

Land, Metal, and Community:

A Depositional Analysis of Iron age Iron
Objects in Britain

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Abstract

Hingley (2006) indicates it is the specific contexts for iron object depositions which are of primary concern to their depositors. This will be tested further within this research. Here it will be argued, deposits of iron objects include both those which are routine and part of daily praxes, and others which are manufactured, carefully being used as social conversations for place-making. The social and technical aspects of the *chaîne opératoire* of iron objects will be explored and the relationship this may have to deposition, fully considered. The exploration for the motivations behind place-making will consider both the social and technical biographies of place or space and iron objects within. As a practising blacksmith, the author will add commentary to the performativity of craftsperson(s) producing iron and manufacturing objects.

Deposition represent people's connection to both social phenomena and routine practicalities as they move from place to place and engage in daily and ritual activity (Chadwick, 2012, 2014). Chadwick (2014) also suggests the meaning of demarcation through deposition or construction can never be fully understood by people of the present. Despite this, direct correlations between space, place, and practiced activity often with specific objects, like those of iron, may be observed in Iron Age and Roman Britain (Haselgrove and Hingley, 2006; Bradley, 2016; Rippon, 2018; Wilkinson, 2019; Bland et al., 2020). This research will further identify regional patterns in the depositional tradition of iron objects in non-burial contexts and seek further expand on what is known of deposition in Iron Age Britain.

Preface

The University of Hull

“Land, Metal, and Community: A Depositional Analysis of Iron Age
Iron Objects in Britain.”

Being a thesis submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in
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by

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Chapter 1 Research Questions and Literature Review

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1.1 Thesis Structure

Chapter 1 introduces the research and presents a literature review of current ideas towards the deposition and social role of iron in the Iron Age. Chapter 2 discusses relevant social theories towards archaeological contexts, with emphasis placed on the potential socio-cultural motivators for iron deposition. Chapter 3 describes the methods used for data collection and interpretation. Chapter 4 considers ecological sustainability and subsistence patterns for the Iron Age and overviews inhabitation patterns as they may relate to crafting networks. Chapter 5 provides detailed observations of climatic and ecological change during the Iron Age and introduces the potential socio-economic and socio-cultural impacts these changes had over the production and disposal of material culture as part of daily and ritual activities in Iron Age communities. Chapters 6-7 will present a summary of iron production and smithing practices, discussions on object quality, and the effect each of these operational chains has over object biography and ultimately deposition. The results of the distributional, density, and frequency analysis will be presented in Chapter 8 and discussed in Chapter 9. Important conclusions and future research directions will be summarised in Chapter 10.

1.2 Introduction

This research will argue the deposition of ferrous objects in Iron Age Britain is determined by their *chaîne opératoire* and social engagement or use-life. Cunliffe (1995) and Hingley (2006) have both argued for the significance of iron objects in place-making in primarily southern and central Britain. This thesis will expand upon those observations by further seeking regional and sub-regional repetitions of iron object depositions at places and spaces in the landscape over a broad period. Repeated engagement in specific locations with ferrous objects may represent a testament to their social significance and an embodiment of cultural attitudes towards iron in those communities. These attitudes may vary regionally, and an aim of this thesis is to identify and test such variations, this is discussed further below.

As has been pointed out (Halkon and Starley, 2011) iron has been, until recently, underrepresented in general surveys of the Iron Age, both on a national and local level. An account of the prehistoric archaeology of north-east Yorkshire (Spratt, 1993), for example, briefly mentions a single artefact in a chapter on the Iron Age which covers twelve pages, compared to forty-nine on the Bronze Age. Challis and Harding (1974) and MacGregor (1976) include several iron objects in their survey of Northern England, and Scotland, respectively. More recent works include Hingley's (1990) assessment of currency bars, Hunter's (1997) revaluation of Scottish hoards, and Hingley's (2006), contextual analysis of Late Iron Age and Early Roman structured depositions of iron objects.

While attention is given to Iron Age iron artefacts from burials, particularly those in eastern Yorkshire (Greenwell, 1865; Brewster, 1981; Stead, 1979, 1984; Dent, 2010), artefacts from settlements and wider landscape contexts are often neglected. This leads to the impression that there is a general paucity of Iron Age iron objects. This point is reinforced in Wilkinson's (2019) findings that iron generally is not an important element in the creation of hoards, especially as it becomes more readily available towards the 1st century AD. Rather, Wilkinson found it is the objects themselves and what they may represent that is important to deposition, not their material. However, they recognise there are exceptions wherein objects of iron dominate a hoards assemblage. Typically, such hoards are of currency bars, items related to transportation or vehicles, or martial items (Wilkinson, 2019). Hunter (1997) made similar observations for Late Iron Age Scottish hoards and large votive depositions into watery places. Jinks-Fredrick (2014) also observed a similar phenomenon in the English East Midlands concurrent with phases of settlement abandonment or reconstruction, which coincides with Cunliffe's (1995, 2004) observations for Danebury. While these observations and those of Hingley (2006) demonstrate the importance of iron's deposition in the landscape, a fully

comprehensive analysis of iron objects in non-burial contexts is needed to better understand the motives and potential significance of such depositions.

The work undertaken in the Foulness valley and throughout the rest of East Yorkshire by Halkon (2013a) and Halkon and Millett (1999) are amongst the most thorough accounts of change and continuity in community practice within the landscape for Iron Age and early Romano-British communities. A comparable study to this research is that of iron objects in Eastern Yorkshire in burial contexts which enabled further understanding of community attitudes towards iron objects and the life, death, and regeneration cycle of such objects (Halkon and Starley, 2011).

This research seeks to expand upon this earlier work by going beyond burial contexts to include an analysis of the engagements with iron objects in settlement contexts, remote and watery locations. Iron object depositions will be identified and differentiated, and their frequency, density, and distribution assessed within the landscape. This approach will further clarify Iron Age communities' socio-cultural engagements and practices concerning iron objects both as parts in daily and ritual life. Observations of habituated practiced activities with Iron Age objects is well established (Cunliffe, 1995, 2004; Hunter, 1997; Hingley, 1999, 2006; Bradley, 2007, 2016; Hutchenson, 2004, 2007; Farley, 2011; Poyer, 2015; Chadwick, 2008, 2015; Rippon, 2018; Wilkinson, 2019).

These activities i.e. the repeated engagement between objects and humans in a predetermined place represent the embodiment of an idea or custom and may be defined as a praxis (Schrag, 1999, 2003). The paradigm of praxis is rooted in philosophy and psychology, as are many social theories in archaeology (Preucel and Mrozowski, 2010; Preucel and Meskell, 2004; and Gosden, 2008). Praxis in archaeology (Giles and Parker-Pearson, 1997) stems from Mauss's (1934) ideas on habitus. To Bourdieu (1977) habitus is the idea of a body's 'practical mastery' of daily tasks, such as bodily gestures in social settings, which actively engage the surrounding environment. The paradigm of habitus takes care to distinguish the 'habits' of individuals and taught social behaviour as part of a larger dynamic social philosophy of 'being' in the world (Mauss, 1979; Bourdieu, 1977, Ingold, 2001 and 2010; and Ingold and Vergunst, 2008). The key to interpreting the social significance of 'structured' or more aptly named 'intentionally-designed' depositions may be found through the practical application of these theories of being or ontology and learned social behaviour. This brings praxis into application. The Oxford English Dictionary (2016) provides several definitions of praxis; the two most applicable definitions are as follows:

- (a). action or practice...(also) accepted or habitual practice or custom.

(b.) Conscious, willed action, esp. (in Marxist and neo-Marxist thought) that through which theory or philosophy is transformed into practical social activity... [for example] the application of a theory or philosophy to a practical...activity or programme.

Praxis then may be an application of a conscious idea or philosophy applied to a practical activity such as place-making depositions in the landscape. Praxis like habitus, may extend beyond bodily gestures by transforming social perceptions in the dwelling world into practical engagements between structures and objects, places in landscapes, people, and animals as part of a wider network of customary social activity and performativity (Ingold, 2001 and 2010). Chadwick (2012, 2014) describes such relationships as ‘meshworks’ which connect the various aspects of a lived-in world in which activities have context and generate multiple biographies. The activity of creating votive depositions or hoarding objects is an example of transforming a social philosophy into a practical activity in the Iron Age. The meaning of such acts of deposition may be lost today, however, as Chadwick (2015) suggests, patterns in the discardment of material culture appear to exist. As such, the larger the body of evidence, the more informed inferences may be made.

To date only the work of Hingley (2006) is the first large scale attempt to infer the socio-cultural significance of iron objects and bring a new perspective on their use-life and role in contextual biographies or place-making in the Iron Age. As will be discussed further below, iron technology permanently altered the living landscape of Britain. Recent research into iron production in Britain (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Halkon, 2008, 2013, 2014ab; Stetkiewicz, 2017; Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018) indicates the industry was well organised and far more substantial than what may be presumed from Hingley’s (1997, 1999, 2006) research. Hingley (2006) placed emphasis on only 395 objects from contexts considered to be ‘structured depositions’ across 29 sites of Iron Age date (though excluded here, there are further objects assessed from Romano-British contexts).

The main purpose of this thesis is to assess an additional 348 deposition sites containing 3686 iron objects (4080 including Hingley’s database) across 1330 non-burial contexts in Iron Age Britain. Of the 3686 objects, 1032 may be assigned to a narrow period. Around 57 may have been deposited only in the Romano-British period or later; 39 of these objects are from depositions in Scotland. This is important as the Iron Age in Scotland has long been regarded as being different from that of Wales and England (Piggott, 1953; Hunter, 1997; Harding, 2007). It is also important to recognise that the current research includes 1039 objects from unknown or unstratified contexts within excavated Iron Age settlements or landscape features. In most instances these are objects which were disturbed by later construction phases in antiquity or more modern periods or accidentally removed during site stripping with heavy

machinery. Of these types of objects, only those which may (a) typologically associated with the Iron Age, or (b) are in close association to other Iron Age remains are included in the dataset. While these objects may not be utilised for contextual analysis, they still may be used in site density and distribution plots and frequency assessments. These methods are further discussed in Chapter 3.

While the focus here is on iron objects from non-burial contexts, some consideration needs also given to those with inhumations to overview Iron Age traditions more clearly. The most recent comprehensive research indicates there are a total of 610 iron objects from 2810 burials of Iron Age date, with 283 burials containing iron objects (Halkon and Starley, 2011). This means only ten percent of burials included iron objects and some inhumations included multiple iron objects. Also important is the fact that nearly a third of Iron Age burials are found in Eastern Yorkshire with 183 containing 421 iron objects, which is roughly three-quarters of the iron objects in UK inhumation assemblages (Halkon and Starley, 2011).

In comparison, previous research identified 392 iron objects in 247 contexts within 49 Iron Age settlements in Northamptonshire and Leicestershire (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). It will be interesting to compare this data with the larger non-burial dataset generated by this current research to identify patterns, differences, and similarities. It has been argued that practices relating to burial may be regarded as a form of liminality, where the dead are displayed with a stage set with grave goods, thereby inhabiting both the world of the living and the dead (Giles, 2012). Similarly, the practised deposition of iron objects in non-burial contexts may relate to liminality and the 'otherworld'. Iron is also known to be associated with myth and magic in many cultures (Halkon, 2013b; Akin Ige, 2013).

Over the past three decades, the complexity of Iron Age Britain and its value for further research has been demonstrated (Gwilt and Haselgrove, 1997; Armit, 2002; Cunliffe, 2004; Haselgrove and Moore, 2006; Hingley, 2006; Willis, 2006; Haselgrove and Pope, 2007ab; O'Cróinín, 2008). Among the topics identified as needing further research are the production, distribution, and deposition of iron objects (Willis, 2006). By comparison, the near continent has more iron object studies than Britain, especially with reference to archaeometallurgy (Pleiner, 1993 and 2000; Buchwald, 2005; Humphris and Rehren et al., 2013). This provides further justification for the research presented in this thesis.

Advances in archaeometallurgy have enabled further scientific examination of iron objects, particularly regarding their manufacture and use (Pleiner, 1993; Fell, 1991, 1997, and 1999; Buchwald, 2005; Wang and Crew, 2013). A review of key pieces of literature demonstrates that depositional practices involving iron objects, particularly those beyond the study of hoards in non-burial contexts, are not yet fully understood and in need of further

research (Hingley, 1997, 2006; Willis, 2006; Chadwick, 2008, 2012). Identifying the presence and extent of patterns or variation in the rituals, customs, and practices surrounding iron object depositions is the primary focus of this research and will be discussed in the next section.

1.3 Research Questions, Aims, and Objectives

This thesis is a continuation of a smaller research project which undertook a depositional analysis of iron object and production residues in the English East Midlands (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). In that research, several correlations and patterns occurring between iron objects, specific contexts, and settlements types were identified. The results were intriguing, revealing the potential of extending its findings, particularly on the extent of the observed depositional practices, further afield. The question also arose as to the reasons why the practices surrounding objects may vary in different regions and environments. To some extent, change and continuity of depositional traditions were found to be related to human movement, object production, and distribution. This coincides with traditions using other non-ferrous material culture (Chadwick, 2008; Poyer, 2015; Rippon, 2018). Object biography, cultural perspectives, object value and the significance of place are also suspected factors of depositional practices involving iron objects.

A central theme of this research is to identify activities that generate contextual biographies, or more specifically the activities which lead up to an object's deposition in a context. These activities form biographies for the parties involved and embody the engagements which occur between people, objects, space and place in a 'dwelling world' (Ingold, 2000; Chadwick, 2014). It will be argued that a degree of human awareness must be involved for a contextual activity leading to deposition to be considered a ritual, custom, or practice and not merely a random coincidence (see Chapter 2). The following two chapters will assess the extent to which rituals, customs, and practices can be daily or occasional, involve a group or individual, or whether they are conscious or subconscious acts (Hodder, 2004) as they relate to deposition. This will not include burials as extensive work has already been undertaken on these (see Whimster, 1981; Halkon and Starley, 2011; Giles, 2012; Tracey, 2012; Stevens et al., 2013). Arguments concerning the establishment of praxis through repeated practiced engagements as influenced by cognitive perspectives, will also be discussed (below and Chapter 2).

This research concerns an archaeological evaluation of iron objects in Iron Age Britain with an emphasis on Northern England, Scotland and Wales. Depositions in Southern England are also considered, however due to time constraints, a thorough investigation was not possible.

The database for southern England is not exhaustive and does not include site or finds notes, images, or detailed descriptions of artefacts.

The aims of this thesis are to illuminate and identify the extent, if any, of Iron Age customs, practices, and rituals involving iron objects. To accomplish this a dataset will be built itemising each type of iron object. A major aim of this thesis is to test the extent to which practiced engagements occur between iron objects, space, and place in local and regional environments. In a sense this is to “repopulate” Iron Age landscapes with people engaged in daily and special, practices, traditions, and rituals. Further aims are to determine if any regional variations may be identified and whether they are associated with the “tribal” units referred to by Ptolemy (Cunliffe, 2004; Stükelberger and Graßhoff, 2017; Rippon, 2018). This thesis also aims to determine whether any practiced engagements between iron objects and spaces or places in the landscape may be associated with specific types of ecological niches, such as bogs, uplands, lakes, and so on.

These aims may be achieved through the assessment and consideration of the iron objects in the database. Paradigms within social archaeology will be used in the assessment of the database, especially as it pertains to the identification of social patterns and community engagement with iron objects. Communities of practice will be a central theme in this research to identify interactions and attitudes between iron objects, places, spaces, people, and time.

This will be done through the following Research Questions and objectives. Because the research objectives can be used in several combinations to answer multiple Research Questions, they have been distinguished from the aims, using Roman numerals.

Research Questions:

1. What is the frequency with which iron objects and categories of objects e.g. tools, occur in specific types of deposition e.g. pits within settlements or pits within structures?
2. Does artefact and depositional choice vary with cultural identity e.g. Corieltauvi vs. Parisi, or ecological setting e.g. highland vs. lowland?
3. Is there evidence of praxis? If so, what is the extent and relationship to deposition?
4. Do the object types, their quality, and production sequence affect the placement of the depositional contexts within the landscape?
5. Does a deposition’s placement relate to places that hold special social, economic, and/or political value?

Research Objectives:

- i. To identify and quantify iron objects in non-mortuary depositional contexts in the Iron Age in Northern England, Scotland, and Wales.

- ii. To map the distribution of iron objects in relation to settlement types, ecological niches, proximity to resources, and transportation routes and ascertain any changes through time.
- iii. To statistically analyse the data to answer the specific Research Questions above which relate to the attitudes of Iron Age peoples in the study areas towards iron. Any statistical patterns identified will be used to aid discussion on established individual and community practices and customs surrounding iron.
- iv. To analyse the technological, political, social, and economic significance of iron objects with respect to recurring patterns in depositional contexts in settlements or on the landscape.
- v. To further define craft specialisation, trade, and other cultural activities at local and regional levels by identifying the presence of iron objects routinely associated with specific places and spaces as part of ritual or daily activities.

The data as it relates to the aims and objectives described in this section, will be presented in Chapter 8 and analysed (using methods described below) to identify any distributional or statistical patterns concerning the depositions of iron objects; these patterns will then be discussed in Chapter 9.

1.4 Literature Review

1.4.1 Daily and Ritual Life of Iron Age Society

The purpose of this section is to introduce relevant literature concerning contextual and the distributional analyses of Iron Age iron objects. Further, it will provide important nodal perspectives towards a disseminative capacity for praxis and traditions amongst Iron Age peoples. Thus, further supporting an argument for the active as opposed to passive involvement of people in the depositional process, at least for many depositions. Surely the accidental loss of objects is a less common scenario, but that is yet to be established. Also, it will be argued that deposition, like production and life biography, is an important element in the *chaîne opératoire* of iron objects. Knowledge pertaining to daily and ritual life of Iron Age society as it relates to such concepts will also be discussed and evidence for these arguments concerning praxis and deposition brought forward.

Modern discourse in archaeology requires a balance between social theory and empirical evidence. An example of applying such discourse is evidenced by the further understanding of the burial traditions of the Iron Age by applying social interpretations to the Arras burial

traditions in East Yorkshire (Giles, 2012). As Cunliffe (2004) however has warned, practical interpretations must not be neglected, less interpretations become too fanciful and thus without accuracy. To bridge this gap between the theoretical and practical, new paradigms need to be employed, emphasising materiality as much as realising the ideological foundations behind the implementation of material forms (Trigger, 2006). Both praxis (Schrag, 1999; 2003) and *chaîne opératoire* (Dobres, 2010) provide the required theoretical and practical frameworks for such lines of enquiry. This section will outline these schools of thought and provide evidence for their application in Iron Age archaeology, effectively adding a human element to material evidence. Burrough Hillfort in Leicestershire provides a good example of how these theoretical approaches may be taken to the deposition tradition (Chapter 2).

The community at Burrough Hill assembled and gathered ornaments and chariot fittings, then placing them into a box to be lowered into the ground and burned *in situ*, perhaps ceremoniously (Thomas, 2015; Farley, et al., 2017). This demonstrates a deep cognitive and social interaction between object, place, space, and people (Giles and Parker-Pearson, 1997 and Dobres, 2010). It is possible that the activity was remembered for several generations to come. Although we will never know the reason for the structured deposition, this example is one of many social reconstructions which can be made from the evidence provided in one of several large depositions from Burrough Hill.

The fact the box of high quality objects (Taylor and Thomas, 2011; Taylor, 2015; Farley et al., 2017) representing dozens of hours of expert craft-skills from one or more masters was deliberately burned *in situ*, makes the deposition decidedly unusual and important, and may therefore be regarded as an example of an extraordinary activity. These objects were of similar quality and style as those from the chariot burial at Garton Slack (Brewster, 1980), Queen's Barrow at Arras (Dent, 1985 and Giles, 2012), and the lynch pin from Kings Langley in Hampshire (Ward Perkins, 1940) all dating to around the 5th- 4th century BC or more broadly the Middle Iron Age (MIA). As the objects were made of enamel, iron, and copper alloy, a sophisticated level of cross-craft specialization was available to the community at Burrough Hill. While the set is nearly complete, it seems there may not be enough terret rings for a full chariot team (Lewis, 2015) though experiments for the function and design of Iron Age vehicles is needed for certainty.

This special deposit of fine objects related to transportation is typically associated with burials (Harding, 2016) or larger hoards at important economic centres such as Stanwick (Haselgrove et al., 1990; Haselgrove, 2016) or Danebury (Cunliffe, 1995) in England. In Scotland and Wales, it seems more common for such objects to be deposited in wet liminal landscapes such as Llyn Cerrig Bach (Fox, 1939) or Carlingwark (Hunter, 1997) though further

testing is required and will be done in this thesis. The only comparable non-burial deposits are Stanwick in North Yorkshire (Haselgrove (ed.), 2016), Polden Hill in Hertfordshire (*British Museum Catalogue*, 2016), and Gussage-all-Saints in Dorset (Wainwright and Bowen, 1979). This collection may relate to the immediate status, role, and/or identities of the community or to the wider group in the region, the Corieltauvi. The lack of evidence for metalworking at Burrough Hillfort and its immediate environs suggests that the objects were produced elsewhere within the larger community (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).

The placement of the Burrough Hill hoard and its context is significant for two reasons. First, Burrough Hill is situated in a prominent place in the landscape setting, overlooking the lowlands along the River Soar. Secondly, the space is significant, specifically a pit laboriously cut into the ironstone bedrock near the rampart wall (Thomas, 2015, Farley et al., 2017). The hillforts siting on ironstone bedrock may also be important and related to superstitions surrounding iron and smelting (see Chapter 2 and 9).

Structured depositions may represent sealing or a marking of the end-of-use of a feature or settlement (Cunliffe and Poole, 1991; Cunliffe, 1995; Hingley, 1997, 2006). Another explanation for structuring depositions, such as the chariot fittings hoard at Burrough Hill, is as a response to cultural immigration or emigration (Harding, 2017). For example, it may be argued the Leicestershire Hallaton Hoard of gold and silver Corieltauvi coins and other items, including a Roman helmet is some way related to the Roman army (Score, 2012). Score (2012) also notes a period of heavy feasting occurred in conjunction with the deposit of the hoard. A similar example may be found at South Cave in East Yorkshire (see below).

Like Burrough Hill, both hoards were deposited in significant places within the landscape. In the case of South Cave, it is in a ditch terminus overlooking a hillfort, Mount Airy (Halkon, 2013a and 2014b), and in the case of Hallaton, on a hilltop in the Welland valley which was possibly the site of an open-air shrine (Score, 2012). The HER record indicates the presence of both Roman crossroads and Iron Age trackways in vicinity of the possible shrine further describing the long-lived significance of the landscape to local communities.

A review of Hingley's (2006) study demonstrates that ironwork hoards occur more regularly in the Late Iron Age and may relate to settlement abandonment or new occupation phases. However, missing from this picture are depositions of iron objects in contexts which may be more or related to a small groups. For example, Hingley (2006) ignores the deposition of a small iron bar (possibly a blade or tool blank) and iron blacksmith's chisel (Fell, 1990) in two shallow pits at Madmarston Camp, Dorset (Fowler, 1961) (see index records 887 and 1331 in Appendix 2). Both pits are too shallow to be for storage because they would not adequately protect any food stuffs from animals and weather; also, there is no medieval plough furrows

which may have truncated the deposits (Fowler, 1961). The pits in this case were presumably designed for the contained objects, perhaps related to a personal ritual or customary practice. By further identifying the repetition of such depositions throughout the Iron Age, a praxis involving iron objects may be defined. It is also worth noting, Celtic temples and shrines, such as at Hayling Island, possess similar small pits (King and Soffe, 1998).

At temples, these types of deposition were most likely made by individuals, or a small collective, as votive offerings as part of a religious or ritual ceremony. These smaller depositions are contrasted at Hayling Island by larger multi-material hoards (Downey et al., 1982; King and Soffe, 1994 and 1998; and Hingley, 2006). Larger depositions such as these may represent larger groups, communities, or even tribes. The transition of British to Roman votive offering does appear to be gradual and adaptive, possibly due to the similarities in religion evidenced by beliefs surrounding the smith gods Goibniu/Gofannon (native equivalent) and Vulcan (Roman equivalent) (Ross, 1970, 1996; Aldhouse-Green, 2004; Henig, 2005; Koch et al., 2012; Halkon, 2013a; Sofroniew, 2016). Given the accounts provided in Pliny the Elder's *Natural Histories*, it would seem Romans in general did not understand indigenous religious beliefs in Britain and Ireland. Votive offerings did not only occur at large sanctuaries or temples, but in watery places and near or in the domestic space (Cunliffe and Davenport, 1988; Garfinkel, 1994; Kiernan, 2009; Osborne, 2004; Bradley, 2012:43). Iron Age peoples may also have possessed personal shrines in their homes like those of the Romans but evidence for this is slight (for Roman household gods see Sofroniew, 2016). To understand the attitudes towards iron in Iron Age votive traditions and community practices, all types of deposition in a region must be evaluated, not just hoards.

In summary the thesis aims to provide a thorough contextual analysis of iron object depositions in this period and new insights into rituals, both ordinary and extraordinary, and daily activities. An important consideration to be made is the association of objects with the landscape, both natural and manmade. This will further describe community attitudes towards iron and potentially liminal or marginal locations (Chapters 2, 4-5).

1.4.2 Iron and Social Change

Iron and social change is a difficult topic to broach in brief, mostly do the fact in Britain, only the many works of Cunliffe and Harding, undertake a comprehensive assessment of the relationship between iron implements and human development. Salvia (2007) thoroughly explores this concept for the Migration and Viking Period in Central Europe. In this later period, the technological development of ferrous material culture shaped the socio-economic structure

of region (Salvia, 2007). Rippon (2018) argues that increase in the availability of iron towards the beginning of the Romano-British period facilitated the development of petty kingdoms, or what would become known as *Civitates*. Truffaut (2014) has made similar observations regarding the social and economic impact of the technological development of the *Ferrum Noricum* process (see Chapter 5 and 6). Generally, the process enabled a higher quality steel with improved wear resistance to be produced. Schrüfer-Kolb (2004) has discussed how the improvement to furnace technology would also impact the *chaîne opératoire* for object manufacture and bring social change to a region. The development of the East Yorkshire landscape has also been argued to be influenced by the expansion of the iron industry in the region (Halkon, 2008). Such developments impact social, economic, and political networks which ultimately inspire cultural change.

To put it simply, farming and agriculture was improved from the Bronze Age by the introduction of the iron ard tip or ploughshare (Piggott, 1965; Cunliffe, 2004). However, this is an oversimplification of both agriculture and iron technology. While the importance of the iron ploughshare is still recognised (James and Rigby, 1997; Mattingly, 2007; Harding, 2017), it is the continued development of iron technology that is the key element to bringing major social changes between the Bronze and Iron Age. Iron production and object manufacture, both require social and technological cues as described within *chaîne opératoire*. For example, Mathieu and Meyer (1997) determined bronze axes performed as well as soft iron (aka low carbon steel) axes, therefore only iron and steel properly heat treated would perform better in the Iron Age than bronzes of the previous era. Heat treatment would require the development and sharing of specialised craft-skills which could only be realised within the confines of *chaîne opératoire*.

Scale of production is also a factor to consider, and this is entirely dependent on the resources available in a region. A further social factor is these resources may be controlled, as Cunliffe (2004) and Rippon (2018) suggest. While iron production will be discussed in greater detail in coming chapters, a brief introduction would be to say several kilograms of ore and charcoal and over ten person days would be required to produce only one kilogram of refined low carbon steel (aka heterogenous iron) (Crew, 2013). Following the material production, an object would then need to be manufactured from the bloom or billet, which takes additional fuel and person hours or even days. In the writer's opinion as a blacksmith, using the technologies available in the Iron Age, it would take one person several months or multiple labourers' weeks to finish an ornate sword hilt and decorated copper alloy scabbard. However, this observation would benefit from experimental archaeology. The craft-skills required for such fine detailed work need also considered as they are an embodiment of a substantial

investment of time and resources as errors were undoubtedly made. As these skills and techniques develop, new technologies and tools also are generated to expedite or alleviate the stress of the process, which in turn change the crafts-persons perspectives, practices, and even bodies. Different tools require specific muscles and after prolonged fatigue this will even alter skeletal structures. These bodily alterations will be viewed publicly and generate new ideologies. All these factors are part of operational chains and ultimately facilitate social change, if not widely, at least in the local community (cf. Chapter 2).

In Southern Britain, iron production and object manufacture does not follow a set controlled order, rather the smelters and smiths appear to closely guard their craft-skills leading to some producers generating far superior products (Salter and Salter and Ehrenreich, 1984; Ehrenreich, 1986). Ehrenreich (1986) also noted higher quality steel objects with greater phosphorus contents and carbon contents over .5% were rare and do not appear to be treated differently in deposition. This seems to mirror the Sámi traditions (Lund, 2015), that it is the communication of object, space, and place in the production chain, which is important, not the object itself. Pleiner (1993) made similar observations regarding the production of swords in Britain and Northern Europe. Swords deposited in Wales and Northern England are likely to be of a complex construction (Stead (2006) describe these as laddered or streaky constructions) and higher quality in terms of carbon and phosphorus content (see Chapter 5 and 6) (Pleiner, 1993). McDonnell (2013) observed low carbon (>.07% carbon) tools in Broxmouth were carefully produced by welding low or medium carbon steel or phosphoric ferrite iron onto working surfaces. Further, hypoeutectic steel tools (>.77% carbon) were also identified in the earliest site phases, though slag inclusions do not match local slags suggesting import (McDonnell, 2013). This reinforces the observation craft-skills were discovered independently through practise and were subsequently guarded closely. Links such as these in the production chain would have also developed social perspectives which would affect cultural opinions and attitudes, generating rituals, taboos, and superstitions. These would bear an effect on the use-life of an object and its deposit as part of place-making.

In ethnographic parallels, both iron and its production have a strong association to life, living, and death (Haaland, 2004; Lund, 2015). The production of iron and objects is a public spectacle in many African groups and specific rituals must be conducted before a smelt may begin and taboos must be avoided during the smelt to avoid ‘contamination’. While African ethnographies are interesting, there is no evidence they are directly relevant to Iron Age Britain. However, such ethnographies do provide a reminder that these activities were dangerous to the community but necessary as they made the tools that improved work and weapons that protected their village. The Sámi, like African groups, also viewed metalworking with superstition and

enacted rituals communicating these superstitions in places of production evidenced by the deposition of unused metal objects (Lund, 2015). In Scandinavia, traditions of deposition are long standing (Lund, 2015) and represent a practiced conversation between production places, producers, and consumers all linked in *chaîne opératoire*. Comparatively in Southern Britain, metallurgical samples indicate many iron objects deposited in significant settlements of the region were likely produced of local phosphorus free ores at those sites or within near proximity (Ehrenreich, 1986).

Consider, for example, the landscape of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire. There settlements with evidence of iron working or object depositions, are predominantly situated along the edge of the upland landscape of the Jurassic Ridge or along lowland alluvial plains (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). The Jurassic ridge is composed of Lincolnshire sands which are rich in iron and ironstone, a sandstone bedrock appearing in outcrops containing significant quantities of siderite (an iron rich mineral) and hematite (one of the iron oxides) (British Geological Survey, 2015). While these formations may be harvested for iron ore, they are not ideal as they require crushing and roasting (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). The most ideal form of ore is bog ore, a type of limonite formed in poorly drained and anoxic wetlands (Lundgren and Dean, 1979; Gordon and Malone, 1997; Robb, 2013). In these regions, one of the few places bog ore is readily found is along the River Soar near Leicester and the River Nene near Northamptonshire (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004 and Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).

Bog ore forms in the lowland wetlands of East Yorkshire in a similar way (Halkon, 2008). This is interesting as most of the iron objects in burials are on the Wolds, an upland environment (Stead, 1979, 1991; Dent, 1982, 1983, 2010; Giles, 2007, 2012; Halkon and Starley, 2011; Halkon, 2013a). The East Yorkshire landscape, like that of the East Midlands, begins to be reorganised in the Middle Iron Age, creating further divisions between areas of production, settlement, and burial (Halkon, 2008; Stead, 2010; Allason-Jones, 2011; Giles, 2012). Areas of importance may be demarcated by important depositions such as the South Cave weapons cache (Evans, 2006; see below and Chapters 4 and 8) or the Gretton currency bar hoard (Appendix 3 and Chapter 2 section 5).

The significance of demarcating the landscape is a socially realised phenomenon, and new materials enable new connections to be made with the landscape (Chadwick, 2008, 2012, 2015). Farley (2012), for example, makes a compelling argument that the contextual organisation of new materials and their deposits within the East Midland landscape are part of the development of social interactions between 'native' and 'invader'. Such interactions likely existed long before a Roman cultural incursion. Like the production of material and object, these practiced engagements with the landscape form operational links in a social chain. This

chain eventually links back to production, producers, and controllers of resources and goods who are instruments by which society come to understand the socio-economic value and significance of objects. Depositions are then made which reflect these attitudes, and through the identification of patterns in such traditions, better inferences may be made regarding 'ritual' and daily life in the Iron Age.

1.4.3 Perspectives on Iron and Deposition

Hoarding and 'Structured' Deposits: The development of iron industries serves as a powerful medium to motivate change, and with change comes diversity and fear, which may be met with religious introspection in the form of votive offerings (Henig, 2003). Hingley (2006) suggests hoarding is the quintessential representation of 'structured' deposition, implying a religious or ritual element. This to some extent was discussed above and will be discussed below as it applies to continuity in deposition traditions between the Iron Age and Roman periods. As hoarding is a recurring theme throughout the thesis, here it will only be briefly described as a summary of others work.

Hill (1995b) describes the careful practised or even ritualised deposition of 'rubbish' in Wessex, noting two main categories existed (1) those with mixed soil matrices containing smaller poorly curated materials or (2) those with larger more complete objects of similar type or function. This recognises the fills within pits, ditches, and postholes are not uniform, something Hingley seems to take for granted. A lack of uniformity in stratigraphy suggests the deposits were made periodically either during cleaning of other features or surfaces or as acts important at that time. Votive offerings to gods or spirits would be an example of an important act, perhaps a cry for help during a drought, though to discern such spiritual acts today is neigh impossible (Chadwick, 2015). As Cunliffe (1995) indicates, the deposition of material culture in disused pits was undeniably deliberate though as Hill (1995a, 1995b) suggests this does not need to assume religious ritual but can simply mean mundane practices. This idea is also shared by Chadwick (2008).

While there are many theories or inferences behind what classifies a hoard and the motivation behind such deposits, the physical structure of the context containing the materials is uniform. The context should be thought of as a single deposition in one phase with multiple objects into a secondary feature or one purpose made (Hingley, 1984, 1997, 2006; Hill, 1995a; Harding, 2017; Wilkinson, 2019). Through assessing the contents of a hoard and the assemblages of neighbouring deposits, a more informed description as to their intention may be described (Chadwick, 2008; Farley, 2012). Farley (2012) has made a compelling argument that

large metalwork depositions or multiple deposits in a small area, such as at Hallaton, in the East Midlands relate to tribal or familial negotiation or conversation. The deposits made held value and enabled a communication to be made using items which held economic and social value to the actors practicing deposition.

As described above, these values were collectively determined from the production chains. Farley (2012) also suggests votive deposits inhabited long-term and short-term spheres respectively representing the reproduction of cosmic social orders or simply personal gain. As these deposits intensify around the northern advancement of the Roman army and begin incorporating more 'exotic' i.e. Roman objects, a correlation is evident. This correlation is likely part of social tension as individuals and communities seek ways using familiar practiced 'magic' to secure their future through ritualised, though not necessarily religious, acts of deposition (Chadwick, 2012). It should however be noted that acts of careful depositions may not have value beyond the actors of the deposit (Chadwick, 2008, 2015). Chadwick (2008) prefers the term 'placed deposits' as opposed to Hills (1995a, 1995b) 'structured' deposits. Neither are ideal as they ignore the collection process or use-life of objects. Joy (2016) argues hoards and large collections of metalwork are too often thought of only in terms of their deposition context and that moment is frozen in time. The biography and journey through both the social and physical world before deposition needs considered (Joy, 2016). Throughout the literature reviewed in the chapter several perspectives have been provided regarding deposition, most new perspectives hold a consensus that it is features and their placement themselves which is paramount.

This presents the same issues as before, that all material deposition follows a uniform hierarchy. Hutcheson (2004, 2007) has demonstrated that metalwork depositions in Norfolk both follow conventions of Southern Britain and Wessex, but some also represent major differences. This is simply explained by the fact every region in Iron Age Britain will have a different production chain. While links may form interregional chains, local traditions and customs will be the most influential in deposition. This also explains why some depositions do not fit the conventional traditions of a region, as people are mobile bringing their own practises and customs. Metalwork depositions (except those solely of coins for reasons discussed in the next chapter) need considered in terms of the *chaîne opératoire* of the objects within first and the association to space and place second. There is no one praxis for deposition and generating a spatial context, all parts must be considered as several linked chains in flux; production, manufacture, dissemination, socio-economic and environmental phenomena (Bradley, 2016). Only through considering these factors and all deposits can valid inference be made, and rather than the deposits making places, it should be thought that the objects and their use-life are used

as tools for place-making. Tools that demonstrate a material manifestation of philosophical ideologies about the dwelling world, a praxis.

Destruction and Liminality: The deposition of objects into watery or liminal places has been and remains a major topic of debate. Since the Neolithic, special items may have been deliberately placed at these locations (Bradley, 1998a, 2012, 2016). Places of deposition may be categorised as fully populated ‘living’ landscapes, where deposition may be seen as a ‘normal’ activity within the daily life of a settlement, or else locales, such as those in remote settings, which due to the very nature of their landscape setting, have accrued some form of special status. An example of a ‘living’ landscape is Mere (Bullied and Grey 1921) (see Chapter 4). A well-known example of deposition in a ‘special’ location is in the lake Llyn Fawr in South Wales (Fox, 1939). This deposition is of special interest as it includes some of the earliest iron artefacts (Figure 1.1) from Britain which were argued (Fox, 1939) to have been placed in one or two cauldrons (Figures 1.3-1.4) along with other copper alloy objects before being placed in the lake. Also noteworthy is at least one cauldron (Figure 1.2) possess an iron-cored rim which was formed by rolling the copper alloy sheet over the iron rod. Similar cauldrons are known throughout Britain and Ireland (Joy, 2014) often in association with structured depositions such as at Chiseldon (Baldwin and Joy, 2017) and Glenfield Park (Thomas, 2017 and *forthcoming*).



Figure 1.1 Iron Artefacts from Llyn Fawr (image copywrite National Museum of Wales, 2019)



Figure 1.4 Llyn Fawr Cauldron 1 (Image Copyright National Museum of Wales Accession No. 13.112, 2019)



Figure 1.3: Llyn Fawr Cauldron 2 (Image Copyright National Museum of Wales Accession No. 36.624/1, 2019.)

As Stead (2006) has demonstrated, iron swords and scabbards are frequently deposited in wetland and liminal locations such as the Fenlands. Further, a number of these swords are either missing scabbards or incomplete. The incompleteness of some swords is explained by heavy corrosion but other swords, many of which are from the



Figure 1.2: Llyn Fawr Cauldron 2 Rim Detail (Image Copyright National Museum of Wales Accession No. 36.624/2, 2019.)

River Witham, Barlings Eau, and the River Thames are in relatively free of heavy corrosion, missing only the tip or hilt (Stead, 2006). A strong possibility is that these swords were either deliberately destroyed, possibly as part of a ritual, or were broken at weak points on a sword during combat (Pleiner, 1993). Deliberate destruction of swords prior to deposition is a well-known phenomenon in later prehistoric Europe (Pleiner, 1993; Buchwald, 2005). Typically, the destruction involves bending the swords once, twice, or even three times. One example from Vorstengraf Oss, in the Netherlands, was coiled before deposition (Figure 1.5) (Buchwald, 2005 and *Rijksmuseum van Oudheden*, 2016).

Examples of bending are far less common in Britain. three of the best examples are from Llyn Cerrig Bach in Anglesey in Wales, and Burstwick and Acklam both in East Yorkshire, England (Fox, 1946; Dent, 1986; Harding, 2015; Turner and Cooper, 2018). All three swords possess a single bend of almost 90° near the midpoint. The Llyn Cerrig Bach example is from a coastal bog or saltmarsh and the swords from Acklam and Burstwick (Figure 1.6) were found within square barrow burials. Stead (2006) has identified other bent swords in the River



Figure 1.5 Vorstengraf Oss Iron Age Cremation Burial Finds from the Netherlands (Image Copywrite: Rijksmuseum van Oudheden, "Vorstengraf Oss", 2018)

Thames. It is possible, however, that as the bends are so slight and most were found during dredging, they are the result of post-depositional damage. Iron swords cannot simply be bent over the knee and their deliberate destruction must have been undertaken for a deliberate purpose in a controlled environment. The most likely explanation for this activity is ritual destruction. The destruction and deposition of such swords help to demonstrate the cultural perspectives between certain objects, death, and liminal places and spaces in the Iron Age.

Ritual destruction of objects is not uncommon, for further example, take Burial 154 from Rudston in East Yorkshire, where a bent spearhead is wedged in the jaws of a set of blacksmith's tongs (Stead, 1999). This and the above examples may represent



Figure 1.6 Iron Age Inhumation with Bent Sword (top left), Near Burstwick, East Riding of Yorkshire (Turner and Cooper, 2018).

a crossing between life and death for both the objects and their owners (Tracey, 2012). The activity may represent the loss of an important figure to the community or even a change in the socio-political situation. Fitzpatrick (1997) has also argued that such activity is part of an intricate life, death, and regeneration cycle linked to object biographies as part of a network of ontologies between the material world and the imagined or philosophical world which exists within the conscious and subconscious of the human mind in response to dwelling scenarios (Viveros de Castro, 1998; Marshall and Gosden, 1999; Ingold, 2001 and 2010; Hodder, 2004; Brück, 2004).

1.4.4 The Late Iron Age to Early Romano British Transition: Continuity and Incorporation

Praxis forms as the social and technological chains of production become linked and used to place value or significance on the objects, spaces, and places within the dwelling world. Repeated engagements at the convergence of these elements bring meaning to depositions and become tools of place-making. Generally, practised engagements with Iron Age iron objects is greatly under-evaluated, especially if those objects are not part of large hoards or burials (Bevans et al., 1999; Hingley, 1999; 2006). Among the best examples representing continuity in Iron Age praxis in the Romano-British period are at Weekly, Northamptonshire (Jackson, 1986), Fiskerton, Lincolnshire (Field and Parker Pearson, 2003), Hallaton, Leicestershire (Score, 2012), the hoard from Carry House, Northumberland (Hall, 1880), and the South Cave weapons cache (Evans, 2006; Halkon, 2013a).

At Weekly, the complex of settlement enclosures began in the Middle Iron Age (MIA) and continued into the early Romano-British (RB) period. Iron brooches were deposited in the Iron Age ditches and copper alloy examples in the RB period (Jackson, 1986). Although Weekly possesses an excellent chronology through brooch typology, some of the iron objects found there belong to a broader typological period. Thus, their association to pre-Roman groups must be established by site stratigraphy and the identification of patterns of repeated practiced engagements. As previously defined, these engagements, when replicated as the result of cognitive perspectives of the dwelling world, represent the social formation of customary or ritual praxis.

A continuity of praxis can also be observed in the deposition of martial items and other native metalwork in other sites that span both the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. These can be found in a range of 'places' in the landscape. Key examples will be discussed throughout the following section using the hierarchy below:

1. Open setting
2. Settlement setting
3. Structure (building) Setting
4. Midden Setting
5. Special Settlement Setting

Examples of depositions from these 'places' will provide depositional chronologies which describe the potential presence of long-lived Iron Age praxis into the Roman period. This is not only a British phenomenon but is evident also in Denmark where the depositional praxis involving martial items increases exponentially in the Roman period (Jensen, 2003). Hingley (2006) also argues that some of the Roman iron objects in the structured deposit at Fiskerton are part of a continuation of Iron Age traditions evidenced by earlier depositions of distinctly Iron Age objects. An example of Roman objects at a native settlement which lacks Roman occupation evidence (in terms of the building types and usual rubbish assemblages) is Traprain Law. One later hoard there included 150 Roman silver objects dating from *c.* 410-425 AD weighing over 23kg (Curle, 1923; Lloyd-Morgan, 1980; Lang and Holmes, 1983). The finds from Traprain Law are far too numerous to list here in entirety but may be summarised in the following categories by period:

- A. Neolithic
 - I. Axes
 - II. Blades
- B. Bronze Age
 - I. Axes
 - II. Clay Moulds
 - III. Pottery
- C. Iron Age
 - I. Martial-iron
 - II. Tools-copper alloy and iron
 - III. Pottery
 - IV. Clay Moulds
 - V. Chariot Fittings-copper alloy and iron
 - VI. Bone Implements
 - VII. Metal Working Debris
 - VIII. Personal Adornment-stone, glass, copper alloy and iron
 - IX. Ironmongery-iron
- D. Scottish-Roman Iron Age

- I. Martial iron
- II. Coins-copper alloy and silver
- III. Heavy Silver Chain
- IV. Personal Adornment-jet, glass, copper alloy, and silver
- V. Chariot Fittings-copper alloy
- VI. Drinking Vessels-silver and copper alloy
- VII. Tools-iron
- VIII. Ironmongery-iron
- IX. Pottery

The list is extensive, and this does not include any of the medieval objects recovered from the hillfort (see *Canmore* Scotland's database Record No's 56374-56399, 56487, 81590, and 281643). Many of these objects from the Neolithic to Scottish Iron Age were deposited in groups of less than four objects and were typically associated with pits or ring gullies (Curle, 1915; Curle and Cree, 1916, 1922, 1923, 1924; Burley, 1955; Jobey, 1976; cf. *Canmore* Record # 56374 for further reports). Traprain Law contains more object depositions than any other settlement in Scotland and the use of valuable Roman objects in not just large hoards but smaller structured depositions, potentially indicates the social significance of the settlement. It remains unclear whether these Roman objects were traded, captured, or given as payment as part of a system of clientage. What is clear is the practiced engagements between people, objects, and space vary little over a long period of time as such Traprain Law may serve as a model for praxis at other dryland Scottish settlements. It is possible that many of the unexcavated 'hillforts' or other defended settlement in Scotland and Northern England may provide additional evidence for practiced engagements like that of the Votadini at Traprain Law (discussed further in Chapter 9). Some evidence of this is provided at Carry House in Northumberland (Hall, 1880).

Continuity in indigenous depositional activity involving martial items during the Iron Age is evidenced at the native settlement east of Carry House, NW of Birtley, in Northumberland. The settlement is a bivallate enclosure containing at least four round dwellings with dry-stone walls similar in style to those occurring throughout Scotland. As the site was excavated in the late 19th century no dating samples were taken so the occupation period may only be broadly attributed to the Scottish Iron Age (700BC-300AD). This date range is derived from the structural evidence and the artefact assemblage. One sherd of Roman pottery suggests no further occupation past the third century AD (Hall, 1880). It is also important to note that the settlement is located to the southeast of a possible Roman camp cited along the Roman road to *Habitancum*. In 1875 Reverend Rome Hall excavated the four huts

demonstrating the best preservation, the best of which is described as having a stone “foundation still remain[ing] about two feet high” (Hall, 1880:362). Hall (1880) indicates the presence of other huts, tumuli, and barrows in the vicinity which there is almost no visual record for above the ploughed surface today.

Hut 1 at Carry House contained one sword described as Saxon, which has since been identified as a Brigantian Group IV sword likely 100BC-100AD in date (Piggott, 1950; Stead, 2006; Appendix 1 record 12.1), lying near a crevice in the centre of the hut on the flagstone floor. In the crevice alongside the sword, is a hoard of three spears and two knives (Appendix 1 records 12.2-4). One copper alloy terret ring, typologically most like those from Garton Station or Stanwick, was recovered from the floor of the hut “a short distance away” (Hall, 1875). Also, from within Hut 1 is one small fragment of Samian pottery and a coin of Victorinus, which were most likely added post-abandonment. Hut 2 contained fire cracked rock, iron fragments, and an upper part of a rotary quern built into the wall. Hut 3 was relatively empty, and Hut 4 contained two small pieces of Samian pottery, a quern fragment, and another upper piece of a rotary quern.

Rotary querns may possess some form of symbolic value and are often placed in structured depositions often broken, perhaps even ritually (Watts, 2013, 2014), which further indicates the potential importance of the placement of the querns at the Carry House enclosures. Also noteworthy is the potential association that querns have to death and regeneration, linking the generation of flour to sustenance and thus life (Hill, 1995a, 1995b; Bradley, 2012). The deposition of querns and metalwork could represent several practices such as the owner’s death, a sealing-off of the house, storage, or the blessing of the house. In any case, it shows that these acts of depositions continued even under the shadow of the advancement of the Roman military, evidenced by presence of Samian ware.

As the artefact assemblage contains Roman and native objects, there is similarity to the depositions in northern England and Scotland, representing the continuance of Iron Age praxis. Roman hoards of the period are different and typically contain coins, brooches, or other similar items and rarely martial items of native style (Hingley, 2006). That said, there are cases where ‘Celtic’ weapons are deposited alongside Roman objects (e.g. South Cave) or in a Roman settlement (e.g. Newstead Roman Fort).



Figure 1.7 TOP: The swords and select spears from the South Cave Weapons Cache on Display at the Beverley Treasure House (image copyright, author)

BOTTOM: The bundle of spears after excavation undergoing cleaning by the York Archaeological Trust (image copyright, Inall, 2015).

At South Cave, an enclosed settlement in Eastern Yorkshire, a cache contained 5 swords and 33 spears which were overlain by Roman Dressel 20 amphorae, used for the transportation of olive oil (Figure 1.7) (Evans, 2009). Scientific analysis determined that the weapons were wrapped in an organic covering and deposited in a pit dug into the ditch of an enclosure close to springs, overlooked by an enclosure at Mount Airey, thought to be of early Iron Age date (Halkon, 2008 and 2013; Evans 2009). This too represents continuity through the Iron Age, into the early Roman period and provides an example of praxis within a liminal settlement location (cf. Gwilt and Haselgrove, 1997; Hill, 2007, Bland et al., 2020).

An example of a deposition relating to an important structure or building in a settlement is at Newstead Roman Fort. There, a Brigantian Group IV sword, along with other metal, clay, bone, wood, and leather objects spanning from around 25 BC to 100 AD were recovered from a large pit (Pit LVII or 57 measuring 5.3m in diameter at the top and 6.4m deep tapering to a 1.7m diameter at the base) beneath the clay and cobblestone lining of the bath house foundation (Curle, 1911; MacGregor, 1976; Stead, 2006; Garrow and Gosden, 2012). Such objects in this type and size of feature is rare. The deposition may represent a cleaning of the settlement post

abandonment or there may be some ritual function. If a ritual feature, it may have possibly been initially dug as a well which became a focal point of ritual activity, as Clarke (1997) suggests, before a final phase of sealing for the bath house. Further, Clarke (2000) argues the high proportion of native and Roman artefacts in several of the large pits does not represent casual loss but carefully considered structured depositions. Another scenario for these pits at Newstead may be like the practice of making massive depositions of war trophies at sites such as Vimose bog in Denmark (Jensen, 2003, 2014; Price, 2015). Manning (1972, 2006) however argues the depositions simply represent scrap due to their fragmentary nature. The fragmentation of artefacts in such contexts may represent ritual destruction rather than scrap salvage for recycling (see Chapter 2). Gosden and Garrow (2012:296-97) also comment on the seemingly ritual destruction of the objects and the placement of specific object categories within their respective areas (either outside the fort, within the annex around or in the bath house, and within the *praetentura*).

Perhaps these large pits at Newstead may be likened to expansive midden complexes such as at Cold Kitchen Hill in Wiltshire southern England. Their praxis may have influenced the deposition of several pieces of LIA or early RB metal work. Much of the metalwork was deposited in useable condition and while others were fragmented (Rainbow, 1928 and Nan Kivell, 1929) like many of the objects at Newstead. Other finds included worked bone, stone, and pottery. The depositions also seemed to occur in phases (Rainbow, 1928 and Nan Kivell, 1929) and it is possible the objects may have been deposited in categorical groups. Categorical deposition was also suggested by Clarke (2000) at Newstead, though given the sparse antiquarian recording of Cold Kitchen Hill's assemblages, this possibility there is uncertain. Two of the most interesting iron items are a knife (likely early Roman based on Manning's typologies) with a twisted handle and a socketed iron axe, which is Early Iron Age. This and ceramic evidence, indicates the midden was used over a long period of time for the same types of objects, thus a praxis existed.

A similar example to Newstead or Carry House, though not in a settlement, is the deposition of a LIA or early Romano-British spearhead found during road construction lying next to the foundation of the Roman wall between Rochester and Byrness along Dere Street, in Northumberland (Charlton, 1973). Although the spearhead had been moved, an archaeologist called to the site observed that it may have originated from beneath the Roman wall. If this was the case, various explanations may be put forward for its deposition. For example, it may have been placed by native auxiliary who still maintained Iron Age practices during the wall's construction. Alternatively, it may have been an earlier deposit used to demarcate a specific point within the landscape or is nothing more than casual loss, which seems unlikely given its

association to the wall. It is possible that some of the iron object depositions at Newstead outlined above may have been placed under similar circumstances with a 'Celt' who became affiliated with the Roman army continuing their practices and customs rather than adopt new ones.

Other interpretations may include the deposition of martial objects as caches of weapons in some form of native resistance as in the example of South Cave. Similar hypotheses have been made for depositions of Bronze Age hoards made in times of war, with the intention of recovery (Bradley, 1990, 1998b; Kristiansen and Larsson 2005). The practice of making large hoards or possibly even caches of copper alloy tools and axes extends into the British Iron Age (Poyer, 2015; Boughton, 2015). Therefore, it is possible that this tradition continued with the placement of later iron objects.

These examples further reinforce a continuity of indigenous praxis with martial and other iron items into the Roman period. The repetition of votive traditions at native and Roman sites in the Roman period support an argument for incorporation of Roman places and objects, rather than an adoption of Roman perspectives. Although caution is needed with such an argument as these depositions may not represent 'Romanised' peoples, but native tribes who have joined the Roman army as mercenaries, thus bringing their customs with them. Indigenous Iron Age peoples adopting Roman perspectives would presumably have altered their practiced engagements with places, spaces, and objects, however, as argued below, this is in fact not often the case as their depositional traditions express a combination of continuity and incorporation. This suggests that practices and traditions involving the deposition of objects was deeply seated in Iron Age social perspectives.

The continuity of indigenous praxis is most evident in Romano-British settlements due to some differences in Roman praxis which may involve depositions in similar contexts but of different materials. For example, while wells and shrines are structurally similar in Britain during the Roman Period, different types of objects (usually non-ferrous) are used in Roman depositions. These objects could include objects relating to overtly Roman deities such as Mars, Mercury, or Vulcan, often represented as miniature figurines (Henig, 2003). There are also other objects at Roman shrines which do not fit into the usual Roman assemblage (e.g. miniature weapons or tools). These may represent native inhabitants' offerings using the interpreted equivalents of Roman religious artefacts, especially given the frequent siting of Roman temples and shrines on pre-existing sacred structures (Varner, 1999 and Aldhouse-Green, 2005). A good example of native praxis at Roman wells is at Shiptonthorpe in East Yorkshire (Millett 2006) where the votive deposition of mistletoe, a sacred plant to Druids (Aldhouse-Green, 2005) is in evidence.

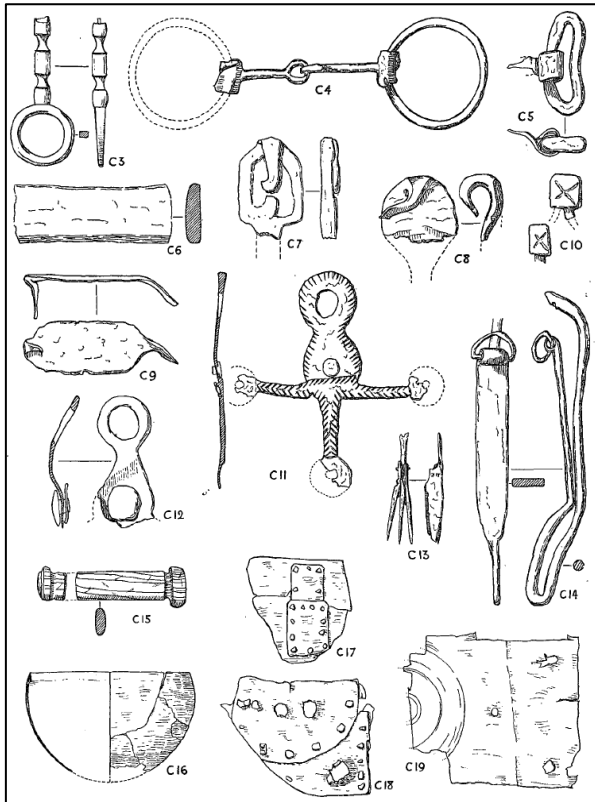


Figure 1.8 Selected Objects from Carlingwark (Piggott, 1953)

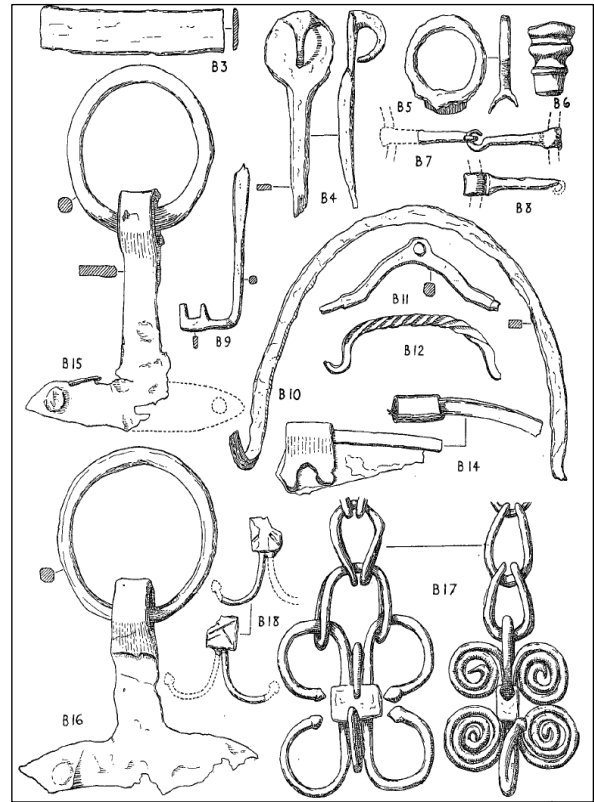


Figure 1.9 Selected Objects from Blackburn Mill (Piggott, 1953)

In both Roman and pre-Roman Britain, an important relationship existed between watery places and the afterlife (Cunliffe and Davenport, 1988; Bradley, 1998a, 2012; Henig, 2003; Osborne, 2004). This relationship also appears to include cauldrons due to their frequent deposition in watery places in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales (cf. Llyn Fawr in Chapter 1). In Irish myth cauldrons also accrue special powers. The magic cauldron gifted by the father god Dagda to the Tuatha de Danaan (the Irish tribe of Danu) supposedly supplied endless food (Leeming, 2005). Further parallels between cauldrons, water, and the afterlife may be found in both early medieval Irish and Welsh folklore which may represent similar beliefs, perspectives, and rituals to those of indigenous pre-Roman groups. The 7th century AD Irish text, *The Cauldron of Poesy* (MacLeod, 2018) also refers to the magic powers of cauldrons. In Wales, the Cauldron of Rebirth or *Pair Dadeni* was used to revive fallen warriors, first appearing in the tale of *Branwen ferch Lyr*, the second branch of the *Mabinogi* (Ford, 2008 and Sims-Williams, 2011). Other magical Welsh cauldrons appear in connection to Arthurian legends, such as the Welsh Tale *Chulhwch ac Olwen* in the *Red Book of Hergest* (c. 1400) and the *White Book of Rhydderch* (c. 1300) (Ford, 2008). The Cauldron of Rebirth is described to be from the Lake of the Cauldron in Ireland in both books and the verb choice used suggests the cauldron was buried in a mound under or in the lake (Sims-Williams 2011). The mound referred to in the *Red Book* may have been artificial, in other words a crannog. The text of the book implies

that the lake may have dried up by the time Bran discovered the cauldron (Ford, 2008). This may also indicate environmental change and the cultural significance of the site no longer had liminal associations. In Scotland, cauldrons are often deposited in lakes or lochs near crannogs or in bogs (Hunter, 1997 and MacGregor, 1976).

Further evidence for the continuance of Iron Age praxis into the early Roman period in material culture other than cauldrons may be observed in other Scottish crannogs such as Blackburn Mill and Carlingwark (Figure 1.9 and Figure 1.8) (Piggott, 1953 and Hunter, 1997). In the lakes/lochs surround both crannogs were numerous deposits of swords, spears, knives, and other tools and objects. The metalwork around these and other similar special settlement types, often includes ornate Roman and Celtic items. The depositions at such sites typically span several hundred years, covering both the Iron Age and Roman periods and always contain the same types of objects. A continuity in depositional tradition therefore exists and is held as important praxis across several generations. Though this tradition is not isolated to crannogs and may be observed in Iron Age cave dwellings as well. For example, two spears and other non-martial items were recovered from Hanging Rocks Cave in East Lothian Scotland (Cree, 1909). These items may be Iron Age in date, but objects of later periods were also noted, and it is difficult to ascertain the extent of looting at the site as it was a well visited locale even in recent times (Cree, 1909).

That the depositions in watery places in the Iron Age and shortly thereafter, are votive depositions is perhaps evidenced by the high social, political, or economic value of the objects (Hingley, 1999; 2006; Cunliffe, 2004). As such, deeply entrenched community praxis will be involved in the depositional process and will be passed down over several generations. An excellent example of a continuity of praxis at a natural open setting associated with water from the Iron Age into the Roman period is found at Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. There a sacred or ritual site is set on a causeway, where votive depositions of iron objects, predominantly tools for working both wood and metal, swords, and spearheads, were made in both the Iron Age and Roman periods (Field and Parker Pearson, 2003).

While the objects at Fiskerton may have been forgotten over the course of different generations, the memory and importance of taking tools and martial items to this place and depositing them into the water was a deeply embedded tradition derived out of perceptions of how to engage in the dwelling world. Heidegger's (1962) thesis is apt for this scenario, wherein the meaning of the material world to people at Fiskerton in the Iron Age changed as a direct result of their engagement with it in a ritual practiced manner as established by previous generations. Other Iron Age sites which are watery like Fiskerton, in England, are Over Narrows and other sites in the Fens (including Must Farm) in Cambridgeshire, Orton Meadows

in Leicestershire, Sutton Common in South Yorkshire, Eton Rowing Lake in the Thames Valley, and the Testwood Lakes in Hampshire. All of which are associated directly with iron objects, with the exception being Eton Rowing Lake (Parker Pearson, 2003) and the numerous sites in the vicinity of Testwood Lakes (Ellis and Fitzpatrick, 2000; Allen and Wyles, 1995; Allen 1996). Also, the iron object, a spear head, from Sutton Commons, is from the greater wetland landscape around the marsh fort and associated enclosures (Van de Noort et al., 1997). It may then be important that the marsh settlement itself contained no iron objects (Parker Pearson and Sydes, 1997; Van de Noort et al., 2007) any objects were placed into watery pools within the surrounding marshland. indirectly in the case of Sutton Common.

At Over Narrows, several object depositions occurred off a platform projecting over a mire; the only iron object was an adze (Evans and Vander Linden, 2009). The only other iron object from the site was a splitting wedge recovered from the corner of an enclosure ditch nearby (Evans and Vander Linden, 2009). The location of the wedge may not be accidental as the corners of barrow ditches in Yorkshire often include important ritual depositions (Dent, 1982). The platform at Over Narrows is also unique and potentially important, as at present no other examples exist in England during the Iron Age. One similar example exists in Scotland at Lochlee Crannog, where depositions were made off an extended portion of the crannogs wood and soil living platform into the water (Munro, 1878; MacGregor, 1976; Parker Pearson, 2003). However, the platform at Over Narrows in Cambridgeshire is not associated with an artificial island nor house and is best described as being dock-like. The structure was possibly only partially identified and may resemble the causeway at Fiskerton in Lincolnshire (Parker Pearson and Field, 2003). In such cases, it is not known whether water conditions, for example deeper moving water or shallow mostly still water, were important in depositional praxis.

Similar depositions into liminal watery features in marginal landscapes have been found at Must Farm and other marsh settlements in the Fenlands (Pryor 2005, 2013; Symond, 2012; Murrell, 2012;), Meare Villages (Bell and Neumann, 1997) and Glastonbury Lake Village (Caseldine, 1980; Coles, 1987) both in the Somerset Levels. Fenland landscapes may also be important in understanding depositional praxis (see Chapter 4). Orton Meadows is unique for three reasons; first in the manufacturing quality of the items, second the presence of seven complete and two incomplete currency bars, and third the water was probably fast moving in the Iron Age (Frere, 1984; Stead, 1984; Lang, 1987; Pleiner, 1993).

Like Fiskerton, at Hayling Island in southern England, our understanding of the concept of continued praxis and incorporation is well exemplified in the temple complex with continental parallels (King and Soffe, 1994). Despite the Roman temple replacing an indigenous shrine, the metalwork depositions did not change in character, continuing with the same types

of items and in the designated spaces within the temple complex (i.e. the western grounds near-to the southwestern inner ditch corner) (King and Soffe, 1994).

Further evidence for the combination of continuity and incorporation is found at Salisbury in Wiltshire, Nettleton/Rothwell Top in Lincolnshire, and Harlow in Essex and possibly Hallaton, in Leicestershire. At Harlow Celtic Temple in Essex, praxis may be observed in the deposition of an LBA copper alloy socketed axe, a LIA or early RB ard or small currency bar, iron strips, and several tools in separate contexts. There are also coins of Cunobelin, Tasciovanus, Corieltauvian, and Durotrigan from beneath the Roman temple floor, built around the time of Vespasian and dated by the accompanying contemporary and later Roman coins (Hingley, 2006 and Bartlett, 1988). The socketed axe referred to above is significant as miniature socketed copper alloy objects are known from both Iron Age and Roman period votive deposits.

Nettleton/Rothwell Top may be a temple, although it has never been fully investigated (Farley, 2011). There metal detectorists under the guidance of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) recovered several miniature copper alloy shields, spears, and axes and a single miniature sword from the plough zone (Figure 1.10) (Willis, 2006; Farley, 2011). The sword is noted as copper alloy in the PAS, but this appears to be only corrosion products and in fact may be iron (like the sword once thought to be copper alloy from Llyn Fawr). Farley (2011) suggests the objects all came from the same deposit as several were recovered together with the others close by despite the modern ploughing. Several of the spears are model versions of LIA types according to Inall's (2015) typologies and the miniature copper alloy shields also conform to Iron Age continental typologies and are like those at Mouzon (discussed below) (Kiernan, 2009). Two, possibly three, miniature copper alloy swords and two axes appear to have been placed in the same deposits as the shields and spears (Farley, 2011). These swords are rather plain but do resemble the miniature copper alloy swords from the Salisbury Hoard (Stead, 1998). One of these objects may not be a sword, as it closely resembles currency bars (Farley, 2011). The axes represented include one hafted and one looped socketed axe. Due to the lack of stratification it is difficult to determine whether the objects were Iron Age or Roman in date.

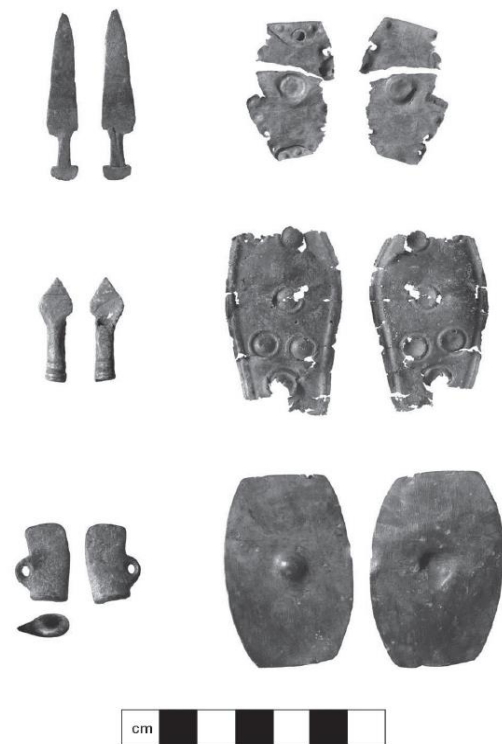


Figure 1.10 Select Miniature Objects from Nettleton (Farley, 2011).

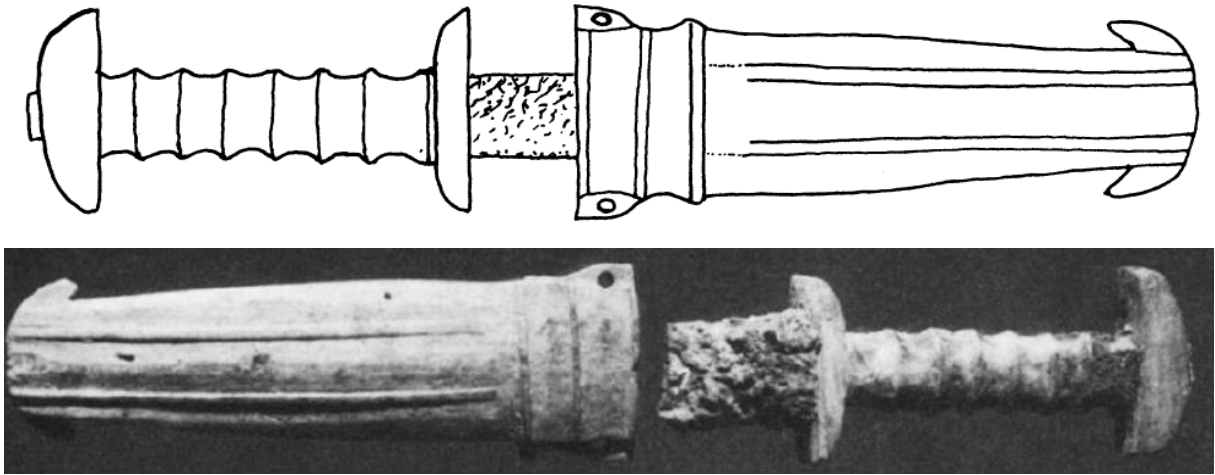


Figure 1.11 Miniature iron sword and copper alloy scabbard from Argentomangus, France. Actual size:(L) 12.6cm (Faudet, 1983).

However, stylistically, and typologically, the miniature objects seem to be associated with indigenous cultural identities. Further evidence for this is provided by the inclusion of a similar miniature copper alloy looped socketed axe in the upper strata of a disused or possibly infilled Iron Age ditch at Nunburnholme in East Yorkshire England (Halkon et al., 2015) and in a square barrow burial in Arras East Yorkshire (Stead, 1979 and Giles, 2012).

In addition to the miniature martial items at Nettleton/Rothwell Tops and Salisbury, there is model sword and shield from a votive pit in the Roman temple at Frilford in Berkshire, which is of La Tène III artistic style and form (Bradford et al., 1938). Similar examples are known on the continent in the Romanized *oppidum* of Argentomangus at Saint Marcel (Indre) indicating that a widely spread cultural tradition exists (Faudet, 1983). Even for model objects, these examples are however unusual in being approximately 12-15cm long. The model sword at Argentomangus is iron and includes a detailed copper alloy sheath (Figure 1.11) (Faudet, 1983). The hilt on the Argentomangus miniature sword is far too small for an adult's hand and its presence with a miniature copper alloy shield further suggests a votive purpose.

Although the possibility they are children's toys should not be ruled out, however this is unlikely due to their association with a known shrine. One of the copper alloy shields from Argentomangus includes a small looped link at one end, presumably to be hung by a cord (Faudet, 1983). Given that these objects are stylistically Gallic, non-Roman metalwork being recovered from votive deposits at Roman sites exemplifies the conflation of Roman and indigenous votive practices in the Roman period.

Further, the use of native style metalwork at shrines recounts a continuity of indigenous votive traditions into the Roman period through objects which were not controlled, as Roman law expresses strict control of arms for civilians (see *Lex Julia vis Publica, vis Privata, terro armorum, vis armata, and interdictum de vi*, for early Roman imperial law concerning the

possession, carrying, and use of *telum* or weaponry) (Berdger, 1953). Generally, the Roman laws concerning weapons possession are unclear outside of Rome, and later in Constantinople, except for the act of threatening the empire or its representatives, which was considered a capital offence. It may however be safely assumed that a Gaul carrying a weapon in a Roman village would be viewed with a great deal of suspicion even if the intention was entirely peaceful. Therefore, the deposition of miniature martial items was a safer alternative when making votive offerings. Rutzen (2009) and Osborne (2004) also argue the use of indigenous styled miniature objects in votive offerings is a merging of local customs and beliefs with Roman traditions and may explain the increase in model objects used in Roman votive contexts which still maintain native non-Roman metalwork styles.



Figure 1.12 Miniature iron spearheads from the well at Les Gaulois D'Acy-Romance, Mouzon, France (image copywrite the National Museum of Archaeology France, 2019).

In the Vulcan cults anvils, tongs, and hammers held special meaning and were often displayed in iconography on pottery (Halkon, 1992) or as miniature objects such as the miniature copper alloy anvil from Brough in East Riding (Green, 1981; Halkon 2013). The prominence of Vulcan cults in Britain suggests that the local population were able to easily accept the beliefs of the followers of the Roman smith-god as they were like their own beliefs or ideologies (Webster, 1986; Osborne, 2004). This iconography and miniature objects were often left in Roman temples or household shrines as votive offerings to deities (Green, 1981; Henig and King, 1986; Henig, 2003; Osborne, 2004; Kiernan, 2009; Halkon, 2014b). Henig (2003) even argues the miniature axes in Roman votive offerings are representations of standard axes used in animal sacrifices. Possibly the axe possessed another ritual or magical meaning as well evidenced by the inclusion of a Late Bronze Age (LBA) socketed axe within the newly discovered temple site in South west Wiltshire (Roberts and Henry 2016).

This however does not explain why some of the votive miniatures in Gwent in Wales and Lincolnshire and Yorkshire in England may have pre-dated the Roman conquest. These objects may then be part of Roman rather than indigenous contexts. At the very least these objects are stylistically 'Celtic' or rather non-Roman. Celtic examples are known in pre-Roman contexts on the continent (Kiernan, 2015).



Figure 1.14 Miniature iron shields and swords from the large temple at Les Gaulois D'Acy-Romance, Mouzon, France (Kiernan, 2015).



Figure 1.13 Miniature copper-alloy shields from the Salisbury hoard (image copywrite British Museum, 2019).

Incorporating decidedly indigenous styled objects for votive use at Roman temples and shrines reinforces an argument for a conflation of Roman and Celtic deities by British and Gallic peoples. The incorporation of Roman objects provides strong support for the argument of the significance of depositional praxis to Iron Age peoples. It is possible that some objects may have been acquired from far afield by trade or even battle. At Hallaton over 5,000 gold and silver Corieltavian coins were recovered with Roman items, including a silver gilt helmet dating from the 1st century AD and Republican coin dating to around 211 BC (Score, 2011).

The phenomenon of mixing structured and votive depositions, e.g. Roman objects in non-Roman contexts or indigenous objects in Roman places, is also known on the continent. For example, the deposition of Roman military paraphernalia in Danish bogs heightened during the 2-4th centuries AD (Jouttijarvi, 2013). These offerings are specifically Roman objects captured during battle and may indicate a strong resistance to Roman culture and ideologies. Votive depositions of martial items or miniature versions in Roman spaces may also represent a final offering or signify a destruction of an identity by possibly subjugated, oppressed, or enslaved native people. An example is the deposition of a native shield boss, deliberately destroyed, and placed in a pit within a Roman house in Roman Emona (Ljubljana, Slovenia) (Gaspari et al., 2013). Although, it is also possible, the object was a Roman trophy, however, as Tacitus describes, trophies are intended to be displayed.

Further continental examples of a continuity of votive traditions into the Roman period are known at the Gallic and Gallo-Roman fanum-type sanctuary near Bois du Flaviers, near Mouzon in the Ardennes Mountains, France. There over 1000 miniature iron martial objects

were recovered from multiple shrines and features (Caumont, 2011). There the votive offerings included miniature Gallic-style shields, swords, and spears in both copper alloy and iron, from deposits dating up to the early Gallo-Roman period (Figure 1.12-1.13) (Caumont, 2011; Kiernan, 2015). The shields are very similar to those from Nettleton and Salisbury in England (Figure 1.10 and Figure 1.13). The site at Mouzon is now known as the village Les Gaulois D'Acy-Romance, is comprised of several shrines, wells, buildings, and tombs and is undergoing further excavation. The miniature martial items were of potential biographic importance to the people of village and area, leading to their deposition, as such a similar scenario may apply to the biographies and deposition of similar objects in Britain.

1.5 Chapter Summary

This chapter has introduced Iron Age iron, its significance, and what may be gained from the study of its deposition. Additionally, the research goals and aims of the thesis were outlined. A detailed literature review was provided to introduce the reader to daily and ritual life, iron and social change, perspectives on deposition, and concepts of continuity.

Three main approaches will be used to assess the data collected to further define the depositional traditions surround British Iron Age ferrous objects. Object and material quality, production time, craft-skills, and manufacturing technologies will be identified and used to describe the potential significance of artefacts. Second the distribution of the iron objects in relation to space and place in the landscape will be assessed. Mapping the distribution of deposition types and object categories in each deposition may demonstrate ecological divisions or be possibly related to Iron Age socio-political identities. A comparable argument for the relationship between identity and material culture has already been made for variation in the use of chariots in Iron Age Burial traditions (Dent, 1982, 2010; Stead, 1999, Carter et al., 2010; Giles, 2012; Halkon, 2013a). The third approach will apply theoretical discourse in discussions of the cultural implications of emerging patterns, traditions, and distributions identified over the course of the research. Any patterns identified will be presented in series of statistical summaries and maps in Chapter 8 and in Chapter 9 the socio-economic and socio-cultural motivations for such traditions will be considered alongside perspectives of praxis and place-making. This will bring further understanding of attitudes towards one of the most important products of the period, iron, and go on to achieve the research aims and objectives above (cf. Chapter 10).

The thesis will also investigate deposition scenarios concerning liminal and marginal boundaries throughout Britain. These boundaries may be watery but also may occur at important places in the landscape, such as at locations where rites of passage occur or religious

activities are conducted (van Gennep, 1960; Turner, 1964; Pungas and Võsu, 2012). Depositional praxis will also be considered alongside the diversification and specialisation of iron objects as socio-political hierarchies wax and wane throughout the Iron Age. Evidence for this may be taken from continental examples, such as in the Northern Paris Basin of France (Bauvais and Fluzin, 2013). An example of British parallels is the distribution and deposition of large quantities of currency bars at hillforts also coincide with an increase in the number of southern hillforts (Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995b). That being the further evaluation of the social, economic, and political implications of iron object depositions and distributions to further understand community practices surrounding iron (research question 5 and objectives iv and v). This in summary argues the deposition of ferrous objects in Iron Age Britain is determined by their *chaîne opératoire* and social engagement or use-life and how those chains enable place-making.

Chapter 2 Iron in the Community: Review of biography, social production, and performativity

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2.1 Introduction

This chapter will discuss key theoretical concepts some of which were introduced in the literature review above. These concepts are important in considering the motivations for making depositions of iron objects and will be used to further discuss the data results in the final chapters below. While depositions will be considered in terms of *praxis*, the social production of iron within the *chaîne opératoire* will be the focus of the chapter. This will be discussed alongside the making of biographies for both object and production place and the relationship this may share with place-making through deposition as extensions of socio-cultural identities.

All objects are arguably subject to performance, or how they are used in society, as such biography and use-life are important factors to consider in deposition traditions. Use may change with time as perspectives on how to interact with the world become altered. The relationships behind humans and objects are always changing and developing, as such they may be described as plastic.

Plasticity, as applied to social theory, is a concept which recognizes the malleability of cognitive and physical engagements between objects, places, space, time, and people which allow for inanimate objects to become personified by the biographic accounts of their owners (Gosden, 2008 and Harris, *pers. comm.*). Gosden (2008) describes neural plasticity as the

interaction between the human brain and artefacts—which include objects and organisations of space and place. As he puts it, “...brains help make new objects, which in turn make new brains (Gosden, 2008:2005).” Gosden uses the Kirkburn Sword to demonstrate how the object is “plastic” and wherein the biography has been altered with each subsequent generation who owned, used, and observed the sword up to its deposition. The evidence for this may be found in the periodic repairs to both scabbard and blade. One repair was to the chape which ultimately changed the scabbard’s style. The once blood-red enamel on the grip is another example of plasticity, as it can represent simple beauty or the bloodied grip of a warrior after a successful battle (Gosden, 2008; Giles, 2012).

Plasticity is by nature recursive and provides a way to describe the ever-changing aperture of social ontologies as practiced engagements developed within dwelling networks. If we are to think of social ontologies as a brain, then neural networks may be equated to the social operations behind production, deposition, and other community performances. Thus, these social ‘brains’ develop through practiced sense of ‘doing what is right’. Eventually taboos, traditions, daily and special rituals become engrained in a groups sense of being in the world or simply, their ontology.

Ontology is the study of being. In social science its study seeks to understand the social and cultural networks or webs (defined as *umwelt* by Ingold, 2000) that surround all living and non-living objects. By simply existing, all tangible things within a local community interact directly or by proxy. Both people and objects in these communities are plastic and as interactions increase or decrease—such as through praxis—neural plasticity is gained, lost, or altered (Gosden, 2012).

In the Viking Age for example, swords were often named after the attributes of their owner or due to the functional or aesthetic characteristics of the weapons formed by processes like pattern welding, as described in the Icelandic Sagas (Smiley and Kellogg, 2000). In early Irish literature such as the *Tain* (Kinsella, 2002) which most authorities agree is based on Iron Age oral tradition, the weapons of the hero Cuchulainn are also provided with almost magical attributes. In a sense, objects use-life and biography give them spirt, enabling them to ‘live’ alongside people until they are disposed or ‘killed’ through a practiced ritual, such as deposition in a bog. Liminal locations like bogs are thought to be an entrance to the afterlife in Iron Age Britain (Henig, 2003).

These depositional traditions may be formed around a basic ontological premise, existing in the world. As people and communities interact or engage with objects those biographic experiences become imparted into the objects, imbuing them with life biographies or ontologies. Over time these acts of engagement gain new biographical elements through

repeated ritual practices or are altered by subsequent generations, ultimately playing a role determining the context in which those objects are interned. Though it should also be considered that the biography of place is an equally important motivator to deposition and even choice of objects for the assemblage.

The way an individual or community exists in and interacts with the world around them is defined by socially determined cognitive perspectives which seek to understand the form and function of that world as well as their role within it (Viveros de Castro, 1998; Olsen, 2010; Robb and Harris, 2012). Following this paradigm, as traditions become practiced repetitions, a philosophical treatise develops influencing the interactions between people, things, and spaces. This is, essentially, a *praxis*, though this only describes the activity or activities that lead to deposition itself, not necessarily the motivations behind those practices. Those motivations are found in the *chaîne opératoire* of iron objects, their use-life and biography, and both the performativity of the objects and their creation.

2.2 Seeking Praxis Through Depositional Patterns?

This section will explore how praxis might be observed in the archaeological record with specific emphasis placed on the validity of considering depositions as a *praxis*. Praxis should be thought of as a physical embodiment of socio-cultural perspectives which dictate how one is to *be* in the world, which results in publicly or privately enacted practiced gestures. These gestures may also be described as ideologically informed ways of doing ‘what is right’ within a persons or groups dwelling space. The last chapter discussed this in relation to *habitus*, and in addition to that line of thinking, how to be in the world follows a set of known social rules, cues, taboos, and similar cultural perspectives (Ingold, 2000).

An example of praxis may be the placement of tools and brooches in the bottom of the terminals (at entrances) of the enclosure ditches of some Iron Age settlements, such as Weekly Northamptonshire, in central England (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014; Appendix 3). There both iron and copper alloy brooches had been placed in the bottoms of ditch terminals a period spanning from the Middle Iron Age (MIA) to Early Romano-British (ERB) period (Jackson, 1979). The continuity of these depositions over several generations imply it had a degree of social significance within the local community. Similar observations which reinforce an argument for depositions as praxis is evidenced in the re-use of storage pits for the deposition of agricultural implements in the hillforts of Wessex and southern England (Cunliffe, 1995; Barrett, 2000). This tradition extends to the hillforts across the Jurassic Ridge, though ditches become preferred for deposition contexts the further north the hillforts are located along the ridge (Jinks-Fredrick,

2014). Testing the extent of such deposition traditions in other regions and identifying similar or different patterns is a primary aim of this thesis.

Previously discussed was the idea production, consumption, and dissemination of iron objects is a practiced social conversation performed publicly. Performativity of deposition, however, may not only be public but also private. Deposition can be the private vow between person and place for a household blessing or a bountiful harvest (Henig, 2003). It is the definition of ideology put into practice through active engagement. When publicly performed the acts of deposition gain further significance embodying social communications. These communications describe both ordinary daily and extraordinary special activities, whether they be crafting and waste disposal, votive offering, storage, or something else (Chadwick, 2012). The importance of describing the social interactions and practiced engagements between people, places, spaces, and objects through material evidence in a changing landscape is well established (Tracey, 2012; DeRoche, 1997; Fitzpatrick, 1997; Hunter, 1997; Giles, 1999, 2007, 2012; Hingley, 1990, 1997, 1999, 2006; Harding, 2004, 2006; Hodder, 2004; Armit, 2007; Gosden, 2007, 2008; Halkon 2007, 2008, 2012, 2013; Eckardt and Crummy, 2008; Score, 2011; Chadwick, 2012; Bland et al., 2020).

While it is important to identify such interactions and engagements, the cultural motivation behind them needs also considered (Ingold, 2000). For example, Iron Age people did not produce iron because they could, they had a reason, and that reason may not only be based in functionality. By considering the social and technical links in the *chaîne opératoire* of an iron object, motivations behind place-making with objects and deposits may be described further. The motivation for making a deposition may be rooted in a praxis. If so, the act of deposition represents the physical embodiments or practised applications of perspectives, ideologies, and philosophies of persons or groups for their dwelling world. This may be considered socially during the chain of production for an object resulting in an altered manufacturing technique (see below).

The knowledge an object is to be used for deposition may also generate a public spectacle. Manufacture, dissemination, and use-life of an object are all linked and represent the embodied ideas and perspectives of collective group and become tools of community practice. Take for example the central location of the smith's workshops in the settlements at Manor's Farm and Hallam Fields, Leicestershire (Speed, 2009; Thomas, 2011; and Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). There crafting and the deposition of both product and waste becomes a publicly performed spectacle. Such public performance would influence local perspectives on dwelling and the craft of the blacksmith. In turn, the treatment of the blacksmith by the community would affect their production and perspectives.

Evidence taken from the production residues at Hallam Fields indicates the smiths workshop was only in brief operation suspending use shortly after Roman occupation of the broader area (Speed, 2009 and Jinks-Fredrick 2014). This suggests something may have happened to the smith and their knowledge was not shared within the community. This is further evidenced in the fact smithing was restricted to a singular location. The restriction of craft-skills and the workshops peripheral location may also represent the community's praxis towards a dangerous craft likely perceived superstitiously.

Superstitious perspectives are known in many African communities for iron production and relate to fertility, death, and regeneration (Akin Inge, 2013). Similar traditions exist amongst Native American groups, who will deposit resources into an important space in the landscape to promote fertility and life in the coming year (cf. 'potlatch': Barnett, 1968). Other African perspectives include the forge and furnace becoming analogous to a woman's womb and the ore to a man's seed or woman's egg (Haaland, 2004; Chirikure, 2007). These perspectives describe a praxis and the deposition of iron waste and objects may be a result of such ideologies.

A similar relationship between iron, death, liminality, and regeneration may exist in Iron Age Britain. This may be evidenced by the deposition of iron objects in watery, marginal, and liminal locations. This extent of which is not wholly known and further assessing it is an objective of this research. A potential example of praxis involving liminal places is the deposition of iron objects into bogs where ore is extracted and will be tested in Chapter 9. The relationships between water, liminality, and certain types of deposits were discussed previously, e.g. Llyn Fawr.

Not only do bogs generate ore but also peat, which can be used as fuel for cooking, forging, smelting, and heating, when coal or charcoal was too expensive or unavailable (O'Sullivan, 2008; Dolan, 2012). For fuel, peat was cut into small bricks or logs called turves. There is also evidence of turf cutting in Medieval Norfolk (Wells, 1988), which suggest the practice was known in Britain and may have influenced Iron Age people's perspectives of peat generating wetlands. However, the use of peat for forges is a concept not yet explored in archaeological experiments but if it was used as a forge fuel, then the connection between bogs, iron objects, and manufacture is even greater. Peat beds were also targeted for salt production in Somerset during the Late Iron Age (LIA) to ERB periods (Grove and Brunning, 1998). Similarly, Iron Age peat banks in the Fenlands, show cuts were made to form brine settling pools (Lane and Morris, 2001). Such pools often contain substantial amounts of briquetage pottery and were surrounded in wattle and daub work surfaces (Lane and Morris, 2001; Kinroy, 2011). Kinroy (2011) has also observed some clay surfaces include episodes of burning,

possibly implying on-site reduction of brine using the peat as fuel. As salt is a necessary component for food preservation, an argument for the further association of fen/salt marsh marginal landscapes to life and regeneration may be made. This may further generate perspectives of the ore that comes from the same environments and ideas of returning or recycling iron objects near to their place of ‘birth’ (discussed further in Chapters 4 and 5).

Objects are made meaningful by being part of a network involving engagements between people, objects, space, place, and time. In Malinowski’s (1920) study Polynesian Islanders in the South Pacific were involved in similar networks of engagement. Such engagements add to the biographies of objects, furthering their associated social significance. These object biographies follow a set operational chain that involves both social models and technical activities and often represent a physical embodiment of praxis. All these factors combined, may directly influence the placement of objects in special deposits.

A praxis develops as interaction with special deposits become ritual or customary. Ingold (2010) argues that cultural practices develop out of perspectives on how to-be or dwell in the world. It may be that the settings for depositions are carried in memory and passed to succeeding generations, and therefore accrue new meanings, value, or significance. As time progresses, the biography of objects, spaces, and places changes. These changes may reflect evolving socio-cultural attitudes or the movement of people between regions and will be the focus of discussion in the coming chapters.

It is important to recognise any socio-cultural or socio-political patterns of praxis are to serve as ‘plastic’ models, constantly changing and shifting as new evidence is made available. It is however also important to remain pragmatic during contextual studies, thinking about an object’s *chaîne opératoire*. This includes conceptualisation, the techniques and materials of manufacture, investments of time and raw resources, environmental impacts of production, and the socio-cultural significance a finished objects type may possess.

2.3 On the Ontology of Iron: A Biography of Life and Death

Part of the relationship of objects, people, places, and spaces is arguably linked to both the physical environment and temporal landscape in which communities lived. Between which is an activity of existence and being part of a dynamic changing plastic network of *dinge* or gatherings of materials (Gosden, 1994; Ingold, 2000; Robb and Harris, 2012; Harris, *pers. comm.*). Possibly from an Iron Age perspective, depositions and even dwelling structures were not seen as ‘on’ the landscape but ‘part of’ the landscape. As introduced in Chapter 1, the act of structuring depositions in the landscape at specific times, may have played an import part in

‘ordinary’ every day and ‘extra-ordinary’ special activities. For example, the deposition and placement of things has been related to lines of sight within settlements (Tilley, 1994), though this has largely been questioned for Iron Age round houses in Wales (Pope, 2007). Lines of sight, however, do seem to play an important role in the deposition of hoards in the open landscape during the Bronze Age (Poyer, 2015). These appear to be within sight of important watery features, prominent places, or significant settlements or monuments (Poyer, 2015). These concepts will be explored further in Chapters 8 and 9. In either case, it is difficult to understand the placement of objects without first contemplating their *chaîne opératoire* and complete biography both in life and after death.

The use-life of iron objects may then be interpreted through an ontology or put simply, a study of its being or existing. In this way ontology can be used to describe the relationships between objects, their creators, and their consumers (Olsen, 2010). For iron objects to exist in their refined non-ore state, the ore must be carefully and systematically altered by multiple human agents. The conceptualisation of this process is found in the social sphere of *chaîne opératoire* (Dobres, 2010). Through considering the ontology of iron, the relationships between it and practical experiences, either intentional or unintentional, the dwelling world and the psychological interpretation of that world, may be explored (Holbraad, 2007; Gosden 2008, Robb and Harris, 2012; Lynch, 2013).

Theoretically, in shared spaces and places, everything is linked in an ontological network, interacting with each other (Ingold, 2000; Robb and Harris, 2012). This, amongst multiple nodes within the networks of the dwelling world leads to the formation of perspectives governing the interaction between people, objects, spaces, and places at certain times. These perspectives are developed to assist in the explanation of the world around them. The theory of multiple ontologies is an integral part in describing the process by which objects develop biographies, both gaining and losing meanings in relation to these multiple engagements (Olsen, 2010; Robb and Harris, 2012). As people make ideologically informed activities, meaning is placed on objects and the spaces or places in which they are used.

To some extent use-life may be observed on objects, such as in the form of edgewear on a blade or tool. This, however, is difficult to discern even on the best-preserved iron objects. Some swords which were deposited in watery places in Pleiner’s (1993) study demonstrate substantial damage along the edges, so significant entire pieces had been gouged out. Pleiner (1993; 2000) argues such damage represents significant abuse and it was likely not related to combat but ritual destruction. Stead (2006) also postulates some swords which are bent and deposited in rivers are possibly linked to ritual destruction. However, many of the swords analysed by Lang (2006) which were also deposited in watery locations, did not have significant

edge damage. This suggest there may be variation in traditions as many of Lang's observations apply to waterways linked to the Thames whereas Pleiner's pertain to inhumations, standing water, and rivers of Northern England and Wales.

In comparison, large metalwork deposits are predominantly found in locations of standing or slow-moving water in Scotland (Hunter, 1997). This phenomenon continues after Roman contact at which point 'exotic' or Roman objects begin to be incorporated (Hunter, 1997). Further, Manning (1972, 1976, 1979, 1981, 1985) and MacGregor (1976) both provide substantial evidence for the careful selection of 'native' and Roman objects pre and post Roman occupation in Scotland and Northern England. This indicates a social ontology surrounds these objects and perspectives regarding their uses and significance was maintained despite socio-political changes. This may be related to the use-life of objects or perhaps their social role in communities. Corrosion through poor preservation means use-life for many objects may never be determined. Their selected use in depositions may be even related to the social production within *chaîne opératoire* or the cultural performativity of the objects.

In the Scottish Roman Iron Age (SRIA), interactions were mainly between the Roman military and native communities who were freely engaged with trade or else were part of a system of "clientage," for example at Traprain law (Rees and Hunter, 2000). These systems of clientage or trade would allow native practices to continue while incorporating new objects. As discussed previously, in other parts of England and in France, the more time progress into the Roman Period, the more Romanized the native communities become, eventually utilising new spaces for established traditions (Bauvais and Fluzin, 2013). This may especially hold true for coin hoards (Bland et al., 2020). The Hallaton hoard in Leicestershire (Score, 2012) and South Cave weapons cache (Evans, 2006; Halkon and Starley, 2011) in East Riding are two further examples reinforcing Hunter's (1997) study. Both share an affiliation to the Roman period; however, they were probably placed in their respective contexts by Iron Age peoples, not Romans and maintain a strictly pre-Roman tradition (see Chapter 1).

Reuse of landscapes and making secondary contexts are excellent examples of the biographies of places and spaces changing passively. As communities may have moved away, been eradicated by war, famine, or disease, their important spaces have lost their meaning and new immigrants inhabit and reuse the 'old' spaces. This may also apply to the reuse of objects, where they take on new biographies through either conscious or subconscious engagements with their new keepers. For example, an iron knife, which turned out to be a scramaseax, was recovered by a pig farmer from the mud while eel fishing along the River Witham near South Ferry and was subsequently used (Banks, 1893). In this example the pig farmer had not actively or consciously changed the biography of the knife. To him, the knife was still a serviceable tool

and he used it as such. Unknowingly he changed the ontological history and biography of the scramaseax. Yet the biography that the weapon possessed from its original owner, and the account leading up to its deposition in the river, is lost.

Some would argue, biography and the ontology of things is not only networked on a single tangible plane but transcends into cosmological connections (Viveros de Castro, 1998). This cosmology, as Viveros de Castro (1998) describes, consists of various interrelated perspectives of being, described in terms of deixis which occur in a space between realized and unrealized participation. Viveros de Castro (1998) argues from an Amerindian perspective, a human is not only a human but may also become an animal by transcending humanity's cosmological plane by realising and embodying the mannerisms and mind of the animal they wish to become. This perspective may even be applied to non-living things, such as a mountain, stone, or other object. Fundamentally it is a perspective that presents things as having 'spirits', enabling them *to be* in the world and people and things may have multiple spirits.

While an ethnographic parallel, similar examples from Europe exist. Sámi folklore in Viking Age Finland possessed perspectives regarding the animation of objects or living places in the landscape (Lund, 2015). In the case of the Sámi, metal objects were specifically chosen for their biography and placed in special deposits where the landscape was perceived to be alive (Lund, 2015). Objects possessing spirits is a long-standing tradition since the Neolithic in Scandinavia (Larsson, 2011) and is potentially a direct parallel for Iron Age Britain provided the cultural similarities before Roman contact.

This presents an interesting possibility that the placement of objects and their ritual 'killing' before deposition in non-Romanized British or European societies, is the result of respecting the inhabiting spirit(s). An example such as this may be observed in the Flag Fen landscape, Cambridgeshire, England, where several Late Bronze Age (LBA) swords and spears were broken, then deposited together into the mineral-rich fenland, probably during a period of seasonal flooding (Pryor, 2005, 2013). While animistic interpretation is subjective, there is no doubt that special deposits in such places as Flag Fen held a deep social meaning, born out of cognitive perspectives of the dwelling world and by simply being part of that world. This directly relates to the significance of liminal boundaries to Iron Age Britons.

Using ethnoarchaeological comparisons for much earlier societies is not wholly practical. Theories on multiple ontologies and indigenous perspectivism such as those provided by Gosden (2008), Rob and Harris (2012), and Viveros de Castro (1998) provide a useful theoretical foundation for cautiously building interpretive models. Stating that objects were perceived as possessing spirits in the Iron Age may be overreaching. However, it is not unreasonable to propose that superstition surrounded the deposition of important objects in Iron

Age Britain such as depositions into liminal watery locations (Van Gennepe, 1960; Turner, 1964; Coles et al., 1999; Bradley, 2000, 2012; Osborne, 2004; Andrews and Roberts, 2012). These theoretical models, when applied sparingly to the data presented in Chapters 8 and 9, will answer Research Questions 2 to 5 and Objectives iii and iv outlined in Chapter 1. The unifying theme in the Research Questions and objectives defined in the previous chapter is to achieve a better understanding of contextual activities and the interrelationships between iron objects, places, and people leading to structured depositions.

2.4 Chaîne Opératoire-The Social Production of Iron and Potential Impact on Biography and Deposition

This section will build upon the previous by discussing the social queues which enable iron and objects to be manufactured and thereby contributing to multiple biographies and placement within the cultural and physical landscape. This will also compliment the ideas put forward in ‘Perspectives of Iron and Deposition’ (Chapter 1 Section 3 part 3). These social queues form the cognitive chains in the production sequence described within the *chaîne opératoire*.

Chaîne opératoire describes the operational sequence behind an object’s biography, detailing the progression from socially inspired thought to a practical material (Dobres, 2010). These biographies also fuel the social thinking behind a new objects manufacture and influence conscious and subconscious social manners regarding the interaction between all elements of the dwelling world (Hodder, 1995, 2004; Giles and Parker Pearson, 1997; Marshall and Gosden, 1999; Hodder and Cessford, 2004; Brück, 2006; Moore, 2007; Ingold, 2010). This sequence is a social praxis, where a theory of what can be in the world is put into practical application. It can be argued that when self-aware people in large and small groups engage in praxis, they are communicating through symbolic activity and thus constructing the biographies of the entire network.

The extensive production sequence of smelting iron ore requires a great deal of dedication by a specialist community, both in terms of the social and physical cost of production (Tylecote, 1972; Spherl, 1980, Ehrenreich, 1986; Fitzpatrick, 1997; Pleiner, 2000; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Buchwald, 2005; Halkon, 2008, 2013a; Crew, 2013;). This production sequence will be passed onto a finished object (Fitzpatrick, 1997) or embodied in the object as a living biography (Marshall and Gosden, 1999; Giles, 2007). Gosden (2008) has commented that the biography of an object is plastic and in a constant state of flux, based on external stimuli and human perceptions. The way an object is perceived in its original use or re-use by practitioners

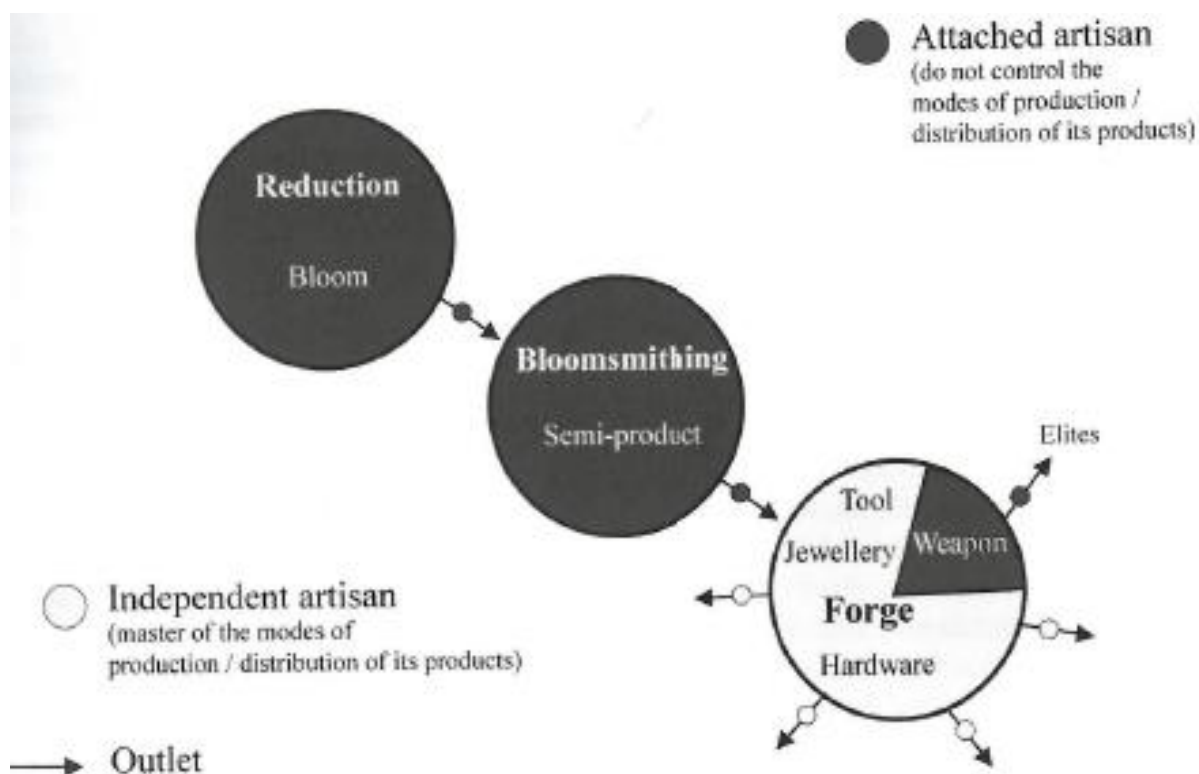


Figure 2.1 Iron production model for 2nd c. BC France (Berranger and Fluzin, 2014:69).

or viewers, whether privately or publicly, may also be significant. The idea of objects possessing identity, which is gained through ontology, changing, or passing from generation to generation until the object's death, has also been considered (Gosden, 2007). It could be argued that the biographic treatment and perspective changes of iron objects are more exaggerated than objects made from other materials in the Iron Age due to the extensive production sequence at the forge and furnace (see Chapter 6).

It is important to remember learning the activities of smelting and smithing is time consuming and learning technical craft-skills may take hundreds or even thousands of hours. This gains additional significance when considering the average Iron Age life expectancy is 35, as evidenced in the Yorkshire burials (Giles, 2012). DeRoche (1997) argues for a need to re-focus artefact studies to include the whole production sequence and not only the end products. DeRoche (1997:19) describes the labourer's time, number of labourers, labour division, "scheduling of production", material source, investment(s), range of products, and targeted user(s) as necessary factors to initiation a production mode. These may be further summarised as both social and technical links in the production chain. By identifying the production sequences of iron objects, types of industries, and regional variations the social or economic values may possibly be further clarified (e.g. Figure 2.1). This adds depth to the understanding of the suitability of an object for deposition.

Both the manufacture of the objects themselves and the production of the iron from which they were created require certain skills, technical activities, and social criteria to be met, for the object to take form. This is known simply as *chaîne opératoire* or operational chains (Dobres, 2010). Bearing this in mind, the objects involved in depositional praxis are assumed to have met the cognitively perceived biographic requirements. Processes, including the technicalities of manufacture, function, aesthetic qualities, personal or communal and economic or social significance, may have contributed to the choice of objects and the location of their final deposition.

The way communities and individuals engaged with objects on a routine basis may imbue meaning, adding to the object biographies initiated by the production sequence (Gosden and Marshall, 1999). However, the most important factor left out by DeRoche's (1997) production sequence, is the intended use of the finished product. For example, a ceremonial weapon will often, but not always, be manufactured differently than one whose intended purpose is combat. Considering this point, as iron objects are finished, they have passed through three stages: realisation, conceptualisation, and production each forming links in the operational chain.

The operational chain is integral to object biography, placement, and the development of praxis. Likewise, an object's use or misuse may also influence biography and placement. The deposition of the iron objects at Burrough Hillfort (Thomas and Taylor, 2014; Thomas, 2015) in Leicestershire, England referred to above, are a good example of both community and individual engagements. A further example from the site is the deposition of five iron objects in different stratigraphic horizons of an internal pit. XRF analysis and visual inspection by the University of Leicester Archaeology Services (ULAS) suggested the objects may not have been used, however, due to corrosion this cannot be wholly certain. The repeated practice of depositing the object, in this case reaping hooks, in the same pit, over a prolonged period, represents praxis (cf. Danebury discussions in Chapter 1).

Similar depositions of reaping hooks in pits were also made at Hunsbury Hillfort, Northamptonshire (Dryden, 1895; George, 1915; Fell, 1936). The Hunsbury excavations were not undertaken by archaeologists, and so stratigraphy was not recorded. According to Dryden (1885) these objects only survive because quarrymen were paid for each artefact recovered. Reaping hooks are usually involved in cereal harvesting, and their placement in structured depositions in these cases may imply a ritual votive association, perhaps to a harvest or fertility deity. Extraordinary uses, for these items, such ritual sacrifice, should, however, not be overlooked.

An important element of the social production process is the number of person hours invested, though this is more relevant in the technical portion of the sequence. Simply, the more time devoted to learning the required craft-skills and resources invested in an objects manufacture, the higher an objects finished physical quality becomes. Though this may not describe its social significance directly. From a social perspective, the more time devoted to learning the skills and manufacturing the objects, the less time is available for other craftwork or socio-cultural engagement. Thus, it may not be the objects quality but what it and the performance of its manufacture represents which is significant.

The mode of production for iron objects is transformative. Without the modern perspective of complex scientific analysis, the manufacture and indeed the final deposition of iron objects is traditionally surrounded and steeped in superstition and magic (Chirikure, 2007; Bray, 2010; Halkon, 2013b). A potential parallel may be drawn from Yoruban smiths who would only fashion objects out of iron for deities associated with the banishment of evil spirits, agriculture, and medicine (Akin Ige, 2013). Such associations, therefore, form part of an object's biography (Gosden and Marshall, 1999) and demonstrate an application of cultural perspectives regarding the dwelling world (Viveros de Castro, 1998 and Ingold, 2001). In animism, objects may be alive or animated, possibly even viewed as possessing spirits, as such they must be respected (Viveros de Castro, 1998; Lund, 2015). Such perspectives allow objects to transcend beyond the material realm into a metaphysical one (Doyle, 2009) and in so doing open dialogs with powerful spirits to aid in daily tasks. To Iron Age individuals and communities, such factors may have influenced perspectives and customs regarding the use-life and 'death' of iron objects.

In terms of the final stages of deposition, activities may include casual disposal, loss, deliberate destruction, accidental destruction, offering, gifting, and hoarding. Of these, loss is the most difficult to ascertain and may only be done through stratigraphic evidence. For example, ard tips lost during ploughing may be found in prehistoric field systems or cord rig surfaces. Similarly, some brooches may be found in open landscapes, cord rig surfaces, floors or other structures after having fallen off or being torn free. Depositional contexts may be refined further through the identification of primary or secondary activities (Hingley, 1997). Further clarification into the biography of a context and the life cycle(s) of an object(s) within that context, may elucidate the cultural attitudes and praxis of a community and individuals within that community (Fitzpatrick, 1997).

Such losses may indicate that the item was of little economic or social value, and not worth searching for. A brooch used to secure a cloak or other garment, however, might have been noticed as its loss would have caused a garment to fall open or become detached. Such an

occasion may have prompted a search. The discovery of so many broken brooches without fastenings recorded by Portable Antiquities Scheme may explain the seemingly random distribution of such artefacts, particularly in the Roman period. These examples provide evidence for real living people practicing daily chores, rituals, and activities. Although they can be included in the analytical process, care must be taken to avoid over-interpretation or exclusion. As Hodder (2010) and Trigger (2006) have pointed out, archaeological enquiry needs to find a balance between pragmatic, scientific, theoretical, and social interpretation.

Deposition of single items are often thought to be unimportant (cf. Manning, 1972a and 1981; Hingley, 2006) potentially representing casual or wanton loss. However, single artefacts found across a site in similar contexts accrue significance and represent a pattern, especially if they are of cultural or economic value. These items may represent personal status, ornamentation, be gifts, or may be exotic trade commodities. A further explanation for the location of a single artefact may be its deposition as a personal offering in a religious or ritual context. It has been argued that single object depositions may be as significant as hoards (Hunter 1997; Hingley and Haselgrove, 2006). Farley (2012) also argues for the valuable significance of single objects, in what she terms context-dependent analysis. Examples of the deposition of single objects as part of ritual activities in watery places may be seen at Carlingwark Loch, in Scotland (Coles, 1960), and near Must Farm, Cambridgeshire (Murrell, 2012; Knight, 2012; Symonds, 2012).

Along these lines both large assemblages and placements of single objects may be important to their owners through the biography and ontology of object and place or space. As an object's life and existence is plastic, they both impart and gain meaning to and from places and people. Evidence for this can be observed in the frequency with which object types occur in depositional contexts. If an object and context is frequently linked, those contexts and objects may be indicative of their association to personal and communal praxis.

This may be better thought of as intentionally designed (what some may term 'structured') depositions (Chadwick, 2012; 2014). These depositions may represent manifestations of symbolic activity or ideological informed perspectives of what is right. Such depositions with metal objects are known to be associated with temples or shrines, watery places, sacred or liminal spaces, daily spaces where daily rituals occur, and sometimes hoards in the open landscape (Hill, 1995abc; Hingley, 1997 and 2006; Hunter, 1997; Bradley, 2000 and 2012; Pungas and Vosu, 2012; Osbourne, 2004; Gennep, 1960; and Turner, 1964). When such deposition activity is associated with the ritual destruction, this may mark cycles of death and regeneration within a landscape setting (Dent, 1983; Fitzpatrick, 1997; DeRoche, 1997; Pleiner, 1993; Hingley, 1997 and 1999).

The social significance of objects to individuals and communities can become clearer by evaluating the relationships between object biographies and depositional choice. This assumes that both space and place are more important or relevant to the placement of objects with established biographies than those without. Testing this requires an assessment of the operational chains for objects in each context, which include both the technical activities involved in the production sequence and the formation of social models, such as labour division and dedication to craft skills. If established biographies are important, certain objects, such as tools with evidence of use, may be placed repeatedly in the same type of context at the same or similar place. This may also include the treatment of objects such as wrapping them in leather, like the swords deposited in the bog in Vimose, Denmark (Jensen, 2003) or packing in straw such and laying on a bed of charred grain as in the Garton Slack deposit (Brewster, 1981). Such acts may have also been done as a public spectacle and degree of performance or pomp may have occurred during the deposition. Similar imagery is made for deposits of coin hoards in helmets at Hallaton which are suggested to be made during a great feast as some form of public display and act (Score, 2012).

Public acts of performativity may also be linked to identity. For example, in the Roman period deposit of smith's tool/Vulcan face pots or model versions of tongs, hammers, and anvils were made in temples or shrines which were most likely associated with smith-gods like Goibniu/Gofannon or Vulcan (Braithwaite, 1984; Halkon, 1992; 2008). Such deposits may also demonstrate a continuity in deposition traditions between the Iron Age and Romano-British periods. The use of iron in these contexts is very important given its potential to be associated with magical properties in the Iron Age (Green, 1981; Herbert, 1993; Aldhouse-Green, 2004; Chirikure, 2007; Halkon, 2013a). Further evidence for the significance of iron is its use for brooches and other personal objects in the Iron Age. This contrasted by the choice of Roman white-smiths to use copper alloys or precious metals, which could be quickly cast and possessed greater lustre (Doonan, 1994; Levy, 1999; Doonan and Dungworth, 2013), for the manufacture of Colchester, Dolphin, trumpet, crossbow, cruciform, and later brooches manufactured in Britain.

Similarly, in Roman Britain miniature axes, which could be personal charms or religious icons, are usually made of copper alloy but also known are examples of lead, bone, silver, and iron (Green, 1981). The iron axe is the most interesting. Originating in Usk, Gwent, Wales it stylistically dates from the LIA or early Romano-British period based on Manning's (1972b, 1976; 1985) axe typologies. The use of iron in these cases for cultic objects and charms in the early Roman period may indicate a continuation of pre-existing cultural significance or

preference for iron in pre-Roman cultures. Contradictory evidence may exist from Pannonia in Europe, where miniature tools of iron were often placed in Roman graves (Rupnik, 2016).

Usually copper alloys or precious metals are used for similar objects in other Roman burials (Pearce et al., 2001; Taylor, 2001) of the period, even in Britain. Further evidence for the significance of iron in charms or votive miniature axes, tools, and martial items is found in the knowledge that smithing small, accurate models from iron, which cannot be cast in this period, is extremely difficult, requiring great care and skill (Chapters 5 and 6). It is likely that a similar socio-cultural significance may exist for both full scale and miniature or iron objects therefore the same is likely true for Iron Age contexts with such objects.

Arguably Iron Age people were aware of their daily actions, especially depositional praxis; as Fitzpatrick (1997:84) suggests, these actions gave "...structure and meaning to everyday lives and helped reproduce them". Fitzpatrick goes on to conclude that while these ritual activities may have been witnessed by many, each witness possessed their own perceptions of their significance. The repetition or alteration of depositional praxis enables individuals and communities to act according to their own cognitive perceptions of both past and present activities and ontology. This ultimately forms an operational chain where existing objects, spaces, places, and people gain or alter biographies and develop new biographies for the future.

2.4.1 Crafting Skills or Skilled Crafting

Discussed above were the relationships between communities, iron objects, production, and locations within the landscape or dwelling world. This was done in part as an extended literature review but also to explore the potential influences behind place-making with iron objects. *Chaîne opératoire* was discussed in part through social production and as an influence on object biography and even use-life. The technical aspects of iron production and object manufacture have yet to be considered. This subsection will briefly outline some of the technical aspects which may influence perspectives on objects and thus deposition. Technical production will be discussed in greater depth in Chapters 5 and 6.

Any manufacture of an object requires both social and technological events to have taken place (Dobres, 2010). Obviously, technological events require a certain set of skills and tools to be present for manufacture to occur. These are first formed as social links in the production chain; the realisation for the need for the tool or technology, the conceptualisation of them, and the final implementation of that cognitive design. It is within the stages of implementation that technical links are formed. As these two chains become linked both skilled crafting and crafting skills develop. The relationship between the two is reciprocal and one is

not without the other. The more hours invested in replicating the manufacture of an object, the greater the crafts-persons skills become, this enables the maker in turn to develop new and improved designs and technologies. To some extent this can be described through the physical qualities and appearance of an object.

Scott and Cleere (1987) established the importance of identifying the quality of Iron Age iron objects, furthering the formation of new research agendas in archaeometallurgical studies of historic ferric metals. These studies greatly influenced Peter Crew's (1991 and 2013) experiments on producing Iron Age bar iron or "currency bars". Crew (2013) later subjected the currency bars to the expert scrutiny of Hector Cole, one of the foremost blacksmiths familiar with ancient technology in the UK. The results are useful in comparing the quality of craftsmanship between modern reproductions using period materials and period iron objects. The current author's own experience as a blacksmith alongside published experimental archaeology (Soulignac and Serneels, 2013; Doonan and Dungworth, 2013; Wang and Crew, 2013) will be used to provide an analysis of the technical skills required to manufacture iron objects and to conduct a work-quality assessment including production times.

This assessment of quality will examine the number of separate components and materials used in producing an object and estimate the amount of time this would have taken with period iron based on Wang and Crew's (2013) results. The number of components utilised, and time invested contributes to the biography of an object. Likewise, every action involving that object affects its biography and potentially its end-use in structured deposition (Giles, 2012). If time and funding were not an issue, each object which was not heavily corroded would be analysed for hardness, as in Wang and Crew's (2013) study.

The importance of this is largely specific to the skill possessed by a blacksmith. Extensive analyses of the hardness and microstructures of several Iron Age iron tools has already been done by Vanessa Fell (1991, 1997, 1998) enabling detailed understanding of period smithing techniques and skills. Pleiner (1993) undertook a similar study of select British and continental Iron Age swords, radically changing the knowledge of their production techniques. The author's knowledge of blacksmithing, specifically in understanding the processes of heating, annealing, soaking, hardening, and tempering (Chapter 5.3) will be employed alongside Fell's (1991, 1995, and 1997), Pleiner's (1997), and Buchwald's (2005) analyses to further discuss the time, skill, and quality of iron objects and explain how that will contribute to their social and economic value.

While it cannot be ascertained if any specific cognitive perspectives surrounded an object before or during manufacture, further archaeometallurgical analysis may determine whether an object was used prior to deposition. Isotopic analyses could also potentially

provenance the iron used in the manufacture objects (Brauns et al., 2013). Such tests combined with those of Craddock (2009), Buchwald (2005), Pleiner (1993), Fell (1990, 1997, 1998), and Wang and Crew (2013) could further define iron working industries, the quality of their products, and trade patterns. In turn this adds knowledge to iron object value and biography. While further archaeometallurgical analyses will not be conducted for this thesis due to various time constraints, those cited above will be used to assist in evaluations of the quality and functionality of objects and the associated effects on depositional placement, contributing to fulfilling Question 4 and Objective v in Chapter 1 section 2.

These processes (cf. Chapters 6 and 7) are important in understanding the care with which an object had been treated. Each object type possesses a specific crafting formula which demonstrates the smith's expertise. For example, any expanded forms, such as pokers, adzes, axes, and some chisels, require a much higher level of expertise than a knife or plain spear types. Swords on the other hand, are largely limited to the quality of the iron billet. In well preserved examples, use-wear on the edge may also be evident to the naked eye. These factors are potentially part of the decision to place specific objects in certain types of depositions, and as an aim of this thesis is to assess object choice in deposition, they must be considered (cf. Chapter 1, Research Question 4). The consideration of such factors relating to production of iron, object manufacture, and artefact biography are arguably linked in the same chain of operations which is part of any social network. As the demand for objects following a social queue of requirements increases, so do the crafting skills of the artisan. This in turn affects the availability of skilled crafting to a community and further contributes to the making of places through the performance of the manufacture of special or high-quality objects.

2.5 Iron in the Community: Identity and Performativity

As identity may be defined through the display of or performances with objects, then the depositions of those items may be done as an activity of place-making. Therefore, imparting either the identity of those objects or their users as biographies into a space or place in the landscape. Performativity needs also considered as an important motivator towards depositional praxis. This includes both the performance of creating and using objects and the act of deposition itself.

Following Joy (2010), an item's or craft residue's biography is associated to its social life; through praxis this biography is passed from person to object to context to community. Biography is created for each object through ontological engagements which are part of larger personal, community, local, and regional networks. As discussed above, the production

sequence in the *chaîne opératoire*, is an important part in establishing the biography and potential value or significance of an iron object. This biography is then shared between object and owner even passing from one owner to another through a practiced ritual, such as gift giving, burial, or deposition in a watery place as a votive offering. It may be possible in some instances that through such ritual's identity may be passed onto objects or places.

An ethnographic parallel may be found in Malinowski's work with Polynesian islanders, specifically the Kula ring, a socially complex trade network. For the islanders, the trading ritual often involves the giving of symbolic gifts such as shell arm bands or necklaces; further it is the act of giving the objects that holds the greatest cultural value (Malinowski, 1920; Sitzung, 2003). Malinowski (1920) also describes that the white shell armbands are only traded amongst the network of islands counterclockwise, and breaking this practice is a serious taboo.

In this activity, it is not the shells that are valuable but the performativity of practiced engagements themselves. The performance of gifting these items builds an identity around them and those to whom they are given. The social activity of gathering the shells and the technical activity in creating the arms bands indicates the social significance of the symbolic trade ritual. As Levy (2005) has argued, actions have meaning. As these actions, both social and technical, of the Polynesian Islanders are practiced over several generations, care was taken not to alter the engagements to ensure they maintained deep cognitive meaning. In this sense, each cannot be without the other, networked together by motion or activity and being, transcending the dichotomy that objects are natural until altered by human actors and thus becoming a cultural agency (Levy, 2005).

Arguably the social performativity of objects and their production is considered by their users which ultimately influences deposition. This performativity need not only apply to the objects but also the production processes within the community which may be observed through sight, sound, or smell. It also influenced by the appearance and lifestyle of the craft-people involved, as their skills develop, and new skills are crafted, new tools, new objects, and even new bodies are formed. This forms a public spectacle that all can engage with in one way or other. Relationship between producers, consumers, and objects plays integral role of making the biographies and identities of people, objects, and places or spaces.

While the social values and attitudes towards iron in the Iron Age may never be fully understood, some allegory may be taken from ethnographic accounts of more traditional peoples. In so doing, some of the biographic perspectives of iron may be identified and theorised. For example, in some tribal communities even into the 20th century iron was not only an important and necessary product, it was also regarded as possessing a deep social value, even magical powers (Haaland, 2004 and Chirikure, 2008). We do not know whether Iron Age

British tribes possessed a similar ideology. However, Vulcan cults were present in Britain and beyond in the Roman period which brought an association between iron, myth, and magic. This incorporation continued in folk-culture into the medieval period (Halkon, 2014b). One must only witness the drama of experimental smelting to understand why past societies saw this activity as having magical associations. Potential magical associations aside, the social process of producing iron and then imagining and creating products from it will also imbue value, meaning, and even identity onto those objects, effectively creating and adding to the biographies.

For example, the fabricated form of Iron Age iron tools may have not been solely determined by function (Fell, 1990). Fell (1990) concluded that some communities practised stylistic alterations to finished objects which did not compromise purpose, function, or most importantly what she describes as the technology of the object. Once the end use of the item to be smithed was established and a set of technological values applied, for example hardness and quality in terms of metallurgical purity of the tools, the final technology and morphology of the tool could be replicated. Though it also would appear some variation represents individual skilled crafting which employed safeguarded techniques.

This is particularly valuable in discussing chisels which were made both in different levels of hardness and morphological forms for cold or hot working ferrous and non-ferrous metals and woodworking (Fell, 1990, 1995, 1997). Morphological tool forms may not only be functional for working a certain material, they may also be aesthetic, taking on stylistic variations at local and regional levels (see Chapter 6). This can be seen in the variation of the shape of hammer heads (Fell, 1995) and blacksmith's tongs and pokers (Fell, 1990; Giles, 2007, 2012). These stylistic variations are representative of the craft-skills and capabilities of practised workers, such as smiths or coopers.

Variations in tool form may represent expressions of identity. This identity may carry over to the deposition of objects, including those of iron. For example, the importance of personal objects is evidenced in the burial tradition of East Yorkshire. Giles (2012) found that many East Yorkshire burials possessed some form of non-perishable object or item of personal adornment. Many of the iron objects in burials may relate to identity or be classed as personal items (Halkon and Starley, 2012). Such groups of objects may also be related to status in the community or be important to a person or their identity. The most common artefacts were "brooches, pins, necklaces, rings, beads and discs, toggles, ties, and bracelets or bangles," (Giles, 2012:131). Less common portable objects included tack (for equestrian purposes), mirrors, containers, weapons, knives, and various tools for metalworking and working textiles and wood (Giles, 2012). The adornment of the body in death with these material objects may

describe the social affiliation or biography of the person or the community in which the deceased was valued (Stevans, 2007).

The importance of Eastern Yorkshire in the Iron Age is further evidenced by the large quantity of metal working residues recovered from the Foulness Valley (Halkon and Millett, 1999; Halkon, 2013a). Slag heaps, the waste from extensive smelting activity, are located along the River Foulness and are amongst the largest yet found in the UK (Halkon, 2013a). This is important for two reasons; firstly, within this wetland environment are large bog ore deposits, which appears to be the predominant ore used in East Yorkshire production (Halkon 2013; Crew et al., 2013). Secondly proximity to water facilitates transportation, evidenced by discoveries of Iron Age logboats at Hasholme (Millett and McGrail, 1987), South Carr Farm (Halkon, 1997; 2007), and Appleby (*North Lincolnshire Museum*, 2014) in the Humberhead Levels. These well-built vessels could carry heavy goods such as iron along the waterways of North East Britain (Halkon and Millett, 1995; Halkon, 2013a). The waterways on both sides of the River Humber were also far more extensive in the Iron Age than later periods (see Chapter 5 and Lillie, 1997a, 1997b; Dinnin, 1997; Lillie, 1999; Lillie and Geary, 2000; Lillie and Geary, 2001; Halkon, 2013a).

Despite the presence of ore and production residues, a general paucity of iron objects, especially semi-products, such as currency bars, has been noted in East Yorkshire (Halkon, 2013a; 2014a). It seems then probable that currency bars were transported elsewhere, potentially as commodities. Currency bars are simply sword shaped iron billets used for trade throughout Britain and the continent and their paucity in one of the top five iron production zones strongly indicates export (Hingley, 1990; Crew, 1995b) to other parts of Britain or further afield. These iron billets were thought to represent ingots in earlier archaeology (Piggott, 1950) but their use as currency is known from both Caesar and Tacitus (Stead, 1984), also the word ingot implies a casting process in the formation which is not the case (see Chapter 5).

Long distance trade or contact between East Yorkshire and the near European continent via the Humber estuary has likely existed since the Neolithic. In the later Bronze Age and Early Iron Age this contact is evidenced by items such as the Hallstatt razors from Staple Howe (Brewster, 1968), and in the middle to later Iron Age, the anthropoid-hilted North Grimston Sword (see Figure 2.2; Dent, 1983; Piggott, 1950). Imported coral embellished the terrets and brooches in inhumations at Wetwang (Brewster, 1967, 1981), Danes Graves (Dent, 1984), Pocklington (Stephens, 2020), and Arras (Stead, 1979). While these and many other objects throughout East Yorkshire and the rest of the UK demonstrate European contact for components



Figure 2.2 North Grimston Anthropoid Hilted Short Sword (Copyright: Hull Museums, 2016)

such as the coral and stylistic parallels, this does not necessarily imply the objects were not made locally. Halkon (2014) has also argued that parallels in East Yorkshire likely represent a diffusion of ideas from continental contact rather than invasion or mass immigration of a tribe. In either case, alterations to objects involve technical activities following the operational chain, which ultimately modifies or contributes to respective biographies.

An argument this thesis makes is the technical craft-skills to produce ornate objects or alter existing morphologies to local preference, is evidence of a highly mobile people with a complex exchange network. Such a network would facilitate the transference of knowledge, technology, ideology, and practised skills regionally and further afield. Two examples of the movement of people over great distances may be taken from the Egtved Girl in

Denmark and Ava from Achavanich Caithness, in Highland Scotland. The Bronze Age Egtved Girl was buried in Northern Denmark and isotopic analysis indicates she spent most of her life in Southern Germany (Frei et al., 2015). The burial included several high-status items placed with the girl in a log-coffin deposited into a bog (Frei et al., 2015). Similarly, Ava, a Neolithic girl, was discovered in a cist burial with Mesolithic/Early Bronze Age grave goods (Harman, 1987). The young woman (Ava) is unique in that genetic sampling indicates she was of Scandinavian ancestry with brown eyes and dark hair and did not contain the same genetic markers of other Neolithic Caithness people (Hoole, et al., 2017).

Both examples provide evidence for the presence of long-range networks prior to the Iron Age. These networks feasibly continued to grow and develop leading to an increased transference of ideas and material culture. Anthropoid hilted swords also reinforce an argument of long reaching contacts and ideas of exchange and even the diffusions of ideas through individuals, possibly crafts people, traveling regularly. Such swords range from Ballyshannon Bay Ireland (Megaw et al., 2005) to the Carpathian Basin (Harding, 2007) (cf. Halkon, 2013a). Interestingly, the faces of the head-shaped pommels undergo a biographic change in the LIA

becoming increasingly 'Romanized' (Harding, 2006) this is also paralleled in the later Brigantian hilt guards of swords gaining 'cocked hat' and 'crown' features commonly attributed to Roman weapons (Piggott, 1955; Stead, 2006). As referred to above, this relates to continuity and incorporation by 'Celtic' peoples.

The application of new scientific analyses, specifically osmium isotope analysis, (Brauns et al., 2013) on iron ore, objects, and slag has the potential to shed more light on the origins of swords and other iron objects. As swords are most often produced from sword-shaped currency bars (Craddock, 1995 and 2009; Pleiner, 1993; Wang and Crew, 2013) and variations in aesthetic qualities, such as anthropoid hilts, are linked to the biographies of the smiths, smelters, and individual or group identities tied to the objects. All these biographic factors are important in establishing the depositional placement of objects by people(s) in their temporal landscape (Ingold, 2010). This placement is a measure of performativity and a summary of the identities of the objects, owners, witnesses, and producers.

Likewise, it is also important to consider the availability of raw resources towards object biography, significance, and the performance of manufacture. For example, places like the Jurassic Ridge, running along the east coast of Britain (cf. Chapter 4-6, and 8; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Paynter et al., 2015), the iron rich soils of East Yorkshire (Halkon, 2012; 2014) and Snowdonia Wales (Crew, 1991; 2013) were potentially important to communities who relied on iron in their daily lives. Studying iron objects and craft residues in the landscape enable the relationship between the smith and communities to be further identified. Even semi-products like currency bars, will have technical biographies of the smelting community imprinted upon them. Though as these items become circulated beyond those communities, their biographies begin to change, perhaps even to a point where the loose their technical life history. This could be likened to the example of the arm bands in the Kula ring mentioned at the start of the section. Therefore, it may not be the biography of the currency bars themselves which is important, but the biography and significance they represent through ritualised trade networks (cf. Malinowski, 1920).

For example, the special deposition of currency bars at Gretton Northamptonshire, England may relate to some form of trade network or system of clientage. There a set of forty-eight bars from a single context wrapped in an organic material in sets of six were recovered (Jackson, 1974). Jackson (1974) noted the depositional context to be a small pit recut into an existing larger rectilinear pit part of an extensive alignment system. Not only is the material collection important, but also the type of context, i.e. secondary (Hingley, 1997), indicating a re-use of an existing boundary system and potential allegoric relationship the deposit may have

to life, death, and rebirth (Fitzpatrick, 1997). It is also possible the currency bars were intended to be recovered or were placed there as matter of convenience.

Rectilinear pit alignments occur throughout the landscape in the East Midlands and these are only occasionally associated with settlements or other such landscape features. These alignments may have served to demarcate boundaries during the Iron Age, possibly even field systems (Taylor, 1996). The trade iron from Gretton may be, in some way, linked or related to a trade network between the most prominent hillforts in the region, e.g. Burrough Hillfort and Hunsbury Hillfort, with Gretton being approximately 22 miles from each of these (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).

Hunsbury hillfort possesses a very notable artefact assemblage which does include currency bars. Sadly, many of the artefacts were recovered during excavations by quarry workers in the later Victorian period and many of the objects do not have contexts. However, in addition to the currency bars other iron objects, including several knives or knife fragments, ironmongery, small iron bars and rods used in small tool and jewellery making, personal adornment, woodworking and metalworking tools, twenty-three spear heads and thirteen daggers were recovered from the Hunsbury complex (Baker, 1891; George, 1917; Fell, 1990, 1997, 1998). Inall (2015) has looked at several of the ‘daggers’ and evaluated many as spear heads; similarly, Fell (1995) also analysed the daggers and suggests that some of them are in fact blacksmithing pokers similar to the one from Garton Slack in East Yorkshire (Brewster, 1980).

The potential for a complex trade network or regional production centre in the vicinity of Hunsbury, Burrough Hill, and Gretton is further reinforced by the presence of thirteen hillforts all within a 20 km radius of the Gretton pit alignment. Five of these hillforts have been subjected to modern excavations and recording procedures with another two having been excavated prior to 1940 and not to a high scientific standard. Burrough Hill has yielded substantial finds during the University of Leicester’s excavations from 2009-2014. Only fifteen percent of the total interior of the fort has been excavated and the natural iron stone deposits make for difficult magnetometer surveys (Thomas and Taylor, 2014). This may suggest an assemblage like that of Hunsbury may exist at Burrough Hill. Hunsbury Hillfort, however, was excavated to entirety (Dryden, 1885 and Appendix 3). Other hillforts in area are far smaller and less developed and lack any significant density of iron object depositions, further indicating the importance of these two sites (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).

Beyond Burrough Hill, larger depositions of iron objects in the local area are in the aggregated settlements at Manor Farm and Glenfield Park, and small enclosed settlement at Hallam Fields (Appendix 3). One deposit at Hallam Fields includes iron smith’s objects,

smithing waste, and a copper alloy arm ring (Speed, 2009; Appendix 2). Such a deposition may relate to the biography of items or structure, possibly even marking the end of use of the building (cf. Hill 1995; Cunliffe, 1995) or perhaps they were stored for repair.

Similar examples exist in Yorkshire where deposits of unused weapons or tools of iron or bronze are discovered in remote locations or at the periphery of settlements (cf. Stead, 1991; Giles, 2007; Poyer, 2015). This may indicate the open landscape was associated with the identity forged out of the practise of smithing and smelting, or it may relate to magical superstition of iron's transformative properties and necessity to return some finished iron objects to the landscape (Haaland, 2004). They may even represent votive offerings to deities (Bland et al., 2020).

Throughout western Scotland are several unique votive deposits of wooden vessels in watery places, typically bogs but sometimes mires, and often in association with butter (Hunter, 1997). Similarly, throughout eastern, and central Scotland are hoards of Roman vessels in indigenous contexts and copper alloy vessels (Hunter, 1997). This contrasts with the copper alloy cauldrons of Leicestershire, Southern Britain, and Wales. MacGregor (1976) has demonstrated the potential connection of different tribal groups during the 1st century AD through artefactual comparison. Mainly McGregor links central Scotland to central Britain by the similarity of *carnyces* and southern Britain with southern Scotland by a Coolus type helmet (MacGregor, 1976; cf. Score, 2012). An argument has also made for a connection between the horse trappings from Saham Toney, Norfolk; Middlebie, Dumfriesshire; and Stanwick, North Yorkshire and single finds such as heavily decorated the three-link-derivative bridle bit from Rise in Holderness (*British Museum*: 1866, 0714.2). Also, a three-link bit at Birrenswirk, Dumfriesshire (MacGregor, 1976) which shares stylistic similarities especially in the decorative motifs, to pieces in the Middlebie hoard. All these examples span the period 50 BC-100 AD. The example from Rise is the latest and demonstrates the possibility that central southern Scotland shared crafting traits and techniques or socio-cultural ties with communities elsewhere on the East Coast. Halkon (2013a), Dent (1985), Ramm (1978), and Stead (1979) have also proposed a connection between East Yorkshire and East Scotland (possibly as far reaching as northern France) by the presence of burials containing chariots with wheels still attached. A newer burial (post-2018) from Kent, also on the east coast, has now also been identified (Giles, *pers. comm.*).

It would seem than that indigenous manufacturing techniques and styles are still being used and even developed after Roman colonization of Britain and attempted pacification of Scotland. Stead (2006) has also made the point that the presence of indigenous type hilt-guards on 1st and early 2nd century AD swords in strictly Roman contexts such as Newstead (see

Chapter 3.2) and the Roman fort at Manchester (Stead, 2006; Gregory, 2007) may suggest a connection between native Britons and the Roman army, which was discussed above. This evidence brings to light new questions about the cultural affiliation of metalwork hoards in Northern Britain and throughout Scotland.

As in burials, it is not uncommon to find items of personal adornment in hoards. For example, at Crichton Hillfort near Inverurie, Scotland, a small purpose-dug pit within the hillfort contained an upturned pot with thirteen iron bobble-headed pins stuck into the base of the pit so they were standing upright (MacGregor, 1976). Such a deliberate act would have held some importance to the perpetrator and possibly others. As hoards often contain high status items, it is possible the pins represent items of status, although the extent this may be applied further in Britain is unknown. However, further evidence describing the relationship between objects of personal adornment and status may be found in Ireland where ring headed pins are thought to hold special social value and describe status (Becker and Channing, 2007). Though it is equally important to recognise these brooches may have been accidentally lost or disposed. It is also worth noting, that in Scottish hoards, martial items rarely end up interred with personal objects; jewellery is usually placed together. This is also evidenced at Snettisham, however that deposit lacks brooches, suggesting torcs, armlets, and bangles may have higher significance in British contexts.

Not all Iron Age inhumations contain objects of personal adornment or other grave goods. This led Harding (2016) to suggest identity and status were either not seen as important in the burial rites or were defined in other manners, possibly in the positioning or display of the bodies. Perishable grave goods may also have been utilised to define status, identity, or societal position (Dent, 1984, 1985; Stead, 1991). Giles (2012) also makes an argument for fluidity in identity, which may have an influence on the variance of burial rites. Making a burial is likely an act publicly performed potentially embodying the lives of deceased and the living (Giles, 2012). In the Yorkshire Wolds, there are more burials with iron objects than anywhere else in Britain but not all burials include iron objects and those that do often contain more than one (Halkon and Starley, 2011). This is important as it adds another tier to the possibility of power, status, and identity being linked to the deceased as iron objects were costly to produce due to the required physical resources and man hours needed to produce just a small amount of iron (cf. Chapters 6-7). If indeed brooches or other objects of personal adornment, especially those of iron, were symbols of power and status in the Iron Age, their careful and repeated deposition in settlement enclosure ditches may represent an act of imparting identity or imbuing status onto a settlement.

It is even possible that objects of status were used as offerings to bring luck or prosperity to a settlement and it was the responsibility of the upper echelons of a community to perform such acts. It is also possible that objects of higher economic value, such as iron brooches would be carefully curated. At the very least, the depositional acts possessed meaning and purpose to the people of the community much like adorning the dead. This line of thinking is contrary to Cunliffe's (1974) earlier work which argued that the purpose of earthworks, enclosure ditches, and palisades around small rural settlements was primarily related to defence. This idea is however outdated and more recent studies have successfully argued for the importance of space and specifically how this space is delineated economically, socially, and politically (Hill 1989, 1995b; Cunliffe, 1995, 2005; Haselgrove, 1997; Taylor 1999; Dent, 2010; Sharples, 2011). Demarcation of space is then possibly linked to a man-made feature which may contain objects of cultural importance in addition to natural boundaries (discussed further in Chapters 7 and 8).

2.6 A New Perspective on Iron Deposition

Discussed in the literature review of the two previous chapters was the relationship, current perspectives, and potential motivations or influences behind deposition. Hingley (1997; 2005) places Iron Age deposition contexts into two groups, primary and secondary types. As previously described, primary contexts are features on the landscape created with an intended cognitively realised function either ritual or mundane, e.g. votive deposition or drainage gully. Secondary contexts follow the same intentions with a higher potential for additional significance or meaning as these contexts cut or truncate existing features, e.g. a pit cut into a drainage gully (cf. Farwell, 1990; Fitzpatrick, 1997). When using such terms and identification strategies, as Hingley (1997) recognises, caution must be taken as this is an imposed modern interpretation using terminology that may not have been used at the time. Binford (1976) demonstrated this concept perfectly, noting that modern minds often look for a deeper explanation for the activities of the cultural 'other' (in that case Alaskan natives) when their motives may be much more focused on convenience.

While the approach of Hingley is valid, the present author argues depositions contexts should be thought of in terms of potential intentionality. The two-group model could still be used but instead to reference A-type and B-type activities. A-type activities may be defined as those done on purpose as part of a cognitively realised ritual or practice, both special and mundane as Chadwick (2012; 2014) suggests. B-type activities should be used to describe those done by accident or without a deeper cognitive purpose. This follows the discussion at the start of the chapter about Iron Age people making ideologically informed decisions for use, re-use,

and disposal of valuable objects. For example, there is evidence in the Iron Age for the structuring of rubbish pits and middens including the disposal or perhaps rather the ritual placement of still serviceable objects into those contexts, specifically in Wessex (Hill, 1995b) and Danebury (Cunliffe and Poole, 1991; Cunliffe, 1995).

The activity of placing objects even in middens is possibly structured, as these activities cost time and labour that could be spent elsewhere; further indicating the significance of the contextual activities (Hill, 1989). The structuring of rubbish pits in such a manner as in Wessex then is likely an A-Type activity, however the depositions made within may be conscious A-Type activities or subconscious B-Type activities. The social production of iron objects is followed by the performativity of their manufacture and use all of which build on their biography and describe their cultural significance at that time. This arguably will influence the conscious or subconscious decisions for disposal or what researchers call deposition. Today objects are not treated with the same respect as they were in past, especially for iron in the Iron Age.

It is also possible in some groups the activity of deposition is more important in terms of place and space than objects chosen. This remains untested and will be assessed within this research presented in the coming chapters. While subconscious activities are important in understanding the use of space, conscious activities are the most interesting and significant to depositional studies. Conscious contextual activities engage a person or a group in an active cognitive decision-making process and bear meaning to the performers of those practices in their daily lives and enable the establishment of practiced repetition or praxis. In summary, both A-type and B-type activities can be ordinary, but only A-type activities may be extraordinary.

The ideas of ordinary and extra-ordinary objects and deposits was also discussed above. These concepts directly relate to the craft skills and level of skilled crafting which can be achieved by an artisan or community. However, it should not be thought that extra-ordinary objects must be used to make extra-ordinary depositions. Some extra-ordinary deposits, such as those at Danebury, use ordinary objects repeating a likely public activity over several generations. This suggests not all depositions may be described or thought of as following a universal tradition or form. The one unifying constant is depositions are place-makers as evidenced by their existence, that is one or multiple people knew these depositions were made in those places and spaces for reasons which may only be speculated.

Skill share and performativity either as an observer or active participant play an integral role in place making. The idea of place making is drawn from the theoretical paradigms reviewed above with the added perspectives of the author as a practicing blacksmith. These perspectives are an entirely new approach to interpreting the deposition of iron objects. Not

even Crew has introduced ideas of social place making through the performance of smelting and subsequent deposition of metalworking waste as an iron-maker himself. Performance is evident in both the social and technical operational chains which lead to objects existence. Places the objects are made, the materials from which they are wrought, changes ecological micro-niches, sounds, and smells all become a social biography. The closer to the source of manufacture the greater this biography becomes, likewise the further away an object is taken, the more nuanced and diversified is its social significance. It then will have a different meaning and potentially be used in place-making or social performances differently. One has only to strike an anvil to hear the change in the bird's song as they will respond to its ringing. As the sound of an anvil and hammer strike reverberates, even if a direct line of site to the smith's workshop does not exist, the craft becomes a social performance. By assessing the types of iron objects in proximity and quantity to other and then comparing those against deposition contexts and places, the intention of deposition and potential significance and meaning of those objects to a community or region may be describe in greater accuracy.

2.7 Summary

This chapter has considered the potential for depositions to represent praxis as a habituated sense of doing what is perceived as 'the right act'. These acts are linked both to the biographies of objects and places or spaces and the socio-cultural attitudes towards the items. These attitudes have been argued to be defined through their production chains and community perspectives towards the crafts-people responsible for producing objects. Also considered is the relationship between those responsible for production, consumption/use, and deposition of iron objects. These relationships are thought to be linked through performing acts with the objects both publicly and privately.

The reuse of features may also indicate or represent adaptations to perceptions by witnesses of ritual activities and depositional praxis. For example, at Danbury in Hampshire, a recut of a partially silted in storage pit for a hoard (Cunliffe, 1995) may signify a cultural change in ideology leading to the reassessment of space and place. By reassessing how space is used in a specific place at a given time, other socio-economic changes, such as production or engagements with objects, and other contextual activities, may be further identified. Reuse of primary contexts by creating a new context within may bear a link to liminality and alteration or repurposing of space and place for a new generation.

Use and reuse of the physical spaces and places in the landscape may permeate the boundary between what truly exists and what is perceived to exist through cognitive

contemplation. This concept may simply be explained through the idea that a votive offering into a pit bears significance to the wellbeing of one or many lives and the alteration or addition to that offering place may have different or unexpected results. Such occurrences are often described as ritual activities.

Rituals may be done with a deeper religious meaning as part of a conscious realised purpose in response to perspectives on the dwelling world; these represent 'extra-ordinary activities. Other rituals, often overlooked, maybe 'ordinary' activities part of daily customary or routine practices, some may even be the result of subconscious engagements as part of being in the world. Depositional activity in both daily spaces and special places over a broad or short period of time begins to shed light into a community's identity, everyday life, their responses to social and environmental pressure, and their superstitions.

The physical and social significance of iron as a resource presented by Hingley (1990, 1997 and 2006), Fitzpatrick (1997), Schrüfer-Kolb (2004), Crew and Crew (2013), and Halkon (2013a and b) further supports an argument for the significance of the contexts which contain iron. The socio-economic value of iron (Allen, 1968 and Hingley, 1990 and 1999) may also be factors of its more frequent association with high status settlements and assemblages. This value was argued to be determined through the linked activities within the *chaîne opératoire*. Also considered was the possibility that the economic and cultural value of iron objects may relate to identity, either that of the artefact's owners or skilled craftspeople. Deposition then may be directly linked to the technical manufacturing processes made available through the shared or guarded craft-skills of artisans. The manufacturing process behind iron objects has not been wholly considered as a motivator behind deposition. The author as blacksmith, will bring their technical knowledge forward in the coming chapters to rectify this oversight. Which is directly related to one of the proposed approaches to achieving the research aims in the previous chapter (cf. Chapter 1 summary).

The depositional contexts where iron objects and production occur in the landscape and at defined spaces, places, and time within or near a settlement, may reflect the attitude of the community to those objects and begin to define their biography (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). Their biographies may be described through any obvious modifications, repairs, or evidence of use and the disposal place. Theoretical interpretation of the social contexts enables a discussion of the association of iron objects to life or status. Depositional praxis forms the basis of contextual activity, enabling further consideration of attitudes towards iron objects including social, political, and economic significance of iron in different regions (see Chapter 8 and 9). To further clarify, not all objects may be placed into a deposition deliberately, but that does not mean the objects lack biography or meaningful activities related to the life and death of the object.

Chapter 3 Methodology

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3.1 Introduction to the Dataset

As argued Chapters 1 and 2, iron objects and production played an important role in the social organisation and identities of communities in Iron Age Britain (Cunliffe, 1991, 2004; Fell, 1991, 1995, 1997; Hingley, 2006; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Giles, 2007; Halkon, 2008, 2013; Berranger and Fluzin, 2012; and). The production sequence, both socio-cultural and technological, was likely important to the use-life and post-life treatment of iron objects. This is arguably evidenced through patterns in the deposition traditions. As discussed above, an aim

of this thesis is to identify and determine the extent of such patterns. This chapter will describe the methodology used to build and perform analyses of the dataset to achieve the research goals outlined in Chapter 1. To be meaningful, the dataset needs to be as diverse as possible, as this will aid in the detection and further validate any depositional patterns involving iron objects.

3.1.1 Data Sources

The following sources were used to build the database:

- The present author's previous research into the deposition of iron objects in the English East Midlands (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).
- Unpublished 'grey' literature within the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
- Major peer reviewed journals including but not limited to British Archaeological Reports, Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society, The Royal Archaeological Journal, Council for British Archaeology, etc.
- Canmore (archaeological index for Scotland)
- CADW (archaeological index for Wales)
- Local Historic Environment Records or Sites and Monuments Records for England (HER/SMR) both by direct on-site access and through the Heritage Gateway or Past Scape digital archives
- Numerous academic books such as *The Iron Age in Lowland Britain; The Later Prehistory of the Trent to Tyne; Iron Age Hillforts in Britain and Beyond; The Wessex Hillforts Project; A Celtic Feast: The Iron Age Cauldrons from Chiseldon; The Parisi; Hoards, Hounds, and Helmets; The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods; British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards; Early Celtic Art in North Britain;* etc.
- The Atlas of Hillforts for Britain and Ireland
- The British Museum Catalogue
- The Ashmolean Catalogue
- The National Museum of Wales Catalogue
- The National Museum of Scotland Catalogue
- The Great Northern Museum Catalogue
- The York Museum Trust
- Antiquarian texts and journals many are available through Project Gutenberg or archive.org

- Regional society publications and research frameworks, such as *The Northamptonshire Journal of Archaeology*, *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, SCARF, East Midland Research Framework, *etc.*

Finds within the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) were not used in the artefact catalogues (Appendix 1-4) at this time due to the nature of their discovery resulting in vague contexts. However, socketed iron axes were added as their typology is irrefutably from the EIA-MIA; further they are only included for distributional analysis not contextual. Crew (1995) and Hingley's (1990; 2006) databases were fully incorporated into the frequency and contextual analyses. For the sake of transparency, the iron objects from Iron Age contexts in Hingley's (2006) dataset were catalogued separately as Appendix 4. The dataset from Wilkinson (2019) was unable to be accessed presently.

3.1.2 Limitations in Data Collection

While the resource list above seems extensive, there are limitations. For example, not all sites where iron objects have been recovered are fully excavated, such as Burrough Hill hillfort in Leicestershire. This was excavated approximately to fifteen percent its total area (John Thomas, *pers. comm.*). Other limitations include a lack of stratigraphic determination in antiquarian excavations resulting in iron artefacts being able to only be broadly assigned to Roman or Pre-Roman phases. As Inall (2015) has demonstrated, spears and likely other artefacts, can only broadly be dated through typologies, as many object forms are long-standing. Such observations lead McDonnell (2013) to argue the importance of considering artefact typologies against stratigraphic evidence and metallographic results, specifically about slag inclusions and level of homogeneity. Unfortunately, most iron objects are not accompanied by metallographic, elemental, or isotopic analyses. However, through stratigraphic evidence from excavation, artefacts belonging to broad typologies which may span a period up to the 2nd century AD will be included if the stratigraphic associations meet date range criteria defined below. Broad typologies will conform to previously published artefact catalogues for the Iron Age and Early Roman Periods (Piggott, 1955; Manning, 1976, 1985; Fell, 1990, 1995, 1998; Stead, 2006; Anthoons, 2011; Jay et al., 2012; Booth, 2014; Joy, 2014; Inall, 2015).

A point also to consider is many published artefact catalogues include antiquarian collections. It is possible early antiquarian collections recorded Iron Age objects as Roman. Often these collections cannot be revaluated as they are either lost, incomplete, or so poorly preserved all that remains are corrosion products. In the case of preservation of iron objects, chemical stabilisation and moisture control are the most important. It is due to these reasons

when iron is exposed to wet environments and oxygen, especially with a high saline content, that they quickly degrade. Degradation is also expedited by highly acidic wet or damp soil (Fell and Williams, 2007) as such, areas with a high paucity of objects may simply represent poor preservation.

There were also issues accessing some of the microfiche for published archaeological reports prior to 1985. In some cases, the microfiche, which included the small finds catalogue and/or specific details on stratigraphic contexts were lost; it was also difficult to access a working reader for such film. Travel expenses and the time available to complete this research prevented an extensive analysis of what is described herein as Southern Britain (Figure 3.1), resulting in an incomplete dataset for the region. Further, some settlements in Southern Britain, like Houghton Down, (Appendix 4) only include one depositional context in the dataset when more are known to exist. This is the result of accessibility issues and in the case of Houghton Down, the context added is a hoard from Hingley's (2006) database. It is important to recognise that Hingley (2006) also did not assess the other iron objects at Houghton Down. While incomplete, the amount of data presented here for Southern England is more extensive than that in Hingley's (2006) study. The current research is not intended to be exhaustive, only to be more extensive than previous studies of Iron Age iron objects and the analyses allow for additions in the dataset to be made.

3.1.3 Study Area

For this study, Britain was subdivided into five main regions. These regions are defined on Figure 3.1 which provides a clear delineation of the boundaries. These are to be used with the various analyses (discussed below) of the dataset. These regions were largely determined by natural boundaries. Northern England, Central England, and Wales have the most comprehensive data collection. The Scottish mainland is comprehensive with the Islands requiring further analysis.

For example, sites such as Scatness and Minehowe are known to have iron objects though their reports are unpublished. Some mainland sites, such as Blackburn Mill and Carlingwark, were not included at this time. While they include objects produced in a 'native' tradition (Hunter, 1997), they are part of the Later Scottish Roman Iron Age and need assessed separately. This may also be said for several of the deposits at Traprain Law. There only a few objects were included in the contextual analysis and seventy-seven were chosen for the frequency analysis within settlement types. This is due to a lack of consistency in the published excavation reports for Traprain Law, and the site needs assessed in a separate study.

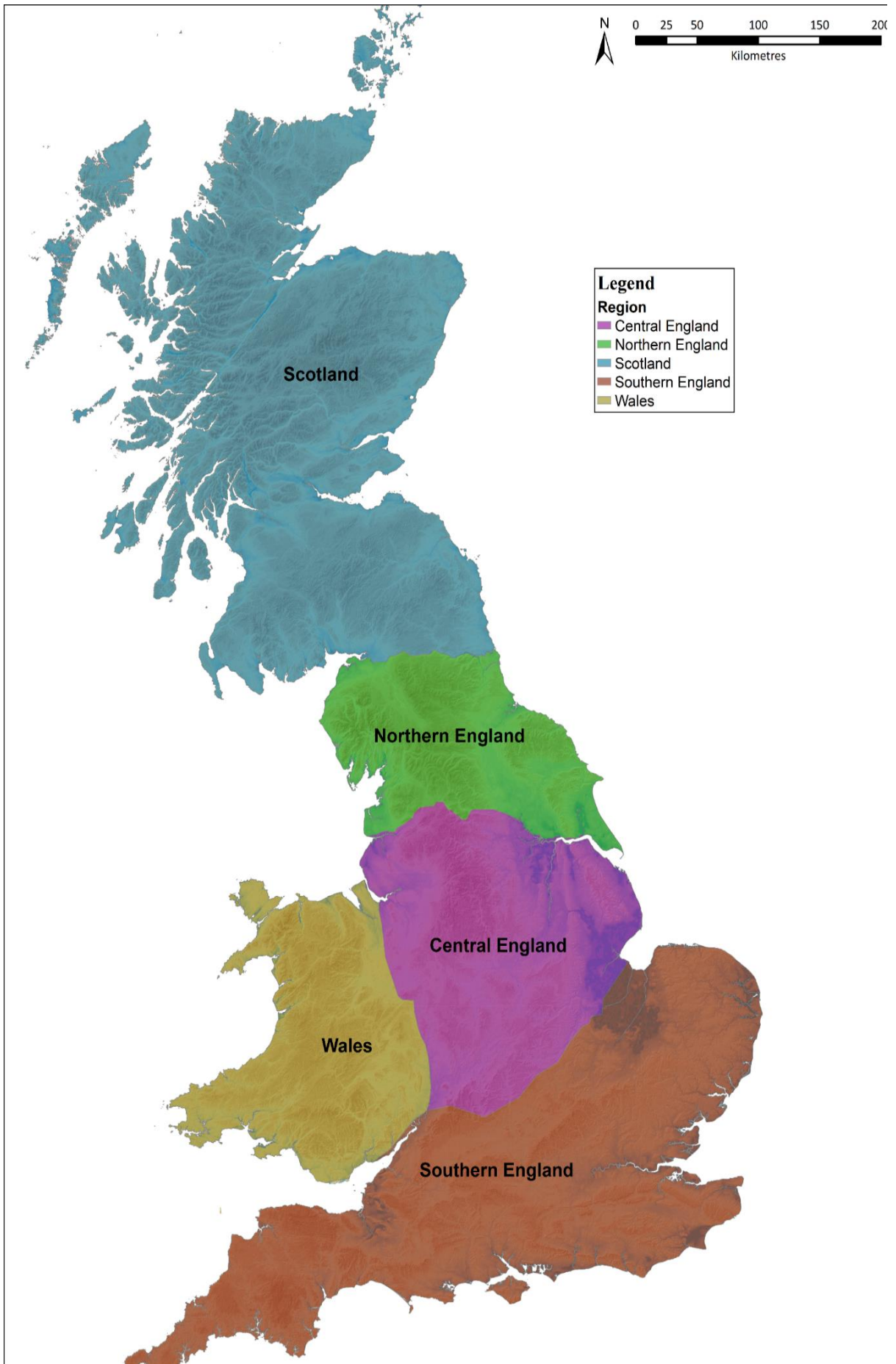


Figure 3.1 Regional subdivision used in the study.

The most extensive data for the region of Southern England is for currency bars and hoards. There already exists extensive published data for hoards and currency bars for this region, many of these sources are listed in section 1 subsection 1 above. What is termed as the ‘brief’ database below (Appendix 2) is mostly comprised of data taken from such sources. Many of these sources cherry-pick deposition contexts and do not discuss in full all finds, which is why the data for the Southern England region (Appendix 2) is not exhaustive or extensive at this point, though it is planned to acquire more primary source material for the region in the future. For currency bars, extensive research has already been done by Ehrenreich (1985, 1987), Hingley (1990, 1997, 2006), and Crew (1994, 1995) which is seen to be extensive (Paynter, 2006, 2007). This enables observations to be made regarding the distribution and deposition of currency bars for all of Britain despite having a lack of systematic data for all sites of the Southern England region. This means there are some deposition sites in the landscape or in settlements with iron objects which have been omitted from the analyses in Chapters 8 and 9 for the region of Southern England. However, those as deemed important by other scholars are included. This comparatively shows a large degree of research bias exists among the current studies of iron object depositions in Iron Age Britain, reinforcing the importance of this thesis which attempts a comprehensive and near exhaustive analysis of the depositions of iron objects in non-burial contexts in the regions of Central England, Northern England, Wales, and Scotland. There will always be some omissions due to data access issue as described above.

3.1.4 Date and Age Divisions

The following date ranges are used in this research and are not to be considered firm but flexible operating as a guide. All appendices include C14 dating whenever possible and in that absence date assignments are made by stratigraphic relationship through excavation or typology (in the case of socketed axes, swords, spears, and brooches).

- Early Iron Age (EIA) 800 BC – 500 BC
- Early to Middle Iron Age (EIA-MIA) 600 BC – 300 BC
- Middle Iron Age (MIA) 500 BC- 200 BC
- Middle to Pre-Belgic Late Iron Age (EIA-MIA) 400 BC – 50 BC
- Pre-Belgic Late Iron Age (LIA) 200 BC – 50 BC
- Late Iron Age to Early Romano- British Period (LIA-ERB) 50 BC – 43AD
- Scottish Roman Iron Age (SRIA) 43 AD – 300 AD

The SRIA is only referenced in text, with few exceptions in the data sample, and artefacts from the period are to be added and analysed in separate dataset in the future.

3.1.5 Exclusions from the Dataset

As discussed above, some sites are excluded from the dataset as their excavation reports were not yet available. Some finds were also considered too problematic to include in the Iron Age datasets for England and Wales. One example is at Rossington Bridge in West Yorkshire. The presence of a Roman key and hippo-sandal in the assemblage (Morgan, 2001) there suggests the deposition was not made in the LIA, but it is possibly of a similar nature to the later deposits in the River Witham or contemporaneous to that of South Cave. As the objects at Rossington Bridge were deposited in water and do not hold typologies which could be considered exclusive to the Iron Age they are excluded at this time. A future dataset incorporating such objects from the 50 AD to 300 AD in England and Wales would be beneficial and would complement Hingley's (2006) Roman dataset and further explain continuity and diversification of native traditions. The data catalogued (Appendix 1-4) for this study is not intended to be exhaustive only a broad sample larger than previous works combined. Discretion was also used for depositions made in the Romano-British period, such as at South Cave. The inclusion of the South Cave assemblage was made by the knowledge the sword typologies represent native craft-ship (Stead, 2006). As this study is not primarily concerned with the question of continuity of traditions in the Romano-British, only a few Romano-British assemblages were selected for comparison. Data collection also ceased in October 2018, so finds published after that time will be excluded from the data analysis and added as a separate appendix later.

3.2 Categorisation of the Dataset

Undertaking a contextual analysis of Iron Age artefacts inevitably presents the quandary of what is and is not an Iron Age cultural deposition as time progresses into the Romano-British period. This is further complicated by typological broadness in iron objects, which may lead to a cultural misclassification of both objects and use of space in settlements. Clarification of social patterning and cultural affiliations (e.g. indigenous or Roman) can be achieved in part through an extensive analysis of the relationships between object type and depositional context. Put simply, a thorough contextual analysis attempts the identification of continuity in praxis spanning from Iron Age to Roman generations.

There are inherent problems with any database, in this case the largest obstacle is an incomplete archaeological record and observer bias. Binford (1976) provides an example of how a researcher's desire to categorise items (coffee pots for example were classified by

Binford as tools) may not coincide with a native culture's own classification scheme for the same objects. In Binford's case, his attempt to categorise Inuit objects, was rectified through ethnography, finding that the cultures categorical system, which was used to determine what items were packed first and last for access during hunting expeditions, was wholly based on personal preference and convenience. For the current thesis, there is no direct ethnography for Iron Age peoples, thus the classification scheme used in the following chapters is open to interpretation. However, the scheme is still useful as an aid for providing an understanding of patterns in the dataset. As previously discussed, such patterns may represent social attitudes towards iron objects.

In the construction of a new database, a series of categorical distinctions were established to facilitate interpretation and analysis. Precautions were taken to avoid researcher bias and subjectivity (LeCompte, 1987) as much as possible during categorisation. The data was categorised to achieve the aims and objectives outlined above. The core categories in the column headings in Appendix 1-4 are settlement or site type, context type, artefact category, and artefact type. Each of these will be discussed separately below.

For the purposes of this thesis, settlements and site types are referred to as 'places' in the landscape whereas contexts which contain iron object depositions, are collectively termed 'spaces.' Both elements are necessary for distributional and statistical analyses. Additionally, objects from the primary regions of study i.e. Northern England, Scotland, and Wales, will include detailed find notes and artefact descriptions as was also done for the previous research into the traditions of the East Midlands. Whilst southern Britain is included within the dataset, due to time constraints it was not possible to provide detailed artefact descriptions or context/discovery notes. The key elements of the dataset are identical across all catalogues (Appendix 1-4) and are as follows:

- Site Name
- UTM coordinates (x, y)
- Site Type (aka 'Place')
- Context (aka 'Space')
- Artefact Category
- Artefact Type

Other column headings include date ranges, artefact quantity (for Appendix 2 and 4), artefact details, find or site notes, museum numbers, photograph numbers, country, county, and if the object is composite (e.g. has organic or non-ferrous components).

These are entered into the catalogue in Microsoft Excel and Database as column headings. The data entries in Appendix 1-3 are organised by an Index Record Number. This number has two parts, for example 26.1. The first number (26) refers to the order in which the context was added to the database. The second number (.1) refers to a specific object in that context, in this instance, context number 26 at Embleton. The second number is only used when there are multiple artefacts in a context. Every context, except those which could not be verified in Highley's (2006) database, were assigned a unique Index Record Number. It should also be known not all artefacts relationships were able to be determined and correlated at this time, in such cases they were assigned their own Index Record Number (i.e. 385, 386, and 387 could have come from the same context therefore becoming 385.1-3). This is most problematic where there are several objects recorded as being from a 'pit' in an excavation report, but there is no reference to which pit specifically or if two objects are from different or the same fills of a pit. The purposes of this numbering system to maintain some semblance of order to the dataset and provide a rough idea of the number of contexts in each settlement or deposition site within the wider landscape. This in no way effects the data analysis as frequency is considered in entirety for a set criteria i.e. the frequency of iron objects in pits within structures in enclosed settlements of Northern England. Further justification can be found in the knowledge that larger assemblages of objects are almost always recorded in excavation reports of any age as 'hoards'. At the beginning of the appendices, a site concordance may be found and is organised alphabetically by site or deposition name with individual Index Record Numbers listed below. The appendices are best referenced digitally.

3.2.1 Iron Object Categories and Artefact Types

For ease of interpretation, all the objects are summarised into nine distinct categories (Table 3.1). It is important to recognise that these categories are arbitrary and may not be wholly reflective of distinctions made by native Iron Age groups. Objects which are hard to place, or may have multiple uses, are put into either the domestic or ironmongery categories. For example, knives are placed in the domestic category, yet they have many uses outside the home and may even have related to status of their owner. Evidence for this may be taken from the role of the seax in Anglo-Scandinavian society. The epic of *Beowulf* describes the seax as a fighting weapon while Gregory of Tours in the *History of the Franks* (c. 575 AD) notes it being carried by both women and young men for use in daily life and as a symbol of social rank.

Agriculture	Domestic	Ironmongery	Marital	Personal Adornment	Semi-Product	Tools	Trade	Transport
Ards	Vessels	Rods	Armour	Brooches	Currency Bars	Anvil	Gang Chains	Terrets
Bladed Tools	Knives	Bars	Scabbards	Pins	Billets/ Blanks	Chisels	Coins	Bridle Bits
Reaping Hooks	Needles	Handles/ Hangers	Shields/ Shield Fittings	Rings		Punches		Lynch Pins
Scythes	Fire Dogs	Spikes	Swords	Torcs		Gouges		Bells
		Joiners Dogs	Spears	Openwork Discs		Hammer		Tyres
		Strips/ Bindings	Daggers			Tongs		Naves
		Sheets				Pokers		Harness Fittings
		Rivets				Burnishers		Hitch Pins/bolts
		Hinges				Axes		
		Nails				Picks		
		Chains				Dies/ Swages		
		Hoops				Sets		
		Bucket Fittings				Files		
		cottar pins				Saws		
						Gravers		
						Adzes		

Table 3.1 Iron object categories (column headings) and associated artefact types.

Ironmongery on the other hand includes items which may be parts of larger composite objects from other categories. Rods for example may represent broken tool shafts or even clothing pin fragments. Other items (such as chains) may represent portions of gang-chains or cauldron hangers. Gang-chains may be categorised as trade objects relating to slave trading or martial objects representing the taking of war prisoners (possibly for political control/gain or as labourers). While nuanced, this example demonstrates how categorisation may alter the meaning of objects.

As this table indicates, the categorisation of iron objects in the Iron Age is complex due to the versatile use of many objects, only the most common types are listed here (see Appendix 1-4 for all types). Currency bars are difficult to classify as they may be included as items of trade (Hingley, 1990) or as a semi-product, intended to be broken down and made into other objects. Billets also belong in this category. They are, however, difficult to identify as they closely resemble bar iron which may have been cut out of currency bars. The few billets recorded in the database, represent artefacts which never reached the final stages of production, but bear the rough likeness of completed objects. Unfinished knife-shaped objects, known as knife blanks in the blacksmiths trade, are a good example of such objects. It is also worth noting here, that several rectangular bars, usually measuring 50 mm x 25 mm in section and of varying lengths over 100 mm, were identified in Scotland. While these were recorded in the database

as ironmongery, they may represent some form of previously unidentified billet or trade iron like the pyramidal currency bars of Germany (Buchwald, 2005).

Object categorisation may be used to identify foci of local production or regions in which a specific type of object was favoured. Artefacts may accrue socio-economic, socio-political, or socio-cultural meanings affecting people's attitudes towards them. This can be further clarified through analysis of the depositional choice of objects and their geographical associations, which will be introduced in the following sections.

3.2.2 Landscape Places and Spaces: Criteria and Categories

As established above, the term 'places', as used in this thesis, refers collectively to settlements and sites in the landscape. Likewise, 'spaces' pertains to the depositional contexts containing iron objects within those places. The criteria employed to establish 'places' has been broadened to reduce the number of variables during statistical analyses. Iron Age settlements in Britain tend to vary according to landscape parameters, both cultural and ecological. Two examples are *fogu* which are restricted to Cornwall and Devon, and brochs, native to Scotland. While not all types of settlements contain iron objects, those which do have been divided into broad categories for analysis in ArcMap. Four main categories of site and settlement type (place) were used:

1. Enclosed settlements which may relate to defence, referred to as 'defended settlements' in the map keys.
2. undefended settlements which include smaller open and larger aggregated settlements and those without walls, ramparts, surrounding enclosure ditches, palisades, or other natural barriers such as cliff faces or escarpments.
3. Open landscapes (i.e. not a settlement)
4. 'Watery places'. This category includes rivers, open water, wetlands, and structures associated with water i.e. causeways.

There is a total of 34 'places' (settlement or landscape types) and 'spaces' (deposition contexts) utilised data categorisation (Table 3.2). These may occur in any number of combinations. Analysing 'places' by both broad and specific categories (i.e. undefended→small open settlement→pit in structure→domestic→knife) enables further regional and local relationships between object, place, and space to be identified and collective significance assessed. This potentially brings further clarification to social practices and attitudes concerning iron objects (used to answer Research Questions 2-5 above). For example,

statistical analysis of the database may define the percentage of iron object depositions occurring in hillforts across all of Britain.

The data can be further categorised by depositional contexts, i.e. iron objects placed within pits and ditches. These contexts are referred to as ‘space(s)’ in this thesis. This categorisation of ‘spaces’ enables the frequency of object-context relationships, to be calculated. These calculations may be used to fulfil multiple Research Questions and objectives, enabling the presence and extent of praxis to be identified.

Place or Settlement Type	Space or Artefact Context
aggregated settlement	barrow ditch
barrow	boundary ditch
bog	cairn
broch	ditch external
causeway over river	ditch internal
cave	ditch terminal
cemetery	earthwork
crannog	enclosure ditch
enclosed settlement	floor
fen	gully
hillfort	hearth
lake	hoard
long cairn	kiln
marsh	midden
marsh settlement	mine
open landscape	palisade trench
open settlement	pit
oppida	pit alignment
palisaded enclosure	pit external
pit alignment	pit in structure
pond	pit internal
promontory fort	pit with anvil
ring fort	plough soil
river	post hole
Roman fort	rampart
Scottish Atlantic Settlement	rubble
Scottish Fort	secondary
shelter	surface
shrine	trackway
stream	unknown
temple	unstratified
unknown	wall
unknown	watery
vitrified fort	well

Table 3.2 Categories of ‘places’ and ‘spaces’ used in the database.

Clustering of iron artefacts within certain spaces inside settlements may indicate craft specialisation or even the presence of workshops. It is, however, important to recognise that the presence of specialised tools does not always indicate that a craft was practiced there. The tools may simply have been kept for use in future metalworking, used as an offering, or was accidentally left by a travelling craftsman. In either case, this relates to the biography of these objects which will be discussed in the following chapters.

Of all the place categories, enclosed and ladder settlements proved to be the most problematic to group. Fenton-Thomas (2003) notes several different types of ladder settlements and details criteria for their classification. Also, ladder settlements may begin as single small enclosures developing into “villages” extending over several kilometres (Dent, 2010; Derych, 2012). Following this, settlement types will be recorded based on phases associated with specific objects and depositions.

The settlement categorisation for this research attempts, as near as possible, to record settlement type in relation to the phase associated with the iron object deposition. The categorisation of enclosed settlements is problematic as enclosures exist in a variety of shapes and sizes, which may relate to status, cultural identity, subsistence practices, or regionality (Harding, 2014 and 2017). Finally, the most problematic of settlement types are *oppida*. As these are contested in Britain, they will not be used in the database, the reasons for this are discussed in depth in Chapter 1 Section 5.

Some objects are isolated finds in the landscape and are not directly associated with a settlement. These will be classified as ‘open landscapes’. Where possible, a more detailed category of space, such as ‘cairn’ or ‘bog’ will be recorded. The term ‘votive’ will only be used when describing a structured deposition in remote liminal locations in the landscape or in association with shrines or sacred places. The term ‘hoard’ will denote a structured deposition consisting of four or more objects. It is important to note, hoarding is complex and may not relate to votive deposition (e.g. South Cave, Chapter 3). Farley (2012), Hingley (2006) and Hill (1995b) have recognised structured depositions may be small and not necessarily hoards or votives. It is also possible that some hoards were intended to be recovered, whereas votive deposits were not (Haselgrove, 2007). Though given the rapid decay of iron in wet humic soil or acidic soil, this may not be true (Fell and Williamson, 2007). This directly relates to and further narrows discussions around research question 3, regarding the repeated interaction between similar objects, spaces, and places over time.

A major aim of this research is to determine the possible intentions behind depositions, by assessing the character of their context, relating to ‘spaces’ and ‘places’ as outlined above. The places and spaces of the depositions may be associated with daily ordinary activities (such

as public space in a settlement) or those where special extraordinary activities occur (e.g. bogs or shrines).

As further reference, Chadwick (2016) presented evidence for the association of coin hoards and hill slopes in Roman Britain with sky deities. In this case, the 'hoards' may be categorised as a votive deposit. This demonstrates that these terms are not arbitrary and need to be flexible, especially when considering categorisation of data, subsequent analysis, and discussion. A primary objective of this research is to attempt to distinguish between structured deposits and random occurrences in the landscape. This will be facilitated by careful categorisation of the dataset.

This subsection has demonstrated the importance of space and therefore provides the basis for conducting various types of distributional and quantitative analyses. This will enable Question 1 and part of Question 2 above, pertaining to the regional distribution of objects and context types, and the frequency by which they occur, to be answered.

3.3 Data Analysis

The collated data will be then assessed to determine the presence and extent of any recurring themes or patterns, and the identification of socio-cultural attitudes towards iron objects. To assess the data collated for this thesis and achieve the aims and objectives established in the previous section, five main methods will be employed:

1. Categorisation of spaces within settlements, places in the landscape, and the iron objects themselves.
2. Distributional analysis of iron objects in the landscape in ArcGIS.
3. Statistical analysis of iron objects.
4. Consideration of object quality and biography for depositional inclusion.
5. Analysis of object distributions, deposition densities, and relationships to space and place.

A justification of the use of these methods will be discussed and described in further detail in the following subsections.

3.3.1 Statistical Analysis of the Dataset

The previous section introduced the categorisation of iron object distribution in terms of space and place and the methods to be employed for statistical and quantitative analyses. This section will further define the statistical methods used to assess the data presented in Chapters

8 and 9. By identifying the frequency of the relationships between space, place, and object, socio-cultural activities may be further defined, and patterns of engagement made clear, thus providing answers to research Questions 2 and 3.

As the position of each iron object in the database is grid referenced and directly associated with elevation data, the frequency of iron object depositions in specific place and space categories may be measured. These analyses will provide further insights into the relationship between iron objects, settlement or site types, cultural engagements, and ecological settings (research objectives ii, iii, and iv). Most of these calculations will be made in Microsoft Excel though some will be made directly in ArcMap of the ArcGIS software package.

Statistical density interpolation and probability analysis will not be used against the dataset. This is due to the simple fact it would generate false positives. By using statistical deviation with natural kriging of the known locations of iron object depositions to plot the spread of artefacts, technology, or deposition tradition would generate an unrealistic distribution of material during the Iron Age. It is important that the data demonstrates that iron was rare in the period and not widely distributed and its deposition reflects the attitudes, availability, and craft-skills of communities. However, frequency density analysis can be used to assess the catalogue as one dataset from which limited inferences may be made (see below).

Frequency density will also be used to describe the total ‘population’ of iron objects across all contexts at a given area in the landscape; this area may be an expansive wetland like Llyn Cerrig Bach or a large occupation zone (settlement) like Stanwick and Garton and Wetwang Slack villages. The area of these sites encompass may be more than 1 ha in total. The purpose here is to show the association of iron objects between different places in the landscape, not to demonstrate the locations objects are placed within settlements. Such studies have been done (Cunliffe, 1995) demonstrating highly localised or centralised patterns. A main aim of this research is to test the extent and repetition of smaller local traditions across a wider landscape and cultural group.

3.3.1.1 Frequency Analysis

ArcMap 10.4 will be used to plot the distribution frequencies of iron objects in Britain by settlement type, context type, artefact category and period. This analysis will be presented in Chapter 8 and discussed in greater depth in Chapter 9. The frequency quantities are evaluated in the following hierarchy:

- Regional quantities and distributions of a category of objects and/or spatial context by deposition place i.e. ironmongery in ditches in undefended settlements or martial items in isolated hoards etc.

- Regional quantities and distributions of all iron objects for a specific category of artefact
- Regional quantities and distributions of all iron objects in a specific type of spatial context
- Quantity and distribution of iron objects by any criteria i.e. place, space, artefact category, artefact type, and period
- Overall distribution of the total number of artefacts within the area of a deposition place i.e. 121 objects at Llyn Cerrig Bach. For this type of analysis all iron objects within a given area, whether that is a settlement or a watery location like Fiskerton, are tallied together and plotted or assessed against each other.

To be clear, Chapter 8 which presents the results of the data collection, is structured as follows:

- Topographic assessment: the iron objects quantities of all contexts in each unique site area are calculated and plotted against topography with the number of objects represented by symbol size on the maps.
- Watershed assessment: same as the above but in relationship to watery places.
- Soil and vegetation assessment: same as above but in relationship to soils and parent geological materials.
- Chronological assessment: same as above but by the periods defined in this Chapter. In addition to this the frequency of iron objects depositions by settlement types as represented by unique symbols, are also plotted by period in a separate map series. (Figures 8.30-8.44).
- Assessment of distributional trends by broad category of ‘place’ (defended and undefended settlements, and watery places). Plotted points on the associated maps represent frequency of settlement/site types in those three broad categories and a statistical trend is calculated from the quantities of objects within a 100 m square area (Figures 8.45-8.47).
- Density plot analysis: Deposition density value calculated using Getis-Ord GI* (described below) (Figure 8.48).
- Depositional context assessment: for this analysis all iron objects within a specific type of context (e.g. pit internal) are calculated as a total quantity for each unique site area; these site areas are predominantly defined by settlements

but also include open locations without inhabitation features in the landscape. These quantities are represented by graduated symbols on the distribution maps. Through this, both the frequency of each type of spatial contexts and the number of times artefacts are deposited within them at each site is demonstrated across the landscape.

- Depositional assessment of artefact categories: same as the ‘Depositional context assessment’ criterion above as it relates to the artefact categories described in section 2.

As these analyses are performed and plotted geographically, quantities matching different criteria will be demonstrated by weighted points, meaning the larger the point the more artefacts present. This is clearly described in the legend of each map. Other maps only show a distribution spread of the types of settlements where objects are present, these again are described in the map legends and captions.

This data can also be extrapolated and assessed within Excel using tools such as =concatenate and =countif (range, criteria). Generalised statistical results can be made in this way, such as ironmongery is four times more likely to be deposited in Wales and Northern England and three times more likely in Central England than Southern England. This data could also be used to generate a population density map; however, this would suggest there are objects present where there are not as evidenced through excavation and field walking schemes.

3.3.1.2 Frequency Density Analysis

GETIS-Ord GI* will be used to perform a density plot analysis in ArcMap 10.4. This evaluates each deposition site against its neighbours and through Bayesian statistics calculates their value in terms of the number of depositions, quantities of objects within those depositions, and relative proximity to each other. Areas of clustered deposition sites with high values possess a greater probability that additional objects exist in unexcavated or unidentified assemblages both in settlement contexts and the wider landscape. This is explained further in Chapter 9 section 4.

Microsoft Excel will also be used to perform a frequency density analysis of the nine major artefact categories and display the results in a histogram which visualises the statistical frequency density calculations. The formula for this is expressed as:

$$\text{frequency density} = \frac{\text{frequency}}{\text{class width}}$$

For the purpose here, frequency is the total number of iron objects and the class width is total number of unique occurrences of a criteria within a category. For example, to determine

the frequency density (FD) of artefacts for sites the EIA, the number of artefacts in the EIA would be divided by the class width, which in this case, is the number of unique sites where deposition[s] have occurred i.e. $FD = \frac{68}{19}$, where 68 is the number of objects and 19 is the number of sites occurring in the EIA. It is important to remember deposition sites may represent multiple contexts within a defined area, usually by settlement boundary, but in some instances, natural features, such as a lake. This formula may also be used to calculate Relative Frequency Density (RFD) where the number of objects of a defined criterion are divided by the total objects across all criteria and the result divided by the class width of the primary criterion i.e. $RFD = \frac{68/1372}{19} = .003$.

Both equations are useful and may be used to generate a histogram or similar chart. By categorising the data set for the RFD analysis, a statistical distribution curve may also be plotted. This will enable probability density functions (PDF) to be performed which can measure the predicted probability of a population occurrence, in this case iron objects under certain categorical criteria. Caution however must be used with such analysis to prevent the generation of false positives causing a biased representation of the population of iron objects. These statistical observation will be made in Chapter 9 section 6.

The FD formula enables visualisation of the relationships between the total number of artefacts per category, the frequency of artefacts within each category, and the total percentage or frequency of those artefacts collectively as a single value. This will theoretically demonstrate that as the number of artefacts in a category increases so does their frequency. Therefore, artefacts of that type have a higher frequency density within the deposition tradition and a greater quantity may be expected hypothetically than what is presently known. This may also to some degree describe local preferences for object deposition or represent items which are more commonly manufactured or circulated with a region or sub-region. To increase the validity of such observations, the frequency density of objects will need also compared with distributional trends/patterns. This type of analysis is done for settlement/site type, period, context types, and category type to artefact frequency and is discussed throughout Chapter 9.

3.3.2 Distributional Analysis of Iron Objects

The quantitative and statistical analyses of the collected data was introduced in the previous subsection. Part of this included calculating the frequency in which different types of objects, spaces, and places occurred in different geographical settings. The dataset will be further defined by distributional analyses, determining any relationships between iron objects, contexts, settlement types, and environmental niches. A series of charts, graphs, tables, and

distributions on digital terrain maps (DTMs) will be used in Chapter 8 and 9 to present the data in a logical and pragmatic form.

Several different distributional analyses will be performed on iron object depositions with numerous variables, discussed below. These will include landforms, known socio-political boundaries, settlement clusters and different types of watery features as well as other liminal or marginal environments, elevation, soil and geology, and vegetation (Chapters 4-5). By measuring the spatial relationship of iron objects to features in the landscape, conclusions regarding cultural (tribal) and ecological preferences and the effect of the production sequence on depositions may be postulated. This contributes to answering Research Questions 2, 4, and 5 and objectives i, ii, iv, and v. The multiple distributional analyses of the data may be placed into two main categories; analyses pertaining to larger local and regional places in the landscape and specific spaces in which depositions of iron objects have occurred.

A specific analysis similar GETIS-Ord GI* will be done in ArcGIS using the Standard 1 Deviation of Bayesian statistical calculations option of the 'Directional Distribution (Standard Deviation Ellipse)' tool in the 'Spatial Statistics' toolbox. This is to assess the distributional trends of broad site categories; defended, undefended, open-landscape and watery sites.

A simplified distributional analysis will also be used to demonstrate iron object depositions in relation to watersheds, soil, soil parent material, geographic spreads through various time periods, and artefacts and contexts of potential special importance. This enabled analysis of distributions against a variety of landscape elements. All topographic maps are derived from the Ordnance Survey contour and elevation dataset and were made in ArcGIS. These maps have a resolution of a 40 m cell size providing a clear representation of the landscape at and above that scale. The topographic maps are also used as the base map for statistically modelling geographic directional distributional trends as interpolated density values of unique data identifiers (deposition context types, site types, and object categories in Chapter 8 sections 4-6.)

3.3.3 Landscape Analysis: Importance of Place

As explained above, routine deliberate practiced engagements with objects takes place in the landscape within a defined space, such as a depositional context (Giles and Parker-Pearson, 1999). This thesis provides the fullest depositional and first distributional analysis of iron objects in non-burial contexts across the whole of Britain.

The physical location of settlements or sites (places) in the landscape will be plotted in ArcMap enabling further spatial divisions to be identified. One the more important variables are ecological niches (e.g. proximity to resources, waterways, lowland, and highland zones).

These niches may be an important factor in depositional praxis. Environmental setting may also influence the choice of objects deposited in contexts (spaces) within specific places in the landscape (see Question 2 and Objectives ii and iv).

Settlements in Wales and Scotland, subsistence strategies and cultural identities differ from much of England. In the same way, it is possible that praxis concerning iron objects may also vary. It is therefore important to consider places in the wider landscape in relation to specific deposition contexts. Such divisions and relationships may relate to Cunliffe's (1974) early discussion on Iron Age tribal boundaries of Britain, which were based on artefact and settlement typologies. For example, it is likely an east-west cultural division exists along the Pennines.

As explained above not all places and spaces in the landscape are considered in detail. Southern England will require further distributional and statistical analysis, especially for Dover and the North and South Downs. When considering the landscape setting it is important to consider its past appearance. A good example is in eastern Yorkshire where two areas of lowland, the Vale of York and Holderness, are divided by the chalk uplands of Yorkshire Wolds. These contrasting upland and lowland landscape settings provided different opportunities for human exploitation. For example, the Vale of York wetlands (Lillie, 1999; Lillie and Gearey, 2000) were more suited for industries such as iron production due to the presence of ore (Halkon, 2008) and wood for fuel due to the presence of trees such as alder along wetland edges (Geary and Lillie, 1999). Local industries likely also benefited from improved transportation brought by the waterways (King and Bradley; 1987; Halkon and Millett, 1999; Halkon, 2013a;). The drier easily worked soils of the Yorkshire Wolds provided an excellent medium for arable and pastoral agriculture (Halkon, 2008 and 2013).

This may be contrasted by the lowland environs surrounding cities such as Leicester, west of the Jurassic Ridge. This area is a lowland wetland prone to seasonal flooding and includes sedges, reeds, and rushes and is situated on lias and mudstone bedrocks with clay and Lincolnshire sand subsoils (*British Geological Survey*, 2016). Such an environment is ideal for the formation of bog ore through both bacterial and chemical processes (Lundgren and Dean, 1979). As water percolates through the iron-rich sand, it settles in pools over saturated clay subsoil, eventually forming into a hard iron pan layer (Fells, 1983; Paynter, 2006; Salter and Salter and Ehrenreich, 1984; Deer et al., 1992; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Lundgren and Dean, 1979). Here it is also worth noting, similar ore developments occur west of Yorkshire Wolds, in the Foulness Valley (Halkon, 2014a). Several Iron Age settlements are situated in this Leicestershire lowland and more than seventy-five percent of the settlements in this area contain iron objects or iron production evidence (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004 and Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).

Similar ecological settings are present in Eastern Yorkshire and are related to the large production zones in the Foulness Valley (Halkon, 2012, 2013, and 2014a). It then is possible that settlement in these regions were related to the environment, specifically due to the availability of ore, though this is largely dependent on the social and economic needs of a community (see Chapter 4).

This somewhat environmentally deterministic approach, once popular with early archaeologists such as Sir Cyril Fox (1943) was largely replaced by theoretical approaches (Tilley, 1994). The application of scientific techniques such as geophysical survey, palaeoecological analysis and the application of GIS, has led to the reintroduction of a more pragmatic approach to evaluating the archaeological record (e.g. Halkon, 2008). Not all elements of human behaviour can be explained by such examination and the application of socio-cultural behavioural modelling may have a place as an interpretive tool, such as interpreting human responses to climatic and ecological change (cf. Chapters 4-5).

3.3.4 Contextual Analysis: Importance of Space

As the previous subsection outlines, the placement of depositions may be within or outside settlements or at non-settlement sites in the landscape. This may be termed a contextual analysis (Cunliffe, 1991 and Hingley, 1997; 1999; and 2006). Section 1.3.3.1 discusses the significance of ‘place’. This section discusses the significance of ‘space’. It must be noted that there are inaccuracies within the dataset due to either poor recording practices or the nature of recovery. Not all objects are recorded precisely, so their associations within a context are loosely defined. This means that the objects may not relate to a specific datable layer within the context. Pits such as those excavated at Danebury in Hampshire (Cunliffe and Poole, 1991) may have decades or even centuries between infilling episodes. Layers within pits may be deposited by natural or human agency. Temporal differences such as this may therefore create issues when determining distributions or traditions. However general assertions regarding the relationship between objects and their contexts can still be made (see Questions 1 and 3 and Objective i). Such assertions regarding the distribution of objects may also be made in the wider landscape.

Some objects within the Iron Age phases of a site or settlement lack precise associations and are entered into the database as ‘surface’ finds. Quantifying such finds is important, as they may indicate social attitudes or the final stages of a settlement’s cultural community (see Chapter 8). In previous studies (Hingley, 2006) objects abandoned or lost on prehistoric surfaces were dismissed and only hoards or structured depositions considered. This thesis therefore considers all iron objects including surface finds in order to clarify the treatment of

the objects and broader socio-cultural actions of the period.

After considering the position of settlements within wider landscapes, iron objects will be evaluated on a contextual basis. The recovery of an object within a pit, ditch, gully or other feature may be important in understanding the praxis of the depositions as they occur in each context. Even the deposition of a small object may accrue significance. At Great Houghton, Northamptonshire (Chapman, 2002), for example, an iron pin was placed in a pit which could be overlooked from the doorway of a contemporary roundhouse. This could be interpreted as a deposition of some significance to the people who lived there. Perhaps this pin may have belonged to a deceased relative and the fact that it could be seen from both the central hearth and doorway of the house may have served as a reminder of that person's former presence. Alternatively, the pin may simply have held only momentary importance to its owner and was disposed of after losing its usefulness or was even the product of an accidental loss (e.g. Pope 1998). This explanation would perhaps be more tenable if the pin had been placed in a pit within or just outside the roundhouse, with other domestic rubbish. The act of sealing pits within settlements is not uncommon in the Iron Age and maybe a ritual activity (Fisher, 1985; Hill, 1995ab; Cunliffe, 1995; Hingley, 1997 and 2006). If this type of depositional context or similar depositional traditions are common across a regional setting over a broad period, then praxis exists, leading to further understanding of cultural identity, ritual, or superstition within Iron Age communities. In the statistical analysis presented in Chapter 7, secondary contexts as defined by Hingley (1997) will not be included separately as there are too few to influence understanding of praxis on the larger scale. Secondary contexts may also be open to interpretation. If a pit that once stored grain, such as at Garton Slack in East Yorkshire (Brewster, 1981), was subsequently re-used for the deposition of iron objects, it could be defined as a secondary context. Such instances add too many variables to the contextual and depositional analysis of the dataset in Chapter 7. Although too few to be statistically significant, such secondary depositions will be discussed in Chapter 8.

3.4 Summary

The methods established above will be used to assess the deposition of Iron Age iron objects using the defined criteria. This is done to describe the extent the production sequence has on deposition and identify any patterns therein. It also thought patterns within the deposition tradition may represent praxis hence the importance of categorisation. These patterns or lack thereof will further describe social attitudes and the economic significance of iron objects. Understanding how space and place is delineated within each region and settlement will also

aid in interpreting the use-life of iron artefacts and the methods by which communities engaged those objects. These methods are also formatted in concordance with the potential motives behind Iron Age deposition as discussed in the previous chapters. It is important to remember, the landscape and environment are important elements to consider in the terms of performative, biography, and production of iron and the manufacture of ferrous objects.

Chapter 4 Iron Age Environments: Subsistence, Settlement, and Deposition

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4.1 Introduction

This chapter introduces Iron Age environments and ecology in Britain and considers their sustainability and suitability for Iron Age inhabitation. Regional and sub-regional variations in settlement patterns are described as having an effect on the depositional traditions of the Iron Age in Britain (Cunliffe, 2004; Bradley, 2005; Harding, 2012, 2014). Rippon (2018) has demonstrated a link between regional identities, local artefact sub-types, settlement variation, and ecological micro-niches in southern and central Britain. The extent of such relationships in other regions with iron objects is under evaluated. By further assessing the relationship and potential impact ecological niches may have on depositional traditions with or perspectives towards iron objects contributes to fulfilling Research Questions 2 and 3 and objective ii in Chapter 1. It will also be argued subsistence strategies form another link in the production chain of iron objects. The use and targeted manufacture of iron objects for regional or sub-regional subsistence practices will also affect their use-life, dissemination, and deposition. The relationships between settlement patterns discussed in this chapter and ecological niches will be investigated in Chapters 8 and 9.

4.2 Settlement Suitability and Sustainability

Generally, the Iron Age environment is like that of the Bronze Age (Lamb, 1977 and 1995), although environmental evidence indicates several key climatic episodes occurred which may have exerted an influence on social organisation and development throughout the period, irrespective of arguments against climatic determinism (cf. Smyntyna, 2003). The causative effects of climate on society and culture is approached with caution, as Brown (2008) has

argued that such correlations may in some instances be localised or merely reflect temporal coincidence. In some cases, a direct correlation may be made between environmental change and human engagement with the landscape (Chapter 5).

Until the industrial revolution, the expansion of human populations was restricted by the productivity of the natural environment, enabling close connections between people and the ecological niches in which they dwelled (Lamb, 1995). A result of such connections caused humans to sometimes bind their biographies to the surrounding landscape (Contreras, 2016), which also potentially impacts the biographical networks between people and objects, as discussed above. Resource availability and procurement strategies in these dwelling worlds is both important to the development of subsistence strategies and the production sequence for material culture, such as iron objects (see Chapters 2, 3, and 5). This may be thought of as a complex ontological network, where both the natural and social world affect each other. While people change or at least attempt to alter the environment to suit their needs, they also are affected by environmental limitations (Barrett, 1999).

These networks may go beyond the local environment via cross cultural connections providing people further access to necessities, such as food and clothing, and other commodities not locally available. Broader networks enable the further development of socio-cultural survival strategies via social, political, technological, and economic diffusion and transference (Barrett, 1999; Albarella, 2007; and Rippon, 2018). As cultural development progresses throughout the Iron Age, social distinction through the production and consumption of exotic materials including foodstuffs becomes possible (Hill, 2002). This coincides with the rise of larger more populated settlements towards the end of the 3rd century B.C. in Wessex and Southern Britain (Creighton, 2000; Hill, 2011 and 2017; and Rippon, 2018).

Following the paradigm that personal biography is related to cultural development, it may be argued one's identity becomes defined through what they do, wear, eat, or own (Harris and Robb, 2012). This line of thinking led Albarella (2007) to term the Bronze and Iron Age as the 'Sheep Age', due to the abundance of sheep remains in assemblages relating to food consumption. While Iron Age people are not becoming sheep by eating them, those who are raising large flocks of sheep are defining their identities as herders (Albarella, 2007), perhaps even as pastoral nomads (Haselgrove and Moore, 2007). The degree to which such identities may be defined is open to debate, the fact remains sheep were an important resource during the Iron Age, possibly because they were well suited for the ecology and thus easy to raise (Albarella, 2007). By possessing a reliable, managed, food resource, human groups were able to further define their cultural identities. This is also evident in other agricultural economies,

such as winter cereal production in southern Britain in the later Iron Age (Stevens et al., 2013), or cattle husbandry in Scotland (Hunter et al., 2012).

In Scotland throughout the Iron Age, cattle and sheep remains tend to occur in archaeological assemblages in the same quantities (Hunter and Carruthers, 2012). However, as evidenced in Scottish Isles, such as Lewis, cattle are rare. Their presence at long lived wheelhouses such as Cnip are thought to relate more to status than subsistence due to the poor grazing possibilities (McCormick, 2006). In the Isles, it is also more likely to see wildlife such as seals and deer in food refuse assemblages suggesting a mixed forager-pastoral lifestyle in the pre-Roman Iron Age (Hunter, 2006a; 2015; Hunter and Carruthers, 2012).

It is also important to recognise that as winter cereal production increases in the later Iron Age in southern Britain, cattle begin to dominate the animal assemblage in Wessex and Upper-Thames Valley settlements (Hambleton, 1999). Differentiation of livestock species between regions suggests the human cultural element (that is choice of protein for consumption) may be as important to subsistence strategies and husbandry practices as is the environment (Haselgrove, 2007; Jay and Richards, 2007). Though some people (Barton, 2014; Contreras, 2016) would imply that for the average consumer (non-elite), animals which are most suited and thus easily reared in an environment are chosen first.

Hunter (2006a:167) points out a similar fact that cattle do not fair well under poor weather or minimal grazing conditions, thus it may be surmised they would be more regularly consumed by people who had access to exotic foreign and domestic goods. A further point not yet considered, is that any husbandry practice will produce manure, this in theory could be used to fertilise fields and increase crop yields, however there is no evidence for this in Iron Age Britain. The only potential evidence may be taken from the presence of dung beetles in areas which have also produced indicators of cereal production (Parker-Pearson et al., 1997; Foulds and Macklin, 2006). In such cases, the dung beetles only indicate the presence of animal dung, not a deliberate activity of manuring; it is equally plausible that livestock were tendered to fields after harvest to clear away chaff, a practice still common today. Even so, the presence of animal dung would increase soil fertility. It also possible seaweed or similar nutrient rich weeds were spread on fields before planting, a practice observed in Europe in the Neolithic (Bogaard et al., 2013).

The notion of the environment directly affecting settlement typology and societal development is rooted in the cultural ecology movement (Steward, 1972). This movement began to dominate American archaeology starting in the 1940's and was pioneered by anthropologists such as Leslie White (1943) and Julian Steward (1950). This line of enquiry also became popular in Britain through Sir Cyril Fox. Fox (1947) discusses the idea that Pre-

Roman native inhabitants' cultural evolution was the result of attempting to establish the most suitable sustainability methods for their local environmental niches. This concept, environmental determinism, while somewhat out of vogue, needs to be reconsidered alongside modern theories (Contreras, 2016), such as praxis. As discussed in Chapter 2, praxis involving iron objects may have been formulated out of cognitive perceptions of the environment, and how to engage with that environment.

This theoretical approach has been applied to prehistoric metalwork with great success in Europe (Bradley, 2005 and 2016) and to some extent the British Bronze Age (Poyer, 2015). However, praxis as a paradigm for archaeological enquiry has not been thoroughly explored in relation to Iron Age metalwork contexts in Britain. To some extent Hingley (2006) did study the positions of hoards or structured deposits in the landscape, but this excluded considerations for ecological influence in deposition choice or its effect on the production sequence and thus life of objects. Giles and Parker-Pearson (1999) applied praxis theory to the archaeological evidence of various Iron Age settlement types in an attempt to interpret how Iron Age people learned to live, dwell, and function in their various environmental contexts. It is through these human engagements with the environment that landscapes begin to be defined (Evans, 1975; Johnson, 2007; Wylie, 2007). Hence the importance of considering the effects of Iron Age environments on object depositions.

As Gaffney and van Leusen (1995) have suggested, the term 'determinism' is far too simple when considering the complexity of human-environment interactions. Likewise, Erikson (2010) has argued that approaches such as cultural ecology, a branch of determinism, are also problematic as they often presume humans are like any other animal in the landscape. As human populations have volition, they are nearly always subject to movement within environments and are invested in implementing methods or strategies to function with relative efficiency in those environments. The theories pertaining to human settler ecology become relevant in discussions of environmental determinism (Coombes and Barber, 2005 and Diamond, 2012). Through this movement of people, adaptations to unfamiliar environments are manifest in the form of new ideas, technological innovation, and social organisation (Steward, 1972 and Griffith and Roberts, 1997). These adaptations by human cultures are often attempts to dominate the environment, while still being subject to the limitations of the physical and natural characteristics of that environment (Meggers, 1971 and 2001, Erikson, 2010, and Diamond, 2013). This concept draws upon the early work of Malinowski (1932) and Radcliffe-Brown (1935).

Malinowski (1932) theorised that human social practices within the environment, both natural and manmade, were aimed at establishing the most efficient functional approaches to

satisfying the seven basic biological needs that all human beings possess. However, this presumes the goal of social practice was the maximisation of productivity not egalitarian attempts towards guaranteeing group continuity. Group continuity is a central theme of Mauss's (1925) research and is argued to be a key factor in determining survivorship. Through the act of gift giving, social rules of reciprocity are initiated amongst a group (Mauss, 1925). For example, if Group A is to give Group B food one winter, Group B is expected to return food to Group A when they are in need. This suggests that group socialisation is as important if not more so, than functional productivity in the local environment in terms of survivorship (a position that was also suggested by Malinowski (1932)).

Radcliffe-Brown however theorised that the function of social practices within the environment were not only to satisfy biological needs, but also to support societal structures which could be derived out of a counter-productive ideology (Radcliffe-Brown, 1957). Diamond (2012) has argued this in relation to early medieval Norse Greenland. There early settlers attempted environmentally unsuitable subsistence strategies involving cattle multiple times to maintain a functioning social structure from a completely different environment, that being Norway (Diamond, 2012). This example also reinforces Ingold's (2010) argument that there is no division between the environment, landscape, and human mind as each are complimentary.

As Hodder (2004) and Ingold (2000) suggest, environment only exists when it is realised and engaged with by humans; to clarify, if not for people the word 'environment' and management strategies therein, would not exist or be understood in the same way. It would only be understood in a way that any lesser mammal could comprehend its ecological surroundings (Hodder, 2004). Both realisation and engagement change throughout time and may be based in preconceived notions of how environments function from personal experience or observation. In this sense, Hodder (1982, 2004) suggests that the environment exists only to the extent that human cognition can understand and function within it.

This is not to say without humans the environment ceases to exist, is it only to suggest that observations of the environment, scientific or otherwise, may only be made because the human mind exists and is capable of complex thought processes, a cosmology of sorts (White, 1943; Hodder, 2004). This follows Ingold's (2000) paradigm that the universe only exists because humans choose to observe, study, and hypothesise its purpose and presence. If not for the human mind, the natural world in its entirety under the cosmos, would simply exist as physical matter and be known in no higher complexity. It is possible that Iron Age humans experienced such existential cosmologies in a similar manner, likely to a lesser cognitive level, leading them to make informed decisions on how to engage with their *umwelt* (see Chapter 2).

Human identity and culture change as time passes, likewise the surrounding *umwelt* also continues to develop or morph due to passive and direct human engagement (Ingold, 2000). Passive human engagement is described by Ingold (2000) as the simple act of being or existing in a place. Following these concepts, it may be surmised that the present and future exist in a constant state of flux, the outcome being determined by the decisions, engagements, and adaptations of humans in their current and past *umwelts* (Hodder, 1982; Ingold, 2000). This also relates to temporality and the concept laid out by Ingold (2010) that human tasks or engagements are conducted on landscapes within the environment, and future people may only hear the echoes of that past-scape. Ingold (2010) further postulates that landscapes are a product of human thought throughout time, and as both the environment changes and human culture digresses or progresses, the cognitive perceptions and activities performed change, creating new landscapes in respect to past-scapes.

Throughout the change of landscapes and environments, at any given point in time the primary function of humanity is to establish survival strategies for their natural environment (Bennet, 2008), which is a key part of their *umwelt* and cognitive landscape. Through cognitive consideration of current and past landscapes within the environment, people may develop new subsistence strategies. It is important to note that such survival strategies need not be limited to logical stewardship, and they may also manifest out of superstition derived from misunderstood phenomena (Steward, 1972), and potentially be represented through special activities like votive offerings (Hingley, 1997; Osborne, 2004). Whichever is the case, the environment is a key factor in determining the success of strategies enacted, and if a culture does not adapt to the environment they live in, they may cease to exist, leaving an echo for future populations. Adaptations to environmental niches by human cultures through observations of past and present landscapes may in some instances enable humans to exist in an environment beyond the carrying capacity (Sharma, 2012; Contreras, 2016).

An example of this may be found at Scottish crannogs. O'Connor and Evans (1999) have argued in the Iron Age, Scottish crannogs, a type of lake dwelling, are examples of elite settlements. These settlements could theoretically support a sizeable population, provided the terrestrial environment surrounding the lake was adequately managed (O'Connor and Evans, 1999 and Dixon, 2004). Therefore, a social organisation existed to manage the production and dissemination of foodstuffs and material resources over a much larger and wider environment beyond the lake and artificial island dwelling (O'Connor and Evans, 1999; Harding, 2000). The function of crannogs while not entirely clear, may be defensive, as suggested by their design (Harding, 2000). Similarly, Creighton (2000) has argued larger defensive settlements, particularly when associated with high status items, may represent seats of power and the

beginning of centralised authority in a region. For example, in early Ireland there may have as many as 100 petty kingdoms (O'Corrain, 1991). Following this, crannogs may represent regional seats for elite or powerful individuals or families enacting control over the immediate landscape around the lake.

While similar observations are made by others (Henderson and Sands, 2013), they are cautious of terming Scottish or Irish crannogs as elite settlements. However, in nearly all Scottish crannogs with an Iron Age settlement phase, the surrounding lakebed and silts around the artificial dwelling platforms included objects of exotic or rare materials, both foreign and domestic, and other high-status items (Dixon, 2004; Cavers, 2010; Henderson and Sands, 2013). As such, crannogs are possibly associated with high status people in the Iron Age, though this association remains unclear.

Residential associations may be, as previously described, related to power and control, but also may relate to ritual and religion. Osborne (2004) has noted that votive offerings often included items of high status, thus it is possible ritual offerings in liminal locations were rites to be enacted by important, potentially wealthy, members of society. Crannogs also seem to hold an important place in society, for reasons which may only be speculated. However, as evidenced through the prolonged use of some crannogs, which underwent several phases of reconstruction sometimes following periods of abandonment lasting more than a hundred years, it may be established they held significance to the local population. (Henderson and Sands, 2013). The main point is crannogs are environmentally and culturally specific settlements types. How people interact with, in, and around them (crannogs) is related to personal and community perspectives of the settlements, subsistence practices, and the surrounding environs (Fredengren, 2002). Crannogs, as an example, demonstrate people's ability to adapt to diverse environments.

Returning to the example of Norse Greenland, despite inherent flaws and inefficiency, wealthy settlers continued to practice cattle husbandry ill-suited for the new environment. There these practices were important to cultural identity, specifically status. Diamond (2012) has demonstrated that it quickly became clear to the Norse migrants that their survivability would suffer if local practices in Greenland were not adopted. This led to the formation of a new landscape based both on old and new ways of managing the dwelling world. While the environment forced this change, it was a cognitive recognition of survivorship that ultimately forced adaptation. A final note regarding this example is that the social elites continued to raise cattle importing large quantities of silage at great cost from Norway to ensure the animals survivability (Diamond, 2012). The importance here being linked to the social image that these

cattle represented to their owners; further demonstrating the complex symbiotic relationships between animal, vegetation, and humans (Barret, 1999).

A similar scenario may also apply to Early Iron Age migrant populations in Britain. Cunliffe (1984, 2005) has theorised that, changes in subsistence strategies and settlement patterns may have been influenced by migrants in the EIA-MIA. However, Hill (1995a) questions Cunliffe's theory with a counter argument that settlement and subsistence changes were fluid, episodic, and complex. Further evidence against Cunliffe's (1984) argument is for the climatic similarity of Northern Europe during the LBA-EIA (Van Geel et al., 1998). Thus, the subsistence practices are likely to be very similar. The two main factors driving settlement and subsistence changes are intertwined, with these being internal socio-cultural perspectives and external natural environmental phenomena (Evans, 1975; Limbrey and Evans, 1978; Hill, 1995a, 1995c; Roberts, 1998; Tipping, 2002; Harding, 2017). There are several external phenomena that may directly (*i.e.* soil erosion or leaching due to deforestation) or indirectly (*i.e.* non-anthropogenic climatic change) force environmental shifts. To clarify, in the case of deforestation, this begins as an internal phenomenon that being the development of a cultural perspective that timber is a required resource, leading to its harvest.

This harvest then has direct environmental impacts to both local and distant catchments. Evidence may be found in the downriver alluviation of upriver soil sediments eroded from former woodlands around the Humberhead Levels in the LIA and ERB periods (Gaunt et al., 2006). Also, increased aggradation is recorded at sites such as Roman Littleborough on the River Trent south of Lincoln and may also be linked to intensification and changes in agricultural practices in the 2nd century A.D. (Riley et al., 1995). This alluviation caused changes both to the settlements plan and several field systems along the River Trent, including the burial of some plough furrows beneath thick alluvial silts (Riley et al., 1995). Impacts of climatic and environmental phenomena on human traditions and practices will be discussed further in the next sections.

4.3 Inhabitation Patterns

Drawing on the settlement or site types discussed above for categorisation of the dataset, this subsection will further define regional inhabitation patterns. This is likely directly relevant to the types of iron artefacts which are in demand in a region and may also correlate to tribal identity. This will be aid interpretation of the distribution of artefact assemblages in coming chapters.

Bradley (1978; 2007) provides substantial evidence for the widespread abandonment of upland settlements towards the end of the Bronze Age, however, the relationship between climate altering events and upland abandonment between 1200-850 BC is not well understood (Turney et al., 2016). Armit et al., (2014) used stratigraphically secure radiocarbon dates from upland and lowlands settlements throughout Britain and Ireland to demonstrate a decrease in human activity at upland settlements during the period (1000-700 BC). While the radiocarbon dates in Armit et al. (2014) study do correlate with the dates of climatic deterioration already discussed, it is difficult to identify a causal link, and caution should be used in interpretation (Brown, 2008). Though it does seem there is a correlation between climatic deterioration at Dartmoor during the Middle to Late Bronze Age (Amesbury et al., 2008) and the abandonment of upland reaves for settlement on the peripherals of the moor and in valley floors (Fleming, 1988). Neal (2006) describes such environments as being marginal, thus offering access to both fertile valley floors and upland heath or grasslands. Bradley (2007) argues that such abandonments, are like climatic deterioration, having no single cause being instead the result of aggregated effects.

Further evidence for increased concentrations of settlement and thus sustainability may be found in van Geel and Berglund's (2000) radiocarbon data for Britain, which notes an increase in human activity around 650 BC, especially around wetlands and inland waterways. As Bradley (2007) suggests, increased sustainability was likely related to new technologies, which also caused a shift in socio-cultural perspectives concerning ontology. Increased sustainability in this case is likely related to improved mobility throughout the landscape, increased production of goods as result of better quality tools and technologies, and improved agricultural equipment (by addition of iron components, such as ards, harness rings, hitch pins etc.). These perspective changes and new technologies likely aided in the further adaption of cultivation and husbandry practices for lowland and wetland environs (Limbrey and Evans, 1978; Foulds and Macklin, 2006; Armit et al., 2014; Turney et al., 2016) and thus depositional activities related to ordinary and extraordinary rituals, caching, and religion.

Straker et al., (2007) note an increase in chalky colluvium from the EIA to MIA in the downland heath of Dorset and Wiltshire and indicate that this is related to a de-vegetation of downland slopes. A further factor in these erosion processes may have been the introduction of larger sheep to the area in the same period (Straker et al., 2007). In some areas of Dorset and Wiltshire, extensive soil depletion is recorded at around 450 BC, and a reversion of long-standing arable lowland to grazed grassland occurs (Straker, et al., 2007). In the Middle Iron Age there is a return to upland environments, specifically at hillfort type settlements (Cunliffe, 1984, 1991, 2005; Hill, 1989; Fitzpatrick et al., 1995) and on slopes along marginal boundaries

(Tipping et al., 2002; Neal, 2006). Cunliffe, (2005) suggests that a contributory factor may have been the arrival of an immigrant population from Central Europe, driving existing populations to re-inhabit upland zones. This is not the place for detailed discussion of migration hypotheses; however, these climatic and environmental changes may have affected earlier Iron Age social organisation and settlement development (Van Geel et al., 2004, Haselgrove and Pope, 2007a, 2007b; Rippon, 2018). This evidence supports the theoretical concept that human inhabitation of marginal landscapes in the past is derived from cultural perceptions at the time not the environmental stability, functionality, or social attitudes observed in the present (Young and Simmonds, 1995; Dent, 1998; Wilkinson, 2003).

Neal (2006) argues that in East Yorkshire at Cowlam Well Dale, human activity and natural processes combined to exacerbate soil erosion. This environment is described as marginal, meaning a settlement is not centrally located in single environment (Tipping et al., 2002). The settlements conducted subsistence practices on the margins of two different ecological niches (Neal, 2006). Furthermore, despite this erosion of fertile soils from tilled plateaus, the archaeological and palaeoecological evidence indicates that the area was continually occupied from the Neolithic onwards (Neal, 2006). Based on Halkon's (2008) study of the Foulness Valley on the western edge of the Wolds, it may be postulated that marginal settlements like those in Cowlam Well Dale, developed and adapted to the changing landscape. These adaptations may include manuring and woodland management, and mixed or seasonal pastoral and arable practices (Buckland, 1979; and Mighall et al., 2010; Waddington, 2012; Rippon, 2018).

It is also important to note that Cowlam Well Dale did possess springs and thick fertile soils along the valley floor, but it is not known when these springs ceased to exist (Neal, 2006). Additionally, it is quite possible that many iron object depositions, which appear to be deposited in 'open landscapes', were in fact placed on or near Iron Age springs. While this remains untested, Younger and McHugh (1995) provide evidence from a location 1.5 km south of Beverley, East Yorkshire (fields south of Minster Way) that unique sand bodies (termed sand cones) surrounded by peat represent former spring outflow points. One of the tested cones in the area, included buried Bronze Age timbers and in higher levels Roman greyware pottery (Younger and McHugh, 1995). This indicates human activity in the vicinity of the springs over a broad timescale. At present, there is no evidence for an Iron Age settlement or structure within 1 km of the sand cones, though several enclosures do appear in aerial photography. These crop marks are all untested according to the Sites and Monuments Record. Given the presence of several recorded Bronze and Iron Age barrows at Beverley Westwood (1.6km to the NW), further investigation of the area may yield evidence of other religious or ritual activity or

important information regarding people's daily lives. Springs such as these, may have served a ritual or religious purpose in the Iron Age, much like wells (Alcock, 1965; Osborne, 2004; Verner, 2009; Bradley, 2012; 2016; MacLeod, 2018) and are in need of further testing.

Overall little is known about springs, and aquifer hydrology in general, for the later Holocene period, but in East Yorkshire at least, the discharge of the aquifer through chalk-head deposits is known to be related to wet seasonal conditions (which directly impacts upon recharge rates) and sea level (Younger and McHugh, 1995). It is quite possible that the higher rainfall of the Earlier and Later Iron Age saw increases in the presence of springs where chalk seams come close to the surface, with these being unobservable today due to the low levels of the aquifer, mostly due to increased summer temperatures, extraction for public consumption, and intensified farming (Gale and Rutter, 2006).

According to Tipping et al., (2008), in North East Scotland agricultural activities were restructured across the landscape and coastal or upland zones were not abandoned. This may explain the development of the 'Scottish Atlantic Settlement' and brochs in North East Scotland during the EIA. Brochs, Scottish Atlantic Settlements, and wheelhouses are unique to Scotland and represent specific subsistence strategies (Harding, 1995; Henderson, 2007). The evidence provided by Tipping et al., (2008) contrasts with both Turney et al., (2016) and Brown (2008) who argue for upland abandonment due to climatic deterioration. The point here is that despite widespread climatic change occurring, environmental effects and human adaption are highly localised, as alluded to by Armit et al., (2014). The term 'mosaic environments' (Wiens, 2012) is relevant here and will be used to describe such variations in the environmental record. Mosaic environments may possess the characteristics of multiple ecological niches depending on the environmental conditions in varying periods. These conditions may be cyclic e.g. occurring over decades or hundreds of years or several seasons. An example might the progression of a woodland to a raised bog then to a heath. Overall, anthropogenically driven environmental changes and the effect of the environment on human social organisation and development are interrelated, sometimes directly so, and at other times an indirect correlation exists (O'Connor and Evans, 1999; Brown, 2008; Contreras, 2016).

The above discussion recognises that the traditional definition of environmental determinism is too simplistic; however, it seems unlikely that Iron Age populations, settlement patterns, and social organisation, was not affected, or at least influenced by, such changes (Dent, 1998). It is a case of causality, where reciprocal changes to climate, environment, and human socio-cultural organisation occur in tandem, either by coincidence or by direct interaction (Acott, 1998; Thomas, 2001; O'Connor and Evans, 2005). For example, altitude plays an

important part in human-environment interactions, even in a temperate climate such as Britain during the Iron Age (Armit et al., 2014; Contreras, 2016; Turney, et al., 2016).

General observations may be made about altitude, as discussed above, across the whole of the Iron Age. It must be recognised, however that slopes, river valleys, wetlands, and raised features occur in both upland and lowland environments. The United States Forest Service (Oswalt et al., 2012) explains this separation by breaks in vegetation, which are clearly defined by altitudinal extremes. In Britain however, such vegetation breaks are far subtler, and few places are above a so-called timberline. For reference, Scotland and Wales possess greater extremes in height than England, as the highest point here is Scafell Pike at 978 m OD in the Lake District. This is contrasted by Ben Nevis in Scotland at 1344 m OD and Snowdon in Wales at 1085 m OD. Upland characterisation may be partially defined by soil morphology, as Lloyd Jones (1984) argues for Wales. This is further supported by Taylor (1980) who suggests that the altitudinal variability of Wales was important to the development of discrete bioclimates and corresponding human settlements. Acott (1998) argues along the same lines for Northern Scotland. In both cases, the soils have either gone through podsolisation or gleying. However, this does not pertain to the Wolds or Chilterns, which are considered upland landscapes. The rolling hills of the Chilterns and the Yorkshire Wolds are classic examples of Calcareous grassland, resembling the Champagne region of South Eastern France. It may be no coincidence therefore that in the Iron Age these regions share similar cultural traditions and practices (Halkon 2013). Considering these observations, upland and lowland environments need to be approached on both a regional, and case-by-case, basis (O'Connor and Evans, 2005).

It has been proposed that wetlands, both in upland and lowland areas, are a key environmental context for understanding later prehistoric ritual deposition and related activities (Bradley 2014, 2016), as discussed below. Cunliffe (1995, 2000) has also argued that places of prominence in the landscape, such as hillforts, are also important in ritualised activities. As such, the frequency and patterning of object depositions in both landscape settings will be considered in Chapter 8 and discussed further in Chapter 9.

The reason wetlands and places of prominence were important during the Iron Age is open to interpretation. Their importance may have been culturally defined, perhaps based in pragmatism and marginality, or a combination of these and other factors. Marginality from a cultural perspective was discussed in depth in Chapter 2, but the pragmatic potential of marginal landscapes has yet to be considered (cf. Chapter 5). As introduced above, people will, at times, choose to settle in marginal environments even when the functionality of that environment is limited. This is related to the push and pull factors environments may have towards people's needs, especially as those needs change (Rippon, 2000). This could be a case of a causative

dissemination towards a generalisation of subsistence strategies (Tipping, 2002; Stevens, 2003; Hodder, 2004; and Erickson, 2010). Put simply, climatic and environmental instability, especially in upland environs during the Early and to some extent the Middle Iron Age (Tipping et al., 2012 and Turney et al., 2016), required adaptations to be made to subsistence practices that enabled general flexibility in diverse environments. This flexibility may be a combination of seasonal growing and grazing activities, as opposed to concentrated field development for cereal production (Foulds and Macklin, 2006).

Foulds and Macklin (2006) also argue that further sowing opportunities were enabled by the introduction of winter cereals, though the evidence is circumstantial. Evidence for seasonal flexibility is provided at sites like Cowlam Well Dale, in East Yorkshire (Neal 2006) where summer grazing may occur on hilltop grasslands and spring sowing on fertile valley floors. A further pragmatic approach to marginality in the Iron Age may be the availability of raw ore which could be harvested from the bogs (cf. Chapters 5-6) that sometimes define the edges of marginal settlements (Armit et al., 2014; Turney et al., 2016).

It is also worth noting that continental *oppidum* is sometimes associated with advanced metallurgical technologies and sophisticated craft industries (Gebhard, 1995b). Though the same may be said for many large British settlements Britain (Cunliffe, 1984; Ehrenreich, 1985; Fitzpatrick et al., 1994; Harding, 2014).

Some argue that *oppida* do not need to have large settlement populations, only be large fortified enclosed settlements (Pitts, 2010). However, evidence from continental *oppida* like Manching in Germany (Gebhard, 1995a), indicated such settlements are economic hubs with dedicated crafting industries and a bustling population. A similar observation may be made for Stanwick in North Yorkshire (Haselgrove et al., 1990; Haselgrove, 2016). Sites with such activities and populations, possibly represent the first tier of low-level tribal states with centralised authorities (Creighton, 2000; Rippon, 2018).

However, it is important to recognize there are very few settlements in Britain that are termed *oppida* and those so described are met with scepticism. Pitts (2010) provides a more modern overview to the theories presented by Cunliffe (1988) and Haselgrove (1982) emphasising there is no set definition for what classifies as a British *oppidum*. Pitts (2010) argues *oppida* in the British context needs to relate to a dyke system enclosing a large territory with a centralised urban point. Camulodunum, Verlamion, and Silchester fit such a definition and may also be related to emerging eastern and southern kingdoms between 50 BC and 50 AD (Pitts, 2010). Jackson (2017) argues for a similar approach and suggests the addition of Colchester and Canterbury. Jackson (2017) notes that in the Roman definition of the word *oppida*, an *oppidum* should include both formalised street plans and funerary complexes, which

their additions do not include.

In the first quarter of the first century AD, these *oppida* and other settlements in the same regions (South-Central and South East England) seem to demonstrate cultural conformity throughout the morphology of material culture, suggesting tribal or petty kingdom identities do not have any significant impact in the production sequence (Pitts, 2010; Jackson, 2017). Pitts (2010) argues this is due to the expansion of the Southern and Eastern Kingdoms and their associated urban centres enforcing a standardisation of sorts on economic production and thus cultural attitudes towards objects and technologies (Creighton, 2000). While it is during the transition from the LIA-ERB that the settlements discussed by Pitts (2010) and Jackson (2017) take shape as *oppida*, many started much earlier in the MIA as nuclei of smaller settlements with similar but noticeably different traditions (Hill, 2007; Jackson, 2017). Hill (2007) suggests any long-lived settlement may turn into an *oppidum* provided there is a population explosion leading to settlement expansion or diaspora and the presence of elite or prestige goods.

Based on this approach any large long-lived settlement, regardless of type, could be considered an *oppidum*. For the purposes of this research, the definitions laid out by Pitts (2010) and Jackson (2017) will be utilised. This enables sites such as Traprain Law to remain as a hillfort. However, this approach conflicts with the idea of Stanwick as an *oppidum*, which is comprised of a main hillfort with the greater environs enclosed by another rampart and dyke-like ditch system (Haselgrove, 2016).

Additional settlements have been identified in the enclosed region of Stanwick (Haselgrove, 2016) enabling conformation to the definition of an *oppidum* or settlement complex. One thing not considered in discussions of *oppida*, is the proximity of such complexes (i.e. those enclosed by large dykes) to waterways. Their development and placement are not unlike that of historic villages in the Netherlands and the dyke system may be more related to trade and transportation than political centralisation and the development of 'kingship,' as Hill (2007) suggests. Whatever the case may be, the Stanwick fortifications stand out as unique in the landscape and is only site termed an *oppidum* in this research database. The author recognises there are iron object depositions at all the additional *oppida* discussed above.

Not all these objects were included in the database at this time for two reasons. First, the focus of this research was non-burial contexts outside Southern England. Secondly, many of the objects at the mentioned *oppidum* are unstratified, from burials, or recovered with Roman objects and cannot be typologically associated to native peoples. For example, all the iron objects of possible native manufacture from Colchester are unstratified and believed to be from Phase 4 (50 BC-50 AD) contexts (Jackson, 2017). Some objects from the environs around

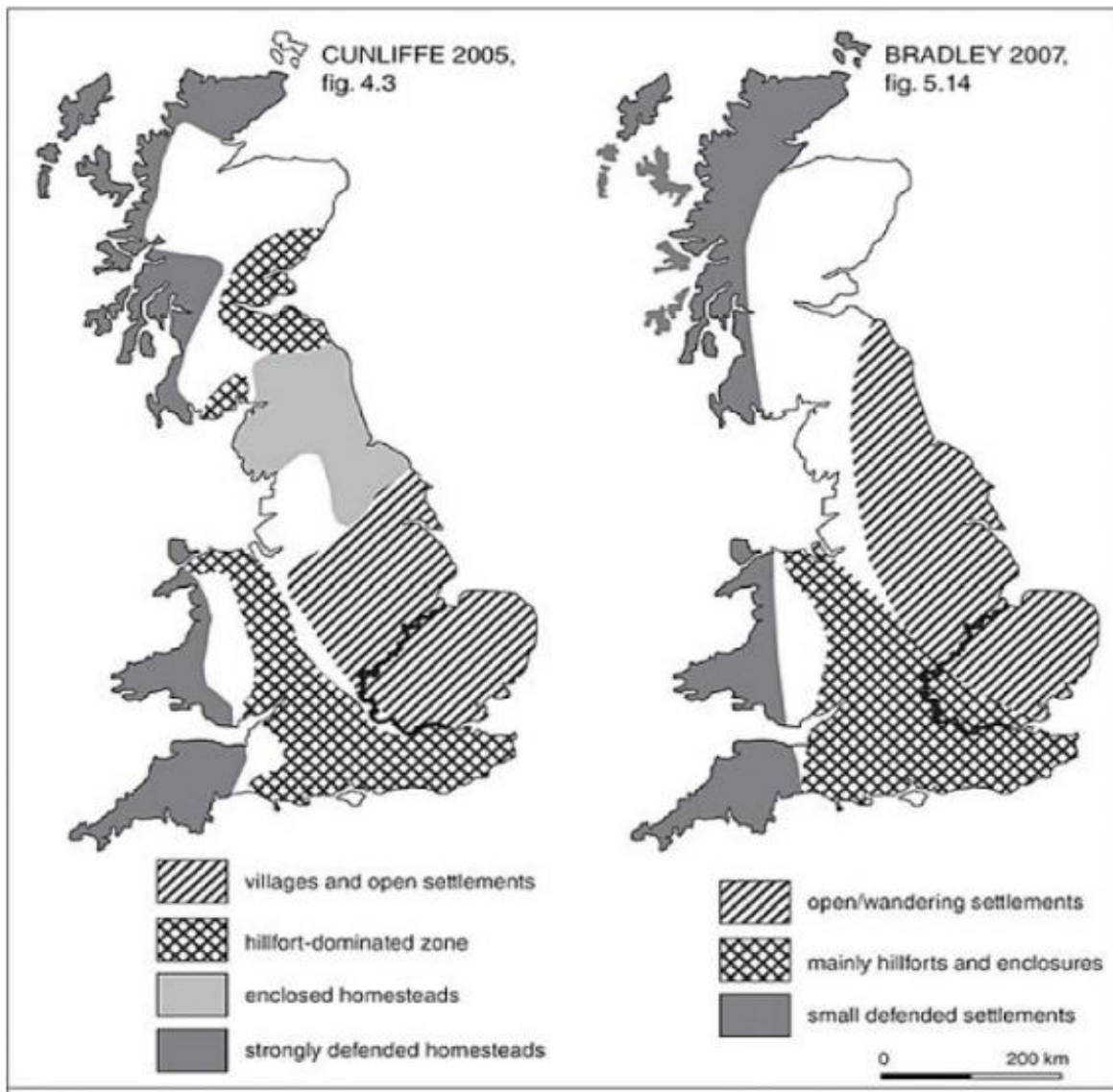


Figure 4.1 Regional Iron Age habitation overview (Rippon, 2018:77, Fig 3.1).

Colchester and similar ‘*oppida*’ are included in the abbreviated Southern Britain Database (Appendix 2) but not necessarily termed ‘*oppida*’. Even if the settlements which could potentially be argued to be *oppida* where recorded as such, they would account for very few of the object depositions and contexts. It is important to recognise, larger settlements, whatever their classification, are potentially significant to the production sequence of iron objects either through patronage or possibly a form of clientage via petty kingship (Rippon, 2018).

Associations such as these, may influence the social value of iron objects. The social value of iron objects may also be affected by cultural perspectives and attitudes, object biographies, and their role in ritual or daily activities. For example, tools and agricultural implements seemed to be significant in ritual sealing activities of former storage pits at Danebury and other Wessex hillforts (Cunliffe and Poole, 1991; Cunliffe, 1995, Hill, 1995a, 1995b; Fitzpatrick, 1999). The Wessex evidence suggests these iron objects were acceptable to

the community for ritual and daily activities (Cunliffe, 1995). It is probable similar statements may be made for other regions of Britain and may directly relate to the subsistence strategies discussed above and the iron objects directly related to them. This coincides with the arguments made in Chapters 1 and 2 for the relationships between identity and performativity and object production and use with regional communities. Several clear distinctions in regional pottery traditions, coinage, and settlement typology in central and southern Britain has been previously identified (Woodward and Hill, 2016; Rippon, 2018). Chapter 7-9 will evaluate if this also holds true for iron artefacts.

Figure 4.1 neatly summarises the settlement patterns for Iron Age Britain. These patterns reinforce the criteria established in Chapter 3 for database categorisation. Further, the regional variation in the settlement types correlate directly to the sustainability models discussed at the beginning of the chapter. The most notable is the intensification of agriculture and the further develop of both open and enclosed settlements into aggregated or agglomerated occupation zones from the mouth of the Thames to Humber along the east coast (Hill, 2007). This development occurs along most major waterways and along the edges of large wetlands (Rippon, 2018). Such locations are thought to represent marginal boundaries in the landscape and as such may directly relate to iron deposition and production which will be discussed in Chapter 5.

In conclusion, Iron Age settlement placement appears to directly relate to environmental ecology and that relationship strongly influences socio-economic boundaries (Rippon, 2012; 2018). As hillfort occupation increases in the middle Iron Age in central Britain (Hill, 2007), those situated with access to multiple ecological niches see the longest and most substantial occupation (Rippon, 2018). Rippon (2018) also notes that regional boundaries in south and central Britain were porous and seem related to the high ground, especially towards the Later Iron Age. Bates (2017) also demonstrates that earthworks, which arguably were used to define boundaries, are primarily sited on high points in the landscape of southern Britain. Parent geology and inhabitation areas in south-east Britain may be loosely linked to parent geology (Bates, 2017). Bate's (2017) data also correlates with that of Rippon (2018) that sub-regional variations exist in relationship to ecological micro-niches related to geology, soil, topography, and soil types in southern Britain. The extent of which in other regions is under evaluated and aim of this thesis is to assess the relationship between settlement and artefact types and ecological boundaries (cf. Chapter 8-10).

4.4 Summary

In summary of the subsistence discussed above for the Iron Age, agropastoralism is still commonplace, mainly consisting of a combination of mixed upland grazing with intensified lowland agriculture. This may be in response to over exploitation of uplands for agriculture in the Bronze Age. Wildlife continues to be exploited in the period (Hunter, 2006a and McCormick), this same exploitation does also apply to some local environments of England and Wales (Cummings and Harris, 2014). This may relate to the settlement strategies of some groups, such as those occupying open or wandering type settlements, which are thought to be seasonal (Cunliffe, 2004; Bradley, 2019; Rippon, 2018). The detailed consideration of waterbodies and wetlands of all types and changes to estuarine environments provide a backdrop for an assessment of structuring iron object depositions which will be tested in Chapters 8 and 9. The impact of upland and lowland environments on settlement strategies and possible depositional praxis with iron objects will also be examined.

Chapter 5 Landscape of Iron

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5.1 Introduction

The previous chapter discussed environment, ecology, and inhabitation patterns. These patterns were linked to ecological niches and argued to have an impact on regional identities. Through those casual links, the production, consumption, and deposition of iron objects was arguably affected. This chapter will add to that discussion by considering the impacts of climatic instability, anthropogenic factors, and marginal landscapes as motivators for depositional traditions involving iron objects. For example, the movement from upland landscapes in the Bronze Age to more marginal ones along valley floors or near to larger wetlands may have placed communities in closer and more frequent contact with iron ores. This may then impact the production and development of the iron industry in such regions with concentrated settlement zones and enable new socio-cultural perspectives regarding iron production and object manufacture or use. The role marginal landscapes have to liminal traditions is also an important point presented in the previous chapter and will be discussed further here. These relationships will be used to further assess and identify the patterns and engagements between communities, regional and local environments, and iron objects in coming chapters.

5.2 Climatic Deterioration

Arguably, the most important aspects of environment to consider for the Iron Age are climatic instability, soil and vegetation change, sea level change, alluviation and wetland change (Evans, 1975; Limbrey and Evans, 1978; Rippon, 1996, 2018; Tipping, 2002; Foulds

and Macklin, 2006; Tipping et. al., 2012; Armit et al., 2014; Williamson, 2015). It has been argued that climate during the Later Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age was cooler, wetter, and prone to instability (Brown, 2008; Grant et al., 2011). Observations made by Grant et al., (2011) and Brown (2008) further support Van Geel et al., (1998) suggestion that there is a shift from warmer to cooler and wetter weather during the LBA-EIA. Citing vegetation evidence from European raised bogs, Van Geel et al., (1998) describe this change as a shift from a Sub-boreal to Sub-Atlantic climate, which is occurring around 850 BC. However, cyclic periods of warmer versus cooler and wetter episodes are not entirely uncommon during the late Holocene in Northern Europe, which suggests that the deterioration of sensitive environments, such as primary forests, in the Bronze and Iron Ages is not solely caused by climate (Brown, 2008).

In Britain evidence of a climatic shift occurred between the LBA and EIA, was identified in the raised bog of Bolton Fell Moss in Cumbria (Barber et al., 2014). The peat beds at this location indicate that growth and development occurred on a rough 800-year cycle, coinciding with periods of increased wetness in the later Holocene, and that these delicate cycles were prone to anthropogenic disruptions (Barber et al., 1994). Van Geel et al., (1998) further clarify that the climatic shift between the Bronze and Iron Ages was detrimental to many vegetative species, such as *Quercus* (oak) and *Tilia* (lime) forests, throughout Northern Europe. However, in Britain in some instances lime begins to regenerate, as evidence by increased pollen counts on the Yorkshire Wolds in the LIA (Van de Noort, 2004). While this may mean there was drying out of the Wolds, it may also represent a change in subsistence practices as pastoral related lime declines in the low wetlands (evidenced both in Holderness and the Humberhead Levels, cf. Lillie, 1997b; Lillie and Gearey, 2000) are known to have occurred from the LBA-MIA (Grant et al., 2011).

Grant et al., (2011) demonstrate this instability by recording some of the larger regressions of lime tree during the Iron Age and elm during the Bronze Age. This regression however may not only be related to climatic instability. Anthropogenic activities, particularly logging or upland land clearance for agriculture, also forced regression of primary woodlands (Brown, 2008 and Robinson, 1992).

Across this period, paludification and podzolization of soils throughout Britain is recorded and partly attributed to the decline of lime and other primary woodlands; the decline in lime (a likely other woodlands) is both due to intensified arable and pastoral practices and climatic change (Van Geel et al., 1998; Van Geel and Berglund, 2000). In Britain, Roberts (1998) and Grant et al., (2011) both recognise a similar climatic deterioration occurred between the LBA and EIA. Grant et al. (2011) explains that anthropogenic forced declines of primary forests in Britain may be attributed to clearing activities for intensified agricultural practices;

in addition, the runoff from upland fields may lead to the further paludification of valley floors. Also, weather changes around 850-800 BC are influenced by a decrease in solar activity causing a thickened C¹⁴ layer in the ozone (Bard et al., 1997, Hoyt et al., 1997; Van Geel et al., 1998).

Around the same period, a movement of colder polar waters through the North Sea, and prevailing westerly winds led to cooler temperatures across Britain and Northern Europe, especially in upland environments (Bond et al., 2001; Turney et al., 2005; Bakke et al., 2008; Jonsson et al., 2010; and Turney et al., 2016). Weather phenomena such as this are directly related to high or low pressure air systems over the North Atlantic, termed the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO) (Hurrell et al., 2003). There are, however, contradictions to some of the environmental evidence. For example, Robinson (2002) concluded that in South West Britain during the same period, climatic deterioration in terms of weather temperature was not observed in insect remains from wetland contexts. Straker et al., (2007) note that certain insect species are highly sensitive to water temperature, implying that temperatures did not radically change from the Bronze Age to the Iron Age in southwest Britain. This suggests that declines in various types of fen-edge vegetation, and upland woodlands, is not solely a result of cooler temperatures, but also anthropogenic activities.

Van Geel (1996) presents evidence that shifts in the NAO caused an increase in rainfall throughout Northern Europe, including Britain from the LBA-EIA. While temperatures may not have changed dramatically in some parts of Britain during the EIA, increased rainfall coupled with tidal surges further contributed to increased alluviation (Dinnin, 1997; Lillie, 1997a, 1997b; Allen, 1999; Foulds and Macklin, 2006; Brown, 2008). Alluviation is evidenced along major tidal rivers, and marine transgression in coastal areas around 850-800 BC, much like in the Netherlands (Rippon, 1996, 1997; Haslett et al., 1998; Roberts, 1998; Allen, 2000; Foulds and Macklin, 2006; Grant et al., 2011). Similar episodes of floodplain alluviation related to climatic instability during the Later Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age are recorded in the tributaries of the Severn, Trent, and Thames (Needham and Longley, 1980; Rippon, 1996, 1997; Brown et al., 2007; Brown, 2008). Generally, tidal rivers south of the Humber are more susceptible to such events due to isostatic rebound from the Last Glacial Maximum (Walker and Bell, 2005). Isostatic rebound in Britain occurred more than 10 kya as glacial ice receded leaving behind melt water in southern England and causing uplift in Scotland and Northern England (Walker and Bell, 2005; Lillie, 2015).

Lewin et al. (2006) note that the peak for alluviation in Britain occurs during the later prehistoric period at around 800-700 BC. This is the date range typically associated with the start of the Iron Age in Britain (Hill, 1995c; Cunliffe, 2004). While increased rainfall contributed to the growth of some wetlands along valley floors in this period, inundation was

exacerbated by runoff and increased soil accumulation in headwaters due to intensified agricultural practices and deforestation during the Later Bronze Age and Earlier Iron Age (Van Geel et al., 1996; 1998; Dark, 2006; Foulds and Macklin, 2006; Turney et al., 2016). The expansion of mires in the Earlier Iron Age, especially along the lowland drainages of major waterways in Britain, is evidenced via pollen records in buried peat (Barber et al., 1994). Mire expansion is also argued to be one of the results of compounding natural climatic and anthropogenic changes (Lamb, 2011; Fyfe et al., 2013).

Alluviation is not the only cause of soil loading in rivers or other wetlands drainages. Colluviation is also known to cause soil loading in such environments (Foulds and Macklin, 2006). The cause and effects of colluvium in local environments has been intensely studied in the South Downs of England (Bell, 1982; Boardman, 2003; Wilkinson, 2003; Straker et al., 2007). Wilkinson (2003) cautions that generalisations regarding the causes of colluviation may not be made regionally only for local landscapes. Even so, it is widely accepted that woodland clearance and intensified agriculture are the two main anthropogenic causes of colluviation in the later Bronze Age and throughout the Iron Age in Britain (Smyth and Jennings, 1990; Bell and Boardman, 1992; Wilkinson, 2003; Foulds and Macklin, 2006). However, it is important to note that the intensity of such cause vary widely. For example, in the South Downs of southern England upslope agricultural practice in the EIA lead to increased soil erosion and colluvium deposition along dry valley floors and river systems (Wilkinson, 2003; Boardman, 2003). This led to further development of fertile valley floors which ultimately influenced changes to MIA and LIA agricultural practices (Straker et al., 2007). In contrast, colluviation in the English Midlands is less measurable prior to 1000 BP which may indicate less intense or concentrated upland and slope land use (Brown, 2009). An example of Bronze Age agricultural practices which contributed to soil erosion and ultimately sedimentation in dry valleys and along rivers, are the Dartmoor reaves. This is despite the fact the reaves themselves are drystone walls demarcating field boundaries.

The development of the field enclosure systems, such as the Dartmoor reaves during the Middle and Later Bronze Age, caused the further removal of hilltop or upland vegetation cover (Flemming, 1988, 1994; Caseldine, 1999; Fyfe et al., 2003). While the stone walls or reaves demarcating coaxial field systems largely prevented soil erosion from ploughed fields in Dartmoor, heavier soils previously removed are thought to have been deposited along the edges of the moor, potentially before the construction of the field enclosures (Caseldine, 1999). These soils will have been susceptible to anthropogenic and natural erosion causative agents. Also, a period of growing disuse of Dartmoor field systems began around 1400 BC, continuing until around 1000 BC when increased settlement along the peripheral of the moorland began (Fyfe

et al., 2003). Caseldine (1999) also notes this and indicates that an increase in grasses is noted across the moorland potentially marking a change in use to pastoral upland and slope grazing. This would have also contributed to soil erosion. Peripheral settlement and grazing of the moor also imply agriculture was conducted in lowlands or on valley floors. This phenomenon is also noted for the same period (1000 BC to 700 BC) in the South Downs (Straker et al., 2007) and much of Wessex and southern Britain (Brown, 2008; Turney et al., 2016).

Generally, across much of Britain, thin upland soils, were further degraded by vegetation clearance and subsequent ploughing in the Earlier Iron Age (Brown, 2008; Turney et al., 2016). This led to further soil erosion when coupled with the increased rainfall of the period (Foulds and Macklin, 2006). Additionally, these eroded soils became deposited along slopes (a process known as colluviation), in valley floors, and lowland flood plains creating greater risks of flash flooding (Macklin, 1999; Foulds et al., 2006; Lamb, 2011).

It should also be noted that the aggradation of minerogenic arable soils in and along waterways further contributes to the development of mires and fens (Foulds and Macklin, 2006; Lamb, 2011; Pryor, 2013; Armit et al., 2014; Turney et al., 2016). By the Later Iron Age, further intensified ploughing and the developments of new ploughing technologies leads to another increase in soil runoff and thus an increased water level along inland rivers via soil loading and backing-up. This is evidenced in the ERB period at Littleborough along the River Trent (Riley et al., 1995) and in the Humberhead Levels from the LIA-ERB (Buckland and Sadler, 1985).

Buckland and Sadler (1985) have also argued that backing-up of river discharge was not only caused because of increased sedimentation and silting-in, but also increased sea levels and tidal surges. Shennan and Horton (2002) suggest that sea level rise over the last four thousand years was between 3.4-4.8 m (accounting for mean high water of spring tides (MHWST) and storm surges) for the Humber and associated watersheds. While the sea levels were rising, they were still lower than the 0 m OD benchmark used for measurement today. As such, the relative sea level was between -1 m to -3 m OD with mean tide level (MTL) measurements at times yielding positive OD values, for the Humber in the Iron Age (Shennan, 1983; Shennan et al., 2000; Shennan and Horton, 2002; Walker and Bell, 2005). Further, evidence from Hatfield and Thorne Moors indicate mire development occurred throughout the LBA-LIA with short or intermittent periods of marine transgression (Buckland, 1979, 1985, 2003; Dinnin, 1997; Lillie, 1997a, Lillie, 1997b, Lillie and Gearey, 2000; Chapman and Gearey, 2013).

Causative agents of marine transgression are sea level rise, tidal levels and surges, and storms. As mentioned previously, the greatest change in the sea levels around the coastline of Britain occurred in Mesolithic shortly after glacial thaw (Walker and Bell, 2005; Lillie, 2015a).

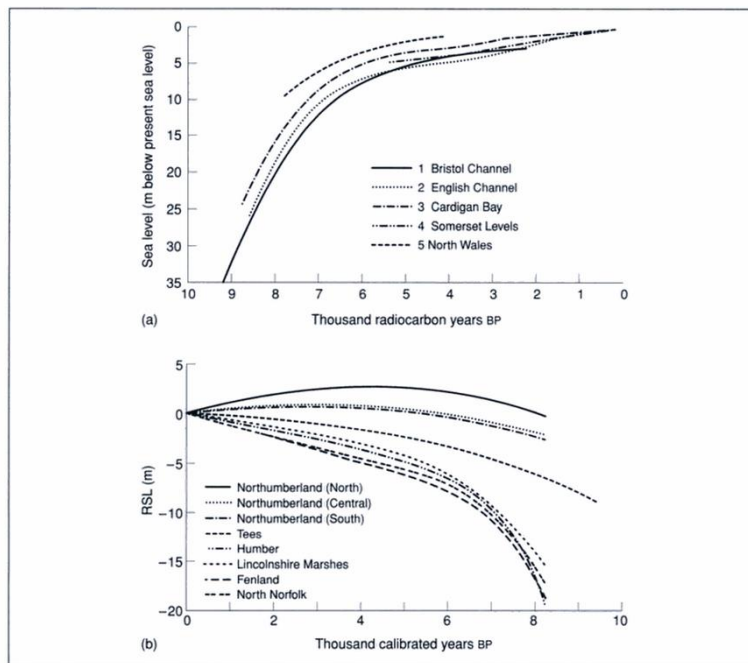


Figure 4.14 Holocene sea-level curves for (a) southern England, south-west England and Wales (after Shennan, 1983); (b) the east coast of England (after Shennan et al., 2000c, in *Holocene Land-Ocean Interaction and Environmental Change around the North Sea* edited by I. Shennan and J.E. Andrews, Geological Society of London, Special Publication No. 96, London, pp. 181–208, Figure 4. Reprinted by permission of The Geological Society). Note that in (b), the three curves for Northumberland have been affected by glacio-isostatic recovery throughout the Holocene, a process that is still ongoing. Note also that the timescale for (a) is in radiocarbon yrs BP (see Table 1.1) and (b) is in calibrated yrs BP

Figure 5.1 Sea level changes (Walker and Bell, 2005: 122).

This means the sea level around Britain during the Iron Age was higher than previous periods, though the relative sea level height varies greatly depending on the coastal area (Walker and Bell, 2005; Figure 5.1). For example, Shennan (1983) indicates the coastal sea level for south and central Northumberland at the beginning of the Iron Age was around +2.5 m OD and around +1.5 m by the end of the period. This may be contrasted by the Somerset Levels, where relative sea levels (RSL)

increased by roughly 1m across the Iron Age however remaining roughly 3-4m below OD (Shennan, 1983; Shennan et al., 2000). It is important to note negative RSL measurements do not mean there are not sequences which demonstrate positive sea level tendencies in tidal inlets or rivers and coastlines (Shennan and Horton, 2002; Best, 2016). A rise in RSL also means a rise in tides and storm surges, though the latter is difficult to measure.

These instances may be identified as a capping of marine silt brought by an episode of transgression over estuarine silts or other sediments in tidal rivers or buried peat deposits in coastal wetlands, such as the Humberhead Levels or Walling Fen (Long et al., 1998; Long et al., 2008; Best, 2016). These values are relative to MTL and MHWST. Calculated values for the MHWST above the MTL for 1000-0 BC are +1-2 m OD for the inner Humber Estuary and +2.5-3 m OD for the outer Humber Estuary including Spurn Point (Shennan and Horton, 2002; Figure 5.2). These calculations provide further evidence of positive sea level tendencies for the Humber Estuary during the Iron Age. This is also reinforced by coring samples from off Spurn Point at the mouth of the river Humber. These cores demonstrate a positive sea level event of +0.7 m OD occurred between 400-100 BC (Halkon, 2005, 2008, 2013; Coles, 2010). Similar transgressive marine episodes have also been identified along the River Foulness (a tributary

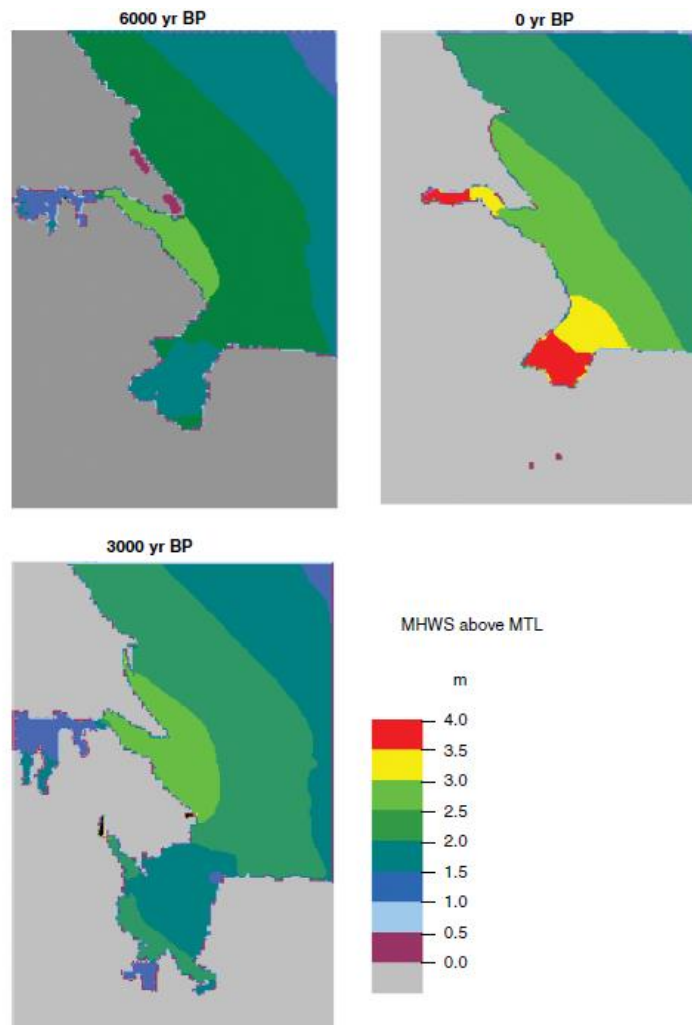


Figure 4 Model output of the height of mean high water of spring tides (MHWST) above mean tide level (MTL) for 6000, 3000 and 0 yr BP (from a series of 11 model runs at 1000 yr intervals 0–10 000 yr BP, Shennan *et al.*, 2000c). The model grid covers the area from north of the Humber estuary to the Fenland and Norfolk, including five locations, 36–40 in Fig. 1, with RSL data

Figure 5.2 Mean high-water spring tides (Shennan and Horton, 2002:514)

of the River Humber and part of the Walling Fen) (Halkon, 2005; 2008) and other estuaries part of the Humber wetlands (Dinnin, 1997; Lillie, 1997a, 1997b;; Lillie and Gearey, 2000; Long *et al.*, 2008; Best, 2016).

From the evidence along the River Humber, it may be concluded that sea level change and episodic marine transgression as related to MHWST, heavily impacts the development of lowland environs. Silts brought by marine transgression combined with soil erosion from upland environments may lead to soil loading in coastal estuarine environments (Waller *et al.*, 1994; Foulds and Macklin, 2006). Soil loading may both cause flooding as freshwater backs up and as it limits drainage, fresh and saltwater mix becoming brackish, which affects the type of flora able to survive, even after a regression of water (Waller *et al.*, 1994). Massive storm events may also relate to flooding, erosion, soil loading, inundation, and even woodland clearance. For example, a massive rainstorm moved several thousand cubic metres of soil in Cumbria (Harvey,

1986) and hurricane force winds in the 1980's also fell several million trees in southwest Britain and western France (Walker and Bell, 2005).

Such events may have occurred in the Iron Age and are difficult to identify in the palaeoecological record. For example, the large number of primary woodland underneath Bronze Age peat deposits in the Thorne Moors in West Yorkshire, may represent such an event as massive flooding. However, Buckland (1979) concluded from the insect evidence within the peat beds of the raised mire developed slowly over the fallen trees corresponding with intermittent periods of seasonal flooding. This flooding is also related to a backing-up of water due to the sedimentation of eroded upland soils (Buckland, 2003). Tolan-Smith (2008) provided evidence for subsequent changes in subsistence practices following rapid coastal events, though this was the Mesolithic. In any event, the changing of wetlands and other estuarine environments likely led to development of new subsistence practices.

Iron Age Britain sees an increased period of alluviation in many estuarine environments coinciding with the rise of arable cultivation and land clearance beginning in the Later Bronze Age, especially in upland areas (Brown, 2008; Fyfe and Woodridge, 2012). Also, the increased inundation of mires around 700-600 BC is related to amplified soil erosion and greater river discharges from the prior century (Brown, 2008:6). This observation is reinforced by Turney et al. (2016) who cites the lack of regeneration of oaks along wetland margins as further evidence for unusually wet conditions, as oak cannot grow in heavily saturated soils.

Oak begins to decline heavily around the same period as upland agricultural practices intensify in the Later Bronze Age. This suggests that anthropogenic activities coupled with heavier rainfall are both contributory factors in the further recession of deciduous woodlands throughout the first half of the Iron Age (Turney et al., 2006). Turney et al. (2016) make a tentative link between increased upland abandonment in the LBA and EIA to increased rainfall and podzolization of fertile upland soils (in this case referring to soils on hills above valley floors). When considering the effect of the NAO over historic and modern cereal crop production in terms of yield quantity and quality (Chmielewski and Potts, 1995; Kettlewell et al., 2003), it is likely the later Bronze Age farmers experienced poorer crop yields and reduced productivity in upland environments due to fluctuations in climate and weather. This effectively limited human population sustainability (Turney et al., 2016).

An additional causal factor in the loss of vegetation and continued degradation of fertile soils may also be natural disasters, such as volcanic eruptions (Cashman and Giordano, 2008). Of interest here are the Icelandic eruptions of Hekla 4 (4240-4180 cal BP) and Hekla 3 (3080-2950 cal BP) which deposited acidic ash and tephra throughout the northern hemisphere (Eriksson et al., 2000). The effects of Hekla 3 in Britain during the LBA-EIA remain largely

understudied. However, the effects of Hekla 4 have been closely analysed by Blackford et al. (1992), who concluded that the eruption coincided with a decline in Scots pine pollen, followed by a continual yearly increase in the presence of charcoal from this species in Northern Scotland during the same period. The continued increase of charcoal suggests an intensified exploitation of the pine, likely after the trees became sickly from prolonged exposure to heavy volcanic contaminants in the soil (Blackford et al., 1992). Though this assumes humans were felling the sick or dead pines and they were not burning due to wildfires. In either case, the decline in Scots pine and the increased presence of ash in Northern Scotland caused further leaching and acidification of the soil, which has a negative effect on cereal production. Baillie and McAneney (2015) have identified this phenomenon in the first millennium AD in the years following volcanic eruptions. Another point, not considered in the current literature, is the effect tephra fallout may have on Iron Age river drainage and wetland development, such as inorganic contamination, pollutions, and acidification.

Baillie and McAneney (2015) also identified an intensification of acidity throughout northern Europe (including Greenland) around 50-40 BC, which coincides with the eruption of Etna in Sicily. Further, the increased acidity in the atmosphere following volcanic events is responsible for the slow growth of pine, as evidenced in the thin poorly developed rings of climate sensitive pines in Sweden (Grudd et al., 2002). A final point is also the contamination of watersheds and aquifers by heavy metals (*i.e.* chromium) and toxic heavy metals (*i.e.* lead) sometimes found in tephra fallout, as evidenced in Italy (Adamo et al., 2003). These examples help to clarify the complexity and delicate balance of climate, in general, and demonstrates that there is no sole factor responsible for the deterioration of any given environment, and that change is related to a compounding of events, causes, and effects.

5.3 Anthropogenic Impacts

Few consider the construction of houses, palisaded enclosures, hillfort defences, causeways, wharfs, and wooden trackways, etc. in discussion of deforestation. As the main construction medium is timber. Sites such as the Iron Age settlement of Biskupin in Poland, used some 15,000 logs for the construction of the 1300 m long road system alone (Bradley, 2019). Also, some 10 million wooden artefacts were recovered during excavations of the settlement, thus it is readily apparent how Iron Age settlements would have furthered deforestation (Bradley, 2019). A causal link may then be drawn between environmental catastrophes and social development even in the prehistoric period.

Examples of early wooden trackways, such as the Neolithic track at Hatfield Moors, are thought to be related to ritual purpose (Gearey and Chapman, 2011). However, not all Neolithic trackways served the same purpose (e.g. The Sweet Track). Coles and Coles (1986) suggest the subsequent construction of later Bronze Age and Iron Age wooden trackways across wetlands, as evidenced in the Somerset Levels, functioned to enable livestock to be driven over waterlogged ground and into new areas that were previously inaccessible.

A further example is that of the Sweet Track (among others) located around Glastonbury and the Meare Villages (Figures 5.3-5.4) (Coles and Coles, 1986; Coles, 1987). These tracks facilitated expansion of the villages and mobility over a larger area. Arguably increased mobility, via trackways and boats, in the wetland is a key factor in the development of Glastonbury as an economic hub (Coles and Coles, 1986). The continued development and alterations to such settlements and adaptations of agricultural practices in the surrounding environs reinforce that social change occurred during a period of climatic instability, a point also made by van Geel and Berglund (2000).

While upland settlements were being abandoned during the LBA-EIA periods, this does not necessarily equate to population decrease. For example, Myrdal (2000) argues that times of crisis may be followed by population increase through the weakening of the socio-economic control of former dominating powers as new technologies are developed to cope with change, though this hard to quantify. However, it is possible that, as iron technology became more widely available, the rate of social development heightened, enabling population growth, and

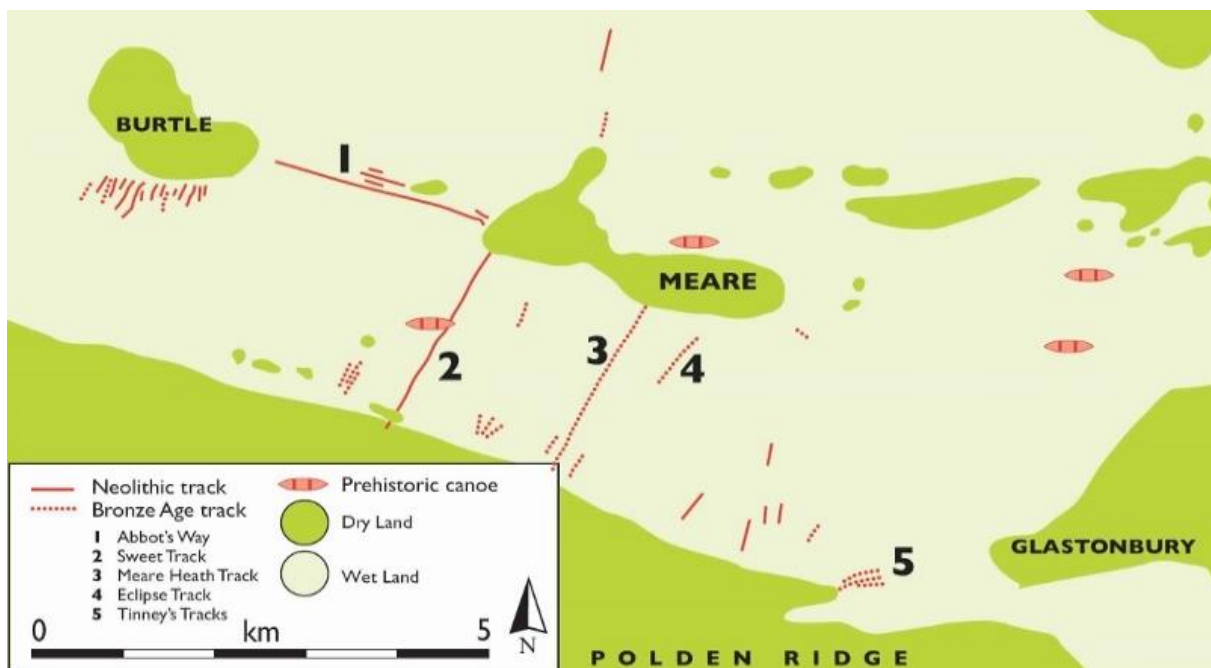


Figure 5.3 Trackways around Glastonbury and Meare. (image after: Southwest Heritage Trust, 2018).

increasing sustainability e.g. by improvements to food production techniques and alterations in consumption behaviour (van Geel and Berglund, 2000). This may be further qualified in the knowledge as metalwork becomes more widespread in the LIA especially after the 1st century BC, settlement number and size increase as do the number of exotic continental imports (Haselgrove, 1982; Creighton, 2000; Hill, 2007). This possibly represents the beginning of a centralised authority for the production and distribution of goods; what some may refer to as early kingdoms (Rippon, 2018).

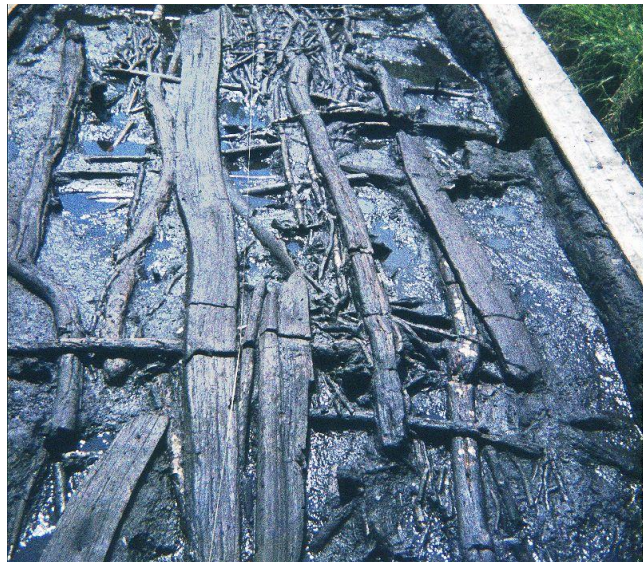


Figure 5.4 The Sweet Track near Meare Village (Coles, 1987).

The social and economic progress for the LIA may potentially originate in the establishment of numerous smaller open farmsteads by the larger displaced upland population along lowland rivers at the beginning of the Iron Age (800-700 BC) (Turney et al., 2016). These numerous farmsteads practiced cereal production on the fertile alluvial sediments and were potentially engaged in seasonal upland grazing with winter grazing occurring on hillslopes (Foulds and Macklin, 2006). The implications of this to iron artefact depositions during the Earlier Iron Age in Britain will be discussed in Chapter 8. The intensified settlement of valley floors and wetland margins towards the end of the EIA (Rippon, 1996, 1997; Dark, 2006) likely benefited from the availability of iron ore possibly leading to further expansion into these environments. However, this remains untested at the regional and inter-regional level. It could be tested by the further identification of smelting evidence and isotopic analysis of slags and other residues to establish the provenance of ores.

5.4 Iron, Liminality, and Marginal Landscapes

Several types of wetlands existed in Iron Age Britain (Cunliffe 2005). Raised bogs, blanket bogs and fens are often considered in connection with Iron Age ritual deposition (Pryor, 2013; Bradley, 2016). Lakes and rivers can also be considered as marginal and liminal boundaries (Bradley, 2016). Further it has been argued that wetland and estuarine ecology can play an influential part in social organisation and settlement development (Contreras, 2016).

Chapter 9 will explore the practical and cultural possibilities of iron object depositions in such marginal environments.

The formation of wetlands and estuarine environments is partly dependant on the aggradation of sediment, and partly by wetness, caused either by marine transgression, paludification and/or increased rainfall, or a combination of these factors (O'Connor and Evans, 2005). Although this is too simple an explanation. Other contributing factors exist such as vegetation type, soil microbial communities, whether the environment is aerobic or anaerobic, and the availability of nutrients both in soil and water (Keddy, 2010). Marshes and fens must be explained first as they may sometimes be transitional wetlands often preceding bogs (Schaffhauser et al., 2017). That said, bogs and fens are often both considered types of mires (Waller, 1994; Pryor, 2013; Rydin and Jeglum, 2013).

Bayley and Mewhort (2004) define marshes as wetlands with slowly moving or standing water, with higher nutrient levels and more productive vascular plants than fens (Figure 5.5). Rydin and Jeglum (2013) postulate the defining difference between a marsh and fen is the amount of peat accumulated during a specific period, for example in the Middle Iron Age. Following this, fens and marshes may periodically switch between each other during episodes of greater sedimentation and inundation (as seen at Kirton Marsh in the Fens, Shennan, 1994). For example, fens may form from a marsh during particularly wet periods wherein thicker peat mats develop through an accumulation of bryophytes (mosses) at and below the water level (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013).

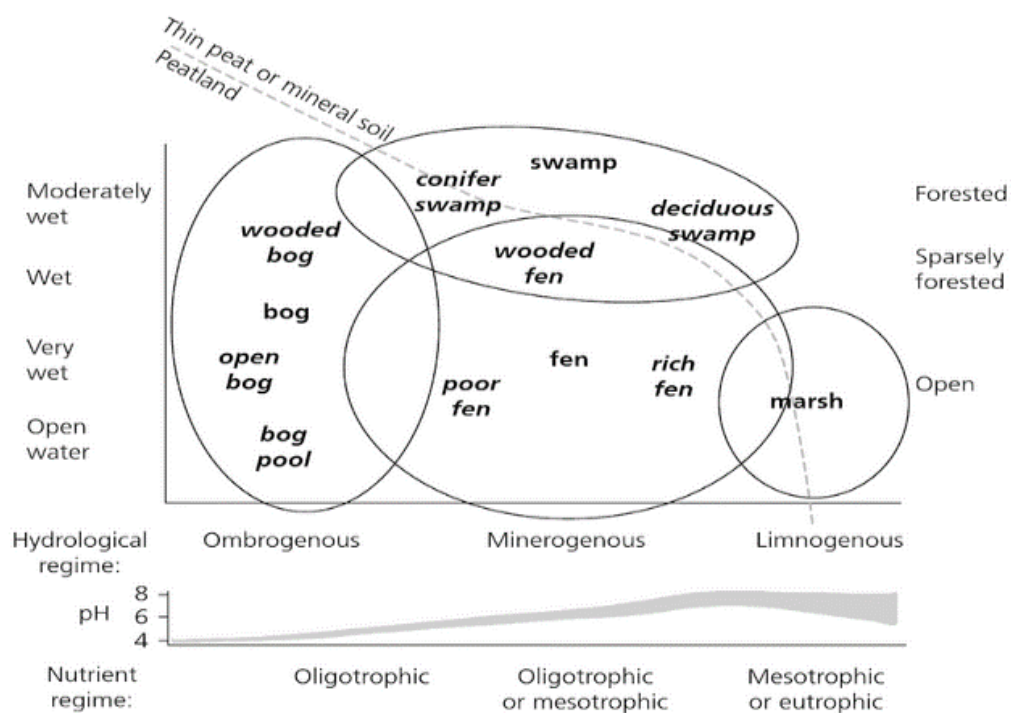


Figure 5.5 Wetland classifications (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013:3).

Rydin and Jeglum (2013) liken fens to marshes with the defining difference being the thickness of accumulated peat, nutrient content, and productivity of vascular plants. Waller (1994) describes mires as peat producing wetlands which are further defined by plant communities, aeration, and nutrients present. Nutrient levels are termed *eutrophic* (high nutrition), *mesotrophic* (medium nutrition), and *oligotrophic* (low nutrition) (Waller, 1994). Mires may also be described as *minerotrophic* (mineral rich) and *ombrotrophic* (rain fed) (Waller, 1994).

Typically, a minerotrophic mire possesses highly productive ecosystems and obtains mineral nutrients via drainage and seepage from the wider environment (Waller, 1994; Keddy, 2010). This is contrasted by ombrotrophic mires which are generally poorer in nutrients, with these being typically obtained through dust particles during rainfall (Waller, 1994). Minerotrophic mires are usually termed fens while ombrotrophic mires are described as blanket or raised bogs (Wheeler, 1980; Foster and Glaser, 1986; Waller, 1994; Keddy, 2010). Bryophytes, graminoids, herbaceous plants, sparse low trees, and low shrubs are dominant in fens, with bogs possessing similar vegetation but of stunted growth and with higher populations of bryophytes, particularly *Sphagnum* or peat moss, and sedges (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). The most important differentiation between bog and fen is aeration, pH (the more acidic the more bog like), and peat thickness (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). Though some suggest a bog may have a pH ranging from five (acidic) to seven (neutral) (Keddy, 2010).

Marshes in general may exist in any of the same environments as mires, including the subclasses of bogs and fens. It is worth noting here, that some may refer to reed marshes as swamps (Burnett, 1964) though this has largely fell out of vogue and most definitions tend to recognise a swamp as a heavily forested and canopied wetland where the water level remains well above the soil surface for more than half the year (Keddy, 2010). This brings into question the possibility of swamps in prehistoric Britain. For example, evidence from Lairg in Scotland indicates a heavily forested area during the Bronze Age, which was prone to seasonal flooding, thus creating a minerotrophic environment (Acott, 1998). Such an environment could fall under the purview of Keddy's (2010) definition of a swamp. However, as Lairg was heavily deforested by the Iron Age, any 'swamp' like environments would not have persisted, and it does seem that the flooding was only seasonal, and that standing water was not present for long periods of time.

Acott (1998) argues that for pedogenesis (soil formation) to occur the soil itself must be understood as part of a larger ecosystem. He considers the main components to be parent geology, vegetation, climate, time, and inter-association with organisms. At Lairg in Scotland, Acott (1998) outlines the fact that by the end of the Iron Age the area had gone through several

vegetation transitions; from open woodland, to mixed dense deciduous woodland with fertile loamy soil, to heath, and finally to conifers with leached soils beginning to show signs of podsolisation. This final phase of the developmental history is also marked by an accumulation of peat in valleys and depressions, and around springs and streams (Acott, 1998) demonstrating a shift from fen to bog ecosystem as soil degradation continued and acidity increased (i.e. low pH values) (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013).

These mechanisms (podsolisation, gleying, soil degradation, etc.) directly relate to pedogenesis (soil formation) and plant diversity. As plant diversity and soil nutrition are important to subsistence strategies, they too need to be considered as potential agents to Iron Age deposition (cf. Chapters 7 and 8). Specifically, this thesis is most concerned with the potential effect parent material and superficial geomorphology may have over object deposition (see research question 2 and objective ii Chapter 1.2). For example, the siting of Iron Age settlements on iron rich sand bars in the flood zones of the River Foulness in East Yorkshire seem related to the iron smelting industry of the area (Halkon, 2008). Inundation and oxidation of these sands generates bog ore (cf. Chapter 6) which serves as a pull factor to iron workers. As discussed throughout the chapter, all environments have push-pull mechanisms (Rippon, 2000), as people leave one environment for another both are subjected to changes.

Humans may contribute to pedogenesis through the development of middens, cultivation practices, soil leaching, vegetation clearances, and so on. This in turn effects future plant diversity which may potentially incite a ritual or religions response. This may be tested by identifying the distribution and quantifying the number of special object depositions in open landscapes, especially where soil degradation is present (Chapter 7).

In the example of Northern Scotland referred to above, the pedogenesis from loam to podosol was the indirect result of the anthropogenic manipulation of vegetation. Smith (1975) further concluded that in both prehistoric and early historic periods, anthropogenic manipulation of the environment of Northern Scotland for agriculture contributed to soil erosion and accelerated the natural soil forming processes. Acott (1998) suggests that the general nature of early agriculture in Scotland was to create high energy environments in place of more stable low energy ecosystems. In this case, early Scottish farmers were probably unaware, at least initially, of the detrimental effects of forcing such change. Bridges (1978) and Askew et al., (1995) agree with Acott (1998) in identifying that during the Bronze and Iron Age periods podsolisation and gleying occurred as part of soil development in many upland regions. This developmental pathway may be a natural progression, as Romans and Robertson (1983) suggest, or it may be more closely related to intensified agricultural activities in such regions, as suggested by Acott (1998).

Peatland attribute	Marsh	Swamp	Fen	Bog
Vegetation	Submergents, floating-leaved, reeds, tall sedges	Forests, tall herb thickets, herbs, graminoids, bryophytes	Open or sparse cover of low trees, low shrubs, graminoids, herbs, bryophytes (brown mosses and <i>Sphagnum</i>)	Open or with low trees, dwarf shrubs, low cyperaceous plants, bryophytes (especially <i>Sphagnum</i>)
Soils/peats	Mineral, organic-rich mineral, or shallow peat	Mineral, organic-rich mineral, shallow to deep peat; woody peat is common	Usually > 30 cm peat; sedge and sedge- <i>Sphagnum</i> are common peat types	Usually > 30 cm peat; <i>Sphagnum</i> peat is common
Moisture regime	Permanently or seasonally flooded by lake or stream water	Hummocks providing aerated support to trees; lower parts sometimes flooded	Groundwater fluctuates below to above surface in lawns, carpets and mud-bottoms; hummocks mostly above water table	Groundwater fluctuates below to above surface in lawns, carpets and mud-bottoms; hummocks well above water table
Microtopography	Level or tussocky	Irregular, with high hummocks and wet depressions	Level, or with scattered hummocks, or patterned with ridges alternating with depressions (flarks)	Level, or patterned with hummocks or ridges alternating with hollows
Nutrient regime	Minerotrophic; eu- to mesotrophic	Minerotrophic; eu- to oligotrophic	Minerotrophic; eu- to oligotrophic	Ombrotrophic; oligotrophic

Table 5.1 Generalised vegetation in different wetlands (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013:10).

Salt marshes differ from marshes only in that they possess higher salinity and different types of sedges and grasses suited to growing in brackish environments (Waller, 1994; Keddy, 2010). Wave action, current energy, and tidal surges also influence the development of marshes and mires (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). Waller (1994) suggests there is a zonation in plant species distribution in all wetlands, including salt marshes. This zonation applies both to the unique biomes in which often sensitive flora grow, and the stratigraphic sequence in which organic remains are deposited. However, in tidal mires and salt marshes, these sequences are often random in their distribution, and overlapping, making them difficult to define (Waller, 1994). Chapman (1976) also recognised this phenomenon and noted that plants in tidal marshes grew in communities, hypothesising that they related to upper, middle, and lower zones within the saltmarsh. As these plant communities possessed specific species, it is likely that Iron Age groups would be able identify such differences, with these distributions possibly influencing depositions in coastal areas that were prone to tidal inundation (discussed further in Chapter 8).

Also important in this context is the effect that both weather and soil have on saltmarsh vegetation, which further increases the variation between marshes in different geographic regions and the zones present in a single marsh (Waller, 1994; Table 5.1). Adam (1978), for example, stresses that sedimentation in saltmarshes, was a result of upslope grazing. This in turn adversely effects some plants and smaller ecosystems (or zonal communities (Chapman, 1976; Waller, 1994)). Historic land reclamation and development also restricts or blocks freshwater ingress from the upper zones of the saltmarsh, thereby creating more saline environments that are no longer hospitable to upper zone flora (Waller, 1994). These changes are occurring in liminal and marginal areas previously associated with ritual activity (Henig, 2003; Osborne, 2004; Poyer, 2015; Bradley, 2016). As such, they may have been met with increased depositional activity by Iron Age peoples in hopes of stopping or promoting the alterations. Though without absolute dating of artefacts and surrounding organic remains, this is difficult to qualify.

However, as evidenced by Bradley in the Netherlands, (2016) there is an increase in LBA metalwork depositions during the development of some peat beds over a span of several hundred years. External factors though need also considered; for example, at Vimose Bog in Denmark several hundred Roman military items were deposited in a single episode between 200-250 AD (Price, 2015). Further depositions occurred from the second to fourth centuries AD which included several personal items such as combs and jewellery (Price, 2015). In the case of the single massive deposit, the objects likely represent war trophies (Jensen, 2003) which were deposited in a place significant to the community for reasons unknown. Iron Age depositions like Llyn Cerrig Bach may represent a similar event of depositional praxis. These environments, for whatever reason were important to these people's ways of life thus it is important to understand how they formed.

Mires, like marshes, have sensitive ecosystems that are dependent on a variety of microbial, vegetative, and faunal communities (Keddy, 2010). Relating object depositions to specific wetland types is difficult and may not be wholly clear without thorough analysis of the wetland's stratigraphy. As bogs may develop out of marshes or minerotrophic mires, it is important to be able to identify what type of wetland existed at the time of depositions to truly begin to discern finite attitudes towards depositional contexts. Marshes and minerotrophic mires may progress into bogs following an event that results in the deposition of nutrient poor soils, thus preventing draining of the ecosystem and leading to the submersion of organic material and subsequent stagnation (Lindsay et al., 2014). During cooler wetter periods, like the Iron Age, as water levels rise vegetation may become submerged and soils saturated, and in anaerobic environments peat will begin to form along the water bed; bryophytes and sedges are

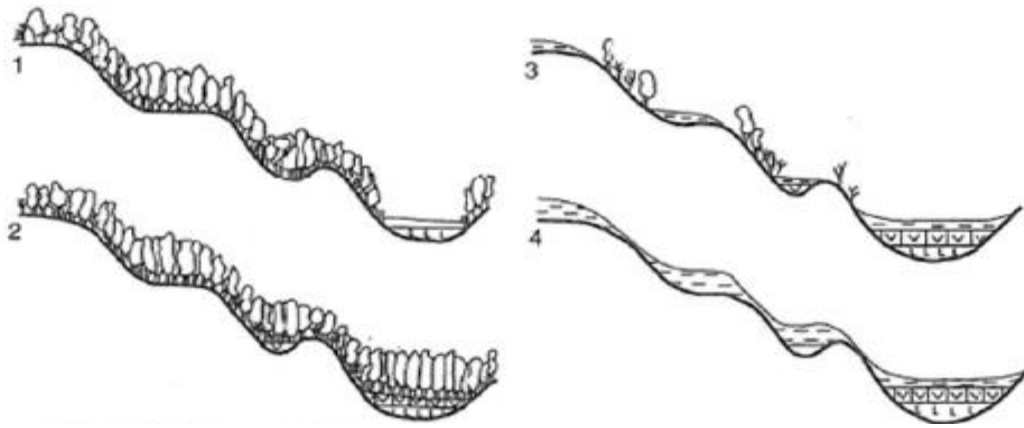


Figure 5.6 Example of the formation of blanket bogs (Timoney et al., 2012:513).

often introduced at this point further compounding the effect (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013, Lindsay et al., 2014). Such processes may form blanket bogs if the topography is relatively flat (not necessarily level) or raised bogs if basins or hollows are present (Foster and Glaser, 1986; Doyle, 1997; Rydin and Jeglum, 2013).

Fens and marshes may return after the formation of a blanket peat bed when the area begins to see longer periods of warmer and dryer weather, which enables the advancement of grass, reeds, rushes, low shrubs and similar vegetation into the previously submerged ombrotrophic environments (Keddy, 2010). Though this is largely dependent on the trophic levels. For example, if the soils remain oligotrophic then heath or moorland will develop, if the soils are mesotrophic or eutrophic, a fen carr or fen woodland may develop assuming that the area is still prone to periodic flooding (Waller, 1994b). However, raised bogs will not return to a marsh or fen and the raised peat mound may become island-like during seasonal wetness if a return of woody plants has occurred during a dry spell (Foster and Glaser, 1986).

An example of the development of a fen carr following a drier period is evidenced in the Humberhead Levels during the Middle to Late Iron Age (Lillie, 1997b). However, in the case of the Humberhead Levels, the development of fen carr (with predominantly alder woods) seems to be related to the deposition of fertile alluvium in the upper zones (Van de Noort, 2004), which is likely related to intensified agriculture. This situation is also seen in the Thames Valley, and the Somerset and Severn Levels (Bell and Neumann, 1997; Foulds and Macklin, 2006; Straker et al., 2007). The Humberhead Levels also provide extensive evidence for changes between warmer wetter and cooler dryer periods. They also provide valuable information regarding episodes of marine transgression (discussed further below).

Waller (1994) suggests blanket bogs are directly related to ecosystems with high rainfall and largely irrelevant in discussions of English wetlands. However, blanket peat is an important resource and a dominant feature of the Southern Pennines and much of Cumbria and Lancashire

during the Iron Age (Forrest, 1971; Bolton and Torvell, 1985; Doyle, 1997; Garnet et al., 2000; Flitcroft, 2006). Rydin and Jeglum (2013) and Keddy (2010) describe the formation of blanket bogs as occurring in poorly drained soils at or above the ground water level with rainfall leaving shallow surface pools and spongy soils. These wet root beds and growing bryophyte carpets eventually become peat which will then advance across the landscape (Figure 5.6). Both raised and blanket bogs may be wooded (Keddy, 2010). Also, blanket bogs often develop along seaboard with high rainfall and mild temperatures or at least narrow temperature extremes (Doyle, 1997). Some sources suggest that blanket bogs are found almost exclusively in upland environments (Lindsay et al., 2014). This is not true for much of Western Ireland where thin layers of peat (*i.e.* 1.5-7m peat depth in the Bellacorick blanket bog) develop over large areas (as much as 8000ha) with rapidly changing elevations (< 10-800 m OD in less than 10 km) (Doyle, 1997; Farrell and Doyle, 2003). Doyle (1997) has made similar observations for North Western Scotland. Further, Gallego-Sala et al., (2016) note that blanket peat may form over hilltops, slopes, and even in basins during periods of extreme wetness. As the Iron Age for Britain was generally cooler and wetter, more blanket bogs may have existed over a larger area and may not be clear today, as result of anthropogenic recession of bog environments.

For example, Van Dam and Beltman (1992) have noted the further reduction of bryophytes in the blanket bogs of the Southern Pennines and have attributed this to the over-acidification and hydrocarbon pollution of the peatland. Acidification of wetland environs may be caused by a variety of anthropogenic activities, such as copper and lead production or over grazing (the introduction of too much nitrogen from too high a herd count may lead to the formation of nitric oxide and subsequently nitric acid), from prehistory to the modern period (Bottrell et al., 2004; O'Connor and Evans, 2005; Hughes, et al., 2008). Bryophytes are among the most important flora to initiate the spreading of blanket bogs by growing on low lying vegetation often in shallow standing water or saturated soils (Lindsay et al., 2014; Farrell and Doyle, 2003; Green et al., 2017). Green et al., (2017) has shown bryophyte growth was preceded by the growth of sedges from the *Cyperaceae* family during field tests for the rehabilitation of diminished blanket bogs. Garnet et al., (2000) has shown blanket bogs were burned throughout history to introduce heather and heath both for grouse habitat and sheep grazing.

These activities introduce additional carbon (among other nutrients) into the soil and water altering the vegetation. Other activities of burning, such as for land clearance, may further facilitate nutrient enrichment and form into a minerotrophic wetland though vegetation may be limited as the soils may remain slightly acidic (Waller, 1994; Evans and Taylor, 2005; Turner et al., 2013). If the reintroduction of nutrients by direct or indirect human activity ceases, the

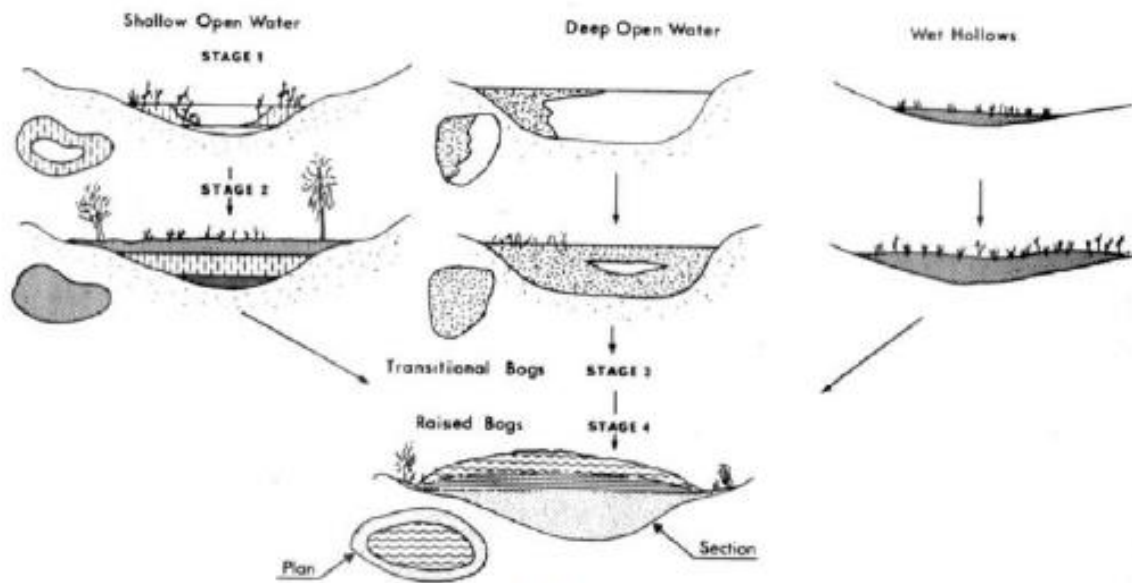


Figure 5.7 Example of raised bog formation (Timoney et al., 2012:513).

area may again become oligotrophic and peat production resume. In such case, archaeological deposits may become buried beneath peat beds (Pryor, 2013). As blanket bogs develop a blanket of peat covers the landscape. Most vulnerable to blanketing are environments leached of nutrients either through natural processes or anthropogenic activities. As the ombrotrophic environment becomes inundated, sedges and bryophytes begin to grow, covering the landscape in a blanket that may eventually form peat (Evans, 1975; Doyle, 1997; Evans and O'Connor, 2005; Bloemers et al., 2010; Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). It is also important to note existing vegetation cover that may have died from too much or little water or nutrients further contributing to the formation of peat-beds. This process is often cyclic following period of cool and wet or dry and warm.

Take for example the blanket bog Walton Moss in North West Cumbria where plant species identified in cores from the peat indicate the development of bog pools and a much higher water table during the LBA-EIA (Daley and Barber, 2012). Overlying species from the coring also indicate a drying out of the bog occurred between the EIA-MIA and was followed by a short, wet period with a raised water table during the LIA before completely drying out (Daley and Barber, 2012). Daley and Barber (2012) also show that cores from other areas of Walton Moss (the area spans roughly 500-800 ha) demonstrate slight variations of the plant species present, depending on trophic conditions, microbial factors, and amount of water present. This implies blanket bogs, like fens, are sensitive ecosystems and may develop or recede quickly. While the processes are more complicated than this, they provide the basis that

peat growth is cyclic and dependent upon a variety of ecological conditions. When these conditions are met, a peatland will in some cases cover archaeological remains.

Raised bogs form in similar processes to that of blanket bogs (Schouten et al., 1992; Rydin and Jeglum, 2013; Turner et al., 2014). Schaffhauser et al., (2017) describe the raised bog as originating from wet hollows often in wooded areas where the leaves and other organic matter that fall into the hollow are unable to decompose. As this material begins to surpass the water level, bryophytes begin to grow, building the organic matrix (Figure 5.7). As further water is introduced and unable to drain the process compounds leading to the eventual formation of a peat mound (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013; Schaffhauser et al., 2017). There are other ways in which raised bogs may form, but the consensus is that these bogs form a raised bed of organic material which becomes peat, through a continued process of growth and decay in a poorly drained acidic low oxygen environment (Foster and Glaser, 1986; Waller, 1994; Almquist-Jacobson and Foster, 1995; Keddy, 2010).

McMullen et al., (2004) describe bogs as possessing three levels; first the hummock-hollow or depression, second the filled basin (raised bog), and finally the expanded bog encroaching into nearby wetlands. Terms such as pools, hollows, hummocks, carpets, and lawns are often employed to describe the wet organic beds of peatlands but are not always associated to specific bog types, such as raised, blanket, and *Sphagnum* (McMullen et al., 2004; Hughes et al., 2008; Keddy, 2010; Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). Raised bogs often form in depressions adjacent to minerotrophic wetlands, such as fens, but are also common alongside ponds, springs, or lakes (Lindsay et al., 2014). It may be the association of these bogs with other wetlands that made them important places for ritual and religion in the Iron Age. There is a certain ethereal quality to a misty wet spongy

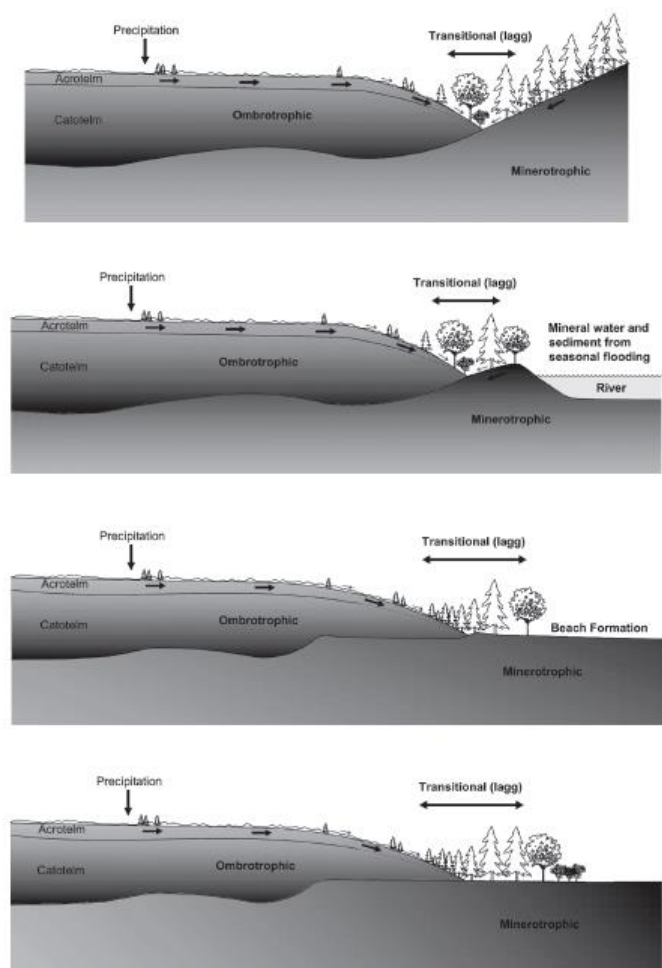


Figure 5.8 Example of ombrotrophic peat advancement (lagg) along different types of wetland margins (Howie et al., 2009).

stinking bog where organic materials do not decompose giving way to a lake or deep standing pool at its heart that may have conjured ideas of liminality or other-worldly-ness for Iron Age people.

Tarn Moss Bog in Western Lancashire is an excellent example of a long standing raised bog which is surrounded by fenlands and a lake, Malham Tarn. The peat bed spans 8000 years and at one time was three distinct raised bogs which collectively span roughly 40 ha (Turner et al., 2014). English Heritage records indicate the area around Malham Tarn was exploited by human populations since the Mesolithic. The study of Tarn Moss Bog by Turner et al., (2014) consisted of taking several one metre deep cores from the peat; the oldest radiocarbon dates of these cores ranged from 400-300 cal BC or the MIA. This also means the older remains are buried much deeper by a thick peat bed. By the LIA arboreal pollen had become nearly absent from the cores and *Sphagnum* (a type of bryophyte) was fully absent in all samples from 30-970 cal AD (Turner et al., 2014).

Hughes (2008) linked the disappearance of *Sphagnum*, decreasing arboreal pollen, and increasing pollen of native vascular plants in bogs to intensified agrarian activity. Further, Turner et al., (2014) found the water table in the bog was lowering gradually from 410 cal BC to 230 cal AD and soil dust loading occurred in same phase, further supporting an argument for intensification of agriculture in the area. The topography, though the altitude is higher, is like that of Cowlam Well Dale, which Neal (2006) identifies as a marginal environment. In wetland ecology these marginal edges are better described as laggs, which are specifically natural gradients (i.e. soil, water, vegetation) that enable the formation of differing ecological zones or gradients over a short or long lateral distance (Howie et al., 2009; Figure 5.8). The unique qualities of such environment may have been perceived specially, possibly associated with liminality. The use of marginal environments then may not only relate to subsistence practices and daily activities but also special ritual or regions traditions. These may be represented in the votive deposition of special objects, which will be tested in Chapter 7 and discussed in Chapter 8.

Fens, like bogs, do see development of peat beds often as underlying deposits such as in the fens bordering Tarn Moss Bog. Fens may easily develop into bogs as nutrient depletion occurs and aeration decreases (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). Understanding the formation processes of bogs and marshes is integral to teasing out patterns in the deposition of iron objects in liminal and watery places. While Iron Age peoples may not have understood the formation of these wetlands in the detail described here, there were very real physical differences which were easily observed. Their reactions to their observations may have influenced depositional activity and at the very least, it may have influenced how people interacted with those

ecosystems. As described above, bogs are oligotrophic mires and possess thicker peat beds than fens. The development of these peat beds was described in detail to provide the knowledge iron objects recovered from peaty deposits may have been interned when the wetland possessed standing water which then progressed into a raised or blanket bog in wetter periods. To summarise, bog formation is heavily reliant on ombrotrophic conditions, water saturation, and the spreading of *Cyperaceae* and bryophytes in and amongst wet carpets of native vascular vegetation. However, the development of fens is a much complex matter and varies greatly, even more so than marshes. Also, bogs and fens to both be described as types of mires (Waller, 1994). These classifications will be used to define iron object deposition site types, where environmental evidence for the Iron Age at that site is available. By so doing, a difference in the choice of object and wetland for depositions may be identified (Chapters 8 and 9).

As mentioned previously, fens do often contain peat horizons, but those horizons are generally thinner than that of raised bogs and more like blanket bogs (Rydin and Jeglum, 2013). The important point to understand, is a bog and fen are similar ecosystems which are defined on a sliding scale through the nutrients present, pH levels, aeration, hydrology, and soil loading. These factors effect what happens to organic material after it is deposited and directly influence the vegetation that may grow. Pryor (2013) postulates that the prehistoric Fenlands around the Wash in Eastern England were over 400,000 ha and included raised bogs, saltmarshes, and reed marshes. Waller (1994) also argues for the presence of nutrient poor mires, fen carr, fen woodland, and sedge dominated mires also in the Fenlands. Coring samples from various locations throughout the Fenlands indicate great variety in vegetative species, and nutrient and water levels existed, even over small distances, until much of it was drained and developed in the modern period (Waller, 1994). From this, it may be postulated such environments were important to liminality and thus deposition in the Iron Age and these wetland features need further exploration.

5.5 Summary

This chapter highlighted the major climatic episodes that led to a diverse environment in the Iron Age. The most important changes were cooler temperatures and increased rainfall which led to inundation and soil loading in wetlands. Soil loading can be in part attributed to erosion due to anthropogenic factors. Volcanic episodes are also considered important influencers in ecological change and subsistence strategies. These factors which shaped the Iron Age environment impacted human population sustainability and thus the inhabitation patterns discussed in the previous chapter. Anthropogenic impacts such as deforestation were

shown to directly impact regional or sub-regional ecologies ultimately effecting landscape phenomenology and even resource availability for the iron industry. The increased wetness and cooler temperatures of the period lead to the expansion of oligotrophic wetlands, which is extremely important in the generation of bog ore. This coupled with the increased inhabitation of marginal landscapes primarily along major waterways and wetlands in the Iron Age (Chapter 4) towards the end of the MIA and into the LIA would have further increased the availability and demand for iron objects. Environmental change and associated socio-cultural and socio-economic response were argued to affect deposition traditions. The impact of those traditions involving iron objects will be assessed in Chapter 8 and 9. It is suspected that of ecological changes, those pertaining to marginal or culturally perceived liminal locations, will be most influential to the deposition of iron objects. Discussed previously was the idea of returning iron to the bogs or wetlands from whence it came (Chapter 2). In such instances Iron Age people may have recognised the rapid decay of iron in wet acidic environments. There may also be a degree of observed myth or magic when corroded iron turns blue in certain environmental conditions. In places where soil or peat is high in calcium, manganese, and magnesium, vivianite, a blue mineral, begins to replace the Fe² structures (Anthony et al., 2000; Kloprogge et al., 2003). Vivianite is especially common in English bogs and mires, forming through proximity with bog ore. Due to this knowledge, it is possible specific environmental conditions i.e. wet environments, were deliberately chosen by Iron Age communities representing the re-use of a living landscape.

Chapter 6 The Iron Age Blacksmiths and their Craft

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6.1 Introduction

The first part of this chapter will summarise the iron production process, outline the cultural significance of iron smelting, and introduce the different materials and techniques required for iron production. The second part will identify the Iron Age blacksmith's craft and how different types of iron artefacts were made with emphasis placed on unusual techniques, such as forge welding patterns. These patterns in swords are colloquially known as 'streaky-bacon' or 'laddered' constructions (cf. Stead, 2006). The final part of the chapter will discuss how the technical production process of iron and iron objects adds to the biography of an object, potentially influencing depositional placement. Like functional qualities, variations in aesthetic qualities of ferrous artefacts also bear an effect on biography and subsequent deposition and will be discussed in Chapter 7. The supporting evidence for craft production in this chapter will benefit from the author's personal experience as a blacksmith and other experimental studies (Crew, 1991, 2013; Pleiner, 2006; Crew and Charlton, 2007; Wang and Crew, 2013; Souligon and Serneels, 2013). The evidence for the iron production sequence will benefit from the latest scientific research in archaeometallurgy (Humphris and Rehren, 2013; Dillman et al., 2017).

As this chapter will demonstrate, the knowledge and skill available to Iron Age blacksmiths in Britain was diverse and archaeological evidence indicates technical processes were deliberately repeated across generations and regions. This repetition of technical processes allows for the possibility for the presence of a system of tutelage or a semi-formal organisation passing on craft skills. However, evidence also indicates that not all objects produced were of equal quality or showed the same level of expertise in their manufacture (Ehrenreich, 1985; 1987; Lang, 1987; Fell, 1990, 1997, 1998; Pleiner, 1993, 2006). Not all items may have been produced by master blacksmiths, but by apprentices or by some members of an agrarian community lacking specialist training, made solely for their own purposes. Evidence also suggests that advanced knowledge and craft-skills may have been closely guarded (Ehrenreich, 1986).

In early medieval Sweden, agricultural implements were produced by untrained or poorly trained farmers, utilising traded for or purchased bar iron (Gordon and Reynolds, 1986; Hansson, 1989). This seems to be a parallel to Iron Age Britain based on Ehrenreich's (1985, 1986) findings for Wessex. However, Berglund (2015) has found the early historic bloomery production of iron in Sweden is more than double what Hansson (1989) suggests. Therefore, production exceeded consumption, which is also now known to be the case for Iron Age and Early Roman Britain (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Halkon, 2013; Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018). This further indicates production of iron in Britain was controlled and centralised regionally or

sub-regionally following a hierarchal structure, despite Ehrenreich's (1995) arguments for heterarchy in Wessex. This chapter and the next (Chapter 7) will demonstrate production and quality of iron and products is at times regionally centralised and the dissemination of higher quality objects is controlled. For example, the higher quality hot-work tools identified by Fell (1990) are usually associated with larger settlements which possess further evidence of skilled crafting activities, not only in iron. This may suggest craftspeople organised their communities around their livelihoods, relying on the value of their craft within a larger settlement of non-crafts people to provide them with food and shelter.

Evidence from Pleiner (1993), Fell (1990, 1991, 1998) and Buchwald (2005) indicates important smithing abilities were deliberately repeated, refined, and further developed over several generations. These abilities are soaking, annealing, hardening, tempering, and quenching. An experienced smith could employ these abilities to achieve five factors related to the iron artefacts required function. These five functional qualities, which may be used to assess the physical qualities of object today, are ductility, flexibility, hardness, rigidity, and malleability. Obviously Iron Age smiths did not know how the appearance of microstructures changed, only that the steel tools, weapons, and other items could achieve a quality through the applications of abilities such as quenching or annealing. Today the microstructures of metal objects are observable using a variety of analytical techniques, most utilised are scanning electron microscopy (SEM), optical or light microscopy, and transmission electron microscopy (TEM). X-ray florescence may also be employed to determine the chemical composition of metals which directly effects the formation of steels microstructure. By observing how microstructures form through different metallurgical processes in modern steels, the same microscopic analytical techniques may be employed on metal artefacts to determine which forging techniques were employed by ancient smiths and the frequency of repetition of certain qualities. Analysis of ancient objects such as swords and hammers, provides evidence for the repetition of techniques and functional qualities, demonstrating strict control of metallurgical processes was achievable in Iron Age Britain (Pleiner, 1993; Fell, 1998; Stead, 2006; Lang, 2006). The overarching goal of this chapter is to introduce the more complicated metallurgical processes of iron production and object manufacture available in the Iron Age.

6.2 The Iron Smelting Process

Tylecote (1986) explains in detail the scientific aspects of the conversion of iron oxides in ores to a solid-state impure iron bloom. To summarise the process that happens, a chemical reaction takes place within the environment of the furnace. During the chemical reaction carbon

monoxide given off by the charcoal combines with oxygen creating a reduction-oxidation environment (Tylecote, 1986). A reduction-oxidation or redox environment enables the formation of carbon dioxide and for the metallic formation of iron by the gaining of electrons during reduction. This means the more oxygen or rather air, the more iron oxides in the ore become iron. Some of the carbon dioxide given off during the redox process will also be imparted into the iron, thus forming steel, if present in high enough concentrations by weight (see next section). In the case of the carbonate rich ores they must first be crushed and roasted in reduction conditions (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004).

Brookfield Cottage Quarry, near Grettton Northamptonshire contained seventeen long ore-roasting pits and six furnaces (Jackson, 1979). Evidence in the form of small pieces of slag resembling smithing slags, poorly reduced ore, and fuel ash cinder were recovered from the pits indicating their use for ore processing. This roasting process is required for siderite and similar ores wherein the natural iron content requires further reduction and oxidation before smelting (Tylecote, 1986; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Doonan and Dungworth, 2013). Prior to smelting the roasted ore must be crushed, winnowed, and washed. Radiocarbon dates at Brookfield Cottage Quarry from the fuel ash cinder indicate the roasting pits and furnaces were used from the third century BC to the second century AD (Jackson, 1979).

After the ore has been properly reduced in the furnace it is extracted as a rough impure bloom. To remove trapped charcoal, slags, and other undesirable elements still present, the bloom must be heated and hammered as many times as necessary. During the bloom refining process, the metallic iron takes on additional carbon from the charcoal and sometimes a flux may also be added (Crew, 1991; Pleiner, 2000; Wang and Crew, 2013). Iron Age fluxes could include manganese (Carey and Juleff, 2013) or fine silica sand. Sand is also important in facilitating forge welds both in the bloomery refinement and object manufacture stages (Crew, 1991, 2013; Crew and Salter, 1993; Pleiner, 1993, 2000, 2006; Buchwald, 2005). The sand enables the formation of Wüstite (Chapter 6.3) which is often observed in many Iron Age ferrous objects.

Semiproducts are produced during the bloom refining process by continual heating, cooling, and hammering to further squeeze out the impurities (Crew, 1991; 2013). These bars and billets, sometimes referred to as sword-shaped currency bars, also take on a pyramidal form on the continent and in both cases should not be confused with ingots as they are not cast (Buchwald, 2005). There are also shorter more blocked shaped types with a hook on one side (Crew, 1995). One such example exists at Houghton Down (Appendix 4) which is described as fresh from the forge (Cunliffe, 2000). Also, it is likely some objects, such as large hammers, were produced during bloomery smithing as the metal is a near molten state making formation

easier (Clough, 1986). Bearing this generalisation of the smelting process in mind, the following section will be divided into three detailed subsections discussing in greater detail the required materials, production process, and location involved in iron smelting and bloomery smithing.

6.2.1 Required Materials

6.2.1.1 Ores

The two main materials required are iron ore and charcoal; clay is also required for the furnace walls but may be considered a minor material given its pedological prevalence. Specific iron rich ores are magnetite, limonite (or bog ore), siderite, hematite, and more obscure sources such as manganese, chalcopyrite, and Widmånstatten meteorites (such as those used to make King Tutankhamun's dagger). Meteoritic ores are known to be used in Iron Age Scandinavia (Buchwald, 2005) and were also present in the Danebury excavations (Cunliffe, 1995; 2000). Magnetite and hematite are usually formed in sedimentary rocks (*U.S. Geological Survey*, accessed 2016). Siderite (iron carbonate) is also found in sedimentary rocks such as ironstone (iron rich sandstone) and when oxidised by weathering, the siderite will begin to form limonite (Sutherland et al., 2006; 2003; Lott, 2011). After this weathering has occurred, the limonite will crumble off or remain cemented by carbonates to the parent formation allowing for easy human extraction from outcroppings (Fells in Jackson, 1982; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). Limonite is more commonly known as bog ore as it is most often found in peat producing wetlands and lacustrine or palustrine clays (Trudinger and Swaine, 1979; Gordon and Malone, 1997; Robb, 2013). Magnetite and hematite are both different types of iron oxides and have the highest bloomery yield hence their exploitation by modern iron mines. There is some evidence for use of manganese rich magnetite ores through mine extraction in the Roman period in Britain but any use in the Iron Age is likely accidental (Carey and Juleff, 2013).

6.2.1.2 Fuel

Beyond the ores themselves, a source of fuel is required for the smelt to be successful. Archaeological evidence from several smelting sites throughout England, Scotland, and Wales indicate the use of softwood and hardwood charcoal in Iron Age for smelting (Crew, 2002; Paynter, 2006; Crew and Charlton, 2007; Dungworth and Mephram, 2012; Mighall and Crew, 2013; Armit and McKenzie, 2013). The evidence for the charcoal being used for smelting is found in slags where unburned charcoal is still trapped (Crew, 1995a; 2013; Dungworth and Mephram, 2012). Producing enough charcoal for smelting especially for large scale industries requires a substantial woodland management and organisation of labour (Crew, 1991;

Rackham,1980; Mighall et al., 1995). In the Foulness Valley of East Yorkshire along the River Foulness, near Moors Farm Welham Bridge, a large slag heap of many slag blocks was recovered (Halkon and Millett, 1999). This slag heap weighed over 5000kg and may have yielded more than 800 currency bars (Halkon, 2013a). Crew (2013), based on his own experiments, estimated the heap required more than 9000kg of ore and over 3000kg of charcoal. This amount of charcoal equates to roughly 43ha of woodland (Halkon, 2013a). While it is difficult to determine how much charcoal was produced each year, especially as carbon dates indicate smelting may have taken place over a long period (Halkon and Millett, 1999 and Halkon, 2013a), these activities required considerable labour and resources.

The idea of woodland management in the Iron Age is not new (Moore and Chater, 1969) and it is possible that some of the hillforts in northern Clwyd-Powys and Gwynedd, Wales were used for timber cultivation (Rachel Pope, *pers. comm.*). Evidence for coppicing is taken in the form of pollen samples at Bodifari and Penycladdiau potentially indicating the former presence of birch, rowan, and alder in the Iron Age and Bronze Age (Crew and Mighall, 2013; Lock and Ralston, 2017). At Bryn y Castell also in Gwynedd, Wales, pollen analysis has shown substantial periodic removal of trees at around 1000 BC, 700-400 BC, and again at around 400 AD (Mighall et al., 1995). These clearance periods alternated between the hillfort summit and from the environs around the hillfort; further the period between 700-400 BC saw an increase of charcoal deposits in the hillfort (Mighall et al., 1995). As Crew (1990) has suggested, this is likely related to increase in iron production.

Possibly hillfort summits were used as a makeshift plantation to necessitate ease in coppicing which may explain the placement of living platforms or terraces cut into the slopes around the summit of several hillforts in Gwynedd. Three excellent examples of coppice work



Figure 6.1 Charcoal clamp (image courtesy: Museum of English Rural Life, University of Reading, 2017).

are from Over Narrows in Cambridgeshire (Evans and Vander Linden, 2009) and Bryn Eyr in Anglesey (Crew, 1991), Wales and Must Farm, in Cambridgeshire (Symond, 2012 and Murrell, 2012). All three sites demonstrate advanced woodworking in the Iron Age and in the case of Over Narrows, that boat building was taking place.

	Sperl 1980	McDonnell 1983	Crew 1995a	ISK	others
smelting	tap slag furnace bottom furnace slag raking slag slag block Fehlcharge slag rods	tap slag furnace bottom smelting slag	tap slag furnace bottom furnace slag raking slag slag block magnetic dust slag shells	tap slag furnace bottom furnace slag raking slag slag block abandoned or left-over charge slag rods magnetic dust slag shells	
refining			slag drops and micro-droplets	slag rods slag drops and micro-droplets bloom refining slag	Starley 1995; Sim 1998 Sim 1998
smithing	hearth bottom	cinder hearth bottom smithing slag hammer-scale		slag rods? cinder hearth bottom smithing slag hammer-scale	Bachmann 1982 Starley 1995; Sim 1998
related	bloom slagged furnace lining	furnace and hearth lining fuel ash	roasted ore fines bloom furnace and hearth lining fuel ash	roasted ore fines bloom raw ore roasted ore reduced ore furnace and hearth lining charcoal fuel ash and fuel ash slag pieces of iron	

Table 6.1 Types of slags (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004:9).

Drawing a line between coppicing for charcoal and for other products is difficult but having controlled access to large timber resources for iron smelting would be greatly beneficial (Crew, 1991 and 1995; De Roche, 1997; Harding, 2007). Controlled access to timber resources by strict management of copses would possibly enable a community of smelters to produce iron beyond their needs thus the excess iron becomes a valuable trade resource. The Foulness Valley (Halkon and Millett, 1999 and Halkon, 2013a) in East Yorkshire and Crawcwellt (Crew, 1998) in Wales provide good examples of extensive iron production which was probably well organised with the excess used in trade.

Extensive forests were present in the Iron Age on both sides of the Humber and its tributaries (see Chapters 4-5) and would have provided the fuel for extensive metalworking sites in the Foulness Valley and at Messingham (Halkon, 2014a). In the medieval period charcoal production usually took place on the outskirts of settlements where the damage of rogue flames is minimal (Piggott, 1948). Charcoal would have been produced in large mounds, called clamps, which would have also been a noxious process to the surrounding community (Kenny and Dolan, 2010). The interior of the mound is mostly hollow, enabling the parent fire to be started inside. The outside is either covered in vegetation or soil to contain the fire inside and create a reducing environment that prevents the charcoal from fully burning into ash (King, 2017).

6.2.2 Production Process

There are two main types of iron working residues, those produced by smelting and those from smithing. These residues may be broken down into further types (Table 6.1). Fuel

ash is a flaky cream remnant of high temperature burning of charcoal, usually recovered from hearths and not furnaces. It becomes a slag when vitrified with fuel pieces, fluxes, lining, and impurities (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). Cinder is a conglomerate of moderately reduced ore, fuel, and ash (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). Smithing hearth bottoms are a formation of slag, iron, fuel, and vitrified or baked clay lining in a plano-convex shape (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). Billets are then heated in a smithing hearth and are finally hammered and worked into an object, during that process small spheres of slag (spheroidal hammerslag) and flaky oxidized scale (hammerscale) is driven out and off the object (Ehrenreich, 1985; 1986). The presence of hammerscale and hammerslag is definitive of smithing activity within proximity to their place of discovery as these residues do not travel far from the place of manufacture (Spherl, 1980; Crew, 1995a; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Pleiner, 2006).

It is difficult to be precise about the quantity of iron being produced, partly because of the rapid decay of iron objects in certain soil conditions (Fell, 2007b) and secondly the relatively inefficient smelting process employed in the Iron Age. This process meant that slags still retained a relatively high iron content and were exploited as a resource in later periods (Cleere, 1972; Tylecote, 1986), an occurrence well documented in Jutland, (Jouttijarvi, 2014). Modern steels are produced in large coke blast furnaces (discussed below) in which super-heated air is combined with recycled carbon monoxide exhaust in an enclosed environment. This type of environment enables the carbon content to increase in the molten iron bloom. Various types of elements and minerals are sometimes added to the smelt to accentuate a certain quality dependent on the intended use of the steel. For example, in today's automotive tools vanadium and molybdenum are frequently added for strength and corrosion resistance. The Iron Age equivalent in Britain is increased phosphorus, manganese, calcium, and silicate contents which are then hardened through a variety of techniques, discussed further in section three. These elements are often found naturally in Welsh bog ores (Crew, 1991; 2013). While we do not know if these or other elements were deliberately added to the furnace during smelting, bloomery smithing, or forging, these elements are often present in smelting and smithing slags, and finished products (Ehrenreich, 1986; Scott, 1987; Crew, 1991, 2013; Pleiner, 1993, 2000; Sim and Ridge, 2002; Northover, 2003; Buchwald, 2005; Lang, 2006; Wang and Crew, 2013)

A furnace enables iron to be extracted from the impurities in natural ore through a refining process, leaving behind waste materials, slags. Each furnace morphology generates a distinct type of slag. Furnace slags are heavy, ferrous, and shiny/glossy grey-black with reddish-brown oxidation on iron inclusions (Buchwald, 2005 and Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). The main difference is tap slag cools as it flows out of the furnace, creating a unique rippled surface and is lower in ferrous iron. Untapped furnace slags often contain fragments or imprints of charcoal



Figure 6: A: Furnace F5 under construction with stake and wattle framework, 250 mm internal diameter, and 25 mm blowing hole. B: hand bellows of 1, 3 and 10 litres, used for the early experiments. C: Twin-piston blower, with variable speed and stroke, adapted from a rock-polishing machine. D: 'UBM' custom-built single-piston blower, with variable speed and stroke. E: F4 in foreground, with the XP29 bloom on top; F5 in the background with XP30 in progress. F, G: F6 being blown with 30 litre hand bellows.

Figure 6.2 Experimental furnaces (Crew, 2013:29).

or poorly reduced ore, are layered, dense, and usually contain spongy iron (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). The residues from the bottom of slag pit furnaces are not as vesicular as smelting bottoms which are generally much smaller (Crew, 1991; 2013). Slags from both tapped and untapped furnaces are formed out of impurities in the ore which have a lower smelting point than the iron (Doonan and Dungworth, 2013). In untapped or slag pit furnaces, as the impurities melt, they flow to the base of the furnace, puddle, and begin to cool in the shape of furnace bottom. In such furnaces these slags are typically plano-convex or bowl shaped (Tylecote, 1986) however in some cases they form as large slag blocks taking on the full shape of the furnace base, such as those from the Foulness Valley (Halkon, 1997 and 2014).

Furnace designs are typically governed by three factors: air flow, technology, and morphology (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). According to some, (cf. Cleere, 1972; Jackson, 1981; Tylecote, 1986) the overall technology governing furnaces does not substantially change in Britain from around 800 BC to c100 BC. However, considering recent evidence and experimental archaeology, the technology of furnaces began to change towards the third century BC taking on a much higher shaft and by the second half of the first century BC the tapped furnace is in full use (Crew, 1991; 2013; Pleiner, 2000; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Halkon, 2014a).

A major problem in determining the morphology of furnaces is subsurface disturbance by ploughing. For example, it was long thought Iron Age furnaces were simple bowls in the ground with no superstructure, but this is likely only true for the earliest examples (Coghlan, 1956; Tylecote, 1986). The reconstruction drawings demonstrating domed superstructures that are wholly closed which were once put forward (Cleere, 1972) would not function. Even if the bowl furnaces possessed no superstructure and were simply open pits in the ground, they would not be extremely successful for iron production (Halkon, *pers. comm.*; cf. Cech and Rehren, 2014), and may represent carry overs from copper alloy smelting furnaces from the Bronze Age.

The archaeological evidence for shallow uncovered bowl furnaces is sparse. One of the largest and best-preserved examples is found in an Iron Age settlement near Dhatwa, India; that furnace demonstrates the use of a non-covered bowl dug deeply into the ground utilising massive bellows determined by the size of tuyeres (Tripathi, 2013). Other small bowl furnaces are known to date through ethnographic accounts into the historic period in Africa as well (Chirikure, 2007). The functionality of such bowl furnaces has now been discredited largely due to experimental archaeology, especially the experiments in smelting by Peter Crew (1991, 2013) and a growing number of other practitioners (Doonan and Dungworth, 2013). As Crew (1991, 2013) has successfully demonstrated, for iron smelting furnaces

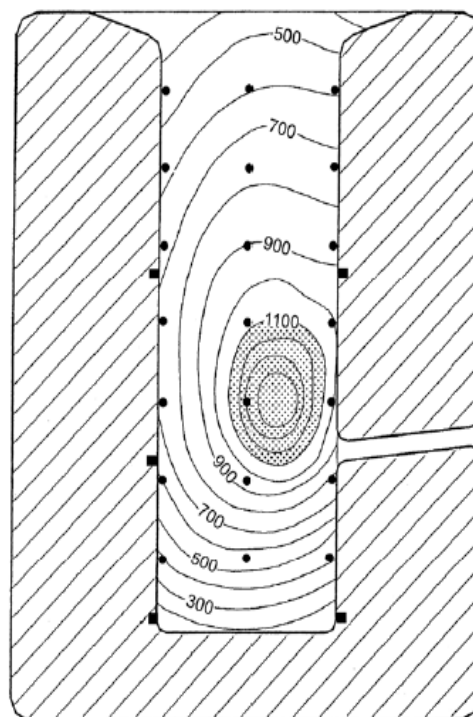


Figure 6.3 Sectional view of the temperature zones of a shaft furnace (Crew, 2013:34).

to be efficient they must be of a shaft design with open top to enable the addition of fuel and ore and increased airflow thus increased temperature (Figures 6.2-6.3).

Schrüfer-Kolb (2004) adopts Cleere's (1972) furnace classification which contains two main groups (A and B) with subgroups (Figure 6.4). Group A1 furnaces consist of a shallow domed or cupola open-top superstructure with a tuyere in the wall over a shallow pit (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). Similarly, Group Aa furnaces, consist of a tapering cylindrical open-top shaft with a tuyere in the wall over a block-shaped pit; these are the most common (Crew, 1991, 2013). The Group B furnaces are near identical with the addition of an opening in the base to channel away slags, known as tapped furnaces (Jackson, 1981; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Crew, 2013). Shaft furnaces, especially those which are tapped, are most suitable for efficient iron production (Cleere, 1976; Spherl, 1980; Crew, 1995a and 2013; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Humphris and Rehren, 2013; Halkon, 2013a and 2014a; Tripathi, 2013). Tapped furnaces begin to appear in Britain during the second century BC enabling purer iron to be produced while also reducing the time required to break large slag blocks off of the bloom in untapped shaft furnaces (Cleere, 1972; Jackson and Ambrose, 1975, Jackson, 1981; Crew, 1991, 2013; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Crew and Charlton, 2007; Doonan and Dungworth, 2013). Even though the technology does ultimately change through the advancement of slag tapping, the morphology of open top shaft furnaces remains consistent from the fifth century BC to the fourth century AD in Britain (Crew, 2013; Doonan and Dungworth, 2013; cf. Cech and Rehren, 2014). Some refinement is made to

the Iron Age shaft furnaces morphology in Roman period, mainly to facilitate the use of coal fires, which require more air (Craddock, 2008).

As the morphological shape and direct process were restrictive, the technological advancement of slag tapping was especially important. Keeping the slags separate from the iron bloom during processing increases efficacy not only during the smelt but also in the final stages of preparation, that is bloomery smithing (Crew, 1991, 2013; Sim and Ridge, 2002; Northover, 2003; Pleiner, 2006). Large amounts of glassy slag inclusions are still present in the iron blooms from both tapped and untapped furnaces, but in greater percentages by weight in blooms processed by untapped furnaces (Buchwald, 2005; Stetkiewicz, 2017). The elements comprising slag inclusions are geologically dependent and can be partly used to determine the origin of the ore (Blakelock et al., 2009; Charlton et al., 2012; 2013a; 2013b). As not all slag inclusions are squeezed out by hammering during bloomery smithing the potential to provenance the iron of an artefact through the slags may be possible (Buchwald and Wivel, 1998, Paynter, 2006; Stetkiewicz, 2017). Further to slag analysis, the osmium and strontium isotopes present in ores do not change during the smelting or smithing process and may be used to more accurately provenance utilized ores (Brauns et al., 2013; Dillman, et al., 2017).

The iron smelting process requires the acquisition of suitable ore which must be properly prepared. As discussed above, there are several different iron rich minerals and iron oxides which work well for smelting. Bog ore or rather more specifically limonite was most often used in Wales (Crew, 1995a) and north-east England (Halkon, 2007, 2013a, 2014a) in the

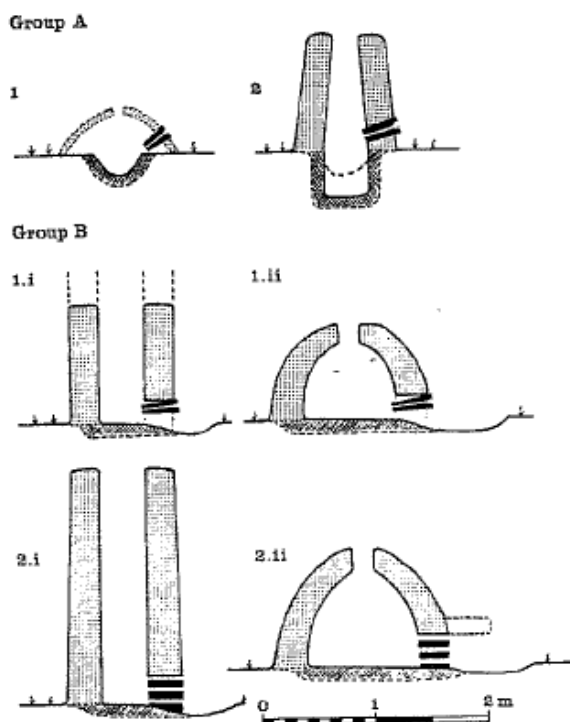


Figure 6.4 Potential furnace designs (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004:8).

Iron Age. In the East Midlands of England, ore from the Jurassic Ridge was also used. Siderite ores from the Jurassic Ridge are not ideal due to the high amounts of calcium and silica present (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). Silica is also present in limonite ores, making it amongst the most common compounds found in smelting slags and is often still present in blooms and finished products as glassy slag inclusions (Buchwald, 2005; Crew, 2013; and Wang and Crew, 2013).

Crew (1995) has demonstrated that the most efficient manner to smelt bog iron is in a shaft style furnace. Such furnaces are a direct process where the ore, fuel, and slag

are in direct contact within the furnace. This is opposed to the modern process where the fuel indirectly melts the ore by blasting coal fire and super-heated air into the smelter (Tylecote, 1986; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). In the direct process a soft iron bloom is produced with large amounts of impurities such as slags, fuel, and sometimes vitrified clay from the furnace lining still present. As previously described, these slags often form blocks in the bottoms of furnaces.

These slag blocks require breaking the purer iron bloom free and it is possible the iron rich blocks were re-smelted to further remove the remaining iron, which is evidenced in Iron Age Germany (Garner, 2011; Stöllner and Zeiler, 2014). Slag tapping enables a purer bloom to be harvested from the furnace by separating slags during the smelt whereas untapped furnaces require the iron bloom and slag block to be extracted together and broken apart (Crew, 1991, 2013; Doonan and Dungworth, 2013). The large slag blocks from Moors Farm near Holme-on-Spalding Moor in the Foulness Valley of East Riding of Yorkshire provide further evidence for large shaft furnaces (Halkon, 2008). These furnaces would produce more iron than what would be required by the local communities, and the association of the Hasholme log boat with substantial iron ore further indicates the transportation of at least ore and likely refined iron across waterways (Halkon, 2009). Models in France demonstrate increased demand for iron led to technological advances in smithing and smelting enabling the further development of oppida (Bauvais and Fluzin, 2013).

In the archaeological record the sites of Haringworth, Great Oakley, and Wakerley, Northamptonshire provide evidence for both processes and the breaking of furnace walls to extract the blooms (Jackson and Ambrose, 1975; Jackson, 1981, 1982). Further evidence for breaking and then repairing tapped furnaces over an extensive period is also expressed at Sherracombe Ford in Exmoor (Carey and Juleff, 2013). The continual breaking of furnaces to extract blooms and subsequent renewal indicates the dedication, skill, and invested time of smelters. At the same time, the slow technological change is curious and seems counter-intuitive to both skill and knowledge. It is possible technological advancement was slow as production occurred in extensive spurts as resources became available either by new discoveries or through renewal or as communities or patronage were established increasing the demand for iron. This is opposed to the earlier notions of a continual cottage industry put forth by Cleere (1972) and Tylecote (1979). At the very least, smelting was a dedicated, important, necessary, and dangerous craft that required complete devotion to achieve success; bearing this in mind, the location for smelting activities is extremely important.

6.2.3 Location

It is important to note the several different forms of the production sequence observed on a regional and even local scale throughout Britain. Understanding the variance in the production sequence goes beyond the scope of this research and requires full experimental study, even so, factors of the variance are still pertinent to in establishing the socio-cultural attitudes in the Iron Age on a regional or local level. Several patterns in furnace morphology and perhaps most importantly, spatial placement on the landscape have begun to emerge. These patterns, which will be discussed in the coming chapters, will enrich the contextual analysis of iron objects adding further insight into the significance of objects within community networks.

In North-East England, specifically in both Northumberland and Durham, it is not uncommon to see furnaces within settlement enclosures, such as those at West Brandon or even inside small to medium huts, like Catcote, near West Hartlepool (Challis and Harding, 1975). However, these instances may represent specialised forges rather than furnaces as only a vitrified clay bowl-shaped base remains. In contrast there are only two such sites in the East Midlands, which are Great Oakley (Jackson, 1982) and Wakerley (Jackson and Ambrose, 1975; Fell, 2007a). The furnaces at both sites were not constructed until after the enclosures were abandoned and ceased to be used for any domestic purposes.

A third example may be found at Roxby, Northumberland (Inman et al., 1985; Spratt, 1987). There was discovered a large hut (9m diameter in the interior) with a substantial roof and eavesdrip, enclosed by a ring gully and possible palisade trench (though this may have supported the eaves) with evidence of smithing from a central feature within the structure. Spratt (1987) identified some of the associated slags to be from smelting, although there is no solid evidence for the presence of a furnace. One area of the roundhouse also contained a dense layer of hammerscale. There is no other site in Britain with a large building of this type only associated with smithing residues. Sites at Broxmouth and Minehowe in Scotland, Crawcwellt West in Wales, Wetwang Slack in East Yorkshire, and Houghton Down in Hampshire do have dedicated structures to smithing. However, those structures represent typical buildings of those regions and do not have such substantial interiors. Furthermore, they do not have evidence for trenches for either a palisade or eaves support. O'Sullivan (2012) has recorded similar structures in Ireland. This site is remote and in addition to the smithy, there is a smaller roundhouse which seems to be in use at the same time (Spratt, 1987). In the vicinity are also cord rig fields, suggesting this Iron Age homestead may have been entirely self-sufficient.

In the Iron Age Midlands, the frequency of contexts in which ironworking residues occur is much higher in aggregated and enclosed settlements and smelting slags are almost

never recovered from the interior of aggregated, enclosed settlements, or hillforts, only from the edges (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). This contrasts with the potential examples described above and at Midhowe Broch, in Orkney, Scotland where a stone hearth with small quantities of slag was present in one of the ancillary buildings around the broch tower (MacKie, 2002; Murray, 2011). While the evidence does suggest this ancillary structure was used to produce iron and subsequent smithing, the scale is extremely small and would likely have produced at most a dozen small objects. Broxmouth Hillfort is a further Scottish example of smelting occurring within a settlement over several generations (Armit and McKenzie, 2013). These examples hint at the organisation of smaller community driven smelting and smithing.

In the Foulness Valley of East Yorkshire, smelting occurs away from the main settlement complexes, yet the workpeople appear to be living and conducting daily activities near the furnaces (Halkon 2004; 2007; 2008; 2013, 2014a, 2014b). While these smelters may be part of a larger organised network of producers and traders, they also may be supported by a single patron or powerful family. It is possibly significant that such groups lived apart from non-producers of iron. It should also be noted that there is little evidence of large-scale iron smelting in the West Midlands. The reasons for which are unknown as the marshy environment is well suited for the formation of bog ore through anaerobic processes (sections 2 subsection 2 above and Chapter 5). This may suggest a different organisation of crafting in the region which will be further assessed through the distribution and deposition of tools and ironmongery in Chapters 8-9.

Bray (2010) discusses the speculative position Roman iron workers experienced in their villages as many buildings had thatched rooves presenting a fire hazard. This can be thought of in a benefit-to-risk cost analysis to the community, which as Bray (2010) demonstrates, is a deciding factor in the proximity of a furnace and forge to a Roman community. In this case, iron almost takes on a dangerous or negative connotation, however the benefits of iron tools were obvious to Roman communities thus the pollution, noise, and danger of iron working facilities were tolerated.

As iron is quite heavy the transportation cost of products from furnaces and forges were an influential factor to choosing suitable proximity to Roman communities and likely Iron Age communities. In general, the boundaries or distances between communities and smelters in the Roman period are considerably less than in the Iron Age (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Bray, 2010; Dolan, 2016). Greater distance may relate to superstitious practices or an attempt to restrict access to the “secrets” of iron production. In the East Midlands, slags are often found at the edge of settlements in liminal or marginal spaces; further smelting slags are almost never found within settlement contexts unlike smithing slags and other waste (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014).

Wakerley, Northamptonshire, is one of the best examples of the division and evolution of smelting from Late Iron Age (LIA) to the early Romano-British (RB) period. At Wakerley, both furnaces and smelting slags are found within the earliest settlement enclosure after substantial backfilling of the main enclosure ditch occurred (Jackson and Ambrose, 1975; Fell, 2007a). This indicates the smelting process was not allowed in the settlement until after the dwelling had ceased in that area. In some instances, slag and other smithing residues were deliberately placed as packing material in post holes when stone was not available—e.g. Great Doddington, Northamptonshire (Windell, 1981)—or moved and placed in the terminals of round house gullies—e.g. Great Houghton, Northamptonshire (Chapman, 2000).

This section has considered the process of iron production with emphasis placed on the materials and technologies required. The process in general is dangerous and generates pollution that is undesirable inside a settlement. As such it is unusual to see furnaces inside or close to Iron Age settlements. Evidence was presented that iron production waste was specially treated. Such treatments may also extend to some types of iron objects affecting their placement in the landscape, which will be tested in Chapter 8. The transformation of ore to iron to semiproduct to object requires significant dedication of resources and labour which may have developed ritual connotations. Smithing can also be perceived as a form of art and as such may hold a cultural value dependent on quality. Heating, soaking, tempering, quenching, and annealing all affect the physical qualities of the metal dependent on the desired use and appearance of the finished object. These will be considered next alongside the microstructures of steel which will be used to reinforce arguments regarding between the relationship of quality and deposition in Chapter 9.

6.3 Iron Forging Process

To understand the smithing process first a review of modern (post-1945) steel must be presented. This will provide a comparative control that will further clarify the importance of different qualities of steel in the Iron Age and introduce the idea that steel was rudimentarily graded even in this early period. Further it is important to establish a baseline through experimental processes with which to compare the crafts of the modern versus prehistoric blacksmith. A blacksmith will choose a steel grade based on its suitability for an object as determined by the item's desired finished qualities. The best example of which is an axe which is ideally manufactured from a steel that has a good weldability, impact resistance (tensile strength), and hardness (for edge retention). Interestingly, many Iron Age steels are quite high in silica, manganese, and phosphorus. These steel types would make a good axe, though axes

are rare and have not been metallurgically tested however, such steels are found in swords of layered or shelled construction (Pleiner, 1993).

Due to the works of Vanessa Fell and Peter Crew over the years, the early misconception of wrought iron being softer than bronze (Coghlan and Case, 1957) has been corrected. Wrought iron is described by the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* (2016) as one of two types of iron obtained by smelting and usually contains less than 0.1% of carbon. TATA Steels, an industry leader for steel manufacturing in Britain also confirms that historical wrought iron contained less than 0.1% carbon and all iron and steel is wrought, meaning hot formed. Gayle et al., (2014) further argues for the U.S. government to recognise an iron containing .06% carbon by weight as steel given the presence of hardening alloys. Thus, ferric metals with more than 0.1% carbon can be considered steels.

In comparison, phosphoric ferrite (c 2-8% P and $<$ 0.05% C) and ferritic iron (.06-.1% C) were identified as the primary ferrous metal alloys on the working edges of several artefacts which may represent a variety of chisels, sets, drifts, and metal burnishers at Broxmouth (McDonnell, 2013). This same site also included metallographic samples containing eutectoid steels (0.8% C) low in phosphorus ($<$ 1%). One of the eutectoid steel artefacts (SF 618) demonstrated fine pearlite or bainitic microstructures, representing careful heat treatment (McDonnell, 2013). The treatment processes used to achieve such microstructures are directly comparable to modern high carbon steels (discussed further below) and this heavily corded object is likely a hammer, set, or chisel. This indicates a complex understanding of iron smithing existed at Broxmouth and tools were being produced for specific craft purposes.

To understand the significance and value iron and its production had to communities of the Iron Age, first a general overview of early modern ferrous manufacturing needs reviewed. Today any scrap steel or iron can be re-smelted into a usable billet or product. This is due to

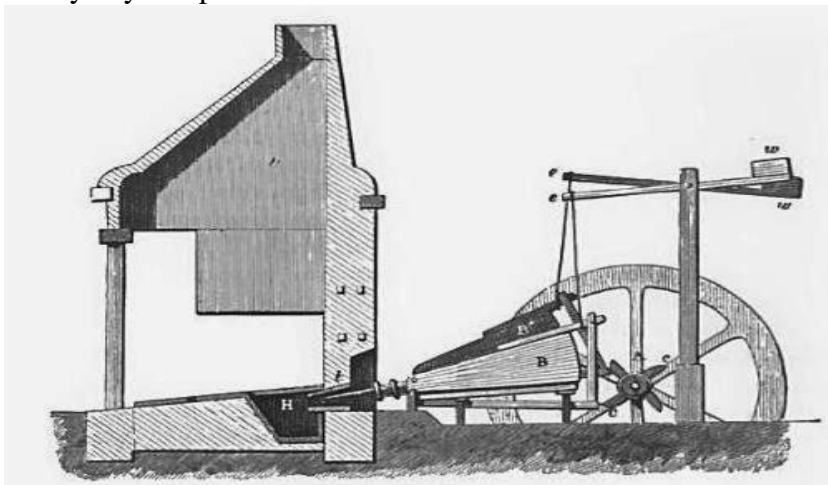


Figure 6.5 German finery forge circa 15th century (opensource image).

the Bessemer process which was patented in 1852 with a new smelting converter added in 1856 (Beer, 2013; Skrabec, 2015). Prior to this, to recycle ferrous materials, a similar process was available utilising coke blast furnaces (Hoffman, 2014) sometimes referred

to colloquially as bloomery furnaces. However, unlike the Bessemer process the amount of gaseous carbon within the reduction chamber (where smelting occurs) could not be controlled. This meant the molten liquid ferrite possessed an extremely high carbon content ($>2.5\%$) rendering it useless for most applications. This product is known as cast iron, grey cast iron, or pig iron. To

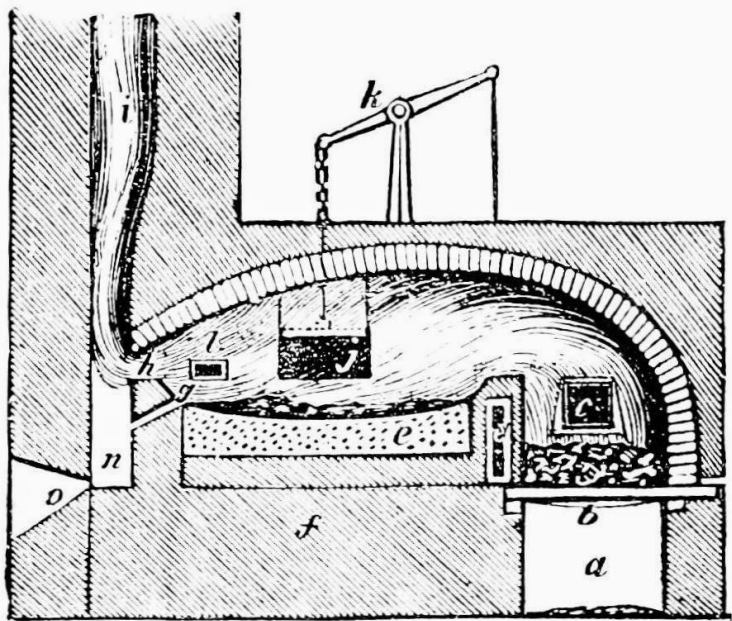


Figure 6.6 Puddling furnace (opensource image).

make this product useable, the additional carbon needs to be removed, this was done prior to 1784 through the Walloon process or German finery forge (Figure 6.5) (Dillmann et al., 2012). After 1785, a puddling furnace (Figure 6.6) was used to fully liquify cast iron and ‘bake’ off the additional carbon in cast iron (Dillmann et al., 2012). The duration of kilning and determination of carbon removed was entirely at the discretion of the puddler (furnace operator).

This results in the ferrite being of an unknown and uncontrolled carbon content, meaning the quality of this finished steel varied greatly. Chamfering furnaces would also be employed to do the same process but on a smaller scale and would not fully liquify the cast iron, working it with heavy mechanised hammers in a viscous bloomery state (Bouw, et al., 2009). Processing semi-solid blooms of cast iron is directly comparable to earlier methods of bloomery smithing first employed in the Iron Age (Pleiner, 2006).

After cast iron is puddled or chafered, it may go through an additional industrial process known as cementing. In this process bars of iron with unknown carbon contents but of a malleable nature (traditionally referred to as wrought iron with typical carbon contents well below 0.15%) would be packed within large stone chests with graphite powder and placed in a large kiln and heated at a controlled temperature (between $750\text{-}950^{\circ}\text{C}$) for a designated period, usually 7 days (Barraclough, 1984). The carbon in the graphite would migrate into the iron bars resulting in a medium carbon hypoeutectic ferric pearlite steel or higher carbon eutectic pearlitic ferrite steel both with cementite along grain boundaries. Such steels were and still are widely used in the tool manufacturing industries. Again, due to the Bessemer process, these steel qualities may be achieved at the furnace in a single stage.

These medieval and early modern industrial practices are important to understand when considering the manufacture and re-use of iron/steel in earlier periods, such as the Roman era or British Iron Age. Based on the archaeological evidence for the Iron Age Britain and the current experimental knowledge of iron production for the period (discussed further below), iron objects could not be simply gathered and re-smelted into new products or billets. The following sections will also demonstrate iron was not being fully liquefied during smelting in the Iron Age meaning it was unable to be used in a crucible or cast into shapes.

6.3.1 Steel Comparison

Analyses on Iron Age iron objects and experimentally reproduced currency bars determined that Iron Age iron is often comparable to steel today containing .1% to .8% carbon contents by weight (Ehrenreich, 1986; Fell, 1990, 1997, 1998; Crew, 1991, 2013; Wang and Crew, 2013; Dillman et al., 2017). Phosphoric ferrite and ferrite (both containing less than .1% carbon by weight) are also equally common in artefacts and represent what is colloquially known as ‘wrought iron’ (Pleiner, 2000). In comparison, modern structural steels as required by the British Standard (BS EN) are to be steels of unalloyed low carbon composition ($>0.25\%$ C and $<0.04\%$ P) (TATA Steels LLC). Pleiner (1993) and Buchwald (2005) have shown similar elemental compositions in many Iron Age swords and those of higher phosphorus contents ($<1.5\%$) being harder than even heat treated mild structural steel. Further, many modern stainless-steel tools and cutlery are ferric alloys (0.05%-0.15% C) where ductility and hardness result from different heat treatments and the addition of other non-ferrous elements or minerals. The carbon and alloy content of an iron object is as important to its functionality as is the formation of microstructures in the ferric grain matrix.

Microstructures form as the result of a variety of treatments to the metal during different allotropic phases and the presence of alloys or impurities. Iron may exist in four allotropic phases: alpha phase (ferrite), gamma phase (austenite), delta phase (liquid state), and epsilon phase (only under high pressure) (Reed-Hill, 1991; Durand-Charre, 2004). The high pressure state does not occur in ancient iron and thus will not be discussed here.

The alpha and gamma phase are most important in the formation of microstructures and are discussed in depth in this section as they relate to Iron Age forging techniques. Ferrite is derived from the Latin *ferrum* meaning iron and is the cold or room temperature ‘neutral’ state in which pure iron exists as a body centred crystalline form (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). Austenite is a non-magnetic face centred crystalline structure or allotrope of iron, formed as ferrite exceeds the Curie point, 727°C in eutectic steels, those with a carbon percentage by weight of 0.77%, through the strict control of carbon, air, and temperature during forging (Reed-

Hill, 1991). In hypo- and hyper-eutectic steels (those below and above 0.77% C), gamma phase austenite co-exists with alpha phase ferrite until a eutectic core temperature is achieved, at which point only austenite exists (Figure 6.7) (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). For example, in the Iron Age, carbon contents of 0.3-0.5% are common in swords (Pleiner, 1993 and Stead, 2006) placing the gamma phase temperature threshold between

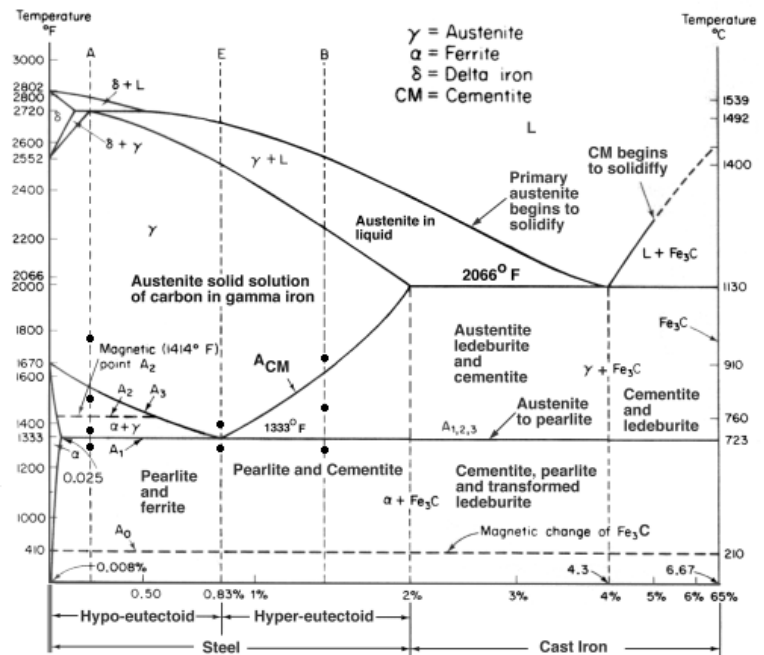


Figure 6.7 Unalloyed carbon iron phase diagram (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001).

770°-850°C. The importance of this is discussed further below. The treatments used to alter the microstructures of steel and iron are annealing, fluxing, heating, soaking, tempering, quenching, and hardening. These may be applied to the metal in any combination by a skilled smith to achieve five main qualities dependent upon the product and application (cf. Chapter 7). This further reinforces the fact Iron Age smiths were far more advanced than previously known.

For example, iron springs on Iron Age bow brooches may be made flexible by a process of normalising and air cooling or by hardening and tempering. However, at this point no metallurgical analyses have been undertaken to determine the preference of manufacture or if springiness was even important. This brings to the question the formation of the wire used for the brooches. In modern steel production pearlite is frequently used in wires as the lamellar structure, constituted of ferrite and cementite, can be easily hot drawn and slowly cooled to develop high tensile strength or ductility (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). The microstructure of the wire used to produce Iron Age sprung bow brooches is a matter for further investigation as it is uncertain whether they were deliberately pearlitic.

Iron Age iron alloys exist as ternary phase phosphoric iron carbon alloys (Wang and Crew, 2013; cf. Figure 6.8), binary phase iron carbon steels, and various other alloys depending on variable factors (Fell, 1990, 1997, 1998; Durand-Charre, 2004; Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004; Buchwald, 2005; Wang and Crew, 2013). Variable factors of an iron alloy include elemental composition of the parent ore, geological association, and accidental or deliberate material additions during any phase of iron manufacturing. For example, bog iron ore sourced in Wales and Eastern Yorkshire contains relatively high amounts (up to 1.5%) phosphorus by weight

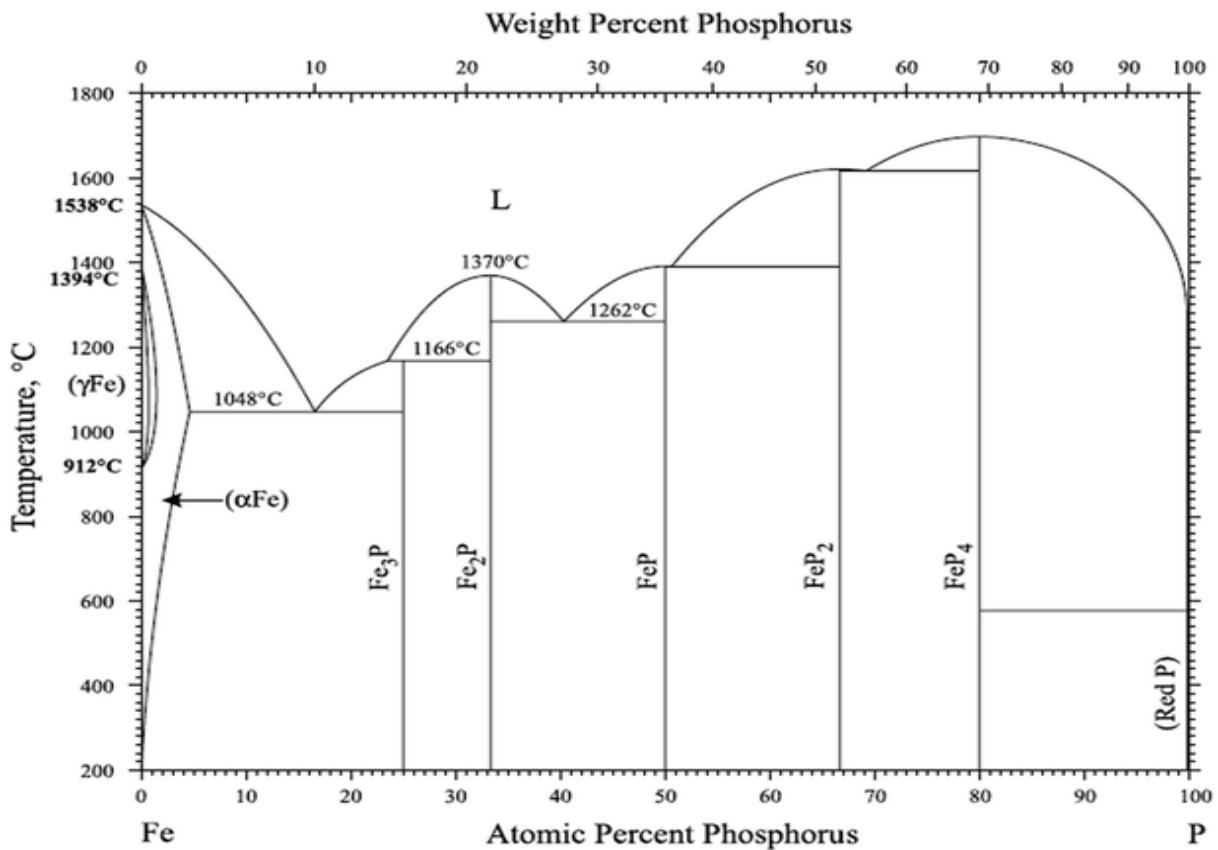


Figure 6.8 Iron carbon phosphorus phase diagram (Okamoto, 1990).

(Crew, 1991, 2013; Wang and Crew, 2013). The key elements for hardness in Iron Age iron and steel are the presence of carbon and phosphorus. Carbon enables iron or ferrite to undergo different binary alpha and gamma phase structural formations. Structural formations during different phases of treatment or forging introduce a variety of qualities to the metal. These qualities are formability, malleability, ductility, flexibility, and hardness. Among these qualities the most important for tools is hardness and weapons is both flexibility and hardness.

Flexibility and hardness in binary phase alloys are negatively impacted by low carbon contents. However, in Wang and Crew's (2013) experiments on ternary phase alloys containing phosphorus, low carbon contents (0.05%-0.2% C) did not significantly decrease the iron object's edge retention and hardness. Wang and Crew (2013) used three different ferrous metals, (one Iron Age bar from Poland, one from Crew's previous experiments with Snowdonian ore, and one from an English medieval site) to produce three knives. All iron/steel bars were phosphoric, and it was determined that its high presence did cause the formation of fissures if kept at austenitic temperatures for too long (Wang and Crew, 2013). Such fissures are detrimental to the flexibility and usability of objects, as they will break when put under stress. The hardness values in Wang and Crew's (2013) experiments are very comparable to continental swords spanning Poland to Switzerland from 650-100BC (Pleiner, 1993 and Buchwald, 2005).

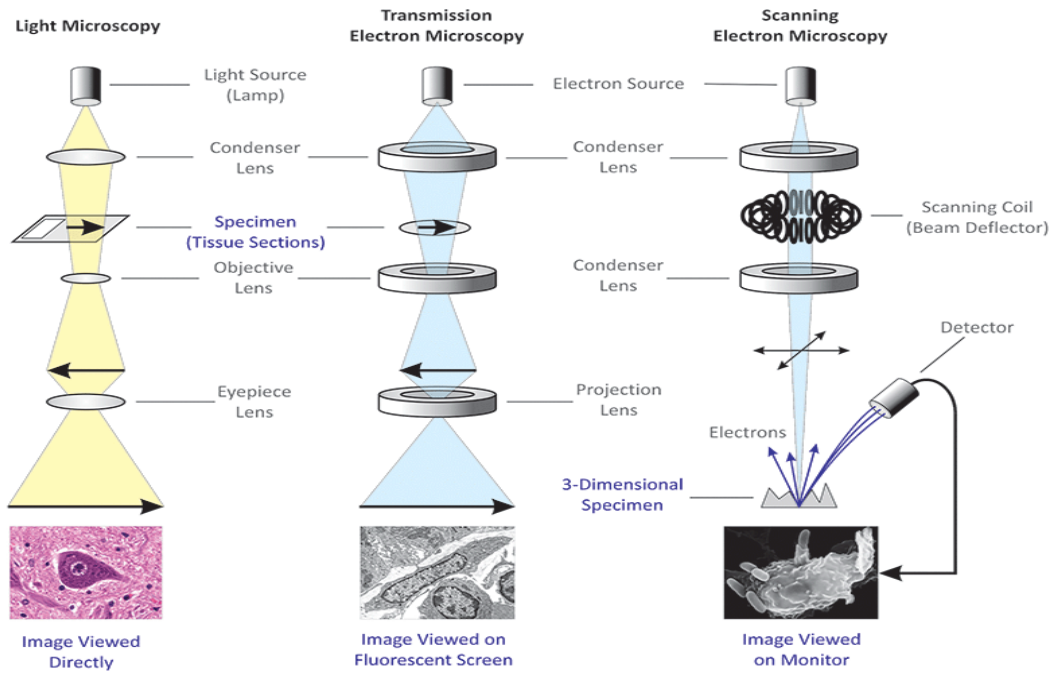


Figure 6.9 Microscope comparison (open source image).

Similar ternary phase alloy compositions with similar hardness values are still observed as late as the 13th century in Northern Denmark, Southern Sweden, and Norway (Buchwald, 2005). This of course excludes pattern welded objects. Some of the phosphoric iron used by Wang and Crew's (2013) experiments may be a quaternary or quinary alloys due to the amount of aluminium oxide and calcium present. Both elements are more the result of accidental inclusions remaining from the bloomery process as slag inclusions, than deliberate additions.

These elements mainly affect the qualities of the material but do have a minimal effect on the forging process. For example, the tempering range for a ternary phase alloy such as phosphor-ferrite is slightly higher (Figure 6.8). If the alumina is under 5% content by weight the iron alloy will not be largely affected. The main effect of alumina is an increase in the tempering range from around 750°C to a maximum of 912°C before the formation of austenite (Zhong-Xiang et al., 2014). Alumina in amounts over 5% prevent steels from austenitizing thus increasing the liquidation point of the iron an alloy (Chuang et al., 2009). This however does not pertain to Iron Age iron, and while there are other micro-formative processes which may be discussed here, they are not relevant to this study.

Microstructures of metal may be observed using an optical microscope or a scanning electron microscopic (SEM) (Figure 6.9). The metal will be etched with a 4% picral or nital solution and at around 200-500 times magnification microstructures will generally display as cementite as light grey, ferrite as white, and fayalite, bainite, pearlite, and martensite as dark

grey or black (Samuels, 1999; Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). Colouring is sometimes misleading as martensite and cementite both may appear light grey but form under different conditions. For this reason, understanding the appearance and formation of microstructures is important. For example, a steel alloy may demonstrate a dark grey and light grey colour. The latter is not cementite, but martensite identified by the angle, 55-65°, at which the carbides have formed on the axis of acicular ferrite (Figure 6.12)

Several microstructures of iron exist depending on heat treatment, flux, elemental additions included on purpose or by accident, and working temperatures. By identifying the microstructures in an iron object and understanding how the different structures are formed, the forging process of an object is identified and understood. As already discussed, austenite occurs between temperatures of 727°C and 1490°C and in this stage, iron is most easily formed and is also able to be forge welded. In order for iron to be forge welded in this corresponding gamma phase, a flux must be used to react with the Wüstite that is formed on the surface of iron during heating in a non-redox condition such as a charcoal filled pit forge (Buchwald, 2005). Buchwald (2005) suggests any flux rich in silicate will work well in turning Wüstite, which cannot be welded, into the material fayalite which welds very well. The author has found that in modern steels regardless of carbon and alloy content for a good weld a flux of disodium tetraborate (borax) is ideal. Other microstructures that are known to exist in iron objects in the Iron Age are pearlite, martensite, bainite, and cementite (Fell, 1990, 1997, 1998; Pleiner, 1993, 2000; Buchwald, 2005).

6.3.2 Formations and Effects of Microstructures in Binary Iron and Steel

This subsection will discuss the various types of relevant ferrous microstructures that commonly occur in Iron Age metal. This will be used to describe the technology available to craftspeople and define the technical craft-skills available. The formation of many types of microstructures are dependent on careful treatment and temperature control of wrought irons and steels. Ehrenreich (1986) has also made this observation, further noting advanced skills appear to be kept secret. The observation also made by Lang (2006) on various Iron Age swords also reflect this and indicate significant variation in production quality throughout the period.

6.3.2.1 Cementite

Iron carbide (Fe_3C) or cementite contains 0-6.7% carbon and is formed with ferrite-pearlite during the slow cooling (or annealing) of iron and steel from the austenitic phase or during the tempering of martensite (Smith and Hashemi, 2006 and Durand-Charre, 2004). Cementite can be a precipitate forming grain boundaries or colonies in a ferritic-pearlitic iron structure (Figure 6.10) or be a constituent with ferrite when structures of bainite, tempered martensite, and pearlite are present (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001 and Buchwald, 2005). Cementite is also metastable, meaning it only exists in an excited state (Buchwald, 2005). This means, if iron and steel below a 1% carbon content are not heated for long durations over the Curie point (727°C at a carbon content of 0.77%) cementite will remain a structural component in ferrite (Buchwald, 2005). Heating steels $<1\%$ C over the Curie point for long periods will cause cementite to diffuse in the austenite removing ductility and hardness after annealing (Durand-Charre, 2004). This means that at higher temperatures for longer periods of time, iron must be hardened and tempered to return martensitic or bainitic and cementite structures or the iron risks being too soft to use as a tool or cutting edge (Buchwald, 2005).

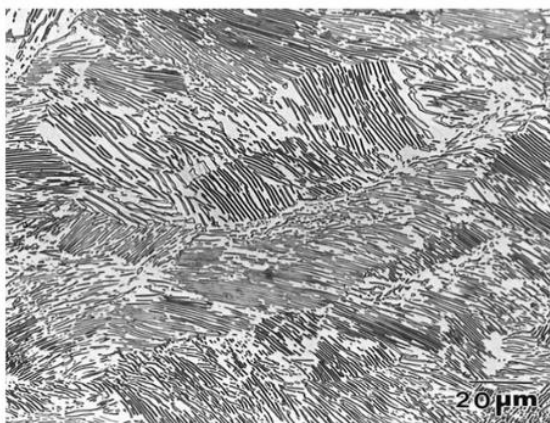


Fig. 2.19 Coarse pearlite in an AISI/SAE 1080 eutectoid steel. 4% picral etch. 500×

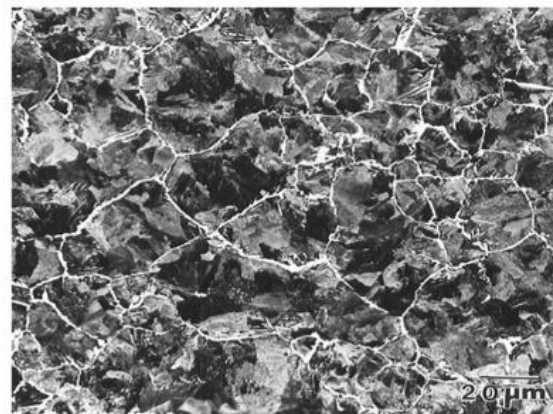


Fig. 2.15 Proeutectoid ferrite (white etching network) at the prior austenite grain boundaries in an oil-quenched AISI/SAE 1060 steel. Dark etching constituent is pearlite. 4% picral etch. 500×



Fig. 2.16 Acicular form of ferrite nucleated at prior austenite grain boundaries in an AISI/SAE 1060 steel. Matrix is martensite. 2% nital etch. 500×

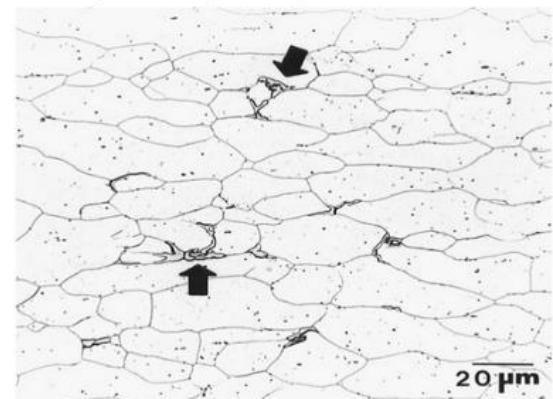


Fig. 2.17 Cementite (arrows) at ferrite grain boundaries in a batch-annealed 0.04% C sheet steel. Marshall's etch. 500×

Figure 6.10 Comparison of ferrite, pearlite, and cementite structures (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001:33-34).

6.3.2.2 Pearlite

Pearlite and martensite are both present in British Iron Age hot work iron chisels and other tools and is formed by cooling from high heat or the gamma phase (Fell, 1990). The American Iron and Steels Institute (AISI) describes pearlite as a layered or lamellar microstructure consisting of cementite and ferrite found in steel formed from the slow cooling of gamma phase iron or austenite from 1250-1490°C to a temperature below 727°C. As pearlite is a constituent, the lamellae will contain more, or less, ferrite or cementite depending on the carbon content in a binary alloy (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). These structures may be generally described in order of low carbon (.01%) to high carbon (6.7%) contents by weight as ferric, ferric-pearlitic, pearlitic, pearlite-cementite, or as ferric cementite. (Buchwald, 2005). For pearlite to form a eutectoid reaction a solid transformation must occur upon cooling, leading to the formation of multiple solid phases.

The ideal eutectoid points for pearlite formation according to the American Metallurgy Society is at 727°C with 0.77% carbon content by weight. As an iron and carbon alloy reach the Curie point, ferric iron undergoes an allotropic transformation into an equilibrated austenitic iron and annealing from beyond this point enables pearlite to form (Figure 6.10; Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001; Durand-Charre, 2004). The Curie point is dependent on the carbon content and is eutectic, hypereutectic ($>0.77\% \text{ C}$), or hypoeutectic ($< 0.77\% \text{ C}$) (Figure 6.7).

In the equilibrated phase pearlite can form microstructures which are diffused amongst the iron lattice into lamellae or colonies during annealing of austenitic iron back to ferric iron (Figure 6.10). As ferrite-pearlite is formed during slow cooling from an equilibrated state the microstructures formed will remain present even after an object is hardened and tempered. If ferric-pearlite or pearlitic-cementite is rapidly cooled from temperatures around 1200°C (well over the eutectic point) Widmānstätten patterning may develop (Figure 6.10) (Buchwald, 2005; Föll, *forthcoming*). Rapidly cooling or quenching from slightly over the Curie point enables brittle-hard martensite to form colonies or plates along grain boundaries typically in conjunction with cementite (Buchwald, 2005). By annealing from low in the gamma phase to below the eutectic point, the growth of pearlitic structures may be halted by quenching, thus forming bainite structures. Bainite, unlike martensite, does not require additional tempering to remove brittleness (Durand-Charre, 2004).

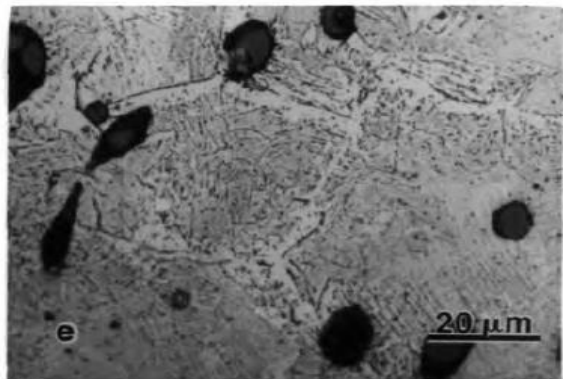
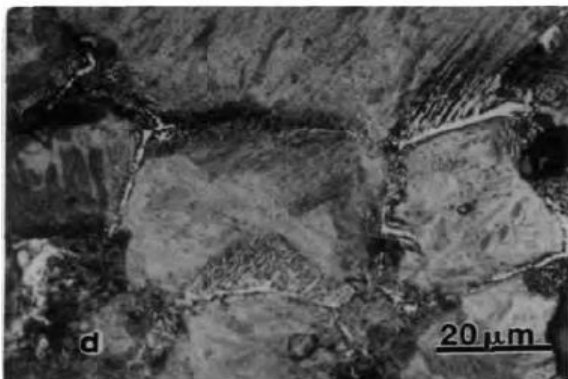
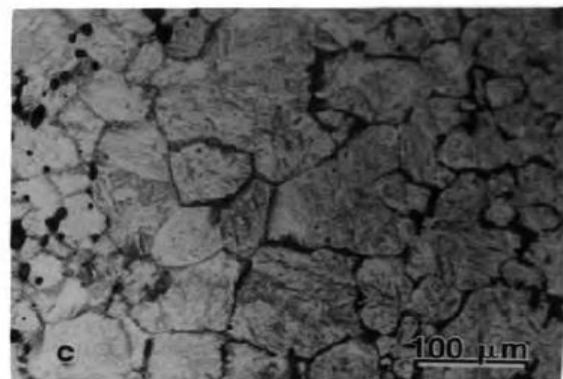
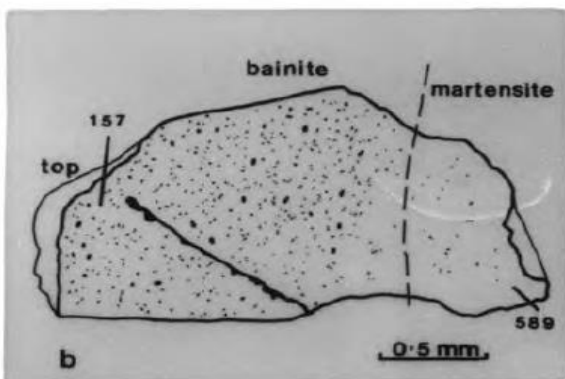
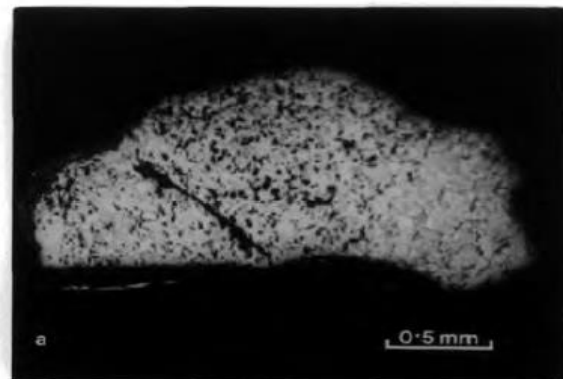
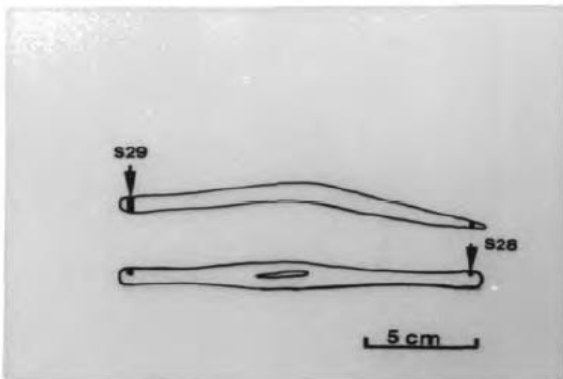


PLATE B20. Metallography of hammer No. 73 (S28).

(a) Whole section. (b) Diagram of section: inclusion distribution and hardness (HV 0.2). (c) Right side of section: martensite with grain-boundary pearlite. (d) Martensitic region: grain-boundary ferrite, probably bainite. (e) Bainite region: grain-boundary ferrite with carbon dispersion, multi-phase slag.

Figure 6.11 Metallography of Bredon Hill hammer demonstrating bainite and martensite (Fell, 1990:439).

6.3.2.3 Bainite

Bainite is interesting as the formation occurs in a very similar manner to pearlite, which is cooling from the austenitic phase as part of an isothermal transformation (Pleiner, 1993; Durand-Charre, 2004). The cooling procedure involves intermediate or variable cooling practices e.g. a combination of annealing and quenching (Bramfitt and Bescoter, 2001) or quenching and soaking in solution of heated brine or oil. Bainite crystalline structures have been positively identified in British Iron Age tool samples (Fell, 1990, 1998; Figure 6.11). The main problem in identifying bainite is the similarity of the crystalline structures of lower bainite (which is more likely to be formed in lower carbon iron alloys being produced in the Iron Age) to tempered martensite (See Figure 6.11; Bramfitt and Bescoter, 2001 and Durand-Charre, 2004).

This is of little consequence, however, in the identification of the smithing techniques applied to an iron alloy, as both bainite and martensite are formed during quenching with the main variables being time and solution. The presence of either microstructure then indicates the occurrence of quenching and when bainite can be identified in a prehistoric object, it is safe to conclude that a complex variable cooling method was applied to the object.

Bainite may also possibly form through sprinkling of a liquid onto the surface of austenitic iron but conclusive tests are needed. This in effect would cool below the eutectoid point whilst maintaining core temperatures over the Curie point (727°C) and further enabling annealing below that point. During annealing in hypoeutectic steels pearlite ceases to form below 727°C and ferrite colonies expand, resulting in a more malleable object (Hutchinson, 1984; Durand-Charre, 2004; Soliman and Palkowski, 2007). Malleability is an important

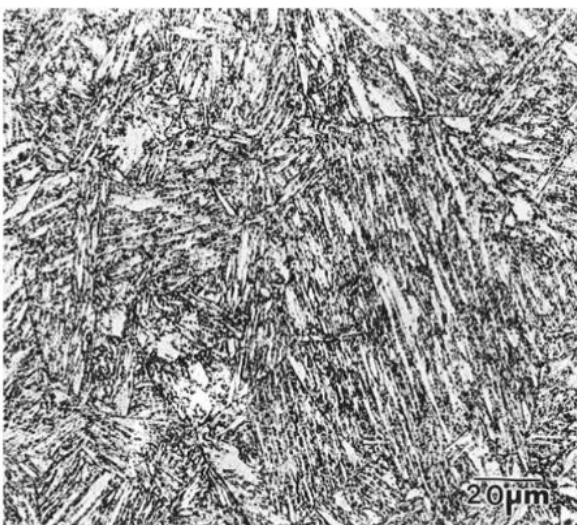


Fig. 2.28 Martensite in a SAE 410 stainless steel. Vilella's etch. 500 \times . Courtesy of K. Luer, Lehigh University

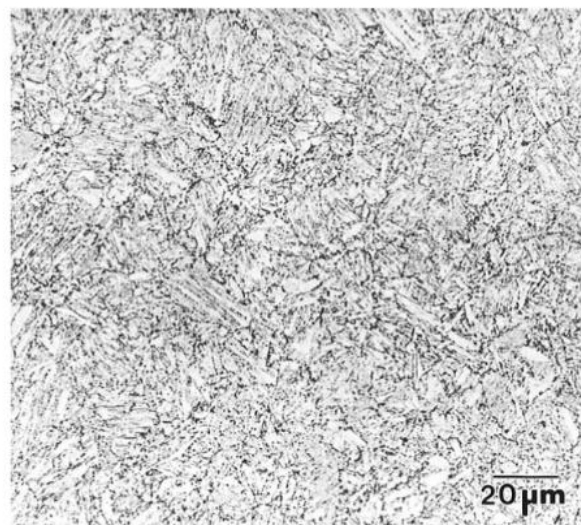


Fig. 2.30 A fully tempered martensite in a 0.2% C, 5% Ni, and 1% Mn steel. 4% picral etch. 500 \times

Figure 6.12 Martensitic steel structures (Bramfitt and Bescoter, 2001:37).

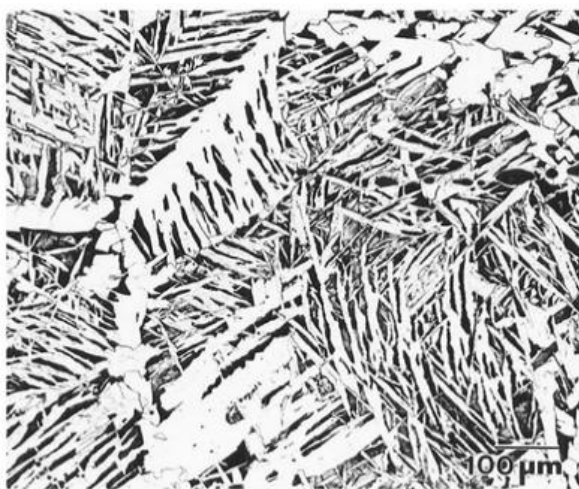
consideration to be made regarding the manufacture of Iron Age iron objects as these may represent an intermediary phase in the production of special objects, for example spears which are to have engraving and inlaying done would need to be softer (see Chapter 7). Should expanded ferrite be identified in iron artefacts, it may be indicative of deliberate annealing.

6.3.2.4 Martensite

Martensite is extremely brittle, is unequibrated, and is formed by the rapid cooling (quenching) of austenite and must then be reheated (tempered) between 100-600°C to remove the brittleness caused by quenching (Buchwald, 2005). Tempering the steel after hardening enables cementite to form along ferrite grain boundaries increasing flexibility while maintaining the acicular forms of martensite (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001; Buchwald, 2005). Rapidly cooling from over-heated temperatures (typically around 1200°C) to room temperature causes the formation of Widmånstatten patterning.

6.3.2.5 Widmånstatten Patterning

Widmånstatten ferrite was initially identified in iron meteorites rich in nickel by Thomson in the 18th century AD, these feathery latticed nickel-iron structures should not be confused with those associated with martensitic transformations (Föll, *forthcoming*). That said, meteorites have been known to be used for tools and weapons in the archaeological record even as early as the 18th century BC (Pleiner, 2000; Buchwald, 2005). The patterns from meteoritic steels may also be brought out by acid etching which has been identified in some Later Iron Age (Second Iron Age) knives in Europe (Buchwald, 2005). These are comparable in appearance to *wootz* and pattern welded steels (Chapter 7).



A form of ferrite called Widmånstatten ferrite in a coarse-grained AISI/SAE 1025 steel, 4% picral etch, 100X

Figure 6.13 Widmånstatten microstructures (Bramfitt and Benschoter 2001:33).

In iron objects, Widmånstatten patterns are formed in the same manner as martensite, though from higher temperatures (Buchwald, 2005). These structures appear in a dispersed ‘shattered effect’ (Widmånstatten) along grain boundaries after high-temperature quenching alongside martensite or bainite (Figure 6.13). While such patterns are not visible to the naked eye, the use of clays in differential quenching will have an accumulative effect in the steels lamellae causing a slight variation in colour in bright light when fully polished. These are



Figure 6.15 Hamon lines (image courtesy: National Museum of History Tokyo).

most known as 刃文 (hamon) lines (Inoue, 2017; Figure 6.15-6.15). The presence of these may not be determined on Iron Age objects due to surface corrosion. However, the presence of (Widmännstatten) martensite with bainite in tools and swords does demonstrate the technical skill (differential or slack quenching) did exist and was used in Iron Age Britain and Europe (Fell, 1990; 1998; Pleiner, 1993, 2006; Buchwald, 2005). Figure 6.11 are the metallographic results of a MIA-LIA hammer from Bredron Hill, Gloucestershire (Appendix 4) is one of many Iron Age examples demonstrating both bainitic and martensitic structures in a ferric iron and low carbon steel heterogenous matrix.

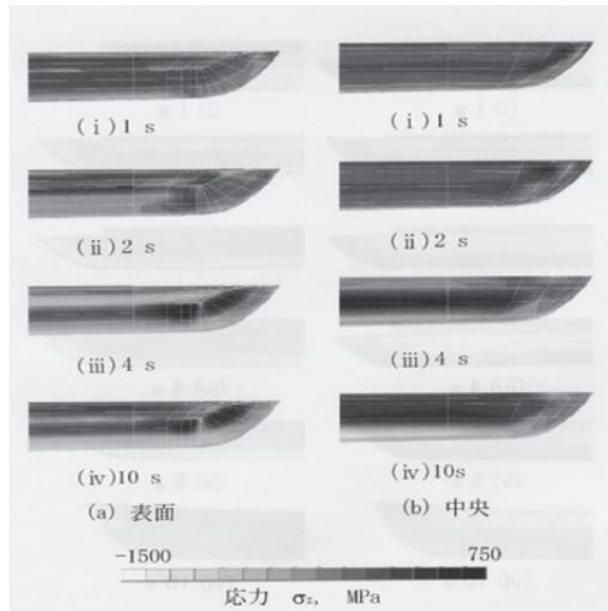


Figure 6.14 Hamon lines in detail (Inoue, 2017).

6.3.2.6 Slag Inclusions

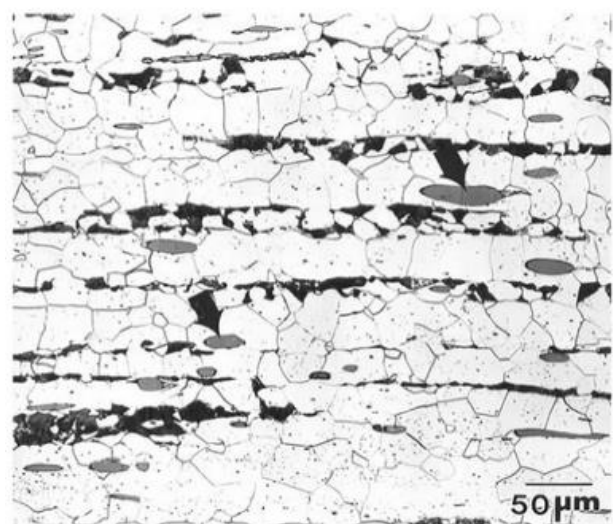
The formations of ternary and quaternary iron and steel alloys were discussed above and thought to be the result of slag inclusions. Slag inclusions are the result of contamination of the iron bloom during smelting, these are typically glassy and are partially removed from the iron during bloomery refinement (McDonnell, 1991; Pleiner, 2000; Blakelock et al., 2009; Jouttijarvi, 2013). This may be identified in the environment as small spheroidal hammerslag (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004).

Jouttijarvi (2013) and Buchwald (2005) both recognize the significance of pure or near pure glassy silicon inclusions as remains of the bloomery process and spheroidal slag inclusions related to fluxing. Fluxing the material would only be done for welding or to remove excess slag (Doonan and Dungworth, 2013 and discussed above). This is important as it demonstrates that the smelting process in the Iron Age allows impurities to be present. This is contrasted with

the relative purity of the Roman steel coming from Noricum (Truffaut, 2014) and LIA pyramidal currency bars on the continent (Buchwald, 2005; Senn et al., 2014). Trade of superior iron into Britain must not be discounted as relatively homogenous high carbon steels have been identified trapped in slag blocks from Broxmouth (McDonnell, 2013). Also, it is possible that parts of Eastern Europe through trade had access to superior crucible steel or *wootz* steel from India, though this needs testing. Craddock (2007) and Sanshinara (2007, 2010, 2013) demonstrate that homogenous steels were produced in India as early as the third century BC and crucible steel casting was available around the first century BC.

The *Ferrum Noricum* process enables manganese or manganiferous ore to act as a carburising agent within the bloomery furnace (Truffaut, 2014). In such cases manganese reduces the amount of iron in the slag and increasing carbon content and homogeneity of the iron, resulting in a high quality eutectoid or hypereutectic steel (Truffaut, 2014). Such steels are often found for use in pattern welded and complex laminated welded sword constructions in Germany, Italy, France, and Switzerland from the late La Tène onwards (Pleiner, 1993; Buchwald, 2005). Similar steels have also been observed in iron blooms from Norway dating to around 200-300 AD (Espelund, 2014). Further, the use of manganiferous ores at Sherracombe Ford in Exmoor is documented starting in the Late Iron Age and intensifying in the Romano-British period (Fyfe et al., 2014).

The slag inclusions in iron objects can be provenanced, as is demonstrated with slag inclusions and slags from Denmark (Jouttijarvi, 2013), Germany (Brauns et al., 2013), France (Dillman, et al., 2017) and Poland (Orzechowski, 2018). However, a more extensive study is required across a much wider artefact assemblage, especially in the UK and Ireland. Interestingly the Late Iron Age and Early Romano-British site at Sherracombe Ford in Devon demonstrates the targeted use of manganese (Mn) rich iron ores. Manganese may also have been added as a flux during smelting potentially bonding with the slags in place of iron thus increasing the iron bloom yield (Tylecote, 1986; Carey and Juleff, 2013). More likely the iron ore with the mineral was deliberately chosen for its superior slag reduction qualities (Carey and Juleff, 2013). The Devonian rock



Micrograph of a resulfurized, rephosphorized AISI/SAE 1213 steel showing manganese sulfide inclusions (the gray, oblong particles marked by arrows). The remaining microstructure is ferrite (white etching constituent) and pearlite (dark etching constituent). Etched in 4% picral followed by 2% nital. 200x

Figure 6.16 Manganese in steel microstructures (Bramfitt and Benscoter, 2001:5).

formations in southern Exmoor contain large deposits of chalcopyrite, a mineral composed of copper, iron, and sulphides (CuFeS_2), with inclusions of manganese (Edwards, 2000).

Edwards (2000) describes the sedimentary geology of Devon and Exmoor as largely composed of semi-metamorphosed lithologies, these may form surface outcroppings, easily exploitable for ore in the Iron Age. Manganese does appear in the microstructures of steel (Figure 6.16). However, it is not present in any of the micrographs from Fell's analyses (Fell, 1990, 1997, and 1998). This means that the objects in Fell's analyses were not made from the ores of Exmoor and Devon.

Crew's (1991; 2013) experiments used ores from Snowdonia, which had high amount of phosphorus, silicates, and calcium carbonates, further it was demonstrated these remain present in the form of slag inclusions in replica currency bars. The slag blocks at Moor's Farm in the Foulness Valley (Halkon, 2008) also included these elements. Fell's (1990, 1997, 1998) and Pleiner's (1993) metallurgical samples indicate the similar presence of elements, though the quantities are highly variable. This means (1) the ore sources are all the same, that being weathered limonite and (2) the ores were from a wide range of environments. The use of slag inclusions to provenance artefacts has been met with success (Blakelocke et al., 2009; Charlton et al., 2012; Bruauns et al., 2013; Dillman et al., 2017).

6.3.2.7 Case Hardening

One aspect not yet discussed is the possibility of case hardening iron objects in the Iron Age. This process forms a carburised case on the surface of the metal being treated, for example iron or steel. Case hardening by surface carburisation is a complex process requiring an intimate knowledge of steels qualities. This is contrasted by surface hardening through continued working at lower temperatures. Modern case hardening for steel objects is application specific and is done by brazing steel to a specific temperature then submerging into a solution of graphite, carbon, or carbon-nitrogen, then reheating to a set temperature, and finally quenching (Durand-Charre, 2004). The result leaves a hard carburised layer on the steel without altering the achieved crystalline structure of the metals core (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). The extent to which this is done in the Iron Age in Britain and the near continent is largely unknown and very difficult to identify due to surface corrosion.

Fell (1990) identified one file, one tanged tool, and one bladed object that demonstrated spheres of iron carbides amongst heavy surface corrosion and oxidation. This most likely represents the remains of a surface carburisation treatment. These treatments may have been achieved by heating and then maintaining a constant temperature of a steel for a prolonged period while in direct contact with charcoal powder or animal fat (Craddock, 2008 and Chapter

7 Section 2). Given the presence of other complex qualities discussed above, it is probable Iron Age smiths were familiar with the benefits and process of both case and surface hardening.

Surface hardening by working at tempering temperatures for long periods is observed in many continental swords (Buchwald, 2005 and Pleiner, 1993). According to Buchwald (2005) most of the twenty-four Iron Age swords analysed were not quench hardened. All the work-hardening occurred in the ferrite temperature range rather than the austenite temperature range. Buchwald (2005) argues that the crystalline microstructures of the fayalite and glassy slag inclusions represent continued hammering and forming occurred in the 600-800°C range, a range he defines as ‘cold-working.’ In the Iron Age, these temperatures are at or directly below the eutectic point for austenite, and while this may be deliberate, it is more likely the result of a low heat output and open air forge. This observation is reinforced by the presence of Neumann bands, discussed below.

In the present author’s experience, this ‘cold-working’ is often incorrectly applied as true cold-working occurs at room temperature or slightly above after full annealing. This is commonly practiced with non-ferrous metals in ‘white’ smithing. A more applicable terminology may be ‘low thermal range’ or LTR for working at temperatures below the eutectic point determined by the carbon content. These temperatures would be identified by the metal’s colour. It would be important that during this process ferritic structures do not become austenitized as this would re-soften the metal. Of course, the metal could be worked at room temperature by edge peening as was done with sickles in the field. The only way to distinguish the difference between LTR and cold peening is identifying the presence of Neuman bands (see below).

The trace presence of additional elements (e.g. phosphorus, manganese, nickel, etc.) in Iron Age swords (Pleiner, 1993; Buchwald, 2005) would not affect the iron-cementite phasing (Bramfitt and Benscoter, 2001; Durand-Charre, 2004). Thus, there would be little effect on LTR and cold peening and would only be an important consideration during hot working, especially welding. This is particularly relevant when welding phosphor-ferrite, as prolonged temperatures exceeding 900°C results in the formation of fissures and cracking (Wang and Crew, 2013). To prevent the formation of fissures, concurrent hammering with cooling even outside the LTR was necessary. An added benefit of this process is the further removal or elongation of glassy slag inclusions (Wang and Crew, 2013). In some cases, this allows so called ghost-structures to form (Buchwald, 2005).

Fissure formation in phosphoric iron and the associated requirement to work at temperatures below 900°C may explain the lack of martensite and cementite colonies and grain boundaries in the swords analysed by Pleiner (1993) and Buchwald (2005). However, even the

swords that were phosphorus free were forged in a similar manner and were not quenched (Buchwald, 2005). Surface hardening then seems to be the more common technique, however, overwork below 600°C may make cutting edges too brittle and prone chipping. It is more logical to work between 600-750°C for initial edge forming followed by a final hammering phase under these temperatures for hardening.

6.3.2.8 Advanced Techniques: Homogenous and Cast Steels

If the iron alloy is to be kept at temperatures over 727°C for longer durations, more carbon will be required to maintain the ductile cementite structures desirable in cutting edge retention (Buchwald, 2005). By adding more carbon, the melting point of iron will continue to be reduced until a carbon content of 4.2% and a temperature of 1150°C (a eutectic point) is achieved; at this point cast iron is formed and any additional carbon increases the melting point (Roberts et al., 1998; Buchwald, 2005). The technical process originates in the coke blast furnace where iron oxide (FeO) is heated to temperatures between 1600-3000°C and blasted with superheated air mixed with exhaust fumes containing carbon monoxide producing iron carbide (Fe₃C) which is then cast into ‘pigs’ or ingots. Iron carbide is more commonly known as cast iron and was not able to be forged due to brittleness and required excess carbon to be burned off in a puddling furnace (Birch, 2013).

In cast iron, the carbon content, according to TATA Steel, is often between 2.4-4%. In both early historic and prehistoric iron working, cast iron was undesirable as evidenced by its inclusion in slag heaps and was probably accidental (Buchwald, 2005). At a eutectoid point of 1.5-2% carbon content by weight and a temperature between 1400-1450°C a steel alloy is formed in a near fluid state enabling casting (Roberts et al., 1998; Durand-Charre, 2004). This is particularly important as evidence indicates steel casting in this state occurred as early as the 2nd century BC in India (Srinivasan and Ranganathan, 2004). There is also evidence for this in Ancient China (Rubin and Jianli, 2013). The current body of evidence, that being furnace shapes, combined with smelting evidence, (Crew et al., 2011) does suggest Iron Age Britons were cable of creating cast steels. The extent of production and distribution of objects made cast steels is however unknown.

The *wootz* casting process was well developed in India by the 4th centuries AD (Wadsworth and Sherby, 1980; Sasisekaran and Raghunatha-Rao, 1999; Srinivasan and Ranganathan, 2004; Srinivasan, 2013; Sriperumbudur, 2013). Crucible casting or at the very least high carbon (1-1.5% carbon content by weight) homogenous steel is in use by the 10th century in the Rhineland of Germany, evidenced in the Ulfbehrt swords (Föll, *forthcoming*; Craddock, 1995; Williams, 2007, 2009). These early dates in India indicate that the Romans by

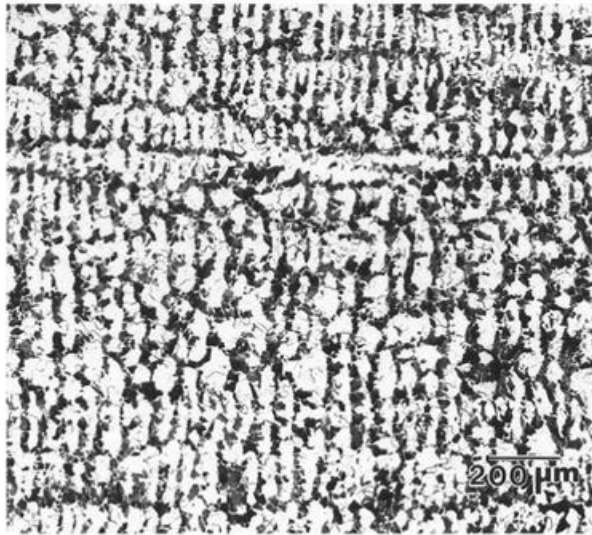


Figure 6.17 Dendritic microstructure in a low carbon cast steel with pearlite (dark etched areas) forming in the regions between the dendrite arms. (Bramfitt and Benscoter, 2001:53).

trade may have had access to crucible steel and thus the existence of crucible steel or at the very least high carbon homogenous steel in other Late Iron Age or Roman Iron Age areas must not be discounted.

Dendrite crystals (Figure 6.17) are also important to discuss as they form during the cooling of a liquid iron high in carbon. They are rare in finished objects but if present they are important for two reasons. High carbon cast steels constituted of additional alloying elements which are slowly cooled throughout the solidification stage from a molten point

demonstrate dendritic segregation (Bramfitt and Benscoter, 2001). Dendritic segregation is by nature the inhomogeneous distribution of elements constituting a steel alloy (Durand-Charre, 2004).

This is important for two reasons in early iron working. First, when the gamma phase is reached in an iron carbon alloy where dendrite has formed the dendrite crystals become equilibrated cementite. Thus, if dendrite crystals exist in a finished object then the gamma phase was not reached at any time after slow cooling from a molten state. Forging an object at such low temperatures would be extremely tedious and difficult to maintain an even surface. Typically, dendrite crystals are removed during the bloom refining process (Craddock, 1995; 1998). Second, the presence of dendrite crystals in an object demonstrates a very pure smelting process was achieved with very little impurities requiring no additional bloomery processes to squeeze out glassy slag and other undesirable inclusions. This would greatly reduce the time it takes to make the iron for an object. Similar processes were used for the

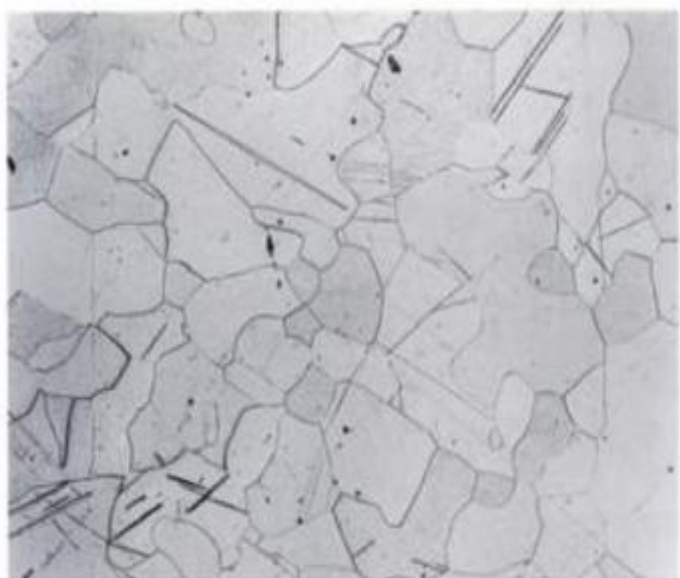


Figure 6.18 Neuman bands in ferrite iron, represented by twin parallel lines (Buchwald, 2005:65).

manufacturing of crucible cast steels in India (Srinivasan and Ranganathan, 2004; Srinivasan, 2013).

6.3.2.9 Neumann Bands

Neumann bands typically form as the result of working a material in the 400°C to 600°C (Buchwald, 2005) with several episodes of heating and cooling. Neumann bands are sometimes referred to as mechanical twins (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). Twinning in microstructures can occur during transference of kinetic energy or in some circumstances during annealing (Durand-Charre, 2004). Twinning occurs usually in a ferritic iron carbon alloy below temperatures of about 600°C while annealing or cold working (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001 and Buchwald, 2005). Pleiner (1993) sometimes uses the term ‘ferric needles’ which are structurally like Neumann bands but not formed during twinning (Durand-Charre, 2004).

Twin lines of ferrite form as mirror images from a parent line (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001), (Figure 6.18) and may contain some pearlitic structures between them (Buchwald, 2005). Buchwald (2005) suggests that Neumann bands may form in a longitudinal or lateral direction from a blade’s edge. Neumann bands are also more likely to be observed in phosphoric iron (Buchwald, 2005).

When the presence of Neumann bands is observed on an edged object, it may indicate the object was sharpened by peening rather than ground with a stone. Edged sharpening through hammering is difficult requiring a skilled hand but also at a delicate touch. If too much pressure is applied during a stroke, the metal will deform into an undesirable shape or will leave an impression, potentially damaging the integrity of the structure which when put under duress,

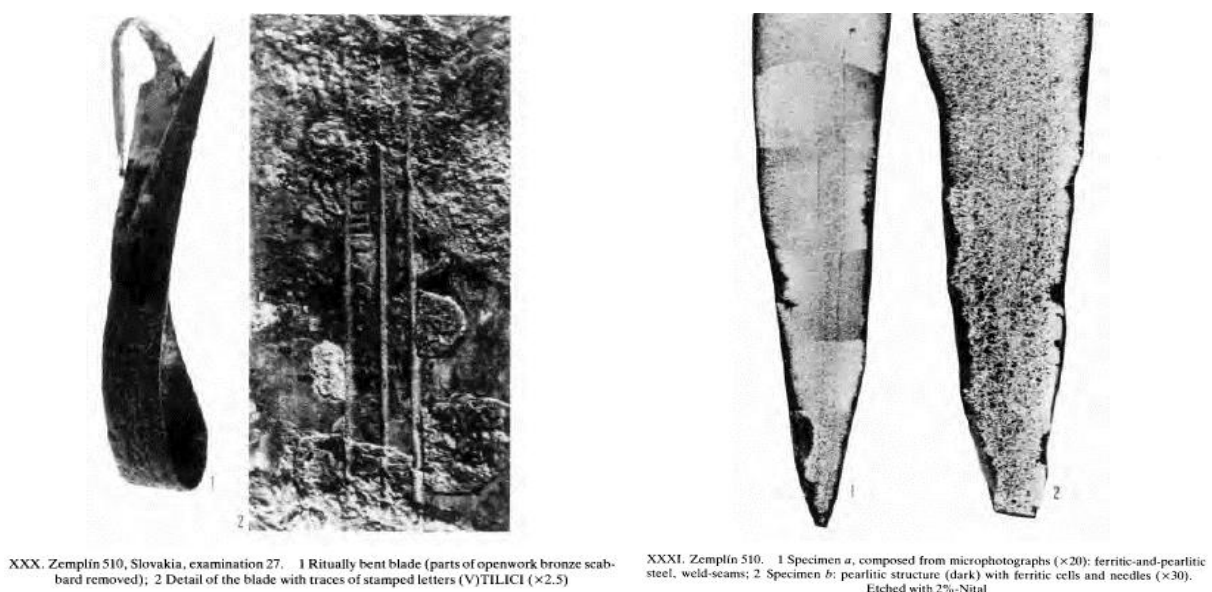


Figure 6.19 The Zemplin sword (Pleiner, 1993:239-240).

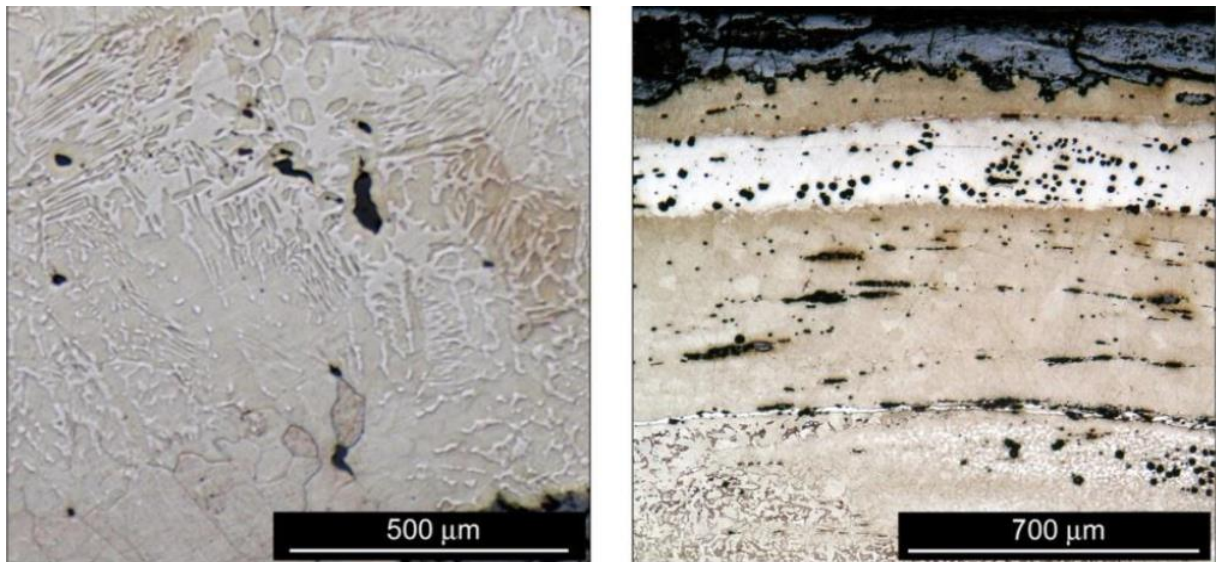


Figure 6.20 Ghost structures in a phosphoric iron. Left sample is etched with Nital and right sample with Oberhoffer's reagent (Thiele and Hosek, 2015).

such as during combat or wood cutting, resulting in edge chipping. Too little pressure causes no result. The presence of bands may also relate to sharp-force impact (Pleiner, 1993; 2006).

With Neumann banding, the more times the edge is reheated (below the Curie point in the LTR range) and worked the more layers of bands will be evident. However, if the core of object, such as a sword, is brought over the Curie point, cementite will begin formation along grain boundaries and ferric needles and cells will also form (Figure 6.19) (Pleiner, 1993; Buchwald, 2005). This can be observed in the Zemplin 510 sword from Slovakia (Pleiner, 1993). The formation of these additional microstructures in the Zemplin sword most likely occurred when the blade was heated to a dark red colour (650-700°C), bent three times, and then allowed to cool slowly before burial (Figure 6.19). The Zemplin sword is also incredible for two other reasons. First, the blade possesses three longitudinal mid-ribs and in the negative space made by the two outer ribs the letters 'VTILICI' are stamped. Second the sword is made of at least six, or possibly eight layers c. 3mm thick bar iron (based on modern pattern-welding comparisons). The welds are still visible in a metallographic microscopy of the microstructure (Figure 6.19) (Pleiner, 1993). The further examples of forge welding will be discussed in Chapter 7 Sections 2 and 3.

6.3.2.10 Ghost Structures

In eutectoid iron, phosphorus does not dissolve well in the gamma phase (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001) but in ferric iron, phosphorus will dissolve up to 2.5% by weight and after cooling from temperatures just over the eutectic point forming unequilibrated hard structures (Buchwald, 2005). Buchwald (2005) has noted that the appearance of these hard or ghost structures under the microscope is highly variable and related to forging temperatures and

carbon content. They are like martensitic structures with the difference being decreased malleability at high temperatures ($>800^{\circ}\text{C}$) (Bramfitt and Benscoter, 2001; Wang and Crew, 2013) Although typically phosphoric iron is rather low in carbon ($<0.3\%$ by weight) (Pleiner, 1993; Wang and Crew, 2013).

Phosphoric ghost structures are often observed in heterogeneous wrought iron or mild steel, meaning that both the carbon (if any) and phosphorus is not evenly distributed amongst the ferrites. Typically ghost structures will ignore grain boundaries (Figure 6.20). This makes forging phosphor-ferrite very difficult and often leads to weak points forming in longer objects (Wang and Crew, 2013). However, as is observed by the lighter strip in the right sample of Figure 6.20, phosphor-ferrite may be seamlessly welded to other forms of ferrite (Thiele and Hosek, 2015). Thiele and Hosek (2015) also indicate phosphor-ferrite when polished will have different look to the naked eye. This may suggest its use alongside other forms of ferrite in the Iron Age (Hunter, 2013) was partly aesthetic. The best way to forge phosphorus rich iron seems to be continual folding and hammering (Wang and Crew, 2013). In general, the commonality and use of phosphoric iron is a testament the technical skill of smiths.

6.3.3 Section Summary

This quality of metalworking and socio-cultural appeal to aesthetics in metalworking, demonstrates the cultural devotion to the craft. Different qualities of currency bars were available to Iron Age blacksmiths (Jouttijarvi, 2013; Wang and Crew, 2013). Crew (1995) suggests that In British currency bars the rolling/folding of one end may have been done to demonstrate the quality of the iron (Crew and Salter, 1993; Crew, 1994, 1995). Variation in qualities may relate to both the lustre (overall beauty and colour of the finished object) and the formability and strength of the object. Tenacity is a good way to explain a complex combination of many qualities, that being the hardness, malleability, ductility, edge retention, and size all determined by an objects desired function. Any good smith in the post-industrial period knows there needs to be the correct balance of martensite, cementite, and pearlite microstructures in carbon steel all of which are formed as the result of the forging process.

There are other microstructures which may form when elemental additions e.g. molybdenum, manganese, chromium, silicon, sulphur, phosphorus, and vanadium being the most common—are made to steel alloys. Both phosphorus and silicon do occur in Iron Age iron but not in a fully homogenous state but have been suggested throughout the section to effect hardness, formability, and rigidity. Interestingly, pearlite is found in currency bars both on the continent and Britain during the Iron Age (Crew and Salter, 1993; Crew, 1994; Buchwald, 2005) and this is significant as pearlitic structures form ideally with a 0.67% to 0.77% carbon

content by weight. The phosphorous from Crew's (1991 and 2013) smelting experiments was native to the bog ore from traditional sources in Wales. These sources also contained a relative amount of calcium oxide (CaO), also known as quick-lime (Wang and Crew, 2013). The effects of the quick-lime combined with low carbon phosphorus in Wang and Crew's (2013) tests indicate an excellent edge retention on bladed tools.

As discussed earlier, the carbon content of the iron is less important to hardness than the smithing process, as such the only good reason to make a sword edge softer is to prevent chipping. Generally, the higher the carbon content, the greater chance of chipping when under duress, though this is directly related to steel treatment processes during manufacture and the resulting hardness. From the discussed evidence, the choice of steel for Iron Age iron objects was specific. Buchwald (2005) has shown more ductile and malleable steels were often chosen for edged tools and weapons, these steels may be likened to medium carbon alloy springs steels.

After hardening and tempering such steels are still flexible and not overly hard so whether the blade is sharp or blunt it will not easily chip in combat situations and instead deform, forming burrs, notches, or nicks. Smaller burrs, notches, and nicks may be easily removed with a file. Larger ones will either require re-heating to around the Curie point and hammering out or substantial grinding which would be detrimental to shelled construction objects like some swords. This is evident through the identification of Neuman banding.

The use of phosphor-ferrite or phosphoric ferric-pearlite appears to be deliberate and has a similar hardness and edge retention to unquenched medium carbon steel (Pleiner, 1993; McDonnell, 2013; Wang and Crew, 2013). That said, not all the low carbon iron alloys possessed phosphorus in Pleiner's (1993) research. As discussed above, the commonality of such steels may then relate more to resource availability than targeted harvesting.

Edge retention is one of the most important functional qualities and is also related to hardness, which is important in several Iron Age objects. Altering the microstructures of steel objects in the Iron Age through several techniques enabled smiths to achieve several functional qualities. Through the manipulation of the techniques discussed here, variations in style, form, and aesthetic qualities were achieved often on a local or regional levels. These variations could be further defined by functional and aesthetic improvements (Chapter 6.3). The technical processes, hardening, quenching, tempering, annealing, described in this section will be employed in the experimental smithing of objects presented in the following section.

6.4 Experimental Smithing

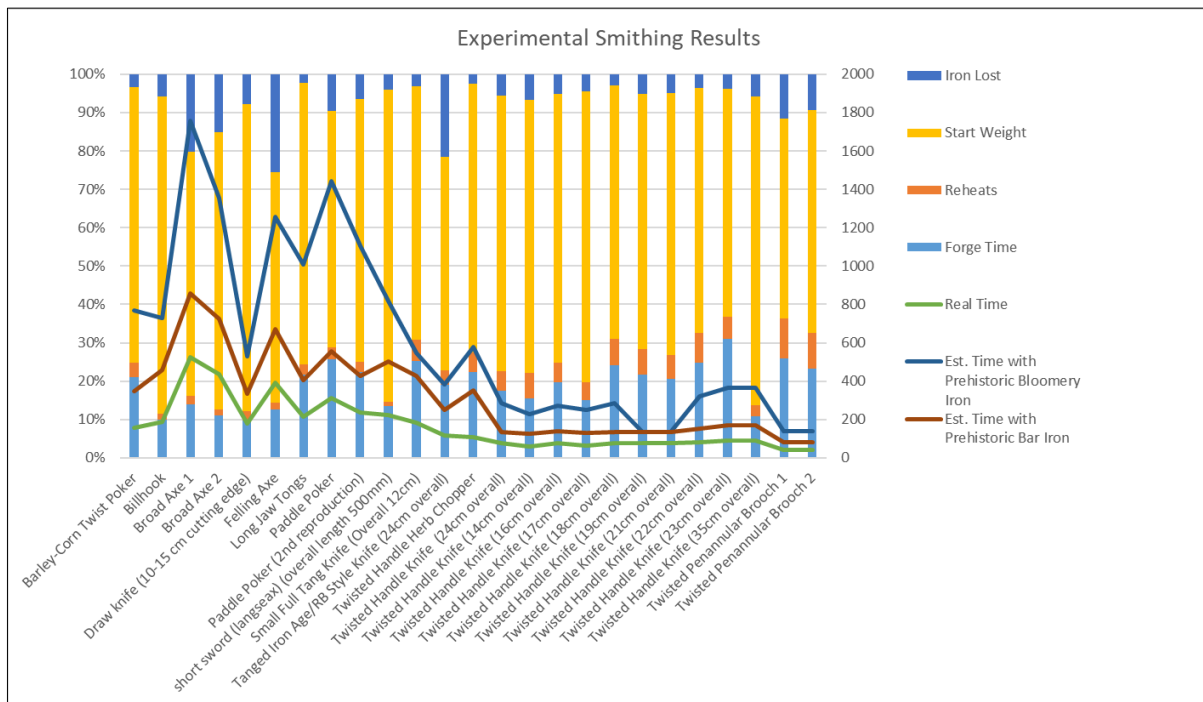


Chart 6.1 Experimental smithing results utilising modern materials compared against theoretical times and iron loss for prehistoric iron and steel.

To understand the capabilities of Iron Age blacksmiths, the author of the current thesis used his expertise gained in running a small forge as a business, in which historic replicas are produced. This activity enabled greater understanding of the methods used in the past, however, it was not possible at this time to replicate Iron Age technology exactly. However certain parameters in blacksmithing have remained constant, making such experimentation valid. Although experiments by the author involved the use of modern technologies such as a coke forge with an electric blower, or a gas forge, the results were comparable to experimental work with the Dogon in West Africa (Soulignac and Serneels, 2013). In these experiments the loss of iron was 23-35% during heavy forge welding, using a coke forge both with manual and electric bellows. Similar ratios were also observed by the present author. When forge welding was undertaken during the manufacture of an axes, a loss of 20-40% iron was observed as a factor of time and heat. These ratios are also affected by ambient air temperature, and in the case of the present writer's experiments, an open-air smithy was used in temperatures between -1°C to 35°C. Soulignac and Serneels (2013) did not record ambient air temperature but the experiments were conducted in an open-air smithy during a typical West African summer, so temperatures exceeding 35°C are likely. Warmer and drier workshops help facilitate successful forge welds and reduce the number of reheats and thus iron lost. The writer has noticed that

during cold spells in the winter, the iron cools rapidly and becomes brittle, sometimes breaking, in an open-air workshop.

Beyond the experiments with the Dogon, the average percent of carbon lost as a factor of time was calculated for the current research (Chart 6.1). This was done by assuming a constant temperature range for the forge of 850-950°C, which is a good all-around temperature for forging most iron (<0.07% carbon by weight) and steel (>0.075% carbon by weight). This temperature range allows ferrous metal to be worked at its critical point where both alpha and gamma phase ferrite is present, leading to better formability and better overall mechanical properties upon cooling (Min et al., 2008).

This temperature is easily achievable in an Iron Age hearth as evidenced by the temperatures of 1400-1500°C required for smelting and demonstrated as achievable in both furnaces and bloomery hearths using period technology by Crew (1991, 2013). Further evidence can be found in the knowledge copper is smelted at around 1200°C and bronze is both smelted and cast between 800-1000°C dependent on the amount of tin present. These temperatures and process were well established and were easily achievable in the hearth by the Late Bronze Age (Pola et al., 2015). The current author also easily achieves these temperatures with a simple wooden or bag hand bellows and pot forge with hardwood lump charcoal for fuel. It is also important that a temperature of 1000-1100°C is better for twisting some steels and welding of both steel and iron (recall iron is defined as < 0.1% C by weight) must be carried out at 1200°C+. Welded iron and steel are well known throughout the Iron Age in Britain and the near continent (Salter and Ehrenreich 1984; Ehrenreich 1985, 1986; Pleiner, 1993, 2000; Buchwald, 2005; Lang, 2006; Wang and Crew, 2013). Anthoos (2012) also notes some of British chariot tyres are not nailed rather they are butt-welded and heat shrunk to the wooden wheel, meaning the tyre is all one joined piece of metal which can only be achieved through welding under the correct high temperatures. These higher temperatures are particularly important when thinking about the time and skill required to produce items such as the Capel Garmon Fire dog or twisted handle tools such as the fire poker from Wetwang/Garton Slack.

A general reference estimate for decarburization (carbon loss during forging) is at a rate of .04% per hour; at that point scale falls off steel freely (950-1000°C). This however has largely gone understudied in small scale smithing activities, so the value is perhaps lower. Another method of measurement is collecting and weighing all the scale from a finished piece, multiplying that weight by the starting carbon percent to find the amount of carbon present in the scale in terms of grams. The same calculation can be applied to the starting billet, by subtracting the two carbon weights and factor the percentage which will give the total percent of loss. This is important when thinking about the carbon contents of Pleiner's (1993) swords

which are a welded shell construction; often these swords have a carbon content of 0.2%-0.4% carbon by weight, which means based on the experiments here, an estimated loss of 0.1-0.2% carbon occurred.

This means prehistoric smiths are starting with a much higher grade of steel than previously thought and the total weights of that steel is likely 35% heavier than the finished object. Due to heavy corrosion it is very difficult to know the precise weights of many objects from Iron Age contexts when they were deposited. It does however indicate that the amount of steel, ore, and charcoal would be much greater than previous estimates (Ehrenreich, 1985, 1986; Pleiner, 2000). The estimates made by Halkon (2013a:108) of 288 days to smelt enough iron for one chariot may be increased by as much as four months considering the weight of steel/iron lost that would have been included in the initial smelt and time spent forging and then finishing the objects. This results in an approximation of more than one year for the ironwork for one chariot, then consideration must be made for the copper alloy fittings and woodwork. Such a dedication to creating such an impressive work describes its importance and the significance of the skilled craftsman(s) involved in its manufacture. Other truly impressive items of highly skilled workmanship will be described in Chapter 7.

Chart 6.1 also demonstrates the relationship between the number of reheats and iron lost is not directly related. In the manufacture of most of these objects this is because reheating was only used to keep the workpiece between 750-950°C not to facilitate forge welding. Maintaining these temperatures is a good practice that may prevent microfractures forming in the steel.

This is especially important when working with

high phosphorous Iron Age steels (Pleiner, 2006; Wang and Crew, 2013). If the temperature of the steel's core does not exceed its critical point determined by the starting carbon content, the amount of carbon and iron lost will be minimal. The critical point is indicated as the red line (the point cooling must occur for full annealing) in Figure 6.21. While some hypereutectic alloyed steels will have minimal iron loss (in the form of hammerscale) after prolonged exposure to temperatures over 1000°C (even during reheating and soaking), these steels were not available in the Iron Age. That said, the higher contents of silicates and carbonates present in Iron Age steel (Pleiner, 1993; 2006; Crew, 1991, 2013; Buchwald, 2005) may have aided in

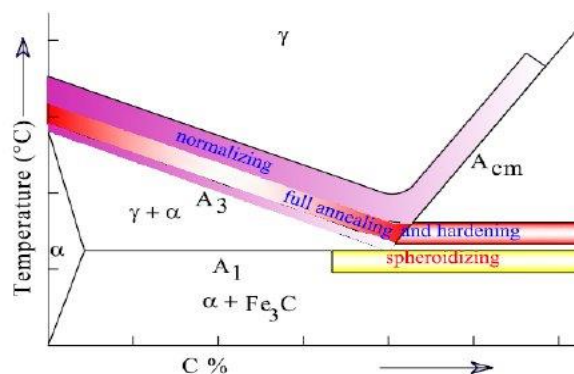


Figure 6.21 Critical Point and Normalising Temperature of Steel (Htun et al., 2008)

Forming Techniques	
Techniques	Techniques
Lateral Hammering	Scroll Work
Longitudinal Hammering	Splitting
Twisting	Rivet Set
Rounding	Angular Forming
Edge Bevelling	Penannular Forming
Punch Through	Thickening and Burring
Smith's Marks	Fullering
Thinning	Ribbing
Narrowing	Piling
Fan	Hardening
Forge Weld	Tempering
Rolling	Carburization

Table 6.2 Techniques used in experimental Reproduction of iron artefacts.

the reduction of scale formation which is the greatest contributor of iron loss after forge welding.

As discussed previously, the techniques employed by Iron Age smiths is comparable to those utilised today. Chart 6.1 indicates the overall completion time for an Iron Age object is longer when compared to those manufactured as controls for this thesis. However, it needs to be noted these times are estimates based on Wang and Crew's (2013) and Crew's (1991, 2013) experiments with bloomery iron, an estimated 1.5 times longer when working from a billet or 4.5 times longer when working from a raw bloom. It may in fact

be that when working from a billet, such as a currency bar, the Iron Age forge times will equate with those of a modern forge using coal coke or propane, based on Soullignac and Serneels (2003) experiments with the Dogon. In summary further testing is required using both bloomery iron and steel billets in both modern and prehistoric type forges with different bellows systems.

The final considerations to be made are the tools used in the manufacture of the objects (Chart 6.1). In summary, the tools utilised include: five different hammer weights (225g to 2500g), four types of tongs, tong clips, fire poker, anvil, mandrel and multiple drifts, punches, and chisels. As a personal note, the most utilised tools are the 1.5 kg and 2.5 kg hammers, square face tongs and short-handle pincer tongs. Table 6.2 details the various forming techniques used during the experimental manufacture of various steel objects used as controls in this thesis. While all the objects produced cannot be discussed in depth, one set was chosen to demonstrate the process from artefact to reproduction and what may be learned. These objects are pokers and tongs from Garton/Wetwang Slack. Figure 6.22 is the final reproduction alongside reproductions of other tools from the deposition and Figure 6.23 shows the tools in their curated state..

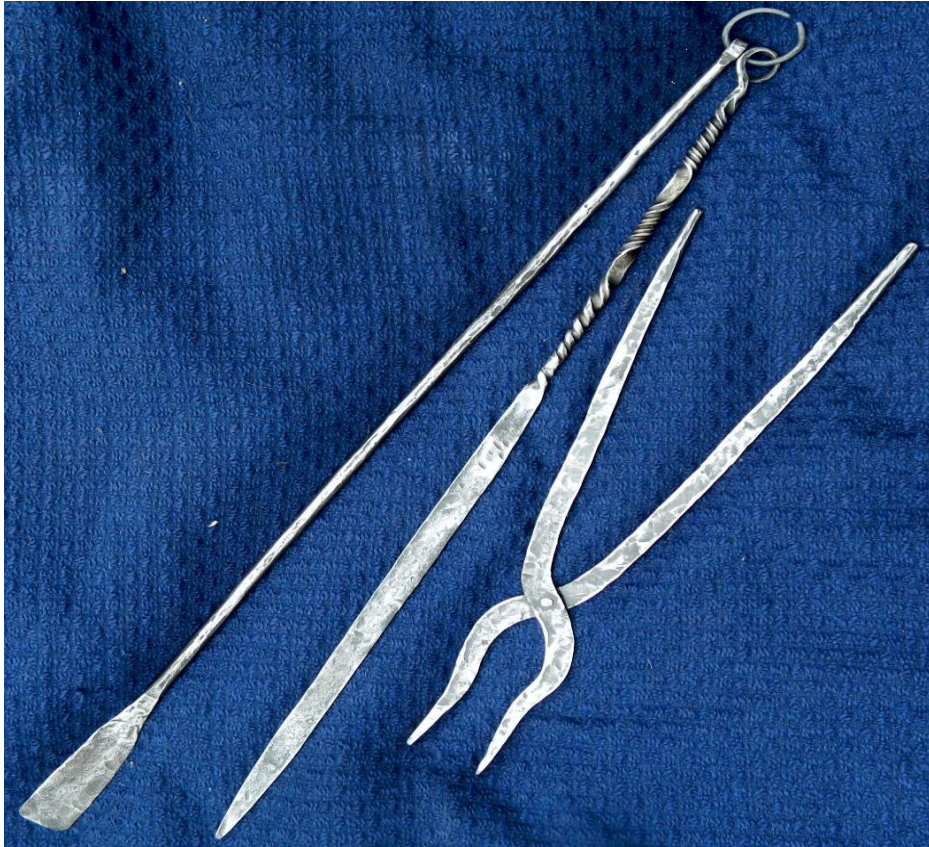


Figure 6.22 Replica Smith's Tools from Garton/Wetwang Slack



Figure 6.23 Original Smith's Tools from Garton/Wetwang Slack (Hull Museum, 2015)

6.4.1 Replicating the Garton Slack Tools

The tools at Garton Slack include two pokers and a set of large albeit thin tongs (Figure 6.23). Based on the metallographic analysis by O'Connor at the University of Bradford (*pers. comm.*) up a loss of 2 mm in places due to corrosion is expected for the twisted handle poker and tongs; the 'paddle' poker appears to be best preserved with the least amount of material lost. These three objects were chosen for a detailed discussion below from the artefact experiments in Chart 6.1. This is primarily due to the unique aesthetics and forms of the objects and their depositional context, a former grain storage pit. The objects are thought important as they were laid on a bed of charred straw (Brewster, 1980).



Figure 6.25 Detailed Xray of the Paddle Tip (image courtesy O'Connor, University of Bradford, 2016).

6.4.1.1 Theoretical Techniques

Paddle Poker: Looking at the radiograph of the poker, the handle or shaft appears to be one piece of iron (Figure 6.25). However, there is slight fork on the end where the ring is formed (proximal end) and may indicate the shaft is made by welding two long strips of iron together. But for this to be true, the grain directions and lamellae in the steel would need to be almost identical to not show the longitudinal weld seam in the x-ray. It is more probable that the proximal end split as the result of too much heat or working below the Curie point (727°C) and not the evidence of a weld seam.

The most important feature of this poker is the distal end, shaped like a small paddle. Looking at the object visually there appears to be a hint of a weld seam at the shoulder where the width begins to taper to the shaft (10cm from the tip). This weld, however, does not show clearly,

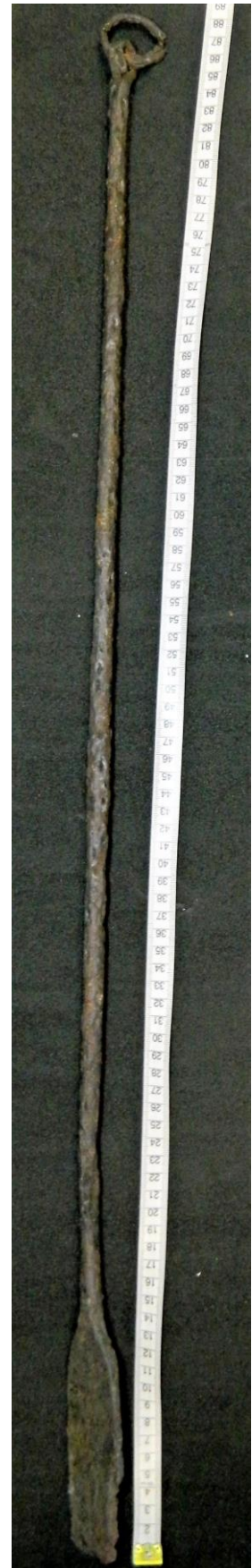


Figure 6.24 Garton Slack paddle poker.

if at all, on the radiographic images. Given the 10 mm diameter of the shaft of the poker and the width of the paddle at 40 mm, two primary forging techniques could have been applied. The first technique involves flattening the distal end of the shaft to a thickness of 5-7 mm and welding the shaft to a bar of suitable dimensions (L:100 mm; W: 40 mm; TH: 3-5 mm). The second technique involves a complex process of flattening, folding, and welding the distal end of the shaft several times to achieve the required dimensions. As the radiograph shows a longitudinally worked lamellar structure and no substantial difference in the purity (based on the number of glassy slag inclusions present in Iron Age steel) between the paddle and the shaft, the second technique seems the most likely. The more complex method was chosen for further discussion.

Twisted Handle Poker: The radiograph (Figure 6.26) of this poker indicates it is a singular piece of steel worked longitudinally with tight lamellar grain boundaries. Glassy slag inclusions in the radiograph are elongated further providing evidence for longitudinal working. There are appeared to be no cracks or crazing visible, but a micrograph would be required for certainty. This suggest the tool was wrought/forged below the critical point. Since there are no metallographs, it cannot be ascertained if there was any post forge treatment, either cold hammering below the LTR, hardening and tempering, or differentially cooling. The handles twist, while looking complex, is likely done by carefully twisting the iron/steel backwards and forwards. The starting sectional shape would need to be square, rectangular, or ovoid with two flattened sides. The ring appears simply formed



Figure 6.27 Garton Slack twisted handle poker.

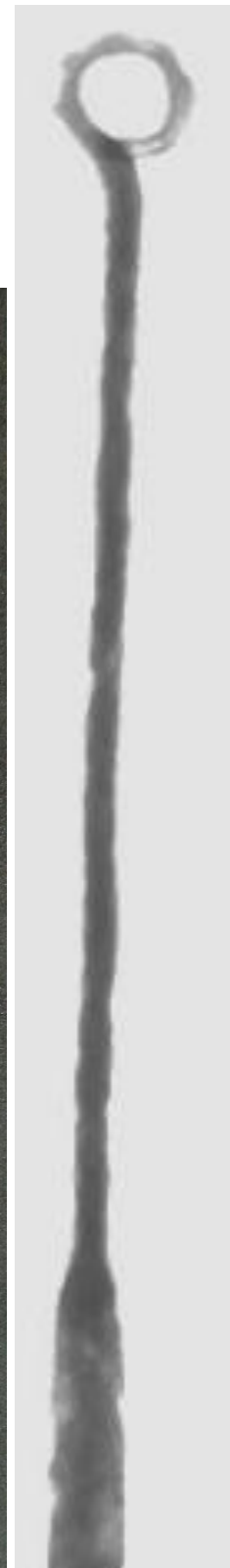


Figure 6.26 Detailed Xray of the twisted handle of Poker 2 (image courtesy O'Connor, University of Bradford, 2016).



Figure 6.28 Garton Slack tongs.

through elongation and turning using a mandrel then flattening beneath.

Tongs: The radiograph of the tongs (Figure 6.29) demonstrates they are also made of a single piece of iron/steel. The shape of the lamellar grain boundaries on both halves look very similar as do the dark elongated glassy slag inclusions. This may suggest they are made from the same billet, such as a currency bar split in half longitudinally using a chisel. This could be done hot or cold depending on the hardness of the tool used and the state of the currency bar or billet. The care of the rivet for the two halves appears to be made hot and carefully smoothed then hot riveted.

6.4.1.2 Experimental Process

Paddle Poker: Using Technique 2 described above, a square rod 12mm in section was longitudinally hammered into a 10 mm round bar. This was done to replicate the stock the Iron

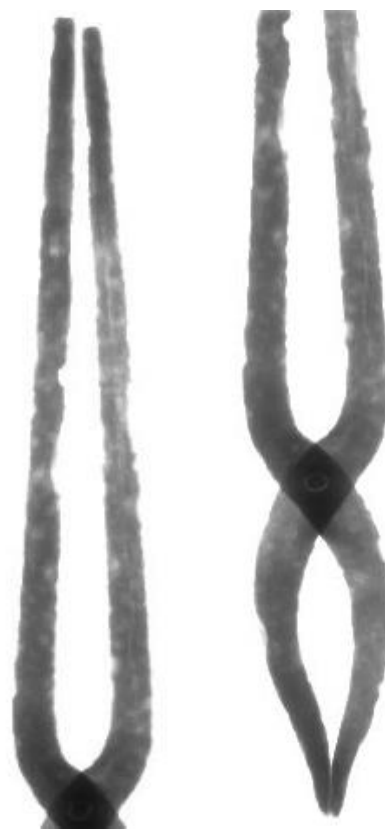


Figure 6.29 Radiograph of Garton Slack Tongs (image courtesy, O'Connor, University of Bradford, 2016).

Age smith most likely was using. It is important to note here, that there was no mechanical process available to Iron Age smiths to produce round section rods of any substantial diameter, meaning rods were either produced by hammering round or drawing through a die plate. Hammered rods become more perfect as more time is invested in their production. Due to the corrosion to paddle poker being replicated, it is difficult to determine

the extent of the shaft's sectional rounding. On the replica, the shaft was not worked to a perfect or flawless round section. This is because the radiographs show traces beneath the corrosion products of the 'true' surface, which appears to undulate imperfectly. Such undulation would be caused by not fully smoothing out the hammer blows, thus leaving a roughly rounded section, as observed on the replica. The smithing of the paddle took far more effort than expected. At first, the bar end was flattened to a thickness of around 4 mm, 100 mm long, and around 18-20 mm wide. The original object had a width of at least 40 mm and which was the desired experimental goal. To achieve this, the tip would require folding over and welding several times. Ultimately this took four folds with shaft being flattened each time. At one point the steel passed a critical point and burned, requiring roughly 5cm to be removed.

For welding, the bar was heated to over 1150°C and the weld seams were dusted with sodium tetraborate flux before each reheat to reduce fayalite formation, which would contaminate the welds. When starting the weld in such a manner, it is extremely important to work from the centre of the stock outwards to prevent the weld seams from breaking. Excellent welds will be barely visible to the naked eye and in the case of the replica poker, only two of twelve (four folds with seams on three sides) welds are visible. Even after having done this folding, welding, and flattening process four times, the thickness of the paddle shaped blade was only 2 mm, not the original 5 mm leading to three conclusions:

If the original was manufactured by welding, a longer length (around 40cm) was flattened to a thickness of 5 mm, folded four times, then forge welded as a single stack. This would then reduce the amount of iron lost as welding temperatures would only need to be reached once, rather than four times. In this process, the end could then be flattened to a desired thickness and width.

The second conclusion is to altogether avoid the lengthy process of folding, welding, and flattening by simply welding a billet of suitable thickness and width to the shaft. The third conclusion is that the poker was made from a single bar. The handle was drawn out from a 40-50 mm wide, 5-8 mm thick bar to the 10 mm diameter finished size. Experimentation has demonstrated that this was the most likely method used in the original process.

A final point is the four folds made for the discussed replica generated sixteen layers of steel. In the case of the original poker, microscopic analyses were never performed due to their destructive nature, as such it may not be determined from the radiograph alone how many layers of steel are present.

Twisted Handle Poker: The twisted handle poker (Figure 6.27) was manufactured in the same manner as described above in the theoretical process. A 12 mm in section round bar was hammered to a 10 mm square section for the handle with the remaining half simply

flattened then hammered along the edge to final form. The handle section was then heated to 900°C and twisted forward and then in reverse. This design is known as a 'barley-corn' twist. This was done by using two square jaw tongs also made by the author. Tongs like these are known from the Iron Age assemblage at Llyn Cerrig Bach. As the smith to replicate the poker is right handed, the stationary hand is the left, starting with a forward twist (away from the body) at the start of the flattened 'blade'. This is then followed by a twist in reverse (towards the body) and so on until the proximal end of the handle is reached near to the ring. The ring itself is made by cross-peining or hammering along the anvils edge to quickly elongate the steel. Once the desired sectional diameter is achieved, the ring is turned round a mandrel. To make the ring true to the original artefact, the tail was brought back under the main handle body and hammered flat. While it is now not welded on the original, it was likely at one time and corrosion has caused the weld to separate. This would imply the weld was not well made in the first place. Such a weld would be unnecessary so it may not have been done.

Tongs: The tongs (Figure 6.28) follow the same process as the other tools and a 12mm round bar was selected for manufacturing the replicas. The handles were elongated while maintaining a round diameter to 8 mm at the proximal end. One handle is longer than the other per the original artefact. However, I made a mistake on measurement and the longer handle was roughly 35 mm longer than the original artefact. The fact the handles are staggered suggests a hold-fast may have been used. This type of objects is simply a bar with holes in it that can be slid over the tongs handles thus holding the jaws shut on an object. Hold-fasts are known in both in the Rudston burial discussed in Chapter 1 and Llyn Cerrig Bach. The jaws were squared and flattened just before then after the rivet point to a thickness of 3 mm corresponding to the original artefact. The jaw shape was achieved by using the bick or horn of the anvil, though this was likely done free-hand in the Iron Age further indicating the capabilities of the smith.

The jaw ends were transversely flattened to create a working 'mouth' with which to grip objects. The dimensions correspond to the original artefacts. The rivet was hot set at a temperature around 700°C and while still hot to the touch, though black in colour, the tongs were opened and closed to ensure once the steel fully cooled it would not shrink to a state preventing the tongs from being able to be used. After this point, I found the tongs to be very flimsy and easily bendable, which is in part due to their thickness. To rectify this problem, I reheated the tongs to 900°C, water quenched, and finally tempered to 250°C. They now have a degree of flexibility but can 'spring' back to true. If too hard the jaws or rivet point, which is the weak point, would snap when pressure was applied during gripping. It would be interesting to see the microstructures on the original artefact to determine if they too were quench or potentially work hardened if the phosphorus contents were high enough.

6.4.1.3 Materials

The materials used for this experiment were the same for all objects. This was EN8 steel, English grade high in silica and magnesium, with a 0.35-0.45% carbon content by weight. This grade of steel is very comparable to that utilised in several swords both on the continent and in the UK (Pleiner, 1993). That said, Wang and Crew (2013) have noted that some British currency bars are a much milder steel with 0.15-0.25% carbon and as much as 1% phosphorus. As Wang and Crew (2013) argue, the largest difference with Iron Age steel is the high presence of slag inclusions and phosphorus, both of which increase the welding capabilities of the steel. In modern steels a flux is required, especially in steels over about 0.40% carbon. As discussed above, both Ehrenreich (1986) and McDonnell (2013) have identified eutectic steel (carbon contents > 0.77%) in both Iron Age currency bars and tools. Without an archaeometallurgical analysis of the Garton/Wetwang smelting tools, the exact properties of the steel cannot be known. Based on commonality, it is likely the steel quality falls somewhere between 0.15-0.45% carbon with a phosphorus content of 0.5-1% and a silica content of 0.7-1.2%. This would be a decent a mid-grade tool steel with good hardening capabilities as well as weldability. It should also be noted, the original artefacts were likely made from currency bars which had been cut or forged down into thinner bars or rods.

6.4.1.4 Obstacles

The largest problem with this experiment was controlling the air flow and temperature to maintain a good welding point throughout the process. In hindsight, this is likely related to the use of modern steel, a coke fuel, and an electrically forced air induction. The silica in a prehistoric iron would have assisted in the welding process (Buchwald, 2005) and it would also make it comparable to the modern steel in terms of workability.

From this, one may infer that the air induction system utilised in the prehistoric forge was indeed advanced requiring an excellent balance of speed and pressure for the forge welding to be carried out with such finesse. Quenching and tempering were also slightly problematic as it is not known whether the original artefacts were quenched or not, until proper metallographic tests are conducted. To quench and temper an object such as the paddle and poker, a long vessel would be required. While it is possible the objects were tempered in a ditch or clay lined trough dug into the earth, it is still not ideal unless clean water was induced. Dirty water containing leaves, algae, and other organic matter will work, but it is not ideal, as these foreign bodies may interfere with an even cooling of the material being quenched or tempered. Uneven cooling will

ultimately affect the stability and final structure of the steel. It is more likely that a wooden dugout trough was used.

The experimental manufacture of the replica objects demonstrated the expertise of Iron Age smiths. We can safely say that in many cases the carbon content of items such as swords was higher than previously known. The loss of iron from high temperature processes such as forge welding or twisting would have required as much as 20% to 40% more iron than hitherto presumed. This would have required additional resources, materials and person hours than previously established confirming the hypotheses presented by Crew concerning the production of bloomery iron, and the amount of iron needed for the fittings of a chariot is even greater than predicted by Halkon (2013a).

6.4.1.5 Final Thoughts on Manufacture and Use of the Garton Tools

As the blacksmith who has replicated the Garton tools (Figure 6.30), the function of the objects seems somewhat confusing. The length of the handles of the tongs make them unwieldy for use single-handed. Further the dimensions of the tong jaws and handles are not wholly robust so using them for heavy forging seems unlikely. The jaw shape however, in authors opinion as the smith responsible for their re-manufacture, is well suited for grasping large ceramic crucibles. My personal crucible holds 1 kg of molten bronze and is roughly the same size and shape of small Iron Age jars. This specific crucible fits perfectly in the tong's jaws. I would postulate that jars used for salt production from seawater would also fit within the tongs jaws nicely.

Regarding the twisted handle poker, it would seem strange the twist is not of a finer design. Had I made the tongs to my standard, I would have produced a much tighter twist, though given the materials thickness, a hotter forge and higher working temperature would be required. As such, it may be possible the facilities used for the manufacture of the original poker, were not fully capable of such requirements or perhaps the smith was not yet that skilled. The more twist-counter twist (aka barleycorn twist) operations a smith performs, the finer and more accurate the twists become. A smith may also take the time to count the



Figure 6.30 The replica tools finished and sealed with beeswax.

number of forward and reverse twists, though this is not evident on the Garton tool. The Roman or Romano-British poker from Newstead in Scotland, however, demonstrates a repeating pattern of twists, four forward and four reverse. The length of the pokers from Garton are also curious as they are needlessly long for even a large modern coal forge. It is possible then; they were used for a large pit type smithing hearth or even ramming fuel or ore down the top of a shaft furnace. While the paddle poker is thin and may not be able to prise a heavy molten bloom from a furnace wall, it could possibly be used to help move slags out of the mouth of a tapped furnace.

To the author these objects almost seem ornamental or as functional show pieces possibly to demonstrate the craftskills of a smith, items not to be used regularly. As they were deposited on a bed of carbonised hulled barley straw, they are also possibly related to some fertility rite. Cunliffe (1995) has argued similar rites for the depositions of reaping hooks into grain storage pits in Hampshire. From an alternate perspective, the paddle poker would work well for stirring a cauldron or pot of barley ale, the twisted poker for tending the fire beneath to maintain the ideal mashing temperature, and the tongs for moving hot stones in or out of the pot or fire-logs beneath.

6.5 Summary

Having reviewed the technical aspects of iron production and object manufacture and relevant experimental archaeology, it becomes clear iron was not as common in the Iron Age as it is today. Recycling objects into wrought iron was not possible in the period. Iron Age furnaces do not seem, within the current knowledge, to be reaching the temperatures required to fully liquefy the ferrite and separate impurities to create a fully homogenised steel in Britain. This is evidenced by the need to further refine blooms after smelting at bloomery furnaces to remove as much slag inclusions as possible (Pleiner, 2000; Crew, 2013). The removable of the inclusions form spheroidal hammer scale (Schrüfer-Kolb, 2004). This is rarely identified in the archaeological record, not because there is a paucity, but due to a lack of training to identify such material remains and their significance.

Further experimental archaeology is required to assess if ferrous metals in Iron Age Britain could ever be brought to temperatures exceeding 1400°C in a crucible and either wrought-welded or cast with tools and technologies known to exist in the period. If possible, this would substantially change current understanding about hoarding iron objects, especially those which represent manufacturing waste e.g. flashings or finings from cutting out shapes from a bar or sheet. It is also theoretically possible that small offcuts and scrap could be welded to a semi-molten viscous iron bloom, for which new experiments need conducted. These would

appear as heterogeneous inclusions of ferrite within a finished object or semi-product. Such inclusions have been noted frequently and it has been concluded they represent different purities of ore from the smelt which were not fully incorporated as the bloom did not become fully liquefied thus homogenised (Crew, 1995, 2013; Crew et al., 2011; McDonnell, 2013).

The social value of iron as material may be summarized by Crew's (1991; 2013) experiments as a factor of investment of labour and resources and an extremely well organised activity. Approximately 11kg of ore and 20-25 man days were required to produce one currency bar (untapped furnace), typically weighing 1-2 kg (cf. Allen, 1968; Manning, 1972; Hingley, 1990). Crew (1991) also determined 100 kg of charcoal is required to produce 1kg of wrought iron or steel using an untapped concave bottomed shaft furnace.

Through the alteration of the microstructures in steels, this chapter has described the functional qualities that may be achieved. Microstructures may be altered through soaking, quenching, case or surface hardening, annealing, tempering, and differential working, or cooling. Differential cooling can be achieved on heterogeneous iron and steel via short dips into brine, oil, or water or by adding clay to the thickest parts of bladed objects, which would form a hamon line. While Iron Age people did not understand how the structures were changing, the benefits of the alteration are very tangible enabling development of technical knowledge through repeated practice which could be passed by apprenticeship with certain master smiths. This is evidenced by the longevity of these technical processes in tools throughout the Iron Age in Britain at numerous sites (Fell, 1991, 1997, 1998).

Also, noteworthy, is such advanced techniques appear to be closely guarded trade secrets until the ERB period and are not widely spread. This suggests centralisation and control existed for quality items in the majority of the Iron Age. Haaland (2009) has demonstrated a similar level of this type of centralised quality control in Africa and its dissemination is largely related to the master craftsman's inclination to share their knowledge. Essentially, it is a matter of whom the masters find to be worthy of such advanced knowledge. Pleiner (1993, 2006) has demonstrated the replication of advanced techniques, specifically in the manufacture of martial items, suggests a 'school' existed for people producing those items. Further, items of lesser quality, could be equated to modern 'brand forgeries' by less skilled craftspeople.

The five functional qualities achieved through the alteration of steel microstructures are rigidity, malleability, ductility, flexibility, and hardness. These were the qualities most sought after by Iron Age smiths, requiring the application of corresponding technical skills. For example, flexibility and edge hardness are desired in a sword; to achieve these functional qualities a martensitic structure that has been tempered to a higher temperature is ideal. Swords with a phosphoric ferrite structure and then surface hardened by hammering at temperatures

between 500-800°C are comparable to the previous examples but are sometimes too malleable if the carbon and phosphorus contents are too low (Wang and Crew, 2013).

In some instances, the functional qualities of swords overlap with aesthetic qualities, such as in welding multiple layers and grades of steels together. These practices are more common in the Viking Period but are also evident both on the continent and in Britain during the Iron Age. Examples are known at sites such as Orton Meadows, Northamptonshire in England, and Cleeborn in France (Pleiner, 1993; Stead, 2006). In some instances, variation is purely based on personal preference or aesthetic appeal. The size and shape of hammers, for example, varies greatly in Iron Age Britain (Fell, 1998) and such variance is likely to be the result of the preference of the users who commissioned their manufacture, if not made by the owners themselves. Other more complex examples exist demonstrating a high degree of skill was necessary to create the desired but unnecessary aesthetic qualities on certain extraordinary objects. This chapter has presented the technical processes behind smelting and smithing. The following chapter will use the above information as the foundation of discussion concerning the technological achievements used in the manufacture of ornate Iron Age objects, for both functional and aesthetic purposes.

Chapter 7 Extraordinary Artefacts: Variations in Technical Functionality and Aesthetics

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7.1 Introduction

In Iron Age Britain, some of the finest examples of blacksmithing are found within the categories of martial objects, blacksmith's tools, and feasting paraphernalia e.g. fire dogs. Within these categories are specific objects which are termed here as special, not only for the singular or unique artistic style, but also their manufacturing techniques. The ornamentation of objects, whether functional or aesthetic, may impact their biographic values or the social attitudes towards the items, and thus their use in 'extraordinary' rituals (Chapters 1-3).

Following the concepts of *chaîne opératoire*, for the continued production and advancement of such complex objects, there must be a degree of transferred knowledge and quality control. The qualities being controlled within production centres or crafting communities are both functional and aesthetic. Both include several technical and social decisions. This chapter will consider the technical processes behind creating functional qualities and identify key socio-cultural influences behind smithing or the craftsman(s).

Some fine examples of combined functional and aesthetic variations may be found in the following: the North Grimston sword (Stead, 2006), the South Cave martial items (Evans, 2006), the Kirkburn sword (Dent, 1985; Stead, 2006), and smiths tools from Garton and

Wetwang Slack (Brewster, 1971; 1976; Stead, 1979), all in Eastern Yorkshire; the shield and several swords from the River Witham in North Lincolnshire (Stead, 2006); the fire dogs at Capel Garmon (Piggott, 1971) in Wales and Welwyn (Smith, 1912; Saunders, 1977) in Hertfordshire; the iron anchor from Bulbury Camp (Cunliffe, 1972) in Dorset; cauldrons from Glenfield Park (Thomas, 2017) in Leicestershire and Chiseldon in Wiltshire (Baldwin and Joy, 2017); and chainmail from Melsonby (Portable Antiquities Scheme, DUR-D0A7D8, reported 2011 by F. McIntosh) in North Yorkshire. All these examples are from non-burial contexts except for those from Richmond, Kirkburn, Welwyn, and North Grimston. While the objects from this list demonstrate substantial technical skill, there are several other equally remarkable tools (Fell, 1991, 1997, and 1998) and swords (Pleiner, 1993; Stead, 2006) from other non-burial contexts in Britain.

There are three styles of swords that are particularly noteworthy. Those of welded edges or piled construction, the best examples being from Orton Meadows and Llyn Cerrig Bach (Pleiner, 1993; Stead, 2006; Lang, 2006). Those of with special fullers, such as at the River Nene near Aldwinckle (Stead, 2006 and Appendix 1 record 192). Third, those with inlaid or gilded stamps with non-ferrous metals such as at the River Thames (James and Rigby, 1997) and Isleworth (Stead, 2006). Out of these styles, the welded blades from Orton Meadows are the best examples of a high quality item requiring tremendous skill to produce that is not only functional but aesthetically appealing.

Objects from Magdalenska Gora in central Slovenia, and Filippovka in Russia will be used for comparison, as they represent some of the earliest advanced iron working techniques in Europe. Where applicable, other continental examples will be used to enable comparison in terms of quality, tradition, and development with iron working in Iron Age Britain. Specific typologies of iron objects which possess little artistic value but demonstrate great prowess at the forge will also be discussed. These objects include socketed (as opposed to transverse shaft pole) iron axes, swords, and metalworking tools. Vanessa Fell's (1991, 1997, 1998) tests on material composition and hardness will be used as the baseline evidence for sophisticated tool manufacture. Pleiner's (1993), Buchwald's (2005), and Lang's (2006) analyses will be used to provide a baseline for discussion of sword manufacture.

The following chapter is divided into two main sections. The first section will introduce how crafting communities practice quality control, the social and environmental impact of smithing, and advanced techniques that are both functional and aesthetic. These advanced techniques are important in providing evidence that despite considerable drawbacks to the unnecessary production of such items, their variation and production remained culturally important. The second section will introduce variation within the aesthetic qualities of iron

objects. These aesthetic variations may be summarised into two main categories, style and embellishments.

7.2 Community Smithing: Impacts, Quality Control, and Advanced Skills

7.2.1 Social and Environmental Impacts of Smithing

As discussed in previous chapters, the impact of iron technologies is both socio-cultural and socio-economic. This is due to the nexus of operational chains that enable iron and iron objects to be manufactured. What has not yet been discussed is the environmental impact of iron working. Environmental impact is loosely related to economic and social demand for any given iron object. For example, certain objects require more iron thus more ore and fuel are required, and greater amounts of manufacturing wastes are produced. While the environmental hazards in the Iron Age are far less devastating than in the post-industrial era, they would still have impact on the day to day lives and needs of communities. For obvious reasons, smithing is noisy, dirty, and a fire hazard. As such the location of a smithy or forge was often on the outskirts of a settlement in the Romano-British period and is likely a tradition originating in the Late Iron Age (Hingley, 1997; Bray, 2010).

In discussions of environmental impact, two important distinctions must be made first, contamination, and second, pollution. In the modern foundry industry discussions on contamination directly concern the impact of the accumulation in parts per million (ppm) of unnatural man-made particles in the air, water, and soil of local micro-ecosystems and larger foreign, even global ecosystems (Sehic-Music et al., 2013). Discussions on pollutants however describes the acceptable emissions of gaseous and solid waste as the result of the production of primary or secondary products (Sehic-Music et al., 2013). In these terms it is difficult to determine the contamination of iron working on local and foreign environments in the Iron Age as any geochemical measurements will be greatly diminished by a factor of time and natural inorganic degradation of residues, namely oxidation. However, geochemical analysis at Sherracombe Ford in Exmoor has been used successfully to demonstrate the intensity of metal working residues around a smelting furnace and forge (Carey et al., 2013). The analysis is specific enough to determine smelting and smithing occurred over a mean period of 215 years with each activity concentrated in a 5 m x 5 m area with hammerscales and smaller wastes being spread over approximately a 25 m x 50 m area (Carey et al., 2013). Provided by this evidence the contamination of the local ecosystems in the Iron Age was likely small.

Towards the end of the use of the foundry in early Roman period, the solid and gaseous waste at Sherracombe Ford increased significantly. The solid waste pollution in the form of smelting and smithing slags was an estimated 1633 cubic meters (Fyfe et al., 2013). The amount of gaseous pollution waste is indeterminable now, however based on knowledge 3310t of charcoal was required for smelting over the period and additional 1330t was required for smithing, the amount would be substantial (Fyfe et al., 2013). As Sherracombe Ford sits on a valley floor, it is likely that on most days the entire valley would have been filled with smoke and trace amounts of toxic gasses. This would have been very detrimental to wildlife, plant life, and human activity in the area. It is possible that these activities may have been seasonal to reduce some of this gaseous waste. Iron working activities did occur at set times of year in Sweden and Italy during the Late Iron Age and Early Roman Iron Age (Lyngstrom, 2003; Narmo, 2003; Cortese, 2003). As such it is highly probable the same may hold true for Iron Age Britain. While Sherracombe Ford is a Romano-British site, it still provides an excellent comparative point when considering solid waste products at earlier assemblages, such as the Foulness Valley (Chapter 5) or Messingham in Lincolnshire (Halkon, 2014b).

Another form of pollution is that of noise, mainly the activity of hammering. The present author has concluded while using a steel anvil, noise ranges from only 25 db up to 78 db. Further testing is required to determine if these noise levels still pertain to a stone anvil, which is standard equipment in the Iron Age. Other noise pollution could be attributed to a group of craftspeople loudly talking over hammer blows, possibly shouting out orders or instructions during a process that is time sensitive, which ties into the socio-cultural impacts of smithing.

The socio-cultural impacts of smithing may be thought of in two ways. First, that is the direct impact iron working has on social and cultural activities and second, is the cognitive metaphysical impact. Previously discussed was the amount of resources and person hours required to produce iron and different types of Iron Age iron objects. From that information it may be postulated that a division of labour existed in the Iron Age and that division is directly related to the economic and social demand for iron products. The demand for iron objects would likely vary from one region to another.

Iron working would also directly impact the spatial organisation of a settlement due to pollutants and the fire hazard. For example, due to noise pollution and noxious fumes iron smithing would likely not only occur on a settlement's periphery or in a crafting quarter and during only certain times of day. It is also possible smithing activities were only carried out on an as needed basis. Some social impacts could be alleviated through cross craft specialisation while simultaneously increasing economic productivity. For example, a forge may also be used to smelt non-ferrous metal, produce glass, cook, steam wood for bending, make pitch, produce

salt, or even fire a single or small number of cooking pots. It is likely Iron Age communities structured their days to be very efficient economically while maintaining a balance of social acceptability.

There is also the question of priority both for man hours and raw resources. For smithing and smelting of iron a large amount of charcoal is required, if wood to produce the charcoal is scarce, other buildings or heating projects may take precedent over iron working. This again provides the evidence of the social importance of iron and the careful socio-economic organisation of a community involved in iron working. Such precedents may also change according to the destination of the iron products. Some objects may be produced for patrons in a system of clientage.

If such a system exists, iron objects may have been moved and stored in mass quantities, which will be tested in Chapter 8. A possible model for comparison of trade imports may draw from the metallurgical analysis of bipyramidal ingots in Switzerland. The Swiss trade ingots from Bellmund are chemically dissimilar to the furnace slag compositions in the same area, leading Senn et al., (2014) to conclude they are imports likely from central Germany or Austria. In this example the evidence suggests an economic or social demand for the ingots existed and there was likely an associated nexus of socio-economic reciprocity in place to facilitate the trade of materials. However, in this case it is unknown what materials were being traded for with the ingots.

Currency in the Iron Age may take many forms, including that of human captives, at least according to Roman scholars. In Britain, there is potential evidence for the trade of slaves in the form of gang chains and is also mentioned by Caesar and Tacitus. Three examples potentially providing evidence for slave trade exist, one each of five collars joined by lengths of chain from Llyn Cerrig Bach in Wales (Fox, 1946 and Appendix 1 records 373.36) and Bigbury Hillfort in Kent (*Manchester Museum* and Appendix 2 record 687) and one fragmented possible gang chain from Hod Hill in Dorset (*British Museum*). Another element these sites share is the presence of martial items, metal working tools, large deposits of iron and copper alloy objects, and potential evidence of violence or warfare. It is also possible that slave labour was used at smelting sites given the highly dangerous and noxious nature of the activity. If true, this exploitation of a labour force further reinforces the direct impact iron working has on social interactions and structures.

The social perspectives surrounding iron and its related industries was likely variable and led to the deposition of objects as part of daily activities or as special activities. Objects made of materials like iron that are also transformative (e.g. glass beads from sand) are often deposited in watery places, which are possibly sacred gateways to the afterlife (Coles et al.,

1999; Bradley, 2012, 2016). The deposition of iron into water where it corrodes, may relate to completing its life cycle. Other examples of ‘killing’ objects were discussed in Chapters 1 and 2.

7.2.2 The Practising Smith: Object Production and Quality Control

The previous chapter introduced the basics of blacksmithing, required materials, and technical processes that may affect iron's structure. There are five main functional qualities a smith would want to reproduce—ductility, flexibility, hardness, rigidity, and malleability—depending on the item. A system of tutelage would likely have been in place within the smithing community to ensure the continuance of quality production through crafting traditions. Some evidence for tutelage may be postulated from the repetition of functional qualities for a specific type of item over a broad period e.g. wood working and metal working files (Fell, 1997). However, it is not known where such high quality tools were produced or in what type of community though this may in part be tested by assessing the distribution of crafting remains and tools (Chapter 8 and 9). Though metallurgical analysis of isotopes and elemental compositions would be ideal.

Continental parallels may be found at the oppidum at Rheinau in Switzerland (Senn et al., 2014) and the extensive metalworking community in the Siegerland region of Germany (Stöllner et al., 2014). In the case of the oppidum, fine smithing was occurring in a small area alongside other crafts (Senn et al., 2014), suggesting both the presence of well organised labour and craft specialisation. In this smithing quarter as Senn et al., (2014) define it, several small workshops were identified.

With so many forges in a relatively small area, a quality standard would likely have been expected from patrons and that standard would most easily be achieved through transferable skills, knowledge, and practice. This maybe further supported to the continued improvements of the main smithy and the addition of other smithing structures over the course of four separate construction phases (Senn et al., 2014). At one point the forge burned down and was rebuilt to smaller design, after this point it was rarely used potentially suggesting a decrease in the number of skilled smiths (Senn et al., 2014).

The smithing structures at Rheinau are well dated, and the four phases of construction occurred over a short period of only 40-50 years (Senn et al., 2014). As such, it is possible a single smith may have trained as many as three generations of apprentices, assuming they started at or around age ten. This example demonstrates how quickly a crafting community may be established and then disperse possibly taking their trade elsewhere or be lost by a

catastrophic disaster. The situation of the first or master smith must also be considered; where did they learn and why did they bring the craft to Rheinau? The reasons may only be speculated; however, the fact remains the smithing quarter at Rheinau was quickly established and expanded upon indicating skilled crafts people came from elsewhere (Senn et al., 2014). The region of Siegerland in Germany is another Iron Age example of significant community dedication to developing ironworking standards and producing quality products.

Several dozen smelting and smithing sites are situated in Siegerland being particularly concentrated around the region of Siegen (Stöller et al., 2014). Radiocarbon evidence from the area indicates smelting was occurring in the region as early as the 5th century BC with increasing concentrations of activity from 100 BC-100 AD (Stöller et al., 2014). The smelting slags appear homogenous, with low amounts of charcoal, and are very glassy (Stöller et al., 2014). The glassy impurities are likely silica and carbonates which would be expected impurities of the limonite or bog ore found in the region (Gassman et al., 2010) and when coupled with the lack of charcoal, this indicates the use of an efficient furnace (Crew, 2013).

The use of efficient furnaces in the earlier La Tène phase in Siegerland further reinforces the hypothesis of the establishment of skilled labourers and a diffusion of technical skill throughout the crafting community in the region and possibly further afield. The evidence for

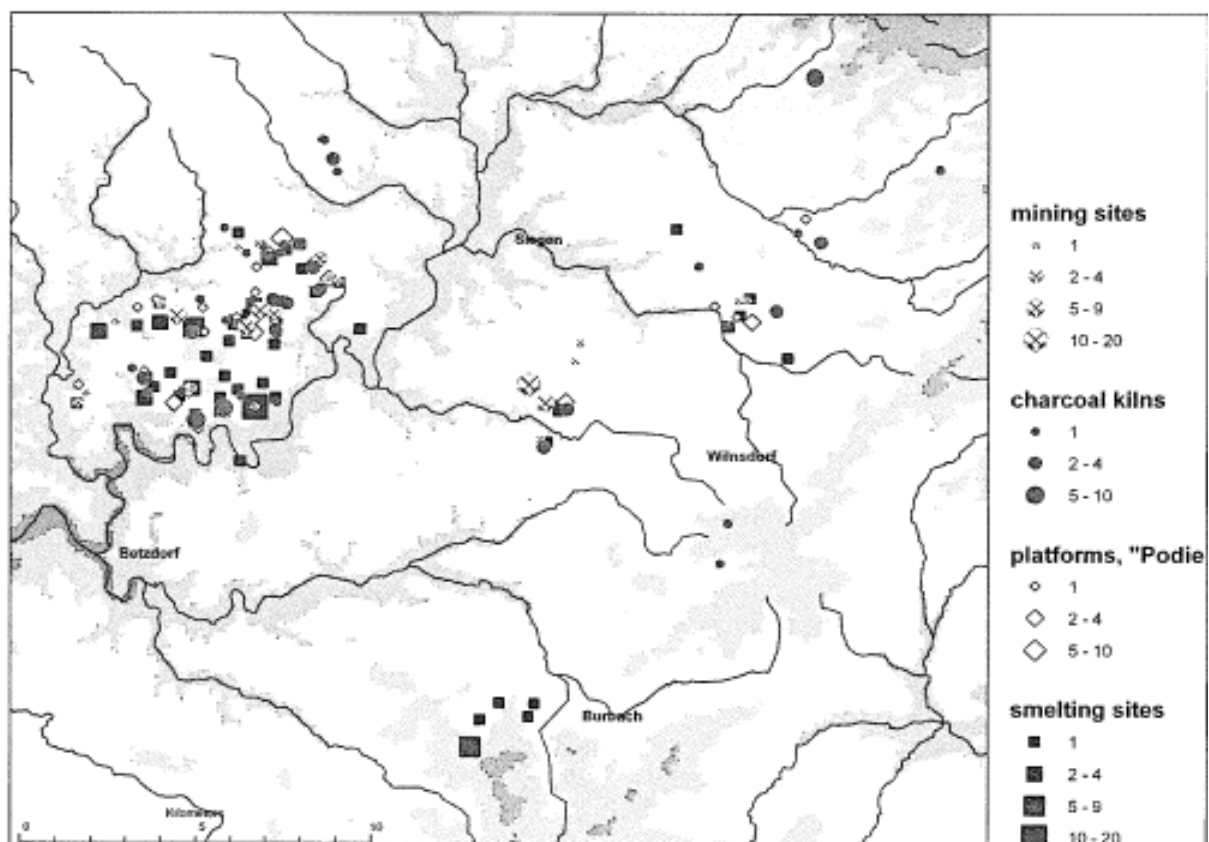


Figure 7.1 The crafting community of Siegerland, note 'podie' represent smithing workshop platforms (Stöller et al., 2015:47).

the broader diffusion of quality smelting and forging techniques from Siegen and Siegerland is made by the presence of similar concentrated regions throughout Germany all bearing similar production strategies and environmental impacts (Gassmann et al., 2010). Also possible is that many of the well-made (in terms of form and function) objects from regional oppidum (Dünsberg or Amöneburg) were manufactured in areas of craft specialisation like Siegerland (Schulze-Forster, 2007; Stöller et al., 2014). In the Siegerland region, there is a clear division between smelting and smithing sites (Figure 7.1); after considering the radiocarbon dates, this division begins around 200 BC and continues to intensify into the first century AD (Stöller, et al., 2014).

This division is particularly noteworthy as smelting and smithing activities during the Later Iron Age in the East Midlands of England also began to segregate (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). This may be contrasted in the East Riding of Yorkshire from the Middle to Late Iron Age where smelting and smithing slags are found together as often as separate (Halkon, 2007, 2013a, 2014a, 2014b). This difference may possibly be explained by a strong connection to France, which Halkon (2013a) has suggested. Berranger and Fluzin., (2014) and Bauvais et al., (2014) have demonstrated there is little division between smithing and smelting activities in central France, except at oppidum. In the case of oppida, iron smelting activities are well segregated while smithing occurred in quarters much like in Rheinau. As Stöller et al., (2014) has suggested, these oppida, which increased in number in the first century BC, were the likely patrons of specialized production regions like in Siegerland in Germany. It should also be noted that the pyramidal currency bars found in central France, were not made in the region, as determined by isotopic analysis, despite the high number of furnaces (Dillman et al., 2017).

Similar studies have been met with success in the Holy Cross Mountains in Poland. This region of Poland is well known for ore processing on a vast industrial scale, starting in the Late Iron Age and continuing well into the Roman period (Bielenin, 1992; Orzechowski, 2007; 2018; Karbowniczek *et. al.* 2014). The smelting sites in the Holy Cross Mountains, like those at Siegerland, provide further evidence for dedication to the development of specialisation and quality control in iron production (Pleiner, 2006; Orzechowski, 2018). The Neüenberg region is southern Germany also provides similar evidence (Brauns et al., 2013). Many of the slags from the furnaces in Neüenberg have be subjected to extensive metallurgical analyses including osmium and strontium isotopic sampling. The results of this analysis have been used to create a database with which to compare the isotopic analysis of iron artefacts to determine the origin of the ore used in their production (Brauns et al., 2013). Iron objects with the same isotopic results have been identified throughout Germany (Brauns et al., 2013). Gassmann et al., (2010)

made similar conclusions regarding iron objects recovered several hundred kilometres from Siegerland.

Having reviewed continental parallels, a general image of community structure for iron craft has been made. Following this, communities practicing smithing and transferring skills, would be concerned with the five main functional qualities listed at the start of the section. Not all these traits may be achieved at the forge. Ductility describes the capability of the iron to stretch and deform; for iron to stretch it must be pearlitic (Chapter 6). A ductile piece of iron may be easily drawn or stretched into a rod (ASM International, 2005), also a ductile bar when tempered will be more likely to return to true after bending. Ductile iron is often used as steel leaf springs in the modern automotive industry or more traditionally sword manufacturing (Hrisoulas, 1994). Many Iron Age swords in Britain and on the continent are highly ductile and possess pearlitic microstructures (Pleiner, 1993; Stead, 2006). This indicates that not only were Iron Age smelters capable of replicating high quality iron production but the smiths creating the swords were aware, even trained, to identify quality ductile iron that could be then masterfully tempered or work hardened into a spring-steel like sword.

Flexibility is related to ductility and may be measured in terms of iron's ability to bend without breaking and return to its true shape. Flexibility need not only pertain to sword manufacture but also of brooches. Flexibility is not only isolated to ductile iron and could also be achieved with mild steel through repeated quenching and tempering or case hardening. The philosopher Theophilus describes in his 12th century *Treatise* iron wrapped in fat and leather and subsequently burning would create a much harder surface on a tool. The tool then could also be tempered to maintain a flexible core but hard working surface. Also, if an object is tempered after cleaning off hammer scale, it may become coloured, possibly an important aesthetic element.

The opposite of ductility and flexibility is malleability. The extent of the use of malleable steel in the Iron Age is not known and would require metallographic analysis of more items than tools and swords. Nails and rivets, for example, are best made from a mild malleable steel i.e. low carbon steel. The reason for this is the heads may easily be cold formed after the steel has been allowed to anneal/normalise from forging temperatures. Also, it is possible, that malleable steel was used in iron cored and copper alloy sheathed Iron Age torcs. This would likely make forming them to the neck of the wearer easier. Malleable iron may also have been chosen for use in sheet making as it is easily formed and expanded especially when hot. That said, if the low carbon iron contained too much phosphorus and was worked too hot it would crack (Wang and Crew, 2013). Pleiner (1993) and Buchwald (2005) both note the use of low carbon iron in swords both in Britain and Europe. Some of these swords are from the Later Iron

Age when more advanced techniques were available. This may represent a shortage of high-quality iron or the swords were meant to be ceremonial, as many of these later softer swords, are from burial contexts (Buchwald, 2005).

Rigidity is also an important feature to include in the production of swords and may accompany both ductility and flexibility. The easiest way to achieve rigidity in the core of a sword while maintaining a flexible spring, is a complicated piled construction. The earliest examples consist of a malleable steel core quench hardened then butt welded with two high carbon steel 'springs' to form the edges (Pleiner, 1993). More advanced techniques involve welding alternating layers of high and low carbon steel together folding and even twisting them several times. This is known as pattern welding and two of the earliest examples are from Cleeborn in West Germany (third century BC) or Cuvio in Northern Italy (second century BC) (Pleiner, 1993). Thus, hardness is sometimes related to rigidity, although not always. Typical definitions of rigidity maintain reference to the core structure of the steel in question whereas hardness pertains to the outermost lamellae of the steel (Bramfitt and Benschoter, 2001). In this way, a ductile flexible iron can be case hardened resulting in an extremely tense spring, as seen in some swords (Pleiner, 1993) or possibly those on some Iron Age iron spring form brooches (further analysis is required). Rigidity would also be desirable alongside hardness in chisels, other cutting tools, punches, awls, gravers, drifts, hammers, spears, arrowheads, and other objects undergoing direct pointed impact.

Hardness is particularly important to edge retention on knives and other cutting implements. As previously discussed, hardness can be achieved on a mild steel by an expert smith. Also, as discussed previously, the phosphorus content of steel is important to hardness and enables work hardening thus forming Neumann banding (cf. Chapter 6). It is likely that expert smiths and smelters were able to identify and select or distribute iron for application requiring hardened edges or surfaces. This is evidenced in the hammerheads analysed by Fell (1998) which demonstrated the application of various expert hardening techniques. For example, bainite structures (Chapter 6 section 3 subsection 2) were observed in several of the hammers, as this is a variable cooling technique, only an expert smith would have been able to carry out the hardening process. Again, this provides evidence for quality control of iron objects, in this case hammers. As this and other hardening techniques for hammerheads are distributed throughout Iron Age Britain over multiple periods (Fell, 1998), a transference of this specialised knowledge must have existed.

7.2.3 Advanced Techniques

This third subsection will introduce the highly-specialised forging techniques used to achieve substantial aesthetic variations in iron objects. It is important that aesthetic qualities such as—pattern welding, inlay, applique, champlevé, and repousse—are considered alongside the functional qualities. This will be particularly important in discussions of structuring depositions in the following chapters.

In forge welding, layers of iron in alternating grades, ideally of ferric-pearlite and pearlite, then heating well into the gamma phase, adding flux, and finally striking the stack repeatedly until it was become welded (Hrisoulas, 1994). Pleiner (1993) determined the majority of the medium or high carbon steel blades in Britain and northern and central Europe were made by piling or folding face to face then welding, although 12% of steel-edged swords were made from a single stock (Pleiner, 1993).

One sword is from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Wales (Fox, 1946) and the other is from Orton Meadows, Northamptonshire (Stead, 1984; Pleiner, 1993). Pleiner's (1997) analysis (Figure 7.2) demonstrates the sword from Llyn Cerrig Bach (Appendix 1 323.27) is made of a shell with twisted construction with a hardened pearlitic steel core and cutting edges. This may imply the smith carefully tracked how many times the billet was twisted and folded to ensure the pearlitic steel became the sword edge. While not as complex as the example from Cuvio in

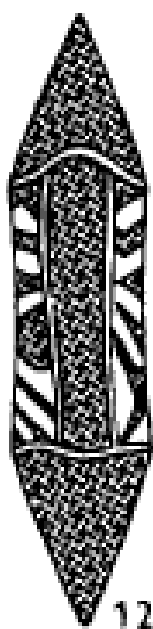


Figure 7.2 Illustration of one sword of pattern welded construction from Llyn Cerrig Bach (image after: Pleiner, 1993:146.Fig17).

Italy, it is very comparable to that from Cleebron, at least on the surface (Pleiner, 1993). Fox (1946) indicates that upon cleaning after discovery a sinuous pattern was still visible on the surface of the sword. Sadly, only the tip of this sword remains and as such is difficult to assign to a period by current typologies. Stead (2006) assigns the sword to a broad period ranging from 200 BC - 200 AD. This is slightly problematic as Stead's (2006) typology is largely determined by hilt guard, scabbard, chape, and suspension loop design, not sword morphology. Surely the breadth, thickness, point type, length and degree of taper, and shape of fuller are regionally and period specific? The possibility must not be dismissed that such fine examples of craftsmanship were in circulation for several generations and any associated scabbards or hilt guards may be later additions. This was evidenced on the Kirkburn Sword, for example (see Chapter 1 and 2 section 1) Further, as the sword edges on the Llyn Cerrig Bach example are mostly homogenous pearlite, it is possible they were

butt-welded to a twisted core, much like the Cleebroon example (Pleiner, 1993; Figure 7.3). Such a technique would still require tremendous skill but would not be as difficult as keeping track how many times the billet for the sword was twisted and folded.

Pleiner (1993) indicates the Llyn Cerrig Bach sword used no less than seven billets and the Orton Meadows sword used twelve. Based on this evidence, a tremendous amount of skill and time was employed to weld together the billets into a single billet to make a sword. However, the example from Orton Meadows does not include

twisting and possible edge welding, representing only a 'simple' piled or 'streaky' construction. Some of British swords also are butt-welded like chariot tyres (Pleiner, 1993; 2000) and the weld seams give a ladder-like appearance leading some to describe them as 'laddered' constructions (Stead, 2006). Lang (1987), who conducted the microanalysis which Pleiner (1993) was unable to view, suggested the construction would have left visible longitudinal lines running the length of the blade. While not strictly a 'pattern' as in the typically perceived definition, it would still likely present an unusual appearance. These lines would likely not be as defined as the Llyn Cerrig Bach example based on the fact the steel grades are very similar (Pleiner, 1993).

Any visible patterning would likely be the result of the heterogeneous nature of the mild steel, which contained, among others, vanadium slag and heavy inclusions of cementite along the weld seams (Pleiner, 1993). The presence of the vanadium slag is highly unusual and likely represents an impurity in the ore used. The pattern would be best brought to display using a treatment of strong acid after polishing, though it is unknown and near impossible to determine if this were done during the Iron Age. Polishing to a high finish may also show a pattern in the correct light if heat treated correctly, as evidenced by hamon lines (Chapter 6 section 3 subsection 2.5). Examples of slags containing unusual impurities is also known at Great Oakley, Northamptonshire (Jackson, 1982). At Great Oakley the slags contained more than trace amounts of titanium and it has been suggested by Stephanie Fell the ore used was meteoritic

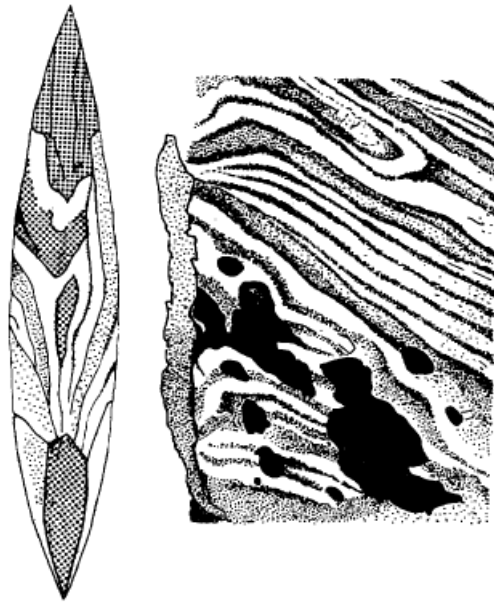


Figure 7.3 Illustration of the twisted pattern welded construction of the Celtic sword from Cleebroon consisting of ferrite (white), ferrite-pearlite (coarse grey and white), and pearlite (fine grain white and black), solid black globs are glassy slag inclusions (image after: Pleiner, 1993:130.Fig12).

glacial till from much further north (where meteoritic impacts are more common) (Fell, 1982). If such impurities are from meteoritic ores, it is possible the use of these ores in such swords was not an accidental inclusion but a deliberate one.

Pleiner (1993) determined the most common form of layering involved encasing a ferrite, ferrite-pearlite, or pearlite core often of multiple layers, by one or two medium or high carbon steel (0.3-0.7% carbon content by weight) bars. This is very comparable to some earlier Migration Period blades. In those blades, high carbon steel edges (0.7-0.9% carbon content by weight) were formed by folding or piling two pieces, one for each edge, towards the centre of the blade core formed of a slightly lower carbon (0.5-0.7%) alloy (Craddock, 1995). More than one third of the steel-edged swords in Pleiner's (1993) study possessed only one steel edge and one edge of low carbon (<0.3%) ferrite. The reasoning behind the choice of softer iron for one of the edges is not known, but unusual. As the steel formation in the single edged swords appears to be the result of carburisation, it may be accidental due to poor control of a layered bundle during forging but given the presence of a pattern welded sword in an Early La Tène grave at Cleebroon (Pleiner, 1993) this seems unlikely. Pleiner (1993) has suggested that attacks were made with the steel edge and parries with the softer, lower carbon edge; this in part is based on the use of the Greek word for Gallic swords denoting a single edged dagger. The author proposes a further scenario related to both aesthetics and economy.

In comparison, medieval Japanese swords were manufactured according to their prospective owner's economic worth. The lowest quality and cheapest swords (*nihonto*) used a single piece low grade steel, whereas highest quality used high carbon hardened steel or *hagane* to create the *maru nihonto*, essentially a welded sword (Kapp et al., 1987). An improved method which was still affordable to the lowest of the warrior caste was the *kabuse nihonto* a sword with a soft (*shigane*) lower carbon steel core with a hardened (*hagane*) high carbon outer layer surrounding the core on three sides (Kapp et al., 1987; Inoue, 2017). The outer layer is first formed into a v-shape (Figure 7.4) by folding and then the *shigane* core is inserted and forge welded, shaped, then filed and ground, then heated to around 800-900°C, quenched, and finally heated to around 400-500°C to temper the steel (Kapp et al., 1987; Morimoto, 2004; Föll, *forthcoming*). This is very similar to the single edged swords identified by Pleiner (1993) except high carbon steel is replaced with medium carbon steel. Such swords may have been used in specific fighting styles or were just personal preference.

Another example of personal preference is the use of meteoritic ore in martial items of status (Buchwald, 2005 and Chapter 5.3). Buchwald (2005) also suggests some ores may have been chosen for their high nickel and manganese contents which are key elements in creating extremely complex welded patterns. Although it is difficult to determine if the manganiferous



Figure 7.4 Shigane shell hagane core sword, the basic construction (Morimoto, 2004:16).

ore was particularly targeted or was acquired accidentally (Chapter 6 section 2) As manganese is also a very instrumental in the Roman smelting process known as *Ferrum Noricum*, it is likely the earlier Celtic smith also knew its importance in the bloomery process (Pleiner, 2000 and Chapter 6 section 3). Currently pattern welding is only known to be used for the manufacture of swords in Iron Age Britain, however it may extend to other artefacts provided the proper analytical techniques are employed.

While colours and designs may be chemically etched or engraved onto iron objects presenting an illusion of multiple layers, only true pattern welded and *Damascus* or ‘wootz’ styles contain several layers of metal that when polished present vivid patterns. The finer the polishing that is done the more the variation in layers is demonstrated these layers may be brought to further contrast using a strong acid. Pattern welded blades are not only very beautiful but also more durable, as evidenced by hardness tests (Sherby and Wadsworth, 2000). This brings to point the pattern on a pattern welded sword cannot be seen until the blade has undergone a form of surface treatment. This treatment today is achieved by dipping a finished welded layer object into a liquid bath of ferric chloride (FeCl_3) then a bath of trisodium phosphate (Na_3PO_4), ammonia, or soda. Traditionally these treatments could be achieved by polishing with increasingly finer stone grits then submerging into an acid bath, likely acetic acid (vinegar) and salt, followed by a mineral water bath. Any treatment to bring out patterns in an iron object is done out of aesthetic choice not necessity, which indicates the potential importance of a metal’s appearance.

This type of steel production process would also facilitate the necessary requirements to make cast crucible steel or *wootz* steel. *Wootz* steel is a crucible cast steel that is hypereutectoid and homogenous. Traditionally it was used in the manufacture of pattern welded swords (known as true *Damascus*) but is also seen in use for structural supports in Iron Age India (Srinivasan, 2013; Srinivasan and Ranganathan, 2004; and Sriperumbudur, 2013).

There is currently no direct evidence for the use of crucible cooled steels in Britain. However, the small stone ingot shaped crucibles from the second to third century AD deposition at Carlingwark Loch in Scotland are a similar shape as some of the 'iron lumps' recovered from other assemblages such as Eckford Crannog. While this hardly definitive evidence, it is possible iron was being either cast or taken direct from the furnace or pressed after bloomery refining into such crucibles to form a trade bar. As such the odd design of the bars may cause confusion in their identification as trade iron and further explain the paucity of currency bars in Iron Age Scotland (Hingley, 1990). In summary, the broad distribution of the techniques and quality steel further reinforces the presence of quality control and epistemological transference for at least the later Iron Age.

7.3 Aesthetic Variations in Iron Objects

Aesthetic variations to an object require an extra investment of time and resources. As such, it may be postulated that items of higher aesthetic appeal or expressing embellishment were important culturally, directly to their owners, or indirectly as extension of identity by proxy. These variations are most frequently found in items of personal adornment. However, the degree of variation in the forms of iron spears and swords is noteworthy. Stead's (2006) typologies account for variation in sword length, width, and thickness by allowing measurements of a certain range in each typology. Through this distinction, Stead (2006) can place further typological emphasis through scabbard shape, hilt shape, and the shape of the sword point and length of taper to the point. While this works for establishing date ranges and broad cultural groupings, it does not describe the individual smith or sword's owner. The point being the variations to form in terms of length, width, and thickness within each typology likely describe the traditions of a swordsmith or the preferences of the owner. It is for such reasons, variations in both typology and morphology need to be considered alongside other aesthetic embellishments of iron objects.

7.3.1 Stylistic Variations

One of the most important examples of early iron working is the axe. Late Bronze Age (LBA) socketed axes are well known throughout Ireland and the United Kingdom. In the United Kingdom the two well represented manufacturing centres are in East Scotland and Yorkshire, England (Schmidt and Burgess, 1981). The importance of the axe goes without saying, it is a tool as much as it is a weapon. It is not certain how long copper-alloy axes remained in use into the Early Iron Age, but at the end of this transitional period LBA socketed axes are being made in iron. This is highly unusual as the technology needed to produce iron socketed axes is completely different. As it was not possible to cast iron at that time, as they had to be forged into shape, a much more complex process, iron was not a logical material to use for such a purpose. To date, there have been no extensive studies done on the composition of iron socketed axes, so it is difficult to discuss their workability and the quality of material. However, given their shape, the iron must have been relatively soft and malleable whilst hot (likely in the LTR range; see Chapter 6 section 3 subsection 2.9). Some work may have been done on an annealed semi-finished axe as well. The loops on the socketed axes are the most difficult part to manufacture (Rainbow 1928), even for a modern experienced blacksmith. The replication of copper-alloy socketed axes in iron, sheds an interesting light on to the adoption of the new metal and marks a stage in the understanding of its properties.

None of the axes are preserved well enough to see the seam from manufacture. However, one axe recently found near Merthyr Tydfil in Wales while metal-detecting (Figure 7.6), was radiographed by the National Museum of Wales. As may be seen in Figure 7.5, it appears the



Figure 7.6 Merthyr Tydfil iron socketed axe (image courtesy: PAS # NMGW-DA8631, 2018).



Figure 7.5 Radiograph of the Merthyr Tydfil axe (image courtesy: National Museum of Wales, 2018).

axe was made by folding a bar and welding the fold into the bit and then the edges, effectively forming a ‘pocket’ which would then be expanded by further hot work. This example does not include loops unlike most socket axes (e.g. Burniston Appendix 1 record 13 and Figure 7.7) which would require extra welding and hot forming. Experimental smithing and metallographic samples are needed for these objects. In Britain, only iron socketed, and shaft-hole axes have been recovered (Appendix 1-4). Several types of winged and lugged iron axes are however represented on the continent. This possibly indicates the formation of a Scottish or British native tradition for these early iron axes based on the early tradition of the bronze counterparts, a point also made by Rainbow (1928). A potential connection to Hallstatt forms should perhaps not be dismissed as iron socketed axes with single loops are known in Austria (Hallstatt Museum, 2019).



Figure 7.7 Iron socketed axe from Burniston (image courtesy: PAS # NCL-E65641, 2018).

The eleven examples presented by Rainbow (1928) are all from non-burial contexts whereas in central Europe during the Hallstatt period, Bronze Age type iron axes are often recovered from burial contexts (Hvala, 2012). Further, the number of socketed bronze axes from hoards in Britain is worth mentioning (Cunliffe, 2004) as it provides a good delineation from the Hallstatt cremation tradition in Central Europe. That is not to say copper alloy socketed axes are not recovered from burial or cremation contexts in Britain, just to note it is less common. One unifying feature of the iron socketed axes is their affinity to the Yorkshire type despite the variance in forging techniques. Without further analysis of the axes it may not be established if they were intended for use or were simply aesthetic. As discussed in Chapter 1, the axe is an important icon in the Romano-British period and represents a continuity from the Iron Age as evidenced by the deposition of axes in sacred spaces of both periods.

While variation in pattern amongst iron axes, both of socketed and shaft-hole types, is minimal in Britain, this is not the case on the continent. For example, a single region in Slovenia, Magdalenska Gora, contains more than five different types of axes with varying morphology reflecting both Hallstatt and Baltic styles. A large variety of spears is also present in the burials of the same region. Given the melding of styles and forms of both axes and spears over several

hundred years, it is likely the region either possessed or was in contact with a group of master craft-people who passed knowledge from one generation to the next. The most notable feature of the axes and spears are the copper alloy decorations made as local custom inlaid into the iron (discussed further below).

Mixed metal smithing is evidenced more frequently in the Asian subcontinent, especially in China and India. During the Iron Age mixed metal weaponry is rare outside of Central and Eastern Europe. For example, there are only two martial objects in Britain that possess copper alloy applique or inlay into iron. One is a sword from Isleworth and the other a spear from the Thames. It is possible that given the tradition of ornate scabbards, some of the iron scabbards were likely decorated with motifs, which may have included inlay and applique. The lack of iron axes with further embellishments beyond stylistic variations is interesting given the importance of the axe in Britain (see Chapter 1 section 4 subsection 4). The design and technology of embellishments of continental counterparts will be discussed further below.

A possible explanation for a lack of further aesthetic variation on axes in Britain may relate to the uncertain categorical distinction of axes, are they perceived more as weapons or tools. Mercer (2007) provides a compelling argument against the use of palstave, winged, and flanged axes in war. All of which are seen in Hallstatt styles in both copper alloy and iron in the continental EIA-MIA (Hvala, 2012; Berranger, 2014). Socketed and flanged type copper alloy axes are the most common forms in Britain from the LBA onwards (Boughton, 2015; Poyer, 2015). Wileman (2014) also observed that the wooden shafts hafting flat axes would shatter upon impact with a hard object such as metal armour or a shield and this observation possibly extends to other winged, flanged, and palstave axe forms. However, Roberts and Ottaway (2003) provide evidence for the wide use of copper alloy axes of all forms in Britain, this includes contact with both soft and hard objects e.g. wood and metal.

Socketed axes, whether iron or copper alloy, possess sturdier hafts (Coles and Orme, 1985) suggesting they are capable of sustained use in warfare or otherwise (Wileman, 2014). This observation is further reinforced by Bronze Age Anatolian stelae which include carvings of warrior(s) carrying both palstave and socketed axes going into battle (Gabriel, 2007). The martial affiliation of the those buried with such items also then needs further careful consideration, as Giles (2012) has pointed out with the East Yorkshire burials in England. Thus, a martial interpretation of iron axes in other deposition contexts may also be questioned. If not martial or related to war, this may imply some iron martial objects i.e. swords, daggers, spears, and axes, especially those demonstrating aesthetic variations and embellishments, represent a ceremonial use in non-burial contexts. This will be tested and considered in Chapters 8 and 9.

Kristiansen and Larson (2005) liken the use of the axe to chiefly cosmologies and figurative manifestations of divinity. Bearing this in mind such axe styles may be ceremonial, symbolic, or special tools not meant for combat. Further evidence for their symbolic nature may be their frequent use as grave goods in 'high status' or important Bronze Age burials perhaps representing success, power, and status (Osgood and Monks, 2011). There is also a possibility some axes were women's objects, as they were important to ritual ceremonies in Roman temples to Minerva (Cunliffe and Davenport, 1988; Henig, 2003). Such concepts need considered when assessing the deposition of Iron Age iron axes.

The form of spears and swords are further examples of what may possibly be regional variations in style. Inall (2015) has provided an extensive modern typology for spears and suggests some styles may have a regional use. For example, Inall (2015) presents evidence for the more exotic styles being concentrated to South East Britain. Further, there seems to be a preference to versatile and small throwing forms for use in burials (Inall, 2015).

In the case of swords, the blade shape, which could be thought of as aesthetic preference based on cultural perspective (a classic example is the Oriental scimitar and European hand-and-a-half sword), potentially possesses a direct correlation to battle-worthiness in same way as functional qualities (Pleiner, 1993). From this perspective, any martial objects form is first culturally derived, and fighting styles modified to accommodate a preference in form. Both are likely to evolve over time as certain forms are found to be ill-suited for the desired task. This observation may also be extended onto other elements of an object, for example the hilts on swords, which may be cast. Cast hilts would be much heavier than wooden or bone counterparts thus altering the blades balance.

Sword shape (like construction techniques discussed previously) varies widely throughout the Iron Age both in Britain and the near continent (Pleiner, 1993, Buchwald, 2005; Stead, 2006). In Britain, the strongest swords based on metallographic analysis, are found in the highest densities in East Yorkshire and Northern Wales (Pleiner, 1993). The Yorkshire swords are unique not only for construction techniques, but also their lack of elongated sharply angled tips. Such rounded or even sometimes nearly squared point indicate the Yorkshire types swords may have been designed as cavalry weapons or for use from a chariot or cart (Stead, 2006; Inall, 2015).

Similar observation may be made for early medieval swords from Denmark and Germany (Oakeshott, 1996). There are also several shorter swords in Britain (blade lengths less than 50cm) which taper near the point at much sharper angle (Stead, 2006). The Grimston Sword (see Chapter 1) is unique in that it possesses an anthropoid copper alloy hilt. The museum notes a metallographic sample was taken from the sword however the results cannot be located. Thus,

it is difficult to ascertain if this short sword was designed for combat or ceremony/status. It is possible similar short swords were used in the off-hand when duel wielding, much like a medieval *main-gaunche* dagger, though this is difficult to prove. Some even have suggested the anthropoid hilted variety of short swords were cultic items associated with human sacrifice (Aldhouse-Green, 2001). In either case, identity and status may have been defined through the display of knives and swords in the Iron Age thus stylistic variation may represent community perspectives (Chapters 1 and 2).

Cross cultural examples of the short sword may be found throughout prehistory and history in Russia. For example, the short sword, according to State Hermitage Museum in Russia, was chosen by Cossacks and other steppes peoples for over two millennia for ease of use from horseback. For example, the *kinjal*, a short-curved sword about 30-60 cm tip to pommel, is an iconic Cossack weapon well suited for use against unarmoured opponents. Further, the soft edge of the Iron Age swords could be surface hardened enough to prevent deforming when striking bronze helmets or shields of hide or wood or even the shaft of spear but be ductile enough to stretch and prevent chipping (Pleiner, 1993). Put simply the harder the edge, the more likely it is to chip during striking hard objects. As discussed in the previous chapter, using softer low to medium carbon steels may facilitate ductility and flexibility allowing the sword to undergo more deformation before chipping and breaking. For example, the current research's author has observed a Viking period reproduction pattern welded sword with a high carbon steel edge chip when connecting with a pig femur, although cutting clean through. In a similar test, a more ductile edged sword would deform and stop at the bone causing the bone to splinter. In western style fencing, fighters learn to avoid blade on blade contact when using sharpened blades.

It is quite possible then that blade on blade contact was not necessarily avoided in the Iron Age. However, Pleiner (1993) successfully identified several swords with edge damage from combat though it is unclear if this was the result of edge to edge contact or contact with other hard objects such as armour or shields. Some also suggest edge damage may relate to ritual destruction (cf. Chapter 2 section 3). The shape of the sword point is most indicative of martial form, for example long narrow point for piercing armour (Oakeshott, 1996). However, many Iron Age swords lack their tips.

There are a handful of blades throughout the Iron Age that show signs of repair and are potentially the result of combat damage (Fox, 1946; Piggott, 1955; Pleiner, 1993; Stead, 2006; Gosden, 2007). Depending on the level of damage, it may be as or costlier to repair a sword in terms of required fuel, materials, and man hours (refer to previous chapter) than to manufacture a new one (Pleiner, 1993; Buchwald, 2005). As such the repair of a sword may then represent



Figure 7.8
Sword from Kurgan 1
Filippovka (Aruz et al.,
2000)

that object held special meaning or importance to the owner or subsequent owner. A more pragmatic approach may be to state additional materials were not available to repair the blade to its original likeness; for example, a broken sword could be overlapped above and below the break and forge welded into a shorter sword. In either case, this changes the objects biography and represents the social attitudes towards the object. At present, no swords are known in Britain to possess such a repair.

The considerations of form and stylistic modifications of objects discussed here relate to object biography. As such these factors will be considered during the assessment of depositions in Chapter 8 and 9. Functional qualities of objects were potentially considered as motivators for place-making through depositions by communities. This may have been further exaggerated by embellishments, such as copper or copper alloy inlay in continual spear blades. The process of creating these variations will be discussed next.

7.3.2 Embellishments

Several different techniques may be applied for both ferrous and non-ferrous metalworking to create aesthetic preferences, which may be thought of as embellishments. Chief among these techniques are *repoussé* or embossing, chasing, inlay, *applique*, and engraving. Chasing and *repoussé* are often done in tandem, with the former laying the outlines and grooves on the front of the piece and the latter creating a raised relief within the defined bounds from the reverse of the piece. Likewise, engraving and inlay may also be done together. One of the best examples from the Iron Age for such work is found in the extensive Iron Age cemetery at Filippovka near Orenburg in Southern Russia bordering Central Asia. From Kurgan 1 (a burial mound dating to the 5th-4th century BC) in Filippovka, Russia, a sword and dagger (*akinakes*) with gold and silver wire inlays in the



Figure 7.9
Akinakes from Kurgan 1
Filippovka (Aruz et al.,
2000)

hilts, guards, and sword blades were recovered (Figures 7.8-7.9) (Aruz et al., 2000). There is a potential cultural link between the Filippovka and Western Europe. As is evidenced in the placement of swords near the entrances of the kurgan tombs (Aruz et al., 2000) like in the large barrows in Northern France (James, 1993).

While not pattern welded, these Russian examples do demonstrate the precursive technological knowledge to the manufacture of pattern welding. Also, a detailed view of the dagger blade indicates a laminated construction, with the uppermost lamination with gold inlay or *applique* having corroded away (Figure 7.11). The designs on the sword blade were most likely done by hammering and burnishing wire into the chamfered bottom of the engraved or chased design. A similar technique was observed for the inlay of iron wire into bronze swords in Central



Figure 7.11 Detailed View of Akinakes from Kurgan 1 at Filippovka (Aruz et al., 2000)

Europe in the 9th to 8th centuries BC (Berger, 2014). Berger (2014) however suggests chamfering is not a requirement for such inlay. Chasing and engraving of steel could have been done cold in the annealed (normalised) condition, though if meant to be functional, the blade would likely have been heated and quenched or work hardened after embellishment. Care would need to be taken during any reheating to not melt the gold out, though it would be possible to braze the two metals together with careful fluxing and temperature control. It is also possible that molten non-ferrous metal was cast into the engravings, a process known to be used for some bronze objects (Berranger, 2014).

The *akinakes* shows a slightly different process using chasing, punching, and heavy engraving to present a design to which a foil *applique* or gilding was added. This would have been a very similar process to the decoration or smiths mark on



Figure 7.10 Akinakes from Kurgan 4 at Filippovka (Yablonsky, 2010)



Figure 7.12 Detail of Akinakes from Kurgan 4 at Filippovka (Yablonsky, 2010)

the sword from Isleworth. The way the gold foil adheres to the surface of the dagger from Filippovka is a present unknown, and it possible a glue was used, or brazing done. Brazing foils in place would be like the process of fusion welding known in the jewellers trade but also in the traditional manufacture of copper cooking pots.

At Filippovka, Kurgans 2 and 4 also possessed similar weapons (Yablonsky, 2010). It is very unusual to see such objects and even more unusual to see them so densely deposited over a short period. An additional highly embellished *akinakes* was also found in Kurgan 4 in the cemetery at Filippovka (see Fig 6.4). This dagger or short sword is predominantly embellished in the same fashion of the sword from Kurgan 1. The central ribbed fuller however appears to follow a process of *applique*, likely where a foil sheet was laid centrally then the ribs removed by engraving taking both steel and fuller away.

It is also possible the ribs were made during forging and the gold foil added after. It is also important to consider how wire and foil was produced in the Iron Age for such embellishments as this would require extra time, resources, and skill. In the Iron Age, wire may be manufactured using three main methods, hammering longitudinally, or drawing through a die or pressed in a swage (though this would not work with iron unless hot), or by cutting thin strips of metal off a sheet (Pleiner, 2006). Foil would likely have been made by hammering sheets into thinner pieces then annealing before use in gilding.

While the examples from Russian may be some of the finest in the world for the period and represent advanced techniques, which may have been available to European smiths, they do not appear to have reached Britain in the Iron Age. Though there are a few examples from the Roman period which may be Sarmatian in origin and brought with the Roman cavalry. There are however still superb examples of the chasing or embossing skills for British craftspeople. Many of these objects are in copper alloy sheet and used to form scabbards, masks

such as the horse mask from Stanwick in Yorkshire, pony caps, shields such as the Witham Shield from Lincolnshire, decorative plates such as the one from Elmswell in Yorkshire (Figure 7.13), and cauldrons. As for chased or embossed decorative work in iron, there are only examples on four of the copper alloy cauldrons from Chiseldon in Wilshire (Baldwin and Joy, 2017). Wiltshire sits in south-central Britain close to the Weald Valley and the Forest of Dean, known for their long-standing iron industry (Chapter 6). It may also be worth noting that region is also known for other substantial assemblages of iron objects in defended and marginal settlements (see Chapters 8-10).

The decorative iron plates on the Chiseldon cauldrons are made from iron sheet, which are not uncommon objects in Iron Age Britain (see Appendix 1-4). In fact, it is unclear why so many thin iron sheets and thicker plates do exist as few objects are comprised of such ironmongery. These include scabbards and scabbard fittings, cauldrons, and harness fittings or horse tack. Some smaller sheets and plates are triangular and may have had a use in carpentry framing as joiners' dogs or in box making. To date there are no British Iron Age cauldrons completely comprised of iron, should one exist it would represent hundreds possibly even thousands of hours of work. Through the present authors own experience hammering a 1-2mm thick 10-15cm square sheet from a billet roughly half the size and dimension of currency bar, it would take a minimum of 6-8 hours with modern forge and hand equipment, dependent on ambient air temperature and forge efficiency.

Based on the results in the last chapter, this time could be easily doubled and would require more than 15kg of hardwood charcoal. From this it can be postulated the decorative 'bull' head plate or plaques on Chiseldon Cauldron 2 (Figure 7.14-7.15), which measures approximately 150 mm x 50 mm x 2mm, would take around 12-16 hours of work to forge just the iron sheet. This would not include the time to collect the ore, smelt and refine the iron, make the forge, and prepare the charcoal. Forge time estimates also reflect the perspective that two people were working the piece, one doing the metalwork while the other maintaining the forge fire. It should also be noted, whether iron or steel, there would likely be a high amount of phosphorus present in the metal meaning in the initial thinning stages it would be impossible to achieve the required thinness without heating to at least around the Curie point. Cold



Figure 7.13 Elmswell plate (image courtesy: Hull Museum Trust, 2017).



Figure 7.15 Damaged 'bull' head decorative plate on opposite side of the first on Chiseldon Cauldron 2 (Joy, 2017).

working while too thick would cause fissures or cracks to form as Wang and Crew (2013) have observed and likewise, if worked too hot. Once thinned, the plate could be cold worked and periodically heated over a cool fire such as a cooking fire to soften the iron for further forming, though this was likely not needed as the overall shape of the 'bull' head is not overly complex. The head was likely formed either by the 'sand-bag' technique or using a carved wooden mould.



Figure 7.14 'Bull' head decorative iron plate on Chiseldon Cauldron 2 (Joy, 2017).

Given slight variation in the two bull heads which appear on opposite sides of Cauldron 2 as demonstrated by the laser scan (Baldwin and Joy, 2017), the sand-bag technique was used. This technique is simple in concept, first making the outline by embossing the front side on a semi-hard surface such as a wooden anvil. Then the panel would likely be laid face down on a sack filled with tightly packed sand and the final details would be chased from the inside out. Final touches would have been made by embossing. Silver and tin smiths employ similar techniques today. The vegetative iron panels on Chiseldon Cauldrons 5 and 6 (Figures 7.16-7.17) would have been done similarly. The time it would take the metalworker to complete the decorative motifs on all three cauldrons would be dependent on their skill. If skilled in making such panels irrespective of material, a craftsman could feasibly complete the panel chasing and embossing in 2-4 workdays. However, this does not account for the number of attempts it



Figure 7.18 Decorative motif on iron plate under the rim of Chiseldon Cauldron 5 (Joy, 2017).



Figure 7.17 Decorative motif on an iron plate under the rim of Chiseldon Cauldron 6 (Joy, 2017).



Figure 7.16 Iron plate and decorative ring-mount from Chiseldon Cauldron 7 (Joy, 2017).

took to achieve the finished shape. In the authors experience, rarely is the first attempt forging something new the final version. Also, it possible the plain plate on Chiseldon Cauldron 7 represents a proof of concept for the others. This cauldron does have a tri-lobed mount for the ring which is used to hang the cauldron. The ring and lobed mount do demonstrate manufacture by a craftsperson with smithing experience of at least 3000 hours evidenced in the flawless execution of weld seams.

One point not considered is the decorative panels on the Chiseldon cauldrons may not have been made or attached at the same time the cauldron was finished for use. All the cauldrons represent substantial use-life and likely possess multiple biographies spread across several generations of owners and craft-people. While difficult to prove, it is possible the repairs in iron are much later as iron becomes more readily available and with it, more widespread skilled crafting (cf. Chapter 9). That said there are fine quality iron objects of Early to Middle Iron Age date representing advanced craft skills. Some of these items are from Llyn Fawr and were discussed in Chapter 1.

Also, there are the fire dogs from Capel Garmon (Figures 7.19-7.21, 8.70) and Welwyn (Figure 7.22). The Welwyn example, from a remarkable cremation burial (Smith, 1911), is of a simple construction where the bar ends appear to be flattened, split, and folded over to form the horns or ears which then have knobs attached. The Capel Garmon example (Figure 8.70), from a pit in peat bed with a large stone, is much more detailed and may be Middle Iron Age (Piggott, 1971). This fire dog is of a similar design, having two opposite heads, but also is of a far more advanced form evidenced by the riveted decorative manes. Each ‘knob’ of the manes would have been carefully hand formed then set onto the curved bar used to form the top piece. The thin panel below the mane is missing on one head (Figure 7.22) which enables the manufacturing technique to be viewed. The thin decorative panel is set in place by creating a groove either by folding or engraving on the underside of the mane and top side of the ‘neck’, confirmed in the radiograph (Figure 7.20). After being set in this groove, the pieces are likely carefully hammered to pinch the panel in place, truly the work of a master crafts-person. This fire dog likely represents no less than 100 hours to complete using Iron Age equipment.



Figure 7.22 Capel Garmon fire dog leg detail (National Museum of Wales, 2018).



Figure 7.19 Detail of Capel Garmon fire dog head (National Museum of Wales, 2018).



Figure 7.20 Radiograph of Capel Garmon fire dog head missing the decorative panel (National Museum of Wales, 2018).



Figure 7.21 Welwyn fire dog (British Museum, 2016).

Further examples of engraving, chamfering, and then inlaying non-ferrous metals are found in the extensive cemetery at Magdalenska Gora in Slovenia. There from the Podzemelj Phase 2 (circa sixth century BC) tumulus burials were recovered several iron axes with inlaid copper alloy geometric designs (Figure 7.23) (Hvala, 2012). Hvala (2012) also describes several spears from Preloge and Lascik in Slovenia demonstrating a similar inlaying tradition. The Preloge spearheads, including those with copper alloy inlay (Figure 7.24), date well into the Serpentine Fibulae Period by association to serpentine form brooches in the grave contexts (Hvala, 2012). The Serpentine Fibulae Period roughly corresponds with the Hallstatt C to D transition in Slovenia around the 650-550 BC (Hvala, 2012). These examples of spears, swords,

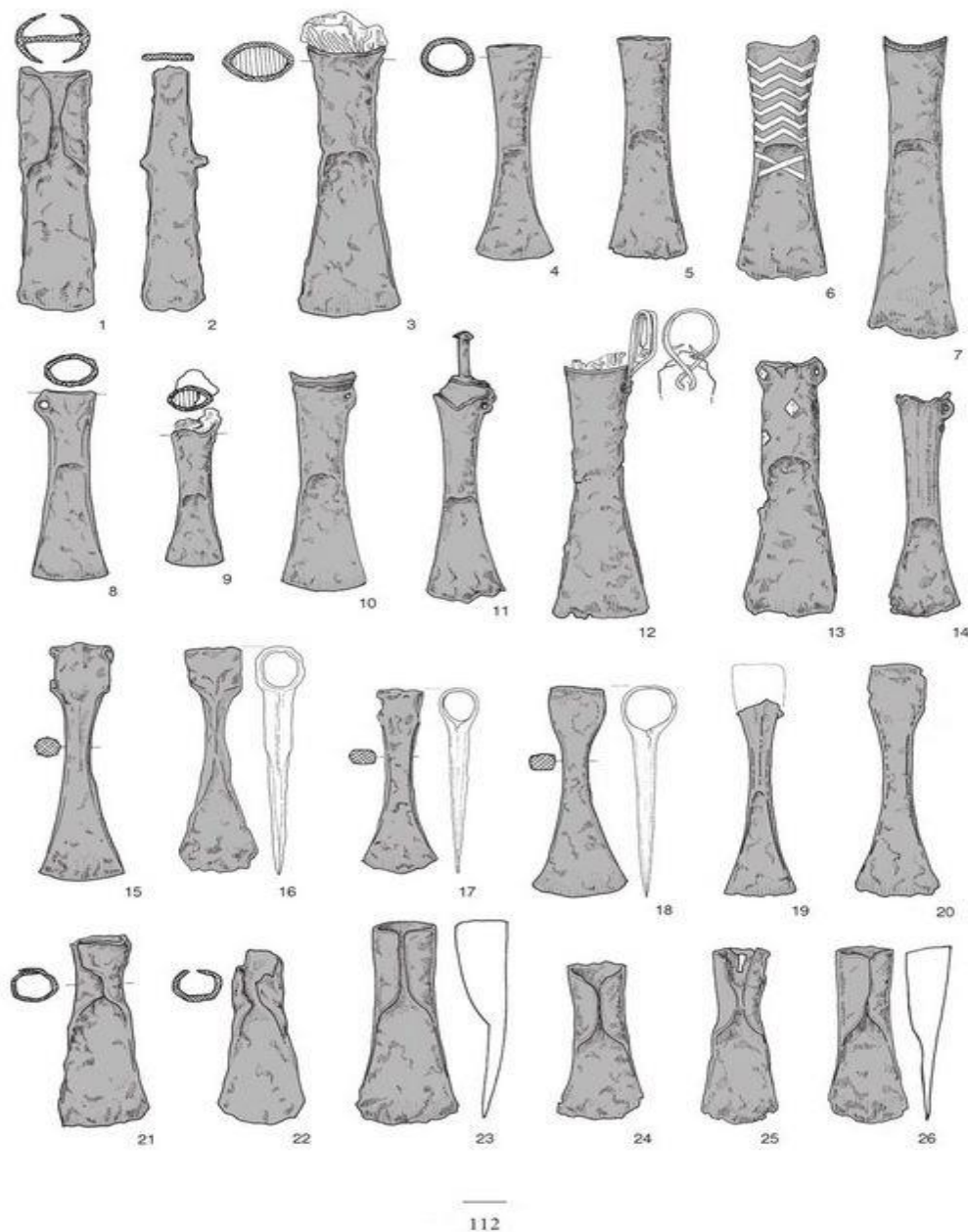


Figure 7.23 Examples of iron axes from Magdalenska Gora, white lines are copper alloy inlay (Hvala, 2012:112).

and to some extent axes, demonstrate a cultural desire to combine beauty with mortality, after all the function of most of these objects is to kill.

Scott (1987) argued the status of the early blacksmith in Ireland was strongly related to the number of different mastered disciplines. For example, in the *Uraiccecht Becc* the honour-price of someone practicing one craft is one set, two crafts up to ten sets, and four crafts, such as work with iron, wood, written illuminations, and white smithing, is worth twenty honour-sets thus increasing the craft-persons noble rank (Scott, 1987). While this example is Irish, it still is likely applicable for Britain and the near continent during the Iron Age. This also presents the possibility that the craftsperson(s) who produced items such as at the cemeteries in Filippovka or Magdalenska Gora or the sword or spear from wet depositions in Britain (see below), were perceived socially with prestige. However, the possibility that non-ferrous inlay and *applique* was added later by a collaboration of travelling craftspeople. In any case, such objects demonstrate an extensive smithing expertise and an intimate knowledge of not only iron but also copper alloy and engraving. Each of which may be considered as separate skill.

Also, given the potential honour-price for such objects, it is probably they were commissioned by social elites or wealthy patrons. As the objects in the burial mounds at Magdalenska Gora span roughly 400-600 years, either a community of well-established craftspeople were present, or a system of tutelage existed passing the knowledge and experience of craft-masters to each subsequent generation. This potentially indicates a long lived complex and well organised socio-political system of patronage to the mixed crafts may have existed.

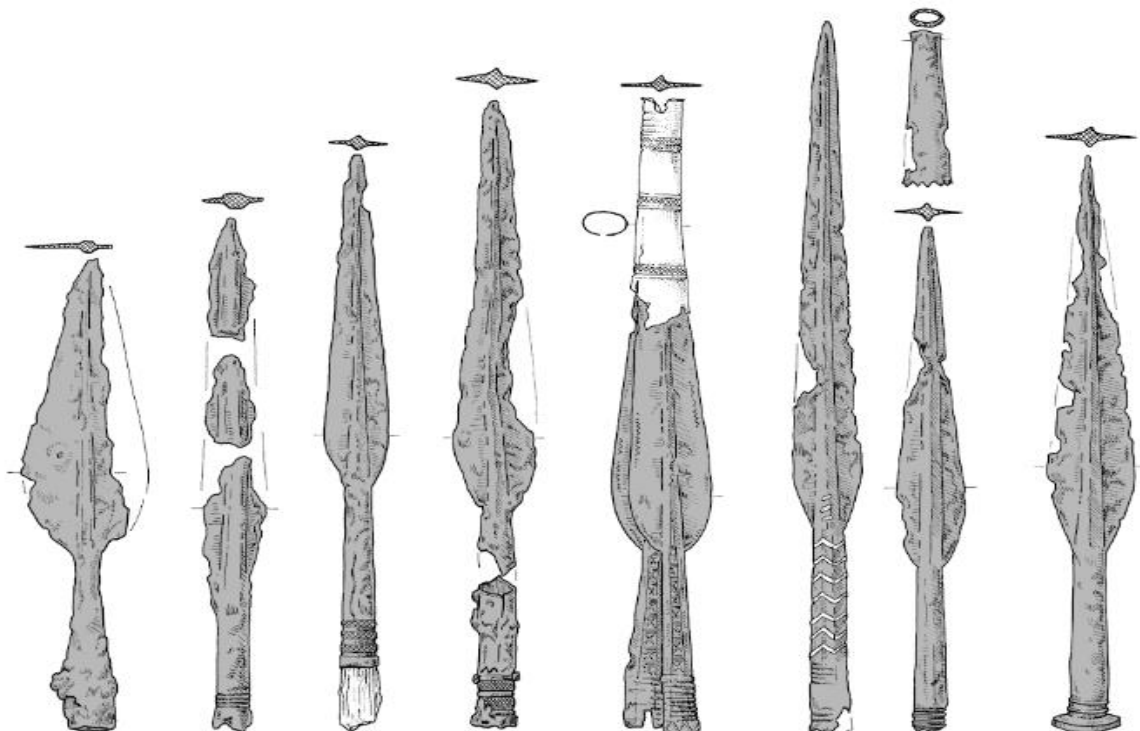


Figure 7.24 Examples of spears with copper inlay (white lines) and engraving from Magdalenska Gora (Hvala, 2012:124).



Figure 7.26 Sword with foil decorated stamps from Isleworth on River Thames (image courtesy: British Museum, 2018).



Figure 7.25 Sword with foil/applique decorated stamp from Must Farm (image courtesy: Cambridge Archaeological Unit, 2019).

Such a system may have ensured the management of resources, knowledge, and skill, and likely protecting such technical crafting advances from enemy tribes or states. It is also feasible that such objects were also traded as exotic commodities. This would not be unlike the dissemination of the well-made and beautiful Ulfbehrt pattern welded swords of the Viking Period.

Returning to Britain, the only objects like those from burial mounds in Magdalenska Gora and Filippovka, are a sword and spear from the River Thames (Figure 7.26) and a sword from Must Farm (Figure 7.25). The sword possesses what was initially described as two copper alloy discs set into the blades near the hilts (James and Rigby, 1997;), however these discs are now known to be thin sheets of foil carefully laid over a relief (Craddock and Cowell, 2006). The foil is likely secured in a similar fashion as the dagger from Kurgan 1 at Filippovka. The underlying design of the relief would most probably have not been engraved and chased but stamped by a die while the blade was red hot (750-850°C). The foil may even have been applied while the blade was cooling or just before quenching. Only one other British sword, from Must Farm, possesses such an example (Figure 7.25). Further analysis of the Isleworth sword using XRF has shown the foil to be made of brass, potentially making it one of the earliest examples of the use of brass in Western Europe (Craddock and Cowell, 2006). Should the Must Farm sword be also subjected to XRF, similar results would follow, which would be very significant given the sword dates to the EIA-MIA. Stamped reliefs are well known for the period, though still uncommon and may represent a smith's touch mark (Pleiner, 1993; Stead, 2006). Similarly, geometric designs may be added by the *applique* of copper alloy sheet onto a raised relief on the surface of an object made by a combination of chasing and embossing or engraving. One of the finest examples for such an object is a spearhead, also from the River Thames near Mortlake (Figure 7.27). This design is more figural than the rhombic and straight-lined copper alloy inlays from

Magdalenska Gora which are like the earlier (ninth to eighth century BC) patterns in southern Germany and Switzerland.

There are over fifty examples on the near continent of sword blades with foil covered stamps like the one from near Isleworth in the River Thames. Most are from Switzerland, with 39 originating at La Tène or Port (Pleiner, 1993). These numbers have slightly increased (Stead, 2006). Pleiner (1993) and Stead (2006) both confirm inlaid non-ferrous stamps or designs on swords in Western Europe are in the minority. The stamps usually occur as a single mark or in a group of two or three on one face of the blade either side by side or in a vertical line on one half of the blade (Pleiner, 1993).

7.4 Summary

Iron as a medium is a highly transformative substance and can be turned from what appears to be a lump of stone into any number of objects with some small degree of lustre. Lustre is an important aspect of iron that is often overlooked in Iron Age studies but arguably was important as evidenced in its use for personal objects and decorative pieces. Levy (1999) describes the importance of lustre in metal objects in Denmark during Bronze Age and early Migration Period. Iron can be highly polished to the point of being reflective or treated in a solution to form a bluing or browning pattern on the surface of the metal. After the metal has been polished and finished, organic acids may also be used to etch patterns or colours into the surface. The hard-wearing properties of iron make it suitable for the manufacture of tools and weapons. Its choice as a material for objects of personal adornment such as brooches, rings, torcs and mirrors and mirrors are less obvious. While the lustre of iron is difficult to assess due to its high susceptibility to corrosion, it is possible to bring it to a high polish using a simple method of rubbing with grit. Such methods may have been employed on iron mirrors (Joy, 2010), brooches, rings, bangles, and torcs among other similar objects. The use of iron in such objects suggest the material was as important as non-ferrous metals for aesthetic use. Other



Figure 7.27 Embellished Spear from Mortlake on River Thames (British Museum, 2019)

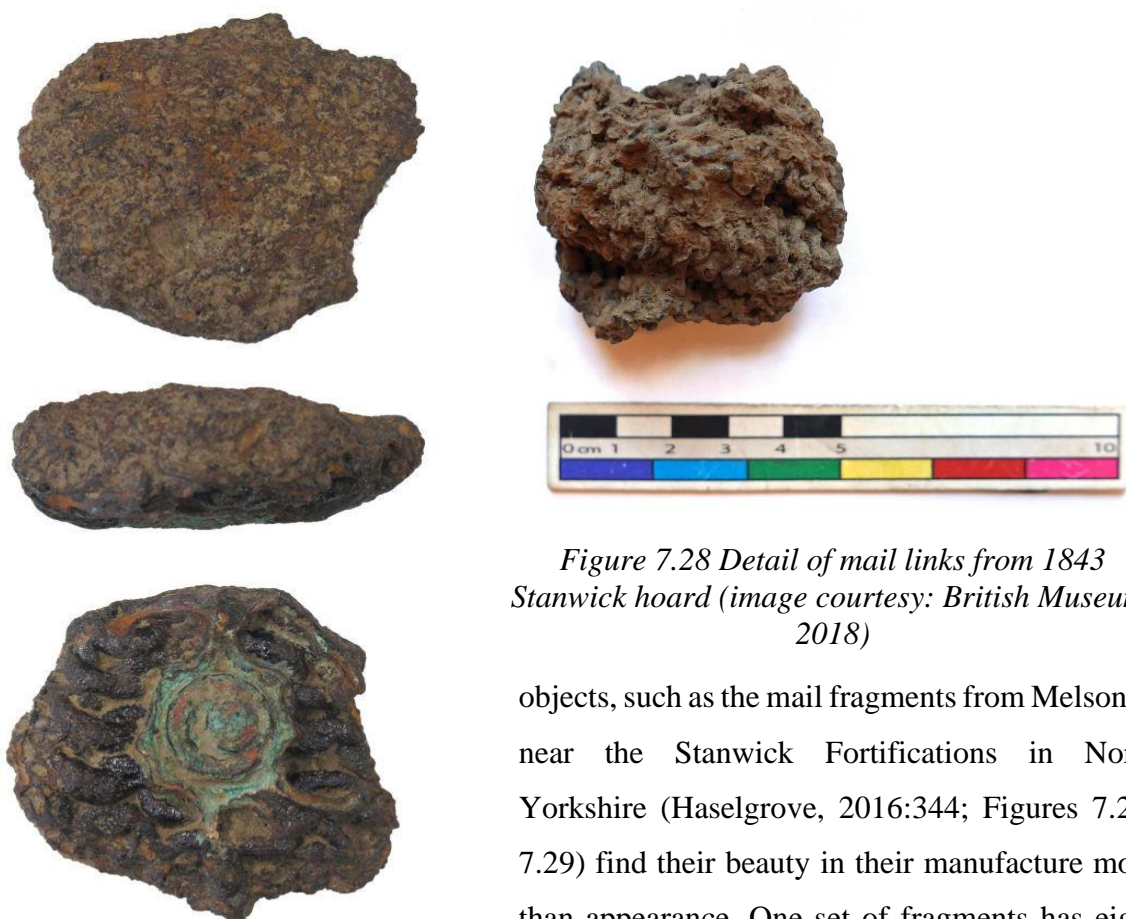


Figure 7.28 Detail of mail links from 1843 Stanwick hoard (image courtesy: British Museum, 2018)

objects, such as the mail fragments from Melsonby near the Stanwick Fortifications in North Yorkshire (Haselgrove, 2016:344; Figures 7.28-7.29) find their beauty in their manufacture more than appearance. One set of fragments has eight links per ring while another has fourteen. Interweaving the links in such a fashion would also have taken hundreds of hours for a full shirt, which when complete would have glinted in the sun the like skin of snake. Small copper alloy rosettes (Figure 7.29) were also found with the fragments and were mounted on the mail but to be fully appreciated would need to be viewed from up

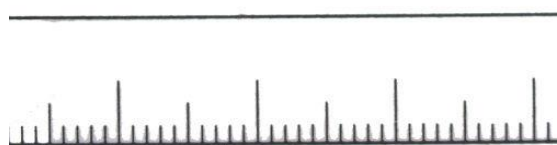


Figure 7.29 Chain-mail fragment with decorative copper piece from Stanwick (image courtesy: Portable Antiquities Scheme, 2019).

close. This would also lead to the admiration of the construction of the mail itself.

Other decorative iron pieces relate to transportation, are martial items, or even domestic items potentially relating to high status feasting. The Welwyn and Capel Garmon fire dogs for instance are both decorative and functional and would have required advanced skills to manufacture. Further, aesthetic variation to iron objects seems to be highly stylized and vary greatly between regions and periods potentially indicating a deeper social meaning may have existed (Adams, 2013; Halkon, 2014). Alterations to forms may also have been done to accommodate person's body, the way they use the tool or weapon, or due to some deeper ideological perspective. In some cases, it may even be based in economy.

It is also important to note the thousands of hours dedicated to learning and then carrying out the techniques required for all the processes described in this chapter. Further, since steel could not be cast into intricate moulds at this time in Europe, the processes of creating intricate designs and reliefs becomes even more laborious. Of the embellishments, foil *appliques* or gilding of reliefs or stamps is likely the most acceptable compromise between decoration and combat worthiness. Stamps have long been thought to be makers marks or possibly religious icons (Pleiner, 1993, 2006). They may have even served as badges of honour from successful championship in war. This may further describe why such decorated swords are often found in conjunction with votive depositions in watery places or burials.

The craft-skills employed to achieve advanced forms and aesthetic variations may describe the social role and economic significance of iron to a community. As discussed in Chapter 2 this may also relate to group or personal identity. The performance of production and use of such special objects may be differentiated regionally. Attention will be given to such object depositions in the coming chapters to further understand emerging traditions and identify patterns of special traditions which may link the biographies of spaces, places, objects, and people in the landscape.

Chapter 8 Distributional Observations of Iron Objects in Iron Age Landscapes

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8.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the frequency, distribution, and statistical deviation analysis of iron objects against the landscape per the criteria in Chapter 3. These results will be discussed in detail in Chapter 9. The maps in the following sections are used to draw out patterns of production, deposition, and movement of iron objects. An assessment of various data qualities will be done in Chapter 9 through describing significant elements identified here and considering them in wider detail as they pertain to socio-cultural activities or traditions. The reader is advised to take note of emphasised map trends and chart data as their significance to pattering depositional traditions will be re-visited in Chapters 9 and 10. As per Chapter 3 section 2, the distributional and statistical analysis of iron object data is divided into five regions: Scotland, Wales, Northern England, Central England, and Southern England. All regions but Southern England have been subjected to extensive systematic data collection. However, as discussed in Chapter 3, the sample size for Southern England is diverse and a greater quantity than previous regional studies, this is also discussed in section 6 below. As per Chapter 3, contextual information of iron object deposition in non-burial contexts, was imported and plotted in ArcMap to generate the following maps. The reader is also advised to take note the defined region of Southern England (cf. Chapter 3 and Figures, 3.1, 8.1, and 9.1) is a ‘low confidence region’ meaning the data collection was not as systematic and therefore is not as complete as the other four defined study areas.



Figure 8.1 Low confidence region of Southern England. Data collection in this region was not as systematic as the other four cf. Chapter 3.

8.2 General Distributional Analysis of Iron Objects in the Landscape

This section presents the dataset in relation to the physical morphology of the landscape in which iron objects are deposited. This is termed ‘place’ in previous chapters, the importance of which will be discussed in the following chapter. Here the significance of topography, watershed, and potential soil and vegetation relationships will be assessed. The purpose of this is to demonstrate the potential relationship between object deposition and the environment

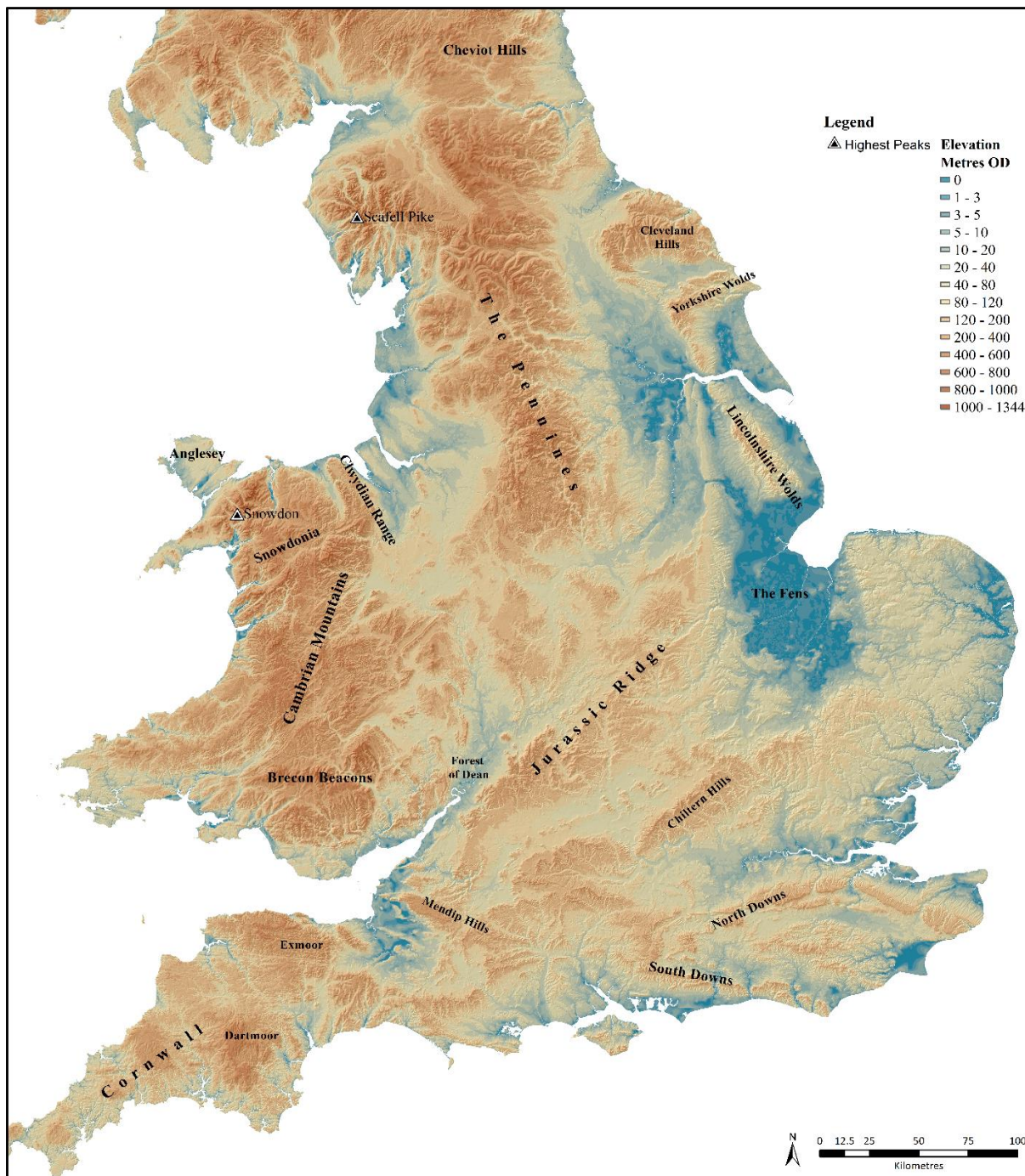


Figure 8.2 Important Landscape features in Wales and England.

based on the factors discussed in Chapters 4-5.

8.2.1 Iron Object Frequencies in the Landscape

Figure 8.2 identifies some of the landscape elements important in discussions of iron object depositions in Wales and England. Figures 8.3-8.4 display the distribution and frequency of iron objects by depositions site and their relationships to important landscape features in Scotland and England with Wales respectively. The Grampian Mountains contain some of the highest summits in Britain and create a substantial natural boundary in the landscape. Dividing

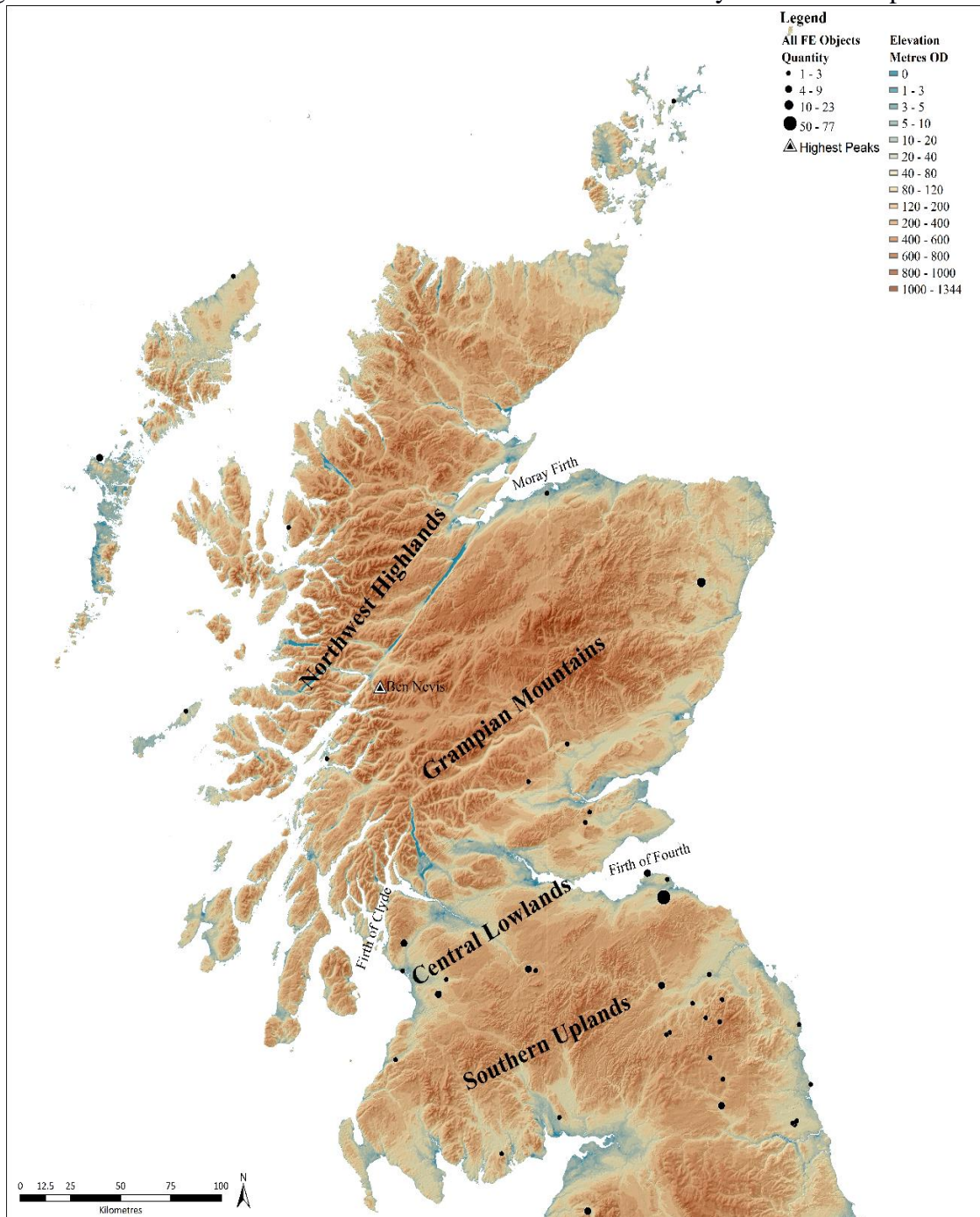


Figure 8.3 Iron object distributions and frequencies by depositions site in Scotland in relation to important landscape features.

the Grampian Mountains from the Northwest Highlands is the Great Glen Fault, running from Moray Firth to the Firth of Lorne, and is composed of a series of lochs.

These lochs enable maritime navigation from the North Sea to Irish Sea thus bypassing the North of Scotland and would have probably been important in facilitating travel and trade during the Iron Age. It can be seen from Figure 8.2 that the largest frequency of iron objects in Scotland is to be found in the LIA-ERB or earlier contexts at Traprain Law, which overlooks the Firth of Forth.

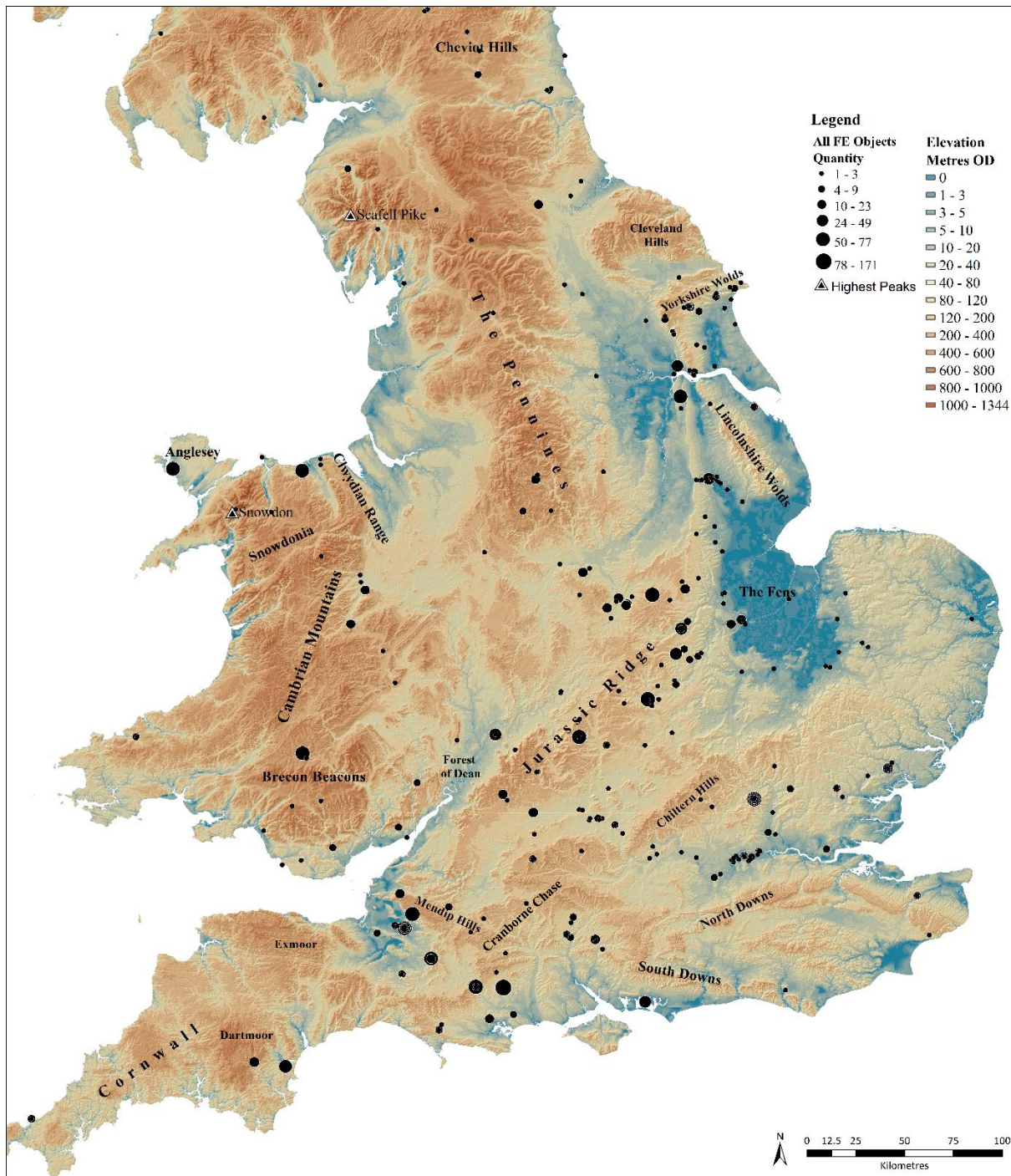


Figure 8.4 Iron object distributions and frequencies by deposition site in England with Wales in relation to important landscape features.

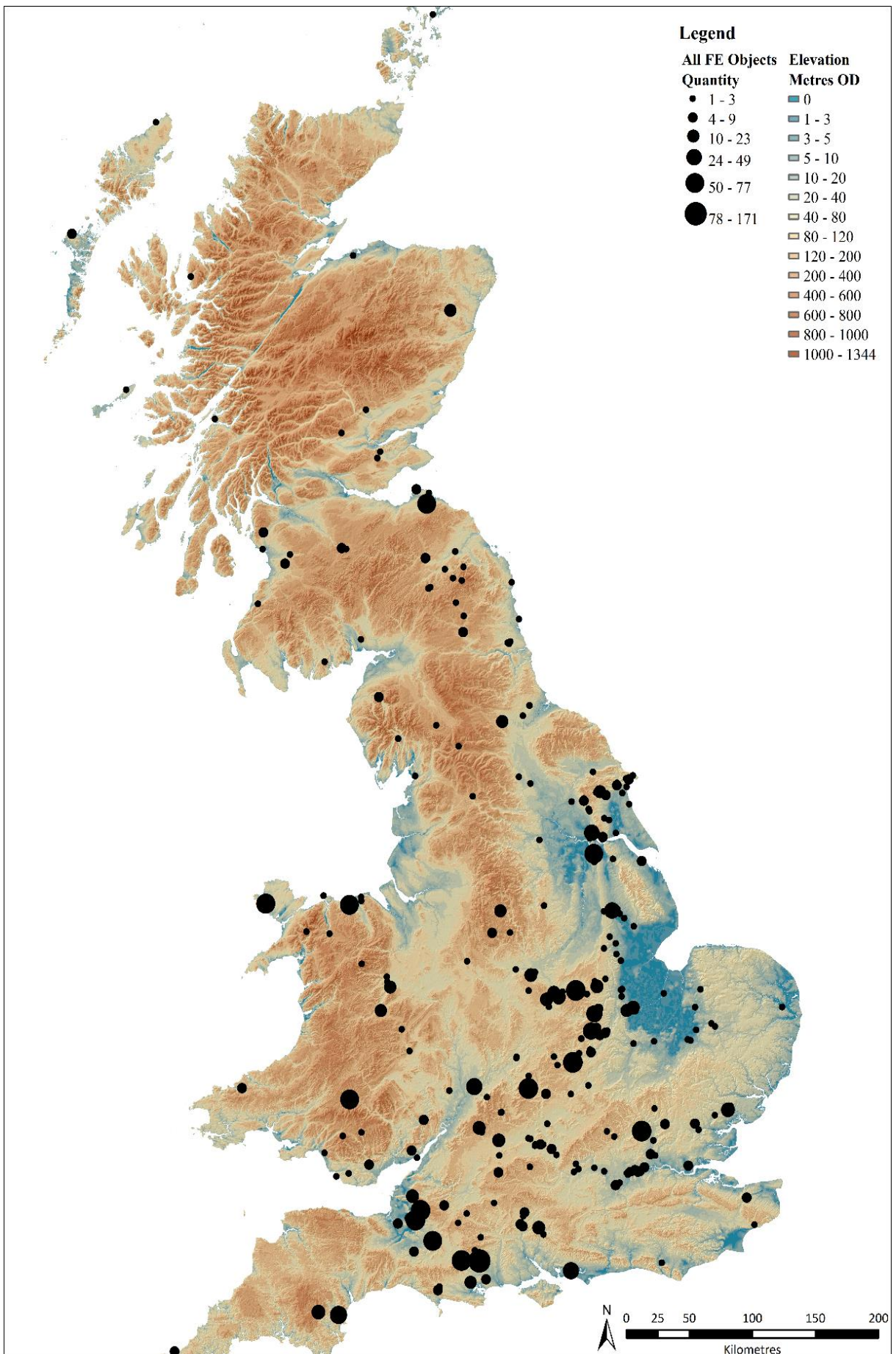


Figure 8.5 Distribution and frequency of 3930 Iron Age iron objects by deposition location in Britain. Some sites may include multiple contexts with multiple objects (NB. Figure 8.1).

Of note in Figure 8.4 are the Jurassic Ridge, Snowdonia, and the Yorkshire Wolds, discussed in Chapter 6 for their importance to the iron industry. The Chilterns are also worth highlighting as they possess a similar landscape to that of East Yorkshire. The patterning of depositions also seems to draw out and respect certain features which are no longer as noticeable in the present landscape. The maps draw out the contrast between low-lying regions such as the Fens of East Anglia and the Lincolnshire and higher ground, such as the Lincolnshire Wolds. The Lincolnshire Wolds was basically made an island by the much higher waterlines for the River Ancholme, River Witham, and Barlings Eau in the Iron Age. To west, the Isle of Axholme forms additional higher ground, surrounded by the Rivers Don, Idle, and Trent which were also had higher waterlines in the Iron Age (cf. Chapter 5).

The lowland areas around the Mendip Hills (near modern Bristol) and Cranborne Chase (close to modern Bournemouth) also see a high concentration of iron object depositions and may represent early trade hubs, given their easy access to the sea. The Isle of Anglesey in Wales is also noteworthy here for its potential for maritime trade with Ireland and the fact that the site at Llyn Cerrig Bach has the greatest number of iron objects out of all other 'places' in Wales. While Dinorben and Twyn-y-Gaer hillforts also possess high densities of iron objects, Llyn Cerrig Bach is set apart by the depositions being placed into a watery feature.

Figure 8.5 displays the frequency of 3930 (out of 4207) iron objects in Britain from the EIA to the ERB period. ERB objects are only included in the database and analysis as per the criteria defined in Chapter 3. This allows for the inclusion of some Scottish iron objects that post-date the Roman Conquest of AD 43. As can be seen from these overview maps, there appears to be patterns and clusters forming. The following sections will detail areas, clusters, and trends of interest.

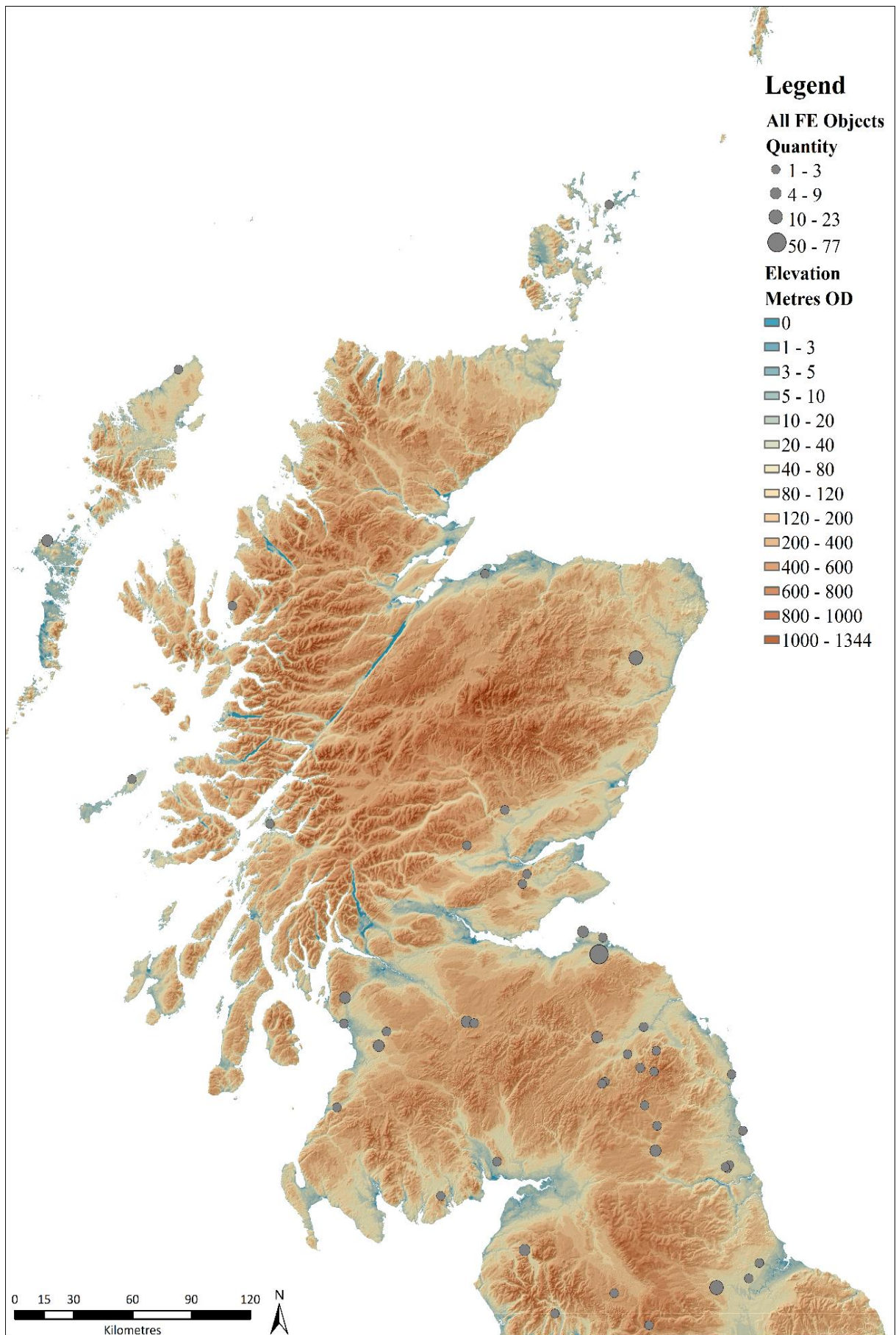


Figure 8.6 Distribution and frequency (total quantity) of iron object depositions at specific 'places' in the Scottish landscape (NB. Figure 8.1).

8.2.2 Topographic and Altitudinal Assessment of Depositions

Figure 8.6 and Figure 8.7 provide a closer look at the frequency and distribution of iron objects in Scotland and Wales with England in relation to topography (cf. Figures 8.1- 8.4). Note that the Scottish Highlands are largely devoid of object depositions and clusters. A line of depositions follows the edge of the Grampian Mountains, introduced above. The eastern edge of the range possesses the highest point (Ben Nevis at 1342 m) in Britain. Despite these altitudinal extremes, settlements sites are known but they do not include iron objects in their assemblages. All iron object depositions in Scotland occur below the 400 m OD contour.

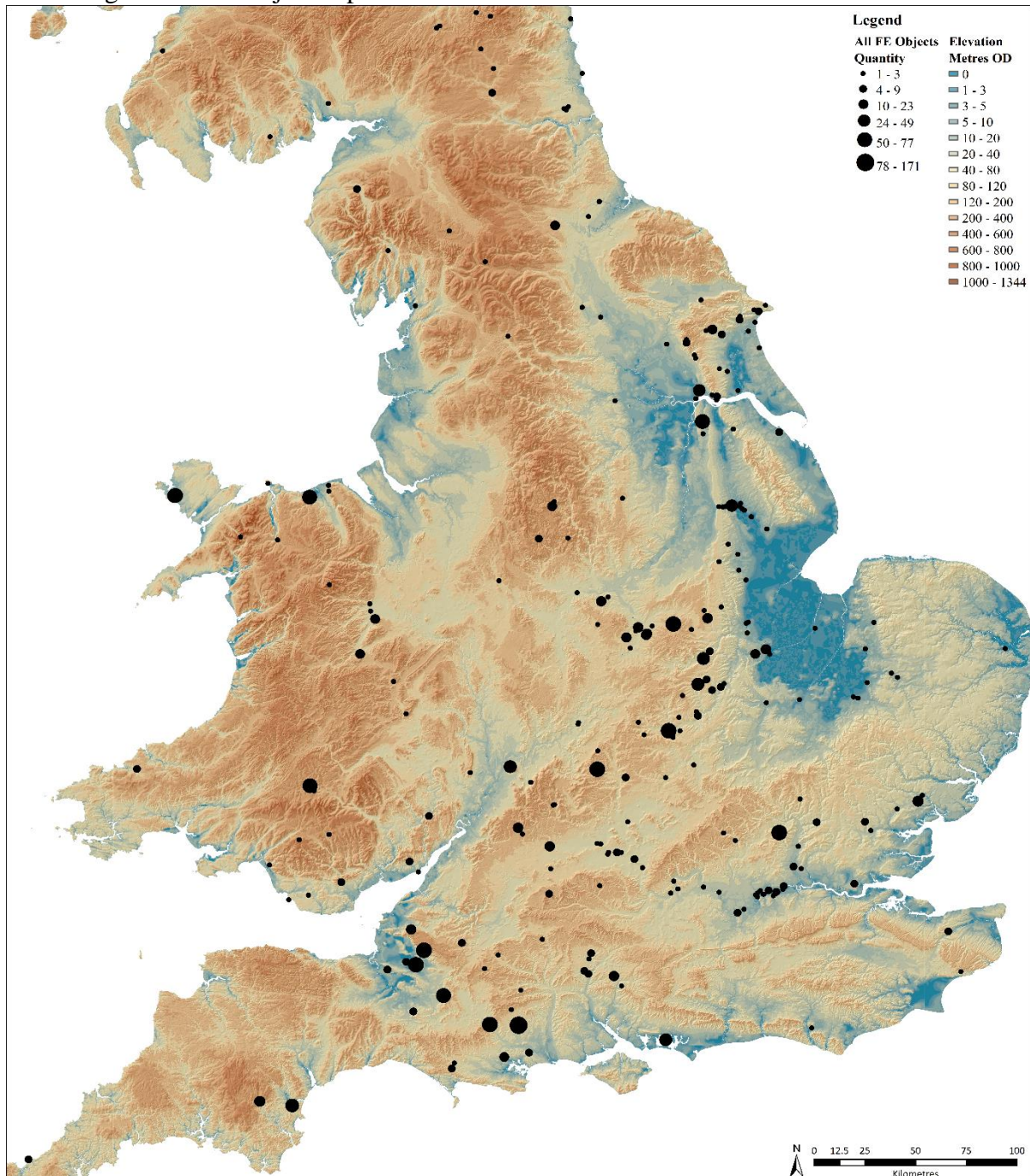


Figure 8.7 Iron object distributions and frequencies by deposition site in England with Wales (NB. Figure 8.1).

8.2.2.1 Scottish Topographic and Altitudinal Assessment

Chart 8.1 displays the total number of iron object depositions across all contexts at ‘places’ in the landscape (both in settlements and sites) by elevation range in Scotland. As may be observed, the total number of settlements or sites in each elevation range is relatively evenly distributed. It may be worth noting that 34% (8) of the ‘places’ with iron objects are over the 121 m OD contour and 46% (12) are below the 40 m OD contour. The fact that the 41-80m and 80-120 m OD elevation ranges have the lowest number of ‘places’ with iron objects may be important (20%), as these altitudinal ranges could be considered marginal environments due to steep slopes (see Chapters 4-5). These settlements and sites, however, would benefit from ready access to upland and lowland environments.

Chart 8.2 presents the total number of iron objects in Scotland in each elevation range. Considering these figures in relation to those in Chart 8.1, it may be observed that there are more than one object at each ‘place’ in the landscape, which includes both single depositions in the landscape or water, and all contexts within a single settlement. Only 13% (4) of the total number of settlements or sites with iron objects in Scotland were in the 120-200 m OD range yet these ‘places’ account for 62% (83) of the total number of iron objects in the region with 92% (77) of these artefacts deposited at a single settlement, Traprain Law. In comparison, only

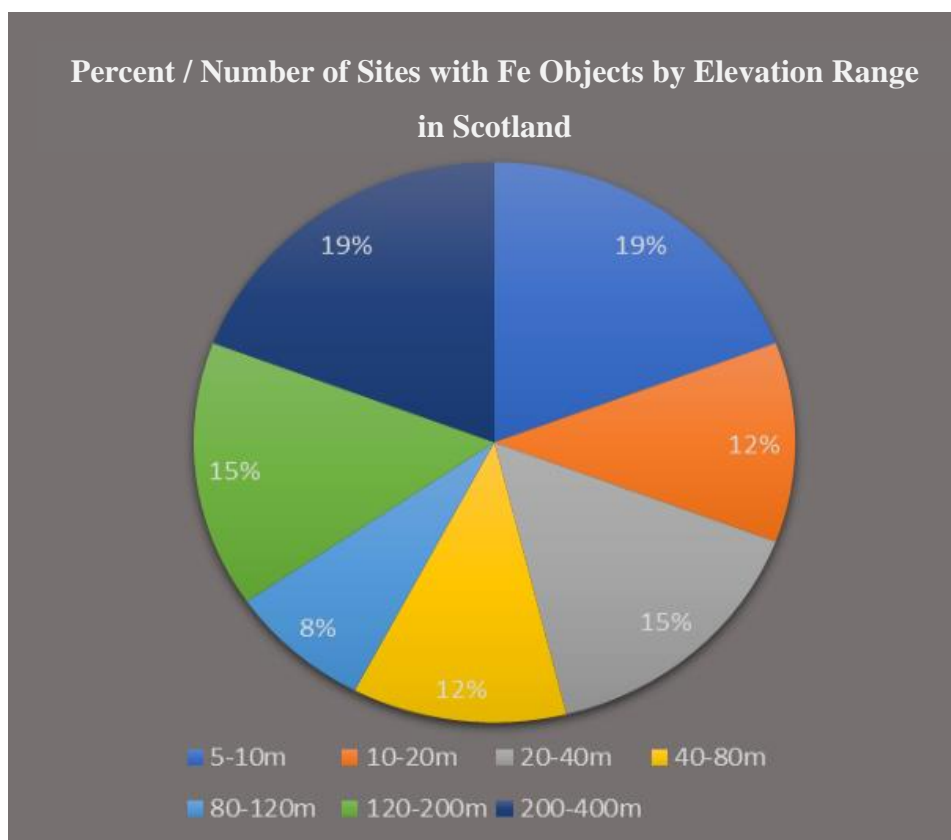


Chart 8.1 Percent of 26 unique ‘places’ of iron object deposition sites by elevation range in Scotland.’

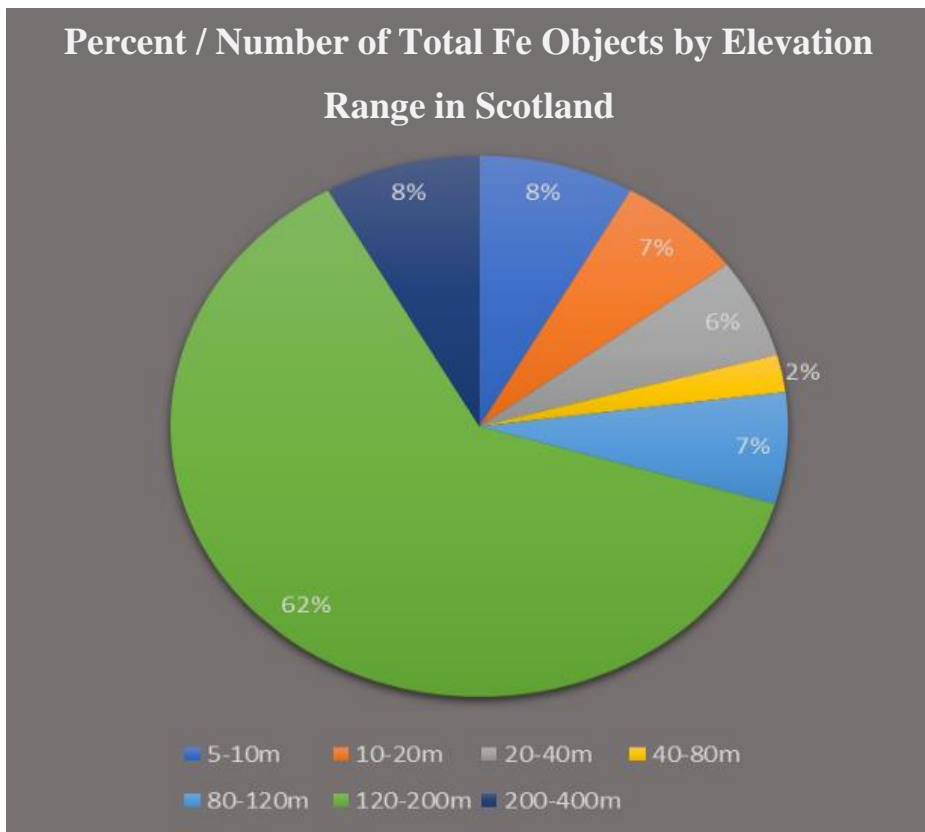


Chart 8.2 Percent of 135 iron objects in Scotland by elevation range across all contexts (spaces) and landscape settings (places).

2% (3) of the total Scottish iron artefacts were from the 40-80 m OD range, yet this range accounts for 10% (3) of the total settlements with iron objects. This means that there were less two objects at each site or settlement. This scarcity is difficult to qualify and as these ‘places’ are often on islands or along the west coast, as such, paucity may relate to a lack of available resources to produce iron (cf. Chapter 9 section 2). Also significant is both the highest (200-400 m OD) and lowest (5-10 m OD) elevation ranges have the same frequency of iron object depositions (10 objects) however these are spread out across more sites (9) in the upper elevation range than the lower (4). These quantities do not reflect the depositions at Blackburn Mill or Carlingwark which are thought to be later although made by native inhabitants (Hunter, 1997). As discussed in Chapter 3, the SRIA is a difficult period to categorise the deposition traditions and needs assessed separately. The deposition at Eckford, which is likely close to date with Blackburn Mill, was included in the analysis much for the same reasons as South Cave in East Yorkshire.

8.2.2.2 Welsh Topographic and Altitudinal Assessment

Wales, like Scotland, possesses higher elevations than England with Snowdon summit as its highest point at 1085 m (see Figure 8.4). Figure 8.7 shows the topography of Wales and

England and distributional trends and iron object densities. Chart 8.3 demonstrates the number of settlements and sites in Wales with iron objects by elevation range (30 sites in total). Wales, like Scotland, has similar number of ‘places’ with iron object depositions over the 121m contour (49%). The three largest sites of deposition in Wales are Llyn Cerrig Bach, Dinorben, and Twyn-y-Gaer. Respectively, the elevations zones are: 5-10m, 120-200m, and 200-400m. These three sites account for 74% (256 of 358) of the iron objects in Welsh depositions. Chart 8.4 shows the total number of iron objects in Wales by elevation range. One-third of the total iron artefacts are from the 5-10 m OD range. A single site, Llyn Cerrig Bach, accounts for nearly all the artefacts in this elevation range (115 of 117 objects). This indicates the site was extremely important unless Roberts’ (2002) shipwreck hypothesis is to be believed. A shipwreck seems unlikely as no timbers matching vessels were recovered (Fox, 1946). Also noteworthy are the values of 0% (specifically 0.3%), these in fact are three single object depositions, at 0 m OD, 491 m OD, and 819 m OD and probably represent some form of votive deposit. The value of 1% is also interesting as this represent 3 objects at two different sites (equating to 7% of the total site number with iron objects in the region). These recurring lower values possibly represent the act of singular deposition in watery features or high points on the landscape,

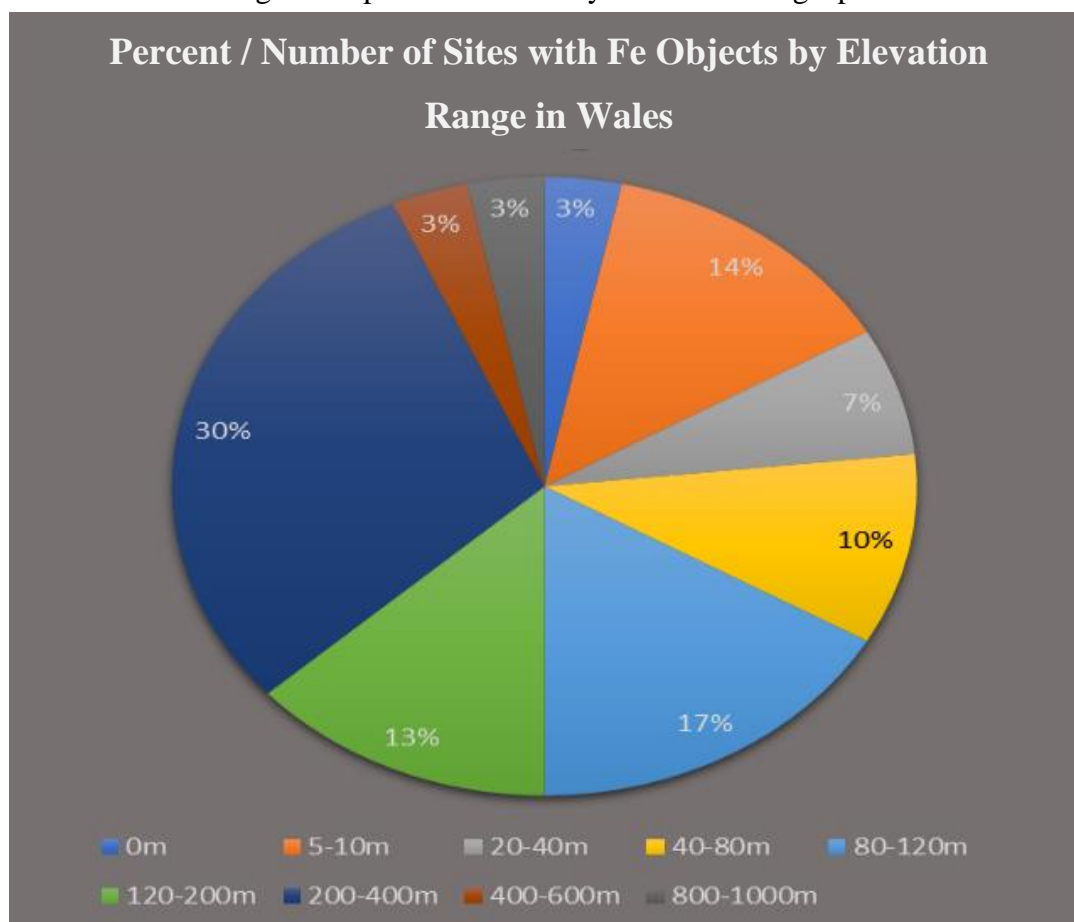


Chart 8.3 Percent of 30 unique ‘places’ of iron object deposition sites by elevation range in Wales.’

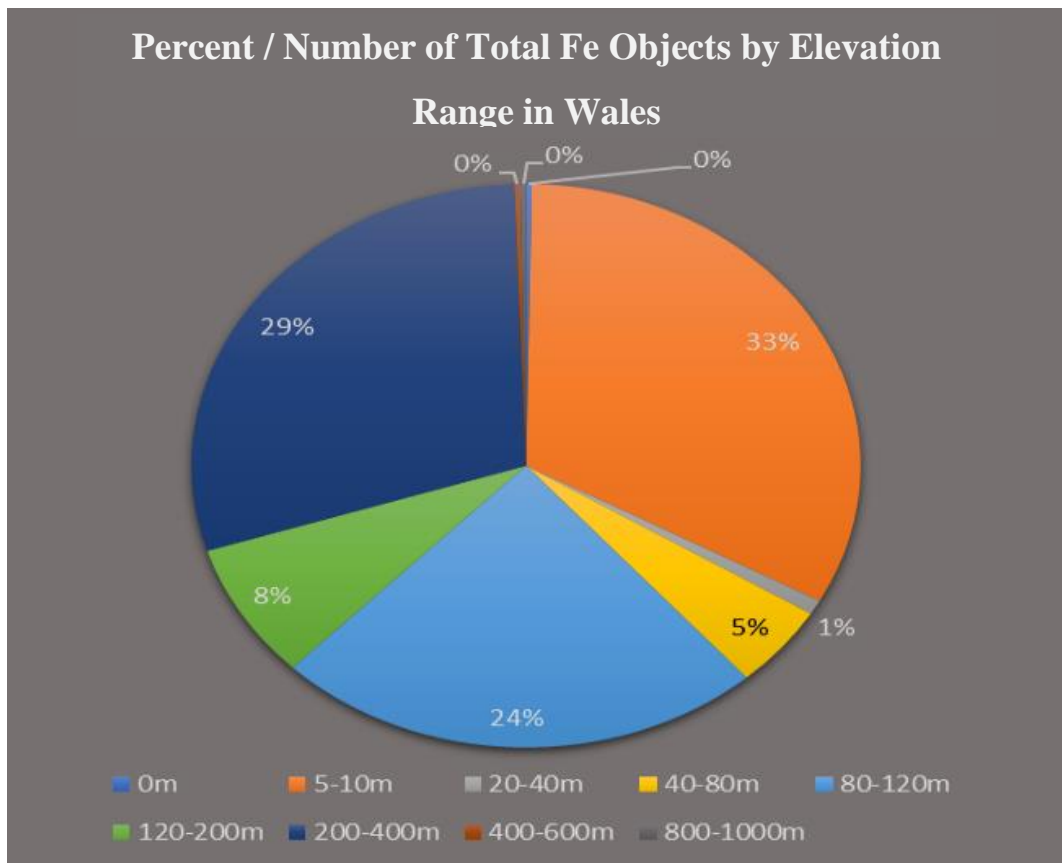


Chart 8.4 Percent of iron objects (out of 358) in Wales by elevation range across all contexts (spaces) and landscape settings (places).

representing a personal rather than a communal act of praxis. This is assuming that larger deposits equate to a community's identity or a single elite person or family. Also, it seems the marginal altitudinal environments associated with the 40-80 m and 80-120 m OD ranges, were as important for depositions as lowland and more vertiginous landscapes (29% of the total 358 objects at 27% of 30 landscape 'places'). As Chart 8.3 and Chart 8.4 show, depositions in Wales are more evenly distributed throughout the elevation ranges, and amongst 'places' (apart from Llyn Cerrig Bach) than in Scotland.

8.2.2.3 English Topographic and Altitudinal Assessment

The topography of England differs from Wales and Scotland with lower, gentler elevation changes. As England has more iron objects than Scotland and Wales, at least in the present archaeological record, three regions have been chosen to assess the possible impact of topography on iron object depositions. A region north of a line drawn from the Severn Estuary to the confluence of the Humber and Ouse; a central region between the Severn-Humber line and a line drawn from the River Avon to the Great Ouse bisecting Kent; and a southern region below the Avon-Great Ouse line. The northern region possesses the highest elevation in England, at Scafell Pike (978 m) in the Cumbrian Mountains (Figure 8.4).

Northern England Region: Chart 8.5 describes the total number of sites and settlements with iron object depositions in the region of Northern England by elevation range (a total of 77 ‘places’ in the landscape). In this region as the chart displays, 30% (23) of ‘places’ with iron objects in the region are in the 40-80 m OD elevation range. This increases to 46% (35) ‘places’ including the 20-40 m OD range. The 21-80 m OD ranges may be considered marginal environments in northeast England, however, the ranges for northwest England should be like that of the 40-120 m OD ranges in Scotland and Wales. Collectively these altitudinal ranges (20-120 m OD) account for 56% (43) of all the ‘places’ (sites and settlements) with iron object depositions in the region of Northern England. It may also be important to note that this region, like Scotland but unlike Wales, includes ‘places’ with depositions in the 10-20 m OD elevation range (6% or 5 of the total site and settlements). A further difference from Scotland and Wales is the lower number (4% of the total ‘places’) of sites and settlements with depositions in the 5-10 m OD ranges. As Chart 8.5 shows, most ‘places’ of deposition in the landscape are in higher altitudinal ranges. This resembles depositions illustrated in Figure 8.4. It may be observed that many of the ‘places’ for deposition are at the heads of valleys even at

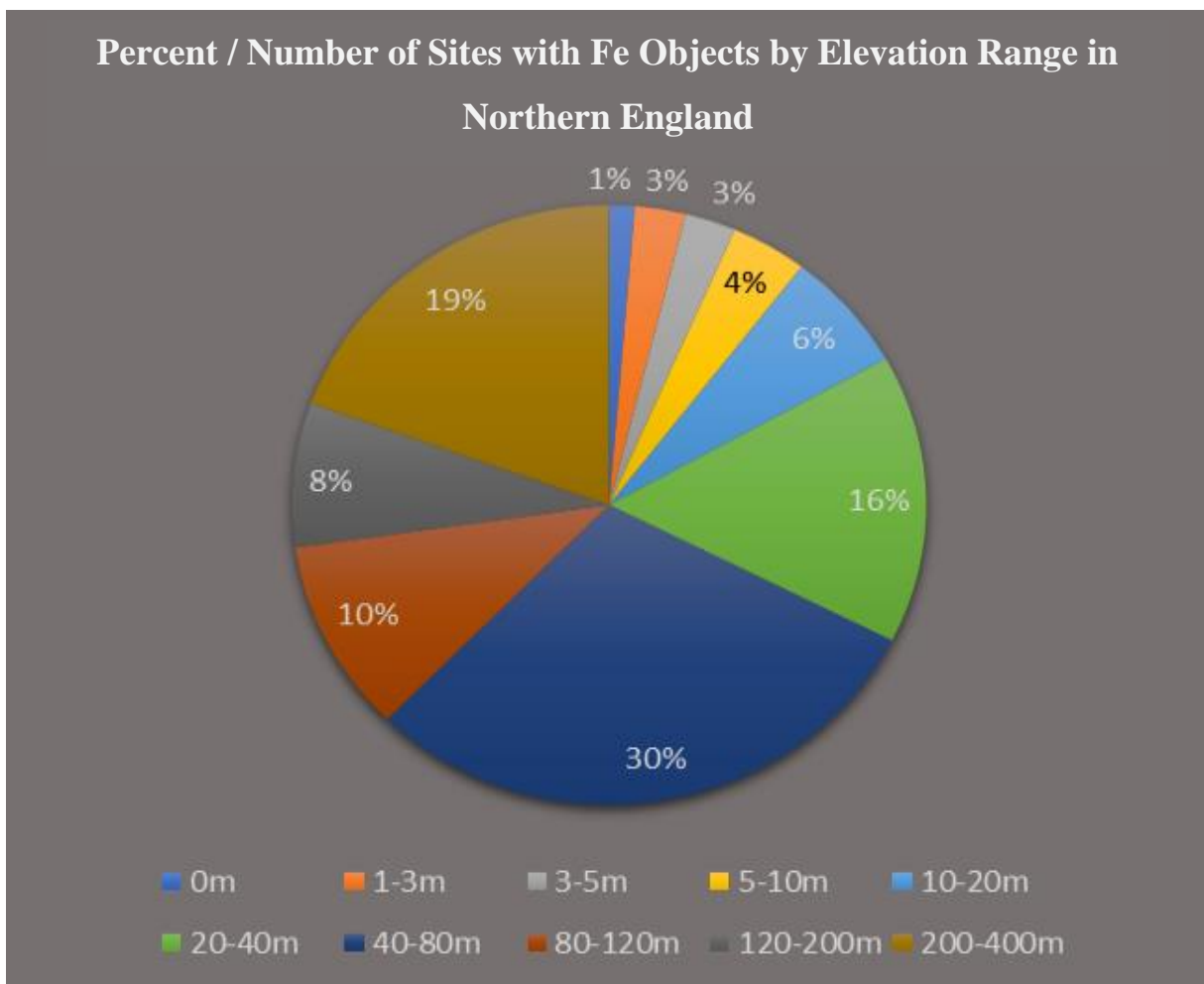


Chart 8.5 Percent of 77 unique ‘places’ of iron object deposition sites by elevation range in Northern England.

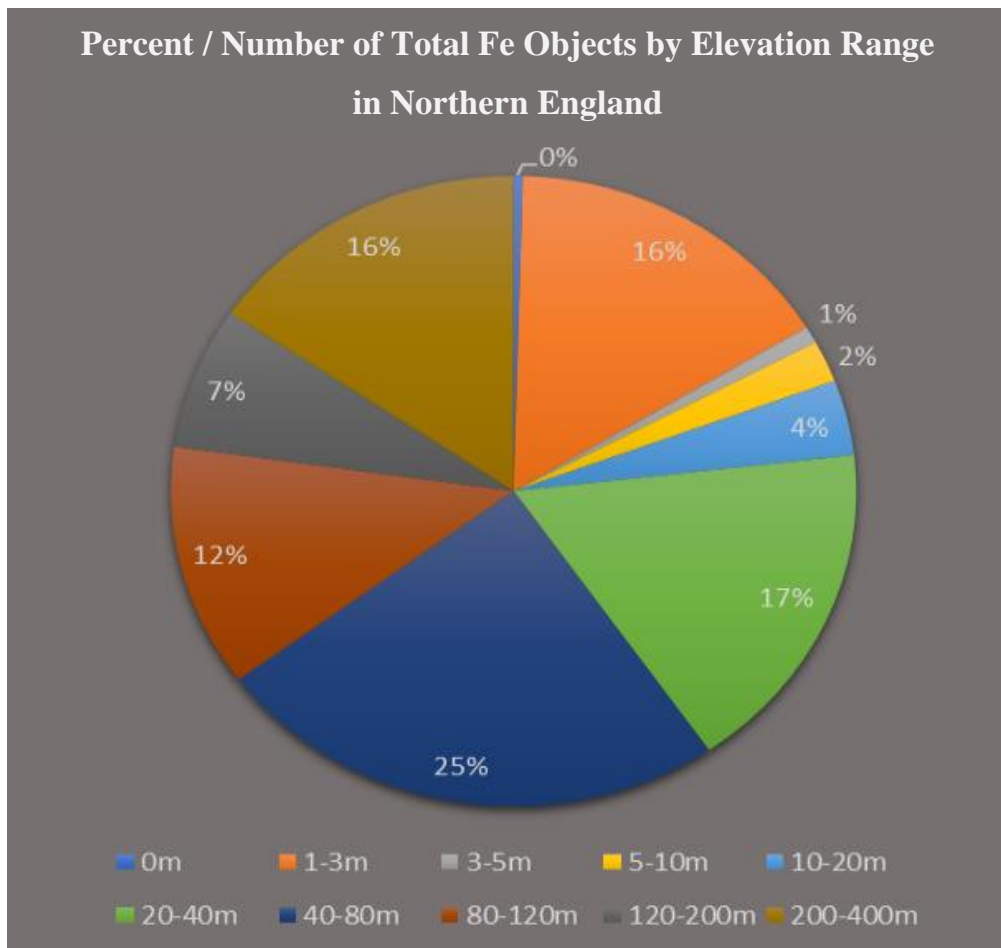


Chart 8.6 Percent of 233 iron objects in Northern England by elevation range across all contexts (spaces) and landscape settings (places).

higher elevations and rarely occur in the valley floors or hill slopes. This contrasts with Scotland and Wales, where it seems ‘places’ of deposition seem to prefer relatively even terrain and watery places. That said, as discussed in Chapter 4, the heads of valleys, especially in East Yorkshire, may have contained seasonal springs. Based on Younger and McHugh’s (1995) studies, these springs are to be found along the East Yorkshire Wold edges (20-80 m OD). Bearing this mind, 42% (98) of the total number of objects for Northern England are from that elevation range (Chart 8.6). Chart 8.6 describes the total number of iron objects in Northern England by elevation range.

As seen in Figure 8.4, nearly 80% (c. 60) of the region’s depositions are located around the Yorkshire Wolds, which accounts for around 45% (105) of the area’s iron objects. Collectively, the marginal elevation ranges (as discussed above) contain 42% (ranges 21-80 m OD) or 55% (ranges 21-120 m OD) of the regions total object depositions. From these two charts, it may be important to note that while only 3% (2) of the deposition ‘places’ were in the 1-3 m OD elevation range, they account for 16% (37) of the total number of objects in the region. Further comparisons of both charts show that the number of objects at each site or

settlement in all other elevation ranges in the region are relatively equal; this means that each 'place' has roughly 1-3 objects.

This anomaly is in part due to a single deposition of 36 iron objects (which also included other non-ferrous materials) at South Cave between the Vale of York and Yorkshire Wolds. Depending on the grid reference used, the elevation range for this site is between 1-5 m OD. No other 'place' in the region contains this number of objects, let alone in a single depositional context, which further demonstrates the importance of the deposit. It is also worth noting the context at South Cave, is an enclosure ditch terminal of a lowland settlement (see Chapter 1 section 4 subsection 4).

The next largest single deposit consisting of 20 iron objects (9% of the total iron objects for the region) which also included non-ferrous materials, is at Melsonby, part of the Stanwick fortifications, at an elevation between 100-110 m OD. This deposit is likely to be contemporaneous or close in date to South Cave. Garton and Wetwang Slacks are noteworthy as the area has more iron objects (16 or 7% of the total object number for the region) dispersed across multiple contexts than any other settlement in the region. This may be partly due to it being one of the most extensively excavated sites. The site extends for around 2 miles (3.2 km) consisting of settlement enclosures, roundhouse gullies, pits, ditches, and square barrow burials. The location of the site in the landscape and the duration of activity here, may explain the concentration of iron objects. As a final note, 233 objects were recorded in this region (Northern England).

Central England Region: Chart 8.7 provides percentages of iron object depositions at 'places' in the landscape (100 sites and settlements) in the region of Central England. Chart 8.8 demonstrates the total number (1463) of iron objects in Central England by elevation range. As Chart 8.7 demonstrates, the 80-120 m OD range has more sites and settlements with iron object depositions than any other altitudinal range (23% or 23). The region of central England, discussed above, is unique geologically, being divided by the Jurassic Ridge. The Jurassic Ridge provides a natural boundary traversing roughly northeast from the Severn Estuary and Forest of Dean to the River Humber (see Figure 8.4). This ridge provides the highest altitudes for the region (up to 400 m OD). The ridge's average elevation is around 120 m OD, and 35% (35) of 'places' with iron objects fall within this range (81-120m and 121-200 m OD). This range accounts for 54% (790) of the total iron objects in the region (Chart 8.8). Nearly all these objects come from the same site type, hillforts, though larger enclosed settlements also show preference.

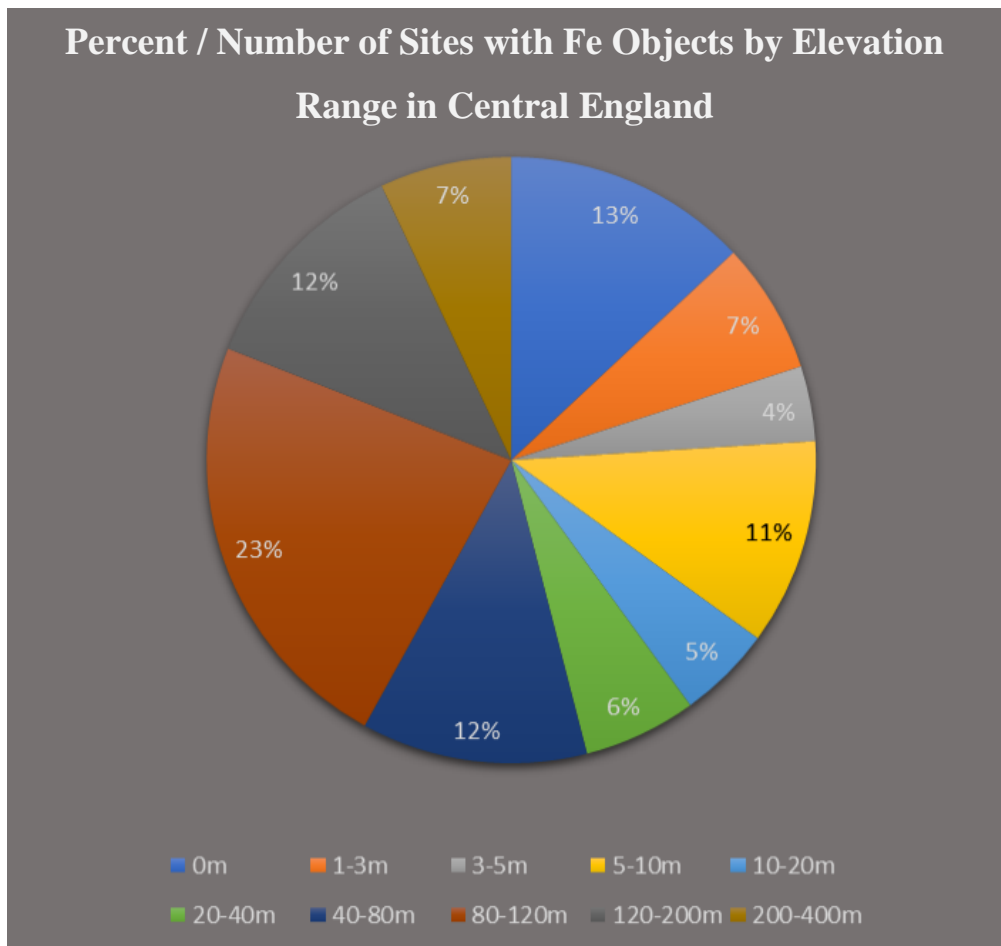


Chart 8.7 Percent of 100 unique 'places' of iron object deposition sites by elevation range in Central England.

Like Wales and Northern England, a larger portion (20% or 293) of the total iron objects for the region are from the 200-400 m OD elevation range. Yet the places with these objects only accounts for 7% (7) of the total sites and settlements in the region with iron artefacts. This means that objects are being deposited in groups in each place, often in multiple contexts. Another point to consider is 21% of the total iron objects in the central region is determined by two depositions of 150 currency bars, both in the Malvern Hills (also part of the SW extent of the Jurassic Ridge) of northern Herefordshire. While the find record is unclear to their exact provenance, they relate to the hillfort known as British Camp. The remaining 3% (44) of depositions in the 200-400 m OD elevation range are spread across five other places, two of which are hillforts. These hillforts, Bredon Hill and Ditches Hillfort, account for 7% (24) of the total artefacts in the elevation range, or 65% if the two depositions at Malvern are excluded. This highlights importance of hillforts in iron object depositions in the central England region.

This is contrasted by what may be considered satellite farmsteads along gentle slopes in the 40-80 m OD elevation range. The places in this elevation range account for 12% (12) of the total places with iron objects for the region and only 2% (29) of the total artefacts (Chart 8.7-

Chart 8.8). These are usually open type or small rectilinear enclosed settlements that likely helped support or supplement the food production for hillfort settlements (Cunliffe, 2004). This elevation range may be considered a marginal environment (cf. Neal, 2006) thus the paucity of objects in the range is interesting when compared against other regions. Also interesting is 13% (183) of the iron objects for the central region are from places in the 20-40 m OD elevation range. These account for 6% (6) of the total deposition ‘places’ for the region and are predominantly later Iron Age in date. Nearly all are aggregated type settlements. This seems to support the hypothesis that hillforts were increasingly abandoned towards the end of the MIA, often for larger aggregated settlements often in lower elevation ranges (cf. Harding, 2017). This may also relate to an amalgamation of chiefdoms (Chapman, 2018). Also, in the 20-40m zone, 37% (68 of 183) objects originate at a single settlement, Dragonby. These objects span from the 1st century BC to the 1st century AD and do not account for the later, likely Roman, iron artefacts.

A final note may be the observation that while 46% of places with iron objects are below the 40 m OD contour, they account for less than 25% of the total iron objects. Further, depositions in the Wash and the River Witham span three elevation zones (1-3 m, 3-5 m, and

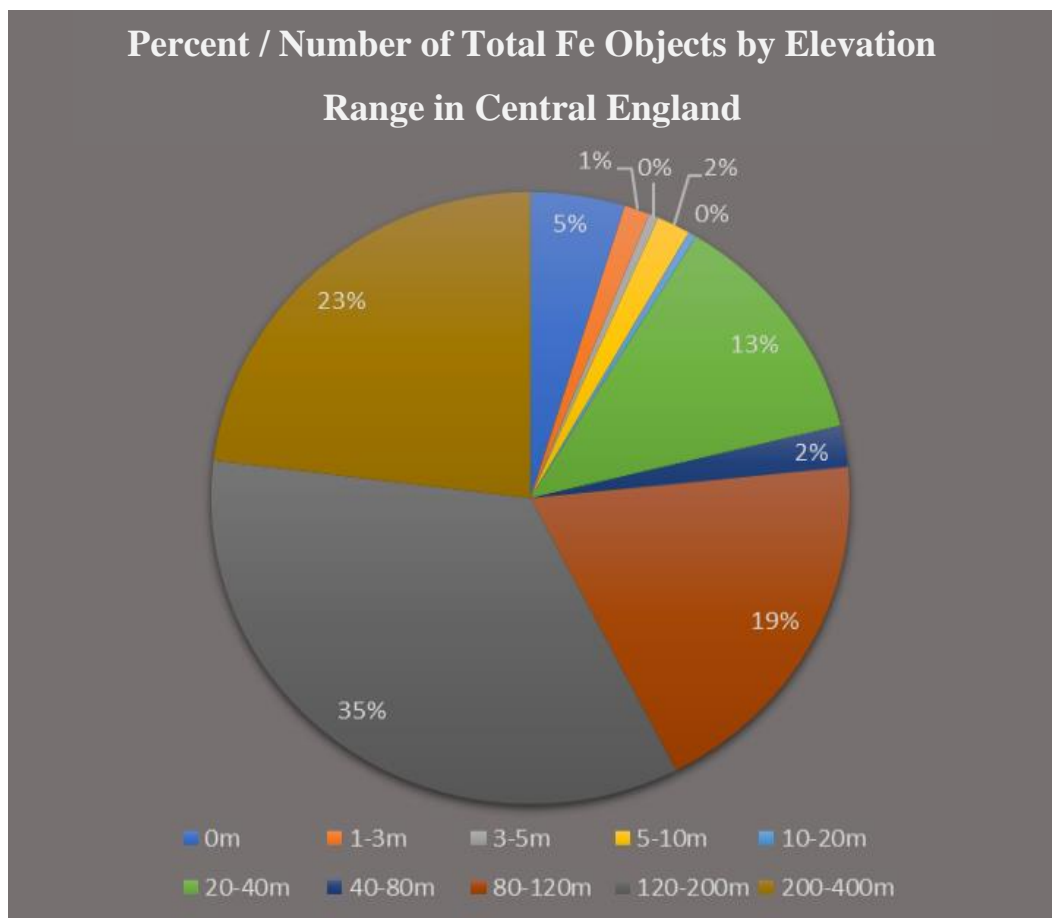


Chart 8.8 Percent of 1463 iron objects in Central England by elevation range across all contexts (spaces) and landscape settings (places).

5-10 m) and account for around 2% (22) of the total artefacts in the central region This means that single objects depositions are more frequent in places at lower elevations for the central region, often with only one object being deposited at each site or settlement. This is in part related to watery depositions which will be discussed further below.

Southern England Region: There are 1741 objects distributed across 141 ‘places’ (contexts in both sites and settlements as single events) in the landscape recorded in this database. Based on this number of this sample size, the places in this region may be described as possessing a greater population density of iron objects than the other regions. This is important bearing in mind that data collection for the region of Southern England was not as exhaustive as the other four regions (cf. Chapter 3 section 1 subsection 3). Chart 8.9 demonstrates the percentages of ‘places’ with iron objects and Chart 8.10 displays the total number of ferrous artefacts in Southern England within each elevation range..

Like the other regions the 80-120 m OD and 121-200 m OD elevation ranges in Southern England account for 33% (33) of the total places with iron objects (see Chart 8.9). Furthermore, the places in these elevation ranges contain 61% (892) of the total iron objects for the region (Chart 8.10). Of these objects, 54% (790) originate from three sites, Danebury (28%), Ham Hill (9%), and Minety (17%). In the case of Minety, the site type and context are unknown,

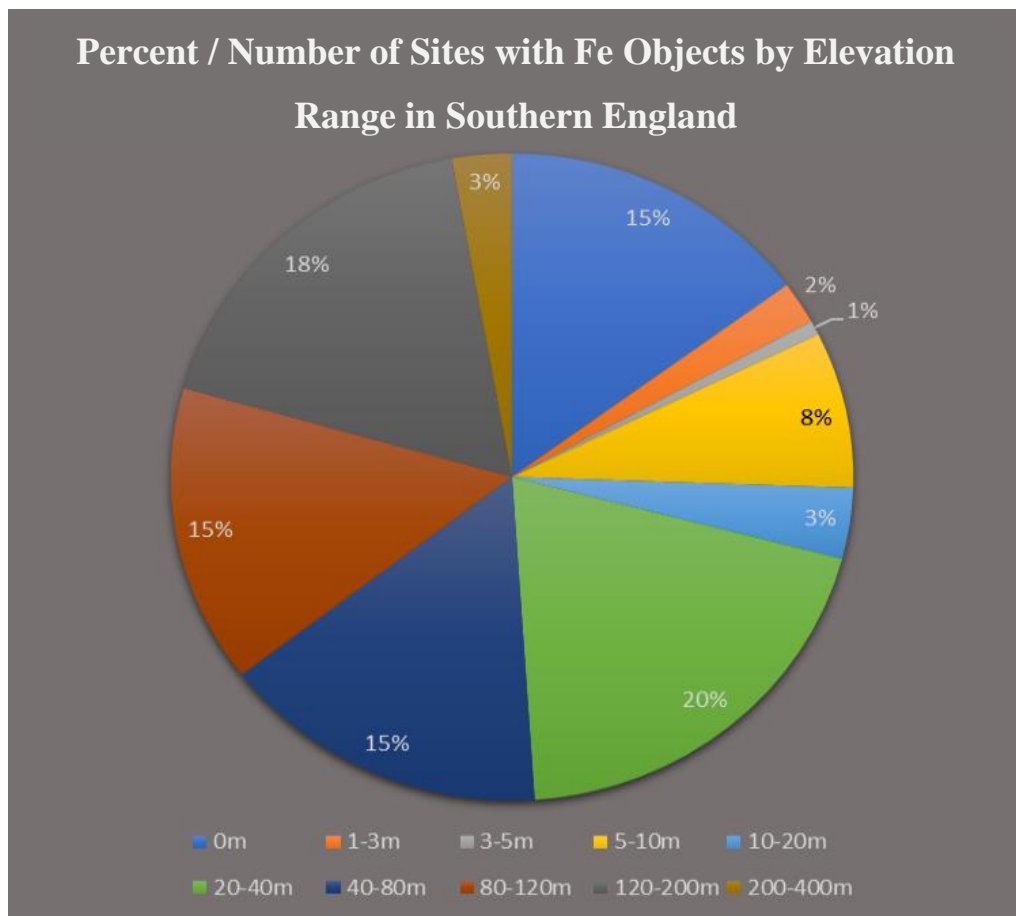


Chart 8.9 Percent of 141 unique ‘places’ of iron object deposition sites by elevation range in Southern England.

and all objects are currency bars. Other sites in the region which fall in the same elevation range and have over 50 objects (5%) include Bigbury Hillfort, Bulbury Camp, Cadbury Castle, Maiden Castle, and Hod Hill; all of which are hillforts or larger ‘defended’ settlements. It is also worth noting here that as southern England was not the primary focus for the main database, the deposition of iron objects at these and other settlements in the region were not fully investigated due to time constraints. The reasons for which were covered in Chapter 3. As such these artefact counts are likely higher in elevation rangers over 80 m OD. Again, what could be considered a ‘marginal environment’ is the 40-80 m OD elevation ranges.

These ranges may be thought of as foothills for the region and act as intermediate landscape between upland hill tops and lowland alluvial plains (Chapter 5). This however is not to say that other elevation ranges do not have hills, valleys, and slopes. It is to say that this elevation range is far less even and is more undulating and thus is like the marginal slope environments referred to by Neal (2006) in East Yorkshire. This intermediate elevation range with uneven terrain could also be partially extended into the 20-40 m OD range. Collectively, the two ranges account for 35% of the places with iron objects and 24% of the total artefacts in

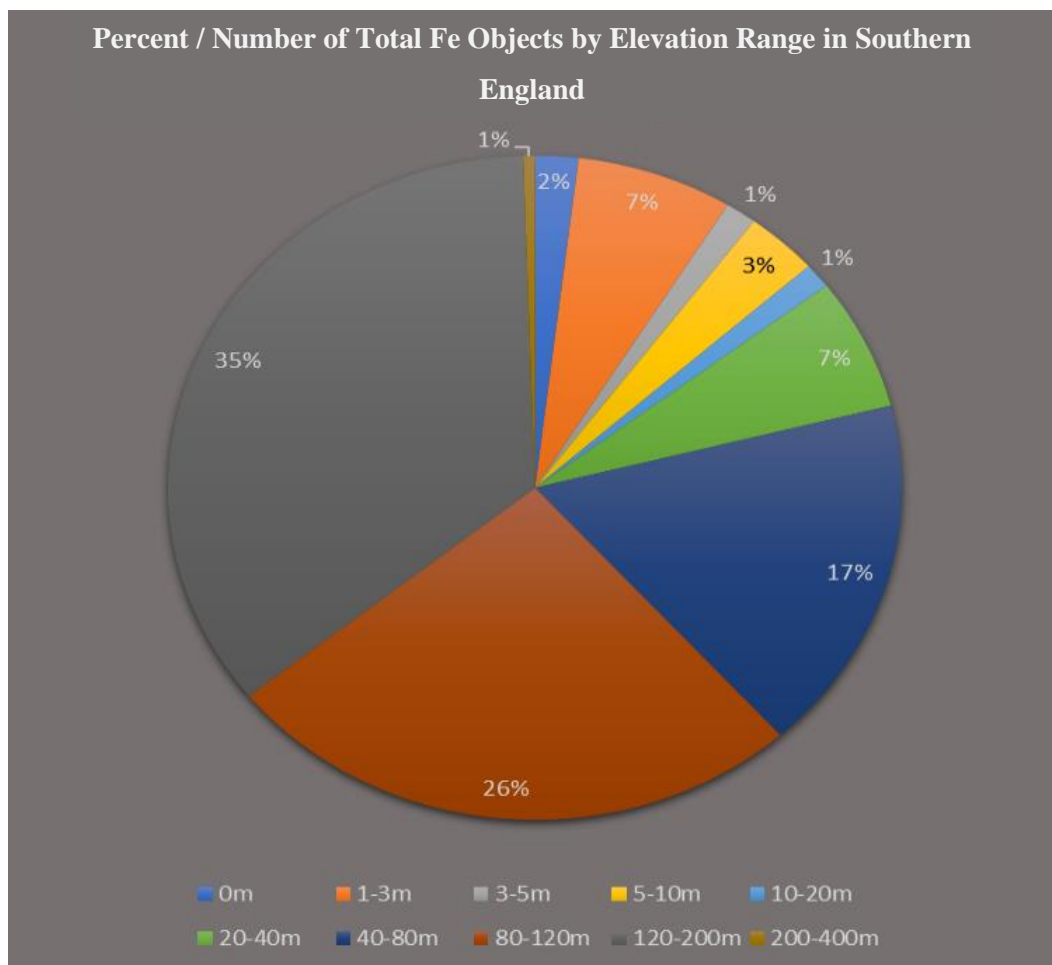


Chart 8.10 Percent of 1741 iron objects in Southern England by elevation range across all contexts (spaces) and landscape settings (places).

the region. This means iron object depositions in these elevation ranges were less dense than those at larger hilltop settlements.

Overall, the depositions as they occur in each elevation range are very similar to central and northeast England (with northwest England being more like Scotland and Wales). This suggests that depositional praxis usually follows and is associated to natural divisions within the landscape. Though this is not always true as in East Yorkshire, there are far fewer depositions in flood zones (0-10 m OD). Following this, central and southern England have comparatively similar deposition trends in the flood zone. In southern England 27% of deposition places accounting for 14% of the total artefacts were in the 0-10 m OD elevation range (see Chart 8.9 and Chart 8.10). Many of these depositions occurred in rivers and streams though some also occurred in settlements located in marshes/wetlands or in/along flood plains. These figures are somewhat misleading as the percentages would be much higher if semi-products, which account more than half of the total artefacts in the region, were excluded. This also means that very few (less than 3%) of semi-products were in watery places within the 0-10 m OD elevation range. A similar observation may also be made for the 20-40 m OD elevation ranges.

It is worth noting that one site in the 20-40m range is responsible for 33% (35 of 112) of the object depositions in this elevation zone. This site, Gosbecks, is a LIA aggregated type settlement and the depositional tradition and artefact assemblage is like sites such as Danebury or Burrough Hill. This further supports the argument from above that as many hillforts became abandoned by the later Iron Age aggregated settlements became increasingly important. This is evidenced in the continuance of depositional praxis likely brought by later generations familiar with the traditions at hillforts.

Further, many of the aggregated settlements in southern England, like central England, began as small rectilinear enclosures, potentially as satellite settlements which supported larger hilltop villages (Rippon, 2018). This is however solely based on the deposition of iron objects, but even so, similar observations may be made for ornate non-ferrous objects at the same sites. Further, aggregated settlements occur in other elevation zones, however for whatever reason they lack iron object depositions. As a final note, the 10-20 m OD zone is also unique as only ten places with never more than iron objects were observed. In terms of iron, this was the poorest zone for reasons unknown.

Summary: Poyer (2015) has concluded there is a clear relationship between topography and bronze spear hoards and some axe hoards in northern England. While rare these deposits occurred on summits of high elevation in the region several kilometres from water. Similar assessments have not been made for Iron Age iron objects. An attempt here was made to assess

iron objects against the topography of Britain to determine if Poyer's Bronze Age observations also apply to Iron Age traditions. The results were interesting and demonstrate a clear difference in the depositional tradition both in terms of altitude and upland and lowland environments. However, the elevation of upland and lowland environments varies widely between regions, as discussed in Chapters 4-5.

This means topography and altitude is only directly relevant in discussions of deposition when considered against subsistence and inhabitation patterns on regional or sub-regional levels. It is also safe to conclude that places of prominence in the regions of Northern England and Scotland (per the study area divisions made in Chapter 3 and Figures 3.1 and 9.1) are more prevalent and of a higher elevation than those of the Southern region. Further unlike the northern regions, many of the prominent locations in the Southern England have hillforts, though fewer in the southeast (Chapter 4). The more northern hillforts in England, the fewer the depositions of iron objects.

In the region here defined as Northern England, a preference is shown for making single deposits of martial items at the highest elevation points within the landscape, irrespective of proximity to water, marginal environments, or settlements. Similar deposits of metal objects occur in Wales for the Iron Age both within hillforts and in mountain lakes, such as Llyn Fawr (Chapter 1). Also recall from chapter 5, that many Welsh hillforts demonstrate that living occurred downslope from the mountainous summits nearer to the rampart walls on platforms cut into the bedrock. In such hillforts, rarely have the summits been excavated, but cairns of unknown date are often commonplace.

It is in the region of Northern England under cairns where deposits of swords and spears have been identified in this thesis as a pattern (see below and Chapter 9 section 3). It is possible with further evaluation that the summits of the highest elevations in Wales, whether part of a hillfort or not, will have metal object depositions. A wide distribution of artefacts is demonstrated at hillforts such as Dinorben and Twyn-y-Gaer, though their elevation and topography i.e. hillslope is less substantial than hillforts like Bodifari. It should be noted that in Irish myth, the misty tops of the highest points in the landscape were considered liminal locations where the otherworld could be accessed. In conclusion, altitude is not important to iron object depositions unless considered on the local level in relation to daily and ritual life. It can be a useful tool to easily identify the highest points in the landscape and where marginal divisions occur, especially where those with sudden elevation change i.e. steep hillslopes giving way rapidly to alluvial valleys (cf. Ch 4-5).

8.2.3 Watershed Analysis

This section considers the relationships between iron object depositions and watery places, and those within and near to bodies of water. This is discussed further in Chapter 9 section 2. Overall, watery depositions occur in near equal frequency in southern and central England and Wales (Chart 8.11). There are far less depositions in watery places in Scotland and northern England. It is important to note that this in part may be related a lack of river dredging or re-routing in these regions. For example, there are multiple points of deposition in the River Witham and Barlings Eau in Lincolnshire (part of the region defined as Central England) that were discovered during dredging activities. Furthermore, in Scotland many depositions occur in crannogs, and unless the depositions are made into the lake surrounding these artificial islands, they are not considered 'watery'.

Figure 8.8 labels the rivers which are most relevant in discussions pertaining to iron object depositions and distributions across the Iron Age. Of the labelled rivers, the largest are the Trent, Thames, Avon, Severn, and Nene. The Rivers Soar, which join the Trent, and the North Thames, also include clusters of depositions sites within 500 m. Several maps in this subsection, provide detailed overview of specific catchments within each region.

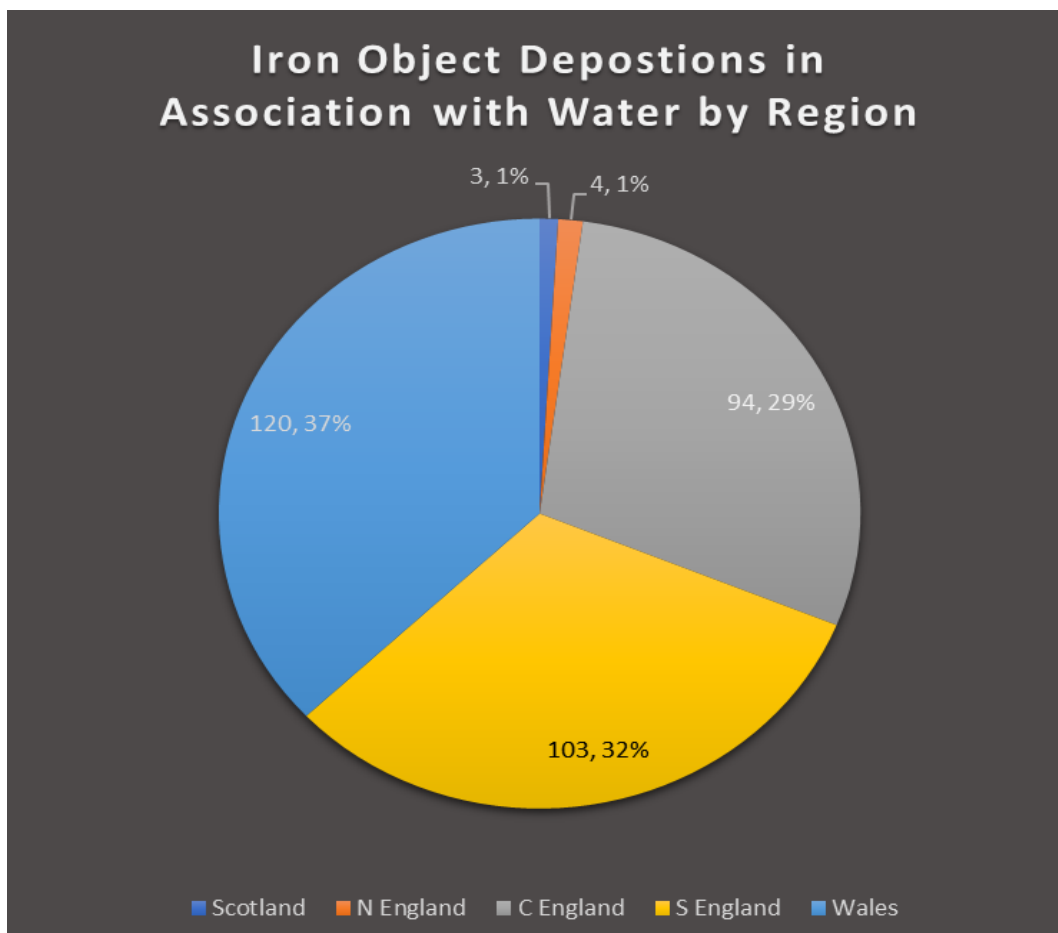


Chart 8.11 Percent of iron object Depositions in Watery 'places' by region.

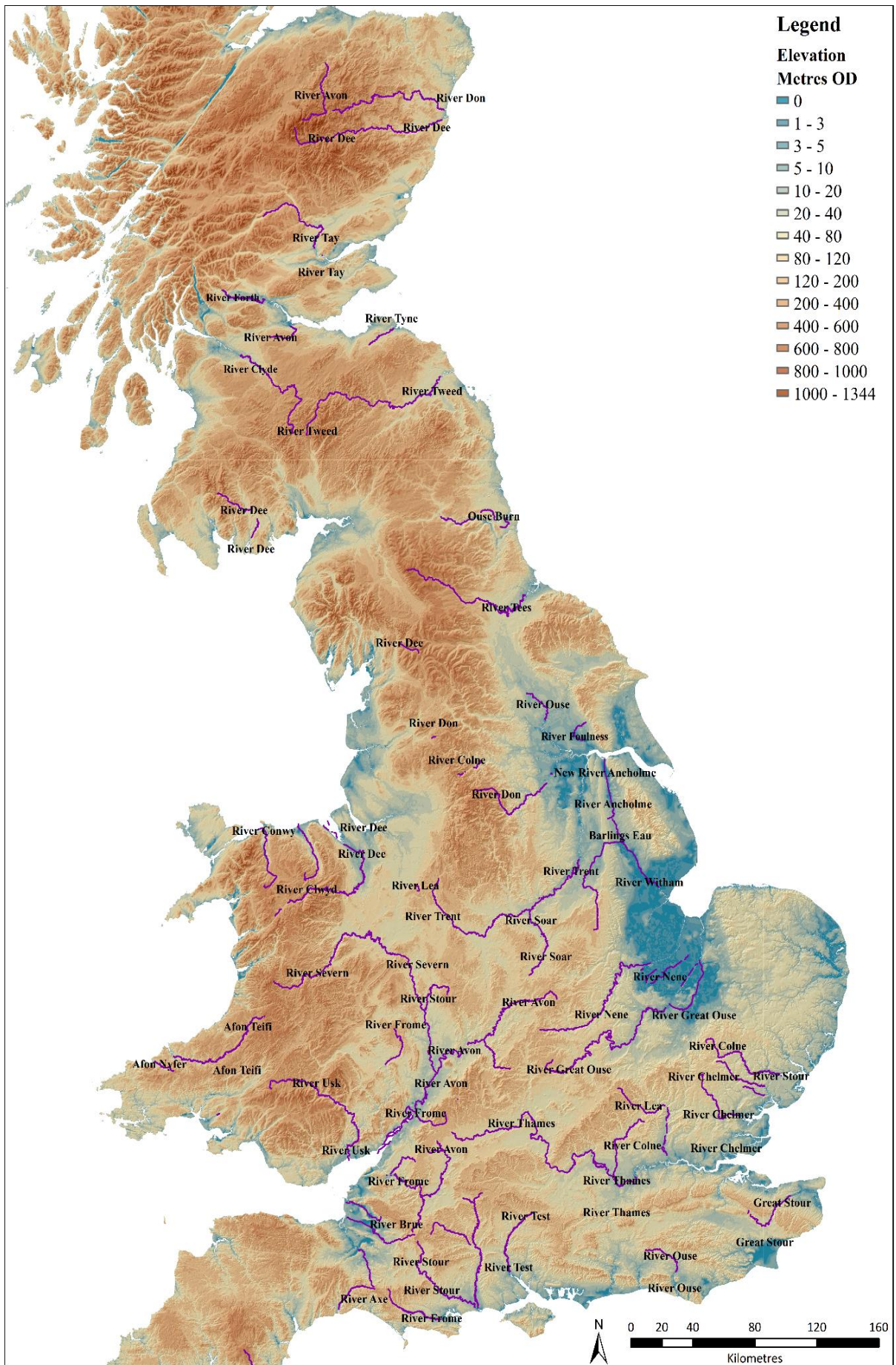


Figure 8.8 Important rivers mentioned in the text.

The watershed map series will start in Central England which has the highest concentration of iron objects (Figures 8.8-8.10), followed by Southern England (Figures 8.11-8.12), then Wales (Figures 8.13-7.14), Northern England (Figures 8.15-7.16), and finally Scotland (Figures 8.17-8.20). A short description will follow each region bringing attention to important elements within. After the presentation of the data for Scotland, a further series of maps (Figures 8.21-8.27) will demonstrate the proximity of deposition sites to watery places. A short summary of important data elements will follow this final series of maps. This data is important for comparison to Poyer (2015) and Bradley (1990; 2016) discussed in Chapter 9.

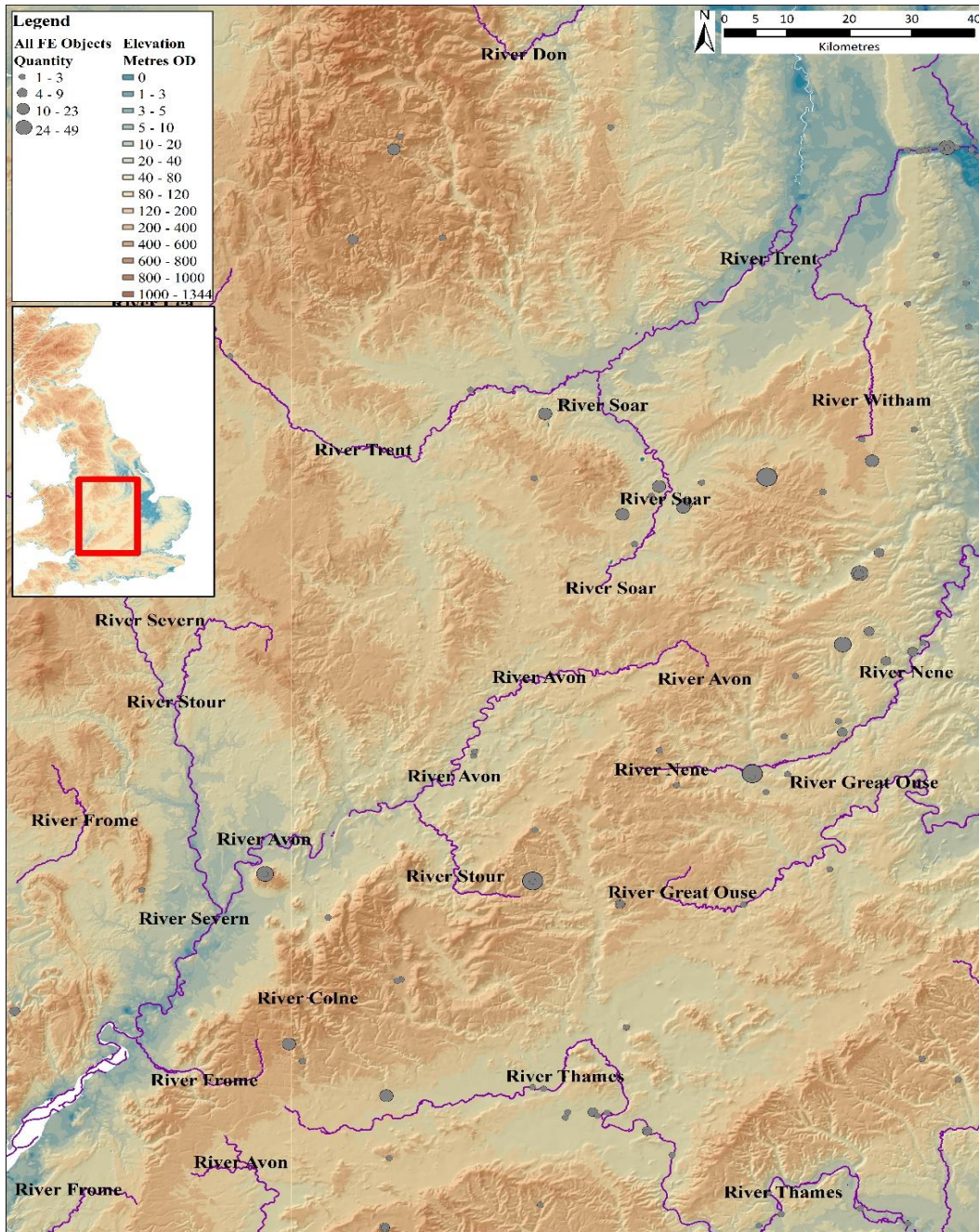


Figure 8.9 Relationship between total quantity of iron objects by site and important rivers in west central England (n.b. Figure 8.1).

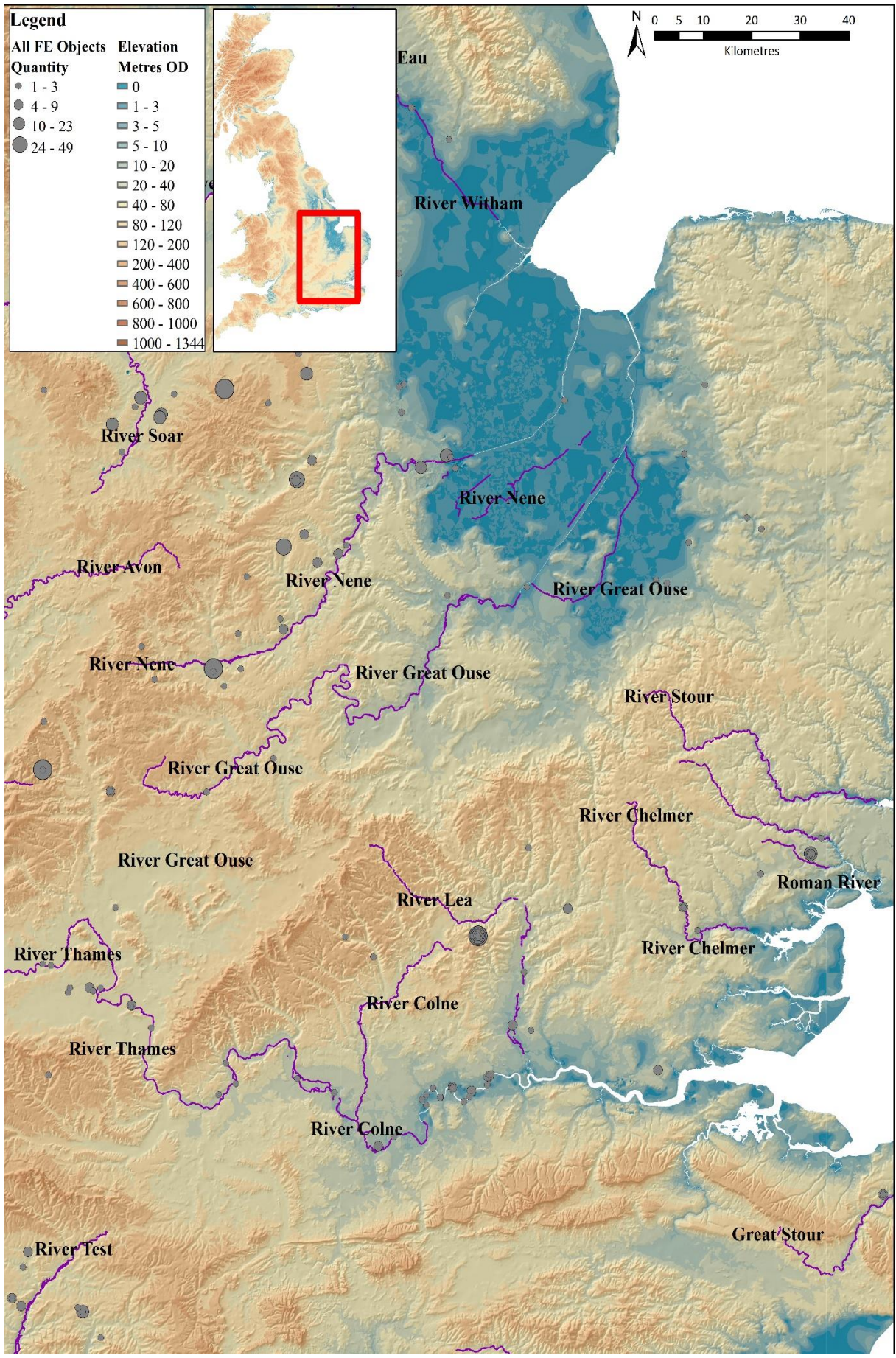


Figure 8.10 Detailed view of important waterways and total iron objects by site in east central England (n.b. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

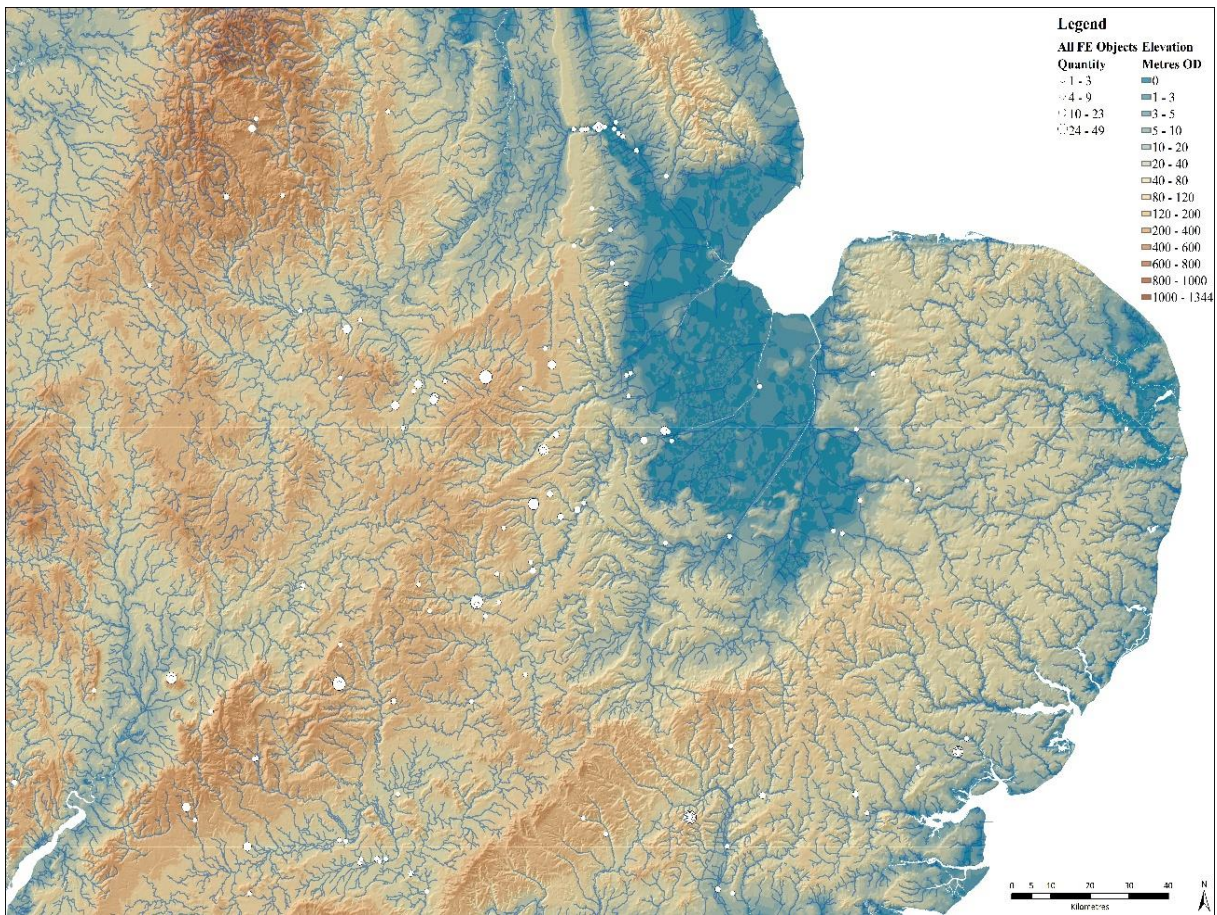


Figure 8.11 Proximity of depositions and object quantity to all rivers in central east England (n.b. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

Figures 8.10-8.11 provides a more detailed look at the Wash and Fens, specifically the confluence and drainages of the River Nene, Witham, and Great Ouse. Iron object depositions are point plotted at each unique site (place) and the frequency of artefacts present is relevant to symbol size. Provided the maximum elevation is 20 m OD, with most of land under 5m, it is not unusual that the iron object depositions are sited along the upland Fenland edges at marginal settlements. It is unusual that there is only one deposition site with less than three objects from the heart of the Fens as bronzes here are common (Poyer, 2015).

Another point of interest in Figure 8.11 and Figure 8.16 is the band of depositions occurring along the River Witham and at its confluence with Barlings Eau. Several of the deposition sites in the Barlings Eau occur within 1 km up or down river of the Barlings Eau Abbey. The siting of the abbey may then relate to a longstanding place of significance to the local communities, which is evidenced through the deposition of medieval artefacts, mainly knives, in the same portion of the river (see notes for Witham deposits in Appendix 1). Part of this significance was discussed in section 2 above.

Figure 8.9 plots the distribution and frequency (demonstrated by symbol size) of iron object depositions in Central England in relation to important rivers. There are clusters around

the head of the west branch of the River Witham, and near the Rivers Nene and Soar. While there is an absence of objects from the River Trent, the lowland areas around the river have seen significant modern development. Despite this, there are few objects from the terrestrial deposits in lowland settlements around the Trent. This likely means more objects were deposited in the Trent, but as the river is deeper than the Witham and has not been dredged to the extent of the Thames or Witham, Iron Age deposits have gone largely undiscovered. Two further points of interest are the hillforts with 24-49 objects which sit within 1 km of the rivers Avon and Stour. Madmarston Camp sits at the head of the River Stour and Bredon Hill is sited on a highpoint in a bend of the River Avon, both may have acted as a control point.

Chart 8.15 compares the data pertaining to watery contexts in the regions of Central and Northern England. As may be observed, Northern England has far fewer depositions in watery places than Central England. This is likely related to recording practices more than depositional traditions (Chapter 3). However, if the small amount of data is representative of praxis, there

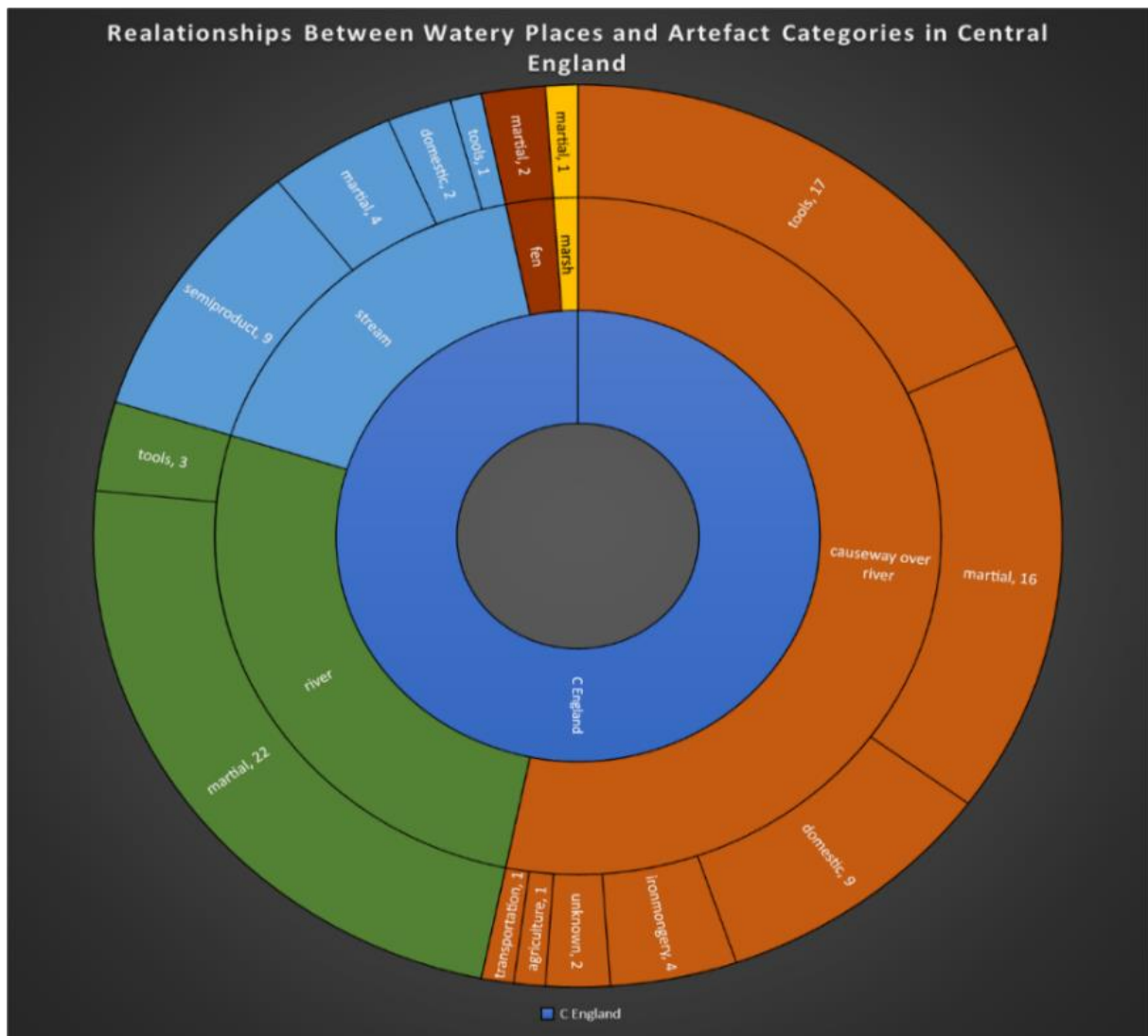


Chart 8.12 Watery Depositions and Artefact Category Relationships in Central England

are subtle differences which would indicate regional variation. For example, marshes were deposition sites in both regions, although different categories of objects were chosen in each region, for example agricultural objects as opposed to martial objects. While the sample size is small, this may represent a regional and deliberate tradition. Certainly Hingley (2006) has made observations from a smaller dataset.

Chart 8.12 provides a different visualisation of the data for watery depositions in Central England. In this chart, the relationship between watery feature type and artefact category is displayed by hierarchy. More than half the watery depositions in the region occur off a causeway. In this case, this is a single site located at Fiskerton over the River Witham (in Central England). There all but three object categories are represented in the iron objects. Objects of personal adornment, trade, and semiproducts are not represented. As several of the latter martial items are small projectile points, it seems unlikely that personal items were missed during recovery. Further, there are copper alloy objects present, both Roman and native, which may be classed as personal items. Therefore, the lack of iron personal objects maybe significant.

Overall, in the watery deposition places, martial items are the primary category of objects chosen for deposition, closely followed by tools. Semiproducts are underrepresented in watery contexts, with only a single deposit of nine being recovered from a branch of River Nene, at a site known as Orton Meadows. The depositional praxis of martial objects and tools is expected as it follows the traditions of the Bronze Age both in Britain and the Near Continent (cf. Poyer, 2015; Bradley, 2016).

Figures 8.12-8.13 display iron object densities in Southern England in relation to rivers. The greatest cluster of sites with is between the River Frome and the River Parrett just south of the Mendip Hills. Most of the depositions occur in settlements between the River Axe and River Brue. These may represent trade hubs which would have had easy access by waterway to the Bristol Channel and then further afield. Some of the more seemingly isolated deposition sites in Figure 8.13 are shown to still be within close proximity to smaller rivers in Figure 8.12. Isolated sites, however, remain, and are more than 2.5 km from watersheds (see below).

These dryland sites are found across the uplands of Cranborne Chase and always contain less than four total objects across multiple depositional contexts. Clustering is also evident around the head of the Test Valley with depositions occurring in multiple contexts across four sites. Three of these sites have more than four objects and one with less than three. Approximately two kilometres northwest of the River Itchen where it bends south, east of the River Test, visible in Figure 8.12, is a tight cluster of five deposition sites. The cluster of five sites contain between 2-23 objects across multiple contexts. A further point of interest is the

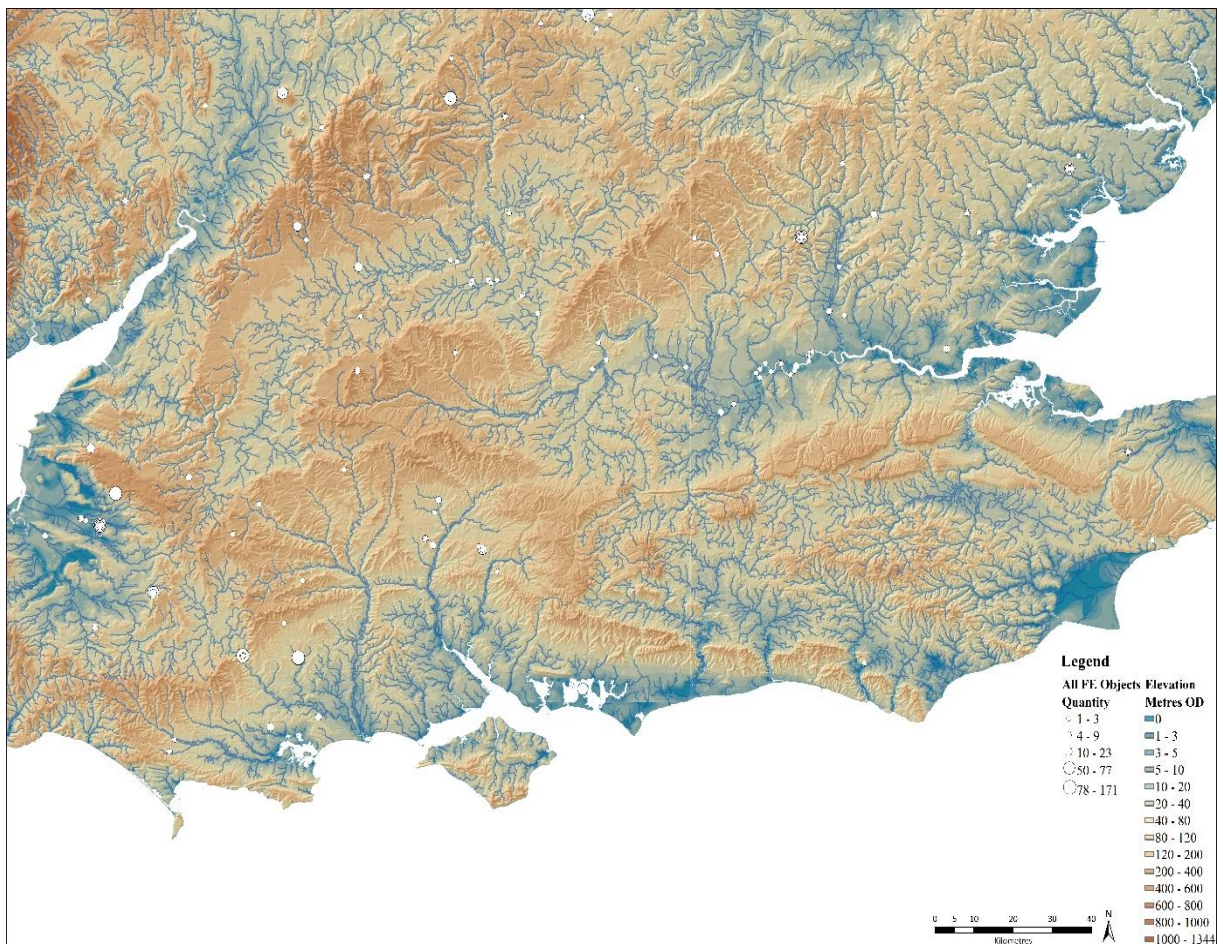


Figure 8.12 Distribution of iron objects and their quantities in relation to all rivers in southern England (n.b. Figures 3.1 and 8.1).

large enclosed settlement, Gussage-all-Saints, at the southern edge of Cranborne Chase. While this site is nearly equidistant (8-10 km) from the southern branches of the River Stour and River Avon (joining at Bournemouth on the southern coast), it is still within 500 m of the northwest branch of the smaller River Allen (Figure 8.12).

Chart 8.13 details the number of iron objects in each category and type of watery places in the region of Southern England. This enables a summative account for the praxis of iron objects and watery places to be made. As may be observed, wells are the least likely wet location for depositions to be made in the Iron Age. Yet, they have been shown to be a frequent site of deposition of iron objects in the Roman Period (Osborne, 2004; Verner, 2009) continuing into the early Anglo-Saxon period (Hooke, 2018). As Chart 8.13 demonstrates, rivers and streams are the most likely place of deposition, amongst watery places, for iron objects in the Iron Age for Southern England. Despite the data not being exhaustive for the region, it is expected that these patterns will continue, following the same reasoning as Hingley (2006). The categories of martial items, semiproducts, and tools are the most frequently chosen. In the case of the semiproducts, all are currency bars and were deposited at various points in the River Thames.

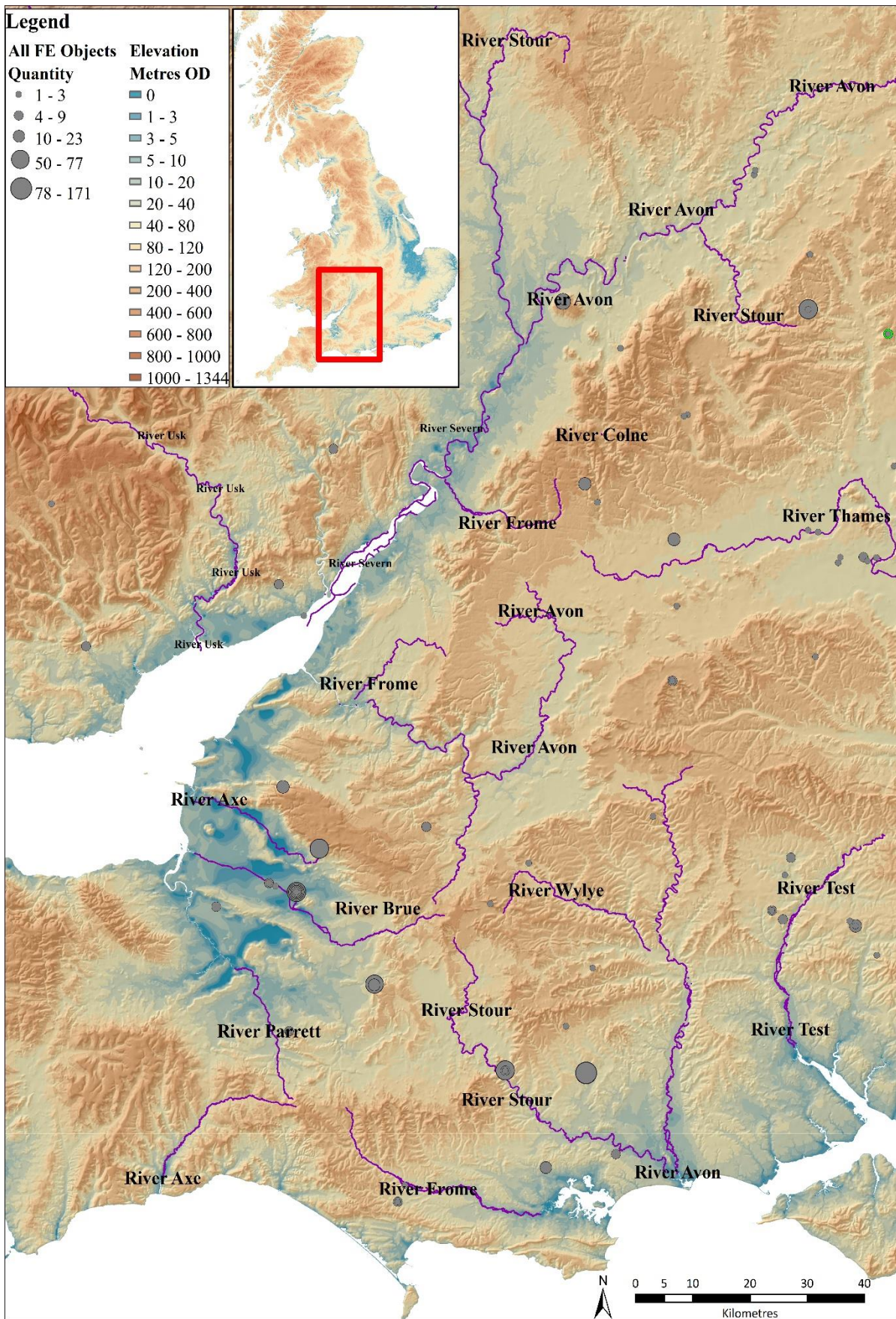


Figure 8.13 Distribution of iron objects and their quantities in relation to important rivers in south west England (n.b. Figures 3.1 and 8.1).

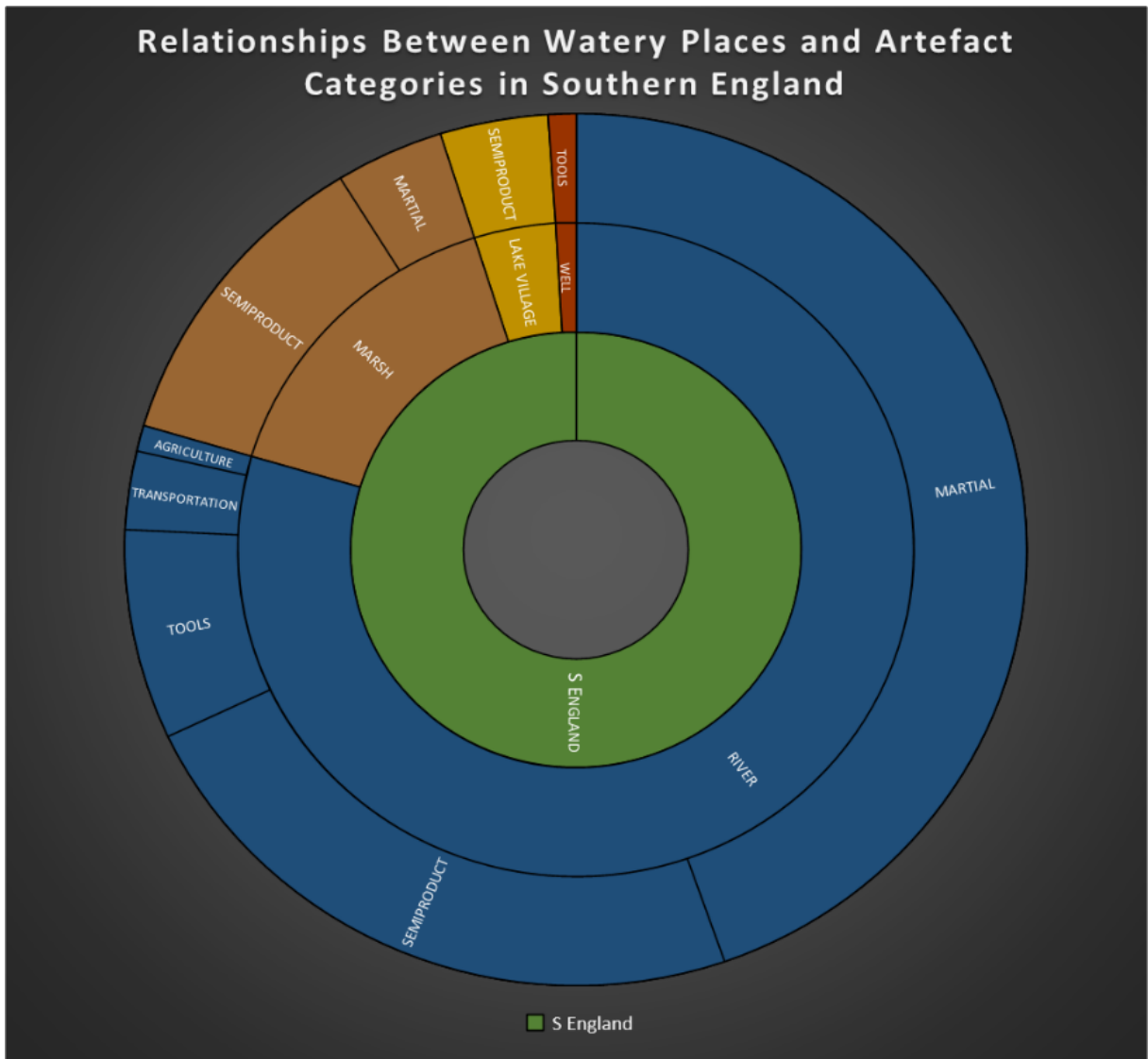


Chart 8.13 Iron objects depositions in watery places in relation to artefact category and site type in the Southern England region.

This is significant as the only other locations with currency bars in rivers or streams is Orton Meadows, an old branch of the River Nene in the Central England region. Further, only three other watery places include depositions of currency bars, which are Llyn Cerrig Bach in Wales, which is either a peat producing, tidal salt marsh or brackish bog, and the marshes around Appleford and Glastonbury in the southern region.

Chart 8.14 demonstrates the relationships between the categories of iron objects and the types of watery sites in which they are deposited. As may be observed, nearly all of iron objects deposited in watery places in Wales are in bogs, specifically a single bog Llyn Cerrig Bach. As stated above, nearly one-third of the Welsh iron depositions are in a single deposit, Llyn Cerrig Bach. This location is not only coastal but also a peat producing wetland, further supporting the argument for its significance as a liminal location, which are thought to be important to iron

object depositions (Chapters 2-4). The location of the site is near to the coast in Anglesey (Figures 8.14-8.15). As Chart 8.14 displays, all categories but objects of personal adornment are present. It is unlikely that these objects were missed during recovery as small strips of metal, probably for as fastenings or bindings on wooden objects, were recovered. Only two other watery places contain iron object depositions, Llyn Fawr and Aberafan. Respectively, the categories of objects represented are one agricultural and two martial items in one, and one martial artefact in the other. Llyn Fawr is a lake is sited south south-east of Twyn-y-Gaer at the southern edge of the Brecon Beacons and is the deposition site of potentially the oldest iron objects currently known in Britain. The details of these objects were discussed in Chapter 1. The environs of the lake, Llyn Fawr, also possess long standing beds of blanket peat, which is potentially significant. The artefact from the River Aberafan is a spearhead which may have been lost hunting or fishing. Overall, the distribution of iron object depositions in Wales seems to respect water and either occur within or in near it, which will be discussed further below.

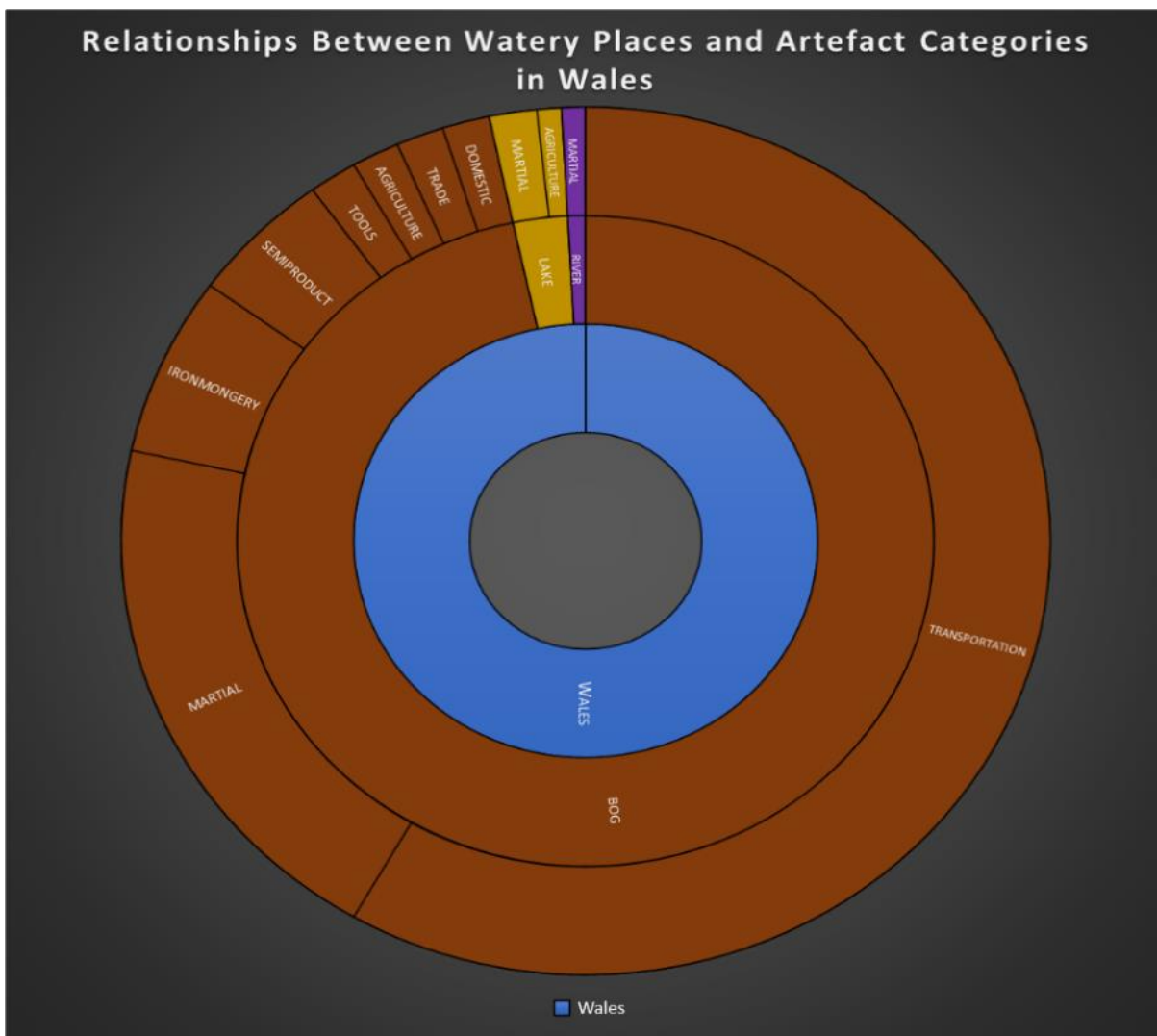


Chart 8.14 Iron objects depositions in watery places in relation to artefact category and site type in Wales.

Figures 8.14-8.15 demonstrate iron object frequencies and distribution in relation to important rivers in Wales. The largest depositions sites all sit within 500 m of major watersheds which have easy access to the sea. The proximity of Twyn-y-Gaer to the River Usk may be important as the hillfort is a potential crafting centre. It may have been the intention to transport objects manufactured there further afield, which could be accomplished by travelling down the River Usk to the Bristol Channel. Though the high number of iron objects at Twyn-y-Gaer may also potentially represent a form of tribute.

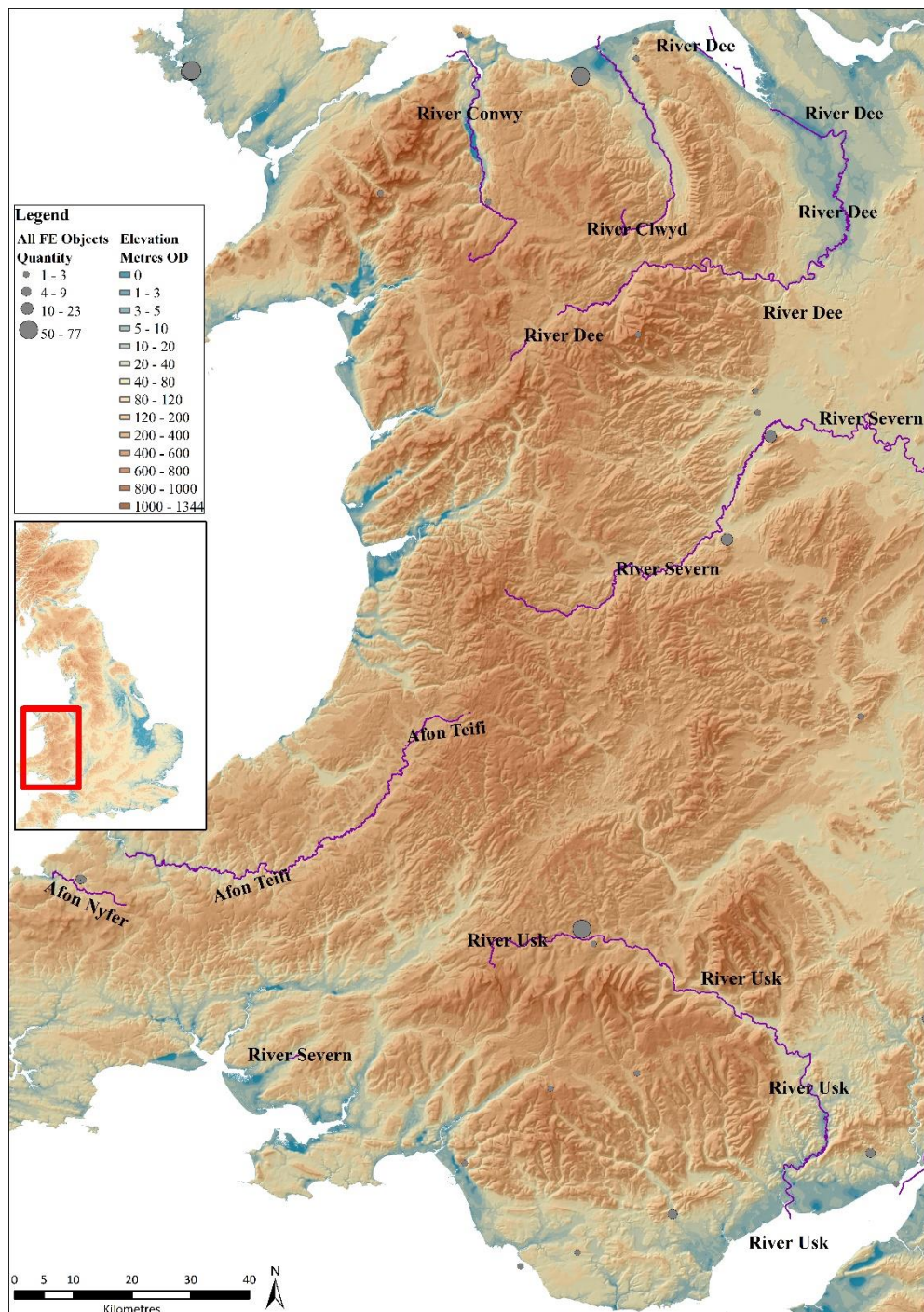


Figure 8.14 Distribution of iron objects and their quantities per deposition site in relation to important rivers in Wales (NB. Figures 3.1 and 8.1).

Legend

All FE Objects Elevation

Quantity	Metres OD
○ 1 - 3	0
○ 4 - 9	1 - 3
○ 10 - 23	3 - 5
○ 50 - 77	5 - 10
	10 - 20
	20 - 40
	40 - 80
	80 - 120
	120 - 200
	200 - 400
	400 - 600
	600 - 800
	800 - 1000
	1000 - 1344

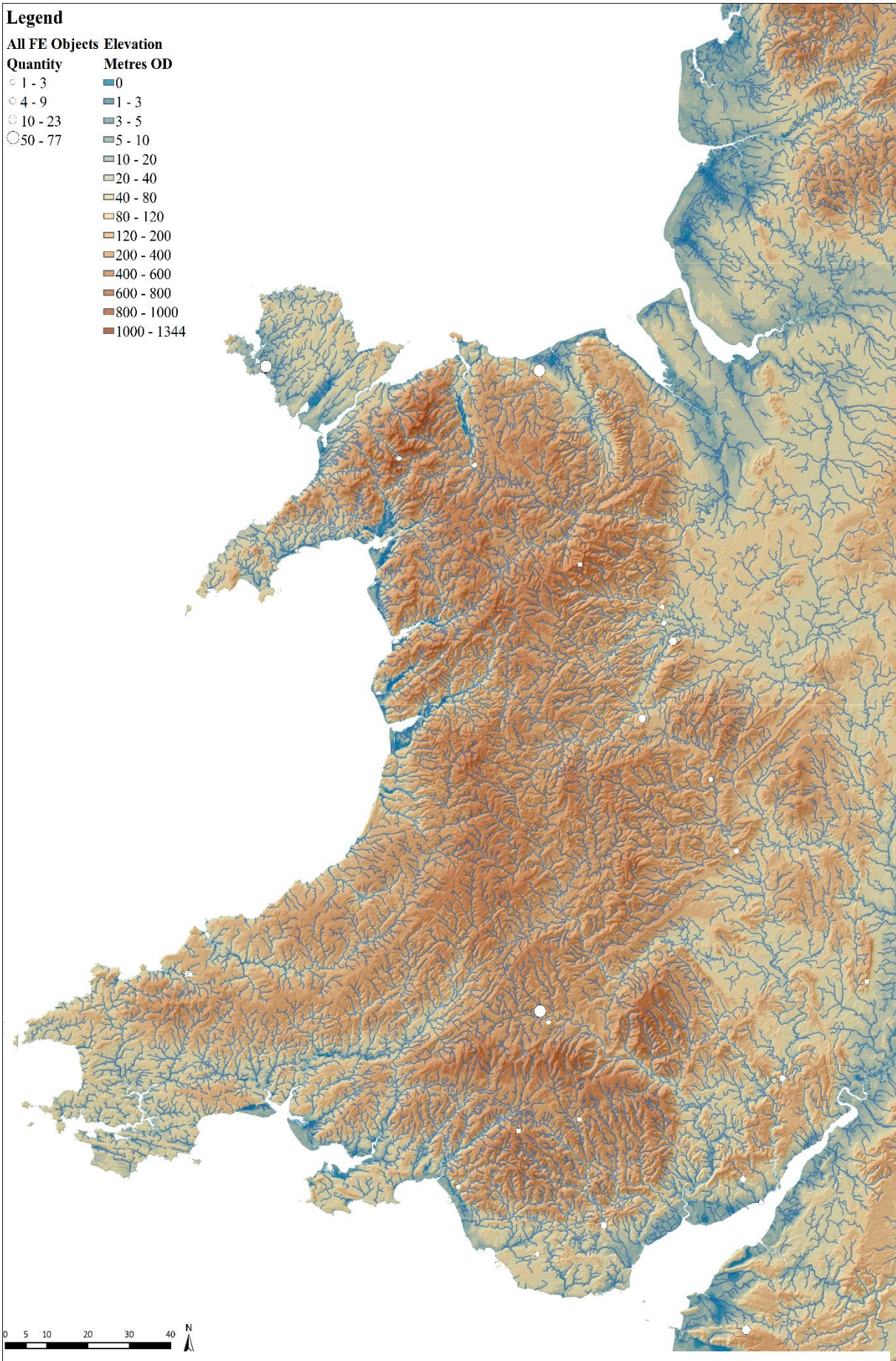


Figure 8.15 Distribution of iron objects and their quantities per deposition site in relation to all rivers in Wales (NB. Figures 3.1 and 8.1).

The River Clwyd and Clwyd Valley may also be significant in the Iron Age for either the production, distribution, or storing of iron objects. Also significant is the sites of iron object deposition along the Clwyd Valley are concentrated on high points at the northern edge which slopes down quickly to a fen-marsh environment. From there, the River Clwyd feeds into the Irish Sea. Further concentrations of deposition sites may be noted along the River Severn. The lack of iron object distributions in the southwest of Wales, apart from the deposits near the River Nyfer at Castell Henllys, is remarkable though not entirely understood.

A further site of significance is Capel Garmon, the depositions site of one of the most intricate objects in the dataset. This site is located within 500 m of the River Conwy in Snowdonia. The topography of the site suggests that the intricate object, a fire dog, was not deposited in water but it was noted as being amongst a peat bed. This is likely a hummock type bed and may have been the point of an Iron Age spring (Chapter 5).

Both Scotland and Northern England, have fewer iron object depositions in watery places, unlike Wales. While objects deposited in crannogs are not considered water (explanation at section head), several objects are deposited in the surrounding water. Specific emphasis seems placed on making depositions off the wooden walkways leading to the island (e.g. Lochlea Crannog in Appendix 1). These depositions may represent an activity like that of Fiskerton or casual loss, though given the ornate nature of many of the objects (not only of iron) and the scarcity of iron in Scotland, loss seems unlikely.

As stated at the beginning of the section, each region was to be discussed in order of deposition frequency in watery places. Northern England was briefly mentioned above in relation to the River Humber and the lower number of depositions in watery places compared to the neighbouring region of Central England. Chart 8.15 displays comparative data for the depositions between the two regions in watery places. As may be observed, there are only four object depositions into watery places in Northern England.

There is a lack of depositions in the Rivers Irwell, Severn, Trent, Humber, and Tweed, though may have had as many depositions as the Witham and Thames. If this lack of objects is genuine, and not the results of finds being overlooked, it represents another example of Iron Age depositional praxis. The Rivers Tweed, Tyne, North Tyne, and Tees all drain into the North Sea and include nearby deposition sites (Figure 8.16).

Figure 8.17 shows these relationships in more detail. As may also be observed, many of the depositions on the eastern edges of the Yorkshire Wolds (Figures 8.16-8.17) sit near valleys which may have had seasonal streams draining into the Humber Estuary or North Sea. However, further environmental testing is required. It may also be of importance that the deposition sites are not only affiliated with marginal locations along the Wold edges, but also are all within

view of Iron Age cemeteries. Wetwang and Garton slack are among the most important and represent a unique cultural landscape where both living and daily practices were done alongside those relating to death and burial. The lack of water in proximity to these sites is unique and will be considered further below and in Chapter 9. In summary again, deposition sites seem to occur in respect to both watersheds and landscape features in Northern England.

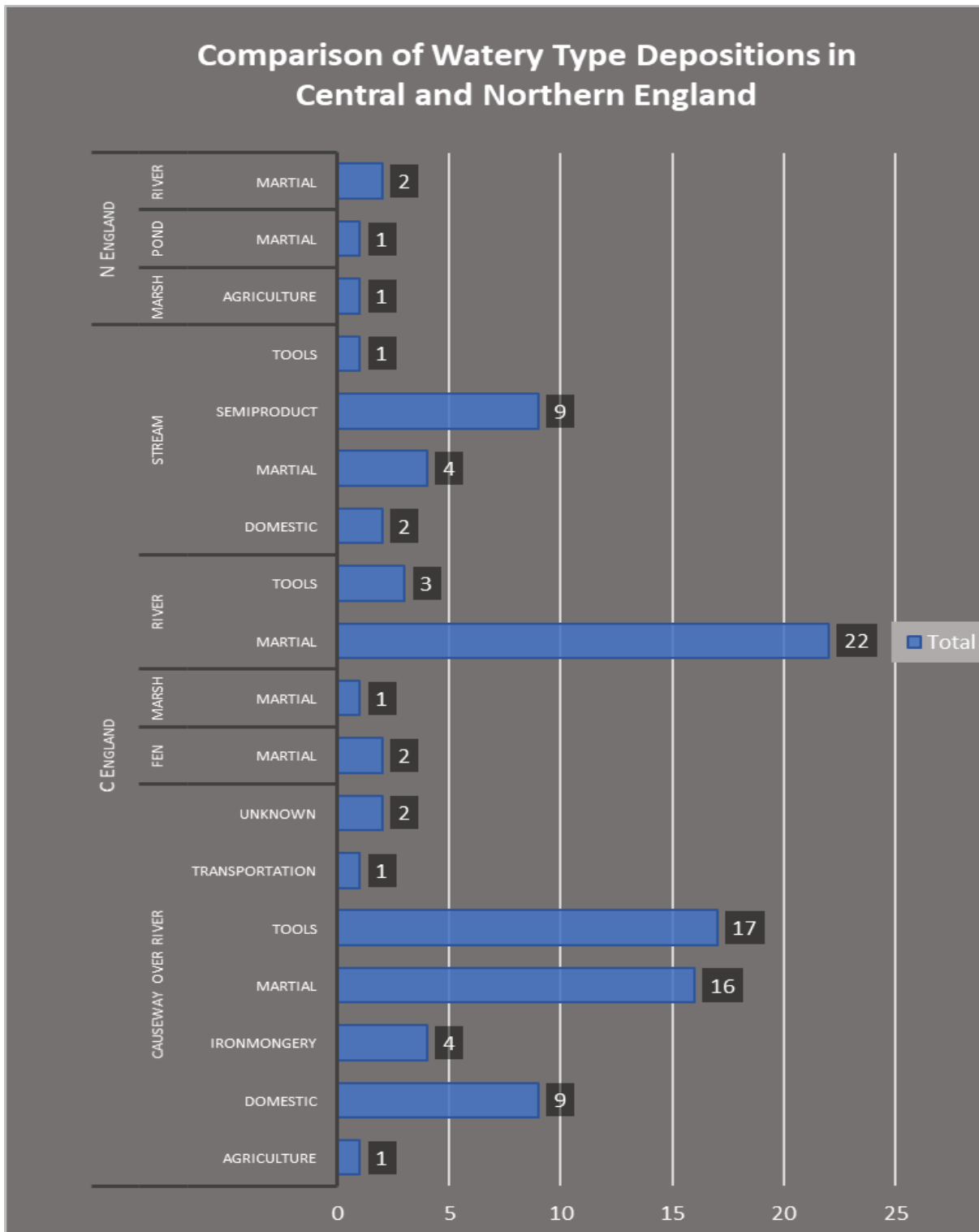


Chart 8.15 Comparison of Watery Type Depositions Between Central and Northern England

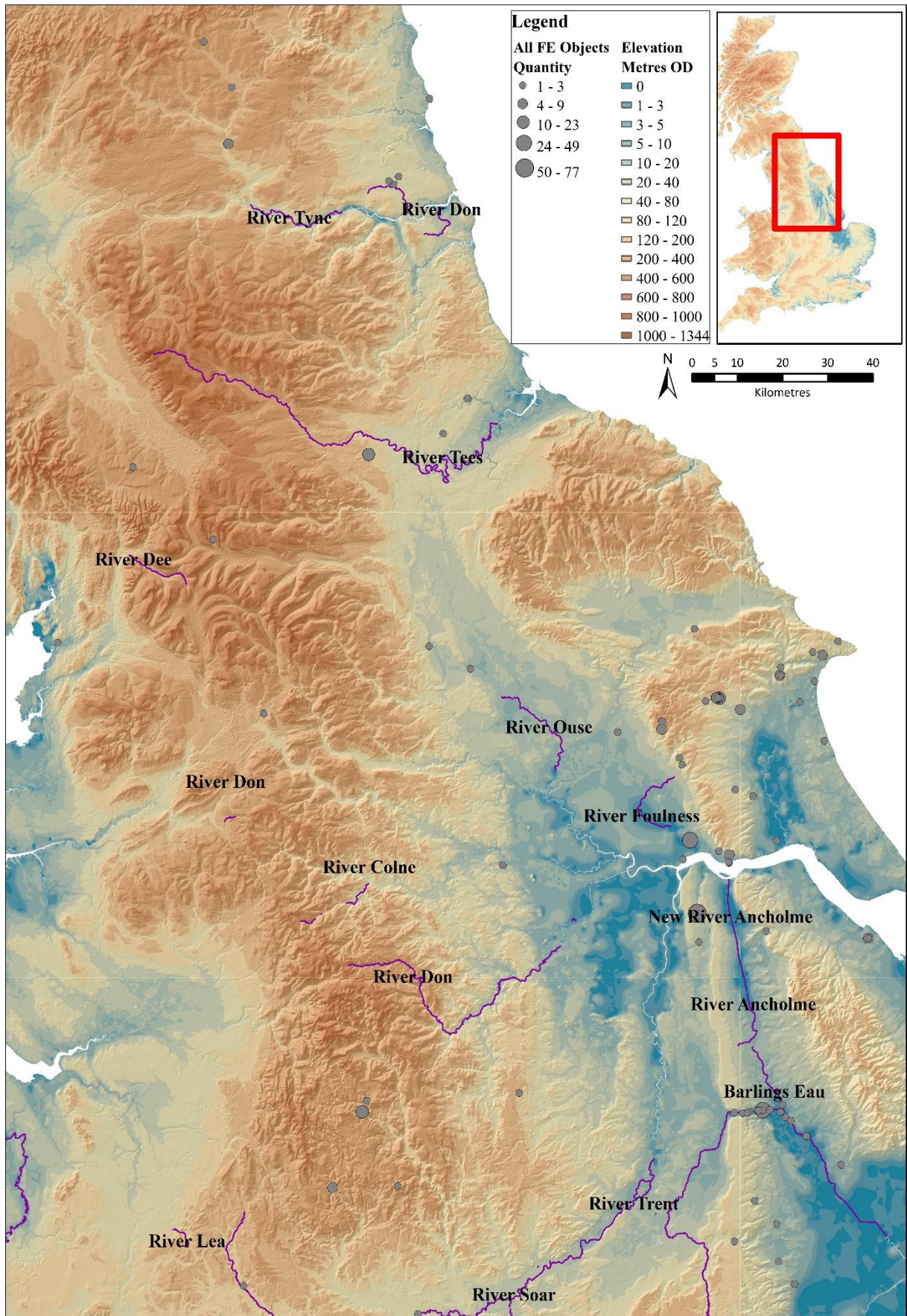


Figure 8.16 Detailed view of iron object quantities by site and their distribution in relation to important waterways in North-eastern England (NB. Figure 3.1).

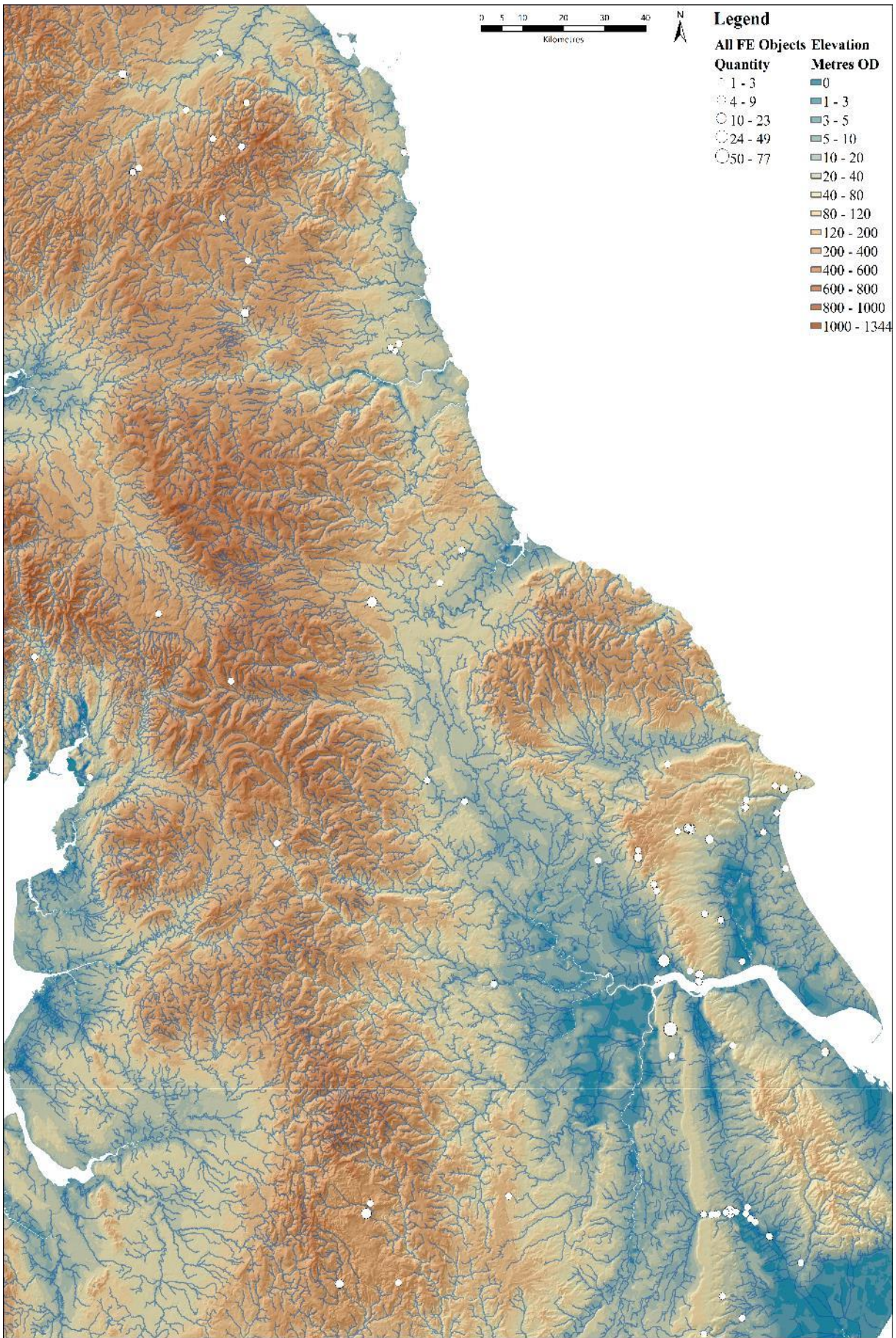


Figure 8.17 Detailed view of iron object quantities by site and their distribution in relation to all waterways in northern England (NB. Figure 3.1).

Scotland like Northern England and Wales has fewer iron objects deposited in watery places. This perhaps is related to a lack of modern development yielding new finds. Chart 8.16 compares the depositions of iron objects in watery places in Scotland and Northern England. As may be observed, there are three iron objects deposited directly into water in Scotland in current data. Two items are in rivers and the other in a bog; all are martial items. This data is somewhat misleading, as it does not include objects deposited into the earthen mounds of crannogs, as described above. This also does not include the large deposits of metalwork from Carlingwark and Blackburn Mill as time did not permit a full assessment of the assemblage to separate the Iron Age objects from later objects. Hunter (1997) argues the elemental composition and level of refinement of the metalwork at both sites, under metallographic assessment, is native made. However, these metallographic samples are not published and were not able to be consulted at this time, as such the two collections were not included.

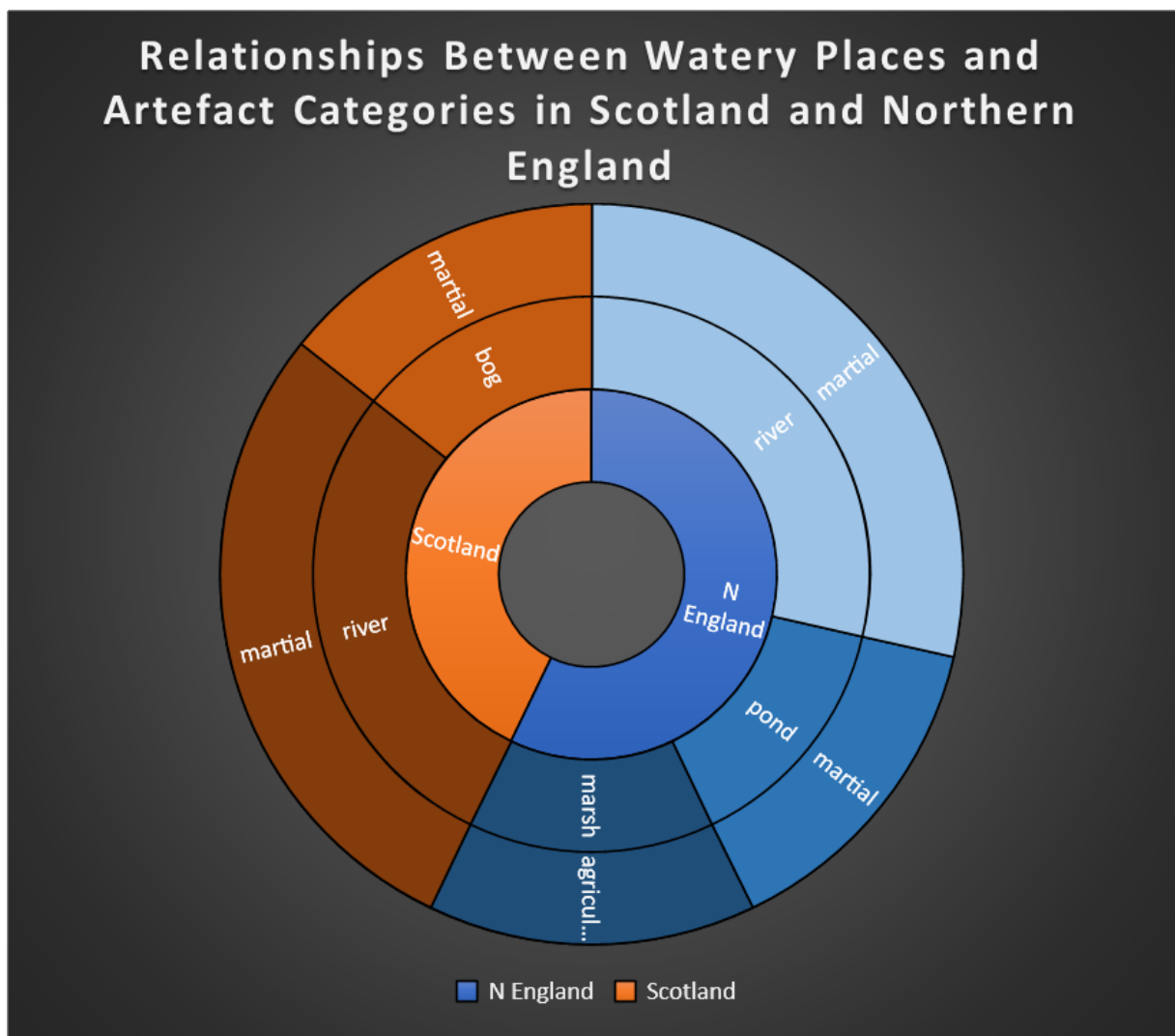


Chart 8.16 Iron objects depositions in watery places in relation to artefact category and site type in Scotland, as compared to Northern England..

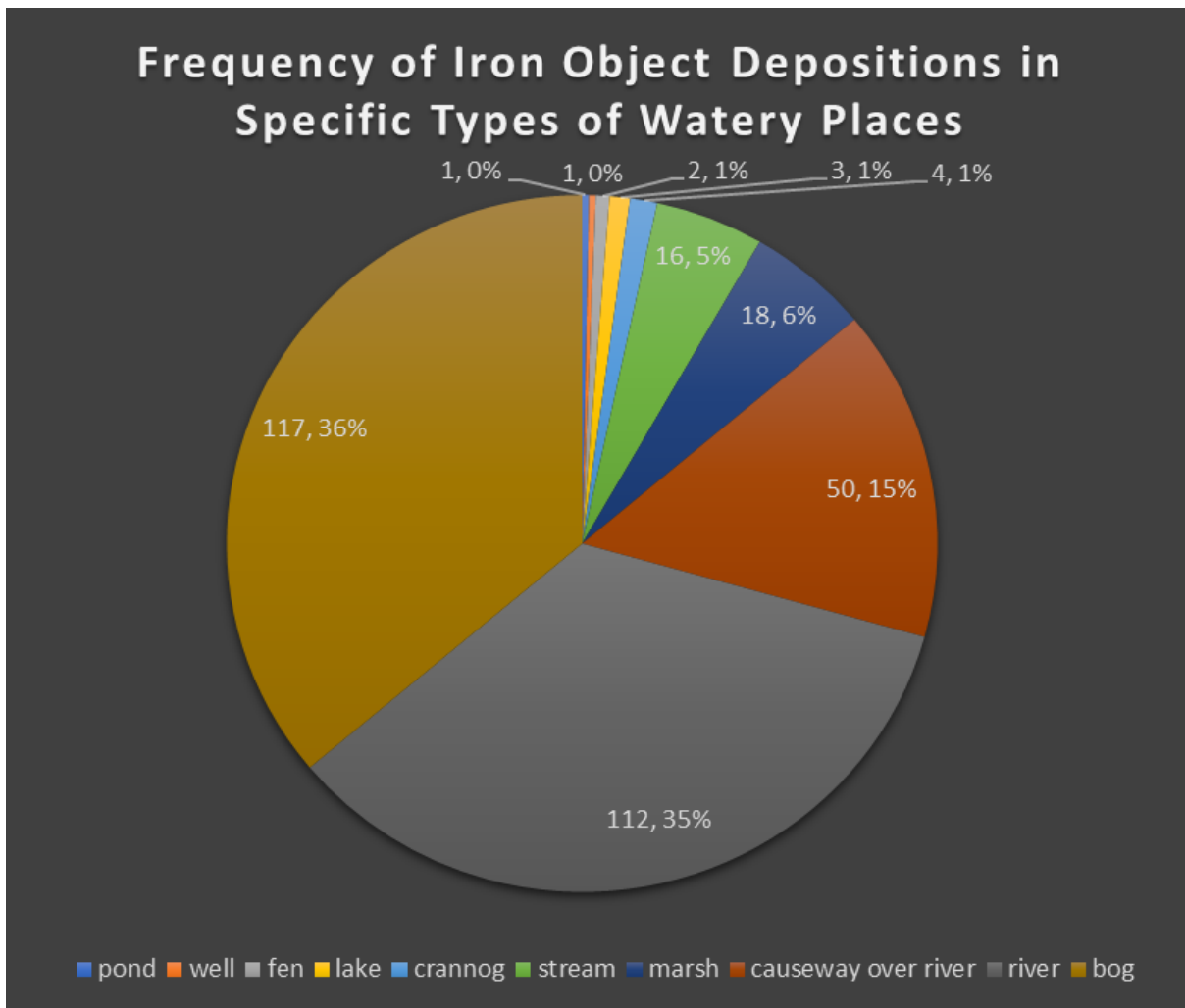


Chart 8.17 Summary of iron object depositions associated with different types of watery places.

Figures 8.18-8.21 demonstrate the depositions sites of iron objects in relation to watery features, with Figures 8.18-8.19 providing detail of important rivers. As may be seen on these maps, depositions usually occur within 1 km of watery features, much like the rest of Britain. Traprain Law, discussed previously for artefact densities and placement in the landscape, is again important to note as it is sited above the small stream, River Tyne (not to be confused with the larger River Tyne which flows through Newcastle). Sites with iron objects are noted along both the Rivers Tweed and Clyde, a tradition which also extends to the tributaries which feed into the Tweed and the English River Tyne. There is similar clustering of depositions along the Ouse Burn, which joins with River Tyne in Northern England. Other depositions can be noted at sites along the North Tyne branch of the River Tyne, further providing evidence of importance of such rivers in the Iron Age.

The more scattered cluster of depositions south of the Tweed likely relate more to Dere Street than the tributaries which feed into the Tyne. The lack of clustering, tight or broad,

suggests iron objects may not have been widely distributed amongst the population. In northern Scotland, sites with iron objects are even more scarce and dispersed. As discussed in Chapter 8 section 2 subsections 1-2, the Grampian Mountains of the Southern Highlands provide a natural boundary in the landscape with many depositions occurring along the southern edge. Additionally these sites sit overlooking valleys tributaries which feed into the Rivers Dee or Tay. The only depositions recorded in the Highlands in the current data, are coastal.

In summary of the data relating the deposition of iron objects in watery features, it seems viable to state from the current data recorded that praxis is not determined by those features alone, and it seems it is the location of those watery places that holds significance. The summary of iron object depositions in watery places (Chart 8.17) demonstrates that bogs and rivers are most frequently chosen for deposition. This is somewhat misleading as more than 90% of the depositions in bogs are from a single site, Llyn Cerrig Bach. The third most frequent watery place of deposition at 15% of the total (324) objects is at a single causeway over the River Witham near Fiskerton. This further reinforces the importance of these sites to praxis of Iron Age peoples. A further assessment of the proximity of iron objects to watery features follows next.

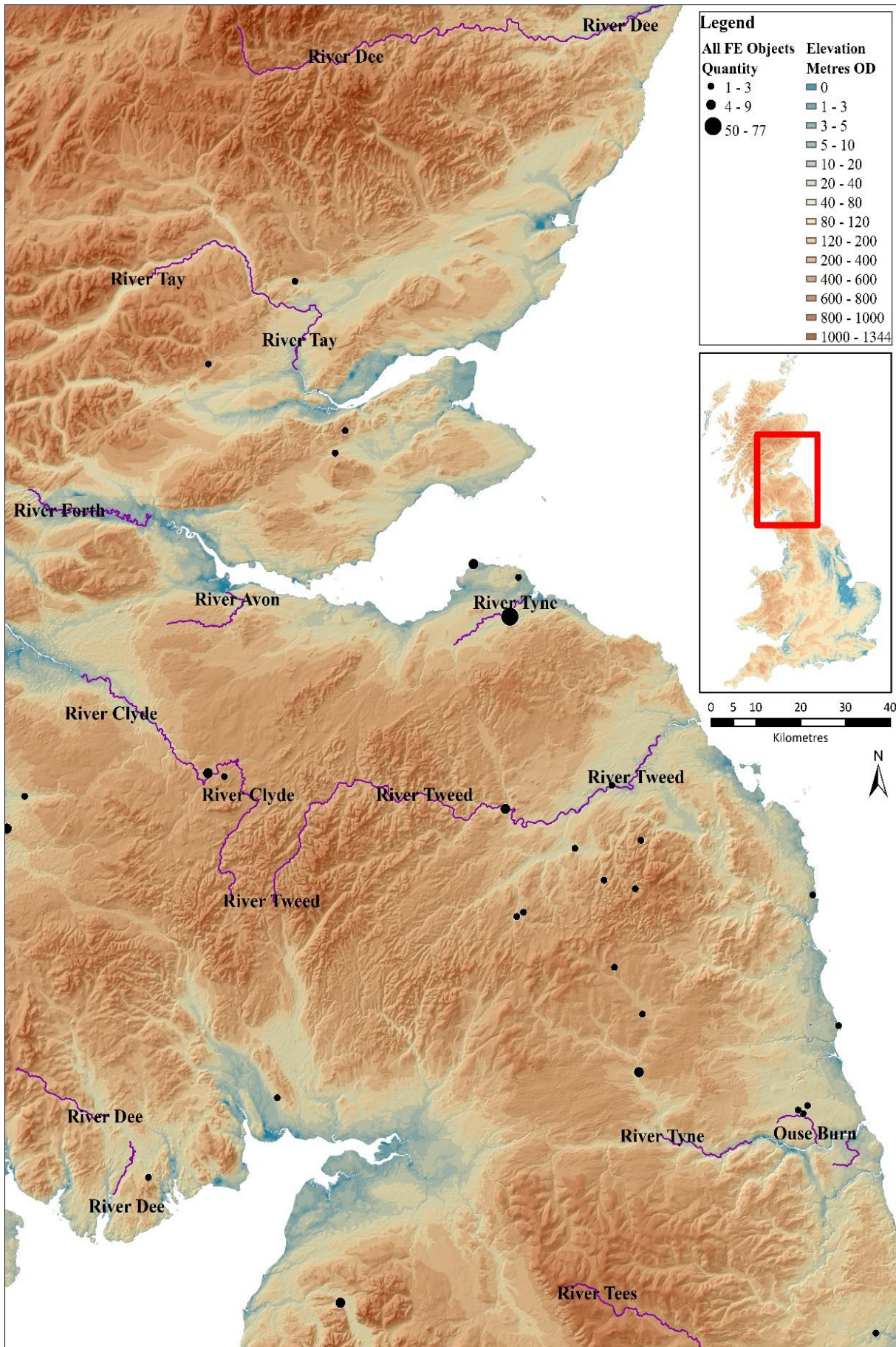


Figure 8.18 Detailed view of iron object quantities by site and their distribution in relation to important waterways in southern Scotland (NB. Figure 3.1).

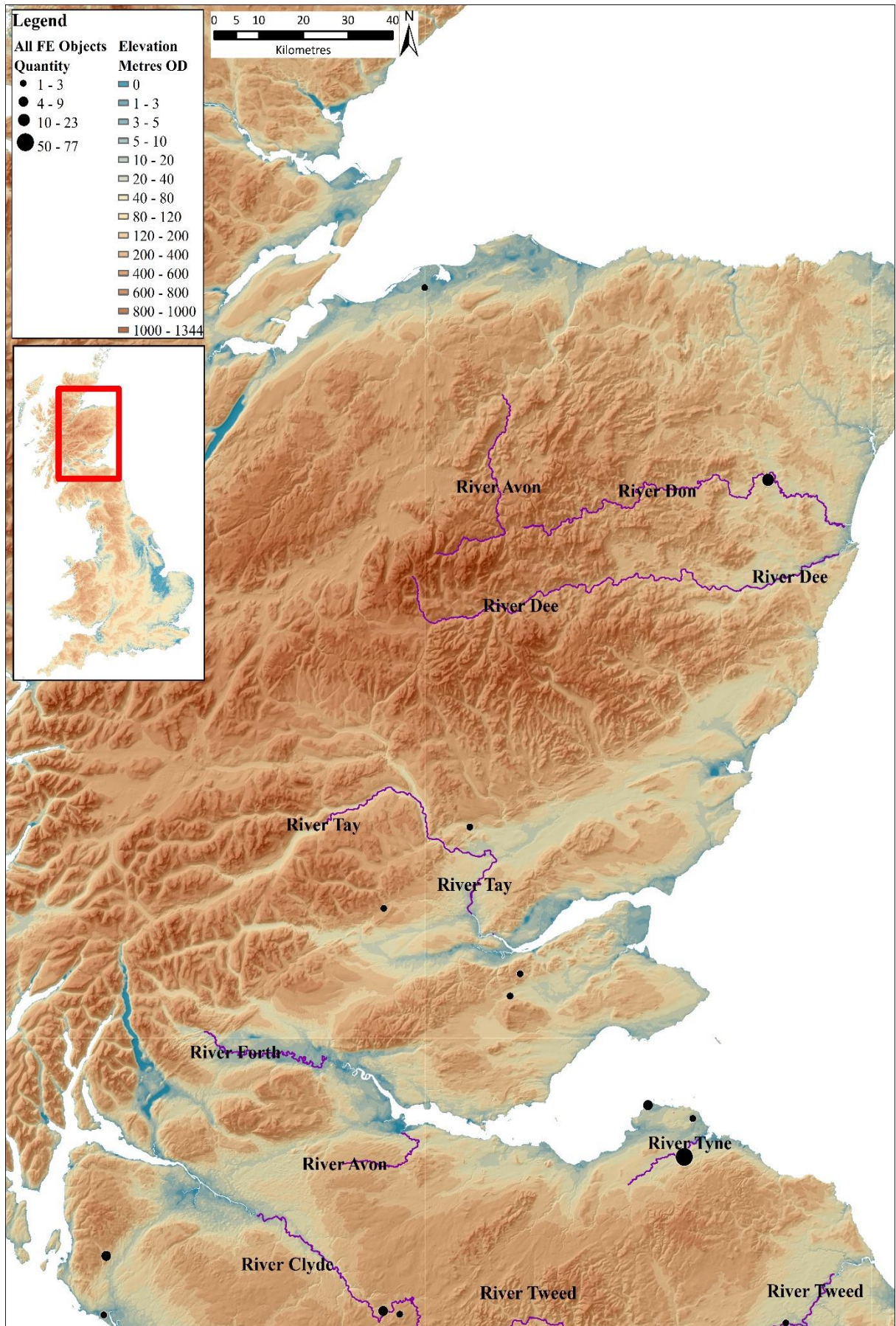


Figure 8.19 Detailed view of iron object quantities by site and their distribution in relation to important waterways in north east Scotland (NB. Figure 3.1).

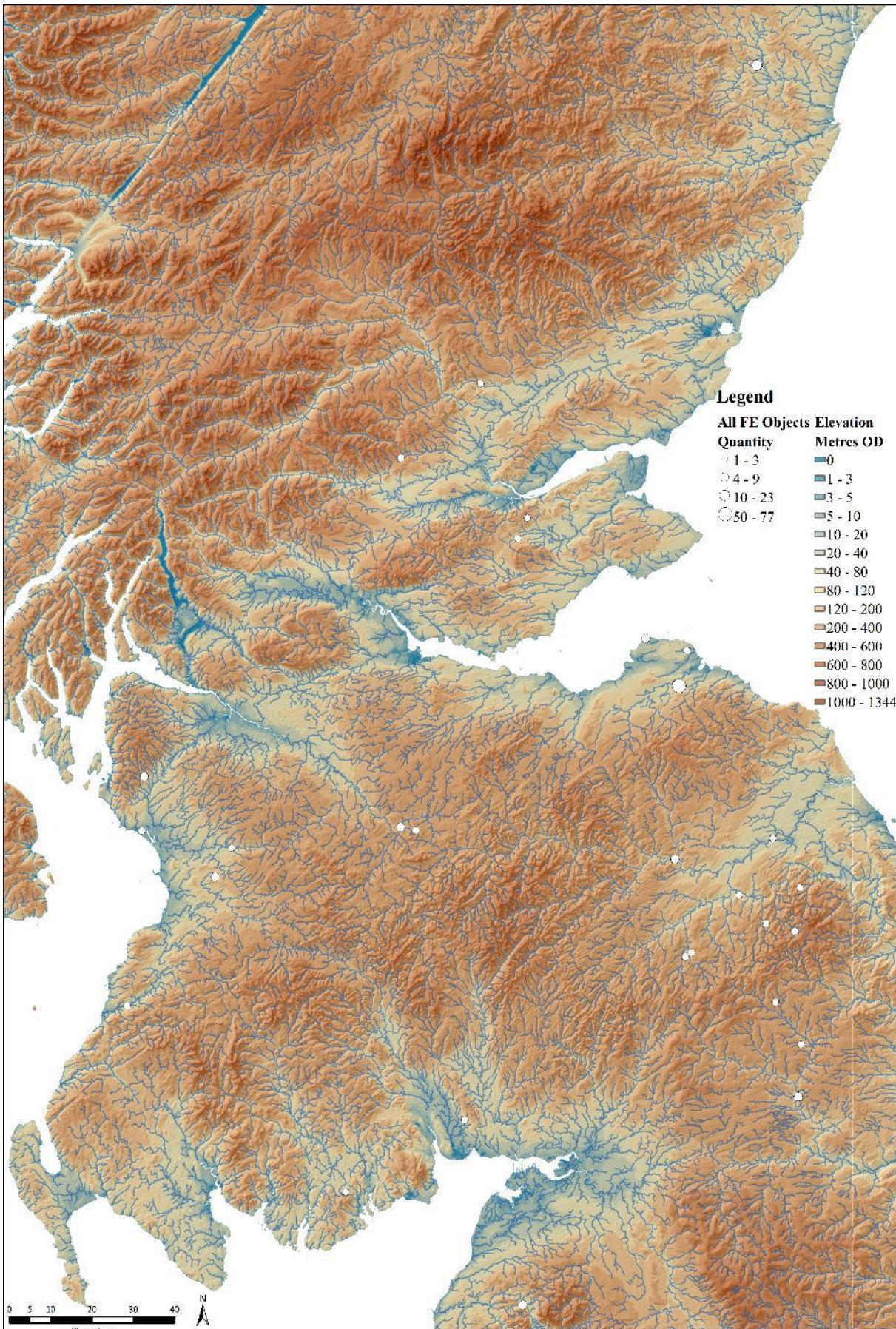


Figure 8.20 Detailed view of iron object quantities by site and their distribution in relation to all waterways in central Scotland (NB. Figure 3.1).

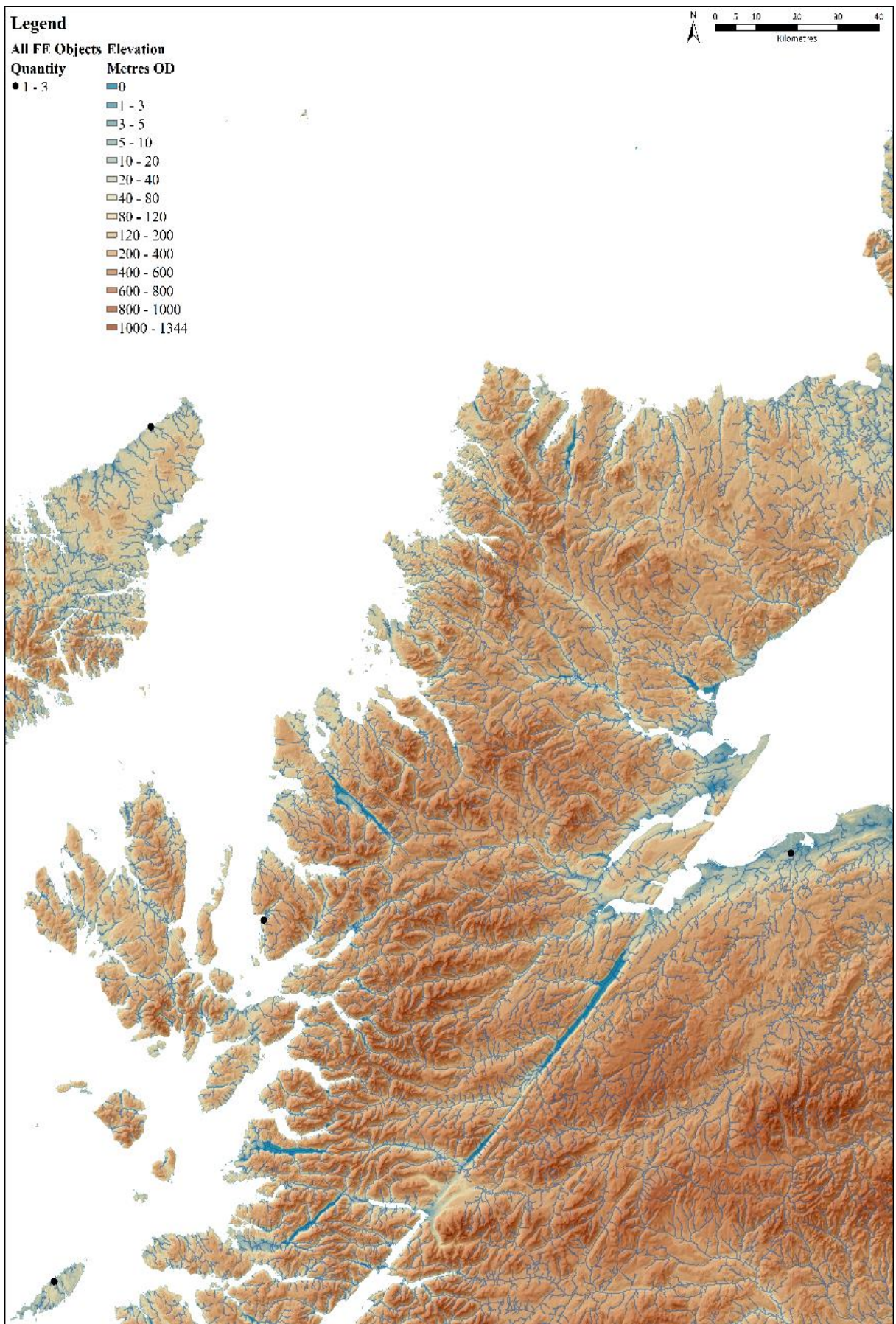


Figure 8.21 Detailed view of iron object quantities by site and their distribution in relation to important waterways in north west Scotland (NB. Figure 3.1).

**Percent / Number of Unique 'Places' with Iron Object Depositions
within a Distance Range from Water or Watery Features**

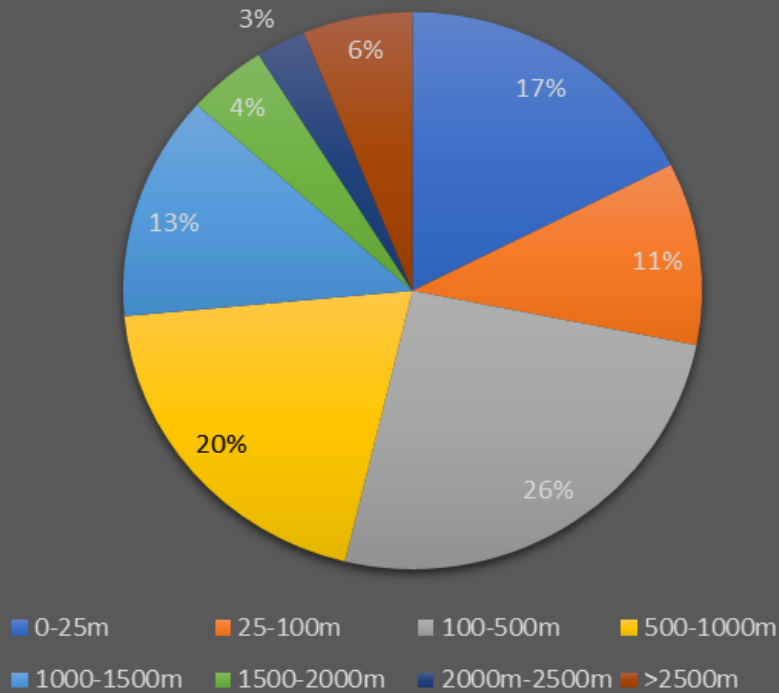


Chart 8.18 Iron object deposition sites in proximity to water by distance.

Figures 8.22-8.28 provide a detailed display of the proximity of iron objects to watery features. Increments of 500m were chosen for analysis, with further division within 100 m or less. The number of sites and quantities referred to in the figure captions relate to the whole of Britain; Scotland is only on a second map do to scale and the inability to display all of Britain on a larger page. Further, the plotted data also demonstrates the frequency of all iron objects at each deposition site which often but not always, includes multiple deposition contexts. For example, one enclosed settlement has five contexts, and ten objects, this will be plotted as single point on the map with the point size determined by the total number of objects (10) at the settlement site. Only objects from known contexts were included for this analysis. As may be observed from these maps, there is decrease in the number of sites with iron objects as the distance from water increases. Worth noting, is in the 2000-2500 m distance, 291 of 339 objects were from a single site, Danebury. There is no other site within 2000+ m from water with more than 100 objects, which reinforces the significance of this hillfort. Another point is after considering the data for springs provided by the British Geological Survey, there three fewer sites and four less objects in the >2500m distance. In the >2500m distance zone, Garton and Wetwang Slacks are the most extensive (see above). Apart from East Yorkshire, the only other

cluster of deposition sites over > 2500 m from water are in Southern England near Cranborne Chase above the Thames Valley. As Chart 8.18 demonstrates, sites 100-500 m and 500-1000 m from water are the most frequent places of iron object deposition. These zones also have the most iron objects in the depositions. These charts also show that while 17% of deposition sites occur within 0-25 m, these places only account for 8% of the total objects, which may suggest the objects were deposited frequently in low numbers. In conclusion, it would seem the proximity of water does have a link to where iron objects are deposited. While this relationship is thin and may be explained as these areas were the best suited ecologically for settlement. However, the possibility that the proximity to water provided easy transportation or material resources for iron production were more readily available in these zones should not be ruled out as a link for the frequency of depositions in such sites.

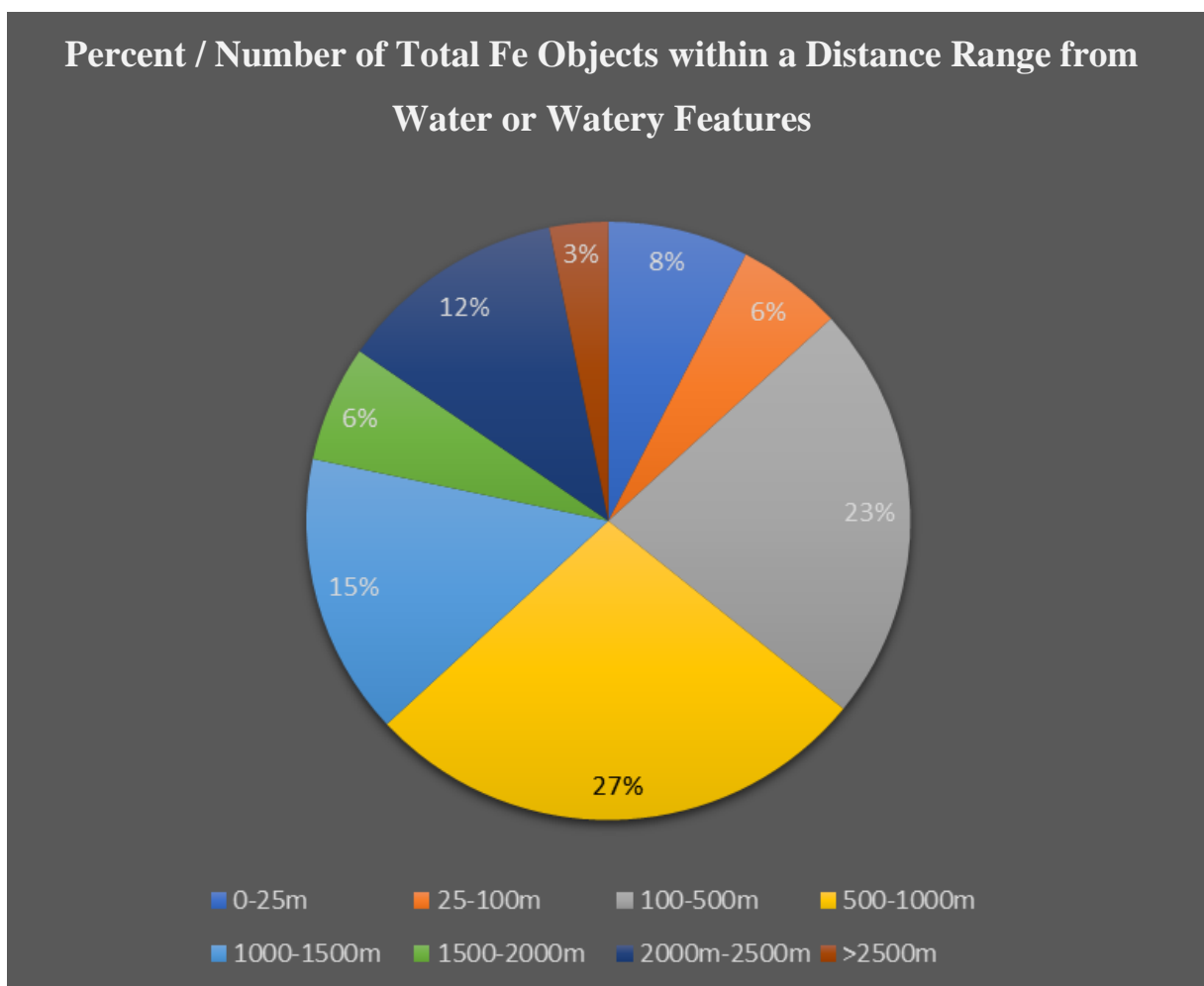


Chart 8.19 Quantity of iron objects within a set distance from water.

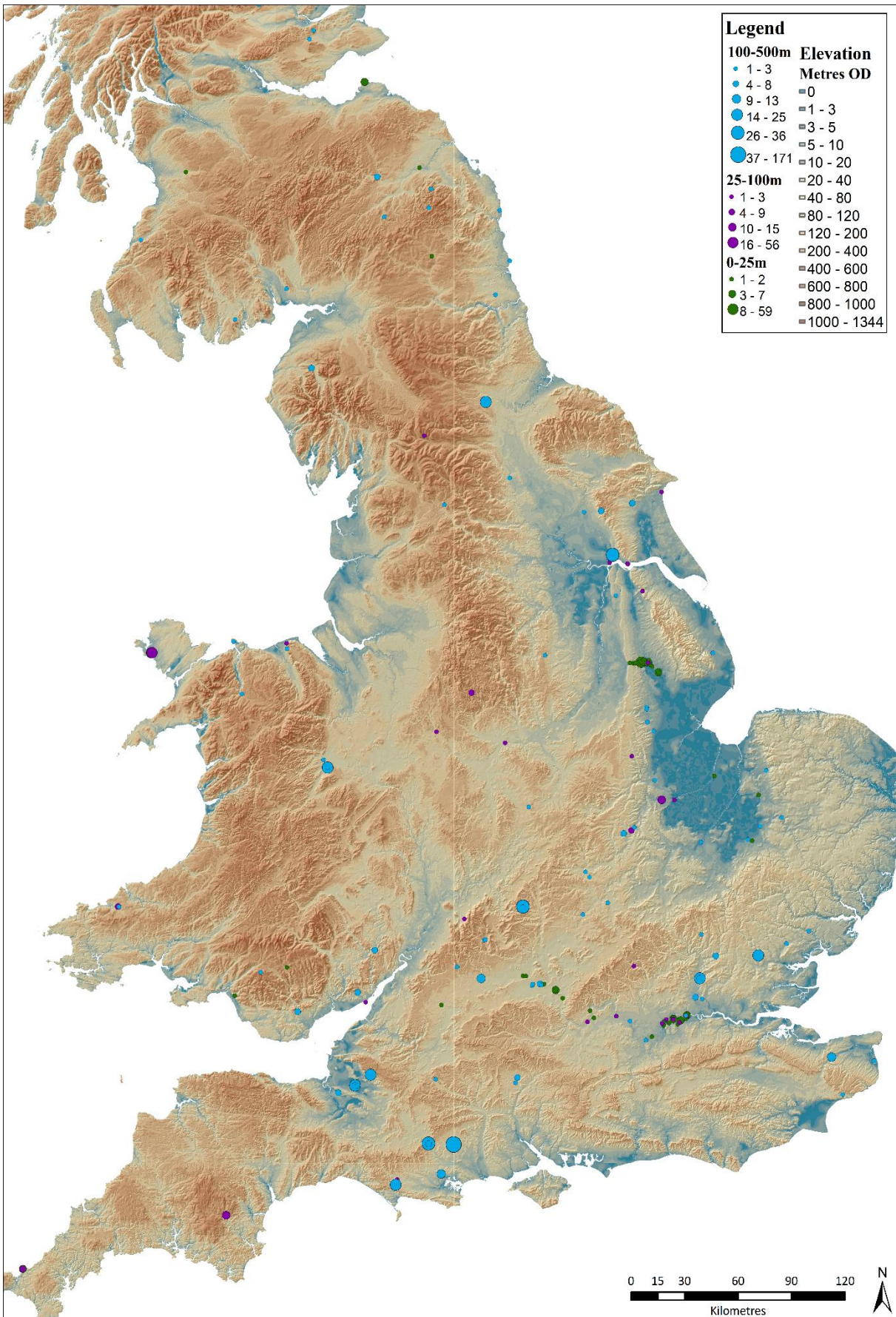


Figure 8.22 Iron object depositions and quantities within 500m of watery places in England and Wales. There are 193 sites with 1589 objects across three zones, 0-25 m, 25-100 m, and 100-500 m (NB. Figures 3.1 and 8.1).

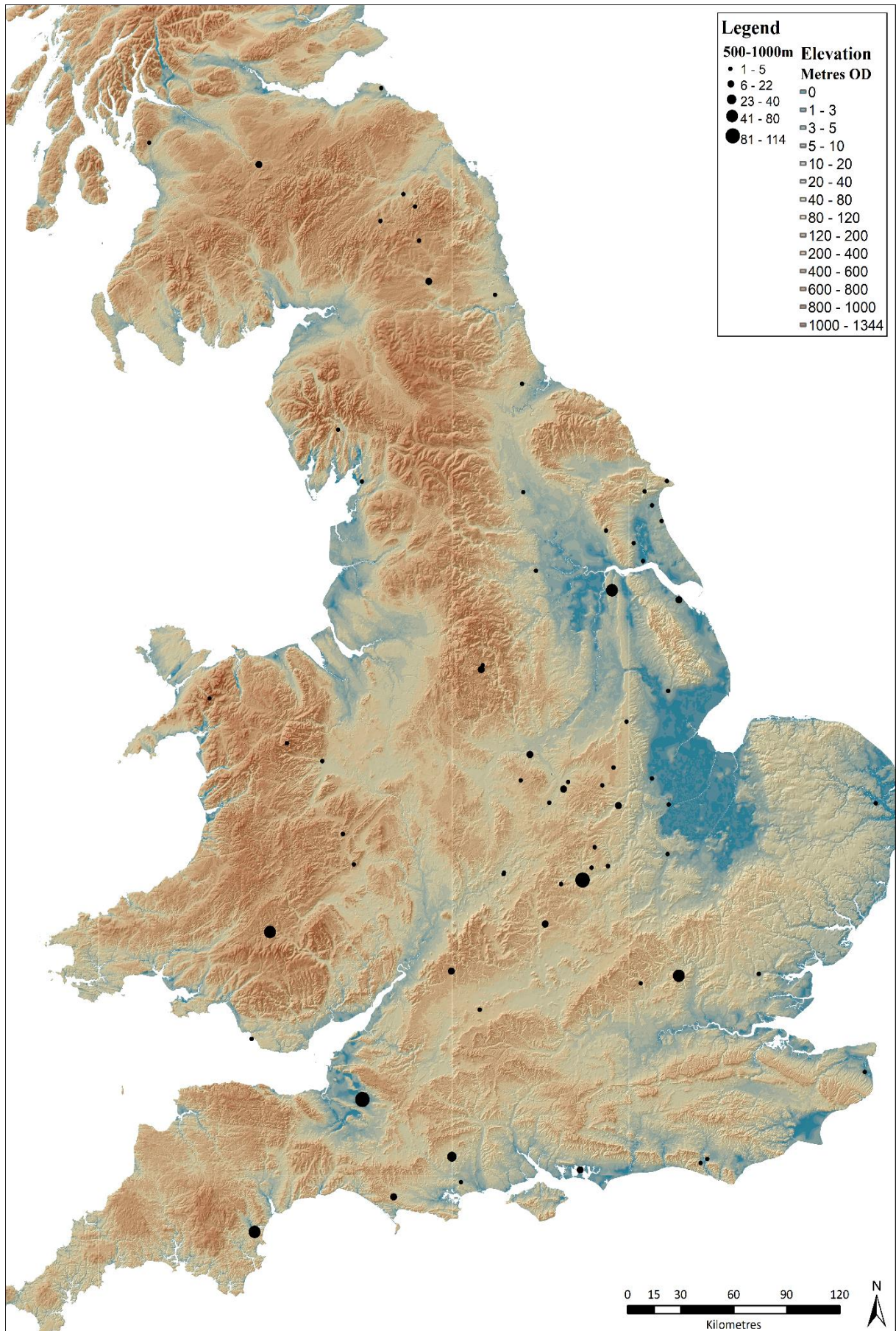


Figure 8.23 Iron object depositions and quantities by site between 500-1000 m of watery places in England and Wales. There are 71 sites with 755 objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

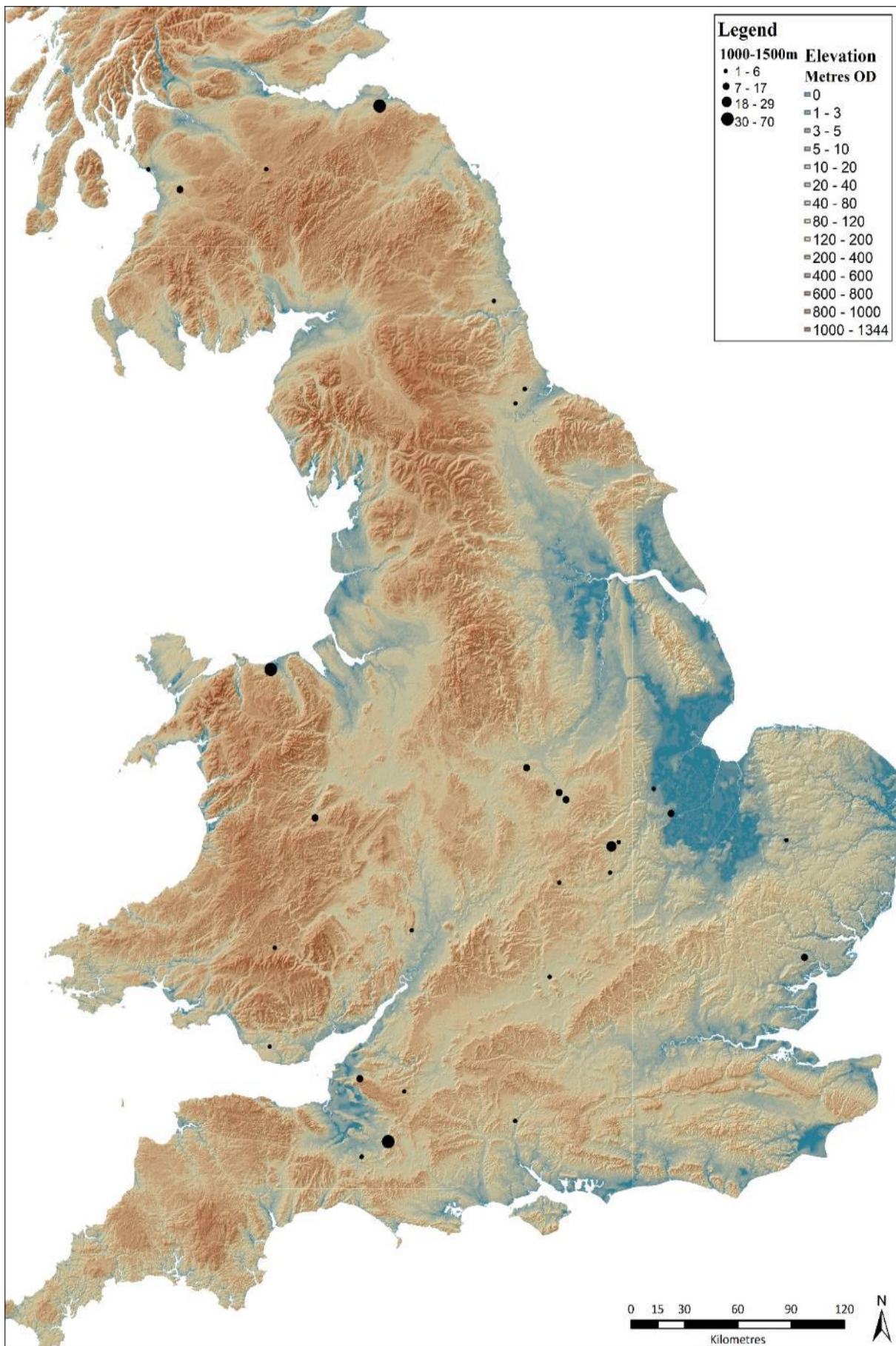


Figure 8.24 Iron object depositions and quantities between 1000-1500m of watery places in England and Wales. There are 47 sites with 421 objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

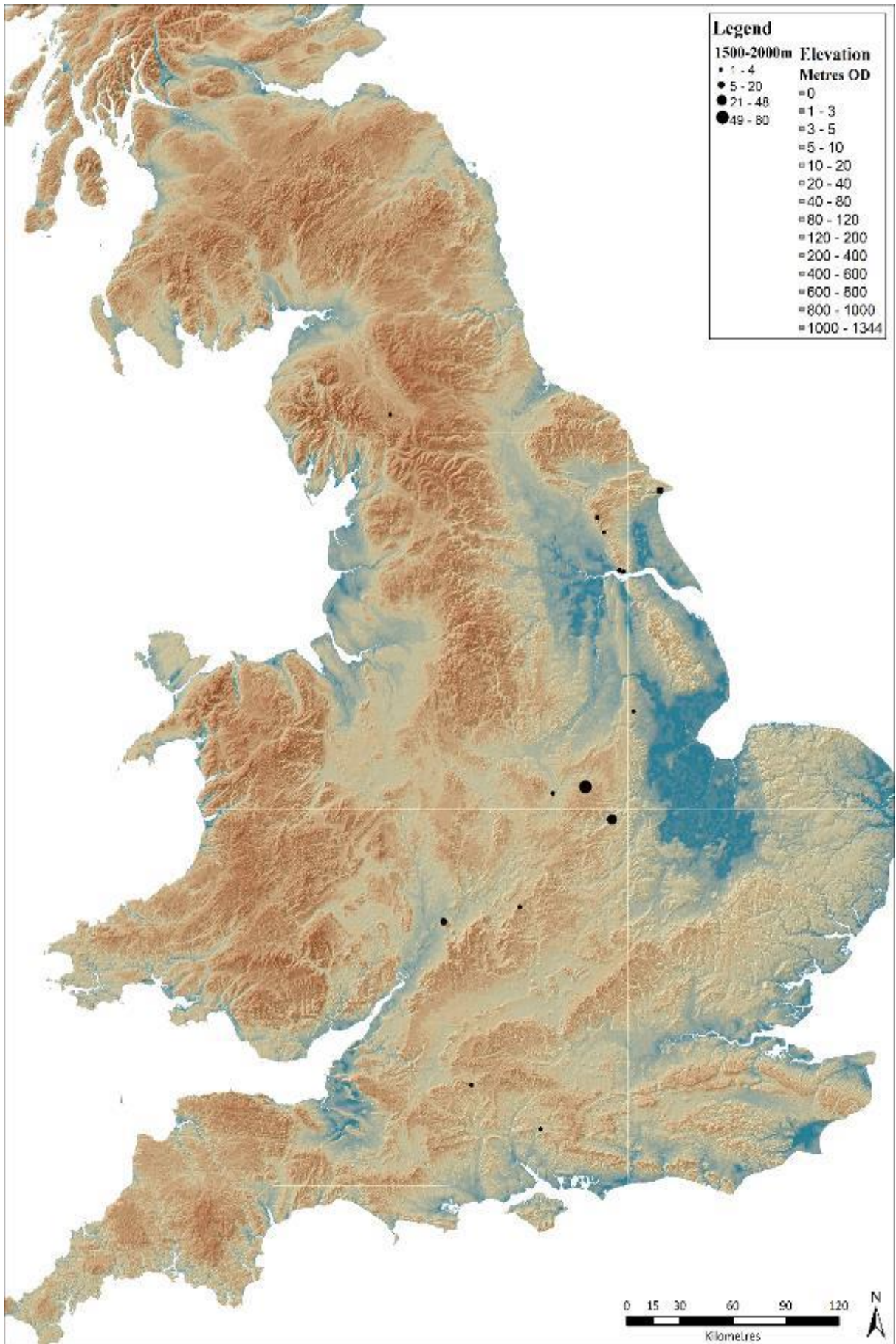


Figure 8.25 Iron object depositions and quantities by site between 1500-2000 m of watery places in England and Wales. There are 16 sites with 174 objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

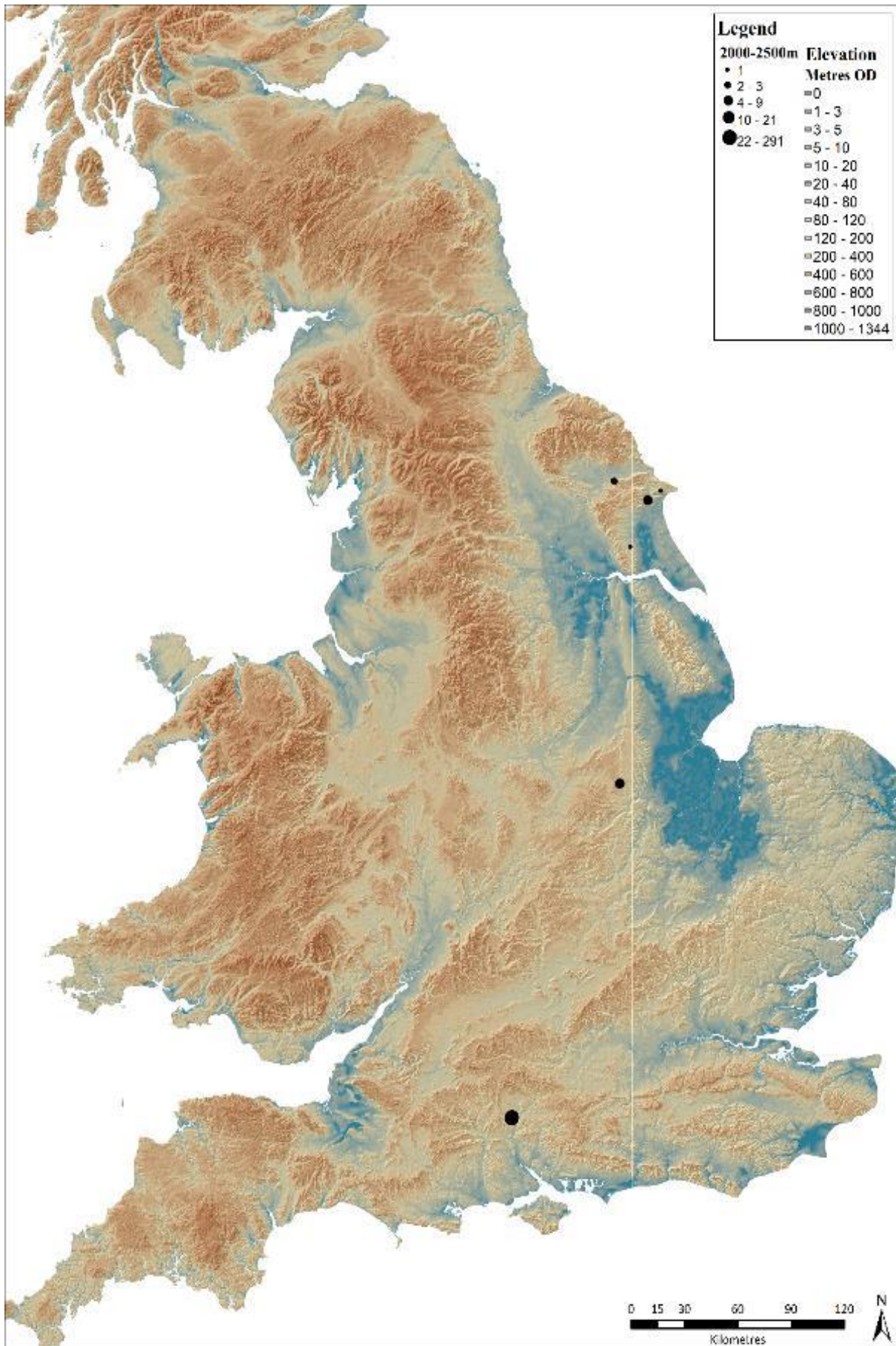


Figure 8.26 Iron object depositions and quantities by site between 2000-2500m of watery places in England and Wales. There are 10 sites with 339 objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

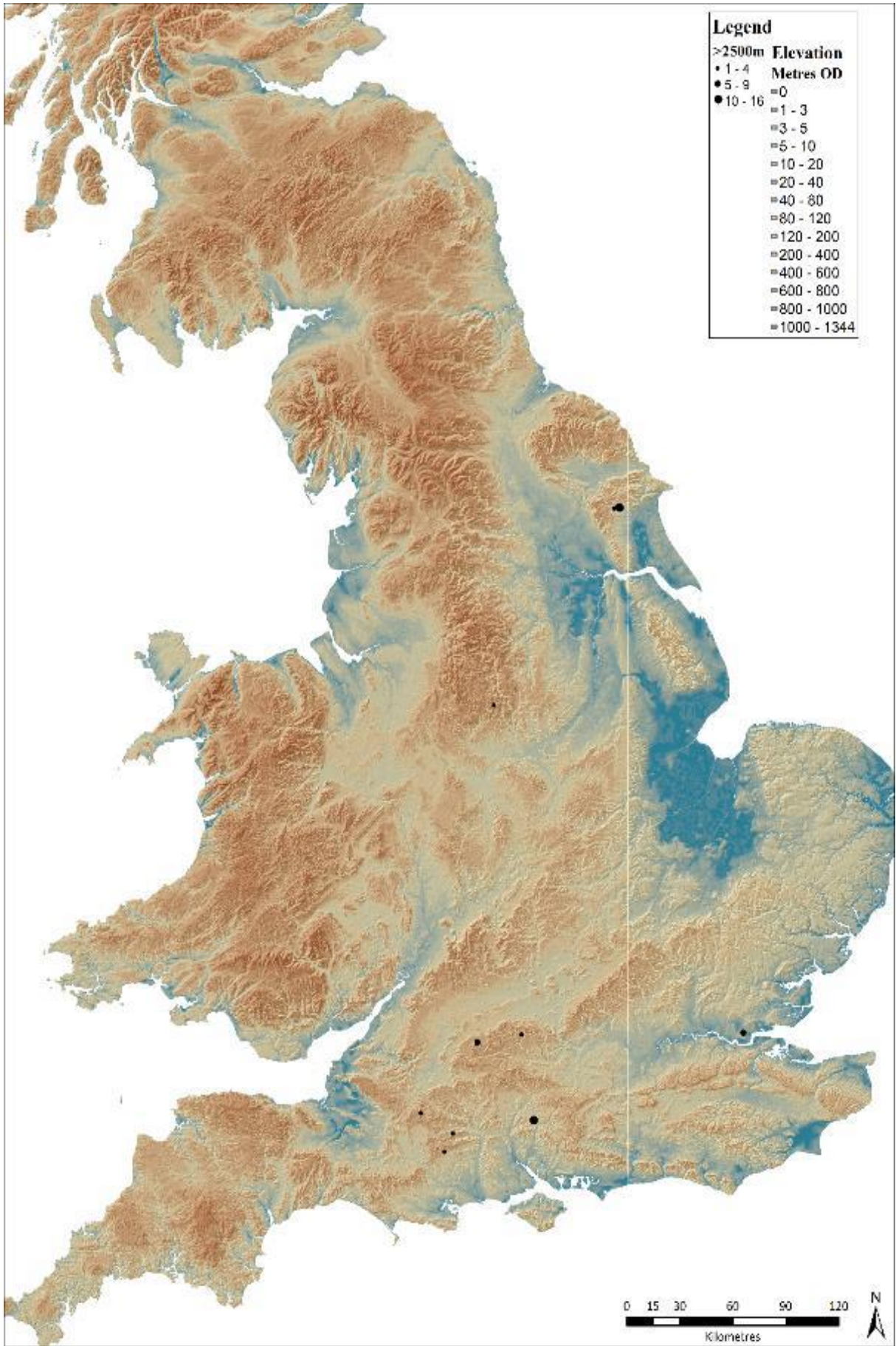


Figure 8.27 Iron object depositions and quantities by site at over 2500 m from watery places in England and Wales. There are 22 sites with 87 objects (NB. Figure 3.1 and 8.1).

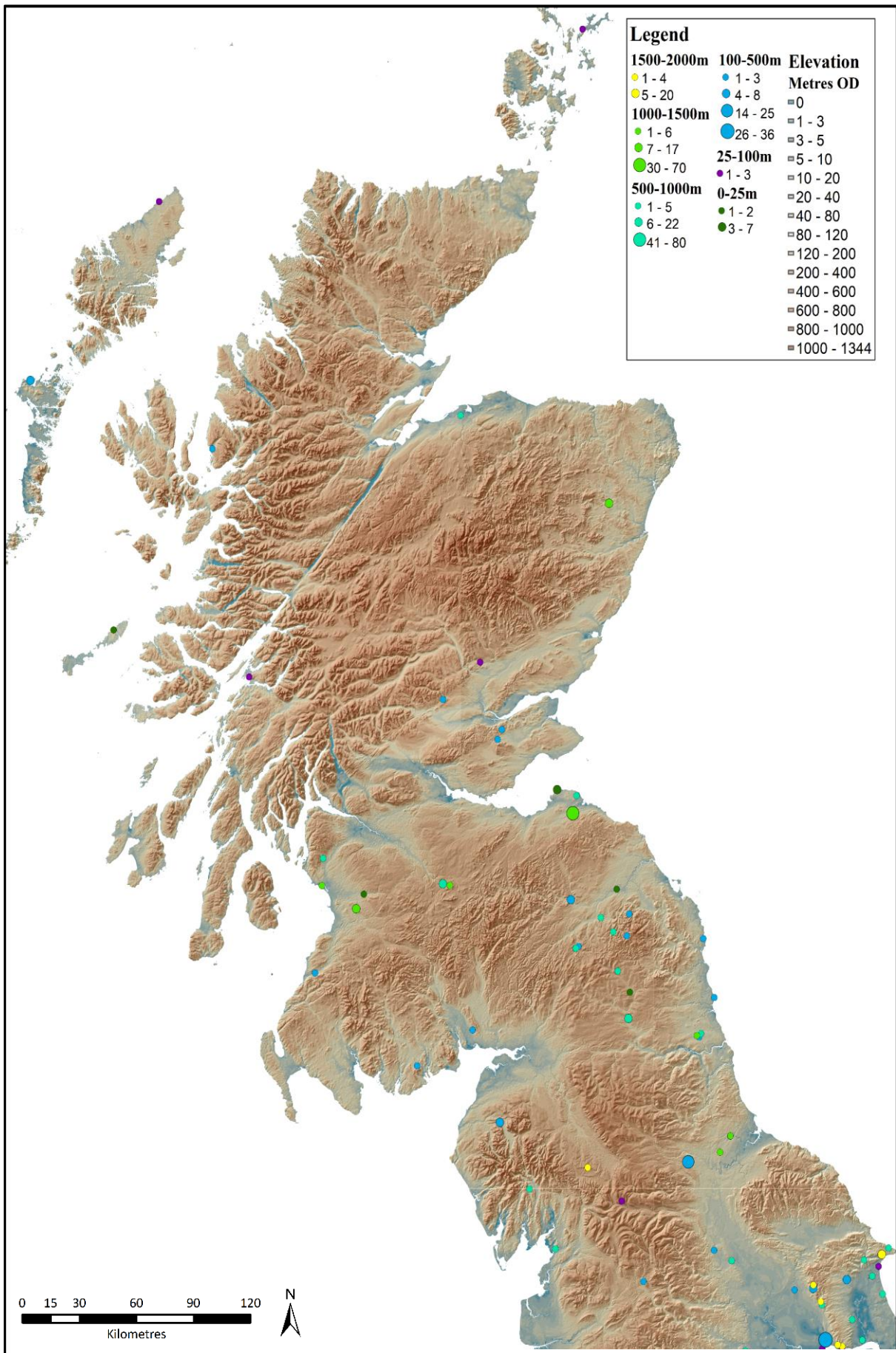


Figure 8.28 Iron object depositions and quantities by site within set distances from watery places in Scotland. The zonal distances are described in the map key.

8.2.4 Soil and Potential Vegetation Analysis

Based on the map in Soils there is only a minor correlation between soil types and iron object depositions. Iron object depositions seem to be concentrated where freely draining soils (luvisols) meet with either or both clayey or loamy soils (planosols and cambisols). An example of such soil groups may be observed on the north and west slopes of the Jurassic Ridge. Another focal point of depositions is within shallow gravelly soils (leptosols) which overlay lime or chalk bedrock. Depositions of iron objects made in these types of soil formations are almost always on the edges. Shallow gravelly soils overlying lime or chalk are often uplands and the bordering lowlands often consist of loam, clay, or clayey loam soil matrices. Though in the case of the East Yorkshire Wolds, which are an example of such a formation, the western edge is partly bound by gleyic soils. In summary, following the simplified soil map in Figure 8.29, iron object depositions not in watery places, occur most frequently where two or more soil groups converge. The significance of this is unclear as it is unknown to what extent Iron Age peoples understood soil differentiation. The placement of iron objects along the edges of soil groups seems less related to the soils themselves and more related to settlements which may have been deliberately placed in such areas for reasons related to marginal subsistence strategies as discussed in Chapter 4 and 5.

Similarly, iron object depositions do not seem to correlate to parent geological formations (see Figure 8.30). That said, there do appear to be minor potential correlations. There are several large depositions and clustering of those depositions along deposits of chalk, clay, and ferruginous sandstone. Areas where the clay and iron rich sandstone occur would have been a value location for ore requisition (cf. Chapter 5) which may suggest the clustering of large depositions near such deposits is indicative of tertiary production, e.g. the manufacture of objects from blooms or bars/billets. For certainty, primary and secondary production residues i.e. hammerscale and slag, would need to be identified and subjected to isotope and metallurgical analysis. It does also appear where till meets fluvial deposits, there are recurring depositions throughout England, which again may relate to use of ore from glacial till for production of iron and iron objects. Both fluvial and alluvial deposits are also frequently associated with iron object depositions, though this likely does the association with flooding not the soils themselves. In conclusion, it seems that any relationships between iron object depositions and soil or parent geology are thin and may not be further correlated without further environmental and metallurgical analysis.

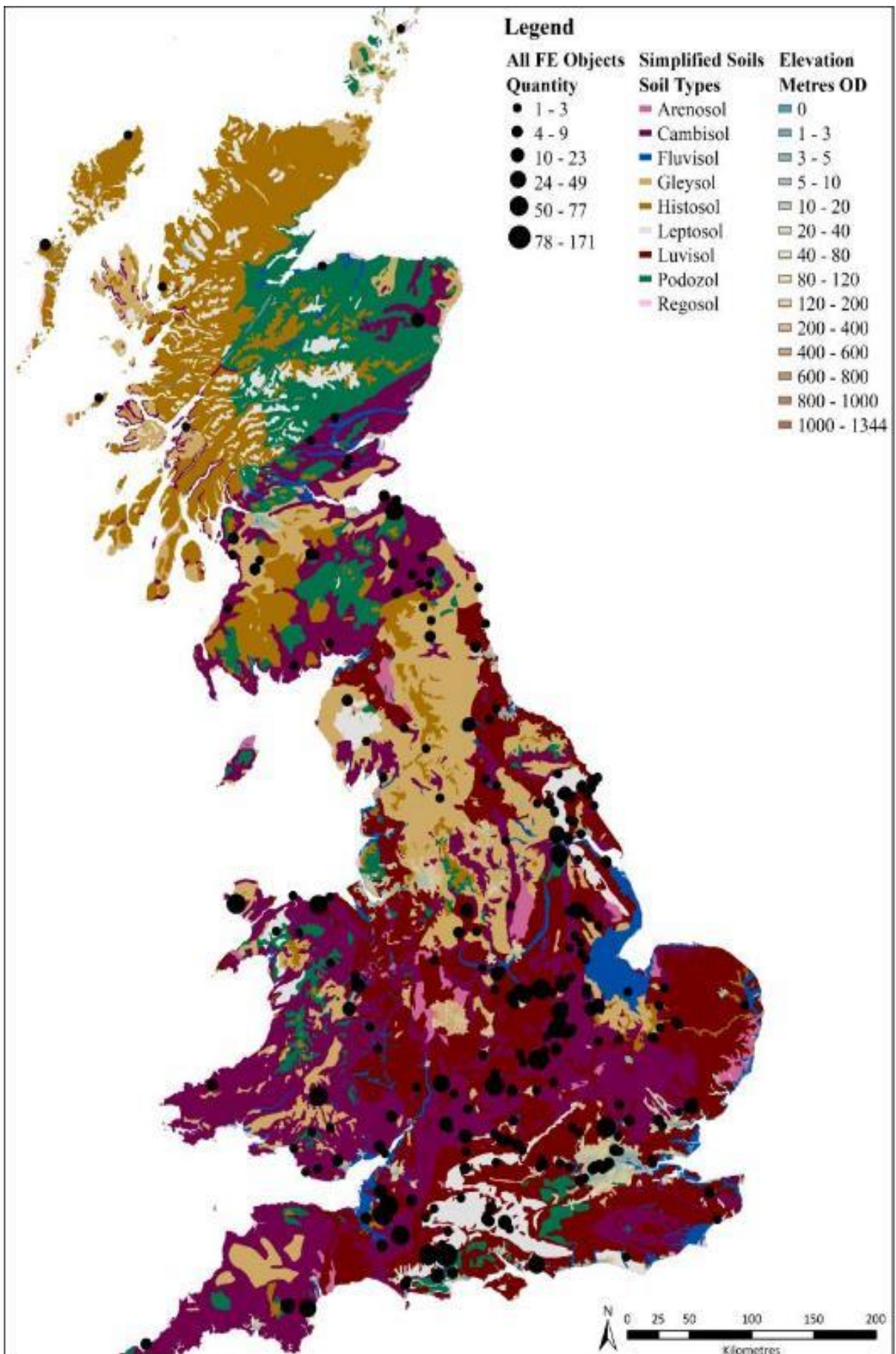


Figure 8.29 Iron Object Depositions in Respect to Simplified Soils

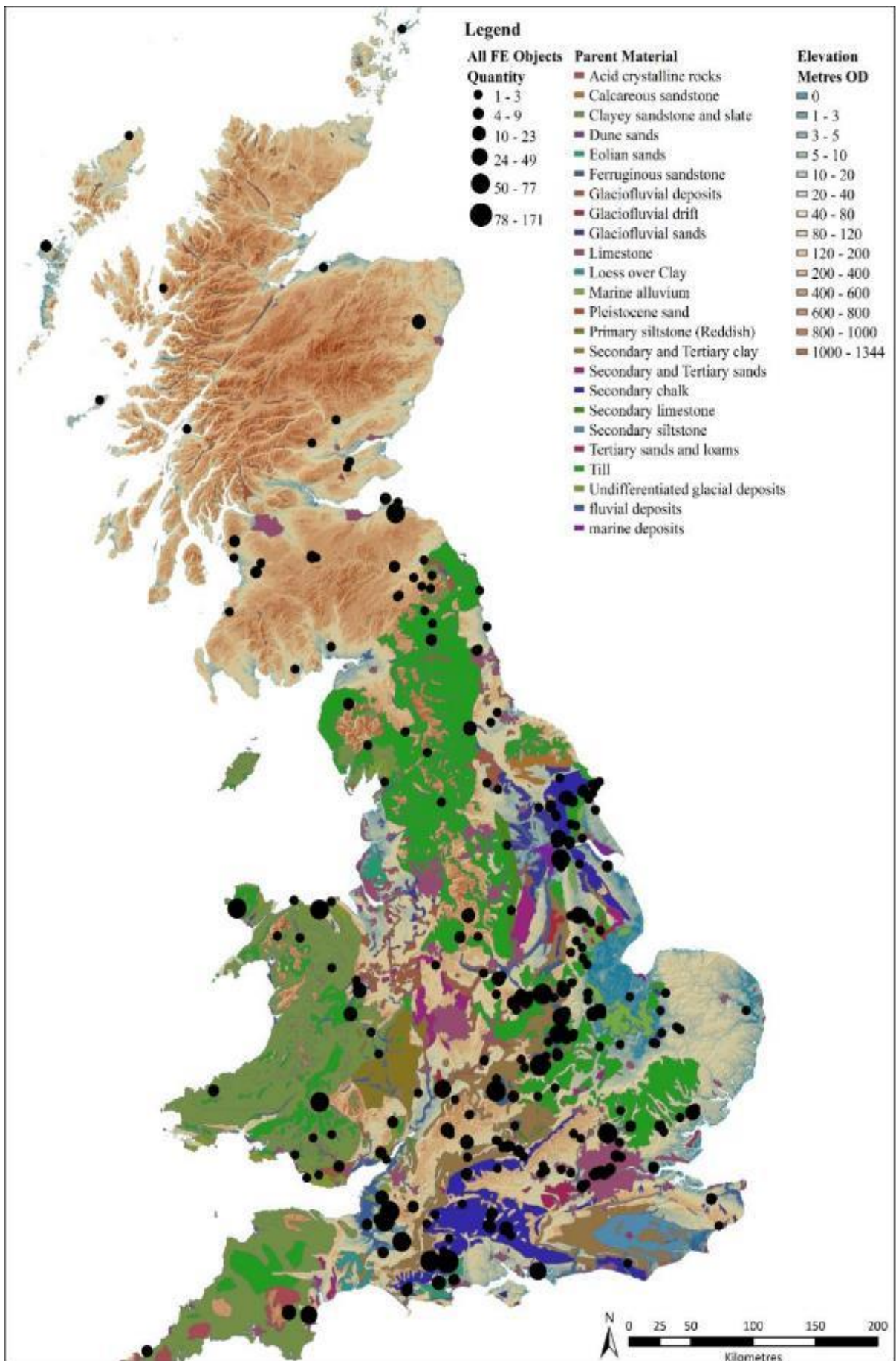


Figure 8.30 Iron object depositions in relation to geological parent material.

8.3 Site and Chronological Assessment of Iron Object Depositions

This section serves two purposes. First to provide an overview of all iron object depositions across the multiple databases (Appendices 1-4) by site or settlement type (Figure 8.31). Secondly, to present a chronological analysis of this dataset by assessing the densities of depositions and their placement in the landscape in specific periods.

Figure 8.32 demonstrates the distribution of iron objects in Britain assignable to a period, as may be observed, there are several overlaps meaning many sites or settlements were long lived. These are further delineated below. While periodic divisions are somewhat arbitrary, those herein are derived from the dates established by Hill (1995), Cunliffe (2014), and Rippon (2018). Where possible, dates for depositions are derived from radiocarbon dates with the remaining date ranges established by either artefact typology or similar site stratigraphy to other dated contexts. The divisions made in the following subsections intend to reflect and draw attention to such variation in the material culture and praxis. The division periods are as follows:

- Early Iron Age (Figures 8.33-8.35)
- Early or Middle Iron Age (Figures 8.36-8.37)
- Middle Iron Age (Figures 8.38-8.39)
- Middle or Late Iron Age (pre-Belgic) (Figures 8.40-8.41)
- Late Iron Age (Figures 8.42-8.43)
- Later Iron Age or Early Romano-British (*c.*50BC-100AD) (Figures 8.44-8.45)

After the data has been presented as a map series, a short discussion and summary will follow at the end of the section (Chapter 8 section 3 subsection 7).

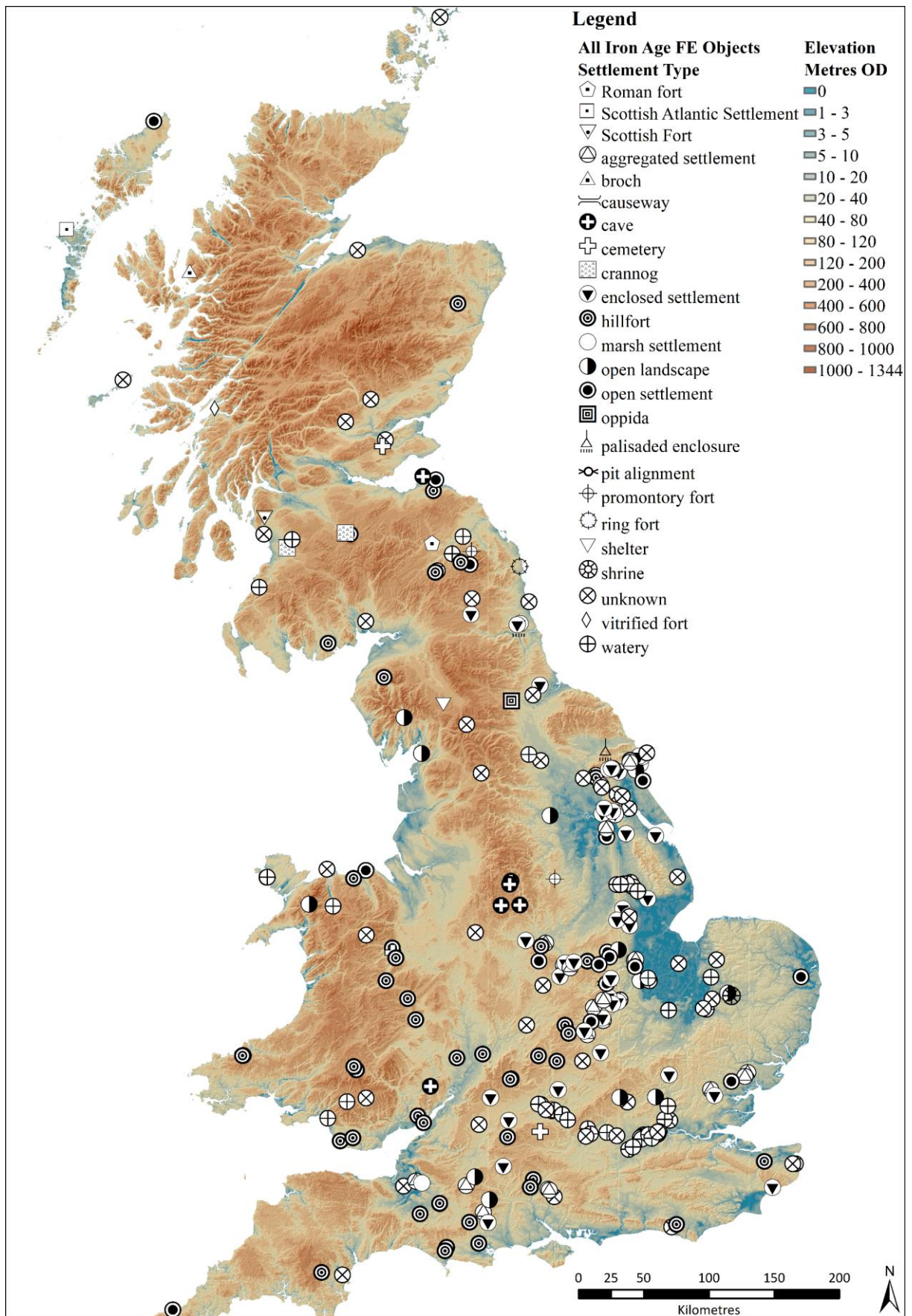


Figure 8.31 Types of deposition sites (places) with iron objects represented in the data set from 800 BC-100 AD (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

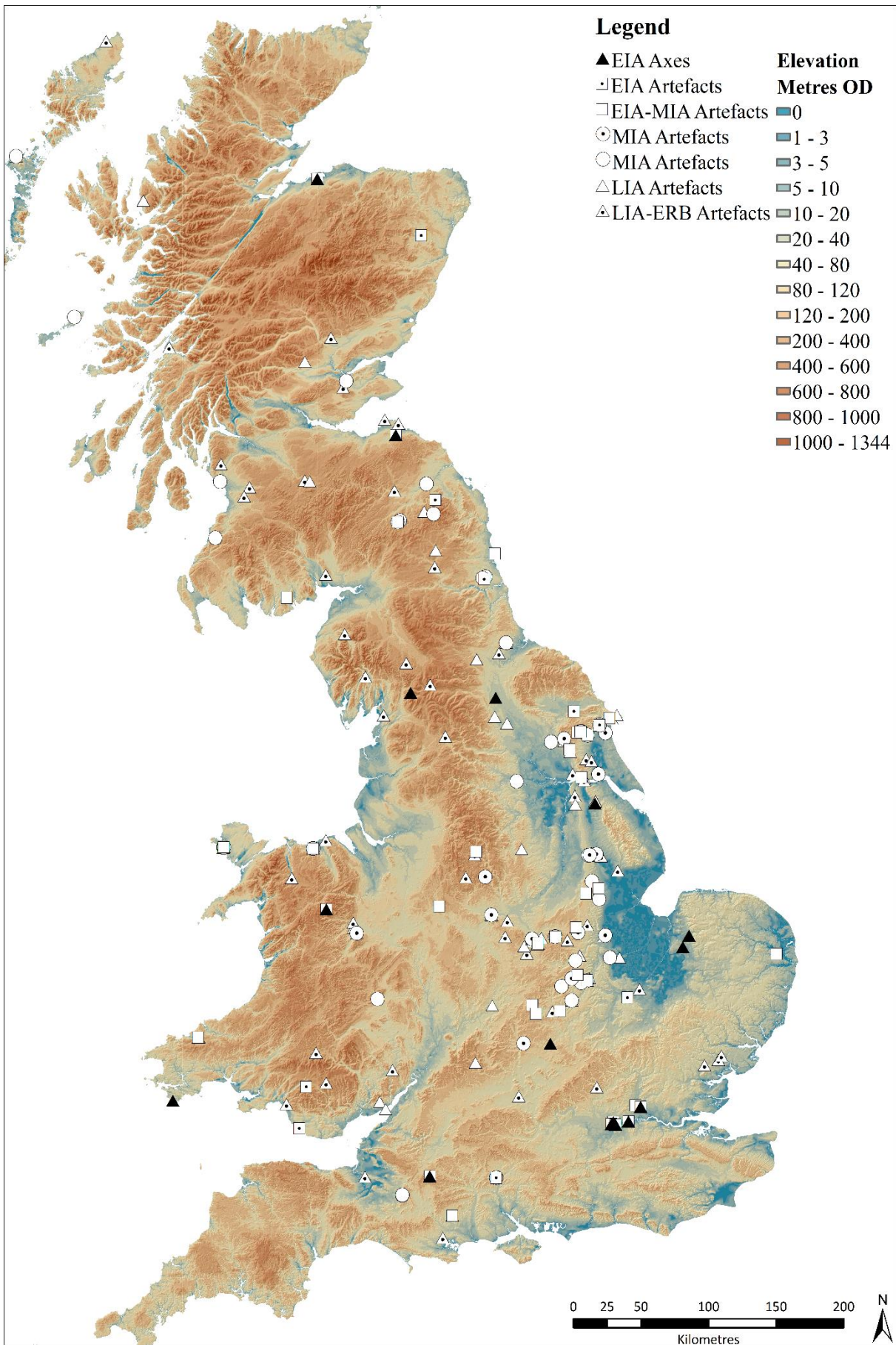


Figure 8.32 Types of depositions sites (places) assignable to a specific time period. Only depositions and thus sites with secure dates are mapped (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

8.3.1 Early Iron Age

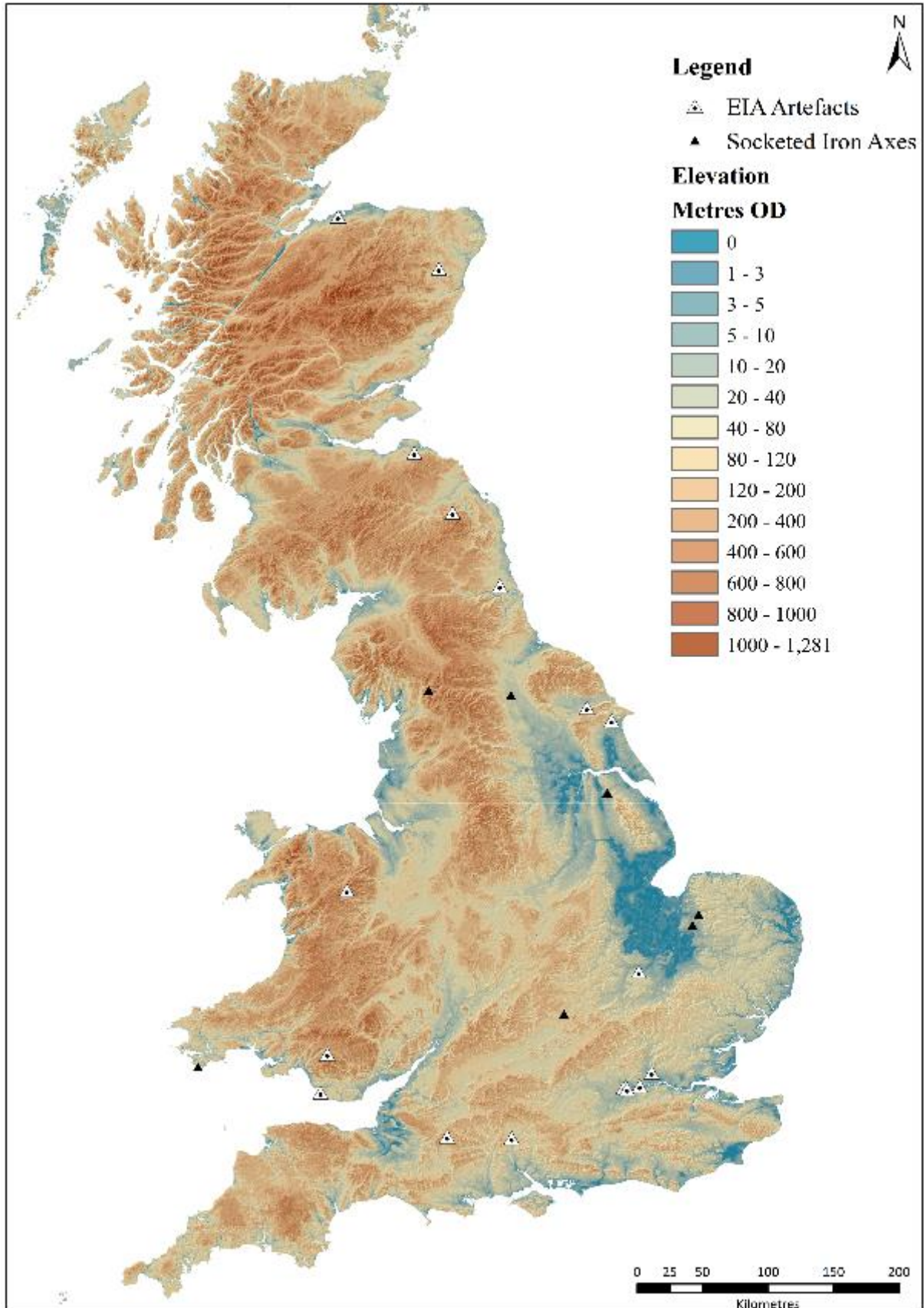


Figure 8.33 Distribution of EIA artefacts accounting for iron socketed axes (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

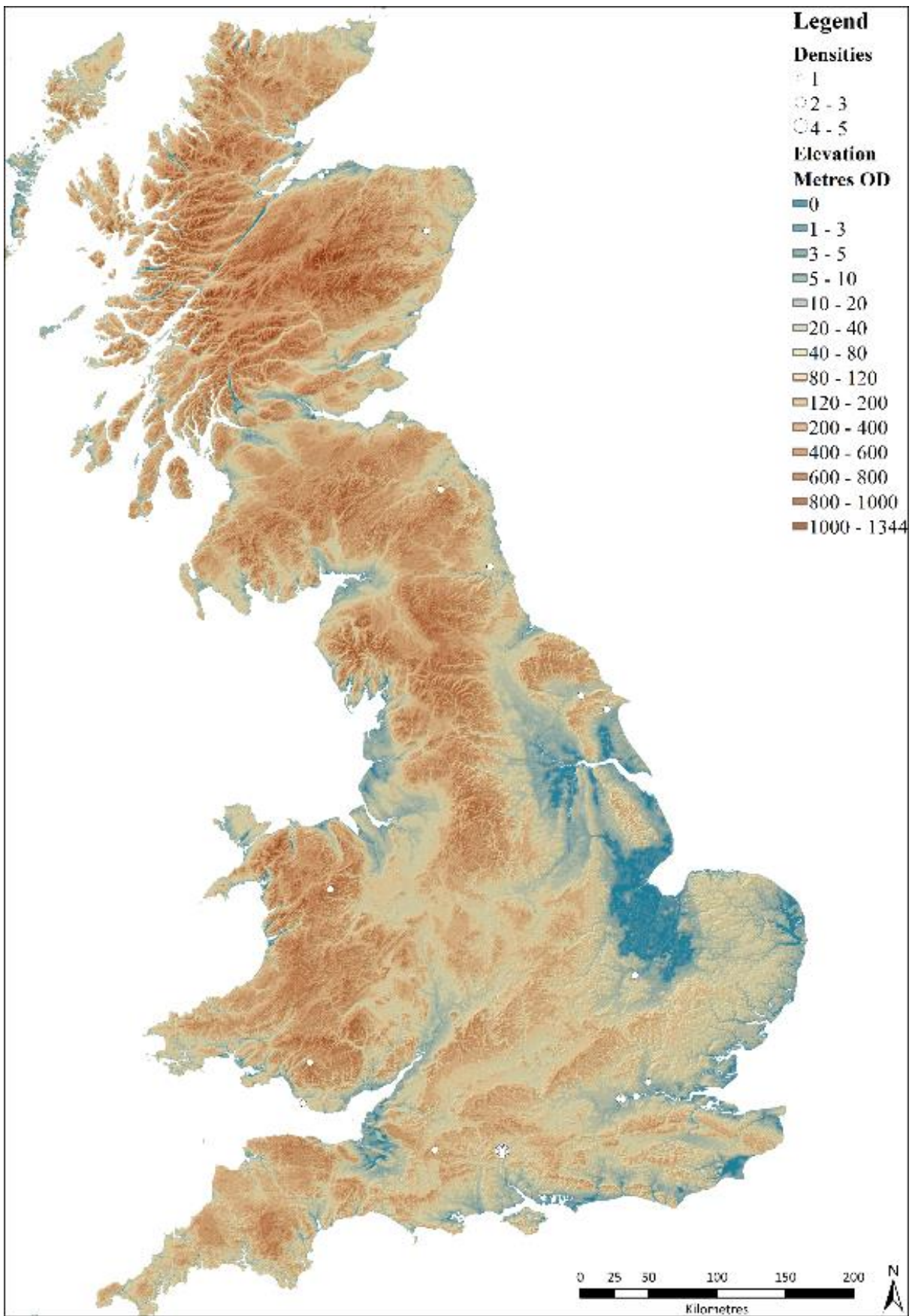


Figure 8.34 Distribution and quantities of EIA artefacts by site (NB. Figure 3.1 & 8.1).

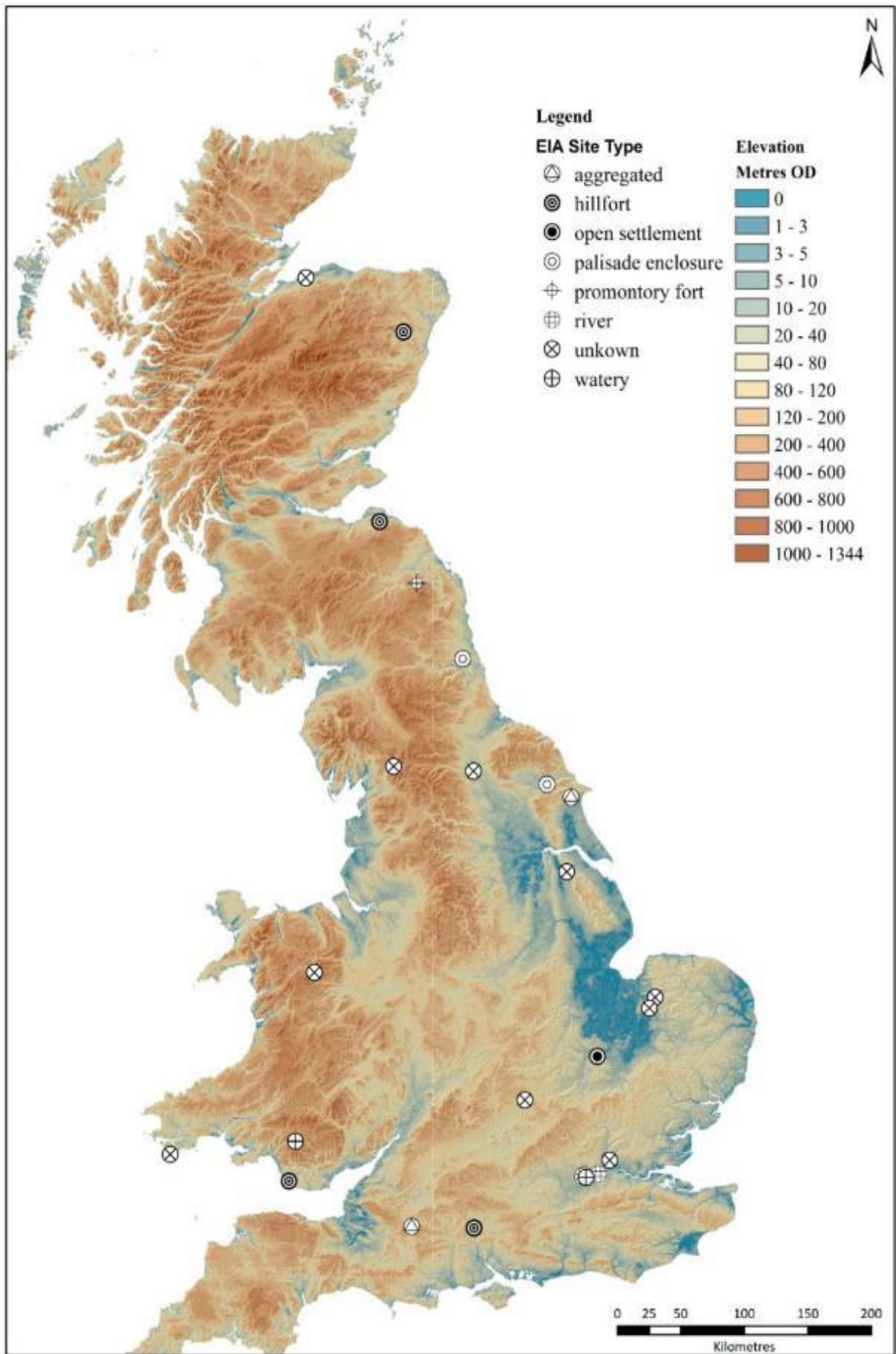


Figure 8.35 Distribution and type of EIA sites with iron objects (NB. Figure 3.1 & 8.1).

8.3.2 Early or Middle Iron Age

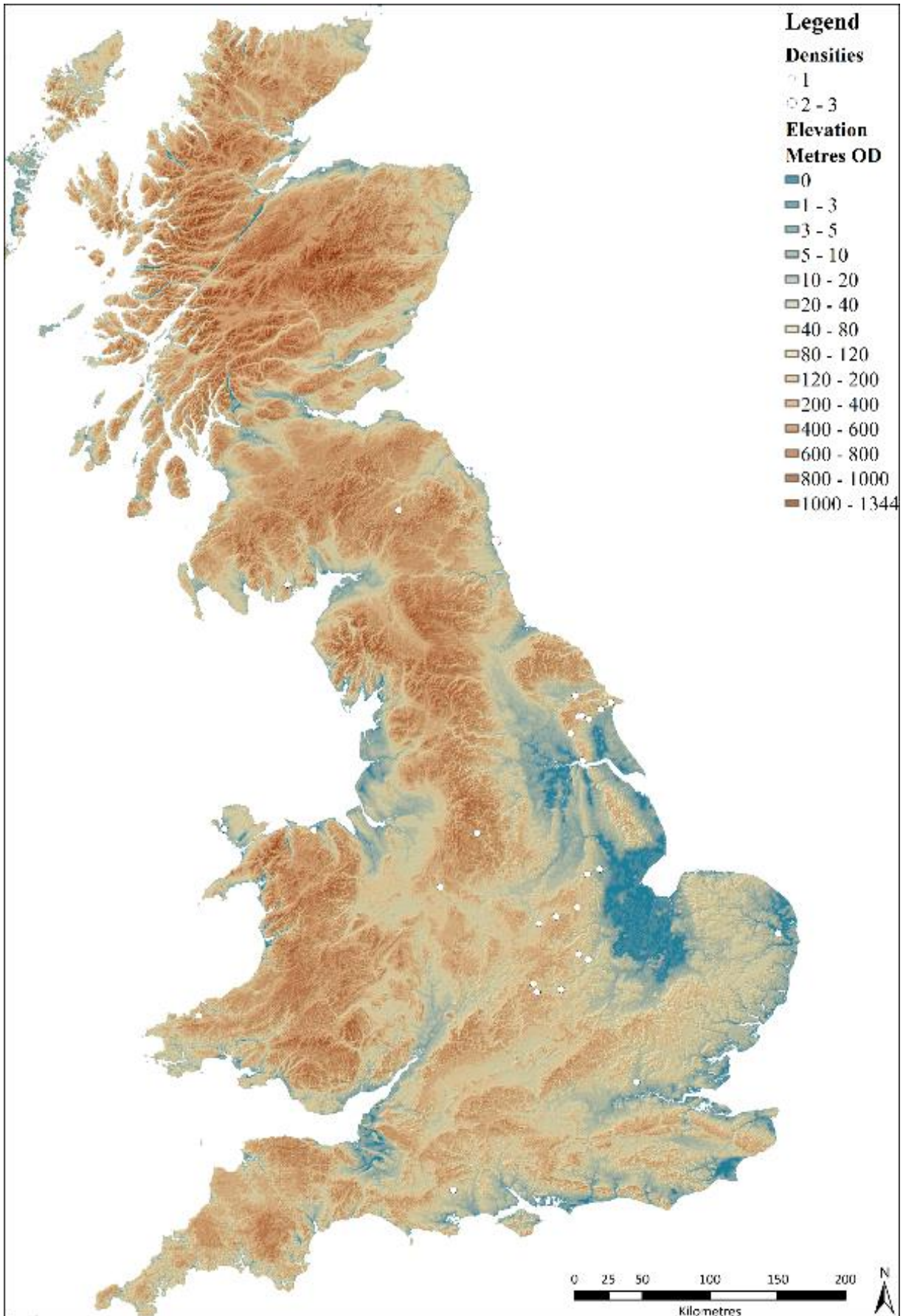


Figure 8.36 Distribution and quantities of EIA-MIA iron artefacts by site (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

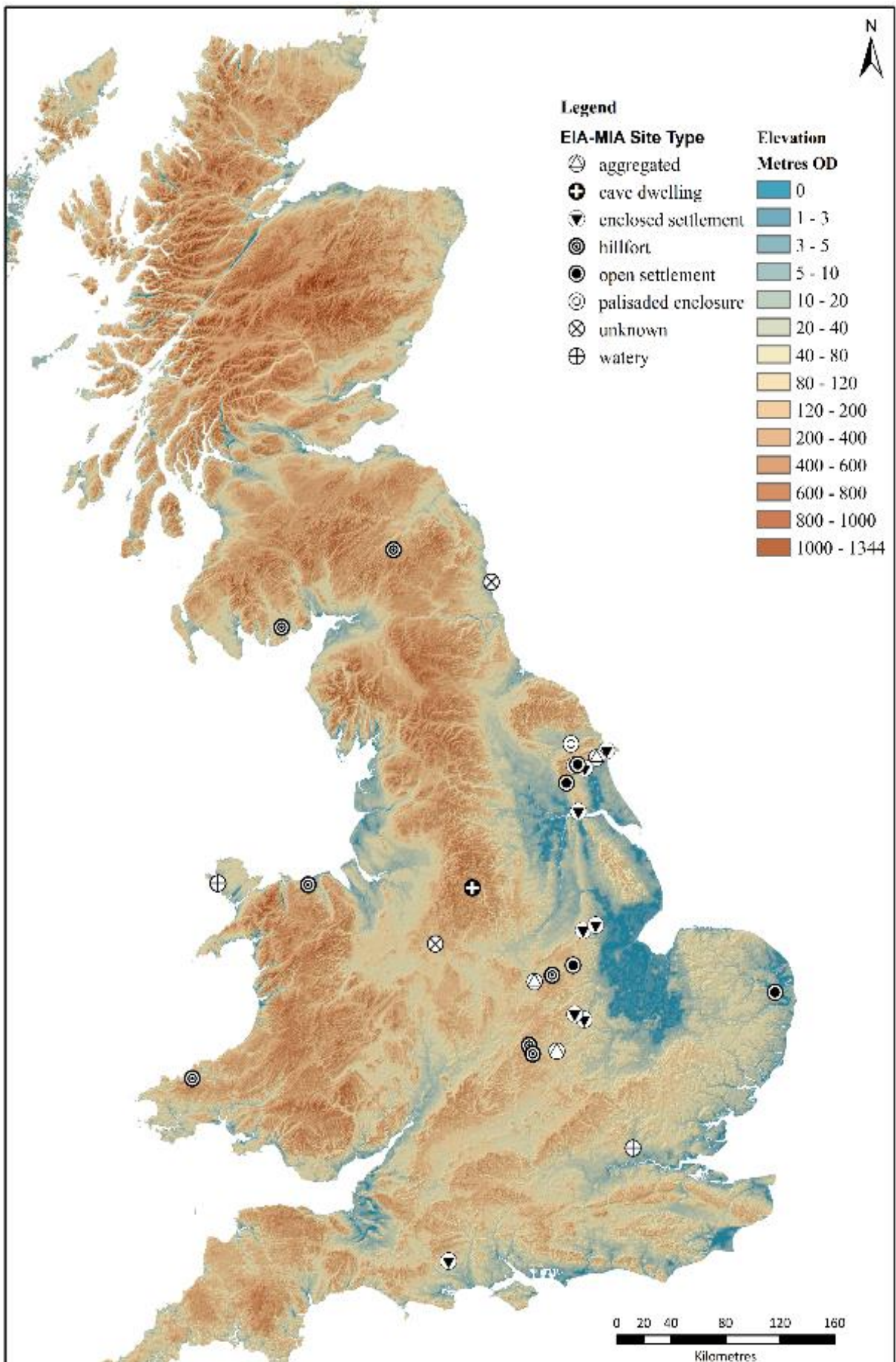


Figure 8.37 Distribution and type of EIA-MIA sites with iron objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

8.3.3 Middle Iron Age

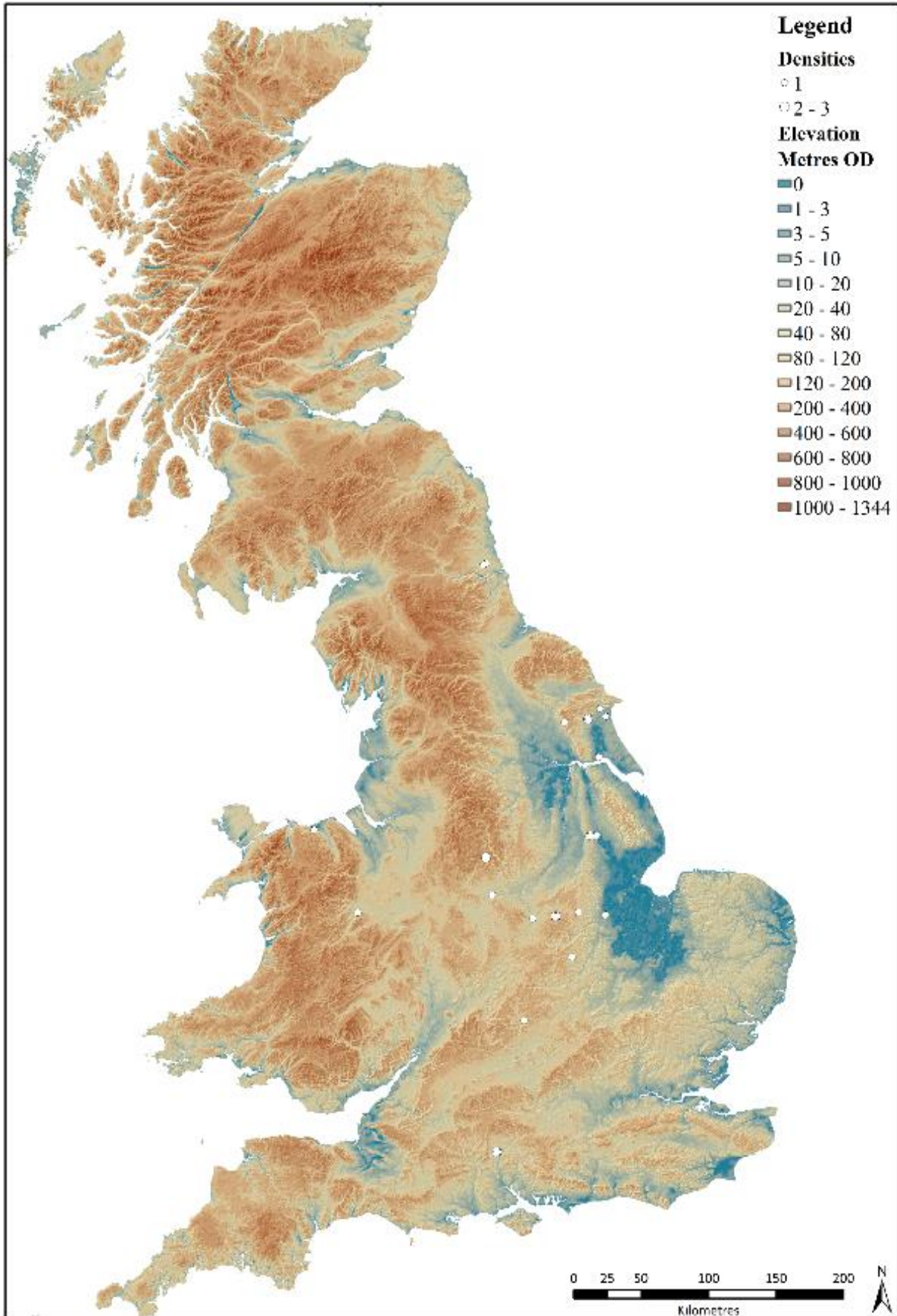


Figure 8.38 Distribution and quantities of MIA iron artefacts by site (NB. Figure 3.1 & 8.1).

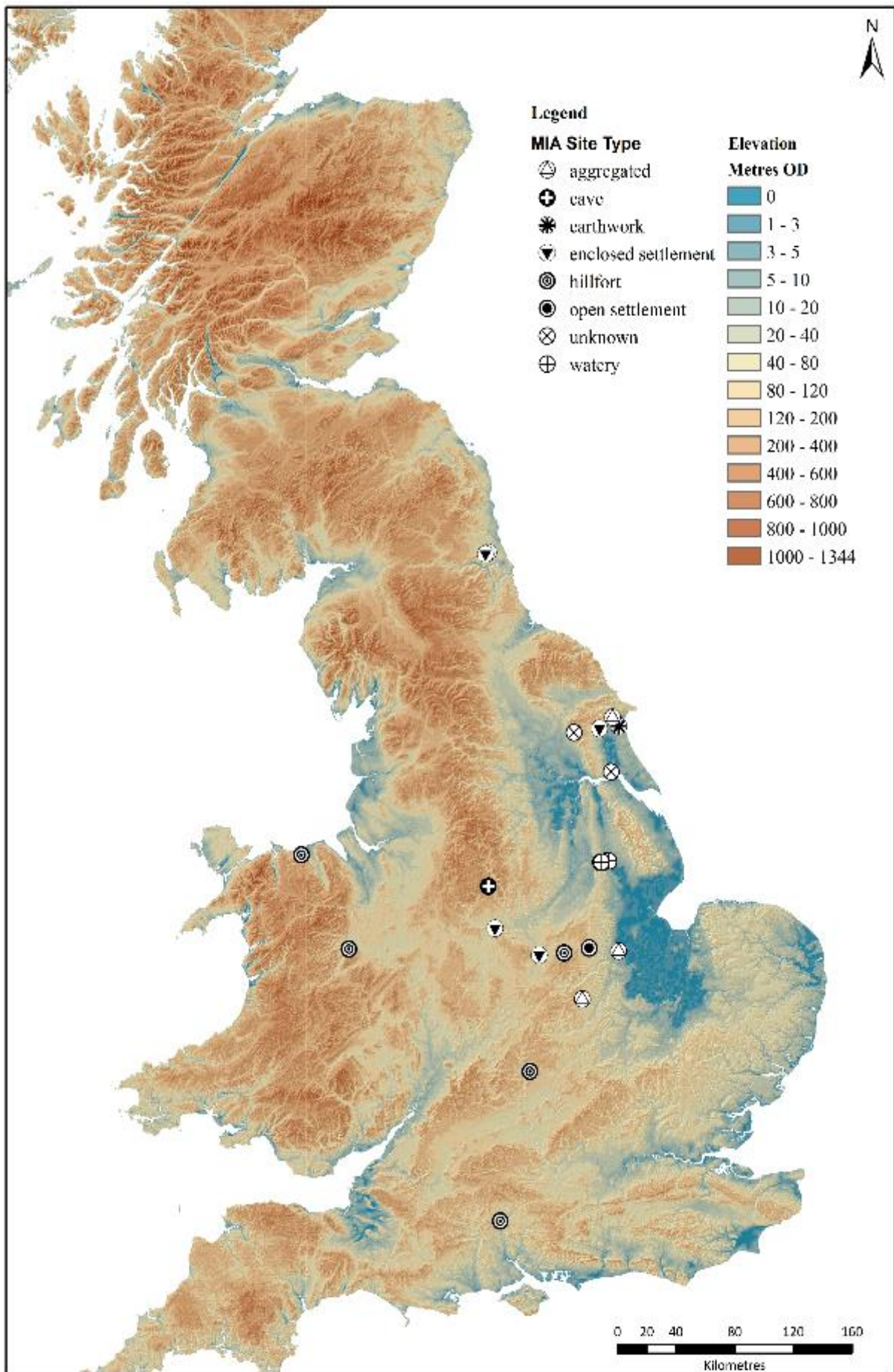


Figure 8.39 Distribution and type of MIA sites with iron objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

8.3.4 Middle Iron Age to Late Iron Age

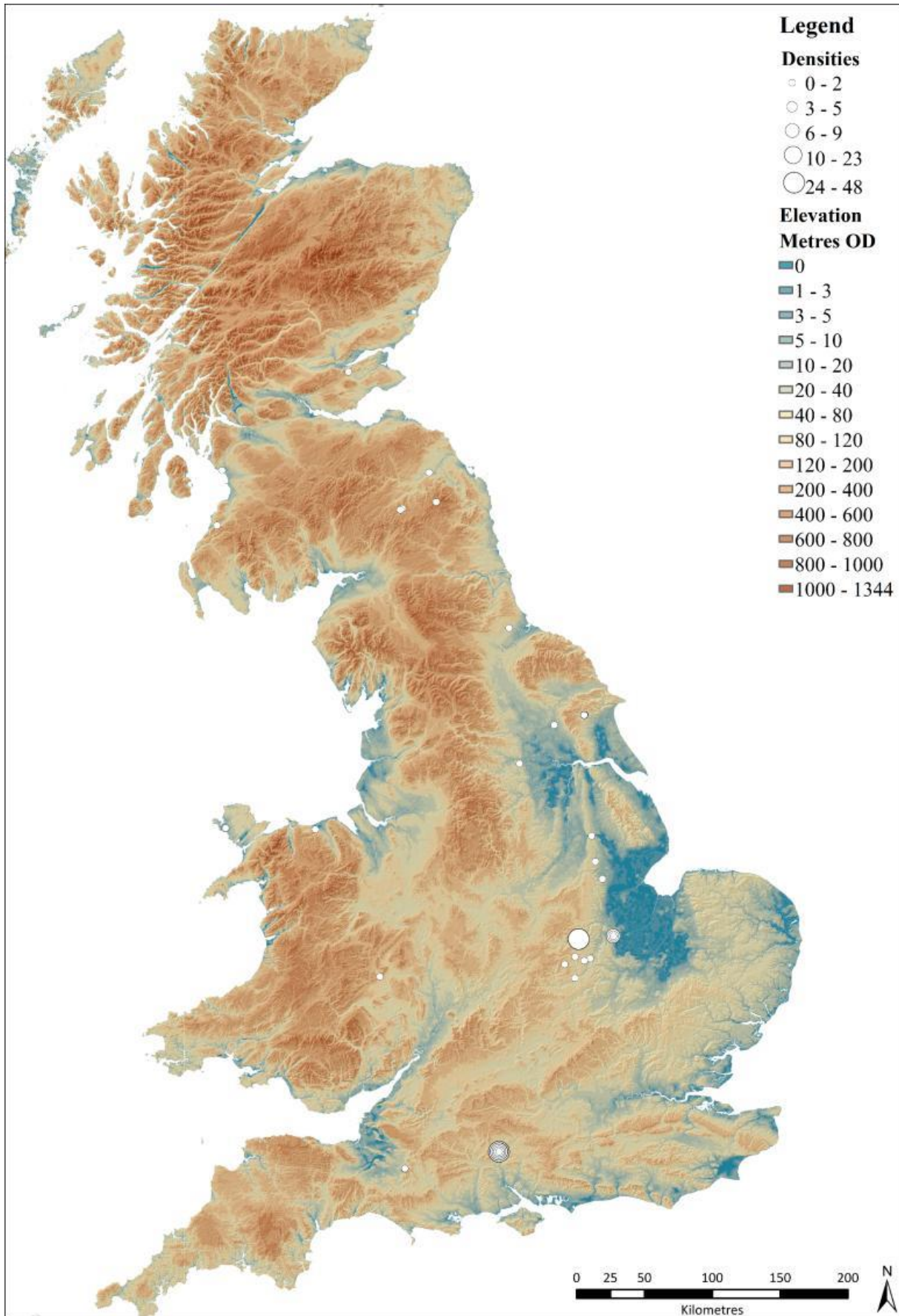


Figure 8.40 Distribution and quantities of MIA-LIA iron artefacts by site (NB. Figure 3.1 & 8.1).

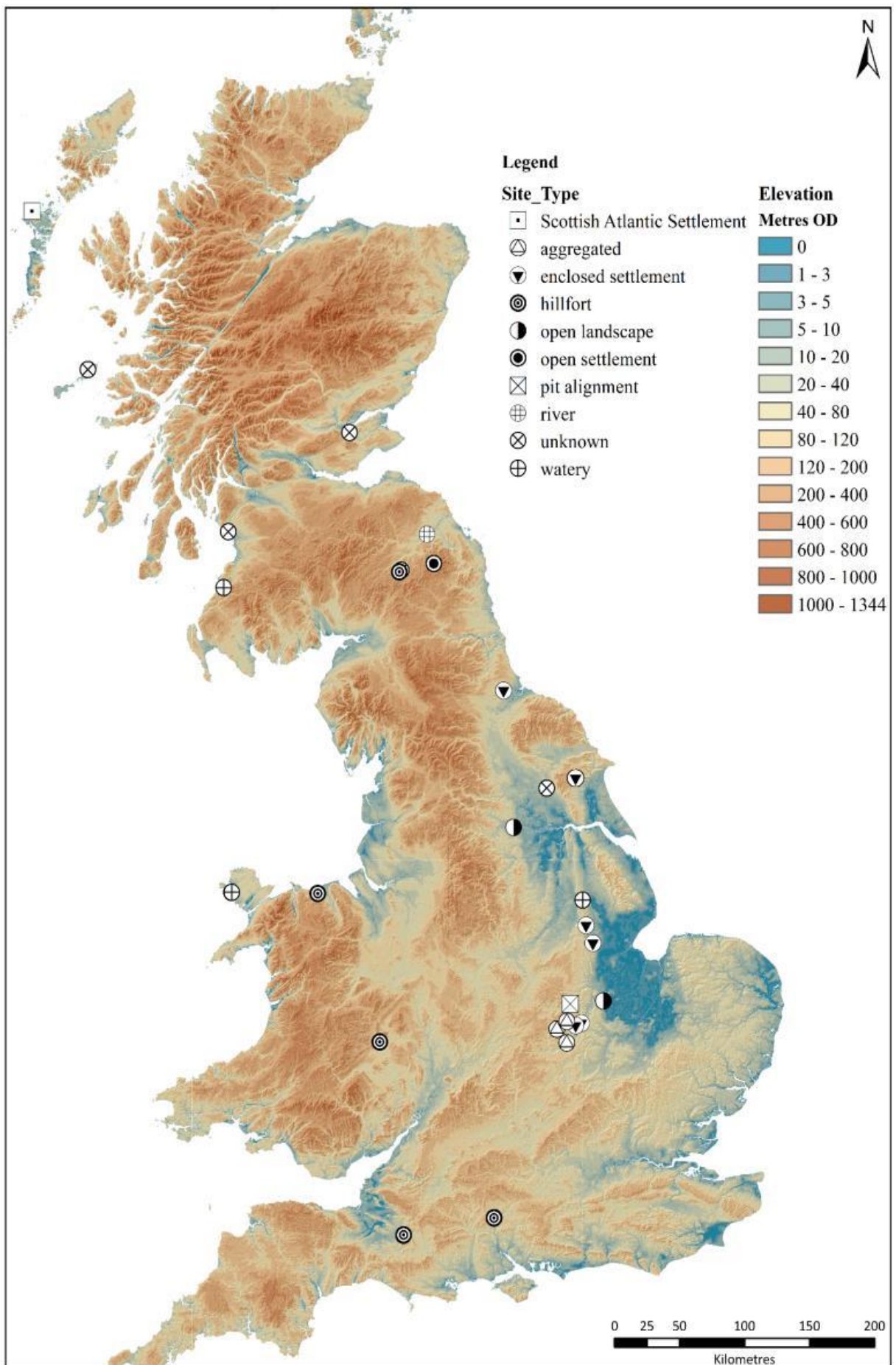


Figure 8.41 Distribution and type of MIA-LIA sites with iron objects.

8.3.5 Late Iron Age

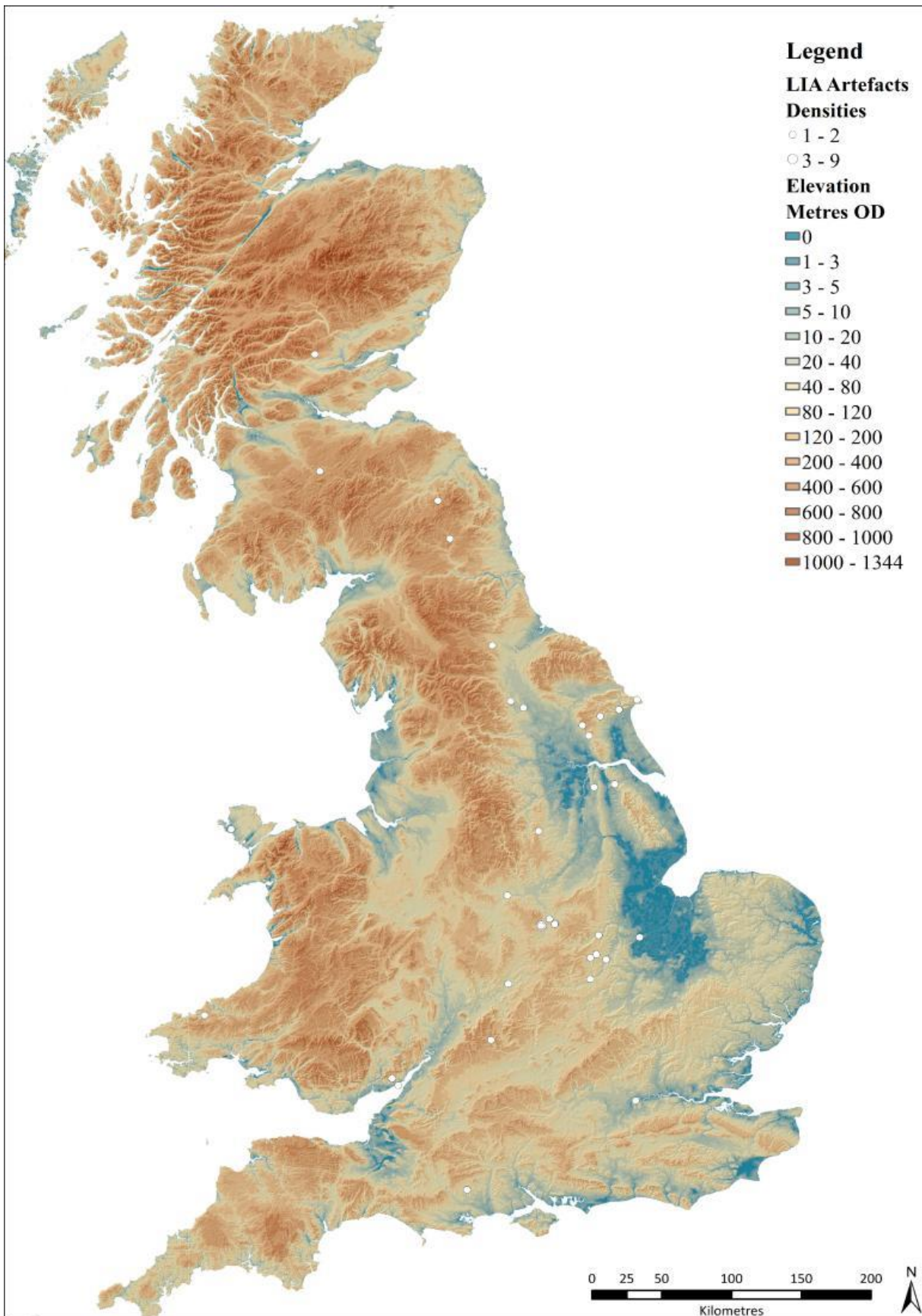


Figure 8.42 Distribution and quantity of LIA iron artefacts by site (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

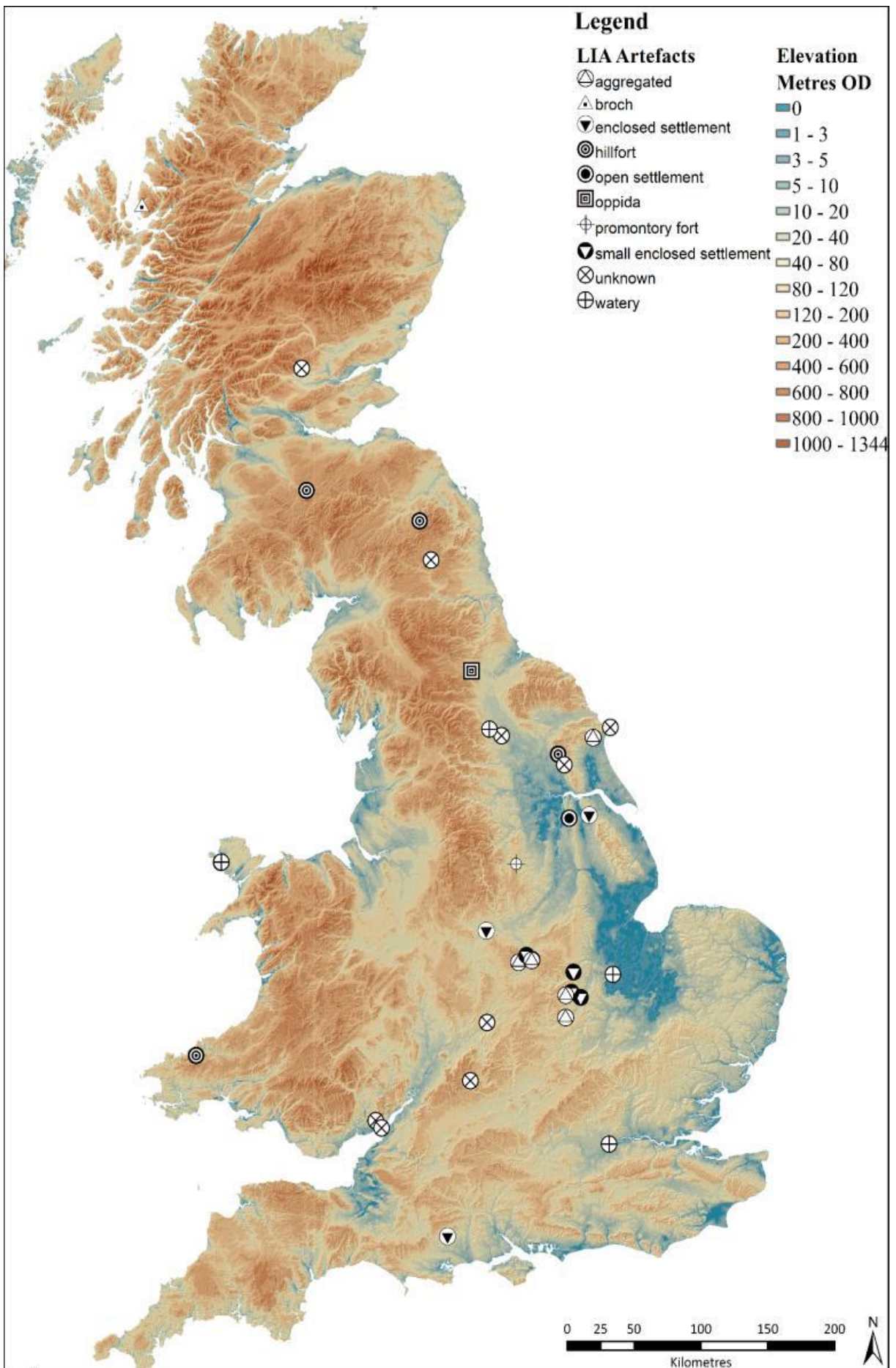


Figure 8.43 Distribution and type of LIA sites with iron objects (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

8.3.6 Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British

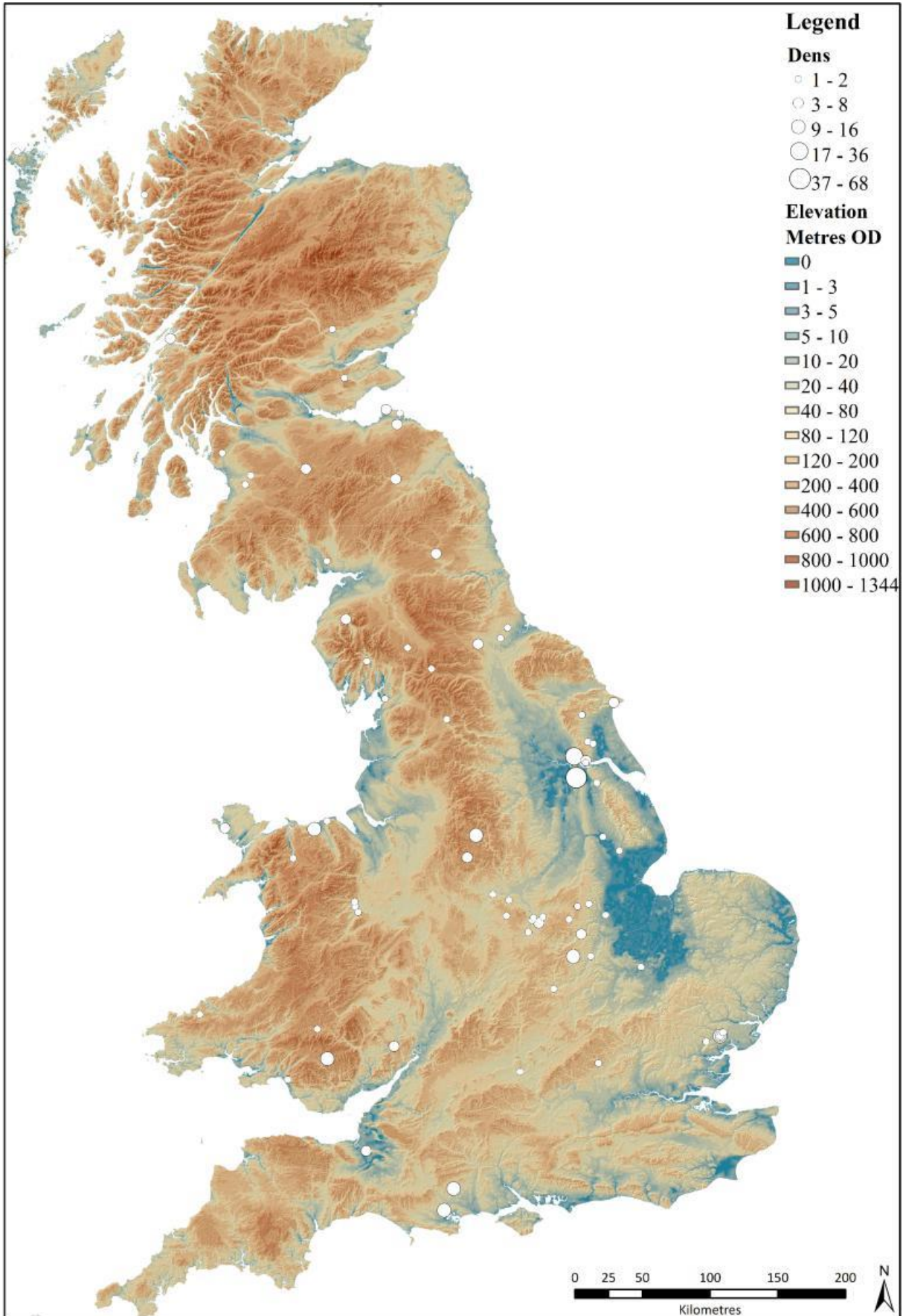


Figure 8.44 Distribution and quantities of LIA-ERB iron objects by site (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

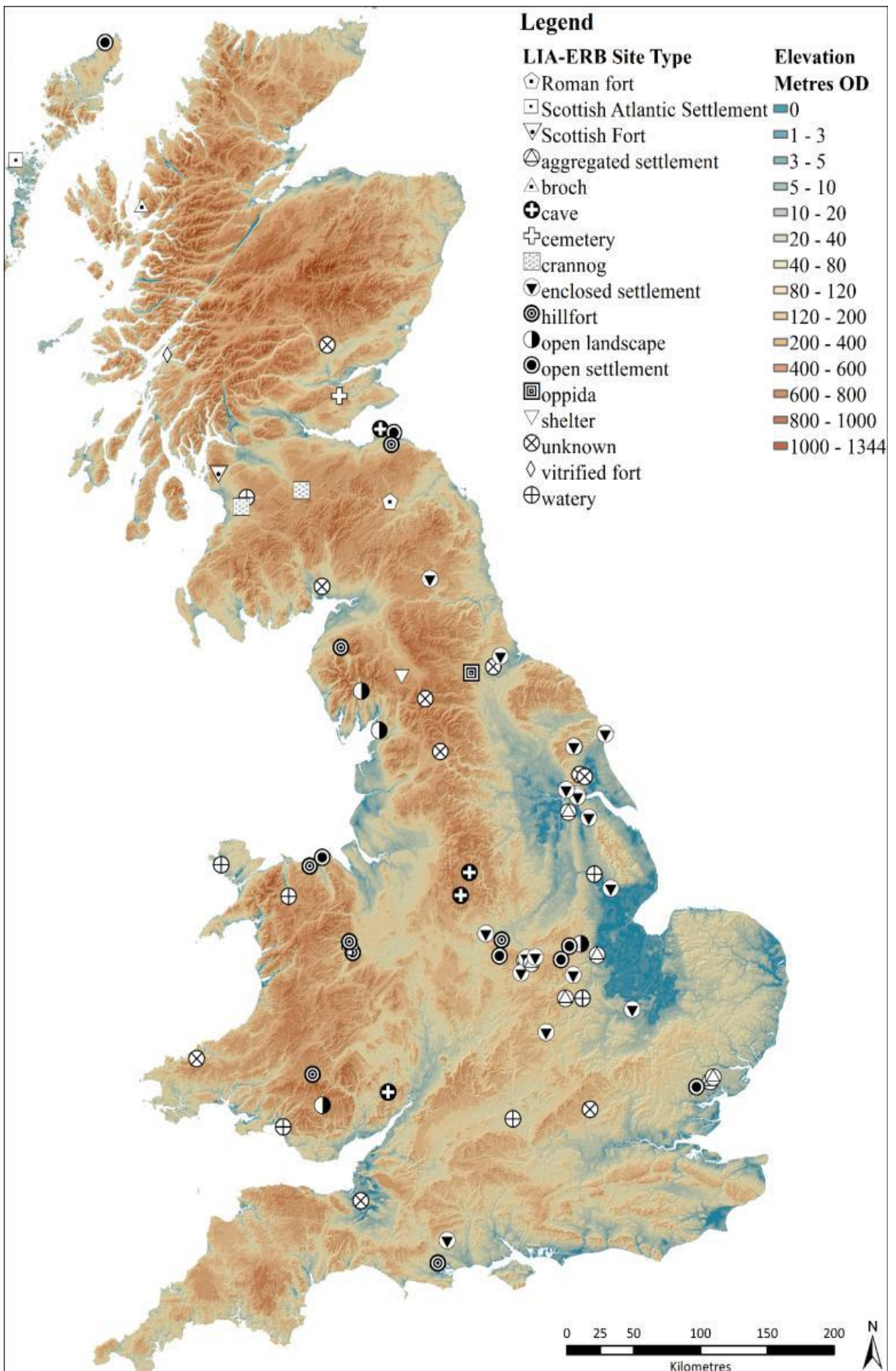


Figure 8.45 Distribution and types of LIA-ERB sites with iron objects (NB. Figure 3.1 & 8.1).

8.3.7 Section Discussion and Summary

This series of maps (Figures 8.33-8.45) show the general frequencies and distributions of iron objects by period and the types of deposition sites (places) represented. These sites include both settlements and single depositions contexts such as in rivers or pits in the open landscape. Depositions in watery places and pits in the landscape rely on artefact typologies for dating. Depositions sites which are settlements, the dates are taken from the context in which the iron objects are made. Dating in such instance relies on the stratigraphy of individual contexts or radiocarbon dates from organic materials in the same fills of the iron artefacts.

Figure 8.33 plots the distribution of EIA iron objects in Britain. One of the most important objects in this period are iron socketed axes which resemble Yorkshire type copper alloy Bronze Age socketed axes. One of the features that stands out in EIA depositions is their placement along major rivers or close to the coast, particularly the eastern coast. While the record is incomplete and the apparent pattern may be coincidence, it may also relate to close continental contact, bringing new technologies which adapted to local preference. This will be discussed further in the next chapter.

Of the remaining EIA iron artefact deposits, pokers and items of personal adornment seem to be the most common. This makes sense from a technological perspective as working with iron, a new medium, would progress through trial and error (cf. Chapters 6 and 7). Iron

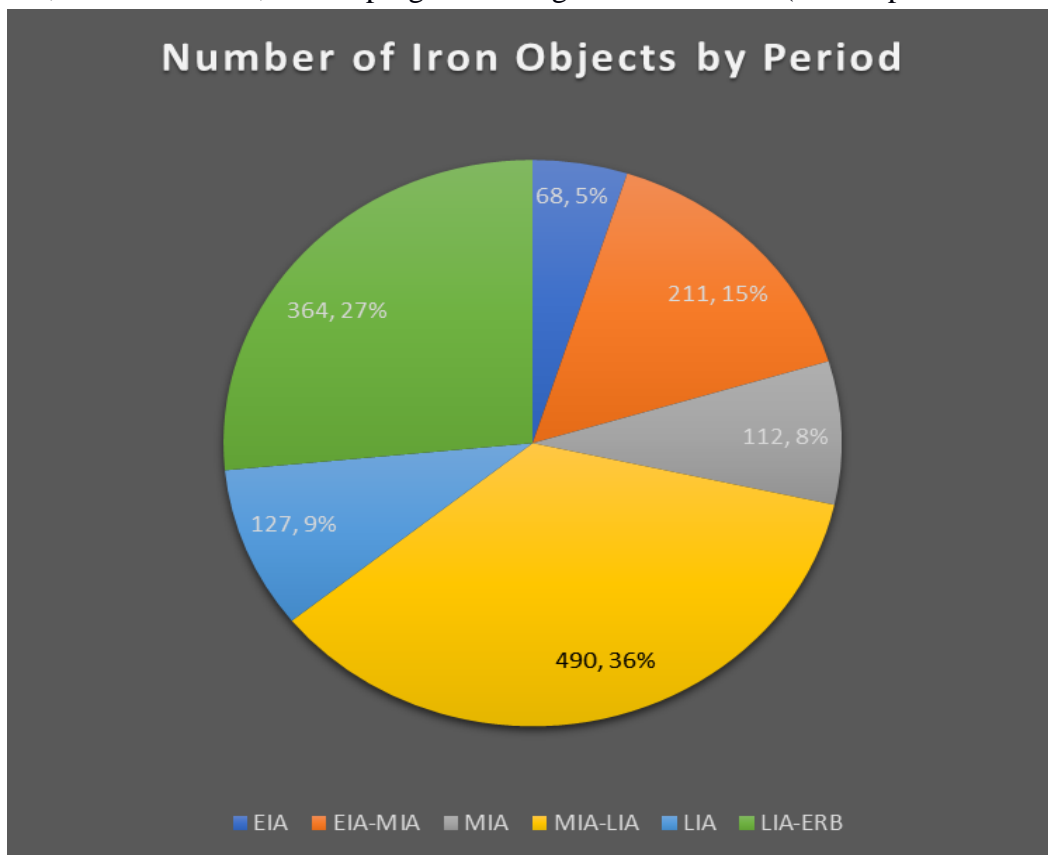


Chart 8.20 Iron objects by period.

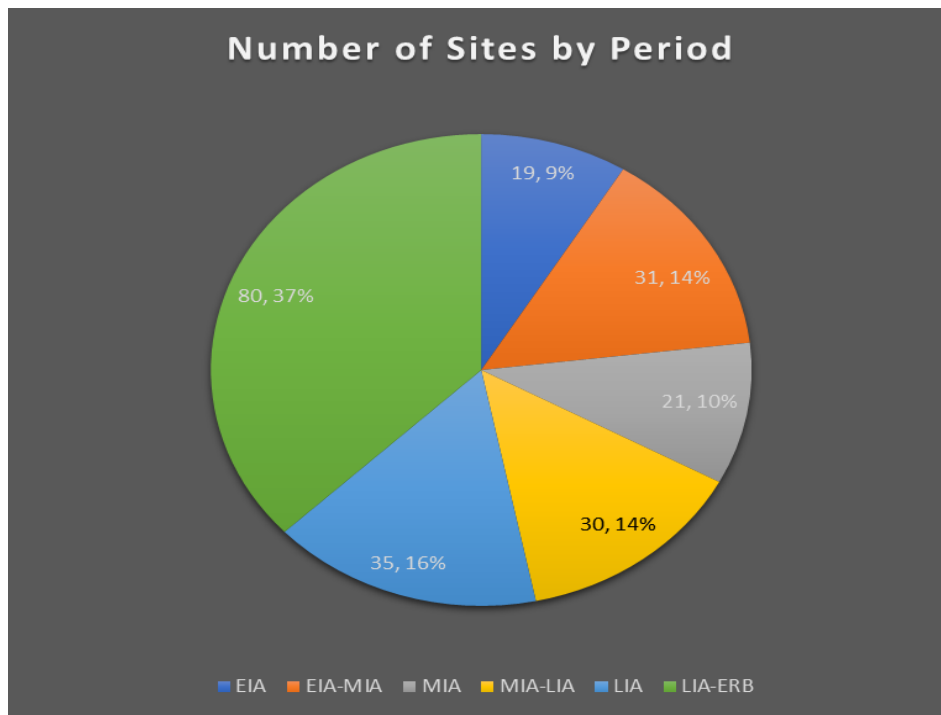


Chart 8.21 Sites by period.

brooches begin to appear in depositions between the EIA and MIA specifically in Wales. As these require small amounts of material, this may relate to the small size of blooms. Both simple bow and penannular brooches are known and would have used similar manufacturing techniques (excluding casting) to their copper alloy counterparts (Adams, 2013). As for the pokers and forge spoons, they were perhaps developed to further facilitate the new craft. Crew (1991; 2013) has shown, iron blooms need to be stirred or poked and prised away from the furnace walls.

The earliest large deposit in the dataset is from Llyn Fawr which also includes copper alloy objects all deposited in multiple cauldrons (cf. Fox and Hyde, 1939; Chapter 1). No other EIA deposits compare in terms of the iron objects present and their manufacturing quality. Although larger copper alloy hoards are known throughout Britain during the LBA and EIA (Poyer, 2015; Bradley, 2016), the iron objects present suggest this one was unique. The deposition of this hoard marks Llyn Fawr as a special location in the landscape.

Other periods need not be discussed here in the same detail as the EIA as it was important to set a baseline for the earliest types of iron objects. This is because these objects and early crafts specialisation would have influenced the further development of technical skills and ironworking technologies (cf. Chapter 2). Generally, as the maps demonstrate, as the Iron Age progress objects not only become more common but also more widespread. Caution is needed here as this analysis only includes a small number of the objects in the dataset, excluding those unable to be assigned a likely circulation date.

Bearing this in mind, 36% (490) of iron objects are from the MIA-LIA (Chart 8.20), however, only 14% (30) of all the places of deposition date to this period (Chart 8.21). This means there is an average of 16 objects per site often across multiple depositional contexts. For example, some settlements have only one object and other sites in the open landscape like Gretton (a pit alignment) have up to 48 objects in single context (Figure 8.40). This why it is important to also consider the distribution and frequency of contexts separately (sections 5 and 6 below, and Chapter 9 section 2-3). In contrast, 27% (364) of iron artefacts are from the LIA-ERB whereas 37% (80) of the 'places' are from the same period (Chart 8.20-Chart 8.21).

This means in the LIA-ERB there are more objects than sites, yet many sites possess a low density of iron objects per deposition context. Once the distribution and frequency map (Figure 8.44) is considered, it may also be observed that while there is a greater disbursement of places with low quantities of iron object depositions in single or multiple contexts, and also an increase in new deposition contexts with higher artefact counts. This indicates that as iron becomes more readily available, it both becomes hoarded or cached and more widely distributed across the landscape, and more incorporated into ordinary and extraordinary rituals and traditions.

8.4 Geographic Distribution Analysis of Site Clusters

This section presents the statistical spatial analysis of the data from the previous section. In some instances, many settlement types contain only one or two objects. A settlement type with iron objects may only occur once, e.g. in Scottish Atlantic Settlements. These instances create outliers in the data and cannot be used for statistical modelling. To overcome this, the data analysis for this section groups settlements and sites into three main clusters:

- Defended settlements
- undefended settlements
- Watery Places

A fourth cluster, open landscapes, would be ideally included, however there are too few examples at too great a distance apart for statistical distributional modelling in ArcGIS. However, the frequency density of these are considered in Chapter 9. Two different types of modelling are used from the toolsets available in ArcGIS ArcMap. The first analysis attempts to calculate distributional trends on a standard deviation (Figures 8.45-8.47). The second is a hot -spot analysis (Getis-Ord G_i^*) that scores data points by determining their contexts with neighbouring features (Figure 8.48). So, a single settlement represents a data point and if a high

number of depositions and objects are present at that point and points nearby, a high value score is assigned. If the previous is not true, a low value score is assigned.

Depositions sites with high scores both have a high number of objects and depositions and are neighboured with other sites of equal or higher values. Clusters of densities become visible through this type of analysis, for example the ‘high density’ cluster (red dots in Figure 8.48) in the Somerset Levels and Dorset, indicates that the area has and is more likely to have a higher population of iron object deposition contexts with a greater quantity of objects in them than those in the eastern Thames Valley or south east Scotland (blue dots in Figure 8.48). Yellow points indicate sites with a medium number of deposition contexts and quantity of objects, and these points will turn lighter blue or light orange dependent on the artefacts and contexts populations of their neighbours. The significance of these trends will be discussed throughout Chapter 9. Figure 8.48 could also have used interpolation statistics to model the unknown values between points (which represent unique sites of one or multiple depositions) however, the shaded population map that would result from the modelling would give an impression of wholly distributed object populations, which is not case. Deposition events are unique and clustered with often large amounts of space between them, unlike human populations. Where people are in the Iron Age, does not mean there were also iron objects. This conflicts with Ehrenreich’s (1995) argument that ironworking in Iron Age Britain was heterarchical and anyone who could hot forge was a successful smith. This is discussed further in Chapter 10.

Conclusions from the statistical trend distributional analyses (Figures 8.45-8.47) are more general. Depositions in defended settlements are more inclined to occur in western Britain by calculating density through the total occurrence of two types of events, number of times deposits are made at defended sites and the number of artefacts deposited in each site (yellow zone on Figure 8.45). Depositions in defended settlements are more inclined to occur in central Britain (blue zone on Figure 8.45) when only site number is considered This calculation is also repeated for the undefended settlements. Figure 8.46 runs the same analysis as Figure 8.45 but for undefended settlements. It demonstrates a more central trend when considering the total number of sites against the total number of artefacts (green zone) or a more eastern trend when only considering the total number of artefacts and not the quantity of sites (red zone).

This means that while there are more undefended settlements in eastern Britain with iron object depositions, but these sites have a lower number of iron objects present than in Central England. There are too few object depositions into watery places for anything to be learned from a directional distributional analysis in ArcMap (Figure 8.47). That said, depositions into water appear more frequently in watersheds which drain into the North Sea.

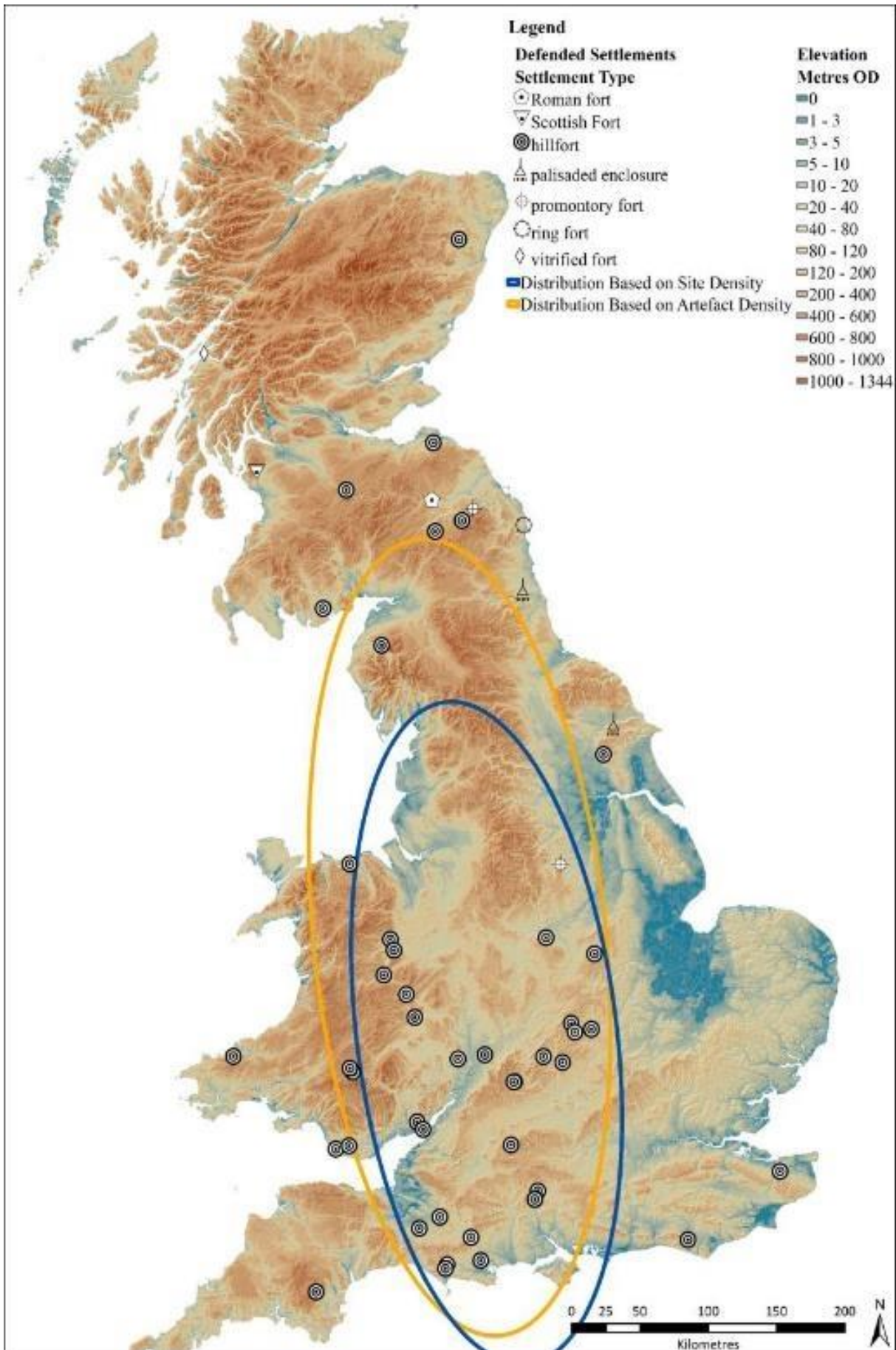


Figure 8.46 Directional distribution analysis of defended settlements with iron objects (NB. Figure 8.1).

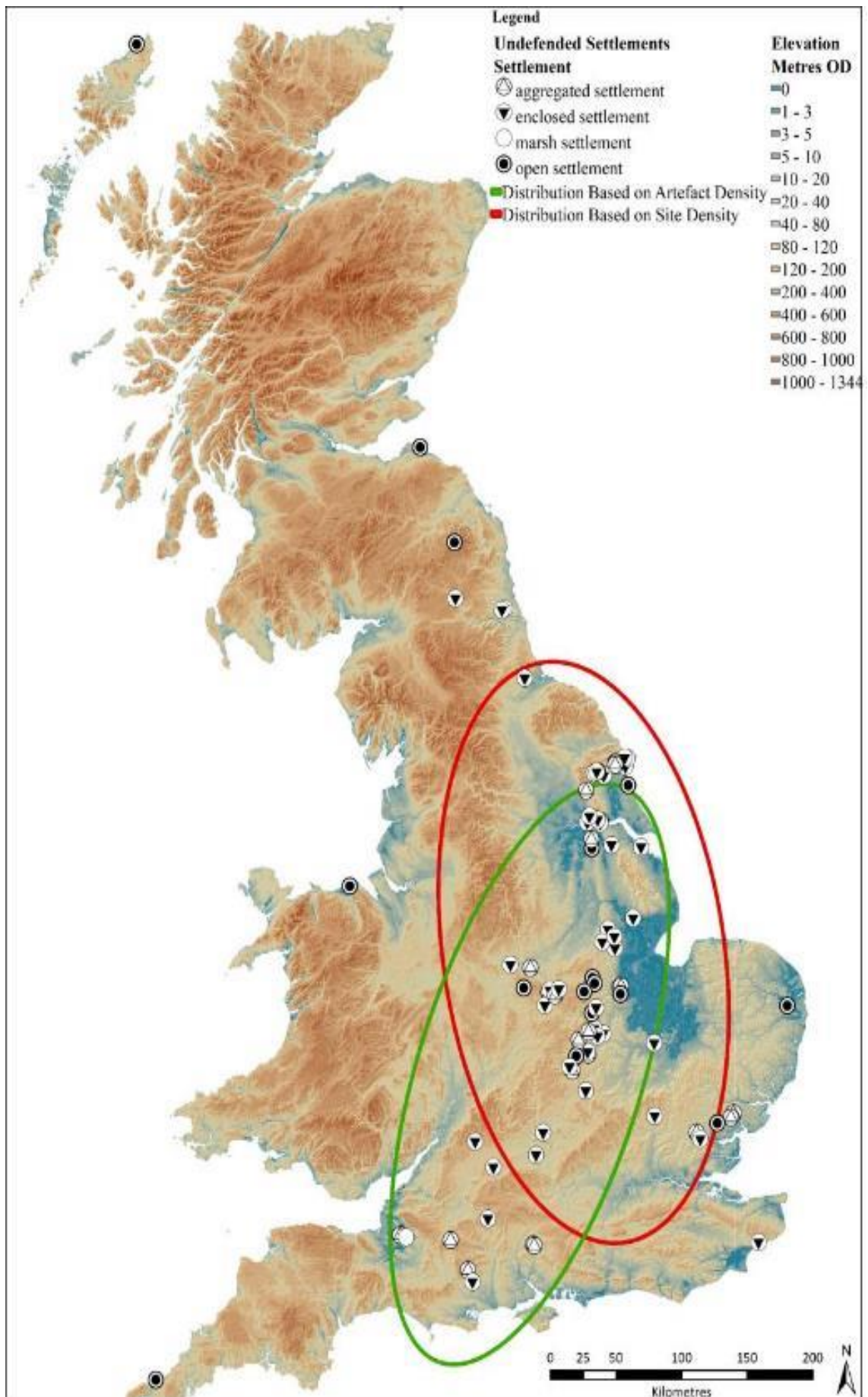


Figure 8.47 Directional Distribution Analysis of undefended Settlements with iron objects (NB. Figure 8.1).

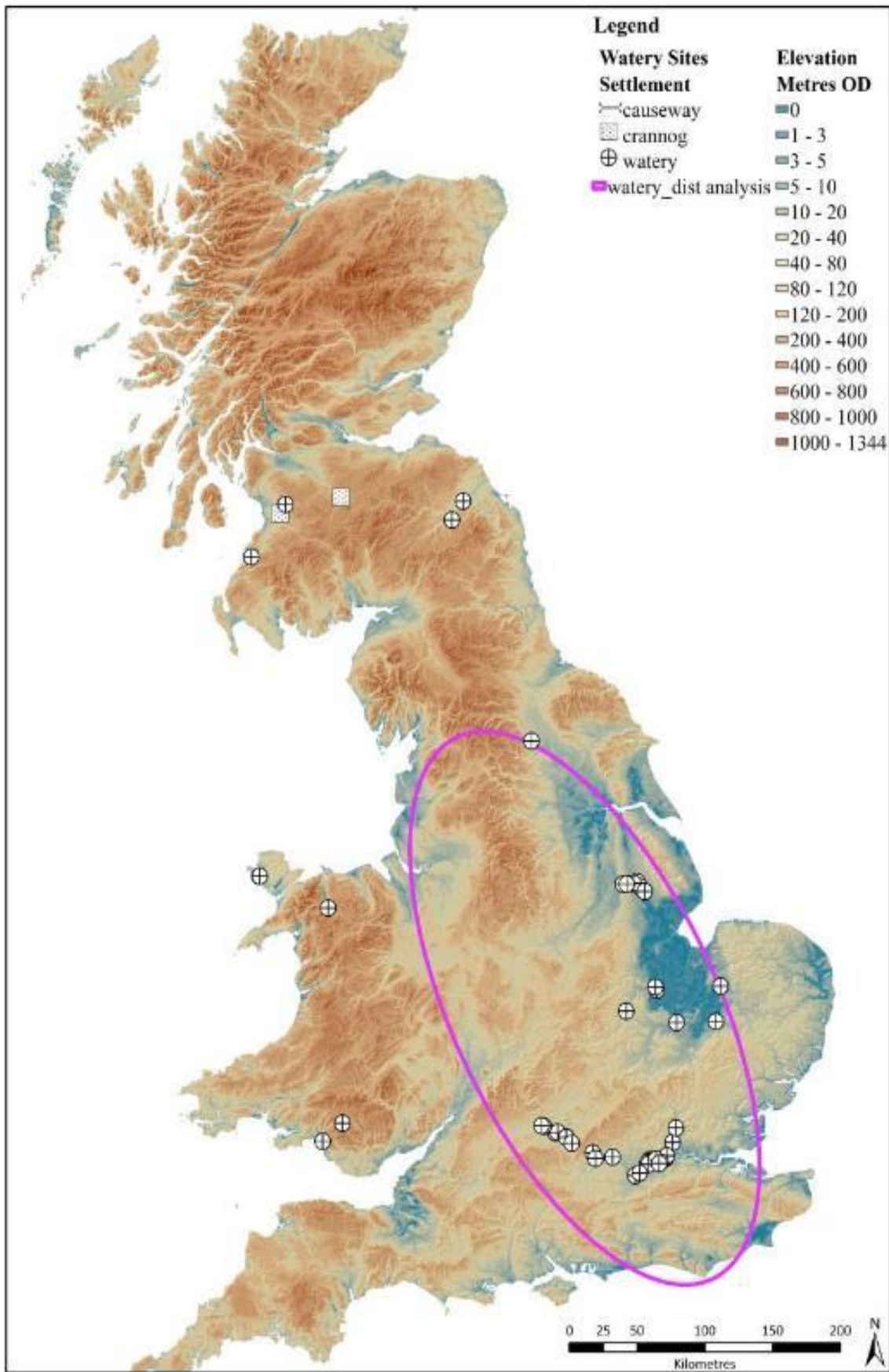


Figure 8.48 Directional distribution analysis of watery sites with iron objects (NB. Figure 8.1).

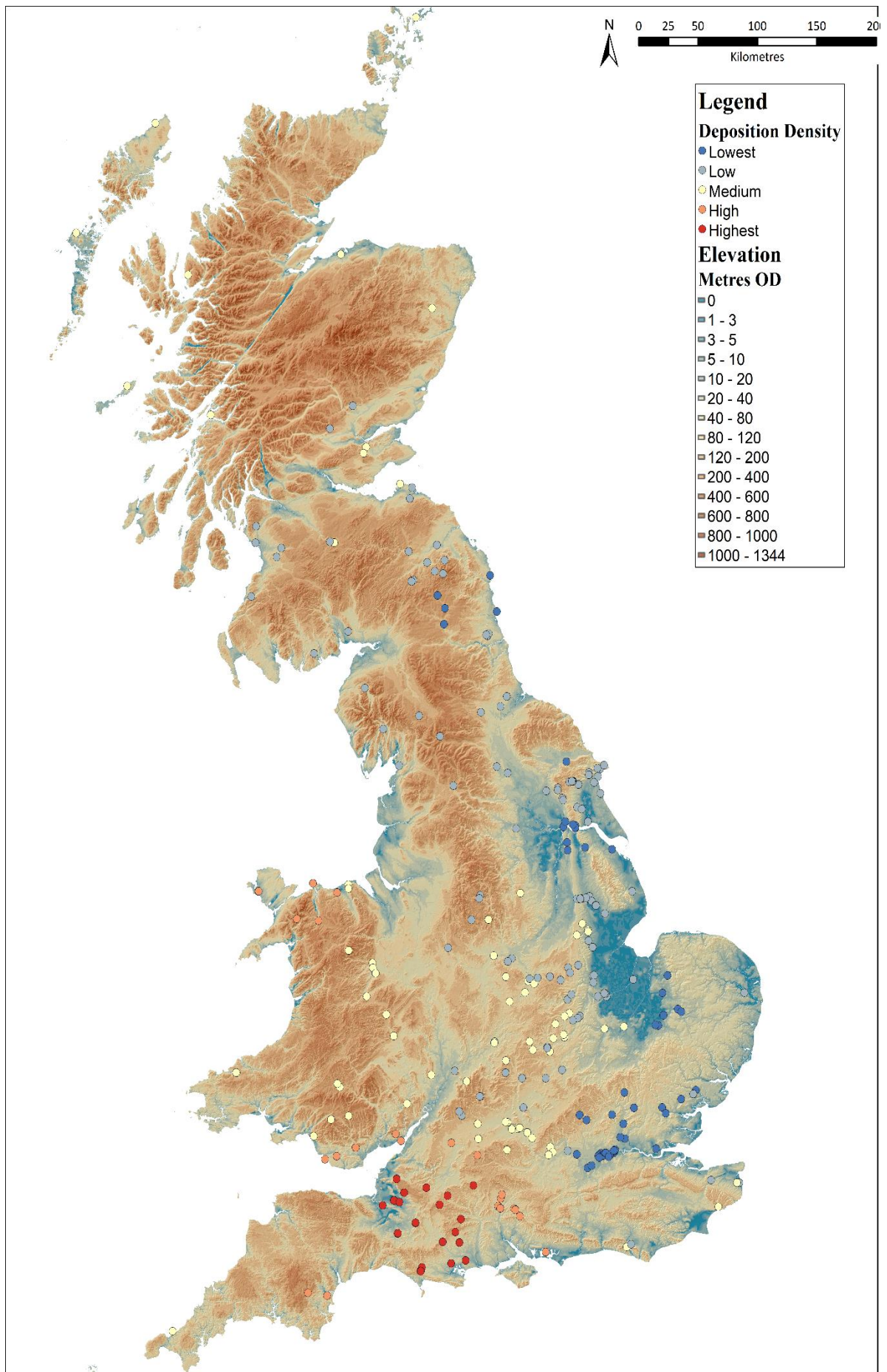


Figure 8.49 Hot-spot analysis of iron object depositions sites objects (NB. Figure 8.1).

8.5 Distribution and Quantitative Analysis of Context Types

An important part of this is the analysis of the relationship of iron objects to settlements and sites (termed ‘places’) in the landscape and the deposition contexts therein (termed ‘spaces’) as per the Research Questions in section 2 of Chapter 1. Until now, this chapter has considered the relationships of iron objects in the wider regional and narrower local environments. Here, ‘spaces’ with iron objects will be assessed through an analysis of distribution and frequency of context types. A map will be presented for each context type, as established in Chapter 3 (cf. Appendix 1-4). Each point plot represents the calculated total number of iron objects from a specific deposition contexts type within a site or settlements. A summative assessment will be provided at the end of the section for all the data in the map series with extra attention given to special or structured depositions. This will then be further discussed in Chapter 9 along with frequency density analysis.

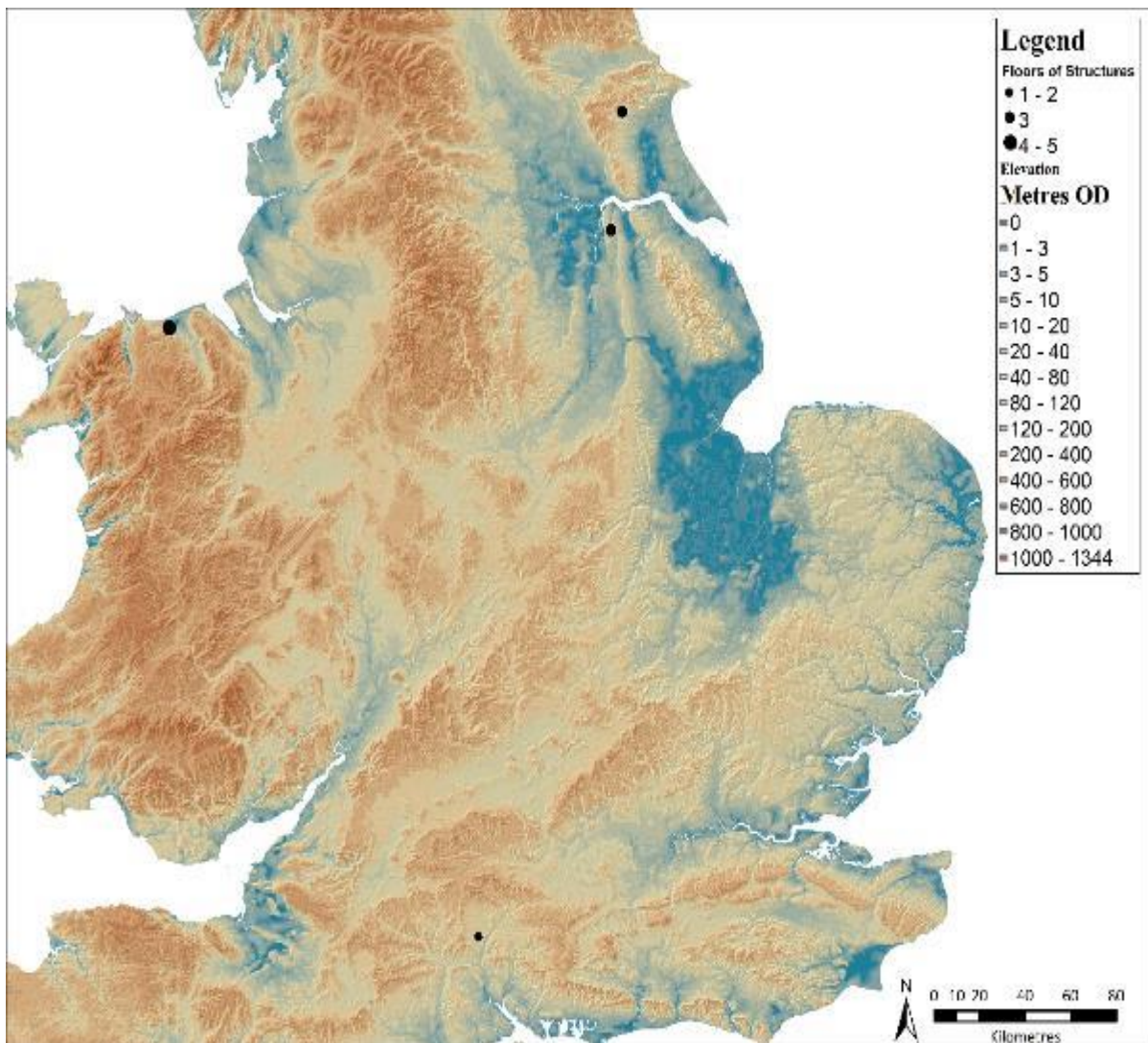


Figure 8.50 Frequency total of iron objects in the floor deposits of Iron Age structures (NB. Figure 8.1).

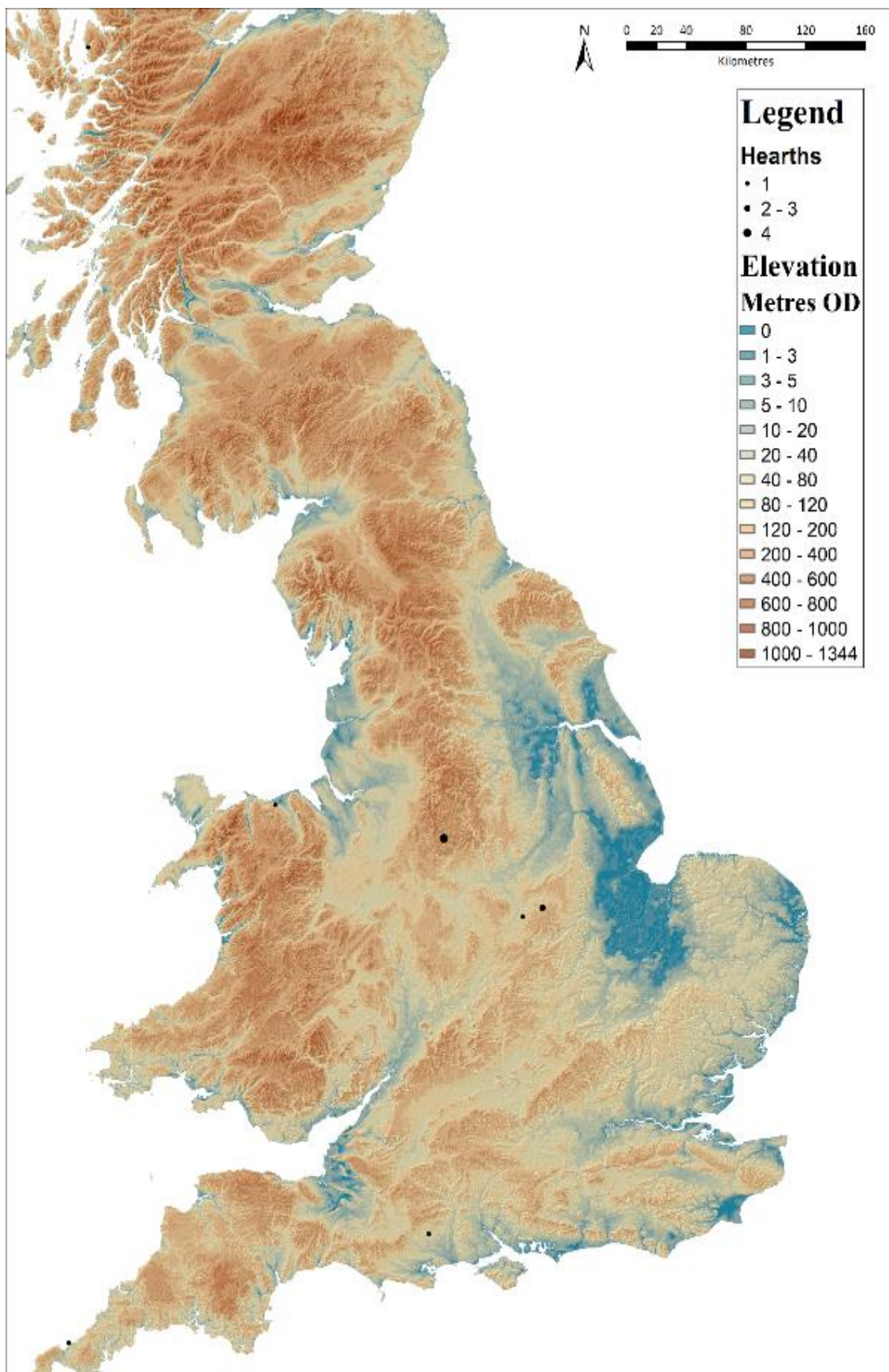


Figure 8.51 Frequency total of iron objects in hearth contexts (ashy fills in or around fire features in structures) (NB. Figure 8.1).

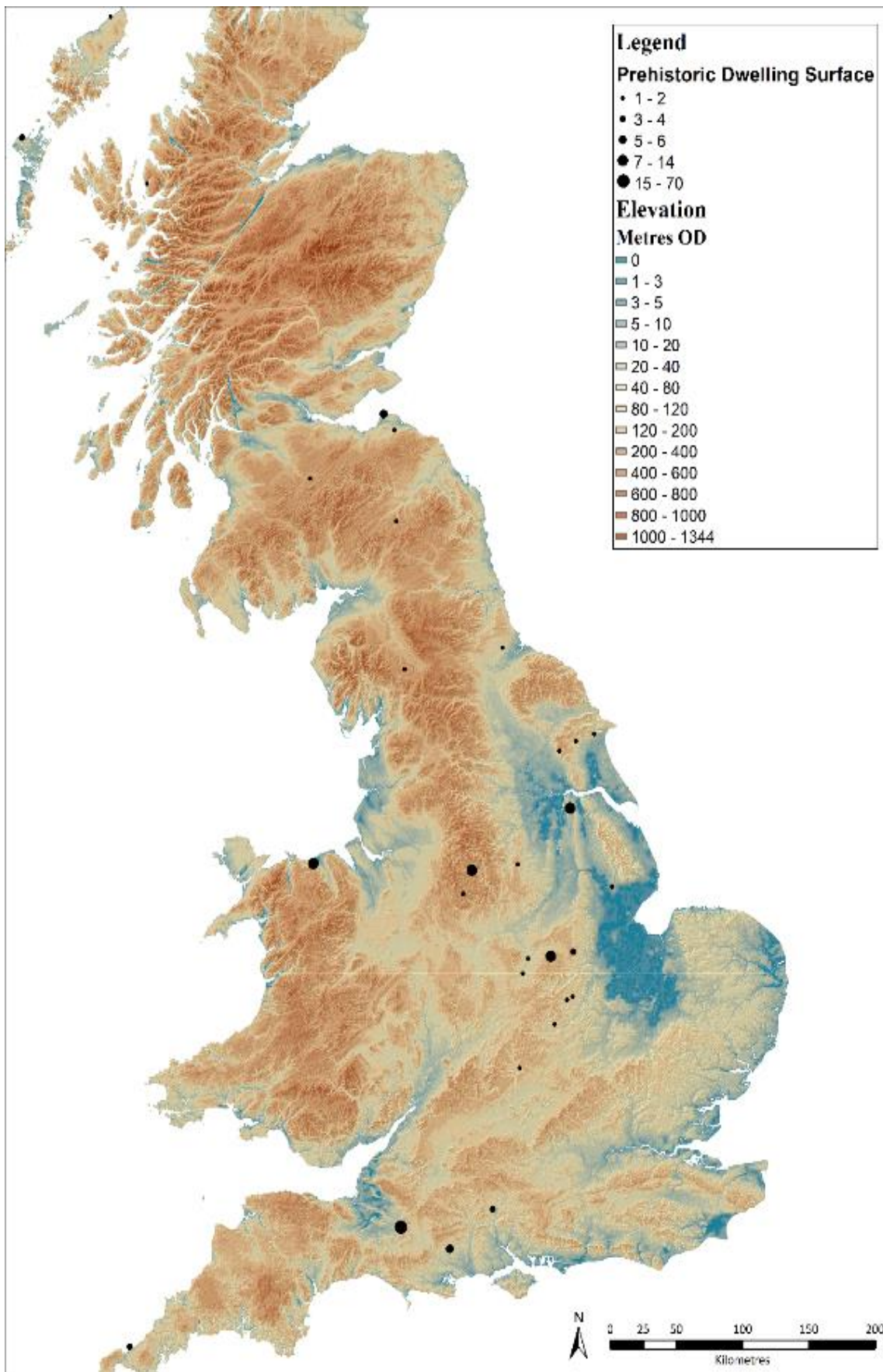


Figure 8.52 Frequency total of iron objects in shallow deposits of Iron Age dwelling/living surfaces in settlements. These horizons are determined by stratigraphy during careful excavation. This category does not include objects which cannot be directly associated with a stratigraphic horizon or those within disturbed fills (NB. Figure 8.1).

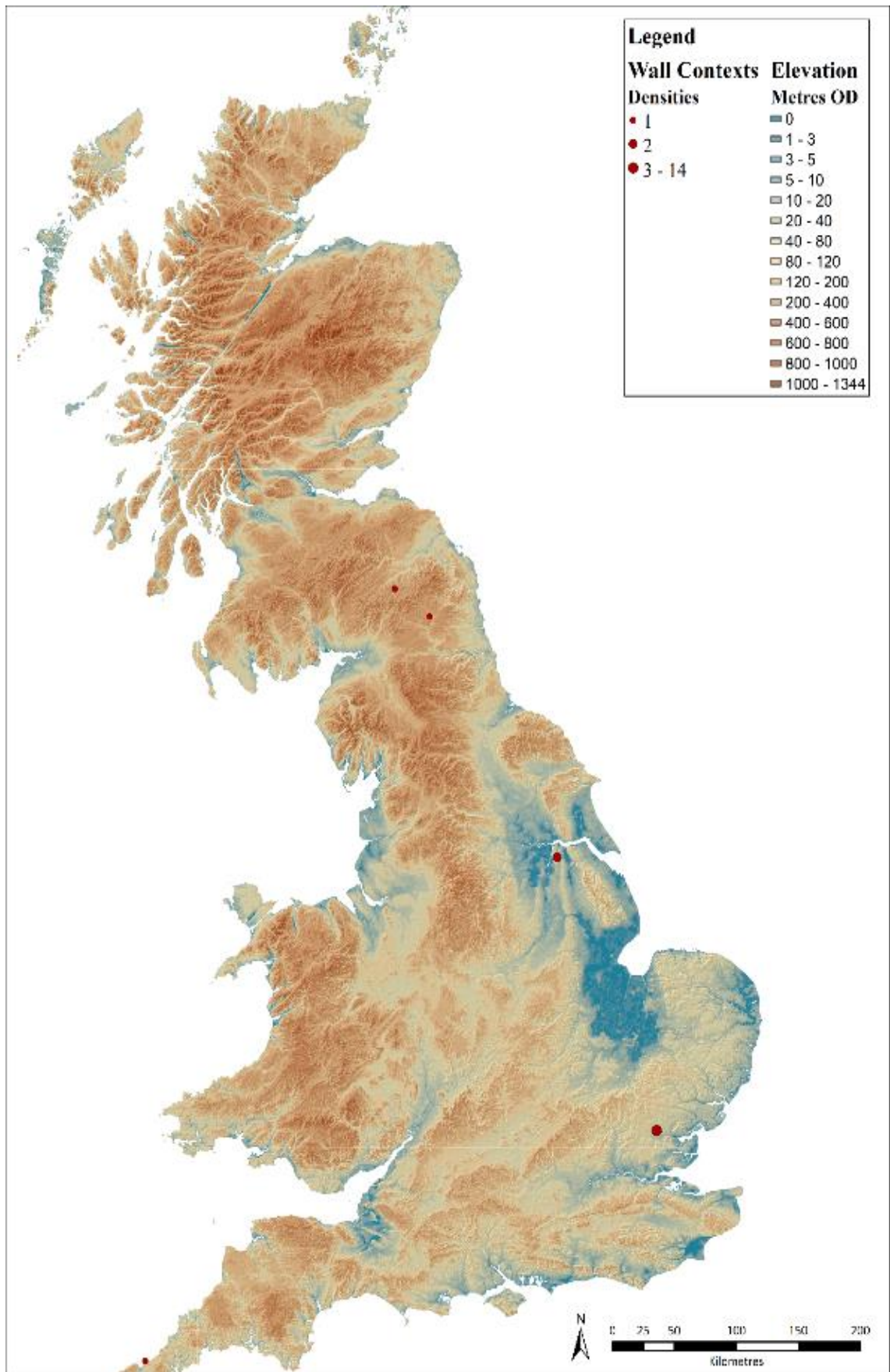


Figure 8.53 Frequency total of iron objects associated with walls, either directly or indirectly (NB. Figure 8.1).

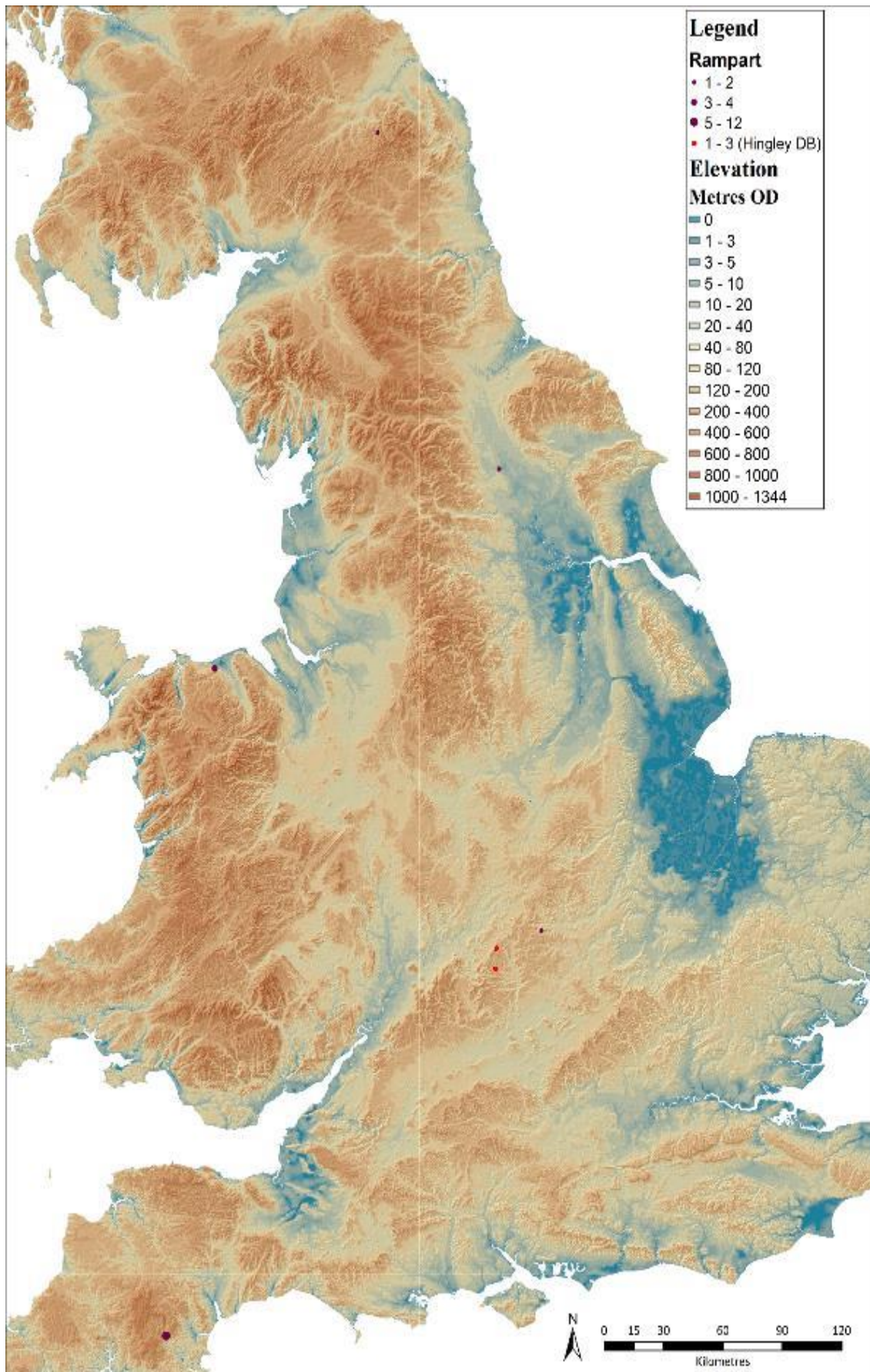


Figure 8.54 Frequency of iron objects deposited in or under ramparts (NB. Figure 8.1).

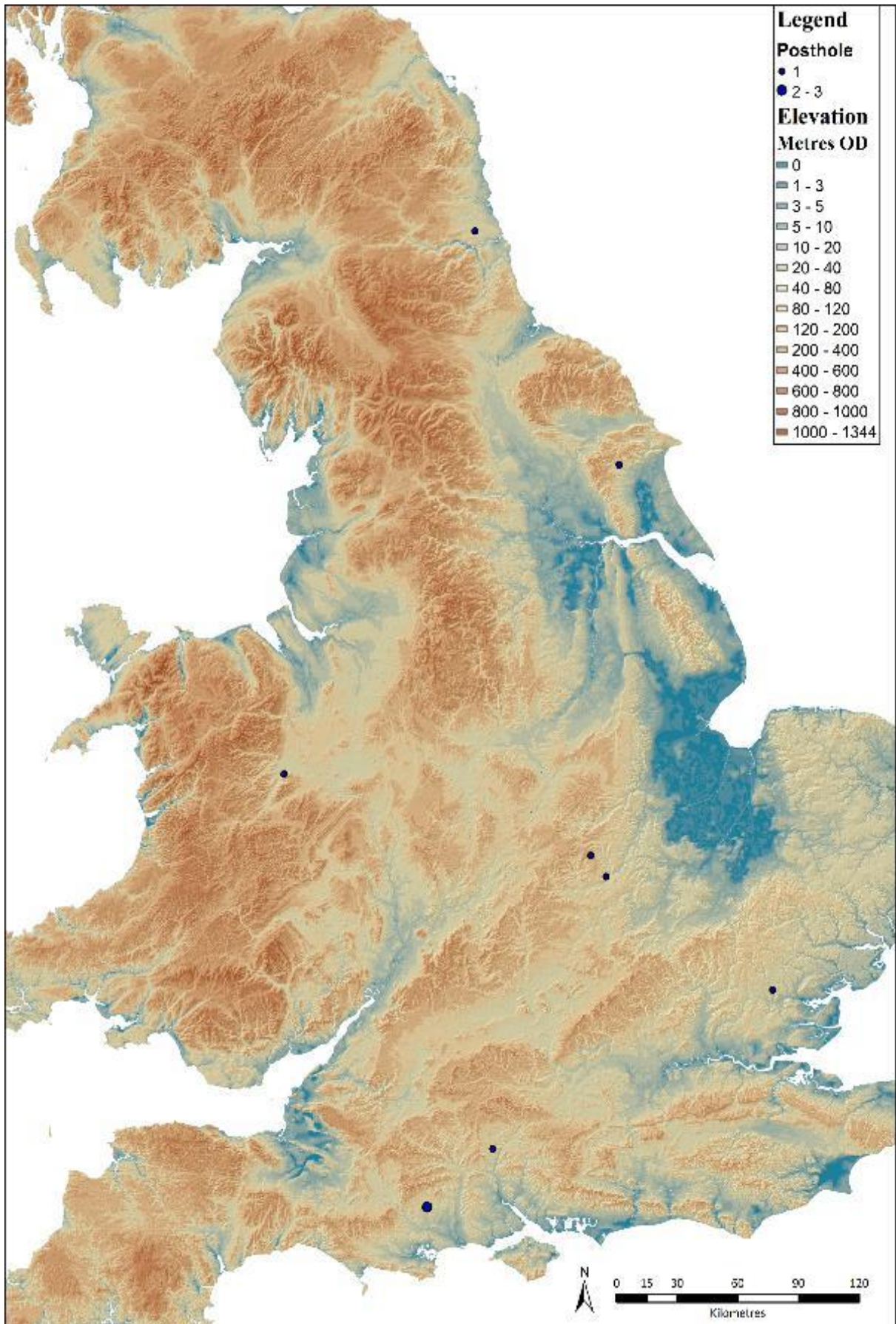


Figure 8.55 Frequency total of iron objects in postholes (NB. Figure 8.1).

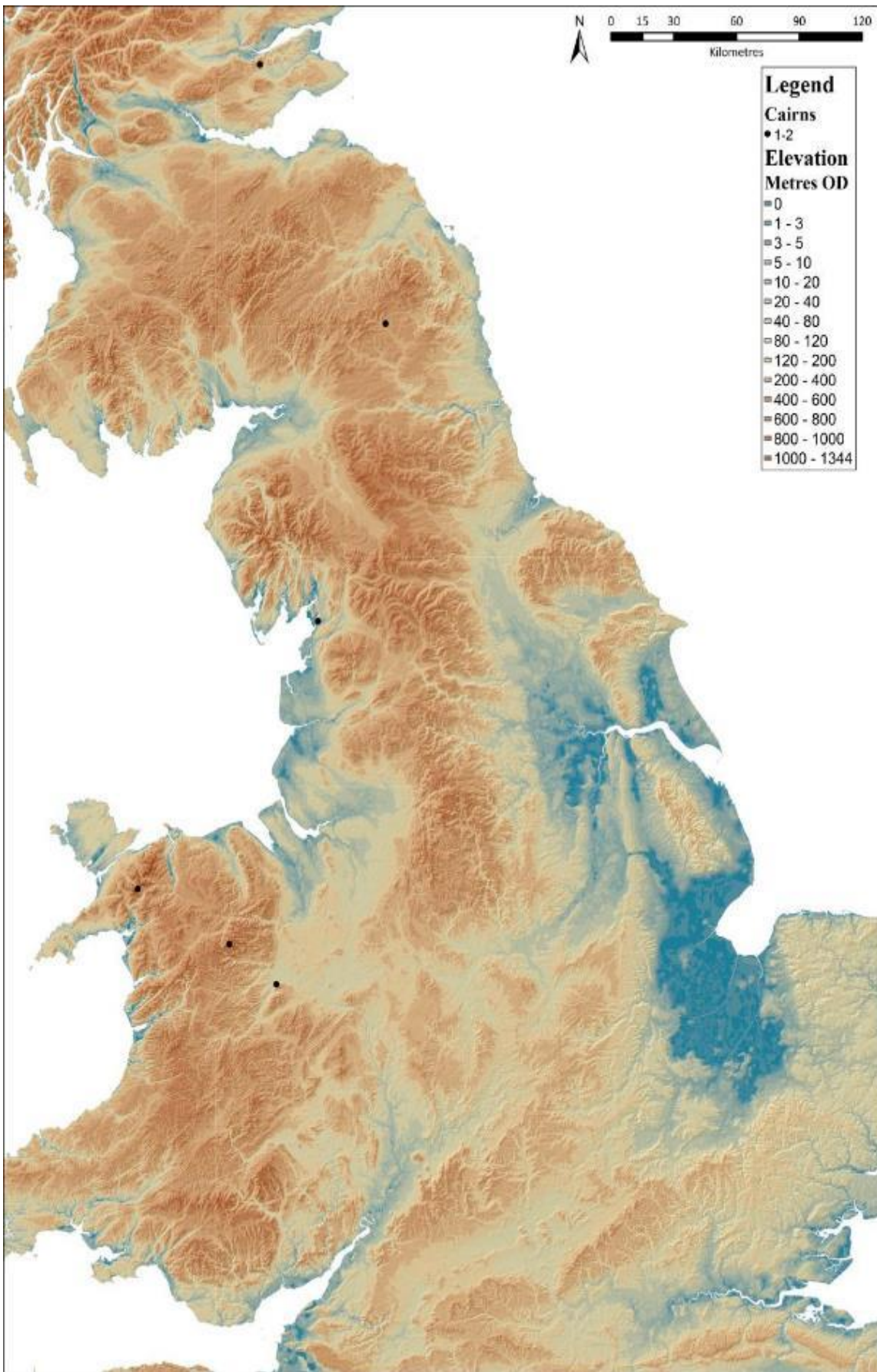


Figure 8.56 Frequency total of iron objects under cairns (NB. Figure 8.1).

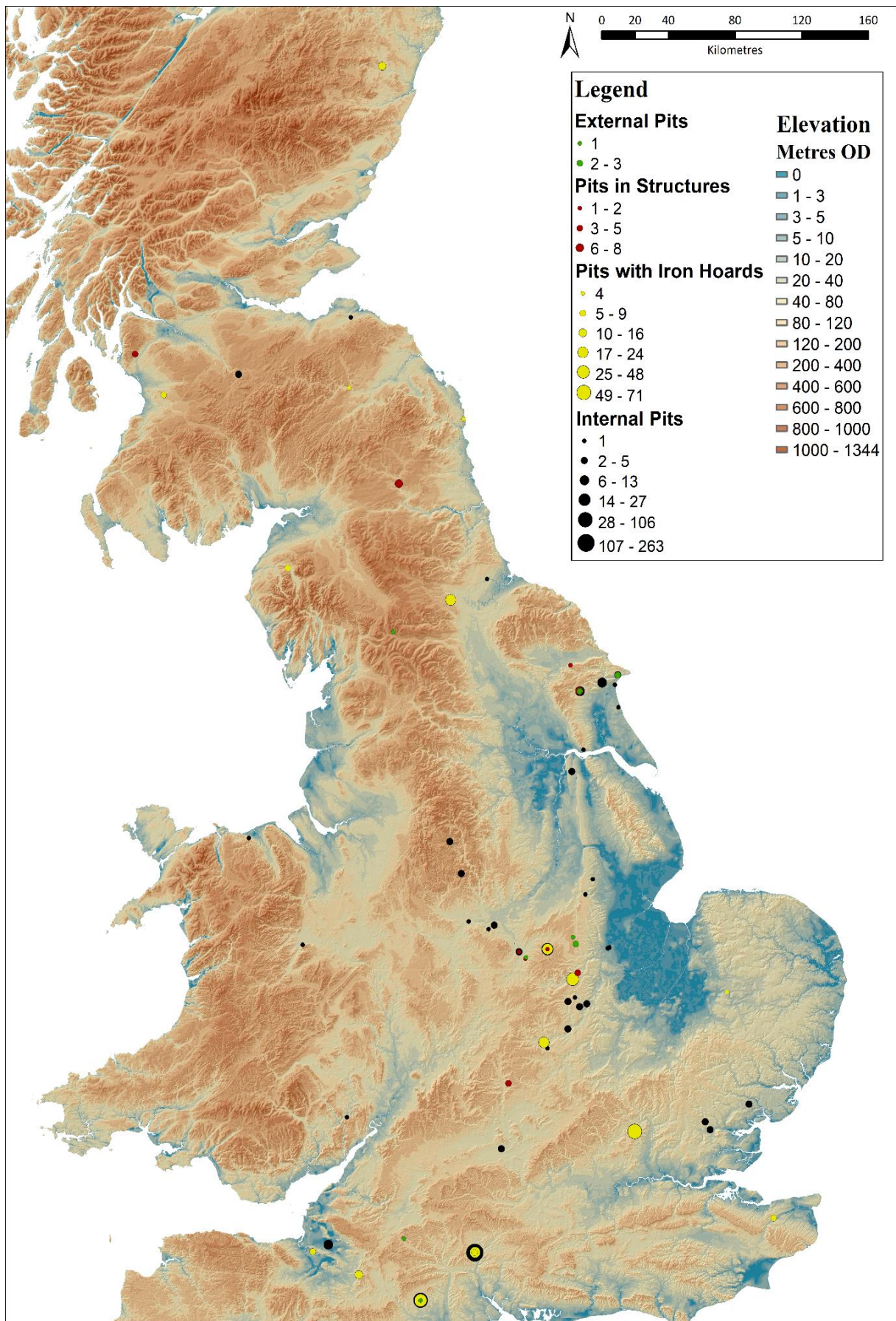


Figure 8.57 Total frequency of iron objects in pits, which is differentiated by placement in the landscape (external pits and hoards) and within settlements (pits in structures, hoards, pits internal) (NB. Figure 8.1).

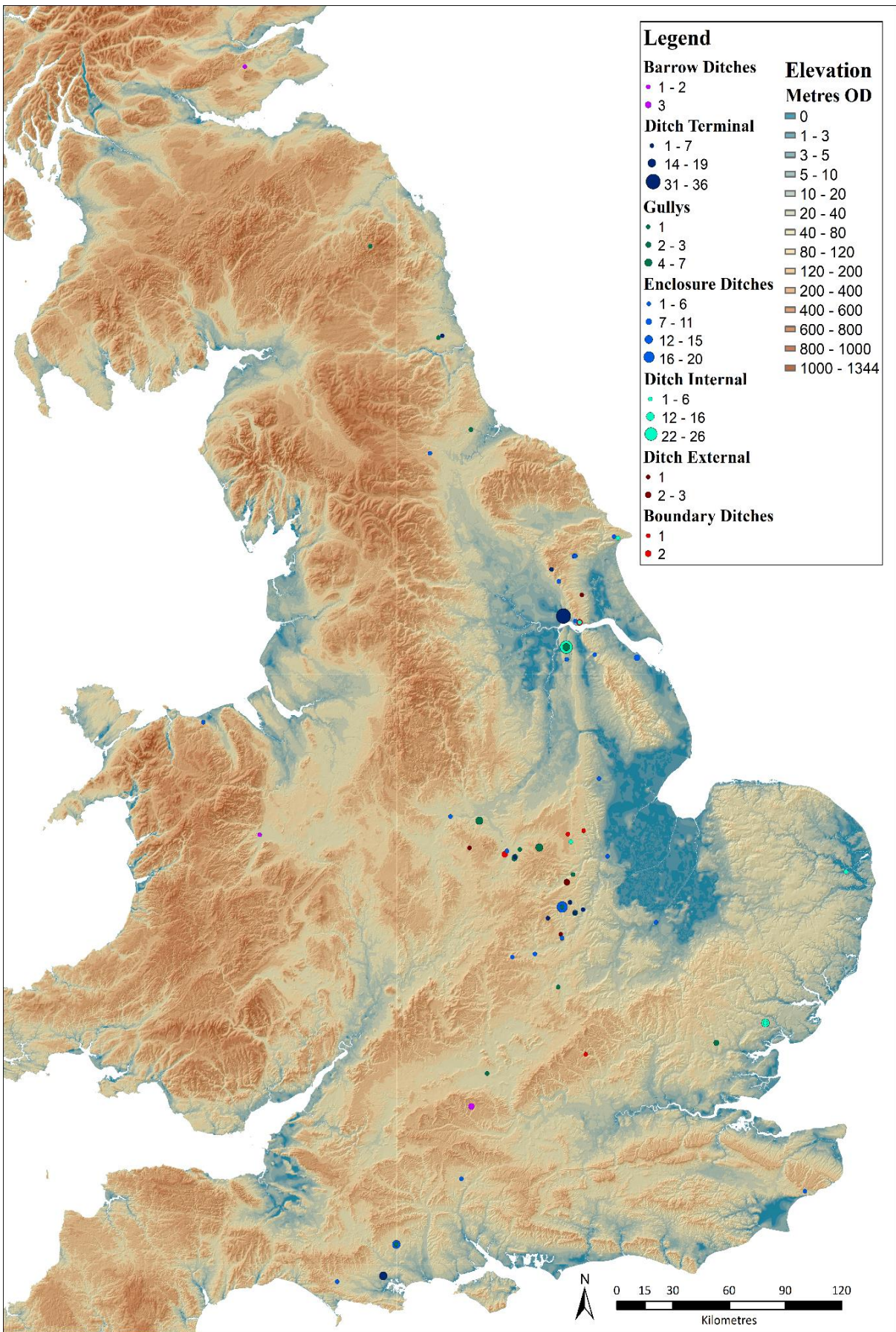


Figure 8.58 Total Frequency of iron objects in ditches and gullies both in settlements and within the wider landscape. Ditch terminals are also delineated (NB. Figure 8.1).

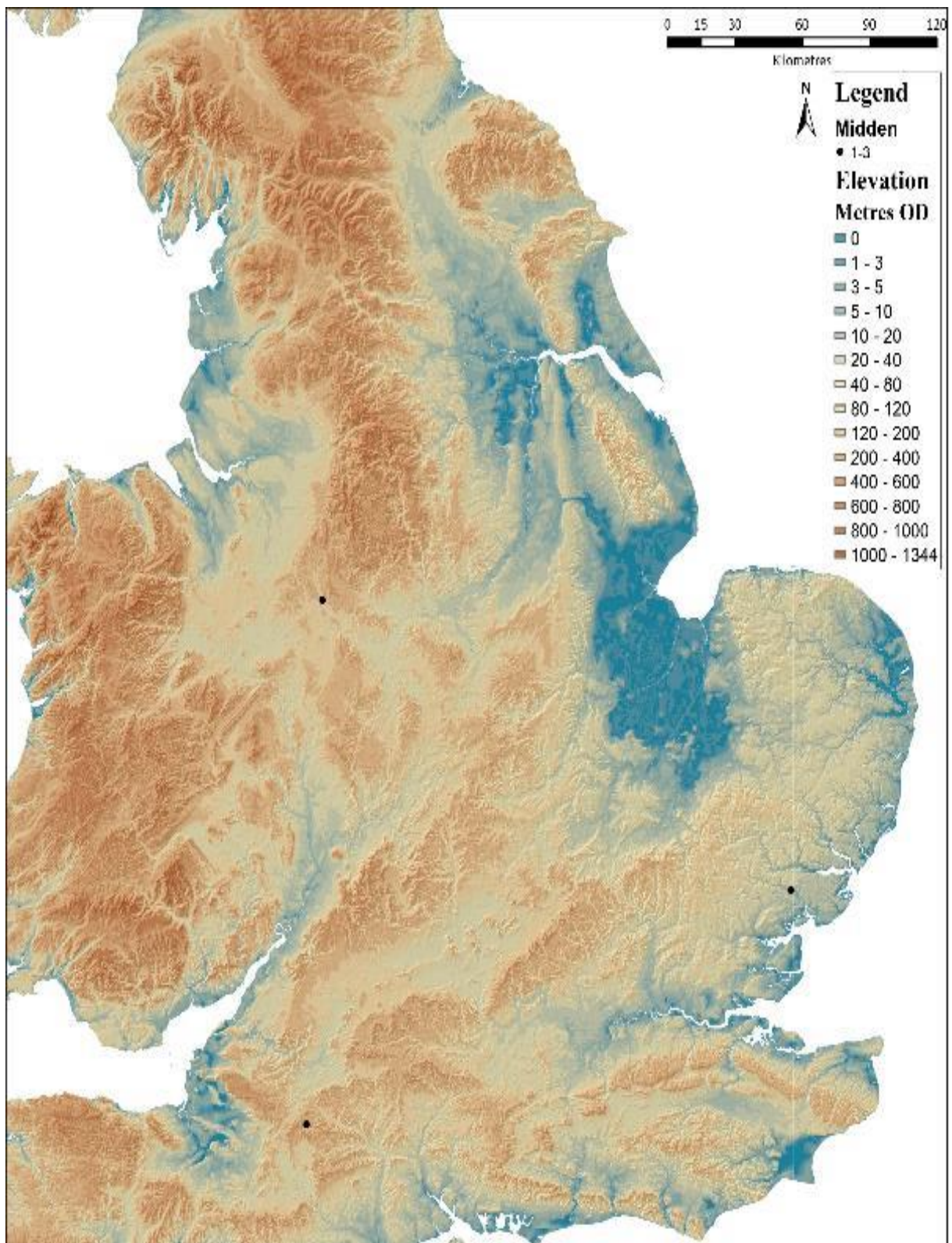


Figure 8.59 Frequency total of iron objects in midden type contexts (NB. Figure 8.1).

In general summary, this data series (Figures 8.50-8.59) demonstrates that ditches and pits are the most frequent contexts for the deposition of iron objects. Ramparts and walls are amongst the least used spaces. It is interesting that many sites in the East Midlands and East Yorkshire have multiple object depositions in both pits and ditches in the same settlements. The current dataset suggests this is less common in other regions. The wider meaning of this data and its relationship will be discussed in depth in Chapter 9.

8.6 Distribution and Quantitative Analysis of Iron Object Categories

There are nine main categories of iron objects in this dataset (Chapter 3). By analysing the frequency and distribution of artefacts in each of the iron object categories, production regions, potential economies, and community engagements may be further defined (Research

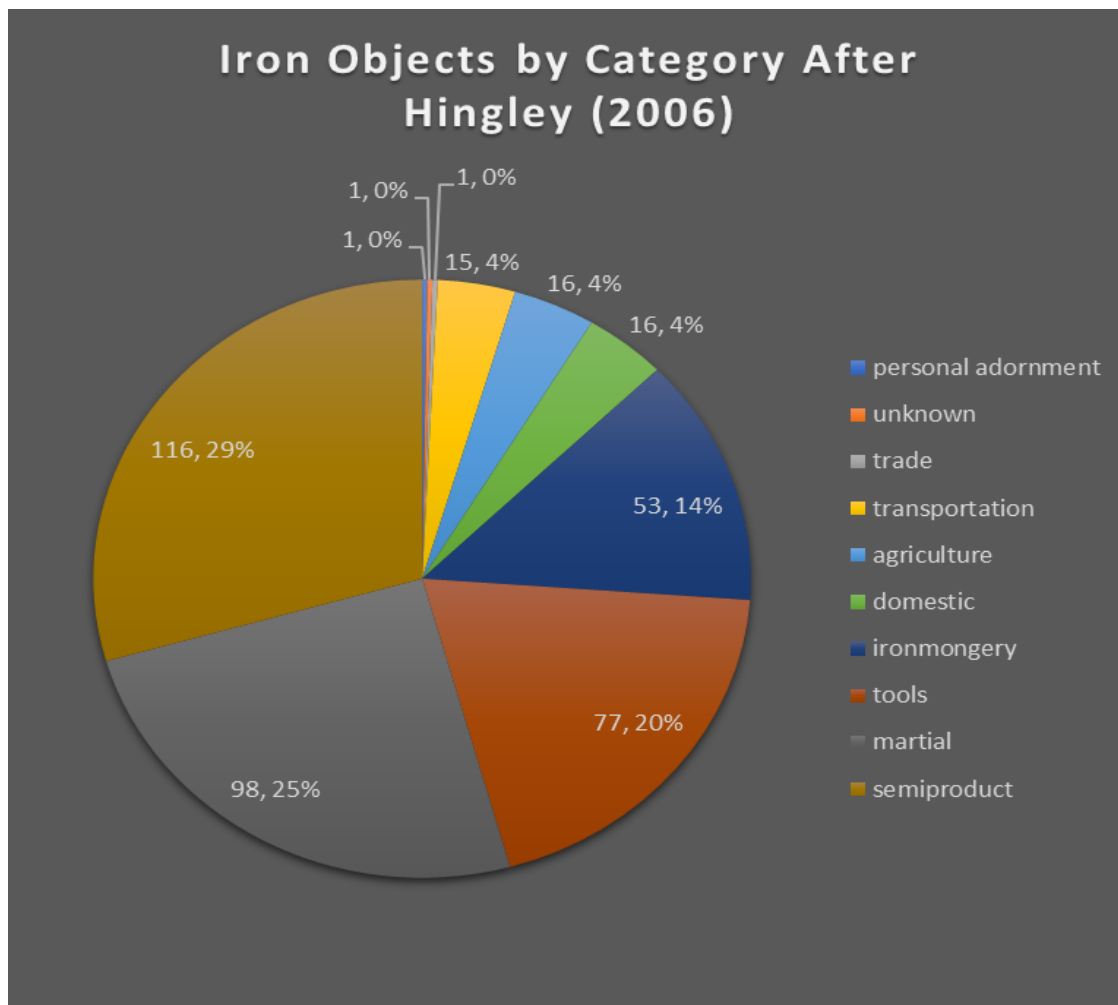


Chart 8.22 These charts display the number Iron Age iron objects by category from only Hingley's (2006) database.

Questions 1-5 Chapter 1 section 2). Given the amount of data, it is not feasible to discuss every type of object in each settlement, though some specific artefacts will be considered throughout Chapter 9 (for all objects see Appendix 1-4). A separate subsection will present data for the frequency of special objects. Chart 8.22 provides a comparison between Hingley's (2006) database and the present research. Hingley's (2006) database consisted primarily of hoards, which is reflected in the higher frequency of semiproducts, martial items, and tools. As is observed in Chart 8.23 representing the new data collected, when tools and martial items are considered across all contexts, their frequency of deposition is far lower. Also note this excludes Hingley's (2006) dataset. If Hingley's dataset is included, the number currency bars increase from 1432 (39%) to 1548 (37%), martial items from 462 (12%) to 560 (13%), and tools from 310 (8%) to 387 (9%). This demonstrates semiproducts are well represented in Hingley's (2006) dataset however, material items and tools are overrepresented and occur in a lower frequency in the Iron Age than described previously. Despite this fact, Hingley's sample is a good representation of the frequency of most other categories. Though he did not record any

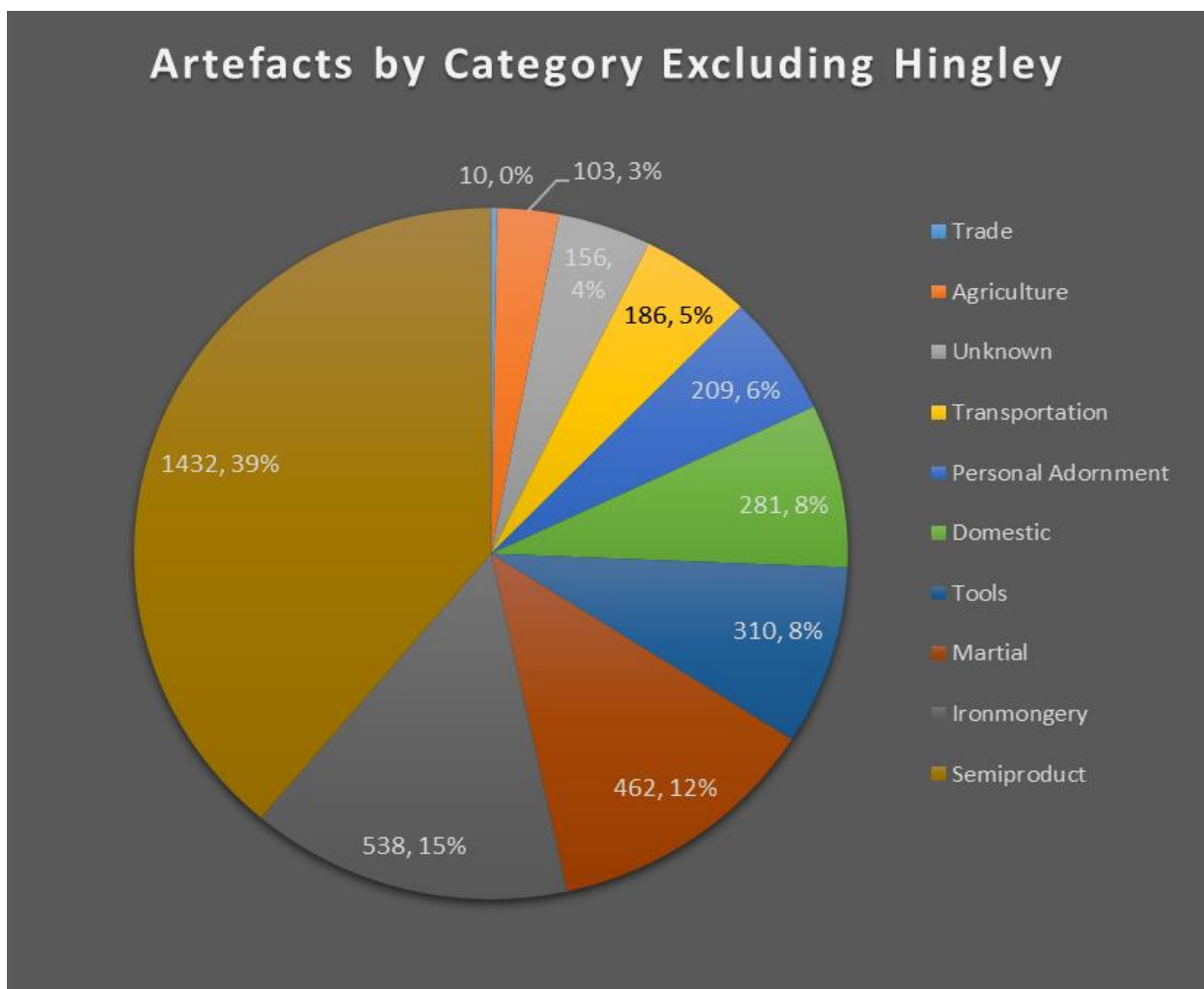


Chart 8.23 This chart represent the newly collected data for this research, excluding Hingley's (2006) dataset for comparison.

agricultural implements.

The reader is advised to note the trend of depositions of all object categories, except currency bars, in East Yorkshire and the Jurassic Ridge in the following maps (Figures 8.59-8.67). The distribution of basic blacksmiths tools should also be noted (Figure 8.66). It can also be observed that the most widely distributed objects are martial items (Figure 8.63), which is contrasted by the tight concentration of currency bars in south-western England. A more thorough consideration of these distributions will be provided in Chapter 8.4, alongside previous data, and tribal boundaries (Figure 8.73).

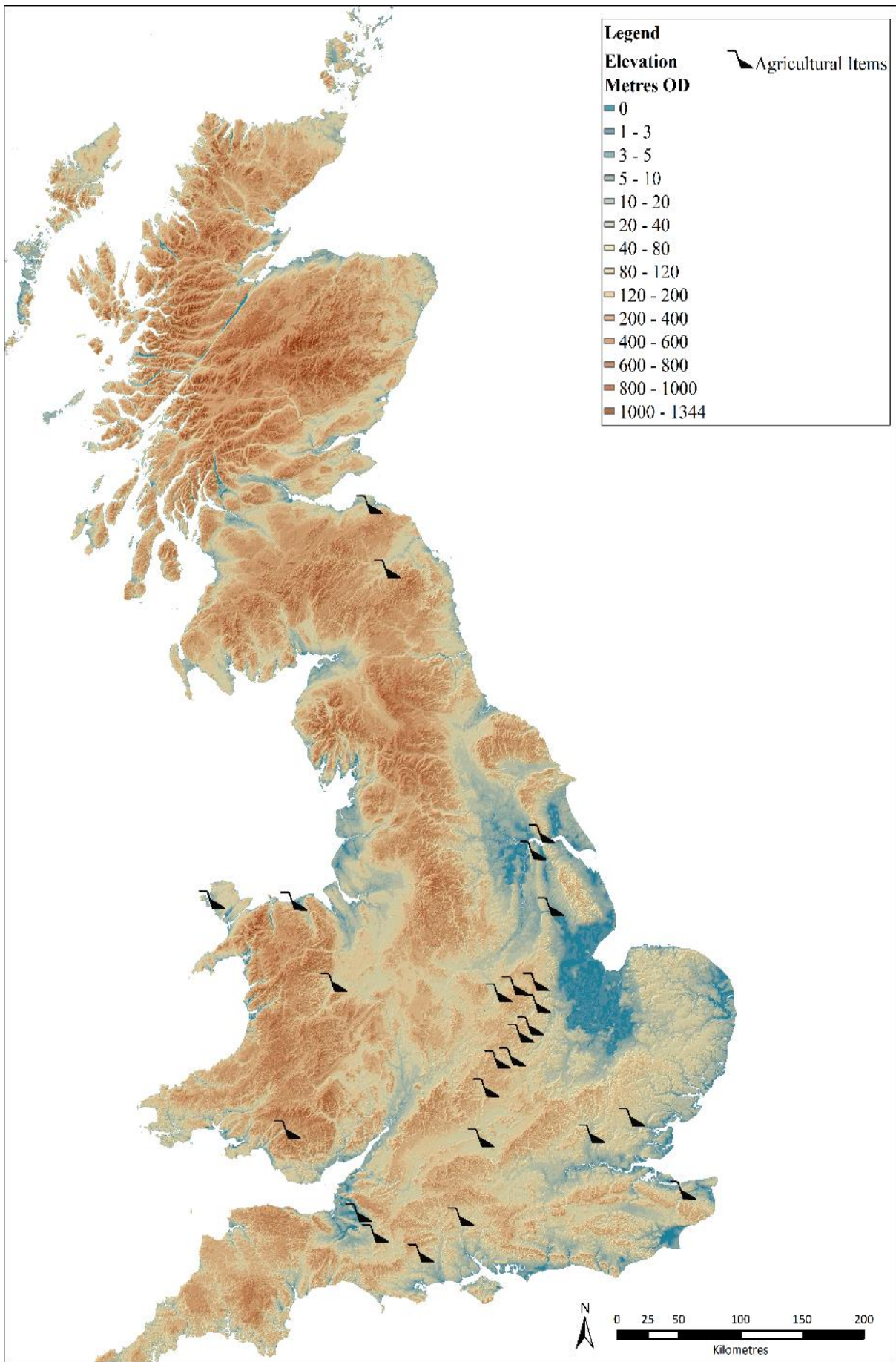


Figure 8.60 Distribution of iron agricultural items across all periods (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

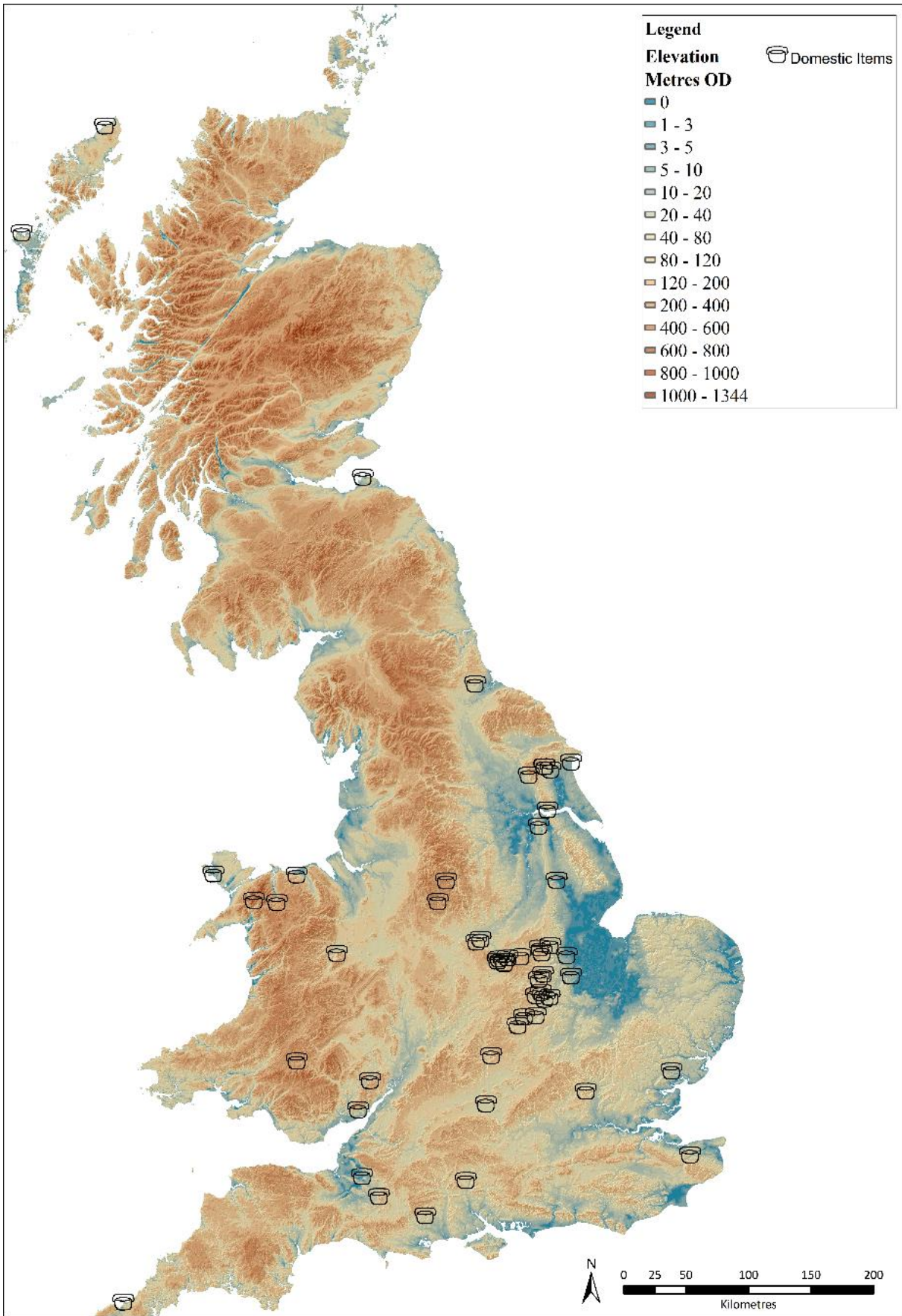


Figure 8.61 Distribution of iron domestic items from all periods and sites (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

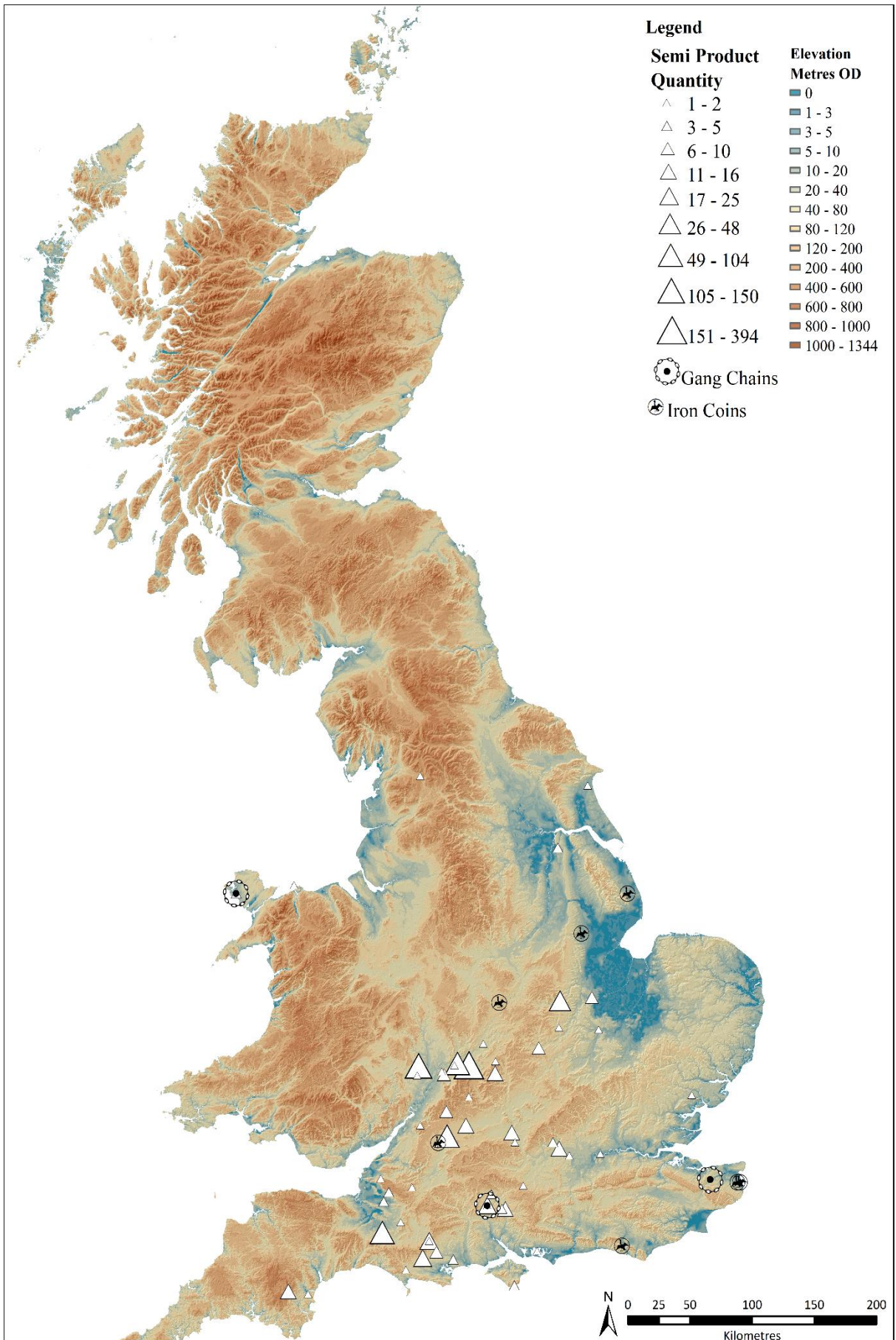


Figure 8.62 Distribution of potential trade iron from all periods and sites; including gang chains, iron coins, and currency bars (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

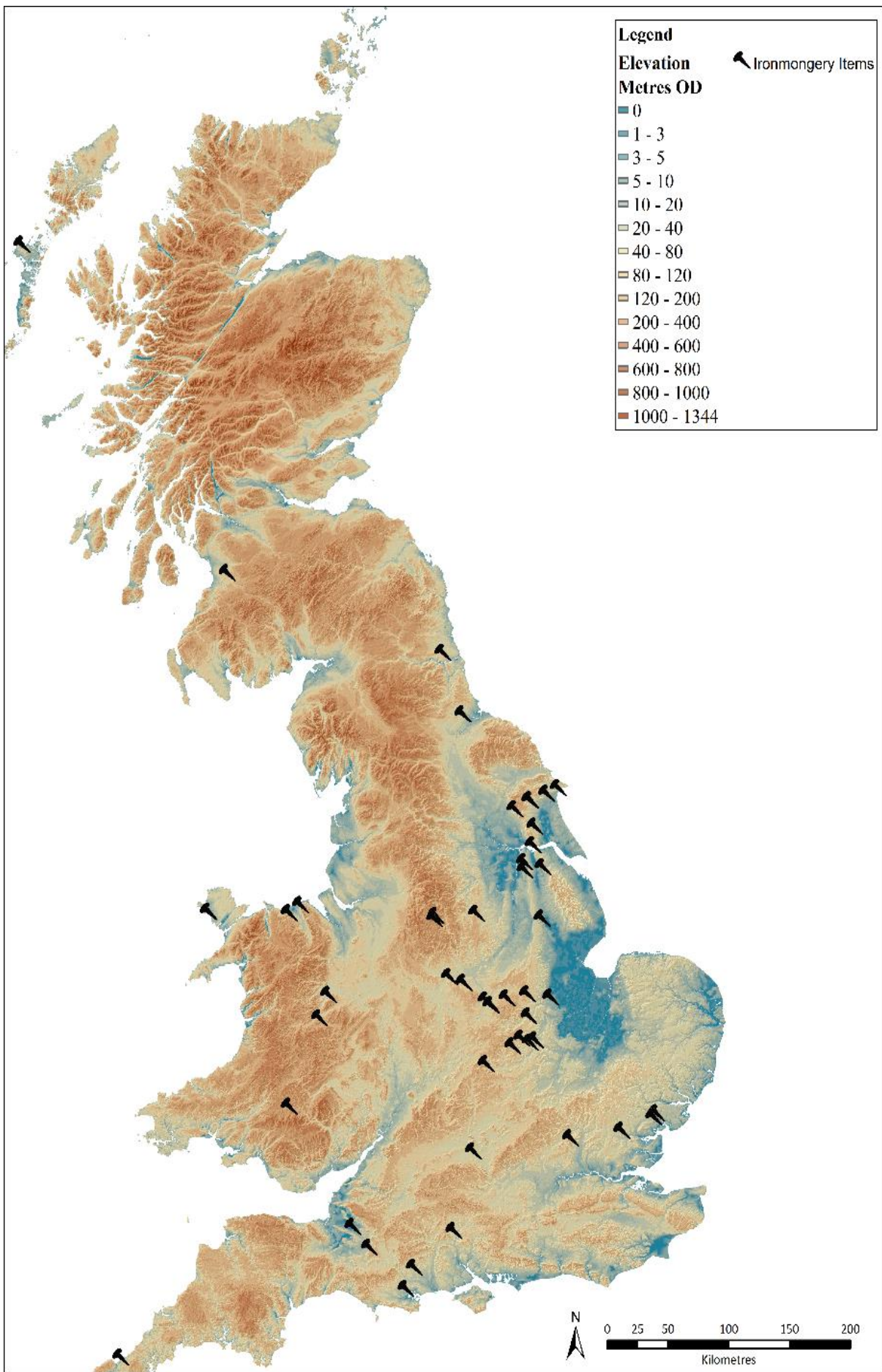


Figure 8.63 Distribution of ironmongery from all periods and sites (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

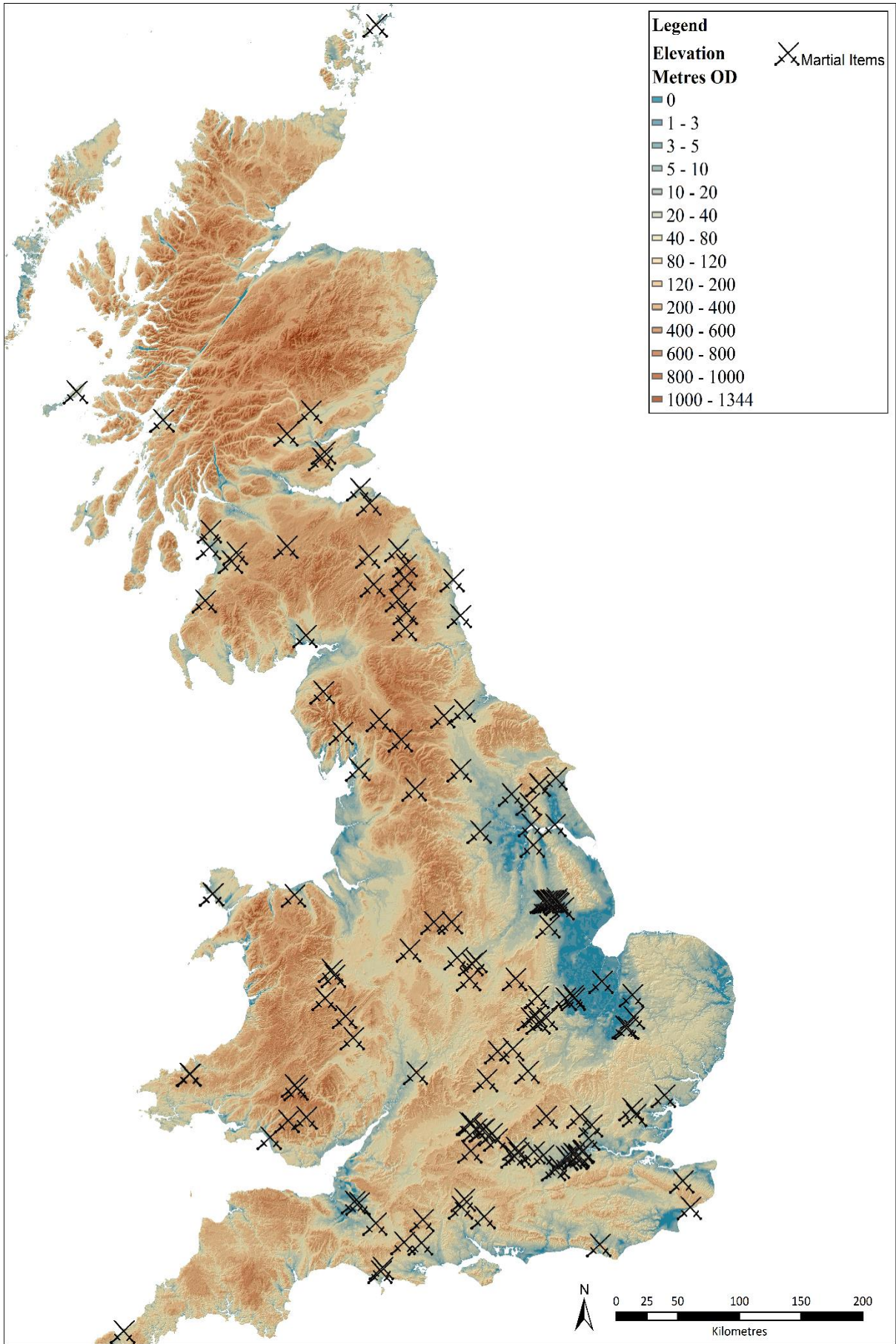


Figure 8.64 Distribution of iron martial objects from all periods and sites (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

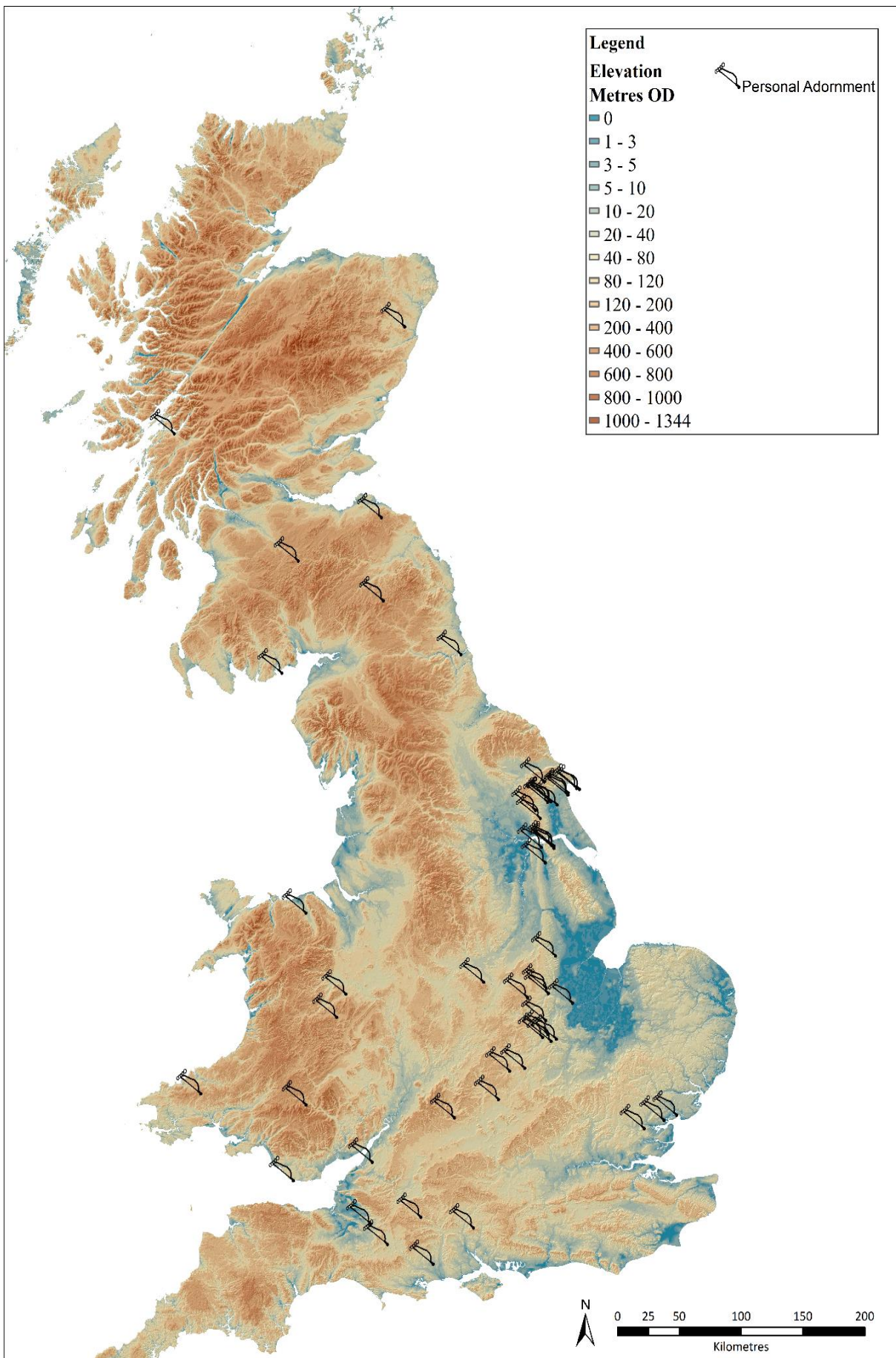


Figure 8.65 Distribution of iron objects relating to personal adornment from all periods and sites (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

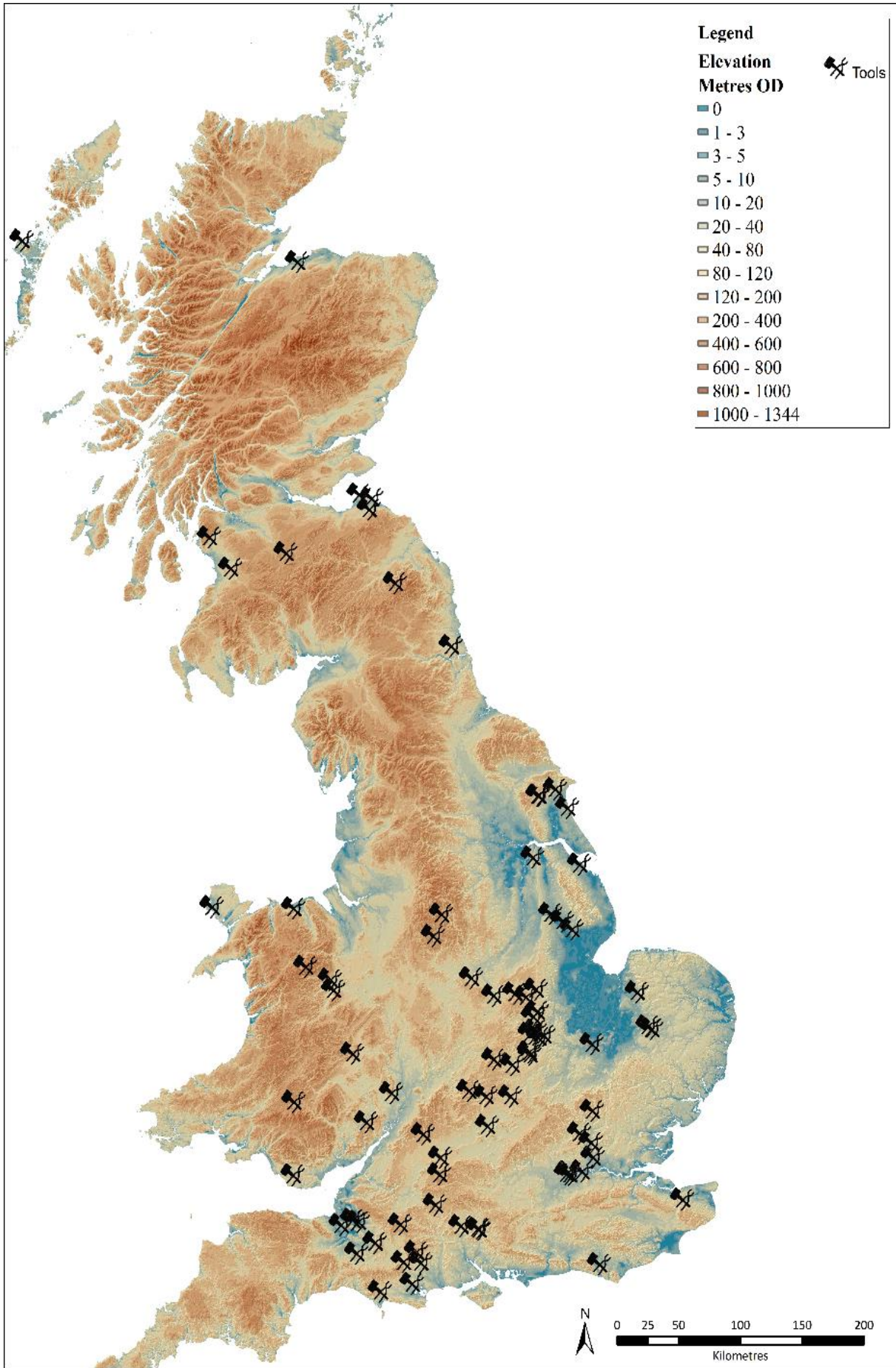


Figure 8.66 Distribution of iron tools from all periods and sites (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

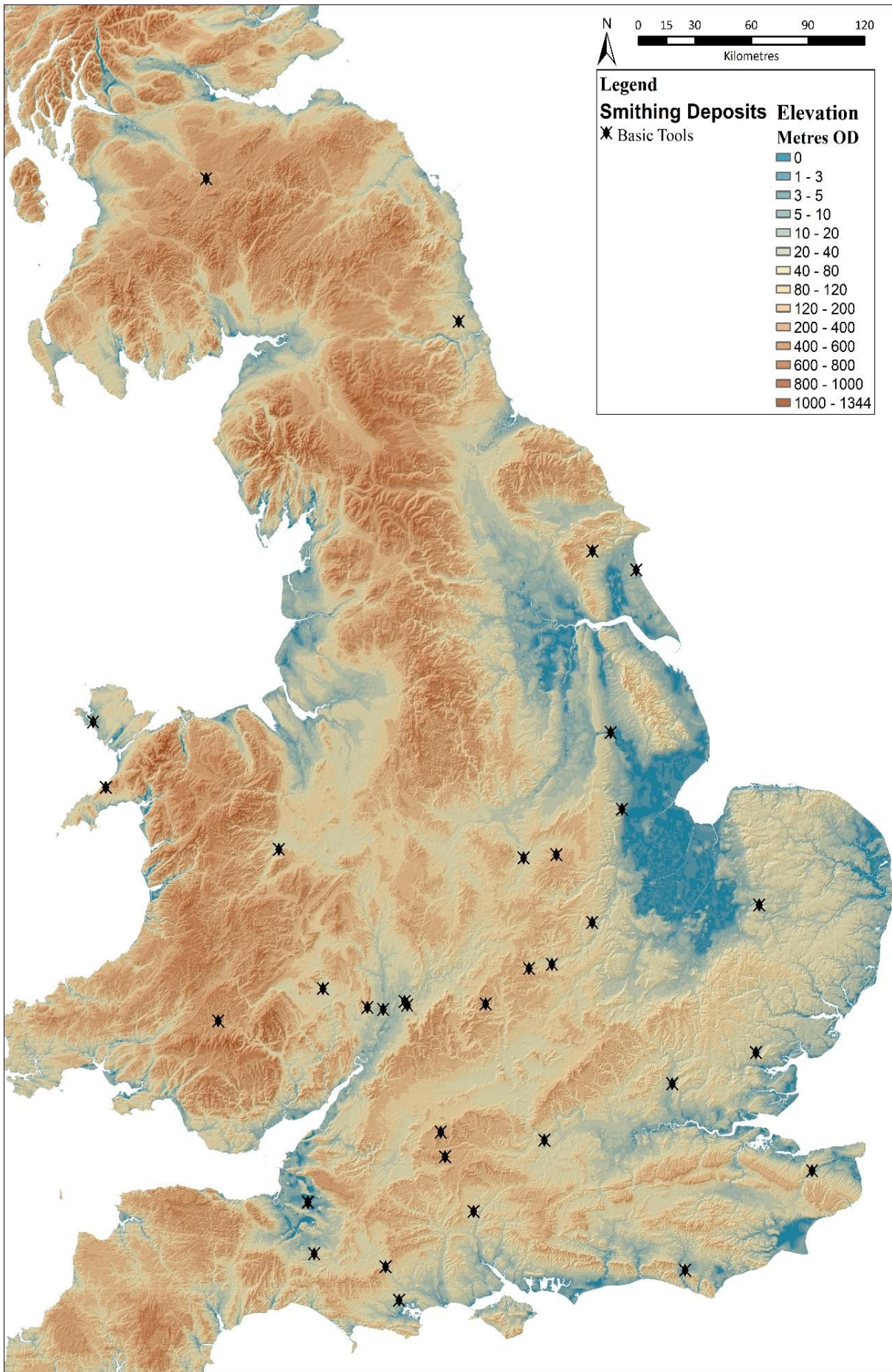


Figure 8.67 Distribution of basic smiths tools across all sites and periods (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

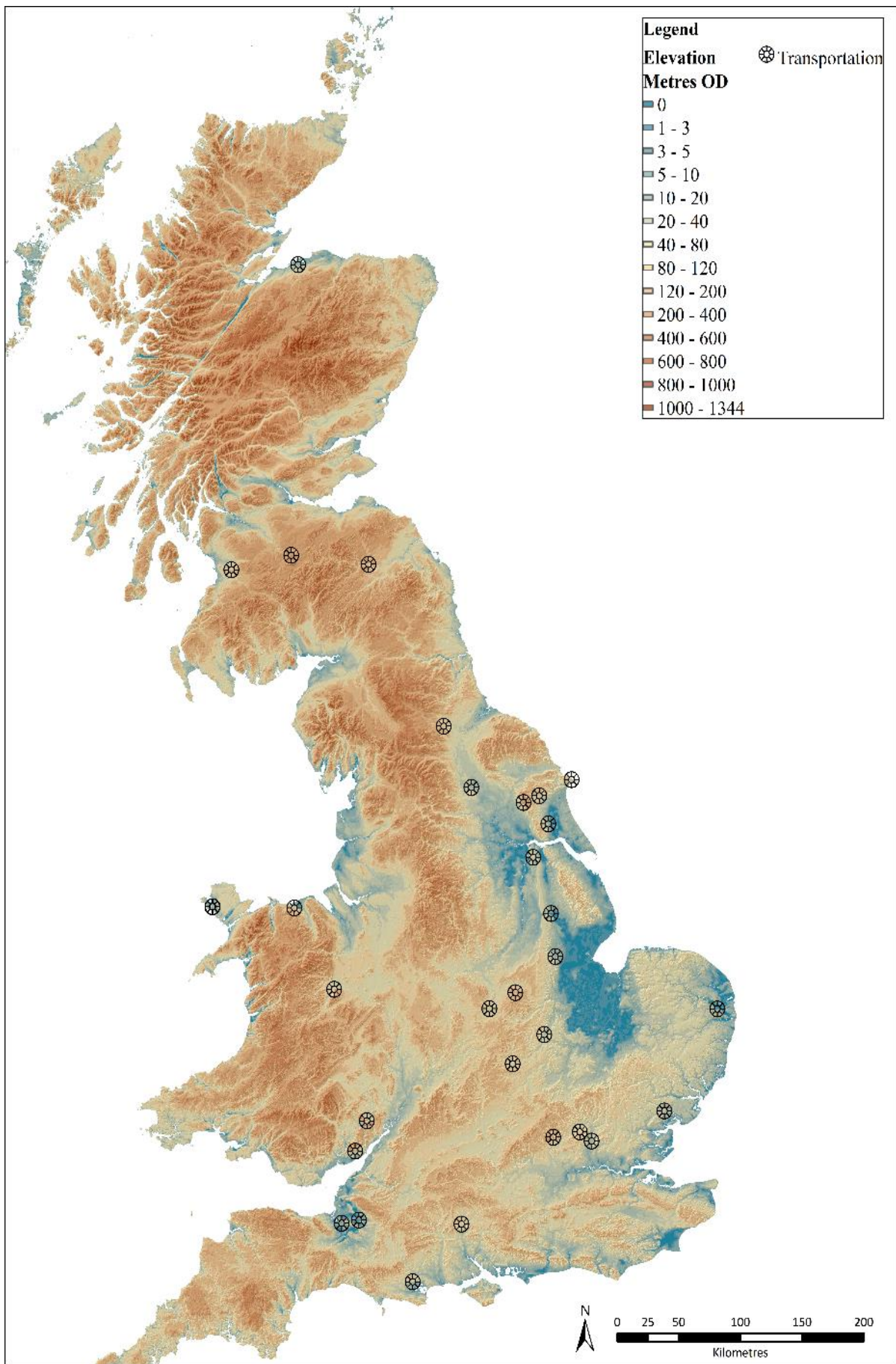


Figure 8.68 Distribution of iron artefacts relating to transportation from all periods and sites (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

8.6.1 Distribution of Special Objects

The definition of what constitutes a ‘special object’ is open to interpretation. The objects chosen to be represented in Figure 8.69 are those which the current author believes represent prowess and skill at the forge. As Chart 8.23 details, many objects belong to the categories of transportation, martial items, domestic items, and personal adornment. Whether or not these objects were special to Iron Age people or groups is debatable. However, they all represent either unique aesthetic styles or employ a wide variety of manufacturing techniques and materials. Lynch pins are the dominant item in the transportation category (Chart 8.24). It should be noted that these are only specimens which are mainly iron, some do have intricately cast copper alloy heads or terminals. The most stunning include champlévé work both over copper alloy and iron. Such work requires excellent temperature control and a clean environment or the glass risks contamination.

Most of the swords considered here are those with pattern welding, where it has been recognised. The Llyn Fawr sword is also considered as special due to the skill and time taken to forge a copy of cast copper alloy counterparts. The open work discs chosen are delicate, with cut out vegetal or geometric designs, which requires good eyes, a steady hand, and a sharp hard

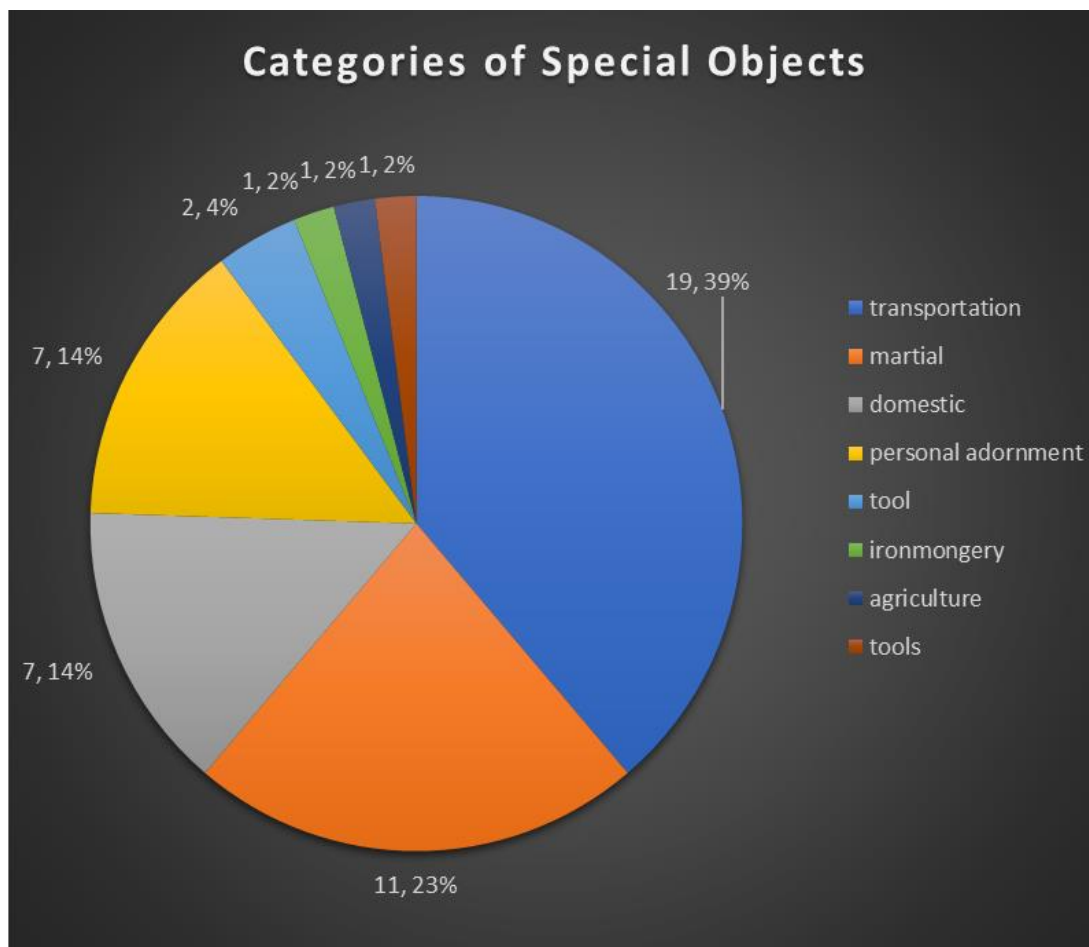


Chart 8.24 Categories of special objects.

chisel. Five objects are worth mentioning. The ornate Elmswell plaque, a decorative panel in copper alloy with an iron backing plate is unique and no other item in the dataset compares with it except for scabbards. The moss rake from Lochlea Crannog (Figure 8.71) and the twisted handle poker from Garton Slack (see Chapter 5.4) demonstrate similar craftsmanship. Perhaps the most skilfully manufactured of all Iron Age iron objects is the exquisitely crafted bull-headed fire dog from Capel Garmon (Figure 8.70) which was deposited in a peat bed with a large stone on either end (Evans, 1856). A copper alloy bowl (Figure 8.72) with iron handle of unknown length but of a substantial diameter of 19mm from hillside below Snowdon summit, must also be included. The bowl is 22cm in diameter and the depth of the escutcheon from which the iron rod protrudes is 7cm, with roughly a 5cm length of the iron rod surviving. The copper alloy escutcheon forms a cat face.

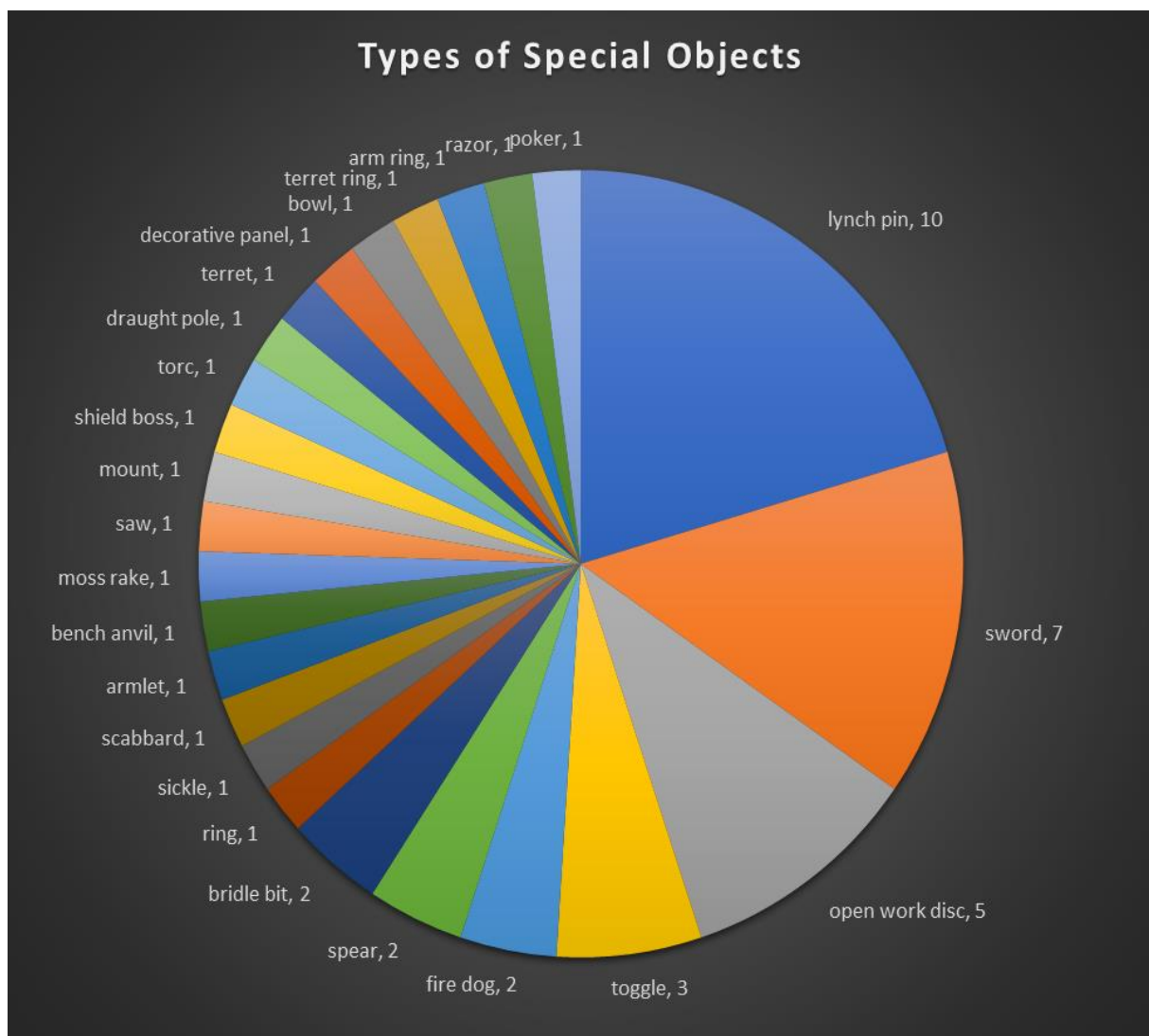


Chart 8.25 Types of special objects.

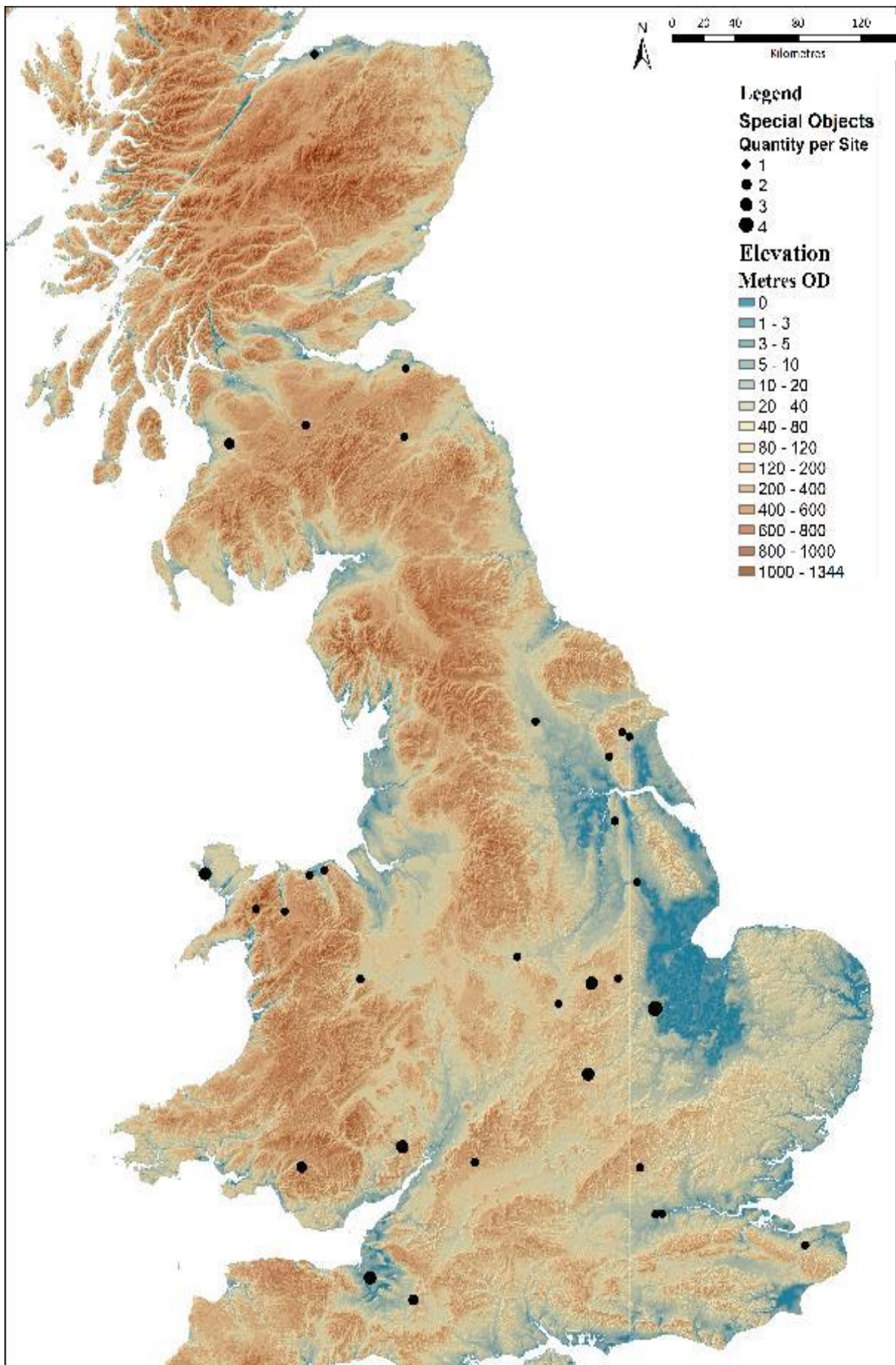


Figure 8.69 Distribution of special objects from all sites and periods (NB. Figures 3.1 & 8.1).

In summary, the distribution of these objects seems related to known areas of substantial iron smelting, some with early dates (Halkon, 2013a and 2014a; Stetkiewicz, 2017; Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018). The sites where these objects are deposited also include higher densities of iron artefacts overall. This may relate to trade, power or prestige, or crafting communities. These ideas will be discussed further Chapter 8. The Table 8.1 below provides a list of all the objects plotted in Figure 7.69 including the index record numbers to be used in cross reference with Appendices 1-3.



Figure 8.70 Capel Garmon firedog (image courtesy, National Museum of Wales, 2017).

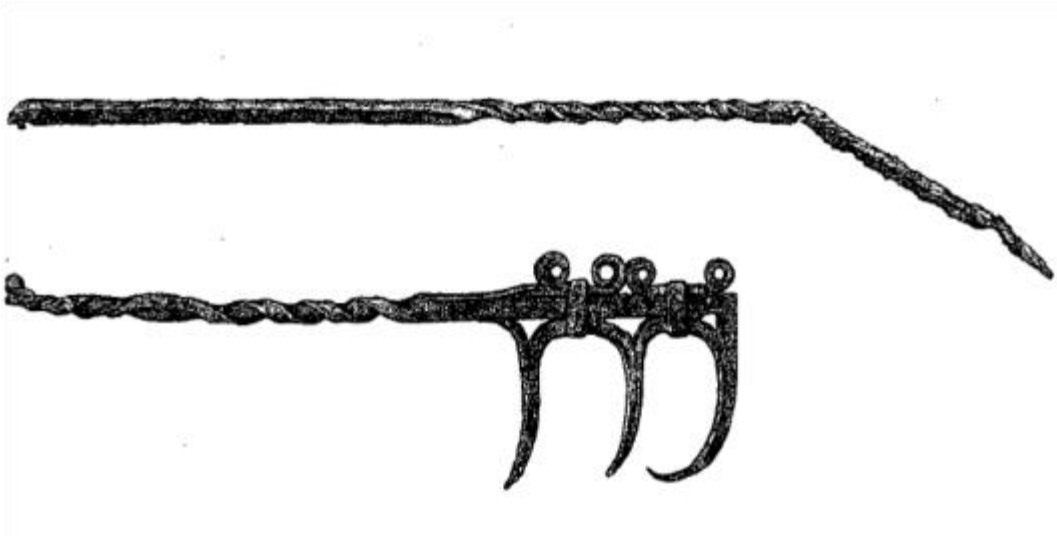


Figure 8.71 'Moss rake' from Lochlea Crannog, total length 114cm (after Munro, 1880).



Figure 8.72 The Snowdon bowl (imager courtesy, National Museum of Wales, 2018).

Index Record	Site Name	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
2	Aldbrough	unknown	rampart	transportation	terret ring
4	Ashby Grange South	open settlement	ditch	ironmongery	ring
680	Bagendon	enclosed settlement	unknown	tools	bench anvil
690	Bigbury Camp	hillfort	unstratified	domestic	fire dog
478	Breiddin Hillfort	hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	torc
1017	Burrough Hill	hillfort	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin
1036	Burrough Hill	hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	open work disc
1017	Burrough Hill	hillfort	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin
348	Cadbury Castle	hillfort	surface	domestic	open work disc
358.1	Cadbury Castle	hillfort	surface	personal adornment	armlet
10	Cairngryffe Hill	hillfort	surface	transportation	lynch pin
371	Capel Garmon, Carreg Goediog Farm	watery	bog	domestic	fire dog
15	Culbin Sands	unknown	unstratified	transportation	lynch pin
372	Cwm Bedyd Mawr, also known as Snowdon	open landscape	hillside	domestic	bowl
275	Dinorben	hillfort	surface	domestic	razor
454	Elmswell, Garton	enclosed settlement	unknown	domestic	decorative panel
1080	Enderby and Huncote	small enclosed settlement	surface	transportation	lynch pin
154.33	Fiskerton	causeway	watery	tool	saw
88.1	Garton/Wetwang Slack	enclosed settlement	pit external	tool	poker
1094	Greetham Quarry	pit external	small open settlement	personal adornment	arm ring
1131	Hunsbury Hill-Fort	hillfort	unstratified	personal adornment	open work disc
1144	Hunsbury Hill-Fort	hillfort	unstratified	transportation	terret
1132	Hunsbury Hill-Fort	hillfort	unstratified	personal adornment	open work disc
845	Isleworth on River Thames	watery	river	martial	sword
144	Kings Langley	unknown	unknown	transportation	lynch pin
373.31	Llyn Cerrig Bach	watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit
374.4	Llyn Cerrig Bach	watery	bog	martial	sword
374.2	Llyn Cerrig Bach	watery	bog	martial	sword
373.18	Llyn Cerrig Bach	watery	bog	transportation	draught pole
362.2	Llyn Fawr	watery	lake	agriculture	sickle
362.3	Llyn Fawr	watery	lake	martial	sword
202	Lochlea Crannog	crannog	lake	domestic	moss rake
46.1	Lochlea Crannog	crannog	pit in structure	transportation	bridle bit
207	Londesborough	unknown	unknown	martial	sword
143	Merlins Cave	cave	unstratified	transportation	lynch pin
142	Merlins Cave	cave	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin
141	Merlins Cave	cave	unstratified	transportation	toggle
663	Moel Hiraddug	hillfort	unstratified	personal adornment	open work disc
131	Mortlake on River Thames	river	watery	martial	spear
61.1	Newstead Roman Fort	Roman fort	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin
155.14	Orton Meadows	open landscape	watery	martial	spear
155.13	Orton Meadows	open landscape	watery	martial	sword
155.12	Orton Meadows	open landscape	watery	martial	scabbard
155.11	Orton Meadows	open landscape	watery	martial	sword
136	Polden Hill	unknown	hoard pit	transportation	toggle
136	Polden Hill	unknown	hoard pit	transportation	toggle
453	Polden Hill, Stawll Pendon Hill	unknown	hoard pit	transportation	mount
674	Traprain Law	hillfort	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin
85	Willington	enclosed settlement	ditch	martial	shield boss

Table 8.1 Catalogue of special objects.

8.7 Summary

The analyses presented in this chapter assessed 4234 iron objects across the Iron Age and geographically plotted the distributions of 3930. An important point to be made is 34% (1437) of these objects are currency bars. No other objects occur in the dataset in such number and this total is a conservative estimate. For example, Hingley (1990) notes ten currency bars for Ditches Hillfort whereas Crew (1995) notes 716, the majority derived from a single hoard. As time constraints did not permit thorough investigation for all such discrepancies, the conservative number was chosen.

The main database built for this research (Appendix 1 and 3) includes detailed descriptions for around 1500 objects. These descriptions include object measurements, site and find notes, museum numbers, and photographs where possible. An additional database (Appendix 2) was built with brief descriptions of iron objects at sites mostly in the region defined as Southern England that could not be fully catalogued at this time.

In Scotland the largest concentrations of objects are in the south east (Figure 8.6) and coinciding with the region traditionally associated with the Votadini tribe as described by Ptolemy (Figure 8.72 and Chapter 9 section 5). Elsewhere in Scotland, iron objects depositions tend not to be clustered, increasing in scarcity north of a line drawn from the Firth of Clyde to Aberdeen, where the Don and Dee meet the North Sea. Iron objects are extremely scarce on the outer islands, which is not due to a lack of Iron Age settlements or excavation. A further point of interest is the dense deposition between Inverness and Elgin on the South Bank of the Moray Firth. This area is known as the Culbain Sands and is a dune environment with buried peat deposits. Over the last 250 years Iron Age iron objects have been found eroding out of the Aeolian sand dunes suggesting the potential presence of several more objects.

In England, the largest concentrations of iron objects in non-burial contexts run in a line between the confluence of the Humber and Ouse and the Severn estuary. Closer examination shows that these distributions follow the line of the River Trent and Witham to the Wash. This region also encompasses the Jurassic Ridge, an ironstone formation previously discussed in Chapter 6. There is also a dense alignment of depositions along the course of the River Thames in southeast England. Depositions are noted as occurring both along and in major waterways, with preference to those draining into the North Sea, which has also been observed for metal objects in the Bronze Age and early Anglo-Saxon period (Williamson, 2013; Bradley, 2016; Hooke, 2018).

Another concentration of objects in an area generally known as Wessex, described by some

as the Hillfort Zone (Hill, 1995a, 1995b; Cunliffe, 2005; Bradley, 2007; Rippon, 2018). Elsewhere in England, attention should be given to the cluster of depositions in the Chiltern Hills in south-central England and the East Yorkshire Wolds in northeast England. Both environments are arable uplands over freely draining chalk geology making them relatively unique in Britain. Further, the Yorkshire lowlands contain significant amounts of iron ore (discussed in Chapters 4-6). Snowdonia in Northern Wales also has plentiful ore and is a known production zone (Crew, 2013), which may explain the increased frequency of deposition and object number in that part of Wales.

Wales, like Scotland, has fewer iron object depositions and lacks substantial clusters. This

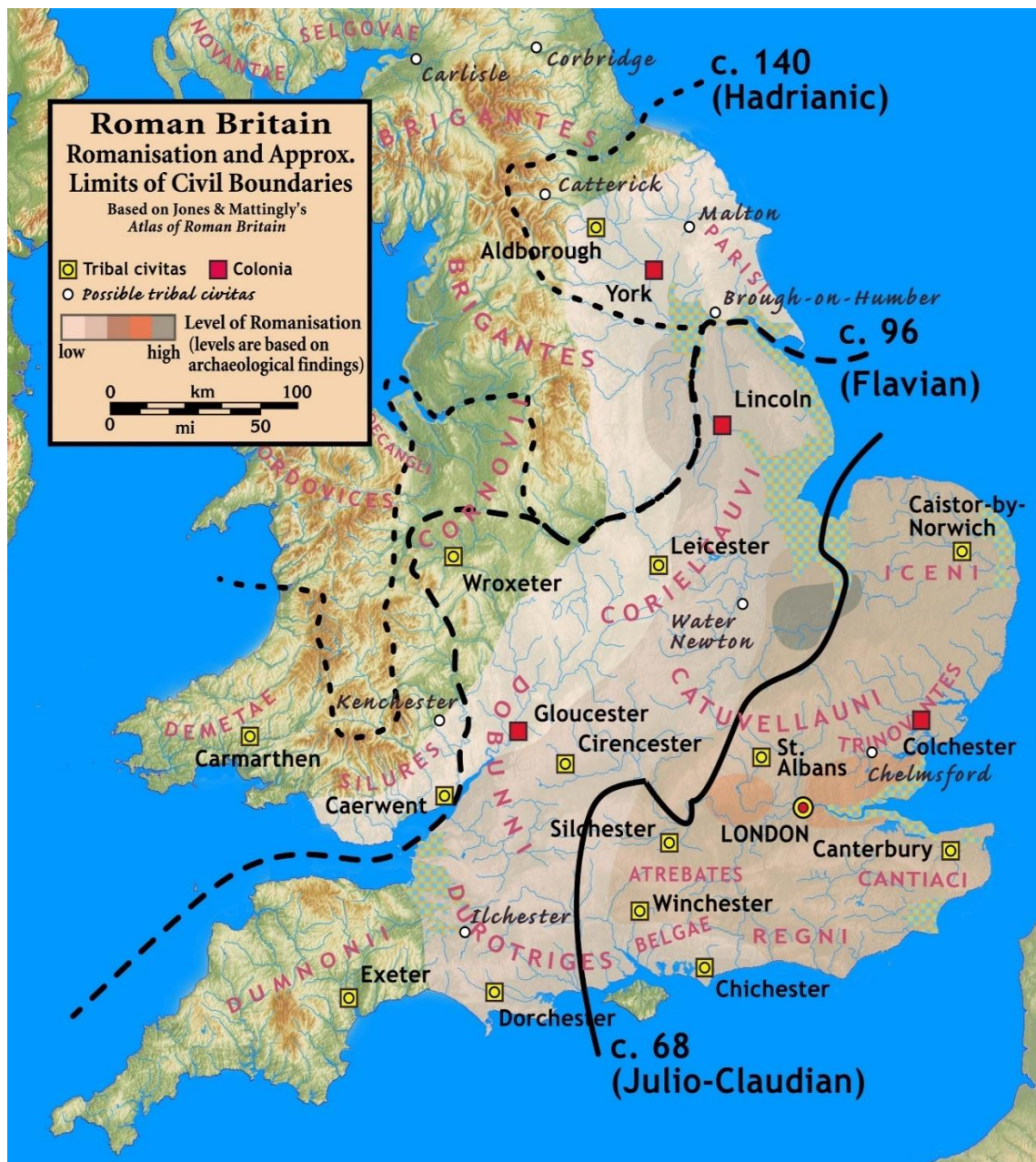


Figure 8.73 Map of Roman Britain demonstrating potential tribal boundaries based on Ptolemy (Jones and Mattingly, 1990).

is likely related to the environment of Wales and settlement location, as discussed in Chapters 4 and 5. It is also possible that many of these objects were transported to Anglesey for either trade (cf. Roberts, 2002) or deposition or even distribution further afield. There is a line of depositions which run along the eastern edge of the Cambrian Mountains with emphasis placed in the Clwydian Range. The depositions generally follow a rough line from the mouth of the River Usk to that of River Dee. The largest collections of iron objects in southern Wales is located at Twyn-y-Gaer Hillfort overlooking the Usk Valley. The largest deposition in Wales is on the Isle of Anglesey near the west coast at Llyn Cerrig Bach. The second largest deposition in Wales is not far away, in the hillfort of Dinorben, sited just above the western edge of the Vale of Clwyd overlooking the River Clwyd. A further point of interest is the small deposition immediately east of Dinorben at Moel Hiraddug hillfort, sitting just above the eastern edge of the Vale of Clwyd. As this hillfort has not been fully excavated, additional iron objects are suspected.

Several trends were noted within the distribution of object categories and contexts or spaces within the wider landscape. Many of these depositional trends appear to be related. Overall, it seems the communities of Iron Age Britain interacted with iron objects in a manner that could be described as practiced engagements, the specifics of which will be discussed in Chapter 9.

It is very interesting to note given the various discussions concerning tribes and their existence in Iron Age Britain (Moore 2012), that distinct regionality in Iron artefact distributions are apparent in many of the above maps. There does appear to be some coincidence between these, and 'tribal' boundaries as described by Ptolemy (Figure 8.72), although it must be considered that the projection of these boundaries back into the Iron Age is uncertain. This important conclusion that will be discussed in Chapter 9 section 5 below.

Chapter 9 Depositional Patterns and Trends of Iron Age Iron Objects in Non-Burial Contexts

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9.1 Introduction

Patterns seem evident in the data presented in the above chapters. Caution, however, must be taken in their interpretation, as by its very nature, the archaeological record is incomplete. Further, the interpretation of data is subject to several biases (Chapters 3). This chapter’s purpose is to further discuss the distributional trends identified previously and interpret patterns discovered in the depositional traditions involving iron objects.

For valid conclusions to be drawn for the patterns in the data, some considerations must be made, such as for the incompleteness of the archaeological record. Further, as per Chapter 3, the data within the region defined as Southern Britain (cf. Figures 3.1, 8.1, 9.1) has a low confidence. This means the site by site analysis was not as systematic or complete as in the other four regions. However, it is more complete than the previous most comprehensive study of Iron Age iron object depositions (cf. Hingley, 2006). It is highly probable there will be little variance in the observed patterns and traditions through the addition of new data across all five regions. This is evidenced through the observations made from Charts 8.22-8.23 in Chapter 8 section 6. Another consideration is the variation in the data itself often results in multimodal distribution trends. This however is difficult to qualify because what is considered a normal

deposition in the Iron Age may be never be known, only theorised, meaning in a probability analysis, a mean value may not represent a normal distribution of artefact quantities in a deposition context (section 6 below).

Factors of social-political organisation and cultural or ecological change are also important. Their consideration underlies all the Research Questions in Chapter 1.2 and may directly relate to depositional motivation. The chapter is divided into five main sections. The first two discuss the significance of the frequency of iron object depositions in different places and spaces within the landscape, in so doing, describing patterns of place-making to achieve Research Question 1 in Chapter 1.2. These sections also follow the data presented in Chapter 8 section 2-3 and consider the effects of ecology and inhabitation patterns on deposition (cf. Chapter 4-5).

The next two sections of this chapter will begin with a discussion into the potential effects that object manufacture, use, and human perspectives on dwelling may have had over iron object depositions (Research Question 3). The production sequence of objects will also be considered as a motivation behind deposition, as discussed in Chapter 2, and will be used to test any recurring themes between object manufacture, use, re-use, and deposition (Research Question 4). This also follows the data presented in Chapter 8 sections 5-6. Section 5 also considered the regional variations in iron object depositions as potential expressions of socio-cultural identity (Research Questions 2 and 5).

Section 6 will discuss the result of frequency density analysis of a wide variety of criteria defined in Chapter 3. For example, the distribution density trends of iron objects across different temporal divisions of the Iron Age will be presented and discussed. This section will also further clarify and summarise the patterns and trends identified in the previous sections thinking of iron objects in terms of a population. A chapter summary will follow the final section fully considering the relationships between depositional trends and patterns, performativity, and non-ferrous objects. This also includes a discussion of the validity of thinking of depositions in terms of praxis.

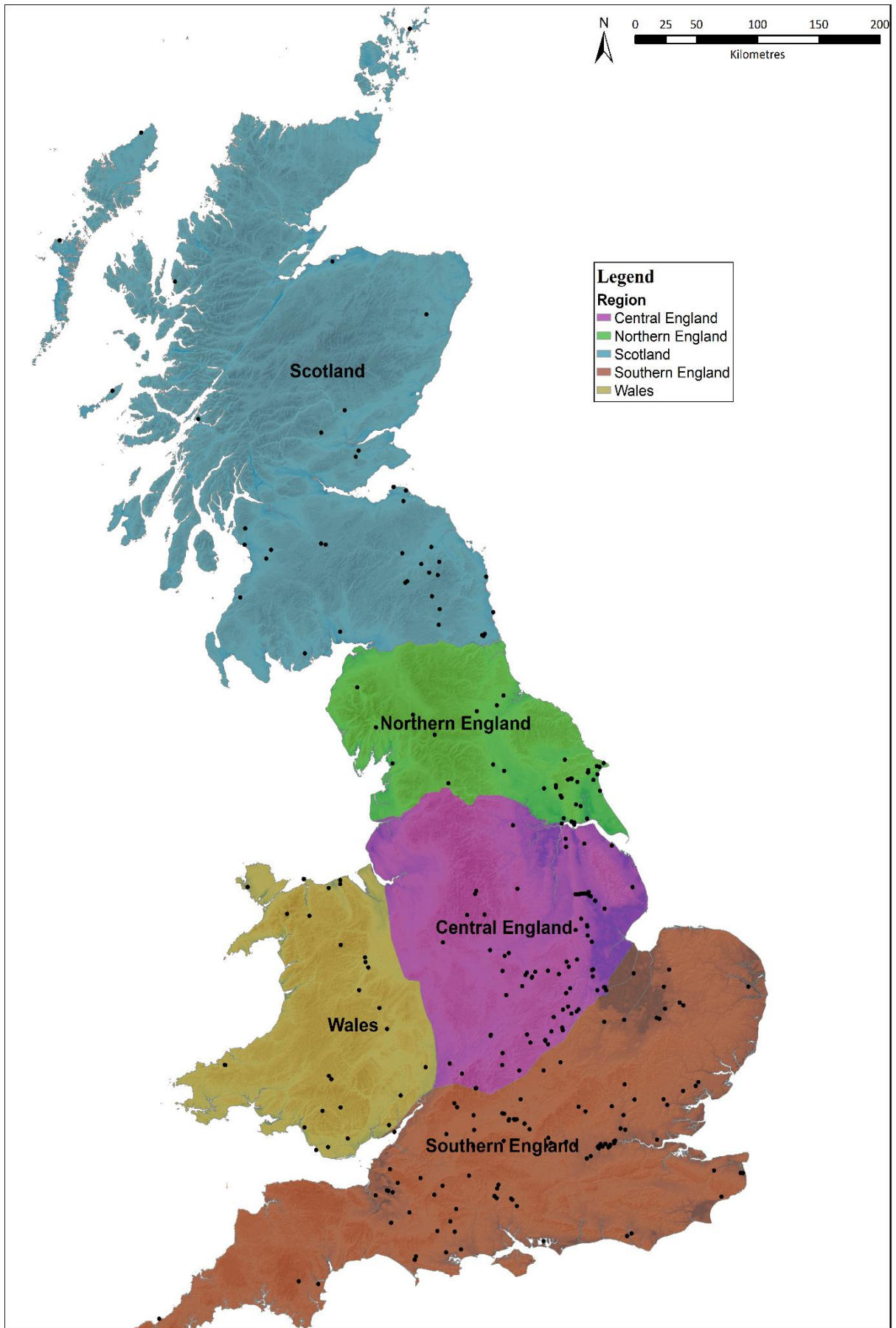


Figure 9.1 Distribution summary of iron object depositions sites, shown in relation to the five arbitrary study regions defined for the dataset.

9.2 Discussions on 'Place-Making' through Depositions

This section reviews the data that relates deposition to places in the landscape e.g. watery features, hilltops, and marginal locations presented in Chapter 8 in maps and charts. Subsection 1 reviews the types of settlements where different objects are found and in what quantities, and then discusses this in socio-cultural terms bringing definition to regional patterns of potential manufacture, use, and disposal of iron objects. Figure 9.1 provides an overview of the study area and all the iron object depositions in the dataset and describe areas of confidence.

Throughout Chapter 8, the variance in the size of the data points directly correlated to the total quantity of objects per site. Several dense clusters of depositions including but not limited to hoards and watery votive deposits were identified. Figure 8.2 is a map constituted of multiple datasets (Appendices 1-3) including Hingley's (2006) database (Appendix 4). The lack of objects around Birmingham and Liverpool is likely due to a lack of recording, as the areas were heavily developed before it was common practice to conduct archaeology in advance of development. A similar observation may be made for parts of Cumbria and Lancashire, where the lack of development has resulted in the discovery of fewer finds. This may also apply to Wales, where there is a total of 26 sites with iron object depositions. This is despite many hillforts in Wales have had some level of excavation usually of the ramparts (cf. Locke and Ralston, 2017). That said, there are still obvious clusters or patterns emerging.

Including Hingley's (2006) database, there are in total 3930 mapped objects in around 530 depositional contexts containing one or multiple objects. Also plotted are 661 objects possessing too vague or lacking full contextual descriptions requiring further assessment (179 are objects from Hingley's database of 394). The total number of objects assessed for the quantitative and statistical analyses below and in the charts and tables is 4234. Of this quantity, 472 artefacts are from unstratified or disturbed contexts within excavated settlements spanning 1000 BC to 100 AD. Additionally, there are 612 artefacts from unknown or suspected contexts, many of these are currency bar or other hoards from the study region of Southern England. As there are so many points on the map, discerning patterns is difficult, hence the need for the categorical criteria (cf. Chapter 3).

Elevation, ecology, water sources, soils and prominent features in the landscape need to be considered as influencing factors for iron object deposition. Only 10.7% (356 out of 3327) of all iron objects with known contextual information across the database are in watery places (Appendix 1-4). This may increase by a further 15% if all objects from unknown contexts (592 of 3930 total objects) were deposited in watery places, which is unlikely.

Overall, there are fewer watery deposition sites in Wales and Northern England than other

regions of Britain (Chart 8.11). However, 34% (121) of all iron objects deposited in watery features are from Llyn Cerrig Bach in Wales (Chart 8.15). This reinforces the importance of this site to the Iron Age Welsh community and the best comparison maybe Vimose in Denmark (Jensen, 2003).

A further 35% (122) of iron objects in watery places are from rivers and streams spread throughout Britain (Chart 8.18), only 2% of which are from Welsh rivers or lakes. This also indicates that rivers may have been more important to deposition in Scotland and England than Wales. There are six main zones where depositions occur in proximity to water sources: those more than 2.5 km away, those between 2 and 2.5 km, those between 1.5 and 2km, those between 1 and 1.5 km, those between 500 m and 1km, and those less than 500 m (Figures 8.22-8.28).

The depositions less than 500 m from water are further subdivided into the following zones: 100-500 m, 25-100 m, and 0-25 m. The final zone (0-25 m) may indicate that the depositions were made in standing water as they were either dredged up from rivers or excavated from alluvial sediments (Figures 8.29-8.30). This further reinforces the potential that these deposits may represent a praxis of structuring iron object depositions in marginal landscapes in times of crisis, possibly perennial or cyclic flooding. Simply put, this portion of data may demonstrate the act of votive offerings to deities during times of socio-cultural stress in the places where change is occurring or in places thought significant due to perceived associations with liminality. Iron object depositions at the heads of streams or valleys is also a recurring theme and may represent a similar scenario.

Having evaluated the distance of iron object depositions to water, it is also important to consider the elevation of the watersheds themselves and the impact this may have on deposition (Figures 8.2-8.7). For example, Figure 8.2 shows that in Central England many iron object depositions occur between 10-100 m OD. In Northern England there are very few depositions above this contour range. These elevations may indicate two different ecological zones and different subsistence strategies, in other words upland and lowland zones (Chapters 4-5).

The act of deposition within prominent locations may represent a further demarcation of landscape, an act of a peace offering, or the caching of the spoils of war, all activities which may have not been parts of daily life. By looking at the distribution maps, it may be observed there is a tendency to favour natural geographic boundaries for deposition. Charts 8.1-8.10 demonstrate the relationship of iron object depositions to altitude. This correlation is further intensified by the observations presented in Chapter 8 section 2 that single depositions with a high quantity of iron objects occur most frequently within 100 m of water sources below the 20 m OD contour in Northern England, Scotland, and Wales. However, this is not the same for Central and Southern England, where the number of depositions at each place in the landscape

and the quantity within those depositions is much more equal in number and more evenly distributed across the landscape.

In all regions but Northern England, 60% or more of the iron objects in non-burial contexts were placed at or above the 80 m OD contour. In Northern England altitudes over 80 m OD are only found in the North York Moors, Cheviots, Pennines, and the top of the Yorkshire Wolds. Only 37% (86) of the iron objects in the region are recorded at or above this contour. Further, 42% (98) of the total number of objects are located within the 20-80 m contours, the most frequent deposition location being on the eastern edges of the Yorkshire Wolds. The corresponding number of sites in these contour ranges in Northern England are 46% (35) for the 20-80 m contours and 37% (28) over that contour. This means the people using and depositing the objects occupied uplands settlements and those along marginal slopes in greater frequency than those in valley settlements. This may directly relate to the subsistence practices of what Bradley (2007) describe as a wandering pastoral community which seasonally inhabited settlements.

The quality in the objects both in upland and lowlands settlements seem to reflect that of the grave goods, particularly those of a martial nature in Eastern Yorkshire. As discussed in Chapter 6, the swords of Eastern Yorkshire are of a high quality and using of a welded construction. As the other iron objects of region demonstrate the same skill, Ehrenreich's (1995) argument for heterarchy is invalid Northeast England. The crafts of the smith seem controlled resulting in set quality standard for the objects in circulation. Further evidence for crafting in the region is discussed in the next section. It is worth noting here though, objects which could be related to crafting activities were more frequently found in upland settlement contexts in this region. An argument could also be made that the controlled quality of objects is due to group of crafts-people moving about the landscape between seasonal settlements. This may explain why object biographies seems linked to places which to the modern observer, seem average and of little significance.

Interestingly, many of these locations occur more than 1.5 km from water sources, which is also uncommon. The deposition of iron objects on the slopes and edges of the Wolds or in lowland valleys may be related to a cultural perspective regarding the significance of this marginal environment (Chapters 4-5). There are also many more iron objects above the 80 m contour in East Yorkshire or North York Moors, however, they are in burials (Halkon and Starley, 2011). This means the iron object depositions in both burial and settlement contexts between Wetwang and Garton, 40-60 m OD, are extremely significant and indicative of special community practices.

These elevation zones represent significantly different ecological niches, especially during

a time of climatic instability. This ecology played an important role in structuring depositions in the Iron Age. Iron object depositions in and around inundated lowlands may be related to cultural ideologies or perspectives towards climatic episodes and changes. However, these depositions may not have been entirely ritual and may represent increased anthropogenic activities in and around marshlands thus being related to daily life. O’Sullivan (2007) has demonstrated in Ireland that Iron Age peoples were extremely adaptive and would inhabit raised bogs or other types of wetlands. There however is a noted decline in human activity in Irish wetlands from around 1000 BC to 400 BC (Armit et. al., 2013).

Anthropogenic activities such as woodland clearance for fuel and land for agriculture exacerbated environmental change and may also be significant in discussing structured or placed depositions. Though, as following the discussions in Chapter 1, these terms (structured and placed) do not really credit the social and technical journey of objects’ lives leading to depositions. A new term needs then proposed, one which recognises the biography of both object and place, and the production chains that will have influenced the biography and socio-cultural value of both. The act of depositing iron objects and their location then, need to be viewed in the same way as their *chaîne opératoire*—as a key stage in the ‘biography’ of artefacts, places, and spaces. Then describing deliberately created contexts which possess a cultural intention for place-making or votive offering, as ‘manufactured’ deposits, is perhaps more accurate. This allows for the social journey (as Joy, 2016 describes it) of objects to be considered in place-making.

Danebury is perhaps the best example demonstrating potential cultural response to such activities (Cunliffe, 1991). There the deposition of reaping hooks into former grain storage pits may represent a votive offering or fertility ritual, in either case becoming a generational praxis. Similar practices may have been widely employed across the landscape and explain the increase in the density of deliberately manufactured depositions both in the open landscape and in settlements which may have held an important place to communities therein.

Some of the depositions associated with the River Humber and its drainages, seem to correspond with recessions of alder carr woodland, marine transgression, and in general, inundation of watersheds based on the period of depositions (Chapter 8 section 3) and environmental evidence (Chapter 4). Basically, any anthropogenic changes to the landscape would have a trickle-down effect causing various changes. As Bradley (2016) has indicated local environments and ecology were important in structuring Bronze Age depositions in Britain and Europe, so it stands to reason that ecological changes may have impacted settlement and deposition traditions in the British Iron Age.

The increase in votive offerings in upland environments may relate to intensification both

in arable and pastoral agriculture. These depositions were possibly made in sacred upland groves with the intention to counter these changes. Hilltop shrines or sacred spaces are recorded in both in Lincolnshire and Leicestershire (Farley, 2011; Score, 2012) and do fall into the 40-80 m OD zone. But again, many depositions may be related to daily ritual rather than extraordinary ones.

The availability of resources for iron production may also be important in the siting of some depositions, but not all. Many of the deposition sites of iron objects in East Yorkshire and sites along the Jurassic Ridge are not far from manufacturing centres or iron production zones. It is possible, that many of the larger clusters of deposition, especially in Central and Southern England, represent local production communities. Though this leaves to question why so many objects, seemingly of good quality would have been deposited near production sites. A possible explanation is a praxis related to votive offering and fertility; however, these objects may simply have been stored for distribution further afield.

This is contrasted in Wales, where local praxis did not deem it necessary to deposit the finished objects in high densities near places of manufacture (Chapter 8 section 7). Taylor (1980) discusses the discrete environments of Wales differentiated by bioclimates, and the

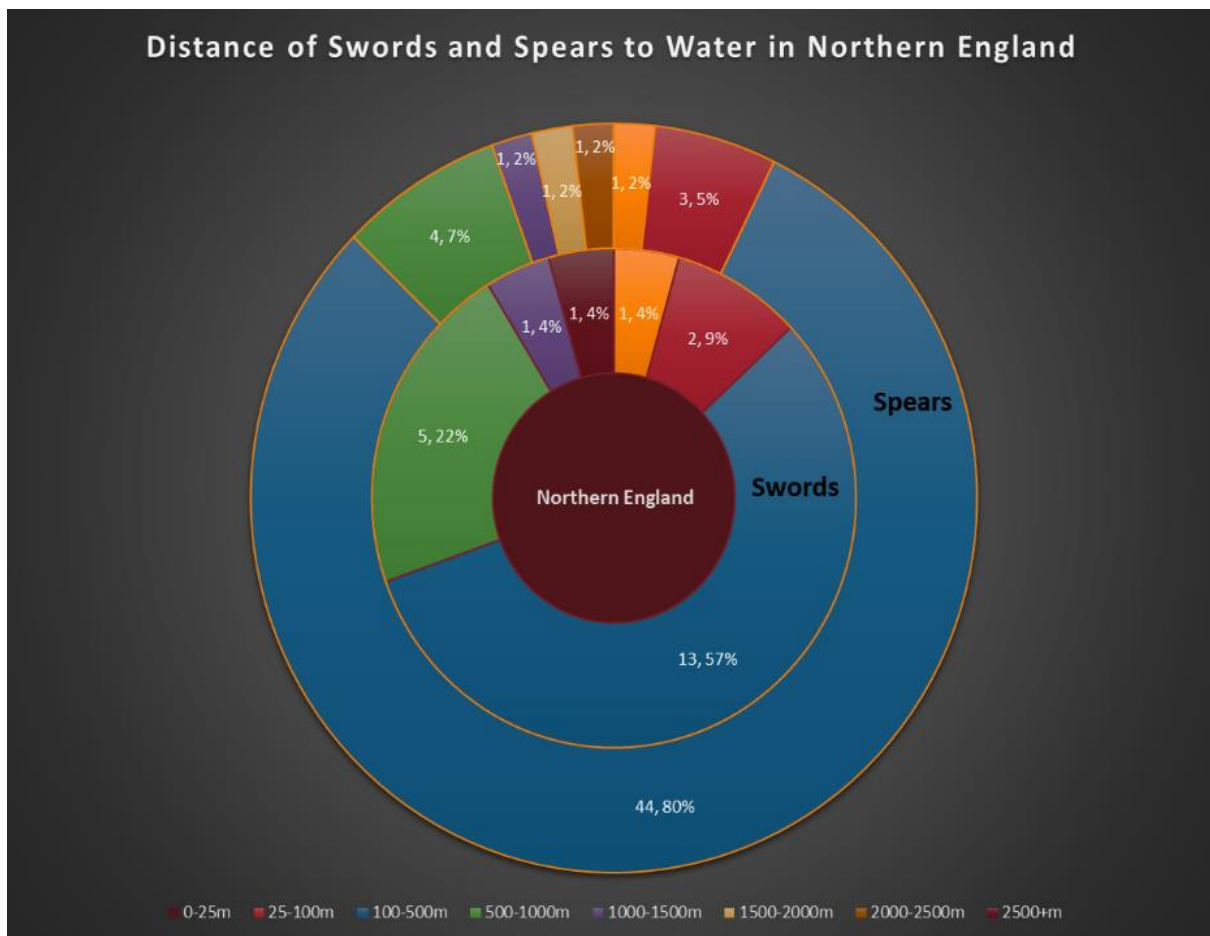


Chart 9.1 Comparison of iron spear and sword depositions near water in Northern England.

effect of those climates on societal development and organisation. This may in part be the reason for the variation in the depositional traditions of Wales.

Poyer (2015) assessed the distribution and relationship of terrestrial Bronze Age metalwork depositions of north east England leading to conclude, depositions were specific and varied between river catchments. In their study region, 10 of 12 Late Bronze Age swords were deposited 250-1000 m from a major rivers whereas most spears were 2-4km and axes 4km+ (Poyer, 2015). Earlier Bronze Age daggers/rapiers, however, were also more frequently deposited 4km from water.

The dataset has determined across Britain 83 of 86 swords were deposited within 500-1000 m watersheds. In Northern England, 13 of 23 are from 500-1000 m (Chart 9.1). In marked contrast to the Bronze Age, there are 44 of 54 iron spears 500-1000 m from water. A further significant finding is over 95% of the iron socketed axes and 82% of shaft-hole axes in Britain occur within 1km of water, with over 50% of the combined total from within watery features. This is the opposite of the depositional praxis with of copper alloy axes in the Bronze Age (Poyer, 2015). This demonstrates Iron Age praxis with swords may have began in the LBA, however nearly all the swords within 500-1000 m from water are within settlement contexts, not in the open landscape like copper alloy swords as Poyer (2015).

Further evidence of differentiation in the praxis between the periods is the observation that Bronze Age swords are more frequently found in water than on dry land (Bradley, 1998b). The current research has demonstrated in swords are almost equally found in watery and terrestrial deposits in the Iron Age (Chapters 8 section 2 subsection 3 and section 4 below). Further, as the period progress, should Stead's (2006) typologies be accepted, sword depositions in water decrease in northern Britain while preference for use in hoards increases, this is contrasted in southern Britain where depositions in water, specifically rivers, remains constant.

In summary, while there is some degree of continuity of praxis from the Bronze Age, this is not as high as was previously demonstrated for Britain and much of northern Europe (Gibson, 2013; Poyer, 2015; Bradley, 2016). While depositions into watery places demonstrate a continuity in praxis both in choice of location and the objects used, they are in the minority. Over 60% of all iron object depositions with known contexts occurred more than 500 m from water sources (Figure, 8.22), with more than 90% of those depositions from within settlement contexts. This may indicate a reorganisation of space and perspectives of dwelling and potentially offerings, occurred during the Middle and Late Iron Age (see maps in Chapter 8 section 3). There are however exceptions, such as at Scottish crannogs, where depositions of objects occur both in the artificial mound and in the surrounding lake/loch. The categories of

objects chosen for deposition in or around crannog dwellings is mostly unaltered from the Bronze Age through to the SRIA. In the SRIA new ornate Roman objects types begin to be incorporated in depositional praxis. A similar observation also applies over much of Britain in the Roman period as shown in the data pertaining to iron object depositions and spaces (Chapter 8 sections 3-6). Spaces within potentially significant locations in the landscape and in settlements will be considered below.

9.2.1 Patterns with Iron Objects and Settlements

The previous section discussed the distribution of iron object's depositions in relation to topography and watersheds. This subsection will consider the distribution and placement of settlements with iron objects within the larger landscape. As discussed in Chapters 4-5, settlement location may relate to community needs and the adaptations of those groups to subsistence in any period in a specific environmental biome. The association of iron objects to specific types of settlements remains largely unclear. However, some settlements in some regions do show a variation in the number and types of objects present in different periods. Also, the spread of the earliest Iron Age settlements with iron object depositions seems to follow major water ways and be associated with coastal environments (Figures 8.32-8.34). This may indicate a spread of iron technology from the near continent, at least along the east coast (Halkon and Jinks Fredrick, 2018). Such an introduction of iron has been suggested by others (Cunliffe, 2004).

The predominant type of settlements with the earliest iron objects are defended hill or promontory forts (Figure 8.35). Palisaded enclosures are also represented and may be small defended settlements or poorly defined open-air temples. Most of the EIA iron object depositions occur within or near watery places. The largest number of early iron objects at a single site, is in the earlier phases (EIA to MIA) at Danebury hillfort. The environmental association of these sites is evenly distributed, on upland hilltops, along major rivers in lowland valleys, and within 1km of coasts. This potentially relates to trade or the production and subsistence practices of EIA peoples (Chapters 4-5).

Several more settlements begin to include iron object depositions in the transition between the EIA and MIA (Figures 8.36-8.37). Like the EIA, this transitional period never includes more than three objects at a deposition place, whether watery or a settlement. The distribution of settlements with iron objects for this period also correlates to the earliest iron production centres in Britain (Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018). The increasing abandonment of larger upland settlements, especially hillforts, in this period (see Chapter 4) seems to be reflected in the distribution of iron object depositions (Figure 8.36). However,

many of the smaller enclosed settlements with depositions are in upland environments.

It is not clear why hillforts have fewer iron object depositions during this period; it may potentially be due to a restructuring of socio-political power. Evidence reinforcing this is found in the cluster of three hillforts, four enclosed and two small aggregated settlements, and one open settlement in a 100 x 50 km area in Leicester and Northamptonshire. This area may be divided in half, each half with a cluster of five sites associated with a different tribe. The northern cluster may belong to the Corieltavi and the southern group to the Catuvellauni or Dobunni. This division has been previously identified in other material evidence (Rippon, 2018). It is possible then, that the three hillforts may have served as local seats of power which oversaw the production and distribution of iron objects within the surrounding environs or iron objects were used by the surrounding settlements as forms of tribute.

This however may be contrasted by the cluster of open and enclosed settlements (some which grow into aggregated settlements by the LIA) in East Yorkshire. There it seems that iron objects were widespread and directly related to the daily lives of communities and not necessarily produced as commodities for or by a central patron. As settlements in northern England may be associated with mobile populations (Cunliffe, 2004; Bradley, 2019), it is possible the deposition of iron objects is related to seasonal activities.

The distribution of MIA settlements with iron object depositions resembles the EIA and the transitional period, where there is an increased number of settlements and contexts with iron objects (Figures 8.38-8.39). This suggests iron objects are becoming more widespread through time. This also seems to correlate with an increased definition of structuring individual depositions within settlements. Overall, the distribution of settlements with iron objects for the MIA is concentrated in the areas discussed above. Additional enclosed settlements appear in the distribution map (Figure 8.39) and seem to be further away from larger settlements, both aggregated and hillfort types. These 'satellite' settlements may represent homesteads of enterprising families who may have possessed the knowledge of iron production or at least iron smithing and were involved in the manufacture of the objects deposited within their settlements. However, this may not be determined in certainty without isotopic analysis. Even as the number of settlements with iron objects has increased, it pales in comparison to the exponential growth of both open and enclosed settlements in the same regions for the MIA (Rippon, 2018). Bearing this in mind, it is possible that the knowledge of iron production in this period was still protected and possibly even viewed with suspicion, thus resulting in the craft being strongly controlled in contrast to arguments regarding heterarchy (cf. Ehrenreich, 1995).

The growth trend of iron object depositions in settlements continues into the transitional period between the MIA-LIA (Figures 8.40-8.41). In this period, settlement contexts have between one and forty-eight iron objects across multiple contexts. One site, Gretton (see index record 1068 in Appendix 3), however, is not a settlement and may represent one of the first large hoards of iron objects in Britain. The other site is the hillfort Danebury, which also saw the deposition of objects in the EIA and MIA. Clustering of settlements with iron objects continues in this period along the Jurassic Ridge and into the Yorkshire Wolds.

More objects depositions, which may typologically be MIA or LIA, begin to be found in this period at remote locations on the western islands and coasts of Scotland. Many of these objects are surface finds from peat cutting activities, and the type of settlement, if any, is not certain. Further, this period is the first instance where an iron object was recovered from within a Scottish Atlantic Settlement that being Bac Mhic Connain (Callander, 1931). There iron objects included unknown fragments, knives, and a single large two-pronged fork-like (bifurcated spatula) item (index records 106.1-2, 107, 108.1-2, and 109 in Appendix 1). This same settlement contains further deposits of iron objects which typologically belong in the LIA-ERB periods. This settlement is also the only one of its type identified in this research (see Appendix 1). While other Scottish Atlantic Settlements have been excavated, they remain void of iron objects, suggesting that iron is a rare or perhaps an unnecessary commodity in these remote settlements in the Iron Age as a whole.

The LIA and LIA-ERB have more deposits of iron objects in settlements than the previous periods combined. While this may in part be to preservation, it may also relate to production, control, and distribution of the material as a resource. Excluding hoards from open landscapes, the density of iron objects in LIA settlement contexts is between one and nine (Figure 8.42). This means that even at sites like Danebury, the number of objects in depositions belonging to the LIA is less than those assigned to the transitional period between the MIA and LIA.

In the LIA new depositions of iron objects begin to be made at long lived settlements, where they were previously absent (Figure 8.42). There is a marked increase in the number of small and larger enclosed settlements with iron object depositions in both Central and Northern England, especially close to routeways and with easy access to iron ore. Although many hillforts had become abandoned, those still occupied have an increase in the number of LIA iron object depositions. Iron object depositions also appear in hillforts previously devoid of such artefacts. At large sites such as Stanwick (Haselgrove, 2016) iron object depositions begin to appear and continue into the ERB.

Also, of interest, is the deposition of three iron objects (cf. Index Record 192-193 in

Appendix 1) in a broch, Mains of Applecross, on the west coast of the Scottish Highlands. This is the only example of an iron object which may be associated to a LIA context in a broch in north-west Scotland. While other brochs are known to have iron objects e.g. Minehowe or Old Scatness, however as per Chapter 3, the finds catalogues were unable to be accessed at this time.

Over the course of this research, it has become apparent that iron depositions in the SRIA need to be assessed separately and another database constructed. As stated previously, some objects belonging to the SRIA were included to test the argument of the continuity of depositional praxis. At this point there was not enough time to differentiate 'native' and Roman objects and contexts from sites such as Traprain Law. Another Scottish site of significance is the hillfort of Broxmouth. There around 80 iron objects were recovered from contexts spanning the EIA-SRIA (Hunter, 2013). Of the 29 from Iron Age contexts, only three of were complete (Hunter, 2013). Even then, Hunter (2013) notes that one iron nail from an Iron Age context, is in fact a modern nail, potentially deposited by rodent activity. These objects were added to the database after the geographic distribution analyses were run, however the site will not impact any of the observations made from the maps. The objects have been included in all statistical and quantitative analyses found within this chapter.

The last period considered is the transition between the LIA-ERB. Following the previous trends, this period has increased number of iron object depositions in settlement contexts, with total iron artefact counts ranging from 1-68 in each site (Figure 8.44). Both this period and the LIA overall see an increase in the number of iron objects present in hoards within settlements. That said, iron objects in hoard pits in this period occurring in places of prominence and within the open landscape remain consistent, in terms of distribution, quantity, and items present, with those from the MIA-LIA (for date divisions see Chapter 3). This transitional period (LIA-ERB) sees more types of settlements with iron objects than any other period (Figure 8.45), further reinforcing an argument for the increased availability of iron objects, probably related to improved technologies around the manufacture of iron itself. The most significant improvement being tapped furnaces (Chapter 6). Overall, clustering of settlements with iron object depositions continue in known production zones (Halkon, 2014a; Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018). New depositions in settlements previously void of iron objects become evident in the period. Depositions also continue in settlements with iron objects from earlier periods.

There is an increase in the number of iron object depositions in settlements in Wales, especially in the south, and the northern Pennines (Figure 8.45). An increase in depositions

in the settlements located between Edinburgh and Berwick-up-Tweed overlooking the Firth of Forth in eastern Scotland are also observed. Given the presence of artefacts both in Broxmouth and Traprain Law, it stands to reason the hillfort Kilmade may have iron objects, though none were identified at this time. It is also interesting that these three hillforts are all within 25 km of each other and appear to have served as long standing seats of local power, perhaps amongst powerful families of the Votadini tribe.

Further analysis of this data using statistical modelling and distributional analysis tools in ArcGIS has determined some general trends for some of the dataset (Figures 8.46-8.48). This is discussed in depth in Chapter 8 section 6. One other feature which stands out is a geographic distributional trend which suggest an increased frequency of depositions in the watersheds feeding into the North Sea. To summarise these geographic distributional trends, there seems to be a concurrence with the trends of continental imports and increased deposits of coinage described by Rippon (2018). This link is tentative, though some validity may exist and represent a connection between the production, distribution, and deposition of iron objects in places where trade links are strongest. These may be thought of as ordinary activities occurring alongside depositions in special places for extraordinary activities which are not part of daily life.

Further knowledge may be gained by the additional evaluation of the presence of production residues at these settlements and scientific analysis of both slags and iron objects. This would further describe the communities of production around these depositions sites. Finally, it would seem from the current data, that iron objects may have been produced in small quantities under controlled social circumstances and carefully distributed in the Early and Middle Iron Ages. As production centres begin to grow, hillforts become abandoned, environment changes occur, and enclosed settlements grow or become aggregated/agglomerated, the deposition of iron objects increases in frequency and density. Local trends seem to indicate attitudes towards iron were region specific and included a generational knowledge of production, treatment, and deposition of objects. This is more evident in individual contexts, which is discussed in the next section.

9.3 Depositional Context Patterns: The Importance of Space

This section will consider the significance of ‘spaces’ within the ‘places’ referred to above and in Chapter 3. These spaces are the depositional contexts where objects are deposited both within the landscape and settlements. It appears that spatial contexts within the wider landscape are as important, perhaps even more important in some instances, as the objects

within them. In other words, it is sometimes the object themselves which have a greater social significance than the contexts and vice versa. This relates to observations made regarding structured deposits (Osborne, 2004; Bradley, 2005; Hingley, 2006; Dent, 2010). As per Chapter 1, discussions of structured deposits are often related to ritual activities, usually with a religious element. This research has shown structuring deposits of iron objects is complex and picking one deposit over another because it seems ‘special’ to the observer/researcher only further complicates the situation. It has also been proposed such contexts should be termed ‘manufactured depositions’ to account for the *chaîne opératoire* and social biography of objects and places. Hence the importance of considering all iron objects within contexts in both local and regional landscapes. As Chadwick (2012) has pointed out, there are both special and mundane rituals which occur daily. The results in Chapter 8 have shown that mundane rituals with iron objects are more common, and this section will further discuss the patterns of those ordinary rituals which have been identified.

Hingley (2006) indicates the importance of structuring deposits into or in association with the ramparts of hillforts of the Southern Region (Figure 8.54). The caveat is nearly all such contexts include multiple objects, not just of iron. Hingley describes the rituals with rampart ditches as being important and often associated with iron objects, here though it can be determined this is not the case. Though it is important to note if the later LIA-ERB objects in Hingley’s database are included along with those of dubious provenance, four additional sites may be added. This increases the artefact total for deposits in ramparts to 69 objects. Semiproducts account for 48 of the objects deposited in direct association to ramparts at only four of the eleven sites. The next most frequent category of objects for the context type is ironmongery, occurring a total of seven times in three different sites. All these object types can be related to the construction of wooden elements in association to earthen ramparts or perhaps cooking near them as welded shut iron rings are the most common.

It seems these types of deposits are rarer and represent some greater significance to the communities of those hillforts in the Southern and Central Regions. Depositing iron objects into the ramparts is thought to be an act of sealing or blessing the hillfort or its defences (Hingley, 2006). As such it would be expected that such praxis would be repeated in higher frequency, which it is not. The tradition is widely spread with a cluster of three contexts occurring each at separate hillforts near to each other in Central England near the Cotswolds, north of Oxford (Figure 8.54). Rampart deposits always include currency bars, martial items, and/or tools. These types of rampart derived contexts may then be related to the identities of the communities in Bradley’s (2007) inhabitation zones, specifically where the hillfort-enclosure dominated zone overlaps with the open-wandering zone.

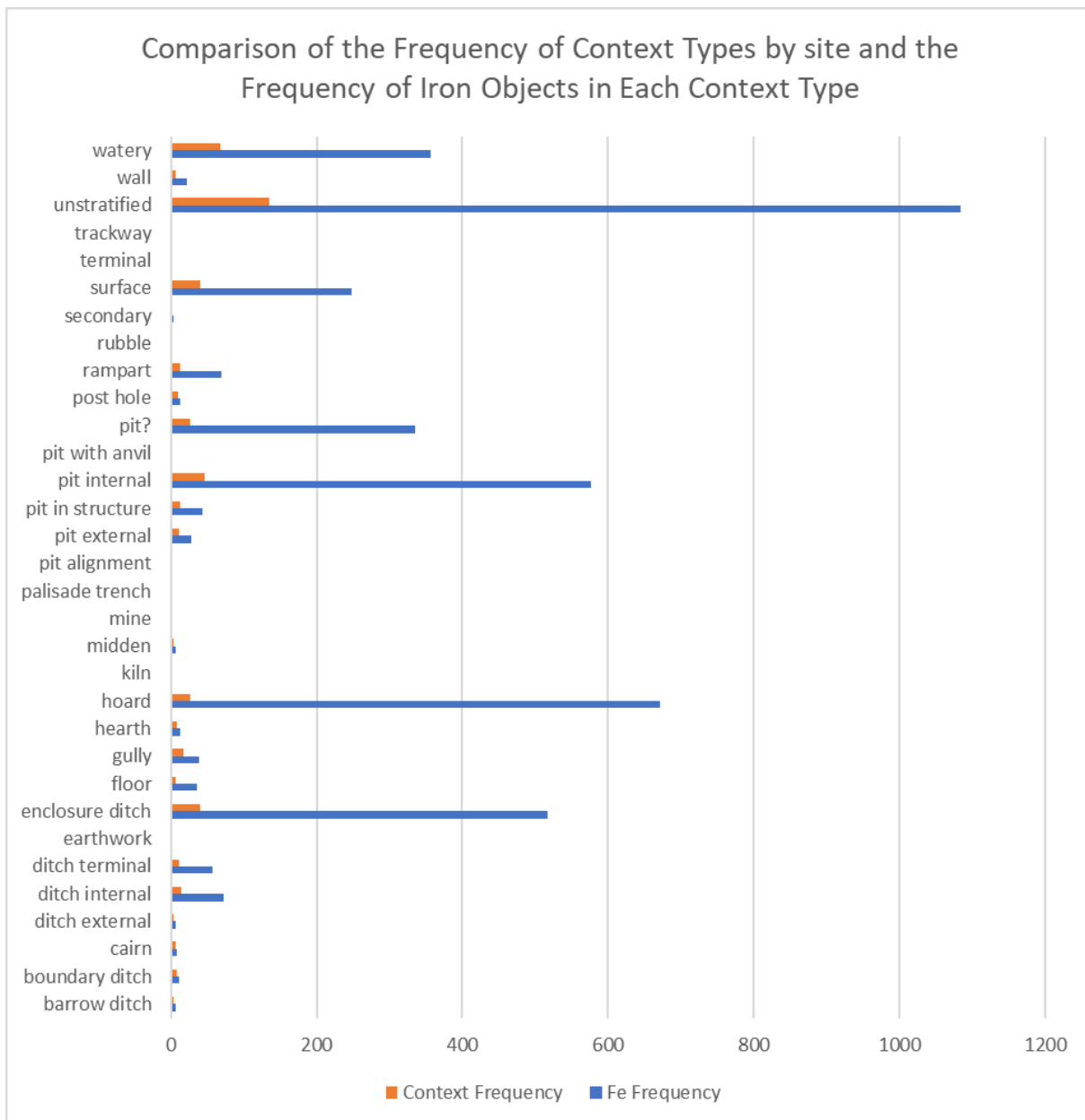


Chart 9.2 Comparison of the frequencies of context types per site and total iron objects per context category.

There may be an association between manufactured depositions of iron objects in pits or ditches near to but not in, ramparts, in the Central and Southern Regions. This observation also extends to over 85% (49) of the enclosed settlements in the research database across all regions. It may be that enclosed settlements are more common in these regions due to subsistence practices (Chapter 4). Brooches and other items of personal adornment are deposited in lower frequencies in the ditches found within hillforts and enclosed settlements in all regions, except those in Northamptonshire between the Rivers Soar, Nene, and Witham. The reason for this is unclear. Although brooches in such ditches may be results of casual loss during the construction of these features, their paucity in outer hillfort defensive ditches, or other inner ditches suggests otherwise.

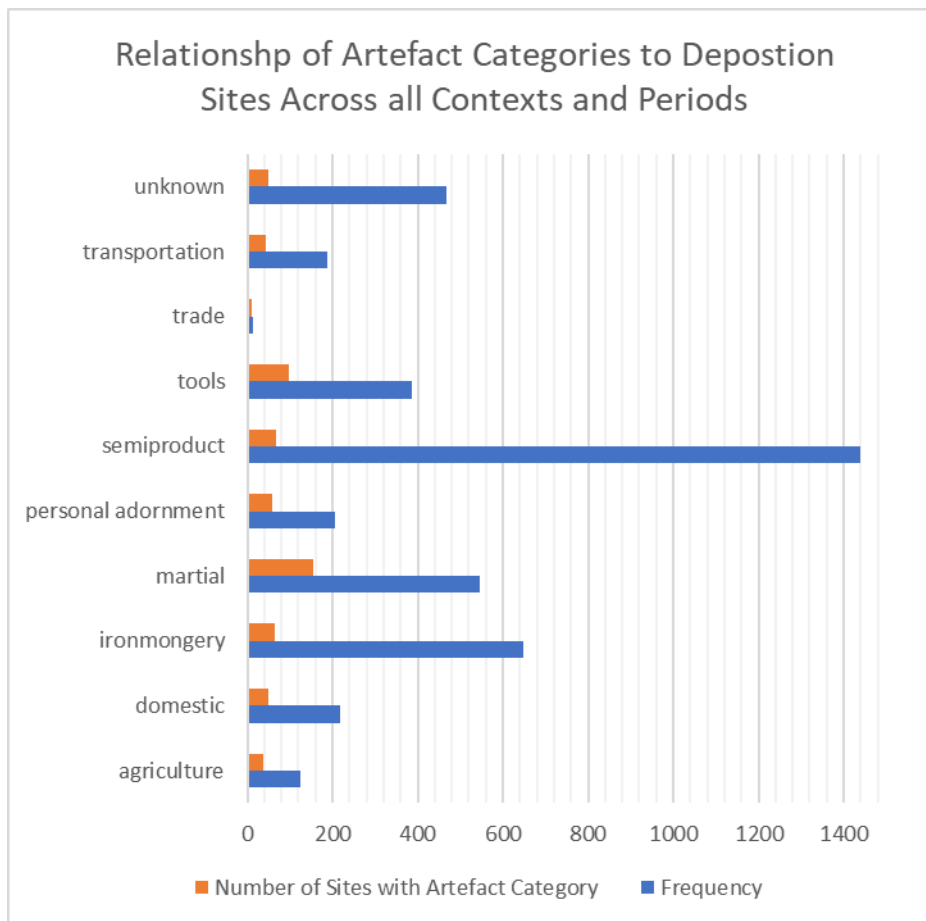


Chart 9.3 Comparison of the frequency of iron objects per artefact category and the number of sites with artefacts from each category.

A comparison of the number of comparison between frequency of iron objects within specific context types and the frequency of those types occur within sites is found in Chart 9.2. Chart 9.3 demonstrates the frequency of iron objects per artefact category and compares them to the number of sites where those categories occur. For example, there are 386 tools distributed across one or more contexts within 30 different sites (Chart 9.3). Take note that the higher the number of sites with an artefact category, the lower the density of deposits per context type. This is discussed further in section 6 below.

There are 156 sites with 546 objects of a martial nature, meaning an average of 3.5 objects per site. There are of course exceptions, such as at South Cave, where a single context, a ditch terminal, has 36 martial objects. Only one other site, a former field cleared in advance of building works (Berkhamsted Lane, Essendon) contains a similar deposition, of 34 martial objects in a single pit within an open landscape. No additional features related to settlement were not found in association to the hoard. As can be drawn from Chapter 8 section 2 subsection 2, there are 132 martial objects in watery contexts which are each classed as a single deposition site. Calculations made from these values demonstrate there are 202 remaining iron objects distributed across contexts within 22 sites, resulting in an average of 9 objects per site. This

may be interpreted that martial objects are infrequently deposited in settlement contexts but as discussed in section 2, they are frequent in terrestrial places. Therefore, swords are more likely found spaces within the open landscape. When in found in settlements, it indicates they were significant to the local community and likely represent an armed populace. Although the possibility of Iron Age warfare cults should not be ruled out as military cults exist in the Romano-British Period. The high frequency of martial items associated with water, is likely symbolic as discussed in Chapter 2 and section 2 above.

Chart 9.4 may be referenced for the following observations regarding the relationships between the total number of iron objects in each artefact category and the number of depositions made in each context type. Do note the contexts types have been simplified for the chart into broader categories for easier visualisation. The sealed floor deposits of Iron Age structures (Figure 8.50), hearths (Figure 8.51), walls (Figure 8.53), postholes (Figure 8.55), and middens (Figure 8.59) also represent spaces where small objects may occur. Only 33 iron objects are from sealed floor deposits from six different settlements across Britain throughout the Iron Age. The only deposits of this type identified by Hingley (2006) were at Bredon Hill and Hod Hill. The current research has identified similar deposits at Dinorben Hillfort, Wetwang/Garton Village, Danebury, and Dragonby (Appendix 1-4). The most represented objects are martial or ironmongery, though all other categories except trade or semi-products are represented. Interestingly, the only objects from within the floors of a structure at Danebury, were two lynch pins (Appendix 2 record 739) which are not a matching pair. It is possible these are intrusive and were forced into the former floor during a wet season after the building was abandoned and demolished. The category of 'domestic' items is somewhat misleading in this instance, as the only object from this category in this type of context are knives and may represent genuine losses during craft activities in a dark house. Even the possibility of children playing with the knives and then burying them should not be ignored. Finds of ironmongery may relate to wooden furnishings or small craft activities being conducted in the homes.

Hearth contexts include fire pits or the surrounding ashy/burnt soils and perhaps surprisingly spears are among the most common object found, closely followed by knives. Knives may relate to craft activities or cooking, the presence of spears however remains curious, perhaps used as barbecue skewers like the lances of the historic Indian Mughal *mansabdar* or *zamindar* (tribal cavalry)? Ironmongery e.g. nail-like objects associated with wooden objects or crafting are also found in hearth contexts.

The context of 'walls' refers to both stone walls and the slots/trenches of timber buildings. There are 21 objects from this type of context spread across Britain and all periods. Such depositions are near to the east coast of Britain, extending from Colchester to the Cheviots

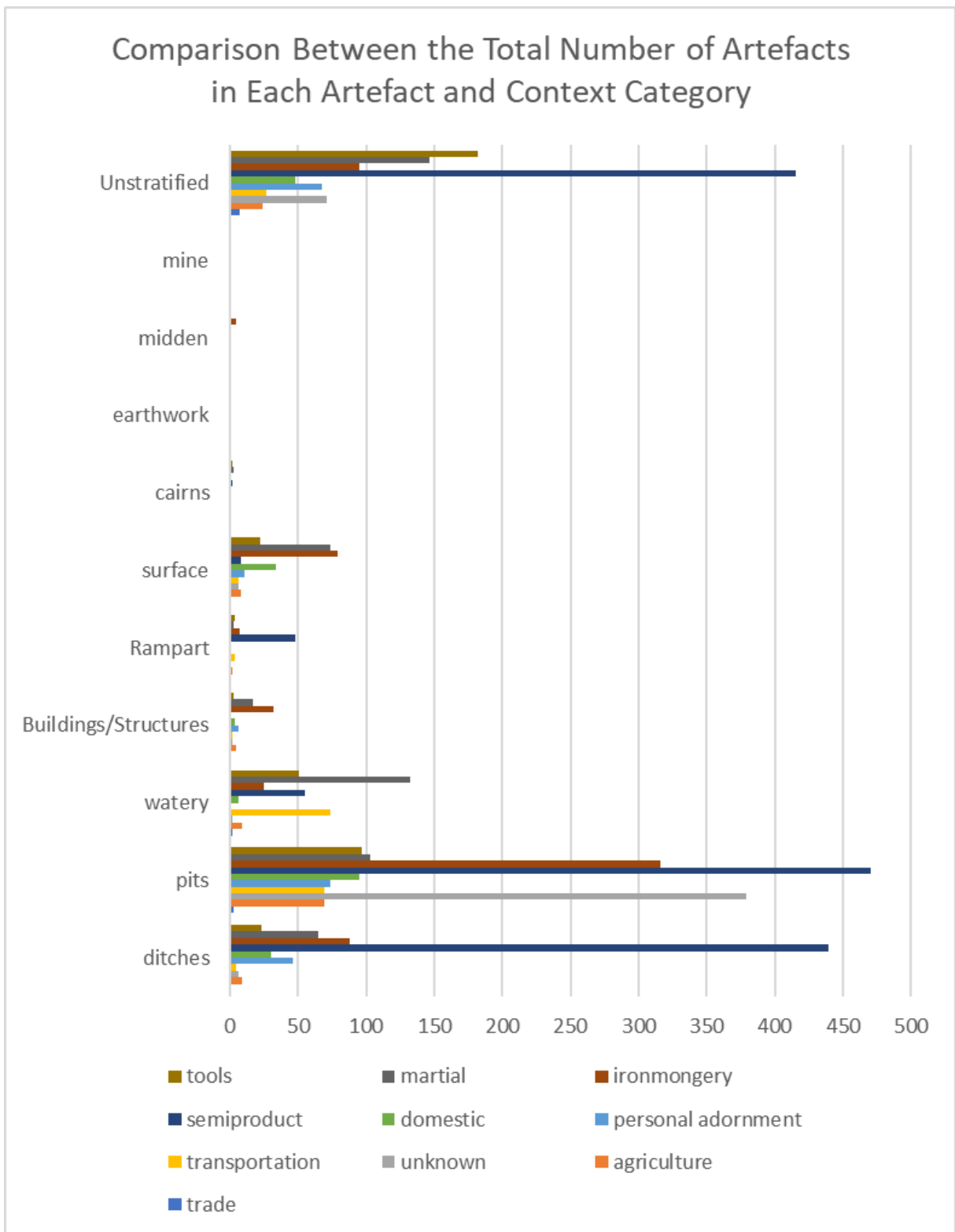


Chart 9.4 Comparison between artefact and context categories for 4234 iron objects represented from all sites and periods.

(Figure 8.53) particularly at Ash Tree Corner, near Colchester, where ironmongery here may represent fixtures attached to the walls or used in their construction. At Bonchester Hillfort (Scotland) (Appendix 1 record 124) a brooch found in the stone wall foundation of a roundhouse may represent structured deposition, as may a spearhead from beneath a wall from

a settlement along Roman Dere street (Chapter 3 and Appendix 1 record 17). The spearhead is unique for this type of context. Hingley (2006) only identified one Iron Age object from a wall context, a currency bar from the bottom of a roundhouse wall (Hut 60) in Hod Hill. This is the only object that may be related to trade or is a semi-product in such a context. Overall, objects of trade or semi-products seem to not be deposited in walls, left in floors, or appear in or around hearths except at Hod Hill. This arguably represents a very localised phenomenon of praxis which either may be related to superstition or is attempt of concealment of the objects for unknown reasons.

Only 10 depositions occur in postholes or small pits which may be postholes. The earliest of these are at Gussage-all-Saints and included an iron lump with a hole, possibly a weight, a strip (Appendix 1 records 501.1-2), and an iron ring (Appendix 1 record 500). The more interesting and potentially significant deposits are a dagger in a posthole at Breiddin Hillfort in Wales and a bent iron scabbard from a large central posthole of a roundhouse in Ash Tree Corner. Scabbards and daggers are marital items not widely represented in the previously discussed contexts, so their presence in post holes seems deliberate. Generally, the most common objects from postholes relate to ironmongery used with wooden objects, such as the posts themselves, so their presence is not unexpected.

In addition to the sword and dagger in postholes, there is a ploughshare (Appendix 2 record 725) from Danebury and two fragments, possibly of one knife, (Appendix 3 record 1172) from Great Doddington. This again appears to be deliberate though in the case of the small knife, it was above the base of the posthole in a mixed stony fill, possibly packing, and may have been lost during the removal of the post. The ard-tip deposition may represent some form of blessing, following a local tradition. Ploughshares are rare in the dataset, and their presence within settlements is always deliberate as any casual loss would have occurred in fields during ploughing. The relative value of iron objects themselves must be borne in mind.

If iron objects were not socially valued, deposition in middens should be expected, yet there are only three such spaces in the dataset (Figure 8.59). At Cold Kitchen Hill, a midden mound poorly excavated in the early 20th century, many iron objects were found including an iron socketed axe (index record 151 Appendix 1). The other two objects from middens include an iron strip from Sheepen, and a spearhead (index record 165 Appendix 1) from High Street, Stone, presumed to be a midden, due to the large amount of Iron Age pottery and bone recovered. The spearhead and axe may represent deliberate secondary depositions at a significant location.

There are several contexts within the dataset which could be 'secondary' deposits (see Chapters 1-2) e.g. the South Cave weapons cache, the currency bars at Gretton, and the tongs

and pokers from Garton Slack. Spears and a chape at Wooley Down (Appendix 1 records 317-19) may be redeposited in a round barrow mound. Spears have been found at Four Crosses in Wales, and Merlsford in Scotland (Appendix 2 records 944-945). There are also three sword-shaped (cf. Hingley, 1995) currency bars from within an LBA-EIA round barrow tumulus/mound (Appendix 2 record 989). Such a deposit is unique and does seem to suggest some form personal praxis may have existed; at the very least the deposition is deliberate. Also, as 50% of the objects directly associated with round/square barrows are in Southern England, it is from there the tradition originates. A similar observation may be applied to the currency bar and scabbard redeposited in long-standing earthworks in Yorkshire (at Gransmoor and Ferrybridge, index records 25 and 194 in Appendix 1). The former is an embankment-type earthwork and the latter are a Neolithic henge monument. The Gransmoor currency bar was found upright in the monument centre surrounded by broken beehive querns (Grantham and Grantham, 1951; Halkon and Starley, 2011). The Ferrybridge iron scabbard was found deposited in a pit deeply recut into the inner edge of the penannular enclosure ditch (Roberts, 2005).

In general, ditches of all types are the second most frequent context for iron objects accounting for 26% (722) of all depositions with known contextual information. While this may be expected as they are features that tend to survive well, those with iron objects are typically associated with upland settlements, both of open and enclosed types (Figure 8.58). Many of the settlements with deposits into ditches within (recorded in Appendix 1 and 2 as 'ditch internal') the central occupation area are aggregated/agglomerated types and date from the LIA-ERB. This may represent a continuation of praxis from when the settlements were open or enclosed types in the MIA-LIA periods.

Of the iron objects deposited in ditch type contexts, 72% are placed in enclosure ditches. The majority of which are in the main enclosure ditch of enclosed type settlements. Smaller internal enclosure ditches, both surrounding roundhouses and livestock pens, are also represented. Tools, items of personal adornment, and martial items, especially swords and/or scabbards, are among the most frequently found artefacts in enclosure ditches of both settlements and smaller enclosures within larger settlements. Deposits in these features are often near the ditch terminals, but only occasionally within them. The most extensive example is from a ditch terminal at South Cave (cf. Chapter 1 and Appendix 1 records 322.1-322.36). These types of traditions are most frequently seen in central or northern England, in what may be territories of the Parisi/Arras and Corieltauvi. Such depositions may have been intended to be recovered or reflect extraordinary community activities. These activities may even be part of place-making in times of socio-cultural stress.

Another special ‘structured’ deposition is Bulbury Camp. The large deposit was found a metre below a heavily ploughed hillfort interior in wet soil, possibly a spring, during drainage (Figure 8.1) (Cunnington, 1884). The hoard at Bulbury Camp is unique as it includes a selection of large hammers, a firedog or andiron fragment, and a massive (170cm) iron anchor with heavy chain and various copper alloy objects (Appendix 1 records 87.1-87.11). The iron anchor (Figure 8.2) from Bulbury is the only known object of its type in Britain.

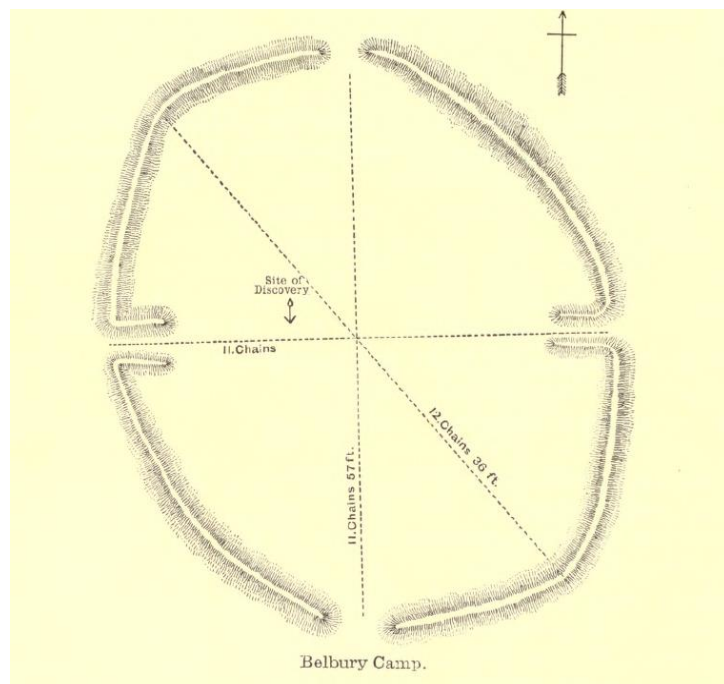


Figure 9.2 Plan of Bulbury Camp (after Cunnington, 1884:116).

A similar deposition was in the gravel bed of the old river course near Waltham Abbey, Essex contained blacksmithing and carpentry tools including rare stake anvils. Caution is needed however as this deposit may be ERB (cf. Hingley, 2006). The functional quality of the objects in these deposits reinforces their significance and all these caches perhaps made with the intention of recovery during a time of social upheaval or war. They may also represent a sealing of a feature or marking the end of use of a site or area. Acts of deliberate sealing are known in other hoards, e.g. Burrough Hill (Chapter 1).

More common are single object depositions into the base of terminal ditches, usually of some form of tool, though rods are frequently represented. These rods may in fact be punches, drifts, or similar tools. Ditches Hillfort also included a currency bar hoard in the terminal of the rampart ditch. These deposits provide examples of inter-regional praxis spanning several hundred years at different types of settlements.

Pits are widely distributed across British Iron Age settlements and are the most frequently deposited space for iron objects. There are 643 iron objects from pits of some form. An additional 676 artefacts are from hoards of four or more objects within pits. At Danebury and Burrough Hill there are pits containing reaping hooks or other curved bladed tools deposited across multiple stratigraphic horizons, suggesting repeated praxis over many years or even generations (Appendix 1 and 3).

Pits classified as “internal” contain depositions of 574 objects representative of every



Figure 9.3 Anchor from Bulbury Camp (image courtesy, University of Bournemouth, 2018).

category (61% of all objects in pits excluding hoards). In contrast, two contexts, simply recorded as ‘pits’ in an unknown location near Malvern Hill, possibly British Camp Hillfort in Herefordshire, account for 300 iron objects, specifically currency bars (32% of objects in pits excluding other hoards). Despite data skewing caused by such massive deposits, there are some regional variations in the objects chosen for depositions in internal pits. Such regional variations will be discussed in the next section. Internal pits may include small but significant assemblages e.g. in the smith’s workshop at Hallam Fields (Appendix 3 records 1159-1160 and Chapter 1-2).

Generally, internal pits and pits with hoards are widely distributed across Britain (Figure 8.57) though the depositions within hoards occur in higher frequency in Central and Southern England. There are 443 currency bars out of 660 objects in hoard pits, making them by far the most hoarded iron object. This suggests they may have been used as commodities meant to be recovered, representing a form of tribute, or possibly possess votive significance.

Martial items are frequently deposited in hoard-pits (54), followed by ironmongery (52), transportation (42), and tools (39). The same object types are frequently recovered from watery places and enclosure ditches especially in or near terminals, (see above). This suggests a strong generational praxis existed for these types of iron objects and spaces.

Deposition within external pits is rare (16 objects). All categories of objects are represented excluding trade items, semi-products, or those connected with transportation (unless in hoards). Agricultural items are the rarest, with a single ard-tip and reaping hook. The former is from the upper fills of a deep pit outside the main enclosure ditch at Gussage-all-Saints (Appendix 1 record 545). The latter is from an isolated pit outside the main occupation area of an open settlement near Greetham Quarry in Northamptonshire (see index record 1177 in Appendix 3). Both may represent a structured deposit cf. Danebury. Pits within the floors of structures are more frequently used for deposition than those external to settlements.

Over all periods and regions, there are 38 iron objects in pits within the floor of structures. One of the most interesting is at Carry House, Northumberland (Chapter 3). Also, of note are three shaft-hole axes and one spearhead from the floors of stone built structures in the Iron Age fort near South Hourat Farm, Scotland (Appendix 1 records 225.1-2, and 226.1-2 in). In order of decreasing quantity, 65% of the iron objects in these types of features are classified as personal adornment, martial, and tools. The presence of such objects in a carefully laid pit within a structure, may represent storage.

Elsewhere many of the tools and some martial items are from pits within structures in hillforts abutting ramparts in or near entrances. This suggests a relationship to a weapons store, barrack, or guardroom. In any case a praxis of placing objects in pits within floors of buildings exists and may relate to daily ordinary rituals rather than extraordinary ones.

There are also 184 iron objects from deposits thought by excavators to represent preserved Iron Age occupation surfaces, though some degree of intrusion and redeposition is to be expected. The objects in these deposits may not represent any form of praxis but provide an idea of potential attitudes towards the artefacts. That said, in many of settlements with such deposits, there are also contexts which indicate structured depositions. Following this reasoning, it may be only the objects that held significance to the depositors, or the greater community were used in structured deposits. Perhaps these objects were made by a known artisan or related to a specific form of ceremony. When only LIA-ERB objects are considered, the number of 'surface' finds increases. Over 75% of objects from such contexts are ironmongery, martial, and domestic items in decreasing frequency.

Ironmongery is to be expected in such contexts as it was potentially being used with a wide range of wooden objects, including buildings at least in the LIA. The high number of martial items is misleading, as nearly all originate in two settlements, Cadbury Castle (Appendix 1 records 323-361), a hillfort, and Dragonby (Appendix 1 records 601-662 in), an enclosed settlement which becomes aggregated in the LIA. The deposits in Cadbury Castle do not include those from the 'massacre' level near the main entrance and only includes those near the shrine and potential armourer's workshop. Many of these objects seem to be partially complete swords, daggers, and spears and from shallow pits truncated by Roman buildings (Alcock, 1969, 1972; Barrett et al., 2000). There is also a substantial amount of weaponry and bladed tools at the entrance, though these are in direct association with human remains, so they were excluded from these analyses (cf. Barrett et al., and Haselgrove and Hingley, 2006).

Of the domestic items in surface contexts, the majority are small knives, possibly lost during use or disposed of as many are fragmentary, though this could be due to corrosion. Small linked chains and rings are also common and are possibly related to cooking vessels, though a

more appropriate categorisation may be in ironmongery, implying for uses outside of the home. The least common of objects in surface contexts are currency bars, and only three are noted in the database, two from caves (Appendix 2 records 973-4) and one from Hod Hill (Appendix 2 record 1040).

The last context to discuss is cairns. While these are infrequently used spaces, they do represent structured deposits. In addition to the previous discussion (see Chapter 8.2), there are a total of 10 iron objects across Britain and all periods. Martial items are the most frequently represented, specifically spears and swords. There is also a deposit of two sword-shaped currency bars from beneath a large stone, almost certainly the remnants of a cairn, on a high spot of the landscape near St. Lawrence on the Isle of Wight (Appendix 2 record 1032). Such deposits, while low in frequency, are most common in northern Wales, north-west England, and Scotland (Figure 8.56).

The consideration of spaces in the landscape has provided interesting insights into the depositional trends of iron in the Iron Age. Some trends and deposits which were expected were confirmed. Other deposits were identified which indicate both regional and local forms of praxis existed, both for ordinary and extraordinary rituals. It would also appear, that as iron becomes more readily available and less costly to produce in the LIA, deposits not only increase in frequency and density, but also reflect some objects are more important than others leading to special and structured deposits. The importance of these objects may be in rites or rituals such as offerings and only have meaning in that moment, or may also represent some form personal value, such as being made by a favoured artisan. Some of the structured spaces may also have been intended to be recovered. As a final observation, regions with smaller more dispersed or seasonal settlements, where iron is present, appear to be treated with more care throughout all periods. An assessment of the frequency and distribution of objects will follow below.

9.4 Artefact Patterns and Communities of Practice

Up to this point, iron object placement in spaces within landscapes and settlements has been discussed. Throughout these discussions, some specifics regarding the density and distribution of objects were presented. This section will be used to clarify regional patterns of deposition and possibly identify manufacturing zones thus aiding discussion in the following sections for object biography and community identity (per Research Questions 2, 4, and 5).

As there are more than 100 different types of objects in the dataset, some of which only occur once or twice, objects were organised into nine categories (Chapter 3). Semiproducts and ironmongery are the most common categories of objects represented (Figure 8.24).

Semiproducts include a single knife blank, an iron billet which is certainly an offcut of a currency bar, and the rest are currency bars (totalling 1439).

In contrast, ironmongery includes 32 different types of objects (Chart 9.5) the most common being nails or similar objects. These are problematic, as very few contexts with radio-carbon dates also contain tapering round or square sectioned rods/bars of iron, often described as nails. The few ‘nails’ which have remaining heads are always in LIA contexts and may be intrusive as Romano-British objects are present on these sites. There are several objects which resemble nail shafts, including brooch pins, awls, needles, and similar tools. As Fell (1995) has shown, a metallographic analysis can be undertaken to determine the presence of Neuman bands, and if present, the objects may then be classed as nails or least items struck perpendicularly to the axis.

Many of the other objects in the ironmongery category may also represent off-cuts from larger stock, possibly currency bars. Such items surely represent crafting activities being undertaken either at the site of deposition or they were transported to the site of deposition. The presence of ironmongery in pits may represent a work-persons assemblage, for even the modern

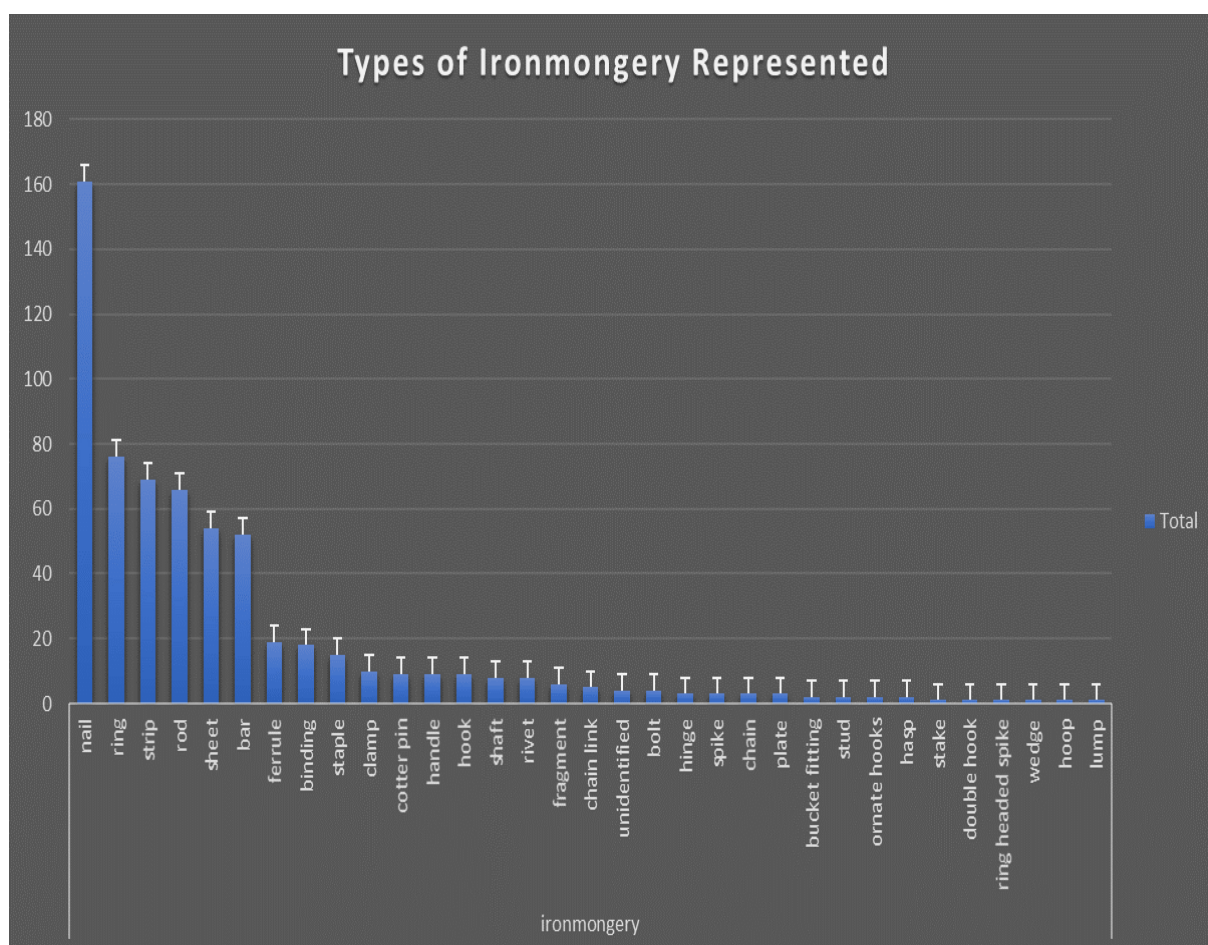


Chart 9.5 Types of ironmongery represented across all periods and regions. The white bar represents an average increase of 4 objects if unidentified corroded objects found with other ironmongery also belong in the category.

blacksmith saves their offcuts for future use. In the present author's experience, while worth storing, offcuts are not always worth transporting in the future should a workshop be moved.

The size and shape of offcuts is also descriptive, for example small strips may be flashings which are portions of metal cut out of figurative panels or smaller items such as open-work discs. Oddly, there are no figurative panels of iron in Britain, but they may not have survived corrosion. That said, iron scabbards, e.g. Orton Meadows, and the plates on the sides of the Chiseldon cauldrons, could be regarded as a decorative panels (cf. Chapter 7) which would have resulted in several types of flashing off-cuts, classed as strips or small plates. Larger thin plates are also represented in higher frequency within ironmongery, ranging in size from a few millimetres to over ten centimetres. The purpose of these objects is unknown, but may have used for shield bosses, ladles (like the one from Orton Meadows, Appendix 1 record 155.16), scabbards, cauldron repair, or as bindings possibly even for wooden architectural elements. Generally, the category of ironmongery in its diversity describes community crafting more so than any other category of objects. Ironmongery collectively is sorely understudied and undervalued in the archaeological record.

Even though many of the generic items (strips, rods, bars, etc.) within ironmongery may be cut down from billets or currency bars, it is rare to find both categories of objects within the same settlements (Figures 8.62-8.63). Ironmongery, both generic and useable (hooks, rings, staples/dogs, handles, hoops, etcetera) tend to be clustered in East Yorkshire, and the English East Midlands, all areas of iron smelting. Two additional clusters of ironmongery potentially important are in northern Wales in vicinity of Snowdon a known production area, and near Messingham, in North Lincolnshire, also a known iron production area still to this day (Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018). Currency bars however tend to be concentrated to the hillforts of the Mendip Hills and Dorset, and lowland settlements along the edges of the Somerset Levels. Like early smelting sites (Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018), several sizeable depositions of currency bars also occur in settlements along the River Thames and Oxon. This suggest that the currency bars may have been primarily transferred along waterways in Central and Southern England; however, it is unclear if the settlements where they are deposited, mostly hillforts, are their final destinations. In any case, the lack of ironmongery in these regions yet high number of currency bars does not seem coincidental. Further, ironmongery of all types is recorded in Scotland, yet there are no currency bars known. In Scotland There are around five objects in the database base recorded as lumps or bars which are heavy and may represent a new type of currency bar previously unrecognised. Similar objects known as 'ingots' are common in central Europe (Buchwald, 2005), thus the same may be true for these objects in bogs in Scotland.

Blacksmiths tools, specifically hammers, pokers, and tongs, are also found in the same

areas and settlements as both currency bars and ironmongery (Figure 8.67). Their presence is further evidence of community crafting, or specifically smithing. Or, that the communities therein had a deep social relationship or respect for metalworkers and smith-craft and made votive depositions corresponding to these perspectives. Though a combination of both interpretations should not be overruled. The distribution trends of blacksmith tools in relation to both ironmongery and currency bars, suggest that two different types of primary smithing activities, and even potentially social control of such activities through clientage or patronage existed. One which produced semiproducts likely as commodities for trade either locally or further abroad and possibly even as symbols of wealth. Second, another which produced objects directly from the bloomery hearth into finished products for use or trade. However, the lack of currency bars in the areas with the most ironmongery, may just be the result of their use by smithies. Which brings the question why the smithies were there and not also where the large depositions of currency bars occurred.

Beyond blacksmiths tools, the category of tools is diverse (29 types of tools, see Chart 9.6) and widely distributed across Britain (Figure 8.66) starting in the MIA. Tools from deposits securely dated to the EIA include pokers, socketed axes, punches/gouges, and wood working chisels. Note reaping hooks and sickles are not included as these are categorised under agricultural items, however their use in coppicing, lopping, and brush clearing should not be ignored. In general, the most common types of tools are those which would be used in woodworking or leatherworking. Though punches and gouges may also be used in metalworking, for both hot and cold of ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Some chisels are also only for hot work and at present only those tested by Fell (1991) are known and may be grouped separately. There are also socketed chisels which may have served as digging tools, though experimental tests are required. Files are also represented in higher frequencies and depending on their metallurgical treatments may be used for metalwork or woodwork, again. Fell (1997) pioneered research in Britain for delineating the differences in the microstructures of each file type.

While widely distributed, there are larger clusters of tools depositions forming. Many of these clusters are in same areas and settlements as groups of blacksmiths tools, currency bars, and ironmongery. There are additional clusters however, on the east edge of the Fens and along the River Lea, a northern tributary of the River Thames. While one site does possess a hammer and tongs (Santon Downham Appendix 2 record 1050.0-1050.5), most tools are for working non-ferrous metals or organic materials. The hoard at Santon Downham, is also unique as it is only deposit of tongs in Southern England, further there are several Roman objects, including fragmented armour, a *patera* handle, and copper alloy *oenochoe* (Smith, 1909). Other copper

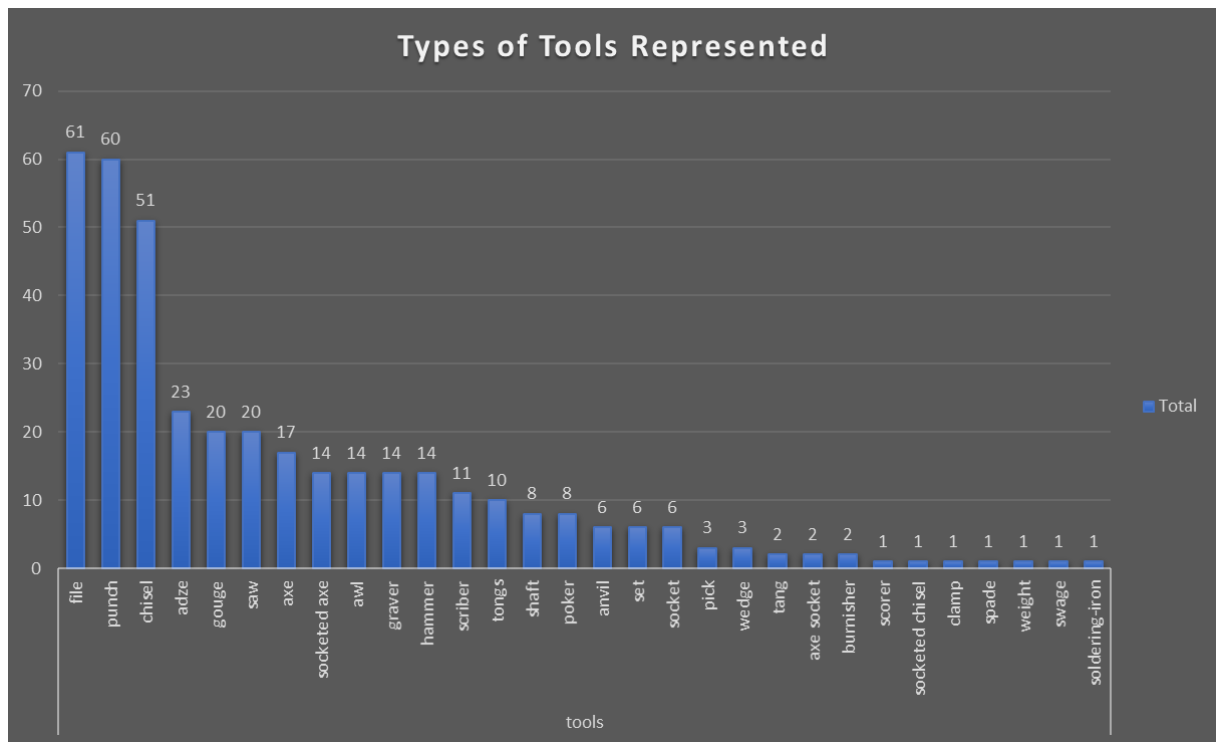


Chart 9.6 Types of tools represented across all periods and regions.

alloy objects included enamelled lynch pins and mounts of a typical LIA insular design. All the objects in this hoard were deposited in a copper alloy cauldron, like SRIA deposits with Roman materials. This hoard again demonstrates a continuity of Iron Age praxis into the Roman period. It is possible the hoard is associated with one of the several tribes in the area, such as the Catuvellauni, Iceni, or Trinovantes. In general, there is paucity of objects in East Anglia with the majority centred around the Rivers Chelmer and Stour. There are however two lynch pins (Appendix 2 record 961 in) from an internal ditch at Gosbecks, close to east coast of England (Figure 8.68).

Axes are also included in the category of tools, though the possibility they were used for war should be considered. There are only 31 axes, 14 of which are of the socketed type. These axes may be the earliest iron objects in Britain as their morphology conforms to that of copper alloy Bronze Age axes specifically of the Yorkshire Type. Their distribution (Figure 8.33) is almost entirely along coastlines and major waterways. These iron axes may represent the arrival of iron working technology in Britain and were either made by local communities or by immigrants copying local styles.

Many of the axes are close to the earliest metal smelting furnaces in Britain (Halkon and Jinks-Fredrick, 2018). The remaining shaft hole axes are like Roman axes; thus, the seeming paucity may be a result of curation into the Roman period leading to misidentification in later contexts. Of the axes from Iron Age deposits, they are generally small and appear to follow two manufacturing forms, clam shell with weld or single bar with drift and punch, however certainty

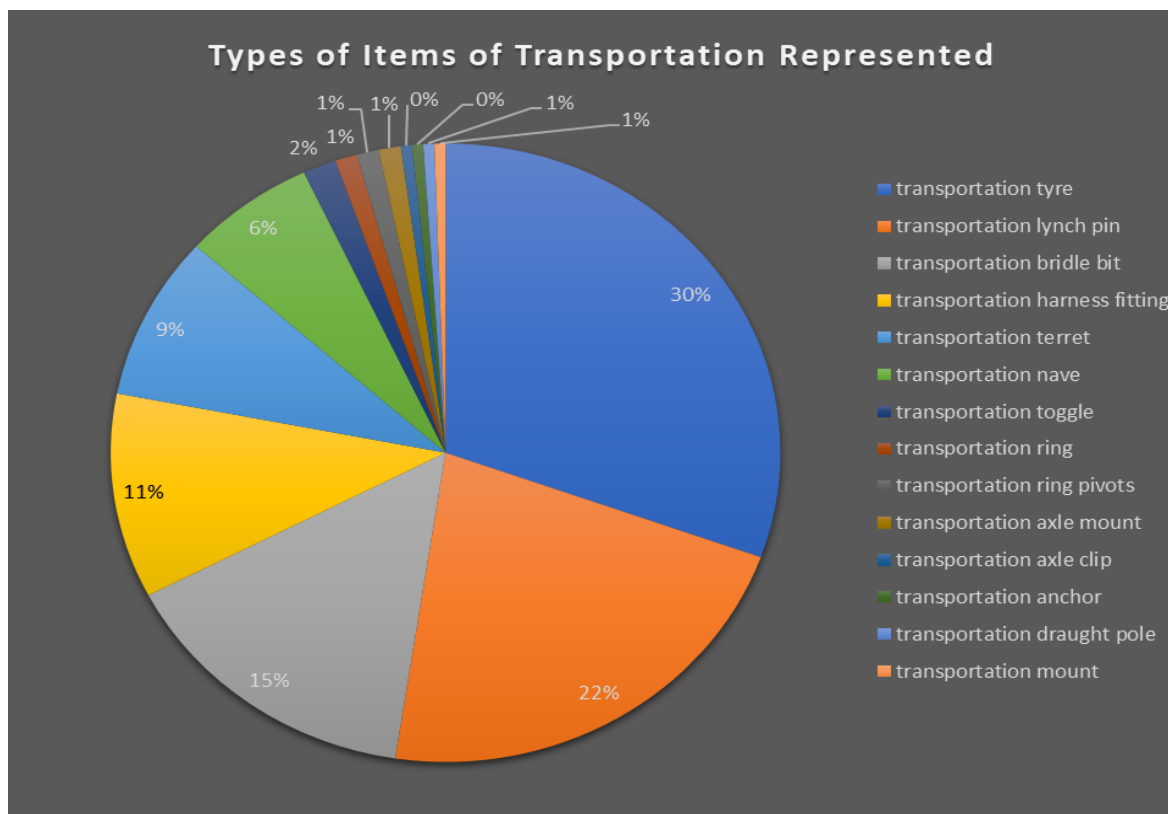


Chart 9.7 Types of objects related to transportation represented across all periods and regions.

of techniques requires additional metallographic analysis.

Like tools, objects relating to transportation are widespread across Britain starting in the MIA. The largest number of these is in a single deposit at Llyn Cerrig Bach. Other than tyres which dominate the category, in descending order, lynch pins, bridle bits, harness fittings, terret rings, and naves are the most frequently deposited (Chart 9.7). More unique objects include types such as draught poles or axel clips. Clustering however is most evident in the East Midlands and East Yorkshire, often at same settlements where ironmongery (specifically relating to offcuts) and blacksmiths tools are deposited. The reason for this association is unclear, and may relate to the manufacture of tyres, lynch pins, and bridle bits. It seems unlikely lynch pins and bridle bits in these regions represent losses, as more than 90% are within ditches or pits; a loss of these items would be represented in surface deposits, which they are not. Further evidence for the possibility of these items being manufactured in these areas, is the exclusion of currency bars. As it has been suggested two currency bars could be made into a chariot or cart tyre (Anthoons, 2011; Halkon, 2013a). It is also worth noting in hoard type contexts, items relating to transportation are the fourth most common types of objects after tools, martial items, and currency bars, in ascending order.

Martial items, which make up 15% of the total iron objects, are predominantly represented by spears (44%) and swords (33%) (see Chart 9.8). A further 10% of martial objects are iron

scabbards or components, chiefly chapes. The number of daggers present is also interesting as these under further analysis may in fact be fragmented pokers, which was case for several of the ‘daggers’ and ‘tanged spearheads’ from Hunsbury (cf. Fell, 1991). Martial items are largely distributed across Britain and present in all periods, though they are less widely represented in the EIA. As discussed in the previous sections, martial item deposits are most frequently associated with either watery features and hoards or caches followed by ditches. Overall, martial items are the most frequently and widely distributed category of objects in Scotland. This also applies to Northern England, though the frequency and distribution of objects of personal adornment are nearly equal.

Objects relating to personal adornment are broadly distributed (Figure 8.65) and represented by seven artefact types (Chart 9.9). Site clusters with such items are not as tightly grouped as those with martial items in Scotland and Wales. The main concentration of items of personal adornment, specifically brooches, is in the settlements of East Yorkshire. This is closely followed by a tight cluster of brooch depositions in settlements within a 30 km radius of Burrough Hillfort in Leicestershire. Also noteworthy is that Twyn-y-Gaer hillfort possess depositions of more than half (19 of 33) of the all the iron brooches in Wales. This may indicate the hillfort was producing the brooches as a commodity or they held some significant value to

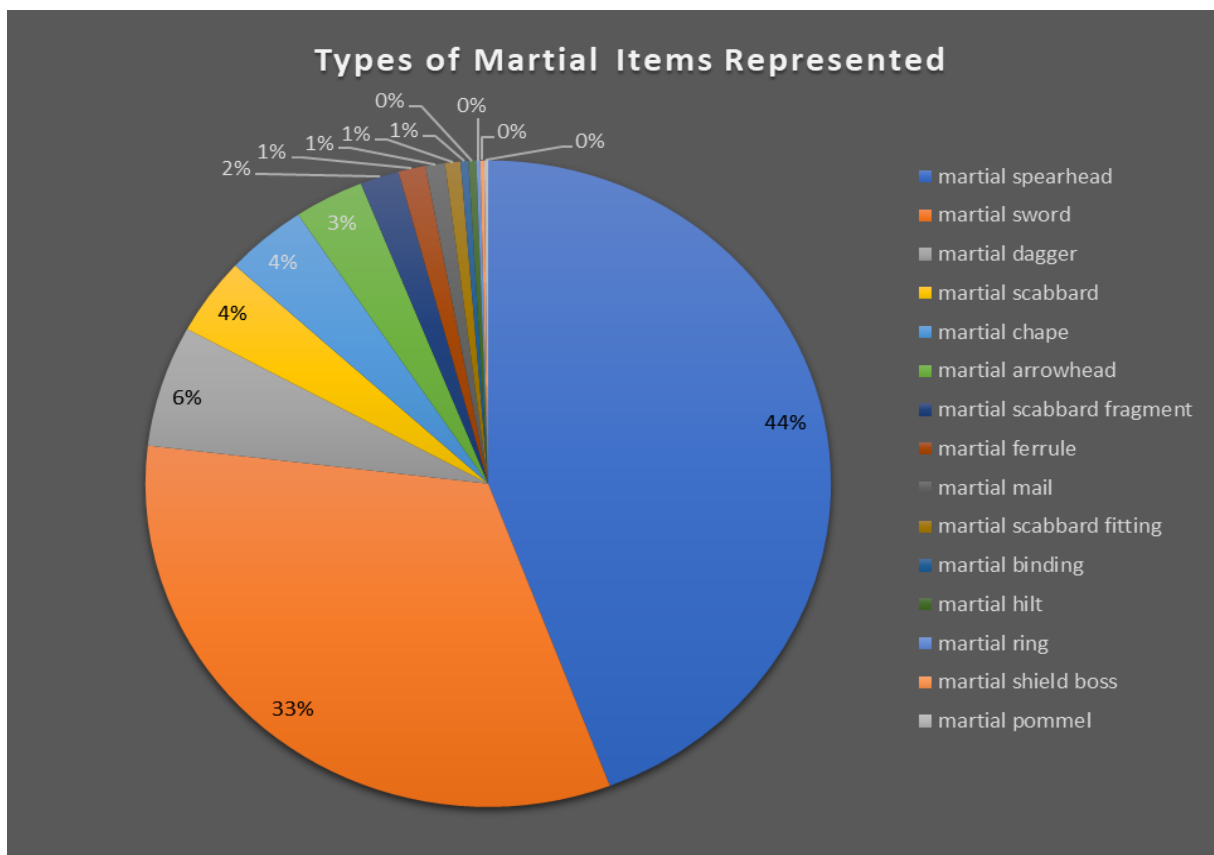


Chart 9.8 Types of martial items represented across all periods and regions.

either status or identity in the community.

Further evidence of this may come from Scotland, where bow and penannular brooches of iron are only represented twice, with ring-headed pins, bobble-headed pins, and bronze beaded iron cored torcs are common. To clarify, this variance potentially represents true cultural differentiation between regions in the personal preference for aesthetic and decorative objects or jewellery. However, such differentiation between Wales and Scotland is more subtle in the insular non-ferrous forms or styles in objects of personal adornment (cf. Garrow, 2008, Booth, 2015; Farley and Hunter, 2015). This goes to suggest these iron objects may have been treated with different perspectives and attitudes between Scotland and Wales.

In England, there seems to be no preference in deposition for different types of bow brooches, though it is more common to find ring headed pins in pits than ditches. The significance of which is not clear. It may also be important that in the same settlements where ironmongery is found in high densities, iron pins and brooches are also greater in number, than their copper alloy counterparts. This appears to change in Leicestershire, however, between 50BC-50AD when copper alloy brooches become dominant in deposition assemblages (Jinks-Fredrick, 2014). Some of the most interesting iron objects of personal adornment are open-work discs and disc-clasps. Usually the designs on the open-work discs are vegetal, following typical

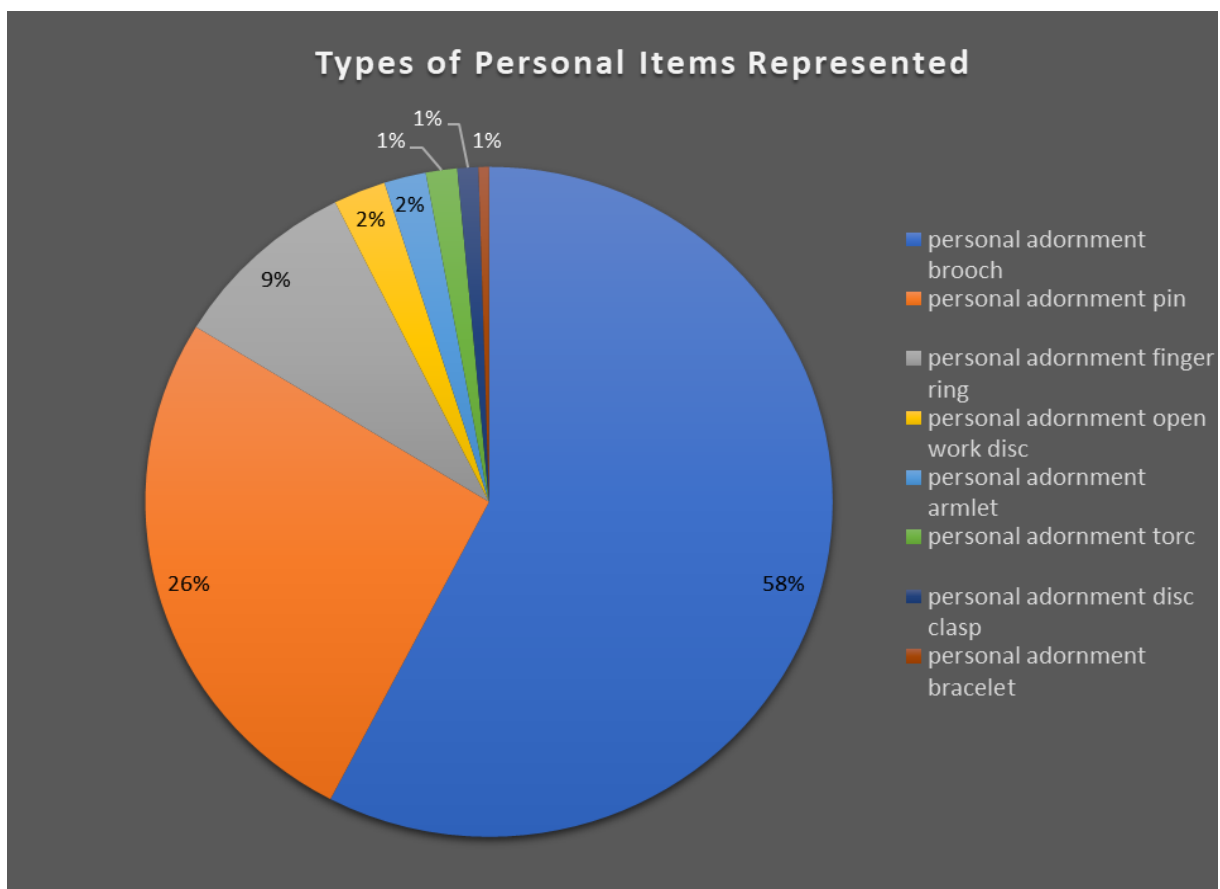


Chart 9.9 Types of personal objects represented across all periods and regions.

La Tène styles. Both types of discs were probably used in same way *conchos* are today. Provided this is true, they may have also been used in the home or even by craftspeople to close pouches holding small tools, for example.

Domestic items are a difficult category to broach as there are 19 object types (Chart 9.10) most of which are ambiguous and could be placed in multiple categories. As houses were used for crafting, even tools could be argued to be ‘domestic’. Here the importance is the term ‘domestic’ does not carry the same meaning for the Iron Age house as the modern one. For all intents and purposes, they seem to fill both social and personal needs, potentially including communal and crafting activities. Knives make up 71% of the domestic items category. As these are tools as much as weapons, it is reasonable to assume their storage would often be with textiles, leather, foodstuffs, and food preparation vessels. On a personal note, knives in various stages of completion find their way into nearly every room of the present authors home, which is the unfortunate result of living where you work. A similar statement may apply to Iron Age ‘domestic’ assemblages.

Other items of iron in this category in higher frequency are cauldron rims and various ironwork relating to the hanging of presumably cooking vessels (all manner of rings some with escutcheons, smaller chains, and bucket/cauldron handles). Less common items are razors (one

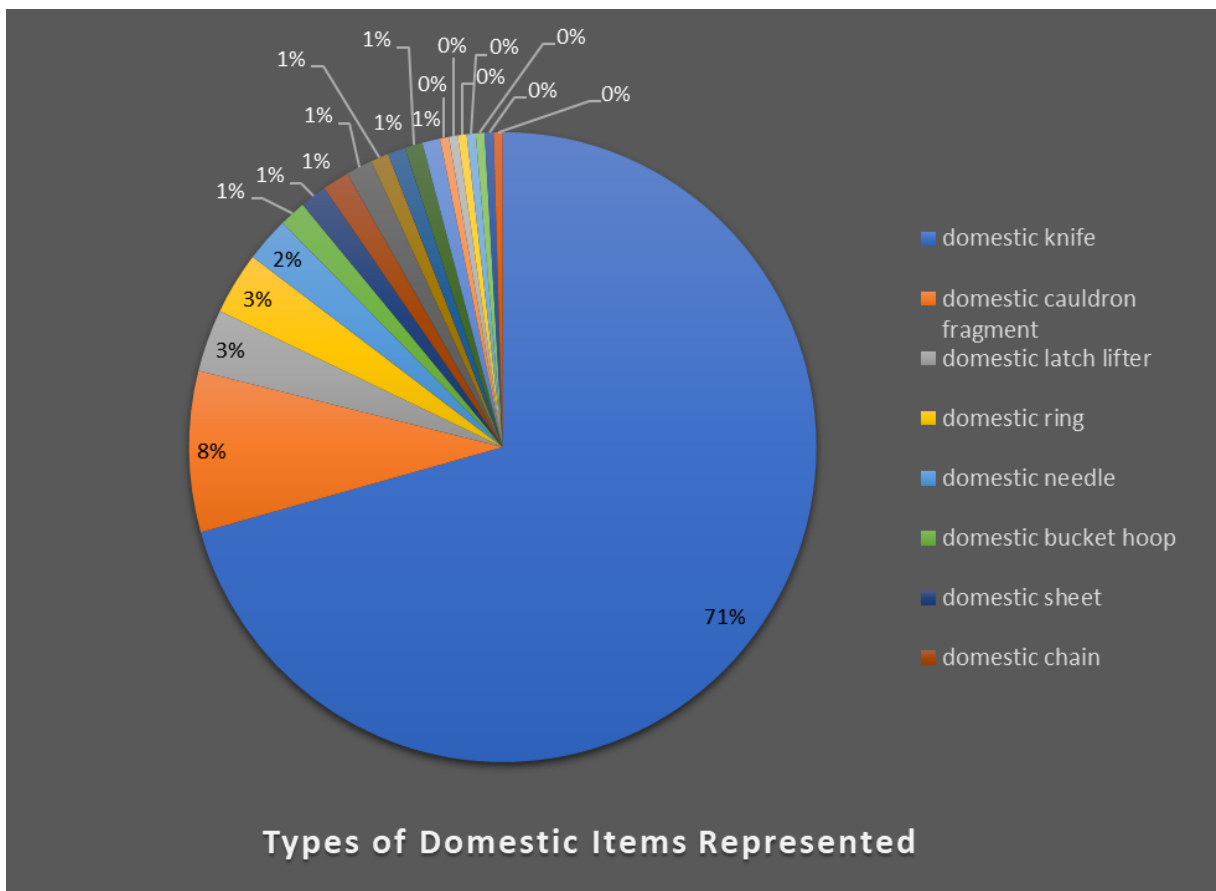


Chart 9.10 Types of domestic objects represented across all periods and regions.

example from Dinorben hillfort in Wales, Appendix 1 record 275), latch-lifters/keys, forks (one example which is potentially Roman from Bac Mhic Connain in Scotland, Appendix 1 record 109), and fire dogs. Fire dogs are the most impressive of these items, and the only example from a non-burial context is from the bog deposition of Caple Garmon Wales. This fire dog is unique and demonstrates an impressive level of craftsmanship which may only be compared with the pattern welded swords of Orton Meadows and Llyn Cerrig Bach.

The overall distribution of domestic items is concentrated to Central England, with smaller clusters of 4-5 settlements occurring in northern Wales, Dorset, and East Yorkshire (Figure 8.61). The cluster in Wales is interesting as the multiple depositions consist primarily of iron fittings to buckets and cauldrons, which is unique. The only other sites that compare in some degree, are the cauldron hoards at Chiseldon and Glenfield Park. While nearly all the domestic items in East Yorkshire assemblages are knives, they are surprisingly few, both in number and distribution within settlements, unlike in the East Midlands. This may be due to preservation or that they are found instead in burials. This variation between regions demonstrates not only the presence of praxis, but variation between localities, even tribes, in depositions and distribution practices.

These practices may be defined further through the distribution of agricultural implements (Figure 8.59). There are five types of objects in the category with smaller curved

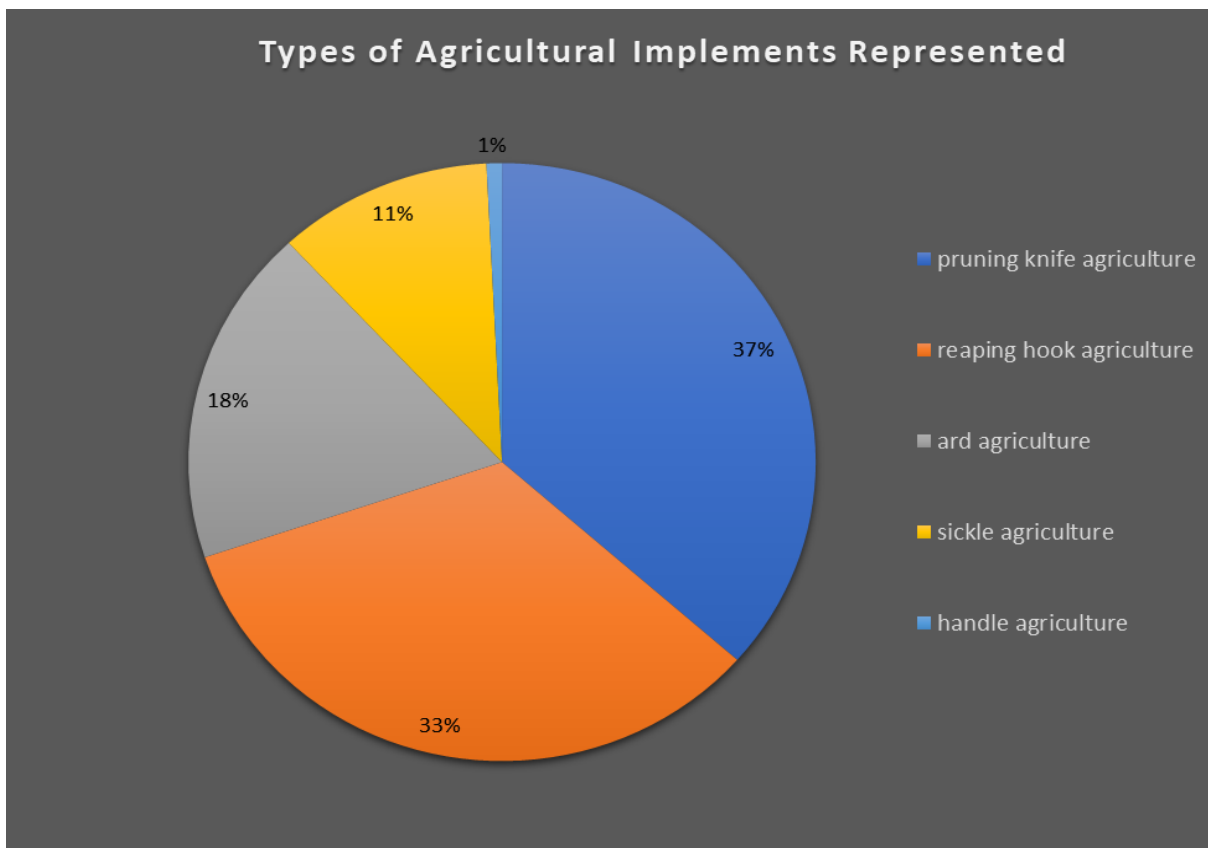


Chart 9.11 Types of agricultural objects represented.

knives and larger hooked blades being the dominant types (70% of the objects; Chart 9.11). These objects are frequently deposited in the same settlements, in both the same and different contexts, as domestic items. In Central and Southern England, reaping hooks, sickles, and other socketed blades are often deposited in pits once used for storing grain. These depositions usually occur across multiple fills (as discussed above) providing evidence for generational praxis. This could almost be described as the 'Danebury tradition' given that is best documented at Danebury, though this is likely due to the extensive excavations of the hillfort (cf. Cunliffe and Poole, 1991).

It has been determined with this dataset, this praxis extends throughout the hillforts and upland settlements in Central and Southern Britain, though not in the extent to that of Danebury. However, this is likely the result of not excavating other hillforts in entirety. This also means smaller upland settlements, whether open or enclosed, which have been excavated to 100% during commercial funded archaeology in advance of building works, have less agricultural implements being deposited in grain storage pits. While the reasoning for this unclear, it may relate to tool distribution, perspectives on dwelling, or based on population size. There simply may be less deposits as there are less people and thus less cereals were being harvested and stored.

Oddly, none of the hillforts with large deposits of currency bars in the Mendip Hills have agricultural items, even at the hillforts which have had interior excavations. A general paucity of such objects is also noted in the Wessex hillforts, many of which have been well explored. The largest cluster of agricultural items is in Central England, specifically the East Midlands; many of these settlements are in marginal landscapes, situated on gently sloping hills off valley floors but close to rivers. This may represent a preferred zone for mixed agriculture starting in the MIA (see Chapter 4).

The chalk North and South Downs, East Yorkshire and Cleveland Hills are also void of iron agricultural items. There is however one ard from a boundary ditch near the lowland settlement and cemetery at Melton, 1500 m north of the River Humber. Further there are only two such objects in Scotland, both ards, one from the shallow lake/marsh around the crannog at Eckford (Appendix 1 record 116) and the other from a pit in the hillfort at Traprain Law (Appendix 1 record 95). There may be more such objects at Traprain Law, however time did not permit further assessment of the archaeological assemblage at present. Based on these distributions in Northern England and Scotland, it may be concluded that communities practicing mixed pastoral agriculture, in primarily uplands or high altitudes, were less likely to structure deposits with agricultural implements. This conclusion further increases the cultural significance of the deposit of three iron blacksmiths tools carefully placed on the base of a grain

storage pit in the settlement at Garton Slack, in the upland chalk Wolds of East Yorkshire.

The last category of object to discuss are related to trade. Two types of objects are in this category, gang chains and iron cored coins. Currency bars, which were discussed above, may have also been traded but their ability to be used to make other objects was deemed more important in this research, thus their classification as semiproducts. Only 13 objects are in the category of trade these are: 7 iron cored coins, 5 gang chains with collars, and 1 shackle. Iron cored coins are almost always found along major routeways, with the one exception being from a field off Arches Lane in Wiltshire (Appendix 2 record 1051), which is roughly 8km from one the largest currency bar hoards, Minety where 100 bars were deposited in a single context (Hingley, 1990). Also noteworthy is Kent is the only local region where both iron cored coins and gang chains have been deposited and recovered (Figure 8.62). The gang chain is from Bigbury hillfort (Appendix 2 record 687) and the two iron cored coins are from fields off Pinnock Wall and the A258 (Appendix 2 records 1054 and 1057), both within 5 km of the south-east coast. All other object categories except currency bars, objects of personal adornment, and tools are also present at Bigbury Camp, however other objects are expected, and an additional assessment of the assemblage is required.

In summary of this section, it seems items related to trade and semiproducts which could be traded or used for the manufacture of other items are concentrated in the south. If a line was to be drawn from the Bristol Channel to the Wash, more than 90% of these objects are deposited in settlements south of such a line. The proximity of many settlements with currency bars to major land and water routes may relate to trade and exchange. The absence of currency bars north of such a line, yet high density and frequency of ironmongery, indicates manufacturing communities were present. Also, it seems, clear divisions may be made in the depositional praxis of groups with different settlement and subsistence strategies. This is evidenced in the variation and frequency of objects in regions practicing agropastoralism with smaller potentially seasonal settlements and those with intensified agriculture in larger enclosed or aggregate/agglomerated settlements. Similar observations for such division have been made by Rippon (2018) through the analysis of other material culture, predominantly pottery.

9.4.1 Chaîne Opératoire and Deposition

One of the aims of this thesis was to determine if the production of iron objects, from cognitive conception of their design, to the physical implementation of the that design, was integral to their ultimate deposition. To this there is no simple yes or no. Complete objects of functional quality or better are deposited in seemingly random contexts, such as the upper or

middle fills of enclosure ditches or large pits. Yet, those same types and qualities of objects are also found carefully placed in the base of pits and ditches in all types of settlements. This indicates that place-making through depositions may not always related to the production cost and process of iron objects.

Iron objects often complete or in a salvageable state in the upper fills of ditches and pits are frequently described as random losses or disposed rubbish. Yet, these objects may instead represent a sealing of those contexts when use ceased. Pits containing mixed fills, broken and burned pottery and animal bone, and fragmentary iron are rare across the whole of Britain until the Roman period for England. This suggests the *chaîne opératoire* was considered during object deposition in most cases, though the value in deposition appears to vary widely by region and settlement type.

For example, swords, which are not always deposited in hoards, are a good object for comparison of traditions between regions and settlement types. Not only are the objects related to war, they also may represent symbols of masculinity. As Pleiner (1993) has demonstrated, their manufacture is frequently more complex than simply forging down a currency bar. The fact all types of swords are found in all types of contexts, suggests either their depositors either did not understand the production process, the process was simply not important, or it was important, and the depositions were deliberate acts. These acts may have been communal or personal. Simply the extent of Iron Age religion and superstition (Wait, 1985) is not wholly known, and its effect on deposition will always remain a mystery.

It is much easier to interpret the deposition of exquisite items like the Capel Garmon fire dog or swords and spears from Orton Meadows and South Cave as significant and important. But this is a bias, as all objects whether placed in carefully manufactured deposits or the upper fills of ditches and pits were important to someone in the Iron Age, simply determined by the labour cost. Many objects from carefully manufactured contexts to the middle fills of an enclosure ditch, will have taken several hundred hours to smelt the iron and smith the objects. As such their placement was deliberate either due to ordinary or extraordinary perspectives of their depositors and possibly the wider community.

As stated in the previous section, it may not be the objects nor their production process that is important in deposition, but what they represent, their biography, or perhaps it is in that moment they have meaning. This could then relate to fertility rites or sealing contexts or marking the end of use of a settlement or area. It also possible in open landscape depositions the placement of iron objects was commemorative or was done to mark a boundary between two participating or observing tribes or groups.

In general summary, there are several examples of praxis observed in the data as

discussed in the previous sections. There is however no clear praxis between the *chaîne opératoire* and deposition on regional level. Highly functional and aesthetic objects only seem to be considered at local community levels for special structured depositions, which include hoards in ditches and pits, watery deposits, deposits under cairns or in prominent locations in the open landscape, or special pits within settlements. To clarify, some communities do not seem to value special or common objects the same as other communities. This may imply in some communities that quality objects not carefully placed in what are interpreted as important contexts have less social value. However, it may be those depositions are indeed structured, it is our interpretation that is incorrect.

Also possible is objects from unstructured deposits were more readily available, not valued as highly socially in the local community, or perhaps they were some form of trophy that later generations did not appreciate. In any case, evaluating deposits as important or not simply based on the objects present is not viable. First the production of the region must be understood, then provenance of iron in the objects known, and finally the manufacturing techniques of the objects determined before the socio-economic or socio-cultural value of the deposit is postulated.

A further consideration for the placement of functional objects in varying ditch or pit fills, is the occurrence of mass extinction or emigration of a community. In such a case, these objects may have been deposited during clearing activities of a settlement either by new occupants or by existing occupants fleeing and attempting to prevent their iron from being captured. Given the prevalence of martial items, Iron Age Britain was likely prone to small and large violent skirmishes. Such a scenario also presents the interesting possibility then that functional objects of high quality carefully placed into spaces were purpose made, well curated, or not circulated prior to deposition.

Chapter 5 explains that much iron can be lost in the smithing process. Considering this and iron lost in corrosion (Fell 2003 and 2007), an increase in the mass of iron required for the manufacture of the objects in the current dataset could be as much as 35%. However, given the average mass of currency bars is around 600 g, the combined weight of all the refined iron currency bars in the dataset would be between 862-1120 kg taking into consideration a loss of 0-35% of iron from bloomery refining and corrosion. Based on Crew's experiments (1995 and 2013), in untapped furnace a currency bar could take as much as 20-25 person days to produce, accounting for the acquisition and preparation of ore, timber harvest and preparation of fuel, smelt, and bloomery refinement. This time may potentially be halved if materials are readily available and a tapped furnace is used. Further, around 4kg of charcoal and 11kg of ore would be required per 1kg of refined iron using a tapped furnace (Crew, 2013). This means over

12000kg of ore and 4000kg of charcoal would be needed to produce only the currency bars in the dataset, which account for 37% (1437) of the objects. This equates to between 14000-28000 person days or up to 76 years of continuous labour dependent on the availability of resources and the utilisation of a tapped furnace. This was likely distributed throughout the year and workdays were probably determined by daylight, though Crew (1995) has demonstrated once a smelt is started it must be finished.

Following Pleiner's (1993) analysis, as many as twelve bars may be welded to create iron swords in Britain and the near continent during the Iron Age with the most common swords being made of 3 or 4 bars. This means that between 534-2136 currency bars may have been used in the production of only the swords in the dataset. Accounting for an average loss of 25% of iron during forge welding, an additional 7000-29000 kg of ore would be required for the manufacture of only the 178 swords in the dataset! This is dependent on the number of currency bars used in the manufacture of swords, with welded constructions requiring four or more bars being the costliest. The amount of timber required for the manufacture of just the iron for swords would be between 15000-59000 kg (16-65 tons) based on Crew and Mighall's (2013) experiments. Based on these estimates from currency bars and swords alone (which only account for 42% of the dataset), it is clear the iron industry in the Iron Age was far more extensive than previously known. This leaves to question where did all the slag go? It is possible that like in Sweden, it was further refined, and the iron extracted in the later medieval period (Buchwald, 2005).

Following this evidence, swords may have greater social and possibly economic value than currency bars. If this is true, their use in depositions in Northern England and Scotland may also explain the paucity of currency bars in those regions. In general, there is a high degree of regional variation in the deposition of iron objects. This variation often extends to even smaller localities suggesting perspectives regarding iron objects were specific and derived from the role or biographies of the artefacts within the local community. This may be interpreted as a definition of cultural identity, the identification of which was a research aim.

9.5 Regional Variation and Notions of Community Identity

Up to this point, the relationship of tribal or community identity to depositional praxis has only been briefly mentioned. The association of tribal identity to any one set of objects or morphological styles, is highly subjective. It is not the intent of this section to make such an argument. The main purpose here is to bring the reader's attention to additional regional patterns of variation in deposition activities which may relate to specific tribal groups. The

boundaries of these groups are only known at Roman contact, even then they are poorly defined and new interpretations are always being made (cf. Cunliffe, 1974; 1995; and 2005; Bradley, 2019; Rippon, 2018). As Figures 4.1, 8.72, and 9.4 indicate, Britain may be divided into regional settlement patterns, and further subdivided into smaller tribal or familial groups. Figure 9.4, based on Ptolemy's map, show the potential tribal association of the deposition sites with the highest artefact densities. This map also summarises the frequency of sites with iron objects regionally and sub-regionally. Tribal 'zones' with the highest artefact densities are in descending order: the Dobunni (Mendip hills), Durotriges (Dorset and the Somerset Levels), Belgae (Hampshire north of the River Test), Corieltauvi (East Midlands), Parisi (East Yorkshire), Ordovices (northern Wales), Votadini (south-east Scotland and the Cheviots), and Brigantes (Pennines).

While patterns were discussed above, a few points may be added here. Consider the depositions in south-east Scotland, potentially made by the Votadini. Many of these depositions range in date from the 3rd century BC to the late 3rd century AD. This suggests a degree of continuity and praxis may have existed for the local groups. This is evidenced by a low variance in the categories of objects chosen between the IA and SRIA. It also seems likely that the intensified deposition of objects during the 1st century AD may be in response to increased Roman activity during that time. Hunter (1997) has also made a similar observation with the deposition of Roman objects into native contexts *e.g.* bogs and around crannogs. Parallels may be drawn in the same period to Vimose bog in Denmark (Jensen; 2003 and 2014).

Likewise, at the head of the Clyde River, at what may be the boundary between the Selgovae and Votadini (Rippon, 2018) are two large deposits in watery places. These are decidedly different from the depositions in the south-eastern region, where a preference for iron object depositions seems to be in places of prominence first and watery second. This tradition seems much more like the depositional praxis of North East England, specifically in the Wolds and uplands of East Yorkshire and North Yorkshire (the theorised territory of the Parisi tribe). It may then be no coincidence that South East Scotland is one of the only other places in Britain outside of East and North Yorkshire and East Kent, where chariot burials occur.

Other Scottish deposition sites occur at the edges of areas prone to marine transgression. These are usually associated with settlements such as Scottish Forts, brochs, wheelhouses, and Scottish Atlantic Settlements or simply strongly defended settlements. The iron object depositions are difficult to compare in these settlements on the western coast of Scotland to any other location in Britain and likely reflect the varying customs of the remote far northern tribes (Figure 9.4).

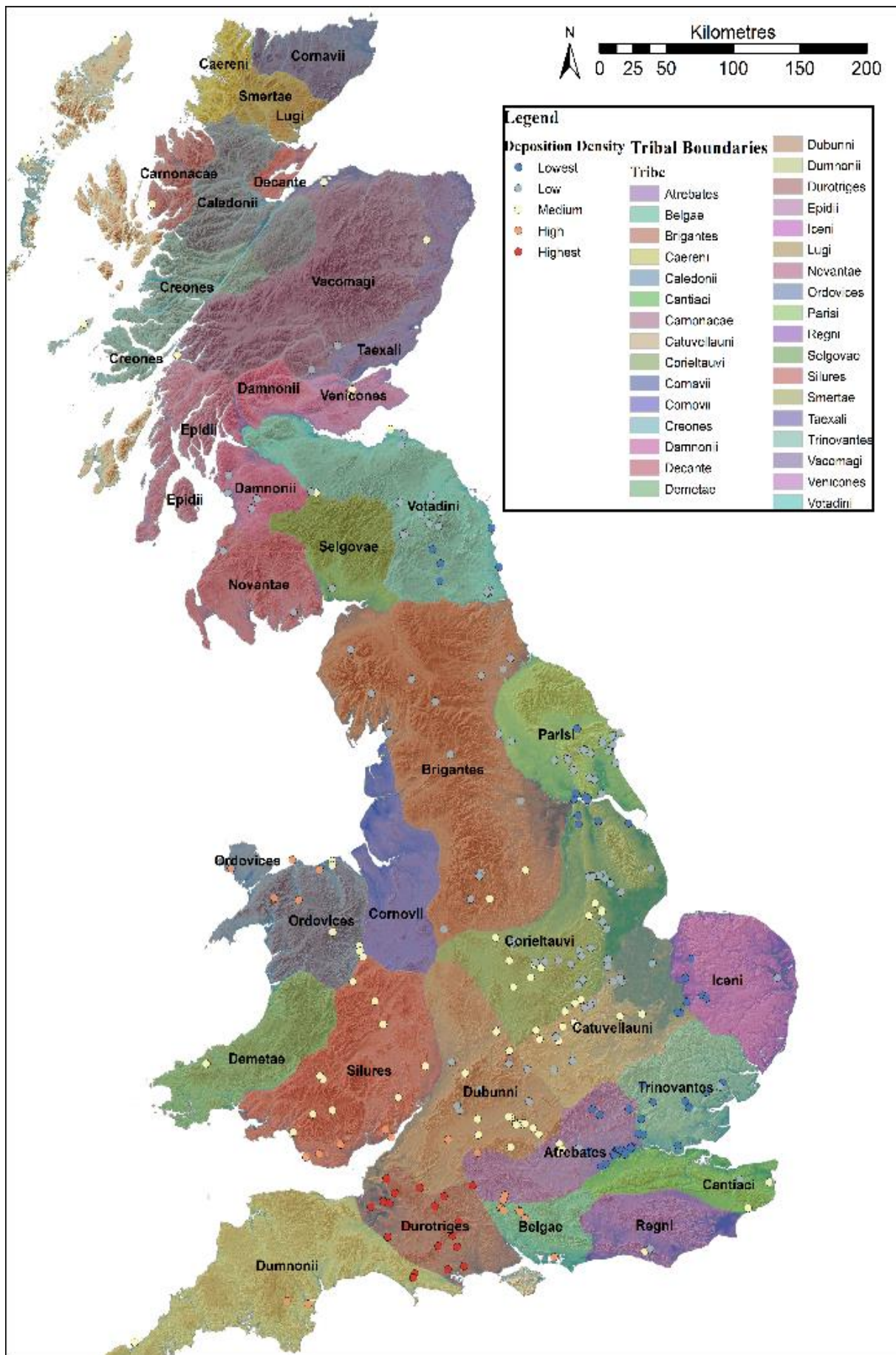


Figure 9.4 Iron Age theoretical tribal boundaries in relation to a FD analysis demonstrating where the largest populations of iron objects and sites with deposition contexts, are to occur. .

As a final note, the important deposits at Llyn Fawr and Twyn-y-Gaer may or may not be affiliated with the Silures recorded on Ptolemy's map. In general, iron objects are not prevalent in southern Wales except at Twyn-y-Gaer whose assemblage is dominated by involuted iron bow brooches. There is not enough data currently to draw the conclusion there a tradition of brooch manufacture amongst the Silures. If the Silures tribe extends into the EIA, which is unlikely, the deposition at Llyn Fawr may further represent unique manufacturing styles and the presence of skilled craftspeople amongst the tribe.

In summary, regional variations in the depositional traditions with iron objects are evident. However, the extent these may be linked to tribal identity is open to debate. Take for example spears, they are much higher in density in England than Scotland or Wales. Inall (2015) classified spears into groups based on shape, size, and potential use and overall, there seems to be no one set style for any region. The strongest argument for regional cultural or tribal affiliation to iron objects is in aesthetic variations, specifically embellishments. As these are based on techniques involving chasing, engraving, and applying foils, they rarely survive or go unnoticed. Stead (2006) and Piggott (1950) both note loose cultural affiliations to motifs and ornamentations on copper-alloy scabbards, hilt guards, and pommels. Even then, there are many one-off examples which do not share styles with any other objects. This suggests personal preference is an important in variation as cultural themes. Such an observation may extend to motifs no longer visible on objects. Cultural affiliations of manufactured iron items may also be further defined through isotopic analysis and to a degree patterning may also be established through the identification metalworking treatments. Such treatments may relate to specific workshops or crafting communities, though a larger dataset of metallographic analysis is required.

9.6 Iron Objects as a Populace: Generalised Trends

This sections considers the relationships between all iron objects against other criteria such as spatial contexts. This is a population study, where objects are described through the same types of analysis as that of human populations. The methods of which were discussed in Chapter 3 section 3. Some trend and distributional analysis were presented in Chapter 8 section 4 (Figures 8.45-8.48). These were also discussed above and were decided to not be wholly significant. Though, the patterns of deposition sites (across all contexts within a unique 'place' in the landscape) do seem significant. Especially the proclivity to deposit objects in defended settlements to the west, marginal open settlements in the Thames Valley and east central England near the Fenlands, and open or wandering settlements in the north near rivers or valley

which drain into the North Sea. This correlates with many of Bradley's (2019) observations for metal objects depositions in the early Anglo-Saxon period, thus potentially representing a return of praxis from the Iron Age.

Other trends not yet discussed may be summarised in a variety of histograms presented here. These each will be described in detail and it should be noted by the reader that emerging trends are likely to remain constant with additional data. That said, any observations discussed here or observed by the reader pertaining to population probability need taken with caution as the data is multimodal. As demonstrated in this and the previous chapter, there are repeated predictable patterns in the tradition of iron object depositions, representing praxis. These patterns may be described as more or less specific depending on the relative criteria. The degree of specificity is directly relevant to the variability of the dataset.

Variability is directly related to socio-cultural regions, thus the more localised the data set is geographically, the clearer patterns become. Therefore, many depositional patterns become more, or less, predictable depending on the data size analysed. There is less predictability in the deposition data when all regions, rather than singular ones, are analysed. It has been determined this is directly relational to the classic settlement patterns described by Cunliffe (2005) (i.e. hillfort, villages and open settlements, enclosed settlements, and strongly defended settlements). This was not understood or realised until statistic modelling was

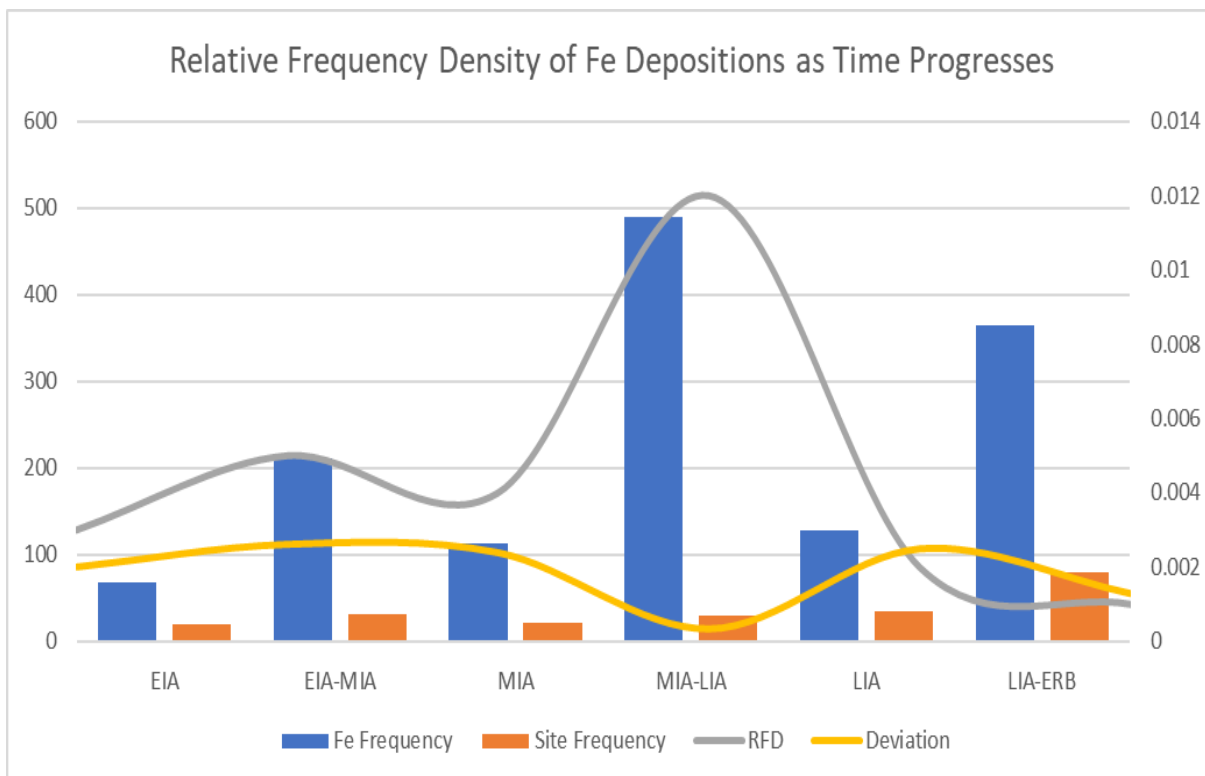


Chart 9.12 Statistical distribution and density analysis of iron objects and sites of depositions as a factor of time (EIA-ERB).

calculated for each of the five arbitrary regional divisions made for the data collection (Figures 3.1 and 9.1). Particularly useful, were comparisons between charts describing the frequency density of objects in relation to different categorical criteria.

The dataset will benefit in the future by being reorganised to reflect Cunliffe's classic zones and then a new set of probability density functions (PDF) performed. It is extremely important that it is now known iron object deposition traditions are directly related to Iron Age inhabitation/settlement patterns. This also directly contradicts the viability of Wessex heterarchy models (Ehrenreich, 1985) in other regions for the production and dissemination of iron and ferrous objects. There are definitive variations not only in the deposition traditions but in the presence of objects. Iron artefacts indicative of crafting occur in higher populations in some inhabitation zones over others, describing the careful organisation of resources for, and activities of, smithing and smelting. A direct correlation then exists between these settlement zones, and cultural attitudes as evidenced by the types of objects disseminated and contexts in which they are deposited.

While zonal analysis was not possible at this time due the organisation of the dataset, general trends were still able to be identified through frequency density analyses (see below). Perhaps one of the most important observations is represented in the frequency density of iron objects and number of deposition sites (all contexts at a unique place in the landscape) across all regions as time progress starting in the EIA and terminating in the ERB (Chart 9.12). This observation is as time progresses through the British Iron Age, iron objects become more commonplace and the number of depositions sites and settlements with ferrous depositions also increases (cf. Chapter 8 section 3 subsection 7). However, as may be observed in Chart 9.12, there are multiple data peaks for the total quantities of Fe objects. This results in a multimodal distribution curve plotted as a factor of the relative frequency density (RFD) and time period (represented by the grey line Chart 9.12). A standard Bayesian deviation distribution curve (Chart 9.12) was also plotted, represented by the yellow line. Take note that where the RFD curve peaks, the deviation curve, troughs. This is because this curve only analyses the standard deviation and mean of the iron object frequencies. Whereas the RFD distribution curve, as per its definition (Chapter 3), considers the total value of all iron objects across all periods against the number of sites in a specified period e.g. EIA (relative frequency of objects divided by frequency of unique sites in the EIA).

From this, two additional and important observation may be made. First, the MIA-LIA period includes a high frequency of objects but low frequency of depositions sites, this is explained simply as deposition contexts within sites possess a higher density of artefacts. This period directly relates to many phases of settlement abandonment or significant reorganisation

of living space and building structures/plans (Bradley, 2007; Rippon, 2018). Therefore, it is likely the two events are correlated. Both statistical distribution curves demonstrate a steady decline in the density of deposition events from the lower LIA through the LIA-ERB periods (cf. Chapter 3 for date divisions). This does not mean there are less objects or settlements as demonstrated by the actual values on the clustered column chart and in fact these two periods have a greater frequency of sites with object depositions than previous dates. What the probability curves represent then is as time progresses, the frequency of iron objects and sites with objects steadily becomes equilibrated. The interpretation being, as time progresses further into the lower half of the first millennium AD, the more frequently iron objects are being deposited in one or more contexts within more sites across all regions in the dataset.

Second, is the observation that this trend is markedly different than the first half of the first millennium BC. In this earlier period, iron objects occur in a higher frequency density at sites in the landscape across all study regions. This means that there are a low frequency of deposition sites and those sites have a higher number of objects in one or multiple deposition contexts. This frequency of objects is however not as high as the lower MIA to upper LIA. These early deposition sites, as per Chapter 8, are equally represented by hoards or large deposits in the open landscape and at long standing settlements predominantly of a defended nature (see below). The statistical distributional trend indicates a transitional period occurred for sites dated to only the MIA, where, like the LIA-ERB, a degree of equilibration or normalisation occurred. This was then contrasted with a rapid increase in the frequency of iron objects deposited towards the end of the MIA and start of the LIA. This increased frequency occurred predominantly at sites or settlements possessing previously ferrous deposition contexts, though a few new sites were chosen. As described previously this period encompassed several social changes and as per Chapter 4-5, there was increased episodic natural disasters. These events likely bore an impact on the sudden increase in the frequency of object depositions. As the date ranges object depositions are assigned to are predominantly derived from stratigraphy or radiocarbon dates, it is unlikely these trends are a result of the long-term circulation and curation of iron objects.

Beyond these temporal trends, three other more generalised groups of trends have been identified. These are derived from the frequency density analysis of iron objects across all sites, periods, and study regions by spatial context type, site type, and artefact category. The frequency density of iron objects in specific types of contexts will be discussed first. This data analysis is demonstrated in Chart 9.13. The values on the x axis are the frequency of all iron objects (from all regions and periods) and the y axis values are the total frequency of deposition contexts (number of times a specific type of context is used for an iron object deposition across

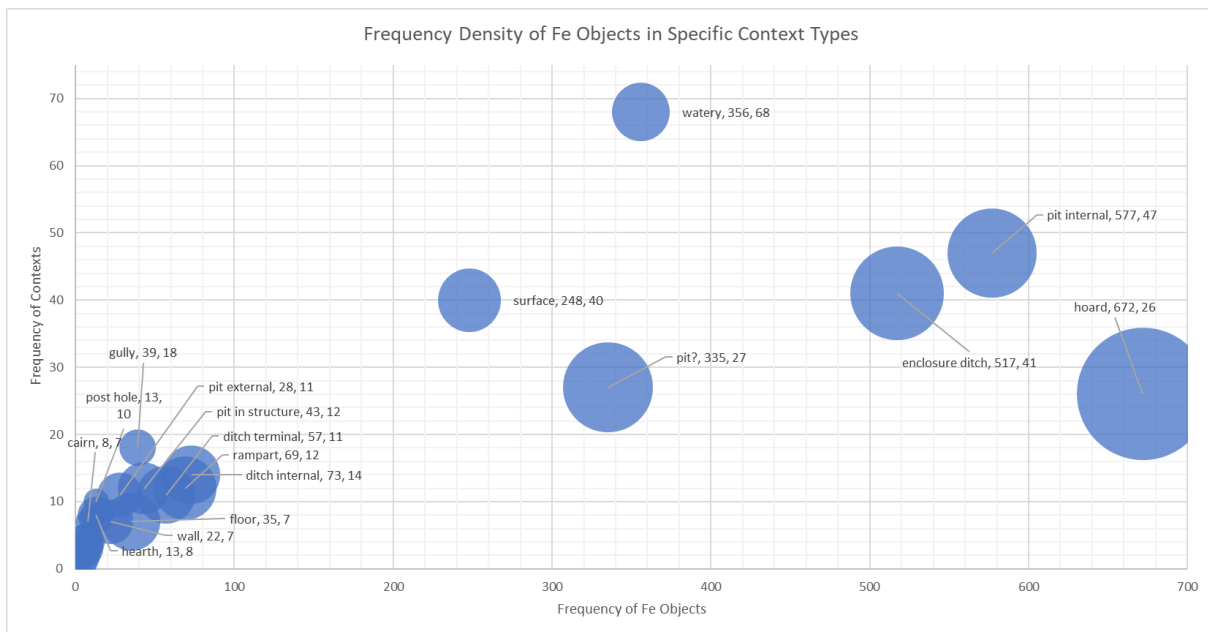


Chart 9.13 Frequency density of Fe objects in specific context types across all periods and study regions.

all sites and periods). The size of plot points on the chart are determined by the frequency density of objects in the associated context type. For example, the large point of ‘hoard’ at the right side of Chart 9.13 has the highest frequency density, 672 objects in 26 contexts classed as hoards. These contexts could then be reclassified into a ‘simplified’ pit type context category (Chart 9.14) for a variable data representation and analysis.

As may be observed on Chart 9.13, pits and ditches of all types have a similar frequency density, meaning the ratio of the frequency of a context type and that of iron objects has less deviation. Meaning the closer the two frequency values are, the lower the frequency density. There will always be more or an equal frequency of objects to contexts and never more contexts than objects as the contexts are representative of deposition events.

Chart 9.13 also shows that watery deposits appear to be an outlier above the ‘normal distribution’ trend. This is because the frequency of such contexts is greater than the mean value and this suggests such locations are significant for special activities with do not require multiple iron artefacts, unlike hoards or what may be votive offerings. Perhaps the most important observation to be made from Chart 9.13 is from the data cluster in the lower left. This indicates there tend to be less than 100 objects spread distributed across 20 or less specific context types, though this alone does not mean the objects are deposited in equal quantities. It does however mean no context has more than 81 objects as the remaining 19 contexts would each require at least one object to be present. This cluster of contexts likely represents ‘daily’ activities more accurately than the larger data cluster (right modal). The higher frequency of iron objects in

deposition contexts in this smaller cluster (left modal) may represent the occurrence of localised significant events, possibly even ritual acts.

Ignoring the watery and surface contexts, the remaining contexts in the larger data modal on the right of Chart 9.13 may be interpreted as representing special or significant regional deposition events. As these contexts have a higher frequency density of iron objects, they are important to Iron Age depositional praxis. The data on Chart 9.13 is perhaps more representative of depositions praxis when considered in terms of its relative frequency density, as this is a ration of both the frequency of specific context types (serving as the class width) and the relative frequency of objects. As many of the deposition contexts are similar of a similar nature, e.g. pit internal, pit in structure etc., these may be combined into a single simplified category, pits.

This is done on Chart 9.14 and as may be observed, the RFD is plotted as a statistical distribution with the mean value as the data peak. All values above the mean RFD value (.00085), are plotted to the right of the peak, and all lower values to the left. The interpretation of which is the contexts of pits, ditches, surfaces, ramparts, and watery features (to the right of the peak) have a higher relative frequency density of iron objects. Therefore, it is more probable for these types of contexts to have multiple iron object depositions, when considered across all regions and periods. The numeric values above each column correspond to the frequency of all simplified contexts of the same time subjected to iron object deposition at a specific site. For

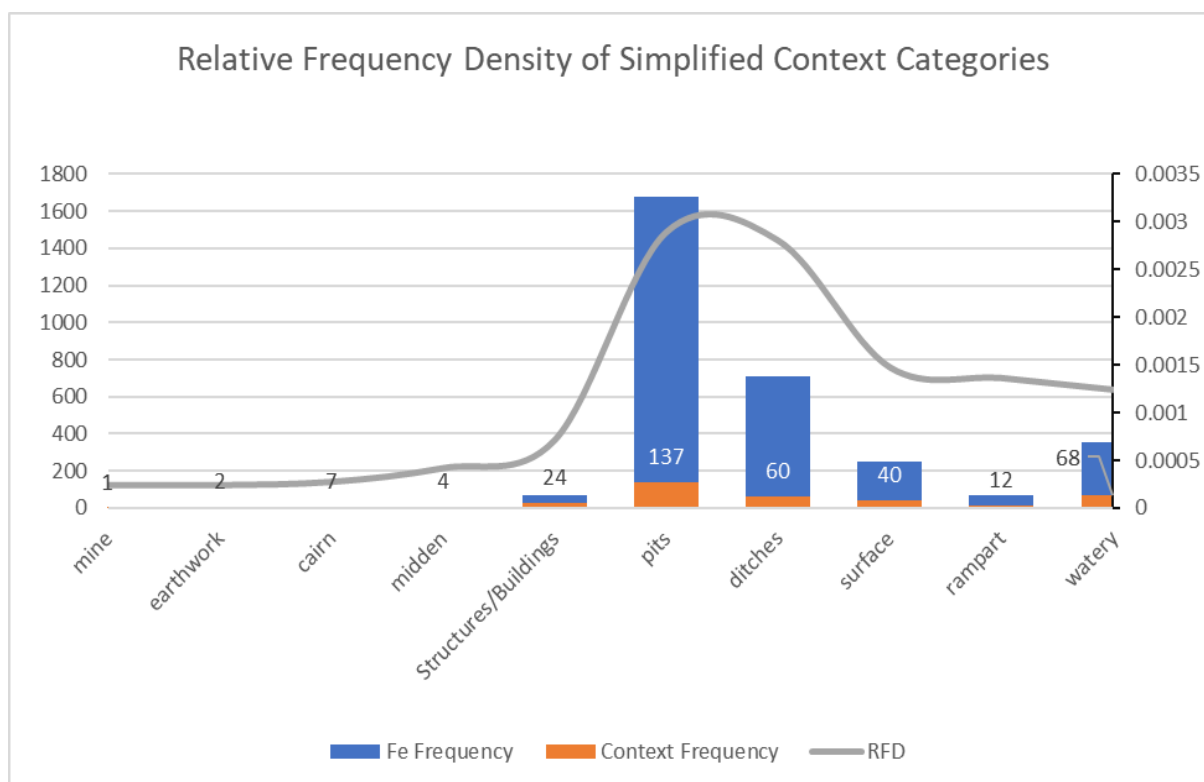


Chart 9.14 Relative frequency density of iron objects in simplified context categories.

example, there are 60 sites with ditches containing iron object depositions and there is a total of 711 depositions of iron objects in ditch type contexts. Meaning there are both multiple ditch type contexts and iron object deposited within them across the 60 unique sites (places) in the landscape. Ditch type contexts are predominantly associated with settlements, though there are eight boundary ditches either near to settlements or in open landscape with iron object depositions.

Based on the geographic analyses in previous chapter, this probability will change if regions are considered separately, specifically if by inhabitation zones, as some zones have fewer ditches with objects than others. The data analysis in Chart 9.14 needs also considered temporally, however, there were only meaningful dates associated with pits and ditches, with most other contexts belonging to broad periods, sometimes only able to be recorded as 'Iron Age.' As such, a statistical distribution analyses of contexts by period is largely irrelevant as it may only be applied to select well stratified or radiocarbon dated pit and ditch type contexts, including some hoards and deposits under ramparts. However, the analysis in Chart 9.14 may be considered against other analyses presented.

Following the data presented above for periodic divisions, the increased deposition trends in the MIA-LIA and LIA-ERB is directly linked to the to the high frequency of iron objects in ditches and pits as shown in Chart 9.14. The RFD for pits and ditches provides further evidence of this observation indicating these contexts were more likely to have depositions of multiple iron objects. When considered with section 3 of this chapter, these depositions are made with specific preference shown for large repurposed pits internal to settlements (such as the grain storage pits at Danebury) and enclosure ditches including rampart ditches, of larger settlements. This analysis would benefit in the future from considering the relational frequency of iron objects depositions in different context types with that of copper alloy objects under the same criteria.

It also worth noting that the RFD of iron objects to contexts associated or within various types of Iron Age buildings and structures is below the mean value. This reinforces an argument that iron objects are routinely disposed of in a practiced manner, though in some cases this is untrue as evidenced by deposits in occupation surfaces including trackways. This reinforces an argument that iron objects have a high probability of being deliberately placed in pits, ditches, and watery features for various reasons which can described in terms of social significance and intentionality within local communities. It is the classic argument made by Chadwick (2012) for routine magic and mundane rituals.

The frequency density of iron objects across all periods and contexts at unique depositions sites is shown in Chart 9.15. As per the previous charts, the size of point plots

represents the frequency density of iron objects in relation to the specific site types. For example, there are 489 total iron objects occurring in single or multiple deposition contexts within 60 different enclosed settlements and the size of the point plot describes the FD is lower than the mean value. This means enclosed settlements are less densely populated with iron objects than deposition sites in, for example, the open landscape. As may also be observed on Chart 9.15, watery places, enclosed settlements, and hillforts are the types of settlements most frequently chosen for iron object depositions for the Iron Age. When considered alongside the other FD analyses and data in this and the previous chapter, it can be understood the site types of hillforts and enclosed settlements had an increase in the frequency and density of depositions in the MIA-LIA and the LIA-ERB especially in the regions of Central and Southern England. While an additional analysis needs run on reorganised data, this will likely directly correspond to the Cunliffe's (2005) inhabitation zones.

To some degree this analysis may be done within the existing data categories by simplifying the types of deposition sites into broad categories (Chart 9.16). As may be observed, the 27 site categories in Chart 9.15 may be simplified into six broader categories. The x-axis of Chart 9.16 is the frequency by which these broader site categories have iron object depositions and the y-axis is the number of specific site types in each broad category. For example, there are 17 sites in the open landscape with iron object depositions and three different types of sites within broad category (open landscape, long cairn, pit alignment). The size of the point plot on

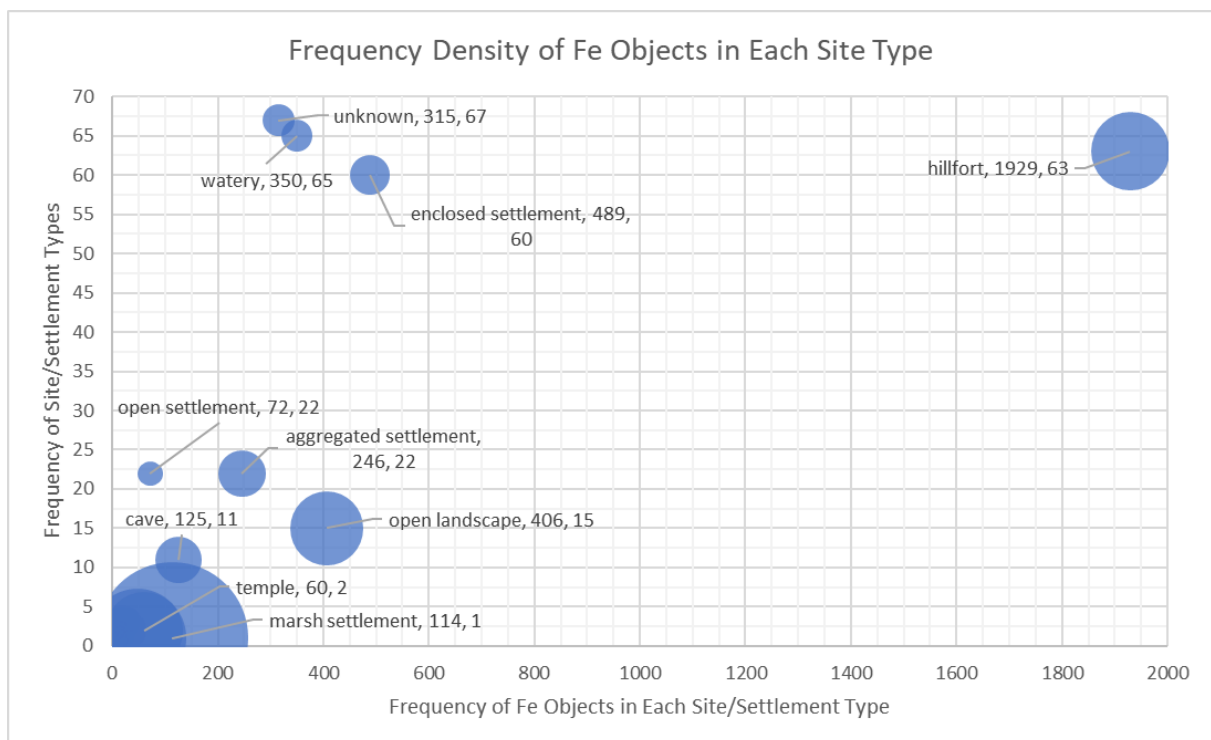


Chart 9.15 Frequency density (FD) of iron objects from all periods and contexts at each specific type of site/settlement.

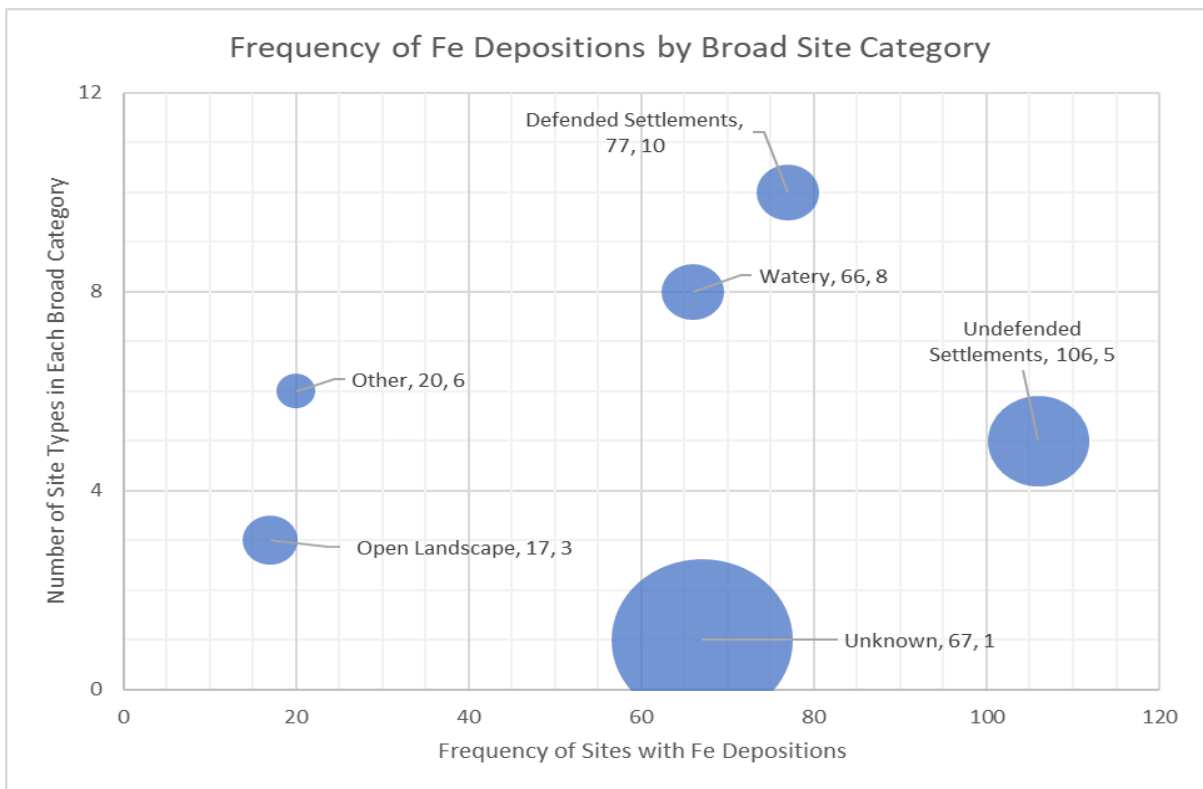


Chart 9.16 Frequency of sites with iron object depositions as redefined into broad categories.

Chart 9.16 is irrelevant to data analysis and is only to be thought of as a visual demonstration of site density in each broad category.

Using these simplified broad site categories, the FD of iron objects may be reassessed (Chart 9.17). The size of the point plots in Chart 9.17 are significant as these represent the FD of iron objects in each site category, therefore the higher the frequency density, the more likely specific settlement types within a broad category will have ‘populations’ of iron objects within single or multiple contexts. As may be observed in Chart 9.17, undefended settlements across all periods and regions have a higher frequency (occurring total of 106 times) than all other site categories. This may be interpreted as undefended settlements types are more common with other site types being less common, but only in terms of their relationships with iron objects. When iron object frequency is taken into consideration, defended settlements have a higher frequency of artefacts than any other site category. This means depositional contexts in defended settlements are more densely populated than those of undefended settlements. Taking the previous analyses in this section and chapter into consideration, it may be interpreted that the greatest population density of objects is from pits or hoards and ditches in hillforts in the MIA-LIA. This observation implies iron objects are being controlled or used for specialised/extraordinary practices in this period of ecological and social change. Considering previous analyses above, undefended settlements with a greater population density of iron objects from single or multiple contexts, occur more frequently in the LIA and LIA-ERB

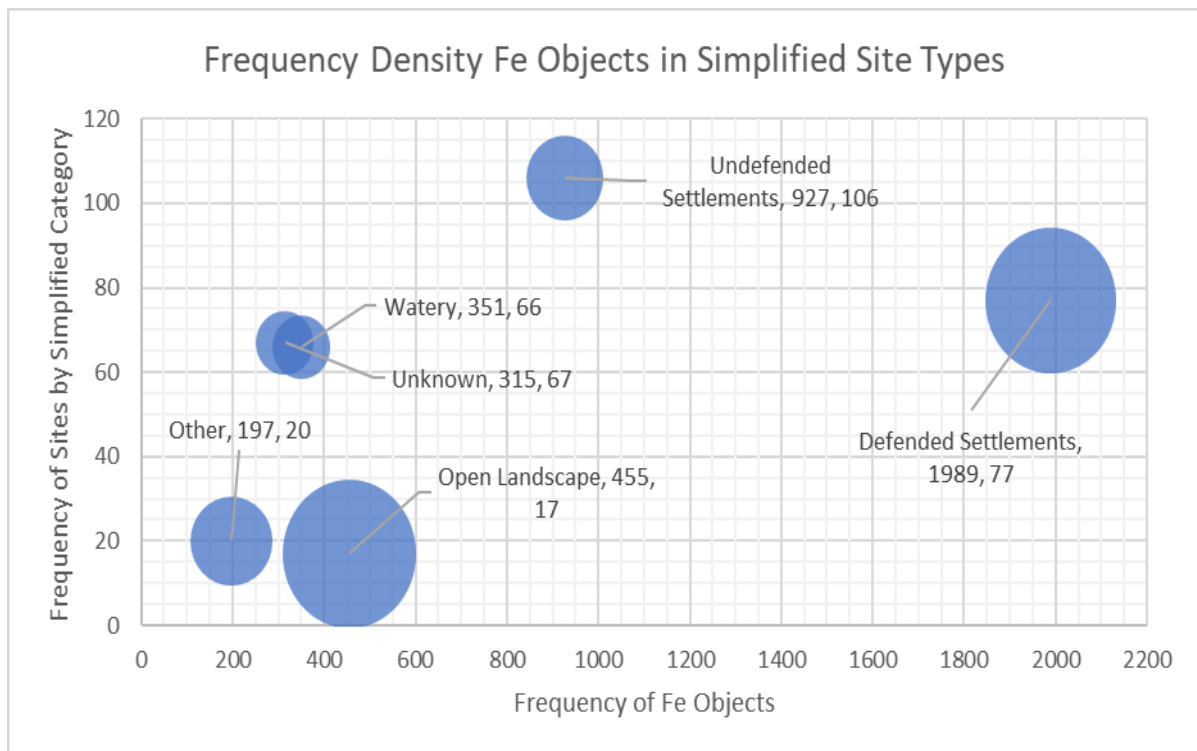


Chart 9.17 Frequency density of iron objects from all periods and contexts within specific site types redefined into simplified broad categories.

periods. This is occurring specifically within open or enclosed settlements which increase in size and human occupation becoming aggregated or agglomerated in these time frames. This reinforces the argument made in sections 3-4 above that as time progress iron objects become not only more common, but more widely available, occurring in lower densities in single or multiple contexts but within a higher frequency of settlement sites.

The last frequency density analysis to be discussed is that of the object categories themselves, which were plotted and analyses geographically in Chapter 8 section 6 and discussed in sections 2 and 4 above. The data in this analysis may be summarised initially in Chart 9.18. This chart displays the ten artefact categories designated in Chapter 3 and their frequency within the dataset (x-axis values). This is plotted against the number of types of objects in each category (y-axis values). The size of the point plots in Chart 9.18 are for visualisation only and are not respective of data trends. As may be observed, semiproducts have the highest frequency in the dataset. While it may initially appear in Chart 9.18 that there is a correlation between the number of artefacts types in each category and their frequency, this is likely a coincidence.

This data may be further assessed through several statistical calculations generating more meaningful results. In previous analyses, the frequency of site/settlement types or contexts were identified and used with the frequency of iron objects to determine the density of object depositions in specific features. For the data pertaining to artefact categories to be more

meaningful, it needed considered relatively to context types, not only sites of single or multiple depositions. Chart 9.19 demonstrates this analysis for the six significant broad depositional contexts defined in Chart 9.14 (pits, ditches, surface, rampart, and buildings/structures). Cairns, earthworks, mine, and middens are left out as there are not enough iron object depositions within these contexts for meaningful observations to be made. As a side note, the context of ‘mine’ is the most unique in the database. There a single object, a pick of probable LIA-ERB date, recovered during the excavations of a natural cave which possessed copper deposits which were mined out in the Bronze or Iron Age (cf. Appendix 1).

Chart 9.19 presents the relative frequency density of iron objects in each of the nine artefact categories in relation to the number of times specific types of broader (or simplified) context categories are used for deposition. This analysis allows for all contexts to be evaluated at a site. For example, there are 1675 iron objects deposited in pit type contexts, with artefacts from all ten categories represented in varying frequencies. By dividing these frequencies by the total number of events, the RFD may be found. This described the density of iron objects as a relative factor of both artefact and contexts. As may be observed in Chart 9.19, the artefact category of semiproducts is well represented in the broader category of ditches and specific category of ramparts. As deposits in or under earthen ramparts cannot simplified further, they are subjected to their own analysis. The RFD values in Chart 9.19 for the different artefact

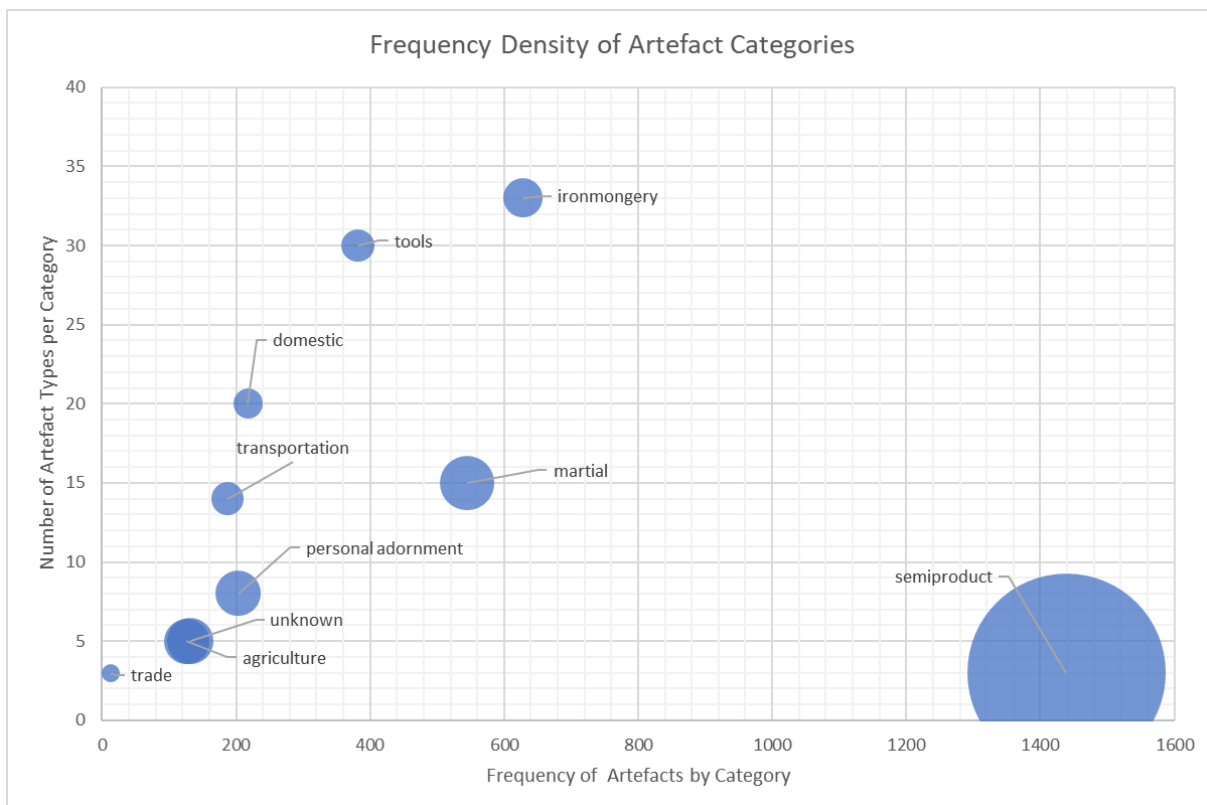


Chart 9.18 Frequency density of artefact categories, the y-axis measures the number of object types in each category.

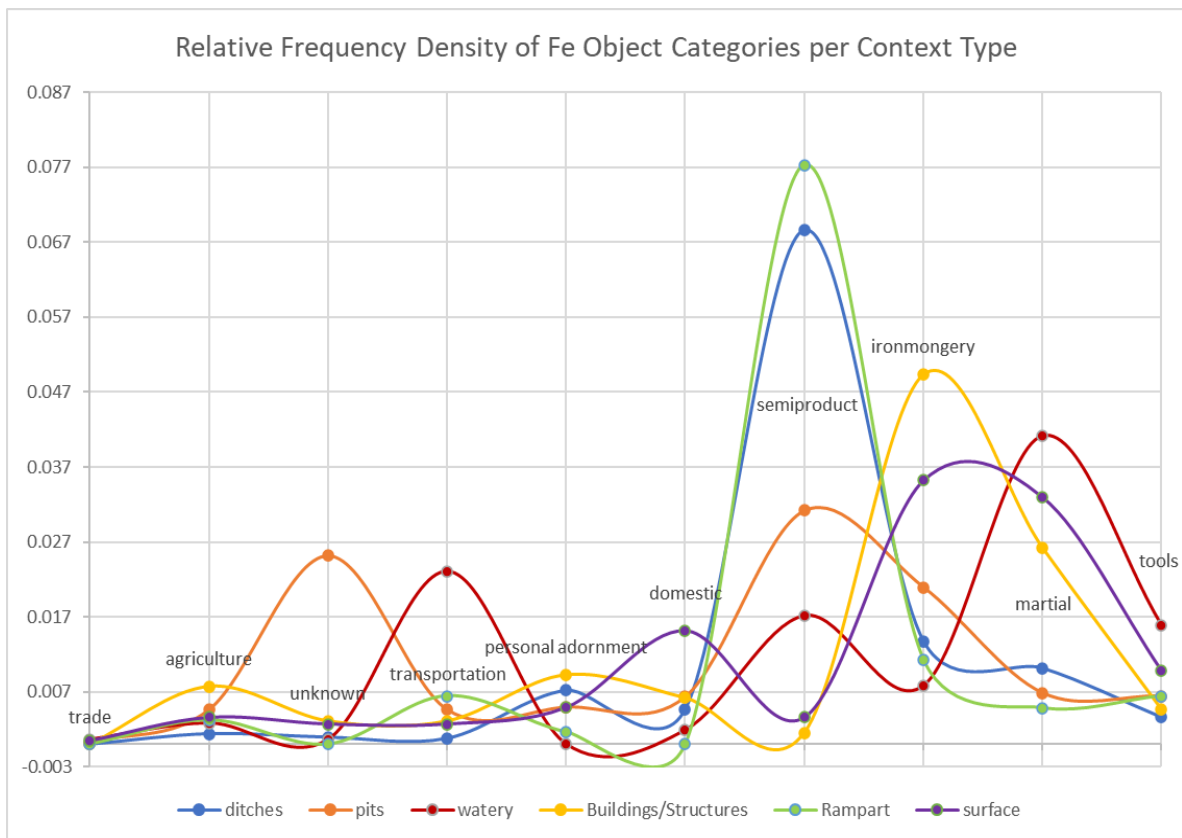


Chart 9.19 Relative frequency density analysis of artefact categories in broad context types.

categories are in most instances more evenly distributed throughout the different contexts types across all sites and periods. This is further evidence that larger variation in the deposition tradition is observable on a temporal and zonal basis. There are a few trends however, that stand out (apart from that of the semiproducts). Objects of an unknown type, usually the result of heavy corrosion but small fragments are equally represented, occur in greater densities in pits and ramparts than all other contexts. Artefacts within the category of ‘transportation’ have the highest density in watery contexts. Though this is not wholly representative of Iron Age depositional praxis as 54 (of 74) of these objects are chariot tyres from the wetland of Llyn Cerrig Bach. If these deposits are ignored, then the density of artefacts relating to transportation (113 remaining) are in descending order, greatest in ramparts, pits, ditches, and occupation surfaces. Items relating to trade have the lowest density in all contexts apart from artefact categories not represented at all. For example, objects from the category of ‘personal adornment’ are not represented in ‘watery’ contexts nor are ‘domestic items’ represented in ‘ramparts.’ The RFD analysis in Chart 9.19 is evidence that within the artefact categories, there is a deliberate hierarchy in the choice of context type chose for deposition. As described previously throughout the section, this likely is representing localised traditions and may have correlation to social or ecological (such as drought or flooding) events.

To summarise the relationships of iron object to a variety of criteria, several attempts were made to plot standard normal distribution curves (bell curves). This should be thought of as potential population density analysis which describes the probability and confidence with which artefact categories, types, and quantities may be observed in new discovery events. This was also done for the contexts in which objects were deposited. The results are displayed in Charts 9.20-9.23.

It became apparent that in some instances the sample size was too small for any meaning to be gained from such an analysis. This is specific reference to the number of artefact categories (10) and the number of simplified context categories. On its own this grouped data is too small to plot a clear distribution curve. However, this data represents a population frequency not individual values therefore by using the mean and standard deviation of the frequency of occurrences in each data category, a hypothetical or probable distribution curve may be plotted which is represented in Charts 9.20-9.23. It is important to note, the relative frequencies of what is being measured as a population represent the entire population in the sample dataset (the yellow points on the distribution curves) not individual events. So, for example in Chart 9.20, the frequency of the artefact category is 647 and this falls within one standard deviation of all artefact categories. Therefore, there is around a 60% probability a newly discovered artefact category (not type) will have between 1 and 647 iron objects in the entire population. The actual chance of discovering a new artefact category is extremely small. The distribution curve does describe what may be considered outliers in the population, in this case the artefact categories of trade and semiproducts (Chart 9.20).

An arithmetic mean of 423 and standard deviation of 388 was identified for the artefact category data. The mean minus three times the standard deviation was used to calculate the negative hypothetical value and the mean plus three times the standard deviation for the right value (-741 and 1587 on Chart 9.20). The cumulative normal values were then calculated from the hypothetical value range (-741 to 1587 increasing by an integer of 1). This data was then compared against the real collected sample values for the artefact categories and their cumulative normal values (yellow point in Chart 9.20). All artefact category frequency values fell nicely on the bell curve. This same process is used below for the broad artefact categories identified earlier in the section (Charts 9.17-9.18). The artefact categories and the frequencies of the iron objects within are shown plotted on the bell curve in Chart 9.20. As may be observed, the left tail represents surreal values, as such these can be ignored. This places the peak of the standard normal distribution very close to the y-axis. This means it has a positive skew, the shape of the bell curve (its kurtosis) is mesokurtic, which means a wider range of data values may all within 1 standard deviation from the mean. Items of trade and semiproducts fall outside

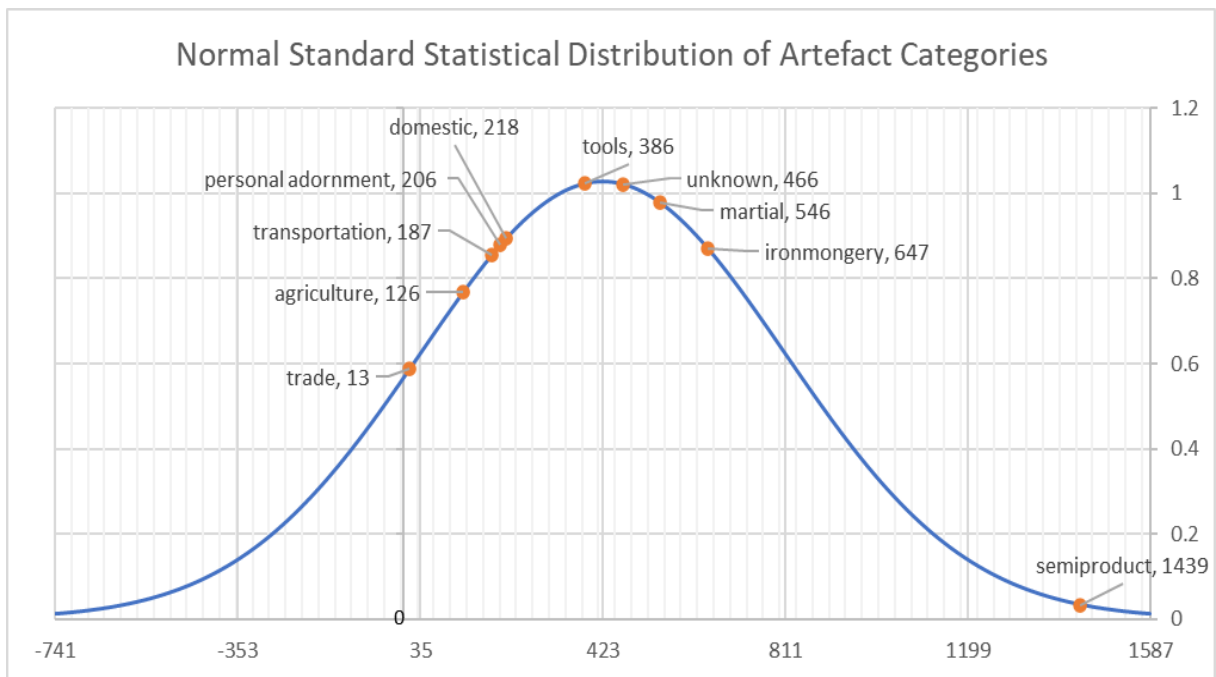


Chart 9.20 Distribution curve based on the arithmetic mean of the frequencies of iron object categories, which are plotted along the curve in yellow.

1 standard deviation (frequency of occurrence between 35-811) from the mean value. This may be interpreted that these categories are treated differently. Object categories close to the mean value may then have a higher probability of occurrence.

As is the rule for standard deviation of a normal distribution there is a 68% probability that any additions to artefacts categories will result in a frequency of those categories remaining within one standard deviation of the mean value. This could be interpreted that there is a 68% likelihood of new objects belonging any category except semiproducts or trade items or a 95% probability if trade is also considered, or a 99.7% probability including semiproducts. As has been shown in the regional analyses of the data in Chapter 8, this is a skewed representation of the deposition tradition and population density of objects in Iron Age sites. The distributional analyses demonstrate that there is in fact a paucity of semiproducts in all regions but the Southern England. Considered with the contextual analyses in section 3 above and this section, this artefact category is usually deposited in ditches or pit type contexts. Though ramparts are also of a relatively high frequency. However, the standard normal distribution curve could also be used in conjunction with the other analysis to make a truer statement of deposition patterns for semiproducts.

This is to state there is an 84% probability that any new deposition sites of semiproducts will have a frequency between 35-1587 (Chart 9.20) and a 99% probability these sites will occur in the Central or Southern Region. Since 63% (909) of semiproducts occur in pit and ditch type contexts (across 21 sites), there is a 47.7% (2 standard deviations above the mean or 0, 0.5 and

0, 1 where zero is the mean and z-scores are used) probability these objects will be within either pit or ditch type contexts in the sites with the Central or Southern Regions. Unfortunately, 28.9% (415) semiproducts are unstratified and the probability of additional larger currency bar hoards being discovered in such contexts is like the that of being found in pits or ditches. Only 3% (48) of semiproduct deposits occur in rampart type contexts, this means the probability of additional depositions in such contexts is 34% (0.5, 0 or one standard deviation below the nominal mean) and in the frequency of 35-423.

There is a total of 3 out of 100 sites in the region of Southern England with rampart type depositions with the caveat that the regional analysis was not as comprehensive as other regions so additional deposits in hillfort ramparts may be expected, these however additional samples were not identified in previous studies (Hingley, 1990; 2006; Hill, 1995b, Payne, et al., 2006). There is also only one such context in one site of Central Region, which has a data confidence of 95%. Semiproducts were chosen here for discussion over the other categories as they are often thought as objects used in structuring special depositions (Hingley, 1990, 1997, 2006) and were widely circulated (Ehrenreich, 1987, 1995). This research however has demonstrated these statements are only true for Cunliffe's (2005) hillfort dominated zone or Bradley's (2007) hillfort and enclosed settlement zone. It could be further argued most of these depositions occurred in the MIA-LIA phase identified above, though there are too few depositional contexts described in high stratigraphic certainty or by radiocarbon dates to make this statement definitive. The increase in depositions towards LIA in hillforts such as Danebury does provide good evidence for higher frequency deposits being made elsewhere in the Central and Southern Regions, not only for currency bars, in this later period.

Some final observations of the deposition traditions may be made from standard normal distribution curve for broad contexts categories. The analysis methods were already described above. Two charts (Charts 9.21-9.22) were generated using two different mean values for a hypothetic normal distribution using the standard deviation of the sample size. Mean 1 is 275 and Mean 2 is 760 and the standard deviation is 253. Mean 1 is the mean absolute average deviation of the context category frequencies, while Mean 2 is a random determined variable mean based on a calculation from the standard deviation within the data sample. Mean 2 is purely used to plot a distribution curve merely for the sake of comparison and argument. Both mean values generate a broad or mesokurtic, distribution curve. This reflects the wide degree of variation in the number of times iron objects are deposited in each different type of context. Neither of these plots are ideal and represents the data is badly skewed by larger depositions in contexts found in Southern England.

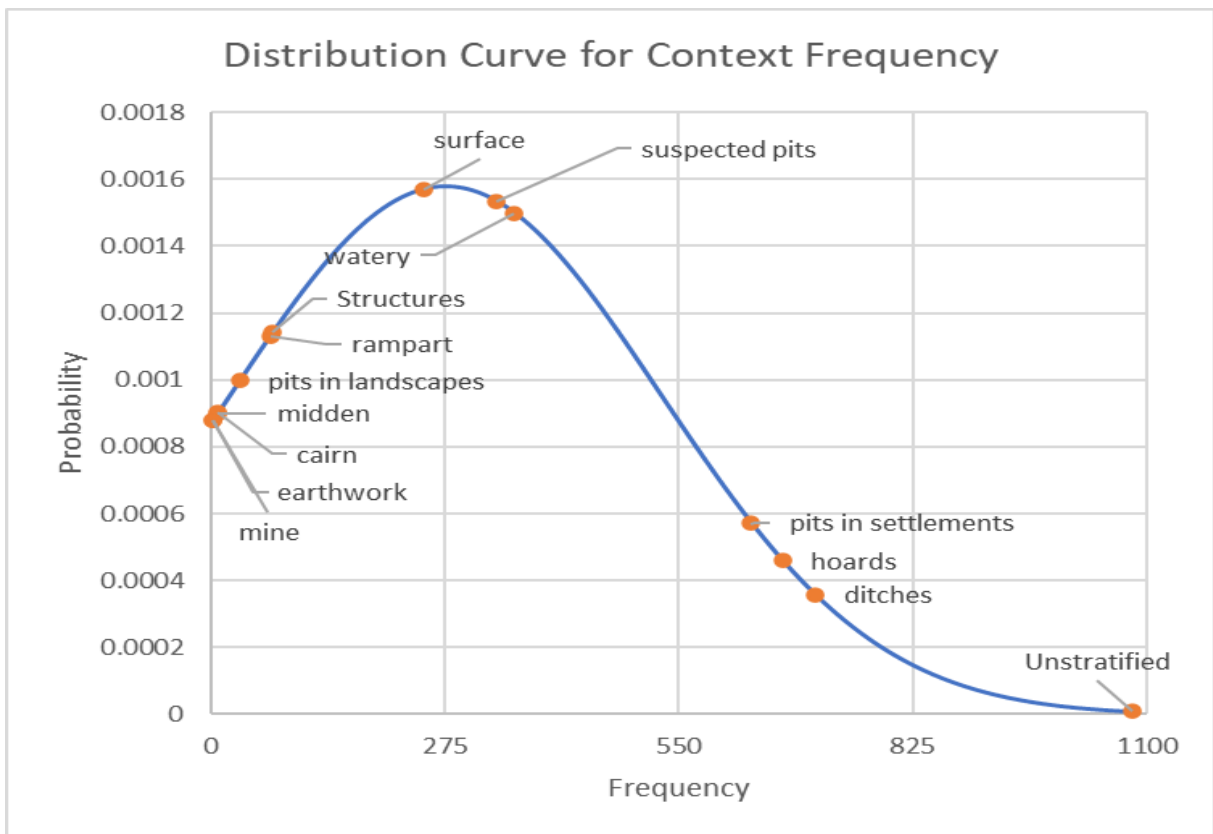


Chart 9.21 Distribution curve for simplified context frequencies with the relative frequencies shown in orange points. The mean, 275, is calculated as the mean average deviation.

That said, as Chart 9.21 demonstrates, there is a 47.7% likelihood that a new deposition will have between 1-385 iron objects. It is important to remember the real values of the dataset are disproportionate and semiproducs are overrepresented in terms of their relative frequency to other object categories and the number of times they are deposited in specific context types. Meaning the RFD need considers first, and this suggests that the number of objects deposited at a time will tend to be smaller than greater, in any given context type. Further, sites with depositions often only have one deposition context, not multiple. Therefore, it is important to look at the relationship between the number of objects depositions at a site and the number of contexts, as per above. Higher frequencies of artefact categories or contexts are shown on the right (positive leaning) of the mean value, which is the peak of the bell curve.

This means the highest probability for a newly identified object context is directly relative to the frequency objects occur within a specific context category, which is calculated from the z-scores of the real data. This means there is a 99.9% confidence that a newly identified context will have a total of less than 1100 objects or similarly it could be said there is a probability of <1% a context will have 1100 objects. This is based on the Mean 1 in Chart 9.21 or alternatively, 89.9% if Mean 2 is used per Table 9.1. Obviously, the reality is very different, as it is known the highest frequency of a single deposition even in a context is 394 currency

Broad Context Categories	Confidence with Mean of 275	Confidence with Mean of 760
Mine	30.23%	0.13%
Earthwork	30.37%	0.14%
Midden	31.06%	0.15%
Cairn	31.20%	0.15%
Pits in landscapes	34.78%	0.20%
Rampart	40.17%	0.32%
Structures	40.63%	0.33%
Surface	67.81%	2.17%
suspected pits	78.88%	4.65%
Watery	81.20%	5.52%
Pits in settlements	97.66%	31.06%
Hoards	98.36%	36.40%
Ditches	98.89%	42.32%
Unstratified	99.99%	89.98%

Table 9.1 Cumulative probabilities that new discoveries will belong to a specific context as a factor of Mean 1 and Mean 2 values.

bars in a hoard in Meon Hill hillfort. This site is roughly between the boundary of the study regions defined as the Central and Southern England

The next most frequently deposited broad context category is ditches (see also above), which contain 711 objects at 60 different sites with an average of 10 contexts type per site. However, both the median and mode for iron object depositions in ditch type context fall between one and three per site. Meaning the number of artefacts per site in ditch type contexts is most frequently found in three or less ditches

per site. As discussed above, this means there are multiple iron object depositions in ditch contexts per site. When considered along the standard distributional normal curve, there is a 98% probability that newly discovered object depositions for all periods and site types will be in ditch type contexts.

This is a relatively useless result and the above results are more meaningful in describing the population of iron objects. However, it is useful to consider the cumulative probabilities of each broad context's category (Table 9.1). This table describes the likelihood objects not yet in the dataset may fall into each category. This is also to say contexts like mines and earthworks are far less likely to have iron object depositions than contexts like hoards or ditches.

Take note that the confidence level that an object will be in the context of a mine is 30%. There is only one mine context at one site, this means there is an unrealistic representation of the dataset and is the result of over half the population being represented above the mean value. If Mean 2 is used, there is a less than 1% probability that new depositions will occur in mine type contexts. Using Mean 2 still demonstrates the relative similarity of depositional choice being in pits in settlements, hoards, and ditches.

It may also be observed that pits in the landscape are less likely to have iron objects than pits in settlements, which was already identified through simpler analyses i.e. relative frequency analysis. However, this same data can now be understood in terms of the cumulative probability that newly discovered data will be in a specific category of depositional contexts. Which means for objects deposited in pit type contexts it can now be known from Chart 9.21 that there is an

increased 62.8% chance those objects will be placed in pit contexts within settlements over those in the open landscape (e.g. pit alignments). Or it could perhaps more accurately be said that there is a 68% likelihood depositions will be made within pits in settlements, hoards, and ditches, if the Mean 2 is to be accepted in Chart 9.21.

As the quantities of iron objects in each artefact category are conveniently described along the bell curve, the relative frequency is easily calculated as per the FD and RFD chart earlier in the section. The entire object population represented in the data sample is known to be 4234 objects, minus the outliers, 2782 artefacts remain. Therefore, the relative frequency of ironmongery may be calculated to be 23% instead of the 15% discussed previously. Though these observations could have been made within a distribution curve, therefore the usefulness is small. The likelihood of a new object being discovered in a specific artefact category is best done through the RFD (relative frequency density) discussed earlier, which is not well represented in the distribution curves (Charts 9.20-9.22).

However, the RFD values presented and calculated earlier for the artefact categories may also be analysed on a distribution curve. Chart 9.22 provides such a curve for the artefact categories in the most frequently chosen context in the dataset, pit type features. The bell curve

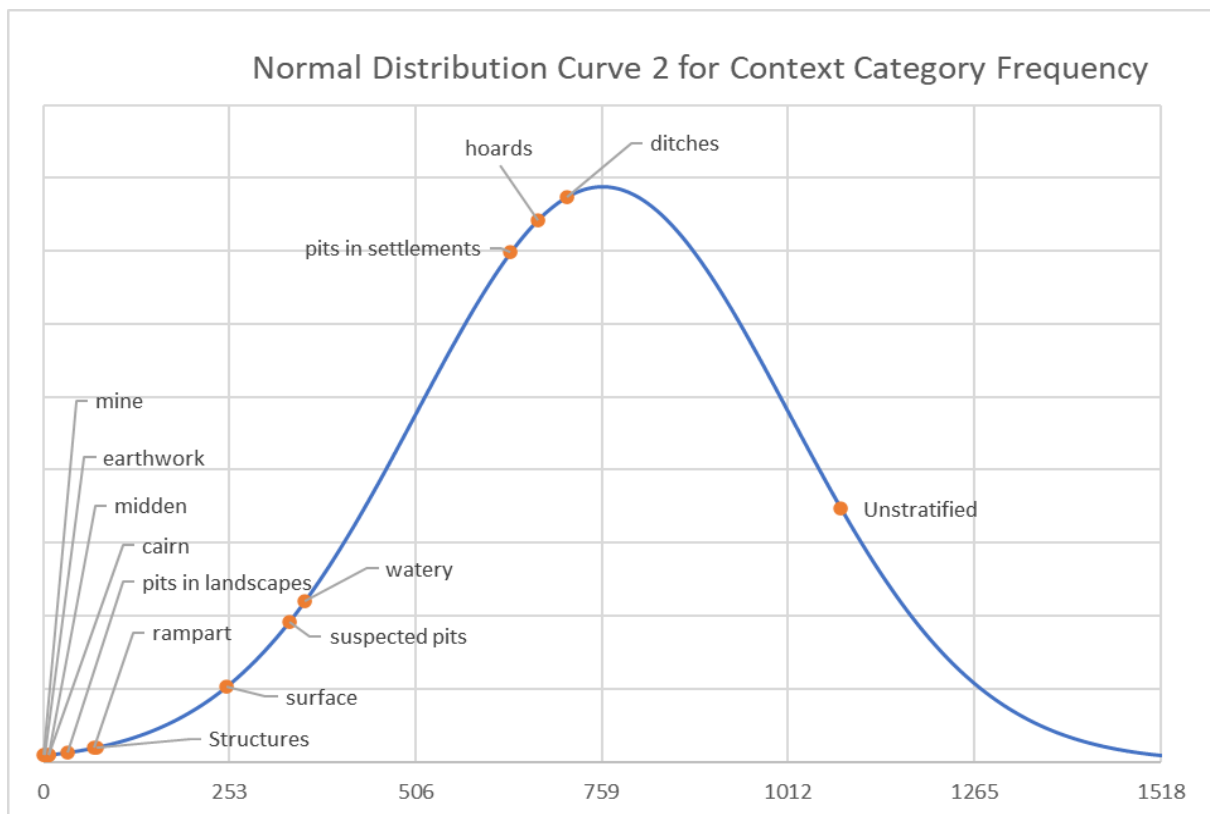


Chart 9.22 A second distribution curve using Mean 2 to show a different interpretation of heavily weighted data tails for broad artefact category frequencies (plotted in yellow).

informs the observer of the highest probability of new observations of a specific relative frequency density for each category of object within all pit type contexts in the sample dataset.

This means there is a 55.4% probability that the RFD values observed will be over a standardised score of .0045 (height of 30 on 9.21) which is a real value of approximately 122-466 objects. It is important to note that this probability and number of object depositions represents the population which may exist that is not in the sample dataset in specific relation to pit type contexts. Another way to state this is, of the observed pit contexts in the sample, there is a 55% chance that deposits not in the dataset will have a density of 122-466 objects.

The confidence that a newly discovered artefact in a pit type context will occur in a category is shown in Table 9.2. As may be observed a confidence of 97.8% exists for semiproducts and 14% for objects in the trade category. However, the geographic distribution analysis in the previous chapter and other quantitative analyses in this chapter demonstrate this would only true for the regions where currency bars are found. Therefore, analysing the sample population in this manner only for broadly general inference to be made. This data taken on regional or sub-regional levels will result in different probabilities and confidence levels. Though doing so will not add anything new to what has been said above.

Not much more may be interpreted from this analysis as there is nothing meaningful to compare the data against. If it could be known what was classed as a normal quantity of tools or other objects for deposition in the Iron Age tradition, more could be said. Though, it would

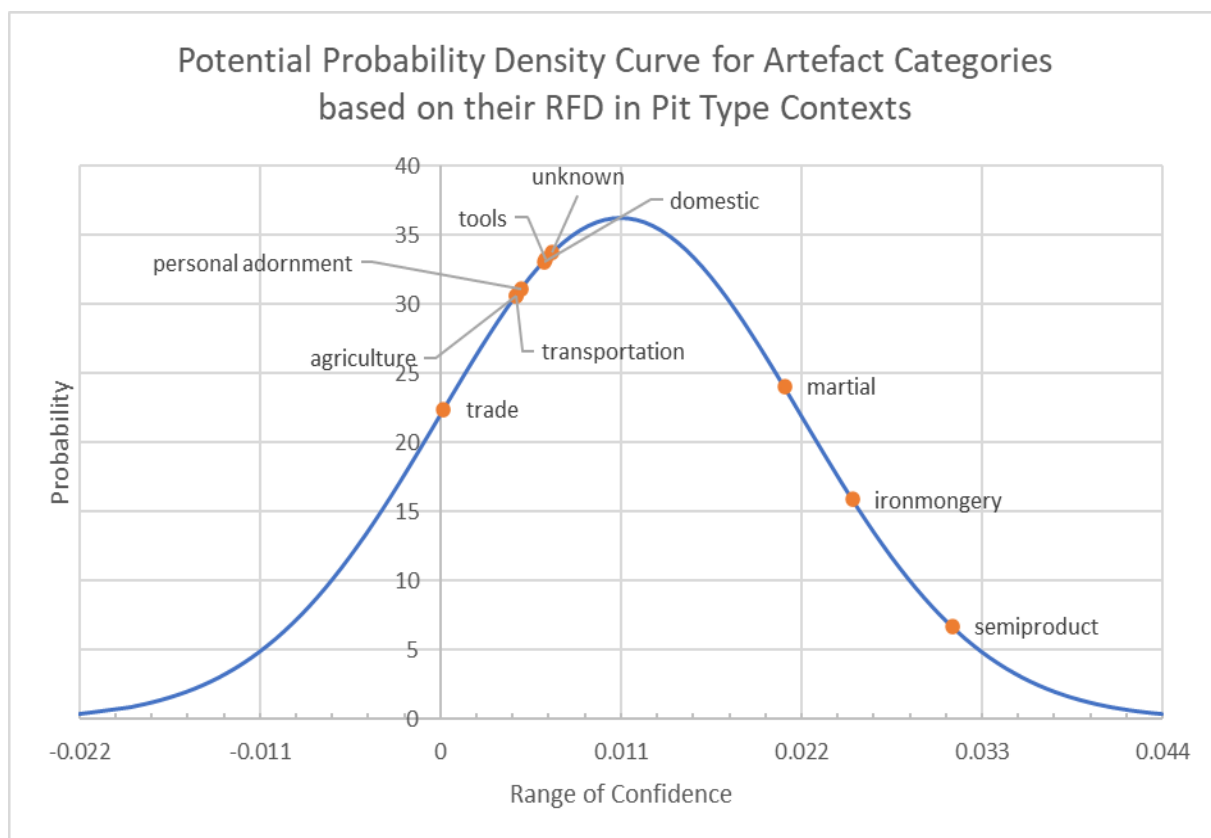


Chart 9.23 Distribution curve for the RFD of artefacts deposited in pit type contexts. The relative frequencies of the artefact categories are plotted in yellow along the curve for reference.

be interesting to compare these observed statistical probabilities against comparable ones for the Bronze Age and Roman Period as these may demonstrate further deviance from traditions or continuity.

It is also important to note that there are three different types of pits in the landscape and different types of pits in settlements represented values and is plotted along the distributional curve in Chart 9.21-9.22. Caution is however needed in the interpretation of the standard normal distribution values as these represent all data collected not site, period, or region-specific data. This relates back to the reason why artefact types could not be plotted as a normal distribution as too many objects only occurred one time. Likewise, there are some contexts which only occur once across the dataset. Further, some contexts occur in greater frequency in some zones over others as discussed above. Much like the like the artefact analyses, distribution curves for the context categories then need re-run in the future to reflect Cunliffe's (2005) inhabitation zones. This would then describe the likelihood contexts of specific type will be chosen for iron object depositions within that zone. The final few statistical calculations for the artefact categories and context types did provide some additional insight, but the variability in dataset was difficult to plot and assess.

A Kolmogorov-Smirnov Test of Normality was performed on sample population of artefact types and it was found they did not represent nor follow a normal distribution. This is likely because many of the values represent only one unique object which does not occur again, e.g. the anchor from a large pit in Bulbury Camp. Additionally, there are other types that occur in much higher frequency, e.g. currency bars and swords. This skews the datasets ability to be plotted on a normal distribution curve. Further, it also suggests the objects were deliberately placed in quantities which cannot be considered as an entire population. Charts 9.20-9.22 had similar problems which is why the left tell of the bell curve goes beyond zero, this attempted to rectified in Chart 9.23 using a random defined mean variable was calculated from the standard

Artefact Category	Frequency	Confidence
trade	3	14.00%
agriculture	69	26.03%
transportation	69	26.03%
personal adornment	74	27.12%
domestic	95	31.92%
tools	97	32.40%
unknown	103	33.84%
martial	316	84.04%
ironmongery	379	92.13%
semiproduct	470	97.82%

Table 9.2 Confidence levels for new depositions to be observed in pit type contexts for different artefact categories. The frequency of objects in the sample dataset is the centre column. To be used with Chart 9.23.

deviation. That is not considered good practice in statistics but did more truly reflect the relative frequency by which artefacts were deposited into discrete broad context categories.

Through these charts, it has been determined that the only meaningful statistical distributional analysis of this type would be a probability analysis which could describe the likelihood of the quantity of iron objects to be deposited in a single context as a single event, e.g. 10 iron artefacts placed into the base of a pit. This could also be measured across time. The dataset will need re-sorted for such an analysis as currently every object is a separate entry and in Appendix 1 the entry Index Record directly corresponds to the context number. There are 677 contexts, however some contexts have multiple object depositions, which are entered as a decimal e.g. 20.1, 20.2, 20.3 and in this example meaning context 20 has 3 objects.

As it stands now, the only thing that may be described from statistical distribution curves is the probability that a value range of objects will be deposited in a context and the confidence by which that can be described. For example, it can be stated that there with a 99.9% confidence there will never be a deposition of more than 1084 objects. This value is determined by the extreme outlier of the frequency of objects in unstratified contexts which results in a heavily biased standard deviation for the analysis of the potential deposition density of objects in a

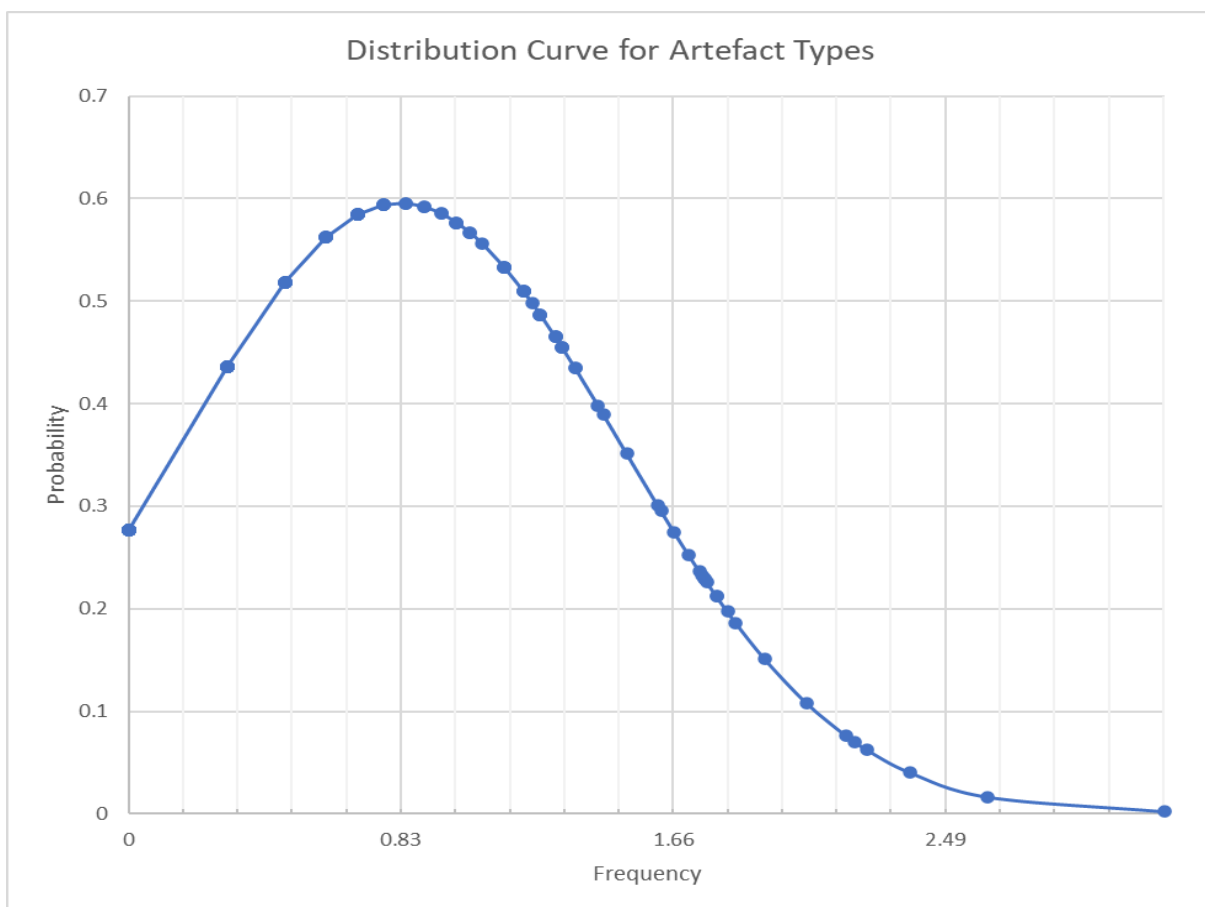


Chart 9.24 Log10 distributional curve for artefact types. To be used in conjunction with Table 9.3; note the minor units are 0.166.

context. Likewise, similar observation may be made for the artefact categories. The artefact categories are heavily biased towards currency bars resulting a skewed representation of the frequency density of the artefact categories. As per above, the frequency density of the artefact category of semi-products to deposition sites is comparatively low, meaning they are deposited in high quantities but in few contexts and even fewer sites. Though this is all relational as shown in Chart 9.19.

Fe Artefact Type	Database Frequency	Log10 Value	Confidence	Fe Artefact Type 2	Database Frequency 2	Log10 Value 2	Confidence 2	Fe Artefact Type 3	Database Frequency 3	Log10 Value 3	Confidence 3
anchor	1	0	10.77%	bucket hoop	3	0.477121	29.92%	shaft	16	1.20412	71.17%
axle clip	1	0	10.77%	burnisher	3	0.477121	29.92%	staple	16	1.20412	71.17%
billet	1	0	10.77%	disc clasp	3	0.477121	29.92%	terret	16	1.20412	71.17%
bowl	1	0	10.77%	hinge	3	0.477121	29.92%	axe	17	1.230449	72.50%
bracelet	1	0	10.77%	pick	3	0.477121	29.92%	arrowhead	18	1.255273	73.72%
double hook	1	0	10.77%	toggle	3	0.477121	29.92%	cauldron fragment	18	1.255273	73.72%
draught pole	1	0	10.77%	torc	3	0.477121	29.92%	finger ring	18	1.255273	73.72%
fork	1	0	10.77%	armlet	4	0.60206	36.68%	gouge	20	1.30103	75.90%
fragments	1	0	10.77%	bolt	4	0.60206	36.68%	harness fitting	20	1.30103	75.90%
knife blank	1	0	10.77%	scabbard fitting	4	0.60206	36.68%	saw	20	1.30103	75.90%
ladle	1	0	10.77%	wedge	4	0.60206	36.68%	binding	21	1.322219	76.87%
lump	1	0	10.77%	weight	4	0.60206	36.68%	chape	21	1.322219	76.87%
mount	1	0	10.77%	chain link	5	0.69897	42.25%	scabbard	21	1.322219	76.87%
pommel	1	0	10.77%	gang chain	5	0.69897	42.25%	adze	23	1.361728	78.63%
razor	1	0	10.77%	mail	5	0.69897	42.25%	ard	23	1.361728	78.63%
ring headed spike	1	0	10.77%	needle	5	0.69897	42.25%	ferrule	27	1.431364	81.53%
scorer	1	0	10.77%	open work disc	5	0.69897	42.25%	bridle bit	28	1.447158	82.15%
shackle	1	0	10.77%	plate	5	0.69897	42.25%	dagger	33	1.518514	84.79%
shield boss	1	0	10.77%	spike	5	0.69897	42.25%	lynch pin	41	1.612784	87.87%
socketed chisel	1	0	10.77%	anvil	6	0.778151	46.92%	reaping hook	42	1.623249	88.18%
soldering-iron	1	0	10.77%	chain	6	0.778151	46.92%	pruning knife	46	1.662758	89.31%
spade	1	0	10.77%	set	6	0.778151	46.92%	chisel	51	1.70757	90.49%
stake	1	0	10.77%	socket	6	0.778151	46.92%	pin	55	1.740363	91.29%
strap	1	0	10.77%	coin	7	0.845098	50.90%	fragment	56	1.748188	91.47%
swage	1	0	10.77%	latch lifter	7	0.845098	50.90%	sheet	57	1.755875	91.65%
twisted wire	1	0	10.77%	poker	8	0.90309	54.34%	tyre	57	1.755875	91.65%
axe socket	2	0.30103	21.49%	rivet	8	0.90309	54.34%	bar	58	1.763428	91.82%
axle mount	2	0.30103	21.49%	cotter pin	9	0.954243	57.36%	file	62	1.792392	92.46%
bucket fitting	2	0.30103	21.49%	hook	9	0.954243	57.36%	punch	62	1.792392	92.46%
bucket handle	2	0.30103	21.49%	handle	10	1	60.01%	rod	67	1.826075	93.15%
fire dog	2	0.30103	21.49%	scabbard fragment	10	1	60.01%	strip	71	1.851258	93.63%
hasp	2	0.30103	21.49%	tongs	10	1	60.01%	ring	87	1.939519	95.11%
hilt	2	0.30103	21.49%	clamp	11	1.041393	62.38%	brooch	117	2.068186	96.77%
hoop	2	0.30103	21.49%	scriber	11	1.041393	62.38%	knife	154	2.187521	97.86%
key	2	0.30103	21.49%	nave	12	1.079181	64.50%	nail	164	2.214844	98.06%
ornate hooks	2	0.30103	21.49%	awl	14	1.146128	68.15%	sword	178	2.25042	98.30%
ring pivots	2	0.30103	21.49%	hammer	14	1.146128	68.15%	spearhead	241	2.382017	98.97%
stud	2	0.30103	21.49%	sickle	14	1.146128	68.15%	unidentified	417	2.620136	99.62%
stylus	2	0.30103	21.49%	socketed axe	14	1.146128	68.15%	currency bar	1437	3.157457	99.97%
tang	2	0.30103	21.49%	graver	16	1.20412	71.17%				

Table 9.3 Confidence levels for all iron object types in the sample population with their relative frequencies demonstrated. To be used with Chart 9.24.

The statistical distributional analyses do not reflect these facts and generate a very broad interpretation of the dataset. For example, it may be said there is a 99.9% confidence that there will never be a single deposition of a single artefact type of greater than 1439 objects and a 68% probability that there will be an additional of 35-811 objects per type represented in the population across all periods, sites, and contexts (Chart 9.24). When we consider the frequency of currency bars, there is a greater likelihood a newly discovered artefact will be this type over one with a lower frequency, such as a razor. Though again this is relational and varies by region and period. The confidence levels also assume that the relative manufacture and circulation of iron objects is directly proportion to the observed quantities in the sample population in the dataset. The real population of iron artefacts may never be fully known as it cannot be established how many objects are no longer represented as a factor of corrosion.

Observations taken from the statistical distribution analysis of artefact types (a hierarchal level below categories) is slightly more meaningful. For example, the Chart 9.24 indicates that new discoveries of artefacts will occur in deposits between 10-20 objects in higher probabilities than large hoards of 50 or more. Further, it may be observed with a 99.9% confidence that a new deposition of artefacts of a single type will not exceed 692 (\log_{10} of 2.84 as per Table 9.3). The keen reader may recall the frequency of currency bars is much higher, thus the distribution curve is not measuring the frequency of data values but rather the likelihood and confidence of the range of values not represented in dataset. These values could be described as undiscovered populations within the landscape.

Any interpretations from Charts 9.20-9.24 should be taken with caution and higher significance be placed on results of the FD and RFD analyses. In conclusion of the section, it may be decisively stated that there is a high degree of intentionality for the placement of iron objects in the landscape and a degree of control was enacted over the choice of depositional contexts within to be used for deposition. It is likely related to highly localised perspectives which describe the biography of places within a cultural framework and govern the significance of objects both intrinsically for place-making and strictly for use in wider regionally practiced rituals.

9.7 Summary

The dataset as whole is complicated and distinguishing patterns in depositions is difficult. For this reason, several categorisations were made to filter the data results into a more manageable size. This data was discussed in depth throughout the chapter. The reader's attention was drawn to several significant depositions across the Iron Age landscape of Britain identifying variations in cultural attitudes towards objects. Potential production centres were identified in East Yorkshire, north Wales, and the English East Midlands. A tradition of currency bar hoarding was further defined in southern Britain, and the lack of ironmongery at many of the settlements with currency bars suggest smithing of objects was not occurring in same settlements. This may relate to clientage or socio-economic trade, exchange, or status.

Also significant is the observations made by Hunter (1997) still apply for Scotland as it pertains to iron objects. Here iron objects appear to be cherished and curated for several generations before deposition into standing water, usually around lochs. These depositions increase in number in LIA-SRIA and begin to include both ferrous and non-ferrous Roman metalwork.

Hypotheses regarding the depositional significance of objects in hillfort ramparts are now obsolete. That said, there are undeniably some important depositions into or under ramparts with either currency bars, tools, or swords, but these are rare and almost never found outside the regions of Southern England and the southern portion of Central England (in other words, the Jurassic Ridge and south). Further, structured depositions of single objects are evident in much higher frequency than the total number of iron objects in all hoards. This does suggest that the act of hoarding is a highly specialised phenomenon. These types of deposits should be further delineated into two groups: those meant to be recovered and those not meant to be recovered.

Many iron objects in non-burial contexts are deposited into ditches and pits. These may be further subdivided into structured and unstructured deposits. Though the placement of objects in the upper fills of such contexts may also represent structured deposits, possibly an act of sealing a context, marking an end of use for a space. Other deposits in pits and ditches may also represent untimely or unexpected abandonment.

Generalisation may also be made regarding regional distributions, though it is difficult to argue with this data alone that these are directly associated to any specific cultural or tribal entity. As demonstrated with the data previously, there is a strong preference for the deposition of personal items in settlement contexts. In settlements, ditches are preferred first, followed by pits inside structures usually near hearths, and finally in various types of pits inside the

settlements main occupation area. It may be argued that the presence of personal items such as brooches, in ditches or pits, is accidental and represents loss during the construction of such features. Although possible, it seems unlikely that such an important item would not have been searched for carefully, especially as the woollen cloak or tunic would fall off or pop open when a brooch is lost. Also, the potential deliberate placement of brooches near hearths may be highly significant. For example, it is known from early Royal Irish texts that all objects within a house had a place and if guest was to break an object, they would be liable to pay for the replacement, but only if that object was in its correct position (O'Sullivan, 2012). Possibly, personal items were kept near hearths so that they could be found easily in the firelight.

Iron brooches are most found in East Yorkshire and the East Midlands, which are regions described as being dominated by open/wandering settlements (Rippon, 2018). Knives are more common in the assemblages of these regions as well, though this may indicate these objects were more readily available than important. This however does not apply to currency bars which make up 37% of the dataset and are not wholly widespread, with few sites but large deposition quantities being favoured. If these objects are excluded, martial items, predominantly spearheads and swords, and ironmongery, make up 50% of the remaining data. Martial items are more widespread whereas ironmongery tends to be concentrated in the same regions as brooches and knives. This may suggest the settlements where these are present, especially if all are present, are active craft producers. This is important as most depositions with such objects are in undefended or unfortified settlements, predominantly (by a narrow margin) of small size. Depositions in watery places are in the minority, however 87% of depositions sites accounting for 79% of iron objects (both in and outside of settlements) occur within 1500 m or less of water.

Objects deliberately placed in or within the flood-zone of waterbodies is a continuation of praxis from Bronze Age, at least for martial items which are the dominant category of iron objects deposited into water in the Iron Age. Caution, however, must be exercised due to the nature of recovery of many of the objects. Recovery has often been by accident, during activities like peat cutting, ditch digging, or dredging activities. In such recovery events, smaller personal objects may have been missed or destroyed. It is important during interpretation to think about such objects which are not represented in the present record. Especially with the knowledge of small personal objects of iron and non-ferrous metals being recovered at well excavated wetlands such as at Fiskerton or Must Farm. A further possibility for the deposition of personal objects in watery deposits is in a vessel, bag, or attached to fabrics which will have decayed in some cases thus scattering the contents.

In conclusion, the deposition of iron objects in Iron Age Britain is far more complex than

previously thought. Some depositions thought to represent acts of disposal or loss are far too repeated to not be deliberate. The logic behind such depositions is open to debate and may be based on ordinary or extraordinary practices. The praxis of depositions of iron objects is both specific and broad, with many of the contextual activities representing new traditions, not carry overs from the Bronze Age. These traditions appear to become the most defined in the MIA and in Southern and Central England these traditions become increasingly specific in the LIA. In these two regions in the LIA, it seems the social value of iron objects is defined at that moment of their deposition as a potentially symbolic act. This is potentially the result of iron being both more readily available and less costly to produce, and there seems to be a continuity of this into the RB period, though further assessment of objects is required.

Chapter 10 Discussion

The deposition of ferrous objects is found to be largely determined by their *chaîne opératoire* and social engagement or use-life. As theorised in Chapters 1-2, the biography of objects and places, has been determined to be directly relative to the social attitudes and use-life of ferrous artefacts in the Iron Age. Patterns in depositional praxis represent an embodiment of cultural attitudes towards iron in their respective communities. The author's experience as a blacksmith has provided valuable insight into the Iron Age treatment of iron objects, for example, the observation that collection or disposal of small iron scraps may represent crafting activities within a community. Many depositions occurring within local or 'lesser' communities, are not widely performed and represent personal intentional acts of manufacturing deposits, either to mark a space of significance or out of apotropaism. While this may not always be the case, superstition is embedded within the folklore of the Iron Age. Evidence was provided for the relationships between iron, magic, liminality, otherworld-ness, and death and regeneration.

In many instances, the meaning of contextual acts may be lost today, as they were done as performances to the observers who were witnessing the execution of extraordinary depositions. These observers may then go on to manufacture other deposits of special significance with iron artefacts important to them. More ordinary depositions then, may be thought to relate to daily life or special/historic socio-political events, such as oaths of servitude or declaring peace and fealty through disarmament. Deposition may even reflect the intention for acts of violence -a possible interpretation for making a cache of weapons at South Cave (see Chapter 1). Some depositions also represent a carefully crafted performance, which marks an object(s) end to life, such as the deliberate burning of the copper alloy and iron chariot fittings at Burrough Hill hillfort. Knives and spears found in ashy soils may also represent acts of destruction. Examples of bent swords are seen in many inhumations and in the depositions involving the River Thames and other rivers feeding into the North Sea. Similar depositions of metal objects are also observed in or around such waterways (Rippon, 2018). Acts of destroying swords by bending them as in the inhumation tradition, were not observed in non-burial terrestrial contexts. However, bent iron scabbards are represented in ditch type contexts. Other items, such as tools or agricultural implements, may represent storage or 'hiding' valuable items from invaders or an angry chief demanding tribute.

The previous nine chapters have emphasised the importance of iron in social and economic contexts, reinforcing an argument for its significance in Iron Age British depositions. Traditions of deposition are related to praxis, which in this research pertains to the recurring practiced engagement between people, iron objects, places, and spaces within the cultural and

physical landscape. To do this, an assessment of 4234 objects dating from 800BC-100AD (up to 200AD in Scotland) was made for over 1330 spaces (contexts) from over 334 places (sites). Prior to this research, only 395 Iron Age or Early Romano British objects were assessed in non-burial contexts (Hingley, 2006). With the inclusion of objects listed in Hingley's (2006) database, 3930 objects were plotted in ArcGIS and their distributions and densities assessed. Of the remainder, some of objects were included in the quantitative and statistical analyses in Chapters 8 and 9. No other body of work has studied iron objects in non-burial Iron Age contexts in this detail in Britain.

This research has found that two thirds of the Welsh iron objects, despite the extensive excavation record for regional hillforts, are deposited in only three sites, one of which is not a settlement, but an expansive wetland. The contextual analysis of the Welsh assemblage has shown that iron is not commonly deposited into ramparts, which were thought previously to be a space of recurring depositions for significant metal objects (cf. Hingley, 2006). This observation also largely extends to the hillforts of the defined regions of Scotland and Northern England (cf. Chapter 3). The sample dataset demonstrates there are only 11 such sites with 12 contexts directly associated with ramparts, accounting for 69 objects. This is contrasted by a higher frequency of depositions into the terminals of enclosure ditches including those around or within hillforts, in agglomerated settlements or smaller open settlements, and enclosed settlements of all sizes. These ditch terminal contexts typically possess higher densities of iron objects than other ditch type contexts. Most often represented are tools and martial items, though currency bars are also frequent in sites in the upland or higher altitude areas of the Jurassic Ridge. Such observations go towards answering Research Questions 2-4 and all of the Research Objects in Chapter 1.

Some of these observations correspond with the earlier conclusions of Haselgrove and Hingley (2006). Their observation that large depositions of ironwork are frequently associated with boundaries and are often constructed by 'layering' or stacking items on each other, has been found to still hold true. Depositions of multiple items are contrasted by those of single mundane iron artefacts whose placement may have served an apotropaic function. Other observations, such as the deposition of martial items in or around waterways feeding into the North Sea, go beyond Haselgrove and Hingley's (2006) interpretations and observations. They also did not note the variance in the traditions with martial items between the north and south (see below).

Research Question 1 from Chapter 1 section 3 queried the frequency that variable types and categories of iron objects occur in different places and spaces within the landscape. The geographic distribution and quantities were demonstrated in a series of maps in Chapter 8

sections 5-6 each with a section summary, which were then discussed in further detail in Chapter 9 section 2-4. From the geographic and quantitative analyses presented, it was identified the frequencies of iron object categories were regionally specific. These regions were defined in Chapter 3 (cf. Figures 8.1 and 9.1). In Chapter 9 section 6, it was concluded that the five arbitrary regions would benefit in the future from an additional analysis that coincides with Cunliffe's (2005) inhabitation zones. It was not expected that the deposition tradition with iron objects would reflect the classic Iron Age territorial or "tribal" areas or even more modern interpretations (cf. Rippon, 2018) so closely. This is further evidence that iron production and object manufacture represent controlled industries within some sub-regional communities. This directly had an effect on the types and quantities of artefacts disseminated and the deposits in which they were placed. This contrasts with the observations made by Ehrenreich (1995) for Wessex.

Martial items for example, show a change in praxis from the Bronze Age, being nearly equally distributed between terrestrial and watery contexts. These contexts may be further subdivided, with preference in watery contexts being demonstrated for rivers draining into the North Sea. In terrestrial contexts, martial items are more frequently and in higher quantities placed in pits in the open landscape and hoards in settlements. Generally, watery depositions also appear to be earlier in all regions but the Thames Valley, where a marked increase occurs in the LIA. This may be a response to socio-cultural or socio-economic stress as queried in Research Question 5, as the Roman occupation progressed. This is paralleled elsewhere, as there is an increase in the deposition of militaria in watery contexts in Denmark, in times of conflict with the Roman Empire (Jensen 2003). The depositions of martial items into the River Thames and its tributaries may also represent some of political statement representing fealty through symbolic disarmament. Similar interpretations have been made for the large deposit of coins with helmets at Hallaton during a great feast (cf. Score, 2011 and Chapter 1).

Regarding, the open/wandering settlement zone (Bradley, 2007; Rippon, 2018), there is an increase in the deposition frequency of iron brooches and other items of personal adornment. This specifically occurs more often in pits within settlements than in ditch-type contexts. Furthermore, the sites with such objects and deposition contexts are often sited on the edges of marginal landscapes. In the larger of these settlements, either those which are agglomerated or represent multiple conjoined ditched enclosures, there is also an increase in the frequency of depositions with metalworking and iron woodworking tools. Though the density of such items is low per context within such sites, they may represent a form of local personal praxis, perhaps even as votive offering to deities related to craft activities. As already observed, this region/zone also includes a higher quantity of ironmongery. This provides additional evidence for the

advancement of craft activity and dedication to such activities in these ‘wandering’ or ‘seasonal’ communities. The deposition of ironmongery including offcuts, may represent scrap put aside for later time use. However, these items cannot be re-smelted as per the discussion in Chapters 6-7.

The reasons for depositions may also relate to movement around the landscape to acquire both charcoal and ore for bloomery operations. Specific regions where ironmongery and tools occur in higher frequency are in East Yorkshire, the East Midlands, and North Wales. Sites and settlements within those regions also include evidence for iron smelting or bloomery activities. At those sites, ironmongery is found in all contexts, including pits where ‘structured’ depositions are repeated over a long period, often with tools. Such depositions may represent the storage or saving of a work-persons assemblage (ordinary rituals) or may be votive offerings made from perspectives concerning crafting and craftspeople (extraordinary rituals). These observations go towards achieving Research Objective iv and v and Research Questions 2-4.

Interestingly, settlements and sites in the subregions of the Forest of Dean, contain fewer examples of ironmongery than the areas described previously. This further reflects the level of craft specialisation and cultural activities being conducted regionally as per Research Objective v. However, there is increase in the density of metalworking tools within pit and ditch contexts in the upland settlements in the Jurassic Ridge to the southeast of the Forest of Dean. This once again demonstrates a variance exists in the deposition tradition regionally and sub-regionally and is representative of different cultural attitudes to craftspeople. It also provides a clue to where craftspeople are conducting their trades. Though this also seems period specific as described further in Chapter 9 section 6.

Of the iron objects in the sample dataset, currency bars are disproportionately represented, specifically in the defined regions of Southern and Central England. Further, the sites in regions which have the highest density of semi-products per context are also all situated either at regionally relative high altitudes on the Jurassic Ridge, or in prominent settlements on the edges of the ridge, which give way rapidly to alluvial plains. These observation further demonstrate a achievement towards of all the Research Objectives.

Research Question 3 queried the validity of depositions to be considered as praxes and part of the defined Research Objectives (iv and v) was to identify the extent of praxis and further define the relationships between iron object depositions, spaces, places, and biographies. While several patterns were identified, they may be broadly summarised and organised into the following hierarchy.

- I. **Regional Praxis:** This is a broad class of repeated actives within a specific region. These activities include repeated engagements between objects, people,

settlements of specific type, and spaces within a wider region.

- II. **Interregional Praxis:** A broad classification. The same as (I) but occurring between regions, though more frequently in one over another, e.g. brooches in ditches of enclosures in East Yorkshire and the East Midlands.
- III. **Praxis with ‘Places’:** This class includes specific repeated engagements with special places in the landscape with specific categories of objects e.g. rivers and swords, standing water and vessels with hoards, martial items and cairns, and so on. This also applies to depositions in settlements in marginal, upland, and lowland environments (Chapter 8.2 and 9.2).
- IV. **Praxis with ‘Spaces’:** This class is most representative of community practices and is the most frequent type observed with iron objects. This may relate to tribal or cultural identity or be personal. These engagements may be specific to only one settlement or repeated regionally across many settlement types (Chapters 8.5 and 9.3).
- V. **Object-Specific Praxis:** This is represented by repeated use of objects within a specific place or space within the landscape. This class may also occur alongside the previous classes. Previously some deposits of special items such as swords were thought to be random. The evidence presented demonstrate repeated structuring (Chapter 8.6 and 9.4).

These classes of praxis may be used to define the interregional, regional, and local ordinary and extraordinary activities of communities. As Figure 10.1 demonstrates, there is also a clear division of praxis along tributaries of major rivers and natural brakes within the landscape, which may have been used to define tribal boundaries. This observation goes towards fulfilling Research Question 2. The clusters along rivers and in open landscapes (Figure 10.1) appear to correlate to Ptolemy’s tribal divisions. At the very least, there are 11 zones in Iron Age Britain which represent clear divisions between local engagements with iron objects (density probability analysis shown by coloured dots on the map of Figure 10.1), belonging to the five classes of praxis described above.

Overall, deposition of iron objects in the Iron Age has been shown to be used in place-making through manufactured deposits which relate both to the biography of objects and places or spaces. Larger Iron Age communities or groups tend to make greater depositions, in terms of quality and quantity, in places in the landscape which hold special meaning. This may relate to defining broader identities, such as tribes, or even marking territory or making grand statements to deities.

In the regions of Northern England, Scotland, and Wales (especially in the north), upland settlements or those along major routeways, often have more iron objects than lowland settlements in valley floors of the same regions. Less densely populated or 'lesser' communities seem to structure their praxes with iron objects around local places of importance or spaces within their daily travels or seasonal enterprises which hold biographic meaning. In more populated communities, a broader definition of cultural significance for iron artefacts is evidenced by using high quality or unused objects in what may be considered daily or routine depositions. On a broader interregional scale, high quality items, especially weaponry and tools, are often chosen for deposits in significant sites in the landscape, such as at long standing monuments or watery locations associated with liminal boundaries and otherworld-ness. This provides an argument for the significance of the objects either through what they represent or their quality, as well as the biographic significance of the landscape at the place of deposition. The quality of objects chosen by 'lesser' communities directly reflects the proximity of people to the *chaîne opératoire*, use-life, and death of the objects themselves.

Further, both used and unused objects, usually of an agricultural nature, are deposited in settlement contexts often related to harvesting or grain storage in localities which have strong evidence for intensive agriculture. This is opposed to the more 'casual' placement of the same objects within communities with more mixed subsistence practices. This relates to achieving Research Objective 2. In many ways, therefore, the original aims of this thesis have been fulfilled. This research has found that land, metal, and communities were actively engaged in ontological processes in Iron Age Britain. Iron objects take on the role of both actor and stage, becoming the mode of expression for complex socio-cultural perspectives and rituals.

A consideration must also be made for the proximity of iron objects to other metal items or material culture, such as glass beads, pottery, bone, and stone. Very few contexts with iron objects included items of stone, the most notable of which are depositions which include reaping hooks, billhooks, socketed axes, knives, ironmongery, swan-neck or similar clothing pins, and Neolithic polished stone axes. These contexts were all in southern hillforts or marsh settlements. The reason for which is unclear, but it does seem such depositions occur more frequently in the western half of southern Britain around Cranborne Chase and the Mendip Hills. Further, several settlements in these wetlands (along the rivers which travel north feeding into the south bank of the Bristol channel) often included depositions of flint arrowheads, lithic and bronze tools, and continental pottery in association to smaller iron household tools. Although, there are also a few iron socketed axes represented, such as in the Meare Villages.

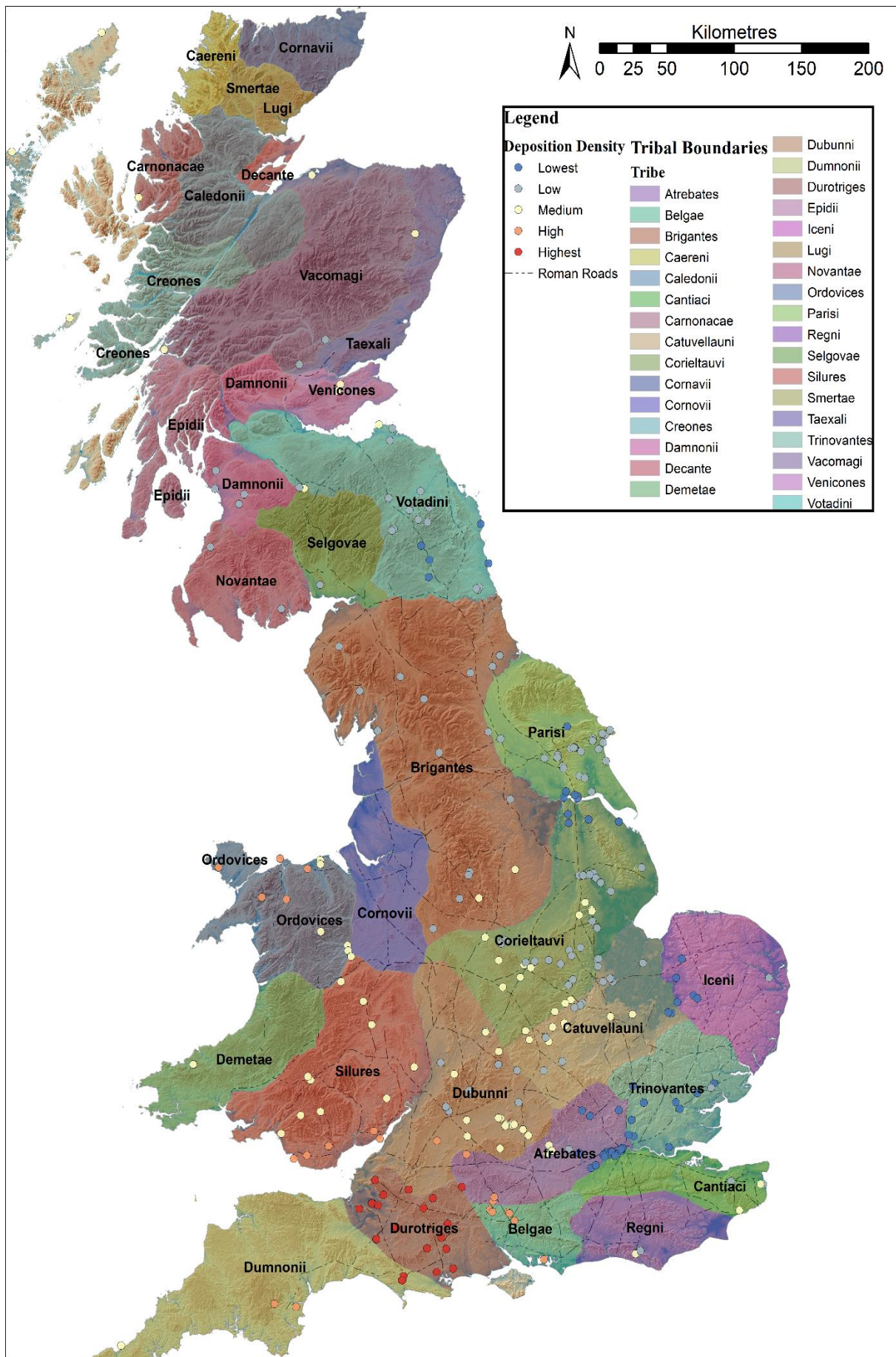


Figure 10.1 Depositional 'zones' plotted against potential 1st-2nd c. AD tribal boundaries of Britain after Ptolemy.

This may then be evidence for continental trade or associated with the cultural opinions of the Dubunni or Durotriges, regarding the value, whether economic or cultural, for the such items. It should also be noted, these two tribal regions also have not only the highest frequency, but highest density, of currency bars per context within sites out of all other regions. Bearing this in mind, an alternative perspective, is the smaller iron household tools (awls, punches, needles, etc.) were not significant and they and other similar items represent genuine waste for this subregion.

These may be contrasted by high quality depositions in watery sites like Llyn Cerrig Bach, on the Isle of Anglesey, off the northwest coast of Wales or at the confluence of the Rivers Witham, Trent, and Barlings Eau. The depositions in these have been discussed in depth throughout Chapters 8 and 9. However, the copper alloy metalwork has not yet been considered. It worth mentioning then that the high-quality iron work at both watery locations is represented equally by that of copper alloy metalwork, especially decorative plates, scabbards, and shields. Further, many of these copper alloy items from Llyn Cerrig Bach have been argued to represent La Tène art forms, including enamelling which requires advanced skill (MacDonald, 2007). These large watery deposition sites provide further evidence that liminal boundaries were still extremely important to the deposition traditions of some Iron Age communities, as they do represent thousands of hours of labour and skilled crafting.

There are also even more localised traditions which seem to only reflect the cultural attitudes of individual communities (this relates to Research Questions 4-5 and Research Objectives iv and v). As already discussed, these attitudes may reflect the craft skills available within a community and the treatment and options of craftspeople therein. Burrough hillfort is such an example, where a deposition of small poorly manufactured, but from good quality iron, pruning hooks, is contrasted by a deposition of impressive copper alloy and iron chariot fittings. The small pruning hooks are unlike the larger sickle bladed versions of Cadbury Castle and Danebury. These pruning hooks, were placed in a small pit over the course of at least five different phases, as evidenced by the stratigraphic changes of the fills (cf. Chapters 1-2). The proximity between the pit context of the pruning hooks and that of the chariot fittings is about 20 m, so the two depositions are within eyesight of each other. Why there is such a contrast in the manufacturing quality of the two depositions is unclear, especially since the lowest fill with a pruning hook in the pit, was likely contemporaneous to the chariot fitting deposition.

It may simply be that the two deposits represent a different hierarchy in the observed forms of praxis. The box may represent something significant to the wider community in vicinity to the hillfort, while the pruning hooks relate to people within the hillfort itself. The latter may even represent small personal or familial votive depositions, rather than a grand

ceremonial statement. This may also apply to the other iron objects deposited within the hillforts other dwelling surfaces and roundhouse gullies. The relationships between different items and ritual ceremonies or ceremonial structures for votive engagement were discussed by Barrett et al. (2000) for the similar deposits around the temple/armoury of Cadbury Castle.

In any case, it is clear iron had cultural meaning for people, and that was variable, possessing different levels of local and regional significance. Most important in describing cultural significance and value for iron objects, seems to be the proximity of the distributors and the consumers to producers. Secondly, places where both iron and artefact are realised and manufactured as determined by the *chaîne opératoire*, were also of direct importance to Iron Age Britons in manufacturing deposits. The biography of place or space and object then are directly relative to the technical and social processes of iron production, object manufacture, use-life, place-making, and final deposition.

In summary, as the dataset demonstrates, the calculations in Chapter 6 section 4 indicate that the economic cost of iron object manufacture is far greater than was previously presumed. In the earlier Iron Age, objects are carefully deposited. As production cost decreases in Later Iron Age -early Roman period, iron depositions become more common and less defined and a second episode of hoarding swords and tools begins, especially in Southern and Central England. The observations by Cunliffe and Hingley (2006) for the increased hoarding of currency bars in Central and Southern Britain during the MIA-LIA transition, still holds true.

By the LIA-ERB depositions of ironmongery also become more widespread and begin to be associated with what might be classed as routine rubbish disposal (a single episode of mixed infilling with animal bone and pottery sherds). Despite this, other iron objects of high quality continue to be included in manufactured deposits and the frequency of those deposits also increases. This shows that there is a degree of fluidity in the social value of iron and this may be dependent on the *chaîne opératoire*.

As a blacksmith, the author has observed small nuanced changes in the environment around his own workshop. These alterations will all exist no matter the period and reflect the socialness of the forge. There are technical and social aspects of *chaîne opératoire* that are required for iron object to become alive. This production process is one of active performance and includes apotropaic gestures, even today. For example, a good luck charm or a symbol of prosperity may be hung in the workshop or nailed to the anvil stand itself. Apotropaic gestures may also represent conversations between craftspeople and gods or even consumers paying tribute to the use-life of items while convening with supernatural spirits who inhabit special places.

The working craftsman in the Iron Age would have been visited by local people who

needed a tool for a task, and they would observe the smith's gestures and symbolic acts or icons around the smithy. This would in turn alter the observer's perspectives and ultimately even bear an influence on how the item they have commissioned, will be treated. Arguably, the more removed the consumer is from this process, the more altered their perspective becomes for the treatment and use-life of objects, which is likely represented by more wanton acts of disposal. The places and spaces where artefacts are manufactured, and the materials from which they are wrought even bring ecological changes to micro-niches. The sounds of the anvil and smells of the forge, the whistle of the hammer through the air as it strikes, all become a social biography performed publicly. Even the body of the smith when removed from their workshop demonstrates the years of hard labour, broken fingers, blistered and burnt hands, and scarred arms from burning coals. All these social performances would affect the biography of an object and the places of its manufacture. As a final note, iron depositions held meaning, either directly or indirectly. The evidence garnered in this thesis demonstrates that from the moment of manufacture, to the point of deposition, iron artefacts held a special place within Iron Age communities.

10.1 Conclusion

The largest obstacle in this research was gaining access to finds catalogues, published and unpublished. As there was no single definitive and UK wide catalogue to consult, countless hours were spent reading through 70+ years of the bulletins, newsletters, and excavation results of local archaeology societies in the search for Iron Age iron. Less widely known or circulated sources were consulted first, as well known assemblages could easily be consulted or added later. Unfortunately, this meant that sites like Traprain Law, Broxmouth, Maiden Castle, Blackburn Mill, Carlingwark, and Danebury did not receive the full attention they perhaps deserved. However, all the iron objects from pits at Danebury were itemised in Appendix 2, the 'brief' database. Objects at all these sites, and those in Appendix 2, would ideally include detailed artefact descriptions and find notes describing the stratigraphic association of the items, as was done for Gussage-all-Saints, among others in Appendix 1.

It is now clear there is still much to learn about the production and distribution of iron objects. The intriguing relationship between the control, production, and distribution of iron to tribal or cultural authorities is worthy of further exploration. The identification of manufacturing waste at the same settlements as iron object depositions would further define community industries. Further variations within Iron Age Britain may potentially be identified through isotopic and metallographic analysis of iron objects and waste. Such tests are expensive

and would require an additional project. As demonstrated above, the iron industry was far larger than previously suggested. Had this database not been created and compared with experimental smithing results, this would not have become apparent.

In the future a more thorough assessment of Southern Britain needs to be undertaken, especially in Sussex and Kent. Also, an additional database in the same format needs to be built for suspected 'native' iron objects in both the SRIA and ERB periods. Travel was restrictive so many local museums and archives did not receive full attention, and it has become apparent through this research that there is a great body of unpublished and uncleaned iron objects. These objects need to be assessed in person, though this is often difficult as corrosion prevents identification. These objects need to be either cleaned or radiographed. Radiography, often thought too expensive, may now be more feasible by using portable x-ray devices. The costs of cleaning may also be potentially reduced with portable fibre lasers. In both cases, experiments need to be undertaken to determine the validity of application. In the future, all cleaned objects need to be fully photographed and added to the database, which is largely lacking such images at present.

Provided funding was available, metallographic, and isotopic results would be added to the database for as many objects as possible. As a blacksmith, the author would like to continue the research presented in Chapter 6.4, using modern materials as controls and then Iron Age technologies and materials to produce one of every type of object in the dataset. This would also require metallographic analysis for the original artefact and the two replicas. This process would potentially answer further questions regarding the manufacturing techniques of iron objects and further define the distribution of technology and skills amongst crafting communities of Iron Age Britain.

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Site Concordance

The following concordance (see next page) is to be used with Appendices 1-4. Take note that the concordance is ordered in two parts. The first part alphabetically lists all sites with iron objects recorded in the dataset and the number of contexts within them. The second part, while alphabetically ordered, also lists the Index Record for each context in each site. Appendices 1-3 are ordered by their Index Record Number. Index records with decimalised numbers, mean multiple iron objects exist within that context e.g. 26.1, 26.1 etc. Also take note, there are no index records for Appendix 4, which is ordered alphabetically and is Hingley's (2006) Iron Age dataset.

Site Name	Number of Contexts with Iron Objects
47 Hymers Ave. Hull, Rear Garden	1
Abbotrule	1
Aberafan (River Avon/Afan), Near Port Talbot	1
Abingdon	2
Abingdon Lock River Thames	1
Aldborough	1
Aldwinckle	6
Amerden Lock at Taplow on River Thames	1
Applecross Mains Broch	3
Appleford	1
Ardeer (Stevenston) Sands	1
Asby Scar, Great Asby	1
Ashby Grange South	1
Ashville Trading Estate	5
Bac Mhic Connain	4
Bagendon	2
Barbury Castle	2
Bargany House	1
Barlings Eau	1
Battersea River Thames	1
Battlesbury Bowl	1
Bearwood	1
Beaumont Leys	2
Beckford	1
Bellshiel Law	1
Between Isleworth and Brenford on River Thames	1
Bigbury	2
Bigbury Camp, Kent	4
Bishop Burton College, York Road	1
Blewburton	1
Bonchester Hill	2
Borough hillfort	2
Braucewell Limestone Quarry, North Kesteven	1
Bredon Hill	1
Bredon Hill	1
Breiddin Hillfort	23
Briar Hill Farm and Gretton	1
Brigstock	4
Broadway Farm between Northchurch and Bourne End	1
Broxmouth	27
Bulbury Camp	1
Burneston	1
Burrough Hill	74
Burrow Camp	1
Burry Hill	1

Burton Latimer	1
Caburn Mount	2
Cadbury Castle	39
Cairngryffe Hill	1
Candleston Castle	1
Capel Garmon, Carreg Goediog Farm	1
Carham (River Tweed)	1
Carry House, Birtley	1
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	10
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	1
Casterley Camp	1
Castle Hill near South Hourat Farm, Dalry Parish	2
Castle Yard	3
Cliad Dunes	1
Cliad Dunes, Isle of Coll	1
Cotterdale	1
Crawley	1
Creeton Quarry, Couthorpe	1
Crichie Hillfort	1
Croft Ambrey	2
Culbin Sands	2
Cwm Beudy Mawr, also known as Snowdon	1
Danebury	91
Danebury	1
Danebury 2	1
Datchet (exact spot unknown)	2
Datchet on Thames River	1
Dere Street	1
Dinorben	70
Ditches Hillfort	1
Dollands Moor, Newington	1
Double Ditched Settlement, Wilsthorpe	1
Dragonby	62
Dun Mac Uisneachan, Benderloch	3
Dungyle Camp (Dunguile Hill)	1
East Brunton	1
East Meare Village	3
East Wide Open, Durham	1
Eckford	1
Ell's Knowe	1
Elms Farm	12
Elmswell	3
Elmswell, Garton	1
Embankment Cross	1
Embleton	1
Enderby and Huncote	1
Eye and Dunsden	1
Faxfleet Settlement	1
Fendoch Farm, Fowlis Wester	1
Ferrybridge	1

Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	17
Field off of Low Callis Wold Farm	1
Field Off Park Lane near Alford	1
Field Off Pinnock Wall near Sholden	1
Fiskerton	1
Fison Way or Gallows Hill	1
Flag Fen	1
Flasby Hall Gardens	1
Former Field (now DPD) off Logix Road	1
Four Crosses	2
Frilford (exact spot unknown)	1
Frodingham	1
Galson Farm Fields	1
Galston, River Irvine	1
Garton Slack	13
Garton/Wetwang Slack	1
Gimbro Farm	1
Glastonbury	24
Glebe Farm	2
Glebe Farm (Glenfield Park)	1
Gosbecks	15
Grange Park	1
Gransmoor	1
Great Doddington	6
Greetham Quarry	9
Gretton	3
Gretton Briar Hill Farm	1
Grey Gables	2
Grey Gables (exact place in Wales unknown)	1
Grimthorpe Hill Fort	5
Groundwell Farm	1
Gussage all Saints	108
Hallam Fields	11
Ham Hill	4
Hamemrsmith on Thames River	1
Hammerside River Thames	1
Hammersmith Bridge	4
Hammersmith on River Thames	1
Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton	6
Harborough Cave, Near Brassington	1
Hardwick Park	1
Hayhope Knowe	1
Hayling Island Temple	10
Henley Bridge	1
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	4
Hinchingbrooke Park Road	1
Hod Hill	8
Holne Chase Camp	1
Holne Close	1
Howick near Red Stead	1

Hownam Rings	1
Hunsbury	1
Hunsbury Hill-Fort	29
Huntow	1
Hyndford Crannog	3
Hyndford Crannog at Hyndford and the River Clyde	1
Isleworth on River Thames	1
Kelvedon	1
Kent Worth (Field of the A258)	1
Kew on River Thames	1
Kings Langley	1
Kingsdown Camp	1
Lakenheath (exact spot unknown)	1
Lamberton Moor	1
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon	21
Land Off Keldgate Road, Beverley Westwood	1
Land off South Wonston (Worthy Down North)	1
Land South of Kilham Ln	1
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner	14
Little Wittenham	1
Little Wittenham, Below Day's Lock	1
Llanmelin	4
Llanymynech Ogof, Llanymynech Hill	1
Llyn Cerrig Bach	3
Llyn Fawr	1
Lochlar Moss	1
Lochlea Crannog	10
Londesborough	1
London on River Thames (exact spot unknown)	2
Madmarston Camp	3
Maiden Castle	7
Maidenhead	1
Maids Moreton	1
Malvern 1	1
Malvern 2	1
Manor Farm	10
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	9
Manor Farm Langtoft	2
Markland Grips	1
Marlow on Thames River	1
Mawsley Village near Cransley Lodge	3
Maxey	1
Meare East (exact spot unknown)	1
Melonsby (Stanwick)	2
Melton	3
Meon Hill	1
Merlins Cave	6
Merlsford	1
Middle Littleton Harrow or Cleeve Hill	1
Midsummer Hill	2

Milborne Stilehma	1
Minety	1
Moel Hiraddug	3
Mortlake 2 on River Thames	1
Mortlake 3 on River Thames	1
Mortlake on River Thames	1
Mountain Hare	1
Mouswald Place	1
Must Farm	1
Mynudd Bychan	1
Nadbury Camp	1
Near Judges Ferry, West Row near Mildenhall	1
Near Lewes	1
Near Narborough	1
near Ripon	1
Near to National and Provincial Bank, High Street Stone	1
New Mains, Whitekirk	1
Newbiggin Moor	1
Newbridge on the River Thames	1
Newhill Camp	1
Newstead Roman Fort	1
Newton Abbot/Coffinswell	1
Normanton-Le-Heath	1
North Ferriby, Redcliff	1
North Junction East Road, Sleaford	1
North Kesteven	1
Norton Subcourse Quarry	1
Nunburnholme Wold Farm	1
Offenham	1
Old Course of River Lark near Isleham	1
Old Course of the River Nene near Aldwinckle	1
Old Down Farm	2
Old Woman's House Cave	1
Opposite Tate Britain	1
Orton Meadows	2
Outgate, Hawkshead	1
Over Narrows	2
Park Farm near Barford	1
Park Farm, Barford	1
Pennyland and Hartigan, Milton Keynes	1
Polden Hill	6
Polden Hill, Stawll Pendon Hill	1
Porth Godvrey	5
Poundbury	1
Rainsborough	5
Rainsborough Camp	1
Ravencliffe Cave	1
Reads Cavern	2
Redcliff	1
Richmond on Thames	1

Ridgemere Lane	1
River Thames (exact spot unknown)	1
River Thames in London (exact spot unknown)	2
River Thames, near Battersea	1
River Thames, near Hammersmith	1
River Thames, near Standlake	1
River Witham	3
River Witham (exact area unknown)	1
River Witham near Bardney Abbey	1
River Witham near Washingborough	2
River Witham, between Kirkstead and Bardney	1
River Witham, between Washingborough and Fiskerton	3
River Witham, near Bardney	1
River Witham, near Fiskerton	1
Sadberge	1
Salmonsbury Camp	2
Salmonsbury different from Salmonsbury Camp?	1
Sanday (Vicinity of the West Coast)	1
Santon	1
Santon Downham	1
Sewells Cave	2
Sheepen	1
Shepperton (at Shepperton Ranges)	1
Short Ferry, confluence of the Rivers Barlings Eau and Witham	1
Skeleton Green	1
Sleaford (Land off Eslaforde Prk on Boston Road)	1
Sleaford Road, Ancaster	1
South Barn on Arches Lane	1
South Cave	1
South Witham Quarry	2
Spettisbury Rings	2
Springfield Lyons	3
St Lawrence	1
Stanway, Colchester, Essex	1
Stanwick	1
Staple Howe	2
Stoke Ferry Bridge over the Rivery Wissey	1
Sudbrook Camp, Caldicot	1
Summit Berwyn Mountains	1
Sunbury Weir Stream	1
Tattershall Thorpe	1
The Breiddin	1
The Bridles, St. Barnabas Road	2
The Bulwarks or Breedon Hill	10
The Meadows	1
Thorpe Thewles	5
Thorplands	1
Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern	3
Totterdown Lane Horcott Gloucestershire	1
Traprain Law	17

Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray	78
Twywell	8
Uleybury	1
Unknown Location in London	1
Vale of Catmose College	1
Vicinity of Ballintuim	1
Virginia Lodge	1
Wakerley	8
Wallingford Bridge, River Thames	1
Waltham Abbey Vicinity	7
Walthamstow Forest	1
Walthamstow-Lockwood Reservoir	3
Wandsworth, Bell End Creek and Thames River	1
Wargrave on Thames? (exact spot unknown)	1
Weekly	27
Weelsby Avenue	3
Welton Lowe Road	1
West Brunton	1
West Meare Village	4
West of Chislebury Camp, near Fovant	1
Wetwang off B1248	1
Wetwang Slack	14
Whitecliff Down aka Cold Kitchen Hill	1
Wilberfoss or High Catton, possibly near Common Farm	1
Willington	3
Winklebury	1
Winnall Down Hill	1
Wisbech (exact spot unknown)	1
Wold Farm Camp	1
Woodcutts Native Village	1
Woodeaton	2
Wookey Hole	1
Wooley Down/Chaddleworth	2
Wooton Hill Farm	2
Worthy Down	3
Worthy Down, Hamptonshire	1
Worton near Carnforth	1
Grand Total	1334

Site Name
47 Hymers Ave. Hull, Rear Garden
1
Abbotrule
121
Aberafan (River Avon/Afan), Near Port Talbot
211
Abingdon
212
213
Abingdon Lock River Thames
678
Aldborough
2
Aldwincle
1058
1059
1060
1061
1062
1063
Amerden Lock at Taplow on River Thames
679
Applecross Mains Broch
126
127
128
Appleford
982
Ardeer (Stevenston) Sands
3
Asby Scar, Great Asby
205
Ashby Grange South
4
Ashville Trading Estate
175
176
177
178
179
Bac Mhic Connain
106
107
108
109
Bagendon
680

681

Barbury Castle

682

683

Bargany House

196

Barlings Eau

185

Battersea River Thames

684

Battlesbury Bowl

156

Bearwood

983

Beaumont Leys

1064

1065

Beckford

984

Bellshiel Law

7

Between Isleworth and Brenford on River Thames

150

Bigbury

685

686

Bigbury Camp, Kent

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Bishop Burton College, York Road

8

Blewburton

985

Bonchester Hill

123

124

Bourough hillfort

1066

1067

Brauncewell Limestone Quarry, North Kesteven

9

Bredon Hill

986

Bredron Hill

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Breiddin Hillfort

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Briar Hill Farm and Gretton

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Brigstock

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Broadway Farm between Northchurch and Bourne End

692

Broxmouth

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Bulbury Camp

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Burneston

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Burrough Hill

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Burrow Camp

164

Burry Hill

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Burton Latimer

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Caburn Mount

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Cadbury Castle

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Cairngryffe Hill

10

Candleston Castle

363

Capel Garmon, Carreg Goediog Farm

371

Carham (River Tweed)

11

Carry House, Birtley

12

Castell Henllys, near Ferryside

215

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Castell Henllys, near Ferryside

214

Casterley Camp

696

Castle Hill near South Hourat Farm, Dalry Parish

225

226

Castle Yard

1147

1148

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Cliad Dunes

103

Cliad Dunes, Isle of Coll

102

Cotterdale

14

Crawley

989

Creton Quarry, Counthorpe

159

Crichie Hillfort

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Croft Ambrey

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Culbin Sands

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Cwm Beudy Mawr, also known as Snowdon

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Danebury

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Danebury

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Danebury 2

991

Datchet (exact spot unknown)

790

791

Datchet on Thames River

992

Dere Street

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Dinorben

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Ditches Hillfort

993

Dollands Moor, Newington

792

Double Ditched Settlement, Wilsthorpe

18

Dragonby

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Dun Mac Uisneachan, Benderloch

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91
92

Dungyle Camp (Dunguile Hill)

96

East Brunton

19

East Meare Village

793
794
795

East Wide Open, Durham

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Eckford

116

Ell's Knowe

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Elms Farm

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Elmswell

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Elmswell, Garton

454

Embankment Cross

25

Embleton

26

Enderby and Huncote

1162

Eye and Dunsden

796

Faxfleet Settlement

27

Fendoch Farm, Fowlis Wester

209

Ferrybridge

194

Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery

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314

Field off of Low Callis Wold Farm

28

Field Off Park Lane near Alford

1053

Field Off Pinnock Wall near Sholden

1054

Fiskerton

154

Fison Way or Gallows Hill

797

Flag Fen

798

Flasby Hall Gardens

29

Former Field (now DPD) off Logix Road

1055

Four Crosses

317

318

Frilford (exact spot unknown)

799

Frodingham

994

Galson Farm Fields

101

Galston, River Irvine

120

Garton Slack

481

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Garton/Wetwang Slack

88

Gimbro Farm

1163

Glastonbury

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820
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995

Glebe Farm

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Glebe Farm (Glenfield Park)

1166

Gosbecks

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Grange Park

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Gransmoor

996

Great Doddington

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Greetham Quarry

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1177

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Gretton

1184

1185

1186

Gretton Briar Hill Farm

997

Grey Gables

315

316

Grey Gables (exact place in Wales unknown)

998

Grimthorpe Hill Fort

30

31

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34

Groundwell Farm

823

Gussage all Saints

500

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Hallam Fields

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1197

Ham Hill

831

832

833

999

Hamemrsmith on Thames River

1000

Hammerside River Thames

834

Hammersmith Bridge

835

836

837

838

Hammersmith on River Thames

839

Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton

110

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113

114

115

Harborough Cave, Near Brassington

35

Hardwick Park

1198

Hayhope Knowe

122

Hayling Island Temple

1001

1043

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1329

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1331

Henley Bridge

840

High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY

36

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Hinchingbrooke Park Road

1002

Hod Hill

841

842

843

844

1003

1004

1005

1040

Holne Chase Camp

955

Holne Close

1006

Howick near Red Stead

40

Hownam Rings

125

Hunsbury

1007

Hunsbury Hill-Fort

1199

1200

1201

1202

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1227

Huntow

41

Hyndford Crannog

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Hyndford Crannog at Hyndford and the River Clyde

97

Isleworth on River Thames

845

Kelvedon

971

Kent Worth (Field of the A258)

1057

Kew on River Thames

149

Kings Langley

144

Kingsdown Camp

1008

Lakenheath (exact spot unknown)

846

Lamberton Moor

203

Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon

847

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Land Off Keldgate Road, Beverley Westwood

43

Land off South Wonston (Worthy Down North)

868

Land South of Kilham Ln

42

Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner

869

870

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Little Wittenham

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Little Wittenham, Below Day's Lock

884

Llanmelin

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Llanymynech Ogof, Llanymynech Hill

227

Llyn Cerrig Bach

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1009

Llyn Fawr

362

Lochlar Moss

204

Lochlea Crannog

46

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981

Londesborough

207

London on River Thames (exact spot unknown)

885

886

Madmarston Camp

887

1010

1331

Maiden Castle

888

889

890

891

1011

1041

1042

Maidenhead

1012

Maids Moreton

455

Malvern 1

1013

Malvern 2

1014

Manor Farm

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Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)

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Manor Farm Langtoft

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Markland Grips

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Marlow on Thames River

1015

Mawsley Village near Cransley Lodge

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Maxey

1241

Meare East (exact spot unknown)

892

Melonsby (Stanwick)

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Melton

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Meon Hill

1016

Merlins Cave

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Merlsford

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Middle Littleton Harrow or Cleeve Hill

1017

Midsummer Hill

893

1018

Milborne Stilehma

1019

Minety

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Moel Hiraddug

663

664

665

Mortlake 2 on River Thames

153

Mortlake 3 on River Thames

148

Mortlake on River Thames

131

Mountain Hare

320

Mouswald Place

117

Must Farm

157

Mynudd Bychan

894

Nadbury Camp

1021

Near Judges Ferry, West Row near Mildenhall

895

Near Lewes

1052

Near Narborough

1049

near Ripon

208

Near to National and Provincial Bank, High Street Stone

165

New Mains, Whitekirk

100

Newbiggin Moor

60

Newbridge on the River Thames

896

Newhill Camp

104

Newstead Roman Fort

61

Newton Abbot/Coffinswell

954

Normanton-Le-Heath

1242

North Ferriby, Redcliff

63

North Junction East Road, Sleaford

160

North Kesteven

62

Norton Subcourse Quarry

64

Nunburnholme Wold Farm

65

Offenham

1022

Old Course of River Lark near Isleham

897

Old Course of the River Nene near Aldwincle

192

Old Down Farm

1023

1024

Old Woman's House Cave

174

Opposite Tate Britain

147

Orton Meadows

155

1025

Outgate, Hawkshead

197

Over Narrows

129

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Park Farm near Barford

1026

Park Farm, Barford

375

Pennyland and Hartigan, Milton Keynes

898

Polden Hill

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Polden Hill, Stawll Pendon Hill

453

Porth Godvrey

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Poundbury

899

Rainsborough

1243

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1247

Rainsborough Camp

900

Ravencliffe Cave

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Reads Cavern

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1027

Redcliff

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Richmond on Thames

901

Ridgemere Lane

1248

River Thames (exact spot unknown)

902

River Thames in London (exact spot unknown)

903

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River Thames, near Battersea

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River Thames, near Hammersmith

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River Thames, near Standlake

907

River Witham

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River Witham (exact area unknown)

908

River Witham near Bardney Abbey

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River Witham near Washingborough

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River Witham, between Kirkstead and Bardney

188

River Witham, between Washingborough and Fiskerton

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183

River Witham, near Bardney

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River Witham, near Fiskerton

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Sadberge

206

Salmonsbury Camp

364

1028

Salmonsbury different from Salmonsbury Camp?

369

Sanday (Vicinity of the West Coast)

118

Santon

909

Santon Downham

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Sewells Cave

974

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Sheepen

972

Shepperton (at Shepperton Ranges)

910

Short Ferry, confluence of the Rivers Barlings Eau and Witham

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Skeleton Green

911

Sleaford (Land off Eslaforde Prk on Boston Road)

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Sleaford Road, Ancaster

158

South Barn on Arches Lane

1051

South Cave

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South Witham Quarry

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Spettisbury Rings

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Springfield Lyons

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St Lawrence

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Stanway, Colchester, Essex

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Stanwick

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Staple Howe

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Stoke Ferry Bridge over the Rivery Wissey

915

Sudbrook Camp, Caldicot

370

Summit Berwyn Mountains

145

Sunbury Weir Stream

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Tattershall Thorpe

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The Breiddin

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The Bridles, St. Barnabas Road

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The Bulwarks or Breedon Hill

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The Meadows

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Thorpe Thewles

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Thorplands

1259

Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern

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168

Totterdown Lane Horcott Gloucestershire

1034

Traprain Law

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Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray

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Twywell

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Uleybury

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Unknown Location in London

918

Vale of Catmose College

1268

Vicinity of Ballintuim

119

Virginia Lodge

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Wakerley

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Wallingford Bridge, River Thames

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Waltham Abbey Vicinity

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Walthamstow Forest

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Walthamstow-Lockwood Reservoir

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Wandsworth, Bell End Creek and Thames River

927

Wargrave on Thames? (exact spot unknown)

928

Weekly

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Weelsby Avenue

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Welton Lowe Road

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West Brunton

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West Meare Village

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West of Chislebury Camp, near Fovant

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Wetwang off B1248

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Wetwang Slack

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937
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Whitecliff Down aka Cold Kitchen Hill

151

Wilberfoss or High Catton, possibly near Common Farm

195

Willington

83
84
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Winklebury

1036

Winnall Down Hill

940

Wisbech (exact spot unknown)

941

Wold Farm Camp

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Woodcutts Native Village

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Woodeaton

942

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Wookey Hole

1037

Wooley Down/Chaddleworth

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Wooton Hill Farm

1038

1304

Worthy Down

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Worthy Down, Hampshire

1039

Worton near Carnforth

89

Grand Total

Appendix 1

Index Record # 1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
47 Hymers Ave. Hull, Rear Garden	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	508040	429420	1	400BC-100BC
			Centred NGR	TA08042942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword		SMR 14366	N/A

Artefact Description

La Tene II broken sword surviving length with hilt is 190mm. Blade TH: 7mm W: 41mm Hilt W:48mm CU cast hilt with stylised beading creating a campanulate cross guard which presumably would socket into a scabbard. This further accented by a steep CU arched or expanded U pommel. No evidence for the remains of an organic handle. Diamond cross section with single mid-rib. Stead Group E Type VI which would date to 200-0 BC but Dent places the date in much more broad period 400-100BC.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the garden of house number 47 at Hymers Ave, Hull by the owner (Mr. H. C. Knowles) in 1977. The garden is adjacent to the railway line and was directly hit by bombing in WWII in attempts to damage the rail line. Post-war, the garden had soil replaced and it is unclear whether the sword originates in the garden disturbed or brought up by the bombing or if the sword was in the soil used to rebuild the garden just post-war.

(1) Dent, J. S. 1983. Weapons, Wounds, and War in the Iron Age. The Archaeological Journal. Taylor & Francis Ltd: London, UK. 140:1:120-28. (2) Didsbury, M. P. T. 1990. Aspects of Late Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in the Lower Hull Valley. Unpublished MPhil Thesis. University of Durham, Department of Archaeology. Two Volumes. (3) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 189:191 and 262: Fig. 96.191.

..\13 Images\01North England\hull hymers ave_sword_stead2006.191.jpg

Image #

References

Index Record # 2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Aldbrough	North Yorkshire	England	440327	466356	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SE4032766356		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	rampart	transportation	terret ring		NMR# SE 46 NW 93	N/A

Artefact Description

Elaborate iron and copper alloy terret with humanoid bust and traces of red enamel when discovered. 5.3cm ring and 7.5cm wide at shoulders (base).

Site Context/Notes

Discovered in 1794 "in the ramparts or earthworks of the native settlement which became the Roman capital of Brigantium." There is currently no confirmed earthworks of Iron Age date in Aldbrough proper, however several ditch remnants and ploughed out/levelled earthworks are noted in the vicinity of the west walls near the "Pedestals", the south walls near the proposed Roman burial ground near Hill Top Cottages and Bungalow, and the south-west tower. English Heritage indicates these ditched features may be medieval or post-medieval in date. There is no reason to discount a prehistoric date. The coordinates provided here are the centre of the most probable find spot or as near to as possible.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:61. (2) Smith, H. E. 1852. Reliquiae Isuriana.

..\13 Images\01North England\aldborough terret ring_macgregor76.61.jpg

Image #

References

Index Record # 3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ardeer (Stevenston) Sands	Strathclyde	Scotland	228000	641000	1	200-0BC
			Centred NGR	NS280410		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unstratified	martial	sword		Canmore ID: 41066	N/A

Artefact Description

A small fragment of a sword about 4.4cm wide at the guard and 3.9cm wide at the blade. The fragment is about 6cm long. The guard is a simple gentle curve with a tongue proceeding down onto the lower hilt, part of the tang remains beneath the guard. Stead Group E Type VI.

Site Context/Notes

Exact find spot unknown as is the discovery date. The date donated to the National Museum of Scotland is unknown. The notes with the objects state simply found on Stevenston Sands, where which the provided coordinates are centred. Other historic and prehistoric objects found in the area.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:139. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 189:192.

..\13_Images\04Scotland\Steevenson Sands_sword_macgregor76.139.jpg

Image #

References

Index Record # 4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashby Grange South	Bottesford, N. Lincolnshire	England	490850	407650	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SE 90850765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	ditch	ironmongery	ring		N/A	N/A

Artefact Description

Half of a badly corroded iron ring, possibly to a harness or some other domestic purpose.

Site Context/Notes

The report is rather unclear as to the objects context; it simply states in the site notes, not the written report, "a badly corroded iron object recovered from a Late Iron Age context", presumably a ditch during trial trenching as those are the only Iron Age contexts. The object is later x-rayed demonstrating it to be a ring.

Webb, Alistar. 2002 (unpub.) Ashby Grange South Bottesford, North Lincolnshire. WYAS Report 994.

Image #

References

Index Record # 5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
The Bridles, St. Barnabas Road	Barnetby Le Wold, North Lincolnshire	England	505720	409990	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	TA0572009990		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	unknown	iron fragment		Monument NO. 1388907	N/A

Artefact Description

One small fragment of badly corroded thin possibly circular sectioned object. Recovered with cinder.

Site Context/Notes

From lower fill of enclosure ditch.

Allen, M., Rylatt, J. (2002) Archaeological Excavation Report: Phase 5, The Bridles, St Barnabas Road, Barnetby le Wold, North Lincolnshire. Lincoln: Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

Image #

References

Index Record # 6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
The Bridles, St. Barnabas Road	North Lincolnshire	England	505720	409990	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	TA0572009990		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail		Monument NO. 1388908	N/A

Artefact Description

Square sectioned possible nail, slightly bent, larger head quickly tapering to shaft.

Site Context/Notes

From phase IV enclosure ditch which dated from 300BC-70AD. May be Roman.

Allen, M., Rylatt, J. (2002) Archaeological Excavation Report: Phase 5, The Bridles, St Barnabas Road, Barnetby le Wold, North Lincolnshire. Lincoln: Pre-Construct Archaeology (Lincoln)

Image #

References

Index Record # 7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bellshiel Law	Rochester and Byrness, Tynedale, Northumberland	England	381310	601170	1	Un-phased
			Centred NGR	NT81310117		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
long cairn	cairn	martial	spear		SMR 331	N/A

Artefact Description

approx. 20cm long with socket missing in 2 fragments

Site Context/Notes

The spear seems to have been imbedded in the looser smaller stones at the base of the eastern side near the axis.

(1) MacLauchlan, H, 1852. Memoir written during a survey of the Watling Street, Sheet 6 (1:31,680). (2) Miket, R. and Burgess, C. 1984. Between and Beyond the Walls. Edinburgh: John Donald Publishers Ltd. Pp. 54-7.

Image #

References

Index Record # 8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bishop Burton College, York Road	Bishop Burton, ERY	England	498880	440400	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE98884040		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	ditch external	ironmongery	nail		SMR 21929	N/A

Artefact Description

Small assemblage of small iron nails possibly part a single organic object.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered by Pre-Construct Archaeology following a geophysical survey of land adjacent to Bishop Burton College and the 14th century deer park boundary. Five archaeological phases were identified with the oldest being a paleochannel containing Neolithic and Bronze Age flints; the most recent phase is post medieval identified by 19th century pottery and glass. Several medieval ditches (determined by pottery) intersect the Iron Age and Romano-British ditches. The nails were recovered from a spot in potential boundary ditch with post holes along one side. The pottery recovered from elsewhere in the ditch was of a hand made local variety but quite well finished with a fine calcite fabric indicating a very late IA or Early RB date.

(1) Noel, M. J. 2008. Geo At Bishop Burton College, York Road, Bishop Burton. (2) Eval, TT. 2009. Bishop Burton College, York Road, Bishop Burton.

Image #

References

Index Record # 9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Braucewell Limestone Quarry, North Kesteven	Lincolnshire	England	503200	352100	1	200BC-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF032521		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	martial	sword		N/A	N/A

Artefact Description

"bares some resemblance to the sword found in the River Witham"

Site Context/Notes

The sword was recovered from an Iron Age domestic pit in the internal area of one of the settlement enclosures. Braucewell is an extensive Iron Age enclosed settlement complex similar in design to Wetwang without any barrows. By the 2nd-3rd c. AD the settlement has developed into an extensive RB farming complex. The settlement was identified prior to quarrying.

Image #

References

Index Record # 10

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cairngryffe Hill	Pettinain, South Lanarkshire	Scotland	294290	641160	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NS94294116		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	transportation	lynch pin		Canmore ID: 47688	N/A

Artefact Description

Copper alloy and iron lynch pin. The head and central ornament are copper alloy and the shaft which is mostly missing, is iron. The head may be iron cored. L:7.5cm D of Disc Head:4.4cm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the now destroyed by quarrying hillfort during rescue archaeology in 1939.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:128. (2) Childe, V. G. 1941. Examination of the Prehistoric Fort on Cairngryffe Hill, near Lanark. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.75:213-218.

[..\13_Images\04Scotland\Cairngryffe_Iynch pin_Macgregor76.128.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Carham (River Tweed)	Near Carham, River Tweed, Scottish Borders	Scotland	380738	639299	1	200BC-0AD
			Centred NGR	NT807392		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	scabbard		N/A	British Museum No: 1880,0802.114

Artefact Description

L: 53.cm W:5.1cm The chape is of bronze sheet metal with a cast on bronze chape end. The front plate is CU with a central raised decorative rib. Piggott Group III. The back plate is mostly gone but fragments remain near the chape and are iron. Stead (2006) suggests the remaining iron are fragments of a backplate or the sword itself. Likely a Stead Group E sword and Type X scabbard (Stead, 2006).

Site Context/Notes

The sword was recovered in 1880 from the River Tweed near Carham, most likely Carham Hall. The coordinates provided are only approximate and north of them are several unexcavated or tested earthworks including a large square enclosure which may represent a settlement. It was noted also to be from the Scotch bank of the river.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:136. (2) Franks, A. W. 1880. Notes on a Sword found in Cotterdale, Yorkshire.Archaeologia.XLV:251-66. (3) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 188:183 and 260: Fig. 94.183.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Carham River Tweed scabbard_macgregor76.136.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 12.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Carry House, Birtley	Hexham, Northumberland	England	386800	579200	1	1st Century BC-1st
			Centred NGR	NY868792		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	martial	sword		SMR: N7738 Monument No. 16402	N/A

Artefact Description

Sword in wooden scabbard with grip missing distinctive bronze chape approx. 85cm. Slightly above a bundle of spears and daggers. Described by Rome Hall as Saxon in 1875 but by Piggott as Celtic in 1950.

Site Context/Notes

Found in hut 1 beneath a stone floor slab with several other weapons and a bronze terret ring. On the floor of the hut was also found a coin of Victorinus, Roman sherds including Samian and a quern fragment. (Found with other objects, see Index 12.1-4 this database)

(other remains located at NY863786) (1) Hall, Rev. Rome. 1875. XVI--An Account of Researches in Ancient Circular Dwellings near Birtley, Northumberland.Archaeologia.45:355-74.

Image #

References

Index Record # 12.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Carry House, Birtley	Hexham, Northumberland	England	386800	579200	3	1st Century BC-1st
			Centred NGR	NY868792		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	martial	spear		SMR: N7738 Monument No. 16402	N/A

Artefact Description

Large an small spear heads of a socketed variety. The longest is 180mm. Discovered with 2 or 3 tanged daggers.

Site Context/Notes

Found in hut 1 beneath a stone floor slab with several other weapons and a bronze terret ring. On the floor of the hut was also found a coin of Victorinus, Roman sherds including Samian and a quern fragment. (Found with other objects, see Index 12.1-4 this database).

(other remains located at NY863786) (1) Hall, Rev. Rome. 1875. XVI--An Account of Researches in Ancient Circular Dwellings near Birtley, Northumberland. Archaeologia.45:355-74.

Image #

References

Index Record # 12.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Carry House, Birtley	Hexham, Northumberland	England	386800	579200	1	1st Century BC-1st
			Centred NGR	NY868792		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	unknown	unidentified		SMR: N7738 Monument No. 16402	N/A

Artefact Description

Several small fragments of iron of an unknown object, possibly the remains of smithing?

Site Context/Notes

Found in a pit in Hut 2 in front of a stone hearth built into one wall (Hall, 1875).

(other remains located at NY863786) (1) Hall, Rev. Rome. 1875. XVI--An Account of Researches in Ancient Circular Dwellings near Birtley, Northumberland. Archaeologia.45:355-74.

Image #

References

Index Record # 12.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Carry House, Birtley	Hexham, Northumberland	England	386800	579200	3	1st Century BC-1st
			Centred NGR	NY868792		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	martial	dagger		SMR: N7738 Monument No. 16402	N/A

Artefact Description

2-3 daggers or knives tanged and in a bundle with the spears associated with a sword.

Site Context/Notes

Found in hut 1 beneath a stone floor slab with several other weapons and a bronze terret ring. On the floor of the hut was also found a coin of Victorinus, Roman sherds including Samian and a quern fragment. (Found with other objects, see Index 12.1-4 this database)

(other remains located at NY863786) (1) Hall, Rev. Rome. 1875. XVI--An Account of Researches in Ancient Circular Dwellings near Birtley, Northumberland. Archaeologia.45:355-74.

Image #

References

Index Record # 13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Burneston	North Yorkshire	England	575050	312790	1	800-600BC
			Centred NGR	SE198848		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	plough soil	tool	socketed axe	No	possible associations : Mon. No. 1407518	NCL-E65641

Artefact Description

L: 142.68 mm H: 73.5 W: 44.9 TH: 10.7

Site Context/Notes

A completely iron socketed axe found in a field by a detectorist. These are extremely rare. No know settlement exists in the vicinity, however cropmarks indicate a prehistoric and Roman field systems, enclosures, and possible dwellings at SE315830 and SE318824 about 1.3 to 1.7km to the south. Less than 1km SE is How Hill, a natural mound with early post-Roman burials. The amber beads indicate a continental influence, however the blue glass beads and mixed semi-crouched and extended burials indicate a native tradition.

Portable Antiquities Scheme

Image #

References

Index Record # 14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cotterdale	Cotterdale, North Yorkshire	England	383436	494176	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	SD834941		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	external pit	martial	sword		N/A	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron sword and all copper alloy hilt and scabbard. The dimensions are: Blade Length: 500mm; Blade Width: 28-36mm (difficult to discern due to being greatly reduced by corrosion); Overall Length (approximately): 588mm. The hilt is very similar to the Hod Hill crown hilted sword in the British Museum. The scabbard front blade, which is in good condition, is 560mm long and 36mm wide. The dimensions of the scabbard suggest about 4cm of the sword tip may be lost. That said the length does include the chape. Stead (2006) Group F sword with Type Y scabbard with a Type 6 suspension loop and Type J chape.

Site Context/Notes

The find spot is unknown and is noted as coming from the moorland around Cotterdale prior to 1880 from approximately 30.5cm below the surface. The coordinates given are for general reference only.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:143. (2) Franks, A. W. 1880. Notes on a Sword found in Cotterdale, Yorkshire. Archaeologia. XLV:251-66. (3) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 192:204; 266: Fig. 100.204; and 268: Fig. 102.204.

[..\13 Images\01North England\Cotterdale_sword and scabbard1_macgregor76.143.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Culbin Sands	Kintessack, Morayshire	Scotland	299894	859961	1	IA
			Centred NGR	NH998599 ?		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unstratified	transportation	lynch pin		N/A	N/A

Artefact Description

Portion of a lynch pin; cast CU bead-like decoration over iron shaft possibly the base of a vase headed lynch pin.

Site Context/Notes

Find spot unknown, recovered prior to 1890 from the area of the Culbin Sands, which is the coordinates provided are centred upon.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:129.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Culbin Sands_lynch pin_macgregor76.129.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Culbin Sands	Kintessack, Morayshire	Scotland	299894	859961	1	1000-700BC
			Centred NGR	NH998599 ?		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unstratified	tool	socketed axe		Canmore ID: 15902	N/A

Artefact Description

Very early socketed and looped axe made of solid wrought iron. Identical in design to the Traprain Law tradition of bronze socketed and looped axes of the BA. L:10.16cm W: 5.41cm. Loop is broken.

Site Context/Notes

The exact find spot of the object is unknown besides "on the Culbin Sands." It was recovered prior to 1911 by local hikers.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester (2) Callander, J. G. 1911. Notice of the Discovery of two Clay Vessels of Clay on Culbin Sands, the first Containing Wheat and the Second from a Kitchen Midden with a Comparison of the Culbin Sands and the Glenluce Sands and of Relics Found on Them. Proceedings of the Antiquaries of Scotland.45:178. (3) Rainbow, H. N. 1928. Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. Archaeological Journal.85:175.10.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Culbin Sands socketed axe_rainbow28.175.10.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dere Street	Rochester and Byrness, Tynedale, Northumberland	England	387560	591330	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NY87569133		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	wall	martial	spear		SMR N8308	N/A

Artefact Description

socketed spearhead about 15cm long

Site Context/Notes

Discovered during road works about 30cm below ground level lying near Roman wall Dated by Newcastle upon Tyne University to be Iron Age. The society magazine and SMR/HER record are not clear and conflict each other. The society magazine suggests it was on top the wall, other accounts states that workman found it during the road work and placed it on the exposed wall. A curator at the University (now deceased) noted the spearhead was associated with a feature below the right angled corner of the wall.

Charlton, R. 1973. Dere Street. Redewetter Redesdale Society Magazine. The Redesdale Society: Tyne. Vol. 33.

Image #

References

Index Record # 18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Double Ditched Settlement, Wilsthorpe	Carnaby, ERY	England	516440	463720	1	800BC-399AD
			Centred NGR	TA16446372		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	fitting		SMR 3290, YAS 5970, NMR1446476	N/A

Artefact Description

What the HER describes as an iron bucket associated with IA finds. Likley it is either part of a cauldron or is a bucket fitting. Unable to locate object.

Site Context/Notes

Presumed to be recovered from one of the rubbish pits within the settlement. The settlement time is a double ring ditch which likely had a palisade.

Historic Environment Record

Image #

References

Index Record # 19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
East Brunton	Newcastle and Tyne, Tyne and Wear	England	423400	570500	1	700BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	NZ234705		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
palisaded enclosure	post hole	unknown	rod		N/A	SF64

Artefact Description

L:3mm D:3mm, noted as too small to retain.

Site Context/Notes

This object may be part of a pin or brooch or be related to a tool or ironmongery. The small fragment is from the packing fill of the south door post hole to roundhouse D.

1. Hodgson, Nick; McKelvey, Jonathan; and Muncaster, Warren. 2012. The Iron Age on the Northumberland Coastal Plain. Excavations in advance of development 2002-2010. Tyne and Wear Archives & Museums Archaeological Monograph No. 3. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TWM Archaeology and the Arbeia Society.

Image #

References

Index Record # 20

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
East Wide Open, Durham	Newcastle upon Tyne, Tyne and Wear	England	424400	572130	1	357-91calBC
			Centred NGR	NZ24407213		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	tool	poker		N/A	SF2

Artefact Description
 L450mm; handle L355mm, thickness 8mmx9mm; head L95, max W 49mm, thickness 5mm. XR 6503-6.

Site Context/Notes
 Date probability is 95.4%. See appendix. From secondary fill of north ditch terminal of roundhouse 5. XRF analysis exists but not included in report, object quality unconfirmed. The important feature to note in the terminal of roundhouse 5, where an iron poker or 'fire shovel' was recovered (secondary fill f70 above primary fill 80 of cut f71 section 30). This object, as discussed in the report (see below for references to the object and its significance in a wider artefact context) may not actually be a tool but a functional representation of tool deemed cultural significant and imbue a relationship to status. This is further reinforced by a lack of iron working residues in the stripped area and the geophysical does not show any anomalies which indicate large quantities of slag.

1. Unknown. 2014. East Wide-open, North Tyneside, Tyne and Wear: Post Excavation Full Analysis. Unpublished. University of Durham Archaeological Services. Report 3331.

[..\13 Images\01North England\east-wide-open-durham_poker_unkown2014.38a.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 21

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ell's Knowe	Kirknewton, Berwick upon Tweed Northumberland	England	387230	627790	1	c600-c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NT 87232779		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
promontory fort	unknown	martial	sword		SMR 639	N/A

Artefact Description
 Unable to verify object at this time (also object could not be located in Steads, 2006 catalog).

Site Context/Notes
 ?

Archaeologia Aeliana 4 series 40 1962 34 (G Jobey).AND Chapman, J C and Mytum, H C, eds 1983. Settlement in North Britain 1000BC to AD1000 (Oxford) BAR-BS 118, (38).AND Univ Durham Univ Newcastle upon Tyne Archaeological Report for 1978 (Durham 1979) 8 (C Burgess)

Image #

References

Index Record # 22

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Elmswell	Garton, ERY	England	500000	457610	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TA 001 577		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unknown	personal adornment	bracelet		SMR 4320, YAS 7417	N/A

Artefact Description

Noted in the HMR record as two fragments of an iron or bronze bracelet. Artefact can not be located for verification.

Site Context/Notes

Believed to be from field walking.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 23

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Elmswell	Garton, ERY	England	500000	457610	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TA 001 577		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unknown	domestic	knife		SMR 4320, YAS 7417	N/A

Artefact Description

Noted in the HMR record as three unjoining fragment of an iron knife. Artefact can not be located for verification.

Site Context/Notes

Believed to be from field walking.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 24

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Elmswell	Garton, ERY	England	500000	457610	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TA 001 577		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unknown	personal adornment	pin		SMR 4320, YAS 7417	N/A

Artefact Description

Part of pin of unknown material. Artefact can not be located for verification.

Site Context/Notes

Believed to be from field walking.

Image #

References

Index Record # 25

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Embankment Cross	Gransmoor, ERY	England	513150	459260	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TA13155926		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
earthwork	earthwork	semiproduct	currency bar		SMR 7616	N/A

Artefact Description

Sword shaped currency bar. Possibly missing the tip, cannot be certain due to corrosion. Length: 670mm.

Site Context/Notes

The currency bar "driven?" through a "floor" of inverted beehive querns at the epicentre of two crossing embankments. Pottery recovered is of an MIA-LIA type. The rotary querns were missing handles and iron corrosion was noted on some.. Central iron spindles are not uncommon in Scotland and Northumberland.

Grantham, C & E. 1951. Excavations Near Gransmoor Farm. Unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 26.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Embleton	Cumbria	England	320160	530810	1	200 BC - 150AD
			Centred NGR	NY20163081		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	martial	sword		N/A	N/A

Artefact Description

Two swords recovered together with three spears from a single context. One sword which does not possess a record number in the BM register, is thought to be one the swords from Embleton (Stead, 2006). One sword is near complete with a copper alloy scabbard, the other is incomplete lacking the tip. The dimensions of the incomplete sword are: Overall Length: 540mm; Broken Blade Length: 415mm; Blade Width: 37mm with a steep median ridge. The near complete sword lacks a portion of the tang, the blade begins to taper to a sharp point 150mm from the tip, and possess a steep median ridge. The complete sword is accompanied by a campanulate mouthed copper alloy scabbard with a cast chape and a campanulate copper alloy scabbard mount which fits nicely with the swords guard. The near complete sword's dimensions are: Overall Length: 578mm; Blade Length: 543mm; Length of Handle Fragments: 138mm (a tang of at least that length is expected). The pommel for this sword is present measuring 45mm x 35mm x 17mm and possess several decorations and traces of enamel. (See Stead (2006) numbers 197 and 205). Number 197 maybe Stead (2006) Group F or E and number 205

Site Context/Notes

Found together at Wythop Hill, Castle How hillfort with three spears (See Index Record 26.3 this database). There was also a "concave copper alloy object attached to a triangular plate." It is unclear if the matching near complete sword and scabbard were found sheathed or separate in the 19th century.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:145. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 190:197; 193:205; and 268: Fig. 102.205.

[..\13 Images\01North England\Embleton_sword_macgregor 76.145.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 26.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Embleton	Cumbria	England	320160	530810	1	201 BC - 150AD
			Centred NGR	NY20163082		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	martial	sword		N/A	BM 70.10-137

Artefact Description

Two swords recovered together with three spears from a single context. One sword which does not possess a record number in the BM register, is thought to be one the swords from Embleton (Stead, 2006). One sword is near complete with a copper alloy scabbard, the other is incomplete lacking the tip. The dimensions of the incomplete sword are: Overall Length: 540mm; Broken Blade Length: 415mm; Blade Width: 37mm with a steep median ridge. The near complete sword lacks a portion of the tang, the blade begins to taper to a sharp point 150mm from the tip, and possess a steep median ridge. The complete sword is accompanied by a campanulate mouthed copper alloy scabbard with a cast chape and a campanulate copper alloy cross guard which fits nicely with the swords guard. The near complete sword's dimensions are: Overall Length: 578mm; Blade Length: 543mm; Length of Handle Fragments: 138mm (a tang of at least that length is expected). The pommel for this sword is present measuring 45mm x 35mm x 17mm and possess several decorations and traces of enamel. (See Stead (2006) numbers 197 and 205). Number 197 maybe Stead (2006) Group F or E and number 205 is Stead (2006) Group F

Site Context/Notes

Found together at Wythop Hill, Castle How hillfort with three spears (See Index Record 26.3 this database). There was also a "concave copper alloy object attached to a triangular plate." It is unclear if the matching near complete sword and scabbard were found sheathed or separate in the 19th century.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:145. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 190:197; 193:205; and 268: Fig. 102.205.

N/A

Image #

References

Index Record # 26.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Embleton	Cumbria	England	320160	530810	1	201 BC - 150AD
			Centred NGR	NY20163081		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Found together at Wythop Hill, Castle How hillfort with two swords (See Index Record 26.1 and this database). There was also a "concave copper alloy object attached to a triangular plate" and supposedly two swords (MacGregor, 1976). As they were found together with the swords, the dates are likely similar. See the entry for the two swords for additional information.

References

MacGregor, 1976. Stead, 2006. Jope, 2000. Hunter, 1997. Piggott, 1955.

Image #

Index Record # 26.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Embleton	Cumbria	England	320160	530810	1	201 BC - 150AD
			Centred NGR	NY20163081		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 26.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Embleton	Cumbria	England	320160	530810	1	201 BC - 150AD
			Centred NGR	NY20163081		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 27

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Faxfleet Settlement	Blacktoft, ERY	England	487300	425400	1	800BC-199AD
			Centred NGR	TA 873 254		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	ditch internal	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 2931, YAS 8031	N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 28

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Field off of Low Callis Wold Farm	Bishop Wilton, ERY	England	482651	455091	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SE826550		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unstratified	transportation	terret ring		Not recorded in ERY or North	N/A

Artefact Description

Single simple iron cored bronze cased terret ring, 7.75 x 6.3cm

Site Context/Notes

Exact find spot unknown, reported recovered from Callis Wold Farm before 1951 by the owner at that time, a Mr. D. Waterman. This is most likely from what is now known as Low Callis Wold Farm, but the possibility of Wold Farm also exists, however Wold Farm sits on Wilton Wold not Callis Wold. This is certainly not associated with the Neolithic cairn and BA urn burials at High Callis Wold Farm, known as Barrow Group 275 (Report forthcoming by T. G. Manby).

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:47.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 29

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Flasby Hall Gardens	Flasby, Gargrave, West Yorkshire	England	394650	456742	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	SD946567		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword		N/A	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron sword and all copper alloy hilt and scabbard. Piggott's Group IV scabbard and Group IV A crown hilt guard. Stead (2006) Type Y scabbard, Type 6 suspension loop, and Type H chape. The length of the blade is about 520mm and 36mm wide. The scabbard is 580mm long from the fish tail chape to the campanulate mouth. Hilt and most of tang missing.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered prior to 1846 from the garden of Mrs. Coulthurst adjoining the garden of the Flasby Hall Estate. The finders of the sword noted that it was in proximity to Roman remains, which Stead (2006) believes to be a tessellated floor. That said the exact proximity is unknown.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: A study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:147. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 190:200 and 263: Fig. 97.200.

[..\13_Images\01North England\Flasby_sword_and_scabbard_macgregor76.147.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 30

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grimthorpe Hill Fort	Millington, ERY	England	482597	453425	1	Late Iron Age
			Centred NGR	SE815534		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	ditch terminal	tool	blank		N/A	5

Artefact Description

8.64cm long and .64cm thick

Site Context/Notes

Iron object from the west ditch terminal of the ditch surrounding the hillfort. Appears to be a badly corroded knife blank. Recovered from natural silting above deliberate chalk infill. Roman grey ware in levels 2-3 above it, from levels 4-5. Could be a tool or actual knife, the thickness is similar to Bronze Age swords and only 1mm thicker than most seax in the PAS database.

Stead, 1968. An Iron Age Hill-Fort at Grimthorpe, Yorkshire, England. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. The Society: London. 34:148-191.

Image #

References

Index Record # 31

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grimthorpe Hill Fort	Millington, ERY	England	482597	453425	1	Late Iron Age
			Centred NGR	SE815534		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	file		N/A	4

Artefact Description

11.8 cm long

Site Context/Notes

Stead notes it as an Iron rod or 'peg' that is unstratified from the interior of the hillfort with no evidence of ploughing. The actual shape represents a tapered tang with slightly expanding in width towards the now missing tip. Most likely a file based on Fell's (1997) typology.

Stead, 1968. An Iron Age Hill-Fort at Grimthorpe, Yorkshire, England. The Prehistoric Society. 34:148-191.

Image #

References

Index Record # 32

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grimthorpe Hill Fort	Millington, ERY	England	482597	453425	1	Late Iron Age
			Centred NGR	SE815534		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	ditch terminal	ironmongery	nail		N/A	6

Artefact Description

5.33cm long.

Site Context/Notes

small iron nail. Well made with rounded head square shank. Same layer as blade blank in same section, W-X ditch terminal.

Stead, 1968. An Iron Age Hill-Fort at Grimthorpe, Yorkshire, England. The Prehistoric Society. 34:148-191.

Image #

References

Index Record # 33

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grimthorpe Hill Fort	Millington, ERY	England	482597	453425	1	Late Iron Age
			Centred NGR	SE815534		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail		N/A	7

Artefact Description

7.37cm long

Site Context/Notes

Iron nail, crude, angular chunky head with thick square sharply tapering shaft. From random section (F) through enclosure ditch.

Stead, 1968. An Iron Age Hill-Fort at Grimthorpe, Yorkshire, England. The Prehistoric Society. 34:148-191.

Image #

References

Index Record # 34

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grimthorpe Hill Fort	Millington, ERY	England	482597	453425	1	1000BC-42AD
			Centred NGR	SE815534		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	personal adornment	armlet		SMR 4183, YAS 9569	N/A

Artefact Description

It is said to be copper alloy or iron.

Site Context/Notes

The armlet is only mentioned in the SMR/HER record and does not appear in Stead, 1968.

Image #

References

Index Record # 35

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Harborough Cave, Near Brassington	Brassington, Derbyshire	England	424220	355220	2	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SK24225522		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	pit internal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

two iron spear heads

Site Context/Notes

Presumed prehistoric based on other associated finds including a coral studded brooch described as rayed foot brooch similar to the one from Queens Barrow, Arras. Recovered in 1907 apparently given to the BM in 1951, but not in their catalogue. Was associated in same find spot within the cave as a shale bracelet, awls, pin, and needle all of bone. There was also noted Prehistoric pottery from elsewhere in the cave.

Brailsford, J. W. 1957. Later Prehistoric Cave-Dwellings of Derbyshire: As Represented by material in the British Museum. Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.77:54-55.

Image #

References

Index Record # 36.1

Site Name

High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY

County

Bridlington, ERY

Country

England

x easting

518150

y northing

469300

Artefact

Quantity

1

Date/Period

c50 BC-c200 AD

Centred NGR

TA 18156930

Site Type

enclosed settlement

Artefact Context

ditch internal

Artefact Category

ironmongery

Artefact Type

nail

Non-Ferrous Components

HER/SMR #

Find/Museum No.

N/A

Artefact Description

complete iron nail L. 52mm

Site Context/Notes

see appendix Upper fill of ditch (1570) surround a central feature. (Recovered with other iron objects, see Index Records 36.1-3 in this database).

References

Image #

Index Record # 36.2

Site Name

High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY

County

Bridlington, ERY

Country

England

x easting

518150

y northing

469300

Artefact

Quantity

1

Date/Period

c50 BC-c200 AD

Centred NGR

TA 18156930

Site Type

enclosed settlement

Artefact Context

ditch internal

Artefact Category

ironmongery

Artefact Type

nail

Non-Ferrous Components

HER/SMR #

Find/Museum No.

N/A

Artefact Description

complete apart from tip, L. 87mm

Site Context/Notes

see appendix Upper fill of ditch (1570) surround a central feature. (Recovered with other iron objects, see Index Records 36.1-3 in this database).

References

Image #

Index Record # 36.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	Bridlington, ERY	England	518150	469300	1	c50 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	TA 18156930		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch internal	ironmongery	stake			N/A

Artefact Description

ends missing, L. 123mm

Site Context/Notes

see appendix Upper fill of ditch (1570) surround a central feature. (Recovered with other iron objects, see Index Records 36.1-3 in this database).

Image #

References

Index Record # 37.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	Bridlington, ERY	England	518150	469300	1	c200 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	TA 18156930		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	ironmongery	rivet			N/A

Artefact Description

with flat head fragment possibly plated. Diam. c. 20mm

Site Context/Notes

see appendix Feature 19, a pit, from the upper fill (1586). (Recovered with other items; see Index Records 37.1-3 in this database).

Image #

References

Index Record # 37.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	Bridlington, ERY	England	518150	469300	1	c200 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	TA 18156930		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	ironmongery	nail			N/A

Artefact Description

head and shank fragments

Site Context/Notes

see appendix Feature 19, a pit, from the upper fill (1586). (Recovered with other items; see Index Records 37.1-3 in this database).

Image #

References

Index Record # 37.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	Bridlington, ERY	England	518150	469300	1	c200 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	TA 18156930		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	ironmongery	nail			N/A

Artefact Description

shank fragment

Site Context/Notes

see appendix Feature 19, a pit, from the upper fill (1586). (Recovered with other items; see Index Records 37.1-3 in this database).

Image #

References

Index Record # 38

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	Bridlington, ERY	England	518150	469300	1	c200 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	TA 18156930		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	ring			N/A

Artefact Description

complete broken in two L. 115mm

Site Context/Notes

Feature 127, a pit, from the lower fill. (see appendix) feature is in general area of infant burials and 1570. Could be ovoid feature or curvilinear feature.

Image #

References

Index Record # 39

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
High Wold, Bempton Lane, EY	Bridlington, ERY	England	518150	469300	1	c200 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	TA 18156930		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	ring			N/A

Artefact Description

diam. .50mm complete

Site Context/Notes

(see appendix) feature is in general area of infant burials and 1570. Could be ovoid feature or curvilinear feature.

Image #

References

Index Record # 40

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Howick near Red Stead	Longhoughton, Alnwick, Northumberland	England	425560	616320	1	??
			Centred NGR	NU25561632		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
ring fort	hoard pit	martial	spear		SMR 5669	N/A

Artefact Description

Several fragments of what were thought at the time (1817) to be swords or spears.

Site Context/Notes

Discovered in 1817 during interior ploughing of a 70 yard circular enclosure

Archaeologia Aeliana 4 series 43 1965 63 No 113 (G Jobey)

Image #

References

Index Record # 41

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Huntow	Bridlington, East Riding of Yorkshire	England	516000	470000	1	c800BC-c50AD
			Centred NGR	TA160700		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 15543	N/A

Artefact Description

Mention of a penannular brooch of "much corroded iron."

Site Context/Notes

Believed to be recovered from the settlement area associated with the 5 barrows opened in the same series of fields (exact coordinates unknown) in 1857 by Edward Tindall. There was reference in Tindall's notes and Wright's 1861 essay's to a "simple badly corroded iron brooch of native style" recovered from the vicinity of the ditch of a ditched enclosure not associated with any tumulus and believed to be a settlement enclosure due to size. The brooch was form near the surface and there is no report of the enclosure ditches being excavated. The brooch seems to have been lost shortly after discovery as it is not mentioned in any subsequent reports.

(1) Wright, T. 1861. Essays on Archaeological Subjects. Unpublished. (2). Unknown. 1857. Yorkshire Philosophical Society: Annual Reports. (Discussion of the 5 Barrows only). (3) for other barrows in the area and a discussion on the original 5 see also: Manby, T. G. 1972. Excavation of Barrows at Grindale and Boynton, East Yorkshire. The Yorkshire Archaeological Journal. YAS: York. Pp 19-47.

Image #

References

Index Record # 42

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Land South of Kilham Ln	Rudston, ERY	England	508950	466720	1	c500BC - c300AD
			Centred NGR	TA 0895 6672		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	unknown	personal adornment	armlet		SMR 4139 and 7281	N/A

Artefact Description

Unknown type, date, or material. Possibly a bracelet.

Site Context/Notes

No further information known. Found in the field just south of Rudston villa in the vicinity of a Romano-British and Late Iron Age crop mark complex; possibly during the survey for British Gas in 1991. Not recorded in the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, that said neither is anything from Rudston villa in the database.

British Gas and Hull Museum among others

Image #

References

Index Record # 43

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Land Off Keldgate Road, Beverley Westwood	ERY	England	502800	439000	1	100BC-80AD
			Centred NGR	TA 028390		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	plough soil	transportation	harness fitting			N/A

Artefact Description

54mm diameter

Site Context/Notes

In the PAS system as a metal detected find, there are no know Iron Age settlements in the vicinity but it has been suggested there is a presence of Iron Age barrows in the Beverley Westwood golf course, which is very close. The database indicates the primary material is iron but in the description states "copper alloy" this requires further validation.

References

Image #

References

Index Record # 44

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm Langtoft	South Kesteven, Lincolnshire	England	512100	312400	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	TF121124		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	ironmongery	strip		HER 34872 and 34871	N/A

Artefact Description

A single small fragment of an iron strip, thin and flat. About L:2cm W:1cm TH: 2mm.

Site Context/Notes

In a pit with LIA to early RB flint tempered handmade coarse ware pottery fragments, fired clay fragments, a bone point which is possibly a large needle, a clay spindle whorl, and cattle and sheep bone. The pit was external to the nearby farmstead which contained ring ditches around round houses. The pit is 3.5m in diameter and 1.5m deep and the basal fill is water logged. Cereal grains were evident in the basal fill and possibly suggest use at one time as a storage pit later reused as a rubbish pit. The area available for archaeological evaluation was .6ha with an estimated 2-3ha occupation area largely truncated or destroyed by earlier modern buildings.

French, C. A. I. 1991. Manor Farm, Langtoft: Archaeological Assessment. Fenland Archaeological Assessment. Unpublished. Fenland Archaeological Assessment.

Image #

References

Index Record # 45

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm Langtoft	South Kesteven, Lincolnshire	England	513100	312900	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TF131129		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	domestic	rod			N/A

Artefact Description

A badly corroded tapering iron rod about 45mm long. Possibly an awl.

Site Context/Notes

From Phase 3 pit (1563 fill 1564) about 4m from the doorway of a roundhouse the same period. Pit [1563] is cutting cuts the upper fill of a larger MIA pit which possess a lower fill of EIA bone, pottery, and soil fill. A third pit similar to [1563] is directly juxtaposed on the west side of the larger pit.

Weby, Leo. 2004. Bronze Age, Iron Age, and Romano-British Settlement at Baston Quarry, Langtoft, Lincolnshire. Areas B to E. Cambridge Archaeological Unit. University of Cambridge: Cambridge.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	transportation	bridle bit		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

Overall L:25.4cm Rings Diameter:7.26cm Three-link derivative bridle bit. Iron central bit with iron rings and bronze links between ring and central bit.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the uppermost fill just below a bit of removed surface vegetative matt of a partially excavated midden on the south east corner of the crannog in 1878. Found in the same layer was a Collingwood Group Rii brooch with spring pin and wire loop which is c1-c2 AD date.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: A study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D.Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2.4. (2). Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlea, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.13:175-252.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\lochlea crannog_horse bit_macgregor 76.4.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	ironmongery	nail		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	ironmongery	rod		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	dagger		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	dagger		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	dagger		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	dagger		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	dagger		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	spearhead		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	martial	spearhead		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	ironmongery	file		Canmore ID: 42841	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 46.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit in structure	ironmongery	ring		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 47

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508900	465000	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TA 089650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron penannular brooch, round section, terminals flattened and round, gently curved pin.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from Pit 1, by C & E Grantham's before 1975 as the pottery is reported in Challis and Harding 1975. Further excavations were carried out by J.S. Dent in 1981 and V. Rigby in 1988-1992. The brooch was part of a larger assemblage which included a CU ring headed pin, MIA-LIA pottery, and a CU ring cut at the terminals.

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 48

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508900	465000	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	TA 089650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron spearhead socketed type, noted by Granthams to be most likely an Iron Age type.

Site Context/Notes

Found in the plough soil surface at base above subsoil in the vicinity of the IA rubbish pits. Recovered by the Grantham's before 1975.

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 49.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	ironmongery	nail		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1989,0205.76

Artefact Description

small iron nail possibly to box. Weight 19g no dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

Pit HA23 excavated by Rigby and the BM in 1988-1992 (recovered with a penannular brooch, Index Record 49.2 in this database and BM # 1989,0205.76).

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 49.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	19,900,404.10

Artefact Description

penannular brooch similar to the one excavated by the Grantham's prior to 1975. Coiled back terminals with the pin detached from the ring. L: 35mm W: 24mm

Site Context/Notes

Pit HA23 excavated by Ian Stead 1988-1992. Recovered with a small iron nail (See Index Record 49.1 in this database) (BM # 1989,0205.76). May be a LIA based on association with the e nail which are thought to originate 4th-3rd centuries BC according to Manning, Fell, Schrufer-Kolb, and Jackson.

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 50

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1989,0205.4

Artefact Description

"Two joining fragments of an iron ring-headed pin of Variant B, with right-angled bend in shank." L: 78mm

Site Context/Notes

Pit HC7 excavated by Rigby and the BM in 1988-1992. (See Rigby 204 p 188.1)

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 51

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	tool	shaft		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1989,0205.3

Artefact Description

Fragment of a square sectioned shaft of a tool. L: 30mm W: 3mm TH: 3mm

Site Context/Notes

Pit HC3 excavated by Ian Stead 1988-1992.

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 52.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	personal adornment	pin		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1990,0404.6

Artefact Description

Oval sectioned iron rod, deliberately bent, and flattened at one end. Stead suggests although fragmented, it is probably a pin from a Involuted Bow Brooch. L: 54mm D: 4mm

Site Context/Notes

Pit HA16 excavated by Ian Stead 1988-1992. Recovered with another pin or rod possibly an awl or ring headed pin fragment (see Index Record 52.2 in this database; BM #1990,0404.5).

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 52.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	personal adornment	pin		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1990,0404.5

Artefact Description

Round Sectioned iron rod or pin shaft. L: 34mm D: 2mm

Site Context/Notes

Pit HA16 excavated by Ian Stead 1988-1992. Recovered with another pin or rod possibly an awl or ring headed pin fragment (see Index Record 52.1 in this database; BM #1990,0404.5).

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 53

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	tool	file		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1990,0404.19

Artefact Description

"Three fragments of a small iron tool round tang and thin rectangular blade with an iron strip collar." British Museum. Fell's (1997) typology indicates this object to be a small file. Jinks-Fredrick indicates this to be a white-smithing tool from personal experience. L: 40mm D: 4mm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the fill of conjoined pits HA25 and HA26. Excavated by Ian Stead 1988-1992.

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 54

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	600BC-400BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	ironmongery	strip		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1990,0404.2

Artefact Description

A length of thin iron strip with one finished end. L:44mm

Site Context/Notes

Pit HA18 excavated by Ian Stead 1988-1992.

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 55

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Manor Farm (Hanging Cliff)	Kilham, ERY	England	508700	465000	1	800BC-500BC
			Centred NGR	TA087650		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit internal	personal adornment	pin		SMR 8726 AND Monument # 910596	British Museum no: 1990,0404.12

Artefact Description

"Iron ring-headed pin, complete. Formed from a single rod of iron, circular in cross-section, curved round to give a circular ring-head leading to a long pin, pointed at the end. This pin is an example of Variant A, with a U-kink to the neck." (British Museum). L: 124mm TH: 7.5mm Head D: 36mm Shaft D: 4mm WT: 20g

Site Context/Notes

Feature 23 excavated by V. Rigby 1988-1992. (See Rigby 2004 p. 194.6)

(1) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20. (2) Ridgby, V. 2004. Pots and Pits. East Riding Archaeologist. 11. (3) Loughlin and Miller. 1979. A Survey of Archaeological Sites in Humberside.

Image #

References

Index Record # 56

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Markland Grips	Derbyshire	England	451100	375200	2	LIA
			Centred NGR	SK 511752		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
promontory fort	surface	ironmongery	iron fragments			N/A

Artefact Description

iron fragments

Site Context/Notes

Unknown number and size and shape of iron fragments recovered in 1969 at the base of the north rampart wall eastern face interior of the fort from layer 2, a red clay soil over the magnesium limestone bedrock, described as 2-3in thick. Topsoil dark black loam 5-6in thick and containing slags and Samian ware and other Roman pottery. Red clay soil seems to be Iron Age surface?

1. Lane, Harry C. 1969. Markland Grips Iron Age Promontory Fort: An Interim Report. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Derbyshire Archaeological Society: Kendal, UK. 89:59-67. (2). BAR 20. (3) Britannia. 1:283.

Image #

References

Index Record # 57

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melton	ERY	England	497594	426437	1	0-200AD
			Centred NGR	SE975264		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
ladder settlement	ditch	personal adornment	spiral ring headed pin			IRF121

Artefact Description

124mm x c. 3mm head square section 2.5mm

Site Context/Notes

This object may be Romano-British, the ladder settlement begins in the 3rd century BC and continues into the 3rd century AD with added Roman occupation. (see appendix).

1. Thomas, Chris Fenton. 2011. Where Sky and Yorkshire and Water Meet. The Story of the Melton Landscape from Prehistory to the Present. Onsite Archaeology Monograph No. 2. York: On-Site Archaeology. See page 174 and 200.

Image #

References

Index Record # 58.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melton	ERY	England	497594	426437	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SE975264		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
ladder settlement	boundary ditch	agriculture	ard			IRF39A

Artefact Description

TRAPEZOIDAL SHAPE, 105MM LONG. 30mm tapering to 16mm, fragmented, 10mm thick

Site Context/Notes

Fill of ditch 5143 area 3 phase 3b to period 4, noted by Patterson in Thomas as a boundary ditch. Could possibly be an ard tip. Found with knife blade (see all results for Index Record 58.2 this database).

1. Thomas, Chris Fenton. 2011. Where Sky and Yorkshire and Water Meet. The Story of the Melton Landscape from Prehistory to the Present. Onsite Archaeology Monograph No. 2. York: On-Site Archaeology. See page 200 Figure 141.7.

Image #

References

Index Record # 58.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melton	ERY	England	497594	426437	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SE975264		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
ladder settlement	boundary ditch	domestic	knife			IRF39B

Artefact Description

mid section with part of tang of a knife. Narrower than the Danebury Class II knives. Tang square in section c. 8mm. Blade 18mm by 3mm, blade length remaining 40mm

Site Context/Notes

Fill of ditch 5143 area 3 phase 3b to period 4, noted by Patterson in Thomas as a boundary ditch. Found with another tool, possibly an ard tip or large woodworkers gouge (see all results for Index Record 58.1 this database).

1. Thomas, Chris Fenton. 2011. Where Sky and Yorkshire and Water Meet. The Story of the Melton Landscape from Prehistory to the Present. Onsite Archaeology Monograph No. 2. York: On-Site Archaeology. See page 200 Figure 141.8.

Image #

References

Index Record # 59

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melton	ERY	England	497594	426437	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SE975264		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
ladder settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	lump			IRF113

Artefact Description

badly corroded lump of iron, possibly smithing waste but very pure for cast off slag.

Site Context/Notes

pit 2348 phase 3b 100BC-100AD.

1. Thomas, Chris Fenton. 2011. Where Sky and Yorkshire and Water Meet. The Story of the Melton Landscape from Prehistory to the Present. Onsite Archaeology Monograph No. 2. York: On-Site Archaeology. See page 200 not illustrated.

Image #

References

Index Record # 60

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Newbiggin Moor	Newbiggin by the Sea, Wansbeck,	England	431300	588900	3	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	NZ313889		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear		SMR 12043	N/A

Artefact Description

leaf shaped spearheads

Site Context/Notes

It is unknown if these three were found separate or together. Typology suggests MIA-LIA. There was an iron stirrup also found in the vicinity but that is likely of Roman or Medieval date. The objects were found in 1878 during the flattening of the area for a golf course. The best preserved may be found at Alnwick Castle Museum, case H no 244.

Bruce, J C, 1880. A Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities, chiefly British, at Alnwick Castle.(57)

Image #

References

Index Record # 61.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Newstead Roman Fort	Melrose, Roxburghshire (Scottish Borders)	Scotland	357000	634400	1	c81-100 AD
			Centred NGR	NT570344		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Roman fort	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin		Canmore ID: 55620	N/A

Artefact Description

Distal end of a lynch pin, iron shaft with copper alloy bulbed terminal. The terminal is similar in design to late period torcs and continental neck rings. D:3.5cm; L:7.1cm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from Pit LVIII in 1909-1910 by J. Curled during excavation of the Roman Fort. The design does not appear Roman and without a metallographic examination of the iron, association to Roman or indigenous groups may not be decided. Hunter (1997:117) argues based on Andrew Hutcheson's metallographic work, a clear difference in the quality and complexity of manufacture for bladed tools at Newstead and Carlingwark exists. This difference indicates indigenous manufacture and deposition praxis continued at Carlingwark following Roman contact. The lynch pin here, may be further evidence.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: A study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:130. (2) Curle, J. 1913. A Roman Frontier Post and its People: the Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose. RCAHMS: Glasgow.

[..\13_Images\04Scotland\Newstead_lynch_pin_macgregor76.130.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 61.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Newstead Roman Fort	Melrose, Roxburghshire (Scottish Borders)	Scotland	357000	634400	1	c81-100 AD
			Centred NGR	NT570344		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Roman fort	hoard pit	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Narrow bladed double edged sword with simple bronze knobbed pommel and Piggott's type IV B crown guard. L: 58.4cm Tang L: 14cm. Blade W: 3.5cm. The tang had been folded over on itself and the blade bent into a large arc.

Site Context/Notes

(See detailed notes on lynch pin from Newstead). From the same pit (Pit LVIII in the north of the fort) as the lynch pin and Piggott Group IV A cocked hat hilt guard with very small iron blade fragment.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: A study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:151. (2) Curle, J. 1913.A Roman Frontier Post and its People: the Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose.RCAHMS: Glasgow.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Newstead_sword_macgregor76.151.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 61.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Newstead Roman Fort	Melrose, Roxburghshire (Scottish Borders)	Scotland	357000	634400	1	c81-100 AD
			Centred NGR	NT570344		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Roman fort	hoard pit	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Broken sword fragment; L: 37.4cm from base of tang to break. Doubled edged with pronounced central raised keel. Piggott's type IV B crown.

Site Context/Notes

(See detailed notes on lynch pin from Newstead). From Pit LVII in the baths. Associated with other Flavian finds.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: A study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:152. (2) Curle, J. 1913.A Roman Frontier Post and its People: the Fort of Newstead in the Parish of Melrose.RCAHMS: Glasgow.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Newstead_sword2_macgregor76.152.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 61.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Newstead Roman Fort	Melrose, Roxburghshire (Scottish Borders)	Scotland	357000	634400	1	c81-100 AD
			Centred NGR	NT570344		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Roman fort	hoard pit	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Piggott Group IV A cocked hat hilt guard with very small iron blade fragment. The fragment of iron bladed only protruded approx. 1cm on either side of the guard.

Site Context/Notes

(See detailed notes on lynch pin from Newstead). From the same pit (Pit LVIII in the north of the fort) as the lynch pin and Piggott Group IV B sword with crown type hilt guard.

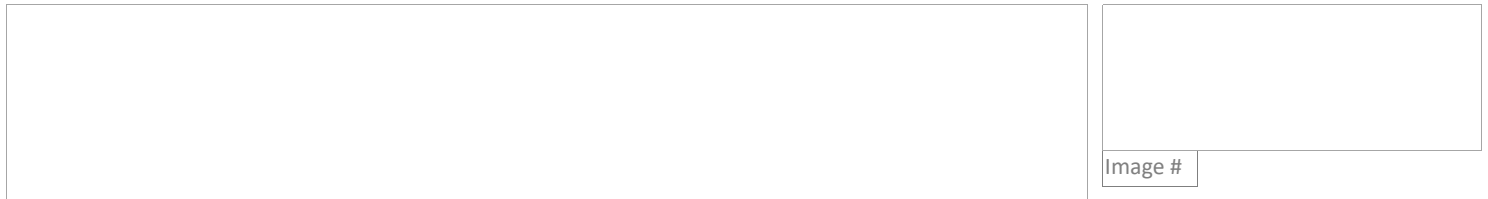


Image #

References

Index Record # 62

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
North Kesteven	Osbourneby, Lincolnshire	England	508470	339060	1	300-100 BC
			Centred NGR	TF08473906		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unstratified	transportation	terret ring		NMR #: TF 03 NE 90 PAS #: LIN-D7B264	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron cored bronze sheathed terret ring fragment. Inside D:5.5cm Ring TH: .9 x 1.1cm. Bronze is decorated with incised transverse lines alternating between long and short lengths. Similar to rings found in Danebury.

Site Context/Notes

Discovered by a metal detectorist in a heavily ploughed field 150m SE of a extensive settlement complex visible in the cropmarks centred at TF08243927. Returned to finder.

Identified by Dr. Adam Daubney.

Image #

References

Index Record # 63

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
North Ferriby, Redcliff	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	497500	424700	1	c50BC-c50AD
			Centred NGR	SE 975247		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 960 and NMR #: SE 92 NE 19	N/A

Artefact Description

A Colchester derivative bow brooch of La Tene III period and design. Both copper alloy body with iron pin and catchment?

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are only centred, a large part of this IA/RB settlement has been lost to erosion. Several excavations have occurred in the area revealing both LIA, RB, and Roman material up to the c4th AD. Very close to the Parisi capital of Petuaria.

(1) Challis, A. J. and Harding, D. W. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent-Tyne-Part 2. British Archaeological Reports.20:40 (2). Stead, I. 1971. Yorkshire before the Romans: some recent discoveries. In Butler ed. Soldier and Civilian in Roman Yorkshire. Pp. 21-43.

Image #

References

Index Record # 64

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Norton Subcourse Quarry	Norfolk	England	639800	299600	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	TM398996		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	ditch	transportation	bit			N/A

Artefact Description

27mm x 20mm x 7mm

Site Context/Notes

The report is very indecisive and unclear about the settlement type and artefact. The one small find was this object and there no photo and the report indicates there is an x-ray of the object, which is kept in it current state as a corroded lump. The x-ray is rather inconclusive as to what the object is and is as follows "an incomplete, possibly sub-spherical object with integral loops, one sited at the end of a short tapered projection (7mm long) and the other, protruding at an angle of 90 degrees from the edge of the sphere" from this description it seems likely fragments of a three piece bit became heavily corroded together and partially mineralized by additional iron pan forming around the object.

M Holmes (2006) Archaeological Trial Excavation at Norton Subcourse Quarry, Norfolk: Stage 2, September 2005. Northampton: Northamptonshire Archaeology , NA Report 06/002.

Image #

References

Index Record # 65

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Nunburnholme Wold Farm	Nunburnholme, ERY	England	486479	447281	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	pin			N/A

Artefact Description

fragment of a pin of a ring headed or swan-necked variety or part of the catch pin to a brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Found in the secondary fill of the W segment of an enclosure ditch in an Arras culture cemetery on the wold. The site seems multi-functional a variety of repurposed phases much like Wetwang.

Recovered at the 3rd field season of excavations by the University of Hull under direction of Peter Halkon and Malcolm Lillie.

Image #

References

Index Record # 66.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ravencliffe Cave	Cressbrook Dale, Derbyshire	England	417390	373560	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SK1739 7356		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	pit internal	unknown	fragment			N/A

Artefact Description

corroded iron fragment

Site Context/Notes

Found in a cave containing gold strips, bronze awl, two stone axes, flint tools, and EIA-MIA rusticated Derbyshire pottery.

Brailsford, J. W. 1957. Later Prehistoric Cave-Dwellings of Derbyshire: As Represented by material in the British Museum. Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.77:54-55.

Image #

References

Index Record # 66.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ravencliffe Cave	Cressbrook Dale, Derbyshire	England	417390	373560	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SK1739 7356		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	pit internal	ironmongery	bar			N/A

Artefact Description

small iron 'bar' weighing 14.8gr likely a fragment of a fitting for another object possibly a fragment of an iron strap for a bucket or some such item

Site Context/Notes

Found in a cave containing gold strips, bronze awl, two stone axes, flint tools, and EIA-MIA rusticated Derbyshire pottery.

Brailsford, J. W. 1957. Later Prehistoric Cave-Dwellings of Derbyshire: As Represented by material in the British Museum. Journal of the Derbyshire Archaeological and Natural History Society.77:55-56.

Image #

References

Index Record # 67

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Redcliff	Welton, ERY	England	497364	424851	1	LIA-early RB
			Centred NGR	SE 973248		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unknown	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 960	N/A

Artefact Description

not available

Site Context/Notes

not available

34/1939/234-5 The Yorkshire archaeological journal.

Image #

References

Index Record # 68

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Witham Quarry	South Witham, Lincolnshire	England	491370	318750	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK 91371875		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	boundary ditch	domestic	knife			N/A

Artefact Description

Manning Type 24 knife, missing tip and part of tang to corrosion, similar to those at Breedon-on-the-Hill, Burrough Hill, Danebury, and Hunsbury hillfort's.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the upper part of the primary fill (roughly 15 cm above the base in mixed silty soil) of a boundary ditch which is parallel with another possibly representing a drove way.

(1) Nicholson, Kate. 2006. An Iron Age Site at South Witham Quarry, Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Lincoln: Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology: 41:22-40.

Image #

References

Index Record # 69

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Witham Quarry	South Witham, Lincolnshire	England	491370	318750	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SK 91371875		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit external	personal adornment	ring headed pin			N/A

Artefact Description

common type throughout Britain in earlier contexts. The report does not note any enamel but it does bear great resemblance to one from Queen Barrow Arras that does have enamelling.

Site Context/Notes

Possibly a residual find, recovered from the fill of a large 5mx4mx.5m sub-rectangular pit which is either a grain storage pit or a sunken dwelling.

(1) Nicholson, Kate. 2006. An Iron Age Site at South Witham Quarry, Lincolnshire. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. Lincoln: Society for Lincolnshire History and Archaeology: 41:22-40.

Image #

References

Index Record # 70

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Staple Howe	Knapton Wold, North Yorkshire	England	489850	474960	1	750-400 BC
			Centred NGR	SE89857496		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
palisaded enclosure	palisade trench	personal adornment	pin		NMR #: SE 87 SE 12	UIII (3) 30-8-55

Artefact Description

5.6cm long 3mm diameter.

Site Context/Notes

curved fragment of iron part of a loop or pin. Possibly a part of a brooch

References

Brewster, T. C. M. 1963. Excavation of Staple Howe. RCHM. Pp. 161

Image #

Index Record # 71

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Staple Howe	Knapton Wold, North Yorkshire	England	489850	474960	1	750-400 BC
			Centred NGR	SE89857496		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
palisaded enclosure	pit in structure	personal adornment	iron ring			SIII (3) 23-8-55

Artefact Description

1.4cm diameter

Site Context/Notes

small iron ring, possibly an ear ring or hair bangle/bead?

References

Brewster, T. C. M. 1963. Excavation of Staple Howe. RCHM. Pp. 162

Image #

Index Record # 72

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Tattershall Thorpe	Tattershall, Lincolnshire	England	522300	359800	1	LIA-RB
			Centred NGR	TF223598		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	tool	chisel			N/A

Artefact Description
 111mm x 3-12mm x 3-6mm thick. Chisel or punch with square tapering section.

Site Context/Notes
 Possibly an intrusion into context 4 however was found "during general cleaning" in the upper secondary fill of the enclosure ditch. There is some Romano-British pottery in the tertiary fill above dating to the 2nd century and some 15-16th century pot from the tertiary fill and topsoil where damaged by ploughing.

Seager Smith, Rachael H. 1998. Further Excavations at the Iron Age Enclosure at Tattershall Thorpe, Lincolnshire, by peter Chowne, 1986. Lincolnshire History and Archaeology. 33:7-19.

Image #

References

Index Record # 73

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
The Meadows	Prestatyn, Denbighshire, Wales	Wales	306200	381700	1	LIA-RB
			Centred NGR	SJ062817		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	unstratified	ironmongery	bar			N/A

Artefact Description
 185mm long 7-8mm thick about 30mm wide

Site Context/Notes
 unstratified possibly a blade blank or reduced currency bar, noted by Manning as a ploughshare

Blockley, 1989.

Image #

References

Index Record # 74

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Virginia Lodge	Atwick, ERY	England	518570	450870	1	IA
			Centred NGR	TA 18575087		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit internal	tool	hammer		SMR 17610 NMR #: TA 15 SE 111	N/A

Artefact Description

Small hammer head measurements not provided.

Site Context/Notes

Small hammer head with possible small slag pieces, pottery fragments, and burned animal bone.

English Heritage. 2010. Revised, Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: Bempton to Donna Nook.

Image #

References

Index Record # 75

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Welton Lowe Road	Elloughton	England	495300	427200	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SE 953272		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 3472, PRN 3472	N/A

Artefact Description

No further information known.

Site Context/Notes

No further information known other than it was found during excavations of the enclosure ditch of a small settlement in the SMR.

References

Image #

Index Record # 76

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
West Brunton	Newcastle and Tyne, Tyne and Wear	England	422300	571200	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	NZ223712		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	gully	personal adornment	pin			SF74

Artefact Description

L: 105mm D: 6MM. Missing both terminals.

Site Context/Notes

This object may be part of a pin or an awl or other tool or ironmongery. From Gully D Phase III LIA.

1. Hodgson, Nick; McKelvey, Jonathan; and Muncaster, Warren. 2012. The Iron Age on the Northumberland Coastal Plain. Excavations in advance of development 2002-2010. Tyne and Wear Archives & Museums Archaeological Monograph No. 3. Newcastle-upon-Tyne: TWM Archaeology and the Arbeia Society.

Image #

References

Index Record # 77

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang off B1248	Wetwang, ERY	England	492300	459500	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SE 923 595		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unknown	personal adornment	brooch		SMR 9740	N/A

Artefact Description

An iron bow brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Exact details of find unknown other than it is reported to have come from an enclosure with Iron Age coarse ware pottery fragments. The enclosure is part of the extensive settlement complex in the area.

EHU214 Blealands Nook entry in SMR

Image #

References

Index Record # 78.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	240-60BC
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

Complete penannular brooch made of 5mm diameter rod with plain feet. The pin is broken and brooch body slightly distorted. Internal diameter is roughly 55mm.

Site Context/Notes

Found in a purpose made pit in a roundhouse with a La Tene 1 's' brooch, bone weaving comb, and saddle querns.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 78.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	240-60BC
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

S' type La Tene I brooch, broken possibly due to corrosion

Site Context/Notes

Found in a purpose made pit in a roundhouse with a La Tene 1 's' brooch, bone weaving comb, and saddle querns.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 78.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	240-60BC
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	pin			N/A

Artefact Description

Fragment of a ring headed pin, common in MIA traditions, crooked neck, not swan. Ring is approximatley 9mm inside diameter and the fragment is 85mm long.

Site Context/Notes

Found in a purpose made pit in a roundhouse with a La Tene 1 's' brooch, bone weaving comb, and saddle querns.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 78.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	240-60BC
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	pin			

Artefact Description

Fragment of a ring headed pin, common in MIA traditions, crooked neck, not swan. Ring is approximatley 9mm inside diameter and the fragment is about 62mm long.

Site Context/Notes

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 79

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	ditch	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

A La Tene I bow brooch, incomplete. Unable to record dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

Found in a ditch close to a roundhouse; possibly eavesdrip gully. Near the bottom of the ditch and ditch had only two fills, primary silting and secondary redeposited soil.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 80

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	unknown	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron brooch, current whereabouts unknown. Unable to record dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

From "non-funerary context" in Garton Slack 14 complex.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 81

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	unknown	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

Iron brooch fragment. Possibly an 'S' type. Remaining Length: 45mm.

Site Context/Notes

From "non-funerary context" in Garton Slack 14 complex.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 82

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494600	460150	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE946601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

Fibulae brooch fragment about 50mm long.

Site Context/Notes

From a pit in a late roundhouse within a rectilinear ditched enclosure in Garton Slack 14 complex.

1. 1983. Dent, J. S. A Summary of the Excavations Carried out in Garton Slack and Wetwang Slack 1964-1980. East Riding Archaeologist. Hull: ERAS 7:1-14. (2) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 83

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Willington	Derby, Derbyshire	England	428725	327735	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SK 28725 27735		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unstratified	martial	sword		N/A	1

Artefact Description

An iron sword recovered without a scabbard. Dimensions: Overall Length: 540mm; Blade Length: 430mm; Blade Width: 40mm; and Blade Thickness: 8mm tapering to 6mm at tip. Stead (2006) Type G sword.

Site Context/Notes

La Tene type sword rectangular and lozenge cross sections broken at bend. Similar to a Thames dagger (see Jope, 1961 pg. 317). Similar to the two swords dredged up at Fiskerton and Wahsingborough (see Challis and Harding 1975).

1. Wheeler, Hazel. 1979. Excavation at Willington, Derbyshire, 1970-1972. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Derbyshire Archaeological Society: Nottingham, UK. 99:58-220. (2) Jope, E. M. 1961. Daggers of the Early Iron Age in Britain. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. The Society: London, UK. 27:307-43. (3) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 199:227.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 84

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Willington	Derby, Derbyshire	England	428725	327735	1	500BC-100BC
			Centred NGR	SK 28725 27735		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip			2

Artefact Description

An iron strip, band or some type of fitting. The dimensions are: 1.9cm wide, 3mm thick, 3.5m long. Fragment.

Site Context/Notes

From pit F202 which is inside one of the main settlement enclosures. The features were dated to a phase spanning from 5th-1st century BC.

1. Wheeler, Hazel. 1979. Excavation at Willington, Derbyshire, 1970-1972. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Derbyshire Archaeological Society: Nottingham, UK. 99:58-220. (2) Jope, E. M. 1961. Daggers of the Early Iron Age in Britain. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. The Society: London, UK. 27:307-43.

Image #

References

Index Record # 85

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Willington	Derby, Derbyshire	England	428725	327735	1	LIA-early RB
			Centred NGR	SK 28725 27735		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch	martial	shield boss			7

Artefact Description

fragments-small

Site Context/Notes

Report describes the object to be a small iron bowl, however it could also be a very badly corroded and fragmented shield boss. From Ditch F550 in the RB Farmstead 1 which does contain Iron Age ditch works by morphological shape.

References

1. Wheeler, Hazel. 1979. Excavation at Willington, Derbyshire, 1970-1972. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Derbyshire Archaeological Society: Nottingham, UK. 99:58-220. (2) Jope, E. M. 1961. Dagers of the Early Iron Age in Britain. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. The Society: London, UK. 27:307-43.

Image #

Index Record # 86

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wold Farm Camp	Flamborough, ERY	England	521600	472300	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	TA216723		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	plough soil	transportation	lynch pin		SMR16348	N/A

Artefact Description

iron lynch pin broken, terminal and shaft only

Site Context/Notes

recovered during field survey project from plough soil/grazed land.

References

2010. Revised, Rapid Coastal Zone Assessment Survey, Yorkshire and Lincolnshire: Bempton to Donna Nook.

Image #

Index Record # 87.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	tool	hammer			N/A

Artefact Description

One large lump type blacksmith hammer.

Site Context/Notes

Found of with a collection of other iron items (see Index Records 87.1-12 in this database) including wood, pottery, and copper alloy. These are from a hoard pit in line from the west ditch terminal and rampart wall almost centre to the hillfort. A Piggott Group IV A chape was present. Cunnington (1884) suggests the finds occurred in three levels one on top the other and Cunliffe (1972) that these maybe further divided into three categories: fittings of a male burial, fittings of a female burial, and an ironsmiths stock trade.

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	nail			N/A

Artefact Description

An iron nail or spike, likely used for joining large timbers. L:17.78 W:1.28

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for other FE items see Index Records 87.1-12 in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip			N/A

Artefact Description

Noted to in report as timber clamps, size unknown. Flat strips of iron bent to form a circle.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip			N/A

Artefact Description

Noted to in report as timber clamps, size unknown. Flat strips of iron bent to form a circle.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip			N/A

Artefact Description

Noted to in report as timber clamps, size unknown. Flat strips of iron bent to form a circle.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	tool	hammer			N/A

Artefact Description

One large lump type blacksmith hammer.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12 in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	tool	axe			N/A

Artefact Description

Described as a long narrow iron axe.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12 in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	unidentified			N/A

Artefact Description

Only record as several small corroded fragments of iron. Xray needed. Likley some form of ironmongery.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12 in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	transportation	anchor			N/A

Artefact Description

L:137cm W:?

Site Context/Notes

The only iron anchor recorded in the UK of La Tene date. (see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12 in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	ring			N/A

Artefact Description

Unknown size.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	transportation	chain			N/A

Artefact Description

Several iron links forming a chain, attached to the anchor.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	chain			N/A

Artefact Description

Several iron links forming a chain, attached to the anchor.

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 87.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bulbury Camp	Dolmans Hill, Poole, Dorset	England	392795	94235	1	c50 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	SY929942		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	ironmongery	nail			N/A

Artefact Description

One L:15.24cm W:1.25cm

Site Context/Notes

(see the notes under the hammers; found together with other items in the ditch terminal.) (for orther FE items see Index Records 87.1-12in this database)

(1). Cunnington, Edward. 1884. On a Hoard of Bronze, Iron, and other Objects found in Belbury Camp, Dorset. Archaeologia. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 48:01:115-20. (2). Cunliffe, B. 1972. The Late Iron Age Metalwork from Bulbury, Dorset. The Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries of London: London. 52:02:293-308.

Image #

References

Index Record # 88.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton/Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495347	460096	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	tool	poker			N/A

Artefact Description

A poker with a narrow blade but ornate barley corn twisted handle demonstrating the work of a skilled smith.

Site Context/Notes

A grain storage pit with blacksmiths tools encompassing two pokers and one set of tongs demonstrating exquisite craftsmanship. There is some straw of chaff and possibly wood mineralised to the objects still present on the tongs every after conservation).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 88.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton/Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495347	460096	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	tool	poker			N/A

Artefact Description

A paddle poker of longer length than what is typical for Iron Age Britain.

Site Context/Notes

A grain storage pit with blacksmiths tools encompassing two pokers and one set of tongs demonstrating exquisite craftsmanship. There is some straw of chaff and possibly wood mineralised to the objects still present on the tongs every after conservation).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 88.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton/Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495347	460096	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	tool	tongs			N/A

Artefact Description

A well made large set of tongs. Oddly thin even after considering a loss of up to 2mm to corrosion. Possibly made for decoration?

Site Context/Notes

A grain storage pit with blacksmiths tools encompassing two pokers and one set of tongs demonstrating exquisite craftsmanship. There is some straw of chaff and possibly wood mineralised to the objects still present on the tongs every after conservation).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 89

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Worton near Carnforth	Lancashire	England	349000	472000	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	SD4972		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	cairn	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Fragmented sword with equally fragmented scabbard. Dimensions: Surviving Blade Length: 39mm; Length of Hilt: 138mm. The length of the scabbard is L:254mm. This is a Piggott Group IV or Stead Group F. A later date is expected as one of eight cast hilt components has been identified as brass (Stead, 2006).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered around 1863 from around Worton. The exact coordinates are unknown and the provided coordinates are based on Franks and Latham's (1863) descriptions as determined by Historic England. It is also possible the heap of stones the sword was recovered from, was one the "innumerable" burial cairns in the area associated with Worton Crag Hillfort at SD4922 7287. These burial cairns are not on any of the 1910 or later OS maps. The area is largely under evaluated.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:158. (2) Kemble, J. M., Franks, A. W., and Latham, R. G. 1863.Horae Ferales, or Studies in the Archaeology of the Northern Nations. London.

[..\13 Images\01North England\Worton sword and scabbard_macgregor76.158.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 90

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dun Mac Uisneachan, Benderloch	Ardchattan And Muckairn, Argyll	Scotland	190270	738170	1	c100 BC-300 AD
			Centred NGR	NM 9027 3817		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
vitrified fort	unknown	martial	sword		Canmore ID #:23234	National Museum of Scotland HH 48 & 50

Artefact Description

Fragment of an a sword with partial tang remaining. L: 15.2cm and W:5.6cm. Two central circular studs forged as part of the tang, D: 2.8cm. Found with a copper alloy enamelled scabbard or hilt pommel mount.

Site Context/Notes

The 1873-74 excavation notes do not detail the exact locations of the finds beyond being in the interior of what is now known as the second fort. The first fort is the largest at 245 x 50 meters with portions of vitrified rampart walls. The second fort is 52 x 21 meters with a fully vitrified rampart wall. The final phase of occupation is a dun which is 18 x 12 meters with a 3 meter thick wall. The site is not well dated.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:175. (2) Smith, R A. (1875) Descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive. Part III. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh. 10:78-80. (3) Donation Note.1884.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.19:247-2478.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Dun mac uisneachan sword_macgregor76.175.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 91

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dun Mac Uisneachan, Benderloch	Ardchattan And Muckairn, Argyll	Scotland	190270	738170	1	c100 BC-c300 AD
			Centred NGR	NM 9027 3817		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
vitriified fort	unknown	martial	dagger		Canmore ID #:23234	N/A

Artefact Description
The dagger is not well described and was badly corroded. The remaining fragment is 20cm long.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from the interior of the second phase for during excavations in 1873-74 (see donation note 1884). It was not found together with the sword but from elsewhere in the interior. The site is not well dated.

(1) Smith, R A. (1875) Descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive. Part III.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh. 10:78-80. (3) Donation Note.1884.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.19:247-2478.

[N/A](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 92

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dun Mac Uisneachan, Benderloch	Ardchattan And Muckairn, Argyll	Scotland	190270	738170	1	c100 BC-c300 AD
			Centred NGR	NM 9027 3817		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
vitriified fort	unknown	personal adornment	penannular brooch		Canmore ID #:23234	N/A

Artefact Description
No further details provided.

Site Context/Notes
The provenance of this object is more obscure than the sword or dagger. It was supposedly donated with the sword but it is not included in the excavation record. The site is not well dated.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:158. (2) Smith, R A. (1875) Descriptive list of antiquities near Loch Etive. Part III.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh. 10:78-80. (3) Donation Note.1884.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.19:247-2478.

[N/A](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 93

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	c100-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT 5800 7470		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	martial	spear/ferrule			Burley 1955.406

Artefact Description
 Copper alloy "ferrule of graduated tubular section, terminating in an iron tip" (MacGregor, 1976). 10cm long including iron tip.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered during the excavations of the hillfort (oppidum) in 1914. Exact grid reference unknown.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:185. (2) Burley, E. 1955-56. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh. 89:203.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\traprain law ferrule_macgregor76.185.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 94

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	c100-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT 5800 7470		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	martial	arrowhead			Burley 1955.405

Artefact Description
 "Square sectioned pointed head...described as a ferrule but seems more like a battered version of #402 [javelin head]." (Burley, 1955). This is more likely an arrowhead. L: 8.13cm

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered during the excavations of the hillfort in 1924 from Level 2 which includes the rubble of several stone huts, a broken saddle quern, and various other artefacts.

(1) Cree, J. 1924. Account of the Excavations on Traprain Law During the Summer of 1923. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 58:16-285. (2) Burley, E. 1955-56. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh. 89:203.

[Cree 1924.19.4](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 95

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian, Scotland	Scotland	358000	674700	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NT 5800 7470		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	agriculture	ard	no		

Artefact Description

A broad bladed ard of a type only known in Scotland and the continent (similar examples from Eckford and Oxnam; Pigott, 1953).

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 96

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dungyle Camp (Dunguile Hill)	Kelton, Dumfriesshire	Scotland	277300	557100	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	NX773571		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	personal adornment	torc		Canmore ID #: 64482 and 64470	NMAS DO 49

Artefact Description

Copper alloy torc with an iron core. External diameter is 14cm. The terminals of the torc are two buffers of sorts, one has an iron pin (thus presumably the entire torc is iron cored) protruding out which sockets in to a mortice on the opposing terminal buffer. A third of the way along the torc is another such tenon joint, but it is not with buffer or other decoration making it much more concealed.

Site Context/Notes

The exact findspot for the object is unknown, only that it was from the western side of the hillfort near to the multivalte ramparts. The hillfort has largely been ignored only undergoing two field survey's, one historic and one modern. The torc was found with a copper alloy ring as well, the ring is now lost but was note as plain and small, possibly a finger ring. The objects were recovered by locals prior to 1829 then donated to the National Museum of Antiquities of Scotland. The size of the torc indicates a person of smaller stature or a child. For reference the external diameter of the authors' (Jinks-Fredrick) torc, it is 17.5cm. (The author is 185cm tall and weighs 12.8 stone).

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:195. (2) Stevenson, R. B. K. 1947-48. Notes on Some Prehistoric Objects. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 82:292-295.

[..\13_Images\04Scotland\dungyle_camp_torc_macgregor76.195.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 97.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog at Hyndford and the River	Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit internal	personal adornment	torc		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

This is a very unique beaded torc of copper alloy 'beads' threaded on a flat rectangular sectioned iron bar. The bar is bent longitudinally along its X axis, which would require a high degree of skill and control. There are 12 beads decorated transversely with undulating ridges or ribs and furrows; between each bead is a D shaped milled-edge spacers. The set is finished with a highly decorated cubes from which the iron bar protrudes to finish the torc. The back two-thirds of the bar is missing but is evidenced by the note: 'embedded in iron rust.' (Munro, 1898). Recovered adjacent to the torc was a hazelnut sized hemispherical red enamel object decorated with a chequered pattern; this may be part of the torc or a sword pommel. The assemblage of high status objects combined with burned materials may indicate ritual feasting.

Site Context/Notes

A circular mound of about 23m in diameter surrounded with a ditch about .8m deep that rises slightly on the outside to rest of floor of the loch. The ditch-like hollow ranges from 4m to 12m in width. The mound does not sit more than 2-3 meters above the loch bed. The dwelling was sited on a raised platform of brushwood laid on the small selling then covered in fine clay. This platform was supported by three concentric rings of upright posts or piles which protruded .6m above the final platform and interior floor surface. The outer ring of piles was 15m and the inner most 10.4 meters, which provided the support for the central round house wall. The roundhouse interior was 10m in diameter. Three hearths of a stone and clay construction were located on the platform, including within the roundhouse; these were rebuilt at least twice as the floor was raised over time to a total thickness of .9m. Each layer contained brushwood and fine clay with horizons of animal bone, pottery fragments, and ash between each level. To the south east of the platform partly within and just outside of the outer ring of piles was a large pit containing pottery, a variety of different types of glass objects, burned organic material, animal bones, copper alloy objects, and iron objects. All iron finds listed

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\hyndford crannog_torc_macgregor76.202.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 97.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog	Hyndford and the River Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit internal	tool	axe		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

N/A

Site Context/Notes

(See extensive description under the torc) Only mentioned in the Canmore Historic Scotland database.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976.Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87. (3) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:277-397.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 97.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog	Hyndford and the River Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit internal	martial	spear		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

N/A

Site Context/Notes

(See extensive description under with the torc) Only mentioned in the Canmore Historic Scotland database.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87. (3) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:277-397.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 97.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog	Hyndford and the River Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit internal	tool	chisel		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

N/A

Site Context/Notes

(See extensive description under with the torc) Only mentioned in the Canmore Historic Scotland database.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87. (3) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:277-397.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 97.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog	Hyndford and the River Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	pit internal	tool	adze		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

N/A

Site Context/Notes

(See extensive description under with the torc) Only mentioned in the Canmore Historic Scotland database.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87. (3) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:277-397.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 98

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog	Hyndford and the River Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	unknown	tool	hammer		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

Described simply as hammers?

Site Context/Notes

(See extensive description under with the torc) Only inventoried in Munro's account of Smith's excavation notes (1898).

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century. University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87. (3) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:277-397.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 99

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hyndford Crannog	Hyndford and the River Clyde, Lanarkshire, Scotland	Scotland	290610	641870	1	c200 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NS906418		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	unknown	tool	pick		Canmore ID #: 47687	N/A

Artefact Description

Described simply as picks of Roman design?

Site Context/Notes

(See extensive description under with the torc) Only inventoried in Munro's account of Smith's excavation notes (1898)

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:202. (2) Munro, R. 1898-99. Notes on a Crannog at Hyndford, near Lanark, Recently Discovered and Excavated by Andrew Smith, Esq., F.S.A. Scot. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 33:373-87. (3) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not definitely associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:277-397.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 100

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
New Mains, Whitekirk	East Lothian	Scotland	359900	682900	1	1st c. AD
			Centred NGR	NT599829		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	unstratified	tool	punch		Canmore ID# 56682	N/A

Artefact Description

Noted by Morna MacGregor (1976) as "a stout iron spike." The item is most likely a metal working punch and also should be noted that the item is not recorded in the Historic Scotland Canmore database.

Site Context/Notes

The item was recovered from a turnip field with other Late Iron Age and Early Roman artefacts. A 7m roundhouse was later identified and excavated; a pit containing a copper alloy armlet, beaded torc, and harness ring was discovered in the structure. The structure still had a few miraculously undisturbed paving slabs. A Roman patera fragment was found in the bottom of the shallow ring gully.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork from the third century B.C. to the third century University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:220.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 101

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Galson Farm Fields	Galson, Isle of Lewis	Scotland	143640	959430	1	c100 BC- c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NB43645943		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	surface	domestic	knife		Canmore ID# 4357	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron knife with wedge shaped blade approx. 6cm blade length. There is some discrepancy in the findspot of the knife, one source states it was from the kitchen midden (Edwards, 1924) and one from the excavated area between the earliest structures (Crichton Mitchell, 1934).

Site Context/Notes

The knife was recovered in 1924 by a site visitor from the excavated area near the round partial-wall (possibly a wheelhouse), earth house, and large sprawling kitchen midden approximately 30.48cm below the topsoil at that time. Below the kitchen midden was a stone cist containing a juvenile inhumation with BA pottery incised with deer at the same level. The upper level of the kitchen midden was exposed at the furthest point from the structures eroding out of a sandbank. This particular spot yielded copper alloy ring headed pin and a silver coin of Eadgar. Other Late Iron Age materials were recovered from the other stone and earthen structure ruins. Note that within 500m of the coastal settlement is both an Early Medieval church with graveyard and a Bronze Age-Iron Age long cist type cemetery.

(1) Edwards, A. J. H. 1924. Report on the Excavation of an Earth House at Galson, Borve, Lewis. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquities Scotland.58:185-203. (2) Crichton Mitchell, M. E. 1934. A New Analysis of the Early Bronze Age Beaker Pottery of Scotland: Donation Note. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 68:132-193.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 102

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cliad Dunes, Isle of Coll	Argyll and Bute	Scotland	120000	760000	1	c400 BC- c400 AD
			Centred NGR	NM200600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword		Canmore ID# 21718 and 21719	N/A

Artefact Description

Iron sword of a 'native type' reported to be still in its all iron scabbard.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a collection of items owned by L. M. Mann lent to the Exhibition in Glasgow in 1911. Mann said all the items came from the dunes around Arnabast to Torastan Isle of Coll. There is medieval graveyard and Bronze Age cist cemetery near to Torastan. Iron Age pottery has also been recovered from Gallanach Farm and Bay (near to the Gallanach Lodge, headquarters of Project Trust). (This information is from the Canmore website for ID 21718 and 21719 accessed 2017).

No further information for the sword other than what is provided by Historic Environment Scotland (Number NM26SW 21 and 21.1) and Canmore (ID 21718 and 21719). For the BA pottery see: (2) Crichton Mitchell, M. E. 1934. A New Analysis of the Early Bronze Age Beaker Pottery of Scotland. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 68:132-193.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 103

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cliad Dunes	Arnabost, Isle of Coll, Argyll and Bute	Scotland	120000	760000	1	c400 BC-c400 AD
			Centred NGR	NM200600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	scabbard		Canmore ID# 21718 and 21719	N/A

Artefact Description
Iron scabbard with native iron sword sheathed.

Site Context/Notes
Part of a collection of items owned by L. M. Mann lent to the Exhibition in Glasgow in 1911. Mann said all the items came from the dunes around Arnabost to Torastan Isle of Coll. There is medieval graveyard and Bronze Age cist cemetery near to Torastan. Iron Age pottery has also been recovered from Gallanach Farm and Bay (near to the Gallanach Lodge, headquarters of Project Trust).

No further information for the sword other than what is provided by Historic Environment Scotland (Number NM26SW 21 and 21.1) and Canmore (ID 21718 and 21719). For the BA pottery see: (2) Crichton Mitchell, M. E. 1934. A New Analysis of the Early Bronze Age Beaker Pottery of Scotland. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquities of Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 68:132-193.

[N/A](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 104

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Newhill Camp	Pitlour House, Strathmiglo, Fife	Scotland	321231	713727	1	c400 BC-c700 AD
			Centred NGR	NO212137		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	cairn	martial	sword		Canmore ID# 30322	N/A

Artefact Description
An iron sword missing its tip with the tang bent badly, very corroded, approx. 60.9cm. Found in a cairn which included quern stones at a depth of about 30cm. One quern was 44cm in diameter. This large quern is most likely Hunter's (2008) Type 1a or 1c which are the most common in Scotland dating from the Iron Age to the Early Medieval period.

Site Context/Notes
Discovered at the summit of "a hill called the Camp, about a mile and a half north of Pitlour House" (Skene, 1829). On the 1854 OS Fifehire Sheet IX County Series 1:10560 map (National Library of Scotland) there is no Camp Hill anywhere near Pitlour House. Skene is very categorical in his description. E.g. the hill called the Fort, where upon the summit in 1825 were discovered Bronze Age burials and a hoard of copper alloy weapons, is recorded as a half mile NW of Pitlour House and appears on the map series from 1854 into the early 1900's. This means the most likely candidate for Camp Hill is New Hill, the summit of which first appears as a highpoint for the survey of 1854; this point is 1.6 miles due 6 degrees off north from Pitlour House. The hill is on a prominent position on the landscape and is now covered in heavy wood.

(1) Skene, P. 1831. List of Donations: 1829, Jan. 26. Appendix II: Archaeologia Scotia. 3:133. (2) Skene, P. 1831. List of Donations: 1829 Feb. 9. Appendix II: Archaeologia Scotia. 3:133-134.

[N/A](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 105.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin		Canmore ID# 18571	N/A

Artefact Description

Thirteen iron pins with spherical or hemispherical bobble-like heads mixed of shale or jet (Laing and Laing, 1986). Six of the shafts of the iron pins were gone upon discovery and only stumps slightly protruding from the shale heads remained; some of the shale heads had no stumps or traces of iron. It is possible the iron pin was removed on purpose?

Site Context/Notes

The shale or jet bobble-like pin heads were recovered from a hoard pit inside the inner area of a promontory type hillfort beneath a large stone by workmen digging a trench prior to 1867. The other objects include a CU door knob type spear butt and CU massive terret, (see MacGregor, 1976:vol2.177 and 116), and a wing typed CU spearhead. Due to the types of objects, the hoard may be classed as a transitional BA to IA type, similar to Llyn Fawr. It seemed all the pins were placed in the centre of the small hollow or shallow pit, with some standing erect (Callander, 1927).

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description

(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes

(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble pin heads missing iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 105.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Crichie Hillfort	Inverurie, Aberdeenshire	Scotland	376800	819000	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NJ768190		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard pit	personal adornment	bobble pin			N/A

Artefact Description
(see Index Record 105.1)

Site Context/Notes
(Recovered with 12 identical pins, see Index Records 105.1-13)

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1927. Early Iron Age Hoard from Crichie, near Inverurie. Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.61:243-6.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Crichie_bobble_pin_heads_missing_iron shafts_callander1927.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 106.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bac Mhic Connain	Bhalaigh, North Uist, Western Isles	Scotland	76940	876190	1	c300 BC - c300 AD
			Centred NGR	NF76947619		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Atlantic	surface	ironmongery	fragments		Canmore ID# 10054	N/A

Artefact Description
One small corroded fragment of iron.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from the paved surface of the long passageway to the wheelhouse. Near the entrance to this passage way was a Constantinius II coin. Four large lumps of iron slag were also recovered from a feature originally interpreted as a furnace, in the centre of the wheelhouse near to the large hearth. (see also Index record 106.2 in this database).

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1931. Earth Houses at Garry lochdrach and Bac Mhic Connain in North Uist.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:42-66.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 106.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bac Mhic Connain	Bhalaigh, North Uist, Western Isles	Scotland	76940	876190	1	c300 BC - c300 AD
			Centred NGR	NF76947619		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Atlantic	surface	ironmongery	fragments			N/A

Artefact Description

One small corroded fragment of iron.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from within close proximity of another fragment of iron, as such it may or may not be from the same object (see Index Record 106.1 in this database).

Image # [N/A](#)

References

Index Record # 107

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bac Mhic Connain	Bhalaigh, North Uist, Western Isles	Scotland	76940	876190	1	c300 BC - c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NF76947619		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Atlantic	unstratified	ironmongery	fragments		Canmore ID# 10054	N/A

Artefact Description

Several (17) fragments of corroded iron objects, never fully studied or determined to be any value by Beveridge (1919).

Site Context/Notes

These fragments are noted to have originated in or around the Atlantic round house near to the wheelhouse. This house is probably later and seems to be used up until around the 6th to 8th centuries AD determined by the presence of a Ogham inscribed knife handle near the entrance.

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1931. Earth Houses at Garry lochdrach and Bac Mhic Connain in North Uist.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:42-66.

Image # [N/A](#)

References

Index Record # 108.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bac Mhic Connain	Bhalaigh, North Uist, Western Isles	Scotland	76940	876190	1	c300 BC - c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NF76947619		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Atlantic	unstratified	tool	knife		Canmore ID# 10054	N/A

Artefact Description

Fragments of at least two different knife blades.

Site Context/Notes

In or around the roundhouse just east of the wheelhouse.

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1931. Earth Houses at Garry lochdrach and Bac Mhic Connain in North Uist. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:42-66.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 108.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bac Mhic Connain	Bhalaigh, North Uist, Western Isles	Scotland	76940	876190	1	c300 BC - c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NF76947619		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Atlantic	unstratified	tool	knife			N/A

Artefact Description

Fragments of at least two different knife blades.

Site Context/Notes

In or around the roundhouse just east of the wheelhouse.

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1931. Earth Houses at Garry lochdrach and Bac Mhic Connain in North Uist. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:42-66.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 109

Site Name: Bac Mhic Connain
County: Bhalaigh, North Uist, Western Isles
Country: Scotland
x easting: 76940
y northing: 876190
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: c100 BC-c600 AD
Centred NGR: NF76947619

Site Type: Scottish Atlantic
Artefact Context: surface
Artefact Category: domestic
Artefact Type: fork
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #: Canmore ID# 10054
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description

One fork or two-pronged iron object approx. 12.7cm long, round sectioned prongs. Fragmentary? This could be an eating fork or some type of fish spear for small shoal type fish. It could also be an ox goad. Forks do occur in the Late Iron Age in Southern Britain probably from Continental and Roman influence. The only definitive example in Britain of an IA eating fork is from Barton's Hill, Dorset.

Site Context/Notes

From the roundhouse, presumable near or just above the paved surface. The excavator is not clear.

(1) Laing, L. and Laing, J. 1986-1987. Scottish and Irish Metalwork and the "Conspiratio Barbarica". Proceeding of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.116:211-221. (2). Callander, J. G. 1931. Earth Houses at Garry lochdrach and Bac Mhic Connain in North Uist.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:42-66.

N/A

Image #

References

Index Record # 110

Site Name: Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton
County: East Lothian
Country: Scotland
x easting: 349880
y northing: 685720
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: c100 BC-c200 AD
Centred NGR: NT498857

Site Type: cave
Artefact Context: surface
Artefact Category: martial
Artefact Type: dagger
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #: Canmore ID# 55027
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description

Badly corroded spear or dagger in two fragments. The dimensions are: Length: 16cm; Width: 24mm.

Site Context/Notes

All items recovered from the 21.5cm to 31.48cm deep deposit of soil and charcoal in Cave 1. A large ring of central stones (about 3.1m) marked a fire pit of most likely later date. A wall with stone ovens and flues was built at one point across the entrance. Both caves contained fragments of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. Antler, copper alloy, bone, and glass objects were also present.

(1) Cree, J. E. 1909. Notice of the Excavation of Two Caves with Remains of Early Iron Age Occupation on the Estate of Archerfield Dirleton. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society Edinburgh. 43:243-68.

[..\13_Images\04Scotland\Archerfield Caves_spear or dagger_cree1909.1.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 111

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton	East Lothian	Scotland	349880	685720	1	c100 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT498857		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	knife		Canmore ID# 55027	N/A

Artefact Description
 D-shaped blade, Manning Type 24 Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British i.e. Scottish Roman Iron Age.

Site Context/Notes
 All items recovered from the 21.5cm to 31.48cm deep deposit of soil and charcoal in Cave 1. A large ring of central stones (about 3.1m) marked a fire pit of most likely later date. A wall with stone ovens and flues was built at one point across the entrance. Both caves contained fragments of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. Antler, copper alloy, bone, and glass objects were also present.

(1) Cree, J. E. 1909. Notice of the Excavation of Two Caves with Remains of Early Iron Age Occupation on the Estate of Archerfield Dirleton. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society Edinburgh. 43:243-68.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\hanging rocks_knife_cree1909.4.jpg](#)
 Image #

References

Index Record # 112

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton	East Lothian	Scotland	349880	685720	1	c100 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT498857		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	nail		Canmore ID# 55027	N/A

Artefact Description
 A fragment of an iron nail about 6cm.

Site Context/Notes
 All items recovered from the 21.5cm to 31.48cm deep deposit of soil and charcoal in Cave 1. A large ring of central stones (about 3.1m) marked a fire pit of most likely later date. A wall with stone ovens and flues was built at one point across the entrance. Both caves contained fragments of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. Antler, copper alloy, bone, and glass objects were also present.

(1) Cree, J. E. 1909. Notice of the Excavation of Two Caves with Remains of Early Iron Age Occupation on the Estate of Archerfield Dirleton. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society Edinburgh. 43:243-68.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\hanging rocks_nail_cree1909.6.jpg](#)
 Image #

References

Index Record # 113

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton	East Lothian	Scotland	349880	685720	1	c100 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT498857		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	spike		Canmore ID# 55028	N/A

Artefact Description

An almost complet fragment of an iron nail or spike with a burred head from hammering, about 9cm long.

Site Context/Notes

All items recovered from the 21.5cm to 31.48cm deep deposit of soil and charcoal in Cave 1. A large ring of central stones (about 3.1m) marked a fire pit of most likely later date. A wall with stone ovens and flues was built at one point across the entrance. Both caves contained fragments of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. Antler, copper alloy, bone, and glass objects were also present.

(1) Cree, J. E. 1909. Notice of the Excavation of Two Caves with Remains of Early Iron Age Occupation on the Estate of Archerfield Dirleton. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society Edinburgh. 43:243-68.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\Hanging rocks_spike_cree1909.7.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 114

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton	East Lothian	Scotland	349880	685720	1	c100 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT498857		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	ring		Canmore ID# 55027	N/A

Artefact Description

Two thirds of an iron ring, 3.81 in diameter, possibly the fragment of a penannular brooch or some other domestic fitting.

Site Context/Notes

All items recovered from the 21.5cm to 31.48cm deep deposit of soil and charcoal in Cave 1. A large ring of central stones (about 3.1m) marked a fire pit of most likely later date. A wall with stone ovens and flues was built at one point across the entrance. Both caves contained fragments of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. Antler, copper alloy, bone, and glass objects were also present.

(1) Cree, J. E. 1909. Notice of the Excavation of Two Caves with Remains of Early Iron Age Occupation on the Estate of Archerfield Dirleton. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society Edinburgh. 43:243-68.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\hanging rocks_ring_cree1909.5.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 115

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hanging Rocks on Archerfield Estates near Dirleton	East Lothian	Scotland	349880	685720	1	c100 BC-c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT498857		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	tool	punch		Canmore ID# 55027	N/A

Artefact Description

A broken end of a tool, probably a punch or metalworking chisel. Badly corroded and may be a nail, but the excavator explicitly stated it was not a nail and set aside separate objects as nails.

Site Context/Notes

All items recovered from the 21.5cm to 31.48cm deep deposit of soil and charcoal in Cave 1. A large ring of central stones (about 3.1m) marked a fire pit of most likely later date. A wall with stone ovens and flues was built at one point across the entrance. Both caves contained fragments of 1st-2nd century AD Roman pottery. Antler, copper alloy, bone, and glass objects were also present.

(1) Cree, J. E. 1909. Notice of the Excavation of Two Caves with Remains of Early Iron Age Occupation on the Estate of Archerfield Dirleton. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society Edinburgh. 43:243-68.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\hanging rocks_spike_cree1909.3.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 116

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Eckford	Kelso, Scottish Borders	Scotland	372500	626100	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NT725261		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	agriculture	ard	no	Canmore ID# 58221	N/A

Artefact Description

A broad bladed ard of a type only known in Scotland and the continent.

Site Context/Notes

Possible drained or dried up loch. At the very least the area was wetter in the Iron Age sitting downhill with three watersheds between 250m-1km away on glaciofluvial and glacial till superficial soil plots. This is also very important, as glaciofluvial deposits are typically a mineral-soil or minerogenic.

(1) Curle, J. 1932. An Inventory of Objects of Roman and Provincial Roman Origin found on Sites in Scotland not Definitely Associated with Roman Constructions. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 66:365.
 (2) Piggott, S. 1955. Three Metalwork Hoards of the Roman Period from Southern Scotland. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 87:20-28.

Image #

References

Index Record # 117

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Mouswald Place	Mouswald, Dumfries and Galloway	Scotland	306100	573800	1	c200 BC-c400 AD
			Centred NGR	NY061738		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear		Canmore ID# 66172	N/A

Artefact Description

Socketed spearhead about 43cm long. Conforms to Ingall's (2015) Type 2.1.

Site Context/Notes

This type of spear is typically later and is most known from Llyn Cerrig Bach, South Cave, and Fiskerton. It is possible this was also deposited in a wetland as aerial photography of the area hints to several springs and paleochannels formerly present. There are several smaller creeks and becks in the area today, many of which have been redirected historically to different farms or estates in the vicinity; namely the old tower, Brocklehirst, and Mousewald Grange. The spear was likely deposited in the Scottish Roman Iron Age.

Unknown. 1889. Donations to and Purchases for the Museum and Library, with Exhibits. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.23:121.

Image #

References

Index Record # 118

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Sanday (Vicinity of the West Coast)	Sanday, Orkney	Scotland	363060	1039710	1	LIA to Early Medieval
			Centred NGR	HY630397		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear		Canmore ID# 3520	N/A

Artefact Description

Fairly no descript, only seen viewed by photograph that did not include a scale. Seems to be a standard LIA to Early Medieval small type socketed spear no more than about 15cm long in very poor condition.

Site Context/Notes

The donation note suggests that the spearhead may have originated from somewhere on the west coast of Sanday. The most likely candidates that appear as early as the 1880 OS map are three caves between Helzie Geo and Port Selr. But this is only presumption. Recovered in 1828 and donated to the NMAS.

Balfour, David. 1865. Donations to and Purchases for the Museum and Library, with Exhibits. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 5:18.

Image #

References

Index Record # 119

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Vicinity of Ballintuim	Perthshire	Scotland	310000	745000	1	LIA to Early Medieval
			Centred NGR	NO100540		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear		Canmore ID# 29233	N/A

Artefact Description
 Socketed spear donated in 1868 to NMAS; there are no drawings or later photos and is just noted as "a socketed iron spearhead 9" long."

Site Context/Notes
 Donated on behalf of W. Butter who claimed the object came from the vicinity of Ballintuim.

Image #

References

Index Record # 120

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Galston, River Irvine	Galston, Ayrshire	Scotland	249722	637027	1	c100 BC - C200 AD
			Centred NGR	NS497370		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
river	watery	martial	spear		Canmore ID# 42779	Kilmarnock Accession no: 21/1982.

Artefact Description
 Socketed spearhead. Noted as comparable to those from Lochlea Crannog.

Site Context/Notes
 Found in January 1982 by C. Cunningham in the River Irvine, probably while metal detecting the sandbar in the centre of the river which occurs during the winter months. It is now in the possession of Kilmarnock museum.

Unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 121

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Abbotrule	Abbotrule, Hawick, Scottish Borders	Scotland	361000	612719	1	c400 BC - c100AD
			Centred NGR	NT610127		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear		Canmore ID# 56942	N/A

Artefact Description

Described as a leaf shaped spear head of iron material about 7cm long tip to socket.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the ploughed fields in 1888 associated with the historic (now ruined) manorial estate of Abbotdale once associated with the ruins of Abbotdale church of which only the graveyard remains. Aerial photography does not describe any possible prehistoric settlements in the vicinity. Surrounded by the watercourses Rule and Fodderlee Burn.

Black, G. F. 1894. Descriptive Catalogue of Loan Collections of Prehistoric Antiquities from the Shires of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.28:321-42.

Image #

References

Index Record # 122

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hayhope Knowe	Hayhope Knowe, Roxburghshire	Scotland	385991	617624	1	c300 BC- c200 AD
			Centred NGR	NT8598017603		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	gully	martial	spear		Canmore ID# 58985	N/A

Artefact Description

The exact size was not recorded by Piggott (1949) during the fragmentary nature; also it was not drawn with a scale included. But it is very similar to those of Stead (1991) type B2 (see also Inall, 2015) so an approximate size is: L:10-15cm W of blade: 3-4cm. Lozenge section and medium socket.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the gully of Hut VII near to the terminal. There are two concentric ring gullies with post holes between the inner and outer gullies. This design is very similar to the unique roundhouse with an outer porch at Roxby which matches central continental examples from starting the in the 4th c. BC.

(1) Piggott, C. M. 1949. The Iron Age Settlement at Hayhope Knowe. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 83:45-67. (2) Armit, I. 1999. Life after Hownam: the Iron Age in South-East Scotland. In Bevan, B. eds. Northern Exposure: Interpretive Devolution and the Iron Ages in Britain. Leicester Archaeology Monographs, 4. Univeristy of Leicester: Leicester.

Image #

References

Index Record # 123

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bonchester Hill	Bonchester Bridge, Scottish Borders formerly	Scotland	359475	611704	1	c400 BC-c100 AD
			Centred NGR	NT595117		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	personal adornment	swan neck pin		Canmore ID# 55300	N/A

Artefact Description

This was originally recorded as a ring headed pin by Piggott in 1950 and Curle in 1906. However based on more recent discoveries, the type conforms much more to the Irish swan neck variety. The earliest examples in Ireland date from the 7-6th century BC and typically around the 5th-2nd century BC in Britain. L:10cm Round Sectioned shat D: 4mm D of Ring Head: 2.8cm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered by Curle in 1906 a "considerable distance" from the entrance of the inner north wall at a "depth of three feet" (91.44cm). This level seems to be the living surface of the earliest phase of the fort. It is difficult to discern which wall maybe Curle's inner wall as Piggott (1950) identified three walls, one for the earliest fort and two for the later pre-Roman phase of the fort.

Piggott, C. M. 1950. Excavations at Bonchester Hill, 1950.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 84:113-37.

Image #

References

Index Record # 124

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bonchester Hill	Bonchester Bridge, Scottish Borders formerly	Scotland	359496	611776	1	c500 BC-c100 BC
			Centred NGR	NT595117		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	wall	personal adornment	brooch		Canmore ID# 55300	N/A

Artefact Description

Based on Stead's (2012) typology for similar brooches form Wetwang and Burton Flemming, this brooch falls into a well defined Middle Iron Age northern tradition. Only the spring remains and is a 2cm diameter with a cross section of the three coil spring measuring about 1.2cm.

Site Context/Notes

This was recovered from the "turf" and rubble fill one of the earliest stone walled "huts" or roundhouses at about 80-90cm. Based on Piggott's sections and plans this depth would have been about knee height when the roundhouse was in use. This building also produced a blue glass bead from the upper occupation layer in the centre of the hut. Another hut adjacent to Piggott's Wall I (1) in Cutting II had an upper beehive type quern stone of a volcanic material commonly found in the Chevoit hills. Also important is the shape of the quern upper is very similar to those found in Northumberland, East Riding, North Yorkshire, and North Lincolnshire not the standard slot-handled variety (see Laing and Laing) common in central and northern Scottish settlements.

Piggott, C. M. 1950. Excavations at Bonchester Hill, 1950.Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 84:113-37.

Image #

References

Index Record # 125

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Hownam Rings	Hownam, Kelso, Scottish Borders formerly	Scotland	379024	619452	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT790193		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	tool	awl		Canmore ID# 57922	N/A

Artefact Description

Diamond shaped section. L: 110mm W:8mm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the rubble core of Phase III of the wall fort. Phase I pottery styles match similar styles from Northumberland, Cumberland, and Southern Scotland dating to around the 5th-3rd century BC. There is no clear association of pottery for Phase III however Phase IV possess a few Roman pottery fragments and a substantial thick wall coarse gritted inverted bell shaped jar; these jars are typically dated around the 2nd to 4th century AD. One hut attributed to Phase IV partially cuts the inner Phase II and III rampart wall about one meter east and 20cm higher from the awl. The puts the date of the awl firmly in the LIA period.

(1). Piggott, C. M. 1948. Excavations at Hownam Rings, Roxburghshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. (2). Armit, I. 1999. Life after Hownam: the Iron Age in South-East Scotland. In Bevan, B. eds. Northern Exposure: Interpretive Devolution and the Iron Ages in Britain. Leicester Archaeology Monographs, 4. Univeristy of Leicester: Leicester. pps65-70.

Image #

References

Index Record # 126

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Applecross Mains Broch	Applecross, Strathcarron, Highland	Scotland	171180	844320	1	c200 BC - c500 AD
			Centred NGR	NG711443		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
broch	surface	unknown	fragment		Canmore ID# 49762	N/A

Artefact Description

Small fragment of iron, too far gone to determine parent object.

Site Context/Notes

From the surface within one intramural passage (identified in trench T8) inside the broch interior. From context 805.

(1) Peteranna, Mary; McCullagh, Cait; and Dagg, Cathy. 2010. Applecross Broch: Community Archaeology Project. Data Structure Report: Excavation Summary and Preliminary Finds Discussion. Unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 127

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Applecross Mains Broch	Applecross, Strathcarron, Highland	Scotland	171180	844320	1	c200 BC - c500 AD
			Centred NGR	NG711443		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
broch	surface	unknown	fragment		Canmore ID# 49762	N/A

Artefact Description

Small fragment of iron, too far gone to determine parent object with a piece of mineralised bone.

Site Context/Notes

Redeposited soil (830) lying on top of a demolished broch wall layer to the outside of the wall on the northwest.

(1) Peteranna, Mary; McCullagh, Cait; and Dagg, Cathy. 2010. Applecross Broch: Community Archaeology Project. Data Structure Report: Excavation Summary and Preliminary Finds Discussion. Unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 128

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Applecross Mains Broch	Applecross, Strathcarron, Highland	Scotland	171180	844320	1	c200-c100BC
			Centred NGR	NG711443		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
broch	hearth	unknown	fragment		Canmore ID# 49762	N/A

Artefact Description

Small fragment of iron, too far gone to determine parent object.

Site Context/Notes

This fragment was in the organic soil (context 844) with several animal bones overlaying the charcoal and ash fill of a clay lined hearth. This hearth was surrounded in a slabbed surface which was overlaid with another slabbed surface at a later date. Most likely when the gallery was expanded and the additional stairway was added. Probably one of the earliest fragments of iron on the site. Overall, it seems preservation is very poor for metal objects, also evidenced by a copper alloy pin (4.5cm long) from context 904 in 905. It should also be noted that some iron smithing slag was recovered from a variety of phases and contexts throughout the life of the broch which began c200-c100BC and ended around c500AD.

(1) Peteranna, Mary; McCullagh, Cait; and Dagg, Cathy. 2010. Applecross Broch: Community Archaeology Project. Data Structure Report: Excavation Summary and Preliminary Finds Discussion. Unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 129

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Over Narrows	Cambridgeshire	England	538356	274018	1	c100AD
			Centred NGR	TL383740		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	tool	wedge			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 130

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Over Narrows	Cambridgeshire	England	538356	274018	1	80 BC-50 AD
			Centred NGR	TL383740		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	watery	tool	adze			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 131

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Mortlake on River Thames	Richmond upon Thames, Mortlake	England	520703	176089	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	TQ207760		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
river	watery	martial	spear			BM 1857,0706.1

Artefact Description

Spearhead of Inall Type 2.6, leaf shaped. Inall (2015) state the spear possess a strong pronounced midrib on both sides of the convex blade. W: 7.7cm L(tip to socket):31cm Diameter of socket: 2.1cm L of Socket: 7.9cm. The technology used to produce the object would involve hammering out approximately a third of currency bar. A hot work chisel and file would be necessary to finish the object. Preservation quality suggests good quality iron with few impurities although this could be attributed to a lack of oxidation. Also important is the copper alloy applique decoration to the spear head, making it one of the only such objects in Britain.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during dredging of the an area of the Thames in 1876.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue. British Museum: London. (2). Inall, Y. 2015.Insearch of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond." Unpublished PhD Thesis. Pg.111



References

Index Record # 132

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill	Stawell, Pendon Hill, Somerset?	England	335156	138243	1	c50BC - c150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	tool	scorer			BM 1846,0322.135

Artefact Description

Very similar to Fells (1990) #225 but fragmentary. Length: 40mm; Width of Working End: 7mm; Width of Tang: 5mm; Length of Tang: 30mm.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on both sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovered during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue. British Museum: London. (2) for comparison see also: Fell, V. 1990. Pre-Roman Iron Age Metalworking Tools from England and Wales: Their Use, Technology, and Archaeological Context.



References

Index Record # 133

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill	Stawell, Pendon Hill, Somerset?	England	335156	138243	1	c50BC - c150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	tool	burnisher			BM 1846,0322.134

Artefact Description

Very similar to Fells (1990) #330 but the tang is not reuleaux triangle. Total Length: 70mm; Length of Tang: 8mm; Width of Working End: 3-7mm; Width of Tang: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on both sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovered during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue. British Museum: London. (2) for comparison see also: Fell, V. 1990. Pre-Roman Iron Age Metalworking Tools from England and Wales: Their Use, Technology, and Archaeological Context.

Image #

References

Index Record # 134

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill	Stawell, Pendon Hill, Somerset?	England	335156	138243	1	c50BC - c150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	transportation	terret ring			BM 1846,0322.144

Artefact Description

Fragment. D: 3.5cm. The terret is two part; the first part is a tapering crescent shape with the apex bearing the narrowest diameter (6mm). The second part is a square section mount (11mm) with possible rivet where the tapering crescentic section inserts to the mount. The opposing square sectioned mount is missing. Given the tapering nature of the ring, it is unlikely the square section mount is a repair. Either the iron was tool brittle for the smith to form a full ring, the smith was too inexperience to form the ring or not familiar with iron working, or the smith made the ring by re-using one or more objects.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on both sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovered during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue. British Museum: London.

Image #

References

Index Record # 135

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill	Stawell, Pendon Hill, Somerset?	England	335156	138243	1	c50BC - c150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			BM 1846,0322.146

Artefact Description

Solid iron lynch pin bent to form an open U-shape which when extended is about 16.7cm long. The head is a ellipse wider than tall. The outside width of the elliptical head is 5mm and the inside width is 3.5cm. The inside height of the ellipse is 2.13cm. The terminal end forms a slight knob that is 1.78cm in width. The shaft is widest at the bend being 1.42cm tapering slightly to 9mm before expanding back out to the knobbed terminal. The tapering nature of the terminal is result of the blacksmith drawing out a round sectioned rod while a bright reddish-orange hue (about a Munsell rating of 10R 5/6) is maintained. While still at this colour the smith will tap the rod downwards on the anvil using the objects weight only to form the knobbed terminus. The process would need to be repeated more than once. The elliptical head may be deliberate or accidental. If deliberate it could be done at temperature recognized by a dark cherry red (about a Munsell of 7.5YR 2.5/3). If the iron was not high in carbon and phosphorus, was annealed, or was not hardened/tempered, it could be formed accidentally while driving through the vehicle hub.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on both sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovered during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue. British Museum: London.



References

Index Record # 136

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill	Stawell, Pendon Hill, Somerset?	England	335156	138243	2	c50BC - c150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	transportation	toggle			BM 1846,0322.140 and BM 1846,0322.141

Artefact Description

Two spindle shaped toggles laterally punched through the centre with an oval hole. Both toggle holes are about 27mm long and 6mm wide. The length of one toggle is 105mm and the other is 108mm. The hole would need to be punched while the iron was hot (recognised by a Munsell colour of about 7.5YR 5/6). MacGregor (1976) among others suggest these to be toggles stacked as ornaments on horse harnesses, but they are also the perfect shape and size for dagger guard. There are several more copper alloy toggles in the same hoard.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on both sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovered during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue. British Museum: London.



References

Index Record # 137

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill	Stawell, Pendon Hill, Somerset?	England	335156	138243	1	c50BC - c150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	transportation	ring		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

An iron ring too small too be a bracelet and too large to be a finger ring. Most likely a harness ring, probably over the cheek. OD: 4.5cm; ID: 3.7cm Forming a prefect circle with no seam like this would require a mandrel and a swage. There are no known Iron Age swage's to date.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on both sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovered during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' Yat. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 138

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlins Cave	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	England	355670	215420	1	c100BC - c400AD
			Centred NGR	SO556154		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	unstratified	transportation	ring		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

An iron ring roughly 3cm inside diameter x 5cm outside diameter. The ring appears to be open, that is possessing a seam like the example from Polden hill among others. This means the ring was simply bent while hot either around another object of similar diameter or 'free-handed.' The current location of the object is unknown.

Site Context/Notes

It is suggested in the report from 1924, that the original stalagmite floor was approximately 46cm higher at the cave mouth than the current dark brown earthen floor. This determination was made by an encrustation of stalagmite to the cave wall on the right side at this height and a similar height (within 10cm) was observed as an insitu floor throughout other areas of the cave. Periodically there were breaks in the stalagmite floor into the earth below, presumably from rodents or perhaps looters. The first trench near the cave mouth was 3.96m (13ft) long and 1.83m(6ft) wide and 1.5-1.8m deep to the rock floor. Flint implements, human bone, burned animal bone, animal bone, bone implements, bone pins, copper alloy, iron, La Tene III pottery, Romano-British Pottery, and a coin of Victorinus were recovered with no consideration of what objects were found together or at what depth. Despite identifying a 'hearth' level and different levels of cave breccia, the excavator (Hewer, 1924) states everything was disturbed on the grounds of the damaged stalagmite upper level.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 139

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlins Cave	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	England	355670	215420	1	c100BC - c400AD
			Centred NGR	SO556154		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	unstratified	tool	awl		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

A badly corroded iron object described as an awl by Phillips (1931). This object was not illustrated or photographed for the report prepared by Phillips (1931). The current location of the object is unknown. No dimensions available.

Site Context/Notes

From the disturbed material. Recovered during the second phase of excavation of the remainder of the unexcavated cave following Hewer's (1924) excavation. It should be noted that in the 'disturbed' soils during this excavation a single coin of Treves and a single silver coin of Vespasian were recovered.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 140

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlins Cave	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	England	355670	215420	1	c100BC - c400AD
			Centred NGR	SO556154		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	unstratified	domestic	rod		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

A badly corroded iron rod described as a possible awl by Phillips (1931). This object was not illustrated or photographed for the report prepared by Phillips (1931). The current location of the object is unknown. No dimensions available.

Site Context/Notes

From the disturbed material. Recovered during the second phase of excavation of the remainder of the unexcavated cave following Hewer's (1924) excavation. It should be noted that in the 'disturbed' soils during this excavation a single coin of Treves and a single silver coin of Vespasian were recovered.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 141

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlins Cave	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	England	355670	215420	1	c100BC - c400AD
			Centred NGR	SO556154		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	unstratified	transportation	toggle		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

An iron or copper alloy toggle. The exact location of the object now is unknown and the only evidence is the photograph in the excavation report (Plate IVb Phillips, 1931). The toggle appears to be iron in the photograph, but it may also be copper alloy. Iron examples are known to exist both at Polden Hill and Arras, however those taper away from the central perpendicular perforation. L: 4cm; W: 1.6cm; Width of Expanded Terminals: 2.1cm; Perforation: 2cm x 0.5cm.

Site Context/Notes

Unknown fill or context. There is no description of this object in the excavation report (Phillips, 1931), however it clearly shows up in Plate IVb with some of the other metal objects from the site. It is numbered but the numbers in Plate IVb do not correspond with the numbers in the Metal Finds section of the report. Recovered during the second phase of excavation of the remainder of the unexcavated cave following Hewer's (1924) excavation. It should be noted that in the 'disturbed' soils during this excavation a single coin of Treves and a single silver coin of Vespasian were recovered.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 142

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlins Cave	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	England	355670	215420	1	c100BC - c400AD
			Centred NGR	SO556154		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

A copper alloy and iron lynch pin fragment, one of two recovered from the cave. The fragment has only a small portion of iron shaft remaining (L: 1.5cm; W: 0.5cm). The terminus is copper alloy, 1.4cm wide and 1.2cm long with three lateral cast raised ribs. The object is slightly small for a lynch pin and may represent the terminus of a torc. The excavators suggestion of a pin head (Phillips, 1931) seems unlikely as there is no pins of similar for comparison. It is similar to the foot of a lynch pin from Newbridge and some from burials Nanterre, Marne, France. Strangely, Perkins (1940) did not include this object in his assessment of lynch pins, only the second one.

Site Context/Notes

From the talus, a dark earth charcoal rich layer, behind the boulder at the entrance to the lower cave chamber. Recovered during the second phase of excavation of the remainder of the unexcavated cave following Hewer's (1924) excavation. It should be noted that in the 'disturbed' soils during this excavation a single coin of Treves and a single silver coin of Vespasian were recovered.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 143

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlins Cave	Ross on Wye, Herefordshire	England	355670	215420	1	c100BC - c400AD
			Centred NGR	SO556154		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	unstratified	transportation	lynch pin		NMR #: SO 51 NE 23	N/A

Artefact Description

A copper alloy headed and iron shafted lynch pin very similar in shape to several examples from Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. The head is cast and resembles a bell. 2cm wide and 2.2cm long. The iron shaft appears to be square sectioned. What remains of the shaft measures; L: 9mm; W: 6mm. The current location of this object is unknown and the only evidence is the photograph in Phillips (1931) excavation report.

Site Context/Notes

Found in the 'disturbed' fill in the narrow passage at the back of the cave (Phillips, 1931). Recovered during the second phase of excavation of the remainder of the unexcavated cave following Hewer's (1924) excavation. It should be noted that in the 'disturbed' soils during this excavation a single coin of Treves and a single silver coin of Vespasian were recovered.

(1) Hewer, T. F. 1924. First Report on Excavations in the Wye Valley. Transactions of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol.2:147-155. (2) Phillips, C. W. 1931. Final Report on the Excavations of Merlin's Cave, Symonds' of the Bristol University Speleological Society. University of Bristol: Bristol. 4:11-33. (3) Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 144

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Kings Langley	Hertfordshire	England	506751	203074	1	100BC - 100AD
			Centred NGR	TL067030		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	transportation	lynch pin			N/A

Artefact Description

Complete iron and copper alloy lynch pin, with a d-shaped champlévé decorated head. This lynch pin possess similar champlévé decoration to the one recovered from the site at Enderby and Huncote. However the Enderby-Huncote example possess open work and no 'wings'. Other champlévé D shaped open work and winged examples are know from Norfolk. L: 13.3cm; Width of Head: 5.9cm; Width of Foot: 1.5cm; Width of Shank: 1.6cm to 1cm; Length of Head 1.6cm.

Site Context/Notes

The exact provenance is unknown. Presumed recovered from a field near Kings Langley.

Ward Perkins, J. B. 1940. Two Early Lynch-Pins from Kings Langley, Hertfordshire, and from Tiddington, Stratford-on-Avon. The Antiquaries Journal. For The Society of Antiquaries London, by Oxford University Press: London. 20: 358-357.

Image #

References

Index Record # 145

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Summit Berwyn Mountains	Gwynedd	Wales	306600	331800	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	SJ066318		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	cairn	tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

Complete but badly corroded socketed iron axe with part of the wooden haft remaining. Width of Bit: 5.08cm; Width of Loop: 1.02cm; Length along centre line: 10.2cm; Length along back: 5.72cm; Thickness: 5.08cm; and WT: 240g. The length of the haft is 12.7cm with a sub-rounded rectangular cross section 2.54 x 3.81cm.

Site Context/Notes

The exact provenance is unknown, being recovered by one Mr. West of Ruthin Castle in association with the Earl of Cawdor prior to 1855. Mr. West presented the axe to the Archaeologia Cambrensis society meeting in October 1855. West stated the object came from the base of a cairn at a summit in the Berwyn Mountains. Donated to the British Museum in that year, but today there is no record in the museum's catalogue or the catalogue for The National Museum of Wales. The last mention is by Rainbow (1928).

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 146

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Walthamstow Forest	Greater London	England	539222	188988	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	TQ392889		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	tool	socketed axe			BM #: 1882,04240.6

Artefact Description

Rainbow (1928) the loop at the waist was formed by pinching the metal then punching a hole through; this is the third and final method proposed by Rainbow. There are two iron strips running longitudinally on the interior of the socket (see photos). These strips seem to be attached not by corrosion to socket interior and maybe related to the forming process, possibly from a cone. The Maximum length: 12.89cm; Width at waist: 5.68cm; Width at socket: 3.89cm; Thickness at socket: 4.65cm; Width of bit: 5.8cm; Width of loop: 1.52; WT: 508g.

Site Context/Notes

The exact provenance is unknown.

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 147

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Opposite Tate Britain	Greater London	England	530199	178511	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	TQ01785		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
river	watery	tool	socketed axe			BM #: WG 1785

Artefact Description

Maximum Length: 14.54cm; Width of bit: 6.18cm; Width of waist: 7.2cm; Width of socket: 4.33cm; Thickness at socket: 5.92cm; WT: 522g.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as being recovered in 1785 from the low tide mark of the River Thames across from what became the Tate Gallery in the 1867 which became Tate Britain in 2000.

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 148

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Mortlake 3 on River Thames	Greater London	England	520515	176095	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	TQ205760		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
river	watery	tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

Broken and badly corroded. Max Length: 8.89cm; Width of bit: 4.06cm; WT: 141.7g; Width of loop: 1.27cm. The loop is channelled much like the Waltham Forest example suggesting a Rainbow method 3 pinched loop manufacture.

Site Context/Notes

Find spot is approximate. Other finds in the vicinity of Kew, Mortlake, and Richmond include a copper alloy hoard, Inall Type 2.6 spear, other socketed iron objects, Romano materials, Iron Age and earlier pottery, and flints.

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 149

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Kew on River Thames	Greater London	England	519045	177890	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	TQ190778		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
river	watery	tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

The object was heavily corroded when viewed by Rainbow (1928). Now it can be seen slightly more clearly and the loop seems drawn and pressed up by forming longitudinally cuts for the thickness on the underside. This is Rainbow's second suggested method of loop manufacture (1928). The loop is 'ridged' rather than 'channelled'. Maximum Length: 10.8cm; Width of bit: 5.59cm; Width of Loop: 1.27cm; Width of socket: 4.67cm; WT:354.4g.

Site Context/Notes

Find spot is approximate. Possibly associated with a hoard of copper alloy objects recovered in 1753 (NMR# TQ 17 NE 47). Also possibly associated with a Inall Type 2.6 spear (BM 1857,0706.1).

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 150

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Between Isleworth and Brenford on River Thames	Greater London	England	517693	176627	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	TQ176766		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
river	watery	tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

The heel of the bit is broken off and the corrosion indicates it was deposited in this manner. The loop manufacture conforms to Rainbow's first method, that manufacturing the loop separate then welding it to the axe head (1928). Maximum Length: 12.7cm; Width of Bit; 5.59cm; Width of Loop: 1.27cm; Width of socket: 4.5cm; WT: 397g.

Site Context/Notes

Exact find spot is unknown but within 1.5km up or down river. Recovered in 1928 by Rainbow. Rainbow (1928) also claims to have recovered at different times in the vicinity an antler pick, Roman tile, native and Roman pottery, an iron spear claimed at the time to be Saxon, and several flints. There are several LBA to Roman sites recorded in the PastScape Heritage database within the vicinity.

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 151

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Whitecliff Down aka Cold Kitchen Hill	Brixton Deverill, Wiltshire	England	383100	138700	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	ST831387		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	midden	tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

The loop is ridged and conforms to Rainbow's second method of manufacture involving drawing up the loop from longitudinally cuts on the underside (1928). Maximum Length: 14.2cm; Width of bit: 7cm; Width of socket: 6.25cm; Width of loop: 1.57cm; WT: 510g.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during excavations by R. de C. Nan Kivell (1924) south west of the large 33 x 22m 'midden mound'. The sheer volume of small finds is astonishing and poorly documented.

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175. (2) nan Kivell, R. de. C. 1929. Objects Found During Excavations on the Romano-British Site at Cold Kitchen Hill, Brixton Deverill, 1924. The Wiltshire Archaeological and Natural History Society Magazine. At the Society Offices: Devizes. 43:180-191.

Image #

References

Index Record # 152

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	NT 5800 7470		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida		tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

Length along centre: 13.34cm; Width of Bit: 3.35cm.

Site Context/Notes

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175. (2) Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. (3) Armit, I. et al 2005.

Image #

References

Index Record # 153

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Mortlake 2 on River Thames	Mortlake, Greater London	England	520510	176095	1	c800 BC - c500 BC
			Centred NGR	TQ205760		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	tool	socketed axe			N/A

Artefact Description

The loop is missing and either was never present. Non-looped examples are known on the continent, especially from Slovenia and Romania. Maximum length: 10.54cm; Width of bit: 5.6cm; Width of socket: 4.43cm.

Site Context/Notes

Find spot is approximate. Other finds in the vicinity of Kew, Mortlake, and Richmond include a copper alloy hoard, Inall Type 2.6 spear, other socketed iron objects, Romano materials, Iron Age and earlier pottery, and flints.

(1). Rainbow, Herbert N. (1928) Socketed and Looped Iron Axes from the British Isles. The Archaeological Journal. The Council of the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland: London. 85: 170-175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504957	371530	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Known as the museum sword. Includes an iron backplate.

Site Context/Notes

Detectorist find from causeway between posts 52 and 129. Layer 26?

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			423

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			48

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 32.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			90

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 32.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			203

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 32.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			220

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			260

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 32.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			300

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	hammer			332

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	hammer			403

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 331.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	file			312

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	sword			222

Artefact Description

Sword of probable Piggott Group IV with the remains of a scabbard. The blade is incomplete, missing the tip. An iron front-plate is all that remains of the scabbard.. Length of Blade: 533mm. Length of Tang: 130mm. Width of Blade: 49mm.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003.Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	file			329

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003.Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.21

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	file			171

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.22

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	file			292

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.23

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	swage			140

Artefact Description

possibly a small circular tip swage for forming raised motifs.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.24

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	punch			327

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.25

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	soldering-iron			384

Artefact Description

Described by V. Fell (2003) as a mandrel, punch, or small bench anvil but the metallographic analysis indicates it was far too soft for this purpose. This suggests the tool was likely annealed or heated regularly and allowed to slowly cool, possibly as a wood burner due to association with axe heads or for soldering fine wire into or onto other objects.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 331.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.26

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	poker			288/B

Artefact Description

Possible poker handle but as V. Fell has described there is no comparison. Also it may possibly represent a handle from tongs or latch lifter.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.27

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	rod			312/B

Artefact Description

A fragment of a rod. L: 101mm; D: 9.5mm. Found within .15m of the possible poker handle (find number 288/B) an possess a similar diameter of one end and may be part of the same object.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.28

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	axe			331

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 331.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.29

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	axe			383

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 331.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	sword			149

Artefact Description

Badly corroded short sword or dirk missing most of both shoulders and much of the blade. Tang is complete with a studded terminal pommel of iron. X-ray has confirmed this object to be complete in length tapering substantially to a fine point. Possibly this was a repurposed sword broken at some point. Overall Length: 420mm. Blade Length: 300mm. Taper Length: 120mm. Aproximatley. Width: 120mm.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	axe			413

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 192.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.31

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	file			364

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.32

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	file			298

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.33

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	saw			288/A

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron saw blade with a small engraving or stamp near to the tang; possibly a makers mark. Very few teeth survive due to heavy corrosion. The teeth that do survive, indicate it was likely a cross-cut saw, rather than a rip saw.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.34

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	tool	gouge			301

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.35

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	transportation	linch pin			280

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.36

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	bladed tool			283

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.37

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	reaping hook			407

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 195.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.38

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	knife			216

Artefact Description

Large bladed knife or cleaver fragment. Missing tang and tip.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 32.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.39

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	bar			230

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 195.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	sword			429

Artefact Description

Two fragments of an iron sword found together. The fragments include a portion of the blade just above the shoulders and a complete tang. The fragments do not join. Now in four pieces. There is a slight burred edge at the end of tang indicating a non-scaled handle and possible pommel were presence at one time but eroded away. Blade Length: 180mm. Blade Width: 40mm. Tang Length: 120mm.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 32.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	ironmongery	stud			210

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 196.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.41

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	ironmongery	nail			437

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.42

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	ironmongery	strap			197

Artefact Description

Iron binding strap in three fragments which do not join, possibly part of a larger composite object.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 195.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.43

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	ironmongery	ferrule			286

Artefact Description

Unknown function but as a tapering iron tube suggest the purpose of ferrule or socket to a tool or weapon now missing.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 194.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.44

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	rod			267

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 26.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.45

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	rod			293

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 3.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.46

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	rod			299

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.47

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	ring			294

Artefact Description

Remains of a small iron ring (only half remaining). The section is oval and one end of the half ring is tapered. OD: 25mm.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 3.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.48

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	domestic	rod			269

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.49

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	unknown	fragments			302

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

Tang and shoulder of blade only. L: 125mm

Site Context/Notes

Detectorist find from banks of North Delph.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	unknown	fragments			372

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Layer 331.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			391

Artefact Description

Long socketed spearhead. Very good condition, complete. Single bronze rivet through the socket and the remains of mineralised wood within the socket are determined as ash. Overall Length: 325mm. Length of Socket: 60mm. Max. Width of Blade: 32mm. External Diameter of Socket: 18mm.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 26

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			154

Artefact Description

Long socketed spearhead in four fragments that do not join and the tip is missing. Bronze rivet like spear number 391 and a shaft of ash. Overall Length of Fragments: 435mm. Socket Length: 80mm. Max. Blade Width: 37mm.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 26

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			268

Artefact Description

Socketed spearhead missing the tip and in three fragments. Overall Length of Fragments: 350mm. Length of Socket: 75mm. Outside Diameter of Socket: 19-21mm tapering away from the point.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003. Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 154.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504989	371531	1	
			Centred NGR	near TF04957158		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
causeway	watery	martial	spear			218

Artefact Description

Incomplete socketed spearhead in four fragments which do not join. Overall Length of Fragments: 147mm. Length of Socket: 50mm. O/D of Socket:16-18mm tapering away from the point.

Site Context/Notes

Layer 31.

(1). Field, Naomi. 1983. Fiskerton, Lincolnshire. North Lincolnshire Archaeological Unit. In Champion and Evans, eds. PPS vol. 49. pp.392. (2). Field, Naomi and Parker Pearson, Mike. 2003.Fiskerton: An Iron Age and Roman Causeway with Iron Age and Roman Votive Offerings: the 1981 Excavations. Oxbow Books: Oxford. pp. 226.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			N/A

Artefact Description

One of seven sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-100BC
			Centred NGR	TL165971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

A shorter La Tene 1 (Stead, 1984) sword measuring 532mm long. Only a small portion of the iron scabbard survived at the top.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-100BC
			Centred NGR	TL165971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

A shorter La Tene 1 (Stead, 1984) sword measuring 538mm long. This sword is in a complete iron scabbard (see record 155.12 in this database). The blade is around 37mm wide at the shoulder. There is lateral ladder pattern lines inscribed/engraved the length of the blade.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-100BC
			Centred NGR	TL165971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	scabbard	no		

Artefact Description

Iron scabbard with open sheath belonging to one of the three swords from the same deposit (see record 155.11 in this database). There are several half circle, X, and V engravings along sthe scabbard edge and near to the chape.

Site Context/Notes

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork form Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Reviewo f Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

A longer La Tene 3 (Stead, 1984) sword measuring 855mm long and around 45mm wide. This is one of the earliest known pattern weled swords in Britain, and even with corrosion some of the pattern is still visable. It is unknown how this pattern may have been made visable or it was in the Iron Age. Pleiner (1993) indicates metallographic analysis was done sword by Lang, however metallographs and samples were unable to be located.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork form Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Reviewo f Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165972		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

A long narrow iron spear with longitudinal lines running parallel to the midrib with small arcs are still visable. Overall length 290mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork form Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Reviewo f Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165973		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	domestic	latch lifter			N/A

Artefact Description

307mm

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork form Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Reviewo f Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165974		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	domestic	ladle			N/A

Artefact Description

An interesting ladle-like object, and only other object is comparable and that is the copper alloy bowl with iron handle from near Snowdon summit (also in this database). The ladle is 625mm long with the scoop or bowl at the end measuring 188mm in diameter (near perfect circle) and about 57mm deep. At the widest point, the width of the handle is about 30mm. The thickness of the stock is around 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

One of nine sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

One of nine sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

One of nine sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

One of nine sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

One of nine sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

One of nine sword shaped currency bars with wood still preserved in the 'sockets'. Measuring from 660-735mm long and weighing between 460g and 633g.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165970		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			N/A

Artefact Description

A fragment of what is described as a currency bar from within the bundle of other bars.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	semiproduct	currency bar			

Artefact Description

A fragment of what is described as a currency bar from within the bundle of other bars.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165972		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

No further details known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165973		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

No further details known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 155.19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Orton Meadows	Northamptonshire	England	516500	296900	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	TL165971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	watery	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

No further details known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

(Dates provided are on typological grounds only).

(1) Stead, I. 1984. Iron Age Metalwork from Orton Meadows. Durobrivae: A Review of Nene Valley Archaeology. Peterborough: Fane Road Archaeology Group. 9:6-7. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16. (4) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain during the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257.

Image #

References

Index Record # 156

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Battlesbury Bowl	Wiltshire	England	389800	145600	1	
			Centred NGR	ST898456		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	pit external	personal adornment	brooch			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 157

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Must Farm	Cambridgeshire		523646	296790	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	TL236967		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
marsh settlement	watery	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

The sword is of a La Tene III form.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 158

Site Name: Sleaford Road, Ancaster
County: Lincolnshire
Country: England
x easting: 498700
y northing: 343320
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: MIA-LIA
Centred NGR: SK987433

Site Type: enclosed settlement
Artefact Context: pit internal
Artefact Category: personal adornment
Artefact Type: brooch
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #: HER: 30340 and NMR #: 325974
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description
Part of the spring, pin, and front of a fibula brooch. The spring was said to be a diameter of 9mm and the wire to be 6mm with part of the back and pin to be around 2cm long. These dimensions could not be confirmed as the objects could not be located by Nottingham University.

Site Context/Notes
Only described as coming from one of the pits in the immediate settlement areas in Challis and Harding (1975). Grid coordinates provided are centred only.

(1) May, J. 1961. III. Prehistoric Finds: Ancaster SK987433. East Midland Archaeological Bulletin. East Midlands Committee of Field Archaeologists: University of Nottingham Press. 6:7-8. (2) Challis and Harding. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. BAR. 20:38-9, 56.

Image #

References

Index Record # 159

Site Name: Creeton Quarry, Couthorpe
County: Lincolnshire
Country: England
x easting: 499760
y northing: 320550
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 50BC-75AD
Centred NGR: SK997205

Site Type: open landscape
Artefact Context: boundary ditch
Artefact Category: domestic
Artefact Type: knife
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #: HER: 33673 and NMR #: 325469
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description
Resembles a Manning (1985) Type 23 or 24 knife. Siz is approximately: L: 12cm W: 3cm TH: 2mm. Badly corroded.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from a somewhere in a 150m length of a (long standing?) boundary ditch at the quarry in 1953-1954 by presumably Mr. A.E. van Zeller who was the quarry foreman or equipment operator at the time. Mr. van Zeller presented the knife to F.H. Thompson of the Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. Other items recovered from the same silted in ditch area include LIA shell tempered black pottery, Romano-British wheel thrown pottery, and a copper alloy penannular brooch. The HER suggests any settlement evidence was destroyed by the quarry. The finds are now located in the Lincolnshire Museum; the knife has not been conserved well and has further deteriorated. Grid coordinates provided are centred only.

(1) Thompson, F. H. Archaeological Notes for 1954. Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers. The Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society. 6: 1-13.

Image #

References

Index Record # 160

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
North Junction East Road, Sleaford	Lincolnshire	England	508007	347045	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TF078470		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	unknown	fragment		HER: 60812	N/A

Artefact Description

Unknown iron fragments in a bad state of preservation.

Site Context/Notes

Iron fragment recovered with a single piece of hamerscale, fuel ash slag, and possible pottery crumbs. These were from context 010 at the NW corner of the enclosure ditch (feature 020). The ditch is 1.6m deep and about 5.6m wide; there are at least three recuts noticeable in section. The elevation of the subsurface soil is 11.45m OD with a top soil (turf) thickness of 10cm. Context 010 is the fourth of six fills (not counting the topsoil). The easting and northing provided are within 10m and the site is centred on the six figure grid reference. (Note: The grid reference provided in the original excavation report is incorrect).

(1) Herbert, Neil. 1998. Archaeological Evaluation on Land Adjacent to North Junction. Sleaford, Lincolnshire. SNJ 97. Unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 161.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Walthamstow-Lockwood Reservoir	Greater London	England	535380	189964	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	TQ353899		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	martial	sword		BM 1905,0114.1	N/A

Artefact Description

One of two swords described as being of a Hallstatt A or B pattern. The Trustees of the British Museum (2016) described the swords as follows "An almost complete iron sword, lacking the tip, in good condition but with a deep cut into the top of the blade. It is now 677 mm long, of which the blade is 564 mm and would originally have been about 570 mm. The blade is 47 mm wide at the top, has a slight median ridge, and tapers for the final 130 mm or so to a long point. The tang is rectangular in section, but with well-rounded edges, and is waisted just below the top, which is about 7 mm diameter and has been burred. In the corrosion products of the sword there are hints of a convex scabbard mouth and a line some 10 to 15 mm below, which may be related to a feature of the scabbard." One sword, the one which is missing the hilt, has the remains of a scabbard corroded to the blade and also laterally incised lines forming a pattern running the length of the blade.

Site Context/Notes

Possibly recovered together with a spearhead and iron scabbard during dredging the reservoir in 1905.

(Hatley, 1933). (1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 161.40 and 218 Fig.52.40.

..\13_Images\03Southern England\walthamstow reservoir_sword_stead2006.40.jpg

Image #

References

Index Record # 161.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Walthamstow-Lockwood Reservoir	Greater London	England	535380	189964	1	
			Centred NGR	TQ353899		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	martial	sword		BM 1905,0114.2	N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 162

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Walthamstow-Lockwood Reservoir	Greater London	England	535380	189964	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	TQ353899		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	martial	spear		BM 1905,0114.3	N/A

Artefact Description

A small spear head of approximately 169mm long with a slender willow-leaf shaped blade. The socket is 18mm in diameter.

Site Context/Notes

Possibly recovered together with two swords and a scabbard during dredging the reservoir in 1905.

Inall, 2015

Image #

References

Index Record # 163

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Walthamstow-Lockwood Reservoir	Greater London	England	535380	189964	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	TQ353899		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	martial	scabbard		BM 1905,0114.3	N/A

Artefact Description

Two fragments of an iron scabbard 324mm long with a maximum width of 46mm. A pattern of grooves and lines is engraved on the upper part of the scabbard, near the mouth.

Site Context/Notes

Possibly recovered together with two swords and a spearhead during dredging the reservoir in 1905.

Stead, 2006.

Image #

References

Index Record # 164

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Burrow Camp	Shropshire	England	338253	283086	1	MIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	SO38308315		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	martial	spear		Monument # 107215	N/A

Artefact Description

An unknown type spearhead of iron or copper alloy.

Site Context/Notes

Reported to have originated from the interior of the hillfort, recovered in 1893-6. The object has since been lost.

(1) Wall, JC. 1908. Plan and Notes on the Excavation of Burrow Camp. Victoria County History of Shropshire. Pp. 363-4.

Image #

References

Index Record # 165

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Near to National and Provincial Bank, High Street	Staffordshire	England	390200	333800	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SJ902338		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	midden	martial	spear		Monument # 77672	N/A

Artefact Description

A leaf shaped iron spearhead with a spit socket. Unable to verify dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during road works near the National and Provincial bank in 1895 at a depth of 2.9m below the ground surface at that time. Said to be found with the bones or horse, red deer, and sheep or goat and also a flint flake.

(1) VCH Stf 1 1908 179 illust.

Image #

References

Index Record # 166

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern	Staffordshire	England	409850	354940	1	100BC-400AD
			Centred NGR	SK09855494		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	hearth	martial	spear		Monument # 305629 and 932133	N/A

Artefact Description

Split socket leaf shaped spearhead conforming to Inall's (2015) Type 1.2.b. Very similar in shape to examples from Hod Hill. L:110mm Widest Point of Head: 25mm Diameter of Socket:15mm Length of Socket Split: 54mm Thickness of Head: 4mm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during excavations by Mr. Carrington in 1864 from the "Romano-British" surface layers of the cave floor. Modern (at that time) pottery, bones, and vegetative debris such as branches etcetera were noted as the 'topsoil'. Other finds include Anglo-Viking pottery, amber beads, Roman and Anglian silver coins, a scramasax, a 2nd-4th century A.D. Roman cleaver type buture knife. The cave system was excavated again in 1927-1935 by Rev. G.H. Wilson. This particular spearhead is illustrated and is likely later Iron Age. Pottery from cave includes BA, IA, RB, Roman, Anglos-Saxon, 11th century, 17th century through the 19th century pottery fragments. The cave has been a well know local picnic location since the 15th century only escalating after the building of the close Uron train station in the 19th century. Also associated with Elderbush Cave. A Roman pottery fragment from Elderbush Cave conjoins with a piece from Thor's Cave, which creates the possibility the original Thor's Cave finds were from Elderbush Cave which was further excavated between 1935-1952. The caves are joined by a complex of natural tunnels (see Carrington, 1866). There are several iron objects most are not illustrated those that are consist of a mix of Roman, Anglian, and possibly IIA

(1) Carrington, S. 1866. An Account of the Excavations and Discoveries in Thor's Cave, Wetton Dale, Near Dovedale, Derbyshire. Reliquary, Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review. A Depository for Precious Relics-Legendary, Biographical, and Historical Illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and Pursuits of our Forefathers. ed. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. pp 201-212. (2). Dawkins, W. B. 1874. Cave Hunting, Researches on the Evidence of Caves. Respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe. Macmillan and Company: London. Pp 127-129. (3) Branigan, K. and Dearne, J. 1992. Romano-British Cavemen: Cave Use in Roman Britain. Oxbow Monographs 19. Oxbow: Oxford.

Image #

References

Index Record # 167.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern	Staffordshire	England	409850	354940	1	100BC-400AD
			Centred NGR	SK09855494		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	hearth	martial	spear		Monument # 305629 and 932133	N/A

Artefact Description

Spearhead of unknown dimensions and type.

Site Context/Notes

Represents one of the reported "several lance heads and arrowheads" (spearheads) and "knives" recovered by Carrington (1866). Carrington notes only the best preserved and curious objects were illustrated. It is likely this object was heavily corroded and possibly represents an early assemblage. Especially since the majority of well preserved illustrated iron objects are late Roman or early Anglian bar the Type 1.2.b spearhead under a separate entry in this database. Whereabouts now are unknown. (Recovered with other FE objects, see all results for Index Record 167 in this database).

(1) Carrington, S. 1866. An Account of the Excavations and Discoveries in Thor's Cave, Wetton Dale, Near Dovedale, Derbyshire. Reliquary, Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review. A Depository for Precious Relics-Legendary, Biographical, and Historical Illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and Pursuits of our Forefathers. ed. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. pp 201-212. (2). Dawkins, W. B. 1874. Cave Hunting, Researches on the Evidence of Caves. Respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe. Macmillan and Company: London. Pp 127-129. (3) Branigan, K. and Dearn, J. 1992. Romano-British Cavemen: Cave Use in Roman Britain. Oxbow Monographs 19. Oxbow: Oxford.

Image #

References

Index Record # 167.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern	Staffordshire	England	409850	354940	1	100BC-400AD
			Centred NGR	SK09855494		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	hearth	domestic	knife		Monument # 305629 and 932133	N/A

Artefact Description

At least two but possibly more 'knives'.

Site Context/Notes

Carrington's (1866) excavation recovered several knife blades from various levels. Whereabouts now are unknown. The typologies must be rather simple as he went out of his way to note and draw the small seax (scramaseax) and Roman cleaver. This suggest the knives maybe simple Manning (1985) Type 23 or 24 which are the most common at Hunsbury, Danebury, and Hod Hill in the LIA and Early RB periods. (Recovered with other FE objects, see all results for Index Record 167 in this database).

(1) Carrington, S. 1866. An Account of the Excavations and Discoveries in Thor's Cave, Wetton Dale, Near Dovedale, Derbyshire. Reliquary, Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review. A Depository for Precious Relics-Legendary, Biographical, and Historical Illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and Pursuits of our Forefathers. ed. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. pp 201-212. (2). Dawkins, W. B. 1874. Cave Hunting, Researches on the Evidence of Caves. Respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe. Macmillan and Company: London. Pp 127-129. (3) Branigan, K. and Dearn, J. 1992. Romano-British Cavemen: Cave Use in Roman Britain. Oxbow Monographs 19. Oxbow: Oxford.

Image #

References

Index Record # 167.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern	Staffordshire	England	409850	354940	1	100BC-400AD
			Centred NGR	SK09855494		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	hearth	domestic	knife			N/A

Artefact Description

At least two but possibly more 'knives'.

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 168

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thor's Cave or Thor's Fissure Cavern	Staffordshire	England	409850	354940	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	SK09855494		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	tool	adze		Monument # 305629 and 932133	N/A

Artefact Description

A pick-shaped iron object roughly 305mm long but with no perforation for the haft. Recorded as pointed on both ends. Location now is unknown. Likely an adze with heavy corrosion.

Site Context/Notes

(See the length description for the Type 1.2.b spearhead from the same location). Recovered in 1865 by Carrington (1866) from a depth of 10ft (3.05m) just past the altar and burial down the Eastern Aperture towards additional uncleared fissures.

(1) Carrington, S. 1866. An Account of the Excavations and Discoveries in Thor's Cave, Wetton Dale, Near Dovedale, Derbyshire. Reliquary, Quarterly Archaeological Journal and Review. A Depository for Precious Relics-Legendary, Biographical, and Historical Illustrative of the Habits, Customs, and Pursuits of our Forefathers. ed. Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A. pp 201-212. (2). Dawkins, W. B. 1874. Cave Hunting, Researches on the Evidence of Caves. Respecting the Early Inhabitants of Europe. Macmillan and Company: London. Pp 127-129. (3) Branigan, K. and Dearne, J. 1992. Romano-British Cavemen: Cave Use in Roman Britain. Oxbow Monographs 19. Oxbow: Oxford.

Image #

References

Index Record # 169

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton-on-Tees	England	439632	524473	1	350-50BC
			Centred NGR	NZ39632447		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	gully	ironmongery	staple		Historic England: 646041	N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Accuracy of NGR coordinates is within one meter). (All dates are provided by thermoluminescent tests). From the upper-most fill of the Main Structure Ditch most like from the House III phase (which seems to be associated with the earliest Phase III developments but is cut by later Phase III features). This was deposited around the time of the formation or just after the formation of the Burnt Horizon, created by the burning of House III. There is the possibility the object belongs to a later phase associated with the un-phased small ring gully constructed after a thin layer of loam formed over the Burnt Horizon after the destruction of House III. The Main Circular Structure also included copper alloy objects and an unusual gold earring.

(1) Heslop, D. H. The Excavation of an Iron Age Settlement at Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland, 1980-1982. CBA Research Report, 65. Council for British Archaeology: London. Pp 1-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 170

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton-on-Tees	England	439694	524465	1	250BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	NZ39692446		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit	ironmongery	hasp		Historic England: 646041	N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Accuracy of NGR coordinates is within one meter). (All dates are provided by thermoluminescent tests). Recovered from the stratigraphy of a complex network of ditches and pits which intercut each other and also perpendicularly cut across the main enclosure ditch. These are suspected to be Phase II (750-250BC) and Phase III (250BC-50AD). They are cut by a later Phase III and early Phase IV sub-rectangular enclosure. From context B85.

(1) Heslop, D. H. The Excavation of an Iron Age Settlement at Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland, 1980-1982. CBA Research Report, 65. Council for British Archaeology: London. Pp 1-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 171

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton-on-Tees	England	439620	524455	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	NZ39622445		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	ring		Historic England: 646041	N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Accuracy of NGR coordinates is within one meter). (All dates are provided by thermoluminescent tests). From the upper fill of the Late Rectangular Enclosure Ditch II, which is dated to Early Phase IV (0-100AD). The Sub-rectangular Enclosure II also dates to Phase IV (25BC-250AD) and is joined into this enclosure ditch.

(1) Heslop, D. H. The Excavation of an Iron Age Settlement at Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland, 1980-1982. CBA Research Report, 65. Council for British Archaeology: London. Pp 1-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 172

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton-on-Tees	England	439695	524465	1	250BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	NZ39692446		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch internal	ironmongery	fragment		Historic England: 646041	N/A

Artefact Description

A heavily corroded fragment not subjected to further analysis. L: 60mm W: 30mm TH: 20mm. The corrosion is most likely making the object appear larger than actuality.

Site Context/Notes

(Accuracy of NGR coordinates is within one meter). (All dates are provided by thermoluminescent tests). Recovered from the stratigraphy of a complex network of ditches and pits which intercut each other and also perpendicularly cut across the main enclosure ditch. These are suspected to be Phase II (750-250BC) and Phase III (250BC-50AD). They are cut by a later Phase III and early Phase IV sub-rectangular enclosure. From context B80 and possibly associated with the hasp from a lower fill.

(1) Heslop, D. H. The Excavation of an Iron Age Settlement at Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland, 1980-1982. CBA Research Report, 65. Council for British Archaeology: London. Pp 1-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 173

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Thorpe Thewles	Stockton-on-Tees	England	439646	524473	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NZ39642447		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	domestic	rod		Historic England: 646041	N/A

Artefact Description

A heavily corroded iron rod (round sectioned). L: 80mm D: 10mm. Possibly part of a punching tool.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from on the cobbled surface at the entrance of the Main Circular Structure from phase House III. This is like a disturbed layer of soil however, given the other mixed debris, which included rough temper hand made LIA or Early RB pottery and a piece of smithing slag able to be dated to the period horizon between Phase III and Phase IV.

(1) Heslop, D. H. The Excavation of an Iron Age Settlement at Thorpe Thewles, Cleveland, 1980-1982. CBA Research Report, 65. Council for British Archaeology: London. Pp 1-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 174.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Woman's House Cave	Derbyshire	England	416410	371190	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK16417119		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	knife			N/A

Artefact Description

Manning (1985) Type 24 knife. Similar to other examples from Hod Hill L: 114mm W: 45mm

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 174.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Woman's House Cave	Derbyshire	England	416410	371190	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK16417119		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	knife		Monument No. 309131	N/A

Artefact Description

Thrusting knife which does not conform to any of Manning's typologies. The design of the blade is unusual for the Iron Age with a thin 1-2mm wide fuller about 3mm from the knife back. If not for the fuller, the knife would be better described as a two-edged dagger. The point is formed like that of the swords of the LIA. Also like swords of the period, the tang is formed at right angle from the blade shoulder, an extremely uncommon form for knives of the period. For all intents and purposes it is very similar to a sgian dubh. L: 98mm W: 17mm

Site Context/Notes

All the iron objects from old woman's cave were said to originate from the same soil horizon by the excavator, Storrs Fox (1911). This horizon was a 'charcoal floor' which was strewn over the stony rubble floor of the main chamber .61m (2ft) below the 1909 cave floor surface. The horizon of charcoal and ash varied from a few inches to feet according to Storrs Fox (1911). Other finds from the horizon included a varied assemblage of animal remains both wild and domestic, glass, bone objects, and copper alloy objects. The bone objects include two bone spear points of a type common to burials in East Yorkshire (Stead, 1968). Two of the copper alloy objects are brooches; one a Nauheim derivative and one of an early trumpet form. Both seem to date to the late La Tene III, which would also coincide with the knife typologies.

(1) Storrs Fox, W. 1911. Derbyshire Cave-Men of the Roman Period. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Transactions of the Derbyshire Natural History and Archaeological Society: Derby. 31:114-123.

Image #

References

Index Record # 174.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Woman's House Cave	Derbyshire	England	416410	371190	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK16417119		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	domestic	hook		Monument No. 309131	N/A

Artefact Description

An iron meat hook typical to the LIA and Romano-British period, especially in southern assemblages. Round section. With a ring forged on the 'tang' end. Approximately 165mm long if stretched straight. D: 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

All the iron objects from old woman's cave were said to originate from the same soil horizon by the excavator, Storrs Fox (1911). This horizon was a 'charcoal floor' which was strewn over the stony rubble floor of the main chamber .61m (2ft) below the 1909 cave floor surface. The horizon of charcoal and ash varied from a few inches to feet according to Storrs Fox (1911). Other finds from the horizon included a varied assemblage of animal remains both wild and domestic, glass, bone objects, and copper alloy objects. The bone objects include two bone spear points of a type common to burials in East Yorkshire (Stead, 1968). Two of the copper alloy objects are brooches; one a Nauheim derivative and one of an early trumpet form. Both seem to date to the late La Tene III, which would also coincide with the knife typologies.

(1) Storrs Fox, W. 1911. Derbyshire Cave-Men of the Roman Period. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Transactions of the Derbyshire Natural History and Archaeological Society: Derby. 31:114-123.

Image #

References

Index Record # 174.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Woman's House Cave	Derbyshire	England	416410	371190	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK16417119		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	tool	graver		Monument No. 309131	N/A

Artefact Description

A round sectioned slightly curved tool with a good point and a small socket for hafting. Most likely a graver or damaged awl. L:58mm W: 3mm Diameter of Socket 10mm.

Site Context/Notes

All the iron objects from old woman's cave were said to originate from the same soil horizon by the excavator, Storrs Fox (1911). This horizon was a 'charcoal floor' which was strewn over the stony rubble floor of the main chamber .61m (2ft) below the 1909 cave floor surface. The horizon of charcoal and ash varied from a few inches to feet according to Storrs Fox (1911). Other finds from the horizon included a varied assemblage of animal remains both wild and domestic, glass, bone objects, and copper alloy objects. The bone objects include two bone spear points of a type common to burials in East Yorkshire (Stead, 1968). Two of the copper alloy objects are brooches; one a Nauheim derivative and one of an early trumpet form. Both seem to date to the late La Tene III, which would also coincide with the knife typologies.

(1) Storrs Fox, W. 1911. Derbyshire Cave-Men of the Roman Period. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Transactions of the Derbyshire Natural History and Archaeological Society: Derby. 31:114-123.

Image #

References

Index Record # 174.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Woman's House Cave	Derbyshire	England	416410	371190	4	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK16417119		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	ironmongery	rods		Monument No. 309131	N/A

Artefact Description

"Four short rods resembling the shafts of nails." (Storrs Fox, 1911). No further information on these objects exists and they appear to now be lost. They were possibly for the formation of the pin in small penannular brooches, making staples, or nail blanks.

Site Context/Notes

All the iron objects from old woman's cave were said to originate from the same soil horizon by the excavator, Storrs Fox (1911). This horizon was a 'charcoal floor' which was strewn over the stony rubble floor of the main chamber .61m (2ft) below the 1909 cave floor surface. The horizon of charcoal and ash varied from a few inches to feet according to Storrs Fox (1911). Other finds from the horizon included a varied assemblage of animal remains both wild and domestic, glass, bone objects, and copper alloy objects. The bone objects include two bone spear points of a type common to burials in East Yorkshire (Stead, 1968). Two of the copper alloy objects are brooches; one a Nauheim derivative and one of an early trumpet form. Both seem to date to the late La Tene III, which would also coincide with the knife typologies.

(1) Storrs Fox, W. 1911. Derbyshire Cave-Men of the Roman Period. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Transactions of the Derbyshire Natural History and Archaeological Society: Derby. 31:114-123.

Image #

References

Index Record # 174.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Woman's House Cave	Derbyshire	England	416410	371190	6	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SK16417119		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cave	surface	ironmongery	nail		Monument No. 309131	N/A

Artefact Description

Six large nails or spikes with varying head sizes from 8mm to 30mm and with length from 18mm to around 60mm. The 30mm by 60mm nail is more of a spike and does not seem complete. They are all badly corroded.

Site Context/Notes

All the iron objects from old woman's cave were said to originate from the same soil horizon by the excavator, Storrs Fox (1911). This horizon was a 'charcoal floor' which was strewn over the stony rubble floor of the main chamber .61m (2ft) below the 1909 cave floor surface. The horizon of charcoal and ash varied from a few inches to feet according to Storrs Fox (1911). Other finds from the horizon included a varied assemblage of animal remains both wild and domestic, glass, bone objects, and copper alloy objects. The bone objects include two bone spear points of a type common to burials in East Yorkshire (Stead, 1968). Two of the copper alloy objects are brooches; one a Nauheim derivative and one of an early trumpet form. Both seem to date to the late La Tene III, which would also coincide with the knife typologies.

(1) Storrs Fox, W. 1911. Derbyshire Cave-Men of the Roman Period. Derbyshire Archaeological Journal. Transactions of the Derbyshire Natural History and Archaeological Society: Derby. 31:114-123.

Image #

References

Index Record # 175

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashville Trading Estate	Oxfordshire	England	448274	197171	1	
			Centred NGR	SU482971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife			SF 5

Artefact Description

Gently curved knife with the majority of the tang and blade (only the extremities of the terminal tips missing likely due to corrosion). The edge is somewhat visible on the convex side. Possibly a Manning Type 22 but does not directly conform to his typology. Standlake also in Oxfordshire has a good parallel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from an Iron Age pit feature (Pit 313). While there are obvious Roman artefacts and features on site a variety of other Iron Age objects were recovered. The most definitive of which is a copper alloy four coil flattened bow brooch from Pit 79; providing an Iron Age date of 300-100BC. But this likely continued until around 50AD when Roman occupation became dominant.

Image #

References

Index Record # 176.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashville Trading Estate	Oxfordshire	England	448274	197171	1	
			Centred NGR	SU482971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	agriculture	reaping hook			SF 6

Artefact Description

A heavily corroded tang part of an angular socket ; likely belonging to a reaping hook recovered at a different level in the same feature (SF 7 in Pit 315). There are series of small holes one with a rivet still present along the length of the tang that correspond with two similar holes at the base of the reaping hook.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from an Iron Age pit feature (Pit 315). While there are obvious Roman artefacts and features on site a variety of other Iron Age objects were recovered. The most definitive of which is a copper alloy four coil flattened bow brooch from Pit 79; providing an Iron Age date of 300-100BC. But this likely continued until around 50AD when Roman occupation became dominant (Recovered with other FE objects; see Index Records 176.2 for all items from this context).

						Image #
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References

Index Record # 176.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashville Trading Estate	Oxfordshire	England	448274	197171	1	
			Centred NGR	SU482971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	agriculture	reaping hook			SF 7

Artefact Description

An iron reaping hook with part of an angular socket remaining with two rivet holes and some mineralised wood which has been identified as field maple. Part of the socketed tang for this object is likely SF 6 from another layer of the same feature (Pit 315). Parallels exist at Hunsbury Hillfort, Northamptonshire; Danebury, Hampshire; and Burrough Hillfort; Leicestershire.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from an Iron Age pit feature (Pit 315). While there are obvious Roman artefacts and features on site a variety of other Iron Age objects were recovered. The most definitive of which is a copper alloy four coil flattened bow brooch from Pit 79; providing an Iron Age date of 300-100BC. But this likely continued until around 50AD when Roman occupation became dominant. (Recovered with other FE objects; see Index Records 176.1 for all items from this context).

						Image #
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References

Index Record # 177

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashville Trading Estate	Oxfordshire	England	448274	197171	1	
			Centred NGR	SU482971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	gully	ironmongery	bar			SF 8

Artefact Description

A portion of a square sectioned bar. Parrington (1978) described the object as a rivet (despite the size) with a flattened square head. This is likely the proximal end of a square metalworking punch; it possibly tapered to a round section which is a common form in punches of the period (see Fell, 1990).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the ring gully of an Iron Age roundhouse (F13). While there are obvious Roman artefacts and features on site a variety of other Iron Age objects were recovered. The most definitive of which is a copper alloy four coil flattened bow brooch from Pit 79; providing an Iron Age date of 300-100BC. But this likely continued until around 50AD when Roman occupation became dominant.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 178

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashville Trading Estate	Oxfordshire	England	448274	197171	1	
			Centred NGR	SU482971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	ring			SF 9

Artefact Description

A badly corroded ring forged at the end of a oval sectioned shaft of a longer object. Possibly a basic form of a terret ring. But the possibilities are endless.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from an Iron Age pit (Pit 70). While there are obvious Roman artefacts and features on site a variety of other Iron Age objects were recovered. The most definitive of which is a copper alloy four coil flattened bow brooch from Pit 79; providing an Iron Age date of 300-100BC. But this likely continued until around 50AD when Roman occupation became dominant.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 179

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ashville Trading Estate	Oxfordshire	England	448274	197171	1	
			Centred NGR	SU482971		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch internal	ironmongery	staple			SF 10

Artefact Description

A large staple or scabbard binding with the prong broken off on one side. Square sectioned. L: 50mm

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from an Iron Age ditch (Ditch 346). While there are obvious Roman artefacts and features on site a variety of other Iron Age objects were recovered. The most definitive of which is a copper alloy four coil flattened bow brooch from Pit 79; providing an Iron Age date of 300-100BC. But this likely continued until around 50AD when Roman occupation became dominant.

Image #

References

Index Record # 180

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham near Bardney Abbey	Lincolnshire	England	510000	370000	2	125BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	TF1070		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword		HER 51149	Lincoln Museum # 9711.06

Artefact Description

Two swords and copper alloy scabbards which were said to be identical at the time of discovery in the 19th century although this cannot be confirmed. Overall Length: 865mm Blade Length: 788mm Width: >40mm. (see 102 and 109 in Stead, 2006 for further description of the scabbard). Stead Group D.

Site Context/Notes

This was recovered in antiquity (1787-8) during dredging of the River Witham near to Bardney Abbey. Of the two swords recovered supposedly at the same time, only one remains and is stored in the Lincoln Museum.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 175:102 and 242: Fig. 76.102

Image #

References

Index Record # 181

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, between Washingborough and Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	500540	370862	1	400-250BC
			Centred NGR	TF005708		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword			Lincoln Museum # 2.56

Artefact Description

Sword recovered at the same time but separate from an iron scabbard (both the front plate and back plate are iron). The blade is a lozenge section and an unusual taper to a sharp point begins about 215mm from the tip. Overall Length: 693mm Blade Length: 574mm Width: 44mm. Stead Group A.

Site Context/Notes

The exact recovery spot for this object is unknown and is only recorded as being from the River Witham. Likely found during dredging. Petch (1957) indicates the sword was recovered in 1787-8; however this is odd as the two swords dredged from near Bardney Abbey (also in the Lincoln Museum # 9711.06) were recovered in the same years. Challis and Harding (1975) argue this location was somewhere between Washingborough and Fiskerton during dredging between 1787-8 in association with two fragments of another iron scabbard (Lincoln Museum # 9705.06) (See all Index Records 114 for items recovered together in same context).

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 123:1 and 204:38.1. (2) Petch, D. F. 1957. Archaeological notes for 1956. Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers. The Society: Lincoln. 7:1-26. (2) Challis, A. J. and Harding, D. W. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. British Archaeological Reports 20. In two volumes. BAR Publishing: Oxford.



References

Index Record # 182

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, between Washingborough and Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	500540	370862	1	250-50BC
			Centred NGR	TF005708		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	scabbard			Lincoln Museum # 3.56

Artefact Description

A scabbard of iron front and back plates recovered simultaneously but separate from a Stead Group A sword. Stead (2006) describes the mouth of the scabbard as 'campanulate' which could belong to his Group C, typologically dating to c. 150-50BC however the chape is open and blade length is medium thus fitting into Group B (250-100BC). (see Catalogue 1 in Stead, 2006 for further description of the scabbard). Length: 600mm; Width: 47mm; Length of Chape: 112mm; Height of Campanulate Mouth: 13mm.

Site Context/Notes

The exact recovery spot for this object is unknown and is only recorded as being from the River Witham. Likely found during dredging. Petch (1957) indicates the sword was recovered in 1787-8; however this is odd as the two swords dredged from near Bardney Abbey (also in the Lincoln Museum # 9711.06) were recovered in the same years. Challis and Harding (1975) argue this location was somewhere between Washingborough and Fiskerton during dredging between 1787-8 in association with two fragments of another iron scabbard (Lincoln Museum # 9705.06) (See all Index Records 114 for items recovered together in same context).

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 123:1 and 204: Fig.38.1 (2) Petch, D. F. 1957. Archaeological notes for 1956. Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers. The Society: Lincoln. 7:1-26. (2) Challis, A. J. and Harding, D. W. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. British Archaeological Reports 20. In two volumes. BAR Publishing: Oxford. II:Fig.14.1



References

Index Record # 183

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, between Washingborough and Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	504015	371440	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF005708		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	scabbard			Lincoln Museum # 9705.06

Artefact Description

Two fragments from an iron scabbard, Stead (2006) argues these belong to the same scabbard. One piece is of the scabbard end with a portion of the open chape remaining and the second piece is a portion of scabbard with a binding on the backplate held by two large rivets on the front plate. Stead (2006) suggests that both pieces are part of the chape end, but the rivet binding piece may be a fragment from near the throat of the scabbard like the lateral bindings on the remaining Bardney Scabbard. Stead Group A/B.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from an unknown area of the River Witham. Challis and Harding (1975) argue this location was somewhere between Washingborough and Fiskerton during dredging between 1787-8 and was in association with another iron scabbard and sword (Lincolnshire Museum # 2.56 and 3.56)

- (1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 158.22 and 212: Fig.46.22
- (2) Petch, D. F. 1957. Archaeological notes for 1956. Lincolnshire Architectural and Archaeological Society Reports and Papers. The Society: Lincoln. 7:1-26.
- (3) Challis, A. J. and Harding, D. W. 1975. Later Prehistory from Trent to the Tyne. British Archaeological Reports 20. In two volumes. BAR Publishing: Oxford. II:Fig.14.2

Image #

References

Index Record # 184.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Short Ferry, confluence of the Rivers Barlings Eau and Witham	Lincolnshire	England	508900	371154	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF089711		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

At least three daggers or possibly short swords of likely Iron Age date. No images remain for the objects which were recovered in 1788; several other objects were recovered in the same year throughout Barlings Eau and River Witham. One is stated to have a completely metal handle (Banks, 1893) which may be anthropoid, however it is not described as such likely because the human head-shaped pommel was missing upon discovery.

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are the confluence of the Rivers Witham and Barlings Eau as it stands at Short Ferry in 2016. The originally findspot is likely within 250m based on the 1850's OS maps of the canals in the area. The daggers or short swords were recovered during dredging of the above area in 1788. They are now lost and were last in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, writer for Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, wherein the only accounts of the objects are made. That said, Stead (2006) does include one of the daggers, likely the one with the solid metal handle, in his catalogue for Type G short swords.

- (1) Banks, J. Sir. 1893. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 3:233-234.
- (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 199.232.

Image #

References

Index Record # 184.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Short Ferry, confluence of the Rivers Barlings Eau and Wth...	Lincolnshire	England	508900	371154	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF089711		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 184.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Short Ferry, confluence of the Rivers Barlings Eau and Wth...	Lincolnshire	England	508900	371154	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF089711		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 185.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Barlings Eau	Lincolnshire	England	509304	372646	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF093726		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

At least two daggers or short swords from somewhere in River Barlings Eau recovered during dredging in 1787-1788 (Banks, 1893 and 1896). Objects now lost and no images or dimensions are known.

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are near Barlings Abbey, where HER states medieval and possibly earlier daggers and other weapons were recovered during dredging in 1787-1788. They are now lost and were last in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, writer for Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, wherein the only accounts of the objects are made (Banks, 1893 and 1896).

(1) Banks, J. Sir. 1893. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 3:233-234. (2) Banks, J. Sir. 1896. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 4: 238-239

Image #

References

Index Record # 185.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Barlings Eau	Lincolnshire	England	509304	372646	1	
			Centred NGR	TF093726		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 186.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, near Bardney	Lincolnshire	England	511156	369244	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF111692		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

At least two daggers or short swords from somewhere in River Witham near Bardney recovered during dredging in 1787-1788 (Banks, 1893 and 1896). Objects now lost and no images or dimensions are known.

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are near Bardney in the current course (2016) of the River Witham). They are now lost and were last in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, writer for Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, wherein the only accounts of the objects are made (Banks, 1893 and 1896).

(1) Banks, J. Sir. 1893. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 3:233-234. (2) Banks, J. Sir. 1896. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 4: 238-239

Image #

References

Index Record # 186.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, near Bardney	Lincolnshire	England	511156	369244	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF111692		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 187

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, near Fiskerton	Lincolnshire	England	498628	371006	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	SK986710		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	dagger			N/A

Artefact Description

A single dagger supposedly found during dredging of River Witham near Fiskerton in 1788 (Banks, 1896). The dagger, knife, or short sword is lost and no images or dimensions are known.

Site Context/Notes

It is likely this object may in some way be related to the causeway existing near Fiskerton which has produced several Iron Age and Roman objects (Fields and Parker Pearson, 2003). The coordinates provided are those near to the Fiskerton causeway. This particular object is now lost and was last in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, writer for Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, wherein the only accounts of the objects are made (Banks, 1893 and 1896).

(1) Banks, J. Sir. 1893. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 3:233-234. (2) Banks, J. Sir. 1896. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume 4: 238-239

Image #

References

Index Record # 188

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham, between Kirkstead and Bardney	Lincolnshire	England	514562	365969	3	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	TF145659		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	tool	axe			N/A

Artefact Description

At least three axes of likely Iron Age or Roman date recovered during dredging of the River Witham (Banks, 1896). The axes are described poorly with no images or dimensions as such it is possible they are much later. The number axes found between Kirkstead and Lincoln during dredging of the River Witham in 1765, 1785, and 1787-1788, is far greater than three (Banks, 1896). Only three are included in this catalogue provided their possible proximity to other known Iron Age objects (i.e. scabbards and swords, see Stead, 2006).

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are in the River Witham between Bardney and Kirkstead as Banks (1896) describes the most likely axes of Iron Age or Early Romano British date to be from vaguely 'near' those two villages. They are now lost and were last in the possession of Sir Joseph Banks, writer for Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, wherein the only accounts of the objects exist (Banks, 1896).

(2) Banks, J. Sir. 1896. Lincolnshire Notes and Queries. A Quarterly Journal Devoted to the Antiquities, Parochial Records, Family History, Folk-Lore, Quaint Customs, of the County. W. K. Morton: Horncastle. Volume4: 61-62 and 124-125.

Image #

References

Index Record # 189

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham near Washingborough	Lincolnshire	England	502021	371125	2	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF020711		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword			Alnwick Castle Museum # 1880-276

Artefact Description

An iron sword (know as the Witham Sword in the HER and museum record) recovered with adhering fragments of a copper alloy front plate and iron back plate scabbard and the Witham Shield. The tip of the blade is heavily damaged and all the iron is poorly preserved. As such the dimensions may not be completely accurate (Stead, 2006). Sword: Overall Length: 330mm; Blade Length: 517mm; Throat Width: 45mm; Thickness at Ridge: 6.4mm. Scabbard: Front-Plate Length: 135mm and Width: 49. The length of the surviving back-plate is 72mm and the width is also 49mm. The front-plate rolls over the back-plate on both edges by about 14mm (Stead, 2006). The mouth of the scabbard is campanulate with a height of 10mm (Stead, 2006) and there is residue of the chape which is now missing but depicted as and open chape in earlier drawings (Frank, 1880). Stead places these objects in Group A/B. The copper alloy scabbard is decorated in scrolling repousse motifs that the shape of the front plate is cut to match; due to this fact Stead (2006) suggests the scabbard was mostly wood or leather.

Site Context/Notes

The sword and scabbard were thought to have been recovered in 1826-7 by the original owner Mr. E. J. Wilison who first presented the items at the Archaeological Institute's Lincoln meeting in 1848 (Stead, 2006). Franks (1858) argued the Witham shield was found in 1827 when the bed of the River Witham was made dry for improving navigation and likewise the La Tene and BA sword were recovered at the same time. Stead (2006) suggests the Witham Sword and Shield may have been deposited in the river at or around the same time but do not necessarily compliment each other.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 160:36 and 216: Fig.51 (2) Franks, A. W. 1858. Exhibit Note. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries London. The Society: London. 4:144-5. (3). Franks, A. W. 1880. Notes on a Sword Found in Cotterdale, Yorkshire, exhibited by Lord Wharcliffe, and on Other Examples of the Same Kind. Archaeologia. The Society: London. 45:251-66.

Image #

References

Index Record # 190

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham	Lincolnshire	England	506502	371602	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF065716		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword			Lincoln Museum # 344.14

Artefact Description

A complete or nearly complete sword with no scabbard, pommel, hilt, or guard. Stead (2006) assigns the sword to Group A/B on typological grounds. Overall Length: 709mm; Blade Length: 578mm; Throat Width: 47mm. Tapers to a point 260mm from the tip. The thickness at the mid-section ridge is 4mm sweeping to 2mm on each edge.

Site Context/Notes

No further information for this find is known. Stored in the Lincoln Museum. Believed to have been dredged from the River Witham by Stead (2006).

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 161:38 and 218: Fig. 52.38

Image #

References

Index Record # 191

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham	Lincolnshire	England	506502	371602	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF065716		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword			Alnwick Castle Museum # 1880.978

Artefact Description

An iron sword examined and drawn for Stead (2006) by Stephen Crummy. The overall length is 713mm with a blade width of 44mm. Stead (2006) classifies the blade as Group A/B.

Site Context/Notes

Bruce (1880) indicated this sword which has been long kept at Alnwick Castle, was dredged from the River Witham.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 161:39 and 218: Fig. 52.39 (2) Bruce, J. C. 1880. A Descriptive Catalogue of Antiquities, Chiefly British, at Alnwick Castle. Andrew Reid: Newcastle upon Tyne. Pp. 210.

Image #

References

Index Record # 192

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Old Course of the River Nene near Aldwinckle	Northamptonshire	England	501155	282015	1	125BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	TL011820		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword			Manor House Museum, Kettering # 1967 32/1-9

Artefact Description

A Stead Group D sword with a scabbard of copper alloy bindings over wood. The blade is bent at a right angle 360mm from the tip. Stead (2006) notes that the preservation state of the bend indicates it was done in antiquity. The overall length of the blade is 915mm (Stead states 918mm). The length of the blade is 800mm (802mm) and the width is 45mm. The cross section is elliptical for a length of 288mm from the tip at which point a median raised rib begins creating essentially two fullers. A rise is made in each fuller before angling at 30 degrees to the blade edge. The height of the mid-rib and two rises in the fullers are: 7.2mm and 4mm. This is an extremely advanced blade forming technique and likely demonstrates edge welding; special hammers, swages, or fulling tools are required for such processes. The copper alloy scabbard mounts are at the top and bottom of the wooden scabbard, which Stead (2006) notes is oak. The motifs on the copper alloy are simple geometric designs consisting of several circles around central dots enclosed by a diamond shape.

Site Context/Notes

The sword and scabbard were recovered from a bed of clay during gravel quarrying in 1968-9; the clays and gravels are a former course of the River Nene (Stead, 2006). The bend in the sword, if genuine and not post-humus, potentially indicates a ritual deposition.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 181:13 and 250: Fig. 84.138.

Image #

References

Index Record # 193

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham	Lincolnshire	England	506502	371602	1	
			Centred NGR	TF065716		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword			Lincoln Museum Photograph # C4309

Artefact Description

A supposed sword and iron scabbard of what appears to be an indigenous type based on a photograph in the Lincoln Museum.

Site Context/Notes

Now lost but at one time in the Lincoln Museum. The archival information describes the blade as to have been dredged from the River Witham.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 184:168.

Image #

References

Index Record # 194

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ferrybridge	West Yorkshire	England	447460	424240	1	200-0BC
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
earthwork	earthwork	martial	scabbard			BM # 1994.6-21

Artefact Description

A copper alloy front-plate and iron back-plate scabbard. Only the upper part survives. The back-plate has a campanulate mouth 9mm high (Stead, 2006). The front plate motifs include insular S-shaped or 8-shaped swirling motifs, within these are smaller swirling designs. The length of the remaining front-plate fragment is 204mm and the back-plate fragment is 320mm both are roughly 43mm wide. The loop on the back-plate is roughly 180mm from the mouth and is held on with four rivets, two top and bottom. The rivets are also iron. There is no chape. For a more extensive description, see Stead (2006) who also typologically places the scabbard into Group E.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the bottom of the ditch of a Neolithic henge monument (Roberts 2005). The placement of the object in the base of the ditch indicates a likely ritual connection. This was a secondary deposit made by cutting into a primary context, not unlike the currency bars from Gretton, Northamptonshire.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 186:175 and 257: Fig.91.175. (2) Roberts, I. 2005. Ferrybridge Henge. The Ritual Landscape. Yorkshire Archaeology. West Yorkshire Archaeology Reports: Morley. 10:1-278.

Image #

References

Index Record # 195

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wilberfoss or High Catton, possibly near Common Farm	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	472895	452741	2	200-0BC
			Centred NGR	SE728527		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword			Yorkshire Museum # 1991.26

Artefact Description

An iron sword and scabbard of Stead (2006) Group E. The scabbard possess an copper alloy front plate with a campanulate mouth 15mm high no visible decorations and an iron back-plate (Stead, 2006). The sword and scabbard are in two fragments, one 163mm long including the tang, hilt, blade base, and corresponding scabbard parts; two, a 102mm long blade fragment with traces of the copper alloy scabbard front-plate adhering to the corrosion products.

Site Context/Notes

Stead (2006) indicates this sword and scabbard were recovered by a metal detectorist in 1989 and suggests it may have been associated with a burial although no human remains were ever noted with the discovery. The two objects are now housed in the Yorkshire Museum.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 187:178 and 259: Fig. 93.178.

Image #

References

Index Record # 196

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Bargany House	Strathclyde	Scotland	224431	600257	1	200-0BC
			Centred NGR	NS244002		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	martial	sword			St. Andrews University loaned to National

Artefact Description

A bronze front-plate and back-plate scabbard with a cast chape. Initially, this was thought to be only a scabbard (MacGregor, 1976) but X-rays from 1996 demonstrate the present remains of a sword blade the length of the scabbard (Stead, 2006). It was said to be bent 70mm above the top of the chape at one point but was straightened. This bend may represent deliberated destruction for a ritual deposit. The scabbard is 612mm long and 45mm wide above the chape and 50mm wide at the top of the chape before tapering to a point. The chape is about 220mm long. The mouth of the scabbard is campanulate. This is a short sword typed by Stead (2006) as Group E Type X.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered around 1843 by Rev. Robert Thomson when draining marshland around Bargany House (National Museum of Scotland Record Card, 2016).

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 188:182 and 260: Fig. 94.182. (2) MacGregor, M. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:140.

..\13_Images\04Scotland\bargany_house_sword_and_scabbard_stead2006.182.jpg

Image #

References

Index Record # 197

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Outgate, Hawkshead	Cumbria	England	335527	499801	1	200 BC - 150AD
			Centred NGR	SD355998		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	unknown	martial	sword			Kendal Museum

Artefact Description

A 320mm fragment of a sword of Stead (2006) Group E or F. The blade width is 55mm near the hilt and 45mm towards the broken end, which seems to be roughly the mid-section of the blade. May possibly possess an iron hilt.

Site Context/Notes

Information from the Kendal Museum who received the sword in 2002. It was reportedly discovered by a boy eroding out of a bank cut by a sheep track near to stream (Stead, 2006). The sword may possibly be from an old course of the stream but without geological coring this can not be confirmed.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 190:198.

Image #

References

Index Record # 198

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178124		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	martial	sword			BM # 1847,0208.87

Artefact Description

One of two swords found together. This sword is a Stead (2006) Group F sword and has a Type X copper alloy scabbard (both front plate and back plate are CU). The cross section of the blade is described by Stead (2006) as 'lenticular,' which likely means biconvex rather than an undulating fullered surface. Blade Length: 560mm; Blade Width: 36mm. The thickness of the blade is about 4mm. The blade tapers the whole length until 40mm from the tip where it tapers sharply.

Site Context/Notes

Two swords was recovered from what is thought to be the same deposit, a hoard pit, originally noted to be in Stanwick but is now thought to be from Melonsby parish (Stead, 2006). That said, Stanwick is now known to be a large oppida, around 200ha. The hoard is know in the British Museum as the Stanwick Hoard, 1843. It was purchased from the 4th Duke of Northumberland and any additional information regarding the exact findspot is unknown. The hoard includes several iron (listed in this database) and several copper alloy objects; all of which are horse tack, chariot fittings, or martial items.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 190:198.

Image #

References

Index Record # 198.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178125		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

No further description available at this time. Sword is believed to be without a scabbard.

Site Context/Notes

Two swords was recovered from what is thought to be the same deposit, a hoard pit, originally noted to be in Stanwick but is now thought to be from Melonsby parish (Stead, 2006). That said, Stanwick is now known to be a large oppida, around 200ha. The hoard is known in the British Museum as the Stanwick Hoard, 1843. It was purchased from the 4th Duke of Northumberland and any additional information regarding the exact findspot is unknown. The hoard includes several iron (listed in this database) and several copper alloy objects; all of which are horse tack, chariot fittings, or martial items.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 190:198.

Image #

References

Index Record # 198.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

Image #

References

Index Record # 198.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	
			Centred NGR	NZ178127		

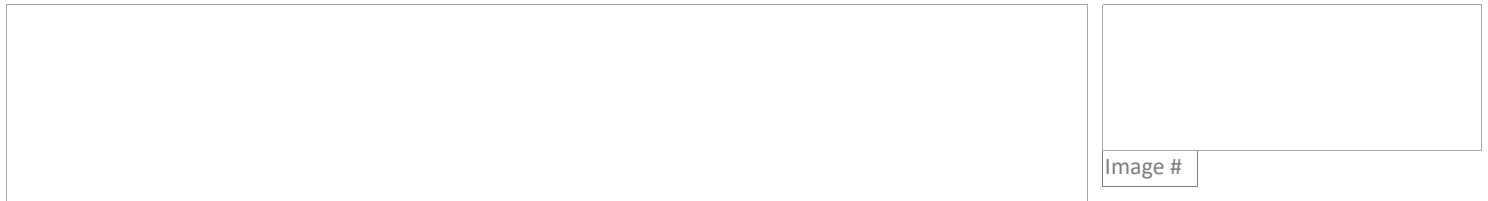
Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	axle clip			N/A

Artefact Description

What exactly this object was is difficult to ascertain. It about 248mm long with a very large domed head. This could be a spike or a tool as well. Provided the context of horse equipment, martial items, and chariot equipment, it is likely associated with a chariot in some way. An axle clip in 17th to 19th century carriage making held the carriage body to the axels beneath. The Hull and East Riding Museums chariot recreation indicates the use of iron bands and leather straps.

Site Context/Notes

Found in 1843 and described in British Museum catalog as belonging to the Melonsby Hoard.



References

Index Record # 198.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	
			Centred NGR	NZ178128		

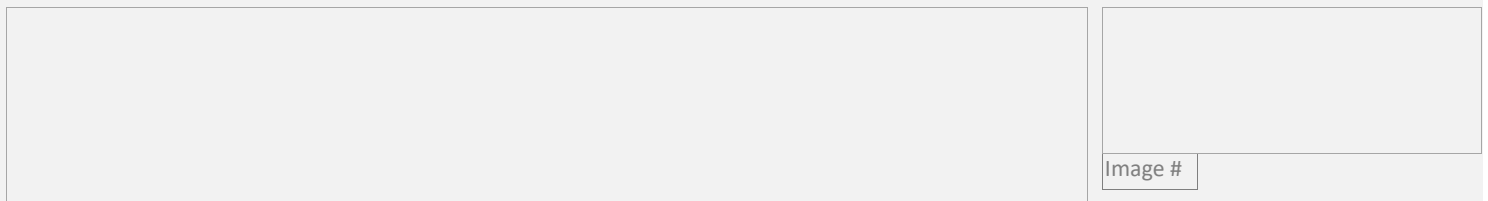
Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum Catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.



References

Index Record # 198.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	
			Centred NGR	NZ178129		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum Catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 198.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178130		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	martial	mail			N/A

Artefact Description

A copper alloy "lyre shaped loop" of unknown function adhering to a corroded lump of chain mail (MacGregor, 1962). The chainmail is too far corroded to tell the number of links in a row. They do appear to be riveted however. The copper alloy loop possess three decorative fluted conical bosses, which stylistically seem to be Roman or possibly Gallic or Belgic.

Site Context/Notes

Found in 1843 and described in British Museum catalog as belonging to the Melonsby Hoard.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 198.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178125		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	axle mount			N/A

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 198.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178125		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	axle mount			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 198.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			N/A

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 198.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 198.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 198.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 198.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

					Image #
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References

Index Record # 198.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ178126		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	hoard pit	transportation	lynch pin			

Artefact Description

Unable to verify these objects at this time.

Site Context/Notes

Recorded as seven corroded lynch pins in the British Museum catalog for the Melonsby Hoard, though further information is not known at this time and requires further evaluation.

					Image #
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References

Index Record # 199

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Melonsby (Stanwick)	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	
			Centred NGR	NZ178129		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	unknown	martial	mail			N/A

Artefact Description

Four large fragments of mail armour, probably from the same shirt, similar to those from another hoard near Stanwick-St. John, Melonsby, North Yorkshire identified around 2011 (see this database). There fragments of at least three possibly four different mail suits. Six fragments belong to one suit with 10 rows to 2.54cm punched and riveted. Three fragments belong to another, with six rows punched and riveted to the 2.54cm. The third suit has eight rows no rivets to 2.54cm. The fourth fragment of a mail suit possess a gilded copper alloy rosette and has approximately 10 punched and riveted rings to 2.54cm.

Site Context/Notes

It is possible the fragments recorded in the PAS Database in 2011 from a separate hoard are in fact from this hoard as well, as the chainmail fragments demonstrate similar manufacturing techniques. It is possible when this hoard was first discovered in 1843, several other pieces were overlooked or missed. Given they were found at different times they will have separate entries in this database.

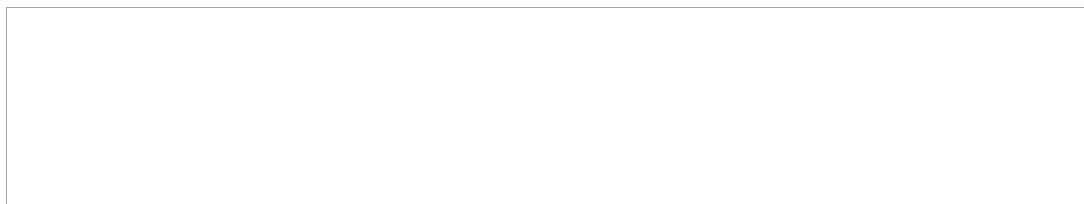


Image #

References

Index Record # 200

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	causeway	tool	saw		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

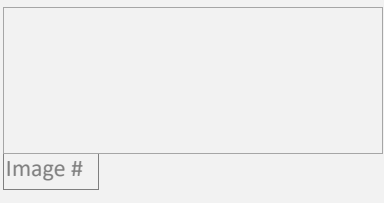


Image #

References

Index Record # 201

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	causeway	tool	axe		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

No further information known at this time.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 202

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlea Crannog	Tarbolton, Ayrshire, Scotland	Scotland	245750	630260	1	C2 BC-C2 AD
			Centred NGR	NS45753026		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
crannog	lake	domestic	moss rake		Canmore ID: 42841	

Artefact Description

A curious object that may best be described as a non-perpendicular rake likely used for the extraction of moss (Munro, 1878). The handle is twisted similar to the pokers from Newstead and Garton Slack. There are four prongs and it roughly 700mm long. It was found near the causeway to the artificial island making up the mound for the crannog dwelling. Several well preserved moss baskets, some in various stages of production, were also found preserved in the mud of the lake bed around the mound and causeway.

Site Context/Notes

From a single context within a pit dug into the earth and timber mound underneath the dwelling platform of the house.

Munro, R. 1878. Notice of the Excavation of the Crannog at Lochlee, Tarbolton, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 13:175-252.

Image #

References

Index Record # 203

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lamberton Moor	Scottish Border	Scotland	395400	658400	1	LIA-SRIA
			Centred NGR	NT954584		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	personal adornment	torc	yes		

Artefact Description

A beaded type torc or neck ring, where the beads, both oval and tubular, are strung on an iron rod of roughly 5mm in diameter.

Site Context/Notes

Found by a workman digging a ditch through wet peat moss some 60 years before the find was brought to attention of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland in 1904 by the mans only surviving family member, a neice (Anderson, 1905). The object was also described as being contained in an organic wrapping with a dragonesqe brooch, two fragementary Roman paterae, and two copper alloy bracelets.

(1) Anderson, J. Notes on a Romano-British Hoard of Bronze Vessels and Personla Ornaments Found in a Moss on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, Now Exhibited to the Society by Mrs. Michael Cochrane, through Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Dollar. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh: The Society. 39:367-376.

Image #

References

Index Record # 204

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Lochlar Moss	Dumfries	Scotland	307784	568170	1	LIA-SRIA
			Centred NGR	NY077681		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	marsh	personal adornment	torc	yes		

Artefact Description

A beaded type torc or neck ring, where the beads, both oval and tubular, are strung on an iron rod of roughly 5mm in diameter.

Site Context/Notes

No further information for this find is known at this time but is referenced to by Anderson (1905).

(1) Anderson, J. Notes on a Romano-British Hoard of Bronze Vessels and Personla Ornaments Found in a Moss on Lamberton Moor, Berwickshire, Now Exhibited to the Society by Mrs. Michael Cochrane, through Rev. Robert Paul, F.S.A. Scot., Dollar. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. Edinburgh: The Society. 39:367-376.

Image #

References

Index Record # 205

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Asby Scar, Great Asby	Cumbria	England	365726	509723	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NY657097		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
shelter	surface	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Iron sword and copper alloy scabbard. The hilt and the blade are separate and the majority of the blade is corroded inside the scabbard with an 8mm portion protruding from the scabbard. A 16mm portion protrudes from the hilt and as Stead (2006) also notes, these two pieces do not join. Although, it possibly they no longer join due to heavy corrosion and part of the blade is not in fact missing. X-ray imaging could not identify the point of the blade but Stead (2006) believes the blade to be around 565mm long. The length of the hilt is 210mm. The hilt and especially the pommel are extremely complex and intricately constructed. Wood analysis suggest the wood of grip and pommel to be of lime and the guard to be of ash (Stead, 2006). The wood components are covered in a copper alloy sheet. Small iron and copper alloy pins hold the sheet and decorative brass and enamel rondels in place. The hilt begins with a copper alloy crown shaped guard to which the wood is mounted. It is possible more of the crown hilt guarded swords possessed similar wood ornamentation that did not mineralize and survive like this particularly well preserved specimen

Site Context/Notes

Recovered in 1993 by a metal detectorist under a limestone overhang (Richardson, 1999) which may have served as a temporary shelter in history and pre-history.

(1) A Catalogue of Recent Acquisitions to Tullie House Museum and Reported Finds from the Cumbrian Area 1990-1996, Part 2: Reported Finds. Transactions of the Cumberland Westmorland Antiquarian and Archaeological Society. 99:1-51. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 191-192:203 and 265: Fig. 99.203.

Image #

References

Index Record # 206

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Sadberge	Durham	England	434327	516875	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	NZ343168		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword			BM# 1896,0120.1

Artefact Description

Iron sword separated from its copper alloy scabbard. Dimensions: Blade Length: 526mm; Blade Width: 36mm; Overall Length:550mm.The tip of the blade is missing shortly after it begins to taper at 460mm from the shoulder above the hilt and only 25mm of the tang survives. There is pronounced mid-rib down the centre of the blade. The scabbard front plate is 548mm long suggesting not a great deal of the distal end is missing. The mouth of the scabbard flares to 40mm. Stead (2006) Group F blade and Type Y scabbard with Type 6 suspension loop.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered in 1895 from Barmpton Gravel Quarry during quarrying.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 194:207; 268: Fig. 102:207; and 269: Fig. 103:207. (2) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. Volume 2. Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:156

[..\13_Images\01North England\Sadberge_sword_and_scabbard_Stead2006.207.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 207

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Londesborough	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	487152	445743	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	SE871457		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword			BM# 1888,0719.36

Artefact Description

Anthropoid hilted short sword. This sword is very similar to the example from North Grimston, Yorkshire. Dimensions: Blade Length: 335mm; Overall Length: 468mm; Blade Width: 41mm; Thickness: 5mm. Stead (2006) Type G which is a broad period for only short swords or daggers.

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are for the general area of Londesborough only and the actual provenance is unknown. Purchased by the British Museum sometime prior to 1905 from the collection of Lord Londesborough and the Museum's Register states the label was illegible but it was certainly believed to originate in Yorkshire (Smith, 1905). It is possible this sword was recovered from a burial, like the North Grimston specimen or similar specimens in Clothholme, North Yorkshire; Shouldham, Norfolk; and Wanborough, Surrey.

(1) Smith, R. A. 1905. A Guide to the Antiquities of the Early Iron Age. London. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 197:216 and 271: Fig. 105.216.

[..\13 Images\01North England\londesborough_sword_stead 2006.216.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 208

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
near Ripon	North Yorkshire	England	431213	471248	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	SE312712		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	pond	martial	sword			

Artefact Description

A short sword with a human head styled pommel of Stead (2006) Type G. The blade of the sword is now 210mm with part of the distal end missing; the overall length is 320mm. The width of the blade near the hilt is 48mm. The hilt-guard is cast and has three incised circles with dots for a decoration.

Site Context/Notes

Found in 1993 by a metal detectorist and supposedly it was near a pond as well (Stead, 2006). The coordinates are centred on Ripon only. Now in the possession of the Harrogate Museums and Art Gallery.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 198:221 and 272: Fig. 106.221.

[..\13 Images\01North England\ripon_sword_stead2006.221.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 209

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Fendoch Farm, Fowllis Wester	Perthshire	Scotland	290710	727678	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	NN907276		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	sword			National Museum of Scotland # FR.536

Artefact Description

A sword lacking part of the tang and a small amount of the tip. Dimensions: Overall Length: 623mm; Blade Length: 512mm; Blade Width: 47mm. There is a median ridge and the last 200mm of the blade demonstrate a taper. Stead (2006) Type H sword.

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are a general location only and the exact findspot or details concerning the find are unknown.

(1) MacGregor, Morna. 1976. Early Celtic Art in North Britain: a study of decorative metalwork form the third century B.C. to the third century A.D. Leicester University Press: Leicester. Volume 2:146. (2) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 200:240.

[..\13 Images\04Scotland\fendoch_sword_macgregor76.146.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 210

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Stanwick	North Yorkshire	England	417841	512425	1	Iron Age to Early
			Centred NGR	NZ178129		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
oppida	enclosure ditch	martial	sword			British Museum # 1952,0202.1 and 1952,0202.2

Artefact Description

A sword recovered in its wooden scabbard with copper alloy fittings. Stead (2006) notes the copper alloy fittings have been identified as gunmetal and bronze. Dimensions: Overall Length: 833mm; Blade Length: 697mm; Blade Width: Blade Width: 47mm; Thickness: 4mm. The blade is chipped and the chips appear to not be all from corrosion. The blade has no definitive mid-ridge but is slightly thicker. The tang is a rectangular section with one burred end, indicating the former presence of a grip.

Site Context/Notes

While the wood scabbard has been preserved on account of the inundated water-logged ditch, it is odd the likely organic handle did not survive. This fact suggests the handle was removed prior to deposition, possibly as an act of destruction. The sword and scabbard fittings belong to Steads (2006) Group G; Piggott in Wheeler (1954) states the deposit the blade was recovered from dates to 50-74AD. The section of the ditch with the deposit is also in close proximity to one of the gates into the oppida.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp. 200-201:245 and 274: Fig. 108.245. (2) Wheeler, R. E. M. 1954. The Stanwick Fortifications, North Riding of Yorkshire. Reports of the Research Committee. Society of Antiquaries, London: Oxford.

[..\13 Images\01North England\stanwick_sword and scabbard_stead2006.245.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 211

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Aberafan (River Avon/Afan), Near Port Talbot	Neath Port Talbot	Wales	277098	190807	1	50BC-800AD
			Centred NGR	SS770908		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 32.135.

Artefact Description

A spear head of Inall (2015) Misc. Throwing Type which encompasses a broad period. That said the author suggests from his experience in Western-style martial arts, this type is a slashing type, something Inall (2015) and Swanton (1974) do not recognise as an official typology. A slight mid-rib is present. Dimensions: Overall Length: 268mm; Blade Length: 133mm; Thickness: 3mm; Blade Width: 18mm; Socket Width: 6mm. This spearhead may be Saxon as it fits nicely into Swanton's (1974) Type D2, but the National Museum of Wales suggests LIA.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from a river near to Aberavon in some antiquity according to the National Museum of Wales. The coordinates provided are general only.

(1) Swanton, M.J. (1974) A Corpus Of Pagan Anglo-Saxon Spear Types. Archaeopress: Oxford. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 130.

Image #

References

Index Record # 212

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Abingdon	Oxfordshire	England	449009	196539	1	LIA-RB
			Centred NGR	SU49009 96539		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 213

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Abingdon	Oxfordshire	England	449009	196539	1	LIA-RB
			Centred NGR	SU49009 96540		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 214

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	212250	238967	1	LIA-Early Medieval
			Centred NGR	SN122389		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 88.124H/1

Artefact Description

Small iron spear head with a leaf shaped blade conforming to Inall (2015) Type 1.2, a small throwing typology of a broad period. Dimensions: Overall Length: 142mm; Blade Length:88mm; Blade Thickness: 8mm; Blade Width: 22mm; Socket Diameter: 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

Not from the hillfort? Found in the environs around the hillfort at what may have been a open settlement. Found during agricultural activities?

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 138.

Image #

References

Index Record # 215

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	212250	238967	1	LIA-Early Medieval
			Centred NGR	SN122389		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.48

Artefact Description

Small iron spear head with a leaf shaped blade conforming to Inall (2015) Type 1.2, a small throwing typology of a broad period. Dimensions: Overall Length: 113mm; Blade Length: 57mm; Blade Thickness: 10mm; Blade Width: 23mm; Socket Diameter: 16mm.

Site Context/Notes

Not from the hillfort? Found in the environs around the hillfort at what may have been a open settlement. Found during agricultural activities?

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 139.

Image #

References

Index Record # 216

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.127

Artefact Description

The tang and a portion of the blade of a sword, dagger, or other similar object. It is likely a sword as mineralised wood is preserved along the square sectioned tang. The blade possess a flat cross section. Some of the mineralised wood maintains the shape of a campanulate hilt guard where the tang gives way to the blade. Similar swords were recovered from Llyn Cerrig Bach (Fox, 1946).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff.

Image #

References

Index Record # 217

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.129

Artefact Description

A fragmentary iron coiled brooch with a straight pin. There are three coils which form a mock spring. The National Museum of Wales suggests it may belong to Steads (1991) Type C.

Site Context/Notes

		Image #
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References

Index Record # 218

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.133

Artefact Description

A fragmented iron bow brooch with a disc foot which seems to be held in place by a bead-shaped collar. What remains of the front bow is flat sectioned. The pin is straight. The National Museum of Wales suggests it is a Hull and Hawkes (1987) Group 2A as it is not involuted.

Site Context/Notes

		Image #
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References

Index Record # 219

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.137

Artefact Description

An iron involuted brooch with an adjoining foot plate with part bent up to form the catch plate. The National Museum of Wales describes the brooch as a Stead (199) Group F-G.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 220

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.49

Artefact Description

Iron fragments of a bow brooch?

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 221

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		martial	dagger			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.51

Artefact Description

Blade of iron dagger with a lozenge shaped cross section. The blade does not appear to have been finished or is broken off before the tang. It has been folded over on itself and much resembles the dagger from the posthole at Breiddin Hillfort (Musson et al 1991).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 222

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.57

Artefact Description

An iron three coil spring brooch with a mock spring secured by an iron rivet. The National Museum of Wales suggest the brooch belongs to Hull and Hawkes (1987) Group 2C or Stead's (1991) Group D-J on account of the rivet.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 223

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.72

Artefact Description

A particularly well preserved iron three coil spring brooch with a steeply bowed front plat with a disjoined flat disc-shaped foot. The best comparisons are bronze examples from Crickley Hill or an iron example from Maidens Castle. The spring is large but not as large as large as other Hull and Hawkes (1987) Group 1A. The rod used for the coils is approximately 5mm in diameter. This rod was likely drawn out or forged out from a larger square or rectangular sectioned bar as the thickness and width of the bows arch, which is slightly flattened, would require stock around 7mm in diameter or thickness. The bow is not as splayed as the Maiden Castle example.

Site Context/Notes

		Image #
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References

Index Record # 224

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castell Henllys, near Ferryside	Carmarthenshire	Wales	211700	239100	1	
			Centred NGR	SN117391		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 2000.45H/1.89

Artefact Description

Fragments of an iron brooch, could be involuted.

Site Context/Notes

		Image #
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References

Index Record # 225.1

Site Name: Castle Hill near South Hourat Farm, Dalry Parish
County: North Ayrshire
Country: Scotland
x easting: 228590
y northing: 653620
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 0-400AD
Centred NGR: NS285536

Site Type: Scottish Fort
Artefact Context: pit in structure
Artefact Category: martial
Artefact Type: spear
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description
A small iron spear head that based on Smith's (1919) description is likely an Inall (2015) miscellaneous versatile type (0-400AD) with a trapezoidal cross section. Dimensions: Overall Length: 180mm; Blade Length: 110mm; Blade Thickness: 2mm; Blade Width: 36mm; Socket Diameter: 11mm.

Site Context/Notes
From a pit in the remains of a stone round-house within the southern portion of the fort. The deposition is very similar to that from Hut 1 in Carry House, another stone house in a fortified Scottish settlement in Northumberland. This object was recovered with an iron axe and some Samian pottery fragments which do not date past the third century AD; securely dating at least the deposition to the Scottish Roman Iron Age. This is the only group of objects for which provenance may be established despite the presence of several other objects including a CU enamelled dragonesque brooch, silver plated enamel and silver penannular brooch, several 'tanged' spearheads (likely daggers), nails, iron rings, a small stone anvil, hammer stones, stone loom weights, jet objects, glass, and pottery. The assemblages consists of objects which could date to the Viking period i.e. the silver plated brooch is a style known to date to the 8th-10th century AD in Scotland. Further, Smith's (1919) report indicates the presence of two clear stone pavements; one layered directly on the stone bedrock outcropping and a second above that separated by a level of debris and what may be wall fall. In Trenches D and E, the lower pavement could be seen beneath the footings of a building set in the upper

(1) Smith, J. 1919. Excavation of the Forts of Castlehill, Aitnock, and Coalhill, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 53:123-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 225.2

Site Name: Castle Hill near South Hourat Farm, Dalry Parish
County: North Ayrshire
Country: Scotland
x easting: 228590
y northing: 653620
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 43-200AD
Centred NGR: NS285536

Site Type: Scottish Fort
Artefact Context: pit in structure
Artefact Category: tool
Artefact Type: axe
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description
A shaft-pole iron axe. Dimensions: Length (long axis): 140mm; Width of Bit: 98mm; Width at Waist: 75mm; Shaft Hole (approx.) 55mm. The overall size of the axe is very unusual for the period and the only comparable contemporary object is an axe from Camerton in Somerset which much larger and possess an oval shaft hole rather than one that is mostly circular.

Site Context/Notes
From a pit in the remains of a stone round-house within the southern portion of the fort. The deposition is very similar to that from Hut 1 in Carry House, another stone house in a fortified Scottish settlement in Northumberland. This object was recovered with an iron spear and some Samian pottery fragments which do not date past the third century AD; securely dating at least the deposition to the Scottish Roman Iron Age. This is the only group of objects for which provenance may be established despite the presence of several other objects including a CU enamelled dragonesque brooch, silver plated enamel and silver penannular brooch, several 'tanged' spearheads (likely daggers), nails, iron rings, a small stone anvil, hammer stones, stone loom weights, jet objects, glass, and pottery. The assemblages consists of objects which could date to the Viking period i.e. the silver plated brooch is a style known to date to the 8th-10th century AD in Scotland. Further, Smith's (1919) report indicates the presence of two clear stone pavements; one layered directly on the stone bedrock outcropping and a second above that separated by a level of debris and what may be wall fall. In Trenches D and E, the lower pavement could be seen beneath the footings of a building set in the

(1) Smith, J. 1919. Excavation of the Forts of Castlehill, Aitnock, and Coalhill, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 53:123-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 226

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castle Hill near South Hourat Farm, Dalry Parish	North Ayrshire	Scotland	228590	653620	1	43-200AD
			Centred NGR	NS285537		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Fort	pit in structure	tool	axe			N/A

Artefact Description

A large un-welded ring which Smith (1919) does not describe in any greater detail.

Site Context/Notes

One of several iron finds from the site that is not accompanied by any additional information. Some pottery and a silver gilded copper alloy penannular brooch suggest a Viking presence. This fact combined with a lack of site stratigraphy for the finds, leaves the period of this and the other iron objects to question. Further, the location of the objects now is unknown and they were never drawn by Smith (1919). It is for these reasons that these additional objects are not included in this database. (see index record 226.2)

(1) Smith, J. 1919. Excavation of the Forts of Castlehill, Aitnock, and Coalhill, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 53:123-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 226.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Castle Hill near South Hourat Farm, Dalry Parish	North Ayrshire	Scotland	228590	653620	1	43-200AD
			Centred NGR	NS285537		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
Scottish Fort	pit in structure	tool	axe			N/A

Artefact Description

A large un-welded ring which Smith (1919) does not describe in any greater detail.

Site Context/Notes

See Index Record 226.1 for further information.

(1) Smith, J. 1919. Excavation of the Forts of Castlehill, Aitnock, and Coalhill, Ayrshire. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. The Society: Edinburgh. 53:123-134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 227

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llanymynech Ogof, Llanymynech Hill	Powys and Shropshire	Wales and England	326538	322164	1	200BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SJ265221		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	mine	tool	pick			N/A

Artefact Description

At least one iron pick of an unknown but suspected prehistoric or early Romano-British date. The pick could not be locate or viewed at the time and the Clwyd-Powys archaeological trust indicates that other picks were recovered from the same location (see sight notes).

Site Context/Notes

Llanymynech Ogof is one of many copper mines beneath Llanymynech Hillfort. The entrance to the mine is over 3m high and are said to have been several iron picks (and antler picks) recovered from the workings over time and the walls still bear the scars of such tools (Jones et al, 2012). The hillfort itself covers an area of 57ha. A radiocarbon date has been attributed to copper smelting in the hillfort to between 162 cal. BC- 5 cal. AD and 363-119 cal. BC (Musson and Northover, 1989). Coordinates provided are close to the entrance to the mine.

(1) Jones, N. W.; Hankinson, R.; Silvester, R. J. 2012. Llanymynech Hill: Cultural Heritage and Management. CPAT Report No. 1166. The Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust: Welshpool. Pp 10. (2) Musson, C. R. and Northover, J. P. 1989. Llanymynech Hillfort, Powys and Shropshire: Observations on Construction Work, 1981. Montgomeryshire Collections. 77:15-26.

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 228

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	floor	martial	spear			National Museum Wales # 61.505/14

Artefact Description

A late Iron Age or Early Roman spearhead according to the National Museum of Wales. Inall (2015) Type 1.1 leaf shaped throwing spear; a typology that spans the Iron Age and Roman period. Dimensions: Overall Length: 104mm; Blade Length: 75mm; Blade Thickness: 7mm; Blade Width: 22mm. Gardner and Savory (1964) indicate this to be a ballista bolt.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during excavations at Dinorben Hillfort prior to quarrying. Several other objects have also been recovered from the hillfort, among them are several definitive Roman and Iron Age objects. This particular spearhead was recovered from a depth of 23cm from the stony layer (upper floors) overlying rock cut floor and hearth of Hut 16 and likely dates from 50BC to 100AD (Periods III-IV) post destruction of the first rampart defenses. (Coordinates provided are centred only and not exact to the find spot).

Pp 157 and 151:Fig. 22.11.

Image #

References

Index Record # 229

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	domestic	ring			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/---

Artefact Description
 A fragment of an iron ring. Unable to be located for measurement.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered during soil stripping at Dinorben, unknown associations.

No reference except National Museum of Wales entry; item now lost be believed to be still in the archive.

Image #

References

Index Record # 230

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	agriculture	ard	N		National Museum of Wales# 56.444/181.

Artefact Description
 An iron ard or plough-share of unusual shape. The 'socket' is shaped much like that of an a sword shaped currency bar with the head formed as a large right angled triangle with the blade wider than the socket. No other known parallels from the Iron Age and the preservation of the iron seems to point to a more recent period, possibly late Roman or early Anglian? The dimensions are: Overall Length: 249mm; Length of Socket (shallow U shape): 120mm; Width of Socket: 57-69mm; Width of Head: 15-90mm; Thickness: 6-7mm; Width of Folded Over Socket Wings: 15mm.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered wedged in the rock surface at a depth of 33cm north of the aisled building, possibly an accidental loss from of a very broad period. (Coordinates provided are centred only and not exact to the find spot).

Pp 158 and 156:Fig. 24.11.

Image #

References

Index Record # 231

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	100BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	chain			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/108

Artefact Description

Two joined links of an iron chain or the central links of a three link derravitive bridle bit.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the rock surface below the aisled building recognised by the parallel lines of post holes in trench sVC near to Hut 1 and a rock cut depression beneath the aisled buiding which was likely another hut. The soil where this object was recovered was very mixed, likely disturbed during the construction of the aisled building; as such dating the object is difficult. (Coordinates provided are centred only and not exact to the find spot).

Pp 152 and 156: Fig. 24.10.

Image #

References

Index Record # 232

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/112

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 233

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	100BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	staple			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/135

Artefact Description

An iron staple, likely a joiners dog but Gardner and Savory (1964) suggest that it is a cleat. The dimensions are: Length: 102mm; Width: 12-18mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered at a depth of 305mm on the rock surface just northwest, in trench sXIV, of the large circular central building (built over Hut 1).

Pp 153 and 160: Fig. 25.4.

Image #

References

Index Record # 234

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	enclosure ditch	domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/1173

Artefact Description

An iron knife of an Iron Age or Romano-British type according to Manning's (1986) Typologies. The dimensions of what remains are: Length of Tang: 21mm; Blade Length: 48mm; Blade Width: 27mm; Tang Width and Thickness: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered at a depth of 122cm (just above the bottom of the ditch) from the outer most ditch of the hillfort defences in area XX down from the southern entrance.

Pp 154 and 156:24.4

Image #

References

Index Record # 235

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
		Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/173

Artefact Description

An iron knife of an Iron Age or Romano-British type with a centrally placed tang that is very badly corroded. The corrosion level is so extreme that an overall blade shape may not be postulated. Remaining length of tang and central blade portion: 69mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recoverd shortly after cutting the trench SXVIII and was obviously disturbed from its original context (Gardner and Savory, 1964). From somewhere in the north western area of the trench north of the large 2-3rd century A.D. circular structure and west by 1-3m from the Early Iron Age hut platform cut into the rock (Hut No. 2).

Pp 154

Image #

References

Index Record # 236

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	100BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	floor	domestic	hitch pin			National Museum of Wales #: 56.444/180a

Artefact Description

An iron pin that is likely a hitch pin or cotter pin. Although, Gardner and Savory (1964) suggest it is a key with the wards broken off. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 63mm; Diameter of Wire: 6mm (rounded square in section); Internal Diameter of Ring Head: 12mm; First Crest is 48mm from the ring top. The object and ring head are made by drawing a length of wire around a round sectioned object and correcting the remaining length as necessary; likely with one of the two arms possessing crests and troughs (see a modern hitch pin).

Site Context/Notes

Found on the rock surface west of Hut 1 where the aisled 'sub-Roman' building was erected beneath Roman and Romano-British occupation debris (Gardner and Savory, 1964). It is difficult to determine if this is a redespited object as the result of the construction of the aisled building or a residual deposit. As such it could be from the pre-rampart phase up to the 4th century when the aisled building is cut through by the most recent phase of the circular building (replacing Hut 1).

Image #

References

Index Record # 237

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	floor	personal adornment	ring headed pin			National Museum of Wales # 56.444/69

Artefact Description

An iron ring headed pin. The dimensions are: Present Fragmented Length: 46mm; Ring Internal Diameter: 8mm; Wire Diameter: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Found within the dwelling surface of one of the "Iron Age A" Hut floors. Specifically Hut 1 on the rock surface at a depth of 38cm in slight hollow in the rock just inside the original entrance which is partially cut post abandonment by a porch belonging to a larger 3rd century AD ovoid house (an antler toggle or cheek piece was found about 2.5m north of the pin inside the hut at similar depth) (Gardener and Savory, 1964). There was a lens of soil, described as the abandonment layer (100BC-50AD), over the floor of Hut 1. Some of the post holes belonging to this hut were reused by being recut for the 3rd century AD ovoid house on the south west side. This indicates that the hut may have seen a continuous use but for whatever reason there is no material evidence from when the hillforts defences were demolished in the 1st century BC to when it was refortified between 50BC-200AD (Gardner and Savory, 1964).

		Image #
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References

Index Record # 238

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 57.137/127

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

		Image #
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References

Index Record # 239

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales #: 57.137/153

Artefact Description

An iron reaping hook or pruning knife with a curvilinear blade missing the very tips of the tang and point. The concave side of the blade was sharpened. The fragment fits a broad typology but is likely LIA or early Romano-British. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 81mm; Length of Tang: 57mm; Width of Tang: 2mm to 9mm just before the blade; Average Width of Blade: 33mm; Thickness of Tang: 4mm; Thickness of Blade: 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

The small reaping hook was about 5cm above the rock surface of "...the north-east quadrant of the large circular house." (Gardner and Savory, 1964:159). This description is quite a bit vague and does not specify which large circular house, the one dating to the 3rd century A.D. or the one which replaces it dating to the 4th century A.D. Both of these larger later circular houses were built over the earlier Iron Age hut (Hut No. 1) and the excavation trench for the north-east quadrant partially overlaps and Iron Age hut (Hut No.2). So, again, which phase this tool may belong too is a bit of a mystery and it is very possible the object has been disturbed several times.

Pp 159 and 156:Fig. 24.6.

Image #

References

Index Record # 240

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		tool	wedge			National Museum of Wales #: 57.137/154

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 241

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	rod			National Museum of Wales #: 57.137/158

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 242

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	binding			National Museum of Wales #: 57.137/161

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 243

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	hoop			National Museum of Wales #: 57.137/19

Artefact Description

Iron bucket hoop for holding staves in place.

Site Context/Notes

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 244

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	swan neck pin			National Museum of Wales #: 58.167/121

Artefact Description

An iron swan necked pin (called a ring headed pin by Gardener and Savory, 1964). The dimensions are: Present Length: 42mm; Diameter of Wire: 6mm. The crooked opening measures roughly 8mm x 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Found within the dwelling surface of one of the "Iron Age A" Hut floors (Gardener and Savory, 1964).

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 245

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales #: 58.167/122

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 246

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	hinge			National Museum of Wales #: 58.167/123

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 247

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	rivet			National Museum of Wales #: 58.167/129

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 248

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	50BC-250AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	tool	wedge	N		National Museum of Wales #: 58.167/87

Artefact Description

A badly worn, beaten, damaged, and heavily corroded iron wedge which may be an anvil. The dimensions are: Length: 168mm; Width: 9-24mm; Thickness: 9-21mm. This would place the working face at 21mm x 24mm, which is hardly suitable, even for a small anvil, for any kind of tool manufacture or repairs. If used as an anvil, it would have likely only been used for making small nails, wire, and possibly jewellery. It is much more likely that this is a splitting wedge or part of a currency bar of continental form. A similar object was found in a watery deposit at Over Narrows in Cambridgeshire (see this database).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the Romano-British occupation layer overlying the rubble layer from the collapsed or dismantled inner rampart wall which overlaid the earlier Iron Age Hut 4 occupation layer (pre-rampart phase). The Romano-British occupation layer with the 'anvil' also included 3rd century Roman coins. The anvil is described as by Gardner and Savory (1964) as an Iron Age C type; it may then go to say, it saw reuse in a later period thus the deposit with later Roman materials. It may have also been redeposited accidentally or on purpose.

Image #

References

Index Record # 249

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	hook			National Museum of Wales #: 58.167/99

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 250

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 251

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	500BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unstratified	ironmongery	bar	N		National Museum of Wales # 65.73/14

Artefact Description

A very gently curved iron bar with slightly curled ends. The shape of the curl on the ends is more like a scarfed edge as though it was cut through and bent back forth until broken apart. Similar marks may be seen on some of the broken/cut portions of iron chariot tyres from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The dimensions are also very similar to both tyres and inner nave bands from the chariot burials in East Yorkshire and the naves and tyres from Llyn Cerrig Bach. This bar does have rounded edges similar to Fox's (1946) Type C tyre. The dimensions are: Length: 83mm; Width: 42mm; Thickness: 4-6mm.

Site Context/Notes

An unstratified find by quarry workers during the demolition (quarrying) of the NE area of the hillfort. This area produced the earliest finds (Bronze Age pottery and flints) and radio carbon dates for the hillfort. That said, occupation of that area (and the entire hillfort for that matter) continued into the Post-Roman (or Sub-Roman) period as evidenced by some Anglo-Saxon type pottery and 5-6th century coinage.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 48 and Fig. 13.8. (2) Fox, Cyril, Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales.

Image #

References

Index Record # 252

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 253

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	ring			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 254

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 255

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 256

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1109

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 257

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1139

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 258

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1156

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 259

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1167

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 260

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	ring			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1206

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 261

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	strip			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1297

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 262

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	rod			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1349

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 263

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	strip			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1433

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 264

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1569

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 265

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	rod			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1578

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 266

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	strip			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1584

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 267

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	50BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	ring	N		National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/1652

Artefact Description

An iron ring of indeterminate function or date. The dimensions are: External Diameter: 41mm; Diamter of Wire: 4-5mm. Badly corroded.

Site Context/Notes

Found at a depth of 305mm below the surface of the southern most rampart ditch which is the most recent stage of fortification (Gardner and Savory, 1964). No further associated material.

Pp 150

Image #

References

Index Record # 268

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	strip	N		N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 269

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	enclosure ditch	tool	axe	N		National Museum of Wales # 58.535/2282

Artefact Description

An iron shaft-hole axe head of a style likely belonging to the MIA to LIA transition (300-200BC). On both sides of the head perpendicular to the shaft are top and bottom wings or 'ear clips.' Similar axes without the wings are known both in Switzerland and Germany from the same period (late MIA and through the LIA). As Gardner and Savory (1964) note, one of the best parallels from a deposit of a similar period in the UK is from Madmarston Camp (see also this database). Axes more similar to those from La Tene in Switzerland and Kapelle in South West Germany have also been recovered from the ritual causway deposits at Fiskerton in Lincolnshire (see this database). The best parallels are found in several Roman contexts, including Manchester Roman Fort (Greater Manchester), Newstead (Scottish Borders), and the well at Woodcutts near Gussage all Saints (Dorset). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 189mm; Bit Length: 123mm; Bit Width: 63mm at cutting edge tapering to 36mm before the socket; Width of Wings: 51mm; Width of Socket: 45-55mm; Width of Hammer or Back: 31-39mm; Thickness of Bit: 3mm increasing to 39mm at the socket and 50mm at the very back face. Socket

Site Context/Notes

"...found in 1922 in Section 2, under the main southern rampart, just above the rock surface on the inner lip of the inner ditch connected with the rampart of Periods I-II...it must have been deposited after the completion of the Period I-II rampart but before the construction of the massive ramparts of Periods III-V, i.e. its date must lie between the beginning of the 2nd century B.C. and the middle of the first century B.C." (Gardner and Savory, 1964:155).

Pp155 and 156:Fig. 24.1.

Image #

References

Index Record # 270

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		transportation	nave			National Museum of Wales # 58.535/235

Artefact Description

A small arced fragment of what may be a nave hoop given the size and degree of the arc. It is very similar to the nave's from watery deposits at Llyn Cerrig Bach in Anglesey and the chariot burials at Wetwang Slack, Yorkshire. The overall dimensions are: Length: 75mm; Width: 30mm; Thickness: 3mm; Height of Arc in Profile: 15mm.

Site Context/Notes

This artefact was recovered during the earlier excavations of 1912 and as such the exact details are not well recorded i.e. only the area is known, not the depth or stratigraphy. The area is in the southern part of the hill fort, specifically trench XIV.

Image #

Image #

References

Index Record # 271

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/2448 ?

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 272

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	handle			National Museum of Wales #: 58.535/2490

Artefact Description

An iron handle possibly to a large spoon, ladle, or even fire poker. If indeed it is a poker, it may be a smiths poker as the handle is very similar to those from Hunsbury hillfort in Northamptonshire (this database) or one from the grain storage pit at Garton/Wetwang Slack (this database) albeit this object is smaller. Gardner and Savory (1964) initially described this object as a staple, but the size and presence of a scolloed finial forming a neat and somewhat decorative ring, make this impossible. The dimensions of the remaining fragment are: Overall Length: 111mm; Width: 9mm; Thickness: 4mm, Internal Diameter of Scolloed Finial: 8mm; External Diameter of Scolloed Finial: 15mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from within the structure of the souther rampart revetment from Section 14, and it has been possible moved there from another area of the site during the construction of the rampart.

Pp 161 and 160: Fig. 25.8.

Image #

References

Index Record # 273

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unstratified	ironmongery	ring	N		National Museum of Wales # 58.535/888

Artefact Description

An iron ring of indeterminate function or date with a slight bulge in one place and a brake on what may be a protrusion. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter: 21mm; External Diameter: 29mm by 34mm. The section is a rectangle round on two edges (the internal and external edges).

Site Context/Notes

Unstratified within the main entrance area (area VIII).

Pp 150 and 160: Fig 25.17

Image #

References

Index Record # 274

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	50BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	trackway	ironmongery	ring	N		National Museum of Wales # 58.535/913

Artefact Description

A thin sectioned small iron ring of unknown age or function; possibly a harness ring. The dimensions are: External Diameter: 30mm; Internal Diameter: 11-12mm; Thickness: 15mm. The section shape of the material forming the ring is ovoid. There appears to be no joint or weld despite the heavy corrosion and it seems the ring was formed by punching a round disc with rounded edges through the centre.

Site Context/Notes

Found at a depth of 1m below the topsoil embedded in the middle road surface which should date to Period III to IV (Gardner and Savory, 1964).

Pp 150 and 160: Fig 25.15

Image #

References

Index Record # 275

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	600-200BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	razor			National Museum of Wales # 61.497/24

Artefact Description

An Early or Middle Iron Age razor (based on the shape which is sub-rectangular). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 48mm; Width: 2cm at tip tapering to 1cm at the handle; Handle Length: 14mm; Knob Terminal of Handle: 8mm x 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered at a depth of 533mm from the lighter yellowish brown soil of Hut 12. This soil is below the second upper hearth and has been identified in other trenches to be from the pre-rampart phase (Gardner and Savory, 1964).

Pp 153-154 and Fig. 23.3.

Image #

References

Index Record # 276

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		tool	socket			National Museum of Wales #: 61.497/27

Artefact Description

An iron tube, that is possibly the remains of a socket to a tool.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 277

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	ring			National Museum of Wales # 61.497/29

Artefact Description

An iron ring that seems likely to be a link from a chain. It is broken and rusted through at one point, which may be on a scarfed weld. The dimensions are: External Diameter: 50mm; Diameter of Wire: 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

It is difficult to determine the precise date of the ring. But it was found resting on top of the inner rampart foundation in trench SXXXIII. There is debate as to the date of this inner wall. This inner wall may have been build during the first phase of fortification (200-100BC) or during the second phase of fortification (50BC-200AD) which occurred after a period of abandonment following demolition of at least the gatehouse and parts of the eastern and southern ramparts (Gardner and Savory, 1964).

Pp 151 and 160: Fig 25.18.

Image #

References

Index Record # 278

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300-200BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hearth	ironmongery	rod	N		National Museum of Wales # 61.497/58-9

Artefact Description

A bent long iron rod in two segments with a flatened rounded read on one end. The dimensions of the first segment are: Overall Length: 174mm; Diameter of Shaft: 4mm; Width of Head: 10mm; Thickness of Head: 4mm. The dimensions of the second segment are: Overall Length: 69mm; Thickness: 4mm. The second segment is missing from the box with the first segment at the National Museum of Wales and the dimensions provided are based on Gardner and Savory's (1964) descriptions.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the yellowish brown soil overlying the 1st hearth and associated ashy layer of Hut 12 in section SXXXIII. As a reminder, the yellowish soil from the huts of this site are associated with materials dating from 300-100BC and is thought to be a occupation layer or early abandonment layer (Gardner and Savory, 1964). In the case of Hut 12, there is a 2nd hearth that is set in the top of this yellowish layer and what is thought to be the first rampart (200-100BC) wall lies over both these hearths and cuts the hut through the centre. Gardern and Savory (1964) theorize this object may be associated with the timber framing of the hut.

Pp 161 and 153: Fig. 23.2.

Image #

References

Index Record # 279

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unstratified	ironmongery	chain			National Museum of Wales # 61.505/15

Artefact Description

Two links of a chain, one of which is a broken figure eight. The other link is odd with several protrusions from the link forming what may be the remains of some kind of foot or anchor once attached to a much larger object. The links are both square and round sectioned in places. The dimensions are: Overall Length of Figure Eight Link: 39mm; Length of Twisted Link with Protrusions: 33mm, Internal Diameter of Opening of Both Links: 12mm. The opening on the figure eight link is more oval and is 12mm x 28mm.

Site Context/Notes

Unstratified.

Pp 152 and 156: Fig. 24.15.

Image #

References

Index Record # 280

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	strip			National Museum of Wales #: 61.505/16

Artefact Description

An iron strip with iron rivets.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 281

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	floor	personal adornment	penannular brooch			National Museum of Wales # 61.505/21

Artefact Description

A complete iron penannular brooch with plain foot terminals. The pin on the penannular brooch is the same diameter wire as the rest of the brooch. The pin is flattened where it wraps around the brooch body. The feet or terminals of the brooch are slightly expanded or thickened. The dimensions are: Outside Diameter: 51mm; Wire Diameter: 5-6mm; Length of Pin: 76mm.

Site Context/Notes

The Brooch was found in an ashy layer of soil on top of the first phase floor of Hut 16 roughly 61cm from the main central hearth (Gardner and Savory, 1964). Hut 16 contained two distinctive clay floors and associated post abandonment fills. The lower floor was a stoney yellow clay very similar to the natural clay found around the hill top (Gardner and Savory, 1964). Recorded on top of this layer was a greyish silty and also at times ashy layer (something reported in other huts along this section of rampart) which may indicate a fire occurred. The first hut floor is partially cut into the bedrock to form a level terrace but the excavations in 1961, due to a large tree, where unable to confirm if the hut received the rampart or the first phase of the rampart wall (200-100 BC) was placed on top of the hut, as in the case of Huts 3, 5, 12, and 15. The upper floor, was a thin dark yellowish brown clay laid over the silty and ashy layer where the brooch was found (Gardner and Savory, 1964). This upper floor belonged to a much larger hut with a large (58cm) central post near to the first hearth and smaller rectangular post hole to the SW. Gardner and Savory (1964) described the upper most fill over the upper floor to contain mixed earth rubble and Romano-British pottery fragments; they also suggest that

Pp 133 and 141: Fig.19.4.

Image #

References

Index Record # 282

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-300AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unstratified	ironmongery	hinge	N		National Museum of Wales # 65.407/16

Artefact Description

What appears to be one half of an iron hinge with one end the curls up slightly possibly the remnants of the hinge barrel. No holes are clearly visible due to corrosion but it seems like there are possibly two. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Width: 20mm; Thickness: 5-6mm.

Site Context/Notes

Unstratified and recovered by quarrymen post 1965 during the demolition of the hillfort for quarry stone.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 46.

Image #

References

Index Record # 283

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	50BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	ring			National Museum of Wales # 65.409/103

Artefact Description

A small iron ring of indeterminate purpose. Made of 5mm wire with an internal diameter of 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered in advance of quarrying very near to another iron ring (National Museum of Wales # 65.409/67) on the top of the Period III rampart foundation in trench S XLVIII (Savory, 1971). Possibly a redeposited object from another area of the site during the construction of the wall or may be directly related to walls construction. The Period III fortifications are dated from 50BC-100AD through pottery and bronze work although this overlaps with Period IV constructions which date to 50AD-150AD through coins and other metal work as well as pottery (Gardner and Savory, 1964).

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 47. (2) Gardner, W. and Savory, H. N. 1964. Dinorben: A Hillfort Occupied in Early Iron Age and Roman Times. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 236.

Image #

References

Index Record # 284

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	ring			National Museum of Wales #: 65.409/104

Artefact Description

An average sized iron ring of a somewhat oval shape, possibly a link in a pot chain? The ring is not welded closed. The internal diameter is 47mm by 42mm and is a mostly round sectioned wire measuring on average 5mm in diameter.

Site Context/Notes

Found in advance of quarrying in 1965-69 in the soils overlying the Period II (200-100BC) rampart foundations in trench S XLIX (Savory, 1971). It is possible the deposition is related to the demolition of the rampart wall which occurred somewhere around 100BC, followed by a short period of abandonment with refortification beginning around 50BC.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 47.

Image #

References

Index Record # 285

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	100BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales # 65.409/113

Artefact Description

The eavily corroded remains of a likely narrow bladed knife. Narrow bladed knives are common in both the Late Iron Age and throughout the Roman period. Accurate measurements could not be taken at this time. The length of the corroded lump is over 10cm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered at a depth of 30cm from a trench (Trench SL, northern area) taken in the southern central area of the hillfort. This area was void of any ditches, gullies, hut platforms, or postholes; however 19m west begins a collection of ring gullies marking hut circles not cut into the rock surface like the earlier hut platforms. The main entrance and guard room's are 38m to the east. Generally, the activity in the SW area seems to be associated with later Roman activity, possibly even lime production evidenced by the lime heap, but an earlier date for the knife must not be ruled out.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 48.

Image #

References

Index Record # 286

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	nail			National Museum of Wales #: 65.409/127

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 287

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 65.409/51

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 288

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	50BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	ring			National Museum of Wales #: 65.409/67

Artefact Description

A small iron ring of indeterminate purpose. Made of 5mm wire with an interall diameter of 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered in advance of quarrying (National Museum of Wales # 65.409/67) on the top of the Period III rampart foundation in trench S XLVIII (Savory, 1971). Possibly a redeposited object from another area of the site during the construction of the wall or may be directly related to walls construction. The Period III fortifications are dated from 50BC-100AD through pottery and bronze work although this overlaps with Period IV constructions which date to 50AD-150AD through coins and other metal work as well as pottery (Gardner and Savory, 1964).

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 47. (2) Gardner, W. and Savory, H. N. 1964. Dinorben: A Hillfort Occupied in Early Iron Age and Roman Times. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 236.

Image #

References

Index Record # 289

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	200BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	floor	domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales # 65.409/73

Artefact Description

A nearly complete iron knife with a D shaped blade that is similar to some of Manning's typologies (such as Type 21 or 22). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 78mm; Widest Point: 36mm; Blade Thickness: 2mm on the edge and 4mm on the back; Tang Width: 14mm; Tang Thickness: 6mm; Tang Length: 20mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the floor of Hut 19 near to the centre (and likely hearth) on the rock surface that the hut platform was cut into. No exact date for the round house and the only datable material in this level is mixed Belgic and Romano-British pottery. The upper stony fill contained a similar knife and diagnostic 1st to 3rd century Roman pottery.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 48 and Fig. 13.8.

Image #

References

Index Record # 290

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		tool	adze			National Museum of Wales #: 65.409/83

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 291

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	rod			National Museum of Wales #: 67.556/---

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 292

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
			296800	375700	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin	N		National Museum of Wales #: 70.11H/2

Artefact Description

The ring and part of the shaft of an iron ring headed pin likely of MIA-LIA date which would be the Phase O or Phase I Iron Age occupation of the site. The Bronze Age occupation is simply called, Bronze Age occupation (Gardner and Savory, 1964 and Savory, 1971). The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 12mm; External Diameter of Ring: 24mm; Sectional Diameter of Wire (the wire is round in section and the same diameter for both the ring and shaft): 5mm; Length of Remaining Pin Shaft: 20mm. The wire used for the pin is not perfectly round and was likely made by hammering a square bar round using longitudinal and lateral techniques.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered by Professor McKenny Hughes of Cambridge during excavation before 1879 (the date when the pin was presented to the National Museum of Wales by Mr. D. H. Fetherstonhaugh) from the upper layer of Pit A (Savory, 1971). There is no further record as to what this 'Pit A' is or where it is located. But typologically speaking, the pin is most likely Iron Age.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 51 and Fig. 13.13.

Image #

References

Index Record # 293

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	nail			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 294

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	300BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		tool	chisel			National Museum of Wales # 65.409/44

Artefact Description

A slightly larger iron chisle with a heavily burred head, oblong section, and a twisted and broken blade/cutting edge. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 122mm; Width of Shaft: 15mm; Thickness of Shaft: 7mm, Width of Burred Head: 10mm. Most of the blade is broken off so an accurate measurement of cutting edge is impossible.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from only fill of Hut 24, in what Savory (1971) describes as the surface soil of an occupation layer (prehistoric/early historic surface below the top soil or sod). There was no further materials or samples that may provide an accurate date for Hut 24. Given the proximity and artefacts in nearby huts, a date from the LIA to Early Romano-British period may be suspected, and given the similarity to the smaller chisel (National Museum of Wales # 67.556/102 in this database) it may be postulated the object belongs to late Period III or early Period IV. Period III marks the reoccupation and refortification of the hillfort after its demolition sometime around the 1st century B.C.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 48 and Fig. 12.7.

Image #

References

Index Record # 295

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	nail			National Museum of Wales #: 67.556/49

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 296

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	nail			National Museum of Wales #: 67.556/65

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 297

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dinorben	Abergele	Wales	296800	375700	1	50BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SH968757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			National Museum of Wales # 69.165/13

Artefact Description

A fat bladed iron knife that is described by Savory (1971) as a late Roman putty knife. It is also similar to some of Manning's Romano-British typologies and knives from Hunsbury Hillfort. The knife tang is centrally located to the blade. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 102mm; Blade Length: 68mm; Blade Width: 38mm; Blade Thickness: 3mm on the back and 1mm on the edge; Tang Width: 12mm at shoulder tapering to 6mm at brake; Tang Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from a section (S LVI) across the slope of the southern rampart at a depth of 38cm in close proximity to a Roman stone built revetment wall.

(1) Savory, H. N. 1971. Excavations at Dinorben, 1965-9. Cardiff: National Museum of Wales. Pp 48 and Fig. 13.8.

Image #

References

Index Record # 298

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	pin			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/1

Artefact Description

The remains of an iron bobble headed pin. Only a large iron bobble or knob remains intact, the rest of the pin is corroded fragments.

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 299

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/2

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 300

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	ring			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/3

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 301

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	nail			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/4

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 302

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.1

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 303

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.10

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 304

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.11

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 305

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.12

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 306

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		martial	sword			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.13

Artefact Description

Not in Stead's (2006) database. Lenticular cross section.

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 307

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.2

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 308

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.3

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 309

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.4

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 310

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.5

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 311

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.6

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 312

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.7

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 313

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.8

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 314

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Ffridd Faldwyn Hill, near Montgomery	Montgomery	Wales	321700	296900	1	
			Centred NGR	SO217969		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales #: 42.53/5.9

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

O'Neil, B. H. 1942. Excavations at Ffridd Faldwyn Camp, Montgomery 1937-30. Archaeologia Cambrensis. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. 97:1-57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 315

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grey Gables		Wales	276379	382675	1	
			Centred NGR	SH763826		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown		semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum Wales # 42.49/1

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

One of two currency bars recovered from a place in Wales named Grey Gables and later donated to the National Museum of Wales. The typology of the bars matches that of others found in North Wales and in Snowdownia. As such the 'Grey Gables' (former site of a B&B under that name) near Llanduno was chosen.

Image #

References

Index Record # 316

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Grey Gables		Wales	276379	382675	1	
			Centred NGR	SH763826		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown		semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum Wales # 42.49/2

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

One of two currency bars recovered from a place in Wales named Grey Gables and later donated to the National Museum of Wales. The typology of the bars matches that of others found in North Wales and in Snowdownia. As such the 'Grey Gables' (former site of a B&B under that name) near Llanduno was chosen.

Image #

References

Index Record # 317

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Four Crosses	Powys	Wales	326928	318502	1	100BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SJ269185		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cemetery	barrow ditch	martial	spear			National Museum Wales # 86.79H/2

Artefact Description

A spearhead of Inall (2015) Type 1.6a or Celtic pila, with a leaf shaped blade. These pila are known on the continent and are much heavier than the later Roman Imperial counterparts (Inall, 2015). Similar to the pila from the South Cave Weapons Cache except for a wider socket and thicker neck. The blade section is lenticular. Dimensions: Overall Length: 744mm; Blade Length: 175mm; Blade Thickness: 8mm; Blade Width: 34mm; Socket Diameter: 19mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during excavation of an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery near Four Crosses by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 1984 (Barford et al 1986). The dating on the burials inside the barrow were inconclusive at the time the report was written, but the upper fill of the round barrow ditch contained 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery fragments. Some of the burials cut into this fill and MOLAS assessment of some of the pottery from the graves is 6th century in date (National Museum of Wales, 2015). There is one central burial with no finds, but the preservation of the remains and the grave fill is different from that of that of the other burials suggesting it to be the first and earliest grave. The 'Celtic pila' was recovered with a long angular spearhead from the ring ditch from the horizon between the upper humic loamy and lower silty gravel fills. The lower silty gravel fill is very similar to the fill of the central grave and suggests the two spears were deposited together as a secondary deposit after the barrow had become disused and the ditch began to infill.

(1) Barford, P.M.; Owen, W.G.; and Britnell, W.J. 1986. Iron Spearhead and Javelin from Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys. Medieval Archaeology. Taylor and Francis Group: London. 30:103-106. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 132.

Image #

References

Index Record # 318

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Four Crosses	Powys	Wales	326928	318502	1	100BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SJ269185		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cemetery	barrow ditch	martial	spear			National Museum Wales # 86.79H/1

Artefact Description

A spearhead of Inall (2015) Type 2.1a (throwing type) with a long angular shaped blade. The blade section is diamond. Dimensions: Overall Length: 554mm; Blade Length: 432mm; Blade Thickness: 12mm; Blade Width: 36mm; Socket Diameter: 18mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered during excavation of an Anglo-Saxon barrow cemetery near Four Crosses by the Clwyd-Powys Archaeological Trust in 1984 (Barford et al 1986). The dating on the burials inside the barrow were inconclusive at the time the report was written, but the upper fill of the round barrow ditch contained 2nd-4th century AD Roman pottery fragments. Some of the burials cut into this fill and MOLAS assessment of some of the pottery from the graves is 6th century in date (National Museum of Wales, 2015). There is one central burial with no finds, but the preservation of the remains and the grave fill is different from that of that of the other burials suggesting it to be the first and earliest grave. The 'Celtic pila' was recovered with a long angular spearhead from the ring ditch from the horizon between the upper humic loamy and lower silty gravel fills. The lower silty gravel fill is very similar to the fill of the central grave and suggests the two spears were deposited together as a secondary deposit after the barrow had become disused and the ditch began to infill.

(1) Barford, P.M.; Owen, W.G.; and Britnell, W.J. 1986. Iron Spearhead and Javelin from Four Crosses, Llandysilio, Powys. Medieval Archaeology. Taylor and Francis Group: London. 30:103-106. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 132.

Image #

References

Index Record # 319

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Merlsford	Fife	Scotland	319000	709000	1	50BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	NO190090		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
cemetery	barrow ditch	martial	spear			National Museum of Scotland # FG2

Artefact Description

A triangular shaped lenticular sectioned spear head of Inall (2015) Type 1.5 which is a typology associated with the LIA. Dimensions: Overall Length: 76mm; Blade Length: 35mm; Blade Thickness: 2mm; Blade Width: 27mm; Socket Diameter: 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 397.

Image #

References

Index Record # 320

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Mountain Hare	Merthyr Tydfil	Wales	306420	206140	1	Iron Age to Romano
			Centred NGR	SO06420614		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 1883.447

Artefact Description

Twelve spear head fragments. Inall (2015) states these fragments belong to at least three spears and they do not piece together.

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 125.

Image #

References

Index Record # 321

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray	Powys	Wales	299000	228100	1	Iron Age to Romano
			Centred NGR	SN990281		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		martial	spear			National Museum Wales # 90.109H/15

Artefact Description

A fragmented spear with the majority of the blade missing. Inall (2015) states the shoulders are present and are evenly rounded; there is also a prominent midrib on what remains of the blade. Dimensions: Overall Length: 62mm; Remaining Blade Length: 5mm; Socket Diameter: 15mm; Width of Shoulder: 25mm.

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 124.

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889295		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

A weapons cache from the terminal of the main enclosure ditch.

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 1.

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889304		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 10

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889305		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 11

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 12

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889307		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 13

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889308		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 14

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889309		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 15

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889310		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 16

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889311		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 17

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889312		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 18

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889313		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 19

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889296		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 2

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889314		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 20

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.21

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889315		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 21

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.22

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889316		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 22

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.23

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889317		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 23

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.24

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889318		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 24

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.25

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889319		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 25

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.26

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889320		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 26

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.27

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889321		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 27

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.28

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889322		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 28

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.29

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889323		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 29

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889297		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 3

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889324		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 30

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.31

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889325		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 31

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.32

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889326		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 32

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.33

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889327		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 33

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.34

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889328		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.35

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889329		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.36

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889330		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	sword			N/A

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 322.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889298		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 4

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889299		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 5

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889300		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 6

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889301		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 7

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
South Cave	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	488930	429570	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE889302		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	ditch terminal	martial	spear			N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 8

Image #

References

Index Record # 322.9

Site Name: South Cave
County: East Riding of Yorkshire
Country: England
x easting: 488930
y northing: 429570
Centred NGR: SE889303
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 0-100AD

Site Type: enclosed settlement
Artefact Context: ditch terminal
Artefact Category: martial
Artefact Type: spear
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: N/A

Artefact Description

See Inall (2015).

Site Context/Notes

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 9

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.1

Site Name: Cadbury Castle
County: Somerset
Country: England
x easting: 362790
y northing: 125013
Centred NGR: ST628252
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 200BC-50AD

Site Type: hillfort
Artefact Context: hoard in rampart
Artefact Category: semiproduct
Artefact Type: currency bar
Non-Ferrous Components:
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: Taunton Museum #: 242

Artefact Description

An iron sword shaped currency bar with a pinched or winged socket. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 560mm; Thickness: 8mm; Width: 36mm; Width of Tang/Socket: 15mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.1 and 83.1

..\13_Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_currency_bar-no38.1_barrett 2000.jpg
Image #

References

Index Record # 323.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	pruning knife			Taunton Museum #: 100

Artefact Description

What is likely the tip of a pruning knife given the slight curvature and the fact it was held by corrosion products to such a knife overlying it (see Index Record 323.9 in this database and TM# 99). The dimensions are: Blade Length: 48mm; Blade Width: 6mm at the tip expanding to 17mm where the riveted base is broken off and missing. Although it is possible this knife was never riveted and was simply hafted by placing the blade into the split end of a piece of wood then tightly bound.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.7 and 83.7.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_pruning knives-no38.6 and 7_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	reaping hook			Taunton Museum #: 32

Artefact Description

The remaining socket and a small blade portion of what is likely a reaping hook. This socket is identical to the socket on another reaping hook from the same hoard (Index Record 323.6 and TM# 31). The dimensions are: Socket Length: 77mm; Blade Length: 33mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.12 and 83.12.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sickle-no38.12_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	tool	saw			Taunton Museum #: 1181

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron saw blade; the teeth are very poorly defined and it would seem that this is a midportion. This is based on the similarity to the midportion of a complete riveted sawblade from the same context (see Index Record 323.3 in this database and TM # 1180). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 84mm; Width: 25mm; Thickness: 4-5mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.8 and 83.8.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sawblade-no38.8_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	domestic	awl			Taunton Museum #: 194

Artefact Description

An iron awl or punch that is incomplete. One end is round in section, the other rectangular. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 72mm; Diameter: 5mm; Rectangular Section Dimensions: 4mm x 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.15 and 83.15.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_awl-no38.15_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	domestic	burnisher			Taunton Museum #: 195

Artefact Description

A complete iron graver or burnisher. While very similar to an awl, Fell (1990) has provided adequate arguments for objects with a tip such as this to be noted as gravers or burnishers. The tip is flat on one side and circular on the other becoming semi-circular in section. This shape becomes square in section at its midpoint before becoming round in section and tapering off. This round-sectioned tapered length likely served as a tang set into a wooden or bone handle. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 75mm; Tip Width: 4mm; Tip Thickness: 3mm; Section at Midpoint: 6mm; Section at Tang: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.16 and 83.16.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_burnisher-no38.16_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	sickle			Taunton Museum #: 33

Artefact Description

An iron reaping hook with a short steeply tapering tang. The blade is more of a rounded L-shape than crescent. The dimensions are: Overall Length (if straightened): 207mm; Blade Width: 15-33mm; Thickness: 5mm; Tang Width at Blade Shoulder: 18mm; Tang Width at Terminus: 12mm; Tang Length: 39mm; Tang Thickness: 7mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.10 and 83.10.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_reaping hook-no38.10_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	sickle			Taunton Museum #: 34

Artefact Description

An iron sickle with a very well made blade forming a neat half circle. The tang is slightly turned up parallel to the side of the tang; this was likely to hold the handle in place. The dimensions are: Overall Length (if straightened): 234mm; Blade Width: 12-39mm; Tang Length: 51mm; Tang Width: 6-15mm; Tang Thickness: 3mm; Depth of Hook on Tang: 7mm; Height of Hook Opening: 9mm. The height of the hook opening suggests a possible handle thickness of around 18-20mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.11 and 83.11.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sickle-no38.11_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	tool	axe			Taunton Museum #: 1177

Artefact Description

An iron shaft hole axe with a hammer on the backside. The typology is very late and shares much in common with 100BC-100AD Gaulish styles from France. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 180mm; Bit Height: 72mm; Shaft Hole Height: 57mm; Bit Thickness: 6-12mm; Outside Diameter of Shaft Hole: 48mm; Inner Diameter of Shaft Hole: 27mm; Hammer Head Dimensions: 57mm x 30mm x 24mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.2 and 83.2.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_axe-no38.2_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	tool	saw			Taunton Museum #: 1180

Artefact Description

A mostly complete iron saw that is relatively well preserved. One of the few items in the collection which appears to have been properly and fully cleaned. There are two rivets on the tang by which a wooden or bone handle would have been attached. The teeth indicate the saw was possibly intended for rip cutting rather than cross cutting. However, there are very few surviving saw blades are possibly from Iron Age deposits. However, many preserved timbers indicate saws were available in the Later Iron Age. Of the saws that survive, only one is not a rip saw, and that is a cross cutting saw from Fiskerton. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 291mm; Blade Width: 15-36mm; Thickness: 6mm; Rivet Length: 18mm; Rivet Head Thickness: 3mm; Rivet Shaft Diameter: 7mm; Rivet Head Diameter: 10mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.3 and 83.3.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sawblade-no38.3_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	domestic	knife			Taunton Museum #: 97

Artefact Description

A steeply curved iron knife that is near complete including the tang. Only a small portion of the very tip is missing. The shape looks more like a reaping hook, however the convex side is thinner than the concave suggesting this was the utilised edge. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 246mm; Tang Length: 96mm; Tang Width: 12-18mm; Tang Thickness: 7mm; Blade Width: 21-48mm; Thickness: 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.4 and 83.4.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_knife-no38.4_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	tool	adze			Taunton Museum #: 1175

Artefact Description

A shaft hole socket. Barrett et al (2000) suggest it belongs to an adze. The remaining blade near to the socket is too narrow to be an axe, so an adze does seem likely however so does a froe. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 65mm; Outside Socket Diameter: 31mm; Inside Socket Diameter: 24mm; Blade Thickness: 7mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.9 and 83.9.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_adze-no38.9_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	reaping hook			Taunton Museum #: 31

Artefact Description

A socketed iron reaping hook or sickle. As the blade curves nearly 180° sickle seems to be a more apt description. The socket is like that of a sword shaped currency bar; slightly winged or pinched inwards forming a more oval shape. There is a rivet running across the open socket and what looks like mineralised flecks of wood inside the socket. The dimensions are: Overall Length (if straight): 240mm; Blade Width: 21-42mm; Outside Diameter of Socket: 33mm; Inside Diameter of Socket: 27mm; Length of Rivet: 33mm; Thickness of Rivet Head: 4mm; Width of Rivet Head: 7mm; Diameter of Rivet Shaft: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wooden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.13 and 83.13.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sickle-no38.13_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	domestic	awl			Taunton Museum #: 193

Artefact Description

A heavily corroded iron rod, round in section. Given similar objects in the same context, it is likely an awl, punch, or gouge fragment. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Sectional Diameter: 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.14 and 83.14.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_ awl-no38.14_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	pruning knife			Taunton Museum #: 98

Artefact Description

A small curved pruning knife with two rivets at the base of the blade for fastening on a handle (see similar object, Index Record 323.9, TM# 99). The dimensions are: Blade Length: 98mm; Blade Width: 8.25mm at the tip expanding to 28mm at the base where the rivets are sited.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.5 and 83.5.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_pruning knife-no38.5_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 323.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362790	125013	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	hoard in rampart	agriculture	pruning knife			Taunton Museum #: 99

Artefact Description

A small curved pruning knife with two rivets at the base of the blade for fastening on a handle (see similar object, Index Record 323.8, TM# 98). The dimensions are: Blade Length: 64mm; Blade Width: 3mm at the tip expanding to 19mm at the base where the rivets are sited.

Site Context/Notes

Part of a larger collection (hoard) of 16 objects from a pit dug into the back of one of the ramparts, however the report is not specific as to which set of ramparts. The wording does suggest it to be the innermost rampart of the four ramparts. Barrett et al (2000) indicates the hoard also included bone toggles, a weaving comb, antler pick, bone pin, shale plate, wodden fragments including one possibly belonging to a bowl, several sling clay sling bullets, and a carved stone object. Of these items, some are no longer in the museum archive. Dates for the hoard are based on Hingley's (2006) assessment. (See Index Record 324 for more extensive notes).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquarries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significane of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 38.6 and 83.6.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle pruning knives-no38.6 and 7_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 324

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 020

Artefact Description

A fragment of what is likely a cauldron, possibly a repaired area. Barrett et al (2000) suggests it is a cauldron collar. It is covex (curving inward), trapazoidal shaped, and has two small rivets at either end. There are only heads on the rivets on the convex side. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 66mm; Width: 39mm; Thickness: 3mm; Length of Rivets: 10mm; Width of Rivet Shaft: 2.5-3mm.

Site Context/Notes

The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Plough damage was not sited in the report for the potential scattering of objects. Later features associated with a rectilinear champered building in Site/Trench E greatly disturbed the area and may be responsible for scattering the objects and mixing them into the Iron Age/Romano-British surface soils. These objects were also in close association to several shallow pits (N737.1, N736_N826_N827_N828_P807_P061 and P062) which included a variety of

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquarries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significane of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) King, A. and Soffe, G. 1998. Internal Organization and Deposition at the Iron Age temple on Hayling Island. Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society (Hampshire Studies).Winchester: H.F.C Society. 53:35-47. (5) King, A. C. and Soffe, G. 1994. The Iron Age and Roman Temple on Hayling Island. In A. P. Fitzpatrick and E. L. Morris (eds.) The Iron Age in Wessex: Recent Work, Pps 114-15. (6) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle cauldron fragment-no 1_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 325

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	personal adornment	ring headed pin			Taunton Museum #: 174

Artefact Description

A ring headed pin with a crooked neck, nearly a swan neck Irish type. The wire forming the ring is a slightly larger diameter than the wire forming the pin. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 21mm; Sectional Diameter of Wire: 3-12mm; Overall Length: 66mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N083.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.2 and 370.2

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle ring headed pin-no 2_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 326

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			Taunton Museum #: 093

Artefact Description

Part of the tang and blade of a small knife. One portion of the blade shoulder is longer and more sloped, suggesting a single edged knife. The overall dimensions are: Length of Tang: 48mm; Length of Blade: 51mm; Blade Width: 21mm; Tang Width: 6-12mm; Blade and Tang Thickness: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N652.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.3 and 370.3.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle knife-no3_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 327

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	staple			Taunton Museum #: 180

Artefact Description

A large staple, binding, or joiners dog. Could possible also be part of the strap mount on a sword scabbard. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Width: 3-12mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N852A.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.4 and 370.4.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_staple-no4_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 328.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 011

Artefact Description

What Barrett et al (2000) describes as cauldron rim fragment. Given the shape, it doesn't seem like the fragment was set on a copper alloy cauldron, but rather formed the turned down rim of a full iron cauldron. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 105mm; Width: 18mm; Width of Turned Down Rim:12mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as a dagger fragment, spearhead, and chisel (see Index Records: 328.2-4in this database) (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N801.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.5 and 370.5

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_cauldron fragment-no 5_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 328.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	dagger			Taunton Museum #: 102

Artefact Description

The tang and a portion of the blade of a possible dagger. It is very similar to complete example from the same site (see Index Record:). The blade shoulders are steeply sloped and are very similar to the shoulders on the anthropoid hilted daggers and short swords found throughout Britain and the Continent. There is a midly defined central midrib (a common feature on first century AD swords in Southern Britain). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 138mm; Tang Length: 66mm; Shoulder Length: 30mm; Blade Width: 44mm at present but likely when complete 50-55mm; Maximum Blade Thickness: 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as a cauldron fragment and spearhead, and chisel (see Index Records: 328.1, and 328.3-4 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N801.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.6 and 370.6

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_dagger-no6_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 328.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	spear			Taunton Museum #: 140

Artefact Description

A small leaf shaped spearhead with a raised midrib and small socket. The overall dimensions are: Blade Length: 75mm; Socket Length: 33mm; Maximum Blade Width: 27mm; Maximum Blade Thickness: 10mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as a cauldron and dagger fragment, and chisel (see Index Records: 328.1-2 and 328.4 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N801.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.7 and 370.7

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_spear-no 7_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 328.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	tool	chisel			Taunton Museum #: 043

Artefact Description

A small iron chisel or other rectangular object. One end, where a fragment appears to be broken off from impact, is thinner and may have once been sharpened. Without a metallographic analysis, it is impossible to say if this was used for hot or cold work. Although given the shape and size, it was likely used for cold work. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 129mm; Width: 21mm; Width at Single Narrow End: 15mm; Thickness: 4-8mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as a cauldron and dagger fragment, and spearhead (see Index Records: 328.1-3 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N801.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.8 and 370.8.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chisel-no_8_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 014

Artefact Description

What may be only described as a cauldron or bowl rim. It is of a two part construction where the vessel body has a separate iron portion wrapped but not folded flush, over the edge. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 96mm; Height: 21mm; Vessel Thickness: 3mm; Rim Thickness: 4mm; Rim Width: 18mm; Rim Height: 12mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbards, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.9 and 370.9.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_cauldron fragment-no9_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	ring			Taunton Museum #: 024

Artefact Description

A large iron ring with the remains of a clasp and fixing estructheon. The clasp is also iron and is likely hiding the seam of the ring which may or may not be welded. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter: 81mm; Sectional Diameter of Rod Forming the Ring: 15mm; Clasp and Estructheon Dimensions: 27mm square by 6mm deep. The estructheon post for mounting is round in section and is around 12mm. It seems this clasp was punched through and then forged to the ring.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbards, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.11 and 370.11.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle cauldron ring-no 11 barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 128

Artefact Description

A mostly complete iron chape with a triangular fragment of either scabbard tip or sword tip lodged in the bottom. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 192mm; Complete Width of Bottom: 39mm; Width of Binding in Section: 12mm, Depth of Binding in Section: 9mm; Thickness of Binding Wall: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbard, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.21 and 370.21.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle chape-no21 barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 129

Artefact Description

A complete distal fragment of an iron chape. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 66mm; Complete Width: 45mm; Depth of Binding in Section: 9mm; Width of Binding in Section: 8mm; Thickness of Binding Wall: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbard, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.22 and 370.22.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no22_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 130

Artefact Description

About half of an iron chape with one long segment. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 105mm; Complete Width: 30mm; Width of Binding in Section: 8mm; Depth of binding: 7mm, Thickness of Binding Wall: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbard, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.23 and 370.23.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no23_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			N/A

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron scabbard. Likely the backplate given the curvature of the lip/edge. The dimensions are: Overall Width: 51mm; Overall Length: 63mm; Thickness: 3mm; Height of Lip: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbard, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.31 and 370.31.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no31_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 113

Artefact Description

A larger iron scabbard fragment. It slightly widens at one end. It appears that the scabbard is complete at the centre point of the fragment. This means both the front and backplate are present, although they appear to be flattened together and heavily corroded to each other. The dimensions are: Width (tapering): 36-45mm; Overall Length: 111mm; Thickness of One Plate: 4mm; Overall Thickness at Centre: 10mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbard, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.32 and 370.32.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no32_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 329.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	ring			Taunton Museum #: 206

Artefact Description

Half of a distorted iron ring. Likely the ring to a cauldron or pot. Could also be to a scabbard given the size. Too small to be part of a horse bit. The variations in sectional diameter are partly due to corrosion but also indicate the ring was formed from a larger billet and hand forged by lateral and longitudinal hammering as opposed to rolling while hot or drawing through a die. The dimensions are: Overall Diameter: 54mm; Sectional Diameter of Rod: 4-6mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from near the surface of the same context as several other cauldron, scabbard, and chape fragments from multiple cauldrons, scabbard, or chapes (see all Index Records beginning with 329 in this database). (Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N051.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.46 and 370.46.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle ring-no46_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 330.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 015

Artefact Description

What appears to be a iron vessel fragment; likely a bowl, pot, or cauldron. This fragment possess a larger body portion with a simple rim folding over once, inwards based on the curvature of the fragment in profile. The dimensions are: Overall Width: 84mm; Overall Height: 54mm; Body Thickness: 3mm; Rim Thickness: 6mm; Rim Height: 12mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from near the surface with other cauldron, chape, and scabbard fragments and a small spearhead. The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N802.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.10 and 370.10.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle cauldron fragment-no 10_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 330.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 021

Artefact Description

An iron ring, simple clasp fixing, and the remains of an iron vessel or plate; likely a cauldron handle and part of the cauldron. The clasp fixing is rather simple where a round section rod was folded around the ring, forge welded into a single piece, run through the vessel wall and an additional small iron plate on the inside of the vessel, and then finally burred forming a rivet head. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 69mm; Diameter of Ring: 13mm; Diameter of Rod forming the Ring Clasp: 9mm; Length of Clasp: 36mm; Thickness of Vessel Wall: 4mm; Thickness of Backplate: 3mm; Dimensions of Vessel Wall Fragment: 51mm x 57mm; Dimensions of Backplate: 30mm x 33mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from near the surface with other cauldron, chape, and scabbard fragments and a small spearhead (see all Index Records beginning with 330 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N802.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.14 and 370.14.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle cauldron ring-no 14 barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 330.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	spear			Taunton Museum #: 141

Artefact Description

A small leaf shaped spearhead with a raised midrib and small socket. The overall dimensions are: Overall Length: 141mm; Socket Length: 63mm; Maximum Blade Width: 27mm; Maximum Blade Thickness: 12mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 12mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from near the surface with other cauldron, chape, and scabbard fragments and a small spearhead (see all Index Records beginning with 330 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N802.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.19 and 370.19.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle spearhead-no 19 barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 330.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 125

Artefact Description

The distal end of an iron chape. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Width: 45mm; Thickness: 10mm. The depth of the binding is indeterminable due to corrosion.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from near the surface with other cauldron, chape, and scabbard fragments and a small spearhead (see all Index Records beginning with 330 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N802.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.28 and 370.28.

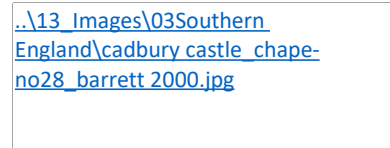


Image #

References

Index Record # 330.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628255		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 124

Artefact Description

A fragment of what is likely an iron scabbard. The fragment is mostly rectangular. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 51mm; Overall Width: 57mm; Thickness: 2-3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from near the surface with other cauldron, chape, and scabbard fragments and a small spearhead (see all Index Records beginning with 330 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N802.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.37 and 370.37.

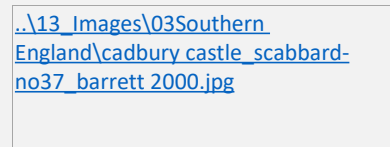


Image #

References

Index Record # 331.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	personal adornment	brooch			Taunton Museum #: 025

Artefact Description

Barrett et al (2000) describe this object as a fragment of a cauldron or pot handle. However, this object is almost identical to the feet of other La Tene 1 fibula brooches. Particularly similar is the coiled fibula brooch from a pit just outside the main rampart wall of Battlesbury Camp (in this database). There is half of a bucket, cauldron, or pot wire handle from the same area at this site, and the general shape is much different, especially the angle rising from the foot terminus. For these reasons, this object is described here as a brooch. The overall dimensions are: Length: 63mm; Length of Foot: 17mm; 2-10mm; Angle of Arm: 60°; Diameter of Brooch Back: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a cauldron or bucket handle (see Index Record 331.2), a chape fragment (see Index Record 331.3) and two iron scabbards (see Index Records 331.4-5). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N701.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.12 and 370.12.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle brooch fragment-no 12 barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 331.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	handle			Taunton Museum #: 002

Artefact Description

What is likely the handle of a bucket possibly even a cauldron. There is an open hook formed on one end and the handle is rectangular sectioned. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 200mm; Width: 9mm; Thickness: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a brooch foot (see Index Record 331.1), a chape fragment (see Index Record 331.3) and two iron scabbards (see Index Records 331.4-5). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N701.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.15 and 370.15.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle cauldron handle-no15 barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 331.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	binding			Taunton Museum #: 133

Artefact Description

A fragment of what may be a sword scabbard binding. Bartlett et al (2000) describes these fragments as being part of a chape. The fragment consists of a u-shaped lege with a single coss member running perpendicular with a single rivet with a head of about 7mm. This may be part of the suspension loop on a scabbard backplate. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 27mm; Width of Crossmember: 21mm; Width of Leg: 9mm; Depth of Binding Section: 5mm; Thickness of Binding Section: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a cauldron or bucket handle (see Index Record 331.2), the foot of a brooch (see Index Record 331.1), and two iron scabbards (see Index Records 331.4-5). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N701.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.26 and 370.26.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no26_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 331.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628253		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 114

Artefact Description

What Barrett et al (2000) describes as a scabbard fragment. The fragment is concave on inside. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 66mm; Overall Width: 51mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a cauldron or bucket handle (see Index Record 331.2), the foot of a brooch (see Index Record 331.1), an iron scabbard fragment (see Index Records 331.5) and a chape fragment (Index Record 331.3). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N701.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.35 and 370.35.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no35_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 331.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628254		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	marial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 115

Artefact Description

A trapazoidal fragment of what is likely an iron scabbard plate. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 75mm; Width (tapering): 15-27mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a cauldron or bucket handle (see Index Record 331.2), the foot of a brooch (see Index Record 331.1), an iron scabbard fragment (see Index Records 331.4) and a chape fragment (Index Record 331.3). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N701.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.36 and 370.36.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no36_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 332.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	ring			Taunton Museum #: 026

Artefact Description

An average sized iron ring very similar to Index Record number 329.2 in this database. Barrett et al (2000) suggests it belongs to a cauldron. The ring includes a clasp with the remains of an estrutcheon mount. The post for the mount is broken off. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 66mm; Sectional Diameter of Ring: 12mm; Clasp is 14mm square, forged on, and likely hides the seam or weld of the iron ring.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with sword or dagger blade and tang portion and iron chape; see Index Record 332.2-3 in this database. The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N751

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.13 and 370.13.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_cauldron ring-no 13_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 332.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	sword			Taunton Museum #: 104

Artefact Description

A portion of the tang and blade of a sword or dagger. The blade is flat and the blade shoulders are not steep. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 219mm; Blade Width: 45mm; Blade Thickness: 5mm; Tang Length: 64mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a ring that is likely part of a cauldron handle, an iron chape, and a tang (see all Index Records beginning with 332 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N751.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.18 and 370.18.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sword-no18_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 332.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 132

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron chape. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Widest Point: 15mm; Total Thickness in Section: 12mm. The fragment is too corroded to tell the depth or shape of the binding in section.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a ring that is likely part of a cauldron handle, an iron chape, and a tang (see all Index Records beginning with 332 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N751.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.27 and 370.27.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no27_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 332.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	agriculture	sickle			Taunton Museum #: 151

Artefact Description

A tang of what may be a sickle or large reaping hook (described by Barrett et al, 2000 as a shield handle). In section one edge appears to be sharpened. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 105mm; Blade Width: 33mm; Length of Tang: 75mm; Blade Thickness: 3mm; Tang Thickness: 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with a ring that is likely part of a cauldron handle, an iron chape, and a dagger (see all Index Records beginning with 332 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N751.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.29 and 370.29.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no29_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 333

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	agriculture	reaping hook			Taunton Museum #: 010

Artefact Description

A tang of what may be a reaping hook or knife. Barrett et al (2000) describes the object as a reaping hook handle. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 102mm; Width: 9mm at base increasing to 21mm at blade shoulder; Thickness: 5mm at end of tang increasing to 6mm at blade shoulder.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N651.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.16 and 370.16.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_reaping hook tang-no18_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 334

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	sword			Taunton Museum #: 103

Artefact Description

A portion of the tang and blade of a sword or dagger. There is a raised midrib creating a diamond cross section. The blade shoulders suggest a ogival hilt guard. The dimensions are: Blade Length: 111mm; Tang Length: 72mm including the sloped blade shoulders; Tang Width: 12-33mm; Blade Width: 27mm; Blade Thickness: 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N151.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.17 and 370.17.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_sword-no17_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 335

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 136

Artefact Description

A small portion of what Barrett et al (2000) describes as a chape binding fragment. It is U shaped in section. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 66mm; Width: 7mm, Depth of Grooved U: 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number: N025.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.20 and 370.20.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_gouge-no20_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 336.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 131

Artefact Description

The distal fragment of an iron chape. Slightly narrower and more pointed than the other examples from the assemblage. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 54mm; Overall Width: 33mm; Width of Binding: 9mm; Depth of Binding: 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with another iron chape (see Record 336.2). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated with context N601.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. 2000. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeology Reports No. 20. London: English Heritage. Pp 299: Fig. 134.24 and 370.24.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no24_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 336.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 139

Artefact Description

Two small fragments of corroded iron. Bartlett et al (2000) describe the fragments as belonging to a chape. The section of one fragment is slightly u-shaped in section. The dimensions of the first fragment are: 15mm x 12mm x 4mm. The dimensions of the second fragment are: 10mm x 6mm x 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with another iron chape (see Record 338.1). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated with context N601.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.25 and 370.25.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no25_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 337

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 116

Artefact Description

A fragment of the tip (distal) end of an iron scabbard. It is slightly concave on one side. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 48mm; Width: 21mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.30 and 370.30.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no30_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 338

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 120

Artefact Description

A point of a sword or a scabbard. It seems there is an opening so it seems more like the tip of a scabbard but the corrosion is so heavy it is difficult to determine. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 54mm; Width (tapering): 3-15mm; Overall Thickness: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.33 and 370.33.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no33_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 339

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 121

Artefact Description

What appears to be an iron fragment of a scabbard or scabbard binding. In section it is a elongated open u-shape. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 33mm; Overall Width: 30mm; Thickness of Plate: 3mm; Thickness of Opening: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 134.34 and 370.34.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no34_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 340

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628253		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 012

Artefact Description

An iron fragment that Barrett et al (2000) describes as a cauldron rim. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 144mm; Width: 21mm; Thickness 2mm; Depth of U-Section: 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.49 and 370.49.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_cauldron rim-no49_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 341

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 022

Artefact Description

An iron fragment that Barrett et al (2000) describes as a cauldron fragment, possibly from the body or shoulder. The dimensions are: Overall Width: 42mm; Overall Length: 60mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.50 and 370.50.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_cauldron fragment-no50_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 342

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 018

Artefact Description

A body fragment of an iron cauldron. There is a single rivet near the top of the fragment, this is likely for holding the handle or estrucheon in place which there is no trace of now. The dimensions are: Overall Width:108mm; Height: 78mm; Thickness: 2mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.51 and 370.51.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_cauldron fragment-no51_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 343

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	cauldron fragment			Taunton Museum #: 019

Artefact Description

A body fragment of an iron cauldron, very similar to another fragment from the same assemblage (see also Taunton Museum # 022). The dimensions are: Width: 57mm; Height: 36mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.52 and 370.52.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle cauldron fragment-no52_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 344

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	dagger			Taunton Museum #: 107

Artefact Description

A seemingly complete dagger or short sword. As there is a tang present, based on Inall's (2015) typologies, it is not a spear head although it does resemble one. The blade has a very prominent midrib and slopes sharply to the blade edge. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 426mm; Length of Tang: 120mm; Width of Blade (tapering): 6mm-42mm, Thickness: 3-9mm; Section of Tang: 9mm (square in section).

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.53 and 370.53.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle dagger-no53_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 345

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	marital	chape			Taunton Museum #: 134

Artefact Description

Fragment of what Barrett et al (2000) describes as a chape binding. This fragment is a deep U in section and may represent a gouge. The dimensions are: Length: 39mm; Width: 13mm; Internal Width: 9mm; Depth: 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.54 and 370.54.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no54_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 346

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	personal adornment	finger ring			Taunton Museum #: 159

Artefact Description

A small slightly decorative iron ring, which seems to be a finger ring. It appears to be a single strip of iron that has been coiled and the edges welded together. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter: 18mm; Outside Diameter: 27mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.55 and 370.55.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_finger ring-no55_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 347.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rivet			Taunton Museum #: 188

Artefact Description

An iron rivet with one head that is damaged. Given the lack of additional corrosion materials on shaft, it seems likely the rivet was put through something organic. The dimensions are: Head Diameter: 13mm; Length of Shaft: 12mm; Diameter of Shaft: 5mm; Thickness of Head: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron knife. The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context: N051C (a small cut joining two pits with single fills, contexts N050 and N051).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.56 and 370.56.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle rivet-no56_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 347.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			Taunton Museum #: 089

Artefact Description

A mostly complete iron knife with a sharply curved blade and curved spear point. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 210mm; Blade Width at Point: 4mm; Width at Shoulder: 42mm; Length of Tang: 60mm; Dimensions of Tang: 6mm x 9mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron rivet. The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context: N051C (a small cut joining two pits with single fills, contexts N050 and N051).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.57 and 370.57.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle knife-no57_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 348

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	open work disc			Taunton Museum #: 218

Artefact Description

A iron openwork disc with three sections removed from the centre of the disc to create a pattern. Some suggest these discs or buttons are fasteners for bags or baskets. The edges of the disc are raised like a button. The dimensions are: Outside Diameter: 51mm; Inside Diameter: 27mm; Height of Rim: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.58 and 370.58.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle open work disc-no58_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 349

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	spear			Taunton Museum #: 148

Artefact Description

A small iron spearhead. In all would likely classify this as a small leaf shaped throwing type of a diamond section. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 108mm; Length of Socket: 33mm; Width of Blade: 21mm; Socket Diameter: 15mm; Thickness: 12mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.59 and 370.59.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle spear head-no59_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 350

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	tool	tang			Taunton Museum #: 217

Artefact Description

The tang of what is likely a file or other tool with two small rivets. Slightly bowed and the blade has been removed with what appears to be a clean cut although corroded. The only similar objects in this extensive database are saw blades, but the rivets are larger in diameter and the tang wider (see Index Record 323.2). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 93mm; Width (tapering): 3mm to 15mm; Thickness: 6-9mm; Diameter of the Shaft of Rivets: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.60 and 370.60.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_tang-no60_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 351.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	agriculture	reaping hook			Taunton Museum #: 001

Artefact Description

An iron reaping hook or possible billhook. However, the term billhook implies two edges, which this one does not have. The socket is like of some of the sword shaped currency bars. The socket is somewhat oval shaped and the ends do not fully meet. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 222mm; Width of Blade: 48mm; Thickness of Blade: 6mm; Socket Dimensions: 33mm x 21mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as two scabbard fragments and chape (see all Index Records beginning with 351 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated Context: N050, which is a pit possessing a single fill and is joined to a similar pit (context N051) by a small cut of a different fill (context N051C).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.61 and 370.61.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_reaping hook-no61_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 351.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 109

Artefact Description

A iron scabbard fragment; the shape is slightly decorative with a central midrib an thus is likely the frontplate. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Overall Width: 51mm; Height of Midrib: 5mm; Height of Lip: 3mm. Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as another scabbard fragment, reaping hook, and chape (see all Index Records beginning with 351 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated Context: N050, which is a pit possessing a single fill and is joined to a similar pit (context N051) by a small cut of a different fill (context N051C).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.63 and 370.63.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no63_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 351.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	scabbard fragment			Taunton Museum #: 117

Artefact Description

Two fragments of an iron scabbard that join together. The dimensions are: Overall Length of Fragments (joined end to end): 72mm; Width of Fragments: Smaller fragment is 30mm and the larger fragment is 33mm; Thickness: 5mm; Height of Lip: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as another scabbard fragment, reaping hook, and chape (see all Index Records beginning with 351 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated Context: N050, which is a pit possessing a single fill and is joined to a similar pit (context N051) by a small cut of a different fill (context N051C).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.64 and 370.64.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_scabbard-no64_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 351.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 127

Artefact Description

A small fragment of what is likely an iron chape; the u-shaped section of the binding is still visible. The internal width of the binding suggests that the fragment has been heavily damaged as this does not seem wide enough for a scabbard and sword blade and should be three times the width at least. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 65mm; Widest Point: 12mm; Thickness: 9mm; Internal Width of Binding: 3mm; Internal Depth of Binding: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as two scabbard fragments and reaping hook (see all Index Records beginning with 351 in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated Context: N050, which is a pit possessing a single fill and is joined to a similar pit (context N051) by a small cut of a different fill (context N051C).

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.65 and 370.65.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no65_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 352.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	dagger			Taunton Museum #: 106

Artefact Description

An iron dagger or spearhead. As the object does not have a socket but a tang, Inall's (2015) typologies suggest it is the former not latter. There is a strong central midrib and possess a slightly tapered waist about 45mm above the shoulder. The tang is not complete, but otherwise the object is intact. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 273mm; Length of Tang: 42mm; Blade Width: 33mm at the shoulder tapering to 27mm at the midpoint expanding to 30mm at approximately 60mm from the tip, and finally tapering gradually to 3mm at the point

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron chape, which may have been attached to an iron or wood scabbard holding the dagger. The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated Context: N001.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.62 and 370.62.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_dagger-no62_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 352.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	martial	chape			Taunton Museum #: 135

Artefact Description
A small fragment of iron that Barrett et al (2000) describes as a chape binding. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 36mm; Width: 12mm; Thickness: 3mm; Internal Depth of Binding: 9mm

Site Context/Notes
(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as a dagger, and the two possibly belong together. The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal AD 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context: N001.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.66 and 370.66.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_chape-no66_barrett 2000.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 353

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	needle			Taunton Museum #: 081

Artefact Description
An iron needle; one end is flatter and wider but corrosion prevents identification of a needle eye. The needle is sharply bent at one point, as though damaged in antiquity. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 42mm; Width: 3mm; Width of Head: 7mm; Thickness of Head: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes
(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.68 and 370.68.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_needle-no68_barrett 2000.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 355

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	tool	punch			Taunton Museum #: 053

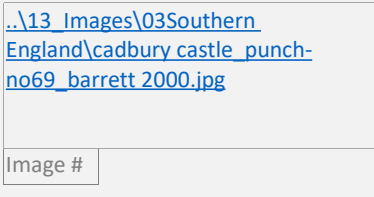
Artefact Description

An iron shaft with a slightly upset head tapering gradually to a broken point. It may be a tool fragment and Barrett et al (2000) describes it as a punch. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 54mm; Shaft Diameter: 11mm tapering to 6mm; Head Diameter: 15mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.69 and 370.69.



References

Index Record # 356

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	tool	tang			Taunton Museum #: 054

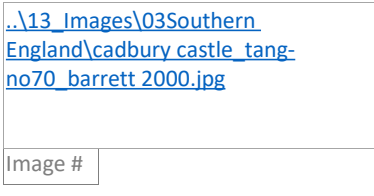
Artefact Description

An iron tang and part of the shoulder of what is likely a knife, reaping hook, or other bladed tool. Barrett et al (2000) describe the object as a stake. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 105mm; Shoulder Width: 27mm; Tang Width: 9mm; Tang Thickness: 6mm; Blade Thickness: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.70 and 370.70.



References

Index Record # 357

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rivet			Taunton Museum #: 189

Artefact Description

An iron rivet with intact heads; it is very similar to another in the assemblage (see Taunton Museum #56). Given the lack of additional corrosion materials on shaft, it seems likely the rivet was put through something organic. The dimensions are: Head Diameter: 12mm; Length of Shaft: 18mm; Diameter of Shaft: 5mm; Head Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.71 and 370.71.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_rivet-no71_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 358.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	400BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	personal adornment	armlet			Taunton Museum #: 158

Artefact Description

A decorated iron fragment that is possibly a bangle. The fragment possesses a slightly scalloped surface on one side. The dimensions are; Sectional Diameter: 6mm; Overall Length: 53mm; Suggested Overall Diameter (based on curvature of fragment): 60-70mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with an awl, knife, and a ring (see all Index Records beginning with 358, in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N601.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.38 and 370.38.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_armlet-no38_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 358.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	tool	awl			Taunton Museum #: 075

Artefact Description

An iron awl or punch that possesses a square tang tapering to a round point. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 110mm; Diameter of Round Section: 8mm; Rectangular Section: 6mm by 8mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with an awl, knife, and a ring (see all Index Records beginning with 358, in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N601.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.39 and 370.39.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_ awl-no39_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 358.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			Taunton Museum #: 091

Artefact Description

A fragmentary iron knife consisting of a tang and portion of a blade. The pattern is well known in Manning's (1979) typology. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 72mm; Tang Length: 39mm; Blade Width: 24mm; Blade Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with an awl, knife, and a ring (see all Index Records beginning with 358, in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N601.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.43 and 370.43.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\cadbury castle_knife-no43_barrett 2000.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 358.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	ring			Taunton Museum #: 197

Artefact Description

A fragment of a heavily worn iron ring. Given the pattern of wear, it is possibly part of a horse bit. The dimensions are: Diameter: 51mm; Sectional Diameter: 10mm (tapering to about 3mm where the ring appears to have been worn through).

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered with an awl, knife, and a ring (see all Index Records beginning with 358, in this database). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N601.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.48 and 370.48.

Image #

References

Index Record # 359.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	nail			Taunton Museum #: 184

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron rivet (see Index Record 359.2). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N951.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.48 and 370.48.

Image #

References

Index Record # 359.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rivet			Taunton Museum #: 185

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron nail (see Index Record 359.1). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N951.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.48 and 370.48.

Image #

References

Index Record # 360.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	domestic	knife			Taunton Museum #:088

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron ring and nail (see Index Records 360.2 and 360.3). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N026.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.42 and 370.42.

Image #

References

Index Record # 360.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	ring			Taunton Museum #: 204

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron knife and nail (see Index Records 360.1 and 360.3). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N026.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.44 and 370.44.

Image #

References

Index Record # 360.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	nail			Taunton Museum #: 205

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database). Recovered from the same context as an iron knife and ring (see Index Records 360.1 and 360.2). The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N026.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.45 and 370.45.

Image #

References

Index Record # 361

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cadbury Castle	Somerset	England	362825	125151	1	
			Centred NGR	ST628252		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	ironmongery	nail			Taunton Museum #: 207

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(Also see extensive notes under Index Record 324 in this database) The dates are based on the only two radiocarbon samples taken from Trench/Site N, where the debris is concentrated. These dates were taken from charred animal bone from one of the many pits thought to be associated with the possible shrine structure (Structure N5). The C14 dates are sigma 2 with a 95% accuracy to 390 cal BC-cal AD 60 in feature N633B and 360cal BC-cal Ad 20 in feature N031 (Barrett et al, 2000). Based on these dates, it can be postulated the area was in use from the Middle Iron Age to the Conquest period (early R-B). These objects were difficult to contextualise as they were not deposited in any great depth; Alcock (1972) describes the closest pit/feature to which these objects were recovered. Overall, they are described as being part of the horizons between the prehistoric surface and new turfed topsoil. Associated context number N077.

(1) Alcock, L. 1969. Excavations at South Cadbury Castle. The Antiquaries Journal. London: The Society of Antiquaries. 50:14-25. (2) Alcock, L. 1972. By South Cadbury is that Camelot... Excavations at South Cadbury Castle 1966-70. London: Thames & Hudson. Pps 224. (3) Hingley, R. 2006. The Deposition of Iron Objects in Britain During the Later Prehistoric and Roman Periods: Contextual Analysis and the Significance of Iron. Britannia. London: The Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. 37:213-257. (4) Barrett, J. C.; Freeman, P. W. M.; and Woodward, A. Cadbury Castle Somerset: The Later Prehistoric and Early Historic Archaeology. English Heritage Archaeological Reports. No. 20. English Heritage: London. Pp. 299 Fig. 135.47 and 370.47.

Image #

References

Index Record # 362.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Fawr	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	291700	203500	1	EIA
			Centred NGR	SN917033		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	lake	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 12.11/21

Artefact Description

An iron spearhead that conforms to Inall's (2015) Type 1.4a or narrow-necked throwing type. The blade is leaf shaped with a spit socket. There is a slight mid-ridge. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 232mm; Blade Length: 135mm; Blade Thickness: 6mm; Blade Width: 36mm; Socket Diameter: 20mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from a watery ritual deposit.

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 135.

Image #

References

Index Record # 362.2

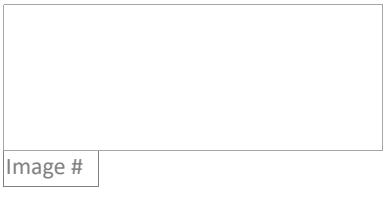
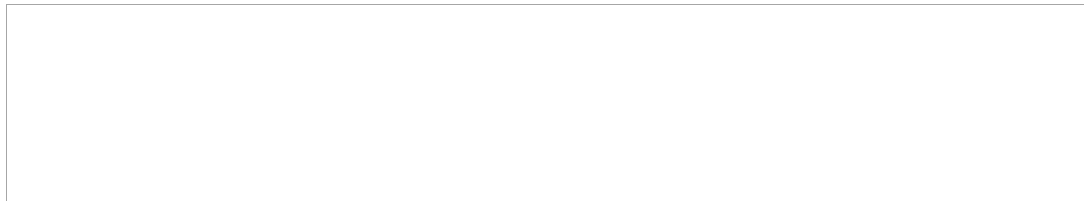
Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Fawr	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	291700	203500	1	EIA
			Centred NGR	SN917034		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	lake	agriculture	sickle			N/A

Artefact Description

A socketed sickle with two sets of rivet holes on the socket which is a mostly right angle to the blade. The blade back is slightly curved with the inside mostly straight.

Site Context/Notes



References

Index Record # 362.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Fawr	Rhondda Cynon Taf	Wales	291700	203500	1	EIA
			Centred NGR	SN917035		

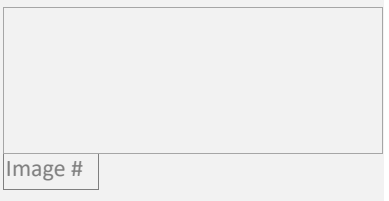
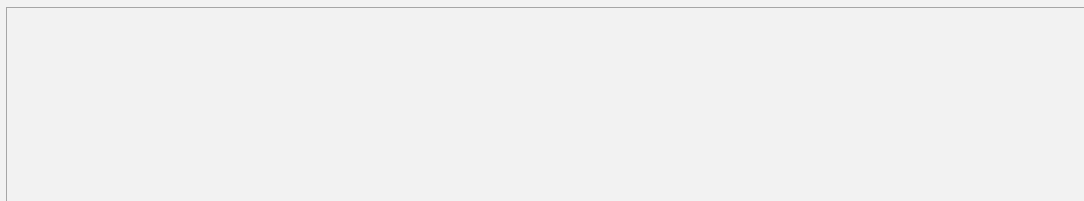
Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	lake	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 36.624/2

Artefact Description

The remaining fragments of an iron sword including part of the hilt with bone plates attached by rivets for the grip. What remains of the tanged is about 15mm wide before the blade. The sword was described as possessing a ricasso when first studied by curators at the National Museum of Wales circa 1913. The presence of the ricasso is questionable without the full length of blade remaining and it is entirely possible the feature is the result of the corrosion or the entire blade except the tip was dull. A practice confirmed by Pleiner's (1993) both in Britain and Europe. Conforms to Steads...

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the bottom of a lake partly drained for the construction of a new reservoir in 1911-1913 (Driver, 2006) with several other iron and Late Bronze Age objects including a cauldron. These were likely deposited together as part of a ritual or votive tradition.



References

Index Record # 363

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Candleston Castle	Bridgend	Wales	286600	173300	1	EIA
			Centred NGR	SS866733		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	personal adornment	ring headed pin			National Museum of Wales # 26.239/2

Artefact Description

What is recorded in the database of the National Museum of Wales as a EIA ring headed pin. Most of the pin is missing with the complete ring surviving.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 364

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Salmonsbury Camp	Gloucestershire	England	417547	221156	1	800BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SP175211		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 29.218

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Coordinates are approximate; placed at roughly the centre of the 23ha site. Exact location unknown.

Image #

References

Index Record # 365

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llanmelin	Chepstow	Wales	346105	192569	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST461925		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	domestic	latch lifter			National Museum of Wales # 31.3/20.1

Artefact Description

Late Iron Age iron latch lifter.

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 366

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llanmelin	Chepstow	Wales	346105	192569	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST461925		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	transportation	bridle bit			National Museum of Wales # 31.30/20.2

Artefact Description

Fragments of what is likely an iron bridle bit, either a two or three link type.

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 367

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llanmelin	Chepstow	Wales	346105	192569	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST461925		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales # 31.345/12.1

Artefact Description

A badly corroded unidentified iron object.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 368

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llanmelin	Chepstow	Wales	346105	192569	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST461925		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	unknown	unidentified			National Museum of Wales # 31.345/16.5

Artefact Description

A badly corroded unidentified iron object.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 369

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Salmonsbury different from Salmonsbury Camp?		Wales	416944	220934	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SP169209		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 35.241/11

Artefact Description

An iron bow brooch described in the National Museum of Wales collection as Late Iron Age.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 370

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Sudbrook Camp, Caldicot	Gwent	Wales	350500	187300	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST505873		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unknown	personal adornment	brooch			National Museum of Wales # 35.389/627

Artefact Description

An iron bow brooch described in the National Museum of Wales collection as Late Iron Age.

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are approximate only.

Image #

References

Index Record # 371

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Capel Garmon, Carreg Goediog Farm	Clwyd	Wales	281100	354300	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH811543		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	domestic	fire dog			National Museum # 39.88

Artefact Description

An ornately designed fire dog with two zoomorphic heads on either end. The heads are either both horses or bulls or one horse one bull. Both resemble helmet crests of the period. Iron scroll work decorates the sides of the dog with large knobbed iron rivets serving both functional and aesthetic purpose. Each leg possess an arched scrolled foot; the legs are connected by a horizontal iron bar. This dog is likely one of a pair where each would sit at the end of the hearth with logs spread across the two lateral bars with the legs preventing the logs from rolling out of the hearth. The fire dog weighs over 9kg and is similar to the Welwyn fire dog, which accompanied a LIA inhumation. The main difference is this fire dog stands independently whereas reconstructions of the Welwyn fire dog suggest a frame with four zoomorphic legs; one in each corner (Piggott, 1971). Logs were likely stood up in the centre of the iron frame of the Welwyn dog unlike the Capel Garmon dog where they are layered flat. Dimensions: Overall length: 1060mm; Height: 756mm; Width of Feet: 19cm.

Site Context/Notes

The National Museum of Wales archive describes this object to have been recovered in 1852 lying on its side with a large stone place at each foot buried deeply in peat. Evans (1856) describes the discovery to be related to the event of cutting a ditch through the former peatland (turbary). Evans (1956) also remarks on the presence of several ancient monuments in the vicinity including a dinas (fort), Carreg-y-Lleon (Rock of the Legion), the Roman road from Dolwyddelan to Conovium, and a cromlech (a Welsh chambered burial tumulus). Although unclear, it seems the peatland was recently drained around that time, likely for agriculture. This accounts for the relatively good preservation of the dog and the landscape likely possessed standing water or was prone to flooding in the Iron Age when the deposit was made.

(1) Piggott, S. 1971. 12: Firedogs in Iron Age Britain and Beyond. In John Boardman's (ed.) The European Community in Later Prehistory: Studies in Honour of C. F. C. Hawkes. Routledge and Kegan Paul: London. Pp. 244-270. (2) Evans, J. 1856. Carnedd and Cromlech at Capel Garmon, Near Llanrwst. Archaeologia Cambrensis. J. Russell Smith: London. 3rd Series. 2(VI), pp. 91-95.

Image #

References

Index Record # 372

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Cwm Beudy Mawr, also known as Snowdon	Gwynedd	Wales	262800	355800	1	
			Centred NGR	SH628558		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open landscape	hillside	domestic	bowl			National Museum # 74.20H

Artefact Description

A copper alloy 'hanging bowl' with remains of an iron handle or ring for hanging protruding from a larger copper alloy escutcheon crowned handle. The handle is copper alloy with a escutcheon at the top forming a feline shape filled with coils and opaque red glass. The bottom part of the handle is connected to an everted rimmed copper alloy bowl-shaped vessel by a slightly flattened ring by three rivets of the same material. Out the side of the escutcheon mounted handle are iron remains. The copper alloy handle seems to have been cast onto a large iron rod or a rod topped with a ring. If the former is true, the bowl could serve as a large ornate ladle. If the latter is true, there was likely a matching handle and escutcheon on the opposite side of the bowl which was missing at the time of discovery, and a chain could be attached to ring topped rods allowing for suspension. The latter is likely true as other iron mounted copper alloy hanging bowls are know throughout Britain during the LIA and possibly link to Belgic or Gaulish influence from the continent where hanging bowls are common in burial mounds. The escutcheon to the broken iron rod measures approximately 12cm: the

Site Context/Notes

The coordinates provided are within 100m of the findspot. The object was discovered on the scree slope by University of Bangor biology students in 1974 and likely was buried higher up the slope closer to Snowdon Peak. It is possible the object was originally deposited in a cairn much like the sword(s) from Embleton, Cumbria (see this database).

Image #

References

Index Record # 373

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum Wales # 2002.41H

Artefact Description

One of five iron tyres that the National Museum of Wales states have been separated from their original accession numbers. Unable to provide further information at this point.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

Believed to be unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 2003.27H/1

Artefact Description

One of five iron tyres that the National Museum of Wales states have been separated from their original accession numbers. Unable to provide further information at this point.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

Believed to be unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/16

Artefact Description

A portion of an iron tire of Fox's (1946) Group D. The hammering of the edge is done to form a thickened rim around the tyre, with a heavier bead on the outside of the tyre with a slight acute angled rim inside as though to fit snugly or even grip the wooden wheel like a joiners dog. The overall length is 330mm long, 38mm wide, and 6mm thick. There is no visible weld and further analysis is required to determine the number of segments in the tyre portion. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.122.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/17a,b,c

Artefact Description

Three portions of a tyre thought to belong together on account of the shape and width, which is slightly convex on the inside, concave on the outside, and very narrow. Fox (1946) places these portions in Group C. Portion A measures 508mm long. Portion B measures 419mm long. Portion C measures 262mm. All portions measure between 25-27mm wide and all are 3mm thick. The edge or rim of the tyre portions is slightly bevelled possibly from wear or this was an intentional portion of the design. When taking these bevels into account, the width of the tyre coming in contact with a level hard surface would be only 17-22mm wide. No welds are easily visible and further analysis is required. It is possible the portions (only two of which may join) were broken on weld seams. Portions A and C still maintained some of their curve upon discovery and it is these two portions which join. Portion C has been flattened but not with enough force to eradicate the section of the tyre; further this flattening seems to have occurred period to the tyres deposition. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.112.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/18

Artefact Description

A portion of an iron tyre of Fox's (1946) Type B (angular sided flat sectioned tyres). The portion measures 546mm long and 38mm wide and varies in thickness from 3-4mm. The portion maintains most of its curvature. A longitudinally and transverse crack is easily observable. These splits or cracks may form for a number of reasons, such as: a high phosphorus content in the steel met too hot a forge fire, a poor temper resulting in a brittle structure, too hot a quench for low carbon steel, or an attempt to quench a low carbon steel in a carbon rich solution. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.109.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/19

Artefact Description

A portion of an iron tyre of Fox's (1946) Type C (curved section, outside concave and inside convex). A sharp bend is present on one end at the site of a weld seem, presumably to detach this segment from another. The other end is badly corroded and there is no visible seam; further analysis is required. The portion (which is likely one segment) measures 431mm long, 38mm wide, and 4mm thick. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.113.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/20b

Artefact Description

A Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges flat internal face) tyre bent inwards on itself. The inward bending has resulted in the formation of slight splits. These splits are likely the result of high stress placed on low carbon high phosphorus iron at a neutral or below freezing temperature. Where the spit occurs, the tyre has a slightly concave inner surface. The tyre is also in three portions (A, B, C), Portions B and C seem to join, broken apart along what may be a weld seam. There are no nail holes on any of the portions. The dimensions are as follows: Portion A: Length: 1016mm; Portion B: Length: 838mm; Portion C: Length: 508mm. The width of all portions varies between 41-43mm. The thickness of all portions is 9mm. Portion C appears to be one complete segment. Portion A is likely two segments but there is no easily visible weld seam; further analysis is required. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 93.101abc.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/21

Artefact Description

An iron tyre of Fox (1946) Type B (flat internal surface and angular edges). The edges are more rounded than angular in places. The overall shape is very distorted and it has been bent over inwards onto itself. There is only one portion. The length is 1473mm, the width varies between 42-46mm, and the thickness is 3mm. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.110.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/22

Artefact Description

An iron tyre of Fox (1946) Type C (convex outer surface and concave inner surface). There is only one portion which has been bent inwards near the half-way point. The portion's length is 1207mm, the width is 41mm, and the thickness is 7mm. The edges show hammer marks. No weld seams are easily visible and further analysis is required. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.114.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/5

Artefact Description

A complete iron tyre of Fox (1946) Type D (edges formed projecting inward with a slightly thinner central section). There are three visible welds, possibly more that are better formed, and no holes for nails. It is fractured at two points and is now formed into a sub-oval shape. One of the fractures is nearly clean through and although heavily corroded, resembles for of a severance by a cutting implement than a forceful tearing break. The dimensions are: Circumference: 292cm; Diameter: 107cm; Width: 43-46mm; Thickness: 5mm on average, but one central point is 7mm and some of the edge is 2-3mm. The thickness of the edges not only posits of the type but also of wear and use.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 93.100.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	draught pole			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/8

Artefact Description

The iron reinforcement of a draught pole for a chariot or cart. The iron portion is similar to a large socket that allows for a yoke or tongue to pass through and thus be reinforced. This object consists of four oval plates with rivets or bolts (two with four rivets and two with three rivets each about 64mm long including what remains of the heads with a diameter of around 5-6mm) that go through the wood to the opposing plate. The most complete plate is 168mm long, 51mm wide, and 5mm thick. The smaller plates are badly corroded but similar dimensions may be postulated. On two plates is a somewhat large rectangular opening for likely an iron pin, the marks of which can be seen passing through the remnants of the wood yoke, now mineralised. The dimensions of the hole are 26mm long and 12mm wide. It is possible this hole and pin enabled the attachment of a wooden yoke to the tongue of the chariot or cart.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 92.99.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	spear			National Museum of Wales # 44.29/3

Artefact Description

A badly corroded spear of an indeterminate typology, though there is a enough that remains to distinguish a diamond section. Only the blade remains and is a length of 138mm, width of 26mm, and is 5mm thick.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 123. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 91.97.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 2003.27H/2

Artefact Description

One of five iron tyres that the National Museum of Wales states have been separated from their original accession numbers. Unable to provide further information at this point.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

Believed to be unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	tool	tongs			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/32

Artefact Description

A complete set of large iron tongs still held together by a rivet. The section of the handle is round, becoming square before flattening where the bolt goes through, and finally returning to a square sectioned before flattening for the jaws. One handle is longer than the other. The jaws of the tongs form an ogival arch. These are similar in shape and dimension to the Garton Slack tongs, however they lack any aesthetic decoration. The overall size suggests use for bloomery smithing or forging larger items likely working in tandem with a second smith. Dimensions: Overall length: 504mm (one arm is 24mm longer); Diameter of Single Handle: 9mm tapering to 14mm just before the rivet; Gripping Face Jaw: 21mm long by 26mm wide; Flattened Rivet Point: 42mm by 33mm trapezoid.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 96.131 and Plates VI and XIX.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.21

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	400BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	tool	tongs			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/33 and

Artefact Description

A pair of arms that seem to match and make a set of small gripping tongs or pincers. The jaws form a mostly circular shape. These may be used for blacksmithing or other tasks. If used for blacksmithing they would likely have been used for delicate work such as making jewellery or other small items as the size is not suited for forging large objects such as tyres or large hammer heads. Dimensions: Overall Length: 186mm (one arm is 12mm longer); Diameter of Arms: 9mm tapering to a square section of 12mm (at this point the arm is flattened for the rivet); Diameter of Jaw Face: 12mm; Flattened Rivet Point: 33mm by 33mm trapezoid.

Site Context/Notes

The two pincers which form one set of tongs seem to have been recovered separately from the bulk of finds from near Cae-Ifan in Llyn Cerrig Bach based on the National Museum of Wales accession numbers. That is all accession Numbers from Llyn Cerrig Bach not beginning with 44.32 were not presented to the museum by Mr. Evan R. Hughes, lead of the finds recovery team for the Ministry of Works during the Ministry's development of the site (Fox, 1946). The later accession numbers, such as 44.294 etcetera, were recovered by workmen from the greater area surrounding Cae-Ifan in Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors-yr-Ynys (Fox, 1946).

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 96.132 and Plates VI and XXIX.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.22

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	350-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/13

Artefact Description

A leaf shaped iron spearhead of Inall (2015) Type 3.4 with a split socket. The dimensions are as follows: Overall Length: 381mm; Blade Length 280mm; Blade Thickness: 10mm at midpoint; Blade Width: 45mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 17mm. The cross section of the spearhead is diamond shaped. Vivianite staining and mineralised wood were present in the shaft upon discovery and the blade displayed bronzing from contact with another object (Fox, 1946). There is a rivet 10mm from the mouth of the socket and is about 3mm in diameter.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 74.13 and Plate XXXV. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 121.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.23

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	350-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/14

Artefact Description

A long angular spearhead that conforms to Inall's (2015) Type 2.1. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 727mm; Blade Length: 585mm; Blade Thickness: 9mm at midpoint; Blade Width: 53mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 18mm. The cross section of the blade is an angular diamond. Vivianite was visible on the surface upon discovery and there was the mineralised remains of wood in the socket (Fox, 1946).

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 74.14 and Plate XXXV. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 134.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.24

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	350-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/15

Artefact Description

A leaf shaped iron spearhead that conforms to Inall's (2015) Type 2.1. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 470mm; Blade Length: 415mm; Blade Thickness at Midpoint: 7mm; Blade Width: 45mm; Internal Socket Diameter: 8mm. There is a very gentle bend about 30mm from the socket moth at the base of blade. Upon discovery the blade was stained in vivianite (Fox, 1946). The blade is an angular diamond in section.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 74.15 and Plates II and XXXV. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 122.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.25

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	350-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spear			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/16

Artefact Description

A long angular spearhead that conforms to Inall's (2015) Type 2.1. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 520mm; Blade Length: 330mm; Blade Thickness: 12mm at midpoint; Blade Width: 46mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 18mm. The cross section of the blade is an angular diamond in section. The tip was broken off and the end twisted in antiquity as demonstrated by the corrosion over the broken edge (Fox, 1946). There was mineralised wood in the socket and vivianite staining on the blade upon discovery; further the wood was identified by one Mr. Hyde as being ash (Fox, 1946). There are two nails driven into the socket from opposing sides 15mm from the socket mouth, the heads are mostly round with tapering angular shafts overlapping on the inside of the socket and measure approximately 2-3mm thick and 15mm long. The heads measure between 2-3mm and are formed by the burring-over of the shafts by hammering over a hard surface.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 74.16 and Plate XXXV. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 133.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.26

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	nave			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/39

Artefact Description

An iron nave hoop that Fox (1946) states it is the inner ring. The edges are rounded and the nave is D shaped in cross section. The dimensions are as follows: Internal Diameter: 112mm; Thickness: 4mm; Width: 8mm. 70gr.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 76.39 and Plate XV.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.27

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	hoop			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/40

Artefact Description

An iron hoop or band that may be for a bucket or it could be for a wheel nave. It is curved and the ends are not joined by a weld, it appears to have been nailed in place.. The dimensions are as follows: 437mm; Width: 23-24mm; Thickness: 3mm. 127gr. Fox (1946) notes that several similar bands were discovered in Keltic or Read's Cavern in Mendip with Glastonbury-type potter and a La Tene III fibulae brooch.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 76.40.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.28

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	lynch pin			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/42

Artefact Description

An iron shafted lynch pin with a copper alloy head that is vase shaped and a copper alloy terminal. The dimensions are as follows: Overall Length: 107mm; Width of Shaft: 10mm; Thickness of Shaft: 8mm; Diameter of Head: 22mm. There is a hole likely cast into the head, which possessed remains of an iron wire upon discovery (now missing) (Fox, 1946). The diameter of the hole in the head is approximately 6mm. The foot terminal is slightly curved. The head possess an incised V.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 78.42 and Plate XV.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.29

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	lynch pin			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/43

Artefact Description

A solid iron lynch pin with a looped or ring head. The shaft is curved, in a slight J shape, and ends in a small knobbed terminal. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 28mm; Overall Length: 157mm; Shaft: 10mm square sectioned tapering to 8mm round sectioned. There is a 10mm x 6mm hole punched through the shaft parallel to the ring head for a security pin (hitch pin). The rounded foot terminal was likely made by carefully hammering a groove round the shaft then carefully rounding the corners as to form a knob.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 78.43 and Plates II and XXXVIII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 2003.27H/3

Artefact Description

One of five iron tyres that the National Museum of Wales states have been separated from their original accession numbers. Unable to provide further information at this point.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

Believed to be unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/47

Artefact Description

Half of an iron bridle bit, although this may join to another bridle bit (see National Museum of Wales #44.32/48 this database). The difference between the two bits is the decoration on the link head which grabs or holds the ring. This head is plain and club-like. There is partially preserved copper alloy plating on the ring and bar-link. Two copper alloy studs with flattened heads are moulded on the ring on either side of the link head to prevent the ring from spinning around. Fox (1946) suggests the bit is similar to the Arras type. This bit is also likely a three ring derivative. The dimensions are: External Diameter of Ring: 80mm, Section Diameter of Ring: 10mm; Link Length: 71mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 80.47 and Plate XXI.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.31

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/48

Artefact Description

Half of an iron bridle bit, although this may join to another bridle bit (see National Museum of Wales #44.32/47 this database). The difference between the two bits is the decoration on the link head which grabs or holds the ring. This head resembles a clinched fist. There is partially preserved copper alloy plating on the ring and bar-link. Like the other bridle bit, there are the remains of copper alloy studs moulded in the plating on the ring on either side of the link head. One stud is almost completely missing. This bit is also likely a three ring derivative. The dimensions are: External Diameter of Ring: 83mm; Ring Section Diameter: 6-7mm where plating is missing and 9-12mm where plating is present; Link Length: 65mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 80.48 and Plate XXI.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.32

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bit	Yes: CU		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/49

Artefact Description

A three link derivative iron bridle bit with a copper alloy encasing or sheathing that is formed out of a sheet rather than cast on. Both links are vase shaped with a lobed bead like head. There is no evidence of studs or knobs on the copper alloy casing on either side of the link heads to prevent the ring from spinning. The bit is very similar to four other bits (two iron cored copper alloy cased bits and two bits with hollow bronze tubes for the rings) from the site (see National Museum of Wales #'s 47 and 48 for the iron bits also in this database and numbers 50 and 51 for the copper alloy bits). The joining edges of the two surviving portions of copper alloy sheathing are wavy or scalloped with incised dots centred in each wave crest. Fox (1946) describes that this decoration was incidental and the result of a crimping process replicated by Dr. Plenderleith of the British Museum; this process involved wrapping the bronze band around the ring and butting the ends together at 90° then alternately punching the scalloped edges on different sides to seal the seam. Dr. Plenderleith also suggest the seam was fusion welded or brazed (Fox, 1946). Also the central link joining the two halves is missing. The dimensions

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 80.49 and Plate XXII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.33

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/56

Artefact Description

What looks an early form of an iron bridle bit. Fox (1946) describes it as a strap link or harness lock. The objects consists of two rings which have been gathered and pinched on one side to form a link. These two links are joined together by another elongated oval link pinched in the centre, forming a figure 8. Where the links are drawn and formed out of the rings, the rings are bent upwards at approximately a 30° angle. The internal dimensions of the circular portion of the rings is 76mm and the length of link drawn out from the ring is 45mm. The length of the central link at its widest point is 60mm and the narrowest point where it is 'pinched' is 15mm. The wire diameter the object is formed from is 7-8mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 83.56 and Plate XXVIII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.34

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/57

Artefact Description

What looks an early form of an iron bridle bit. This object is very similar to another from Llyn Cerrig Bach (see National Museum of Wales # 4.32/56 in this database). Fox (1946) describes it, like #56 as a strap link or harness lock, and further suggests the two may have been used as a pair on the harness, although they are quite large for such a purpose given the small horses of the period. The objects consists of two rings which have been gathered and pinched on one side to form a link. These two links are joined together by another elongated oval link pinched in the centre, forming a figure 8. Where the links are drawn and formed out of the rings, the rings are bent upwards at approximately a 30° angle. The internal dimensions of the circular portion of the rings is 76mm and the length of link drawn out from the ring is 49mm. The length of the central link at its widest point is 65mm and the narrowest point where it is 'pinched' is 17mm. The wire diameter the object is formed from is 8mm. So this one is slightly larger, but not by much, than the #56.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 83.57.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.35

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	domestic	gain chain			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/59

Artefact Description

An iron gain chain with five collars or neck-rings linked by chains. The overall length of the chain when stretch taunt is around 304.8cm and the distance between collars is 600-610mm. The neck rings are in two pieces; on one end these two pieces are held together by a figure 8 chain link; this link is different than the other in that one half of the figure 8 is larger than the other. One half of the ring is held by a chain link on the opposite end, this end then has an additional oval link with a slight bend to it. The other half at the same end is flattened and pierced through to allow the oval link to pass through, thus locking the ring shut. The other links are uniform figure 8 with both portions mostly the same size and measure on average 54mm long and 16mm wide at the pinched waist of the figure 8. The wire used for the links is 6mm in diameter. The rings are oval in section and measure 14mm x 10mm on average. Most of the chain links are fuse or forge welded at the waist of the figure 8. The chain is 13 links long with the 7th link being an oval rather than a figure 8. The ending joint of the two halves on the 1st collar is constructed differently: that is the forged rings on each half (one longitudinal and one

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 84.59 and Plates X and XI.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.36

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	domestic	gang chain			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/60

Artefact Description

An iron gain chain with four collars or neck-rings linked by chains; after the fourth collar the chain continues as though there was a fifth collar. The neck rings and links are formed for this gang chain in a similar fashion to artefact 59 from the same site (see entry for National Museum of Wales # 44.32/59 in this database). The dimensions of links are slightly shorter, 50mm, and narrower, 14mm, than artefact number 59. This gang chain possess 16 links with the oval link being the 8th link between the collars. The first collar in this gang chain (collar 1) is finished in the same fashion as collar 1 of artefact number 59. The inside diameter of the rings is roughly 140-160mm and all the collars are misshapen. Fox (1946) presents a technical report on the quality of iron from a single link in this gang chain prepared by Messrs. R. J. and G. Richardson. Their findings show C= 0.07%; P= 0.15%; Mn=trace amounts(?); and S=trace amounts(?). Fox (1946) states that the carbon content is high compared to modern iron of the time, which does not really make any sense at all when combined with the description of noticeable pearlite from microscopic analysis. Pearlitic microstructures in steel form best around 0.7%

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 84.60 and Plate XXXVII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.37

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/61

Artefact Description

An iron sword shaped currency bar with winged sockets. Crew (1995) describes these as Type N and suggests they may be low in phosphorus. The bar is flat in section and is made of two portions, one 290mm long and one 318 mm long excluding the tip. The tip may be a third portion as Fox (1946) suggests but it may just be folded over to thicken the tip for reasons unknown. The length of this thickened area at the tip is 64mm long. The bar tapers from 33mm to 13mm wide at the tip. Most of the bar is 6mm thick except for the tip which is 13mm thick. If the tip was hammered longitudinally to match the thickness of the rest of the bar, the overall length may be an additional 60-70mm. This extra length would make in very similar to the Park Farm Type P from Warwickshire (Crew, 1995). Weight: 841gr.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 85.61 and Plate XXX. (2) Crew, P. 1995. Currency Bars and Other Forms of Trade Iron. Archaeology Data Sheet NO 8. The Historical Metallurgical Society: Gateshead. Pp 1-2.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.38

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/62

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron currency bar with fragmented winged sockets, similar to #61 and 63 from the same site (see National Museum of Wales 44.32/61 and 44.32/63 in this database). The currency bar is likely a Crew (1995) Type N. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 406mm; Width: 28-31mm; Thickness: 4-8mm. Weight: 490gr.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 85.62 and Plate XXX. (2) Crew, P. 1995. Currency Bars and Other Forms of Trade Iron. Archaeology Data Sheet NO 8. The Historical Metallurgical Society: Gateshead. Pp 1-2.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.39

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/63

Artefact Description

A small fragment of an iron currency bar with fragmented winged sockets, similar to #61 and 62 from the same site (see National Museum of Wales 44.32/61 and 44.32/62 in this database). The currency bar is likely a Crew (1995) Type N. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 183mm; Width: 33-36mm; Thickness: 4-5mm. Weight: 206gr.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 85.63 and Plate XXX. (2) Crew, P. 1995. Currency Bars and Other Forms of Trade Iron. Archaeology Data Sheet NO 8. The Historical Metallurgical Society: Gateshead. Pp 1-2.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 2003.27H/4

Artefact Description

One of five iron tyres that the National Museum of Wales states have been separated from their original accession numbers. Unable to provide further information at this point.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

Believed to be unpublished.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/64

Artefact Description

A nearly complete iron currency bar with a socketed terminal. It seems incomplete with the tip missing where there is a break present. The bar does not taper significantly, only slightly and the socket and shape is similar to the bars from Gretton, Northamptonshire (Crew, 1995). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 503mm; Width: 24-27mm; Thickness: 3-4mm; Weight: 290gr.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 85.64 and Plate XXX. (2) Crew, P. 1995. Currency Bars and Other Forms of Trade Iron. Archaeology Data Sheet NO 8. The Historical Metallurgical Society: Gateshead. Pp 1-2.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.41

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	agriculture	sickle			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/65

Artefact Description

An iron sickle of crescentic shape. The blade is triangular in section and the tang is rectangular in section. The dimensions are: Blade Length: 236mm; Tang Length: 100mm; Blade Width: 10mm at tip, 32mm in the centre, and 20mm at the blade shoulder; Width of Tang: 6-16mm; Thickness of Blade Back: 5-6mm; Thickness of Tang: 6mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 86.65 and Plate XXXVIII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.42

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	wedge			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/66

Artefact Description

A small iron wedge that Fox (1946) describes as being found inside a copper alloy scabbard mount (see National Museum of Wales Number 44.32/11). The dimensions are: Length: 69mm; Width: 23mm; Thickness: 1-4mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 86.66.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.43

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/82

Artefact Description

An iron bar that is rectangular in section. It is broken at either end, but not sheared or cut, which suggests it is a steel that was quenched thus becoming brittle and able to be broken. Fox (1946) also suggests these breaks were forcibly performed. The dimensions are: Length: 320mm; Width: 12mm, Thickness: 9mm. It is a good shape and size for making one half of a large pair of tongs or iron poker.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 89.82.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.44

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	ring			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/83

Artefact Description

An iron oval shaped ring. Fox (1946) suggests due to the wear on the long axis, the ring was used as a repair for the central ring on a bridle bit. Although it may just as easily been used in a gang chain or cauldron hanger. The ends of ring formed from a wire are not scarfed and appear to be unwelded. The dimensions are: Length: 26mm; Width: 23mm; Diameter of Wire: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 89.83.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.45

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	ring			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/84

Artefact Description

An imperfect iron ring encased in copper alloy. The internal diameter of the ring is 17mm and the round sectioned iron core is about 5mm thick. This thickness may be determined by the missing portion of the ring which is about 12mm long. The copper alloy casing does not show any visible seams to the naked eye and appears to have cast on. Fox (1946) suggests this may be a fitting for a sword-belt, but it could also be a junction ring for a horse harness. Similar rings of copper alloy are known from Burrough Hillfort.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 89.84.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.46

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	terret ring	Yes: CU		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/44

Artefact Description

A copper alloy tanged terret with the remnants of an iron tang attached to an iron section of the ring. The iron portion of the ring is flat where the tang protrudes and on either side of this protrusion and appear to become oval where the footings slot over the iron portion. It is unclear how far the iron portion continues past the copper alloy footings. The copper alloy loop is round in section and much smaller in diameter at the top. The internal diameters of the ring measure 57mm x 48mm. The sectional diameter of the ring measures 6mm at the top and the oval cross section near the feet measures 4mm x 8mm. The length of visible iron is 38mm and the width 11mm; only 2mm of the tang remains visible.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 89.79.44 and Plates II and XVI.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.47

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit	No		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/85

Artefact Description

Possibly a portion of an early form of an iron bridle bit. Of what survives, is a single large iron ring with two s shaped iron links. The first link is attached the ring and the second link is attached to the first. The large iron ring is well formed and the weld is not easily visible suggesting the edges were scarfed. Some deformity to the circle of the ring is visible, but likely occurred after deposit and/or use. The ring would have been formed on a mandrel. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 90mm; Sectional Diameter of Ring: 6-7mm; Internal Diameter of Rings on First Link: 11mm; Length of First Link: 44mm; Diameter of Ring on Second Link: 9mm; Length of Second Link: 42mm; Thickness of Links: 6mm (the links are mostly square in section, with the second link becoming more rounded before the last hook of s, which is also missing).

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.85 and Plates XXVIII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.48

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	fitting	No		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/89

Artefact Description

A looped chariot, wagon, or cart fitting. The fitting consists of a square shanked bar with a flat sectioned ring at the top forged by flattening the bar, shaping it to a circle, then punching the flattened area through. A bottle neck shaped iron bead like object was then slid over the bar stopping just below the ring. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 83mm; Outside Dimension of Ring: 20mm; Length of Bottle Shaped Ornament: 27mm; Width of Bottle Shaped Ornament: 9-12mm; Width of Square Sectioned Shank: 5-8mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.89 and Plates XV.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.49

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre	No		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/90a

Artefact Description

A box of fragments of iron tyres. The fragments do not match each other or any of the other fragmentary tyres from Llyn Cerrig Bach or Cors yr Ynys. This group consists of four wheel fragments of Fox's (1946) Type A; this type has a flat section with rounded edges.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.90.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	150-50BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.294.1

Artefact Description

Fragments of an iron sword and iron scabbard with iron loop mounted to the scabbard. The blade and scabbard were folded over prior to deposition. Dimensions: Overall Length: 690mm; Blade Length: 576.6mm; Blade Width: 38.1mm. Length of Scabbard Loop: 55.8mm. The hilt guard remains and is campanulate. Stead (2006) places the typology as Group C.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 169.82 and 229: Fig. 63.82. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.92 and Plate XXXIII.92.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre	No		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/90b

Artefact Description

A box of fragments of iron tyres. The fragments do not match each other or any of the other fragmentary tyres from Llyn Cerrig Bach or Cors yr Ynys. This group consists of four wheel fragments of Fox's (1946) Type B; this type has a mostly flat section which is somewhat concave on one fragment, and possess angular edges.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.90.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.51

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre	No		National Museum of Wales # 44.32/90c

Artefact Description

A box of fragments of iron tyres. The fragments do not match each other or any of the other fragment tyres from Llyn Cerrig Bach or Cors yr Ynys. This group consists of four wheel fragments of Fox's (1946) Type C; this type has a convex outer surface and a concave inner surface. The edges of the fragments are convex.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.90.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	125BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/2

Artefact Description

A complete an iron sword that was recovered bent and twisted (Fox, 1946). The shoulders suggest a campanulate or ogival hilt guard. Stead (2006) classifies this sword as a Group D with rounded tip, he also notes some traces of an organic scabbard on both sides of the blade. The blade section is somewhere between lenticular and diamond on account of the slight midrib which runs the length of the blade. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 895mm; Blade Length: 760mm; Blade Width: 47mm near hilt and 30mm just above the point. No metallurgical analysis has been performed but it is likely the sword belongs to Pleiner's (1993) Group B1 shell type construction as welds may be seen on surface as the result of corrosion levels varying according to steel quality. This sword surface most resembles National Museum of Wales sword # 22.32/6.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.151. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.5. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/14

Artefact Description

A large portion of an iron tyre/wheel that Fox (1946) classifies as a Group D (a group with outer and inner projections and hammered edges). The portion appears to consist of two welded segments. The length of the conjoined segments is 863.6mm and 3.81mm wide with a varied thickness at the centre between 4-5mm. One segment measures 381mm long and the other 482mm. Fox (1946) suggests this equates to a three foot (914mm) diameter wheel. If correct, the circumference of the wheel is approximately 2871mm and would require roughly 6.7 segments of iron averaging 430mm based on the two remaining joined segments. These welded tyre segments are very similar to a three-segmented currency bar (Nation Museum of Wales #44.32/61) also recovered from the bog. When the remaining lengths of currency bars are considered including the lengths of the segments of Find No. 61 (Fox, 1946) an average size around 20cm may be postulated; in which case somewhere between 12-14 bars (3-4kg of iron) would be required to complete such a tyre or a third as many if the bars are already welded together. This manufacturing technique for currency bars seems to be unique but techniques do typically

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.123.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	125BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/3

Artefact Description

An iron sword that is lacking the tip. The blade section is mostly lenticular, but is somewhat diamond shaped where the midrib exists. The midrib runs approximately 240mm from blade shoulder. Stead (2006) classifies this sword as Group D with straight shoulders. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 780mm; Blade Length: 626mm; Thickness: 6mm near the tang and 3mm near the tip; Tang Width: 9mm; Tang Thickness: 6mm. No metallurgical analysis has been performed but it is likely the sword belongs to Pleiner's (1993) Group B1 and butt welded or shell type construction based on the longitudinally weld seams observed running the length of the blade between 5-8mm (7mm according to Stead) inside from the cutting edge.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.131. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 90.93 and Plate XXXIII. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	125BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.29/1

Artefact Description

An incomplete iron sword missing the tip but with intact tang. Stead (2006) classifies this sword as a Group D, with a long blade and square shoulders; he also notes a pelta-shield mark was observed by one Gareth Derbyshire. This mark however is odd, as it also appears very clearly with raised ring and dot on sword 44.32/2 (see this database). No metallurgical analysis has been performed but it is likely the sword belongs to Pleiner's (1993) Group A2 or B1 and is of a piled type of construction given the fairly longitudinal parallel lines running the length of the blade. These however demonstrate higher levels of corrosion at target points along the length of the blade, which may represent where the faggotted steel was folded over or welded together. The break seems to be on one of such a line. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 511mm; Length of Surviving Blade: 381mm; Width: 46mm above the tang and 38mm at the break; Blade Thickness (above tang): 6mm; Blade Thickness (at break): 4mm; Dimensions of Tang (Width x Thickness): 9-21mm x 6-9mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.132. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 91.95 and Plate XXXIII. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 373.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales #44.294/15a,b

Artefact Description

Two conjoining portions of an iron tyre of Fox (1946) Group B. There appear to be no easily visible weld seams on either tyre portion and further analysis is required to determine the number of tyre segments present. Portion A measures 406.4mm long and Portion B measures 584.2mm long. The width of the tyre is 40.6mm and varies in thickness from 3-4mm. Portion B has been bent and twisted on one end towards where the centre of the wheel would be and the other end bends sharply where it conjoins with Portion A. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 94.108.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	250-50BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/1

Artefact Description

A broken iron sword with only the proximal (hilt) end remaining. Stead (2006) describes the hilt as possessing a campanulate hilt guard; this guard is referred to as ogee shaped by Fox (1946) and as ogival shaped in the National Museum of Wales artefact record. Campanulate is a more accurate description of the hilt guard shape than ogival. Stead (2006) classifies this sword as a Type B or C, which are lenticular sectioned, incomplete blades with campanulate hilt guards. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 326mm; Blade Length: 190mm; Blade Thickness: 7mm; Width at Break: 54mm; Width Before Hilt: 52mm; Width of Hilt Guard: 63mm; Thickness of Hilt Guard at Midpoint: 18mm; Section of Tang: 5mm by 3mm. Hardness rating: 208-219 HV (Pleiner, 1993).

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 169.96. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.1 and Plates II and XXXIV. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 139.32 and 145.B1c and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/21

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). One end may be broken on a weld seem the other end is badly corroded. There are no additional clearly visible weld seams. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 381mm; Width: 40mm; Centre Thickness: 8mm. The length suggests this may possibly be made of one short currency bar (like No. 61 from the same site) or half of a longer currency bar. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.21.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/22

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). The broken edges are very badly corroded and there are no easily visible weld seams. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 559mm; Average Width: 48mm; Thickness: 5-6mm at centre and 4-5mm at the edges. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.22.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/23

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 927mm; Width: 41mm to 46mm; Thickness: 5-7mm. There is a single low quality weld about 340mm from one end. The weld is only partially complete as it is much thicker (9mm) than the rest of the tyre and would have required thinning before mounting to a wheel. Based on the other fragments, including those starting with the conservation number 44.294 (from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys), usually possess a weld seam every 320-420mm. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.23.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/24

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 635mm; Width: 38-43mm; Thickness: 6mm at centre 5-6mm on the edges. The thinner edges suggest possible wear. There are no clear weld seams and the broken ends are badly corroded. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.24.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/25

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 718mm; Width: 38mm; Thickness: 6mm on average. There are no visible weld seams but there is likely at least one indicating the tyre was well smithed. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.25.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/26

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 274mm; Width: 38mm on average; Thickness: 5mm on average. There are no clearly visible weld seams, however there is traces of mineralised wood still adhering to some of the corrosion products. This phenomena was also recognised by Fox (1946). There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.26.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/27

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 482mm; Width: 30-38mm; Thickness: 5mm at centre and 3-4mm on the edges. The thinner edges are likely from being worn; also no welds were easily identifiable. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.27.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/28 A and B

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type D (edges formed projecting inward with a slightly thinner central section) in two segments. The dimensions of segment A are: Overall Length: 609mm; Width: 38-41mm; Thickness: 4-5mm at centre. The dimensions of segment B are: Overall Length: 1740mm; Width: 38mm; Thickness: 2-4mm at centre. There are likely multiple weld seams, however only one is barely visible about 395mm from the non-joining end of segment B (segments A and B join, but that joint is slightly distorted and missing pieces due to corrosion). The thickness and slightly distorted shape (especially at centre) suggest the tyre is well worn, a fact also recognised by Fox (1946). There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.28 A and B.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/29

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type B (angular edges with flat internal surface). The is no visible weld seam and the broken ends are much corroded. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 610mm; Width: 38-41mm; Thickness: 4-5mm at centre. The edges are worn unevenly but to an acute angle. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.29.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/30

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type B (angular edges with flat internal surface). While both ends of the segment are badly damaged by corrosion, the length suggests the presence of at least one weld holding two portions together. This weld however is not clearly visible. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 520mm; Width: 38mm; Thickness: 3-5mm on average. The edges are badly worn to an acute angle. Fox (1946) suggests the overall wheel diameter based on the segment of two joining portions was around 914mm. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.30.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/2

Artefact Description

A broken iron sword with only the proximal (hilt) end remaining. Stead (2006) classifies the sword as potentially belonging to Types A-D based on blade dimensions and shoulder to tang shape. This is also known as Pleiner's (1993) sword no. 5. There is no pommel or guard present. The most unique identifying feature is a pelta-shield shaped indentation with a raised ring and dot in the centre. If this was ever plated in foil or included enamel or metal in the recessed areas, all evidence for which is lost. The blade is diamond in section near the tang and becomes lenticular about 180mm from the shoulder. Pleiner (1993) reviewed McGrath's (1968) technical analyses on five swords from Llyn Cerrig Bach and concluded four swords being of the same construction type (National Museum of Wales #'s 44.32/2 and 5-7). All four swords were determined to have >0.3% carbon content by weight in the cutting edges with a low carbon (<0.25%) core, which Pleiner (1993) describes as Group B1c. The medium carbon edges and blade surface would have been welded over and around the low carbon core or a Type A steel shell construction (Pleiner, 1993). The only other sword of this construction type

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 183.151. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.2 and Plates II and XXXIV. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/31

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type B (angular edges with flat internal surface). There are mineralised wood fragments in the corrosion products and Fox (1946) suggests that at the time of discovery the wood appeared to be fragments of a felloe. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 343mm; Width: 36mm; Thickness: 3-5mm at centre. The edges are worn to an acute angle that would have likely been mostly squared at time of manufacture. Fox (1946) suggests a 914mm wheel diameter. No visible weld seams, however it possible that heavy corrosion on either broken end may have destroyed or be hiding weld seams. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.31.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.21

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/32

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type B (angular edges with flat internal surface). Both ends are badly corroded as such it cannot be determined without further analysis if the portions was broken on weld seams. The size of the portion however suggest one equal segment. There are no nail holes present. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 470mm; Width: 33-36cm; Thickness: 3-4mm on average. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.32.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.22

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/33

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type C (convex outside surface and concave internal surface). The portion is badly bent at a central point between the two ends; this point is slightly thicker and the corrosion is variable indicating the potential for a weld seam. Given the overall length, the ends are likely severed or broken near the midpoint of a portion not at a weld seam. This evidence suggests a systematic breaking down of the tyre. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 483mm; Width: 38mm; Thickness: 4mm on average at the centre and 3mm on average at the edges. Fox (1946) suggests a 914 overall diameter. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.33.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.23

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/34 A and B

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type C (convex outside surface and concave internal surface) in two segments (Segment A and B, which was recovered with a third portion, Segment 34C). Overall, the segments of the portion are extremely worn and also distorted but do join to create one portion. The edges are all more or less acute angled. The length of each segment suggest they were separated on weld seams, but further metallographic analysis is required. The dimensions of Segment A are: Overall Length: 356mm; Width: 41mm; Thickness: 2-3mm on average. The dimensions of Segment B are: Overall Length: 442mm; Width: 38mm; Thickness: 2-3mm on average. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.34 A and B.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.24

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/34 C

Artefact Description

A portion of an iron tyre of Fox (1946) Type B (angled edges and mostly flat internal surface). One end is heavily distorted likely caused by violent separation; it is also further degraded from corrosion making it difficult to ascertain if the portion is broken on a weld seam. Based on the dimensions, this may be a non-joining portion of Tyre No. 22 or 24. The tyre is also much worn. The dimensions of Segment C are: Overall Length: 457mm; Width: 43mm; Thickness: 5mm. There are no nail holes present, indicating the tyre was shrunk on.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.34 C.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.25

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales # 49.294/35

Artefact Description

An iron bar that is a rounded square in section. The square corners seem rolled rather than hammered. One end is notched, although it seems this notch is likely an incomplete mortise, and the other is tenoned. The tenon seems like it was well squared but corrosion makes this difficult to determine with full certainty. The tenoned end was at one point riveted to something else; no mineralised wood remains at the point of the rivet. There is a slight curve to the bar and it is difficult to determine if this was intentional. The length including the tenon is 491mm and the width of the section is 10mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 96.137.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.26

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	nave			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/5

Artefact Description

An iron nave hoop that is somewhat conical. Fox (1946) states that it is "not parallel-sided." It is a flat rectangle in section that varies in thickness from 3-4mm. The diameter of one side is 165mm and 161mm on the other side. The width of the nave ring varies from 16-20mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 95.125 and Plates IV and XIX.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.27

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	nave			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/6

Artefact Description

An iron nave hoop that is flat is section. Dimensions are: Width: 53mm; Internal Diameter: 150mm; Thickness: 3-4mm. The hoop was stated as being stained with vivianite and badly bent during discovery over the course of the building works (Fox, 1946).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 95.126.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.28

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	nave			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/7

Artefact Description

A nave hoop with a clearly visible weld which demonstrates some minor splitting, possibly do to corrosion but may also be the result of poor forging. Some traces of vivianite are still visible. Some heavy hammer marks are still visible on the interior despite the corrosion in places. Dimensions are: Width: 46mm; Internal Diameter: 150mm; Thickness: 3-4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 95.127 and Plates IV and XIX.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.29

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	bridle bit			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/9

Artefact Description

A horse bridle bit of a very simple design; not a two link or three link derivative. Made of a single iron bar with a rectangular section. The rein rings are secured by a simple scroll by bending over the terminals of the iron bar around each ring. The dimensions are: Outside Diameter of Rings: 94mm; Thickness of Ring Wires: 5mm; Width of Bar: 12mm; Thickness of Bar: 4mm; Length of Bar: 142mm. The iron bar is slightly curved; a similar example was recovered from Ham Hill, an EIA to MIA hillfort in Somerset (Fox, 1946).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 95.128 and Plates III and XXVII.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	150-50BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/3

Artefact Description

A portion of an iron sword broken at either end with a small part of an iron scabbard still adhering to the surface of the sword. Stead (2006) classifies the sword as Group C, those with long blades and campanulate hilts, based on the scabbard suspension loop Type 2D. The blade is lenticular in section. The dimensions are: Length: 307mm; Width: 36mm; Scabbard Length: 125mm; Thickness: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 183-151. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.3 and Plate XXXIV. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/2

Artefact Description

The distal end of what is likely a currency bar. Fox (1946) described the bar as possessing a fresh brake likely during the recovery by the Ministry of Works. The tip is rounded and the bar is thick and seems to have been folded over. It may also possibly have been welded after folding, but without a detailed x-ray this can not be confirmed. Dimensions: Length: 310mm; Thickness: 8-14mm; Width: 23-25mm. Weight: 489g.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 96.130 and Plate XXX.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.31

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	strip			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/7

Artefact Description

A worn strip with heavily corroded broken ends. Dimensions: Overall Length: 114mm; width: 14-18mm; and there is a hole in one end measuring 7mm in diameter.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 96.138.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.32

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	350-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spear	No		National Museum of Wales # 44.294/4

Artefact Description

An iron leaf shaped spear with a diamond cross section and mostly rounded midrib running roughly 1/3 to 2/3 the length of the blade. Inall (2015) places this spearhead in Type 3.4, described as a classic socketed type with a leaf shaped profile including rounded shoulders. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 272mm; Blade Length: 185mm; Maximum Blade Thickness: 8mm; Maximum Blade Width: 39mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 17mm. Weight: 171gr.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the greater area of Llyn Cerrig Bach and Cors yr Ynys.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 91.96 and Plate XIX. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 137.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.33

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	200-100BC
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spear	No		National Museum of Wales # 46.320/2

Artefact Description

An iron leaf shaped spear with a mostly flat cross section. There is no midrib. Inall (2015) classifies the spearhead as a Miscellaneous Thrusting type and suggests the spearhead was likely ornamental due to the delicateness of the blade. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 362mm; Blade Length: 280mm; Blade Thickness: 2mm; Maximum Blade Width: 34mm; Internal Diameter of Socket: 19mm. Weight: 85gr.

Site Context/Notes

Not much is known about when this object was recovered, only that it was recovered from Cors yr Ynys and was separate from the larger collection at Caer Ifan both part of Llyn Cerrig Bach. Also, this was acquired at a much later date than the other collection from Cors yr Ynys, as evidenced by the National Museum of Wales artefact accession number; this further indicates it was kept in a private collection. As such, the provenance may be slightly questionable.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 91.96 and Plate XIX. (2) Inall, Y. 2015. In Search of the Spear People: Spearheads in Context in Iron Age Eastern Yorkshire and Beyond. PhD thesis. Unpublished. Cat. ID# 137.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.34

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/23

Artefact Description

"Large fragment of iron tyre flat internal surface and rounded edges. The tyre has been pushed out of shape and has buckled 290mm from one end." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016).

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.35

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/24a

Artefact Description

"Heavy iron tyre fragment with rounded edges and slightly concave surfaces. There is evidence of a weld towards one end and a square notch has been removed from the other." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016).

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.36

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/25

Artefact Description

"Large fragment of iron tyre with rounded edges and a slightly concave inner surface. One end has been bent to a right angle and there are suggestions of several welds." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016).

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.37

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/26

Artefact Description

"Fragment of a heavy iron tyre with rounded external edges and slightly concave internal surface. The tyre has been opened out and slightly twisted." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016).

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.38

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/27

Artefact Description

"Rough smithing, worn. A weld is included in the segment." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.39

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/29

Artefact Description

"Length of a heavy iron tyre of plano-convex section (Type A). The tyre has become buckled near the centre of the section as the tyre has been opened out and there is a weld 170mm from one end." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30a

Artefact Description

"Thin iron tyre fragment with slightly concave internal surface and tapering edges. The tyre has been folded into an L-shape and has a weld approximately 130mm from one end." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/4

Artefact Description

A broken iron sword with only the distal (tip) end remaining. Stead (2006) classifies the sword as potentially belonging to Types A-D based on blade dimensions and the rounded tip. This is also known as McGrath's (1968) and Pleiner's (1993) sword no.4. Pleiner (1993) after reviewing McGrath's (1968) metallurgical analyses on five swords from Llyn Cerrig Bach, concluded this sword (National Museum of Wales #'s 44.32/4) was manufactured differently than the other four analysed swords. This sword was determined to have a varying carbon content of 0.3-0.7% carbon content by weight, with high carbon cutting edges and a core consisting of several alternating layers of low and high carbon steels, which Pleiner (1993) describes as Group B1f. The blade consists of high carbon pearlitic steel edges with a butt welded core of low and high carbon steels that have been both twisted and folded along the axis longitudinally and is a very rare type of technique, classified as Type F (Pleiner, 1993). The only comparable swords of this construction type out of the 59 analysed by Pleiner (1993) are from Cleebrohn in South Western Germany and Civio in Northern Italy. This blade and the comparable examples demonstrate

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.133-134 and 158-159.
 (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.4 and Plate XXXIV. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.41

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30b

Artefact Description

"Fragment of an iron tyre from a cart or chariot wheel. Probably from a wheel of c.91cm diameter" (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.42

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30c

Artefact Description

"Worn iron tyre fragment with thin, slightly concave section. There is a weld approximately half way along its length and on end is bent sharply to a right angle." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.43

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30d

Artefact Description

"Iron tyre fragment with rounded edges and slightly concave internal surface which has been bent inwards. There is a weld approximately 300mm from one end." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.44

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30e

Artefact Description

"Iron tyre fragment bent and slightly twisted in two places, with straight edges and concave internal surface." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.45

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30f

Artefact Description

"Fragment of an iron tyre from a cart or chariot wheel. Much worn in places" (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.46

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/30g

Artefact Description

"Iron tyre fragment with squared sides creating raised edges on both surfaces. Broken prior to deposition." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.47

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/36.1

Artefact Description

"Heavy iron tyre with flat intenal surface and slightly rounded edges." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox publised his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.48

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/36.2

Artefact Description

"Heavy iron tyre fragment with flat internal surface and slightly rounded edges." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox publised his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.49

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/36.3

Artefact Description

"Narrow iron tyre fragment with flat internal surface and slightly rounded edges." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/5

Artefact Description

The distal end (tip) of an iron sword in two main fragments. The blade is mostly flat in section, lacking a midrib. Stead (2006) classifies the sword as potentially belonging to Types A-D based on blade section, width, and rounded tip. This is also known as McGrath's (1968) and Pleiner's (1993) sword no. 1. Pleiner (1993) reviewed McGrath's (1968) technical analyses on five swords from Llyn Cerrig Bach and concluded four swords being of the same construction type (National Museum of Wales #'s 44.32/2 and 5-7). All four swords were determined to have >0.3% carbon content by weight in the cutting edges with a low carbon (<0.25%) core, which Pleiner (1993) describes as Group B1c. The medium carbon edges and blade surface would have been welded over and around the low carbon core or a Type A steel shell construction (Pleiner, 1993). The only other sword of this construction type out of the 59 analysed by Pleiner (1993) is from Müsingen, Switzerland. The dimensions are: Length of Two Joining Fragments: 330mm; Width: 43mm; Thickness: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.151. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.5. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.294/36.4

Artefact Description

"Heavy iron tyre fragment bent outward so it has buckled 200mm from one end. th edges are rounded and the internal surface is flat." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox publised his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.51

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	scabbard			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/9

Artefact Description

Described in the National Museum of Wales Archive as the fragment of a scabbard. Unable to verify artefact or dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox publised his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.52

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/93

Artefact Description

Described in the National Museum of Wales Archive as a sword Unable to verify artefact or dimensions. (Also not in Stead's (2006) database frequently cited herein).

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox publised his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.53

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/1

Artefact Description

"Upper part of iron (steel) sword with square shoulders" (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox publised his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.54

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	semiproduct	currency bar			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/2

Artefact Description

"Lower half of a plough-share bar or currency bar with tip thickened by folding and welding" (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.55

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spearhead			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/3

Artefact Description

"Tip of iron spear with central ridge." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.56

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 45.29/6

Artefact Description

"Heavy iron tyre fragment with rounded upper edges and concave internal surface. The fragment as buckled at its mid-point and one side has been twisted. There is no sign of any welds." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.57

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	dagger			National Museum of Wales # 46.320/1

Artefact Description

"Upper part probably of a dagger; of iron. The guard, ogee-shaped, of thin bronze survives, as does the oval ring also of bronze which terminated the (lost) grip of bone or wood. The blade is broad, thicken to the centre but with no definite rib." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.58

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	bar			National Museum of Wales # 46.320/3

Artefact Description

"Iron bar, bent to form two equal obtuse angles, the complete side is looped at the end in the same plane." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.59

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	domestic	tankard handle			National Museum of Wales # 46.320/4

Artefact Description

An incomplete iron tankard handle or box handle. A circular section bar of roughly 10mm in diameter is bent downwards forming a step, this point is then expanded laterally into a spoon-like shape which is punched in the center for a small rivet-headed nail about 5mm in diameter at the head and 3mm in diameter for the shaft. (The author forgot to measure overall length but can remember it was at least 8cm).

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	spearhead			National Museum of Wales # 47.19

Artefact Description

"With leaf-shaped blade and pronounced lozenge-sectioned midrib. There are rivet holes at the base of the socket, but no rivets survive. The socket hole does not extend as far as the base of the blade." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/6

Artefact Description

The distal (tip) end of an iron sword. Stead (2006) classifies the sword as potentially belonging to Types A-D based on blade dimensions and Type D base on the more pointed tip. This is also known as McGrath's (1968) and Pleiner's (1993) sword no. 3. Pleiner (1993) reviewed McGrath's (1968) technical analyses on five swords from Llyn Cerrig Bach and concluded four swords being of the same construction type (National Museum of Wales #'s 44.32/2 and 5-7). All four swords were determined to have >0.3% carbon content by weight in the cutting edges with a low carbon (<0.25%) core, which Pleiner (1993) describes as Group B1c. The medium carbon edges and blade surface would have been welded over and around the low carbon core or a Type A steel shell construction (Pleiner, 1993). The only other sword of this construction type out of the 59 analysed by Pleiner (1993) is from Müsingen, Switzerland.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.151. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.5. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.61

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	agriculture	reaping hook			National Museum of Wales # 47.196/3

Artefact Description

"Lower part of the blade with the tang, of a large balanced iron reaping hook, much eroded." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.62

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230639	376636	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	ironmongery	strip			National Museum of Wales # 47.196/4

Artefact Description

"Thin iron strip, broken off at one end, where it is expanding with symmetrical curves, but becoming thinner, there is a rivet 50mm from the other end." (National Museum of Wales Archive Entry, 2016). Unable to describe further at this time.

Site Context/Notes

There is no find information attached to the object beyond that it came from Llyn Cerrig Bach. The accession numbers indicate discovery after Fox published his 1946 volume on the site.

Believed to be unpublished with the only other record existing in the National Museum of Wells Archive Catalog.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	martial	sword			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/7

Artefact Description

This is possibly also known as McGrath's (1968) and Pleiner's (1993) sword no. 2. If sword no. 2, the following is true: One of four swords of similar construction out of five of McGrath's (1968) metallurgical analyses reviewed by Pleiner (1993) (see National Museum of Wales #'s 44.32/2 and 5-7). All four swords were determined to have >0.3% carbon content by weight in the cutting edges with a low carbon (<0.25%) core, which Pleiner (1993) describes as Group B1c. The medium carbon edges and blade surface would have been welded over and around the low carbon core or a Type A steel shell construction (Pleiner, 1993). The only other sword of this construction type out of the 59 analysed by Pleiner (1993) is from Müsingen, Switzerland. That said, this sword appears to be much more similar to McGrath's (1968) and Pleiner's (1993) sword no. 4. That being a Group B1 Type f (B1f) with a butt welded twisted or at least folded core of variable steel grades (also similar in appearance to a sword from Cleeborn in Germany and Cuvio in Italy)(see also National Museum of Wales #44.32/4 in this database). It is possible that the fragment analysed by McGrath (1968) was actually one of the two fragments

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pp 181.151. (2) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 73.5. (3) Pleiner, R. 1993. The Celtic Sword. Oxford: Oxford Museum Press. Pp 122-123, 139.32, 145.B1c, and Figures 15-16.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/19

Artefact Description

An iron tyre fragment of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). The remaining tyre segment(s) is(are) heavily distorted, especially where the ends are broken; almost as though it was pried off of a wheel then forcefully cut with a blunt heavy edge. There are no clearly visible weld seams. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 665mm; Width: 30-33mm; Thickness: 8-9mm. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.19.

Image #

References

Index Record # 374.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Llyn Cerrig Bach	Anglesey	Wales	230395	376522	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SH306765		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	bog	transportation	tyre			National Museum of Wales # 44.32/20

Artefact Description

An iron tyre portion of Fox (1946) Type A (rounded edges with flat internal surface). Well preserved and seems to possibly be unused. The breaks are clean as though severed carefully while hot. There are no clearly visible weld seams. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 343mm; Width: 33-36mm; Thickness: 8mm at the centre 7-8 at the edges. No nail holes implying the tyre was shrunk on to the wheel.

Site Context/Notes

The material recovered from a specific area of Llyn Cerrig Bach close to a rock platform at Caer Ifan inside the bog.

(1) Fox, Cyril Sir. 1946. A Find of the Early Iron Age from Llyn Cerrig Bach, Anglesey. National Museum of Wales: Cardiff. Pp 75.20.

Image #

References

Index Record # 375

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Park Farm, Barford	Warwickshire	England	429396	262379	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	SP293623		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	ditch terminal	semiproduct	currency bar			N/A

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

Rcovered from one of the settlements ditches during machining.

See Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995 and possibly vol 98 of the Transactions of the Birmingham and Warwickshire Archaeological Society pp 1-30

Image #

References

Index Record # 376

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray	Glamorgan	Wales	296978	230612	1	MIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	personal adornment	brooch			90.109H/10

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

Found during rescue excavations during ongoing stone quarrying.

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 377

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	involute brooch			90.109H/11

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 378

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.109H/12

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 379

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.109H/13

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 380

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.109H/14.1

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 381

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.109H/14.2

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 382

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		martial	spearhead			90.109H/15

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 383

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	stud			90.109H/16

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 384

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	ring			90.109H/17

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 385

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/19

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 386

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		marital	sword hilt			90.109H/21

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 387

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	sheet			90.109H/22

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 388

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	sheet			90.109H/23

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 389

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.109H/24

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 390

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	fitting (architectural)			90.109H/25

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 391

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	nail			90.109H/26

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 392

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/27

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 393

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/28

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 394

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/29

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 395

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	file			90.109H/30

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 396

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/31

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 397

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	ring			90.109H/32

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 398

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	ring			90.109H/33

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 399

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		domestic	knife			90.109H/34

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 400

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	bow brooch			90.109H/35

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 401

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/36

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 402

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	strip			90.109H/69

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 403

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	strip			90.109H/69

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 404

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/70

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 405

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	nail			90.109H/71

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 406

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/72

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 407

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	unidentified object			90.109H/73

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 408

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		domestic	knife			90.109H/74

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 409

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		domestic	knife			90.109H/76

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 410

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		tool	chisel			90.109H/77

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 411

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	sheet			90.109H/78

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 412

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/79

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 413

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	involute brooch			90.109H/8

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 414

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/80

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 415

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	pin			90.109H/81

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 416

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	pin			90.109H/82

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 417

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/83

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 418

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/84

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 419

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/85

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 420

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/86

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 421

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.109H/87

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 422

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	bow brooch			90.109H/9

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 423

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	sheet			90.110H/10

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 424

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	involuted brooch			90.110H/11

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 425

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	bow brooch			90.110H/12

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 426

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.110H/13

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 427

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	ring			90.110H/15

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 428

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		tool	shaft			90.110H/16

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 429

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	binding			90.110H/17

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 430

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.110H/18

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 431

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.110H/19

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 432

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.110H/20

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 433

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.110H/21

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 434

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.110H/23

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 435

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		domestic	blade			90.110H/24

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 436

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		tool	shaft			90.110H/25

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 437

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		domestic	latch lifter			90.110H/28

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 438

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	bar			90.110H/29

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 439

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		martial	sword			90.110H/3

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 440

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	ferrule (unassigned)			90.110H/4

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 441

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		tool	chisel			90.110H/5

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 442

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	bow brooch			90.110H/6

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 443

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.110H/7

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 444

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	bow brooch			90.110H/8

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 445

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.110H/9

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 446

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.111H/10

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 447

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		domestic	knife			90.111H/4

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 448

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		tool	tongs			90.111H/5

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 449

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		ironmongery	staple			90.111H/6

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 450

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		personal adornment	brooch			90.111H/7

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 451

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		unknown	unidentified object			90.111H/8

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 452

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Twyn-y-Gaer, Cray		Wales	296978	230612	1	
			Centred NGR	SN 970 306		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
		tool	Iron Age iron chisel			90.111H/9

Artefact Description

Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 453

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Polden Hill, Stawll Pendon Hill	Somerset	England	335156	138243	1	50BC-150AD
			Centred NGR	ST351382		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	hoard pit	transportation	mount	yes		BM 1889,0706.78

Artefact Description

The majority of the mount is copper alloy and enamel with only a simple but much corroded iron pin on the back. The pin joins to the harness mount by two cast protrudences centrally perferated to allow the loop on the pin to be held in place by another pin, the pin then is secured by a hook 8.7cm from the half-hinge. There are two much larger hoops cast perpendicularly below the pin.

Site Context/Notes

Exact location unknown but the British Museum possess an antiquarian record from the purchase in 1846 that states "the hoard was ploughed up near the top of Polden Hill near Bridgewater. Polden hill is an eminence on one side of Kings Sedgemoor, a little above the village of Edington, where are evident remains of a Roman station." Based on the 1880 OS map, the most probable location is the summit of Pendon Hill near Badgers Wood. This is very close to Kings Sedgemoor but more than a mile SW of Epington. That said, there are Roman and Iron Age cropmarks on boths sides of Badgers Wood (see Monument # 975003 NMR # ST 33 NE 30). Recovered with several other non-ferrous metal objects (including more than 16 terrets, shield boss, 16 two link horse bits, etcetera). The hoard pit size was not recorded, however it is state to have been large and lined with burnt clay; this was discovred during ploughing prior to 1840.

(1) 2016.British Museum Catalogue.British Museum: London.

Image #

References

Index Record # 454

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Elmswell, Garton	Garton, ERY	England	500000	457610	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	TA 001 577		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	unknown	domestic	decorative panel			N/A

Artefact Description

L: 23.74cm W: 9.42cm. Panel of copper alloy repose work of fine skill. There is a top plate of cast copper alloy with fine inlaid 'champleve' style of bright red-organge colour of a wave and heart-like design. Behind the beaten emboss work is an iron plate which Corder (1940) described to bend at a right angle at the bottom to form a 1" flange. This piece requires the skills of a blacksmith, brozne smith, and glass maker to produce.

Site Context/Notes

(1) Corder, Philip and Hawkes, C. F. C. 1940. A Panel of Celtic Ornament from Elmswell, East Yorkshire. Antiquaries Journal. The Society of Antiquaries: London. 20:338-358.

Image #

References

Index Record # 455

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Maids Moreton	Buckinghamshire	England	472400	234700	1	EIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	SP724347		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
unknown	unknown	domestic	socketed axe	N		N/A

Artefact Description

A large socketed iron axe.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered under unknown circumstances.

(1) Manning, W.H. 1972. A Socketed Iron Axe from maids Moreton, Buckinghamshire, with a Note on the Type. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London. The Society: London. 52:276-292.

Image #

References

Index Record # 456

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Woodcutts Native Village	Dorset	England	396300	118100	1	
			Centred NGR	ST963181		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	well	domestic	axe			N/A

Artefact Description

An iron shaft-hole axe similar to the one from Dinorben Hillfort including the wings or 'ear clips.'

Site Context/Notes

Found in the bottom of a well consisting of a large quantity of 100BC-300AD tools, pottery, and even coins. The site at Woodcutts itself is quite extensive and was excavated at the turn of the 20th century by Lt. General Pitt-Rivers, who did little to record the stratigraphic evidence. However, there are coins on the site that date from 74 B.C. into the 4th century A.D. Also some of the bronze work points to late MIA or early LIA traditions. Further, most of the contextual details for the objects were never recorded unless Pitt-Rivers thought it was interesting, unique, or important. Pitt-Rivers (1899) notes that there were at least 95 pits at Woodcutts and 92 at the nearby similar settlement at Rotherly ranging in size from 107cm to 305cm wide and 91cm to 244cm deep. These pits consisted of copper alloy objects, pottery, human bone, animal bone, ironwork, lead work, and much grain.

(1) Pitt-Rivers, A. 1891. Inaugural Address by the President of the Society: On the Excavations at Rotherley, Woodcutts, and Bokerly Dyke. The Wiltshire Archaeological and natural History Magazine. London: H.F. Bull. 75:25:283-316.

Image #

References

Index Record # 457

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			176

Artefact Description

Square sectioned bar possibly of a tang of a weapon or tool.

Site Context/Notes

From B045902

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 458

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	knife			177

Artefact Description

Curved knife with a wide thin blade. Saunders (1993) suggests it to be for leathworking do to the edge being on the convex side. Apart from this fact, the design and shape are more indicative of a reaping hook like those from Hunsbury and Danebury.

Site Context/Notes

From B041118

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 459

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	plate			178

Artefact Description

Flat rectangular plate with holes on either end, one still holding a rivet.

Site Context/Notes

From B041126

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 460

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	strip			179

Artefact Description

A tapering in width flat strip of iron of an unknown purpose. Possibly part of a larger or composite object.

Site Context/Notes

From B041005

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 461

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	knife			180

Artefact Description

Fragment of the middle of a knife blade.

Site Context/Notes

From B040911

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 462

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	bar			181

Artefact Description

A square sectioned bar bound with a thin copper alloy strip on one end.

Site Context/Notes

From B040918

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 463

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	ring			182

Artefact Description

Part of a ring made of a square sectioned rod. Saunders (1993) indicates part of the thickness was lost through "lamination" which the author only assumes means highly decarbonized hammer scale.

Site Context/Notes

From B040825

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 464

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	300BC-200BC
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			183

Artefact Description

Fragmented involuted or bow brooch; part of the foot, spring, and pin are missing. The foot is a flattened disc without decoration. What remains is stylistically similar to Dent Type 3.

Site Context/Notes

From B046201. Recovered with pottery from a post-hole; Saunders (1993) describes the pottery as being 'vesicular.' The post-hole originates from the occupational floor of roundhouse R4.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 465

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			184

Artefact Description

Mostly complete flattened-bow brooch corresponding with Dent Type 2. Saunders (1993) suggests based on the radiograph that the two coil spring is false shielding a drum swivel. Part of the flattened catch plate is missing which is drawn out from a ring.

Site Context/Notes

From B105311. Found with brooch No. 185 from the same site.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 466

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			185

Artefact Description

Part of a spring and pin from a brooch; the shape of the pin suggests that the brooch was a bow brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From B105310. Found with brooch No. 184 from the same site.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 467

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			186

Artefact Description

A fragmentary bow brooch missing the pin, catch plate, and foot.

Site Context/Notes

From B105701. Recovered from a post-hole cutting the deposits where No. 184 and 185 were discovered; the post may be from a four post structure noted in the report as F9.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 468

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		personal adornment	brooch			187

Artefact Description

The spring and part of the bow back of an involuted bow brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From B144515. This is a deposit overlaying that which produced Nos. 184 and 185 but not in association with the post-hole which produced 186 which cut into the earlier deposits.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 469

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	fragments			188

Artefact Description

Two fragments of an unknown object; Saunders (1993) suggests they are fragments of a bow brooch pin.

Site Context/Notes

From B105307. From the same deposits which produced Nos. 184 and 185.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 470

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		domestic	knife			189

Artefact Description

What maybe the tip of a knife; based on cross section only. Other bladed objects such as pruning knives or reaping hooks should not be ruled out.

Site Context/Notes

From B105306. The same deposits which produced Nos. 184 and 185.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 471

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	binding			190

Artefact Description

Fragment of a u-shaped binding. Possibly bent further post-deposition and represents an iron corner of a box. Both ends are broken suggesting the length was much greater.

Site Context/Notes

From B105309. The same deposits which produced Nos. 184, 185, 187, and 189.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 472

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		ironmongery	ring			191

Artefact Description

An iron ring made from a length of rod (round sectioned). Possibly a part of a snaffle-bit as indicated by a lump of adhering corroded material on one portion of the ring (Saunders, 1993).

Site Context/Notes

From B145901 which is an Iron Age occupation layer behind the rampart just below a Romano-British layer.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 473

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		tool	awl			192

Artefact Description

Fragment of what is most likely an awl. Square in section tapering to a round section.

Site Context/Notes

From B147701 which is post-hole of four post structure which cuts through earlier Iron Age occupation layers.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 474

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		agriculture	reaping hook			193

Artefact Description

Fragment of the socket of what is most likely a reaping hook. Saunders (1993) describes it as a possible angular reaping hook or a early bill-hook. The beginning of the blade exists above the C shaped socket and is perforated centrally by a round 16mm hole of unknown purpose. The closest parallels are from Glastonbury.

Site Context/Notes

From B144103 which is a very densely compacted stratification consisting of Iron Age and Romano-British materials. A clear soil horizon between the two periods could not be identified in this area behind the rampart. This indicates this area was continually used from the LIA to ERB period as an occupation surface with high pedestrian traffic.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 475

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		transportation	lynch pin			194

Artefact Description

A large ring headed lynch pin with a portion drawn out perpendicular from the shank just below the ring-head and punched through latitudinally. The foot terminal is missing and may have been decorated in copper alloy. The closest parallels are from 2nd c. BC to 1st c. AD deposits at Worthy Down, Bigbury, and Llyn Cerrig Bach.

Site Context/Notes

From B115101 behind the rampart where quarry disturbance is visible. The excavator (Musson, 1993) noted it to be overlying the Iron Age occupation soil.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 476

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort		unknown	bar			195

Artefact Description

Square sectioned bar tapering to a point; possibly a fragment of an awl, punch, or the tang of a knife or tool.

Site Context/Notes

From B355104; the edge of a post-hole which may be part of a four post structure (F27). As Saunders (1993) notes the four-poster is conjecture.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 477

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	post hole	martial	dagger			196

Artefact Description

Long dagger blade which is not a misidentified spear or poker, with a lozenge shaped section missing most of the tang. The best parallels are from Ham Hill. Saunders (1993) notes parallels also from Hunsbury, but several of those 'daggers' have since been identified as fragments of pokers or spears.

Site Context/Notes

From B529001, which is a post-hole. Musson (1991) indicates the knife was deposited up right during a sequence of deliberate refilling of the posthole.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 478

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	280-150BC
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	torc	no		197

Artefact Description

A curious hinged hollow round sectioned completely iron small torc or large arm ring shaped object. Radiographs show a longitudinally seam for the formation of the tube which consists of one carefully rounded terminal (the second terminal is missing) and a hint of incised decoration along the outside on one side (Saunders, 1993). There are no known parallels for the object and the next closest object is a slightly larger copper alloy iron cored torc from Scotland. If not for the rounded terminals it would be similar shape and size to a collar and chain from Llyn Cerrig Bach.

Site Context/Notes

From B708701. Recovered from a charcoal rich strata in a pit near the Buckbean Pond. The radiocarbon dates from the charcoal are 220+/- 60 BC (CAR-998).

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

[..\13 Images\05Wales\breiddin hillfort_torc_musson et al_1993.fig58.197.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 479

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Breiddin Hillfort	Powys	Wales	329112	314425	1	
			Centred NGR	SJ 292 144		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	cairn	tool	tongs			220

Artefact Description

The jaws of a pair of tongs, the handles corroded away. Parallels in both the Iron Age and early Roman period. The form follows an elongated jaw which opens towards the back.

Site Context/Notes

which is a pile of stones, likely the remnants of a cairn. Difficult to establish an exact date on typological grounds.

(1) Musson, C. R., Britnell, W. J., and Smith, A. G. 1991. The Breiddin Hillfort: A Later Prehistoric Settlement in the Welsh Marches. Council for British Archaeology: Research Report. No. 76.

Image #

References

Index Record # 480.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham near Washingborough	Lincolnshire	England	501524	370984	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF015709		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword	Scabbard		N/A

Artefact Description

An iron sword with copper alloy scabbard believed to be of Iron Age date by Pigott (1950) based on earlier drawings.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered prior to 1848 during dredging works in the River Witham near Washingborough, likely near to the ferry landing. Present location unknown and the location was unknown at the time of Pigott's (1950) description.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 184:169-170. (2) Pigott, S. 1950. Swords and Scabbards of the British Early Iron Age. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. The Society: London. 16:1-28.

Image #

References

Index Record # 480.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
River Witham near Washingborough	Lincolnshire	England	501524	370984	1	400-100BC
			Centred NGR	TF015710		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
watery	river	martial	sword	Scabbard		N/A

Artefact Description

An iron sword with copper alloy scabbard believed to be of Iron Age date by Pigott (1950) based on earlier drawings.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered prior to 1848 during dredging works in the River Witham near Washingborough, likely near to the ferry landing. Present location unknown and the location was unknown at the time of Pigott's (1950) description.

(1) Stead, I. 2006. British Iron Age Swords and Scabbards. The British Museum Press: London. Pg. 184:169-170. (2) Pigott, S. 1950. Swords and Scabbards of the British Early Iron Age. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society. The Society: London. 16:1-28.

Image #

References

Index Record # 481

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495485	460256	1	300-100BC
			Centred NGR	SE954602		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	sword	Scabbard		N/A

Artefact Description

An iron sword with scabbard. The scabbard was said to be copper alloy and iron. Unable to locate to take measurements and it does not seem to be included in Stead's (2006) sword catalogue.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the main (?) enclosure ditch of Garton 5 "Ritual Enclosure" complex (Brewster, 1981). Said to have been accidentally unearthed by a digger driver from a enclosure ditch; further the driver thought they had bent the sword so the proceeded to straighten it with the digger bucket (Brewster, 1981). Dating is derived from the pottery assemblage from the enclosure complex, which is probably part of a ladder settlement rather than ritual feature.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 482

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495183	460080	1	400-50BC
			Centred NGR	SE951600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	fragment	no		N/A

Artefact Description

A small fragment of iron of unknown purpose. Unable to locate in the archive.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered with a pig jaw, bone weaving combs, and bone sliders from a elongated pit in trench Garton Slack 11 near to the 'circular pit and stain structure' (Brewster, 1981).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

[N/A](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 483

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495109	460178	1	400-50BC
			Centred NGR	SE951601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	fragment	no		N/A

Artefact Description
A small fragment of iron of unknown purpose. Unable to locate in the archive.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from Garton Slack 14 Trench III Quadrant Q Pit 1 with animal bones, pottery, and a bronze bracelet (Brewster, 1981). This area seems to be separate, even earlier than the ladder settlement and the most prominent feature consists of a small palasaded enclosure with a central large round house.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

[N/A](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 484

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	chisel	no		N/A

Artefact Description
An iron chisel of sqre section which tapers at the beveled end forming the elongated chisel face. The dimensions are: Shaft: 6mm square; Burred Head: 8mm square; Length of Bevel: 16mm; Width of Bevel: 5.5mm tapering to 3mm; Thickness of Bevel: 6mm tapering to 2.5mm.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from a pit within one of the ladder settlement enclosures. Roman materials were found in this area of the ladder settlement suggesting a later date for the enclosures use (Brewster, 1981). Noted as Garton Slack 10 Trench III Section X Feature 11 (Brewster, 1981). Fell (1990) notes the item to have come from Grid V Trench 2. (Image is from Fell, 1990 object #205).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche). (2) Fell, V. 1990b. Pre-Roman Iron Age Metalworking Tools from England and Wales: Their Use, Technology, and Archaeological Context. Volume 2. Durham: University of Durham. Pp 373 No. 205 and 402: Fig. A22:205.

[..\13_Images\01North England\Garton Slack_chisel205_Fell1990.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 485.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.4

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a blade fragment. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (nail, bar, and blade fragment) from Silo 2 in the most complete and extensive enclosure of the ladder settlement east of the main cemetery (Brewster, 1980). Silo 2 spans grids E7 and F7 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). Rcovered with an iron bar and nail like object (see Index Record 485.2 and 485.3 in this database).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 485.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	bar	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.13

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a bent bar. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (nail, bar, and blade fragment) from Silo 2 in the most complete and extensive enclosure of the ladder settlement east of the main cemetery (Brewster, 1980). Silo 2 spans grids E7 and F7 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). Rcovered with an iron knife and nail like object (see Index Record 485.1 and 485.3 in this database).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 485.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.23

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a nail. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (nail, bar, and blade fragment) from Silo 2 in the most complete and extensive enclosure of the ladder settlement east of the main cemetery (Brewster, 1980). Silo 2 spans grids E7 and F7 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). Rcovered with an iron bar and knife (see Index Record 485.1 and 485.2 in this database).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 486.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.1

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a large nail or plain lynch pin that is heavily corroded. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (lynch pin or large nail, ring, and fragmentary saw blade) from Pit 1 in grid H7 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VII (Brewster, 1980). This particular area in the main enclosure is complex, with several pits, gullies, ditches, post holes, and stone rubble layer which is likely Roman. Pit 1 also contained hard grey potter and calcite gritted ware. The hard grey pottery is likely Roman, but the presence of the gritted ware suggests placement by native hands, probably no later than the 1st century A.D.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 486.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.8

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as an iron ring. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (lynch pin or large nail, ring, and fragmentary saw blade) from Pit 1 in grid H7 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VII (Brewster, 1980). This particular area in the main enclosure is complex, with several pits, gullies, ditches, post holes, and stone rubble layer which is likely Roman. Pit 1 also contained hard grey potter and calcite gritted ware. The hard grey pottery is likely Roman, but the presence of the gritted ware suggests placement by native hands, probably no later than the 1st century A.D.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 486.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	saw	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.20

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a fragmentary saw blade. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (lynch pin or large nail, ring, and fragmentary saw blade) from Pit 1 in grid H7 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VII (Brewster, 1980). This particular area in the main enclosure is complex, with several pits, gullies, ditches, post holes, and stone rubble layer which is likely Roman. Pit 1 also contained hard grey pottery and calcite gritted ware. The hard grey pottery is likely Roman, but the presence of the gritted ware suggests placement by native hands, probably no later than the 1st century A.D.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 487.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	bar	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.10

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a bent bar. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of two objects (nail or pin fragment) from Pit 6 in Grid Q4 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VII (Brewster, 1980). This particular area in the main enclosure is complex, with several pits, gullies, ditches, post holes, and stone rubble layer which is likely Roman. The pit also contained greyware pointing to a Roman date.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 487.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.17

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a nail shaft or pin fragment. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of two objects (nail or pin fragment) from Pit 6 in Grid Q4 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VII (Brewster, 1980). This particular area in the main enclosure is complex, with several pits, gullies, ditches, post holes, and stone rubble layer which is likely Roman. The pit also contained greyware pointing to a Roman date.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 487.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	yes		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.5

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a La Tene 3 Colchester type brooch; the catchplate is one piece and the coiled spring possesses a copper alloy cover. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of four objects (La Tene 3 Colchester Type brooch, nail or rivet head, double end pin or gouge, and bow brooch fragment) from Pit 1 in Grid A4 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI; this pit is in the southern most extent of the complex area under the rubble layer (Brewster, 1980). There was pottery, calcite gritted ware, also in the pit.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 487.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	rivet	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.22

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as the head of a nail. It could also be a rivet head. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of four objects (La Tene 3 Colchester Type brooch, nail or rivet head, double end pin or gouge, and bow brooch fragment) from Pit 1 in Grid A4 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI; this pit is in the southern most extent of the complex area under the rubble layer (Brewster, 1980). There was pottery, calcite gritted ware, also in the pit.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 487.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	gouge	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.27

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a double end pin or gouge. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of four objects (La Tene 3 Colchester Type brooch, nail or rivet head, double end pin or gouge, and bow brooch fragment) from Pit 1 in Grid A4 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI; this pit is in the southern most extent of the complex area under the rubble layer (Brewster, 1980). There was pottery, calcite gritted ware, also in the pit.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 487.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.30

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a brooch arch fragment. Likley part of a bow brooch. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of four objects (La Tene 3 Colchester Type brooch, nail or rivet head, double end pin or gouge, and bow brooch fragment) from Pit 1 in Grid A4 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI; this pit is in the southern most extent of the complex area under the rubble layer (Brewster, 1980). There was pottery, calcite gritted ware, also in the pit.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 488.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	floor	ironmongery	bar	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.19

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as part of a bar fastener. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (bar fastener and two nails) from the floor of House 1 in Grid Z3 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI. The house gullies, floor, and pits within contained calcite gritted ware, suggesting an Iron Age date.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 488.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	floor	ironmongery	nail	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.25

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as an Iron Age nail. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (bar fastener and two nails) from the floor of House 1 in Grid Z3 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI. The house gullies, floor, and pits within contained calcite gritted ware, suggesting an Iron Age date.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 488.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495368	460057	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953600		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	floor	ironmongery	nail	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.10.26

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as an Iron Age nail. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

One of three objects (bar fastener and two nails) from the floor of House 1 in Grid Z3 of Garton Slack Area 10 Slot VI. The house gullies, floor, and pits within contained calcite gritted ware, suggesting an Iron Age date.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 489

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495399	460104	1	300BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE953601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	domestic	knife	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.9.1

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as an iron knife. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

From Pit 1 of Pit Group 4 in Grid Q of Garton Slack Area 9 (Brewster, 1980). The pit also contained a chalk weight (likely a loom weight), a bone needle, and calcite gritted pottery.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 490

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494970	460164	1	200BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE949601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	domestic	knife	no		Brewster, 1980.GS.19.1

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as an iron knife. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

From the external ditch of a double ditched enclosure with a central shrine(?). Recorded as from South Ditch Slot in Grid V2 of Garton Slack Area 19 Slot VI from a depth of 54cm (Brewster, 1980). The ditch also contained pottery, both Romano-British grew ware and Iron Age calcite gritted ware.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 491

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494756	460178	1	500-300BC
			Centred NGR	SE947601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	post hole	tool	gouge	no		Brewster, 1980.WS.1.1

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a pin or gouge. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the Posthole 4 of House 1 Grid M in Wetwang Slack Area 1 Slot II (Brewster, 1980). This house is hardly penannular and may be another feature. This area of the site contained extensive evidence of Bronze Age activity, as such, these houses may be much earlier than those about .5-1mile to the east in the Garton Slack conjoined enclosures. Further the roundhouses in this western most area of the site are not enclosed by any ditches, although there is a northern row of W-E postholes dividing the round houses from the majority of Bronze Age burials.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 492

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494756	460178	1	500-300BC
			Centred NGR	SE947601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit in structure	tool	gouge	no		Brewster, 1980.WS.1.2

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a pin or gouge. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the Pit 34 of House 2 Grid U in Wetwang Slack Area 1 Slot III (Brewster, 1980). This house is hardley penannular and may be another feature. This area of the site contained extensive evidence of Bronze Age activity, as such, these houses may be much earlier that those about .5-1mile to the east in the Garton Slack conjoined enclosures. Further the roundhouses in this western most area of the site are not enclosed by any ditches, although there is a northern row of W-E postholes dividing the round houses from the majority of Bronze Age burials.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 493

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Garton Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494756	460178	1	500-300BC
			Centred NGR	SE947601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	floor	ironmongery	sheet	no		Brewster, 1980.WS.1.3

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a small iron sheet. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the floor of House 1 Grid N in Wetwang Slack Area 1 Slot II (Brewster, 1980). This house is hardley penannular and may be another feature. This area of the site contained extensive evidence of Bronze Age activity, as such, these houses may be much earlier that those about .5-1mile to the east in the Garton Slack conjoined enclosures. Further the roundhouses in this western most area of the site are not enclosed by any ditches, although there is a northern row of W-E postholes dividing the round houses from the majority of Bronze Age burials.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 494

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	494756	460178	1	500-300BC
			Centred NGR	SE947601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
open settlement	pit in structure	tool	gouge	no		Brewster, 1980.WS.1.4

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a pin or gouge. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the Pit 29 of House 2 Grid V in Wetwang Slack Area 1 Slot III (Brewster, 1980). This house is hardly penannular and may be another feature. This area of the site contained extensive evidence of Bronze Age activity, as such, these houses may be much earlier than those about .5-1 mile to the east in the Garton Slack conjoined enclosures. Further the roundhouses in this western most area of the site are not enclosed by any ditches, although there is a northern row of W-E postholes dividing the round houses from the majority of Bronze Age burials.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 495.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	brooch	no		Brewster, 1980.G S.14.1

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as penannular iron brooch. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is separated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. One of five iron objects (three brooches, gouge, and fragment) from Pit 1 of House 2 Grid Q4 in Garton Slack Area 14 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). The pit also contained a CU bracelet, bone needle, and calcite gritted pottery. House 2 also contained other IA pottery, animal bone, bone tool, blue glass bead, CU fragment with rivets, and jet objects.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 495.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	brooch	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.2

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as penannular iron brooch or buckle fragment. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is seperated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. One of five iron objects (three brooches, gouge, and fragment) from Pit 1 of House 2 Grid Q4 in Garton Slack Area 14 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). The pit also contained a CU bracelet, bone needle, and calcite gritted pottery. House 2 also contained other IA pottery, animal bone, bone tool, blue glass bead, CU fragment with rivets, and jet objects.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 495.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	personal adornment	brooch	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.3

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as penannular iron brooch terminal fragment. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is seperated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. One of five iron objects (three brooches, gouge, and fragment) from Pit 1 of House 2 Grid Q4 in Garton Slack Area 14 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). The pit also contained a CU bracelet, bone needle, and calcite gritted pottery. House 2 also contained other IA pottery, animal bone, bone tool, blue glass bead, CU fragment with rivets, and jet objects.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 495.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	unknown	fragment	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.7

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as an iron fragment. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is separated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. One of five iron objects (three brooches, gouge, and fragment) from Pit 1 of House 2 Grid Q4 in Garton Slack Area 14 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). The pit also contained a CU bracelet, bone needle, and calcite gritted pottery. House 2 also contained other IA pottery, animal bone, bone tool, blue glass bead, CU fragment with rivets, and jet objects.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 495.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	tool	gouge	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.8

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a double ended pin. The object is likely a gouge. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is separated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. One of five iron objects (three brooches, gouge, and fragment) from Pit 1 of House 2 Grid Q4 in Garton Slack Area 14 Slot X (Brewster, 1980). The pit also contained a CU bracelet, bone needle, and calcite gritted pottery. House 2 also contained other IA pottery, animal bone, bone tool, blue glass bead, CU fragment with rivets, and jet objects.

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 496

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.4

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a nail. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the upper most fill of the N/S double ditch which divides this area from the ladder settlement; the ditches are both earlier and contemporaneous based on thee fills, recuts, and artefact record to the ladder settlement and the palasaded enclosure in the this area (Brewster, 1980). From ditch section taken in Grid A of Garton Slack 14 Slot II (Brewster, 1980).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 497

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	personal adornment	pin	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.5

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a pin. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is seperated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. Recovered from Pit 2 of Grid H7 in Garton Slack 14 Slot XVIII (Brewster, 1980).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 498

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit in structure	ironmongery	bar	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.6

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a thin flat bar fragment. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is seperated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. Recovered from Pit 4 of House 1 Grid K2 of Garton Slack 14 Slot VI (Brewster, 1980). The pit is very shallow and is described as being only about 15cm deep and possibly a posthole (Brewster, 1980).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 499

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Wetwang Slack	East Riding of Yorkshire	England	495067	460153	1	200BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE950601		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	martial	ferrule	no		Brewster,1980.G S.14.9

Artefact Description

What Brewster (1980) describes as a 'crushed cone shaped cylinder'. Unable to verify object or dimensions (as current location is unknown).

Site Context/Notes

Described as an enclosed settlement as it is seperated from the more eastern ladder settlement and the more western open settlement by a variety of features and seems to represent a different, although brief, occupation phase. Recovered from what thought to be the Late Iron Age dwelling surface of the area after stripping (with patches of natural soil showing through). From Grid Z6 of Garton Slack 14 Slot XVI (Brewster, 1980).

(1) Brewster, T. C. M. 1980. The Excavations at Garton and Wetwang Slacks, North Humberside. Issue 2 of Prehistoric Excavation Reports. East Riding Archaeological Research Committee with the RCHME: London. Pp 802 (on 104 pages of microfiche).

Image #

References

Index Record # 500

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	post hole	ironmongery	ring	no		1016

Artefact Description
A plain iron ring, not forged shut, made of 4mm diameter rod. The internal diameter is 26mm.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from the basal fill (6) of a small pit or post hole (feature 305) just south of the round enclosure or ring gully in Trench N. This pit or post hole, is thought to be associated with other 7th-6th century BC features based on the similarity of fill colour and consistency to other features with radiocarbon dates. Recovered from below an upper quernstone fragment (from fill 4), shale bangle fragment, two halves of a glass bead (one from fill 6 and one from fill 4), a decorated copper alloy needle (from fill 6), and a sharpened sheep or goat metatarsal which is possibly a spear head and a similar polished bone object with five rivet holes made of a tibia (both fill 5) (Wainwright, 1979).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1016 and 105.Fig80.1016.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ring-no80.1016_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 501.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	post hole	domestic	weight	no		1019

Artefact Description
An thick triangular piece of iron with one point englongate and turned back on itself forming a hook. Looks a little like a loomweight or some of the currency bars from Slovenia and the Czech Republic. The dimensions are: Thickness 40mm at base and 12mm at tip of hook; Overall Length: 132mm; Width: 68mm at base and 28mm at the hook. Described by Wainwright (1979) as a steelyard weight.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the middle fills (Fill 4) of a posthole (Feature 190) part of a series of posts making up a sub-rectangular enclosure, likely a grain silo, in Trench U. Wainwright (1979) describes this feature as a pit, but it only measures 60cm in diameter at the top, narrowing as it becomes deeper, suggesting a large post hole. The other features forming the edges of the sub-rectangular enclosure are of similar size. Recovered with a large iron pyramidal weight (see 501.2 in this database).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1019 and 105.Fig80.1019.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_weight-no80.1019_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 501.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	post hole	ironmongery	strip	no		1017

Artefact Description

A semi-circular iron strip. Unable to verify artefact or dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the middle fills (Fill 4) of a posthole (Feature 190) part of a series of posts making up a sub-rectangular enclosure, likely a grain silo, in Trench U. Wainwright (1979) describes this feature as a pit, but it only measures 60cm in diameter at the top, narrowing as it becomes deeper, suggesting a large post hole. The other features forming the edges of the sub-rectangular enclosure are of similar size. Recovered with a large iron pyramidal weight (see xx2.2 in this database).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1017.

n/a

Image #

References

Index Record # 502.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1021

Artefact Description

A bow brooch with no non-ferrous components. The foot is flattened into a leaf shape, dropped below the spine of the brooch to form a step, then recurved back to the brooch spine. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 84mm; Width of Spring: 8mm; Diameter of Rod for Spine: 4mm; Diameter of Rod for Pin: 3mm; Width of Flattened Foot: 10mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 361) with a diameter of 100cm from within Trench M. Other objects recovered from the pit include a saddle quern fragment made of greensand (Fill 4), triangular clay loom weight (Fill 4), an iron pin from the same fill (see 502.2 this database), a polished sharpened roe deer tibia bone knife or spearhead (Fill 4), and a bone knife or spearhead made from a sheep or goat tibia (Fill 4). The presence of a bow brooch suggests a MIA date.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1021 and 105.Fig80.1021.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_bow_brooch-no80.1021_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 502.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	pin	no		1018

Artefact Description

An iron pin based on the other contents of the containing feature. May also be a nail or spike. Unable to verify artefact or dimensions.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 361) with a diameter of 100cm from within Trench M. Other objects recovered from the pit include a saddle quern fragment made of greensand (Fill 4), triangular clay loom weight (Fill 4), an iron bow brooch from the same fill (see 501.1 this database), a polished sharpened roe deer tibia bone knife or spearhead (Fill 4), and a bone knife or spearhead made from a sheep or goat tibia (Fill 4). The presence of a bow brooch suggests a MIA date.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1018.

[n/a](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 503

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	gouge	no		1029

Artefact Description

The shaft of what is likely a wood working gouge or chisel or soft material graver. The dimensions are: Thickness: 4mm; Width: tapering 8-10mm; Length: 148mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the lower fill (Fill 5) of a large posthole or small pit (Feature 419) in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the pit include a Neolithic axe made of greenstone native to SW England (Fill 4) and a broken but socketed tibia of a fallow deer which may be a knife or spearhead (Fill 5). This pit or post hole, is thought to be associated with other 7th-5th century BC features based on the similarity of fill colour and matrices to other features with radiocarbon dates.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1029 and 105.Fig80.1029.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_gouge-no80.1029_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 504

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1035

Artefact Description
 An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit measuring 80cm x 100cm (Feature 290) that is cut by a later pit or posthole measuring 60cm in diameter (Feature 193) in Trench N. Likely date is from late MIA period based on the other features in the immediate vicinity and the contents of the lower fills of the pit. The nail is also likely from the fill of the smaller pit or posthole (Feature 193) as the base of the fill horizon matches the depth of the cut of Feature 193. Feature 290 continues to a maximum depth of 85cm below the the presumed nature prehistoric surface or ground level. A quern stone upper fragment was also recovered from this fill. For further discussions on the other contents of the pit see artefacts beginning with xx3.1 in this database.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1035.

[n/a](#)
 Image #

References

Index Record # 505.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1049

Artefact Description
 A unique iron brooch with a hinge through a perforation fashioned to look like a single spring coil. The frontplate or spine of the brooch also possess two rivets which seem to be aesthetic. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 50mm (foot is missing); Width of Spine: 5mm to 3mm at brake where foot should be; Thickness of Spine: 3mm; Diameter of Coil Hinge: 3mm; Diameter of Pin: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the lower fills (Fill 4) of a pit measuring 80cm x 100cm with a depth of 85cm (Feature 290) in Trench N. This fill is below the cut of Feature 193 which seems to cut Feature 290 and it is the author of this databases interpretation that Feature 193 cuts into Feature 290 and Fill 3 of Feature 290 is in fact a mixed soil horizon making up the basal fill of Feature 193. Other objects from the lower fills of Feature 290 include: an iron fragment (see 505.2 in this database)(Fill 4); in utero human fetus burial (Fill 5), several fragments of backed clay which presumably were part of a hearth (Fill 4), a lower saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and four more saddle quern fragments (two lower and t two upper fragments all of Lower Greensand) (Fill 4). This is not considered a burial as the fill with the fetus, which is likely the result of miscarriage or premature birth and thus may have been perceived differently, possess a clear soil horizon to Fill 4.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:108.1049 and 107.Fig82.1049.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_hinged_brooch-no82.1049_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)
 Image #

References

Index Record # 505.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	fragment	no		1050

Artefact Description
An indeterminate iron fragment.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the lower fills (Fill 4) of a pit measuring 80cm x 100cm with a depth of 85cm (Feature 290) in Trench N. This fill is below the cut of Feature 193 which seems to cut Feature 290 and it is the author of this databases interpretation that Feature 193 cuts into Feature 290 and Fill 3 of Feature 290 is in fact a mixed soil horizon making up the basal fill of Feature 193. Other objects from the lower fills of Feature 290 include: an iron fragment (see 505.1 in this database)(Fill 4); in utero human fetus burial (Fill 5), several fragments of backed clay which presumably were part of a hearth (Fill 4), a lower saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and four more saddle quern fragments (two lower and t two upper fragments all of Lower Greensand) (Fill 4). This is not considered a burial as the fill with the fetus, which is likely the result of miscarriage or premature birth and thus may have been perceived differently, possess a clear soil horizon to Fill 4.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:108.1050.

[n/a](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 506

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	no		1064

Artefact Description
An iron ring that may be forge welded shut but corrosion makes this conclusion difficult. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter: 28mm; Sectional Diameter of Rod: 4.5mm.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from an upper fill (Fill 3) of a pit or posthole with a diameter of 60cm (Feature 212) in Trench P. Other materials recovered from the feature include: unidentified charred seeds (Fill 5), upper saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and a complete chalk spindle whorl (Fill 3).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1064 and 105.Fig80.1064.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ring-no80.1064_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 507

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1080

Artefact Description

A wide tanged and curved blade knife fragment. The tip of the blade and tang are both missing. The point would likely have been trailing. At the top of the tang in line with the blade shoulder are three rivet holes arranged in the patten of an inverted triangle. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 140mm; Blade Length: 83mm; Blade Width: 20mm near tip to 29mm at the shoulder; Tang Width: 24mm; Blade Thickness: 4mm; Rivet Hole Diameter: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the lower fills (Fill 6) of a post hole or pit (Feature 639) cutting the penannular enclosure ditch or ring gully (Slot J at Ditch Section 310) in Trench G. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a bone knife with socket made from the rib of a goat or sheep (Fill 6), a knife or spearhead made from a sheep or goat tibia (Fill 7), two small Upper Greensand saddle quern fragments (Fills 5 and 6), two chalk filled baked clay loom weight fragment (Fills 5 and 6), baked clay fragments (Fill 6), and light blue glass bangle fragment (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1080 and 105.Fig80.1080.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_knife-no80.1080_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 508.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin	no		1081

Artefact Description

An incomplete ring headed pin of a pro-swan neck type. Likely inspired by Welsh or Irish pins of the same period. The pin shaft is a rounded square in section while the rod forming the ring-head is round in section. The dimensions are: Sectional Diameter of Rod forming Ring-Head: 5mm; Sectional Dimensions of Pin Shaft: 4mm x 5mm; Length of Pin: 84mm; Internal Diameter of Ring-Head: 16mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the basal fill (Fill 7) of a pit (Feature 292) measuring 80cm x 100cm that is cut by another pit (Feature 293) in Trench N. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a complete blue glass bead (Fill 3), an iron nail (Fill 1) (see 508.2 in this database), copper alloy waste cast (Fill 3), large wall fragment of a hand made pottery jar (Fill 4), small fragment of a brown clay pottery jar or cup (Fill 5), pottery sherd of a tapered and rimmed pottery jar (Fill 7); small saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 3); and several small quern fragments of Lower Greensand (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1081 and 105.Fig80.1081.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ringheaded pin-no80.1081_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 508.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1092

Artefact Description

An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the upper most fill (Fill 1) of a pit (Feature 292) measuring 80cm x 100cm that is cut by another pit (Feature 293) in Trench N. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a complete blue glass bead (Fill 3), an iron ring headed pin (Fill 7) (see 508.1 in this database), copper alloy waste cast (Fill 3), large wall fragment of a hand made pottery jar (Fill 4), small fragment of a brown clay pottery jar or cup (Fill 5), pottery sherd of a tapered and rimmed pottery jar (Fill 7); small saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 3); and several small quern fragments of Lower Greensand (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:108.1092.

[n/a](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 509

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	agriculture	ard	no		1084

Artefact Description

What is described by Wainwright (1979) as a plough-share tip. While this is possible, it may also be a fragment of a large heavy socket from sickle or other heavy socketed tool. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 80mm; Width: tapering from 8mm at the tip to 40mm at the top break; Wall Thickness: 10mm; Depth of Lip: 20mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 211) measuring 80cm in diameter which cuts a smaller pit or posthole (Feature 129) in Trench P. Other objects recovered from the feature include: seven joining fragments of a saddle quern of Lower Greensand missing one completeing fragment (Fills 5-7), a second set of seven joining fragments of a saddle quern of Lower Greensand missing one completing fragment (Fill 7), and a fragment of a massive shale armlet (Fill 7).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1084 and 105.Fig80.1084.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ard-no80.1084_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 510

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1086

Artefact Description

An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the middle fill (Fill 4) of a small pit (Feature 201) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench U. Other objects recovered from the pit include: a socketed knife or spearhead made from a roe deer tibia (Fill 7), tip of a bone knife or spear (Fill 7), upper fragment of a rotary quern of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and a saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 7).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1086.

[n/a](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 511

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	gully	ironmongery	rivet	no		1097

Artefact Description

An iron rivet. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill3) of a pit (Feature 411) attached to a truncated or very ephemeral gully or hollow (Feature 367 and 412). Recovered with a small fragment of a polished bone point (Fill 3).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1097.

[n/a](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 512

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1100

Artefact Description

The bow, spring, and part of a catch plate of a brooch. There are a total of five springs. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 64mm; Diameter of Bow (spine): 7mm; Width of Spring: 16mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of an ephemeral pit feature (Feature 386) which is composed of two other pit features (Feature 303 and 384). There is an additional feature that resembles a posthole (Feature 385) placed in between Features 386 and 384. Feature 386 measures roughly 120cm by 140cm. No other artefacts were recovered with this object.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1100 and 105.Fig.80.1100.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_bow_brooch-no80.1100_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 513

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	pin	no		1103

Artefact Description

A ring headed pin with a crooked neck, nearly a swan neck Irish type. The wire forming the ring is a slightly larger diameter than the wire forming the pin. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 21mm; Sectional Diameter of Wire: 3-12mm; Overall L

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the basal fill (Fill 8) of a pit (Feature 175) in Trench T. There were no additional artefacts in this feature.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1103 and 105.Fig.80.1103.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ringheaded pin-no80.1103_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 514

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1104

Artefact Description

A curved iron knife of a type common to Hunsbury and Danebury Hillforts. The knife appears to be complete. The blade is deeply curved with a short trailing point; it is sharpened on the convex edge. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 112mm; Length of Tang: 28mm; Blade Thickness: 4mm; Tang Dimensions: 10mm by 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the middle fills (Fill 6) of a pit or posthole (Feature 296) roughly 80cm in diameter and 100cm deep. Feature 296 is cut by two other pits (Features 751 and 789) in Trench N. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two bronze strips (Fills 5 and 11), a knife or spearhead made from the tibia of a sheep or goat (Fill 6), a toggle made of goat or sheep bone (Fill 6), pottery jar body fragments (Fills 6 and 8), rotary quern upper fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 9), an almost complete saddle quern of ironstone (Fill 6), and two saddle quern fragments of Lower Greensand (Fills 9 and 11). Both daub and charcoal are recorded from the pit as well as a great quantity of burnt bone.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1104 and 105.Fig.80.1104.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_knife-no80.1104_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 515

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1108

Artefact Description

A mostly complete knife with a more triangular blade with a somewhat clipped point and the tang has two rivets. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 128mm; Blade Width: 16-30mm; Width of Tang: 24mm; Thickness: 4mm; Diameter of Rivet Shaft: 4mm; Diameter of Rivet Head: 7mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the middle fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole 60cm in diameter (Feature 400) in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the feature include: bronze strip (Fill 5), seeds of barley, grasses and oats (many fills), and a fragment of a shale bangle (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1108 and 105.Fig.80.1108.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_knife-no80.1108_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 516

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	brooch	no		1111

Artefact Description

An iron penannular brooch missing the pin; the terminals are expanded. The dimensions are: Outside Diameter: 34mm; Sectional Diameter of Brooch Body: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the bottom fills (Fill 8) of a pit measuring 80cm in diameter (Feature 44) in Trench W/Y. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a cow rib with incisions (Fill 9), saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 9), and part of a chalk spindle whorl (Fill 9).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1111 and 105.Fig.80.1111.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_penannular_brooch-no80.1111_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 517

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1112

Artefact Description

One or more nails in six fragments. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 4) of a pit measuring 80cm in diameter (Feature 521) within the penannular enclosure which is likely the drainage gully of a roundhouse in Trench H. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two socketed knives or spearheads made from a roe deer tibia (Fill 4), and a large fragment of a saddle quern of Lower Greensand (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1112.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 518

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	martial	chape	no		1126

Artefact Description

A nearly complete iron chape frame. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 86mm; Overall Width: 40mm; Width of Binding Groove: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a double pit or posthole (Feature 681 and 680) in Trench G. There were no other artefacts recovered from the feature (681).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1126 and 105.Fig.80.1126.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_chape-no80.1126_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 519

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1130

Artefact Description

An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a rectilinear pit measuring 70cm by 60cm (Feature 104) in Trench S.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1130 and 105.Fig.80.1130.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 520

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	martial	binding	no		1144

Artefact Description

A fragment of a chape binding. Wainwright (1979) speculates the fragment matches the missing portion of the chape binding from Feature 681 (Find No. 1126). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 104mm; Outside Width: 6mm; Width of Binding Groove: 4mm; Depth: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from a small pit or posthole measuring 60cm in diameter (Feature 382) in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a socketed knife or spearhead made from a large water fowl (Fill 4), Early Iron Age pottery jar fragments (Fill 5), and a saddle quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 4).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1144 and 105.Fig.80.1144.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_chape_binding-no80.1144_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 521

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1147

Artefact Description

An iron strip. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the lower fills of a large pit measuring roughly 90cm by 100cm (Feature 75) in Trench R. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a lower rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 6), two saddle quern pestol fragments of Lower Greensand (Fill 6 and 7), a whetstone fragment (Fill 6), and a shale bangle fragment (Fill 6).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1147.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 522

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	EIA-MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	pin	no		1149

Artefact Description

A ring headed pin with a crooked neck, nearly a swan neck Irish type with a large ring head. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter of Ring: 56mm; Sectional Diameter of Wire: 4-6mm; Overall Lenth: 120mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a small pit or posthole measuring 70cm by 40cm in diameter (Feature 370) in Trench M. This feature is cut by a later gully. Other objects recovered from the feature include a single rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:104.1149 and 105.Fig.80.1149.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ringheaded pin-no80.1149_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 523

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	domestic	hasp	no		1001

Artefact Description

An etrucheon or hasp to a bucket (or a cauldron but it is very plain). What appears to be a back plate, may be part of a metal vessel. A small protrusion appears to be forge welded to the 'backplate' and is punched through so a nail like hook could be past through the eye of this protrusion. The dimensions are: Overall Width: 60mm; Height: 40mm; Length of Hook: 28mm; Diameter of Hook: 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recoverd from Fill 4 of the main enclosure ditch at section 1C in Trench Y. Other objects recovered from this segment include: copper alloy chape fragment (Fill 3), and animal bone (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1001 and 106.Fig.81.1001.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_hasp-no81.1001_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 524

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	shaft	no		1007

Artefact Description

An iron square sectioned nail-like shaft. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from Fill 3 of the main enclosure ditch at section 1F in Trench U. The only other object recovered from this segment was half of a copper alloy bangle (Fill 3).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1007.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 525

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	shaft	no		1008

Artefact Description

An iron square section nail-like shaft (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from Fill 4 of the main enclosure ditch at section 1G in Trench U. Other objects recovered from this segment include: human new born bones, and a rotary quern fragment of ferruginous sandstone (ironstone) (Fill 4).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1008.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 526

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	unknown	fragment	no		1011

Artefact Description

Indeterminate iron fragment heavily concealed in corrosion. Possibly not an artefact? Further analysis required.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from Fill 4 of the main enclosure ditch at section 1H in Trench U. Only one other artefact was recovered from this ditch segment, a fired clay spindle whorl (Fill 8).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1011.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 527

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	pin	no		1013

Artefact Description

A thin iron rod or shaft circular in diameter; it is possibly a pin to a brooch. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 50mm; Sectional Diameter: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the middle fills (Fill 4) of a pit (Feature 439) that cuts two postholes (Features 828 and 829) in Trench J. Other objects recovered from this feature include: a copper alloy balance rod with three loops each with a ring (Fill 10), a knife or spearhead from a sheep or goat tibia (Fill 3), antler toggle or other object (Fill 4), human infant remains (Fill 9), a potential rubber of non-descript sandstone (Fill 8), and a decorated baked clay hearth fragment (Fill 4).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1013.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 528.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	shaft	no		1014

Artefact Description

An iron square section nail-like shaft (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a oval pit (Feature 426) measuring 100cm by 70cm in Trench L. This pit contains one recut with a different series of fills (Feature 606). Other objects recovered from the oval pit include: an ard tip (Fill 9) (see 528.2 in this database), a socketed knife or spearhead made from the tibia of a sheep or goat (Fill 5), fragment of a human male left femur (Fill 6), nine joining fragments which do not wholly complete a saddle quern of Lower Greensand (Fill 8), and a possible quartzite rubber (Fill 8).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1014.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 528.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	agriculture	ard	no		1022

Artefact Description

A ploughshare or ard tip; it is relatively small but appears complete. It is made by forming a point on a bar then folding the longitudinal edges inwards. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 116mm; Width of Socket: 32mm; Thickness: 11mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the basal fill (Fill 9) of a oval pit (Feature 426) measuring 100cm by 70cm in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the oval pit include: an iron nail like object (Fill 5) (see 528.1), a socketed knife or spearhead made from the tibia of a sheep or goat (Fill 5), fragment of a human male left femur (Fill 6), nine joining fragments which do not wholly complete a saddle quern of Lower Greensand (Fill 8), and a possible quartzite rubber (Fill 8).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1022 and 106.Fig.81.1022.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ard-no81.1022_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 529.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1015

Artefact Description

An iron strip measuring 55mm long, 8mm wide, and about 4mm thick.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 425) measuring roughly 110cm by 90cm in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the pit include: an iron nail like object (Fill 6) (see Index Record 529.2 in this database), two decorated baked clay hearth fragments (Fills 5 and 7), and a baked clay egg shaped sling missile (Fill 6).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1015.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 529.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1043

Artefact Description

An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 425) measuring roughly 110cm by 90cm in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the pit include: an iron strip (Fill 6) (see Index Record 523.1 in this database), two decorated baked clay hearth fragments (Fills 5 and 7), and a baked clay egg shaped sling missile (Fill 6).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1043.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 530

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	fragment	no		1025

Artefact Description

An heavily corroded iron fragment of undetermined function.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a small pit or large posthole (Feature 442) measuring roughly 40cm in diameter. Other objects recovered from the feature include: three joining fragments of a copper alloy strip (Fill 5), a small copper alloy strip (Fill 5), sheep horn core with sawn ends (Fill 5), ox horn core with sawn ends (Fill 5), and a clay crucible fragment (Fill 4). The feature was to the East South East of the entrance to penannular enclosure within the main enclosure.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1043.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 531

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	martial	ferrule	no		1030

Artefact Description

An iron spear-butt type ferrule. A clear seam can be seen for the first half of the ferrule, and from this point on the object tapers sharply to a rather blunt point. There is no hole for a rivet. The object was likely formed out of a square bar or round rod; forming the point first using a longitudinal hammer technique. The socket would then be formed by hammering the remaing stock flat, folding it round, then using a drift to achive a mostly uniform recess. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 80mm; Socket Diameter (Internal): 16mm; External Diameter: 9-24mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 427) measuring roughly 70cm in diameter in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the pit include: copper alloy casting lumps (Fill 3), two possible sandstone rubbers (Fills 7 and 8), and one complete and one fragmentary baked clay triangular loom weights (Fill 7).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1030 and 106.Fig.81.1030.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ferrule-no81.1030_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 532.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	unknown	fragment	no		1032

Artefact Description
An heavily corroded iron fragment of undetermined function.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) from a section of the main enclosure ditch (Section 1M) in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the ditch segment include: a nail like object (Fill 3) (see Index Record 532.2 in this database), an unidentified iron fragment (see Index Record 532.3 in this database), copper alloy brooch pin with part of the spring (Fill 3), another copper alloy brooch pin (Fill 4), a pair of copper alloy tweezers (Fill 3), a decorated weaving comb with ten teeth made from a rib bone (Fill3), and pottery jar fragments.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1032.

[na](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 532.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		1059

Artefact Description
An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) from a section of the main enclosure ditch (Section 1M) in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the ditch segment include: an unidentified iron object (Fill 3) (see Index Record 532.1 in this database), an unidentified iron fragment (see Index Record 532.2.3 in this database), copper alloy brooch pin with part of the spring (Fill 3), another copper alloy brooch pin (Fill 4), a pair of copper alloy tweezers (Fill 3), a decorated weaving comb with ten teeth made from a rib bone (Fill3), and pottery jar fragments.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1059.

[na](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 532.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	unknown	fragment	no		1060

Artefact Description

An heavily corroded iron fragment of undetermined function.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) from a section of the main enclosure ditch (Section 1M) in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the ditch segment include: a nail like object (Fill 3) (see Index Record 532.2 in this database), an unidentified iron fragment (see Index Record 532.1.1 in this database), copper alloy brooch pin with part of the spring (Fill 3), another copper alloy brooch pin (Fill 4), a pair of copper alloy tweezers (Fill 3), a decorated weaving comb with ten teeth made from a rib bone (Fill3), and pottery jar fragments.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1060.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 533.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	handle	no		1036

Artefact Description

An iron bucket handle made from round sectioned rod. One end has a 90 degree bend which is slightly flattened. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 196mm; Sectional Diameter: 8mm; Length of Hook: 15mm. (This artefact may be the handle for Find No. 1001, Index Record XXX in this database).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 428) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron nail (Fill 6) (see Index Record 533.2 in this database), roe deer bones (Fill 8), human skull fragment (Fill 5), and twenty fragments of a single yet incomplete saddle quern of Lower Greensand (Fills 6 and 7).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:105.1036 and 106.Fig.81.1036.

[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_handle-no81.1036_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 533.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1040

Artefact Description

An iron nail. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 428) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench L. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron handle (Fill 6) (see Index Record 533.1 in this database), roe deer bones (Fill 8), human skull fragment (Fill 5), and twenty fragments of a single yet incomplete saddle quern of Lower Greensand (Fills 6 and 7).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1040.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	tool	chisel	no		1044

Artefact Description

An iron wedge that is possibly a hot cut chisel. At the very least it appears to be a set meant to be struck with a hammer on one end, as concurred by Fell (1990:337.114). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 65mm; Width of Shaft: 24mm; Thickness of Shaft: 10mm; Width of Cutting Edge: 30mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1044 and 103.Fig.81.1044.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1176

Artefact Description

A small corroded iron lump.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1176.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.11

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1180

Artefact Description

A mass of several small iron lumps potentially deposited together.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1180.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.12

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1181

Artefact Description

Three small lumps of corroded iron.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1181.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.13

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1182

Artefact Description

Two lumps of iron recovered together.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1182.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.14

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1186

Artefact Description

Two lumps of iron recovered together.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1186.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.15

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1187

Artefact Description

Two lumps of iron recovered together.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1187.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.16

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	sheet	no		1155

Artefact Description

Two small fragments of iron sheet found near eachother in the same fill.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1155.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.17

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	sheet	no		1174

Artefact Description

A triangular shaped piece of sheet iron.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1174.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.18

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	sheet	no		1183

Artefact Description

A subround square fragment of sheet iron with a small round central hole, possibly for a rivet.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1183.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.19

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	sheet	no		1184

Artefact Description

Six joining fragments of a small iron sheet.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1184.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified	no		1154

Artefact Description

Seven iron fragments recovered within a small area of a single fill possibly from a composite object.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1154.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1161

Artefact Description

A tapering iron strip bent over on itself on one end forming a loop; in two joining pieces.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1161.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.21

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1162

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1162.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.22

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1163

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1163.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.23

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1166

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1166.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.24

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1167

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1167.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.25

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1168

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1168.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.26

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1171

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1171.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.27

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1172

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1172.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.28

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	strip	no		1173

Artefact Description

A fragment of an iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1173.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.29

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit		strip	no		1179

Artefact Description

Two small fragments of an iron strip which may join.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1179.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified	no		1156

Artefact Description

Fragment of iron corroded into a lump.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1156.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	nail	no		1071

Artefact Description
An iron nail like object, round in section, possibly a pin fragment.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1071.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.31

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	rivet	no		1159

Artefact Description
An iron rivet with two still burred heads passed through a small fragment of an iron sheet which may have also at one time included organic materials.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1159.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.32

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	bar	no		1160

Artefact Description
An incomplete tapering iron bar in four pieces. Possibly an unfinished tool.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1160.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.33

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	bar	no		1177

Artefact Description
A fragment of an iron bar.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1177.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.34

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	bar	no		1178

Artefact Description
A fragment of an iron bar.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1178.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.35

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	ironmongery	bar	no		1185

Artefact Description
Two fragments of a rectangular sectioned rod, possibly joining but heavily corroded.

Site Context/Notes
Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1185.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.36

Site Name Gussage all Saints County Dorset Country England x easting 399819 y northing 110193 Artefact Quantity 1 Date/Period MIA-LIA
Centred NGR ST998101

Site Type enclosed settlement Artefact Context hoard pit Artefact Category ironmongery Artefact Type rod Non-Ferrous Components no HER/SMR # Find/Museum No. 1153

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron rod that was rounded from a square sectioned bar.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1153.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.37

Site Name Gussage all Saints County Dorset Country England x easting 399819 y northing 110193 Artefact Quantity 1 Date/Period MIA-LIA
Centred NGR ST998101

Site Type enclosed settlement Artefact Context hoard pit Artefact Category ironmongery Artefact Type rod Non-Ferrous Components no HER/SMR # Find/Museum No. 1164

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron rod that was rounded from a square sectioned bar. Bent at a sharp angle.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1164.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.38

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	tool	punch	no		1045

Artefact Description

An iron punch or drift with a square sectioned body and mostly oval tip. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 78mm; Width and Thickness of Stem: 10mm x 9mm; Tip Elliptical Width: 7mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1045. (2) Fell, V. 1990.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.39

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	tool	punch	no		1046

Artefact Description

An iron punch or drift round in section with a heavily burred and domed head with the tip broken off. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 93mm; Stem Diameter: 16mm; Diamter at Broken Tip: 7mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1046. (2) Fell, V. 1990.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified	no		1157

Artefact Description

Rectangular iron fragment corroded into a lump.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1157.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified	no		1158

Artefact Description

Coroded uncleaned lump of iron.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1158.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1165

Artefact Description

Two small lumps of corroded iron recovered from next to each other, possibly from the same object.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1165.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1169

Artefact Description

Corroded iron lump.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1169.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.8

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1170

Artefact Description

Two corroded iron lumps possibly from the same object as recovered in an adjacent state.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1170.

Image #

References

Index Record # 534.9

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hoard pit	unknown	unidentified			1175

Artefact Description

A rectangular corroded iron lumps.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 437) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron chisel (Fill 3) (see Index Record 534.1 in this database), two iron punches (Fill 3) (see Index Records 534.38 and 534.39 in this database), 31 unidentifiable iron fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.2-534.15 in this database), ten iron sheet fragments (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.16-534.19 in this database), 12 iron strips (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.20-534.29 in this database), one nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.30 in this database), one rivet attached to an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 534.31 in this database), five iron bar fragments of square or rectangular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.32-534.35 in this database), two iron rods of mostly circular section (Fill 5) (see Index Records 534.36-534.37 in this database), copper alloy sheet fragments (Fill 5), four bridle bit moulds (Fills 3-6), vitrified clay lining (Fills 3-6), legume seeds, charcoal age 210 B.C. plus or minus 75 (Fill 5), pottery fragments of the 3rd century B.C. (Fills 3-5), and a clay bead (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1175.

Image #

References

Index Record # 535.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	no		1052

Artefact Description
 Indeterminate iron fragment heavily concealed in corrosion. Possibly not an artefact? Further analysis required.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 4) of a pit (Feature 429) in Trench L measuring 60cm by 80cm. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron nail like object (Fill 3) (see Index Record 535.2 in this database) and a decorated cattle bone comb (Fill 2).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1052.

Image #

References

Index Record # 535.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1054

Artefact Description
 An iron nail like object, possibly a pin fragment or manufacturing refuse?

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 4) of a pit (Feature 429) in Trench L measuring 60cm by 80cm. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an indeterminable iron fragment (Fill 4) (see Index Record 535.1 in this database) and a decorated cattle bone comb (Fill 2).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1054.

Image #

References

Index Record # 536.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1053

Artefact Description
 Described as an iron strip of circular section? Possibly a fragment of a rod? Unable to verify object.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 438) measuring approximately 60cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 536.2 in this database), a spatulate implement made from a deer tibia (Fill 5), and two fragmentary clay moulds and copper alloy casting waste (Fills 4 and 6).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1053.

Image #

References

Index Record # 536.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1057

Artefact Description
 A fragmentary iron strip.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 438) measuring approximately 60cm in diameter in Trench J. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron strip (Fill 5) (see Index Record 536.1 in this database), a spatulate implement made from a deer tibia (Fill 5), and two fragmentary clay moulds and copper alloy casting waste (Fills 4 and 6).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1057.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 537

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1082

Artefact Description

An iron nail like object, possibly a pin fragment or manufacturing refuse?

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 4) of a pit (Feature 441) that cuts a small earlier pit (Feature 604) in Trench J. No other objects were recovered from this feature. Feature 604 however contained a very large (25.44kg) coarse quartz grit rotary quern which appears to have been deliberately placed on the bottom of the pit and also throughout the lower fills were pottery sherds from a mix of Iron Age vessels. As Feature 441 is void of such sherds, it was not refilled with the same soil or debris as the early pit and may have been left open for some time allowing for a natural ingress of soil.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1082.

[na](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 538

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	clamp	no		1090

Artefact Description

An iron object described by Wainwright (1979) as an iron clamp? (Unable to verify object).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a large pit (Feature 424) at the end of a gully (Feature 324) in Trench L.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1090.

[na](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 539

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	martial	scabbard	no		1102

Artefact Description

A small triangular fragment of iron which resembles the tip of an iron scabbard plate. Could also be the point of a dagger but it is very thin. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 58mm; Thickness: 4-5mm; Width: 25mm tapering to 12mm (just before the fractured 'point').

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 53) measuring 60cm in diameter in Trench Y. No other objects or samples were recovered from this feature which is near the southern edge of the settlement near the enclosure ditch.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1102 and 106.Fig.81:1102.

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_scabbard-no81.1102_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 540

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	no		1109

Artefact Description

Indeterminate iron fragment heavily concealed in corrosion. Possibly not an artefact? Further analysis required.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit measuring 80cm by 60cm (Feature 55) in Trench Y. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a thin bronze strip (Fill 6) and Iron Age pottery (Fill 5).

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1109.

[na](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 541

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	no		1115

Artefact Description
 Indeterminate iron fragment heavily concealed in corrosion. Possibly not an artefact? Further analysis required.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 531) that is the central pit in a chain of three pits (Feature 531-533) measuring 90cm x 100cm in Trench H within the internal circular enclosure.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1115.

[na](#)
 Image #

References

Index Record # 542

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		1119

Artefact Description
 An iron nail like object; possibly a pin or manufacturing waste.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a slot (IV) of the main enclosure ditch. This particular area of the enclosure ditch is more angular and may have been another entrance at one time as noted by two features which seem to be old termini to a larger ditch, joined by a smaller later ditch. No other objects were recovered from this section.

(1) Wainwright, G. J. 1979. Gussage all Saints: An Iron Age Settlement in Dorset. Department of the Environment Archaeological Reports. English Heritage: London. 10:106.1119.

[na](#)
 Image #

References

Index Record # 543

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1121

Artefact Description

An iron strip described by Wainwright (1979) as heavy and possibly a fragment of a currency bar. One edge is slightly thinner than the other and may have been sharpened at one time; it appears as though a tang and tip may be also broken off. This object seems to be a heavy single edged cutting implement. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 260mm; Width: 40mm; Thickness: 6mm tapering to 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 4) of a large pit (Feature 734) measuring 110cm by 100cm in Trench G. Other objects recovered from this feature include: a socketed knife made from the metatarsal of a roe deer (Fill 4), and a rotary quern fragment of lower greensand (Fill 4).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 544

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	socket	no		1122

Artefact Description

An iron socket that is both heavily damaged and corroded. This is possibly a ferrule, a spear type ferrule, or a socket to a tool.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 4) of a pit (Feature 706) measuring 80cm in diameter. No other objects were recovered from this feature.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 545

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit external	agriculture	ard	no		1129

Artefact Description

A small simple ard tip that the end is broken at with a single rivet passed through the socket. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Socket Diameter: 40mm x 24mm; Width of Tip: 28mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a large pit (Feature 776) measuring 140cm by 100cm in Trench F. This pit is external to the main settlement enclosure and is central to a former opening sealed during Phase 2 occupation. No other objects were recovered from this feature.

		..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ard-no81.1129_wainwright 1979.jpg
		Image #

References

Index Record # 546

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA-LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1143

Artefact Description

A knife with a curved blade sharpened on the convex side; the tip (point) is missing. The tang is rectangular in section and possesses a very unusual 90 degree bend at the end. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 284mm; Blade Width: 32mm (at shoulder) tapering gently to 10mm (at the broken point); Blade Thickness: 5mm tapering to 1mm at the edge (finely beveled); Tang Width and Thickness: 12mm by 5mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the lower fills (Fill 5) of a pit (Feature 459) measuring 80cm in diameter in Trench H. This pit is located within the inner circular enclosure. Other objects recovered from this feature include: a decorated antler weaving comb with broken teeth (Fill 5), a decorated antler weaving comb with all teeth missing (Fill 5), bady broken antler weaving comb missing most of the handle and teeth (Fill 5), polled cattle skull dated to the MIA (Fill 6), wetstone (Fill 7), and a circular chalk loom-weight (Fill 6).

		..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_knife-no81.1143_wainwright 1979.jpg
		Image #

References

Index Record # 547

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	MIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	socket	no		1146

Artefact Description

An iron socket fragment of thin material. Possibly from some form of socketed reaping hook or similar implement?

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from basal fill (Fill 7) of a pit (Feature 52) in Trench Y measuring 80cm by 90cm in diameter. The only additional object recovered from the feature is a baked clay triangular loom weight (Fill 7).

References

[..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_socket-no81.1146_wainwright 1979.jpg](#)

Image #

Index Record # 548.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no	na	1004

Artefact Description

A nail like object; possibly a pin fragment or some other manufacturing waste. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or posthole (Feature 157) in Trench T measuring 60cm by 40cm in diameter. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 548.2), an iron ring (Fill 3) (see Index Record 548.3 in this database), a four coil bow brooch (Fill 8) (see Index Record 548.4 in this database), an iron strip (Fill 6) (see Index Record 548.5), worked cattle bone tibia (Fill 6), and two stone pot rubbers (Fill 9).

References

[na](#)

Image #

Index Record # 548.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no	na	1005

Artefact Description
 A nail like object; possibly a pin fragment or some other manufacturing waste. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit or posthole (Feature 157) in Trench T measuring 60cm by 40cm in diameter. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 548.1), an iron ring (Fill 3) (see Index Record 548.3 in this database), a four coil bow brooch (Fill 8) (see Index Record 548.4 in this database), an iron strip (Fill 6) (see Index Record 548.5), worked cattle bone tibia (Fill 6), and two stone pot rubbers (Fill 9).

						na
						Image #

References

Index Record # 548.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	no		1024

Artefact Description
 An iron ring with a small flat strip of iron binding or attachment remaining in one place. Possibly part of a scabbard, cauldron, or other household object. The dimensions are: Internal Diameter: 48mm; Sectional Diameter Body: 6mm; Width of Fastening Strip: 8mm; Thickness of Fastening Strip: 3mm. The ring is forge welded shut.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 5) of a pit or posthole (Feature 157) in Trench T measuring 60cm by 40cm in diameter. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a nail like object (Fill 5) (see Index Record 548.2), an iron ring (Fill 3) (see Index Record 548.3 in this database), a four coil bow brooch (Fill 8) (see Index Record 548.4 in this database), an iron strip (Fill 6) (see Index Record 548.5), worked cattle bone tibia (Fill 6), and two stone pot rubbers (Fill 9).

						na
						Image #

References

Index Record # 548.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1038

Artefact Description

An iron bow brooch with four coils with a mostly corroded away open footplate. Likley La Tene III. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 68mm; Width of Spring: 9mm; Sectional Diameter of Rod Body: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the basal fill (Fill 8) of a pit or posthole (Feature 157) in Trench T measuring 60cm by 40cm in diameter. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two nail like objects (Fill 5) (see Index Records 548.1-2 in this database), an iron ring (Fill 3) (see Index Record 548.3 in this database), an iron strip (Fill 6) (see Index Record 548.5), worked cattle bone tibia (Fill 6), and two stone pot rubbers (Fill 9).

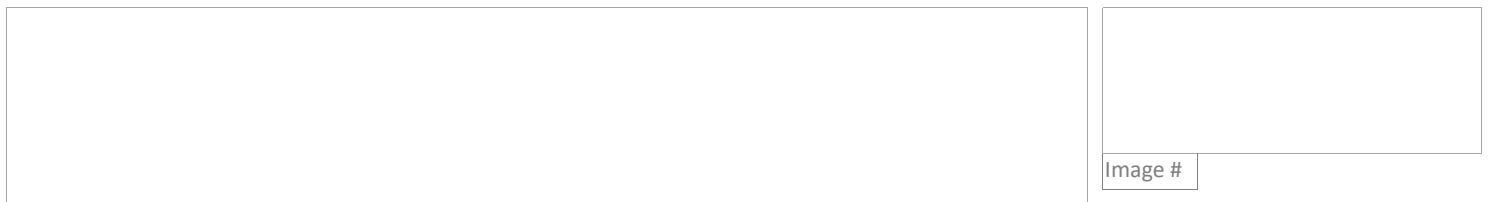


Image #

References

Index Record # 548.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no	na	1073

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron strip. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit or posthole (Feature 157) in Trench T measuring 60cm by 40cm in diameter. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two nail like objects (Fill 5) (see Index Records 548.1-2 in this database), an iron ring (Fill 3) (see Index Record 548.3 in this database), a four coil bow brooch (Fill 8) (see Index Record 548.4 in this database), worked cattle bone tibia (Fill 6), and two stone pot rubbers (Fill 9).

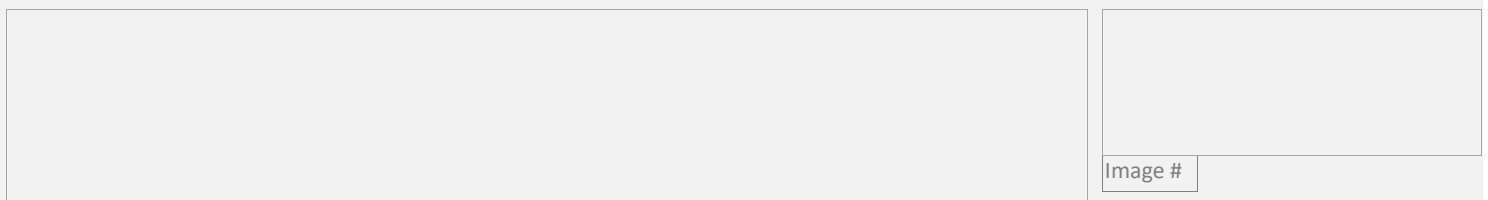


Image #

References

Index Record # 549

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1006

Artefact Description

A two coil bow brooch complete except for the foot and catch plate.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of the circular internal enclosure ditch (Feature 310); unfortunately the ditch segment where the brooch originated was not recorded, only the fill. There are several other objects from the circular enclosure ditch (Feature 310) however this object can not be related to them as the ditch segment is unknown and each segment is treated as a sperate context for prosperity.

Image #

References

Index Record # 550.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no	na	1009

Artefact Description

A nail like object; possibly a pin fragment or some other manufacturing waste. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 155) in Trench T measuring 60cm in diameter. This feature is within a large rectilinear enclosure within the main enclosure ditch. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron rod (see Index Record 550.2 in this database), an unidentified iron fragment (see Index Record 550.3 in this database), an iron strip (See Index Record 550.4 in this database), two bronze strips or bindings (Fills 8 and 10), twisted copper alloy wire (Fill 9), worked bone (Fill 15), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 8), and a shaped Lower Greensand stone (Fill 10).

Image #

References

Index Record # 550.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	no	na	1023

Artefact Description

An oval sectioned iron rod about 3mm thick at the centre and 50mm long.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 155) in Trench T measuring 60cm in diameter. This feature is within a large rectilinear enclosure within the main enclosure ditch. Other objects recovered from this feature include: a nail-like object (see Index Record 550.1 in this database), an unidentified iron fragment (see Index Record 550.3 in this database), an iron strip (See Index Record 550.4 in this database), two bronze strips or bindings (Fills 8 and 10), twisted copper alloy wire (Fill 9), worked bone (Fill 15), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 8), and a shaped Lower Greensand stone (Fill 10).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 550.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	no	na	1042

Artefact Description

An indeterminate iron fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 155) in Trench T measuring 60cm in diameter. This feature is within a large rectilinear enclosure within the main enclosure ditch. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron rod (see Index Record 550.2 in this database), an iron nail-like object (see Index Record 550.1 in this database), an iron strip (See Index Record 550.4 in this database), two bronze strips or bindings (Fills 8 and 10), twisted copper alloy wire (Fill 9), worked bone (Fill 15), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 8), and a shaped Lower Greensand stone (Fill 10).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 550.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no	na	1072

Artefact Description

An iron strip (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole (Feature 155) in Trench T measuring 60cm in diameter. This feature is within a large rectilinear enclosure within the main enclosure ditch. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron rod (see Index Record 550.2 in this database), an unidentified iron fragment (see Index Record 550.3 in this database), a nail-like object (See Index Record 550.1 in this database), two bronze strips or bindings (Fills 8 and 10), twisted copper alloy wire (Fill 9), worked bone (Fill 15), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 8), and a shaped Lower Greensand stone (Fill 10).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 551

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no	na	1010

Artefact Description

A nail like object; possibly a pin fragment or some other manufacturing waste. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a large pit measuring one metre in diameter (Feature 342) in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an chisel-like object made of ox bone (Fill 5), and Late Iron Age pottery (Fill3).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 552

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no	na	1012

Artefact Description

An iron strip, described by Wainwright (1979) as measuring 36mm long.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 4) of a large pit measuring 100cm by 110cm (Feature 448) in Trench H just outside of the south-western terminal of the penannular enclosure within the main ditched enclosure. Other objects recovered from the feature include: a lower rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 4), and two rotary quern fragments of Lower Greensand (Fill 4).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 553.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no	na	1026

Artefact Description

A small iron nail (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: two unidentified iron objects (see Index Record 553.2 and 553.7 in this database), an iron needle (see Index Record 553.3 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 553.4 in this database), two additional iron nails (see Index Records 553.5 and 553.6 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dolphin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill 18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

	Image #

References

Index Record # 553.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	unknown	unidentified	no		1034

Artefact Description

An indeterminate iron object (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: an additional unidentified iron object (see Index Record 553.7 in this database), an iron needle (see Index Record 553.3 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 553.4 in this database), three iron nails (see Index Records 553.1, 553.5, and 553.6 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dophin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 553.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	domestic	needle	no		1039

Artefact Description

An iron needle with a broken eye (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: an additional unidentified iron object (see Index Record 553.2 and 553.7 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 553.4 in this database), three iron nails (see Index Records 553.1, 553.5, and 553.6 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dophin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 553.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	ironmongery	strip	no		1065

Artefact Description

A small iron strip (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: an additional unidentified iron object (see Index Record 553.2 and 553.7 in this database), an iron needle (see Index Record 553.3 in this database), three iron nails (see Index Records 553.1, 553.5, and 553.6 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dophin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 553.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	ironmongery	nail	no		1076

Artefact Description

A small iron nail (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: an additional unidentified iron object (see Index Record 553.2 and 553.7 in this database), an iron needle (see Index Record 553.3 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 553.4 in this database), two other iron nails (see Index Records 553.1 and 553.6 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dophin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 553.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	surface	ironmongery	nail	no		1079

Artefact Description
 A small iron nail (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: an additional unidentified iron object (see Index Record 553.2 and 553.7 in this database), an iron needle (see Index Record 553.3 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 553.4 in this database), two other iron nails (see Index Records 553.1 and 553.5 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dophin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

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References

Index Record # 553.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	no	na	1000

Artefact Description
 Indeterminate iron fragment heavily concealed in corrosion. Possibly not an artefact? Further analysis required.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a blown out pit or hollow on the inside of the main enclosure ditch south terminal of the east entrance (Feature 2) in Trench P. Other objects from the feature include: two unidentified iron objects (see Index Record 553.2 and 553.7 in this database), an iron needle (see Index Record 553.3 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 553.4 in this database), two additional iron nails (see Index Records 553.5 and 14.6 in this database) copper alloy casting waste (Fills 3 and 6), decorated copper alloy dophin brooch fibula (Fill 3), complete La Tene III hinged cooper alloy brooch (Fill 3), copper alloy fragments (Fills 9, 10, and 13), sheet bronze staple or joiners dog (Fill18), an iron smelting furnace with PCB waste present (Feature 209 joining the south eastern edge of Feature 2), crucible fragments (Fills 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, and 10), slag (Fill 8), Samian fragment (Fill 5), LIA pottery fragments (multiple fills), Purbeck Limestone upper stone of a rotary quern (Fill 2), upper stone rotary quern fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), upper stone rotary quern framgent (Fill 5A), and Roman tile fragments (Fill 2).

						na
						Image #

References

Index Record # 554

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1027

Artefact Description
 A small iron nail (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 14) of a pit measuring 60cm in diameter (Feature 302). This feature cuts two earlier pits (Features 214 and 217), and Feature 217 cuts 214. Other objects recovered from the feature include: beaded rim jar fragments, wall fragment of a Camulodunum form 5 platter (Fill 5), butt beaker fragments of Camulodunum form 112 (Fills 4 and 15), rouletted body sherd (Fill 5), and a baked clay oven fragment (Fill 3).

Image #

References

Index Record # 555

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	domestic	knife	no		1028

Artefact Description
 A trapezoidal fragment of a knife blade. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 56mm, Width at Blade Shoulder: 28mm; Thickness: 4mm.

Site Context/Notes
 Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 2) of one of the Phase 3 internal enclosure ditches (the trapezoidal enclosure ditch spanning Trenches M, N, S, and T, Feature 130 at Segment C). Other objects recovered from the feature include: carbonised seeds (Fill 3) of an unidentified species, three infant burials from other sections of the ditch, an iron strip from another section, and a shale bangle (Section L Fill 7).

Image # ..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ard-no82.1028_wainwright 1979.jpg

References

Index Record # 556

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1031

Artefact Description

A small knife with part of the tang and another small iron fragment adhering to the corrosion products that may or may not be part of the knife. The knife blade is long and slender and the tang was recorded as found separate from the knife but in close proximity to eachother. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 132mm; Width: 16mm; Width of Tang: 8mm; Thickness of Blade: 4mm; Thickness of Tang: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit measuring 100cm in diameter (Feature 229) which cuts an earlier feature (Feature 138). Other objects recovered from the feature include: scapular of a dog (Fill 3), mouth piece of a flagon of Camulodunum form 154 (Fill 5), two rotary quern upper stone fragment of Lower Greensand (Fill 3), saddle quern rubber fragment (Fill 4), and a whetstone fragment of micaceous sandstone (Fill 4).

						..\13 Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_knife-no82.1031_wainwright 1979.jpg
						Image #

References

Index Record # 557

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1047

Artefact Description

An iron nail-like object (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills of a pit measuring 45cm by 60cm in diameter (Feature 112) in Trench S. No other objects recovered from the feature.

						na
						Image #

References

Index Record # 558.1

Site Name: Gussage all Saints
County: Dorset
Country: England
x easting: 399819
y northing: 110193
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: LIA-ERB
Centred NGR: ST998101

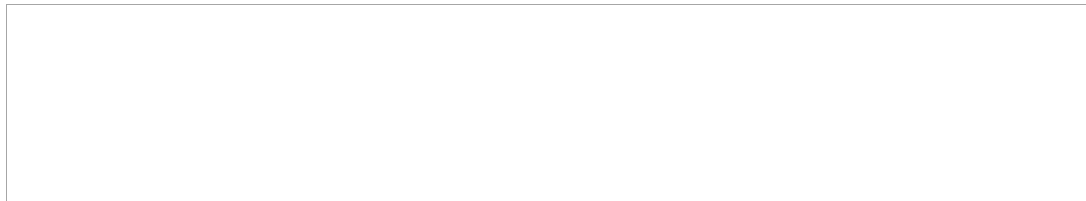
Site Type: enclosed settlement
Artefact Context: pit internal
Artefact Category: ironmongery
Artefact Type: nail
Non-Ferrous Components: no
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: 1048

Artefact Description

An iron nail-like object (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole measuring 60cm in diameter (Feature 156) in Trench T. The pit is central to the inner trapezoidal enclosure (Feature 130). Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron ferrule (see Index Record 558.2 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 558.3 in this database), a copper alloy ear scoop (Fill 4), a dolphin type brooch (Fill 10), Samian sherds of Claudian date (Fill 1), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and quartzite rubber (Fill 10).



[na](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 558.2

Site Name: Gussage all Saints
County: Dorset
Country: England
x easting: 399819
y northing: 110193
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: LIA-ERB
Centred NGR: ST998101

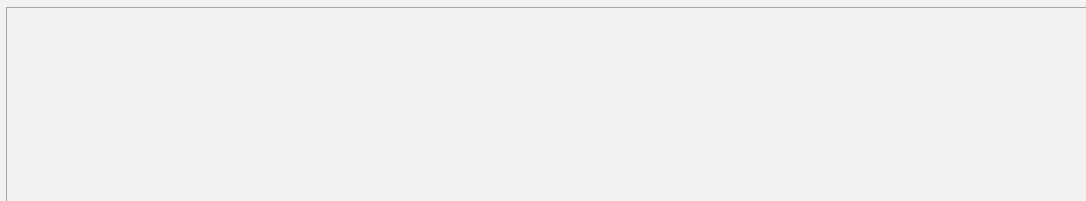
Site Type: enclosed settlement
Artefact Context: pit internal
Artefact Category: ironmongery
Artefact Type: ferrule
Non-Ferrous Components: no
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: 1062

Artefact Description

An iron ferrule consisting of a protusion off of two spiral coils made from the same length of rectangular section bar. May have served as a copper ferrule for a number of purposes; Wainwright (1979) suggests a use as an ox goad. The dimensions are: Overall Length: 16mm; Diameter of Spiraled Socket: 8mm; Width of Bar: 5mm; Thickness: 3mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole measuring 60cm in diameter (Feature 156) in Trench T. The pit is central to the inner trapezoidal enclosure (Feature 130). Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron nail (see Index Record 558.1 in this database), an iron strip (see Index Record 558.3 in this database), a copper alloy ear scoop (Fill 4), a dolphin type brooch (Fill 10), Samian sherds of Claudian date (Fill 1), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and quartzite rubber (Fill 10).



[..\13_Images\03Southern England\gussageallsaints_ferrule-no82.1062_wainwright_1979.jpg](#)
Image #

References

Index Record # 558.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1074

Artefact Description

An iron strip (unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a pit or large posthole measuring 60cm in diameter (Feature 156) in Trench T. The pit is central to the inner trapezoidal enclosure (Feature 130). Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron ferrule (see Index Record 558.2 in this database), an iron nail (see Index Record 558.1 in this database), a copper alloy ear scoop (Fill 4), a dolphin type brooch (Fill 10), Samian sherds of Claudian date (Fill 1), rotary quern upper of Lower Greensand (Fill 5), and quartzite rubber (Fill 10).

		na
		Image #

References

Index Record # 559.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1051

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a large pit or posthole (Feature 380) measuring around 75cm in diameter in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two iron nails (see Index Record 559.2-3 in this database), charred spelt, oat and grass seeds, legumes, LIA pottery, and clay fragments of decorated hearth or oven.

		Image #

References

Index Record # 559.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998102		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1063

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a large pit or posthole (Feature 380) measuring around 75cm in diameter in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two iron nails (see Index Record 559.1 and 559.3 in this database), charred spelt, oat and grass seeds, legumes, LIA pottery, and clay fragments of decorated hearth or oven.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 559.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998103		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1120

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the basal fill (Fill 10) of a large pit or posthole (Feature 380) measuring around 75cm in diameter in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: two iron nails (see Index Record 559.1-2 in this database), charred spelt, oat and grass seeds, legumes, LIA pottery, and clay fragments of decorated hearth or oven.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 560

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		1055

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the middle fills (Fill 5) of the internal penannular ditch (Feature 310) in Slot E of Trench H. Pottery fragments throughout ditch fill.

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 561.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1056

Artefact Description

Broken bow brooch with part of the catch plate and spring.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a 60cm pit (Feature 381) in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron nail (see Index Record 561.2 in this database),

Image #	
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References

Index Record # 561.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1077

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a 60cm pit (Feature 381) in Trench M. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron nail (see Index Record 561.1 in this database),

	Image #

References

Index Record # 562

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1058

Artefact Description

Indeterminate iron strip (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 4) of a 60cm pit (Feature 383) in Trench M.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 563

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	tool	shaft	no		1066

Artefact Description

A rectangular tapering shaft of wat seems to be a broken gouge or chisel.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 6 of a 100 x 80cm pit (Feature 410) in Trench L; part of an alignment of pits respecting a gully.

						Image #
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References

Index Record # 564.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	staple	no		1068

Artefact Description

A distorted staple-like fixing.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of an oval pit Feature 318) measuring 75x40cm in Trench M; this feature cuts another pit (Feature 218). Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron staple (see Index Record 564.2 in this database),

						Image #
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References

Index Record # 564.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1087

Artefact Description

An iron strip type fastening or clamp.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 9) of an oval pit Feature 318) measuring 75x40cm in Trench M; this feature cuts another pit (Feature 218). Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron staple (see Index Record 564.1 in this database),

	Image #

References

Index Record # 565.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1067

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 288) measuring 80cm in diameter; this is cut by another pit of similar shape and size (Feature 289) and both are in Trench N. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron nail (see Index Record 565.2 in this database),

	Image #

References

Index Record # 565.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1093

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 288) measuring 80cm in diameter; this is cut by another pit of similar shape and size (Feature 289) and both are in Trench N. Other objects recovered from the feature include: an iron nail (see Index Record 565.1 in this database),

Image #

References

Index Record # 566

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		1069

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recoverd from one of the middle fills (Fill 5) of the internal penannular ditch (Feature 310) in Slot G of Trench H. Pottery fragments throughout ditch fill.

Image #

References

Index Record # 567

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1070

Artefact Description

An iron bow brooch with the coiled spring but without the pin or catch plate.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 4) of a pit (Feature 204).

Image #

References

Index Record # 568

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	strip	no		1075

Artefact Description

An iron strip. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recoverd from one of the middle fills (Fill 4) of the internal penannular ditch (Feature 310) in Slot H of Trench G. Pottery fragments throughout ditch fill.

Image #

References

Index Record # 569

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	hearth	ironmongery	nail	no		1078

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the large depression area (Feature 2) which may be a furnace or smithing hearth abutting the inner enclosure ditch terminal (Feature 1ka in Trench P). From the basal fill (Fill 12) of Slot C.

					Image #
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References

Index Record # 570

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	bar	no		1083

Artefact Description

A tapering iron bar with a rectangular section.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 193).

					Image #
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References

Index Record # 571

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1085

Artefact Description

An iron strip type fastening or clamp.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more upper fills (Fill 3) of a pit (Feature 205) measuring roughly 1m in diameter in Trench U.

Image #

References

Index Record # 572

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	no		1088

Artefact Description

Thin iron rod which may be a brooch pin or a simple iron pin like the typical IA ring headed varieties.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 293) measuring around 110cm in diameter in Trench N. This pit cuts two other earlier smaller pits (Features 292 and 294).

Image #

References

Index Record # 573

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1089

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 5) of a pit (Feature 402) measuring about 140cm in diameter in Trench L. There is a gully like feature extending off the pit.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 574

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	clamp	no		1094

Artefact Description

An iron strip type fastening or clamp.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from the basal fill (Fill 13) of a pit (Feature 172) measuring 60cm in diameter in Trench T.

	Image #

References

Index Record # 575.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	clamp	no		1095

Artefact Description

An iron strip type fastening or clamp.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 8) of a pit (Feature 262) measuring 1m in diameter in Trench N. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron nail (see Index Record 575.2 in this database),

Image #

References

Index Record # 575.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1096

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more lower fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 262) measuring 1m in diameter in Trench N. Other objects recovered from this feature include: an iron clamp (see Index Record 575.1 in this database),

Image #

References

Index Record # 576

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1099

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron strip. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Recovered from one of the more middle fills (Fill 6) of a pit (Feature 45) measuring 60cm in diameter in Trench W/Y.

Image #

References

Index Record # 577

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1107

Artefact Description

A heavily corroded knife fragment; portion of blade and tip.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 578

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1110

Artefact Description

A heavily corroded knife fragment; portion of the shoulder and tang.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 579

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	weight	no		1113

Artefact Description

An iron weight. Oval with a central perforation. Could seve as a pommel or cap for a tool intending to be struck.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 580

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	martial	arrowhead	no		1114

Artefact Description

Fragmented arrow head with most of the socket intact. Triangular blade.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 581

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1116

Artefact Description

An iron strip. (Unable to verify artefact or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 582

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	strip	no		1117

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron strip. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 583

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1118

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

Index Record # 584

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1127

Artefact Description

Fragment of an iron strip. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 585

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	no		1131

Artefact Description

A D-shaped iron ring with an iron strip wrapped around one side; the strip has no rivet holes. Unkown function.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 586

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	no		1132

Artefact Description

A fragmented bow brooch that is heavily corroded; all but part of the coiled spring are missing.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 587

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	no		1133

Artefact Description

An iron ring.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 588

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1134

Artefact Description

An iron nail in two fragment or two nails (Recovered together) (unable to verify objects and dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 589

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1135

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 590

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1136

Artefact Description

A thicker broder iron strip.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 591

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1137

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 592

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1138

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 593

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	domestic	knife	no		1139

Artefact Description

An iron knife blade missing the tang and with a slightly concave edge.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 594

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	bar	no		1140

Artefact Description

An iron bar of rectangular section, tapered at both ends.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 595

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1141

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 596

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	personal adornment	ring	no		1142

Artefact Description

A coiled iron finger ring; one and a half coils round. Wainwright (1979) suggests it could be an incomplete ox goad.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 597

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	no		1148

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 598

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	no		1150

Artefact Description

An iron strip that is tapered on one end with a rivet hole.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 599

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	pit internal	domestic	knife	no		1151

Artefact Description

An mostly comple iron knife missing only a small portion of its tang. The blade is slightly curved and of a style termed 'trailing point'. The edge is convex.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 600

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Gussage all Saints	Dorset	England	399819	110193	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	ST998101		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		1152

Artefact Description

An indiscriminate iron nail fragment.

Site Context/Notes

Image #

References

Index Record # 601

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes

(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 602

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 603

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 604

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 605

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 606

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 607

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 608

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes

(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 609

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description

(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes

(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 610

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 611

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 612

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	martial	spear			May.1996.290.3

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 613

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	martial	spear			May.1996.290.8

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 614

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	floor	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 615

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	kiln	martial	spear			May.1996.290.4

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 616

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-300AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	martial	spear			

Artefact Description
(See Fell, 1990 and Inall, 2015).

Site Context/Notes
(See May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 617

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	floor	tool	punch	no		May.1996.290.24

Artefact Description
Smiths or metalwork hot puch (see Fell, 1990).

Site Context/Notes

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 618

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	enclosure ditch	tool	punch	no		May.1996.290.27

Artefact Description

(See May, 1996)

Site Context/Notes

Ditch fill include Romano-British and LIA pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 619

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	enclosure ditch	agriculture	reaping hook	no		May.1996.290.34

Artefact Description

Fragment (See May, 1996)

Site Context/Notes

Ditch fill include Romano-British and LIA pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 620

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	enclosure ditch	transportation	lynch pin	no		May.1996.290.4 1

Artefact Description

(See May, 1996)

Site Context/Notes

Ditch fill include Romano-British and LIA pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 621

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	domestic	knife	no		May.1996.290.7 7

Artefact Description

Manning Type 13 (see May, 1996).

Site Context/Notes

Found during stripping of topsoil.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 622

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	gully	domestic	knife	no		May.1996.290.79

Artefact Description

Manning Type 14 (see May, 1996).

Site Context/Notes

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 623

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit	domestic	knife	no		May.1996.290.82

Artefact Description

Manning Type 19 (see May, 1996).

Site Context/Notes

Near terminus of Iron Age trackway. Pit also contained LIA pottery sherds and some Romano-British sherds as well.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 624.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 624.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 624.3

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 624.4

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 624.5

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 624.6

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 624.7

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	nail	no		May.1996.290.93

Artefact Description

Corroded nail-like object.

Site Context/Notes

Group of nails with wooden planks from LIA to ERB upper ditch fill. Romano-British pottery in vicinity.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 625

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	floor	ironmongery	staple	no		May.1996.290.106

Artefact Description

Joiners dog

Site Context/Notes

Beneath the floor of Building 7, thought to be ERB (see May, 1996).

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 626

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	ironmongery	cotter pin	no		May.1996.290.1 21

Artefact Description

Ring headed spike or cotter pin like object.

Site Context/Notes

Resting on ditch cut beneath fills containing predominantly Gallo-Beglic pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 627

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	cotter pin	no		May.1996.290.1 29

Artefact Description

Ring and part of the shaft of what is likely a cotter pin.

Site Context/Notes

From northern enclosure ditch with LIA (possibly ERB) pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 628

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-200AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	ironmongery	ferrule	no		May.1996.290.142

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

Found in topsoil of an area containing LIA-Early Roman features (see May, 1996).

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 629

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	martial	ferrule	no		May.1996.290.144

Artefact Description

Small knobbed ferrule, likely for a spear butt.

Site Context/Notes

Topsoil over Iron Age ditch, possibly RB or Roman.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 630

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-0AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	domestic	weight	no		May.1996.290.149

Artefact Description

A stepped rod with a bulbous head and a looped proximal end. Possibly some form of weight. 9.2cm long. (See May, 1996).

Site Context/Notes

From the fill of a securely dated Iron Age ditch.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 631

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-0AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	tool	punch	no		May.1996.290.153

Artefact Description

A rectangular sectioned punch or awl. Length: 17.6cm.

Site Context/Notes

From the fill of a securely dated Iron Age ditch.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 632

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	gully	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.5

Artefact Description

A Soldatenfibel form (knicked bow brooch) iron brooch. Badly corroded and heavily damaged. Damage is possibly from antiquity. Length: 71mm (May, 1996).

Site Context/Notes

From the upper fill of gully with LIA pottery beneath Building 7.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 633

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.6

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded arch backed coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Upper fill of Iron Age ditch with some LIA and ERB pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 634

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.7

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded arch backed coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Upper fill of Iron Age ditch with some LIA and ERB pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 635

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.8

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded arch backed coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From natural silting in layer of drainage ditch for Romano-British trackway (see May, 1996)

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 636

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.9

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded arch backed coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Upper fill of Late Iron Age pit.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 637

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	wall	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.10

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded arch backed coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Below footing of Romano-British wall.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 638

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.233.1 1

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded arch backed coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

LIA and ERB ditch with late native pottery fragments.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 639

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.1 2

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

LIA ditch thought to date to the mid-1st century AD.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 640

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.13

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From upper fill of ditch with Iron Age pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 641

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	43-75AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.14

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Complex intersection of ditches with Romano-British pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 642

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	pit	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.15

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From a pit with butt-beaker and Romano-British pottery in the same layer.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 643

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	boundary ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.16

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From fill of N-S boundary ditch which dates from roughly 100BC-43AD.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 644

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	gully	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.17

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From gully north of building nine with undiagnostic RB pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 645

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.18

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From upper fill of a ditch with mostly IA pottery and some possibly intrusive RB pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 646

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.19

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Likely first half of first century AD based on similarity to other brooches from dated contexts.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 647

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	gully	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.20

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From drainage gully of Roundhouse 1 with Conquest period pottery (see May, 1996).

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 648

Site Name: Dragonby
County: North Lincolnshire
Country: England
x easting: 490500
y northing: 413800
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 25-75AD
Centred NGR: SE905138

Site Type: aggregated
Artefact Context: ditch
Artefact Category: personal adornment
Artefact Type: brooch
Non-Ferrous Components: no
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: May.1996.235.2 1

Artefact Description: Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes: Upper fill of intersecting Iron Age ditches which also contained Romano-British pottery.

References: May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 649

Site Name: Dragonby
County: North Lincolnshire
Country: England
x easting: 490500
y northing: 413800
Artefact Quantity: 1
Date/Period: 50BC-50AD
Centred NGR: SE905138

Site Type: aggregated
Artefact Context: wall
Artefact Category: personal adornment
Artefact Type: brooch
Non-Ferrous Components: no
HER/SMR #:
Find/Museum No.: May.1996.235.2 2

Artefact Description: Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes: Beneath wall corner of Rectangular Bulding 1 with IA butt-beaker pottery.

References: May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 650

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	25-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.23

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Upper fill of Iron Age enclosure ditch containing Gallo-Belgic pottery and RB pottery.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 651

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.24

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded simplified wire design coiled spring fibula brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Likely first half of first century AD based on similarity to other brooches from dated contexts.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 652

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.235.28

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded bow brooch with "...an asymmetrically curved profile with an inturned head, and a catch-plate that is integral with the bow profile." (May, 1996:237).

Site Context/Notes

From the intersection of an Iron Age ditch complex.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 653

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.237.29

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded bow brooch with "...an asymmetrically curved profile with an inturned head, and a catch-plate that is integral with the bow profile." (May, 1996:237).

Site Context/Notes

From fill of Iron Age ditch with butt-beaker, white-flagon, and other LIA pottery sherds.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 654

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-0AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.237.30

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded bow brooch with "...an asymmetrically curved profile with an inturned head, and a catch-plate that is integral with the bow profile." (May, 1996:237).

Site Context/Notes

From middle fill of Iron Age ditch with LIA pottery sherds of at least 39 vessels.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 655

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.258.120

Artefact Description

Badly corroded iron brooch of possible coil type similar to Langotn Down or Thisle brooches. (see May, 1996:258).

Site Context/Notes

From the upper fill of a ditch predominantly IA pottery with intrusive RB pottery. The upper ditch fill is disturbed by a rubble layer of collapsed Roman building wall.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 656

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	200BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	surface	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.258.128

Artefact Description

A bulbous terminal Fowler Type A iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From an Iron Age habitation surface beneath the floor of Building 2.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 657

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	200BC-100AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	unstratified	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.261.130

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded Fowler Type C iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

Not stratified.

References

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

Index Record # 658

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	25-75AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	gully	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.261.131

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded Fowler Type C iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From one of the gullies forming the Iron Age gully 'track' system. Recovered with four sherds of RB pottery (May, 1996:261).

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 659

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	50-150AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	gully	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.261.132

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded Fowler Type C iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From a Romano-British gully system with RB pottery including colour coated and parisian ware.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 660

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	100BC-50AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.263.152

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded Fowler Type D iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From a ditch dated from the first century BC to the Conquest period.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 661

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	200BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.263.156

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded and fragmented iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From a LIA ditch containing butt-beaker pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 662

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Dragonby	North Lincolnshire	England	490500	413800	1	200BC-43AD
			Centred NGR	SE905138		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
aggregated	ditch	personal adornment	brooch	no		May.1996.263.157

Artefact Description

Heavily corroded and fragmented iron penannular brooch.

Site Context/Notes

From a LIA ditch with undiagnostic IA pottery.

May, J. 1996. Dragonby: Report on the Excavations at an Iron Age and Romano-British Settlement in North Lincolnshire. Oxbow Monography 61. Oxford: Oxbow Books. Pps 677 (in two volumes).

Image #

References

Index Record # 663

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Moel Hiraddug	Denbighshire	Wales	306302	378762	1	Iron Age
			Centred NGR	SJ063787		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unstratified	personal adornment	open work disc	no		83.59H/81

Artefact Description

An iron open work disc.

Site Context/Notes

Discovered by a site visitor near a rodent mound.

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 664

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Moel Hiraddug	Denbighshire	Wales	306302	378762	1	c. 300BC
			Centred NGR	SJ063787		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	unstratified	personal adornment	pin	no		83.59H/80

Artefact Description

A large cup headed iron pin. Similar to smaller examples from Dinorben and a bronze example from Garton Slack.

Site Context/Notes

Discovered by a site visitor near a rodent mound.

National Museum of Wales Archive

Image #

References

Index Record # 665

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Moel Hiraddug	Denbighshire	Wales	306302	378762	1	Iron Age
			Centred NGR	SJ063787		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	martial	sword	no		

Artefact Description

A much corroded sword in many fragments. (Unable to verify object or dimensions).

Site Context/Notes

Discovered in 1872 by a group of miners demolishing part of the eastern rampart for a road (Gage, 1884). The copper alloy shield fittings were save however the iron sword fragments were discarded.

Gage, M. A. 1884. Relics found on Foel Hiraddug in the County of Flint. Collections Historical and Archaeological Relating to Montgomeryshire and Its Borders (aka The Montgomeryshire Collections). 17:331-2.

Image #

References

Index Record # 666

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	50AD-200AD
			Centred NGR	NT580747		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	surface	personal adornment	brooch	CU Pin		Burley.1955.54

Artefact Description

An unique design iron fibula brooch with a bronze pin secured through a slot made in the iron spring, which seems to be a single flat bar end split and turned under. A similar brooch was also recovered from a higher level in the same area, one from Dunagoil Fort, and another from Harlow Celtic Temple (Burley, 1955). The dimensions are: Overall Length: 60mm; Width at Foot: 6mm; Width at Anterior of Top: 15mm; Height of Coil Spring: 14mm; Pin Length: 30mm; Pin Diameter: 2mm; Thickness of Brooch Body: 5-9mm.

Site Context/Notes

From amongst the rubble and dwelling surface of Level 3 in Area A. Exact location on this surface is unrecorded. A second brooch which is similar is from Level 4, which is a later level (200-300AD) (uppermost level is Level 5).

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228. (2) Curle, A. O. and Cree, J. E. 1915. Account of Excavations on Traprain Law in the Parish of Prestonkirk, County of Haddington, in 1915. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland.50: 64-144.

[.\13 Images\04Scotland\traprain law fibula brooch curle et al1915.6.jpg](#)

Image #

References

Index Record # 667

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT580748		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin	no		Burley.1955.100

Artefact Description

Iron ring-headed pin. Not cast as previously suggested.

Site Context/Notes

From level 3 of Featruie 204 found during the 1919 investigations.

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 668

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT580749		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin	no		Burley.1955.101

Artefact Description

Iron ring-headed pin. Not cast as previously suggested.

Site Context/Notes

From otherwise unknown but 'Native' level of Feature 115.

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 669

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT580750		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	ring	no		Burley.1955.160

Artefact Description

An iron finger ring with incised horizontal lines or ridges.

Site Context/Notes

Discovered in 1914 and recorded as Feature 35 Level B Trench XI.

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 670.1

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT580751		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	staple	no		Burley.1955.302

Artefact Description

An iron staple or joiners dog measuring around 25mm between the legs which would likely have been 90 degrees ante-manufacture.

Site Context/Notes

From the 1920 excavations. Feature 84 Level III. Another staple was recovered from the same feature in the same level (see Index Record 670.2 in this database).

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 670.2

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT580752		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	staple	no		Burley.1955.302

Artefact Description

An iron staple or joiners dog measuring around 25mm between the legs which would likely have been 90 degrees ante-manufacture.

Site Context/Notes

From the 1920 excavations. Feature 84 Level III. Another staple was recovered from the same feature in the same level (see Index Record 670.1 in this database).

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 671

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA
			Centred NGR	NT580753		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	personal adornment	staple	no		Burley.1955.302

Artefact Description

An iron staple or joiners dog measuring around 25mm between the legs which would likely have been 90 degrees ante-manufacture.

Site Context/Notes

From the 1920 excavations. Feature 85 Level III.

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 672

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	NT580754		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	rampart	transportation	terret ring	no		Burley.1955.356

Artefact Description

A simple iron terret ring. Similar to examples from Newstead (possibly Roman).

Site Context/Notes

From a cutting into the rampart during the second occupation phase towards the end of the Scottish Roman Iron Age.

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 673

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	0-50AD
			Centred NGR	NT580755		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	tool	poker	no		Burley.1955.358

Artefact Description

Part of an iron poker, previously described as sword and tang fragment and lynch pin. The blade is thick near the tang and would likely have widened and thinned towards the tip. Dimensions: Shaft: 7mm x 9mm; Blade: Thickness: 7mm; Width: 25mm; Length (to break): 15mm.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered in 1915 from Level IV of Feature 279 (in area XII?). Noted as being from near the bottom of Level IV and was thought to date no later than the 1st century AD.

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 674

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	NT580756		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin	yes		Burley.1955.359

Artefact Description

A fragmented lynch pin or chariot/cart fitting. Globular cast copper alloy head over roughly 8mm square iron peg/shaft.

Site Context/Notes

Recovered in 1922 from area N1 Feature 256 (level not recorded).

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 675

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	NT580757		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	transportation	fitting	yes		Burley.1955.359 a

Artefact Description

A chariot/cart fitting or lynch pin of globular cast copper alloy head and partial stem with a 12mm square iron peg upon which the globular head is mounted. A perforation runs perpendicular to the terminus of iron peg, possibly for a pin and chain to be placed through. The object is likely a hitch pin for securing some form of linkage along the tongue of the cart/chariot.

Site Context/Notes

Found during quarrying in 1939. Similar to another object from the same site (see Index Record 675 in this database).

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 676

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	NT580758		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	transportation	harness fitting	no		Burley.1955.360

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record # 677

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
Traprain Law	East Lothian	Scotland	358000	674700	1	LIA-ERB
			Centred NGR	NT580759		

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.
hillfort	pit internal	transportation	tyre	no		Burley.1955.361

Artefact Description

In two pieces. Match Fox Type C.

Site Context/Notes

(1) Burley, E. 1955. A Catalogue and Survey of the Metalwork from Traprain Law. Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries Scotland. 89:118-228.

Image #

References

Index Record #

Site Name	County	Country	x easting	y northing	Artefact Quantity	Date/Period
			Centred NGR			

Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Non-Ferrous Components	HER/SMR #	Find/Museum No.

Artefact Description

Site Context/Notes

References

Image #

References

**Appendix 2:
Brief
Database**

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
678	450552	197090	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Abingdon Lock River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
679	491054	179728	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Amerden Lock at Taplow on River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
680	401800	206400	unknown	tools	bench anvil		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Bagendon		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
681	401800	206400	unknown	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Bagendon		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
682	414900	176300	unknown	tools	graver		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Barbury Castle		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
683	414900	176300	unknown	tools	scriber		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Barbury Castle		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
684	526970	177363	river	martial	sword		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Battersea River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
685	611700	157500	hoard	tools	chisel		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Bigbury		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
686	611700	157500	unknown	martial	sword		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bigbury		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
687	611700	157500	hoard	trade	gang chain		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bigbury Camp, Kent		hillfort		Manning, 1972.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
688	611700	157500	hoard	trade	shackle		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bigbury Camp, Kent		hillfort		Manning, 1972.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
689	611700	157500	hoard	agriculture	ard		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bigbury Camp, Kent		hillfort		Manning, 1972.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
690	611700	157500	unstratified	domestic	fire dog		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bigbury Camp, Kent		hillfort		Manning, 1972			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
691	395760	240262	unknown	martial	scabbard		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bredron Hill		hillfort		Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
692	500970	206856	ditch	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broadway Farm between Northchurch		open landscape		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
693	434570	143580	ditch	martial	scabbard fitting		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Burry Hill		hillfort		Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
694	544400	108900	unknown	tools	hammer		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Caburn Mount		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
695	544400	108900	unknown	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Caburn Mount		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
696	411535	153459	unknown	tools	hammer		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Casterley Camp		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
697	344470	266826	unknown	tools	scriber	300BC - 50AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Croft Ambrey		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
698	344470	266826	unknown	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Croft Ambrey		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
699	432300	137600	unknown	tools	chisel	450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
700	432300	137600	unknown	tools	file	300BC - 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Fell, 1990 and Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
701	432300	137600	unknown	tools	punch	300BC - 50AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
702	432300	137600	unknown	tools	graver	300BC - 50AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
703	432300	137600	unknown	tools	scriber	300BC - 50AD	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
704	432300	137600	unknown	tools	burnisher	300BC - 50AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
705	432300	137600	pit internal	agriculture	hooked blade	550BC - 450BC	5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
706	432300	137600	pit internal	agriculture	hooked blade	450BC - 400BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
707	432300	137600	pit internal	agriculture	hooked blade	400BC - 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
708	432300	137600	pit internal	agriculture	hooked blade	300BC - 50AD	34
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
709	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	knife	550BC - 450BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
710	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	knife	450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
711	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	knife	400BC - 300BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
712	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	knife	300BC - 50AD	22
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
713	432300	137600	surface	domestic	knife	600BC - 100AD	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
714	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	saw	300BC - 50AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
715	432300	137600	surface	tools	saw	600BC - 100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
716	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	tanged chisel	550BC - 450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
717	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	tanged chisel	300BC - 50AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
718	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	socketed chisel	450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
719	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	socketed chisel	300BC - 50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
720	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	adze	550BC - 450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
721	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	adze	300BC - 50BC	5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
722	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	pick	400BC - 300BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
723	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ferrule	300BC - 50BC	5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
724	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	ferrule	300BC - 50BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
725	432300	137600	post hole	agriculture	ard	600BC - 100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
726	432300	137600	pit internal	agriculture	ard	300BC - 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
727	432474	137771	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar	300BC - 50BC	21
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
728	432355	137688	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar	550BC - 450BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
729	432300	137600	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar	300BC - 50BC	6
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
730	432300	137600	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar	300BC - 50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
731	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	spear	450BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
732	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	spear	400BC - 300BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
733	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	spear	300BC - 50BC	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
734	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	spear	600BC - 100AD	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
735	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	arrowhead	300BC - 50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
736	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	hilt	300BC - 50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
737	432300	137600	pit internal	martial	chape	300BC - 50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
738	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin	300BC - 50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
739	432300	137600	floor	transportation	lynch pin	300BC - 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
740	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	sheet	550BC - 450BC	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
741	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	sheet	400BC - 300BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
742	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	sheet	300BC - 50BC	23
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
743	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	gouge	300BC - 50BC	7
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
744	432300	137600	pit internal	tools	anvil	300BC- 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
745	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	tyre	600BC - 100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
746	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	billet	300BC- 50BC	5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
747	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	ring pivots	300BC- 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
748	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	bridle bit	300BC- 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
749	432300	137600	hoard	transportation	bridle bit	300BC- 50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
750	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	nave hoop	400BC-300BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
751	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	nave hoop	300BC-50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
752	432300	137600	hoard	transportation	nave hoop	300BC-50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
753	432300	137600	hoard	domestic	ornate hooks	300BC-50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
754	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	latch lifter	300BC-50BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
755	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	handle	300BC-50BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
756	432300	137600	hoard	ironmongery	rod	300BC-50BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
757	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	bar	300BC-50BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
758	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	550BC-450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
759	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	450BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
760	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	400BC-300BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
761	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	400BC	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
762	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	300BC-50AD	6
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
763	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	300BC-50BC	8
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
764	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring	600BC - 100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
765	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	binding	300BC-50BC	15
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
766	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	binding	400BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
767	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	bolt	300BC-50BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
768	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	harness fitting	300BC-50BC	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
769	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	lynch pin	400BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
770	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	fitting	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
771	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	chain link	450-400BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
772	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	chain link	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
773	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
774	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	rod and ring	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
775	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	400BC-300BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
776	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	300BC-50BC	9
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984 and 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
777	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	600BC - 100AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
778	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	sheet	300BC-50BC	9
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
779	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	loop fitting	300BC-50BC	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
780	432300	137600	pit internal	ironmongery	ring headed spike	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
781	432300	137600	pit internal	domestic	double hook	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
782	432300	137600	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
783	432300	137600	pit internal	personal adornment	finger ring	300BC-50AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
784	432300	137600	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin	450BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
785	432300	137600	pit internal	trade	neck ring	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1984			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
786	432300	137600	pit internal	transportation	terret	600BC - 100AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
787	432300	137600	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	300BC-50BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
788	432300	137600	pit internal	personal adornment	ring headed pin	600BC - 100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
789	432300	137600	pit internal	personal adornment	brooch	300BC-50AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Cunliffe, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
790	498731	177076	unknown	martial	scabbard		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Datchet (exact spot unknown)		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
791	498731	177076	unknown	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Datchet (exact spot unknown)		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
792	617901	137264	ditch	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Dollands Moor, Newington		enclosed settlement		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
793	344600	142100	unknown	tools	chisel		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
East Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
794	344600	142100	unknown	tools	file		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
East Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
795	344600	142100	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
East Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
796	474877	176660	unknown	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Eye and Dunsden		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
797	586650	285150	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Fison Way or Gallows Hill		shrine		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
798	522676	298909	marshland	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Flag Fen		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
799	444262	197128	unknown	martial	chape		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Frilford (exact spot unknown)		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
800	349200	140700	unknown	tools	chisel		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
801	349200	140700	unknown	tools	file		7
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
802	349200	140700	unknown	tools	hammer		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
803	349200	140700	unknown	tools	saw		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1918			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
804	349200	140700	unknown	agriculture	reaping hook		12
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1919			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
805	349200	140700	unknown	tools	adze		7
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1920			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
806	349200	140700	unknown	martial	spear		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1921			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
807	349200	140700	unknown	tools	gouge		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1922			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
808	349200	140700	unknown	transportation	bit		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1923			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
809	349200	140700	unknown	ironmongery	ring		11
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1924			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
810	349200	140700	unknown	unknown	fragments		23
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1925			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
811	349200	140700	unknown	martial	dagger		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1926			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
812	349200	140700	unknown	transportation	harness fitting		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1927			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
813	349200	140700	unknown	domestic	knife		11
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1928			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
814	349200	140700	unknown	domestic	awl		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1929			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
815	349200	140700	unknown	tools	punch		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1930			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
816	349200	140700	unknown	ironmongery	nail		8
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1931			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
817	349200	140700	unknown	marital	chape		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1932			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
818	349200	140700	unknown	domestic	key		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1933			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
819	349200	140700	unknown	personal adornment	finger ring		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1934			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
820	349200	140700	unknown	ironmongery	cotter pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1935			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
821	349200	140700	unknown	domestic	hoop		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1936			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
822	349200	140700	unknown	tools	axe socket		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Glastonbury		crannog		Bulleid and Gray, 1937			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
823	415700	188900	unknown	tools	set		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Groundwell Farm		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
824	399800	110100	unknown	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
825	399800	110100	unknown	tools	set		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
826	399800	110100	unknown	tools	file		8
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
827	399800	110100	unknown	tools	punch		19
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
828	399800	110100	unknown	tools	graver		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
829	399800	110100	unknown	tools	scriber		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
830	399800	110100	unknown	martial	chape		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gussage All Saints		enlosed settlement		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
831	347800	117000	unknown	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Ham Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
832	347800	117000	unknown	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Ham Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
833	347800	117000	unknown	tools	punch		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Ham Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
834	523093	178051	river	martial	scabbard		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hammerside River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
835	522992	178093	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hammersmith Bridge		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
836	522992	178093	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hammersmith Bridge		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
837	522927	178166	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hammersmith Bridge		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
838	522927	178166	river	martial	scabbard		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hammersmith Bridge		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
839	523107	177932	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hammersmith on River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
840	476368	182671	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Henley Bridge		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
841	385700	110600	unknown	tools	set		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hod Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
842	385700	110600	unknown	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hod Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
843	385700	110600	unknown	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hod Hill		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
844	385700	110600	unknown	tools	punch		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hod Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
845	516740	175747	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Isleworth on River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
846	571716	282558	unknown	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Lakenheath (exact spot unknown)		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
847	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	ring		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
848	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	spike		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
849	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
850	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	staple		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
851	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	ferrule		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
852	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	handle		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
853	528300	207100	hoard	unknown	unidentified		8
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
854	528300	207100	hoard	martial	spear		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
855	528300	207100	hoard	martial	arrowhead		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
856	528300	207100	hoard	martial	dagger		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
857	528300	207100	hoard	martial	sword		21
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		most unpublished but some in Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
858	528300	207100	hoard	domestic	socketed axe		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
859	528300	207100	hoard	transportation	harness fitting		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
860	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	nail		10
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
861	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	rod		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
862	528300	207100	hoard	domestic	disc clasp		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
863	528300	207100	hoard	ironmongery	sheet		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
864	528300	207100	hoard	martial	scabbard fitting		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
865	528300	207100	hoard	martial	scabbard		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
866	528300	207100	hoard	transportation	bit		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
867	528300	207100	hoard	tools	plumb		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off Berkhamsted Ln, Essendon		open landscape		unpublished			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
868	445900	135800	unknown	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Land off South Wonston (Worthy Down)		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
869	570574	212616	post hole	martial	scabbard		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
870	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	ring		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
871	570574	212616	gully	personal adornment	finger ring		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
872	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	rod		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
873	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	binding strip		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
874	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	plate		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
875	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	staple		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
876	570574	212616	wall	personal adornment	pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
877	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
878	570574	212616	wall	ironmongery	nail		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
879	570574	212616	gully	ironmongery	nail		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
880	570574	212616	pit	ironmongery	bucket fitting		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
881	570574	212616	pit	agriculture	ard		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
882	570574	212616	pit	ironmongery	hitch pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Waltham, Ash Tree Corner		aggregated settlement		Drury et al, 1978.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
883	456946	193769	river	martial	sword		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Wittenham		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
884	456863	193550	river	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Little Wittenham, Below Day's		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
885	530674	180463	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
London on River Thames (exact spot)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
886	530419	179877	river	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
London on River Thames (exact spot)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
887	438655	238905	pit internal	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Madmarston Camp		hillfort		Fell, 1990 and Fowler, 1961			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1331	438655	238905	pit internal	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Madmarston Camp		hillfort		Fowler, 1961			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
888	366900	88500	unknown	tools	set		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
889	366900	88500	unknown	martial	chape		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
890	366900	88500	unknown	martial	pommel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
891	366900	88500	unknown	martial	sword		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Stead, 2006 and Hingley, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
892	345577	141722	unknown	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Meare East (exact spot unknown)		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
893	376058	237295	unknown	tools	file		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Midsummer Hill		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
894	296300	175600	unknown	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Mynudd Bychan		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
895	567204	274738	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Near Judges Ferry, West Row near		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
896	440378	201395	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Newbridge on the River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
897	564939	275352	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Old Course of River Lark near Isleham		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
898	486200	241100	gully	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Pennyland and Hartigan, Milton Keynes		enclosed settlement		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
899	368187	91256	ditch	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Poundbury		hillfort		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
900	452600	234800	unknown	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Rainsborough Camp		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
901	517625	174652	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Richmond on Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
902	530432	180036	river	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Thames (exact spot unknown)		watery		Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
903	530519	180144	river	martial	sword		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Thames in London (exact spot unknown)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
904	531053	180657	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Thames in London (exact spot unknown)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
905	526530	176240	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Thames, near Battersea		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
906	523033	178031	river	martial	sword		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Thames, near Hammersmith		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
907	438656	201678	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Thames, near Standlake		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
908	514743	365861	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
River Witham (exact area unknown)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
909	583700	287300	hoard (Roman?)	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Santon		open landscape		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
910	507762	166755	river	martial	sword		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Shepperton (at Shepperton Ranges)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
911	538700	224000	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Skeleton Green		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
912	573529	208147	pit	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Springfield Lyons		enlosed settlement		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
913	573529	208147	pit	martial	spear		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Springfield Lyons		enlosed settlement		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
914	573529	208147	pit	martial	scabbard		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Springfield Lyons		enlosed settlement		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
915	570826	299499	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Stoke Ferry Bridge over the Rivery Wissey		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
916	511012	168563	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Sunbury Weir Stream		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
917	329200	314400	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
The Breiddin		hillfort		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
918	530000	180000	unknown	martial	sword		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Unknown Location in London		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
919	461013	189453	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Wallingford Bridge, River Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
920	537800	200200	river	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
921	537800	200200	river	tools	gouge		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Manning, 1972			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
922	537800	200200	river	tools	adze		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Manning, 1972			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
923	537800	200200	river	transportation	lynch pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Manning, 1973			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
924	537800	200200	river	transportation	harness fitting		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Manning, 1974			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
925	537800	200200	river	agriculture	reaping hook		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Manning, 1975			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
926	537800	200200	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Waltham Abbey Vicinity		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
927	525471	175312	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Wandsworth, Bell End Creek and Thames		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
928	478440	178778	river	martial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Wargrave on Thames? (exact spot unknown)		watery		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
929	528300	408500	unknown	tools	chisel		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Weelsby Avenue		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
930	528300	408500	unknown	tools	file		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Weelsby Avenue		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
931	528300	408500	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Weelsby Avenue		enlosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
932	344400	142200	unknown	tools	chisel		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
West Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
933	344400	142200	unknown	tools	file		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
West Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
934	344400	142200	unknown	tools	punch		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
West Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
935	344400	142200	unknown	tools	graver		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
West Meare Village		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
936	400965	127874	unknown	marial	sword		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
West of Chislebury Camp, near		open landscape		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
937	494500	460200	unknown	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Wetwang Slack		ladder settlement		Fell, 1990; Dent, 1982; Brewster, 1975			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
938	494500	460200	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Wetwang Slack		ladder settlement		Fell, 1990; Dent, 1982; Brewster, 1976			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
939	494500	460200	unknown	tools	graver		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Wetwang Slack		ladder settlement		Fell, 1990; Dent, 1982; Brewster, 1978			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
940	450640	130040	unknown	marial	chape		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Winnall Down Hill		unknown		Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
941	546084	309809	unknown	martial	dagger		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Wisbech (exact spot unknown)		unknown		Stead, 2006.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
942	453640	212550	unknown	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Woodeaton		enclosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
943	453640	212550	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Woodeaton		enclosed settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
944	439890	180390	ditch	martial	chape		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Wooley Down/Chaddle worth		cemetery		Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
945	439890	180390	ditch	martial	spear		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Wooley Down/Chaddle worth		cemetery		Stead, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
946	446900	135000	unknown	tools	set		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Worthy Down		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
947	446900	135000	unknown	tools	punch		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Worthy Down		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
948	446900	135000	unknown	tools	scriber		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Worthy Down		aggregated settlement		Fell, 1990.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
949	158229	42804	surface	ironmongery	nail		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Porth Godvrey		open settlement					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
950	158229	42804	hearth	ironmongery	nail		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Porth Godvrey		open settlement					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
951	158229	42804	wall	ironmongery	nail		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Porth Godvrey		open settlement					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
952	158229	42804	surface	domestic	disc clasp		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Porth Godvrey		open settlement					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
953	158229	42804	rubble	martial	scabbard fitting		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Porth Godvrey		open settlement					

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
954	288274	69822	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar		80
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Newton Abbot/Coffinswell		unknown		Crew, 1994 and 1995	Possibly from the Iron Age hillfort or environs near Milber, Newton Abbot but exact findspot or nature of discovery unknown.		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
955	272250	71910	rampart	semiproduct	currency bar		12
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Holne Chase Camp		hillfort		Amery, P. F. S. 1906.	Sword shaped (not in Hingleys, 1999 or 2006 database or Crews, 1995 database) recovered from the base of what may be a collapsed rampart wall of the west side of Holne Chase		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
956	596800	222800	ditch	ironmongery	strip	30BC-30AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
957	596800	222800	ditch	ironmongery	staple	20-40AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	joiners dog		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
958	596800	222800	ditch	ironmongery	nails	20-40AD	10
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	multiple fragments of nails (?) from multiple ditches (BF2, BF6, BF7, BF11, BF14 and BF40).		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
959	596800	222801	ditch	ironmongery	hinge	20-40AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Ditch BF14		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
960	596800	222802	ditch	martial	arrowhead	25BC-25AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	BF6 (date derived from CU Aucissa brooch)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
961	596800	222803	ditch	transportation	lynch pin	50BC-50AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Ditch BF162 (no good dating evidence)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
962	596800	222804	ditch	domestic	knife	50BC-50AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Ditch BF162 (no good dating evidence)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
963	596800	222805	ditch	ironmongery	rod	50BC-50AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Ditch BF162 (no good dating evidence)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
964	596800	222806	ditch	ironmongery	chain link	50BC-50AD	3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Ditch BF162 (no good dating evidence)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
965	596800	222807	ditch	ironmongery	sheet	50BC-50AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Ditch BF162 (no good dating evidence)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
966	596800	222808	pit	ironmongery	nail	20-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	multiple fragments of nails (?) from multiple pits (BF11 and BF31)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
967	596800	222809	pit	domestic	chain link	40-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Pit BF11 (dates based on stylus fragment and toiletry kit)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
968	596800	222810	pit	unknown	fragments	40-100AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Pit BF11 (dates based on stylus fragment and toiletry kit)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
969	596800	222811	pit	personal adornment	brooch	40-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Pit BF11 (dates based on stylus fragment and toiletry kit)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
970	596800	222812	pit	domestic	knife	40-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gosbecks		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Pit BF11 (dates based on stylus fragment and toiletry kit)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
971	586500	219000	unknown	personal adornment	brooch	70BC-50AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Kelvedon		open settlement		Jackson, 2017	Nauheim derivitive brooch.		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
972	598950	225800	midden	ironmongery	strip	100BC-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Sheepen		aggregated settlement		Jackson, 2017	Dates based on evidence from other parts of the site.		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
973	346830	158430	surface	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Reads Cavern		cave		Hingley, 1990			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
974	378470	466580	surface	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Sewells Cave		cave		Hingley, 1990			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
975	358000	674700	multiple	multiple	multiple	LIA-ERB	20
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Traprain Law		hillfort		various		Further evaluation of site and early excavation reports required	

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
976	245750	630260	pit in structure	martial	spearhead		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Lochlea Crannog		crannog		Munro, 1878.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
977	245750	630260	pit in structure	martial	spearhead		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Lochlea Crannog		crannog		Munro, 1878.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
978	245750	630260	pit in structure	martial	dagger		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Lochlea Crannog		crannog		Munro, 1878.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
979	245750	630260	pit in structure	martial	dagger		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Lochlea Crannog		crannog		Munro, 1878.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
980	245750	630260	pit in structure	martial	dagger		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Lochlea Crannog		crannog		Munro, 1878.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
981	245750	630260	pit in structure	martial	dagger		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Lochlea Crannog		crannog		Munro, 1878.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
982	452100	193450	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		12
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Appleford		marsh		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
983	405090	96440	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bearwood		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
984	397675	237750	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		10
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Beckford		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
985	454690	186130	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Blewburton		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
986	395790	240262	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Bredon Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
987	490000	274000	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Burton Latimer		unknown		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
988	362790	125013	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Cadbury Castle		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
989	444140	135160	secondary	semiproduct	currency bar		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Crawley		barrow		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
990	432474	137771	rampart	semiproduct	currency bar		23
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
991	432355	137688	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Danebury 2		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
992	498396	176005	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Datchet on Thames River		river		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
993	399600	209500	ditch terminal	semiproduct	currency bar		10
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Ditches Hillfort		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
994	489200	411700	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Frodingham		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
995	349200	140700	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Glastonbury		crannog		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
996	513150	459260	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gransmoor		earthwork		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
997	491000	294600	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		48
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Gretton Briar Hill Farm		open landscape		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
998	277000	383000	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Grey Gables (exact place in Wales)		unknown		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
999	347906	117219	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		80
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Ham Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1000	523300	177300	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hamemrsmith on Thames River		river		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1001	472470	102990	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998 and Hingley, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1002	522000	272400	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hinchingsbrooke Park Road		open landscape		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1003	385655	110640	wall slot	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hod Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1004	385650	110645	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hod Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1005	385658	110643	rampart	semiproduct	currency bar		25
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hod Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1006	272440	71900	surface	semiproduct	currency bar		12
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Holne Close		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1007	473804	258365	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		10
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hunsbury		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1008	371880	151720	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Kingsdown Camp		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1009	230639	376636	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Llyn Cerrig Bach		bog		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1010	438626	238960	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar		12
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Madmarston Camp		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1011	366931	88576	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Hingley, 1990; Crew, 1995; Hingley, 2006			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1012	490150	181300	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		16
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Maidenhead		river		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1013	377100	244800	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		150
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Malvern 1		open landscape		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1014	377104	244800	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		150
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Malvern 2		open landscape		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1015	485186	186122	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Marlow on Thames River		river		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1016	417690	245330	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		394
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Meon Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1017	408311	246580	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		104
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Middle Littleton Harrow or Cleeve Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1018	376085	237404	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Midsummer Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1019	380548	97483	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		18
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Milborne Stilehma		unknown		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1020	400000	191000	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		100
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Minety		unknown		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1021	438950	248190	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Nadbury Camp		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1022	406000	245000	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Offenham		unknown		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1023	435600	146500	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Old Down Farm		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1024	435600	146500	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Old Down Farm		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1025	516500	296900	watery	semiproduct	currency bar		9
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Orton Meadows		marsh		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1026	429200	261600	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Park Farm near Barford		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1027	346830	158430	surface	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Reads Cavern		cave		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1028	417547	221156	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Salmsbury Camp		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1029	378470	466580	surface	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Sewells Cave		cave		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1030	391490	101960	rampart	semiproduct	currency bar		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Spettisbury Rings		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1031	391490	101960	pit in rampart	semiproduct	currency bar		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Spettisbury Rings		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1032	454204	76544	cairn	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
St Lawrence		unknown		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1033	596810	222310	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Stanway, Colchester, Essex		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1034	415200	199000	hoard	semiproduct	currency bar		12
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Totterdown Lane Horcott Gloucestershire		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1035	378500	199000	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Uleybury		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1036	461350	152900	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Winklebury		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1037	353190	148010	unknown	semiproduct	currency bar		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Wookey Hole		cave		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1038	4738800	257800	ditch	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Wooton Hill Farm		enclosed settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1039	446920	135010	pit	semiproduct	currency bar		13
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Worthy Down, Hamptonshire		open settlement		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1040	385658	110643	surface	semiproduct	currency bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hod Hill		hillfort		Hingley, 1990 and Crew, 1995			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1041	366900	88500	unknown	martial	spearhead	100BC-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Sharples, 1991			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1042	366900	88500	unknown	domestic	knife	100BC-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Maiden Castle		hillfort		Sharples, 1992			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1043	472470	102990	unknown	domestic	knife	100BC-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1044	472470	102990	unknown	ironmongery	ring	100BC-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1045	472470	102990	unknown	transportation	bridle bit	100BC-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1046	472470	102990	unknown	transportation	nave hoop	100BC-100AD	2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1047	472470	102990	unknown	martial	spearhead	100BC-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1048	472470	102990	unknown	transportation	lynch pin	100BC-100AD	4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1049	575050	312790	unstratified	tools	socketed axe	800-500BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Near Narborough		unknown		PAS			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1050	583700	287300	hoard	tools	tongs		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Santon Downham		open landscape		Smith, 1909			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1050.1	583700	287300	hoard	tools	hammer		2
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Santon Downham		open landscape		Smith, 1909			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1050.2	583700	287300	hoard	tools	file		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Santon Downham		open landscape		Smith, 1909			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1050.3	583700	287300	hoard	domestic	knife		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Santon Downham		open landscape		Smith, 1909			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1050.4	583700	287300	hoard	ironmongery	disc clasp		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Santon Downham		open landscape		Smith, 1909			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1050.5	583700	287300	hoard	ironmongery	cotter pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Santon Downham		open landscape		Smith, 1909			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1051	392956	185723	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
South Barn on Arches Lane		unknown		PAS		An Iron Age iron cored copper-alloy Durotriges (South Western) stater of the Hod Hill type, dating to the period 58 BC - AD 43. Cf. ABC. no 2175.	

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1052	540663	106793	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Near Lewes		unknown		PAS		Probably a contemporary copy of an Iron Age silver unit consisting of an iron core silver washed now heavily corroded. The iron core has blown and much of the silver plate has broken	

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1053	545190	376520	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Field Off Park Lane near Alford		unknown		PAS		A contemporary copy of a 'Ferriby' type late Iron Age stater of Corieltavi type. The object comprises the iron core of the forged coin, manufactured by casting before being gold	

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1054	635550	155550	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Field Off Pinnock Wall near Sholden		unknown		PAS		No further information. Too worn.	

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1055	442000	293000	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Former Field (now DPD) off Logix Road		unknown		PAS		Iron Age contemporary cored copy of an inscribed stater of Corieltavi type. Wholly iron, once plated?	

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1056	508200	346000	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Sleaford (Land off Eslaforde Prk on Boston		unknown		PAS	Iron Age contemporary cored copy of an inscribed stater of Corieltauvi type, North eastern, probably Vep Corf 10-60 (inscription similar to Hobbs 3258- Horse similar to 3301)		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1057	633550	155550	unknown	trade	coin	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Kent Worth (Field of the A258)		unknown		PAS	silver plated contemporary forgery on Iron (?) core, also a brockage		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
135	370111	677388	pit in structure	tools	graver	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
136	370111	677388	pit in structure	tools	punch	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
137	370111	677388	pit in structure	ironmongery	spike	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1304	370111	677388	pit in structure	tools	punch	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1305	370111	677388	unstratified	tools	graver		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1306	370111	677388	unstratified	ironmongery	rod		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference	Notes		
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1307	370111	677388	unstratified	ironmongery	strip		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1308	370111	677388	wall	ironmongery	ring	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1309	370111	677388	floor	ironmongery	binding	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1310	370111	677388	floor	ironmongery	nail	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1311	370111	677388	ditch terminal	martial	ferrule	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1312	370111	677388	gully	ironmongery	staple		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1313	370111	677388	unstratified	ironmongery	nail		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1314	370111	677388	midden	ironmongery	strap	LIA-SRIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1315	370111	677388	post hole	ironmongery	nail		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1316	370111	677388	unstratified	personal adornment	pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1317	370111	677388	pit in structure	personal adornment	pin		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1318	370111	677388	post hole	personal adornment	disc clasp		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1319	370111	677388	unstratified	ironmongery	spike		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1320	370111	677388	midden	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1321	370111	677388	terminal	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1322	370111	677388	midden	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1323	370111	677388	midden	ironmongery	twisted wire		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1324	370111	677388	surface	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1325	370111	677388	hearth	ironmongery	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1326	370111	677388	surface	ironmongery	plate	MIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1327	370111	677388	surface	ironmongery	fragments	MIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Broxmouth		hillfort		Hunter, 2013 (in Armit (eds.) 2013).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1328	472470	102990	pit internal	transportation	harness fitting		3
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1329	472470	102990	surface	ironmongery	rod		4
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Ty	Date	Quantity
1330	472470	102990	surface	unknown	unidentified		5
Site Name		Site Type		Reference		Notes	
Hayling Island Temple		temple		King and Soeffe, 1994 and 1998			

Appendix 3:
Former MA
Database

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1085	476000	311900	hoard pit	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron blade, badly corroded, seems complete			
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6011 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1086	476000	311900	hoard pit	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron blade, badly corroded, seems complete			
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6011 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1087	476000	311900	hoard pit	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort					
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6011 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1088	476000	311900	hoard pit	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron blade, seems complete, hole for rivet in tang			
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6011 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1089	476000	311900	hoard pit	agriculture	bladed tool	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron reaping hook with tang, larger than pruning hook			
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6011 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1090	476000	311900	hoard pit	agriculture	bladed tool	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron reaping hook with tang, larger than pruning hook			
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6011 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1091	476000	311900	hoard pit	agriculture	bladed tool	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron pruning hook too small to be a reaping hook, similar in style to those at Hunsbury. Found in hoard with chariot and harness fittings of CU and FE.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1092	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	CU stud	LIA	3
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		2 CU object and 1 CU strip from same context with other ornate harness and chariot fittings some of which are iron or iron and CU.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1093	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	harness fitting	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Iron harness fitting belonging with other iron objects and CU objects from hoard pit of chariot and harness fittings.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1094	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	harness fitting	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Iron harness fitting belonging with other iron objects and CU objects from hoard pit of chariot and harness fittings.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1058	499500	280400	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	pin	±2nd century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Aldwinckle		small enclosed settlement		Possibly of the swan-neck variety of iron clothing pins as it has a crooked neck.			
Artefact Details				Dating based on stratigraphy and suspected phases of construction of the enclosure ditch. From the enclosure ditch E trench IV.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1059	499500	280400	terminal	personal adornment	finger ring	before 2nd century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Aldwinckle		small enclosed settlement		Small iron finger ring. 15mm diameter.			
Artefact Details				Predates layer 4 thought to be during the time of phase 1 construction of the enclosure ditch circa 150-50BC. From Lay 6 Enclosure ditch terminal			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1060	499500	280400	pit alignment	unknown	rod with ring	4th-1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Aldwincle		small enclosed settlement		Bronze ring attached to iron rod 9.5cm long ring is 3.1cm wide and the hole is .6cm. Possibly a terret post for a cart, similar examples exist still today.			
Artefact Details				The dates are based on pottery finds from the other pit alignments in Northamptonshire. One pottery piece is closer in style and temper to styles which appear in contexts which may date to the 5th century BC. From the fill of Iron Age pit from alignment F			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1061	499500	280400	pit internal	domestic	blade	unknown	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Aldwincle		small enclosed settlement		1 nearly complete blade minus the tang in several fragments, which most likely occurred during excavation.			
Artefact Details				This pit is E of Hut 1 and was partially destroyed by quarrying. Can not be determined if the pit predates the enclosure or was contemporary with one of its construction phases. From Pit 3 layer unknown.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1062	499500	280400	pit internal	tools	punch	most likely Phase 1 (150-	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Aldwincle		small enclosed settlement		Possible file or punch. Similar objects have been described elsewhere as woodworking tools.			
Artefact Details				Pit 29 is a large shallow pit that is adjoined by two small gullies/trenches that connect it to Pit 23 and Pit 26. Based on theories of palimpsests, Hut 3 is earlier than the finished enclosure placing it in the Phase 1 construction or earlier. From the			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1063	499500	280400	unstratified	transportation	lynch pin	unknown	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Aldwincle		small enclosed settlement		13cm long 5cm wide at head, all iron flat top semi-circular shape square shaft, missing lower terminal. Square slot forged onto upper terminal with vertical slot through.			
Artefact Details				Curious shape, not any other examples in the British Museum like it. The closest in shape is a decorative example with spiral motifs and red enamel from the 1st century AD.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1064	457670	308570	ditch	domestic	shaft	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Beaumont Leys		aggregated		Fragment of a shaft, possibly a nail, awl, or punch slightly curved at terminal. L:2.5cm W:2mm. Square shaft.			
Artefact Details				Upper fill of linear boundary ditch.(145)			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1065	457670	308570	ditch	domestic	shaft	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Beaumont Leys		aggregated		Fragment of a shaft, possibly a nail, awl, or punch. L:6.7cm, W:3mm, square shaft.			
Artefact Details				Upper fill of linear boundary ditch. (145)			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1066	458949	262592	unstratified	tools	file	5th-3rd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Bourough hillfort		hillfort		The object may be a woodworking file appears as a square shanked iron spike			
Artefact Details				Heavily ploughed hillfort with LBA features.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1067	458949	262592	unstratified	ironmongery	hook	5th-3rd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Bourough hillfort		hillfort		Possibly a meat hook?			
Artefact Details				heavily ploughed hillfort with LBA features			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1068	491000	294600	hoard pit	semiproduct	currency bars	?3rd-1st centuries BC	48
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Briar Hill Farm and Gretton		pit alignment		35 currecny bars were mostly in tact with the remains of another 13 deposited in bundles of 6.			
Artefact Details				There is no datable evidence with the items, however the alignment has both MIA and LIA pottery. 35 Meters to the east are 2 iron smelting furnaces possibly 50BC-50AD. From a Purpose dug pit adjoined to pit in alignment.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1069	492500	284100	enclosure ditch	tools	awl	4th-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Brigstock		small enclosed settlement		The object is 6.4cm long and appears to have a square tang and a round blade, possibly and awl.			
Artefact Details				Site has earthwork enclosures and considered to be an aggregated site based on surrounding cropmarks. There are potsherds found in other contexts between 5th-2nd centuries BC. A radiocarbon date from this Layer 7 is 440±60 BC. Site has earthwork enclosur			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1070	492500	284100	terminal	personal adornment	pin	5th century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Brigstock		small enclosed settlement		Ring headed crook necked pin. There is crook in shaft just below the ring which helps prevent the pin from pulling through clothing, similar in style to ones at Gretton, Hunsbury, and Burrough hillfort, Somerby.			
Artefact Details				Site has earthwork enclosures and considered to be an aggregated site based on surrounding cropmarks. From Trench A Layer 7, Northern Terminal of Enlclosure 1 enclosure ditch and surrounding area. There are potsherds found in other contexts between 5th-2			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1071	492500	284100	pit internal	domestic	staple	2nd-late 1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Brigstock		small enclosed settlement		The object is 6.8cm long and similar to one found at Thorplands.			
Artefact Details				Site has earthwork enclosures and considered to be an aggregated site based on surrounding cropmarks. Pottery in the same layer is a LIA style identified in several contexts from the LIA in Northamptonshire. Site has earthwork enclosures. From Pit F1 Lay			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1072	492500	284100	surface	martial	spearhead	unknown	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Brigstock		small enclosed settlement		The spearhead socket is 1cm in diameter.			
Artefact Details				Site has earthwork enclosures and considered to be an aggregated site based on surrounding cropmarks. Object from Iron Age exposed IA ground surface.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1073	476000	311900	enclosure ditch	agriculture	bladed tool	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		an iron hook. Probably flat and probably a reaping hook fragment. Analysis pending.			
Artefact Details				Lowest fill of D-Shaped enclosure within the hillfort.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1074	476000	311900	enclosure ditch	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Nail			
Artefact Details				fill of D-shaped enclosure ditch slot 10.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1075	476000	311900	enclosure ditch	tools	shaft	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		tool fragment			
Artefact Details				from the upper fill (3017) of enclosure ditch (3017).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1076	476000	311900	gully	domestic	blade	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort					
Artefact Details				from the layer around the wall in the east of trench 9, possibly gully or structure			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1077	476000	311900	gully	domestic	blade	mIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Iron blade no indication if broken or complete			
Artefact Details				fill of cut of East-West Gully			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1078	476000	311900	gully	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		fragment of a knife blade			
Artefact Details				Roundhouse 2 gully slot 8.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1079	476000	311900	gully	ironmongery	nail	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron nail-like shank, possibly punch or awl			
Artefact Details				from the layer around the wall in the east of trench 9, possibly gully or structure			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1080	476000	311900	gully	ironmongery	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		thought to be a nail			
Artefact Details				Top fill of East-West Gully 9018			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1081	476000	311900	gully	unknown	unidentified	MIA_LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unknown iron object, further analysis required			
Artefact Details				cut of roundhouse, orangey layer			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1082	476000	311900	hearth	domestic	rod	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		metal spike, rod, or shaft seems uniform in shape. May be smithing waste			
Artefact Details				From the fill (3004) of pit (3002) which is a possible hearth with baked/vitrified clay lining.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1083	476000	311900	hearth	marital	spearhead	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		possible spearhead, badly corroded, not socketed?			
Artefact Details				from a spread out subsurface burnt feature, possibly a blown-out hearth			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1084	476000	311900	hearth	unknown	unidentified	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unidentified iron object			
Artefact Details				near hearth of chamber with charcoal rich layer.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1095	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	harness fitting	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Iron harness fitting belonging with other iron objects and CU objects from hoard pit of chariot and harness fittings.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1096	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	harness fitting	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Iron harness fitting belonging with other iron objects and CU objects from hoard pit of chariot and harness fittings.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1097	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	harness fitting	LIA	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		2 CU and possibly FE objects, most likely harness or chariot fittings as from hoard with similar objects.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1098	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	harness fitting	LIA	3
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		2 CU object and 1 CU strip from same context with other ornate harness and chariot fittings some of which are iron or iron and CU.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1099	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	linch pin	LIA	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		2 CU and FE linch pin from hoard with similar harness and chariot objects.			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1100	476000	311900	hoard pit	ironmongery	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Notes	nail-like object		
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6010 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1101	476000	311900	hoard pit	martial	spearhead	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Notes	iron spearhead, socketed?		
Artefact Details				fill of pit 6010 in cut 6010 with two beehive quern fragments, CU object, and whetstone, 4 blades, 2 bladed tools, and a spearhead.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1102	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	terret	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Notes	Copper alloy ring probably a terret, simple and plain.		
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1103	476000	311900	hoard pit	transportation	terret	LIA	3
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Notes	3 CU and FE terret rings from hoard with other harness and chriot fittings, a pruning hook, and glass bead.		
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8018) hoard pit of chariot fittings burned in situ			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1104	476000	311900	pit in structure	domestic	blade	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Notes	blade missing tang		
Artefact Details				fill of pit from withinside roundhouse			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1105	476000	311900	pit internal	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Notes	tip of a blade		
Artefact Details				from the fill (3113) of pit (3110).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1106	476000	311900	pit internal	domestic	ferrule	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Socket-like iron object, possibly a small ferrule			
Artefact Details				ashy layer of pit			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1107	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	ferrule	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		small cap/socket like object probably a ferrule			
Artefact Details				from the pit fill (3127) of pit (3128)			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1108	476000	311900	pit internal	personal adornment	finger ring	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		small iron ring may be finger may be not			
Artefact Details				upper fill (5007) of pit (5006).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1109	476000	311900	pit internal	personal adornment	finger ring	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		small iron ring may be finger may be not			
Artefact Details				Upper fill (5017) of pit (5016) in trench cut 5.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1110	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	handle	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		long iron rod bent with a set of rounded nodules at the terminal excavated in two pieces.			
Artefact Details				from fill of large pit in trench 11 burnt soils MIA-LIA pottery			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1111	476000	311900	pit internal	domestic	hook	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron hook, small, flat, corroded			
Artefact Details				secondary fill of large stone-lined pit			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1112	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	strap	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Seems to be a corner strap or binding			
Artefact Details				Burnt layer below charcoal and animal skull in trench area. Possible pit.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1113	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	strip	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron strip or bar, very small fragment			
Artefact Details				from fill of large pit in trench 11 burnt soils MIA-LIA pottery			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1114	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort					
Artefact Details				Trench 10026 fill of pit 10005			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1115	476000	311900	pit internal	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		very small <30mm nail			
Artefact Details				from the upper fill of pit (5017) of trench cut 5.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1116	476000	311900	pit internal	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		square sectioned`			
Artefact Details				upper fill of pit in trench cut 5			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1117	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	nail	LIA	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		two nail-like objects fill is thought to be LIA			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1118	476000	311900	pit internal	personal adornment	Open-work Disc	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron disc possibly open and a domestic ornament or for personal adornment			
Artefact Details				primary fill of pit near roundhouse from Trench 6.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1119	476000	311900	pit internal	tools	punch	EIA-MIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron spike like objects, probaby a punch or awl. Even through corrosion one end is thicker tapering to a point.			
Artefact Details				fill of pit below rampart wall.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1120	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		maybe belong to the iron handle from the same site and context.			
Artefact Details				from fill of large pit in trench 11 burnt soils MIA-LIA pottery			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1121	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		long iron object, possibly an awl, punch, or other tool			
Artefact Details				upper fill			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1122	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron nail, rivet, bolt, or rod, badly corroded, only shaft remains			
Artefact Details				lower fill of pit in cut 6011			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1123	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		cane shaped iron rod			
Artefact Details				from charcoal rich layer (5042) of pit (5003) in trench cut 5.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1124	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	shaft	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		square shaft almost nail-like, missing head			
Artefact Details				Fill from cut of Pit in NE corner of trench 6			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1125	476000	311900	pit internal	ironmongery	shaft	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		square shaft almost nail-like, missing head			
Artefact Details				Fill from cut of Pit in NE corner of trench 6			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1126	476000	311900	pit internal	transportation	terret	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron d-shaped terret ring			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8042) gully slot H fill.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1127	476000	311900	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	MIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		further analysis required, iron object			
Artefact Details				From the fill of rectangular shaped pit			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1128	476000	311900	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	mIA – LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unknown iron object, further analysis required			
Artefact Details				ashy layer of pit, same level of possible ferrule			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1129	476000	311900	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unknown iron object, further analysis required			
Artefact Details				Pit near roundhouse (8042) gully slot H fill.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1130	476000	311900	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	LIA	1

Site Name

Burrough Hill

Site Type

hillfort

Find Notes

badly corroded iron object

Artefact Details

from charcoal rich layer (5042) of pit (5003) in trench cut 5.

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1131	476000	311900	subsurface	domestic	bar	EIA – LIA	1

Site Name

Burrough Hill

Site Type

hillfort

Find Notes

Artefact Details

Trench 10 subsoil

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1132	476000	311900	subsurface	personal adornment	brooch	EIA – LIA	1

Site Name

Burrough Hill

Site Type

hillfort

Find Notes

material type unknown, may be bronze or iron type unknown

Artefact Details

subsoil below Iron Age dwelling surface

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1133	476000	311900	subsurface	ironmongery	nail	LIA	1

Site Name

Burrough Hill

Site Type

hillfort

Find Notes

thought to be a nail

Artefact Details

subsoil near end of Trench 9 near base of wall

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1134	476000	311900	subsurface	unknown	unidentified	MIA-LIA	1

Site Name

Burrough Hill

Site Type

hillfort

Find Notes

FE object, further analysis needed

Artefact Details

Trench 10 subsoil

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1135	476000	311900	subsurface	unknown	unidentified	LIA	1

Site Name

Burrough Hill

Site Type

hillfort

Find Notes

unidentified iron object

Artefact Details

Lower fill of chamber

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1136	476000	311900	surface	personal adornment	brooch	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort					
Artefact Details				Iron Age living surface after stripping.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1137	476000	311900	surface	tools	hammer	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		Possible cobble tool (whatever that means?) hammer head?			
Artefact Details				from the prehistoric floor level of the guardroom within the rubble fill.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1138	476000	311900	surface	ironmongery	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		nail-like object			
Artefact Details				spread out organic rich surface near northeast corner of Trench 9			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1139	476000	311900	surface	ironmongery	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		nail			
Artefact Details				surface soil after removal of topsoil of Trench 6 possibly Roman			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1140	476000	311900	surface	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		small <20mm nail with rounded head possibly hobnail			
Artefact Details				trench 4 upper fil of chamber			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1141	476000	311900	surface	ironmongery	rod	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron rod curved to a slight hook at one end			
Artefact Details				from the subsoil which should be the prehistoric ground surface of trench cut 3.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1142	476000	311900	surface	unknown	unidentified	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unidentified iron object			
Artefact Details				from the prehistoric floor level of the guardroom.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1143	476000	311900	unstratified	ironmongery	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		iron nail-like item			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1144	476000	311900	unstratified	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		nail			
Artefact Details				from 1960 backfill area spoil			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1145	476000	311900	unstratified	unknown	unidentified	unknown	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unknown, further analysis required			
Artefact Details				spoil heap			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1146	476000	311900	unstratified	unknown	unidentified	unknown	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Burrough Hill		hillfort		unknown iron object, further analysis required			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1147	461700	256300	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	6th-4th centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Castle Yard		hillfort		There is no known example for comparison, the brooch is copper alloy with an iron pin. Fibulae type brooch.			
Artefact Details				The closest similar styles are Finial Fibulae Pins incorporating Hallstatt D and La Tene 1 styles from the continent. lower fill of ditches near old rampart wall of a hillfort.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1148	461700	256300	rampart fill	agriculture	ard	5th century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Castle Yard		hillfort		"large iron spoon" probably and ard or La Tene poker.			
Artefact Details				The western rampart believed to date to 5th century BC was demolished in 1822 and fragments were found in the rubble of the wall towards the base. Inside the rubble of the western rampart.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1149	461700	256300	rampart fill	martial	socketed spearhead	5th century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Castle Yard		hillfort					
Artefact Details				The western rampart believed to date to 5th century BC was demolished in 1822 and fragments were found in the rubble of the wall towards the base Inside the rubble of the western rampart.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1150	463100	307100	ditch	domestic	sheet	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Iron plate or sheet fragment			
Artefact Details				Fill (3376) of ditch, layer 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1151	463100	307100	ditch	domestic	sheet	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Iron plate or sheet, possible rivet hole.			
Artefact Details				Fill (3376) of ditch, layer 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1152	463100	307100	terminal	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Bar fragment, possibly strip			
Artefact Details				Fill of rounhouse gully terminal (3099)			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1153	463100	307100	gully	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Bar with loop or eye, for handle attachment			
Artefact Details				Context (6023) in a shallow pit with fired clay near to the anvil.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1154	463100	307100	gully	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Bar, fragment.			
Artefact Details				With fired clay structure gully near anvil context (6005)			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1155	463100	307100	gully	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		nail, fragment from stem			
Artefact Details				Part of the gully in area 6 leading to the anvil. Fill (6020)			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1156	463100	307100	pit	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		nail, fragment from stem			
Artefact Details				Pit in structure with quern stone (3670).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1157	463100	307100	pit external	ironmongery	strip	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Strip, very thin			
Artefact Details				From pit group 5085 fill (3726) which is a grouping of extramural pits from the main concentration of roundhouses and enclosures.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1158	463100	307100	pit in structure	domestic	bar		1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Bar, fragment.			
Artefact Details				Pit in structure with quern stone (3670).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1159	463100	307100	pit with anvil	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Bar fragment			
Artefact Details				Context is 6011, which is the area around and under the anvil.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1160	463100	307100	pit with anvil	ironmongery	strip	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Strip, curved, fragment			
Artefact Details				Context is 6011, which is the area around and under the anvil.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1161	463100	307100	unstratified	ironmongery	strip	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Elms Farm		aggregated		Strip, fragment			
Artefact Details				context 1205, not found in the report.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1162	454960	299880	subsurface	transportation	linch pin	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Enderby and Huncote		small enclosed settlement		Iron and bronze linch pin with red/orange and yellow enamel on D-Shaped spiral decorated upper terminal. Approx 8cm, broken.			
Artefact Details				Found during metal detecting of the region in a field 50m NW of the main enclosure and settlement.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1163	444000	325600	unstratified	domestic	nail	50BC-100AD?	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Gimbro Farm		small open settlement		square iron nail, no description or image.			
Artefact Details				Only noted in the HER record no grey report, but it may not be Roman due to the lack of Roman features onsite.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1164	444000	325600	pit internal	martial	sword	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Glebe Farm		aggregated		1 well preserved sword			
Artefact Details				From a pit internal to the main settlement area.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1165	444000	325600	unstratified	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Glebe Farm		aggregated		knife near complete			
Artefact Details				From smaller area of settlement south of road, exact context unknown at this time.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1166	444000	325600	unstratified	domestic	cauldron	LIA	9
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Glebe Farm (Glenfield Park)		aggregated		9 cauldrons of copper alloy and iron mostly complete			
Artefact Details				9 cauldrons from various Iron Age contexts on site			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1167	476000	255000	pit internal	unknown	unidentified	1-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Grange Park		aggregated		described as an un-identified iron object in the report by (Jones et al 2006).			
Artefact Details				The Phase 3 fill at Grange Park is indicated to be Belgic from 1-100AD and the pit is associated with Iron Age Enclosure 3 (Jones et al 2006). Most features on site are Roman or Romano-British. Site has earthwork enclosures. From Pit 3, a pit inside Encl			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1168	488200	265900	enclosure ditch	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Great Doddington		aggregated					
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1169	488200	266000	enclosure ditch	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Great Doddington		aggregated		Danebury Class 3 knife blade			
Artefact Details				From the corner of the Enclosure K ditches which overlay the ditches of Enclosure L.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1170	488200	266000	pit internal	tools	chisel	3rd-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Great Doddington		aggregated		TH: 1.56mm, W:4mm, L:35mm. Square section one end beveled like a chisel the other pointed like a tang.			
Artefact Details				A pit internal to the main settlement concentration. (fill 3406 of pit 3371).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1171	488200	266000	pit internal	tools	file	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Great Doddington		aggregated		file fragment similar to Hod Hill types, with 13 grooves per 10mm.			
Artefact Details				A pit internal to the main settlement concentration. (fill 3356 of pit 3357).			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1172	488200	266000	post hole	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Great Doddington		aggregated		Danebury Class 2 fragment possibly two knives.			
Artefact Details				from posthole of structure 10.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1173	488200	266000	unstratified	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Great Doddington		aggregated		possibly a Danebury Class 2 fragment.			
Artefact Details				Medieval plough furrow.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1175	493000	314900	ditch	tools	awl	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		iron rod with a square section possibly the tang for the haft			
Artefact Details				Fill from a probable ditch identified with trial trench.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1176	493000	314900	pit external	personal adornment	arm ring	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		in 3 fragments forming a complete circle with terminals 11cm in diameter may also be related to horse tack			
Artefact Details				from a pit with MIA-LIA pottery fragments, unclear if it was deposited in LIA or MIA.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1177	493000	314900	pit external	agriculture	bladed tool	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Described as a reaping hook.			
Artefact Details				Exact context unknown as only partially excavated and appeared to be a section of a pit transected by trial trench.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1178	493000	314900	pit external	domestic	nail	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Shaft of nail or awl. No head.			
Artefact Details				Exact context unknown as only partially excavated and appeared to be a section of a pit transected by trial trench.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1179	493000	314900	pit internal	domestic	nail	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find	Notes		
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Find	probable nail		
Artefact Details				upper fill of pit in trial trench in one of the 2 enclosure where the probable roundhouse is located.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1180	493000	314900	subsurface	ironmongery	strap	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find	Notes		
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Find	7mm long strap with rivet at one end.		
Artefact Details				Iron Age soil from the area of the two enclosures.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1181	493000	314900	subsurface	domestic	nail	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find	Notes		
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Find	square shaft small possible head		
Artefact Details				subsurface Iron Age living surface in vicinity of roundhouse and trapezoidal enclosure.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1182	493000	314900	subsurface	domestic	punch	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find	Notes		
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Find	small iron rod very crude possibly an awl or punch		
Artefact Details				Iron Age soil feature unknown.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1183	493000	314900	subsurface	domestic	rod	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find	Notes		
Greetham Quarry		small open settlement		Find	square sectioned rod bent over at one end		
Artefact Details				Iron Age soil from the area of the two enclosures.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1184	490800	294400	extramural ditch	domestic	blade	4th-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find	Notes		
Gretton		small open settlement		Find			
Artefact Details				Two ditches A and B lie in area of the site and run parallel to each other, there is also evidence for an embankment running between the two ditches eroded down, there is also noted to be a line of post holes, possibly a palisade nearby. From layer 3 of Ditch			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1185	490800	294400	extramural ditch	personal adornment	pin	4th-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name Gretton		Site Type small open settlement		Find Notes	ring headed pin, probably has a crooked neck, no image was available.		
Artefact Details				Two ditches A and B lie in area of the site and run parrell to eachother, there is also evidence for an embankment running between the two ditches eroded down into A and B, there is also noted to be a line of post holes, posibly a palisade nearby. From la			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1186	490800	294400	extramural ditch	tools	shaft	4th-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name Gretton		Site Type small open settlement		Find Notes	Possibly a woodworkers file or punch.		
Artefact Details				Two ditches A and B lie in area of the site and run parrell to eachother, there is also evidence for an embankment running between the two ditches eroded down into A and B, there is also noted to be a line of post holes, posibly a palisade nearby. From la			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1187	458858	310285	ditch	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name Hallam Fields		Site Type small enclosed settlement		Find Notes	fragment		
Artefact Details				from one of the ditches			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1188	458858	310285	enclosure ditch	domestic	blade	50BC-50AD	1
Site Name Hallam Fields		Site Type small enclosed settlement		Find Notes	Iron knife blade with a broken twised tang, possibly looped.		
Artefact Details				Enlcosure ditch of Enclsoure II, upper fill.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1189	458858	310285	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	hook	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name Hallam Fields		Site Type small enclosed settlement		Find Notes	7.1cm long and 2cm wide at hook.		
Artefact Details				Thought to be from the ditch of Enclosure I or IB, report unclear.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1190	458858	310285	enclosure ditch	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name Hallam Fields		Site Type small enclosed settlement		Find Notes	1 group of fragments of a 1 nail.		
Artefact Details				Fill of enclosure ditch of Enclosure III.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1191	458858	310285	enclosure ditch	tools	punch	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		Square in section with rounded head.			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1192	458858	310285	pit internal	ironmongery	sheet	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		7.9cm long and 2.9cm wide, sheet fitting with bulbous centre with four holes along in diamond pattern.			
Artefact Details				Understood to be from the pits leading up to the entrance to Enclosure II, report unclear.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1193	458858	310285	pit in structure	tools	hammer	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		appears to be a small iron hammer head			
Artefact Details				Upper fill of pit inside the structure defined by Enclosure lib ditch indicating the struture was a smithy.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1194	458858	310285	pit internal	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		nail shaft, possibly punch or awl.			
Artefact Details				Context 312 in Enclosure I, report unclear.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1195	458858	310285	pit internal	ironmongery	rod	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		iron shaft with rounded head, possibly a bolt, awl, or punch.			
Artefact Details				Fill 549 of pit 525.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1196	458858	310285	pit internal	ironmongery	staple	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		6.8cm long .9cm wide at post on terminal. These may infact be joiner dogs.			
Artefact Details				Thought to be from a pit in the grouping at the entrance of Enclosure II b.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1197	458858	310285	surface	domestic	nail	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hallam Fields		small enclosed settlement		nail shaft, possibly punch or awl.			
Artefact Details				upper fill of linear feature in enclosure I.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1198	487600	267900	ditch	domestic	blade	2nd century BC-2nd	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hardwick Park		small enclosed settlement		Similar to the Danebury knives found elsewhere in Northamptonshire.			
Artefact Details				The site is located near a large Roman potters field with several pottery kilns. From the fill of LIA-Early Roman Ditch 2, a drainage ditch.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1199	473800	258350	hoard pit	domestic	blade	MIA-Romano British	20
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Knives, iron, between 2 and 5 inches long.			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1200	473800	258350	unstratified	tools	adzes	MIA-Romano British	4
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Adzes, 3 complete, 1 fragmented.			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1201	473800	258350	unstratified	agriculture	ard	MIA-Romano British	5
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Plough-share points, 5 total, complete.			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1202	473800	258350	unstratified	tools	axe	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Axe, 7 in long.			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity	
1203	473800	258350	unstratified	domestic	blade	MIA-Romano British	1	
Site Name		Site Type		Find				
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	iron knife with tang. Convex edge.			
				Artefact				
				Details				

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity	
1204	473800	258350	unstratified	domestic	blade	MIA-Romano British	1	
Site Name		Site Type		Find				
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	Knife, iron. Convex edge. Short tang.			
				Artefact				
				Details				

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity	
1205	473800	258350	unstratified	domestic	blade	MIA-Romano British	1	
Site Name		Site Type		Find				
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	Knife, iron.			
				Artefact				
				Details				

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity	
1206	473800	258350	unstratified	agriculture	bladed tool	MIA-Romano British	1	
Site Name		Site Type		Find				
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	Probably a billhook, in fragments.			
				Artefact				
				Details				

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity	
1207	473800	258350	unstratified	agriculture	bladed tool	MIA-Romano British	4	
Site Name		Site Type		Find				
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	Sickles, 4 complete, less than 6 in. in length			
				Artefact				
				Details				

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity	
1208	473800	258350	unstratified	transportation	bridle bit	MIA-Romano British	2	
Site Name		Site Type		Find				
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	Bridle-bits, 1 complete, 1 fragments. Appears to be La Tene II?			
				Artefact				
				Details				

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1209	473800	258350	unstratified	transportation	Charriot wheel tyre	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Chariot wheel tyre.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1210	473800	258350	unstratified	tools	Chisel	MIA-Romano British	9
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Chisels, 9, longest 11.75 in. long.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1211	473800	258350	unstratified	tools	dagger	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		knife or dagger, broken tang.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1212	473800	258350	unstratified	tools	dagger	MIA-Romano British	3
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Knife, iron daggers.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1213	473800	258350	unstratified	personal adornment	Open-work Disc	MIA-Romano British	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Open-Work discs, 2 complete.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1214	473800	258350	unstratified	tools	saw	MIA-Romano British	3
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Saws, small, between 7.5 and 4.75 in. in length			
				Artefact Details	Most likely Roman.		

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1215	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	scabbard	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Chape and binding, bronze, for leather scabbard. Sword in place.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1216	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	scabbard	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Scabbard chape and front, bronze.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1217	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	spearhead	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Spearhead, socketed.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1218	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	spearhead	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Spearhead, socketed.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1219	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	spearhead	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Spearhead, socketed.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1220	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	spearhead	MIA-Romano British	13
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Fragments of at least 13 spearheads or daggers.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1221	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	spearhead	MIA-Romano British	20
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Spearheads, 20 in total, both complete and fragments.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1222	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	sword	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Sword, 2ft. 8 in. Found in bronze scabbard binding.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1223	473800	258350	unstratified	martial	sword	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Upper part of tanged sword.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1224	473800	258350	unstratified	transportation	terret	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Bronze-coated iron terret.			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1225	473800	258350	unstratified	transportation	terret	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Terret, oval, bronze			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1226	473800	258350	unstratified	transportation	terret	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Terret, bronze-coated iron			
				Artefact Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1227	473800	258350	unstratified	transportation	terret	MIA-Romano British	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Hunsbury Hill-Fort		hillfort		Notes	Terret, bronze		
				Artefact			
				Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1228	462750	306520	ditch	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Manor Farm		aggregated		Notes	Iron blade tip curve is convex. L:3.9cm, W:2.4cm, Th:8mm.		
				Artefact	Fill 262 of ditch 265.		
				Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1229	462750	306520	ditch	ironmongery	ferrule	50 BC-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Manor Farm		aggregated		Notes	Length of iron with semi circular section forming an incomplete socket possibly from a blade or tool. L: 89mm; W: 26mm; Th: 6mm.		
				Artefact	Recovered from one of the upper fills (262) of boundary ditch 265. Fill 262 in another area of the ditch contained a coin of Nero but the fill in other areas also contained LIA coarsware pottery.		
				Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1230	462750	306520	ditch	ironmongery	ferrule	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Manor Farm		aggregated		Notes	length of iron with semi circular section forming an incomplete socket possibly from a blade or tool.		
				Artefact	Fill 262 of ditch 265.		
				Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1231	462750	306520	enclosure ditch	domestic	blade	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Manor Farm		aggregated		Notes	Broken tapering tang, convex blade 8cm long, 3cm wide, 3mm thick. Conforms broadly with the Danebury type.		
				Artefact	From the enclosure ditch, layer 98, of Enclosure E.		
				Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1232	462750	306520	enclosure ditch	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Manor Farm		aggregated		Notes	square section of a nail shaft. L:4.2cm W:4mm.		
				Artefact	Fill 317 from Enclosure B enclosure ditch re-cut.		
				Details			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1233	462750	306520	enclosure ditch	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Manor Farm		aggregated		head with shaft of nail, square section. L:3.4cm W:11mm and 4mm.			
Artefact Details				Layer 98 of Enclosure E enclosure ditch fill.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1234	462750	306520	gully	agriculture	bladed tool	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Manor Farm		aggregated		Knife blade in three fragments, L: 6.6cm, W: 2.4cm, TH: 3mm. Maybe a pruning hook or bill hook like tool.			
Artefact Details				Fill 53 from Roundhouse 2 gully.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1235	462750	306520	gully	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Manor Farm		aggregated		head with shaft of nail, square section. L:2.6cm W:3mm.			
Artefact Details				Fill 53 of Rounhouse 3 gully.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1236	462750	306520	hearth	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Manor Farm		aggregated		shaft of nail square in section. L:2.6cm W:3mm			
Artefact Details				Fill 38 from channel hearth 48.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1237	462750	306520	pit in structure	domestic	sheet	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Manor Farm		aggregated		sheet with nail or rivet perforating it. Nail head 12mm sheet with curved edge 20mm, similar to others at Danebury.			
Artefact Details				Fill 57 from pit 56 in Roundhouse 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1238	480700	276000	terminal	ironmongery	nail	2nd-1st centuries BC?	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Mawsley Village near Cransley Lodge		aggregated		Square iron shank, possibly a nail, awl, punch, or file. Hull, Graham (2002) notes it as a nail. Broken.			
Artefact Details				Large open settlement with metalworking(6 structures) several pits, gullies, post holes, and ditches. Phase 2 or 3 suggesting a date somewhere in the 2nd to late 1st century BC. Phase 3 is described as LIA around 50BC. From the terminal of the gully of S			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1239	480700	276000	gully of structure	agriculture	ard	3rd-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Mawsley Village near Cransley Lodge		aggregated		triangular piece of ferrous material possibly an ard fragment, from the gully of Structure B.			
Artefact Details				Large open settlement with metalworking(6 structures) several pits, gullies, post holes, and ditches			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1240	480700	276000	post hole	ironmongery	binding	4rd-1st centuries BC?	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Mawsley Village near Cransley Lodge		aggregated		Broken iron strapping with rivet hole from post hole of Sstructure C.			
Artefact Details				Exact date uncertain but the post hole was established before 50BC based on stratigraphy and other finds from Structure C. Large open settlement with metalworking(6 structures) several pits, gullies, post holes, and ditches.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1241	512600	307500	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	0-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Maxey		small open settlement		The brooch is very similar to those at Camulodunum's pre-Claudian levels. Iron examples are known to exists but this is most likely copper alloy. Pennannular type brooch.			
Artefact Details				Dates are based on the context and phases of occupation. Found in the surface fill of the enclosure ditch, thought to be terminated shortly after Roman conquest.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1242	438900	311800	ditch	marial	scabbard	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Normanton-Le-Heath		small open settlement		Copper alloy scabbard mount, scabbard, and iron fittings with scabbard. Report and HER are in conflict over the details.			
Artefact Details				Exact trench cut of ditch is unknown.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1243	452600	234800	internal pit	domestic	bucket handle	4th-2nd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Rainsborough		hillfort		"Iron bucket handle" (Avery et al 1967). May actually be a cauldron handle. 180mm from terminal to terminal.			
Artefact Details				Pit 1 Area C central to area.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1244	452600	234800	pit in structure	personal adornment	pin	4th-3rd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Rainsborough		hillfort		Ring headed pin, possiblw with crooked neck but that fragment is missing.			
Artefact Details				Fill of pit R19 below rubble and charcoal layer of north guard room			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1245	452600	234800	pit in structure	domestic	punch	4th-3rd centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Rainsborough		hillfort		iron spike or nail like object, 2/3 larger than the one at The Bulwarks, Breedon. (Avery et al 1967).			
Artefact Details				Fill of pit R19 below rubble and charcoal layer of north guard room			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1246	452600	234800	pit in structure	unknown	unidentified	4th-3rd centuries BC	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Rainsborough		hillfort		Small fragments of iron possibly from a tool about 3-5mm wide 1mm thick. Not a nail, too flat.			
Artefact Details				Fill of pit R19 below rubble and charcoal layer of north guard room			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1247	452600	234800	surface	marital	spearhead	5th-4th centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Rainsborough		hillfort		Socketed leaf-shaped spear head with mid-rib.			
Artefact Details				From the within the graveled roadway (V3 in V9) just outside the large gated and guarded entrance thought to be built in the 5th-4th centuries before the fort was burned in the late 3rd-early 2nd centuries BC.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1248	465700	311000	gully	domestic	shaft	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Ridgemere Lane		small enclosed settlement		square shank of a nail or tool.			
Artefact Details				Found during trial trenching of several crop mark features near Ridgemere lane, found with several Iron Age pottery fragments.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1249	440600	323400	pit internal	personal adornment	finger ring	EIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
The Bulwarks or Breedon Hill		hillfort		iron finger ring with flattened top with hole in center possibly for a stone			
Artefact Details				from a pit internal to the hillfort desribed as Iron Age in date found by one of the quarry workmen who had exposed the pit. There is some discrepancies in the record but there may have been skeletal remains associated with it.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1250	440600	323400	unstratified	marital	arrowhead	EIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
The Bulwarks or Breedon Hill		hillfort		what is described as an arrowhead?			
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1251	440600	323400	unstratified	domestic	blade	EIA-LIA	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breendon Hill		hillfort		Notes	blade from a knife.		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1252	440600	323400	unstratified	personal adornment	brooch	EIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breendon Hill		hillfort		Notes	penannular brooch		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1253	440600	323400	unstratified	tools	chisel	EIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breendon Hill		hillfort		Notes	square shaft flattened terminal		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1254	440600	323400	unstratified	ironmongery	hook	EIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breendon Hill		hillfort		Notes	rod curved into a hook		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1255	440600	323400	unstratified	domestic	nail	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breendon Hill		hillfort		Notes	nail like object possiby Roman		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1256	440600	323400	unstratified	personal adornment	pin	EIA-LIA	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breendon Hill		hillfort		Notes	possibly clothing pin		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1257	440600	323400	unstratified	martial	spearhead	EIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breedon Hill		hillfort		Notes	iron spearhead unknown if socketed or not		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1258	440600	323400	unstratified	martial	sword	EIA-LIA	2
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
The Bulwarks or Breedon Hill		hillfort		Notes	Two iron swords, unknown if found together.		
Artefact Details				no contexts exist for this site which was destroyed by quarrying			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1259	478930	265060	surface	domestic	staple	50BC-100AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Thorplands		small open settlement		Notes	The staple is very similar is size (6cm long) and shape to one from Gretton and may indicate a residual LIA object.		
Artefact Details				From the living surface of first phase of occupation.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1260	495200	278700	pit internal	ironmongery	strap	5th-1st Centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		Notes	Iron strap L:5.4cm W:3mm		
Artefact Details				just south of a roundhouse bisected by Ditch Ba.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1261	495200	278700	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	finger ring	5th-1st Centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		Notes	Diameter 3.8cm		
Artefact Details				From the silt of Ditch Ba, a small enclosure inside the main enclosure			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1262	495200	278700	terminal	tools	poker	2nd-1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		Notes	possibly the tip of a smiths poker or the tang of a small blade		
Artefact Details				From layer I of Enclosure B cut III which is mostly over the terminal of the enclosure ditch.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1263	495200	278700	gully	ironmongery	strap	5th-1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		small strap L:6cm W:1.27 with rivets at each end.			
Artefact Details				Hut VII gully.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1264	495200	278700	gully	personal adornment	brooch	2nd-1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		Possibly the terminal of a brooch? It is square sectioned, slightly pointed at one end possibly broken, and the other is curled inwards to form a circle or loop. L:4.14cm W:1.2cm			
Artefact Details				Hut 5 gully layer 1.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1265	495200	278700	terminal	domestic	shaft	2nd-1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		L:3.1cm W:1cm Small fragments of a tool or shaft based on the cross section			
Artefact Details				From layer I of Enclosure B cut III which is mostly over the terminal of the enclosure ditch.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1266	495200	278700	pit internal	domestic	needle	5th-1st centuries BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement		L:4.1cm needle with broken eye			
Artefact Details				Pit 162 Just outside of Enclosure Bb and Ba inside Enclosure B.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1267	495200	278700	pit internal	marital	dagger	5th-1st Centuries BC?	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Twywell		small enclosed settlement					
Artefact Details				The dates are based on pottery styles and enclosure types. Some EIA coarse ware is noted and probably residual. Pit 35 was filled with dark loamy soil in one layer. Extensive complex of two D-Shaped enclosures, closed settlement.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1268	485000	309200	unstratified	tools	punch	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Vale of Catmose College		small open settlement		a small punch round in shape slightly tapering at the tip			
Artefact Details				Exact context unknown, only record is in HER database.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1269	494100	298300	ditch	tools	punch	IA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Punch, point intact. 70 mm.			
Artefact Details				Ditch C, layber B, probably an Iron Age drainage ditch. Mixed periods in fill suggesting continued re-cutting.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1270	494100	298300	enclosure ditch	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Bar, 90 mm. Uncertain purpose			
Artefact Details				Enclosure Ditch B, section cut VII.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1271	494100	298300	gully	domestic	handle	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Loop, from bucket handle			
Artefact Details				From the gully of hut 5 from a LIA fill.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1272	494100	298300	pit in structure	agriculture	bladed tool	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Reaping hook or pruning knife			
Artefact Details				Large pit with some very fine burnt layer some 60cm deep inside hut 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1273	494100	298300	pit in structure	ironmongery	plate	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Iron Plate fragments			
Artefact Details				Large pit with some very fine burnt layer some 60cm deep inside hut 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1274	494100	298300	pit in structure	domestic	stylus	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Stylus, point broken with eraser			
Artefact Details				Large pit with some very fine burnt layer some 60cm deep inside hut 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1275	494100	298300	pit in structure	domestic	stylus	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Stylus, eraser damaged, point broken			
Artefact Details				Large pit with some very fine burnt layer some 60cm deep inside hut 2.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1276	494100	298300	unstratified	ironmongery	bolt	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wakerley		small enclosed settlement		Bolt-like object. Two large domed heads on either end of an iron rod. 280 mm long.			
Artefact Details				from soils with both Roman and Iron Age material, exact context unknown.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1277	488300	281700	ditch	tools	blade	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Knife blade with flat centrally placed tang, and straight back and edge. Blade is slightly bent upward at the tip, tip is missing. Almost complete. Length 61 mm; width 15 mm; tang length 27 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Ditch A12 which runs through Enclosure A, which is seems to predate and may have been a field work or drainage ditch or a boundary of some form.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1278	488300	281700	ditch	ironmongery	strip	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		fragment of an iron strap with a curving profile pierced by a large square nail hole. L:127mm W:49mm			
Artefact Details				from the fill of a ditch from Phase 2 running across the area of C/B.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1279	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		heavy piece of a rectangular bar with central groove tapering in width slightly to the rounded end			
Artefact Details				enclosure ditch			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1280	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	agriculture	bladed tool	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Small hooked blade with simple socket formed by folding over the two side wings, pierced by a nail hole. The socket contains wood remains. Might be reaping hook or pruning knife. Whilst the majority of small pruning hooks of this type are of Iron Age date			
Artefact Details				Ditch C, surface			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1281	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	agriculture	bladed tool	Late Belgic 50-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Narrow, tapering blade tip with straight, thickened back and slightly convex edge. Likely tip of a scythe blade. Incomplete. Length 58 mm; width 13 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				From Enclosure Ditch B, Section XIII, layer 1 (upper fill) overlaying the rounhouse gully (752) where the iron needle was found.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1282	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	agriculture	bladed tool	Belgic 100 B -50 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Curved blade, tip missing, with thickened back. At the end of the blade, there is a simple socket with a single back rivet-hole. Probably a reaping hook: cf Rees 1979, Type 1b. Almost complete. Length 130 mm; socket width 25mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Enclosure Ditch C section VIII west side of enclosure.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1283	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Aylesford-type brooch with 6-coiled spring held by a lug projecting from the back of the head. Almost complete. Length 73 mm; head width 15 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				From Enclosure ditch B, section XI only 12 meters from file in the gully.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1284	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Aylesford-type brooch with 6-coiled spring held by a lug projecting from the back of the flat, round trumpet-like head. Incomplete. Length 42 mm; head width 15 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				From Enclosure Ditch B, Section XIII, layer 1 (upper fill) overlaying the rounhouse gully (752) where the iron needle was found.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1285	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Aylesford-type brooch with flat, round trumpet-like head with small protuberance at the back of the head remaining from the lug which once held the spring. Incomplete. Length 49 mm; head 11 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				From Enclosure Ditch B, Section XIII, layer 1 (upper fill) overlaying the rounhouse gully (752) where the iron needle was found.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1286	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	brooch	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	3
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		3 fragments from a small penannular brooch. Found in the same context as two of the Aylesfor-type brooches (nos. 2 and 3), suggesting a pre-Conquest date. Individual fragment lengths: 28 mm; 16 mm; 10 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				From Enclosure Ditch B, Section XIII, layer 1 (upper fill) overlaying the rounhouse gully (752) where the iron needle was found.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1287	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	strap	MIA-LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Length of flat strap of rectangular section and slightly S-shaped profile. The strap tapers slightly toward the rounded end where a barb has been welded onto the main strap, in radiograph the position of a second barb can be seen alongside the first. Rema			
Artefact Details				Section III of Enclosure C ditch.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1288	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	domestic	needle	Indeterminate	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Needle with round-sectioned stem tapering to a fine point at one end. The other end is less sharply pointed and takes a flattened section around the oval eye. Complete. Length 86mm; width around eye 4mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Ditch A21.385			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1289	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	personal adornment	pin	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Round-sectioned stem of a pin with scrolled loop-terminal of rectangular section. Almost complete, tip fractured. Length 104 mm; head length 22 mm; head width 13 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Enclosure Ditch A in Area A, section III overlaying an earlier roundhouse.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1290	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	tools	anvil	LIA-Early Roman	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		round sectioned shank very dense. 50mm diameter.			
Artefact Details				From the Enclosure ditch of Enclosure B on the east side overlying several MIA-LIA features.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1291	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	bar	2nd century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		rectangular sectioned fragment L:26mm incomplete			
Artefact Details				From layer II of the north enclosure ditch of Enclosure K.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1292	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	ironmongery	bar	2nd century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		L:22mm incomplete rectangular shank or shaft			
Artefact Details				From layer II of the north enclosure ditch of Enclosure K.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1293	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead	2nd Century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Tapering tip of a blade with lentoid section. The shape suggests it is the tip of a spearhead rather than a knife. Incomplete. Length 30 mm; width 15 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Enclosure ditch K section I in Area K.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1294	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	agriculture	spearhead	2nd Century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Gently tapering tip of a double-edged blade with a lozenge-shaped section. Probably from a spearhead. Fragmentary and incomplete. Length 63 mm; width 18 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Enclosure Ditch K section VII in Area K			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1295	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead	2nd Century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Tapering tip of blade of lentoid section. In radiograph the blade appears to be double-edged. Probably a spearhead. Incomplete. Length 74 mm; width 20 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Section VII of Enclosure Ditch K in area K.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1296	488300	281700	enclosure ditch	domestic	staple	1st century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		L:59mm W: 13mm and width at terminals 34mm. Probably a joiners dog.			
Artefact Details				From Enclosure C north enclosure ditch cut 10.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1297	488300	281700	gully	tools	file	2nd Century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Square-sectioned shank of metalworker's file tapering gradually from a slight shoulder at one end. Similar to an example from Halton Chesters (Manning 1979, 53) and from other sites including Silchester and London. Complete. Length 109 mm; width 7 mm. (Jac			
Artefact Details				From a roundhouse gully (752) overlaying a ditch (754) with the Enclosure Ditch B overlaying both features.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1298	488300	281700	pit internal	domestic	bar	LIA	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		rectangular shaped bar slightly upturned at one end in two fragments L:133m W:79mm.			
Artefact Details				From a pit internal to Enclosure A which is D-shaped with one hut inside.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1299	488300	281700	pit internal	domestic	blade	2nd Century BC	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Knife blade, Romano-British form with a convex edge distinctly stepped and fractured before beginning the tang. Minerally bone remains occur on one surface above the stepped edge. Almost Complete. Length 115 mm; width 35 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				From pit 713 a large pit inside Enclosure G of Area A.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1300	488300	281700	pit internal	martial	ferrule	Late Belgic 50BC-100 AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Large coiled ferrule of round-section. The socket contains a large quantity of burnt wood identified. In fragments, but otherwise complete. Length 92 mm; diameter 46 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Pit inside the most concentrated living area.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1301	488300	281700	subsurface	domestic	awl	Indeterminate	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Square-sectioned shank expanding to a distinct shoulder towards one end before constricting to the broken point. Probably an awl. Almost complete. Length 57 mm; max. width 8 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Found in the subsurface soil of the trackway of Enclosure C.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1302	488300	281700	subsurface	domestic	needle	Indeterminate	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Fragment of a needle with round-sectioned stem, flattened toward the remains of the slit eye. Incomplete. Length 57 mm; width bifucated end 4 mm; diameter 3 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details				Found in the subsurface soil of the trackway of Enclosure C.			

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1303	488300	281700	unstratified	personal adornment	brooch	La Tene II	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Weekly		aggregated		Nauheim derivative brooch with the remains of 2 voils of the spring ending in a loop at the front indicating the former position of the external chord. Catchplate and pin are missing. Incomplete. Length 55 mm; bow width 7 mm. (Jackson and Dix, 1986)			
Artefact Details							

Record ID	Easting	Northing	Context Type	Artefact Category	Artefact Type	Date	Quantity
1304	473800	257800	ditch	semiproduct	currency bars	1st century BC- 1st century AD	1
Site Name		Site Type		Find Notes			
Wooton Hill Farm		small enclosed settlement					
Artefact Details				The currency bar was removed accidentally with a backhoe bucket, exact context in unknown. However further excavation of the ditch from occupation phase 3 yielded Belgic pottery and one copper alloy type C brooch, no later than 1st century AD in style.			

Appendix 4:
Hingleys
Database

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bearwood	404991	96526	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bearwood	404991	96526	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bearwood	404991	96526	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bearwood	404991	96526	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Billingborough	512008	334190	enclosed settlement	secondary	tools	poker
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	ditch terminal	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	surface	transportation	bridle bit
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	rampart	personal adornment	pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	binding
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	rampart	transportation	bridle bit
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	martial	scabbard
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	tools	hammer
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	tools	hammer
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	floor	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Bredon Hill	395790	240262	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	tools	axe

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	tools	saw
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	tools	saw
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	tools	adze
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	domestic	awl
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	domestic	awl
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	hoard pit	domestic	awl
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	internal pit	agriculture	billhook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Cadbury Castle	362790	125013	hillfort	surface	tools	punch
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	trade	gang chain
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	handle

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	clamp
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	spike
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	tools	axe socket
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	ironmongery	bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Celtic Cavern, Burrington Coombe	346860	158430	cave	surface	domestic	key
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Chatgrave Hill, Houghton Down	434200	136100	hillfort	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Chatgrave Hill, Houghton Down	434200	136100	hillfort	pit internal	tools	socketed chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Chatgrave Hill, Houghton Down	434200	136100	hillfort	pit internal	tools	saw
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Chatgrave Hill, Houghton Down	434200	136100	hillfort	pit internal	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Chatgrave Hill, Houghton Down	434200	136100	hillfort	pit internal	tools	punch

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ditches Hillfort	399600	209500	enclosed settlement	terminal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	ring
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	ring
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	ring

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	tools	socket
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fengate Power Station	521808	299198	marsh	watery	tools	socketed axe
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	hammer
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	hammer
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	axe
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	axe
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	axe

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	anvil
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	punch
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	punch
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	tools	saw
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	transportation	lynch pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	ironmongery	bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Fiskerton	504957	371530	causeway	watery	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gretton Pit Alignment	491000	294600	open landscape	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gussage All Saints	399800	110100	enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	plate
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gussage All Saints	399800	110100	enclosed settlement	pit internal	tools	shears
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gussage All Saints	399800	110100	enclosed settlement	pit internal	tools	punch
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gussage All Saints	399800	110100	enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	rod

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Gussage All Saints	399800	110100	enclosed settlement	pit internal	ironmongery	nails
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ham Hill Hillfort	347920	117226	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ham Hill Hillfort	347920	117226	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ham Hill Hillfort	347920	117226	hillfort	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ham Hill Hillfort	347920	117226	hillfort	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ham Hill Hillfort	347920	117226	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Ham Hill Hillfort	347920	117226	hillfort	surface	transportation	tyre
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Harlow Celtic Temple	546811	212311	temple	surface	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Harlow Celtic Temple	546811	212311	temple	surface	agriculture	ard
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Harlow Celtic Temple	546811	212311	temple	surface	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Harlow Celtic Temple	546811	212311	temple	surface	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Harlow Celtic Temple	546811	212311	temple	surface	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Harlow Celtic Temple	546811	212311	temple	surface	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hayling Island Temple	472470	102990	temple	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hayling Island Temple	472470	102990	temple	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hinchingbrooke Park Road	522000	272400	open landscape	boundary ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hinchingbrooke Park Road	522000	272400	open landscape	boundary ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	floor	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	floor	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	floor	ironmongery	ferrule
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	floor	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	floor	ironmongery	binding
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	floor	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	ironmongery	strip
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	tools	spade
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	martial	arrowhead

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	unknown	unidentified
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	ironmongery	handle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	ironmongery	hoop
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	domestic	latch lifter
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	tools	socket
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	pit internal	tools	socket
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	nail
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385655	110640	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385658	110643	hillfort	surface	ironmongery	rod

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385658	110643	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385658	110643	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385658	110643	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385658	110643	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Hod Hill	385658	110643	hillfort	unknown	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Kingsdown Camp (Hillfort), Mells	371880	151720	enclosed settlement	ditch internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Kingsdown Camp (Hillfort), Mells	371880	151720	enclosed settlement	ditch internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Kingsdown Camp (Hillfort), Mells	371880	151720	enclosed settlement	ditch internal	agriculture	ard
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Kingsdown Camp (Hillfort), Mells	371880	151720	enclosed settlement	ditch internal	transportation	bridle bit
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	transportation	bridle bit
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	transportation	lynch pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	semiproduct	billet
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	domestic	ring
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	ironmongery	staple
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	ironmongery	hook

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Lesser Garth Cave, Pen-Tyrch	312412	182134	unknown	unstratified	domestic	chain
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	tools	axe
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	tools	poker
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	transportation	bridle bit
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	transportation	bridle bit
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	plate
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	hoard pit	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	hoard pit	tools	axe
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	hoard pit	tools	poker
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	plate
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	unstratified	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	hearth	tools	gouge

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	gully	ironmongery	ring
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	transportation	ring
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	rampart	ironmongery	staple
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	pit internal	ironmongery	bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Madmartston Camp	438626	238960	hillfort	pit internal	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	unstratified	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	dagger
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Maidens Castle	367220	88365	hillfort	surface	transportation	lynch pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Nadbury Camp	438950	248190	hillfort	rampart	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Old Down Farm	435600	146500	enclosed settlement	hoard pit	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Old Down Farm	435600	146500	enclosed settlement	hoard pit	tools	gouge
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Old Down Farm	435600	146500	enclosed settlement	hoard pit	transportation	linch pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Old Down Farm	435600	146500	enclosed settlement	hoard pit	transportation	linch pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Old Down Farm	435600	146500	enclosed settlement	hoard pit	tools	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orsett 'Cock' Farm	565350	181350	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orsett 'Cock' Farm	565350	181350	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orsett 'Cock' Farm	565350	181350	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orsett 'Cock' Farm	565350	181350	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orsett 'Cock' Farm	565350	181350	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orsett 'Cock' Farm	565350	181350	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orton Meadows	516500	296900	open landscape	river	semiproduct	currency bar

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orton Meadows	516500	296900	open landscape	river	domestic	key
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Orton Meadows	516500	296900	open landscape	river	domestic	ladle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Park Farm	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Stanway	405865	232369	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Stanway	405865	232369	enclosed settlement	enclosure ditch	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Stanwick	417841	512425	oppida	gully	tools	shears
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
The Ark, Wantage Rd. Frilford	443889	196224	shrine	post hole	agriculture	ard
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Totterdown Lane	415194	200140	enclosed settlement	pit external	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	tongs
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	tongs
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	tongs
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	tongs
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	anvil
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	anvil
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	anvil
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	hammer
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	file
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	poker
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	transportation	tyre
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	agriculture	reaping hook

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	martial	sword
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Waltham Abbey	537800	200200	river	watery	tools	chisel
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	spearhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	dagger
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	dagger
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	arrowhead

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	martial	arrowhead
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	agriculture	reaping hook
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	agriculture	sickle
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	domestic	knife
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	tools	saw
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	tools	saw
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	tools	awl
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	transportation	lynch pin
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	tools	awl
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Wookey Hole	353190	148010	cave	surface	tools	awl
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar

Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar
Site Name	x easting	y northing	Site Type	Artefact Context	Artefact Category	Artefact Type
Worthy Down	446900	135000	open settlement	pit internal	semiproduct	currency bar