than square. In other instances the surrounding ditch is almost invisible, but the central barrow platform appears as a darker patch.	15'-30'	None	75'	Poor	BDY 85
50.	"	SE 918749	Single barrow lying close to the summit of Heslerton Wold and showing somewhat rounded sides and angles. Traces of the barrow mound presumably survived until recent years, as the site has been recorded by the Ordnance Survey.	40'-50'	None	600'	Fair	AUT 53
51.	<u>Hurmanby</u>	TA 067742	A major concentration of ring ditches of various sizes is recorded as crop marks in Cansdale and is probably the same as the group reported by Brewster and described as a La Tène cemetery (Challis, 1975). The presence of at least two probable square enclosures amongst the c.40 circles lends weight to this interpretation, although no other cemeteries have shown such a preponderance of circular barrows.	30'-40'	None	200'	Fair	BZI 61

52.	<u>Hummanby</u>	TA 107738	Group of 4 or 5 square barrows lying in a loose group. All but one large and rather rounded. One barrow particularly irregular in shape and can almost be seen as circular. A large double ring ditch lies c.200 yards (180 m) to the NW.	20'-40'	None	200'	Fair	BDY 1/3
53.	"	TA 112734	Single barrow of large size lying in isolation.	c.50'	None	200'	Fair	AGE 69
54.	" (Caddy Barf)	TA 116739	A number of square barrows identified from RCHM photographs by Challis (1975). The existence of 2 - 3 of these confirmed from NMR records.	c.40'	One visible	250'	Fair	NMR/1173/3/290 NMR/1173/4
55.	Kilham (Langtoft)	TA 012633	2 square barrows identified from RCHM photographs by Challis (1975).			300'		
56.	Kilham	TA 016642	2 large and unusually square barrows lying within a large rectangular crop mark enclosure.	c.40'	None	325'	Fair	AXB 47
57.	"	TA 019640	Single probable barrow. Very rounded example which cannot be confirmed as square. Associated features include settlement enclosures and other barrows within 200-300 m.	30'	Visible	300'	Fair	BQS 33
58.	"	TA 021637	Three smallish barrows, fairly widely spaced. The only adjacent features are poorly defined linear crop marks.	20'-30'	None	275'	Fair	BQU 9

59.	<u>Kilham</u>	TA 024648	Cemetery containing 30 or more barrows, although the marks are only poorly defined and prevent precise determination of the number present. The individual barrows are tightly grouped and some seem to show a marked tendency towards circularity. The cemetery is clearly bounded on north by the line of a former linear earthwork and to the south and west by linear ditches that confine the burials to a compact wedge-shaped area.	c.30'	None	350'	Poor	BUV 57
60.	"	TA 036665	Single barrow, only faintly visible but confirmed by RCHM records.	c.50'	None	350'	Poor	RC8-Q 131
61.	"	TA 037642	2 or more poorly defined barrows loosely associated with a linear feature of uncertain antiquity.	30'-40'	One possible grave	300'	Poor	BYV 74
62.	"	TA 071652 -068661	Burial ground reported to lie along the floor of a valley running westwards from Kilham village. Identified from aerial reconnaissance by T.C.M. Brewster who is reported to have claimed up to 2,000 individual burials (Challis 1975). Surveys from Cambridge and N.M.R have failed to locate the described site, but see <u>Kilham 072658</u> , below.			100'		

63. Kilham TA 072658 Group of c.10 barrows scattered over two fields at the head of a small stream valley. The barrows are only faintly visible and probably many others lie in the same area. Visible barrows are of middle size and fairly well-squared. All appear to lie to the E of a linear earthwork recorded by the Ordnance Survey, but invisible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this group of burials belongs to part of the cemetery sequence reported by Brewster (above, Kilham 071652-068661).
64. " TA 076670 2 barrows of large size lying in isolation, but poorly visible.
65. " TA 087658 Single barrow of fairly large size lying within 100 yards (90 m) of a well-defined ring ditch and a series of rectilinear enclosures. Poorly defined features in an adjacent field cannot yet be interpreted.
66. Kirkburn SE 981577 Single barrow, clearly defined and lying close to the edge of Eastburn airfield. Of moderate size and with unusually rounded corners. The barrow appears to lie immediately in front of the entrance to a small sub-rectangular enclosure of probable prehistoric date. The relationship of the two features may be of considerable significance.
- | Number | Location | Grid Reference | Notes | Size | Visibility | Condition | Reference |
|--------|----------|----------------|---|---------|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 63 | Kilham | TA 072658 | Group of c.10 barrows scattered over two fields at the head of a small stream valley. The barrows are only faintly visible and probably many others lie in the same area. Visible barrows are of middle size and fairly well-squared. All appear to lie to the E of a linear earthwork recorded by the Ordnance Survey, but invisible on aerial photographs. It is possible that this group of burials belongs to part of the cemetery sequence reported by Brewster (above, Kilham 071652-068661). | 30'-40' | None | Poor | BUV 87 |
| 64 | " | TA 076670 | 2 barrows of large size lying in isolation, but poorly visible. | c.40' | None | Poor | AZB 30 |
| 65 | " | TA 087658 | Single barrow of fairly large size lying within 100 yards (90 m) of a well-defined ring ditch and a series of rectilinear enclosures. Poorly defined features in an adjacent field cannot yet be interpreted. | c.40' | None | Good | BUV 84 |
| 66 | Kirkburn | SE 981577 | Single barrow, clearly defined and lying close to the edge of Eastburn airfield. Of moderate size and with unusually rounded corners. The barrow appears to lie immediately in front of the entrance to a small sub-rectangular enclosure of probable prehistoric date. The relationship of the two features may be of considerable significance. | 30'-40' | Visible | very good | BCM 6 |

67. <u>Leavening</u>	SE 799629	Cambridge cover shows one square barrow and 2 large ring ditches, one of them with two concentric rings. Quality of the crop is poor and other features might be revealed under better conditions. Challis (1975) reports 2 barrows at the site, recorded by RCHM, and a single round barrow, apparently now ploughed out, is scheduled by the Inspectorate of Ancient Monuments (Yorkshire, East Riding, No.854).	c.30'	None	700'	Poor	ASO 19
68. <u>Middleton</u>	SE 915494	Single barrow of unusual size lying close to a linear crop-mark of irregular form and uncertain character.	c.60'	None	300'	Fair	BIG 71
69. <u>Nafferton</u>	TA 008623	Loosely scattered group of 6-10 barrows lying close to the crest of Driffield Wold. All aligned approximately NE-SW, but vary in size, with the smaller barrows clustered at the centre of the area. The barrows straddle a system of linear crop-marks that appear to form part of a trackway or pastoral enclosure. Further photography would almost certainly reveal further barrows at the site.	c.40' and 20'-25'	None	325'	Fair	BQS 43

70. Nafferton TA 017632

The major cemetery known as 'Danes Graves' has been the subject of excavation since 1721 and Greenwell records that 500 individual barrows could once be identified from the ground, while in a slightly later survey the Ordnance Survey plotted the positions of almost 200 surviving mounds (Stead, 1965, 105-10). Crop marks of variable quality confirm that the cemetery extends several hundred yards SE and SW of the belt of woodland in which further barrows are known to have existed. Barrows, both square and apparently circular, are densely packed in an area measuring nearly 500 yards by 400 yards (450m x 360 m). The burial ground is located in a shallow dry valley which leads eastwards towards the deserted medieval village of Pockthorpe, but improved crop conditions and vertical survey photography are needed before accurate plotting can be attempted. Most barrows are of larger size however, and graves seem to be visible where crop conditions are more favourable. In at least one part of the cemetery there is some evidence of a regular arrangement of barrows in lines.

250'

30'-40' Some visible

Fair to poor

AWI 92-93, AYE 68

BUV 76

Poor

71. " TA 018623

2 barrows lying in a shallow dry valley on the east of Driffield Wold, about 1/2 mile S of Danes Graves. Crop marks are poorly defined and other features may also exist in the near vicinity.

275'

30'-40' None

Poor

BUV 76

Poor

72.	<u>Mafferton</u>	TA 0266625	i. 3 barrows forming a triangle on the E side of Driffeld Wold. Lying 50'-70' (15-21 m) apart and immediately NE of a double ditched trackway. Improved crop conditions to the NE could reveal further barrows.	30'-40'	None	200'	Fair	BCF 21
73.	<u>Newbald</u>	SE 940399	ii. 2 barrows lying 150 yards (135 m) E of (i). About 30 yards (9 m) apart and with differing orientations. Several square and round barrows reported by Challis (1975) from RCHM photographs.	30'-40'	None	200'	Good	BUV 71
74.	<u>Newton-on-Rawcliffe</u>	SE 818895	Group of 3 large and exceptionally square enclosures lying about 300 yards (270 m) W of the deeply cut Pickering Beck. The barrows are arranged close together in a line running N-S. The site represents the only appearance of square barrows as crop marks on the limestone hills N of the Vale of Pickering.	c.60'	None	500'	Good	BZH 51
75.	<u>North Dalton</u>	SE 933543	Single large barrow lying on the S slope of a narrow dry valley known as Deep Dale. No associated features can be identified.	40'-50'	Visible	275'	Fair	BNV 42

76. Norton SE 794686 Single barrow lying in isolation on the S side of Sutton Wold. Large in size and with distinctly rounded corners. c.50' Probable grave 250' Good ASO 36
77. " SE 802703 5 square barrows and a single circular example lie in a loose group on the N side of Howe Hill. Graves are present in the two smallest and most sharply rectangular enclosure, as well as in the ring ditch. Further barrows may lie obscured in less sensitive parts of the fields. Adjacent features include linear ditches and a number of dark marks suggesting pits. 25'-40' 3 visible 75' Good AZA 89
78. Munnington SE 653787 Approximately 8-10 barrows lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile (790 m) S of the River Rye. Very poor crop conditions almost certainly obscure further features. Barrows lie in a fairly compact group and show a full range of sizes. Lying close to crop marks of a double ditched trackway. 20'-40' None 225' Poor DQ 44
79. Pickering SE 813877 Single square barrow and ring ditch. c.30' None 375' Fair BUL 12

80. Pocklington SE 806485 Challis quotes the identification of a number of square barrows from photographs by D. Riley (Challis, 1975). NMR photographs show between 10 and 20 barrows at SE 808480. A further, but related group lies on the opposite side the B.1247 road at SE 809484. Some visible 75' Fair NMR8048/7/229
NMR8048/8/232
NMR8048/9/248
81. Riccall SE 635373 Single square barrow identified by D. Riley and quoted by Challis (1975). - - 25' - -
82. Rullington SE 853741 Approximately 5 barrows lying widely spaced along a linear enclosure system. Definition of individual barrows is poor, but all tend to be of larger size. None 75' Poor BYU 35-6
83. Rullington SE 858744 Approximately 6 square and 15 circular barrows, lying $\frac{1}{4}$ m (375 m) East of Rullington village. The square enclosures are large and well-shaped, with sharply angular corners, although all have very narrow ditches and only two show clear signs of graves. The ring ditches are unusually varied in size, ranging from less than 15' (4.5 m) to over 60' (18 m) in diameter, and only one example has traces of a central grave. Related features include a system rectangular enclosures that appears to overlie the barrows, although only 30'-50' (squares) visible 10'-60' (circles) 100' Good BUK 82/85

one ring ditch is actually cut by an enclosure ditch. The nature of the site is still ambiguous and is certainly not characteristic of other cemeteries on the Wolds.

84.	<u>Rudston</u>	TA 061693	Single barrow lying on the edge of a system of rectilinear enclosures. An adjacent feature may be a second square barrow or an irregularly planned ring-ditch.	c.40'	None	350'	Poor	EVS 10
85.	"	TA 079682	At least three barrows, all poorly defined, lying loosely associated with a system of irregular linear enclosures and a double-ditched trackway.	30'-40'	None	275'	Poor	AKA 103
86.	"	TA 091659	Single barrow of medium size lying in the vicinity of a large rectilinear enclosure, an irregular-shaped small enclosure with a broad ditch and at least one ring-ditch.	c.30'	None	225'	Fair	AJD 50
87.	"	TA 094683	2 well-defined barrows of medium size, lying 150 yards (125 m) W of the Gypsey Race. The area is densely occupied with rectilinear enclosures, linear features, pits and ?hut-circles, suggesting intensive settlement activity. The barrows lie no more than 30' (9 m) apart and are on either side of the ditch of a small square enclosure. The ditch of one barrow is coincident with that of the enclosure, although the priority of features is not clear.	30'	2 visible	100'	Good	BEG 38

88. Rudston/
Burton Fleming TA 094703 Group of 20-25 barrows extending over the parish boundary. See: Burton Fleming, TA 093703.
89. Rudston TA 095689 Loose group of c.6 larger barrows, apparently forming a southern extremity of the main Rudston cemetery area. Barrows lying immediately W of the Gypsey Race and associated with a number of rectilinear enclosures and linear features.
90. " TA 095695 Major cemetery area running N-S along the western side of the Gypsey Race has been shown to be almost continuous for a distance of c.1200 yards (1000 m). Aerial photography has revealed barrows with variable clarity within this area and further evidence for the extent of the cemetery is derived from excavation by I.M. Stead. The precise limits of the area have yet to be defined, although it is apparent that the majority of barrows lie in a linear strip extending S as far as TA 095693 and N to at least 095700. Isolation of the cemetery from further groups of barrows to N and S is necessarily arbitrary and in no way reflects the historical reality of the cemetery's organisation. A westward extension is included here but lies at TA 093693.
- | | | | | |
|--|--|---------|--------------|---|
| | | 100' | Fair | |
| | | None | | K17-U 220-22 |
| | | 30'-40' | | |
| | | 20'-40' | Some visible | Variable |
| | | c.125' | | AYE 42-3,45
BDY 25
K17-U 218-221
K17-W 73-75 |

The barrows are of both the larger, irregularly arranged type, and of the smaller, tightly clustered form. Fuller descriptions of the area are given by Stead (1977).

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----|----------------|-----------|--|---------|------|---------|------|--------|--------|
| 91. | <u>Rudston</u> | TA 097670 | Approximately 3 barrows lying immediately S of the Gypsey Race and in the middle of a complex system of rectilinear enclosures that suggest Romano-British agricultural activity. The barrows are widely scattered and apparently ante-date the enclosures - at least one is cut by a length of linear ditch. Poorer quality crop marks may conceal further barrows. | 30'-40' | 2-3 | visible | 75' | Good | BCF 30 |
| 92. | " | TA 115684 | Single barrow lying alongside and parallel with a length of linear ditch. No other associations. Challis, referring to RCHM records, lists a group of square and round barrows within TA 1168, but these have never appeared as a result of Cambridge reconnaissance (Challis, 1975). | c.30' | None | 225' | Poor | AZB 22 | |

93.	<u>Scampston</u>	SE 894742	2 slightly doubtful marks may be a pair of large square barrows lying close to the crest of West Hesterton Wold. The quality of the crop marks is poor, but other visible features include a large ring ditch and a number of linear features, some of which may possibly be associated with old field boundaries.	c.40'	None	550'	Poor	ASO 96
94.	<u>Seamer</u>	TA 021848	12-20 very square barrows of varying size lying in an area which also includes crop marks of two irregularly circular enclosures and a number of rectilinear enclosures.	20'-60'	Several visible N-S and E-W	200'	Good	BTN 24, CHD 32
95.	<u>Settrington</u>	SE 813706	Single barrow lying in isolation.	30'	None	75'	Good	BVN 34
96.	"	SE 822703	Single very large and rather doubtful barrow lying amongst a complex linear sequence of settlement enclosures, some of which are themselves sub-rectangular in plan. The alignment of the barrow with the rest of the crop-mark features is suspicious.	50'-60'	None	100'	Fair	BQR 40
97.	<u>Sherburn</u>	SE 970762	Poorly seen crop marks suggest a possible group of small barrows with visible graves, although the site must remain suspect until further photographic evidence is obtained.	c.20'	Several visible	200'	Poor	BTD 46

98.	<u>Skipwith</u>	SE 660390	Single barrow lying at the centre of a settlement complex.	25'	Possible	25'	Good	BUS 93
99.	<u>Slingsby</u>	SE 702742	5 square and one oval or circular barrow identified from aerial photographs by D. Riley (Challis, 1975, quoting Riley information).	-	-	200'	-	-
100.	"	SE 703747	Important cemetery of c.32 square barrows arranged in a rough linear formation from ENE to WSW. Most barrows lie between parallel linear ditches which appear to have been recut as ditches and as lines of pits on numerous occasions. A number of graves between larger barrows have surrounding ditches which are virtually invisible. In one area there is a group of c.20 single graves without barrows and arranged in regular lines. Graves with barrows are mostly directed N-S while those in the conventional cemetery are arranged from E-W. All barrows tend to show well-rounded angles and sides.	25'-50'	Well-defined in smaller barrows	125'	Good	BRJ 75
101.	<u>Snainton</u>	SE 912848	Single barrow lying in isolation. Ditch appears as a double mark, but the effect is probably due to differential parching within the ditch filling.	c.40'	None	525'	Good	BZI 14

102. Snainton SE 928840 Single barrow with well-rounded angles, lying about 30 yards (25 m) from a small trapezoidal settlement enclosure. 25'-30' None 375' Fair BZI 33
103. Sunk Island TA 263174 Single square barrow lying in isolation. 40' None Below 25' Good BSZ 50
104. Swaine TA 129392 Group of about 30 barrows, the outlines of which vary in clarity. The majority of examples appear to be circular rather than square and in every case the internal barrow platforms appear lighter in tone than the surrounding crop. The cemetery, which is both the most southerly and most low-lying example, is bounded on one side by a small stream. 30'-40' None Below 25' Fair BZN 22, 24
105. Thorpe Bassett SE 859717 A group of 4 to 6 possible barrows within a complex of rectilinear enclosures and other crop mark features. The ditches of the barrows are poorly defined, but marks resembling central graves suggest a conjoined cluster of very small barrows. The group forms a line running approximately N-S and appears to be overlain by an enclosure system. The site lies close to a spring-source on the lower northern slopes of Thorpe Bassett Wold. c.20' All very clearly defined 275' Good BUK 75

106. <u>Thwing</u>	TA 013696	Single barrow of large size lying alongside a linear crop mark.	c.40'	None	525'	Fair	ARY 67
107. "	TA 028707	Single barrow lying just S of a large double-ditched circular enclosure. Of fairly large size and otherwise in complete isolation.	c.40'	None	400'	Good	ARU 21
108. "	TA 032718	At least three square and c.4 round barrows lying $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S of the Gypsey Race. Barrows are fairly loosely grouped and only seen with limited clarity. No other visible features.	c.30'	None	200'	Fair	ARU 29
109. <u>Talbthorpe</u>	SE 933551	2 barrows lying close to a double ditched trackway and a group of rectilinear enclosures. The barrows lie no more than 20' (6 m) apart and a feature some 30 yards away (27 m) may possibly represent a third barrow.	25'-30'	None	325'	Fair	AKB 31
110. <u>Ulrome</u>	TA 151566	Single barrow lying at an exceptionally low altitude, close to Skipsea Drain. Associated with a large ?double ring ditch and an irregular linear feature. NMR photographs show another square and a further 4 circular barrows at TA 149567, where the Ordnance Survey record the location of a 'lake dwelling'. The visible barrows show as crop marks on small 'islands' of ?gravel lying in large areas of insensitve soils.	c.30'	None	Below 25'	Fair	ANG 95 NMR/TA1456/1/181

111. Warter SE 880487 Loose group of at least 14 large and very square barrows lying near the crest of Nunburnholme Wold. Crop marks are of poor quality and other adjacent features may be obscured. A single barrow in an adjacent field and a barrow group c. 1000 yards (900 m) to the E are marked by the Ordnance Survey. The square barrows seen at present extend for a distance of almost 500 yards E-W (450 m), possibly indicating a major cemetery area.
112. Willerby TA 016778 Three barrows lying near the crest of Staxton Wold. One well marked, but the remaining two, which are almost contiguous, are fainter. Elsewhere in the same field are two larger ring ditches, although there is no obvious connection between these and the square barrows.
113. Wintringham SE 905713 Compact group of c.6 medium and large barrows, at least one of which may be circular. No adjacent features.
- | | | |
|---------|------|-----------|
| 500' | Fair | BVO 19,20 |
| c.40' | None | |
| 550' | Fair | ARV 38 |
| c.30' | None | |
| 400' | Fair | BCG 43 |
| 30'-40' | None | |

Appendix D.3 : Small square enclosures recorded by aerial photography outside Yorkshire

<u>Parish</u>	<u>NGR</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Enclosure</u>	<u>Grave</u>	<u>Quality</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Cambridgeshire</u>						
1.	<u>Cambridge</u>	TL 444568 Single square amongst miscellaneous crop-marks.	c.40'	None	Good	CCX 1
2.	<u>Fenstanton</u>	TL 304689 2-3 squares lying c. 100 m apart amongst settlement enclosures, ring-ditches and pits.	30' and 50'	None	Fair	ADM 75
3.	<u>Fulbourn</u>	TL 494546 Single square enclosure lying in isolation.	c.65'	None	Good	AMW 3
4.	<u>Hemingford Grey</u>	TL 295694 Two probable, but inadequately defined squares lying within a settlement complex.	c.30'	None	Fair	BJD 60
5.	"	TL 297707 c.2 squares lying within settlement features.	c.40'	None	Good	BJD 64
6.	"	TL 305700 Group of three small enclosures arranged in a line c.50' apart.	c.30'	None	Good	BYA 13
<u>Derbyshire</u>						
7.	<u>Aston-upon-Trent</u>	SK 423295 Group of 5 or 6 small square enclosures lying within a cursus and associated with ring ditches and linear features.	c.30'	None	Good	AFY 46
8.	<u>Barton-under-Needwood</u>	SK 186176 Single small square enclosure with slightly rounded corners and no entrance.	c.25'	None	Fair	VW 43

9.	<u>Weston-on-Trent</u>	SK 412285	Small square enclosure lying adjacent to a large settlement enclosure.	c.20'	None	Fair	AFY 2
<u>Essex</u>							
10.	<u>Birch</u>	TL 931216	Single square lying in isolation.	c.30'	None	Fair	BFX 47
11.	"	TL 936204	Two small square enclosures.	c.30'	None	Good	BXX 75
12.	<u>Gray's Thurrock</u>	TQ 605818	Single square lying with a ring-ditch in a larger rectangular enclosure.	c.25'	None	Good	BBZ 54
13.	"	TQ 671804	Single square enclosure, tending to rectangularity.	c.65'	None	Good	V-W 44
14.	<u>Great Braxted</u>	TL 851165	Two squares lying adjacent to a ring-ditch.	c.20'	None	Fair	YG 44
15.	<u>Hatfield Peverel</u>	TL 775116	Group of 2-4 squares lying within a rectangular enclosure.	c.25'	Visible: E-W	Good	BXX 69
16.	<u>Langford</u>	TL 841092	Single square lying immediately adjacent to a ring-ditch.	c.20'	Possible	Good	BFX 58
17.	<u>Langham</u>	TM 026344	Isolated square	c.30'	None	Good	BXX 96
18.	"	TM 031343	Single slightly distorted square lying adjacent to ring-ditches.	c.40'	None	Good	BPV 75
19.	"	TM 037344	Single square enclosure overlain by settlement features.	c.40'	None	Good	BPY 21
20.	<u>Little Baddow</u>	TL 771081	Single square contained within a ring-ditch.	c.25'	Possible	Fair	AXQ 36

21.	<u>Mount Bures</u>	TL 913331	Two small squares lying c.5 m apart.	c.30'	None	Poor	ZM 30
22.	"	TL 918328	Single square lying adjacent to four ring-ditches.	c.60'	None	Good	ZM 10
23.	<u>Stanway</u>	TL 956226	Single square lying within a large rectangular settlement enclosure.	c.30'	None	Fair	ABM 62
24.	<u>Wivenhoe</u>	TM 042254	Single square lying adjacent to settlement enclosure.	c.30'	None	Fair	ZZ 47
<u>Hereford and Worcester</u>							
25.	<u>Eckington</u>	SO 940416	Single square lying within settlement complex.	c.40'	None	Fair	BTQ 75
<u>Hertfordshire</u>							
26.	<u>Ashwell</u>	TL 272394	Large isolated square.	c.60'	None	Good	70-H S 17
<u>Kent</u>							
27.	<u>Tilmanstone</u>	TR 306500	Single square, adjacent to two small irregular enclosures.	c.20'	None	Fair	BTH 22
<u>Leicestershire</u>							
28.	<u>Ketton</u>	SK 979021	Two small square enclosures, adjacent to ring-ditches.	c.30'	None	Good	BQV 35
29.	<u>Lockington</u>	SK 477297	Four squares, varying in size but all with rather sharp corner angles.	c.40'-60'	None	Fair	BCL 43

30.	<u>Oakthorpe</u>	SK 301129	Two squares lying c.10 m apart.	c.50'	None	Good	BYM 34
<u>Lincolnshire</u>							
31.	<u>Dowsby</u>	TF 105304	Three small and one larger square adjacent to settlement enclosures.	c.20' and c.40'	None	Fair	BCH 14
32.	<u>Greatford</u>	TF 090115	Group of six small squares arranged in line.	c.30'-40'	2 possible graves	Good	ABJ 68
<u>Northamptonshire</u>							
33.	<u>Chapel Brampton</u>	SP 729647	Several small squares associated with 7-8 ring-ditches.	c.60'	None	Good	BYM 71
34.	"	SP 729651	Three small squares associated with two circular features of similar size.	c.25'-30'	None	Fair	BYM 68
<u>Nottinghamshire</u>							
35.	<u>Gromwell</u>	SK 796607	Single square cut on its eastern side by a ring ditch of identical diameter.	c.30'-40'	None	Good	BDF 55
36.	<u>Kelham</u>	SK 782553	Single large square lying in isolation	c.60'	None	Fair	BTE 61
37.	<u>Mattersey</u>	SK 681879	Single small square tied to enclosure ditch.	c.20'	Possible	Fair	BUL 108
38.	<u>North Muskham</u>	SK 805607	8-9 small squares with very sharp corner angles.	c.30'-40'	None	Good	BDF 51

<u>Oxfordshire</u>							
39.	<u>Clanfield</u>	SP 268019	Single square with very sharp angles.	c.25'	None	Good	BKB 62
40.	<u>Dorchester</u>	SU 591940	Square enclosure lying close to a cursus.	c.60'	None	Good	ZJ 40
41.	<u>Oxford</u>	SP 492087	Single square lying close to ring-ditches.	c.30'	None	Good	CB0 54
42.	"	SP 493082	Single square lying near three small circular enclosures.	c.30'	None	Good	CB0 47
<u>Shropshire</u>							
43.	<u>Brompton</u>	SO 248938	Single isolated square.	c.25'	None	Fair	BUG 91
44.	<u>Wroxeter</u>	SJ 562095	Two small squares lying c.10 m apart.	c.30'	None	Fair	BTW 24
<u>Staffordshire</u>							
45.	<u>Armitage</u>	SK 096162	Single small square lying in isolation.	c.30'	None	Fair	BTO 102
46.	<u>Tixall</u>	SJ 988237	Single square, loosely associated with linear features.	c.40'	None	Fair	YL 63
<u>Suffolk</u>							
47.	<u>Hollesley</u>	TM 378460	Single large square associated with settlement features.	c.60'-70'	None	Good	BQK 72

ScotlandAngus

48. Inverkeilor NO 627492 Single square and ring ditch (See also Appendix I.2.5). c.30' Visible Good BVD 48

Dumfries

49. Closeburn NX 888932 Single square lying in isolation. c.25' Possible Fair BVG 7

Perthshire

50. Dunning NW 989149 Single square and two ring-ditches. c.30' Visible: NE/SW Good BVK 30

51. Forteviot NO 055168 Two small conjoined squares and a third less well-shaped example. c.15'-30' Visible: NNE/SSW Good K-17 AJ 104

WalesGwynedd

52. Corwen SJ 039434 Two small squares lying c.5 m apart. c.15' Visible Good BTV 84

Appendix ESword-gravesDorset1. Bradford Peverell, Quatre Bras SY 642934

Isolated discovery of an iron sword, pottery sherds and bones, presumed to be human. Although the bones and pottery sherds are now lost, this was probably a sword-inhumation.

Associated objects:

a) Fragmentary Iron sword (Dorchester Museum). 'Iron tang of blade remains, the claw-pointed plate held the top of the pommel but the latter, together with the grips, were probably made of wood or bone, and have perished. The bronze rings which encircled the grips are incised with a pattern' (O.S. Survey report).

b) Pottery sherds, now lost and never described.

Ref: Piggott, 1950, 28
Ordnance Survey record

2. Whitcombe SY 711881

(See also Appendix B.28.12)

Excavation of a late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement site between 1965-7 revealed a small burial ground containing 12 inhumation burials. All bodies lay crouched on the right side and all were oriented between SE and NE. 8 of the skeletons were associated with grave-goods typical of the latest Iron Age inhumation tradition of southern Dorset but one skeleton of a young adult male was buried with warrior equipment.

Skeleton 12. Adult male, aged c. 27 years, lying crouched on the right side in a shallow earth grave (Collis, Fig. 2).

Orientation: SE

Associated objects:

a) Broad iron sword with traces of a wooden sheath and bronze-scabbard binding. Lying on the right side of the skeleton and resting across the right knee (Collis, Fig. 2).

b) 2 iron suspension rings located on either side of the sword, a short distance below the hilt.

c) Iron spearhead lying on the chest.

d) Iron hammer-head.

e) Iron tool, of unknown purpose.

- f) La Tène II brooch by right shoulder.
- g) Circular bronze belthook over right shoulder.
- h) Bronze fragment.
- i) Circular chalk pommel, with central perforation.

Refs: Aitken, 1967, 126-7
 Aitken and Stead, forthcoming.
 Collis, 1972, 125-6 and Fig. 2.

Hampshire

3. Owslebury SU 525246

Excavation of a complex late Iron Age settlement site occupied until the second century A.D. revealed a series of La Tène III cremations (Appendix F.83), Romano-British inhumations and a single late Iron Age inhumation associated with warrior equipment.

Skeleton 39. Adult male, aged 40-50, lying extended on the back with the arms by the side. The body lay in a grave within a small rectangular enclosure that also contained La Tène III cremations. The excavator indicates that the inhumation was the first burial at the site and that the cremations belong to the later first century B.C. (Collis, 1972, 130 and Fig. 3). The body was covered with a thin layer of burnt material that included a single carbonised cereal grain.

Orientation: N

Associated objects:

- a) Iron sword in wooden scabbard with leather binding (Collis, 1972, 126 and Fig. 4,2), on right side of body.
- b) Iron spear-head, iron spear-shaft ferrule and bronze shaft-binding (Collis, 1972, 126 and Fig. 4,1), on left side of body.
- c) 2 bronze sword-suspension rings (Collis, 1972, 126 and Fig. 4,3-4).
- d) Tinned or silvered winged belthook (Collis, 1972, 126-7 and Fig. 4,5).
- e) Bronze butterfly-shaped shield-boss nailed to a wooden shield of indeterminable shape (Collis, 1972, 127, 129 and Fig. 4,6 a-e).

Refs: Collis, 1968, 18-31
 Collis, 1972, 121-33

Humberside4. Bugthorpe SE 773580 (See also Appendix D.1.4)

Isolated discovery of an inhumation in or before 1860 associated with an iron sword and possible shield decorations. No details of the discovery recorded.

Associated objects:

- a) Iron sword in decorated bronze sheath, Piggott Group III form (Piggott, 1950, 26; Fig. 2, No. 5).
- b) 2 bronze discs decorated with enamel beads. Either shield decorations or parts of a brooch reputedly found in the grave (Stead, 1965, 69 and Fig. 36).
- c) 2 bronze studs.

Refs: Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond., 2nd series, 1, 1860-1, 263
 Thurnham, 1871, 475
 Greenwell, 1877, 50
 Stead, 1965, 67-70, 104

5. Burton Fleming - Rudston c. TA 094694 (See also Appendix D.1.6)

Excavations carried out between 1967-75 have revealed an extensive cemetery of inhumations beneath square-ditched barrows. Of 189 burials so far excavated, 10 were accompanied by iron swords. The majority of burials are either crouched or contracted and are accompanied by pottery vessels, La Tène II brooches and pig-bones. A smaller group of extended inhumations never possess the above range of material forms and includes the sequence of inhumations with swords. These latter burials are invariably oriented E-W, with the head normally, though not invariably, at the E end.

- 1. Skeleton 10 (1971) Lying on the back with short iron sword.
Orientation: E
- 2. Skeleton 14 (1973) Lying on back with short iron sword and spear.
Orientation: E.
- 3. Skeleton 17 (1973) Lying on the back with short iron sword and spear.
Orientation: E
- 4. Skeleton (1974) extended on back with sword.
Orientation: E
- 5. Skeleton (1974) extended on back with sword.
Orientation: W
- 6. Skeleton (1974) extended on back with sword and spear.
Orientation: E

Ref: Stead, 1977, 219 and personal communication.

6. Kirkburn, Eastburn TA 007564 (See also Appendix D.1.16)

Poorly recorded excavation of a La Tène barrow-cemetery comprising c. 75 small barrows with circular ditches. All graves contained crouched inhumations and in addition to one burial associated with a sword, others contained an iron spearhead (Grave 7) and fragments of bronze possibly associated with shield-fittings (Graves 11-12) (Sheppard, 1939; Stead, 1965, 110).

Grave 8. Crouched skeleton.

Associated object: Short iron sword, with traces of wooden sheath (Sheppard, 1939, Pl.IV).

Refs: Sheppard, 1939, 40-1
Stead, 1965, 110

7. Millington, Grimthorpe SE 816535

Discovery between 1868-71 of 4 inhumations within an Iron Age hill-fort. A further inhumation was located in 1961. One of the inhumations was associated with warrior equipment. (Remainder, see Appendix D.1.20.)

Burial 1. Skeleton of an adult male lying crouched on the left side in an oval chalk-cut grave with a shield over the body and a sword at the side (Stead, 1968, Fig. 11).

Orientation: S.

Associated objects:

- a) Iron sword in scabbard with bronze chape (Stead, Figs 14-15).
- b) Iron spear-head (Stead, Fig. 13, No. 4).
- c) Bronze boss and fittings from a wooden shield (Stead, Fig. 12).
- d) Bronze disc (Stead, Fig. 13, No. 1).
- e) 2 bronze studs (Stead, Fig. 13, Nos 2-3).
- f) Bronze rivet and 3 nails (Stead, Fig. 12, Nos 6-9).
- g) Coral bead with bronze pin running through it (Stead, Fig. 15a).
- h) Piece of iron with bronze edging, possibly scabbard fragment.
- i) 16 bone points (Stead, Fig. 16).

Refs: Mortimer, 1869, 180-2
Mortimer, 1905, 150-2
Stead, 1968, 166-70

8. Rudston, Thorpe c. TA 1167

Obscure report of the discovery of an iron sword with bones in a garden in 1891. No other details are known.

Associated object: Iron sword and scabbard with enamel decoration (Greenwell, Fig. 23; Smith, 1925, Pl.VIII, No.4).

Refs: Greenwell, 1906, Fig. 23
Smith, 1925, Pl.VIII
Stead, 1965, 65-6, 74

Isle of Wight9. Ventnor, St Lawrence SZ 531764

Rescue excavation of an isolated inhumation associated with warrior equipment in 1963. Skeleton of an adult male somewhat disturbed, but probably crouched, in an earth grave.

Associated objects: Iron sword in sheath with bronze guard (Stead, 353-4 and Fig. 2, Nos 1 and 2).

b) Iron shield fittings, including boss and spine (Stead, 354 and Fig. 2, Nos 3-4).

c) 3 circular iron rings, possibly for sword-suspension (Stead, 354 and Fig. 2, No.6).

d) Part of a flat iron disc of unknown use (Stead, 354 and Fig. 2, No. 5).

Ref: Stead, 1969a, 351-4

Norfolk10. Shouldham TF 683085

Chance discovery in 1944 of an isolated inhumation beneath a medieval cemetery. Skeleton of an adult ? male lying extended on the back with a sword lying across the chest.

Associated objects: Iron sword with knob-headed bronze anthropoid hilt. Hawkes Class B-1 (Clarke and Hawkes, 1955, 206, 226), Piggott Group II (Piggott, 1950, 26).

Refs: Clarke and Hawkes, 1955, 198-227
Piggott, 1950, 1-28

North Yorkshire

11. Birdsall, North Grimston SE 834668 (See also Appendix D.1.2)

Isolated skeleton of an adult ? male extended in a shallow grave associated with 2 swords and other objects. The skeleton of the pig lay on the left side of the body.

Orientation: S

Associated objects:

- a) Iron sword with bronze anthropoid hilt, Piggott Group II; Hawkes, Class F (Piggott, 1950, 26; Clarke and Hawkes, 1955, 226; Sheppard, 1934, Fig. 1).
- b) Long iron sword in iron scabbard.
- c) Two iron suspension rings.
- d) Circular bronze belt-hook.
- e) Amber ring and fragments of a jet ring.
- f) Fragmentary shield fittings.

Refs: Mortimer, 1905, 354-7
 Piggott, 1950, 26
 Stead, 1965, 68, 110
 Collis, 1972, 126

12. Clotherholme c. SE 2872

Isolated discovery of an iron anthropoid sword in c. 1915, reputedly associated with bones, although there is no firm evidence that these were human (Stead, 68).

Associated object: Iron sword with anthropoid hilt, Piggott Group IIa; Hawkes, Class F (Piggott, 1950, 26, No. 40, Pl. XXVII; Clarke and Hawkes, 225; Manby, 16, Figs A and B).

Refs: Proc. Soc. Antiq. Lond. 27, 1914-15, 214
 Sheppard, 1934, 132-6 and Pl. facing p.134
 Piggott, 1950, 26
 Clarke and Hawkes, 1955, 198-227
 Manby, 1963, 15-17
 Stead, 1965, 68

Oxfordshire13. Sutton Courteney

Isolated discovery of a contracted inhumation during gravel quarrying in 1826. The skeleton was found at a depth of 4' (1.20 m) and was described as 'gathered up' and 'with the knees and chin brought near together'. The body had been placed in a 'cist or small cavity' and was associated with a series of objects that suggest a sword-grave, although the present whereabouts of the material is unknown.

Associated objects:

- a) 4 bronze brooches of 'Colchester' La Tène III form (Fig. 51,1-4).
- b) Bronze brooch of 'Langton Down' form (Fig. 51,5).
- c) Large 'brass' ring, possibly for sword suspension (Fig. 51,6).
(Brooches and ring illustrated Way MS.)
- d) Iron shield boss, of unknown form, found over the chest.
- e) Fragmentary iron object, 'probably a weapon'.
- f) Large dark-coloured pottery vessel 'inverted and placed on fragments of a tile'.
(Shield boss, weapon and pottery vessel described in Way MS.)

Ref: Albert Way, MS. volume 'Fibulae' (Soc. Antiq. Library, London)
Jesse King, MS. collection (Ashmolean Museum, Oxford)

Ireland14. Lambay Island, Dublin O 307510 (Irish National Grid) (See also Appendix K.2)

Discovery of a series of crouched inhumations during construction of a sea-wall in 1927. Other graves had been found in earlier years, but had never been described in detail. No plan of the 1927 discovery was made, nor were associations recorded. Bodies lay in hollows in a clay layer, covered by 5'6" (1.65 m) of sea-sand. There is a further suggestion that individual bodies had been covered with clean silver-sand during burial (Macalister, 1929, 240-6). The series of La Tène III objects listed below are all from these graves, although detailed associations are not known and it should be recognised that not all the material was necessarily associated with the sword. The presence of an iron mirror, in particular, implies the possibility of a female grave.

Associated objects: (Mac = Macalister, 1929)

- a) Fragmentary iron sword blade (Mac. No. 33, p.244 and Pl.XXV,1).
- b) Iron fragment of sword hand-guard (Mac. No. 33, p.244, Pl.XXV,1).
- c) 3 bronze scabbard-mounts for leather or wooden scabbard.
 - i) Plain bronze band, flattened at front.

- ii) Double bronze band, linked by open-work panel with multiple triskele device.
- iii) Bronze band with suspended 'D'-shaped open-work panel containing complex curvilinear design based on multiple triskeles. Part of chape.
(Mac. No. 24, p.243, Pl.XXIV; Piggott, 1950, 28)
- d) Hemispherical bronze shield-boss with disc-shaped terminal at crest. Found in same grave as sword (Mac. No. 21, p.234, Pl.XIII, 19 and a-d).
- e) Iron mirror with bar handle (Mac. No. 34, p.243, Pl.XXV,2).
- f) Bronze collar comprising a penannular bronze ring with beaded terminals jointed to a front portion bearing 8 individual bronze beads, spaced with thin bronze discs (Mac. No. 23, p.243, Pl.XXIV,3).
- g) Fragmentary bronze disc with elaborate repousse curvilinear La Tène decoration, diameter c. 16.5 cms (Mac. No. 22, p.243, Pl.XXIV,1; Leeds, 1933, 59-60 and Fig. 24).
- h) Bronze brooch of 'Langton Down' form (Mac. No. 31, p.244, Pl.XXIV, 10).
- i) Bronze brooch of 'Dolphin' form with blue enamel inlay (Mac. No. 30, p.244, Pl.XXIV, 6).
- j) Bronze brooch of 'Dolphin' form (Mac. No. 28, p.244, Pl.XXIV,8).
- k) Bronze brooch of 'Dolphin' form. Identical, but non-functional, copy of j (Mac. No. 29, p.243, Pl.XXIV,9).
- l) Bronze brooch of 'Thistle' form (Mac. No. 32, p.244, Pl.XXIV,7).
- m) Bronze ring, diameter 2.8 cms (Mac. No.25, p.243, Pl.XXII,14).
- n) Bronze ring, diameter 2.3 cms, found on first joint of a middle finger (Mac. No. 26, p.243, Pl.XXII, 13).
- o) Bronze ring, diameter 4 cms (Mac. No. 27, p.243, Pl.XXII,14).
- p) Iron ring, with bronze coating, diameter 6.2 cms (Mac. No. 35, p.244, Pl.XXIV,2).
- q) Lignite ring, diameter 7.5 cms (Mac. No. 36, p.244, Pl.XXIV,4).

Refs: Macalister, 1929, 240-6
Leeds, 1933, 59-60, Fig. 24
Macalister, 1949, 246-7 and Fig. 35

WalesGwynedd (Anglesey)

15. Llangeinwen, Gelliniog Wen SH 459658 (See also Appendix J.4)

Isolated discovery in 1909 of a cist grave containing a skeleton, possibly extended, and an iron sword. Details of the grave-construction are unknown, but it is reported that the cist was covered with three stone slabs.

Orientation: W

Associated objects:

a) Iron sword, length $2'7\frac{3}{4}"$ (0.77 m), with bone hilt and leather scabbard with iron plates at the front. Piggott Group V.

b) Fragmentary iron ring, possibly for sword-suspension.

Refs: Hughes, 1909, 256-7 and Fig.

RCHM, Anglesey, 1937, lxxix, lxxxix. Illus. lxix, No. 1.
Piggott, 1950, 28

Appendix F

La Tène III cremation burials

Bedfordshire

1. Arlesey TL 220365

Cinerary vessel(s) supposedly associated with a cremation.

Refs: Hawkes and Dunning, 1930, 87
Dyer, 1976, 17

2. Chicksands, Roney Warren c. TL 1240

Shouldered butt-beaker from a probable, but unidentified cremation burial. Other vessels reported from the same site.

Ref: Kennett, 1970a, 121 and Fig. 2

3. Houghton Regis, Puddlehill TL 006236

Excavation between 1951 and 1975 yielded 9 pre-Roman cremation burials. Seven were grouped together in Enclosure 2 and the two remaining examples lay 2 m apart in Enclosure 3.

Burial 1: Ashes in the larger of two cordoned urns (Mathews, Fig. 112, 1-2) with fragments of a burnt La Tène III bronze brooch.

Burial 2: Ashes in a pedestal urn, of which the base only had survived plough damage (Mathews, Fig. 112, 3).

Burials 3-6: Unenclosed deposits of cremated bone, buried in shallow disturbed depressions in the chalk.

Burial 7: Calcined bone and charcoal spread along the floor of a grave 1.46 m long; 0.6 m wide and 0.38 m deep in the silted filling of Enclosure 2 ditch. The restriction of skull fragments to one end of the grave implies in situ cremation.

Burial 8: In situ cremation within partly filled Group 6 Pit 34. Associated fragments of a burnt La Tène III bronze brooch (Mathews, Fig. 112, 4).

Burial 9: Calcined bone contained in a cordoned jar, of which only the base had survived ploughing (Mathews, Fig. 112, 5). Burial placed in a small, specially dug pit. Associated fragments of a burnt bronze brooch (Mathews, Fig. 112, 6).

Ref: Mathews, 1976, 167-8 and Fig. 112, 1-6

4. Kempston TL 027483

Important group of 12 pottery vessels of Birchall's groups IV, VB, VI and VII found in a circular arrangement in 1913 (Simco, Fig. 5, 22-33). Three similar vessels were found at the site in 1865 and suggest the former existence of a small burial ground (Simco, Fig. 5, 34-36).

Refs: Bedford Modern School Museum Guide, 1925, Pl.8.
Birchall, 1965, 255
Simco, 1973, 5-22 and Fig. 5.

5. Luton, Limbury TL 084241

Cremation associated with La Tène III pottery vessels and penannular brooches.

Refs: Dyer, 1976, 17
Bedford Museum (J. Hassall) information

6. Maulden Moor TL 060380

Probable Lexden phase 'Welwyn' burial found in 1798. Associated objects, now lost, included an amphora and 'several urns of different forms and sizes containing bones and ashes and fragments of red pottery enriched with figures and other ornaments'.

Refs: Lysons and Lysons, 1813, 24
Stead, 1967, 60
Peacock, 1971, 182

7. Old Warden, Quints Hill TL 135446

One or more 'Welwyn' burials found during the 19th century were associated with two iron ? bucket hoops, two amphorae (all now lost) and two surviving Type Ia cordoned pedestal urns of turned shale.

Refs: Dryden, 1845, 20
Fox, 1923, 98-9
Birchall, 1965, 255
Stead, 1971, 279

8. Old Warden (uncertain location) c. TL 1144

Decorated bronze mirror and an amphora (now lost) were found during the cutting of the Warden railway tunnel in the 1850's. The mirror has been dated to the early years of the first century A.D. and probably accompanied a Lexden phase cremation burial.

Refs: Way, 1869, 71
Smith, 1909, 333
Fox, 1923, 108
Birchall, 1965, 255
Spratling, 1970

9. Sharnbrook, Felmersham Bridge SP 990579

Probable cremation burial disturbed during gravel extraction in 1942. Surviving objects include bronze bucket handle and escutcheons; fish-headed spout; bowl and miscellaneous bronze fragments; shale bracelet; numerous sherds of early first century A.D. pottery. Verbal reports also suggest the presence of a bronze cauldron, now lost.

Refs: Watson, 1949, 37-61 and Figs and Pls V-VII
Kuhlicke, 1969, 81-2 and Figs 2-3
Kennett, 1970b, 86-8
Megaw, 1971b, 299-300

10. Shillington, Pegsdon c. TL 1130

Report of pre-Roman pottery vessel from a probable funerary context.

Ref: Dyer, 1976, 17

11. Stanfordbury TL 148412

Two massive burial vaults, each measuring 15' (4.5 m) long, 12' (3.6 m) wide and 5' (1.5 m) deep and paved with some form of tiling, were discovered in 1832 ('A') and 1834 ('B'). Both belong to the Lexden phase of 'Welwyn'-type burials, and were probably performed c. A.D. 43, although some of the associated material may have been confused with that from a nearby cemetery at Shefford.

1. Burial 'A': Calcined bone was scattered throughout the grave, which contained 6 amphorae (5 now lost and the sixth a Spanish form, perhaps equated with Dressel Type 14); three samian cups; shallow bronze bowl; bronze jug and patella; hemispherical bronze shield boss; two pairs of iron fire-dogs; iron spits; iron tripod; bone flute; group of possible gaming pieces.
2. Burial 'B': Less adequately preserved grave-group comprises the following pieces, although details of the cremation are unrecorded: two amphorae; samian pottery; glass vessel (all lost); silver buckle and strap-end; green glass bottle and bowl; blue glass bowl; 4 glass and 3 amber beads; bronze handle and box fittings; 2 iron bars; shale bracelet; Roman coin. Two surviving brooches, one of Langton Down type, may also have been associated.

Refs: Dryden, 1845, 15 and Pls 2-3
Smith, 1912, 9-12 and Figs 5-6
Stead, 1967, 47 and Figs pp.55-6
Peacock, 1971, 182
Stead, 1976, 414

12. Woburn c. SP 9633

Two amphorae found in the grounds of Woburn Abbey in 1800 and 1833 may have been associated with Lexden phase cremation burials. Both are of Greco-Roman Koan type (post 16 B.C.), not Dressel 1, as indicated by Stead.

Refs: Bedford, 1834, 606-7
Stead, 1967, 60
Peacock, 1971, 182

Berkshire13. Beenham, Marley Tile Pit SU 605678

Cremation found c. 1963 in a coarse-ware urn, the top of which had been bulldozed away. The urn contained calcined bone; an iron fragment; a sherd of a thicker, harder pot; sherd of a cordoned urn; sherd of thin hard ware.

Ref: Berks. Archaeol. Jour., 61, 1964, 102-3

14. Burghfield, Cunning Man SU 687708

Single cremation burial found during gravel working in 1956. Grave group intact, though slightly damaged by bulldozing. Surviving ashes represented 5% of the calcined bone of an adult skeleton. Associated pottery vessels: butt-beaker; one-handed flagon; terra-nigra plate, stamped 'NOVI'; copy of terra-nigra dish; saucepan bowl with beadrim, containing cremation. Group dated c. A.D. 25-50.

Ref: Boon and Wymer, 1958, 46-53 and Fig. 3

Buckinghamshire15. Aspley Heath, Wavendon Heath c. SP 9234

Southern Spanish amphora (Dressel 9-11) found ante-1813, on Wavendon Heath. The discovery of comparable amphorae from Woburn Park, 2 miles to the E, adds weight to the argument that the vessel accompanied a cremation burial.

Refs: Lysons and Lysons, 1813, 24
Peacock, 1971, 182

16. Aston Clinton c. SP 874123

Amphora found full of ashes and burnt wood at a depth of 2' (0.6 m) in 1877, close to the junction of the Lower Icknield and Akeman Ways. The form is difficult to define from the poor surviving illustration, but is not Dressel 1.

Ref: Record of Bucks, 4, 1872, 147 and Pl. facing

17. Dorton SP 683134

Cremation with amphora and bronze mirror found during gas-pipeline construction, June 1977.

Ref: Unpubd information from R. Palmer and I.M. Stead

18. Hartwell SP 804124

Probable cremation burial.

Ref: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 54

19. High Wycombe, Malmer's Well SU 871937

Probable cremation burial.

Refs: Head, 1955, 66
Waugh, Mynard and Cain, 1974, 416

20. Ivinghoe, Ward's Combe SP 973155

Three cremations discovered during trenching excavation of a small earthwork enclosure in 1971.

Burial 1: Pit, 0.8 m by 1.00 m wide and 0.2 m deep. Calcined bone contained in a large urn (Mathews, Fig. 4,1), on top of which was an iron Colchester brooch (Mathews, Fig. 6,2). Also a small jar; dish; platter with two sheep or goat ribs; triangular iron knife (Mathews, Fig. 4, 2-4; Fig. 6,3).

Burial 2: Circular scoop, 1.5 m S of burial 1. Diameter 0.5 m. Calcined bone contained in large urn (Mathews, Fig. 4,5), with bronze post-Conquest Colchester brooch (Fig. 6,1). Also small platter and butt-beaker (Fig. 4, 6-7).

Burial 3: 5 m W of Burial 1. Cremation in fragmentary post-Conquest jar (Mathews, Fig. 5, 25).

Ref: Mathews, 1976, 144-5

Cambridgeshire21. Barrington c. TL 3949

Birchall Type III bowl, with perforated base. No proof of association with cremation.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 93 and Pl.XII,4

22. Barton, Lord's Bridge TL 395545

Pair of iron fire-dogs and 6-man gang-chain found c. 1817. There appears to be some association with a 'tumulus' which was excavated and produced a skeleton, with the skull detached, lying from E-W. A further discovery in 1818 at the same time yielded an amphora whose mouth was covered with a stone slab; a 'black terra cotta' vase full of human bone (presumably calcined) and two smaller 'red terra cotta' vases with handles. Fox also refers to a bowl, perhaps of Birchall's Type III, that may be from the same deposit.

Refs: Clarke, 1821
Fox, 1923, 92
Stead, 1967, 60

23-27. Cambridge

A number of La Tène III pottery vessels from the Cambridge area are cited by Fox (1923, 91-9). Although few of these are confirmed to have been associated with cremations, their concentrated distribution and generally intact state suggests that they derive from burials.

23. Cambridge, Madingley Road c. TL 4359

Butt-beaker. No confirmed cremation.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 91

24. Cambridge, Trinity Hall c. TL 446585

Birchall Type III bowl from an unspecified context.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 92

25. Cambridge, Jesus Lane c. TL 450588

Dressel 1 amphora from an unspecified context.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 101
Peacock, 1971, 183

26. Cambridge, Barnwell c. TL 465590

Shale tazza and several pottery vessels from Barnwell gravel pit in the Abbey Road area may represent a cemetery site, though no cremations are specifically mentioned.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 97 and Pl.XIII
Ordnance Survey, 1962, 54

27. Cambridge, Stourbridge Common c. TL 470597

Globular jar and Birchall Type VB biconical jar from an unspecified context. Also a pedestal urn and other vessels reported at various times during quarrying activity immediately to the south.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 92, 99 and Pl.XII, 2, 3, and 6
Birchall, 1965, 297

28. Colne TL 338778

Single cremation contained in a La Tène III bowl with perforated collander base. Found during settlement site excavation, 1976.

Ref: S. Alexander, personal communication

29. Foxton TL 4148

Cremation, found with an Arretine vessel, within an amphora. Fox also reports a probable Birchall Type III bowl from the parish.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 92, 101
Rodwell, 1976, 323

30. Guilden Morden TL 285401

Complex, but poorly recorded, pre-Roman and post-conquest cemetery, used until the fourth century A.D. Although Birchall follows Fox and Lethbridge in arguing establishment of the cemetery only during the first century A.D., Stead has recognised that an iron brooch (1976, Fig. 3,5) associated with a tazza belongs to the earlier 'Aylesford' class. The base of a pedestal urn may also have been associated with a pre-conquest cremation.

Refs: Fox and Lethbridge, 1926, 49-63
Fox, 1923, 92 and Pl.XV,2
Lethbridge, 1936, 110
Birchall, 1965, 255
Stead, 1976, 408 and Fig. 3,5

31. Haslingfield c. TL 4052

At least three Birchall Type X tazzae were found. Two of them reported to have been associated with calcined bone.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 91-2 and Pl.12,1

32. Hauxton TL 435519

Butt-beaker and bronze 'thistle' brooch associated with a cremation.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 93 and Pl.XIII, 1A and B
Stead, 1976, 413

33. Linton, Red Church Field c. TL 556464

Probable post-conquest cremation found in a chalk-cut pit 4' (1.2 m) in diameter in 1926. Associated objects included a butt-beaker; carinated cup; two imitation samian platters; globular, handled jug; small wide-mouthed jar.

Ref: Lethbridge, 1927, 109-10 and Pl.II

34. Longthorpe, Orton Staunch TL 163974

Calcined bone found outside the NW ditch of Yard 1, contained in a coarse, hand-made jar.

Ref: Wild, 1971, 3

35. Milton c. TL 6348

Butt-beaker, quoted by Fox, who refers to the Milton 'specimens', implying either a grave-group or a small cemetery site.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 91

36. Snailwell TL 645675

Late pre-conquest Welwyn-type burial discovered and excavated 1953. Grave pit with wooden structure on the floor contained three southern Spanish amphorae (Camulodunum Forms 186B and 185A); 5 flagons; 6 Gallo-Belgic pottery vessels.

Refs: Lethbridge, 1954, 25-37
Stead, 1967, 50-51 and Fig. p.54
Peacock, 1971, 183

37. Trumpington c. TL 4454

Dressel 1 amphora, possibly associated with a cremation. Fox also cites a barrel-urn from the parish, though the associations of this are also unknown.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 91 and 101
Peacock, 1971, 183

Essex38. Ardleigh, Vince's Farm c. TM 0529

At least three surviving grave-groups found in 1960 imply a small cremation cemetery.

Burial 1: Two pedestal urns; three small carinated bowls (Birchall, Fig. 15, Nos 125-9).

Burial 2: Found 12'6" (3.75 m) from Burial 1. Associated with two tazzae (Birchall, Fig. 15, Nos 130-1).

Burial 3: Found 12' (3.3 m) from Burial 2, 24' (6.6 m) from Burial 1. Associated with two Type Ib pedestal urns (Birchall, Fig. 15, Nos 132-3).

Ref: Birchall, 1965, 252-3, 307 and Fig. 15

39. Barling, Bolts TQ 919900

Unconfirmed report of a La Tène III cremation burial. Three pedestal urns from the site survive in Southend Museum.

Ref: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55

40. Barnston c. TL 6519

Globular bowl with three narrow neck cordons, probably from a burial.

Ref: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1909, 10 and Pl.V, 1

41. Billericay, Norsey Wood TQ 680954

A series of pottery vessels, including Birchall Types I, V, VIIIA and X, found between 1860 and 1868, some of them containing calcined bones. These probably represent several graves from one or more small cemetery areas (Birchall, Fig. 13, No. 113; Fig. 19, Nos 165-6; Fig. 21, Nos 178-9; Fig. 23, No. 192; Fig. 24, Nos 199-203; Fig. 26, Nos 219-20). Three brooches found in 1865 and never illustrated are now lost (Stead, 1976, 413).

Refs: Proc. Soc. Antiq. (London), 16, 1896, 258-60
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1909, 10 and Pls II-III
 Cutts, 1873, 212-4
 Bayly, 1879, 73
 Birchall, 1965, 311-2
 Stead, 1976, 413

42. Braintree, Hoppit Bridge TL 757225

Single cremation burial accompanied by a large cinerary vessel.

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1912
 Ordnance Survey record card

43. Braintree, Skitt's Hill TL 765226

Probable grave-group. Calcined bones contained in a cordoned bowl with lid (Birchall, Fig. 25, No. 207), perhaps accompanied by a squat cordoned bowl and globular jar (Birchall, Fig. 23, Nos 193 and 197).

Refs: Kenworthy, 1906, 195-6 and Pl.
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1905, 15 and Pl.I
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1912, 9 and Pl.II
 Birchall, 1965, 311

44. Burnham-on-Crouch, Hill Farm TQ 945963

Single pedestal urn from a site listed as an Aylesford Culture burial by the Ordnance Survey.

Refs: Ward-Perkins, 1944, 174
 Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55

45. Canewdon TQ 911948

Ordnance Survey records report a single cremation burial from Canewdon Wick. This may be the same as the site reported to have yielded cremations and urns on more than one occasion since c. 1712 by Christy, and a pedestal urn by Hawkes and Dunning. Rodwell also cites three amphorae (probably not Dressel 1), broken during gravel-quarrying in the parish in 1938, but these may come from a separate burial site.

Refs: Christy, 1913, 113-5
Southend Mus. Rept., 1924-5
 Hawkes and Dunning, 1930, 325
 Rodwell, 1976, 322

46. Colchester, Lexden 'C' TL 975247

Low barrow surmounting an oval pit 30' (9 m) by 18' (5.4 m) wide and 7' (2.1 m) deep. Cremation burial accompanied by objects including a cordoned urn; butt-beaker; four Dressel 16 amphorae; ten Koan amphorae; one Rhodian amphora; silver portrait medallion of Augustus.

Refs: Laver, 1926, 241-52
 Stead, 1967
 Peacock, 1971, 183

47. Colchester, St Clare Road (Lexden 'A') c. TL 975250

Cremation found in 1922 with bucket fragments and five pottery vessels (Birchall, 1965, Fig. 20, Nos 173-7); jug; butt-shaped urn; pedestal urn; two small cordoned bowls.

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1923, 9 and Pl.IV
Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 21-2
Birchall, 1965, 251-3, 310 and Fig. 20

48. Colchester, Lexden Grange (Lexden 'B') c. TL 975250

Cremation found in 1904, with pedestal urn; two jugs, biconical bowl; lidded cordoned bowl; bronze and coral cup; bronze mirror.

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1904
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1905, 16, Pl.III
Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 241-2
Fox and Hull, 1948, 123-37, Figs 1-2, 8-9
Birchall, 1965, 251-3

49. Colchester, St Clare Drive c. TL 967250

Rich Claudian-period cremation burial discovered in 1940 contained ten bronze brooches; fragmentary bronze bangle or torc; fragmentary iron strap. Pottery vessels, all of gallo-belgic ware, include platters, bowls, pedestalled beaker, butt-beaker and two jugs. Also a fragmentary glass bottle.

Refs: Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 13
Hull, 1942, 59-65 and Figs 1-3
Stead, 1976, 413

50. Colchester, Lexden area

In addition to the above burials Hawkes and Hull (1947, 13) list a number of published grave-groups from Lexden Grange, St Clare Drive, Lexden Rectory and Lexden Park, as well as alluding to further unpublished burial from the area. Peacock (1972, 184) refers also to a pair of Camulodunum Form 185A amphorae found with a pedestal beaker and terra-rubra vessels; a third unprovenanced Form 185A amphora and a southern Spanish (Dressel 9-11) amphora from Fitzwalter Road. Other pottery vessels from the area are illustrated as ungrouped pieces by Birchall (Figs 21-22; 24-26).

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1913, 12-14; Pls V and VI
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1932, 26, 32, 35 and Pl. VIII, 1-2
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1936-7, 14 and Pl. IV, 1-3
May, 1930, 255
Hawkes and Hull, 1947, 315 and Pl. XCIII, 70-1
Birchall, 1965
Stead, 1976, 413

51. Colne Engaine TL 8530

Dressel Type 20 amphora (Spanish globular form) associated with a cremation.

Refs: Victoria County History, Essex, III, 1963, 122
Rodwell, 1976, 320

52. Creeksea TQ 936959

Birchall illustrates eight ungrouped pottery vessels, whose consecutive museum accession numbers imply a single find, either of one large grave group or a small cemetery. These include three pedestal urns; two tazzae; squat incised bowl; lid; small carinated bowl (Birchall, Fig. 21, Nos 180-2; Fig. 24, No. 205; Fig. 25, Nos 209-10; Fig. 26, Nos 215-6).

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1926, 9, Pls II and III
Birchall, 1965, 310-2

53. Earl's Colne c. TL 8628

Globular amphora (Dressel 20), perhaps from a burial.

Refs: Victoria County History, Essex, III, 1963, 122
Rodwell, 1976, 320

54. Great Chesterford, Brambleshott Field TL 520432

Two burials excavated by Sir Richard Neville in 1856. Associated objects included two pedestal urns (one of shale); two tazzae (at least one of shale); two iron knife-hafts; two pairs of imported silver La Tène III brooches linked by chains. An adjacent site, probably an extension of the burial ground, yielded further tazzae, cordoned barrel-shaped 'beakers' and a burnt brooch, together with calcined bone.

Refs: Neville, 1857, 84-7
Fox, 1923, 98
Stead, 1976, 406 and Fig. 3,3

55. Great Wakering TQ 945882

Small cemetery site, with at least three cremation graves. One burial with a bead-rim bowl. Another with the head of a 'Langton Down' brooch.

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1922, 9-10 and Pls I-III
Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 21
Hawkes and Dunning, 1930
Stead, 1976, 413

56. Hadleigh TQ 806872

Ordnance Survey record a 'Late Celtic' burial, the finds from which were deposited in Colchester Museum.

Ref: Ordnance Survey record card and information

57. Hatfield Peverel TL 794099

1. Pedestal urn found in 1928 with cremation and burnt iron brooch.
2. Cordoned globular urn with cremation, found near Burial 1.
3. Additional pedestal urn and cremation found 30 years earlier.

Refs: Rudsdale, 1929, 315-6 and Figs 1-2
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1929, 10, P.11
 Stead, 1976, 413

58. Heybridge c. TL 8508

Probable cemetery site. One grave group and other pottery vessels found on at least two occasions.

Burial 1: Arretine plate covering globular jar, found 1912 (Birchall, 1965, Fig. 16, Nos 139-40).

Unassociated: Two biconical urns (Birchall, Fig. 23, Nos 195-6) and the foot of a pedestal urn found c. 1922. Koan and southern Spanish amphorae from the parish probably come from further burials.

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1913, 10-11 and Pl.ii
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1922, 9, Pl.ii
Victoria County History, Essex, iii, 1963, 147
 Birchall, 1965, 253, 308, 311
 Peacock, 1971, 184
 Rodwell, 1976, 322

59. Kelvedon c. TL 864191

Cremation associated with small cordoned bowl and a 'Colchester' brooch.

Refs: Smith, 1913, 25
 Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 44, Pl.XI, No.9 and Pl.XIV, No.13
 Stead, 1976, 413

60. Lindsell C. TL 645270

Dressel IB amphora associated with a cremation found, 1782. Other amphorae said to have been found at the same time are now lost, but could be globular or southern Spanish forms.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 101
 Stead, 1967, 60
 Peacock, 1971, 184
 Rodwell, 1976, 320

61. Little Hallingbury TL 494164

Grave-group or cemetery found c. 1876. Of 20 recorded pottery vessels, four survive: miniature pedestal urn; globular cordoned urn; jar with neck cordons; globular jar (Birchall, Fig. 17, Nos 141-4).

Refs: Laver, 1906, 348-50 and Pl. facing p.348
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1907, 9 and Pl. facing p.24
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1909, Pl.X
 Birchall, 1965, 308

62. Little Waltham c. TL 705120

Single cremation burial found in a square pit c. 0.75 m in diameter. Grave group comprised two flagons; terra-nigra cup and platter; two butt-beakers; jar and cup of native fabric; skeleton of foetal or newborn piglet; bones of sheep and chicken; pig skull. Deposit of calcined bone unenclosed.

Ref: P. Drury, forthcoming

63. Marks Tey c. TL 9123

Group of unidentified amphorae found and broken during road construction were probably associated with a cremation burial.

Ref: Rodwell, 1976, 319

64. Mount Bures TL 907322

Rich cremation burial of unknown form associated with five amphorae (one Dressel IB; four Dressel 9-11); gallo-belgic pottery vessels; glass bottle; glass bead; two bronze handles; bronze hinge and link; iron bar; two pairs of iron fire-dogs.

Ref: Smith, 1852
 Stead, 1967, 50-1 and Fig. p. 53
 Peacock, 1971, 184

65. Pleshey TL 650142

Doubtful La Tène III burial recorded by the Ordnance Survey from earlier descriptions of a massive burial vault containing pottery vessels.

Refs: R.C.H.M., Essex, 2, 1921, 200
 Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55

66. Purleigh, Baron's Lane TL 845024

Unconfirmed report that pedestal urns had been discovered and exhibited to the Essex Archaeological Society some years before 1906.

Refs: Laver, 1906, 349
Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55

67. Rayleigh, Hamborough Hill c. TQ 813922

Three pedestal urns and an upright cordoned jar (Birchall, Fig. 19, Nos 161-4) survive from a group of eight vessels found buried in a line with calcined bone.

Refs: Reader, 1912, 253 and Figs 3-4
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1913, 12 and Pl.III
Birchall, 1965, 253 and 309

68. Rayleigh, The Chase TQ 878907

Cremation associated with late-pre-Conquest pottery vessels discovered in 1960.

Ref: D.G. Macleod (Southend Mus.) personal communication

69. Rivenhall, Rivenhall End c. TL 8316

Spanish amphora found standing upright in 1936. Other Aylesford Culture burials were reported from the vicinity in the 19th century.

Refs: Victoria County History, Essex, III, 1963, 174
Rodwell, 1976, 322

70. Sandon c. TL 7404

Dressel IB amphora, almost certainly from a cremation burial. (The provenance of this vessel was earlier given as Danbury by Peacock, but was subsequently corrected by Rodwell.)

Refs: Peacock, 1971, 184
Rodwell, 1976, 318

71. Shoebury c. TQ 9384

Cremation contained in a cordoned pedestal urn found with four other vessels at a depth of 3' (0.9 m) c. 1896 (Birchall, Fig. 16, Nos 134-8).

Refs: Laver, 1897, 258-60 and Figs 1-4
Laver, 1898, 222
Birchall, 1965, 253 and 308

72. Southend, Root's Hall TQ 874868

Ordnance Survey record a cemetery site. No other record obtained. Rodwell reports a southern Spanish amphora from a possible burial in the town.

Refs: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 53
Victoria County History, Essex, III, 1963, 180
 Rodwell, 1976, 322

73. Southminster c. TQ 9599

Group of at least five pottery vessels probably from a single grave-group, although the circumstances of the discovery, c. 1900, are unrecorded. These comprise a globular bowl; curved-sided jar; narrow-mouthed globular jar; cordoned jar; wide-mouthed cordoned jar containing calcined bone (Birchall, Fig. 17, Nos 145-9).

Ref: Birchall, 1965, 253 and 308

74. Stratford St Mary c. TM 0534

Complete 'Koan' amphora (Camulodunum Form 183C), probably from a burial.

Ref: Peacock, 1971, 184

75. Thaxted c. TL 6130

Dressel IB amphora, without closely defined provenance, but probably from a cremation burial.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 101
 Peacock, 1971, 1
 Rodwell, 1976, 320

76. Thurrock, Orsett Church c. TQ 644820

Intact butt-beaker from the modern churchyard probably derives from a cremation burial.

Ref: Birchall, 1976, 311 and Fig. 24, No. 198

77. Ugley, The Chase TL 519270

Ordnance Survey record of 'two Iron Age cremations'. No further details obtained.

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1937, 15
 Ordnance Survey record card

78. Wendon's Ambo TL 517360

Ordnance Survey record of a La Tène III cremation cemetery, apparently on the basis of Fox's earlier description of calcined bones found with pots of Aylesford type.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 98
Ordnance Survey, 1962, 54

79. White Colne c. TL 8729

Complete Dressel IB amphora found during the 19th century. Probably from a cremation burial.

Ref: Rodwell, 1976, 319

80. Wickford c. TQ 7493

Single Lexden phase cremation burial from a square pit. Associated with several butt-beakers and flagons and disturbed by a later Roman well.

Ref: W. Rodwell, personal communication

81. Wickham Bishops, Glebe Farm TL 833122

At least four vessels associated with a single cremation, discovered c. 1916. Small cordoned bowl; small high-footed pedestal urn; angular bipartite bowl; hand-made bowl (containing calcined bone) (Birchall, Fig. 20, Nos 167-70).

Refs: Colchester Mus. Rept., 1916-18, 7
Colchester Mus. Rept., 1920, Pl.I
Birchall, 1965, 309-10

Hampshire82. Basingstoke, Celtsbury SU 636528

Ordnance Survey record of possible La Tène III cremations found c. 1882.

Ref: Ordnance Survey record card, quoting Hants and Berks Gazette, 15th April 1884.

83. Binsted, Stubb's Farm SU 7739

Ordnance Survey record of La Tène III burial. Further information unobtainable.

Ref: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 54

84. Hurstbourne Tarrant, Blagdon Coppice SU 363523

Small clay-with-flints barrow excavated in 1905. 27' (8.1 m) in diameter, $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' (1 M) high. Central pre-Claudian interment comprised calcined bone contained in a stave-built wooden bucket with iron hoops, surrounded by twelve pottery vessels. These include a globular pedestal urn; ovoid beaker; tall butt-beaker; parts of three further ovoid beakers; three gallo-belgic platters; bowl; two knobbed lids. Other objects include a fragmentary vessel of brown glass; bronze armlet and a bronze 'thistle' brooch.

Refs: Proc. Hants. Field Club, 10, 1926-30, 122
Hawkes and Dunning, 1930, 304-9; Figs 30-1 and Pl. 1

85. Otterbourne, Silkstead c. SU 455238

Discovery of iron and bronze fittings regarded by Stead and others as bucket fragments, but by Fox as a casket. No reported evidence of calcined bone, but perhaps associated with a cremation burial.

Refs: Hawkes and Dunning, 1930, 304
Fox, 1958, 165
Birchall, 1965, 256-7
Stead, 1971, 279

86. Owslebury SU 525246

Two rectangular enclosures lying to the NE of the Iron Age and Romano-British settlement formed a cemetery area occupied from the first century B.C. to the second century A.D. In addition to a warrior inhumation (Appendix E.3) and Romano-British inhumations and cremations, at least 15 pre-conquest and predominantly simple cremations were found. At least 7 deposits of calcined bone were unenclosed. Only one (Burial 10) was contained in an urn, although the ashes of another (Burial 12) were contained in a wooden box. Associated pottery vessels include pedestal urns; butt-beakers; tazza; gallo-belgic and romanised wares.

Ref: Collis, 1968, 18-31

87. Southampton, Bitterne SU 435131

Unconfirmed Ordnance Survey report of a cremation burial.

Ref: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 54

88. Winchester, Hyde Street SU 480298

A Constantinian cemetery was found to overlie a group of cremation burials in chalk-cut graves. Bead-rim pottery vessels were apparently associated with these and may indicate an immediately pre-conquest origin for the cemetery.

Refs: Journ. Roman Studies, 17, 1927, 207
Hawkes, Myres and Stevens, 1930, 183

89. Yateley, Danby Green SU 842604

Possible cemetery site destroyed during quarrying activity.

Burial 1: Carinated cinerary vessel, two tazzae and a fragmentary cup and platter, found 1922.

Burial 2: Globular foot-ring jar with cremation, found 1928.

Ref: Piggott, 1928, 72-3 and Fig.

Hertfordshire90. Abbots Langley c. TL 0802

Pedestal urn containing calcined bones and a cordoned bowl found together during gravel-working, before 1922.

Ref: Whitford, 1922, 259-60 and Fig.

91. Aldbury SP 967132

Group of cremations found in 1943. Associated with three 'Colchester' brooches.

Ref: Stead, 1976, 412

92. Baldock TL 246336

Cremation associated with a 'Rosette' brooch.

Refs: Westwell, 1935, 350
Stead, 1976, 413

93. Baldock, The Tene TL 248335

Grave pit, 5' (1.50 m) in diameter and 2' (0.6 m) deep found during road construction in 1968. Associated objects included a bronze cauldron with iron ring-handles containing calcined bone, surrounded by a Dressel IB amphora; two bronze dishes; two wooden buckets with bronze bands and mounts; two iron fire dogs. Articulated animal bones suggest burial of an entire pig.

Refs: Stead, 1968, 306 and Pl. 77a
Stead, 1971a, 251-60

94. Berkhamstead SP 985089

Four cremation burials excavated c. 1975. All with pottery vessels that pre-date the introduction of gallo-belgic wares to the area.

Burial 1: Cremation and four pottery vessels (Thompson and Holland, Fig. VII, 57-60).

Burial 2: Cremation, four pottery vessels and iron brooch (Thompson and Holland, Fig. VII, 61-4; Stead, Fig. 4,6).

Burial 3: Cremation and three pottery vessels (Thompson and Holland, Fig. VII, 65).

Burial 4: Cremation and single pottery vessel (Thompson and Holland, Fig. VII, 66).

Refs: Thompson and Holland, 1976, 137-52
Stead, 1976, 411, 413

95. Braughing c. TL 390250

Within the defended enclosure area Clutterbuck reported the discovery of a variety of Roman material in July 1799, including three amphorae with pointed ends and 'containing ashes'.

Ref : Victoria County History, Hertfordshire, I, 1914, 151

96. Clothall c. TL 2732

Unconfirmed report of La Tène III cremation.

Ref: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55

97. Datchworth c. TL 265185

Dressel IB amphora, perhaps originally associated with a cremation.

Ref: Peacock, 1971, 185

98. Harpenden TL 144150

Well-furnished ? cremation burial discovered in 1867 during railway construction. Grave-goods comprised parts of two shale urns (now lost and of unknown form); bronze dish with single handle; wooden bucket with rim handles and ram-headed mounts.

Refs: Cussens, 1881, 350
Bagshawe, 1928, 520-2 and Pls 82-3
Stead, 1971, 279

99. Hitchin, Foxholes TL 172290

Inhumation and cremation cemetery excavated in 1880. No recorded grave-groups. Pottery vessels are mostly post-conquest, but one beaker is likely to be pre-Roman. Nine brooches found, of which seven survive; four 'Colchester' brooches, one of developed form; three iron brooches, one of them an 'Aylesford' specimen.

Refs: Westell, 1928, 22-5
Stead, 1967, 60
Stead, 1976, 407-8

100. Hitchin, Grove Mill TL 190304

Eleven pottery vessels survive from two or three cremations found during quarrying activity and perhaps arranged in a straight line. Ransom says eight urns were found in one of the two confirmed cremation graves, but implied that others had been destroyed. Birchall reconstructs this grave-group (Fig. 14, Nos 117-24) as comprising two pedestal urns; small carinated bowl; globular bowl with lid; cordoned bowl; two globular jars; small globular jar. Three remaining ungrouped pottery vessels survive (Birchall, Fig. 13, Nos 114-6). Associated bronze brooch now lost.

Refs: Ransom, 1891, 16-18
Clarke, 1926, 77 and Pl. 30
Birchall, 1965, 249, 306-7
Stead, 1976, 413

101. Letchworth Garden City TL 209326

Single cremation found in a gravel pit. Associated with a pedestal urn and bronze belt-link with central curvilinear motif.

Ref: Craske, 1913-14, 238-40, Figs 1-2

102. Little Amwell, Hertford Heath TL 252113

Isolated well furnished cremation burial. Calcined bone deposited on grave floor and accompanied by a Dressel IB amphora; pedestal urn; small S-sided bowl; five small cordoned bowls; three fragmentary vessels; glass bowl; bead; bronze and enamel studs; fragments of bronze plate; bronze handle and rod; iron ring, hooks, knife and shears; remains of circular wooden board with iron rim, radial strips and ring handle.

Refs: Holmes and Frennd, 1959, 1-19
Birchall, 1965, 249-51
Stead, 1967, 52 and Fig.

103. Little Hadham c. TL 440227

Dressel I amphora, found in 1886 and now lost, may have been associated with a cremation burial.

Refs: Stead, 1967, 60
Peacock, 1971, 185

104. St Albans, King Harry Lane TL 133065

Excavation outside the Silchester gate of Verulamium between 1966-1968 revealed an entire cemetery of 445 cremation burials of the period c. 15-10 B.C. to c. A.D. 43 (Stead, 1969, Fig. 3). The majority were cremations contained in pottery vessels, but some (and particularly richer) examples were unurned. 50% were associated with single pottery vessels, but some with between four and ten pots. Gallo-belgic wares were common, but the total of over 700 pieces included only five samian examples. 222 brooches included 'Colchester', 'Langton Down' and 'thistle' forms. Other graves contained 10 British coins (from a single grave), 6 mirrors; four triangular iron knives; six further knives; two pairs of iron shears; two bracelets; two spoons; gaming pieces; items from toilet sets. 18 contemporary inhumations were less adequately furnished, 16 being unaccompanied. One provided 4 pottery vessels and another five glass beads and a bronze ring. Several rich cremations surrounded by simple satellite burials, often with square or rectangular enclosures.

Refs: Stead, 1969b, 45-52
Stead, 1976, 414

105. St Albans, Verulam Hills Field TL 140066

Smaller cremation cemetery enclosed by a ditch and partially overlain by a fourth century A.D. building excavated 700 m NE of the King Harry Lane cemetery in 1963-4. 21 cremation burials associated with native and gallo-belgic pottery vessels, two Nauheim-derived brooches and a 'Colchester' brooch.

Refs: Journ. Roman Studies, 44, 1964, 166
Anthony, 1968, 9-50
Stead, 1976, 414

106. Welwyn TL 232159

Four cremation burials, two of them of 'Welwyn' type, excavated between October and December 1906 and listed as Welwyn A-D (following Smith, 1912 and Birchall, 1965).

1. Burial A: Grave pit or vault of unknown dimensions, but 5' (1.5 m) deep. Cremated bones were probably unenclosed and were associated with a Dressel IB amphora; bronze bowl; two bronze handles; handle of bronze jug; three bronze masks; pair of iron fire-dogs (Stead, Fig. p. 57); fragmentary pedestal urn and tazza (Birchall, Fig. 12, Nos 102-3).

2. Burial B: Grave pit or vault of unknown dimensions and no specific mention of cremated remains. Associated objects included five Dressel 1B amphorae; two pairs of iron fire-dogs; iron frame; iron-handled patella; oenochoe handle; tankard with bronze handle; pair of silver kylix; bronze ring; two bronze domes (Stead, Fig. p. 58); pedestal urn and tazza (Birchall, Fig. 12, Nos 104-5).
3. Burial C: Simple earth grave cremation associated with a pedestal urn; butt-beaker; small cordoned bowl; small S-sided bowl (Birchall, Fig. 13, Nos 106-9). Calcined bone contained in two of the vessels (Nos 108 and 109).
4. Burial D: Simple earth grave 2'6" (0.75 m) deep containing two pedestal urns and a tazza (Birchall, Fig. 13, Nos 110-2). No record of calcined bone.

Refs: Smith, 1911-2, 1-30
 Birchall, 1965, 249-51; 305-6
 Stead, 1967, 57-8

107. Welwyn, Mardlebury TL 253175

One or more amphorae discovered before 1905 in a pit measuring 6'-7' (1.8-2.1 m) in width and 8'-9' (2.4-2.7 m) in length.

Ref: Stead, 1967, 60

108. Welwyn Garden City, Attimore Road TL 226124

Four cremation burials found in 1938. Pottery vessels include a Roman jug and platter. Four associated brooches were never illustrated and are now lost.

Refs: Hughes, 1938, 144
 Stead, 1976, 414

109. Welwyn Garden City TL 254131

Burial 1: Exceptionally well-furnished 'Welwyn' class burial excavated in 1965. Rectangular pit 10'6" (3.15 m) by 7'3" (2.1 m) at mouth and 8'6" (2.25 m) by 4'9" (1.43 m) at base, contained calcined bones of an adult male deposited in a heap in the northern part of the grave, separated from the main collection of grave goods by a possible timber partition. Associated objects included 5 Dressel 1B amphorae; 36 pottery vessels; set of 24 glass gaming counters; silver cup; bronze strainer; bronze dish; two wooden vessels with bronze fittings; wooden board with iron fittings; wooden vessel with iron bands and ring handles; triangular iron knife; straw mat (Stead, Pls I-VII; Figs 5-25). Pottery vessels include 7 pedestal urns; two carinated bowls; two tazzae; two pedestalled bowls; four pedestalled cups; cordoned bowl; cordoned and globular beakers; lids; platters; flagons.

Burials 2-7: Six subsidiary satellite graves were found close to the main interment and partially excavated. Each represented by a single vessel containing calcined bones (Stead, 1967, Fig. 26: two biconical jars; three globular jars; fragmentary piriform jar). One burial associated with fragmentary iron brooch.

Refs: Stead, 1967, 1-62
Stead, 1976, 414

110. Westmill c. TL 380271

Three amphorae, all possibly Dressel 1B forms, found in 1729, may have been associated with a cremation burial. An unconfirmed Ordnance Survey report of a cremation burial probably refers to the same site.

Refs: Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55
Stead, 1967, 60
Peacock, 1972, 185

Isle of Wight

111. Gatcombe, Chillerton Farm c. SZ 4883

Calcined bone found in a single hand-made, wheel-finished pottery jar before 1936 (Sherwin, MS illustration).

Refs: Sherwin, 1936, 614-5
Sherwin, MS volume, Society of Antiquaries Library, London.

112. Sandown, Lake SZ 584834

Excavation of a cremation burial and pyre area in 1931. Calcined bones of a young adult female contained in a piriform bead-rim jar and accompanied by one complete and two fragmentary hand-made jars.

Refs: Poole, 1931, 142-3
Poole and Sherwin, 1932, 296-8

Kent

113. Aylesford TQ 731593

Excavation of the small flat-grave cremation cemetery between 1886-90 was poorly recorded and Birchall has been unable to allocate more than 22 of the 45 recorded pottery vessels to specific graves. Three richer examples, X, Y and Z, are distinguished from six simpler graves, A-F, which were found arranged as a 'Family Circle'. A number of the remaining burials, of which there may have been between 6 and 8, are reported to have been arranged in one or more irregular circles, but the form of individual graves is not confirmed (Birchall, 243-7; 301-5).

1. Burial X: Large wooden bucket with iron bands and handle, apparently containing the cremated remains and five pottery vessels (Birchall, 301 and Fig. 6, Nos 44-8).
2. Burial Y: Circular burial pit 3'6" (1.05 m) deep, lined or coated with chalk. Calcined bones contained in a bronze bound wooden bucket, with three bronze brooches (Stead, 1976, 402 and Fig. 1, Nos 1 and 2). Bronze oenochoe and patella lay outside the bucket, with four pottery vessels (Birchall, 302, and Fig. 7, Nos 49-52).
3. Burial Z: Bronze plated wooden tankard with bronze handles found at the centre of a grave 1'6" (0.45 m) deep and probably contained the cremated remains. Five or six pottery vessels were arranged in a circle around the central deposit, of which three have been reconstructed (Birchall, 302 and Fig. 7, Nos 53-55).
4. Family Circle Burial A: Grave with single cinerary bowl (Birchall, 302).
5. Family Circle Burial B: Grave associated with a bowl, urn and flat dish (Birchall, Fig. 8, Nos 56-58), found 10' (3 m) from A.
6. Family Circle Burial C: Grave with single butt-beaker (Birchall, Fig. 8, No. 59), found 3' (0.9 m) from B.
7. Family Circle Burial D: Grave with two bowls and a pedestal urn (Birchall, Fig. 7, Nos 60-1; Fig. 9, No. 71), found 6' (1.8 m) 'beyond' C.
8. Family Circle Burial E: Grave c. 1'8" (0.5 m) deep containing a small jar and larger bowl (Birchall, Fig. 7, Nos 62-3) found 6' (1.8 m) from D.
9. Family Circle Burial F: Grave containing two jars, of which the smaller may have contained calcined bones (Birchall, Fig. 7, Nos 64-5) found c. 4½' (1.35 m) from E, in the direction of A.

The remaining pottery vessels from the site are ungrouped, but reputedly are from graves 2'-3' (0.6-0.9 m) in depth and sufficiently large to accommodate two or three urns (Birchall, 303 and Figs 9-11, Nos 66-87).

Refs: Evans, 1890, 317-88
 Birchall, 243-7; 301-5
 Stead, 1971a, 260-73; 280
 Stead, 1976, 402

114. Barming, Arnold's Quarry c. TQ 712545

Small jar and other pottery vessels, including a globular jar, found during quarrying in 1931, 1963 and 1966. At least one contained calcined bones.

Refs: Kelly, 1971, 74
 Kelly, 1974, 213

115. Boughton Aluph TQ 013459

Single cremation burial found in 1963. Calcined bones contained in a coarse-ware jar and accompanied by a curved-sided bowl and dish of gallo-belgic derived form.

Ref: Kelly, 1963, 188-9

116. Boughton Monchelsea c. TQ 7651

Two amphorae, of undefined form found close to Quarry Wood Camp, Loose, and may come from a grave.

Refs: Callender, 1965, 26
Rodwell, 1976, 324

117. Broadstairs, Dumpton Gap c. TR 395666

Burial 1: Cordoned urn containing the cremated remains of a child found in a pit 2'6" (0.75 m) by 1'9" (0.5 m) wide and 1'9" (0.5 m) deep. The urn was packed round with flints and accompanied by a second vessel of undefined form.

Burial 2: Oval grave 3' (0.9 m) by 2' (0.6 m) wide and 2'6" (0.75 m) deep, lined with baked clay, contained an incomplete urn of 'dark brown coarse ware' and a 'dull red shallow pan or saucer'.

Ref: Hurd, 1909, 427-35

118. Charing, Newland TQ 934483

Ordnance Survey record 'Belgic cremations' from the site, although published reports confirm only that a single intact pottery bowl was found associated with a mass of pottery fragments.

Refs: Grove, 1959, 226
Ordnance Survey, 1962, 55

119. Deal, Mill Hill TR 362508

Probable cremation cemetery represented by grave groups and unaccompanied objects found between 1885 and 1915 (Stead, 404).

1. Burial 1: Cremation burial found c. 1905, associated with a pedestal urn; necked jar; three bowls; platter; two bronze 'Colchester' brooches (Birchall, Fig. 11, Nos 88-95).
2. Burial 2: Cremation found c. 1909 in a small square chalk-cut grave and associated with two bowls; a butt beaker; fragmentary handled jug; bronze 'Colchester' brooch; bronze toilet set (Birchall, Fig. 12; Nos 96-101).

Other material probably from cremation graves includes a tazza (Ogilvie and Dunning, Fig. 5) and six Aylesford-type brooches (Stead, 404 and Fig. 1, Nos 3-4; Fig. 2, Nos 1-4). The same cemetery may also have yielded the Deal inhumation with two La Tène bronze spoons (A.2.32).

Refs: Bushe Foxe, 1925, 18 and Pl. IV
Birchall, 1965, 304-5 and Figs 11-12
Ogilvie and Dunning, 1967, 221-6
Stead, 1976, 404 and Figs 1-2

120. Faversham TR 012609

Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon burials were found at the site between 1846 and 1849. Although no La Tène grave-groups survive, three Aylesford-type brooches (two in silver, one bronze) are preserved in the British Museum Gibb's Collection and probably derive from one or more cremation graves.

Refs: Bedo, 1872, 141
Smith, 1871, 7
Stead, 1976, 406

121. Folkestone, Cheriton TR 193369

25 La Tène III to late first century A.D. pottery vessels were excavated from 9 cremation graves in 1948. 25 further vessels, from an unknown number of graves, were accidentally encountered. Two associated brooches are 'Colchester' forms, and two others of later first century A.D. type.

Refs: Tester and Bing, 1949, 21-47; Figs 1-5 and Pls 1-3
Stead, 1976, 413

122. Folkestone, Eversley TR 207362

Unconfirmed Ordnance Survey report by O.G.S. Crawford of 'Early Iron Age burial found 1922'.

Ref: Ordnance Survey Record

123. Folkestone, Radnor Park TR 218365

Three cremation burials found 1918.

Burial 1: Calcined bones and 'Colchester' brooch contained in butt-beaker (Bushe-Foxe, Pl. V, No.2; Pl. XI, No.5; Pl.XIV, No.10).

Burial 2: Calcined bones contained in butt-beaker (Bushe-Foxe, Pl. V, No.3; Pl. XI, No. 4).

Burial 3: Cremation contained in a small pedestal jar and associated with a single-handled flagon, samian cup and two bronze brooches (Bushe-Foxe, Pl. V, No.1; Pl. XI, No.6; Pl. XIV, Nos 11-12).

Refs: Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 20-1
Winbolt, 1925b, 63-7
Hawkes and Dunning, 1930, 328
Stead, 1976, 404-5

124. Folkestone, East Wear Bay TR 240370

Obscure reports indicate between 4 and 9 pottery vessels, all probably associated with cremations, were found beneath a Roman villa during its excavation in 1924, although only three are illustrated; a biconical jar, biconical bowl and small curved-sided bowl (Winbolt, 1925, Fig. F.2). The first two vessels also contained respectively a Nauheim-like brooch and an Aylesford brooch (Winbolt, Figs 3a and b; Stead, Fig. 4, No. 2; Fig. 2, No. 4). A fourth vessel, of unknown form, contained a silver bracelet and bronze ring (Winbolt, Figs 3c and d). A further silver Aylesford brooch found on the beach below the cliff on which the cemetery lay may come from another burial.

Refs: Winbolt, 1925a
Winbolt, 1925b, 63-7
Winbolt, 1926, 49
Ward Perkins, 1944, 175
Stead, 1976, 404-6

125. Hothfield, Westwell TQ 975457

Two cremation graves discovered during military excavation in 1942.

Burial 1: Calcined bones found outside four pottery vessels (A-D); a round-bodied bowl; small carinated bowl and two unreconstructed vessels (Brinson, Pls II-III).

Burial 2: Relationship of cremated remains to the three associated vessels (E-G); a butt-beaker; globular urn and unreconstructed jar, is unrecorded (Brinson, Pls III-IV).

Ref: Brinson, 1943, 41-7

126. Ightham, Oldbury TQ 582566

Two pedestal urns, each containing calcined bone, buried in the outer defences of the hillfort, close to the NE gate, after their completion c. A.D. 43.

Ref: Ward Perkins, 1944, 164 and Fig. 15

127. Littlebourne, Swanton Farm TR 198587

Ordnance Survey record 'Belgic cremation in Maidstone Museum, found 1951'.

Ref: Ordnance Survey record

128. Maidstone, Allington TQ 731561

Single cremation burial associated with a cordoned jar, a platter with an imitation potter's stamp and a 'Colchester' brooch, found 1923.

Refs: Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 20, 44; Pl. XI, Nos 7-8; Pl. XV, No. 15. Stead, 1976, 412-3

129. Maidstone, Tassel's Quarry TQ 746573

One or more cremation burials represented by 13 pottery vessels (including pedestal urn, corrugated urn; cordoned cup; large open platter and four flat-based bowls or jars); two Colchester brooches and a Langton Down brooch are reported by Bushe-Foxe (Pl. XI, 7-8; Pl. XV, No. 14; Stead, 412). Another cremation found c. 1860 was associated with a native butt-beaker, a platter, dishes and an imported 2-handled jug (Kelly, 73-4).

Refs: Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 19-20
Kelly, 1971, 73-4
Stead, 1976, 412

130. Maidstone, Ashford Road TQ 768558

Cremation in a pedestal urn accompanied by a globular urn and a fragmentary iron brooch spring found 1963.

Refs: Kelly, 1963, 194-6 and Fig. 16
Stead, 1976, 413-4

131. Northfleet, Bevan's Pit c. TQ 6273

Aylesford-type pottery vessels associated with cremations found at an unknown date.

Ref: Evans, 1890, 351

132. Orpington, Reynold's Cross TQ 471674

Possible La Tène III cremation disturbed in 1956.

Ref: Parsons, 1957, 240

133. Petham, Swarling TR 127526

Excavation of a small cemetery discovered during gravel-quarrying in 1925 revealed 19 probable grave-pits, of which at least 17 are known to have contained calcined bone in addition to material objects. Numbering and descriptions used here follow Birchall (1965, 299-301).

Burial 1: Calcined bones and bronze 'Colchester' brooch contained in a globular bowl (Birchall, Fig. 1, Nos 1-2).

Burial 2: Grave pit c. 1'9" (0.52 m) wide contained two pedestal urns, one of which contained calcined bones (Birchall, Fig. 1, Nos 3-4).

Burial 3: Grave pit, c. 1'3" (0.37 m) deep, contained calcined bones held in a single globular bowl (Birchall, 1965, Fig. 1, No. 5).

Burial 4: Grave pit 1'3" (0.37 m) deep and lined with flints. Broken and partially or unburnt bones of a child contained, with an iron brooch, in a biconical urn and accompanied by fragmentary conical urn. Both vessels packed round with further flints (Birchall, Fig. 1, Nos 6-8).

Burial 5: Shallow grave dug 1'10" (0.55 m) below modern surface and measuring c. 2' (0.6 m) by 10" (0.25 m). Calcined bones contained in wide-mouthed bowl inverted over a number of flat stones and accompanied by two butt-beakers (Birchall, Fig. 2, Nos 9-11).

Burial 6: Grave dug 1'8" (0.5 m) below modern surface contained a single conical urn holding calcined bone (Birchall, Fig. 2, No. 12).

Burial 7: Grave dug 1'7" (0.47 m) below the surface of the gravel contained a pedestal urn holding calcined bone (Birchall, Fig. 2, No. 13).

Burial 8: Grave dug 1' (0.3 m) below the surface of the gravel contained a necked jar holding calcined bone, a second jar and a small cordoned bowl (Birchall, Fig. 2, Nos 14-16).

Burial 9: Grave dug 1' (0.3 m) below the surface of the gravel and 2' (0.6 m) in diameter yielded calcined bone contained in the first of three globular bowls (Birchall, Fig. 2, Nos 17-19).

Burial 10: ? Grave pit yielding a crude, flat-bottomed bowl and no evidence of calcined bone (Birchall, 242).

Burial 11: ? Grave pit dug 1'5" (0.42 m) below modern surface contained a biconical jar without calcined bone (Birchall, Fig. 2, No. 2).

Burial 12: Grave pit yielded calcined bones and unreconstructable pottery sherds (Birchall, 242).

Burial 13: Circular grave pit 3'6" (1.05 m) in diameter and 3' (0.9 m) deep. Calcined bones, two small bowls and two bronze 'Aylesford' brooches contained in a wooden bucket with iron hoops and handles. Two pedestal urns, packed round with flints, and two further small bowls were arranged around the outside of the bucket (Birchall, Fig. 2, Nos 21-27).

Burial 14: Grave pit dug 2' (0.6 m) below the modern surface contained a pedestal urn packed around with flints and containing calcined bone (Birchall, Fig. 2, No. 28).

Burial 15: Grave pit dug 1' (0.3 m) below the modern surface. Calcined bone contained in a neckless bowl accompanied by a truncated conical bowl or lid and a globular bowl (Birchall, Fig. 3, Nos 29-31).

Burial 16: Grave pit yielded calcined bone and unreconstructable pottery sherds (Birchall, 242).

Burial 17: Grave pit dug 9" (0.22 m) below the surface of the gravel and 2' (0.6 m) in diameter contained a necked jar holding calcined bone, accompanied by a biconical jar (Birchall, Fig. 3, Nos 32-33).

Burial 18: Grave pit dug 2'9" (0.82 m) below the modern surface and 2'8" (0.8 m) in diameter. Calcined bones contained in a corrugated urn and accompanied by a piriform jar, carinated bowl and two bronze flat-bowed La Tène III brooches (Birchall, Fig. 3, Nos 34-37).

Burial 19: Grave pit dug 2'8" (0.8 m) below the modern surface and 3' (0.9 m) in diameter. Calcined bones contained in a pedestal urn and accompanied by a similar vessel, a bronze 'Colchester' brooch and the spring mechanism of a second brooch (Birchall, Fig. 4, Nos 38-40).

Unassociated objects: Large decorated 'S'-sided bowl; fragmentary pedestal urn; bronze bucket escutcheon (Birchall, Fig. 4, Nos 41-43).

Refs: Bushe-Foxe, 1925
Birchall, 1965

134. Plaxtol, Godden's Quarry TQ 603563

Cremation burial discovered during quarrying in 1953, and attributed elsewhere to the adjoining parish of Borough Green (Warhurst, 1953; Stead, 1976). Associated objects comprised a burnished bead-rim bowl; two 'Aylesford' brooches; decorated flat bronze bangle; three plain bronze bangles.

Refs: Warhurst, 1953, 157-60 and Figs 4-5
Stead, 1976, 406, 413 and Fig. 3, No. 2

135. Sholden TR 360526

Cremation burial associated with a butt-beaker, small carinated bowl and two bronze 'Colchester' brooches found in 1962.

Refs: Ogilvie and Dunning, 1967, 221-6 and Figs 1-4
Stead, 1976, 413

136. Sittingbourne, Murston c. TQ 923642

Pedestal urn from one of a number of predominantly post-conquest cremation burial groups discovered between 1871 - 1872.

Refs: Payne, 1876, 178-83 and Fig. 10
V.C.H., Kent, III, 1932, 97 and 161

137. Stone, Cotton Lane Pit TQ 561748

Quarrying activity in 1939 revealed at least three cremation grave groups arranged in a line and a fourth c. 60' (18 m) away. Twenty seven surviving pottery vessels included globular jars, pedestal urns, globular and cordoned bowls, a flagon and butt-beaker (Cotton and Richardson, Figs 2-4). Four bronze brooches were of 'Colchester', Hod Hill, flat-bow and thistle forms (Cotton and Richardson, Fig. 4, Nos 1-3).

Refs: Cotton and Richardson, 1941, 134, 141
Stead, 1976, 414

138. Strood c. TQ 7369

Probable post-conquest pedestal urn from a Romano-British cremation cemetery.

Ref: Hawkes and Dunning, 1930, 247 and Fig. 21, No. 4

139. Sturry TR 179608

Probable cemetery site or isolated grave group represented by a coarse cordoned urn, four pedestal urn bases, a flat-footed base and fragmentary 'S'-sided bowl.

Ref: Ince, 1928, 93-4

Middlesex140. Stanmore, Stanmore Park c. TQ 1692

Intact Koan amphora may derive from a cremation burial, although there is no supporting evidence.

Refs: Brailsford, 1964, Fig. 17, No. 11
Peacock, 1971, 185

Northamptonshire141. Duston SP 730605

Probable cremation cemetery discovered c. 1870. Burials associated with at least two piriform pedestal urns; cordoned and corrugated urns; gallo-belgic wares; 10 'Colchester' brooches; four 'Langton Down' brooches; one rosette brooch.

Refs: Sharp, 1871, 118-30
Bushe-Foxe, 1925, 24
Stead, 1976, 415

142. Irchester (1) SP 917666

Four latest La Tène III cremations found in pits dug in the area of a demolished sub-rectangular Iron Age enclosure.

Burial 1: Primary burial (Pit 97) disturbed and broken by
Burial 2. Associated objects included butt-beaker; smaller beaker and fragmentary jug or flagon (Hall and Nickerson, Fig. 11, Nos 40-2).

Burial 2: Secondary burial (Pit 97) associated with a miniature butt-beaker; beaker-like vessel containing calcined bone, and a gallo-belgic-derived platter (Hall and Nickerson, Fig. 10, Nos 37-9).

Burial 3: Cremated bone contained in a locally manufactured butt-beaker (Pit 110) (Hall and Nickerson, Fig. 11, No. 43).

Burial 4: Cremated bone contained in a locally made butt-beaker and accompanied by a globular-bodied urn, carinated bowl and locally manufactured dish (Hall and Nickerson, Fig. 11, Nos 44-7).

Ref: Hall and Nickerson, 1967, 84

143. Irchester (2) c. SP 917666

Isolated cremation contained in a butt-beaker on an extra-mural settlement showing late first and second century A.D. occupation

Ref: Knight, 1967, 120, 127 and Fig. 8, No. 1

144. Quinton c. SP 775536

Excavation of a La Tène III and Romano-British settlement yielded two undated, but possibly pre-conquest, deposits of calcined bone.

Ref: Friendship Taylor, 1974

Oxfordshire145. Aston Rowant, Kingston Blount SU 739994

Two cremation burials, each accompanied by a single pottery vessel found in 1972. Calcined bones of an adult contained in a necked jar (Chambers, Fig. 1a), bones of an infant or child in a small bead-rim bowl (Chambers, Fig. 1b).

Ref: Chambers, 1976, 354-5

146. Pyrton, Watlington SU 675967

Circular grave pit 2' (0.6 m) in diameter contained calcined bones of an adult female accompanied by two butt-beakers; foot-ring bowl; flat dish; bronze 'Colchester' brooch and annular pebble.

Ref: Case, 1958, 139-41 and Fig. 44, A-E

Somerset147. Stoke-sub-Hamden, Ham Hill ST 478170

Cremation burial found c. 1923 in a pit 2'6" (0.75 m) deep, whose sides were whitened with chalk and mouth sealed with clay. Associated objects included mid-first century A.D. anthropoid-hilted dagger; bronze buckle; two bronze rings; iron adze and sickle; bronze studs and bronze fragments.

Refs: Watter, 1923, 144-50
Clarke and Hawkes, 1955
Jope, 1962

Suffolk148. Boxford TL 977391

Apparent cemetery implied by a number of ceramic grave-groups discovered during quarrying in 1926. The majority of groups contained three or four vessels, the largest of which held calcined bone. The pottery is described as being of 'Aylesford-Swarling type' and two associated brooches are of 'Colchester' form (Owles, 1967, Fig. 14, g, i, j). Two further 'Colchester' brooches and two fragmentary iron brooches were found nearby (TL 974395) in 1966 (Owles, Fig. 14, a-e).

Refs: Williams, 1926, 309
Clarke, 1939, 52, 106; Pls X-XII and Fig. 9
Owles, 1967, 88-107
Stead, 1976, 413

149. Elveden c. TL 8279

Two-handled bronze tankard found at the centre of a triangle of inverted globular urns (now lost). Presumably associated with a cremation, although calcined bone is not specifically recorded.

Refs: Evans, 1890, 359, Fig. 10
V.C.H., Suffolk, I, 1911, 304
 Fox, 1923, 99
 Birchall, 1965, 256

150. Kedington c. TL 7046

Koan amphora found standing upright in the ground, although associated calcined bones are not specifically mentioned.

Refs: Proc. Camb. Antiq. Soc., 42, 1949, 129
 Rodwell, 1976, 323

151. Waldingfield c. TM 2844

Brownish-grey cordoned pot 'probably from a cemetery'.

Refs: Fox, 1923, 103
 Clarke, 1939, 52, 110

Surrey152. Sanderstead, King's Wood TQ 352608

Settlement site with external infant cremation cemetery. All but one of the recorded burials contained in cinerary vessels, often with accompanying pots. One vessel considered Iron Age in form and the burial ground has been assigned to the period c. A.D. 40-70.

Ref: Little, 1961, 35-46

Sussex153. Lancing TQ 178076

An unknown number of cremation burials were found in the vicinity of the Romano-Celtic temple c. 1828. Surviving pottery vessels, including at least two Class I Durotrigian bead-rim bowls and fragmentary butt-beakers suggest that the burial ground may have had pre-conquest origins.

Refs: Gentleman's Magazine, 1828, ii, 631
Gentleman's Magazine, 1830, ii, 17, 18 and Pl.
 Smith, 1848, 93
V.C.H., Sussex, III, 1935, 59-60
 Frere, 1940, 158-69
 Fox, A., 1952, 84
 Lewis, 1965, 49

Wiltshire

154. Marlborough, St Margaret's Mead SU 194689

Bronze-plated wooden bucket with iron bands and handles found with calcined bones in 1807.

Refs: Colt-Hoare, 1821, 35 and Pl. VI
Cunnington, 1887, 222-8
Stead, 1971, 279

Appendix G.1Barrows, southern EnglandAvon1. Tickenham, Court Hill ST 436721

Excavation of a Bronze Age cairn revealed a primary inhumation of an adult male (C-14 1375 ± 100 b.c.) and the secondary unurned cremation of a child (C-14 715 ± 130 b.c.). In addition to a general scatter of Bronze Age to Romano-British pottery, the barrow yielded a Late Bronze Age or very early Iron Age tanged bronze chisel (Green, Fig. 6).

Refs: Grinsell, 1971, 120
Green, 1973, 33-46

Berkshire2. Brightwell SU 575919

Barrow excavated by H. Watts in 1923 failed to yield evidence of a burial, but contained animal bones and sherds of ? Iron Age pottery (Reading Museum Acc. No. 215.69).

Refs: Grinsell, 1936, 26
Berks. Archaeol. Jour., 65, 1970, 55

3. Chaddleworth, Wooley Down SU 399804

Three barrows excavated in 1933, but of uncertain date and original function.

Barrow 1: Ring mound without traces of central burial. Iron Age and Romano-British pottery sherds and an iron knife found beneath mound or within the filling of the surrounding ditch.

Barrow 2: Undated secondary cremation and an iron dagger found in the fabric of the ring mound. Iron Age pottery sealed beneath the mound and in ditch-filling. The latter context also yielded a second iron dagger and Romano-British pottery sherds.

Barrow 3: Ditchless mound, at the centre of which was a narrow grave containing the headless skeleton of an adult male lying flexed on the left side. Immediately above was the flexed skeleton of a young adult female accompanied by the skull of the male. Iron Age pottery sherds found in the fabric of the mound.

Refs: Peake and Padel, 1934, 30-48
Harding, 1974, 115

Cambridgeshire4. Chesterton, Water Newton c.TL 1297

Excavation of a barrow by Artis c.1821-2 yielded an Italic serpentiform bronze brooch, two spiral bronze bracelets and a spiral bronze arm-band, although there is no record of the form of burial.

Refs: Artis, 1828, Pl.31, Figs 1, 2, 7 and 8
Harden, 1952, 316, 318
Harding, 1974, 114

5. Thriplow c.TL 4344

Three barrows excavated c. 1848 and attributed to the Iron Age by C. Fox.

Barrow 1: ? Iron Age pottery vessel containing cremation.

Barrow 2: Primary deposit of a fire-marked skeleton, associated with a bone pin, ? Iron Age pottery and a horse skull.

Barrow 3: Cremation associated with unburnt horse bones.

Refs: Neville, 1848, 14-7
Fox, 1923, 79-80.

6. Whittlesford TL 452475

1. Three barrows arranged in a line excavated c. 1819. One contained four extended skeletons associated with red and black-glazed pottery. The others are not described.

2. Two further burial mounds excavated c. 100 yards to the N. Each constructed of flint and gravel covered with earth and surrounded by a perimeter wall 22' (6.6 m) in diameter, 2'6" (0.75 m) thick and 3' (0.9 m) high.

a. Internal vault 5' (1.5 m) square and 8' (2.4 m) deep with an oak floor contained two superimposed skeletons

Associated objects: Iron knife under skull of uppermost skeleton; iron nails; bronze staining.

b. Internal vault 4' (1.2 m) square and 8' (2.4 m) deep contained two superimposed skeletons in 'sitting' (? crouched) positions.

Associated objects: Iron spear-head; iron nails.

Refs: Gentleman's Magazine, 89, 1819, 27-8
Babington, 1883, 63
Fox, 1923, 77-9

Dorset7. Handley ST 988144

Very small barrow mound 10' (3 m) in diameter surrounded by a square plan quarry ditch covered a scattered deposit of calcined bone and charcoal.

Associated objects: Sherds of later Iron Age and Romano-British pottery.

Ref: White, 1970, 26-36

8. Weymouth, Ridgeway Hill SY 672859

Early Bronze Age barrow containing six primary or early secondary crouched inhumations. Two further inhumations have been classed as Iron Age interments on the grounds of associated coarse ware vessels of supposed Iron Age form.

Ref: Payne, 1943, 38-52 and Pl.IXc

9. Winterbourne Steepleton c. SY 612885

Three badly damaged barrows with square-plan enclosure banks.

1. Diameter 35' (10.5 m); height 2' (0.75 m). Enclosure: 68' (20.4 m) x 66'6" (19.95 m).
2. Diameter 35' (10.5 m); height 2' (0.75 m). Enclosure: 61' (18.3 m) x 63'6" (19.05 m).
3. Diameter 28' (8.4 m); height 2' (0.75 m). Enclosure: 63'6" (19.05 m) x 63'6" (19.05 m).

Refs: R.C.H.M., Dorset, 1970, 472
Stead, 1965, 23-4

10. Woodlands, Knob's Crook SU 052073

Small barrow covering three pits containing fragments of cremated bone, burnt clay, 700 bronze fragments, iron nails, molten glass, unburnt disc of trepanned bone and 11 sherds of Samian ware, including one from a vessel of the rare Flavian Knorr Form 78.

Ref: Fowler, 1959, 99-100.

Essex11. Chrishall c. TL 4439

Secondary cremation from barrow was associated with the burnt bones of at least one horse and the burnt fragments of a bronze brooch and iron knife. No confirmation of Iron Age date, though classified as such by Fox.

Ref: Fox, 1923, 79

Gloucestershire12. Leckhampton SO 948184

Barrow, diameter 35' (10.5 m), at the centre of a square-banked enclosure 80' (24 m) in diameter and with banks 16' (4.8 m) wide and 2'6" (0.75 m) high. Excavation in 1925 revealed a robber pit and a single bronze stud.

Refs: Knowles, 1925, 91-101
Stead, 1965, 24

13. Painswick, Ebworth SO 898115

Cremated bone contained in a round-bodied, hand-made bowl (Green, Fig. p. 217), found with a 'stone-muller' in a barrow in 1882.

Ref: Green, 1942, 216-8

Hampshire14. Boldre, Beaulieu Heath SU 366018

Turf-mound 15' (4.5 m) in diameter and surrounded by a shallow circular ditch excavated in 1941. No trace of inhumed or cremated bone, although the site was interpreted as a Hallstatt chariot burial.

Associated objects: Bronze ring $1\frac{1}{8}$ " (30 mm) in diameter; traces of jointed wooden planking.

Ref: Piggott, C.M., 1953, 14-21.

15. Compton, Oliver's Battery SU 459279

Barrow excavated c. 1930 yielded a cremation contained in a supposedly Hallstatt cinerary vessel.

Ref: Andrew, 1933, 163-8

Norfolk16. Stiffkey, Warborough Hill TF 960434

Severely disturbed and partially quarried mound 48' (14.4 m) in diameter and with a ditch c. 14' (4.2 m) wide. Excavation revealed non-La Tène III pottery sherds, a quantity of cremated or cooked animal bone, but no trace of human remains.

Ref: Clarke and Apling, 1935, 408-28.

17. Weeting, Weeting Park TL 805892

Iron Age pottery reported to have been found with a primary cremation in a barrow. Clarke and Apling subsequently reported the presence of charcoal, but no calcined bone.

Refs: Armstrong, 1921, 81
Fox, 1923, 79
Clarke and Apling, 1935

Suffolk18. Risby, Barrow Bottom TL 773661

Barrow excavated in 1813 yielded two or more hollow-bladed iron spear-heads (Bury Museum), although there is no record of any accompanying burial. Classified as an early Iron Age deposit by Fox.

Refs: Archaeologia, 34, 1852, 49 and Pl.V
Fox, 1923, 76-7
Clarke, 1939, 18, 20, 95

19. Risby, Risby Heath c. TL 776678

Brown, burnished pedestal-footed bowl found as a secondary deposit in a barrow excavated in 1869, although it is not clear whether this accompanied an unrecognised cremation or a crouched inhumation known to have been found within this, or an adjacent barrow.

Refs: Proc. Suffolk Inst. Archaeol., 4, 1870, 367
Fox, 1923, 77, 85, 327
Clarke, 1939, 43-4, 97
Hawkes, 1940, 117, 119 and Fig. 14

Wiltshire20. Box, Totney Hill ST 813678

Bronze Age barrow with central cremation burial also yielded secondary deposits representing at least 10 very fragmented inhumations. Large quantities of associated ? Iron Age pottery led to assumptions of secondary Iron Age sacrificial activity.

Refs: Shaw-Mellor, 1929, 169-76
 Hawkes, C. and J., 1935, 358
 Victoria County History, Wiltshire, I, i, 1957, 161

21. Collingbourne Ducis, Cow Down SU 230515

Barrow 3, excavated by Lukis, revealed a secondary burial of a contracted skeleton lying on its right side. Possibly Iron Age, but more likely to be Anglo-Saxon.

Orientation: W

Associated object: Iron knife

Refs: Lukis, 1867, 85-103
Devizes Museum Catalogue, ii, 1934, 37-9
 Victoria County History, Wiltshire, I, i, 1957, 167

22. Idmiston SU 218352

Bronze Age barrow containing a primary cremation also yielded the skeleton of an adult lying crouched on the right side, 10' (3 m) from the centre of the mound. Possibly an Anglo-Saxon secondary burial rather than an Iron Age deposit.

Orientation: S

Ref: Stone, 1932, 287-8

Appendix G.2Non-La Tène III cremations, southern EnglandShropshire1. Bromfield SO 480778

Flat-grave cremation cemetery excavated in 1966 yielded three uncorrected C-14 determination for in-urned burials: 155 ± 180 b.c.; 850 ± 71 b.c. and 762 ± 75 b.c.

Associated objects: Calcined bones contained in straight-sided and barrel-shaped urns (Stanford, Fig. 13).

Refs: Stanford, 1972, 32-33
Cunliffe, 1974, 247 and 259

Suffolk2. Creeting St Mary, Woolard's Pit TM 094560

Flat grave cremation burial represented by a deposit of calcined bone contained in an angular pottery vessel of supposedly early Iron Age form.

Refs: Ipswich Museum Report, 1929, 198
Clarke, 1939, 19, 96

3. Lakenheath, Caudle Farm TL 722812

Flat grave cremation discovered in 1914 and associated with two supposedly early Iron Age pottery vessels.

Ref: Clarke, 1939, 19, 97

Sussex4. Glynde, Caburn TQ 444089

Deposit of calcined bone found with two pottery vessels beneath the primary rampart, but on top of an earlier counterscarp bank. Sealed by a turf-line from the rampart above.

Ref: Wilson, 1939, 196, 206 and Fig. VII.
Hawkes, 1939, 219 and Fig. B.

5. Sompting, Park Brow TQ 154088

Calcined bone contained in a coarse, light-red pottery vessel buried in a shallow irregular chalk-cut depression.

Refs: Wolesley and Smith, 1924, 347-59
Harding, 1974, 115

Warwickshire6. Ryton-on-Dunsmore SP 372725

C-14 analysis of material associated with a flat-grave in-urned cremation yielded a determination of 751 ± 41 b.c. Excavated by J. Bateman and V.S. White.

Ref: Radiocarbon, 10, 1968, 204

Appendix G.3Cave deposits, southern EnglandAvon1. Backwell ST 492679

Cave deposit excavated ante-1938 revealed a mass of human bones, together with sherds of late Iron Age and early Romano-British pottery. The majority of the bones belonged to the left side of post-cranial skeletons and only two skulls were found.

Refs: Tratman, 1938, 57-71
Everton, A. and R., 1971, 19.

2. Churchill, Read's Cavern ST 468584

Cave deposit excavated in 1919 revealed a number of skeletons, thought to have been buried beneath a roof-fall that blocked the cave entrance. Associated material from the cave interior included La Tène II and III brooches, iron latch-lifters and slave-shackles and Iron Age pottery sherds.

Refs: Proc. Bristol Univ. Spel. Soc., I, 1919-21, 9-20;
87-92; 135-43
Proc. Bristol Univ. Spel. Soc., 2, 1923-3, 51-9; 125-7.

3. Hutton, Hay Wood Cave ST 341583

Severely disturbed cave deposit excavated 1957-71 revealed three complete and 25 fragmentary skeletons, together with a deposit of six human skulls. Many of the bones appeared to have been deliberately deposited when old and weathered, and were loosely associated with sherds of Iron Age pottery.

Ref: Everton, A. and R., 1972, 5-29

Somerset4. St Cuthbert Out, Wookey Hole ST 532480

At least two skeletons and numerous fragmentary human bones may relate to Iron Age occupation of the cave. One male skeleton was associated with an iron bill-hook, triangular iron knife, latch-lifter and tanged dagger.

Refs: Balch, 1914
Dobson, 1931, 114

5. St Cuthbert Out, Cook's Hill Wood Cave ST 519486

Rift deposit, containing crouched skeletons of an adult male. Associated with sherds of Bronze Age pottery, but believed by the excavators to post-date these.

Ref: Mason, 1952, 186-7.

Wiltshire6. Biddlestone, Slaughterford ST 845737

Excavation in a narrow fissure, known as Guy's Rift, in 1925 revealed the disturbed, but inhumed remains of the skeletons of an aged male, three middle-aged adults and three children aged c. 11, 6 and 4 years. Associated with a limited quantity of crude, amorphous but supposedly Iron Age pottery.

Ref: Hewer, 1925-6, 229-33

Appendix H.1Northern England: cremationsHumberside1. Garton, Elmswell SE 999581

Possible cremation from beneath a small barrow (Mortimer C58 and 58A).

Associated object: ? LBA/EIA pottery vessel.

Refs: Mortimer, 1905, 262
Challis, 1975, ii, 57; Fig. 34.3

Lincolnshire2. Ancaster, Sudbrook c. SK 9744

Possible cremation burial.

Associated object: Cinerary vessel of Hallstatt C/D type.

Ref: Challis, 1975, i, 174 and Fig. 9, 1

Northumberland3. Alnham, High Knowes c. NT 970124

Excavation of Cairn 1 in 1962 revealed a rock-cut trench 18' (5.4 m) in diameter surrounding an internal stone kerb covered by a low earthen ring mound. A central pyre area yielded burnt bone and wood fragments.

Associated object: Fragmentary ring-headed pin with settings for decorative studs.

Ref: Jobey, 1966, 25-33 and Figs 9-11.

North Yorkshire4. Birdsall, Aldro SE 824629

Mortimer Barrow 108 (Aldro Group, Division 1), 27' (8.1 m) in diameter, yielded a clean, well-burnt deposit of unurned calcined bone from a small central hollow 2'6" (0.75 m) wide and 2' (0.6 m) deep.

Associated objects: Bronze ferrule; two bronze objects with inset glass or crystalline pieces; further bronze fragments.

Refs: Mortimer, 1906, 56-7; Figs 107-8
Sherwin, MS vol., Society of Antiquaries Library, London.

5. Ampleforth, Ampleforth Moor c. SE 581799

Single barrow excavated by G.F. Wilmott in 1937 revealed underlying pyre area. 9 circular-ditched examples excavated c. 1967 had all been disturbed and no burials were found. Radiocarbon determinations from Barrows 3 and 7 were 582 ± 90 b.c. (BM-369) and 537 ± 90 b.c. (BM-368).

Associated objects: 1937 Barrow: ? LBA pottery sherds.
1967 Barrows: faience bead; flints; bronze fragment and ? LBA pottery sherds.

Refs: Clark, 1937, 443
Wainwright and Longworth, 1969, 283-94
Challis, 1975, 1, 63 and 286

6. Kildale, Nanny Howe NZ 598103

Secondary cremation found in barrow.

Associated objects: Coarse ? LBA pottery sherds.

Refs: Hayes, 1966, 577 and Fig. 3,1
Challis, 1975, 1, 174

7. Rathmell, Coneygarth c. SD 7961

19th century excavation of a barrow revealed charcoal fragments possibly associated with a cremation burial.

Associated objects: Flint flakes; part of small ? LBA pottery vessel with incised rim and body decoration.

Ref: Challis, 1975, 1, 286; 11, Fig. 8.12.

Appendix H.2Northern England: inhumationsCleveland1. West Hartlepool, Catcote NZ 490315

Two extended inhumations in shallow graves from a late Iron Age/
Early Romano-British settlement site.

Refs: Long, 1964, 2
Challis, 1975, 177

Cumbria2. Crosby Garrett c. NY 7309

Three contracted inhumations found in 1873.

Associated object: Solid bronze penannular bracelet with over-
lapping terminals and incised decoration. Found on the wrist of
a skeleton.

Refs: Greenwell, 1877, 386
Challis, 1975, 1, 177; 11, Fig. 8,14

Derbyshire3. Winster SK 243606

Two contracted skeletons found 9' (2.7 m) apart and with their
heads directed NE in 1856. Although two accompanying spearheads
have been attributed to the Saxon period (Swanton, 1973, 153:
Class A-Z), sherds of pottery have been dated to the first
century B.C. (Challis, 291).

Associated objects: Skeleton 1: Iron spear-head; iron bill-hook;
lower half of rotary quern.

Skeleton 2: Iron spear-head; bone ring;
upper half of rotary quern.

Refs: Bateman, 1861, 98-100, 146
Ozanne, 1962, 49 and Fig. 14
Meaney, 1964, 80
Swanton, 1973, 153
Challis, 1975, 1, 291; 11, Fig. 6,12

Durham4. High Conniscliffe c. NZ 2116

Inhumation cemetery discovered c. 1856.

Associated objects: Twisted bronze torc; horse and bullock bones.

Refs: Gentleman's Magazine, 1856, i, 69.
Challis, 1975, 1, 177

Lancashire5. Billington SD 699375

Inhumation found in a cist beneath a barrow.

Associated objects: One or more iron spearheads.

Refs: Trans. Lancs and Cheshire Archaeol. Soc., 12, 1894, 32
Challis, 1975, ii, 56

6. Lancaster SD 470617

Inhumation from unspecified context.

Associated object: Iron ring.

Refs: Ordnance Survey Records
Challis, 1975, 1, 177

Lincolnshire7. Dragonby, near Scunthorpe SE 905138

Excavation of a complex settlement site, occupied during the later Iron Age and the Romano-British period revealed 6 inhumations of adults and children from the upper fillings of ditches. Although no burial had associated objects, one grave had been cut by an Iron Age pit, thus suggesting a pre-Roman date for the burial group.

Ref: May, 1970, 227

Northumberland8. Beadnell NU 230299

Two cairns excavated 1970. Cairn I contained a number of undated inhumations. Cairn II, 19' (5.7 m) in diameter and 4' (1.2 m) high, contained a primary cist with a crouched inhumation that was subsequently enlarged and used for the secondary burial of 18 further bodies. 15 of these represented by a confused mass of disarticulated bone; the three uppermost by articulated skeletons. Two of the latter (an adult and child) lay extended with heads to N. The third was crouched with head to E.

Associated object: Bronze penannular brooch, Fowler Class A-3, with the uppermost crouched skeleton (Tait and Jobey, Fig. 43).

Ref: Tait and Jobey, 1971, 53-69.

North Yorkshire

9. Airton SD 905577

Barrow excavated c. 1890 revealed a single inhumation.

Associated object: Iron spear-head.

Refs: Morkill, 1933, 7
Challis, 1975, ii, 57

10. Conistone SD 999674

Secondary inhumations from a barrow.

Associated objects: Iron knife; bone comb; jet button; bronze ring and flint scraper.

Ref: Challis, 1975, ii, 57

11. Ebberston c. SE 8883

One or more inhumation burials implied by the discovery of bones in 1861.

Associated objects: Two Hallstatt bronze swords, each broken into 4 pieces.

Refs: Howarth, 1899, 65 and 67
Elgee, 1930, 172 and Pl.XXV, 5 and 6
Cowen, 1967, 444 and Pl.LIXb

12. Grassington, Lea Green SD 996658

Large barrow associated with seven inhumations.

Associated objects: Four iron knives.

Ref: Raistrick, 1939, 127

13. Grassington SD 999663

Barrow containing single inhumation.

Associated objects: Two iron knives.

Ref: Challis, 1975, ii, 57

14. Malham SD 899641

Cairn opened c. 1845 revealed one or more inhumations.

Associated object: Iron spearhead.

Ref: Raistrick, 1947, 59-60

15. Malham SD 899641

Cairn opened c. 1845 revealed one or more inhumations.

Associated object: Iron spearhead.

Ref: Raistrick, 1947, 59-60.

16. Malham, Seaty Hill SD 907654

Bronze Age barrow, 66' (19.8 m) in diameter, contained fragmentary disarticulated remains of 13 skeletons buried in its surface. Some bones deliberately broken or cut, but carefully placed.

Associated objects: Two iron knives; iron fragments; three glass beads; bone pipe formed from a sheep tibia.

Refs: Raistrick, 1952, 28-38
Megaw, 1960, 10-12
Challis, 1975, 178

17. Stainforth SD 799672

Five skeletons found in a limestone clint beneath a wall of stones.

Associated objects: Two iron knives.

Ref: Raistrick, 1939, 141

18. Swinton, Roomer Common SE 225788

Cairn, 15' (4.5 m) in diameter contained a stone-lined cist in its eastern side. No surviving trace of skeletal material.

Associated objects: Iron fragments wedged between collapsed cover stones of cist; fragments of ? LBA and ? EIA pottery from ditch filling.

Refs: Waterman, 1955, 395
Challis, 1975, i, 177; 11, Fig. 8, 7-11

Appendix H.3Northern England: cave depositsCumbria1. Haverbrack, The Dog Hole SD 484803

Cave deposit excavated 1912 and 1956-63. Upper levels yielded deposits of dog skulls and antlers. Lowest layer contained large quantities of human bone. 18 human skulls in northern area, 5 in the southern part of the cave, representing individuals of all ages. Objects associated with human remains belong to the first-ninth centuries A.D. and represent burial over a very long period or accumulation of material through flood wash from the surrounding water catchment area.

Associated objects: Four twisted bronze wire bracelets; bronze finger ring with spiral bezel; iron axehead; iron penannular brooch; glass and jet beads.

Ref: Benson and Bland, 1963, 61-76 and Figs 1-6

Durham2. Bishop Middleham NZ 332321

Remains of at least 11 individuals of all ages found at the back of a narrow fissure c. 1930. Many of the skeletons were severely disturbed, either in antiquity or by the action of water, but at least three had been buried crouched beneath large, flat stone slabs. Two lay with their heads to the E.

Associated objects: Bone point of Grimthorpe type (Raistrick, Fig. 3); bronze object; sherds of ? EIA pottery.

Ref: Raistrick, 1933, 111-22.

North Yorkshire3. Grassington, Cove Hole SD 998648

Inhumations of assumed Iron Age date.

Ref: Raistrick, 1939, 128

4. Grassington-Settle area, Sewell's Cave (location unknown)

Six inhumations performed in graves dug into earlier occupation layers in the cave floor.

Ref: Raistrick, 1939, 128

5. Hawswick, Dowkerbottom Cave SD 951689

Unknown number of inhumations of assumed Iron Age date.

Ref: Raistrick, 1939, 128

6. Langcliffe, Jubilee Cave SD 838655

More than 10 skeletons found lying beneath overhanging ledges or within fissures inside the cave. The form of the 'artefacts' found with the bodies is not recorded.

Ref: Raistrick, 1939, 128

Appendix I.1Scotland: cremationsPeebles1. Broughton, Broughton Knowe NT 098396

Small turf-covered barrow, 11' (3.02 m) in diameter, excavated in 1962, yielded a scattered, disturbed deposit of cremated bone. No evidence of date, but attributed to the Iron Age by analogy with High Knowes, Northumberland (see: H.1.3 above).

Ref: R.C.H.M. (Scotland), Peebles, 1, 1967, 30-1, 51

Appendix I.2Scotland: inhumationsAberdeen1. Kincardine O'Neil, Sundayswells Hill NJ 616036

Secondary cist placed in the north-western side of an Early Bronze Age cairn. No report of surviving human remains.

Associated object: ? EIA pottery vessel.

Ref: Simpson, 1946, 148-50 and Fig. 1

2. Tarland, Waulkmill c. NJ 4605

Cist of uncertain form, but associated with human bones, discovered during sand-quarrying in 1898.

Associated objects: Small silver penannular brooch; four discs of coloured glass; baluster-shaped glass object; seven quartzite pebbles; fragmentary iron object(s); miniature bronze cauldron.

Ref: Callender, 1915, 203-6 and Fig. 2

Angus3. Airlie c. NO 315502

Cist, 3'6" - 4' (1.05 - 1.2 m) long and 1'6" - 2' (0.45 - 0.6 m) wide, found at the Public School c. 1885. One small fragment of bone survived and implies a crouched inhumation.

Associated object: Roman glass vessel

Ref: Davidson, 1886, 136-41 and Fig. 1

4. Dundee, Craigie c. NO 4331

Cist, c. 6' (1.8 m) long and 2' (0.6 m) wide, discovered during railway construction work and contained skeleton of a 'full grown person'.

Associated object: Penannular iron brooch with flattened terminals.

Ref: Hutcheson, 1903, 233-40

5. Inverkeilor, Boysack Mills NO 627492 (See also Appendix D.3.48)

Small square enclosure, c. 11 m in diameter, revealed as crop marks by aerial photography was excavated in 1976. Central, rectangular, timber-lined grave-pit contained traces of an inhumation.

Associated object: Iron ? ring-headed pin.

Ref: C.U.C.A.P., Photo BVD 48
Discovery and Excavation in Scotland, 1977, 5

Berwickshire

6. Ayton, Burnmouth NT 659603

Skeleton of an adult male, crouched on the right side, found during quarrying in a boulder-built cist 5'7" (1.67 m) long and 1'10" - 2'6" (0.55 - 0.75 m) wide. Grave covered with four sandstone slabs.

Orientation: E

Associated objects: Two bronze spoons; iron knife; jaw and other bones of young pig. All found between hands and skull.

Ref: Craw, 1924, 143-4 and Figs 1-3

Dumfries

7. Closeburn NX 883932 (See also Appendix D.3.49)

Small square enclosure, c. 25' (7.5 m) in diameter, identified from crop marks. Possible traces of a central grave-pit can be distinguished.

Ref: C.U.C.A.P., Photo BVG 7.

Dumbarton

8. Cumbernauld, Carriestone Farm c. NS 751761

Burial of unknown form from cist discovered c. 1864.

Associated object: Large shale ring or bracelet.

Ref: Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland, 5, 1864, 127

East Lothian9. Aberlady, Luffness c. NT 4780

Cist discovered c. 1848. Form of burial unknown.

Associated object: Penannular bronze brooch with knobbed terminals and incised chevron decoration.

Ref: Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scotland, 80, 1946, 152 and Fig. 1

10. Dirleton, Gullane c. NT 4884

c. 40 cairns revealed beneath blown sand at Black Rocks. The majority were opened by holidaymakers and contained single skeletons lying on their left sides and with heads directed E. One larger cairn, 20' (6 m) long and 13' (3.9 m) wide was more adequately recorded and contained at least 5 separate inhumations.

Skeleton 1: Crouched on the right side.

Orientation: E

Skeleton 2: Partially underlying Skeleton 1. Posture unknown.

Skeleton 3: Posture and orientation unknown.

Associated object: Spiral bronze finger-ring.

Skeleton 4: Posture and orientation unknown.

Skeleton 5: Contracted on the right side.

Orientation: E

Associated object: Iron knife (Curle, Fig. 4); sandstone spindle whorl.

Ref: Ewart and Curle, 1908, 332-41.

11. Dunbar, Lochend NT 679779

Slab-built cist, oriented E - W, excavated c. 1963. Internal dimensions: 6'8" (2 m) long; 3' (0.9 m) wide; 2'9" (0.82 m) deep. Capstones originally at the level of the old ground surface. Contents comprised the jumbled, disarticulated remains of 21 successively buried individuals, mainly concentrated at the narrower end of the cist, and traces of a primary crouched inhumation of an adult female. With the exception of a child, aged c. 4 years, all the bones represented adults.

Associated objects: Fragmentary iron brooch; iron object.

Ref: Longworth, 1965, 173-90

12. North Berwick, Seacliff Cave c. NT 602847

Excavation of a sand-filled cave in 1831 revealed a massive oval stone, 6'6" (1.95 m) in diameter and 4'6" (1.35 m) thick, standing on an earth and rubble mound near the cave mouth. Two infant skeletons were found in the fabric of this mound and have been regarded as sacrificial deposits.

Associated objects: ? Iron Age pottery sherds from the interior of the cave.

Refs: Layard, 1933
Hawkes and Hawkes, 1934

Midlothian13. Edinburgh, Moredun c. NT 288689

Cist discovered at the crest of a sandy hillock, c. 1903. Internal dimensions: 4' (1.2 m) long; 2'3" (0.67 m) wide; 1'9" (0.52 m) deep. Two skeletons, one of a young adult of unknown sex, and the other of an adult female aged c. 21 years, lay on their sides. Both faced north, but had their heads at opposite ends of the grave.

Orientations: E and W

Associated objects: Iron bow-brooch; iron ring brooch; terminal loop of iron ring-headed pin.

Ref: Coles, 1904, 427-45 and Figs 1-5

14. Kirknewton, East Langton c. NT 089668

Burial of unknown form discovered c. 1852.

Associated objects: Iron dagger with wooden handle; iron knife blade; perforated bone pin.

Ref: Dennison, 1917, 239

Peebles15. West Linton, Kippit Hill NT 112476

Skeleton of adult ? male, probably crouched on the left side, found c. 1920 in a short, slab-built cist. Internal dimensions of grave: 3'9" (1.12 m) long and 2'2" (0.65 m) wide.

Orientation: W

Associated object: Thin iron plate, 1" (25 mm) square, stuck to skull.

Ref: Callender, 1921, 45-52

Perthshire

16. Dunning NN 989149 (See also Appendix D.3.50)

Small square enclosure and two circular ring-ditches, lying c. 5 m apart, recorded as crop marks. All contain marks of central grave-pits aligned NE-SW.

Ref: C.U.C.A.P., Photo BVK 30.

17. Forteviot NO 055168 (See also Appendix D.3.51)

Two small conjoined square enclosures, diameter c. 20' (6 m), and a third less-well defined example photographed as crop marks. Rectangular grave pits are clearly visible in the smaller examples.

Orientation: (of graves) NNE-SSW

Ref: C.U.C.A.P., Photo K17-AJ 104

Ross and Cromarty

18. Edderton c. NH 710852

Cist, without surviving human bones and measuring 4' (1.2 m) long and 3'6" (1.05 m) wide, discovered in a mound or barrow destroyed during railway construction.

Associated objects: Bronze fragment; blue glass bead with yellow spiral decoration.

Ref: Joass, 1864, 311-5 and Pl.21, Fig. 2

Selkirk

19. Caddonfoot, Torwoodlee NT 465384

Skeleton of an adult female lying in a cist, 5' (1.5 m) long and 1'9" (0.52 m) wide, constructed in the middle of the ditch surrounding the broch. Rubble from the c. second century A.D. destruction of the building lay beneath and above the cist.

Orientation: NE

Ref: Piggott, 1951, 92-117 and Figs 8-9; Pl.IX

West Lothian20. Bo'ness and Carriden, Blackness Castle NT 055802

Skeleton of an adult female lying extended, face downwards, in a small boulder-built cist, discovered c. 1924.

Orientation: N

Associated object: Penannular bronze bracelet with ribbed and chevron decoration.

Ref: Richardson, 1925, 116-9 and Figs 2-4

21. Dalmeny, Hound Point c. NT 157794

Skeleton found in a slab-built cist 5' (1.5 m) long and 2' (0.6 m) wide.

Orientation: W

Associated objects: 11 glass beads of conventional form and a twelfth shaped from a fragment of the rim of a Roman glass vessel.

Ref: Brown, 1915, 332-8

22. Torpichen, Cairnpapple Hill NS 987717

Four long cists excavated within the eastern part of the Neolithic-Early Bronze Age henge monument and funerary complex. No surviving bones or grave-goods, but attributed to the later Iron Age.

Ref: Piggott, 1948, 100, 117-8 and Fig. 8

Appendix JWales: inhumationsClwyd1. Cerrigydruddion c. SH 9548

Cist grave without surviving traces of bone. Possibly associated with an inhumation.

Associated object: Bronze hanging-bowl

Refs: Fox, 1958, 1 and Fig. 1.
Savory, 1977, 26-7

Dyfed2. Llandowror, Coygan Camp SN 284092

Limestone quarrying in 1842 revealed a skeleton lying crouched in a 'stone cist' excavated into bedrock. The grave was covered with a single circular slab 5' (1.5 m) in diameter and 1' (0.3 m) thick. Subsequent excavations in 1964-5 produced a pair of bronze bracelets with flat bezels and two serpentine rings, perhaps from one or more further disturbed graves.

Refs: Gentleman's Magazine, 1842, 11, 472-4
Wainwright, 1967, 6, 40-1, 83, 164; Fig. 21 and Pl.VIII

Gwent3. Caerwent, Llanmelin ST 460925

Excavation of an annexe to a small multivallate hillfort c. 1932 yielded two unaccompanied inhumations.

Burial 1: Skeleton of an adult male, 25-40 years, in filling of outer south-western ditch of Enclosure A. Skull smashed when found and many other bones missing (Nash-Williams, Figs 26 and 55).

Burial 2: Skeleton of an adult ? female found outside the north-eastern defences of Enclosure B. Much missing, including skull (Nash-Williams, Figs 32 and 56).

Ref: Nash-Williams, 1932, 264, 310.

Gwynedd

4. Llangeinwen, Gellinlog Wen SH 459658 (See also Appendix E.15)

Slab-built cist ground in 1909 contained an ? extended skeleton.

Orientation: W

Associated objects: La Tène III iron sword and suspension ring.

Ref: Hughes, 1909, 256-7
R.C.H.M. (Wales), Anglesey, 1937, lxxix, lxxxix and Fig.
p.lxix, No.1
Piggott, 1950, 28

Mid-Glamorgan

5. Merthyr Mawr, Burrows Well SS 855771

Cairn contained a crouched skeleton covered with blocks of limestone. Iron Age ascription on grounds of adjacent settlement site.

Orientation: SE

Refs: Savory and Moore, 1950
Savory, 1951, 170-1

6. Merthyr Mawr, The Warren SS 859770

Cist, 1'8" (0.5 m) long, containing the fragmentary skeleton of a child. No associated objects and ascribed to the Iron Age on the grounds of adjacent settlement activity.

Ref: Trans. Cardiff Nat. Hist. Soc., 79, 1945-8, 59

7. St Brides Major, Ogmere Down c. SS 8876

Two inhumations discovered 1818. Both skulls reported to have been wearing bronze helmets, although other details of the burials are unrecorded.

Associated objects: Two bronze helmets with silver and red enamel decoration; two 'brass skull-caps'; fragments of iron chain; two or more barbed iron 'daggers' (all lost).

Refs: Archaeologia, 43, 1872, 553-6 and Pl.36
R.C.H.M. (Wales), 1976, Glamorgan, I, Pt. 2, 6

Appendix KIreland: cremations and inhumationsCo. Down1. Donaghdee, 'Loughey' c. J 5880

Probable cremation burial indicated by the discovery of objects in a small pit 2' (0.6 m) deep, filled with black earth, in 1850. Precise location of the find is uncertain.

Associated objects: Necklace of 151 glass beads and one amber bead; purple glass arm-ring; blue glass arm-ring; Nauheim-derived La Tène III bronze brooch; spiral bronze wire finger-ring; bronze tweezers; bronze rod with knobbed terminals. Other objects, now lost, include a bronze 'needle'; amber beads and 'several' fragmentary glass and shale bracelets (Jope, Fig. 1 and Pl.V).

Ref: Jope and Wilson, 1957, 73-84

Co. Dublin2. Lambay Island O 307510

Several crouched inhumations discovered during construction of a sea-wall in 1927. One or more were accompanied by La Tène III objects, but the detailed grave-associations are unknown. The presence of an iron sword and iron mirror suggests at least one late La Tène warrior burial and one rich female inhumation.

Associated objects: See Appendix E.14.

Refs: Macalister, 1929, 240-6
Leeds, 1933, 59-60 and Fig. 24
Macalister, 1949, 246-7 and Fig. 35

Appendix LWar-graves and massacre sitesAvon

1. Weston-super-Mare, Worlebury ST 314625 (see also Appendix A.1.4)

Excavation carried out within the hillfort between the 1850's and 1870's, although the confusing nature of the report makes interpretation of the evidence difficult (Dymond, 1902). At least 4 pits contained inhumations and the presence of extensive injuries to the cranial and skeletal bones of some of the bodies has led to the assumption that the burials followed a battle or massacre during the Roman campaign in Somerset.

Refs: Dymond and Tomkins, 1851, 55-80
Dymond, 1902, 76-80
Hawkes, 1931, 80, 85, 96
Harding, 1974, 222

Bedfordshire

2. Houghton Regis, Maiden Bower SP 996224

Pit found in the centre of the south-eastern entrance in January 1913. 14' (4.2 m) long, 10'-11' (3-3.3 m) deep. Filled with disarticulated human bone representing more than 50 individuals, together with animal bones, charcoal, iron nails and bronze and pottery fragments. Above this deposit, and beneath a large sandstone slab, was a chalk-block cist containing three broken leg-bones.

Ref: Hawkes, in Mathews, 1976, 1x

Cambridgeshire

3. Cambridge, Cherry Hinton, War Ditches TL 483556

Poorly recorded rescue excavation of a small univallate hillfort of probable Iron Age date led to the discovery of a number of inhumations, although recording of these and other finds from the site is inadequate. Several reports indicate that large numbers of human skeletons were found in the lower levels of the ditch surrounding the site. Although Romano-British material was present in the upper levels of the filling, this did not extend down to the levels of the burials. The bodies had not been buried in formal graves and there is some suggestion that the skeletons had been damaged or mutilated. All the bodies were of adults. Further graves, probably of the Romano-British period, were found in shallow graves inside and outside the enclosure.

Refs: Hughes, 1903, 452-81
Walker, 1908, 267-73
Ordnance Survey record file (classified as War Cemetery)

4. Stapleford, Wandlebury TL 495533

Long narrow chalk-cut grave revealed after storm damage to trees. Contained five skeletons which appeared to have been thrown in on top of one another. One skull bore a sword cut to the chin.

Ref: Taylor and Denston, 1977, 1

Dorset5. Spettisbury, Spettisbury Rings ST 915020

Railway cutting work in 1857 sectioned one side of this univallate hillfort and revealed a mass-grave in the external ditch. The original report implies that the bodies were buried in a pit 35' (10.5 m) x 15' (4.5 m) wide and up to 10' (3 m) deep, but later work indicates that this was a section of the ditch (Gresham, 1939). 80-90 skeletons were found, laid 'irregularly', during 1857 and a further 40 were located in the following year, although the precise circumstances of the second discovery are obscure. One skull showed sword injury and another skeleton had a Roman spear-head lodged in the skull. The majority of the preserved material objects associated with the skeletons indicate a mass grave following an incident involving Roman forces during the middle of the first century A.D.

Associated objects: All surviving material has been catalogued by Gresham, 1939, and is preserved in the British Museum.

Bronze: 2 fibulae of La Tène II form; 2 decorated bronze sword chapes; fragmentary scabbard binding; 3 spiral rings; hammered bronze cauldron.

Iron: 9 iron spearheads; plough share; 2 knives; pair of shears; circular disc; bucket handle; 2 keys; sword blade; 4 complete and one fragmentary currency bars; 4 Roman javelin heads.

Bone: Weaving comb; 5 needles; 10 pins with decorative heads; object of unknown use.

Pottery: Single sherd of hand-made bowl.

Refs: Durden, MS notebooks (B.M. Collection, quoted Gresham) Gresham, 1939, 114-31.

6. Winterbourne St Martin, Maiden Castle SY 669885 (See also Appendix B.28. 19-56)

Excavation of the outworks of the eastern entrance of the hillfort revealed between 34 and 38 inhumations in shallow graves, 17 of which showed extensive battle injuries and led the excavator to conclude that the entire group of burials resulted from the Roman sack of the hillfort in c. A.D. 44. Full details of individual graves, skeletons and associated grave-goods are listed elsewhere, as the burials clearly belong to the regional late-Iron Age burial tradition of southern Dorset.

Number of burials: 38 (4 extremely fragmentary)

Sex: Male: 23 (68%)
Female: 11 (32%)

Mutilation: 17 individuals showed bone-injuries, inflicted by sword, ballista or blunt instrument (5 female, 11 male).

Body position: 19 on backs (64%); 4 on right side (13%); 3 on left side (9%); 4 on faces (13%).

Orientation: Strong tendency towards SE with a slight drift towards N and S, although all skeletons are confined to an arc extending from NE to SW (see Fig. 19). No sexual distinction.

Grave-goods: 11 graves with pottery vessels (9 male); 7 with legs of lamb or other animal bones; 2 with shale armlets; 3 with spiral bronze toe-rings; iron finger-ring; iron axe head; iron knife-blade; iron dress-clasp.

Refs: Wheeler, 1943, 62, 351-6, 231-3, Pls XVI, LXXXVIII, LXXXIX, LII-LXIII
Morant and Goodman, 1940

Hereford and Worcester

7. Kemerton, Bredon Hill SO 958400

Excavation of the gateway of a complex multivallate hillfort produced conclusive evidence of the sack of the fort in the mid-first century A.D., although the excavator was unwilling to consider the possibility of a Roman attacking force (Hencken, 24-5). The fragmented remains of 64 skeletons were found lying just outside the main gate, no attempt having been made to bury the bodies which lay where they fell. The bodies show general signs of mutilation, much of which may have been caused by scavenging animals. A remarkable absence of crania, however, indicates that some mutilation may have taken place at the time of the attack. Only 27 crania and 46 mandibles accompanied the 67 post-cranial skeletons. All skeletons were of ? males, aged between 25 and 35 (Hencken, 21-2, 54-8, Pls XIII A; XXIX B; XXXI A). Further human skulls were found beneath the collapsed gate-structure, but these appear to have derived from a trophy display over the gate-lintel.

Associated objects: All are illustrated and catalogued by Hencken, 1939.

Bronze: 4 fragmentary dagger chapes; 2 spiral finger-rings; flat bracelet fragment; 2 fragmentary objects of unknown use; rivet.

Iron: 6 spearheads; sword scabbard; 2 hammer-heads; knife; unidentified iron fragment.

Bone: Cheekpiece

Pottery: 5 sherds of Iron Age vessels

Ref: Hencken, 1938, I-III

8. Sutton, Sutton Walls SO 525464

Excavation of a 29 acre unvallate fort occupied between the middle Iron Age and the later Roman period produced conclusive evidence of a battle and the excavator argued that 36 skeletons buried in the entrance ditch resulted from a Roman attack in the second half of the first century A.D. (Kenyon, 9-10).

The skeletons of 36 adult males had been placed or thrown into the recently re-cut ditch to the immediate left of the main entrance. The majority lay on the floor of the ditch but others were separated from these by up to 6" (15 cms) of earth, suggesting that earth was thrown over bodies during burial. In all cases the bodies were carelessly positioned, and in one area skeletons were found lying in a heap (Kenyon, Pl.VI). Excavation was limited to two small areas (Trenches IX and X; Kenyon, Fig. 6) only, and a further extension of the mass-grave was considered probable. Following the throwing of the corpses into the ditch the area was back-filled and no attempt was made to re-fortify the entrance.

Skeletal data: A detailed skeletal report by I.W. Cornwall describes each skeleton and its injuries and only a summarised account of the results of this examination is given here (Cornwall, in Kenyon, pp. 66-83).

Fragmentary or complete collections of bones representing 36 individuals were examined and of the 22 that could be positively identified, all were male. 3 individuals were adolescent, 2 were over 40 and the remainder were young adults, implying battle rather than massacre victims. 6 bodies had been decapitated and other skeletons showed cranial and skeletal wounds (Hencken, Pls XVIII and XIX). Skeletons found near the surface of the ditch were in a fragmentary condition, suggesting the activity of scavenging animals after burial had taken place.

Associated objects: A single sherd of Roman pottery may have been found beneath the skeletons (Kenyon, 9). The absence of any other material is very striking and implies that the bodies were very thoroughly stripped of all possessions before burial.

Ref: Kenyon, 1953, 1-87

Somerset9. South Cadbury ST 628252

Excavation of the south-western entrance in 1970 revealed evidence of a major massacre following an attack on the fort by Roman forces (Alcock, 1972, 105-7, 160, Pl. 67).

Fragmentary remains of 28 individuals of all ages, including a child of 4 years, were found scattered in the Ultimate Iron Age entrance passage and covered by collapsed debris of the latest pre-Roman walling. The bodies were found in a curiously disjointed state, with isolated torso and limb segments representing complete individuals. Only one ulna showed any evidence of battle-injury and the excavator concluded that mutilation was the result of activity by wolves or dogs (Alcock, 1971, 3-4; 1972, 105). Full details of the skeletal evidence will be contained in the final report on the site.

Associated objects: Over 100 bronze brooches of mid-first century A.D. forms were found scattered throughout the massacre level. A full analysis of these is not yet available (Alcock, 1971, 3-4 and Pl. III; 1972, 160 and Pls 66-7 and Fig. 26). Other objects included a range of native and Roman weapons, including swords, lances, spearheads, javelins, arrow-heads and shield bosses (Alcock, 1972, Pl. 63). Also fragments of 2 jointed iron neck-rings (Alcock, 1972, Pl. 64).

Refs: Alcock, 1971
Alcock, 1972

Wiltshire10. Mildenhall SU 210692

(See also Appendix A.2.40)

Discovery of a group of 8 haphazard inhumations, believed to represent a massacre burial or war-cemetery, although no detailed information of injuries to bones is recorded and the status of the site is apparently based on the unceremonious position of one of the skeletons on its face. 3 of the skeletons lay in an extended position, 3 were flexed and 2 were in undescribed positions. At least 2 of the bodies were considered to be female. Present location of the skeletal material and finds is unknown.

Associated objects: La Tène III brooch and unweathered Belgic pot-sherds with one skeleton. Another with the upper part of a La Tène III pot and a large oxbone resting across the leg.

Ref: V.C.H., Wilts, I, 1, 1957, 87

11. Warminster ST898456

Quarrying work prior to 1922 in a pit (whether ancient or the product of modern quarrying is uncertain) disclosed numerous skeletons, Some of these were explicitly described as crouched or contracted and all seem to have been found between 18" (0.45 m) and 2' (0.6 m) below the level of the turf. Mention was made of an adult and child together and reports appear to indicate the discovery of groups of human skulls on more than one occasion. 5 or 6 skulls were in one of these groups and one contained a double set of teeth. No finds were recorded and the bones no longer survive. Although this may be the site of a massacre or war-grave of the Iron Age period, the lack of excavation and the limited dating evidence make proof difficult.

Ref: Cunnington, 1924, 368-73

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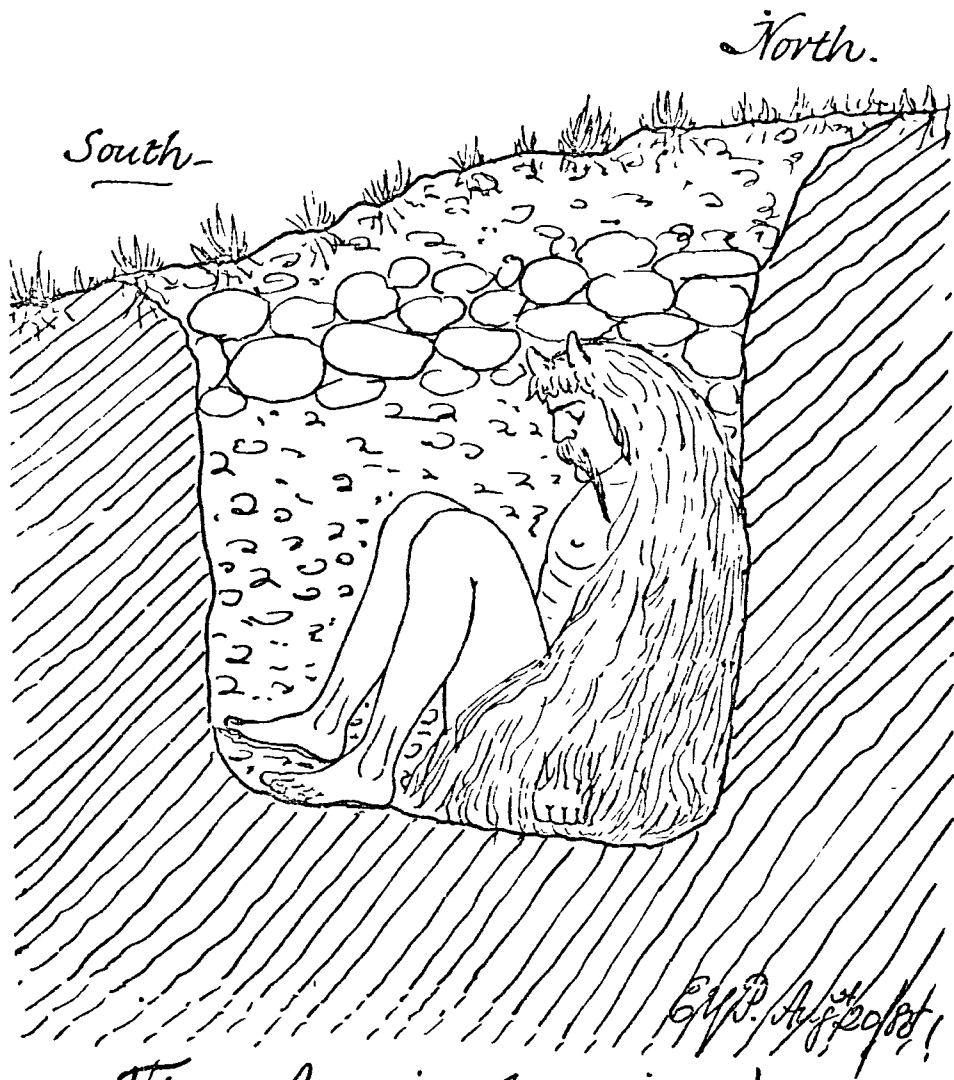
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*The Ancient Briton's
grave:*

*The above is as near as can be judged the position
in which he was laid in his grave.*

The bones had settled downwards with time.

Fig. 1 Reconstruction of pit-burial from Stafford Place, Weston-super-Mare, by E.Y. Poole, 1885

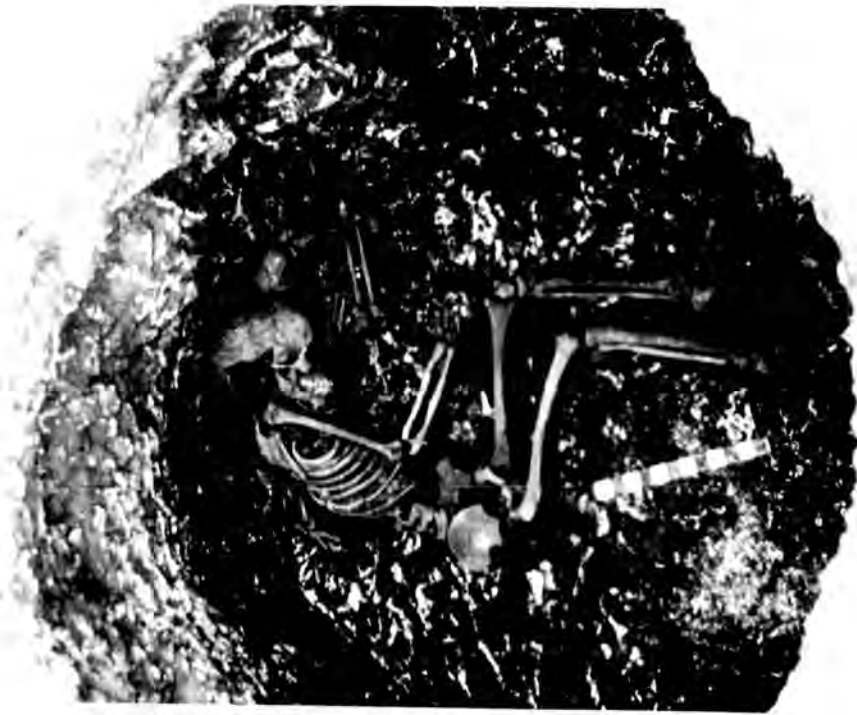


Fig. 2 Pit-burial, Broadstairs, Kent

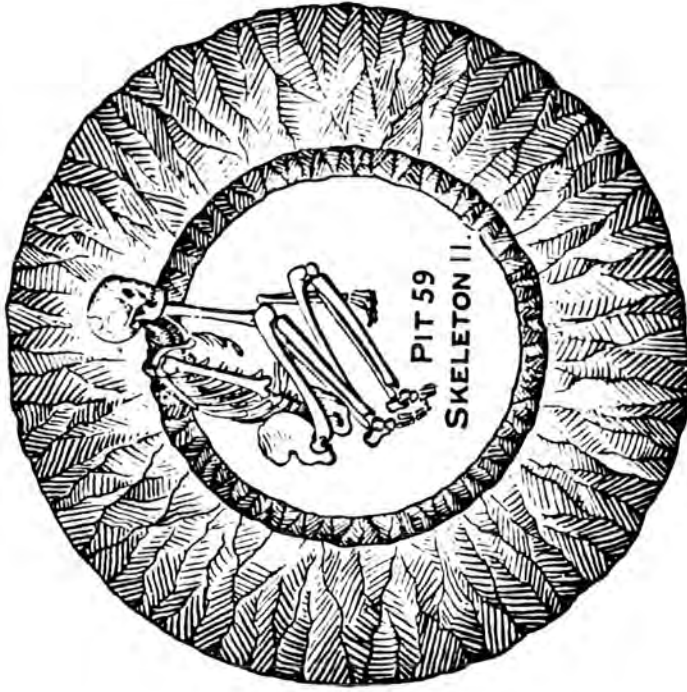


Fig. 3 Pit-burial, Rotherley, Wiltshire

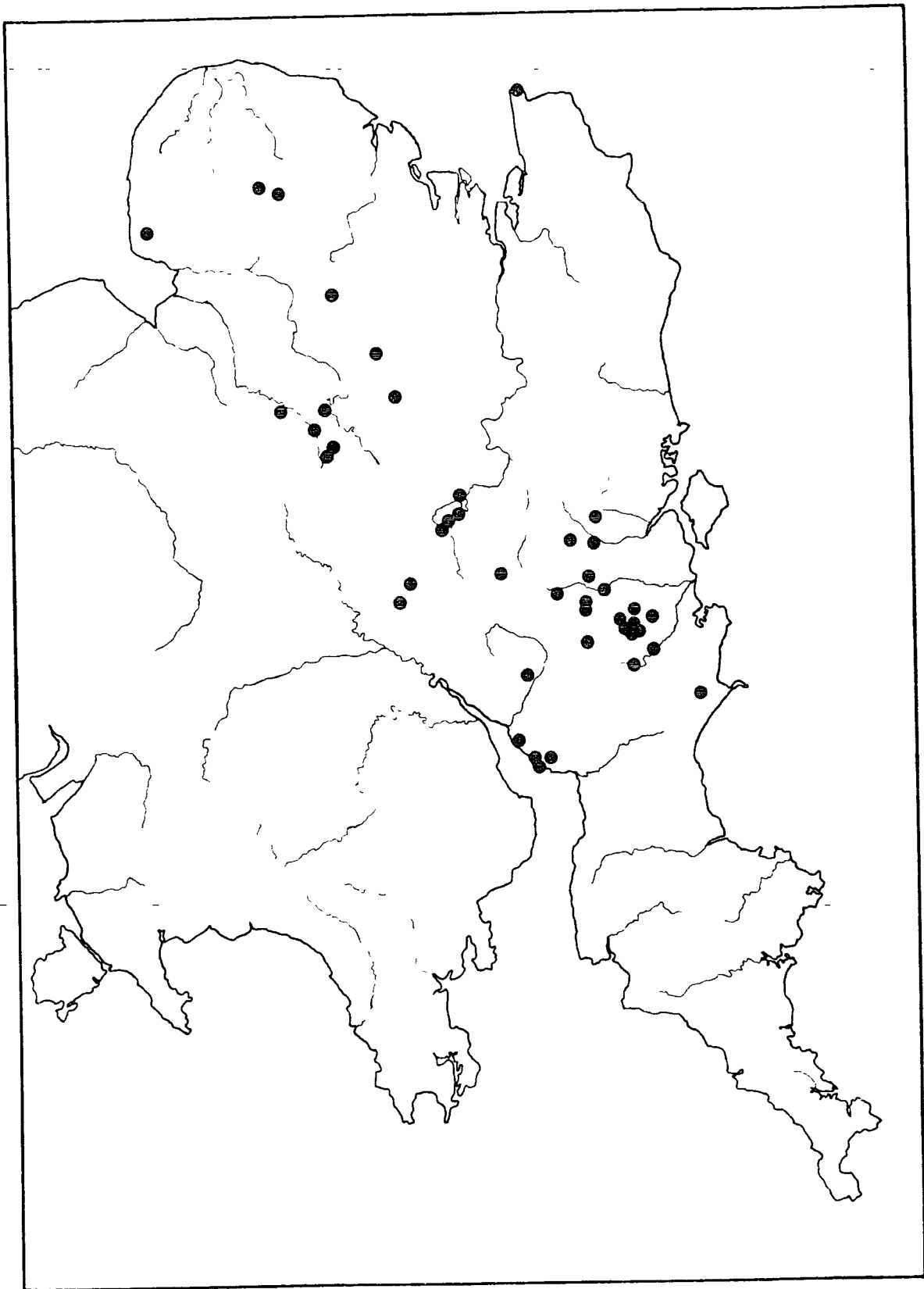
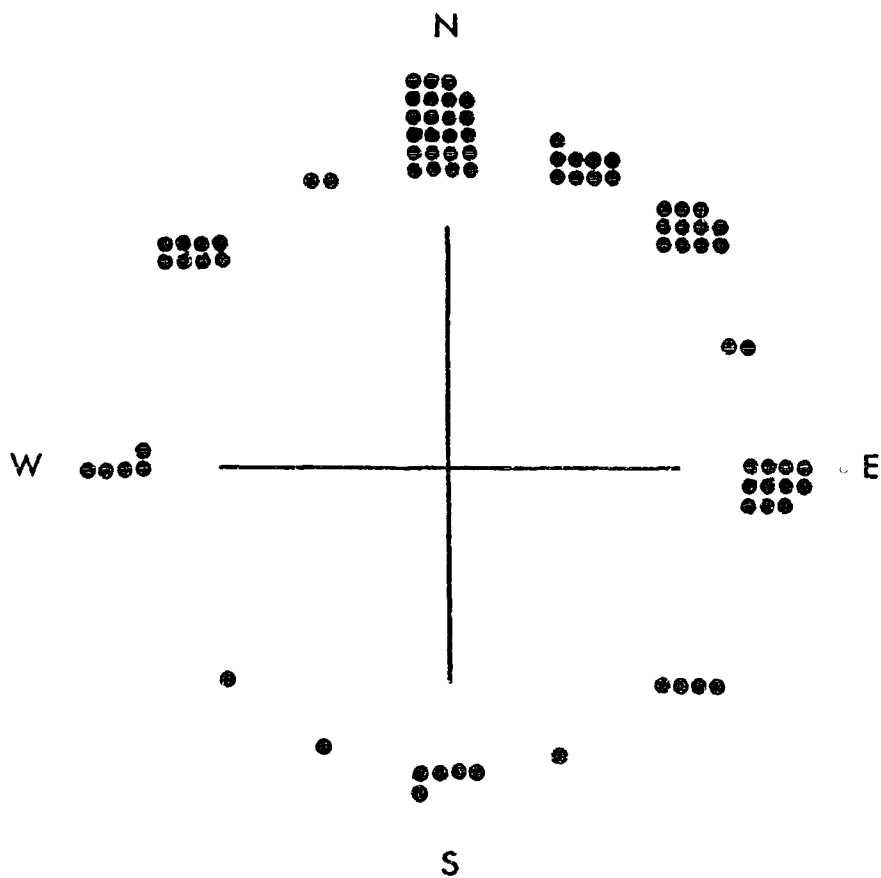


Fig. 4 Distribution of later Iron Age pit-burials

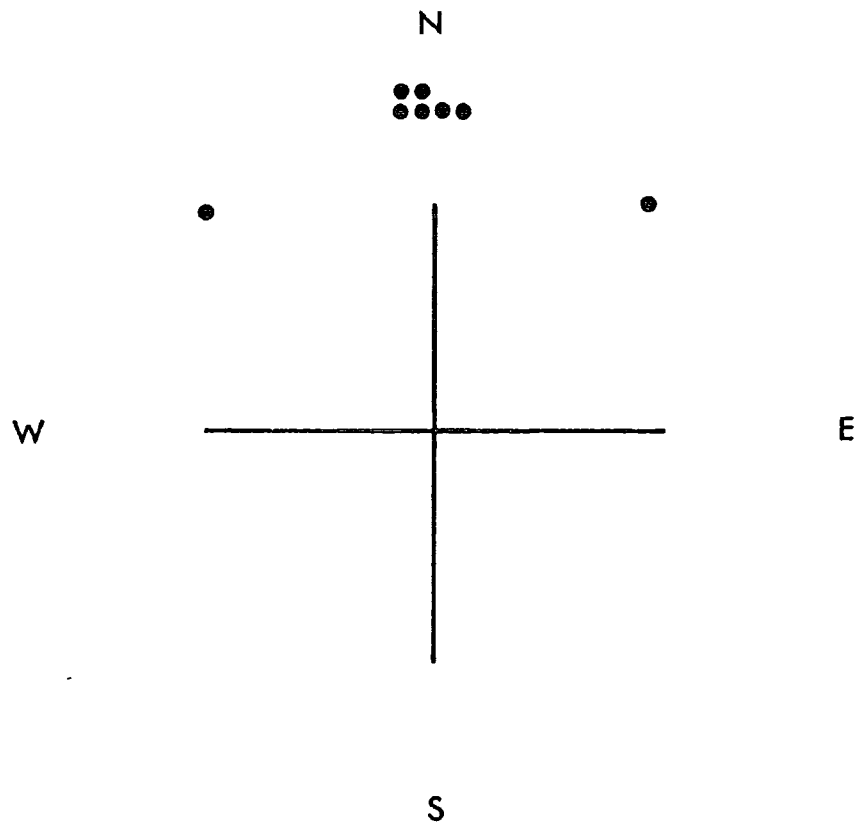
	Crouched			Total
	Right	Left	Back	
Male	9	13	5	27
Female	16	16	1	33
Un-sexed adult	4	10	3	17
Child	-	8	6	14
Total	29	47	15	91



Male	32
Female	36
Un-sexed adult	44
Child	8
Infant under 2 years	54
Total	174

Fig. 5 Pit-burials: orientation and body position

	Right	Left	Back	Total
Male	1	2	1	4
Female	2	3		5
Un-sexed adult		2		2
Child		2		2
Total	3	9	1	13



Male	4
Female	5
Un-sexed adult	2
Child	2
Total	13

Fig. 6 Wiltshire pit-burials: orientation and body position

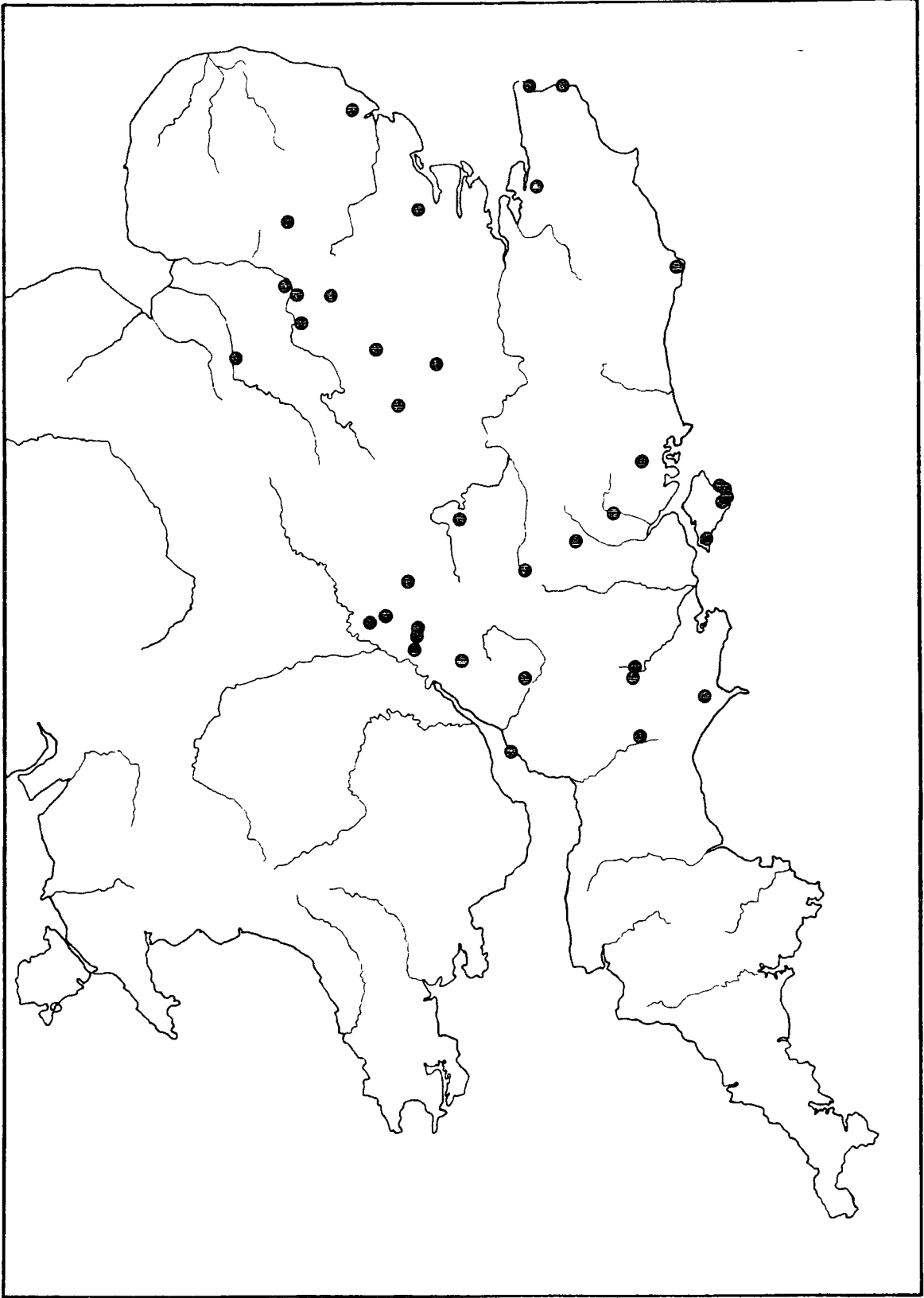
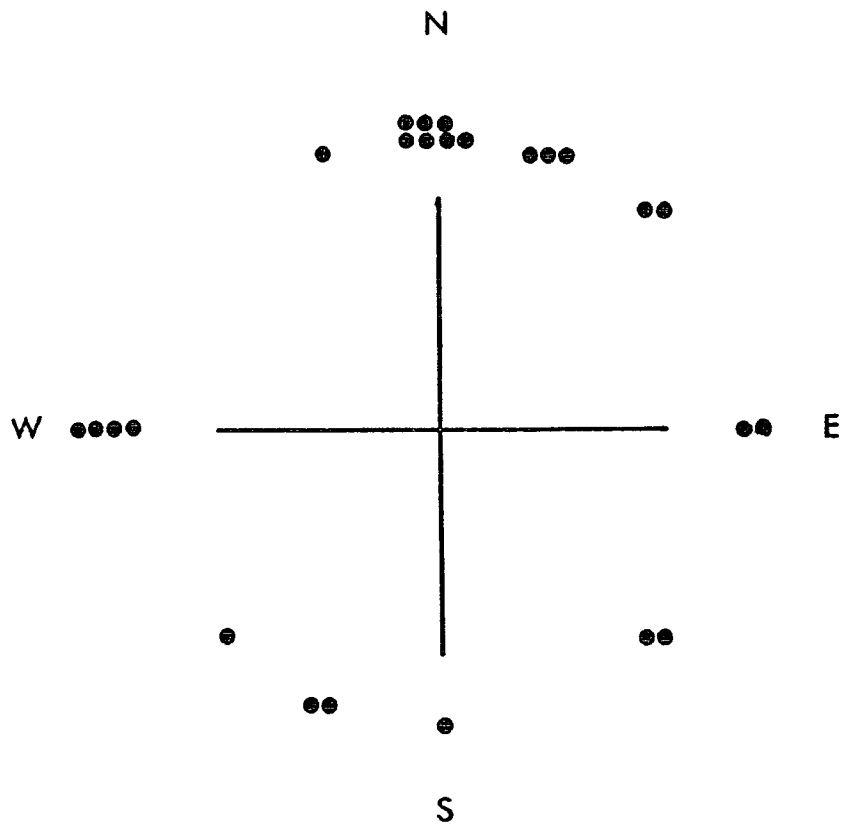


Fig. 7 Distribution of southern grave inhumations



Fig. 8 Frilford, Oxfordshire: burial of adolescent female within a stake-built ritual circle

	Crouched			Total
	Right	Left	Extended	
Male	4	2	4	10
Female	1	2	4	7
Un-sexed	4	3	2	9
Total	9	7	10	26



Male	11
Female	12
Un-sexed adult	c.60
Child	5
Infant under 2 yrs	5
Total	93

Fig. 9 Southern grave burials: orientation and body position

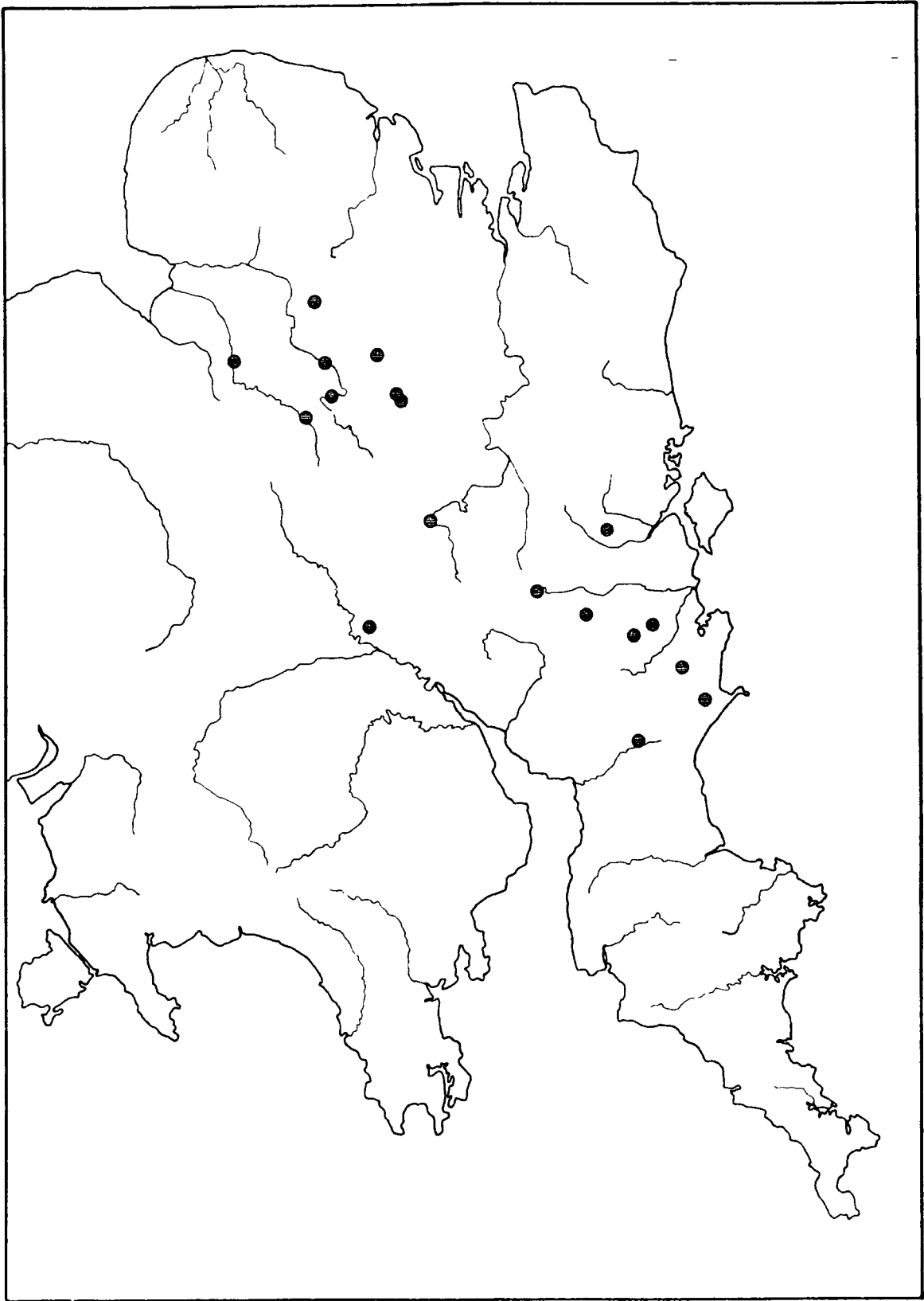
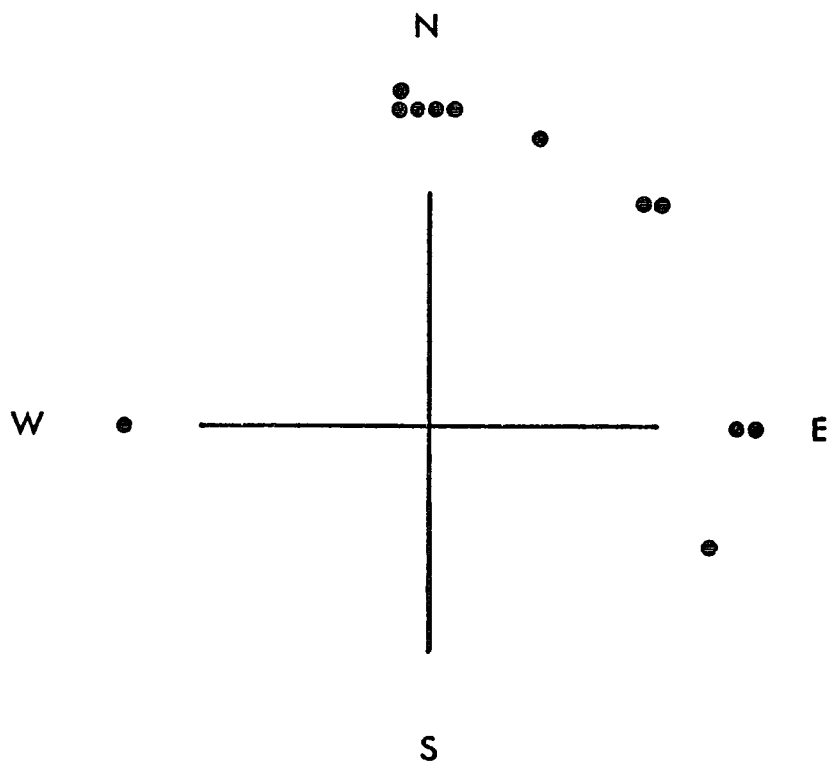


Fig. 10 Distribution of southern ditch inhumations

	Right	Left	Back/ Face	Total
Male	1	4	1	6
Female	1	1		2
Un-sexed	3	3	1	7
Total	5	8	2	15



Male	8
Female	4
Un-sexed adult	10
Child	5
Infant under 2 yrs	33
Total	60

Fig. 11 Southern ditch burials: orientation and body position

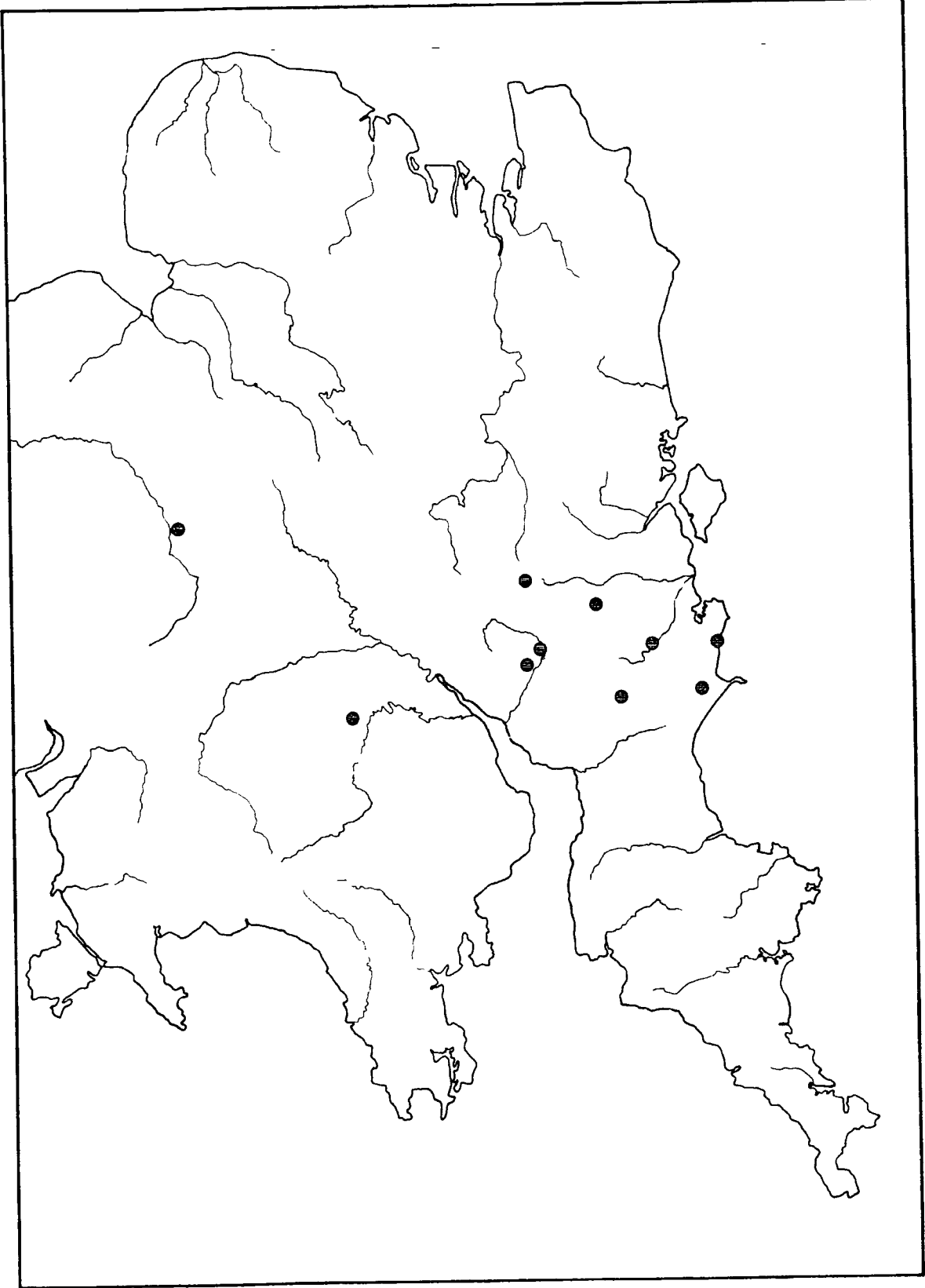


Fig. 12 Distribution of rampart inhumations

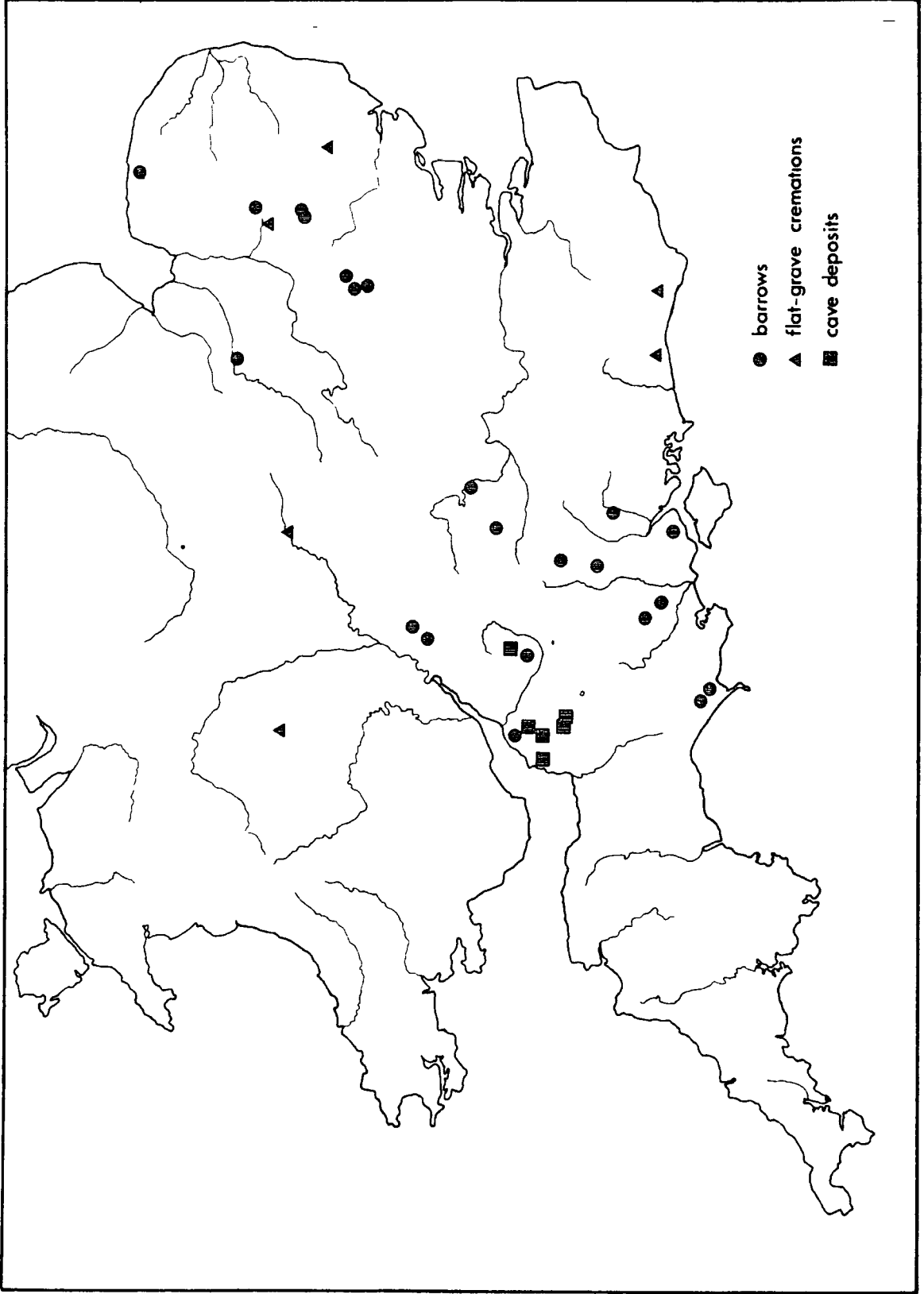
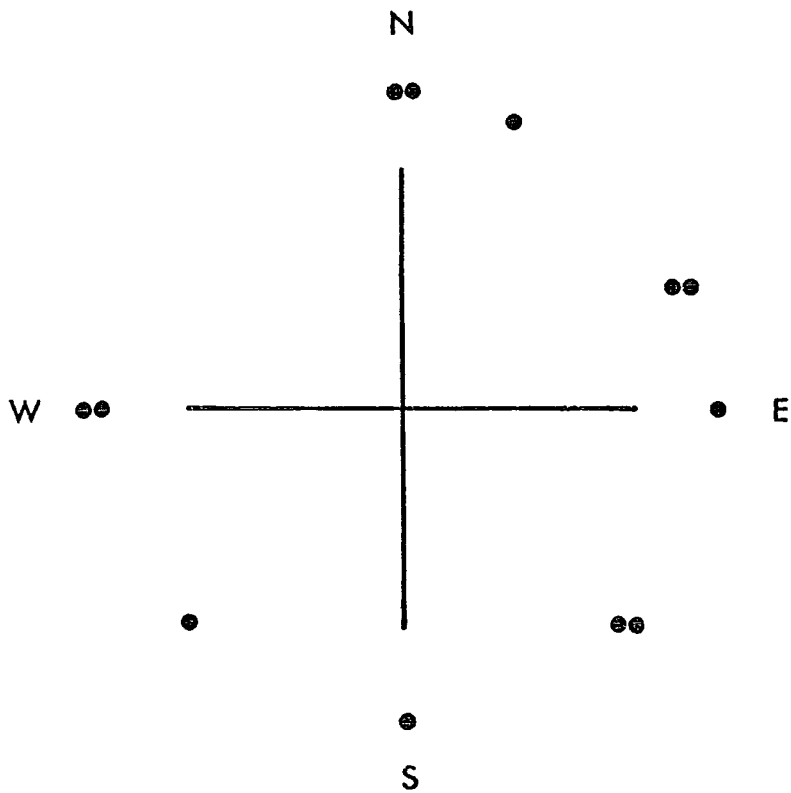


Fig. 13 Distribution of Iron Age barrows, flat-grave cremations and cave deposits in southern Britain

	Right	Left	Back	Unknown	Total
Male	2	1		1	4
Female	3	3			6
Infant/Child			1	8	9
Total	5	4	1	9	19



Male	4	(Average age · 28.7 yrs)
Female	6	(Average age · 35.0 yrs)
Infant/Child	9	
Total	19	

Fig. 14 Maiden Castle, Dorset, Phase A and B inhumations: orientation, body position, sex and age

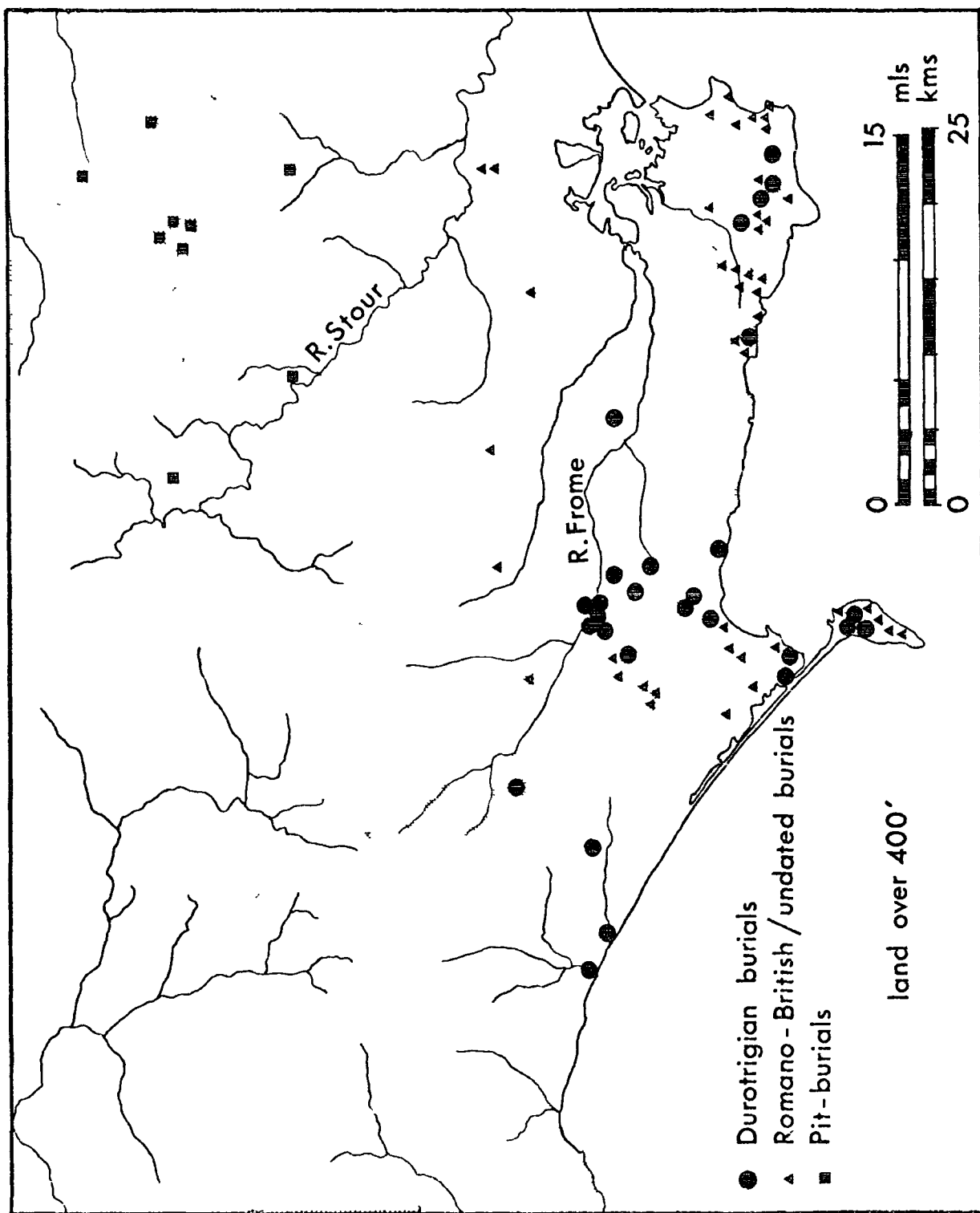
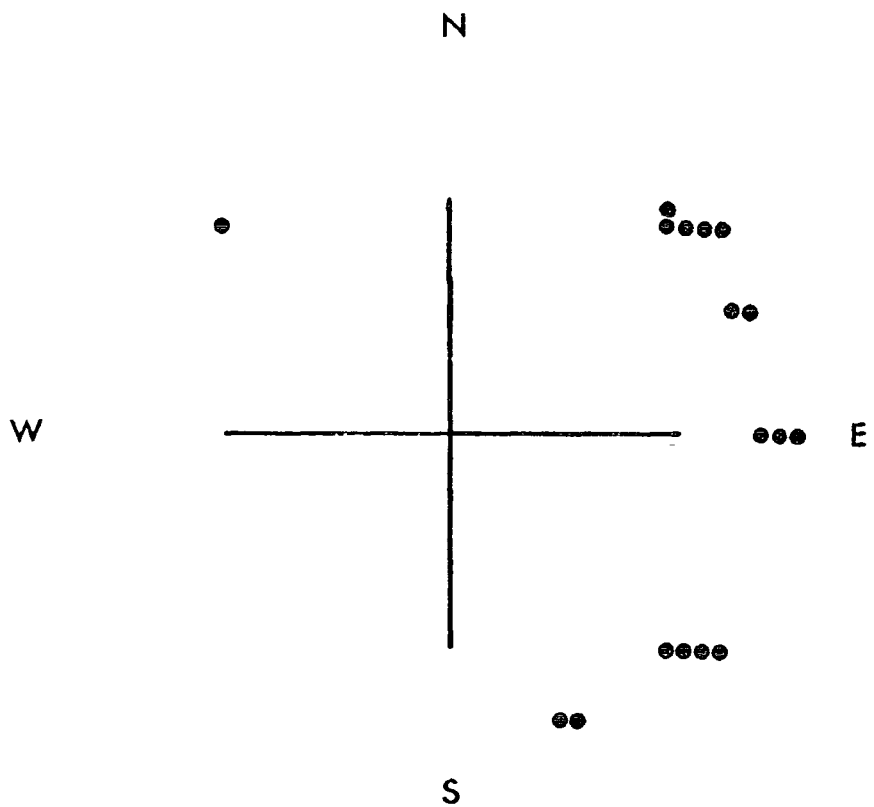


Fig. 15 Distribution of Durotrigian inhumations in southern Dorset

	Right	Left	Unknown	Total
Male	7	1		8
Female	5	1	1	7
Infant/Child	2			2
Total	14	2	1	17



Male	8	(Average age . 31.87 yrs)
Female	7	(Average age . 25.6 yrs)
Infant/Child	2	
Total	17	

Fig. 16 Maiden Castle, Dorset, Phase C inhumations: orientation, body position, sex and age

	Right	Left	Total
Male	3		3
Female	1	1	2
Unknown	1		1
Total	5	1	6

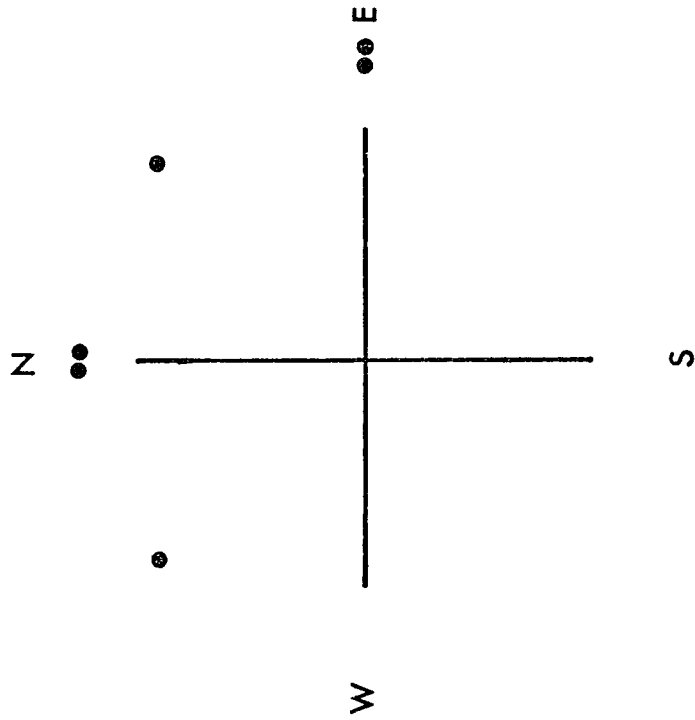


Fig. 17 Whitcombe, Dorset: orientation, body position and sex

	Right	Left	Total
Male	6		6
Female	3		3
Child	1		1
Total	10		10

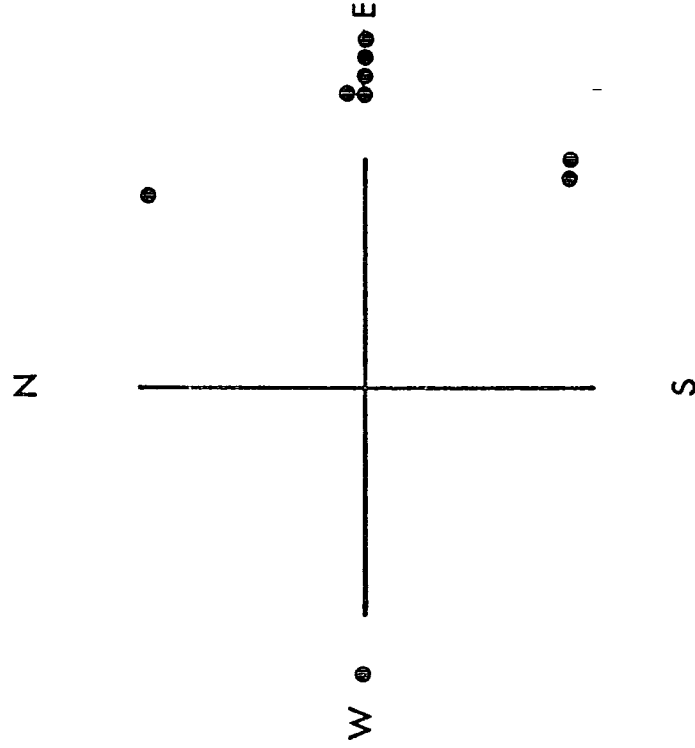
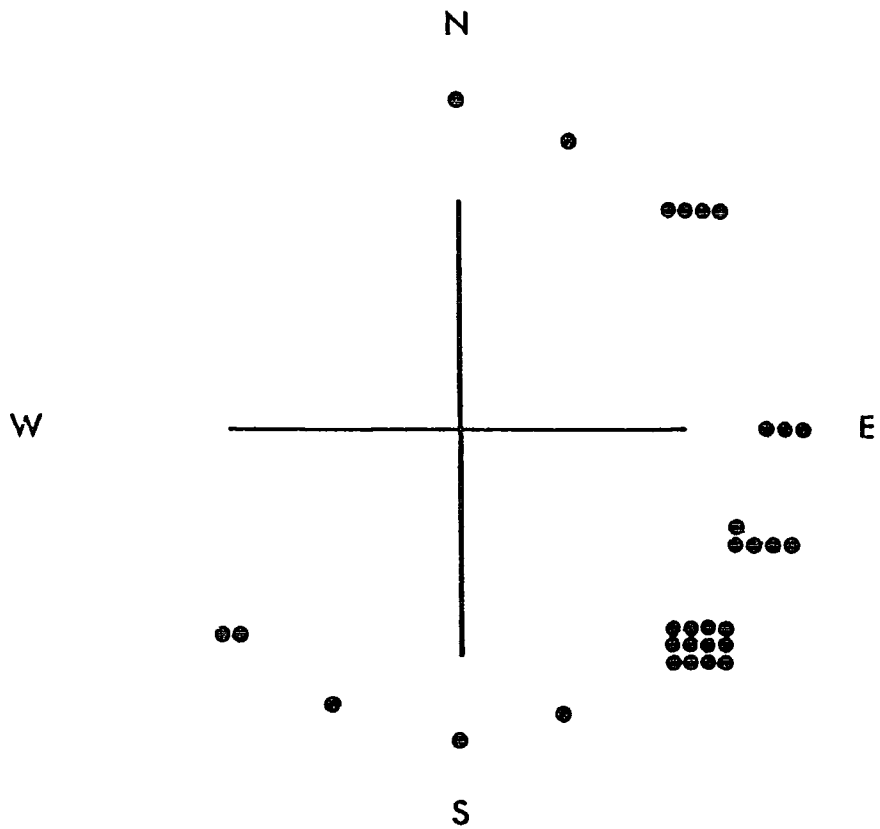


Fig. 18 Litton Cheney, Dorset: orientation, body position and sex

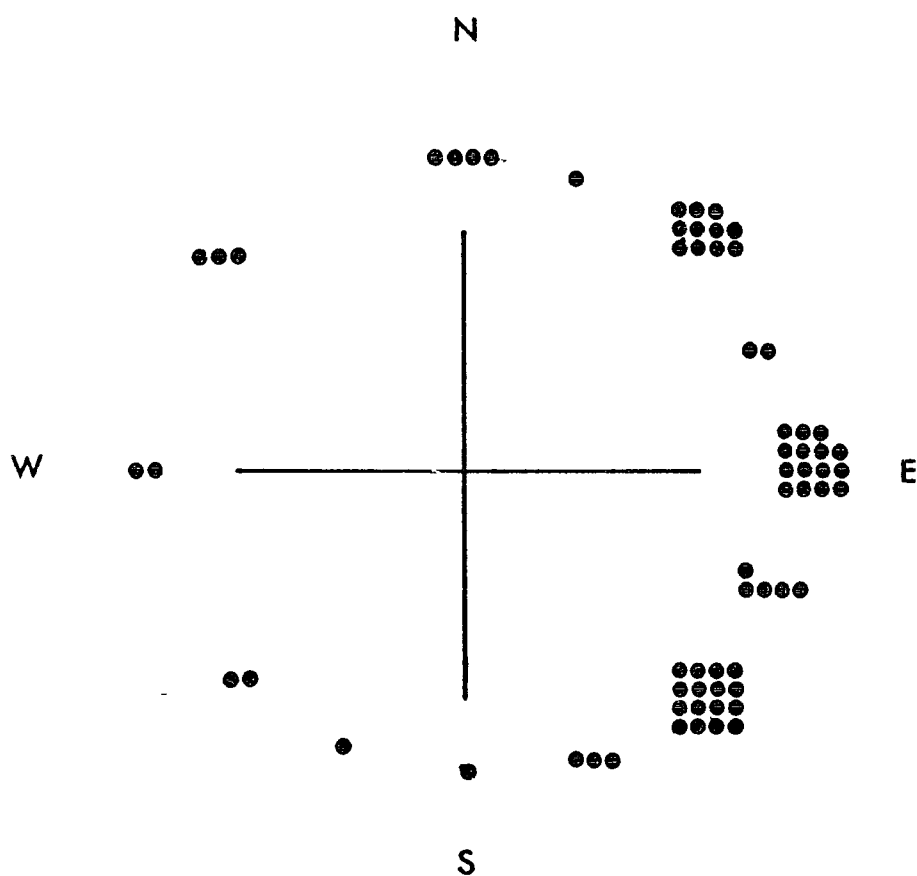
	Right	Left	Extended	Total
Male	5	8	9	22
Female	4	5	1	10
Total	9	13	10	32



Male	22	Average age: 31.25
Female	10	Average age: 26.5
Total	32	

Fig. 19 Maiden Castle, Dorset, war-cemetery: orientation, body position, sex and age

	Crouched			Extended	Total
	Right	Left	Unknown		
Male	21	9	-	9	39
Female	13	7	1	1	22
?adult	3	1	-	1	5
Child	4	-	-	-	4
Total	41	17	1	11	70



Male	40
Female	25
Child	6
Total	71

Average age : males 31.8 yrs

Average age females 27.2 yrs

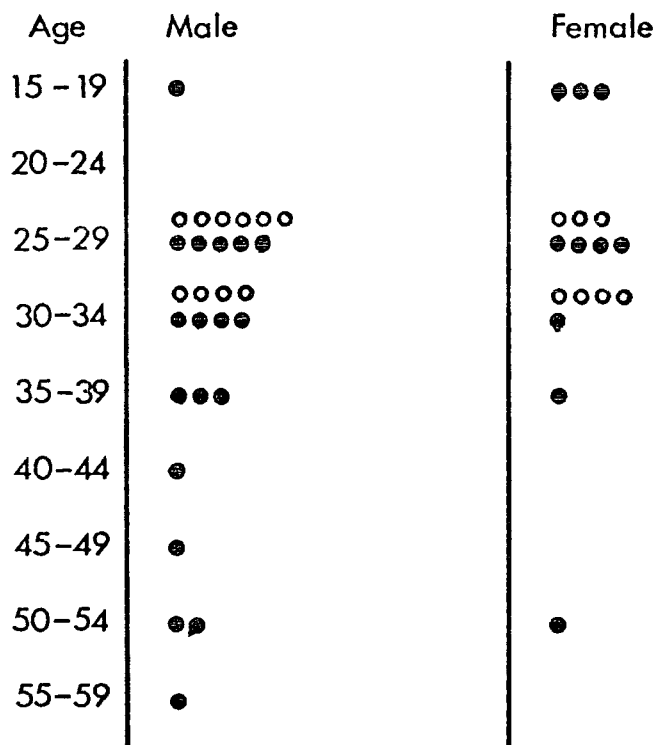
Fig. 20 All Durotrigian inhumations: orientation, body position, sex and age

	Maiden Castle burials	Other burials	All burials	Non-burial contexts	Total: all contexts	% of type in burial context	% of total from burials	% of total from non-burial contexts
Type 1	14	43	57	37	94	60.5	57	21
Type 2	3	13	16	9	25	64	16	6
Type 3	-	-	-	8	8	-	-	4.5
Type 4	-	8	8	c.50	c.58	13.5	8	29
Type 5	-	-	-	c.26	c.26	-	-	15
Type 6	-	-	-	c.25	c.25	-	-	15
Type 7	-	10	10	3	13	77	10	1.5
Type 8	1	6	7	10	17	41	7	5.5
Type 9	2	1	3	5	8	37	3	3
Totals	20	81	101	173	274	37	101	100.5

Fig. 21 Durotrigian pottery by type and archaeological context

	With	Without	Total
Male	25	12	37
Female	17	7	24
Child	3	1	4
Total	45	20	65

a.) Provision of grave-goods : by sex



- With grave-goods
- Without grave-goods

b.) Provision of grave-goods : by sex and age

Average age of males with grave-goods : 34.1 years
 " " " " without " : 27.5 "

Average age of females with grave-goods : 26.75 years
 " " " " without " : 27.85 "

Fig. 22 Provision of Durotrigian grave-goods: A. by sex;
 B. by sex and age

	Pottery vessels	Animal bone	Finger/toe rings	Brooches	Bracelets	Miscellaneous
Male	14	8	4	3	2	5
Female	8	7	2	0	1	5
Child	2	0	0	2	1	0
Total	24	15	6	5	4	10

Durotrigian grave-goods by age and sex: numbers

	Pottery vessels	Animal bone	Finger/toe rings	Brooches	Bracelets	Miscellaneous
Male	35	20	10	7.5	5	12.5
Female	32	28	8	0	4	20
Child	33	0	0	33	16.6	0

Durotrigian grave-goods by age and sex: % of total burials

Fig. 23 Provision of Durotrigian grave-goods: A. by type and sex, as numbers; B. by type and sex as percentages of all Durotrigian burials

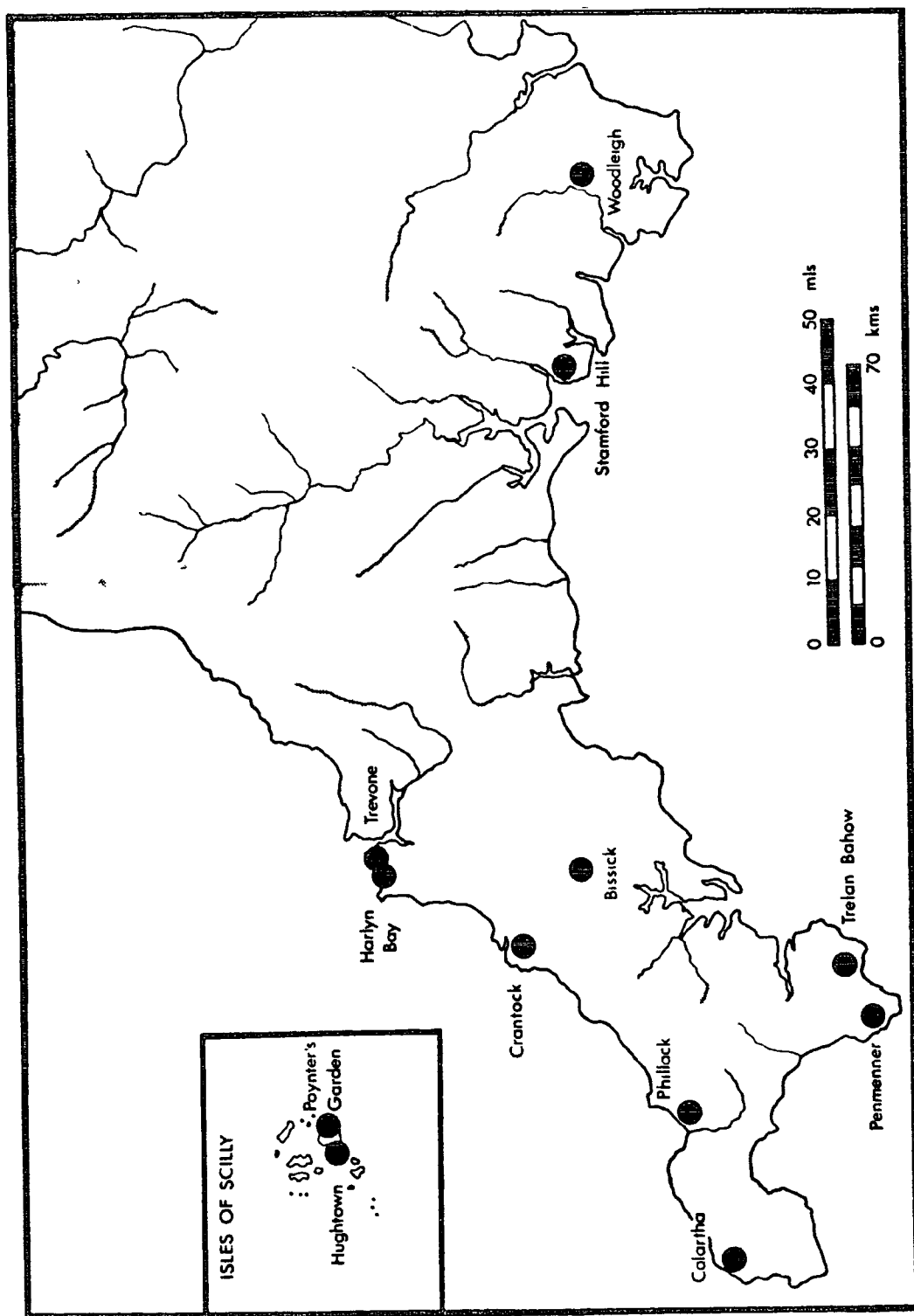


Fig. 24 Distribution of south-western cist graves

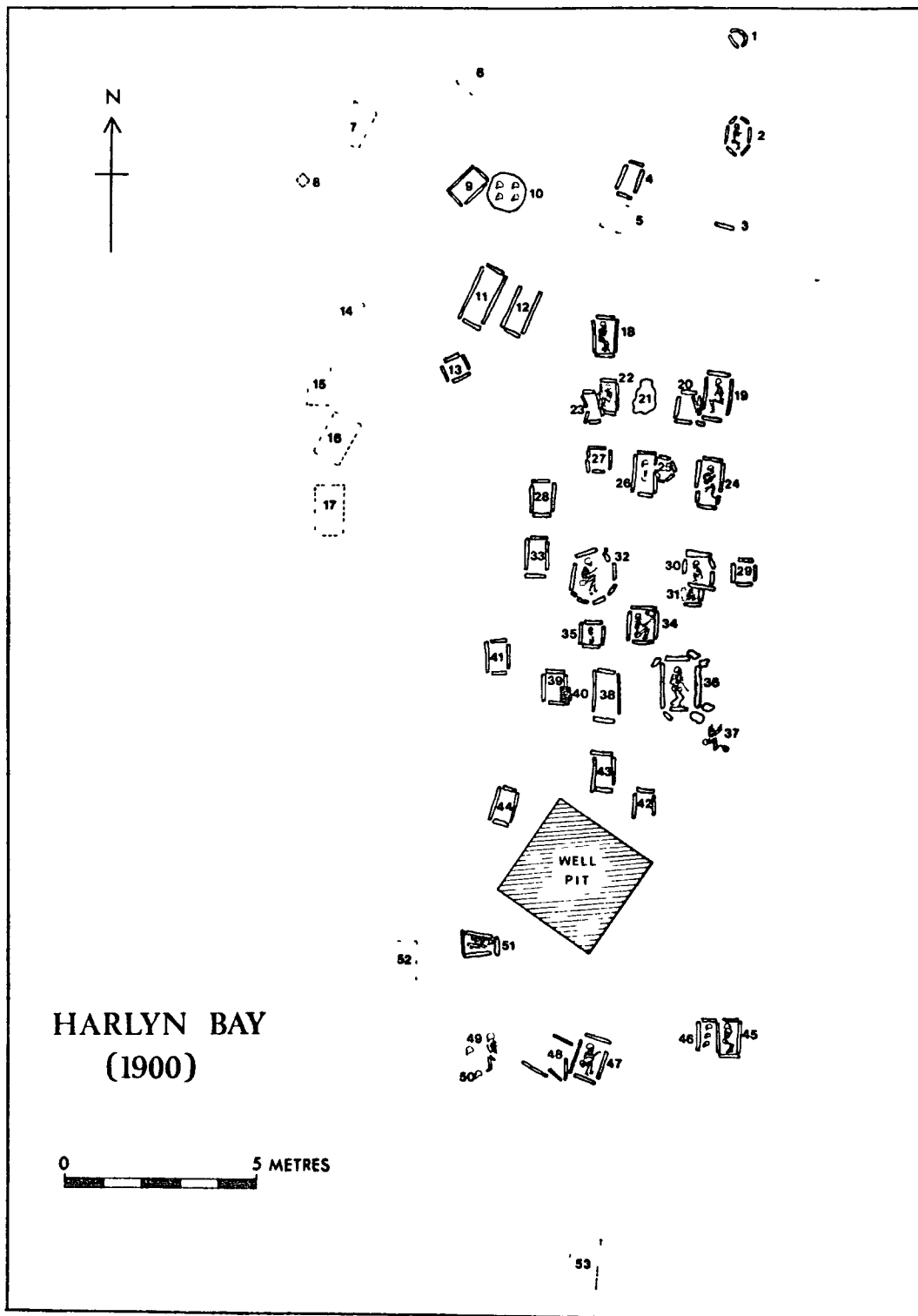


Fig. 25 Harlyn Bay: partial reconstructed plan of burials excavated in 1900

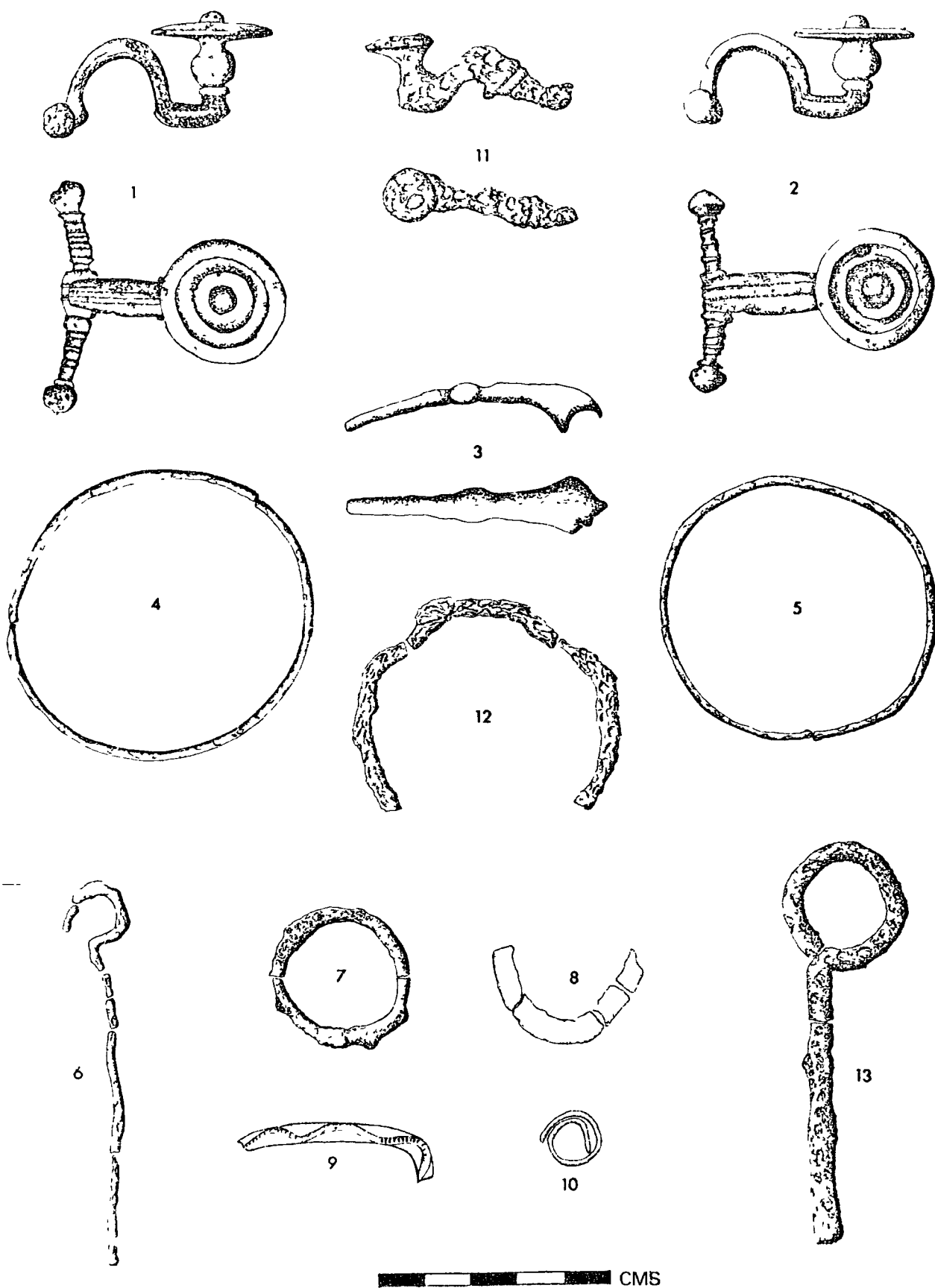


Fig. 26 Harlyn Bay: metalwork objects from graves excavated in 1900-1905

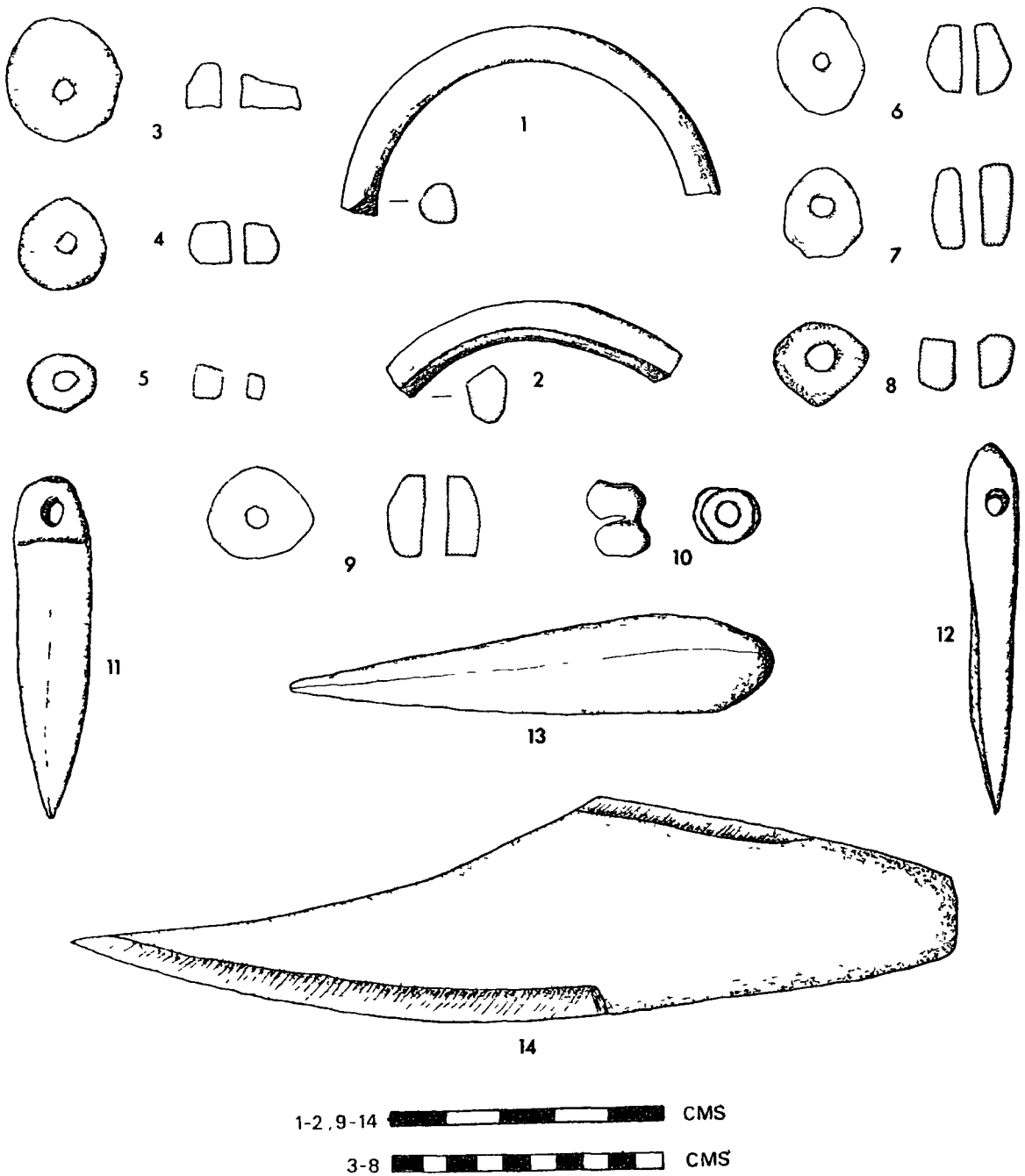
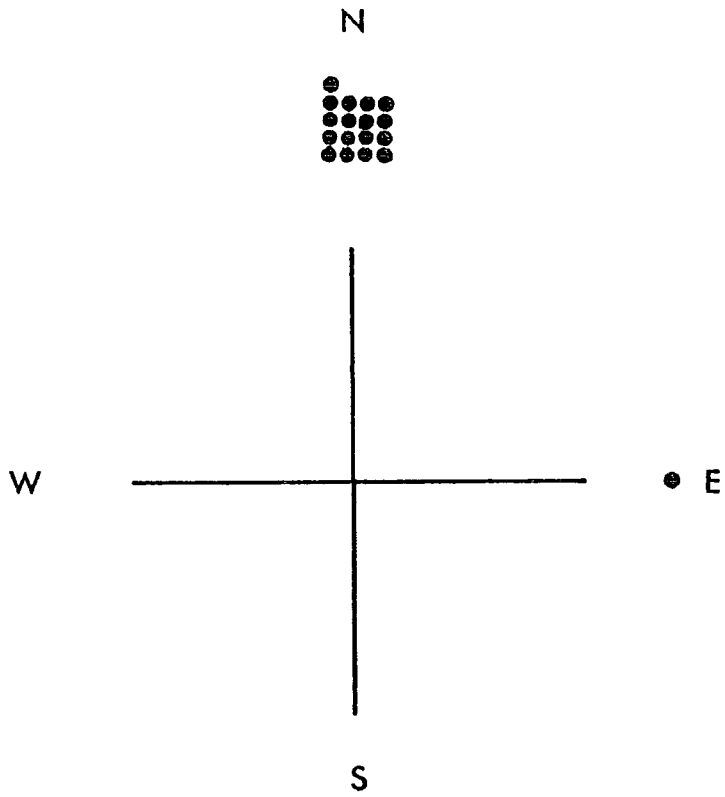
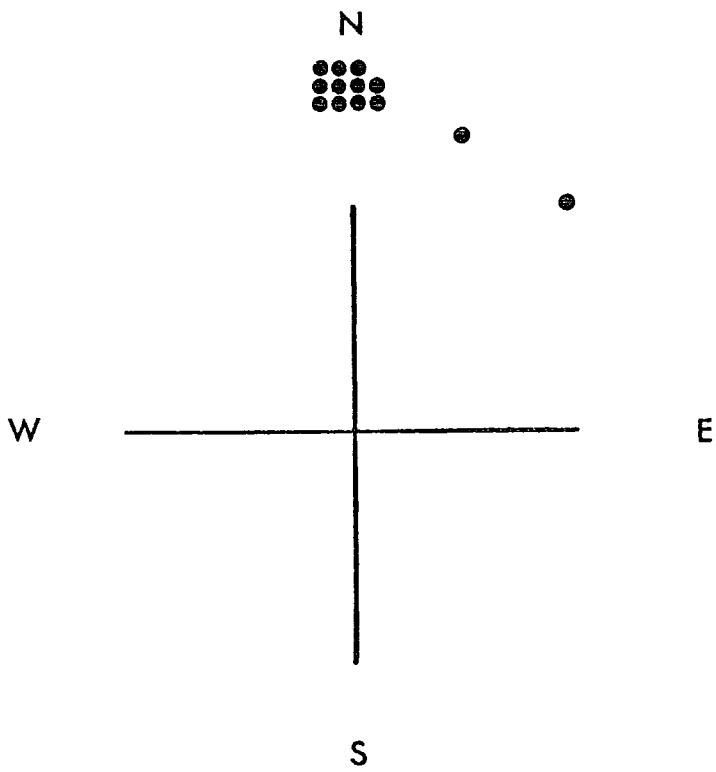


Fig. 27 Harlyn Bay: objects of stone, glass, pottery and bone from graves excavated in 1900-1905



A. Orientation: Harlyn Bay



B. Orientation: Isles of Scilly

Fig. 28 South-western cist-burial orientations: A. Harlyn Bay;
B. Isles of Scilly

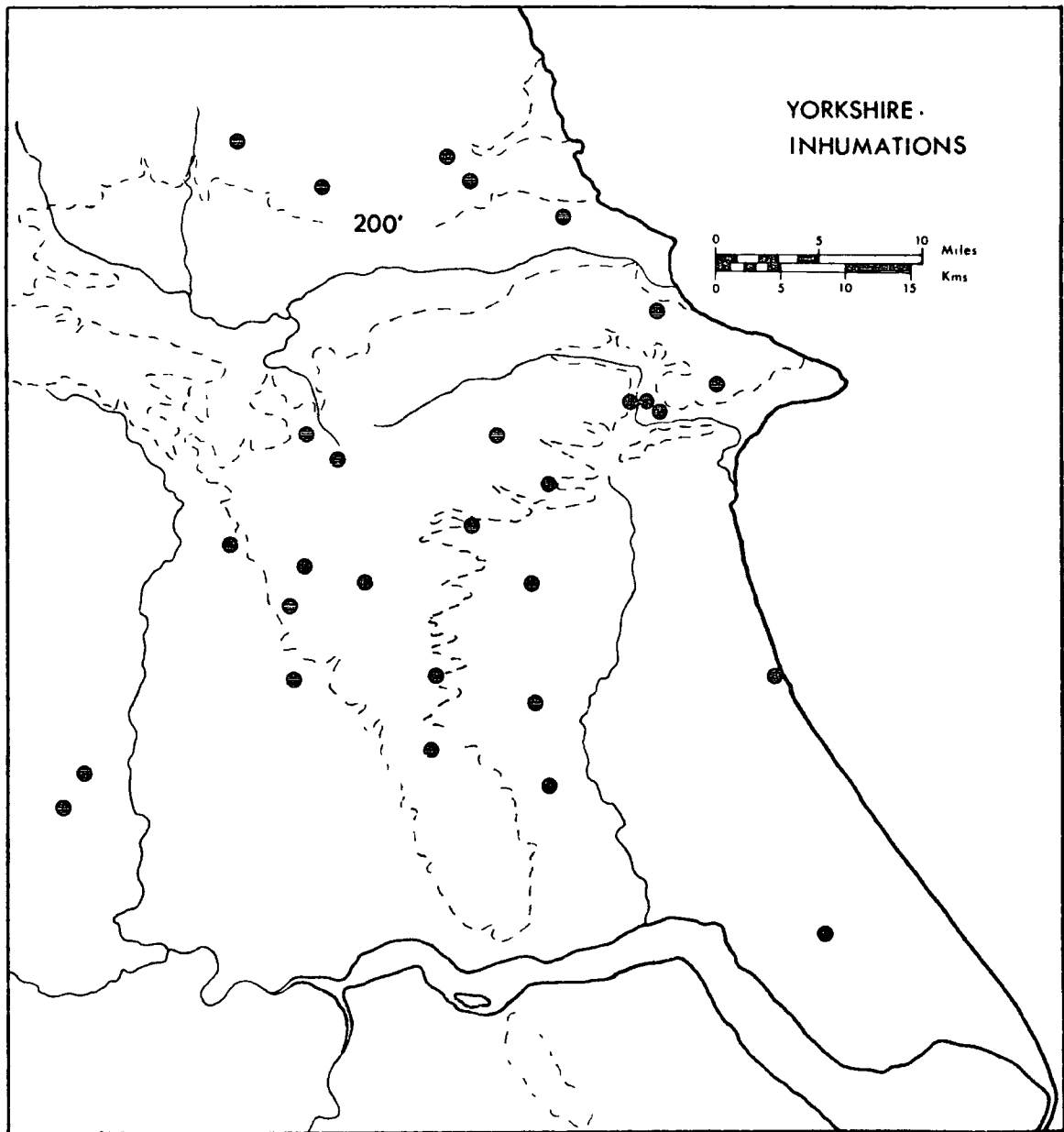


Fig. 29 Distribution of later Iron Age inhumations excavated in eastern Yorkshire

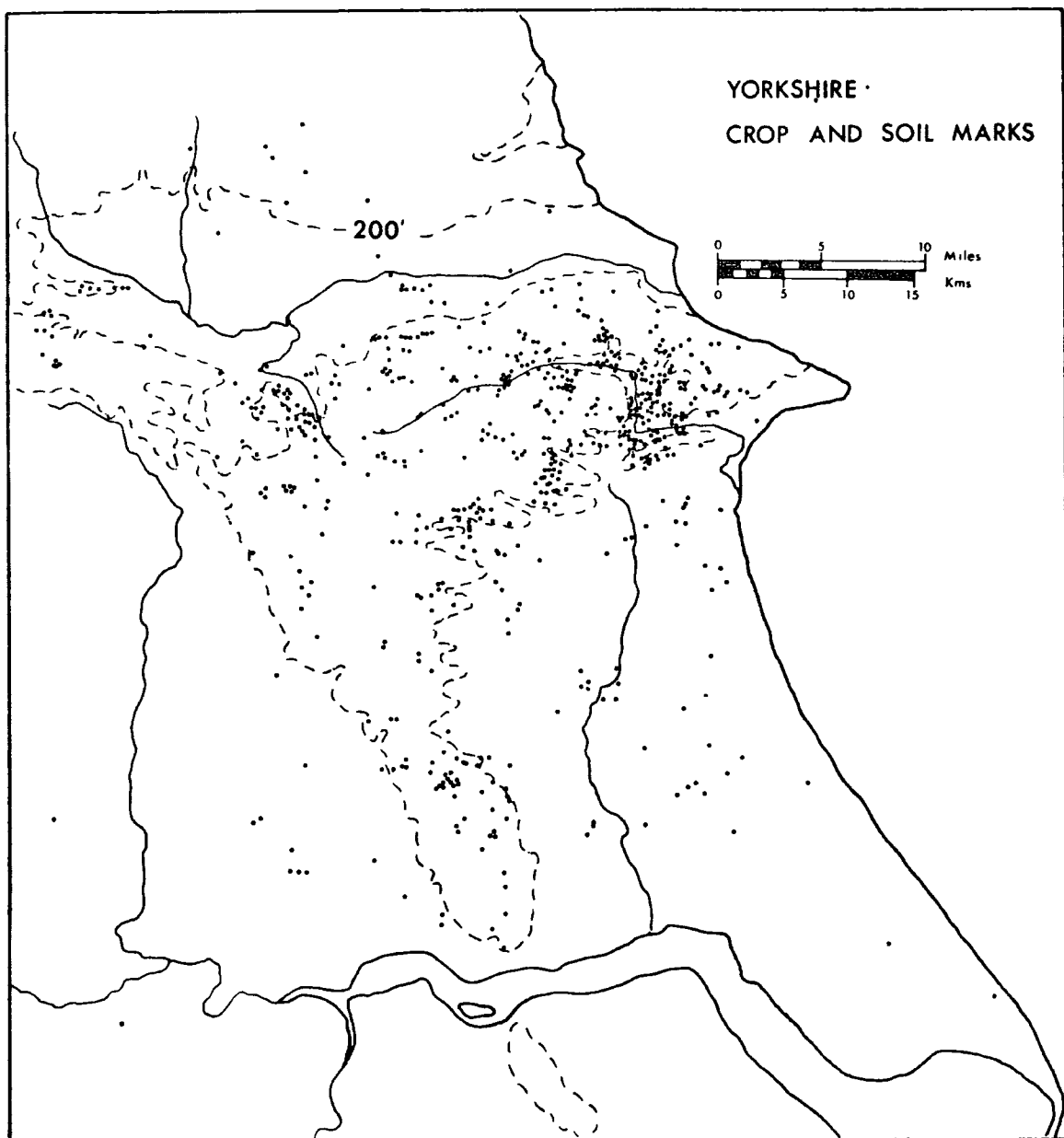


Fig. 30 Distribution of crop-marks and soil-marks in eastern Yorkshire recorded by the Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography, 1949-1974

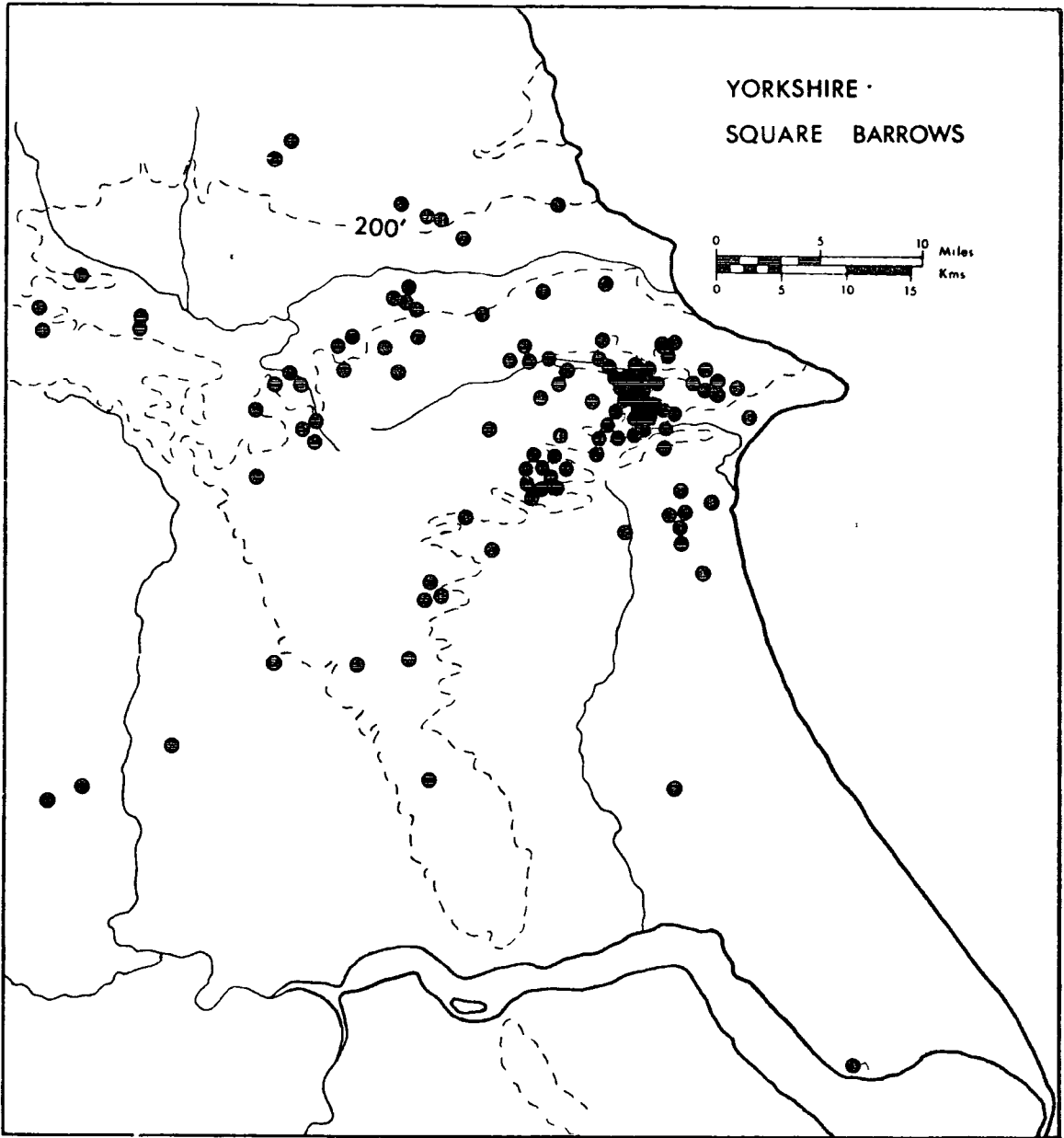
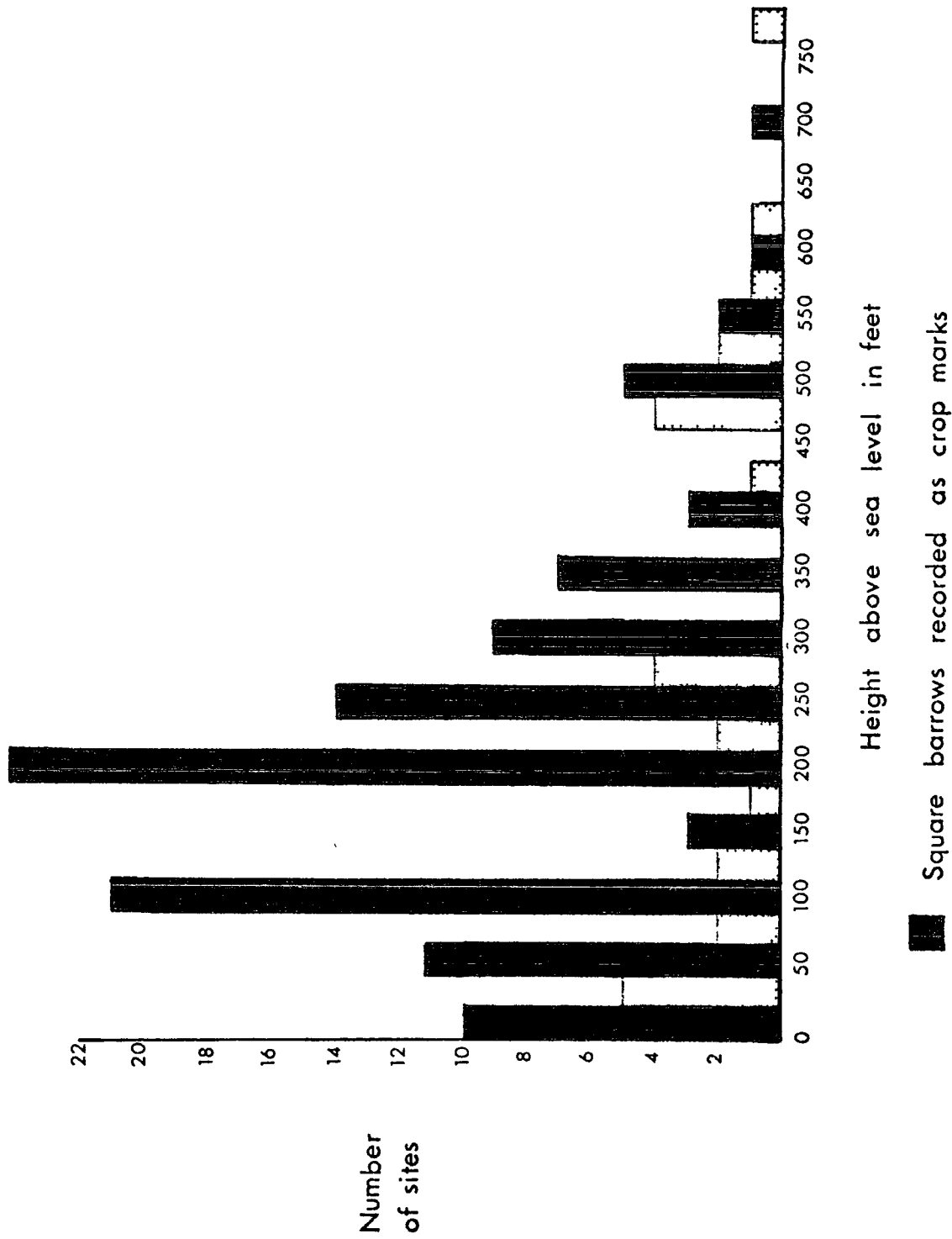


Fig. 31 Distribution of square barrows recorded as crop-marks in eastern Yorkshire



■ Square barrows recorded as crop marks
 ▨ Inhumations and square barrows recorded on the ground

Fig. 32 Inhumations and square barrows in eastern Yorkshire: histogram to show proportional frequencies of ground-based and air-based discoveries at different altitudes



Fig. 33 Burton Fleming, Humberside: aerial photograph of square barrow cemetery



Fig. 34 Foxholes, Humberside: aerial photograph of square barrow cemetery

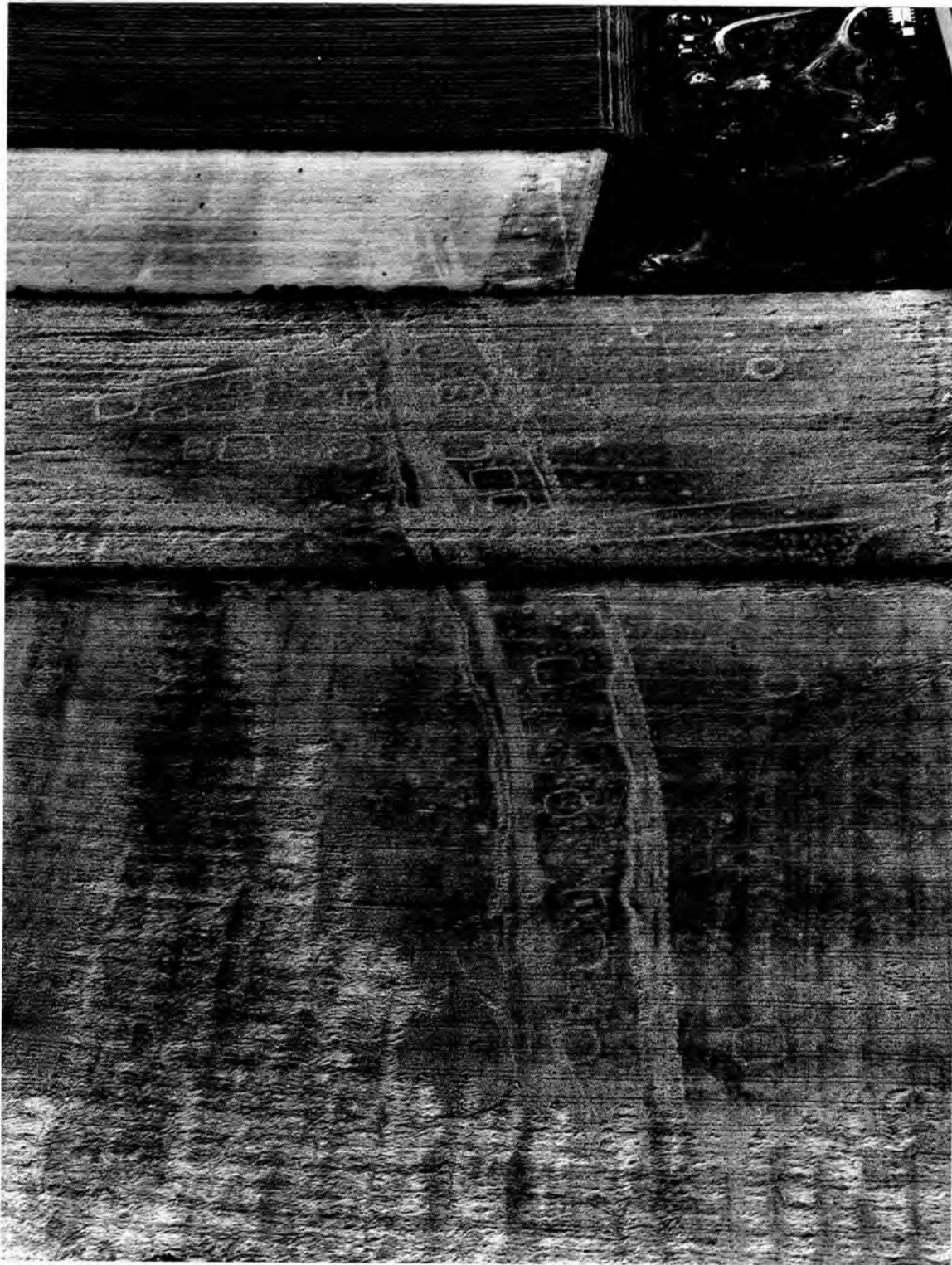


Fig. 35 Slingsby, North Yorkshire: aerial photograph of square barrow cemetery

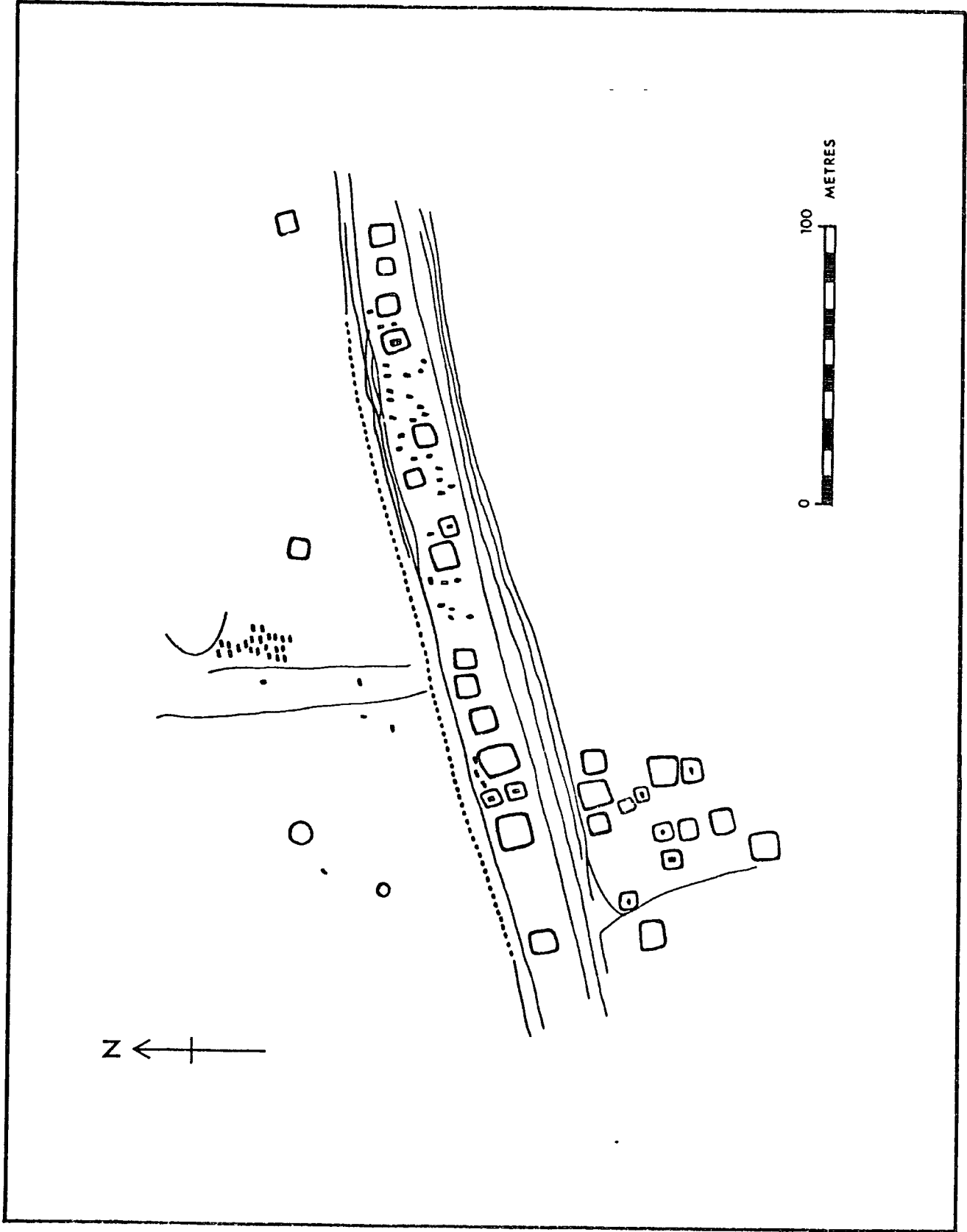


Fig. 36 Slingsby, North Yorkshire: sketch plan of square barrow cemetery

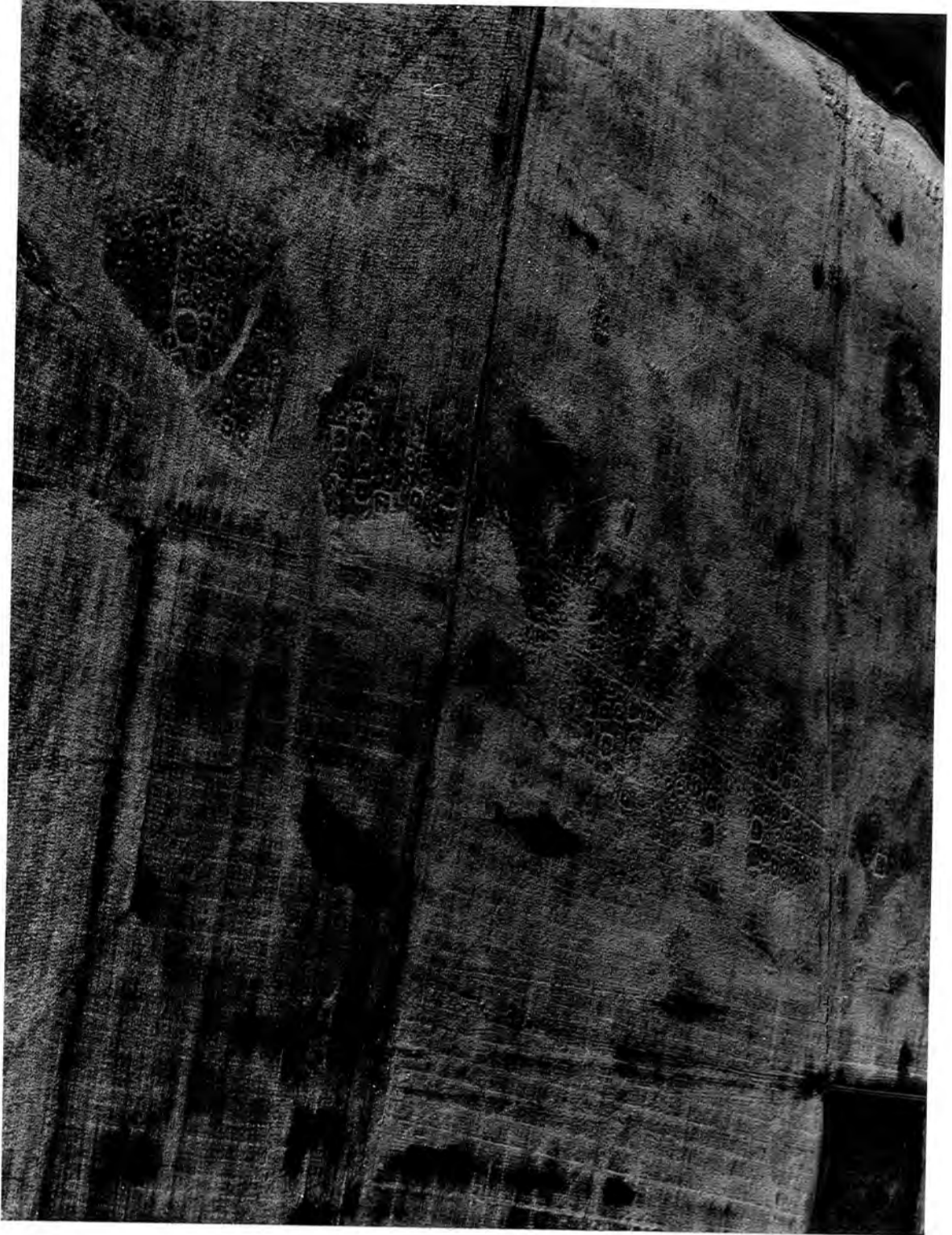


Fig. 37 Garnaby, Humberside: aerial photograph of square barrow cemetery

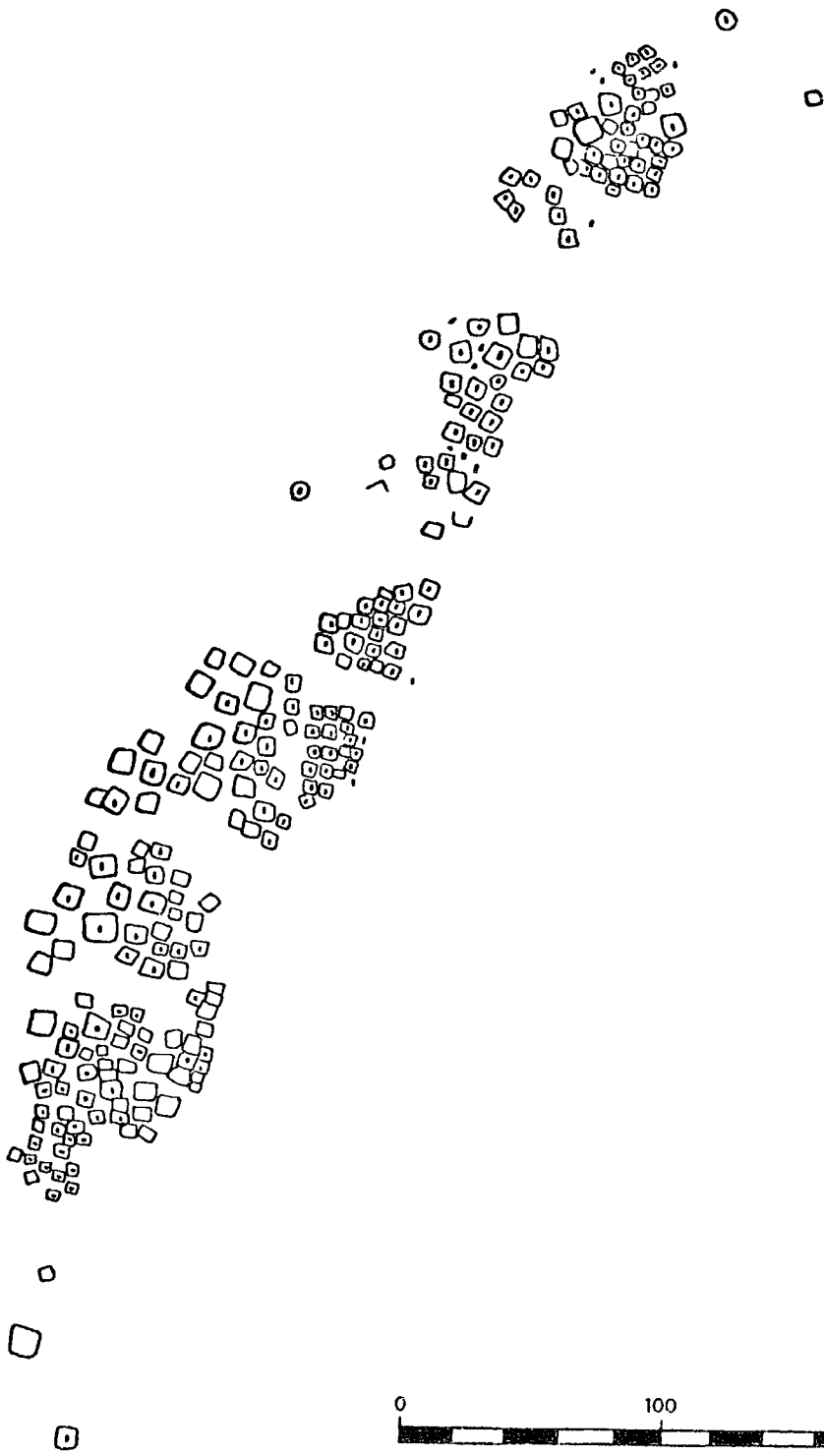
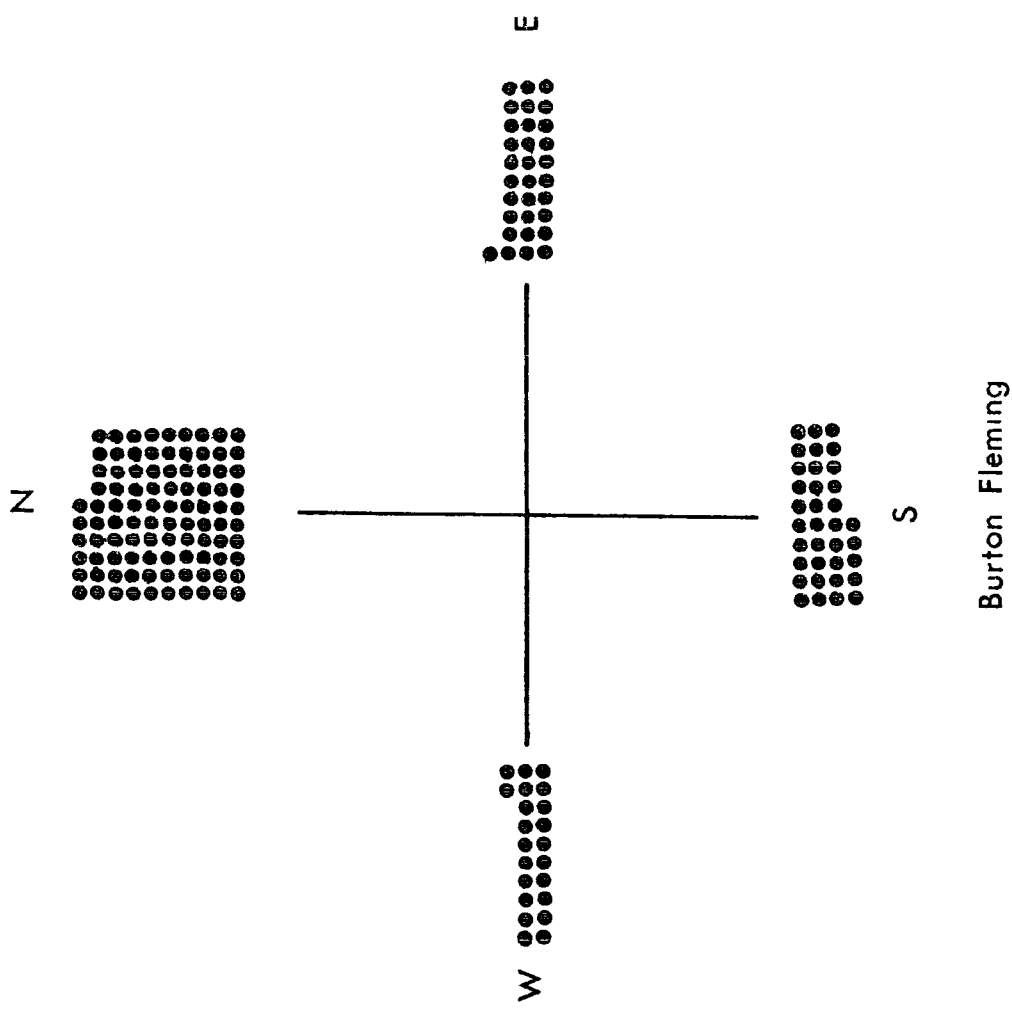


Fig. 38 Carnaby, Humberside: sketch plan of square barrow cemetery

	Left	Right	Total	% Left to Right
Danes Graves	57	16	73	78
Burton Fleming	110	21	131	84
Wetwang Slack	176	34	210	84
Scarborough	4	1	5	85
Total	347	72	419	83

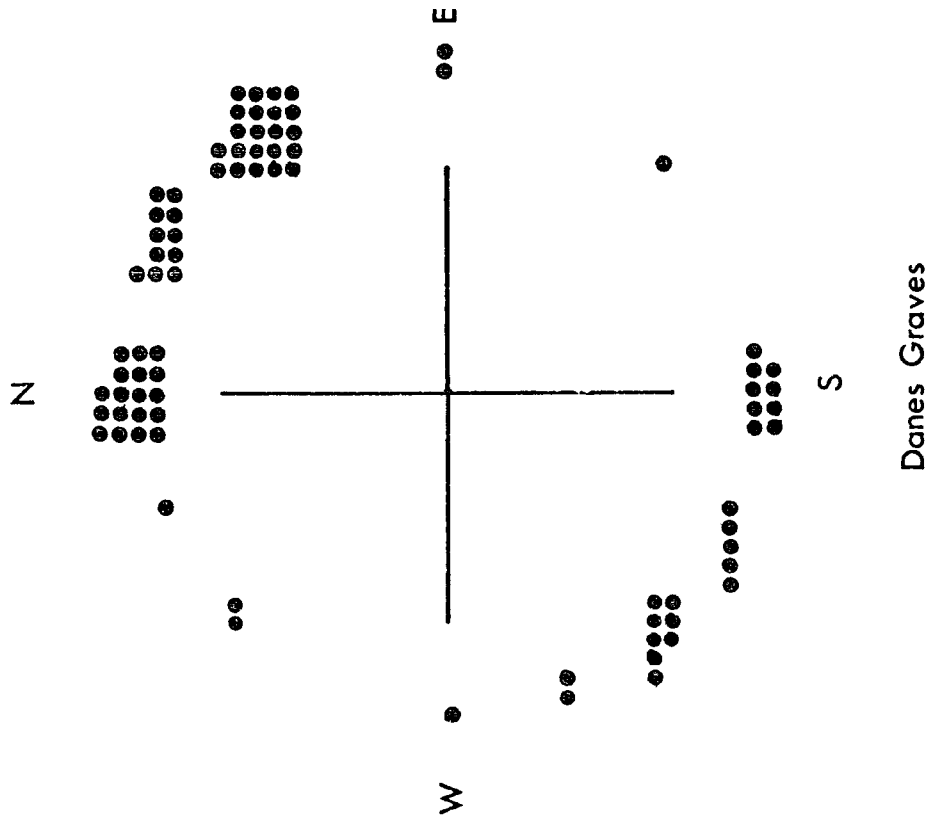
Body side: crouched burials

Fig. 39 Yorkshire inhumation cemeteries: body side



Burton Fleming

Fig. 41 Burton Fleming, Humberside: orientation of skeletons, 1968-1975



Danes Graves

Fig. 40 Danes Graves, Humberside: orientation of skeletons (after J.R.Mortimer)

	Right	Left	Total
Male	11	68	79
Female	18	96	114
Child	4	9	13
Unknown	1	3	4
Total	34	176	210

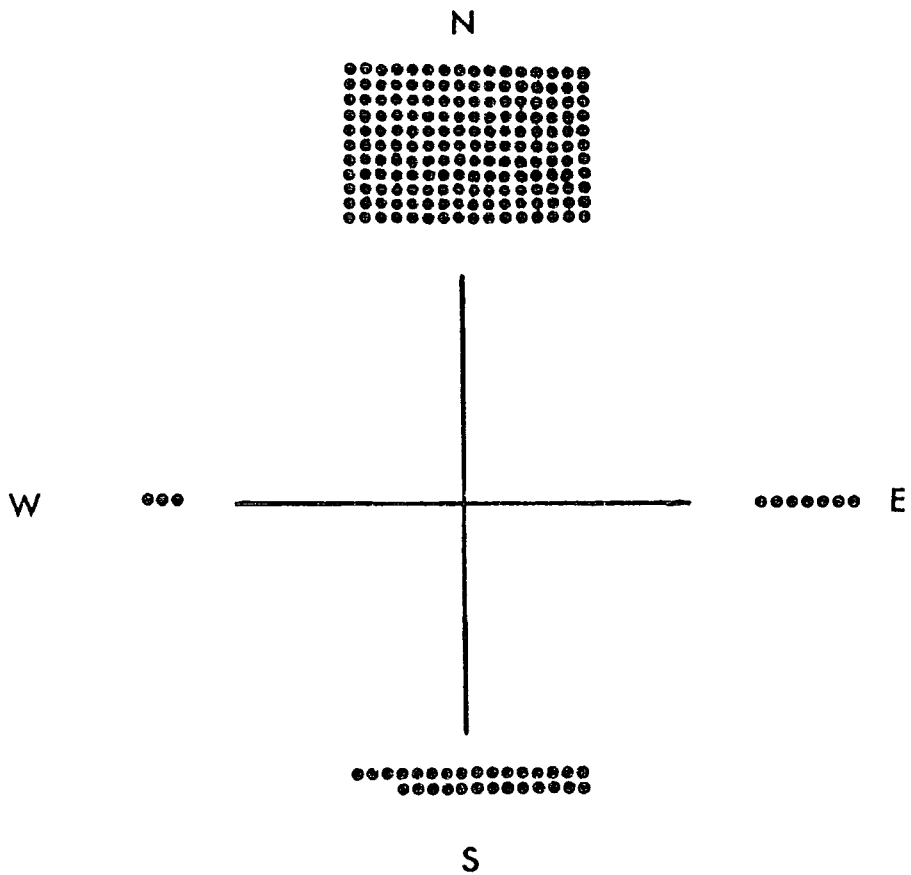


Fig. 42 Wetwang Slack, Humberside: orientations, body position and sex

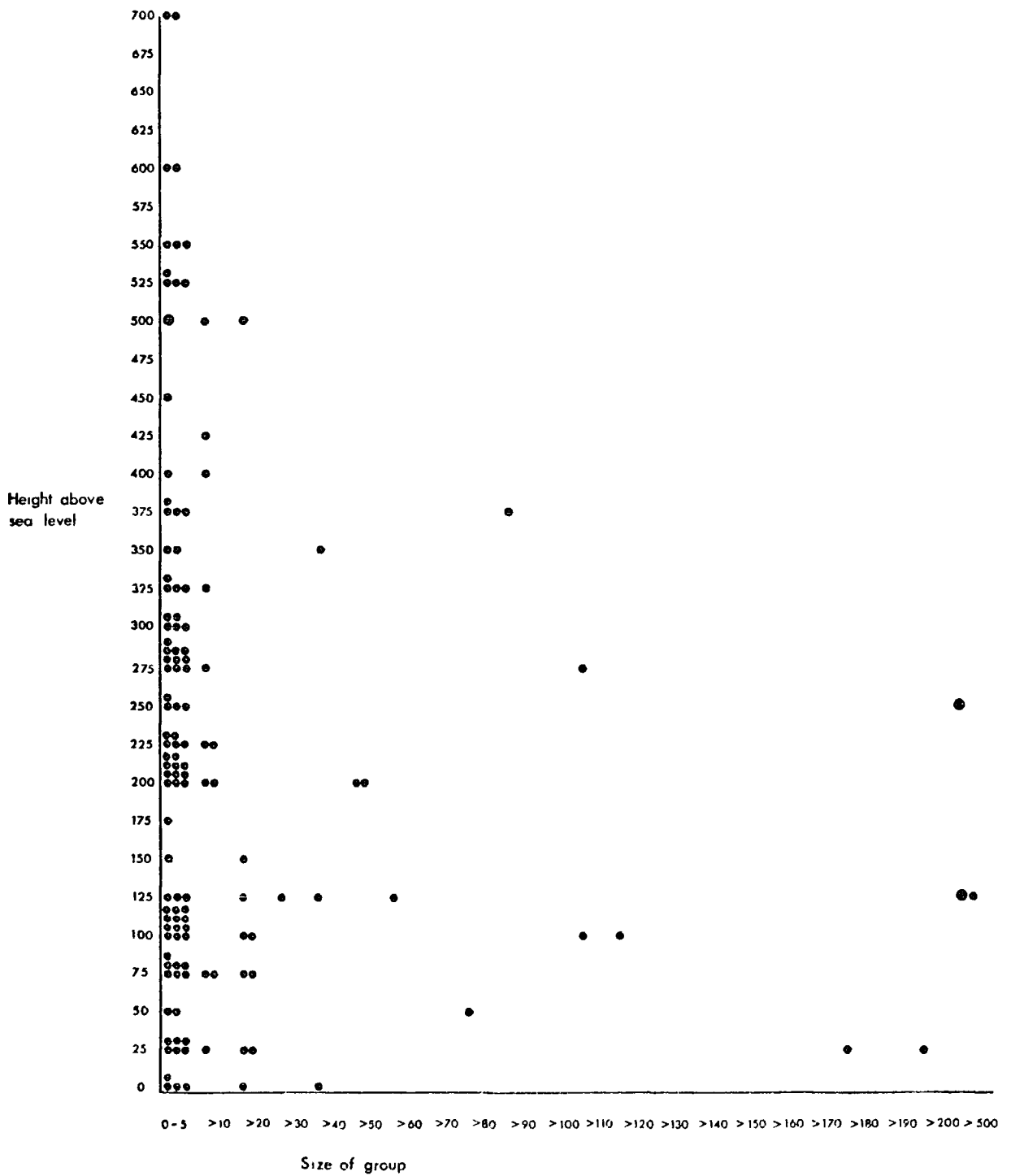
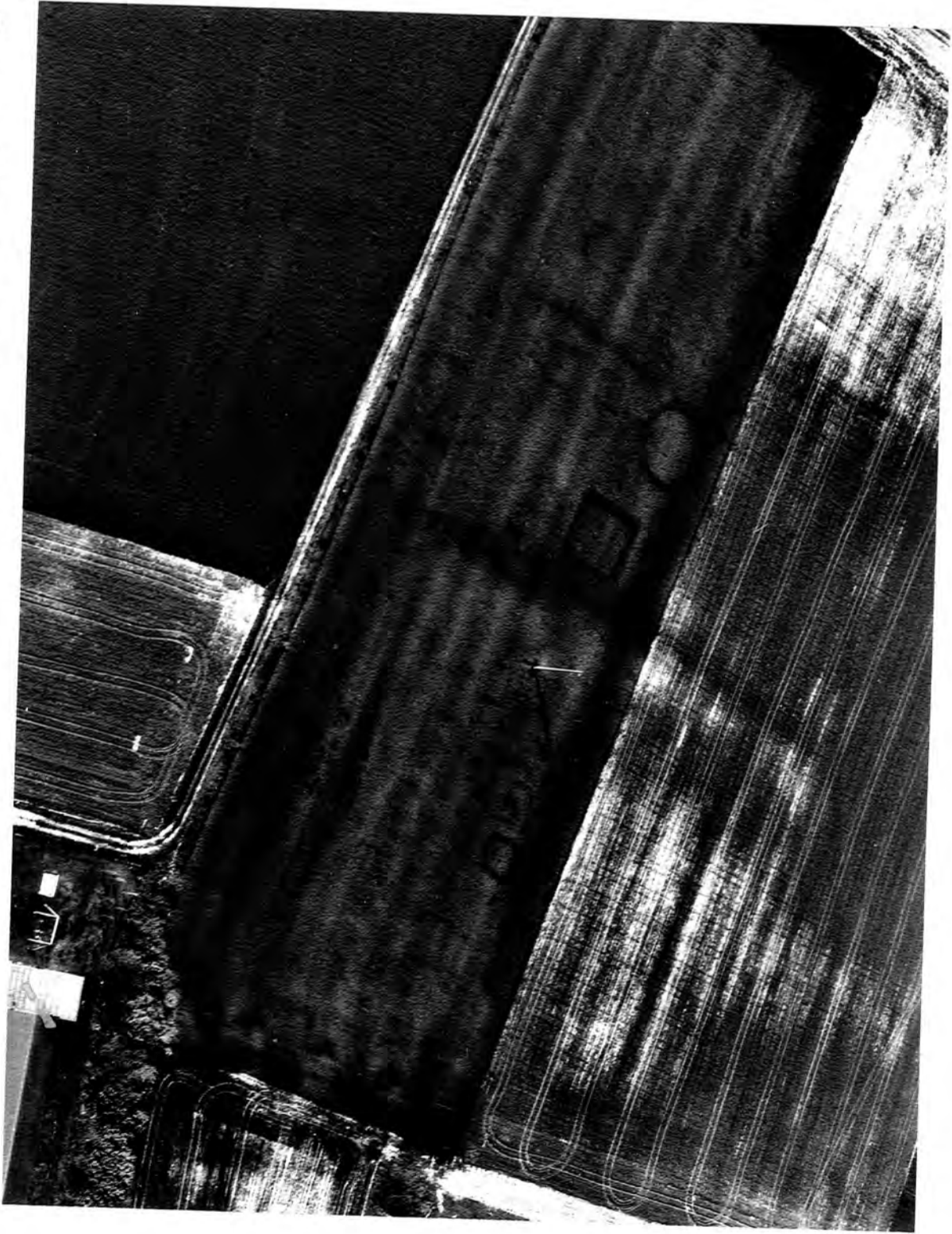


Fig. 43 Square barrows in eastern Yorkshire: size of groups and height above sea level

Fig. 44 Vimneuf, Yonne: aerial photograph of square enclosures



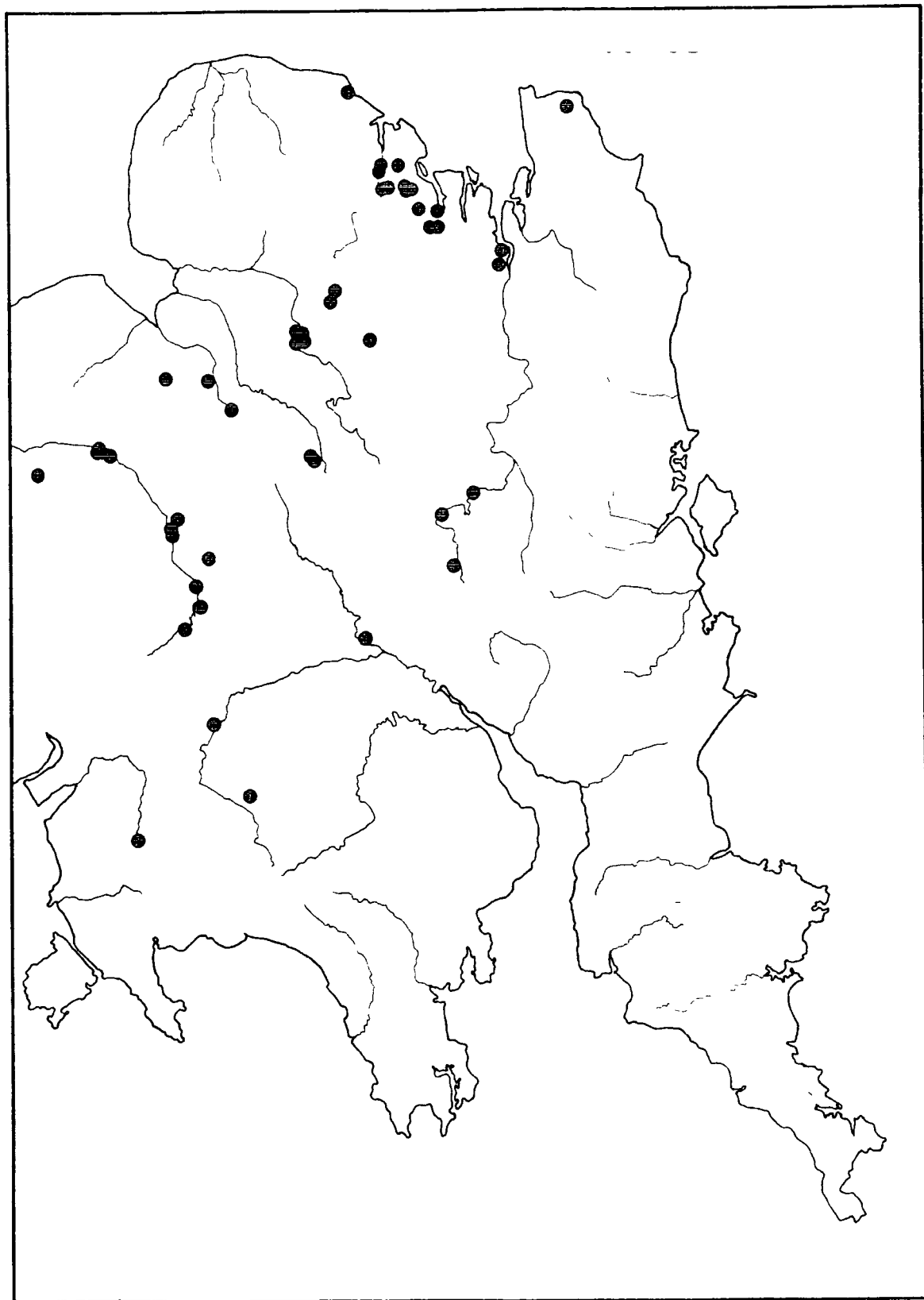


Fig. 45 Distribution of square barrow-like enclosures recorded in southern Britain by the
Cambridge University Committee for Aerial Photography



Fig. 46 North Muskham, Nottinghamshire: aerial photograph of square barrow-like enclosures



Fig. 47 Greatford, Lincolnshire: aerial photograph of square barrow-like enclosures

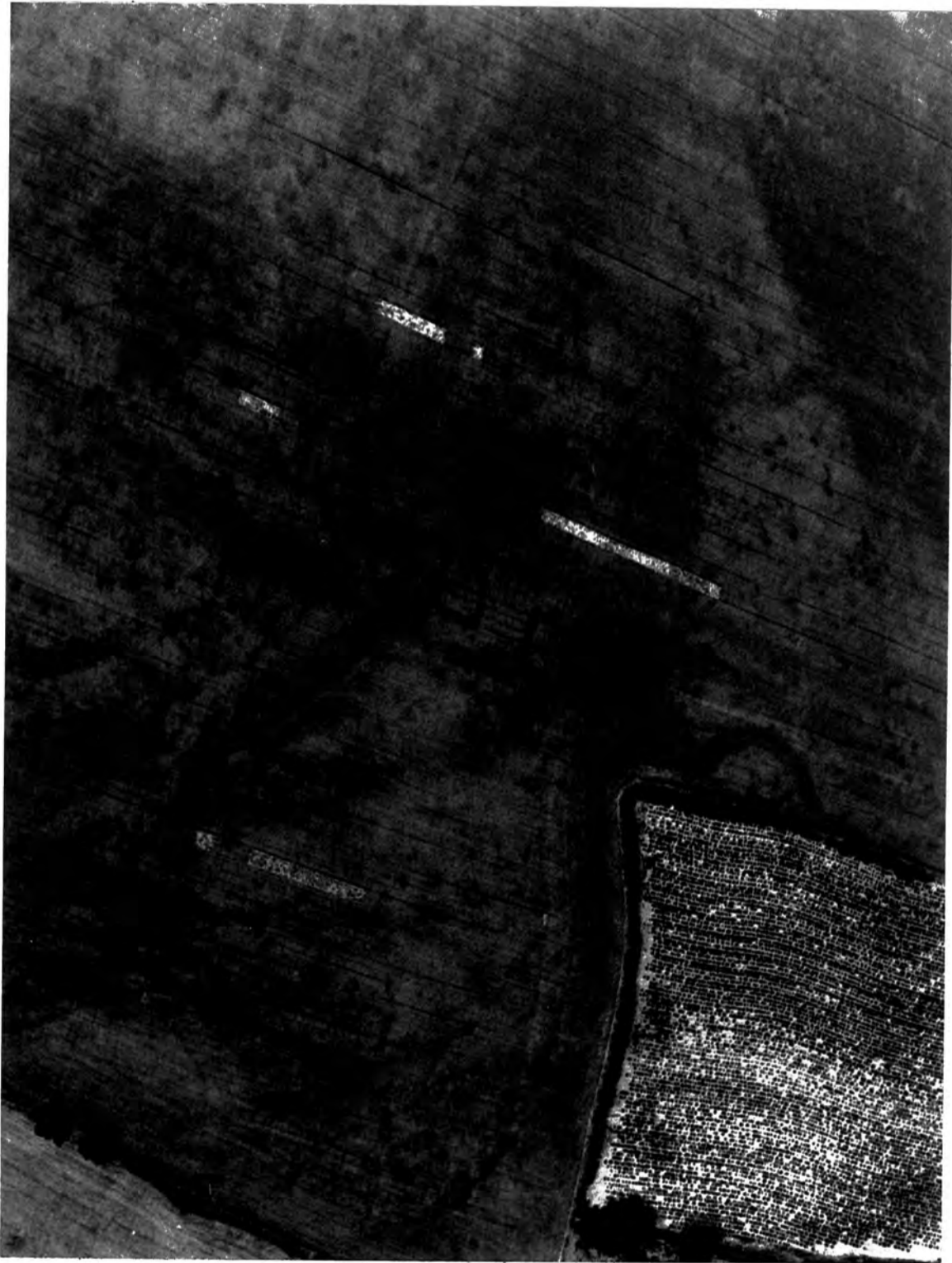


Fig. 48 Hemingford Grey, Cambridgeshire: aerial photograph of square barrow-like enclosures

	Right	SE	Long sword	Anthropoid sword	Short sword	Short sword rings	Spear	Shield	Belt-hook
Whitcombe	Right	SE	●			●	●		●
St. Lawrence	Crouched	-	●			●		●	
Sutton Courtenay	Crouched	-	?●			●		●	-
Grimthorpe	Left	-	●				●	●	-
Lambay Island	Crouched	-	●					?●	-
Eastburn	Crouched	-			●				-
Shouldham	Extended	-		●					
Gelliniog Wen	Extended	W	●			●			
Owslebury	Extended	N	●			●	●	●	●
North Grimston	Extended	-	●	●		●		●	●
Burton Fleming 1-10	Extended	E/W			●		●		
Bugthorpe	-	-	●					?●	
Bradford Peverell	-	-	●						
Clotherholme	-	-		●					
Thorpe	-	-	●						

Fig. 49 Inhumations with swords: orientation, body position and associated objects

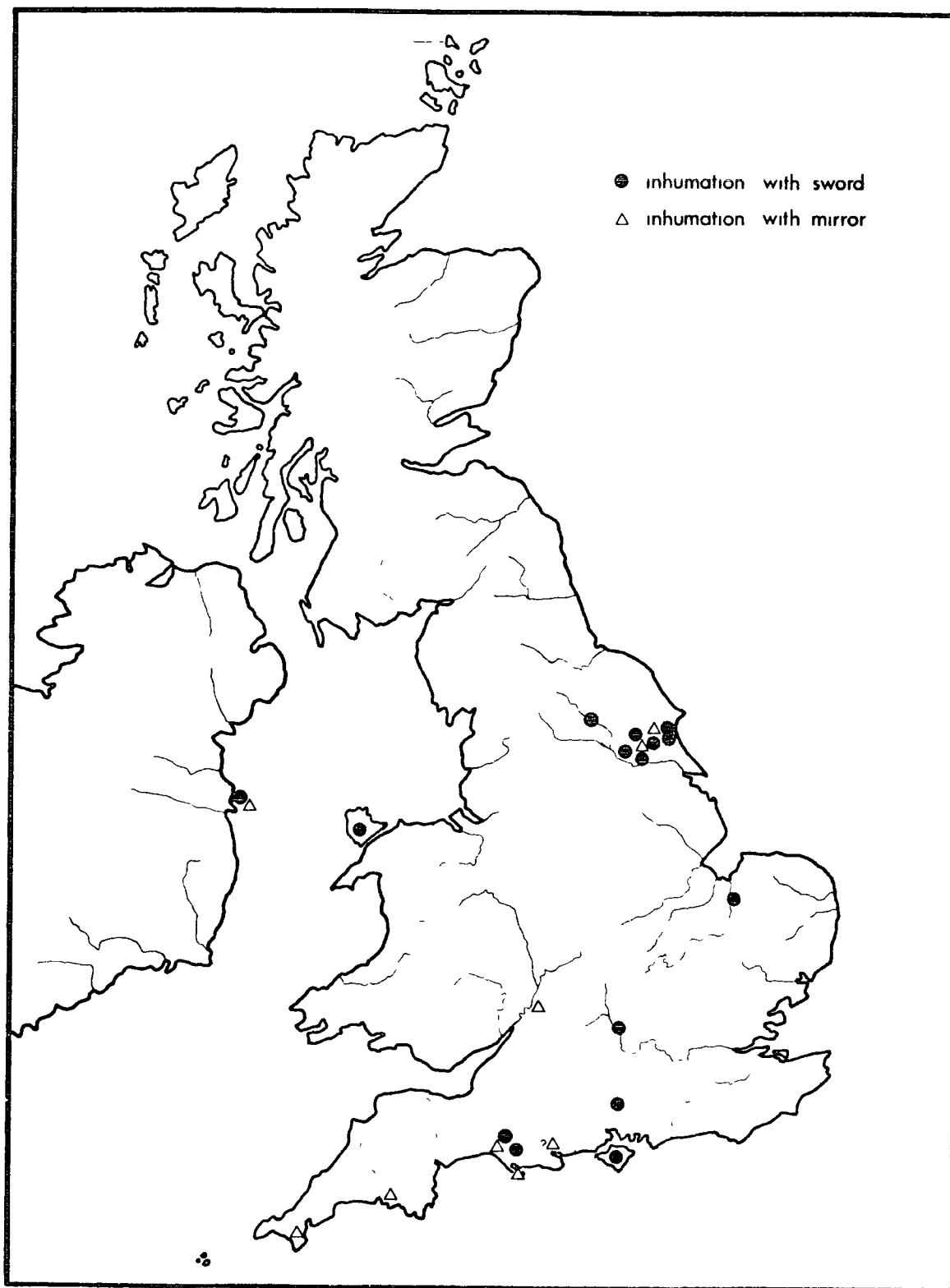


Fig. 50 Distribution of later Iron Age inhumations with swords and mirrors

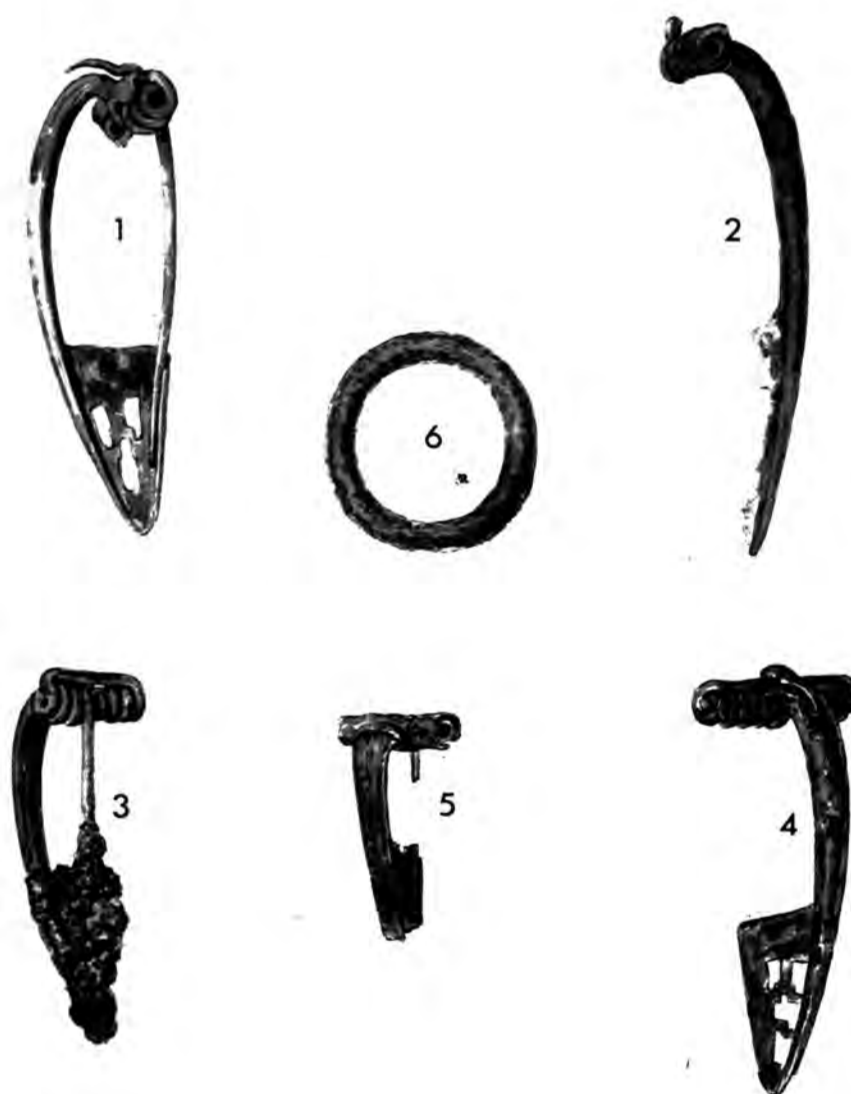


Fig. 51 Sutton Courtenay, Oxfordshire: contemporary water-sketch, perhaps by C.Roach Smith, of brooches and a bronze ring associated with a possible warrior burial or Late La Tène cremations discovered in 1826.

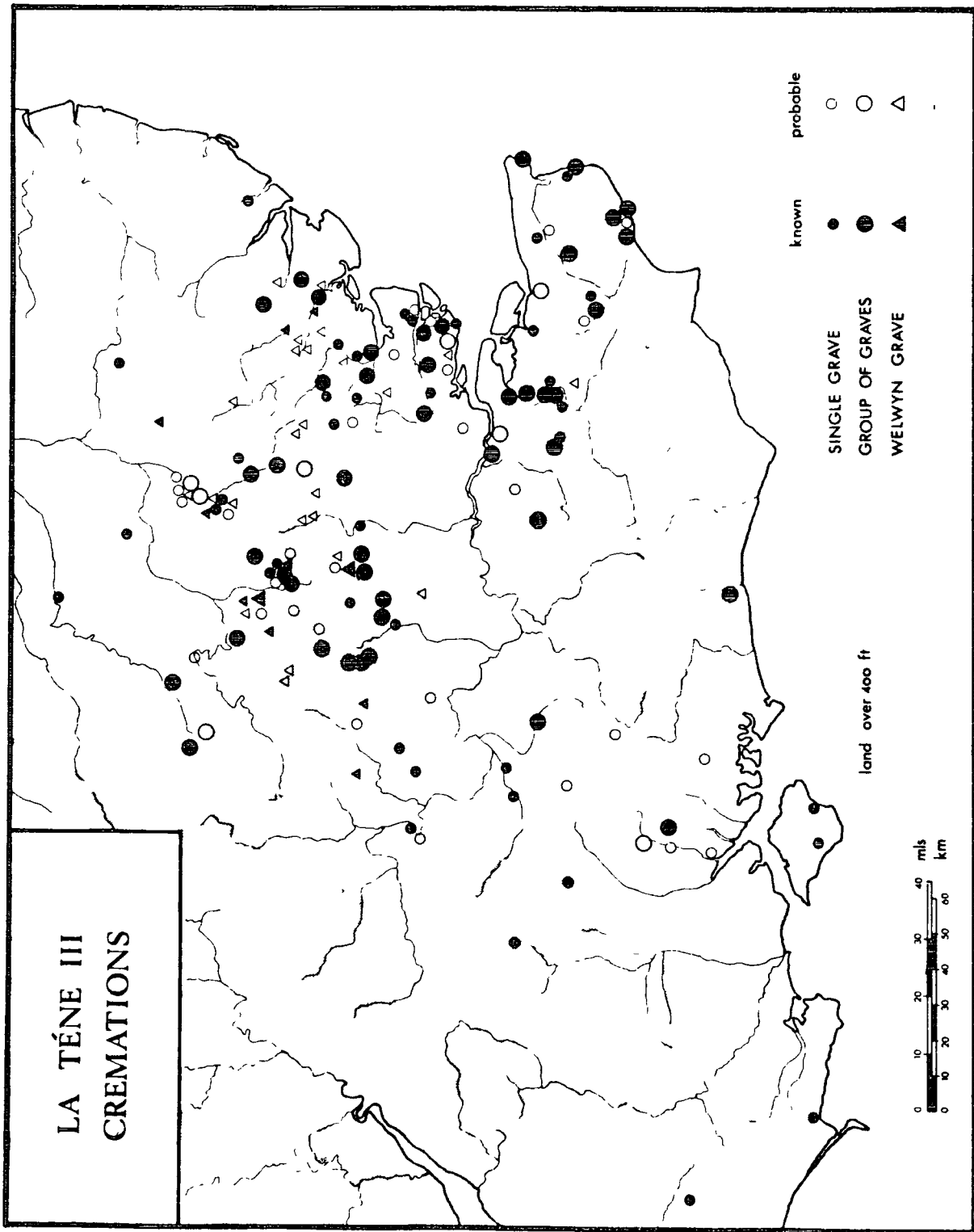


FIG. 52 Distribution of Aylesford Culture cremation burials in south-eastern England

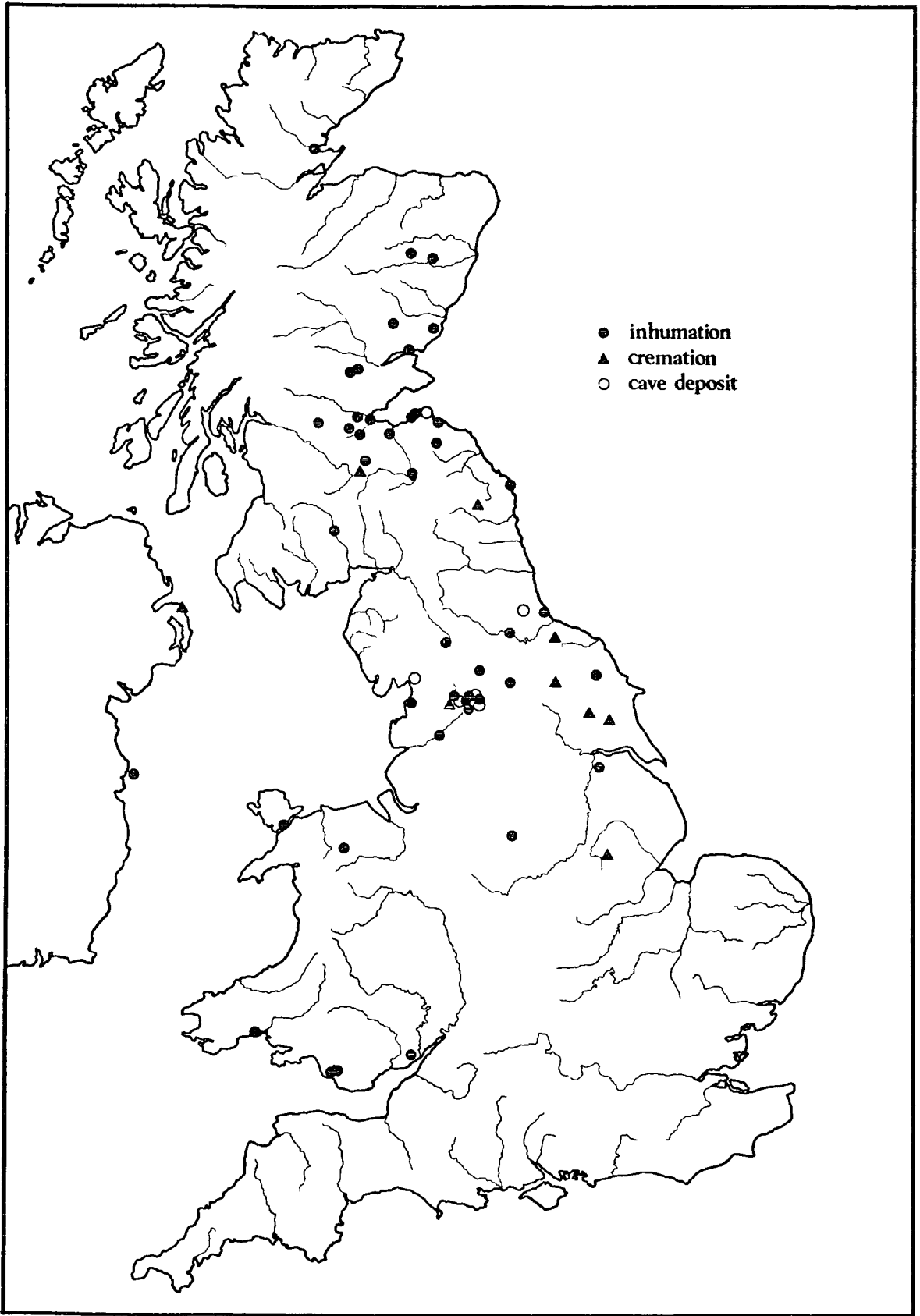


Fig. 53 Distribution of Iron Age burials in northern Britain