

E Fine-grained buff or grey paste with worn 0.5 mm quartz which gives it a pimply appearance. Of 24 sherds 3 have a cordoned shoulder. Thin sagging bases and one Group I Type E rim.

3 Hard red-brown micaceous sandy paste with occasional flints. 4 sherds include a pedestal base and a handle with knife impressions.

4 Hard pink sandy paste with mica and many 0.2 mm quartz. One fragment of a strap-handle.

5 Imported wares:

A Wheel-made hard fine-grained pink fabric with matt black surface. Of 6 sherds one is a handle; 2 flat everted rims.

B Similar to A with a grey body; 3 sherds. These wares may be compared with the Class 14 French imports at Hamwih (Hodges 1981).

Glass 8 small sherds were recovered; Dr D.B. Harden comments on them as follows: GL 1 and 2 are certainly Saxon. The olive green rim, GL 1, derives from a pouch-bottle of Type VIIc, or a squat jar of Type VIIIb. GL 2, a dark bluish-green rim with red streaks round the inside, probably derives from a squat jar of Type VIIIa or c.⁹ These forms date mainly from the later 6th or 7th century, although evidence in Scandinavia, and perhaps now in England, for instance at Southampton, might well support an extension of their currency (particularly that of Type VIII) into the 8th century, or even later. GL 3 is bluish-green with part of a bobbly mould-pattern. Such a pattern is more likely to be Roman, but some patterned moulding occurs in Early Saxon times, probably under Early Christian influence (Webster, Harden and Hassall 1980) and, later, in at least one instance at Birka (Arbman 1937, 54, pl.11, no. 1). GL 4-7, bubbly pale green glass with no recognisable shapes, could be Saxon, but are equally likely to be Roman. GL 8, unstratified, is probably post-medieval.

Small Finds

The coins The 13 coins, all but two of which are Anglo-Saxon, are described in Part III.

Copper Alloy Two strap-ends, SF 160 and 82, include one of Maxey type (Addyman 1964, 62, fig. 17,1) and a longer and more elaborate version of the folded type found in a hoard at Beeston Tor, Staffordshire which was deposited about 873.¹⁰ They were designed to terminate straps from 7 to 10 mm wide, as was a plain buckle and tongue, SF. 126. These small straps may have fastened shoes; such fittings were found on the feet in the 7th-century grave 28 at Polhill, Kent (Hawkes 1973, 195, fig. 54) and in the slightly-later grave 83 at Burwell, Cambridgeshire (Lethbridge 1929, fig. 31). Female attire is represented by the upper portion of a pin, SF 76, of Whitby type I

(Peers and Radford 1943, fig. 14), and another, SF 71, of the perforated type like Whitby 77. In graves such pins are found in positions indicating use both on the hair or head-veil (Hawkes 1973, 191). Perhaps an amulet from a chatelaine is a perforated disc, SF 80, only 11 mm in diameter with a design of punched dots in circles. This may be a bronze version of the bone roundels which occur in 7th-8th century contexts such as Burwell.¹¹ An oval casting with a rat-tail running down its back, SF 57, may have formed part of a spoon.

Fragments of thin bronze sheet perhaps derive from a bowl. One of these, SF 135 (Fig. 3), has a small silver repoussé vandyke adhering to it. The design is a pure interlace which neatly fits the triangular panel from which the extremities are missing. On a stylistic basis the original die may be assigned to the end of the 7th or beginning of the 8th century. A very similar die was used to decorate the bronze cover of the Andenne Reliquary, for which an 8th-century British origin has been suggested (Mahr, 1932, pl. X, 3a, b; Thomas, 1971, 165 fig. 77).

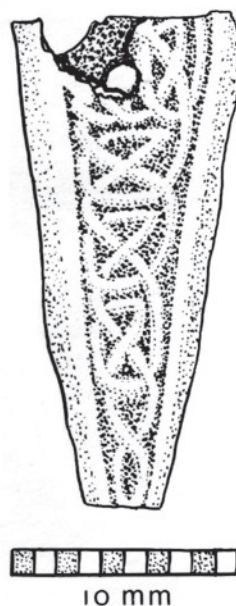


Fig. 3 Repoussé silver vandyke, SF 135, mounted on bronze.

Lead Scraps of sheet and droplets of once-molten lead in a number of contexts may be witness to lead-working on the site. The only object is a cylindrical weight, SF 92, with a central perforation, weighing 280 gm. It is of a design suitable for oyster-dredging.¹²

Iron Nails are the most common object and range in size from 12 mm to 70 mm with circular heads. Oval nails also occur. The larger nails were found in positions which suggest that they fastened coffins. Coffin-hinges are made either from two interlinked