

VOLUME TWO

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E. APPENDICES

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
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| 3 | Broomhead of Cri chie, Kintore | 3 | C. 3 |
| 4 | Cairnbanno, New Deer | ? enc. | C. 4 |
| 5 | Cairn Curr. Tullyneule | 3 enc. | C. 5 |
| 6A | Hill of Foulzie, King Edward | 2B | C. 6A |
| 6B | " " " | " ? | C. 6B |
| 6C | " " " | 2B enc. | C. 6C |
| 6D | " " " | 3 enc. | C. 6D |
| 7 | Leuchar Brae | 3 enc. | C. 7 |
| 8A | Loanhead of Daviot burial | 1 3 | C. 8A |
| 8B | " " " | 2 2A | C. 8B |
| 8C | " " " | 4 3 | C. 8C |
| 8D | " " " | 9 2A | C. 8D |
| 8E | " " " | 10 ? | C. 8E |
| 8F | " " " | 3 3 | Kilbride-Jones, 1936, fig. 8.3 |
| 9 | Rappla Wood, Fyvie | ? | C. 9 |
| 10 | Udney | 2B enc. | C. 10 |
| 11 | Haddo House | 1 | Anon. (1926) fig. 3 |
| 12 | " " | 1 | Anon. (1926) fig. 2 |
| 13 | Pitcable | 2B | Callander, 1925, fig. 3 |

AANGLESEY

| | Name of Site | Form | Reference | | |
|----|------------------|------------|------------------------|------|--|
| 1 | Llandyfnan A1 | 3 | Savory, 1957, | A 1 | |
| 2 | Llandyfnan C1 | 2A | " " | C 1 | |
| 3 | Pentraeth A11 | Rim sherd | " " | A 11 | |
| 4 | Pentraeth D6 | 2A | " " | D 6 | |
| 5 | Pentraeth | Sherd only | " " | B 14 | |
| 6 | Pentraeth | 1 col. | Savory, 1980, 439 | | |
| 7 | Bodedern C3 | 2B col. | " " | C 3 | |
| 8 | Bodedern C4 | 2B | " " | C 4 | |
| 9 | Holyhead | 3 | " " | D 5 | |
| 10 | Llangeinwen | unknown | " " | F 5 | |
| 11 | Llanwylllog | 2A | Savory, 1957 | C 2 | |
| 12 | Bedd Branwen | 2B col. | Lynch, 1971 | B | |
| 13 | Bedd Branwen | 1 col. | " " | C | |
| 14 | Bedd Branwen | 3 col. | " " | D | |
| 15 | Bedd Branwen | ? | " " | E | |
| 16 | Bedd Branwen | 1 col. | " " | F | |
| 17 | Bedd Branwen | 1 col. | " " | J | |
| 18 | Bedd Branwen | 3 col. | " " | K | |
| 19 | Bedd Branwen | 3 col. | " " | M | |
| 20 | Bedd Branwen | 1 col. | " " | 1813 | |
| 21 | Bryn yr Hen Bobl | 1 col. | Savory, 1980, 429.38 | | |
| 22 | Treiowerth | 3 | Lynch, 1971, Fig. 19.6 | | |

AgsANGUS

| | <u>Name of Site</u> | <u>Form</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|----|------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Aberlemno | 2A enc. | C. 1 |
| 2A | Balrownie, Brechin | 1 | C. 2A |
| 2B | " " | 1 | C. 2B |
| 3 | Edzell | 1 | C. 3 |
| 4 | Mill of Marcus, Careston | 1? | C. 4 |
| 5 | Mains of Craichie, Dunnichen | 2B | C. 5 |
| 6 | Tealing | 2A | C. 6 |
| 7 | Kirriemuir | 1 | Childe, 1936, fig. 7 |
| 8 | Knockenny, Glamis | 2B | Y. 4. 27 |
| 9 | Knockhill, Kirkden | 2B | Stevenson, 1948, pl. LXXXII. 4 |

ArgARGYLL

| | | | |
|---|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Kilellan Farm, Islay | | Burgess |
| 2 | Gribun, Mull | 3 | Anon. 1967, fig. 1 right |
| 3 | Gribun, Mull | 1 | Anon. 1967, fig. 1 left |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|---------------------|------|-------------------|
| 1 | Ardrossan | 2A | S. 1 |
| 2 | Ardrossan | 1 | S. 2 |
| 3 | Stevenston | 3 | S. 3 |
| 4 | Stevenston | 1 | S. 4 |
| 5 | Stevenston | 2B | S. 5 |
| 6 | Content, St. Quenox | 1 | S. 6 |
| 7 | Maybole | 2B | S. 7 |
| 8 | Finnart Hill | 2A/B | S. 8 |
| 9 | Coilsfield | ? | S. 9 |
| 10 | Doonfoot | 3 | S. 10 |
| 11 | Ayr | 1 | S. 11 |
| 12 | Wallacetown | 1 | S. 12 |
| 13 | Skeldon | 1 | S. 13 |
| 14 | Muirkirk | 2A | S. 14 |
| 15 | Skeldon | 4 | Simpson, 1965, 15 |
| 16 | Kirkhill, Ardrossan | 4 | " " 16 |

Ban

BANFF

| | <u>Name of Site</u> | <u>Form</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|---|-----------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | Bridge of Banff, Gamrie | 3 | C. 1 |
| 2 | Longmanhill, Gamrie | ? | C. 2 |
| 3 | Hill of Doune, Banff | 2A enc. | C. 3 |
| 4 | Newton of Montblairy, Alvah | 1 | C. 4 |
| 5 | Netherdale | 1 | Walker, 1966 |

Bk

BERKSHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|--------|--------------|
| 1 | Drayton, Berks. | 3 | BAP. 1 | 8 <u>bis</u> |
|---|-----------------|---|--------|--------------|

Ber

BERWICKSHIRE

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---------|--------------------|
| 1 | 'Berwickshire' | 1 | C. 1 |
| 2 | 'Berwickshire' | 2B enc. | C. 2 |
| 3 | Spottiswood | 2B enc. | C. 3 |
| 4 | Cadger's Cairn, Gordon | ? | C. 4 |
| 5 | Hoprig, Cockburnspath | 2B enc. | C. 5 |
| 6 | Lintlaw, Bunkle | 2B enc. | C. 6 |
| 7 | Cockburnspath | ? | C. 7 |
| 8 | Todwell House | 1 | C. 8 |
| 9 | Howlett's Ha', Westruther | 2A | C. 9 |
| 10 | Foulden | 3 | Craw, 1914, fig. 3 |
| 11 | Foulden | 2A | Craw, 1914, fig. 4 |
| 12 | Edington Mill | 1 | Craw, 1914, fig. 9 |

Bu

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|------------|---|------------|
| 1 | Tyrlingham | 2 | Bull, 1928 |
|---|------------|---|------------|

ButBUTE & ARRAN

| <u>Ref. No.</u> | <u>Name of Site</u> | <u>Form</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|-----------------|-----------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Glen Coy, Arran | 3 enc. | C.1 |
| 2 | Blackwaterfoot, Arran | 2B | Y 1.6 |
| 3 | Tormore, Arran | 2B | Y 4.25 |
| 4 | Tormore, Arran | ? | Y p.51 |
| 5 | Glenvoidean | ? | C.2 |
| 6 | Kilmory | 1 | Marshall & Bryce, 1934 |
| 7 | Great Cumbrae | 2B | BAP. 1, 340; Scott, 1950 |
| 8 | Mount Stewart | 2B | Y 4.28 |

CnCAERNARVON

| | | | | |
|----|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------|
| 1 | Llanbeblig | 3 | Savory, 1957 | A5 |
| 2 | Llandegai | 2A | " " | A7 |
| 3 | " | ? | " " | A8 |
| 4 | " | ? | " " | A9 |
| 5 | " | Not illus? | " " | A 10 |
| 6 | " | Not illus? | " " | F7 |
| 7 | Llandwrog | biconical? 3 | " " | B3 |
| 8 | Clynnog B8 | 3 | " " | B8 |
| 9 | Penmaenmawr | Rim only | " " | E5 |
| 10 | " | 3 | Savory, 1980 | 491.1 |
| 11 | " | 3 | " " | 491.2 |
| 12 | Llanllechid | 2A | Savory, 1957 | F6 |
| 13 | Rhiw (with Llanfaelrhys) | 1 col. | Savory, 1980 | 341 |

CdCARDIGANSHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------|---------------|-----|
| 1 | Ponterwyd | 1 | Savory, 1957, | E1 |
| 2 | Melindwr | 2B | Savory, 1980 | 401 |
| 3 | Lower Lledrod | 3 col. | Savory, 1980 | 430 |

Cm

CARMARTHEN

| | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|---|--------------|------------|------------------|
| 1 | Pendine | Sherd only | Savory, 1957 E7 |
| 2 | " | 2A | Savory, 1980 400 |

Che

CHESHIRE

| | | | |
|---|-------------|---|------|
| 1 | Grappenhall | 3 | C. 1 |
|---|-------------|---|------|

Cla

CLACKMANNANSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1 | Tillicoultry | ? | C. 1 |
| 2 | " | 3 | Craw, 1914 |
| 3 | " | 1 | Young, 1938 |

| | Name of Site | Form | Reference | |
|----|-------------------------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| 1 | Carnkief D13 | 3 | Patchett, 1952 | D13 |
| 2 | Carnkief E14 | 2A | " " | E14 |
| 3 | Treworrick E1 | 2A | Patchett, 1946 | E1 |
| 4 | Treworrick E2 | 2A | " " | E2 |
| 5 | St Just in Roseland E15 | 3 | Patchett, 1952 | E15 |
| 6 | Gwithian | 2B | Borlase, 170 | |
| 7 | Perran Sands | 2A | " 180-1 | |
| 8 | Colroger 1. E3 | 2B | Patchett, 1946 | E3 |
| 9 | Colroger 2, E4 | 2B | " " | E4 |
| 10 | Colroger 3, F18 | 2A | " " | F18 |
| 11 | Penquite | 2A | " " | E8 |
| 12 | Duloe | ? | Borlase, 127-8 | |
| 13 | Morvah Hill | 3 | " 248 | |
| 14 | Newquay | 2B | Patchett, 1946 | E6 |
| 15 | Carminowe | | | |
| 16 | " | | | |
| 17 | Watch Hill | 2A | Miles, 1975, fig. 8 | |
| 18 | Gwinear | | Parker-Pearson, 1979 | |
| 19 | Kents Cavern | no inf. | " " " | |
| 20 | Bloodhound Cove | 3 | Patchett, 1946 | B2 |
| 21 | Crean I F20 | 3 | " " | F20 |
| 22 | Crean II F19 | 3? | " " | F19 |
| 23 | Cataclews Bay | 3 | " " | E12 |
| 24 | Tregulland Burrow | 3 | Ashbee, 1958, fig. 6 | |
| 25 | Porthlooe D10 | 2A | Patchett, 1946 | D10 |
| 26 | Leskeys III B24 | | Patchett, 1952 | B24 |
| 27 | Angrowse, Mullion II | 2B | Borlase, 237-40 | |

| Ref. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|------|--------------------------|---------|-----------|
| 1 | Branthwaite, Dean | 1 | C. 1 |
| 2A | How Hill, Thursby | 2B | C. 2A |
| 2B | " " | 2A | C. 2B |
| 3A | Netherhall, Maryport | 2A | C. 3A |
| 3B | " " | 1 | C. 3B |
| 4 | Springfield, Ainstable | 3 | C. 4 |
| 5 | Waterloo Hill, Anglionby | 2A enc. | C. 5 |

| Db | <u>DENBIGHSHIRE</u> | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------|-----------|-----------------------------|-------------|-----|
| 1 | Holt | ? | Savory, 1957 | | A3 |
| 2 | Holt | 1 col. | Savory, 1980 | 416.1 | |
| 3 | Llantw ^r st Rural B6 | 3 | Savory, 1957 | | B6 |
| 4 | " " B7 | not illus | " " | | B7 |
| 5 | Glyn Trean ^a | 3 | " " | | B9 |
| 6 | Llanarmon-yn-Ial | not illus | " " | | B10 |
| 7 | Wrexham | 2A | " " | | B11 |
| 8 | Ruabon | 2B col. | " " | | B12 |
| 9 | Llangwm | 3 col. | " " | | D1 |
| 10 | " | 3 | " " | | D2 |
| 11 | Clocaenog | 3 col. | Savory, 1980 | 399.4 | |
| 12 | " | 2A | " " | 399.2 399.3 | |
| 13 | Brenig 51 pot B | 3 | Lynch & Allen, 1975, fig. 3 | | |

| Ref. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|------|-------------------------------|------|------------------|
| 1 | Ashford in the Water | 1 | Manby, 1957, A 1 |
| 2 | Ashford in the Water, Fin Cop | 1 | " " A2 V 542? |
| 3 | " " " " | 3 | " " A3 V.585? |
| 4 | " " " " | 4 | " " A4 |
| 5 | Ashford/Wardlow | 2B | " " A5 |
| 6 | Bradwell | 1 | " " A6 |
| 7 | Galley Low, Brassington | 3 | " " A7 |
| 8 | Eyam, Bretton | 1 | " " A8 |
| 9 | Cow Low, Buxton | 1 | " " A9 |
| 10 | Cold Eaton | 1 | " " A10 |
| 11 | Waggon Low, Cronkston | 2A | " " A11 |
| 12 | Hitter Hill, Earl Sterndale | 2A | " " A12 |
| 13 | " " " " | 2A/B | " " A13 |
| 14 | Blake Low, Great Longstone | 2B | " " A14 |
| 15 | " " " " | 1 | " " A15 |
| 16 | Harthill Moor | 2A | " " A16 |
| 17 | " " | 1 | " " A17 |
| 18 | " " | 1 | " " A18 |
| 19 | Elk Low, Hartington | 3 | " " A19 |
| 20 | Lean Low, Hartington | 2B | " " A20 |
| 21 | Arbor Low, Middleton | 3 | " " A21 |
| 22 | " " " | 4 | " " A22 |
| 23 | " " " | ? | " " A23 |
| 24 | Gib Hill, Middleton | 1 | " " A24 |
| 25 | Monsal Dale | 1 | " " A25 |
| 26 | " " | 1 | " " A26 |
| 27 | Monyash Moor | 2B | " " A27 |
| 28 | Newton | 4 | " " A28 |
| 29 | Cross Low, Parwich | 2B | " " A29 |
| 30 | " " " | 3 | " " A30 |
| 31 | " " " | 1 | " " A31 |
| 32 | " " " | 4 | " " A32 |
| 33 | Eldon Hill, Peak Forest | 2A | " " A33 |
| 34 | Stanton Moor | 2A | " " A34 |
| 35 | Stanton Park | 3 | " " A35 |

| Ref. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|------|-------------------------------|-------------|-----------------------|
| 36 | Stanton Moor T21 | ? | Manby, 1957 A36 |
| 37 | " " T21 | 3 | " " A37 |
| 38 | " " T57 | ? | " " A38 |
| 39 | " " 1847 | | V.424 |
| 40 | " " T1 | 3 | V.478 |
| 41 | " " | | V.513 |
| 42 | " " T66 | 3 | V.580 |
| 43 | " ", Dull Tor E | 4 | V.589 |
| 44 | " " T2 | 3 | " " C3 |
| 45 | Swarkeston Low II | 4 | " " A39 |
| 46 | Thorpe | 2A | " " A40 |
| 47 | Tissington | 2B | " " A41 |
| 48 | Craike Low, Tissington | 4 | " " A42 |
| 49 | Tissington | 1 | V.549 |
| 50 | Wardlow | 2B | " " A43 |
| 51 | Dronfield Woodhouse | 1 | " " C1 |
| 52 | Elkstone B2 | 1 | " " C2 |
| 53 | Harland Edge | 2A | Riley, 1966, fig. 8.2 |
| 54 | " " | 1 | " " fig. 9 |
| 55 | Beeley Moor, Harland Edge | 3 | V.568 |
| 56 | " " " " | 3 | V.569 |
| 57 | " " " " | ? | V.517 |
| 58 | " " " " | 3 | V.567 |
| 59 | Beeley Moor, Triple Cairn, A1 | 3? | V.515 |
| 60 | " " " " B | 3? | V.516 |
| 61 | " " " " | 3 | V.570 |
| 62 | Thorpe Lid Low | 3 | V.595 |
| 63 | Rystone Grange | (handled) 3 | V.597 |
| 64 | Thirklow | 2A | V.561 |

1 Nymet Tracey 2A Pearce, 1973, fig. 2

| Ref. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|------|---------------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | Dewlish G6 | 2A | Forde-Johnston, 1965, fig. 9 |
| 2 | Dewlish G8? | 2A | " " " fig. 10 |
| 3 | Dewlish G6 | 1 | Calkin, 1966, fig. 2.120 |
| 4 | Dewlish G6 | 3 | " " fig. 2.123 |
| 5 | Frampton G5 (crem.1) | 1 | Forde-Johnston, 1958, fig. 6 |
| 6 | Frampton G5 (burial 3) | 3 | " " " E |
| 7 | Frampton G5 (crem.2) | 3 | " " " G |
| 8 | Frampton G5 (crem 3?) | 3? | " " " J (now modified) |
| 9 | Frampton G4 (pot 5) | 3 | " " " D |
| 10 | Bere Regis 4d | 3? | DCM, 1965.1. Unpub. |
| 11 | Sydling St Nicholas (Hussey H)3 | | DCM, 1932.10.1. Unpub. |
| 12 | " " " | 3 | DCM, 1932.10.3. Unpub. |
| 13 | " " " | 3 | DCM, 1932.10.2. Unpub. |
| 14 | Winterbourne Steepleton G19c | 1 | Atkinson <u>et al</u> , 1951 |
| 15 | " " " | 3 | " " " fig. 4.10 |
| 16 | " " " | 3 | " " " fig. 4.1 |
| 17 | " " " | 3/2A | " " " fig. 5.14 |
| 18 | Sturminster Marshall | 2A | BAP.II. 460 |
| 19 | Tarrant Launceston G8 | 3 | Piggott, 1944, fig. 4 |
| 20 | Kingston Russell | 3 | Bailey <u>et al</u> , 1980, P.8 |
| 21 | Dorchester G4 | 3 col. | DCM, Unpub. |
| 22 | Winterbourne St Martin G46 | 4 | DCM, 1907.3.1, Unpub? |
| 23 | Portesham G14 (Friar Waddon) | 3/4 | Calkin, 1966, fig. 4.109 |
| 24 | " (Friar Mayne/Waddon) | 2A | Forde-Johnston, 1965, fig. 7 |
| 25 | Long Criche | 2B | DCM, 1962.8.7. Unpub. |
| 26 | " " | 2A | DCM, 1962.8.4. Unpub. |
| 27 | " " | 3 | DCM, 1962.8.2b. Unpub. |
| 28 | Bincombe G60a | 2B | BAP.I. 1 |
| 29 | Bincombe G11 (no information) | | Dorset Proc. 65, 48, pl.9c |
| 30 | Bincombe G11 | 3 | Dorset Proc. 65, 48, pl.9d |
| 31 | Shapwick G6a (Badbury B) | 3 | Piggott, 1939, fig. 1.1 |
| 32 | " | 3 | Piggott, 1939, fig. 1.2 |
| 33 | " | ? | Warne, pl VII.3 |
| 34 | " | 3 | Warne, pl VII.4 |

| Ref. | Name of Site | Form | Reference | |
|------|----------------------------------|------|-----------------------|------------|
| 35 | Shapwick G6a (Badbury B) | 4 | Warne, pl | VII.2 |
| 36 | " | 3 | Piggott, 1939, | fig. 1.3 |
| 37 | Omitted | | | |
| 38 | " " | | | |
| 39 | Punknowle G3 | 3 | Forde-Johnston, 1958, | fig. 16 |
| 40 | Beaminster G1-2 | 2A | DCM, 1960.4.7. | Unpub. |
| 41 | Hilton G2 (Melcombe-Bhm. 1) | 2B | Forde-Johnston, 1965, | fig. 13 |
| 42 | Hilton G2 (Melcombe-Bhm. 2) | ? | " " " | fig. 14 |
| 43 | Milbourne St Andrew G16b/e | 2A | Warne, pl. | 4.12 * |
| 44 | Arne G10 (Wareham) | 2D | Forde-Johnston, 1965, | fig. 6 |
| 45 | Corfe Castle G22 (S. Afflington) | 2A | Longworth, 1961, | fig. 10 |
| 46 | Weymouth G17a? | ? | DCM, 1977.8.6. | Unpub. |
| 47 | Winterbourne St Martin G5b | 2B | Calkin, 1966, | fig. 3.124 |
| 48 | Hampreston G9 (Dudsbury) | 2A | Forde-Johnston, 1965, | fig. 2 |
| 49 | Pamphill (Old Lawn) | 2A | Cal. M19 | |
| 50 | Litton Cheney | 2A | Catherall, 1976 | |
| 51 | Mount Pleasant P.228 | 2B | Longworth, 1979a | |
| | P.229 | 2? | " | " |
| | P.230 | ? | " | " |
| | P.231 | 2A | " | " |
| | P.232 | ? | " | " |
| | P.233 | 2A | " | " |
| | P.235 | 2A | " | " |
| | P.238 | ? | " | " |
| | P.240 | ? | " | " |
| | P.241 | ? | " | " |
| | P.246 | ? | " | " |

DumDUMFRIESSHIRE

| <u>Ref.</u> | <u>Name of Site</u> | <u>Form</u> | <u>Reference</u> |
|-------------|-------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| 1 | Carlesgill, Langholm | 1 | S. 17 |
| 2 | Palmerston, Maxwelltown | 3 | S. 18 |
| 3 | Newby | 3? | S. 19 |
| 4 | Kirkburn, Lockerbie | 2A | S. 20 |

DnDUNBARTONSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|----------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Kilbowie | 3 | Davidson, 1935, fig. 7 |
| 2 | " | 1 | " " fig. 8 |
| 3 | " | 2B | " " fig. 10 |

DurDURHAM

| | | | |
|----|-------------------------------|----|--------------|
| 1 | Copt Hill, Houghton-le-Spring | 2A | C. 1 |
| 2 | Hasting Hill, " | 2B | C. 2 Gib. 93 |
| 3A | Humbleton Hill, Sunderland | 2A | C. 3A |
| 3B | " " | 2B | C. 3B |
| 4 | Ryton | 2A | C. 4 |
| 5 | Trimdon | ? | C. 5 |
| 6 | Washing Well Farm, Whickham | 1 | C. 6 |
| 7 | Bewes Hill | 3 | Gib. 9 |
| 8 | Blaydon | 3 | Gib. 20 |
| 9 | Blaydon | 3 | Gib. 78 |
| 10 | Hasting Hill | 2A | Gib. 65 |
| 11 | " | ? | Gib. 82 |
| 12 | " | 2A | Gib. 83 |
| 13 | " | 2B | Gib. 59 |
| 14 | " | 3 | Gib. 21 |
| | Boldon | ? | Gib. 115 |

EltEAST LOTHIAN

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Tranent | 2b | C. 1 |
| 2 | Hedderwick | ? | C. 2 |
| 3 | Kilspindie | 3 | Callander, 1930, fig. 1 |
| 4 | Dunbar | 2B | Y3.23 |
| 5 | Luffness | ? | Y p.51 |
| 6 | Cockenzie | 2B | Callander, 1932, fig. 2 |

| Ref. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|------|----------------------------|---------|--|
| 1 | Abden, Kinghorn | 3 | C. 1 |
| 2 | Belhelvie, Flisk | ? | C. 2 |
| 3 | Callange, Ceres | 2B enc | C. 3 |
| 4 | Craigduh, Dunfermline | ? | C. 4 |
| 5A | Denbeath, Wemyss | 2A | C. 5A |
| 5B | Denbeath | 2A enc. | C. 5B |
| 5C | Denbeath | 3 | Anon. 1949, fig. 1. left |
| 6 | Aberdour Road, Dunfermline | 1 | C. 6 |
| 6A | " " (cist 3) | 2A | Close-Brooks <i>et al</i> , fig. 3 |
| 7A | Lawpark, St Andrews | 1 | C. 7A |
| 7B | " " | 2A enc | C. 7B |
| 8 | Tentsmuir, Leuchars. | ? | C. 8 |
| 9 | Tayport | ? | C. 9 |
| 10 | Westerlee, St. Andrews | 1 | C. 10 |
| 11 | Dunfermline (Keavil) | 3 | Close-Brooks <i>et al</i> , 1972, fig. 6 |
| 12 | Calais Muir, Dunfermline | 3 | Beveridge, 1866, fig. 13 |
| 13 | Pitreavie, Dunfermline (1) | 2A | " " fig. 1 |
| 14 | Pitreavie, Dunfermline (2) | 3 | " " fig. 3 |
| 15 | Pitreavie, Dunfermline (3) | 2B | " " fig. 4 |
| 16 | Pitreavie, Dunfermline (4) | 3 | " " fig. 5 |
| 17 | Brackmont Mill | 3 | Childe & Waterson, 1942, fig. 2 |
| 18 | " " | 3 | Spence, 1949, fig. 2.2 |
| 19 | " " | 4 | " " fig. 2.1 |
| 20 | Burntisland | 3 | Piggott, 1948 |
| 21 | Methilhill (Ashgrove) | 2A | Henshall, 1964, fig. 6 |
| 22 | Boarhills | 3 | Anon. 1970 |
| 23 | Dunino | 1 | Anon. 1925 |
| 24 | Rumgally (Kemback) | 3 | Gordon, 1932 |
| 25 | Balmerino (Greenhill) | 2B | Y3.24 |

FLINTSHIRE

| <u>Ref.</u> | <u>Name of Site</u> | <u>Form</u> | <u>Reference</u> | |
|-------------|---------------------|-------------|------------------|------|
| 1 | Llanasa | ? | Savory, | 1957 |
| 2 | Whitford | 3 | " | " |
| 3 | " | 3 | " | " |
| 4 | Nannerch | ? col | " | " |
| 5 | Brynford | 1 col | " | " |

G1GLAMORGAN

| | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|---------|------|-----|
| 1 | Merthyr Mawr | ? | Savory, | 1957 | B2 |
| 2 | Merthyr Mawr | sherd | Savory, | 1980 | 402 |
| 3 | Coity | 2B | Savory, | 1957 | F3 |
| 4 | Coity | 2B | " | " | F1 |

HAMPSHIRE

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-------------------|------|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Bishops Waltham | 3 | Ashbee, 1957, fig. 9 |
| 2 | Bishops Waltham 6 | 2A? | Ashbee, 1957, fig. 10.6 |
| 3 | Yateley | ? | Winchester Mus. 33.00.1 Unpub. |
| 4 | Rockbourne | ? | Piggott |
| 5 | Beaulieu 4a | 2A | Piggott, 1943 |
| 6 | Beaulieu 5 | 2B | Piggott, 1943 |
| 7 | Latch Farm | 2A | Cal. M20 |
| 8 | Latch Farm (6) | 2A? | |
| 9 | Latch Farm M26 | 3 | Cal. M26 |
| 10 | Latch Farm M27 | 3 | Cal. M27 |
| 11 | Latch Farm 46a | ? | |
| 12 | Latch Farm 62 | ? | |
| 13 | Latch Farm 6 | 3 | Christchurch Mus. Unpub. |
| 14 | Christchurch M21 | 2A | Cal. M21 |
| 15 | Christchurch M30 | ? | Cal. M30 |
| 16 | Hengistbury B.4 | 2A | Cunliffe, 1978, fig. 7.7 |
| 17 | Hengistbury B.7 | 3 | " fig. 8.2 |
| 18 | Hengistbury B.7 | 4 | " fig. 8.3 |
| 19 | Southbourne M28 | 3 | Cal. M28 |
| 20 | Southbourne M29 | ? | Cal. M29 |
| 21 | Winton Mayfield | 3 | Winchester Mus. Unpub. |
| 22 | Portsdown | 3 | Ashbee, 1967 |

IWISLE OF WIGHT

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-----------------------|------|--------------------------|
| 1 | Gallibury Down | 1 | Basford, 1980, 55 |
| 2 | Gallibury Down | 1 | Tomalin, 1979, 274 |
| 3 | Gallibury Down | 3 | Tomalin, 1979, 276 upper |
| 4 | Gallibury Down | 3 | Tomalin, 1979, 276 lower |
| 5 | Gallibury Down | 2A | Unpub. |
| 6 | Gallibury Down | 3 | Unpub. |
| 7 | Week Down, Ventnor | 3 | Unpub. |
| 8 | Week Down, Ventnor | 1 | Unpub. |
| 9 | Steephill, Ventnor | 2A | Dunning, 1931, fig. 20 |
| 10 | Wroxall Down, Ventnor | 3 | Dunning, 1931, fig. 21 |
| 11 | Apesdown | 2A | Unpub. |
| 12 | Newport Museum | 2A | Unpub. |

KKENT

| | | | |
|---|---------|----|-------------------------|
| 1 | Ashford | 2B | Maidstone Mus. 31. 1935 |
|---|---------|----|-------------------------|

KedKINCARDINE

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Kinneff | 2B | Y3.22 |
| 2 | Stonehaven | 2B | Mitchell, 1936, fig. 1 |

KinKINROSS

| | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------|------|
| 1 | Kilmagad Farm, Portmoak | 2B enc | C. 1 |
| 2 | Mawmill, Cleish | 2B enc | C. 2 |

KirKIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----|-------|
| 1 | Minnigaff | 3 | |
| 2 | Minnigaff | 2A | S. 23 |
| 3 | Castle Douglas | 3 | S. 21 |
| 4 | Kirkmabreck, Creetown | 3/4 | S. 24 |
| 5 | Glenarm, Urr | 2B | S. 25 |
| 6 | High Banks Farm | 2A | S. 26 |
| 7 | High Banks Farm | 3 | S. 27 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|------------------------|---------|-------------------------|
| 1 | 'Lanarkshire' | 2A | C. 1 |
| 2A | Annathill, Coatbridge | 2A enc | C. 2A |
| 2B | " " | 3 enc | C. 2B |
| 2C | " " | 3 | S. 49 |
| 2D | " " | 3? | S. 50 |
| 2E | " " | Irish B | S. 51 |
| 2F | " " | ? | S. 52 |
| 2G | " " | 2A | S. 53 |
| 2H | " " | ? | S. 54 |
| 2J | " " | ? | S. 55 |
| 3 | Cairngrieff, Pettinain | 2A | C. 3 |
| 4A | Ferniegair, Hamilton | 2B | C. 4A |
| 4B | " " | 3 enc | C. 4B |
| 4C | " " | 1 | Welfare, 1975, fig. 1.6 |
| 4D | " " | 2A | " " fig. 5.10 |
| 4E | " " | 2A | " " fig. 7.9 |
| 5A | Kylepark, Uddingston | 3 | C. 5A |
| 5B | " " | 3 enc | C. 5B |
| 6 | Newlands, Glasgow | 3 enc | C. 6 |
| 7 | Victoria Park, Glasgow | ? | C. 7 |
| 8 | Biggar | 2A? | S. 24 |
| 9 | Mount Vernon | 3 | S. 56 |
| 10 | " " | 2B | S. 57 |
| 11 | " " | 2A | S. 58 |
| 12 | " " | 2B? | S. 59 |
| 13 | " " | 4 | S. 60 |
| 14 | " " | 3/4 | S. 61 |
| 15 | Larkhall | 1 | Maxwell, 1949, fig. 3.2 |
| 16 | " | 2B | S. 40 |
| 17 | Hamilton | 3/4 | S. 30 |
| 18 | " | 1 | S. 29 |
| 19 | " | 3/4 | S. 30 |
| 20 | Over Dalserf, Hamilton | 2A | S. 32 |
| 21 | Stonehouse | 3/4 | S. 31 |

LnkLANARKSHIRE (continued)

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----------|
| 22 | Blantyre, Coatshill | 2B | S.28 |
| 23 | Lesmahagow | 2A | S.43 |
| 24 | East Kilbride | 2A | S.44 |
| 25 | Newton, Cambuslang | 1 | S.47 |
| 26 | " " | 1 | S.48 |
| 27 | Dalton, Cambuslang | 2A | S.33 |
| 28 | Dalton, Cambuslang | 2A | S.34 |
| 29 | Knocken, Lesmahagow | 3 | S.35 |
| 30 | " " | 2A | S.36 |
| 31 | " " | 2A | S.37 |
| 32 | Bailieston, Glasgow | 2B | S.38 |
| 33 | " " | 2B | S.39 |

LanLANCASHIRE

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|----------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Hades Hill, Wardle | ? | C. 1 |
| 2A | Mill Hill, Old Kenyon Hall | 2B | C. 2A |
| 2B | " " " " | ? | C. 2B |
| 3 | Noon, Hill, Bolton | 2B | C. 3 |

LcLEICESTERSHIRE

| | | | |
|----|--------------------|-------|-------|
| 1 | Cossington, Site 2 | 2B? | V.593 |
| 2 | " " " | 3 | V.571 |
| 3 | Glaston | 3 | V.575 |
| 4 | Harston | 3 | V.587 |
| 5 | Langham | 1 | V.602 |
| 6 | Market Harborough | 3? | V.560 |
| 7 | " " | 3? | V.577 |
| 8 | Market Overton | 3 | V.603 |
| 9 | Rothley | 3? | V.523 |
| 10 | Sproxton | 3 col | V.561 |
| 11 | Syston | 3 col | V.521 |

LnLINCOLNSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|----------------|-------|-----------------|
| 1 | Briggs | 3 | BAP.I. 199 |
| 2 | Tallington | 1 | Simpson, 1976 |
| 3 | Canwick | 3 col | Longworth, 1961 |
| 4 | Little Gonerby | 1 | Manby, 1957 |
| 5 | Little Gonerby | 4 | Manby, 1957 |

MMERIONETH

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|---|-----------------|
| 1 | Abergynolwyn A2 | ? | Savory, 1957 A2 |
| 2 | Abergynolwyn D4 | ? | " " D4 |
| 3 | Corwen | 3 | " " D3 |

Mt.MIDLOTHIAN

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|--------------------------|------|---------------------|
| 1 | Kaimes Hill | ? | C. 1 |
| 2 | Outerston Hill | 3 | Stevenson, 1939 |
| 3 | Lasswade | 1 | Henshall, 1966 |
| 4 | Edinburgh (Oxgangs Road) | 2B | Y.3.21 |
| 5 | Edinburgh, Corstorphine | 2B | Y.4.30 |
| 6 | Costerton | | Anon., 1935, fig. 4 |
| 7 | Sheil Loch | | |

Mt.MONTGOMERY

| | | | |
|----|------------------|--------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Two Tumps, Kerry | 3 | Savory, 1957, A4 |
| 2 | Garthbeibio | 3 | " B5 |
| 3 | Penegoes | 1 | " E2 |
| 4 | Trefeglwys | 3 col. | Savory, 1980, 426 |
| 5 | Trelystan | 2B? | Britnell, 1982, P. 18 |
| 6 | " | 2A | " P. 19 |
| 7 | " | 3 | " P. 21 |
| 8 | " | 1 or 3 | " P. 22 |
| 9 | " | 2A | " P. 24 |
| 10 | " | 3 | " P. 25 |
| 11 | " | 4 | " P. 26 |

NNORFOLK

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|----|----------------------|
| 1 | Needham | 2A | Clarke, 1960, pl. 13 |
| 2 | Needham | 2A | Clarke, 1960, pl. 13 |
| 3 | Hockwold F61 | | |
| 4 | Hockwold F68 | | |
| 5 | Hockwold F50 | | |
| 6 | - | | |
| 7 | - | | |
| 8 | Hockwold Site 8 | | |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|---------------------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1 | Amble | 2A | C. 1 |
| 2 | Barrasford, Chollerton | 1 | C. 2 |
| 3a | Broomhouses (Gr. 214) Ovingham | 2B | C. 3A |
| 3b | " | 3 enc | C. 3B |
| 4 | Catcherside (Gr 211) Kirk Whelpington | 3 | C. 4 |
| 5 | Chatton Sandyford | 2B | C. 5 |
| 6 | Farnham, Alwinton | 3 | C. 6 |
| 7 | Ford | 2B enc | C. 7 |
| 8a | Goatscrag, Ford | 3 enc | C. 8A |
| 8b | " " | 1 | C. 8B |
| 9 | Great Tisson, Rothbury | 2B | C. 9 |
| 10 | Hartburn | 2B | C. 10 |
| 11a | High Biston, Alnmouth | 2B | C. 11A |
| 11b | " " | 1 | C. 11B |
| 12 | Rosebrough, Bamburgh | 3 | C. 12 |
| 13 | Scremerton | ? | C. 13 |
| 14 | Harbottle Peels | 3 | Gib. 6 |
| 15 | " " | 1 | Gib. 36 |
| 16 | " " | 1 | Gib. 37 |
| 17 | " " | 1 | Gib. 43 |
| 18 | Lowick, Bowsden | 3 | Gib. 8 |
| 19 | Lowick | 3 | Gib. 13 |
| 20 | Rothbury | 3 | Gib. 12 |
| 21 | Rothbury, South Forest | 3 | Gib. 19 |
| 22 | Chatton | 3 | Gib. 16 |
| 23 | Broomridge | 3 | Gib. 18 |
| 24 | Catheugh Farm | 3 | Gib. 22 |
| 25 | " " | 2A | Gib. 55 |
| 26 | Ashington | 3 | Gib. 25 |
| 27 | Hirst, Ashington | 3 | Gib. 31 |
| 28 | West Lilburn | 3 | Gib. 24 |
| 29 | High Cocklaw | 3 | Gib. 28 |
| 30 | Amble | 3 | Gib. 14 |
| 31 | " | 3 | Gib. 15 |
| 32 | " | 3 | Gib. 17 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-----------------------|------|-----------|
| 33 | Amble | 3 | Gib.27 |
| 34 | " | 1 | Gib.69 |
| 35 | " | 3 | Gib.85 |
| 36 | Eglingham | 3 | Gib.1 |
| 37 | Edlingham | 1 | Gib.102 |
| 38 | Great Tosson | 3 | Gib.2 |
| 39 | Plessay Mill | 3 | Gib.3 |
| 40 | Hawk Hill, Lesbury | 3 | Gib.4 |
| 41 | Lesbury | 3 | Gib.11 |
| 42 | Lesbury | 2B | Gib.58 |
| 43 | Birtley | 3 | Gib.5 |
| 44 | Bolton House, Beanley | 3 | Gib.7 |
| 45 | Beanley West Farm | 3 | Gib.74 |
| 46 | Warkworth | 1 | Gib.40 |
| 47 | Howburn | 3 | Gib.29 |
| 48 | Cornhill | 3 | Gib.30 |
| 49 | Seahouses | 3 | Gib.26 |
| 50 | Newham | 1 | Gib.32 |
| 51 | Denton Hall | 1 | Gib.33 |
| 52 | Murton Farm, Bewick | 1 | Gib.34 |
| 53 | Bewick Moor | ? | Gib.116 |
| 54 | Hulne Park | 1 | Gib.35 |
| 55 | Greenville | 1 | Gib.38 |
| 56 | Roddam | 1 | Gib.39 |
| 57 | " | 1 | Gib.46 |
| 58 | Doddington | 3 | Gib.10 |
| 59 | " | 1/3 | Gib.67 |
| 60 | Farhill Crags | 1 | Gib.41 |
| 61 | Hanon | 1 | Gib.42 |
| 62 | South Charlton | 1 | Gib.44 |
| 63 | " " | 2A | Gib.48 |
| 64 | " " | 3/4 | Gib.80 |
| 65 | " " | ? | Gib.84 |
| 66 | Holystone Common | 1 | Gib.45 |
| 67 | Hexham | 2A | Gib.47 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|----------------------------|----------|------------|
| 68 | Broomhill | 2A | Gib.50 |
| 69 | " | ? | Gib.113 |
| 70 | West Hallington | 2A | Gib.51 |
| 71 | Benthall | 2A | Gib.52 |
| 72 | Ilderton | 2A | Gib.53 |
| 73 | " | 2A | Gib.64 |
| 74 | " | 3 (Ir.B) | Gib.71 |
| 75 | High Buston | 2A | Gib.54 |
| 76 | Hough Head | 2B | Gib.56 |
| 77 | Bedlington | 2A | Gib.57 |
| 78 | Jesmond | | Gib.61 |
| 79 | " | 3 (Ir.B) | Gib.70 |
| 80 | Prudhoe | 2B | Gib.62 |
| 81 | Wark | 2B | Gib.63 |
| 82 | Colwell | 2A | Gib.66 |
| 83 | Simonside | 1/3 | Gib.68 |
| 84 | Moor Lodge | 3 (Ir.B) | Gib.72 |
| 85 | Ford | 3 | Gib.73 |
| 86 | Corbridge | 3 | Gib.75 |
| 87 | Kyloe | 2B | Gib.76 |
| 88 | Newcastle | 3 | Gib.77 |
| 89 | Calally | 3/4 | Gib.79 |
| 90 | Black Heddon | 3/4 | Gib.81 |
| 91 | Alnwick | 3 | Gib.89 |
| 92 | Spindleston | 2B | Gib.95 |
| 93 | Hepple/Rothbury/Donnington | 1 | BM. Unpub. |

OxOXFORDSHIRE

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-------------------|------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Hanborough Ring 3 | 3 | Case, 1965, fig. 26(3/6/2) |
| 2 | Standlake | 3 | BAP1/6 |
| 3 | Yarnton | 3 | BAP1/7 |
| 4 | Charlton | 3 | BAP1/9 |
| 5 | Park Town Oxford | 2A | BAP1.3 |

PblPEEBLESHIRE

| | | | |
|---|-------------------|---|------|
| 1 | Tappitknowe, Lyne | ? | C. 1 |
|---|-------------------|---|------|

PemPEMBROKESHIRE

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|-----|---------------|-----|
| 1 | Templeton | 2A | Savory, 1957, | E3 |
| 2 | " | 3/4 | " | E4 |
| 3 | Manorbier | 2A | " | E6 |
| 4 | " | 2B | " | F 1 |
| 5 | Fishguard | 2A | " | F 2 |

PerPERTHSHIRE

| | | | |
|----|------------------------------|---------|------------------------------|
| 1 | Blairgowrie | ? | C. 1 |
| 2 | Callum's Hill, Crieff | 1 | C. 2 |
| 3 | Doune | 2A | C. 3 |
| 4 | Glenballoch, New Rattray | 2A enc. | C. 4 |
| 5a | Woodhead of Garvock, Dunning | 2B | C. 5A |
| 5b | " " " | 2B | C. 5B |
| 6 | Kinnaird | 1 | Anon., 1915 |
| 7 | Crieff | 2B | Headrick, 1914 |
| 8 | Glen Lyon | ? | Y. p.51 |
| 9 | Dunblane | ? | Y. p.51 |
| 10 | Sherriffton | ? | Y. p.51 |
| 11 | Abernethy | 2B | Stevenson, 1947, pl. XXII. 2 |

RadRADNORSHIRE

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|--------------|-------|---------------------|
| 1 | Knighton | ? col | Savory, 1980, 434:3 |

RosROSS

| | | | |
|---|-----------------|-------|------|
| 1 | Dalmore, Alness | 3 enc | C. 1 |
|---|-----------------|-------|------|

RoxROXBURGHSHIRE

| | | | |
|----|--------------------------|-------|-----------------------|
| 1A | Ancrum Moor | ? | C. 1A |
| 1B | " " | ? | C. 1B |
| 2 | Clerklands, Lillies leaf | ? enc | C. 2 |
| 3 | Dunion Hill | 1 enc | C. 3 |
| 4 | Otterburn, Morebattle | 2A | C. 4 |
| 5 | Teinside | ? | C. 5 |
| 6 | Heiton Mill | 1 | Edwards, 1933, fig. 1 |
| 7 | Edgerston | 1 | Anon. 1947, 192 |
| 8 | Kelso | 2A/B | Y 4.31 |

ShSHROPSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|-----------|---|----------------------|
| 1 | Bromfield | 3 | Stanford, 1982, p.52 |
| 2 | Bromfield | 3 | " " p.53 |

SmSOMERSET

| | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------|-----|-----|-------|-------------------------|
| 1 | Tynings Farm, Cheddar | T11 | 4 | ? | Taylor, 1951, fig. 29.4 |
| 2 | " " | " " | 8 | ? | " " fig. 29.8 |
| 3 | " " | " " | D | 3 | " " pl. XVII |
| 4 | " " | " | T12 | 3 col | ApSimon, 1969, fig. 7 |
| 5 | Lansdown | | | ? | Williams, 1950 |
| 6 | Charmy Down | | | 3 | " " |

StSTAFFORDSHIRE

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference | |
|-----|-------------------------------|------|-------------|-----|
| 1 | Narrowdale Hill, Alstonefield | 2B | Manby, 1957 | B 1 |
| 2 | Bitchinhill | 2B | " | B 2 |
| 3 | Cauldron | 2A | " | B 3 |
| 4 | Ilam | 3 | " | B 4 |
| 5 | Musden B4 | 2A | " | B 5 |
| 6 | Throwley | 3 | " | B 6 |
| 7 | Wetton | 2A | " | B 7 |
| 8 | Wetton | 2B | " | B 8 |
| 9 | Wetton | 1 | " | C 4 |
| 10 | Wetton | 1 | " | C 5 |
| 11 | Elkstone 2 | 1 | V. 545 | |
| 12 | Trentham | 3 | V. 419 | |
| 13 | Trentham, Northwood Fm. | 3 | V. 590 | |
| 14 | " " | 3? | V. 592 | |
| 15 | Forton, Aqualate Mere | 1 | V. 540 | |
| 16 | Leek (near) | 3? | V. 509 | |
| 17 | Leek, Cock Low | 2A/B | V. 510 | |

StrSTIRLINGSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|-------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1 | Strathblane | 2B | C. 1 |
| 2 | Camelon | 3 | Buchanan & Callander, 1923 |

SfSUFFOLK

| | | | |
|---|----------|---|---------------------------|
| 1 | Risby | 3 | Vatcher, 1976, p. 1 |
| 2 | " | 3 | " p. 4 |
| 3 | " | 3 | " p. 8 |
| 4 | Thurston | | Smedley & Owles, fig. 24c |

SrSURREY

| | | | |
|---|------------|----|----------------------------|
| 1 | Seale | 2A | Oakley <u>et al</u> , 1939 |
| 2 | Dippenhall | 3 | " " |
| 3 | Abinger | 2A | Wood & Thompson, 1966 |

SxSUSSEX

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|--------------|------|------------|
| 1 | Birling Gap | 3 | Musson 210 |
| 2 | Chichester | 3 | " 350 |
| 3 | Lewes | 3 | Unpub. BM |
| 4 | Peppering | 3 | Musson 200 |

SuthSUTHERLAND

| | | | |
|---|---------------|----|------------------------|
| 1 | Achinchanter | 1 | Davidson, 1940 |
| 2 | Embo (cist 1) | 2B | Henshall, 1963, fig. 4 |
| 3 | Embo (cist 2) | ? | Hensahll, 1963, fig. 6 |

WarWARWICKSHIRE

| | | | |
|---|----------------|----|--------|
| 1 | Oldbury Barrow | 3? | V. 604 |
|---|----------------|----|--------|

WltWEST LOTHIAN

| | | | |
|---|---------------------------|-----|---------------------|
| 1 | Bridgeness (Vitriol Park) | 3 | Callander, 1924 |
| 2 | " (Cowdenbeath) | 3 | Callander, 1924 |
| 3 | Kildimmery, Linlithgow | 2B? | Anon., 1927, fig. 4 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|---------------------------|--------|---------------------|
| 1 | Luce Sands, Glenluce | 2B enc | C. 1 |
| 2 | New Luce | 1 | Anderson, 1917, S66 |
| 3 | Glenluce | Ir. B | S 62 |
| 4 | " | 2B | S 63 |
| 5 | " | 2B | S 64 |
| 6 | " | 2B | S 65 |
| 7 | Craigenhollie, Old Luce | 3 | S 72 |
| 8 | Port Spittal, Portpatrick | 2A | S 68 |
| 9 | Portpatrick | 2A | S 69 |
| 10 | Logan, Stranraer | 2B | S 70; Y 2.7 |
| 11 | Lochinch | 2B | S 71; Ab 1.341 |
| 12 | 'Wigtownshire(?) | ? | S 73 |
| 13 | " | ? | S 74 |
| 14 | " | ? | S 75 |
| 15 | Terally Mote | ? | S 76 |
| 16 | Cairngaan, Kirkmaiden | Vase | S 67 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 | Idmiston G25e | 3 | Rawlence, 1903 |
| 2 | Amesbury G71 | 2A | Christie, 1967, fig. 6.4 |
| 3 | Beckhampton | 3 | D.C 490 |
| 4 | " | 3 col | D.C 521 |
| 5 | Wilsford G65 | 3 | D.C 487 |
| 6 | Sutton Veny G4a | 3 | Johnston, 1980 |
| 7 | Winterbourne Stoke | 3 col | Longworth, 1961 no 84 |
| 8 | " " G66 | 2A col | D.C 529 |
| 9 | " " G13 | 2B | D.C 496 |
| 10 | " " G24 | 2A | D.C 488 |
| 11 | " " G28 | 3 col | D.C 485 |
| 12 | " " G59a | 2A | D.C 495 |
| 13 | Wilsford G74 | 3 | Stone, 1938, pl IV left |
| 14 | " | ? | " " right |
| 15 | 'Near Stonehenge' | 3 | <u>W.A.M.</u> 38.171. Not illust. |
| 16 | Fargo Plantation | 2A | Stone, 1938 |
| 17 | Wiltshire | 2A | D.C 564 |
| 18 | Durrington | 3 | D.C 491 |
| 19 | Amesbury G71 (no.5) | 2A | Christie, 1967, fig. 6.5 |
| 20 | " (no.3) | 2A | " fig. 6.3 |
| 21 | Wiltshire | 2A | D.C 494 |
| 22 | Shrewton G23 | 3 | Salisbury 100/61 unpub. |
| 23 | Shrewton G23 - 23a | 3 | Salisbury unpub. |
| 24 | Bratton G2 | 3/4 | D.C 497 |
| 25 | Figheldean G19-20 | 3 | D.C 489 |
| 26 | " G25 | 3 | D.C 493 |
| 27 | Ogbourne St. Andrew | 3 col | D.C 514 |
| 28 | " " G6 | 3 col | D.C 554 |
| 29 | " " G6 | 3 | D.C 556 |
| 30 | Collingbourne Ducis G11 | 3 col | D.C 484 |
| 31 | " " G11 | 3 | D.C 519 |
| 32 | " " G16 handled 3 | 3 | D.C 429 |
| 33 | Knowle | 3 | D.C 557 |
| 34 | Windmill Hill | 2A col | Smith, 1959, fig. 6.1 |
| 35 | Bishops Canning Down | 3/4 | Robertson-Mackay, 1980 |
| 36 | Berwick St. John G5 | 3 | Pitt Rivers, 1898, 11, pl. 118.2 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|------------------------|------|-----------|
| 1 | Blanch (M. C90) Warter | 2B | M. 65 |
| 2 | Calais Wold (M100) | 2B | M. 406 |
| 3 | Cawthorn Camps | 2B | C. 3 |
| 4 | Cot Nab, Bishop Wilton | ? | C. 4 |
| 5 | Danby Rigg | 3 | C. 5 |
| 6 | Garton Slack (M. C58) | 2B | M. 730 |
| 7 | Hinderwell Beacon | 3 | C. 7 |
| 8 | Huggate Wold (M. 225) | 2B | M. 904 |
| 9 | Knapton | 2B | C. 9 |
| 10 | Nawton Towers | 2B | C. 10 |
| 11a | Sawdon | 2B | C. 11 |
| 11b | " | ? | C. 11B |
| 11c | " | 3 | C. 11C |
| 11d | " | ? | C. 11D |
| 12 | Sharpe Howe (Gr. 237) | 2B | C. 12 |
| 13 | Three Tremblers | 2B | C. 13 |
| 14 | Warter Wold | 2B | |
| 15 | Towthorpe 1 | 1 | M. 2 |
| 16 | Towthorpe 1 | 2B | M. 3 |
| 17 | Towthorpe 233 | 1 | M. 11 |
| 18 | Towthorpe 6 | 1 | M. 6 |
| 19 | Towthorpe 21 | 4 | M. 26 |
| 20 | Towthorpe 43 | 3 | M. 29 |
| 21 | Towthorpe 73 | 2A/B | M. 37 |
| 22 | Wharram Percy 46 | 3 | M. 68 |
| 23 | Wharram Percy 47 | 2A | M. 72 |
| 24 | Aldro | 2B | M. 93 |
| 25 | Aldro 116 | 1 | M. 105 |
| 26 | Aldro 109 | 3 | M. 110 |
| 27 | Aldro 52 | 3 | M. 127 |
| 28 | Aldro 87 | 1 | M. 138 |
| 29 | Aldro 87 | 3/4 | M. 139 |
| 30 | Aldro C 59 | 3 | M. 145 |
| 31 | " | 3 | M. 146 |
| 32 | " | 1 | M. 147 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-----------------------|-----------|-----------|
| 33 | Aldro C 76 | 3 | M. 153 |
| 34 | Acklam Wold 92 | 4 | M. 186 |
| 35 | Acklam Wold (1849) | 3 | M. 182 |
| 36 | Acklam Wold (1849) | 2A | M. 183 |
| 37 | Acklam Wold 204 | 1 | M. 198 |
| 38 | Acklam Wold 205 | 1 | M. 201 |
| 39 | Acklam Wold 208 | 4 | M. 205 |
| 40 | Acklam Wold 209 | 1 | M. 207 |
| 41 | Hanging Grimston 12 | 2B | M. 250 |
| 42 | Hanging Grimston 9 | 3? | M. 253 |
| 43 | Hanging Grimston 9 | 1 | M. 256 |
| 44 | Hanging Grimston . | 1 | M. 261 |
| 45 | Hanging Grimston | | M. 234 |
| 46 | Painsthorpe 4 | 2A/B | M. 267 |
| 47 | Painsthorpe | 2B | M. 291 |
| 48 | Painsthorpe 102 | 1 | M. 307 |
| 49 | Painsthorpe 118 | 2B | M. 313 |
| 50 | Painsthorpe 118 | 1 | M. 316 |
| 51 | Painsthorpe 118 | 4 | M. 317 |
| 52 | Painsthorpe 118 | 2A | M. 321 |
| 53 | Painsthorpe 111 | 3 | M. 328 |
| 54 | Painsthorpe 98 | ? | M. 334 |
| 55 | | | |
| 56 | Painsthorpe 98 | 3 | M. 338 |
| 57 | Garrowby Wold 104 | handled 3 | M. 353 |
| 58 | Garrowby Wold 101 (A) | 3 | M. 358 |
| 59 | Garrowby Wold 101 (B) | 1 | M. 573 |
| 60 | Garrowby Wold C 69 | 3 | M. 367 |
| 61 | Garrowby Wold C 69 | 3 | M. 368 |
| 62 | Garrowby Wold C 69 | 1 | M. 369 |
| 63 | Garrowby Wold C 69 | 1 | M. 371 |
| 64 | Garrowby Wold C 69 | 3 | M. 374 |
| 65 | Garrowby Wold C 98 | 2B | M. 382 |
| 66 | Garrowby Wold 62 | 3 | M. 375 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|---------------------|------|-----------|
| 67 | Garrowby Wold 62 | 2B | M. 376 |
| 68 | Garrowby Wold 142 | 3 | M. 377 |
| 69 | Garrowby Wold C 97 | 1 | M. 380 |
| 70 | Garrowby Wold 42 | 2B | M. 384 |
| 71 | Garrowby Wold 32 | 2A | M. 390 |
| 72 | Garrowby Wold 120 | 3 | M. 394 |
| 73 | Garrowby Wold C 99 | 3 | M. 396 |
| 74 | Calais Wold 23 | 1 | M. 398 |
| 75 | Calais Wold 14 | 2B | M. 405 |
| 76 | Calais Wold 2 | 1 | M. 436 |
| 77 | Riggs 36 | 1 | M. 434 |
| 78 | Riggs C 49 | 3 | M. 432 |
| 79 | Riggs 36 | 2B | M. 437 |
| 80 | Riggs C 42a | 3 | M. 440 |
| 81 | Riggs 33 | 4 | M. 442 |
| 82 | Riggs 20 | 3 | M. 443 |
| 83 | Riggs 17 | 3? | M. 448 |
| 84 | Riggs 17 | 3? | M. 449 |
| 85 | Riggs 34 | 3 | M. 450 |
| 86 | Riggs 35 | 3 | M. 453 |
| 87 | Riggs 41 | 3 | M. 454 |
| 88 | Riggs 41 | 1 | M. 456 |
| 89 | Riggs 29 | 3 | M. 465 |
| 90 | Fimber C 33 | 1 | M. 483 |
| 91 | Life Hill 28 | 3 | M. 495 |
| 92 | Life Hill 270 | 1 | M. 499 |
| 93 | Life Hill 294 | 3 | M. 500 g |
| 94 | Garton Slack | 2B | M. 517 |
| 95 | Garton Slack 37 | 1 | M. 515 |
| 96 | Garton Slack C 62 | 1 | M. 529 |
| 97 | Garton Slack C 51 | 1 | M. 547 |
| 98 | Garton Slack C 53 | 1 | M. 562 |
| 99 | Garton Slack C 54 | 1 | M. 563 |
| 100 | Garton Slack 75 | 3 | M. 570 |
| 101 | Garton Slack 75 (B) | 1 | M. 574 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|----------------------------|-------|-----------|
| 102 | Garton Slack 75 | 2B | M. 575a |
| 103 | Garton Slack 75 | 3 | M. 576a |
| 104 | Garton Slack 74 | 2B | M. 568 |
| 105 | Garton Slack C 71 | 1 | M. 579 |
| 106 | Garton Slack 82 | 3 | M. 594 |
| 107 | Garton Slack C 40 | 3 | M. 615 |
| 108 | Garton Slack C 40 | 3 | M. 613 |
| 109 | Garton Slack 67 | 4 | M. 611 |
| 110 | Garton Slack 67 | 3 | M. 612 |
| 111 | Garton Slack C 35 | 1 | M. 726 |
| 112 | Garton Slack 274 | 1 | M. 735 |
| 113 | Driffield C 38 | 2B | M. 737 |
| 114 | Driffield C 86 | 1 | M. 832 |
| 115 | Driffield 278 | 3? | M. 895 |
| 116 | Huggate Wold 225 (B) | | M. 903 |
| 117 | Huggate Wold 235 (no 2) | 4 | M. 906 |
| 118 | Huggate Wold 228 | 3 | M. 913 |
| 119 | Huggate Wold 223 | 2A | M. 911 |
| 120 | Huggate Wold 247 | 3 | M. 915 |
| 121 | Huggate Wold 249 | 3 | M. 933 |
| 122 | Huggate Wold 250 | 2A | M. 939 |
| 123 | Huggate Wold 250 | 2A | M. 940 |
| 124 | Huggate Wold 251 | 1 | M. 941 |
| 125 | Huggate Wold 251 | 3 | M. 251 |
| 126 | Huggate/Warter Wold 264 | 3? | M. 945 |
| 127 | Blanch C 94 | 4 | M. 969 |
| 128 | Blanch 237 | 1 | M. 972 |
| 129 | Blanch 237 | 2A | M. 973 |
| 130 | Blanch 237 | 3 | M. 975 |
| 131 | Blanch 238 | 3 | M. 979 |
| 132 | Blanch 241 | 3 col | M. 985 |
| 133 | Blanch 265 (handle & feet) | 4 | M. 990 |
| 134 | Blanch 266 | 1 | M. 991 |
| 135 | Martin Hall 280 | 3 | M. 1006 |
| 136 | Martin Hall 280 | 1 | M. 1007 |

| No. | Name of Site | Form | Reference |
|-----|-----------------|------|------------------------|
| 137 | Martin Hall 280 | 1 | M. 1009 |
| 138 | Hedon Howe 281 | 2B | M. 1012 |
| 139 | Wetwang | 3 | |
| 140 | Semer | 1 | Thurnam, 1871, fig. 70 |
| 141 | Hutton Buscel | 3 | Simpson, 1968, 202 |

E2 BEDFORDSHIRE Bed.

Bed.B1 Chalgrave (1) Found during gravel digging in 1880

(2) Urn with plain shoulder cordon (4) Proc. Soc. Antiq.

London 2nd series 8,384. (5) BM 80.8-10.1 (6) Supp.Ser.

(7) 15% ang.cal.flint.

Bed.B2 ^t_A Totternhoe. Cited in Calkin Ms Dossier from information provided by Dr I.F.Smith, considered as hybrid beaker/urn by Clarke (1970 II fig.992)

BERKSHIRE Bk.

Bk.B1 Radley Ring 14 (1) Primary cremation within double concentric ring ditch (2) Inception Series urn with four vertically perforated tongue lugs. (3) Cremation and bronze razor (4) Leeds 1936,8-13,pl.11 (5) Ashmolean 1931.238 & 239 (6) In.Ser. (7) 4% grog 3mm. Occasional chalk.

Bk.B2 Radley Ring 16. (1) From disturbed context inside oval ring (2) Neck and shoulder sherd of a hard-fired urn (3) Cremation? (4) Leeds 1938; Case 1965,69 fig.27.4 (5) Ashmolean 1936.224 (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 17.5% ang.cal.flint & quartz 2.5mm.

Bk.B3 Long Wittenham (Pearith's Farm) (1) From a small 'urnfield' (2) Upper fragment of urn with short neck (4) Case 1965, fig.29.2 (5) Ashmolean 1934.61 (7) 20% ang.quartz gravel 2.8mm.

Bk.B4 Long Wittenham (Pearith's Farm) (1) see Bk.B3 (2) A neck fragment showing wipe marks (4) Case 1965 fig 29.3 Ashmolean (7) 20% poorly sorted ang.quartz sand 4mm.

Bk.B5 Long Wittenham (Pearith's Farm) (1) See Bk.B3 (2) Upper portion of hard-fired urn with plain neck and shoulder cordon. (4) Case 1965 fig.29.1 (5) Ashmolean (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 12.5% fresh ang.quartz sand 1mm.

Bk.B6 Lambourn (1) From secondary context in bowl barrow excavated in 1850 by Atkins. The barrow contained 112 secondary burials of which 58 were in upright urns of Deverel-Rimbury type. (2) A coarse finished biconical urn with two mammilated lugs set on a plain pinched shoulder cordon. (4) Smith 1921; Case 1957; Barton 1975,52 lower plate. (5) BM.62.7-7.1 (6) In.Ser. (7) 15% grog 3mm.

Bk.B7 Streatley (2) Sub-biconical or bucket urn (5) Ashmolean 1924.933 (7) Flint observed by Ellison.

Bk.B8 Caversham N.I.C.A.

Bk.B9 Burghfield (1) In pit inside ring-ditch excavated in 1969. (2) Sherds include small horseshoe handle on neck. (4) Ellison 1975.no.78 (5) Reading.

BRECKNOCKSHIRE(Br.)

Br.B1. Ogof-yr-Esgyrn (1) Cave Occupation Site (2) Fragment of neck and rim with scar of detailed lug or horseshoe handle. (3) Further domestic sherds (4) Mason 1968 (5) N.M.W. (6) Com.Ser. (7) 5% sandstone 2.5mm.

CAERNARVONSHIRE(Cn)

Cn.B1. Llanwrog (1) At foot of standing stone at Glynllifon Park (2) Plain urn with internally bevelled rim and pinched shoulder. (3) Cremation (4) Savory 1980 no.495 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 5% ang.pre-fired grog 2.5mm. 3% clear angular quartz crystals, 2mm. (5) Nat. Mus. Wales.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (Cam)

Cam.B1. Stonea. (1) Inverted over satellite cremation in north area of round barrow. (2) Plain urn with concave neck and carinated shoulder. (3) Cremation (4) Potter 1976 (5) Wisbech Mus. 1969.9 (6) Form 3 biconical urn (7) 3% grog 2mm.

CORNWALL(C)

C.B1. Bosporthenis (2). (1) One of two inverted urns in primary position in ring cairn (the second urn appeared to have been a plain form 2A handled urn of Trevisker style). (2) Plain urn with plain shoulder cordon and at least one tongue lug. (3) Cremation (and form 2A handled urn?) (4) Borlase 1872, 285 fig.2. (5) Lost?

C.B2 Carn Creis III (Boscregan) St Just in Penwith

(1) In round barrow which also contained the plain handled biconical shaped urn Patchett B21 and four others, A globular vessel of glass, 12 faience beads and a V perforated button were found amongst the group but not with this particular urn. Ring of stones 5.5m. in diameter may have been a ring cairn.
(2) Plain shouldered urn with two faceted lugs.
(3) Cremation? and possibly the artifacts cited above.
(4) Patchett 1952, C12 (5) BM 87.10-25.5?
(6) Supp.Ser. (7) quartz with some mica and flint

C.B3. Kerrow I. (1) Urn found upright on charcoal and covered by a second inverted urn. Burial placed on east side of standing stone. (2) Plain shouldered urn with two vestigial tongue lugs. (3) Cremation and covering urn (C.B 3)
(4) Patchett 1946, G6 (5) Zennor (6) Form 3? (7) Grog?

C.B4. Kerrow II. (1) . Inverted over CB3 (2) No information
(3) Cremation in CB3 (4) Patchett 1946, G7 (5) Zennor
(6) Form 3? (7) Grog?

C.B5. Clahar Gardens III. Mullion (1) In a cist of four stones with cover slab. One of four urns buried at the centre of a 'circle of stones' covered by a barrow. (Apparently a ring cairn).
(2) Small plain shouldered urn with two faceted lugs. Very similar to CB2. (3) —
(4) Patchett 1952, C13. (5) BM 87.10-25.4
(6) Supp.Ser. (7) Quartz and mica visible

C.B6 Tresvennack D IIIA. (1) Found upright in a pit at foot of standing stone. It may have accompanied the handled collared urn found with a cremation in a larger pit 0.5m.away
(2) Small subconical urn with two down-turned tongue lugs.
(3) Snuff coloured powder? Not apparently a cremation.
(4) Patchett 1946 D3A (5) Penzance (6) Supp.Ser.
(7) Abundant grit recorded

DERBYSHIRE (Der.)

Der.B1. Stanton Moor, 1889 (1) In pit covered by thin slab slightly below the surface. Found during quarrying in 1889. (2) Biconvex profiled urn with plain shoulder cordon, bevelled rim similar to cordoned urn type. (3) Cremation and pygmy cup (4) Vine 1982 nos. 514&618 (5) Heathcote Coll.

Der.B2 Stanton Moor (Doll Tor) Burial A.

(1) With child cremation in SE quadrant of orthostatic ringwork. (2) Biconvex profiled urn with plain pinched shoulder cordon. Motif E incised on neck. Rim bevel resembles cordoned urn type. (3) Child cremation and sherd of a plain sub-biconical urn (4) Heathcote, 1939; Vine, 1982, No. 657. (5) Sheffield (6) Form 3 (7) 30% grog 5mm.

Der.B3 Stanton Moor (Doll Tor) Burial F. (1) Found with child burial east of ringwork (2) Small shouldered urn with incised motif G-K confused. (3) Child burial (cremation?) and Der.B4 (4) Heathcote 1939; Vine 1982 no. 582 (6) Form 3 (7) Grog 2mm. and 4% sandstone 5mm.

Der.B4 Stanton Moor (Doll Tor) Burial F (1) with Der.B3 (2) Miniature plain biconical urn (3) see Der.B3 (4) see Der.B3 (6) Form 3 (7) 7% grog 1mm.

Der.B5 Stanton Moor (Doll Tor) Burial D. (1) At foot of stone 5 in orthostatic ringwork. (2) Small hard fired urn with plain shoulder cordon. (3) 'A few unburned bones' (4) Heathcote 1939; Vine 1982 no. 525. (5) Heathcote Collection. (6) Form 3. (7) 10% grog 5mm with 2% white flint 3mm. and incidental limestone fragments.

DEVONSHIRE (Dv) .

Dv.B1 Shaugh Moor, Enclosure 15. (1) Occupation site comprising five round houses enclosed by a stone wall. (4) Wainwright et.al. 1980; Tomalin 1982. (5) D.O.E. Central Excavation Unit.

Dv.B2 Upton Pyne (1) Inverted over primary cremation in round barrow 2486 (For subsequent burials see section C4.2). (2) Biconvex form with four tongue lugs and cord motif M on shoulder. Cord motif A on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Pollard

& Russell 1969 (urn 1) (5) Exeter (6) Form 3
(7) Apparently grog tempered.

DORSET D

D.B1 'Ackling Dyke' (1) Given by Dr R.G.Tame of
'Chasborough' Verwood. No further information.
(2) Fragments of a biconvex profiled urn with portion of
one surviving prominent horseshoe handle. FN potter's mark
on rim. (3) Cremation (4) Unpublished (5)DCM 1937.84 sherds
(6) In.Ser. (7) 8% ang.white flint 2.5mm 5%grog 1.8mm
2% fossil shell.

D.B2 Dewlish G6. (1) Bowl barrow opened in Sept.1846 by
Charles Warne, William Shipp and Charles Hall. Three phases
of burials have been summarised by Calkin. Urn inverted over
cremation in shallow pit dug into base of previously interred
Cornish urn D.C.4. (2) Urn with FT shoulder cordon and two
horseshoe handles. One handle merges with rim. (3) Cremation
(4) Hutchins Ms.2,613; Warne 1866 MOPR 46-49 tum 33 pl⁴ no 13;
BAP, 2,3616; Ellison, 1975 no.31 (5) DCM 1885.16.35.
(6) Supp. Ser.. (7) 5% grog 2mm.; 7% ang. white flint 2mm.

D.B3 Bere Regis G.8b. (nb.Calkin cites G46d) (1) From excavation
of bowl barrow Bere Regis Down I by Durden and Shipp 28.6. 1849
(2) Sub-biconical urn with plain shoulder cordon and two
tongue lugs. Four drilled repair holes. (3) Cremation
(4) Hutchins Ms.no.4; Shipp 2.52. Calkin 1966 (5)BM 92 9-1.244
(6) Form 3 (7) Grog.4mm.

D.B4 Bere Regis G8b. (1) As D.B 3 (2) Urn with two horseshoe
handles and FT cordon above maximum girth (3) Cremation?
'A very small cylinder of thin bronze leaf! (4) Hutchins Ms.no.4;
Calkin 1966 (5) BM 92 9-1.245 & 246 (6) In Ser.
(7) 15% shell

D.B5 Bere Regis G8b. (1 as no.10) (2) Urn with two horseshoe
handles and two tongue lugs. Scar reveals lost tongue lug
was keyed into FT punched holes. (3) Cremation?
(4) Hutchins Ms.4. Calkin 1966 (5) BM 92 9-1 247
(6) Form 3? (7) 15% grog 2.5mm, 3% ang.cal.flint 3mm.

D.B6 Bloxworth G2 or 3. (1) Bowl barrow opened 27.9.1854 by
Durden and Shipp. Secondary burial in poorly recorded context.
Inverted. (2) Urn with biconvex profile and confused motif E

cord decoration on neck. Two tongue lugs on plain shoulder cordon, bevelled rim is similar to cordoned urn type. (3) Cremation (4) Warne 1866. CPF 11, tum.13. Calkin 1966. (5) BM 92 9-1.254. (6) Form 3? (7) Grog

D.B7 Bloxworth G4. (1) Bowl barrow opened 4.10.1854 by Durden and Shipp. Primary cremation beneath central flint core. (2) Urn with recessed neck with FT trim cordon. Two FT horseshoe handles below shoulder. (3) Cremation (4) Hutchins Ms.1.184; Warne 1966 CPF 13.tum.15. Calkin 1966. (5) BM 92 9-1 256 (7) Grog with occasional ang. flint.

D.B8 Winterbourne Monkton GIe. (1) Primary? burial in barrow opened by John Sydenham. In chalk-cut pit covered with slab. (2) Biconvex profiled urn apparently bearing motif K lattice in incised and comb point technique on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Sydenham 1844,334,pl. XVII no.12. Warne 1866 TOVP 49 tum.81 pl.8 no.12, Calkin 1966 (5) Lost

D.B9 (1) Wrongly attributed to 'Fordington Field', Winterbourne Monkton GIe - see Calkin 1966. (2) Urn with two horseshoe handles fused to plain shoulder cordon in the manner of Rosponden urn F.B.34 (4) Warne 1966 pl.4 no.2 without reference. Calkin 1966 (5) DCM 1885.16.38 (6) Supp.Ser.? (7) 3%grog 1.8mm;3%flint 1.8mm.

D.B10 Long Crichel G 20. (1) Sherds scattered near primary? cremation in pit. (2) Urn with FN incised shoulder cordon and two short arc handles (3)Cremation? (4) Calkin 1964 App.5; Piggott 1944 69 pl.IXc. (5) DCM 1962.8.10 (6) Form 3 (7) 5%ang.reduced grog 1.8mm.

D.B.11 Long Crichel G7. (1) Context unknown (2) Sub-biconical urn with FT shoulder cordon interrupted by tongue lugs (4) Calkin 1964.App.5; Calkin 1969.55 (5) DCM 1962 8.1a. (6) Form 3 (7) 7% grog 3mm.

D.B.12 Long Crichel G 7. (1) From east sector of barrow. (2) Upper portion of urn with FT shoulder cordon (4) Calkin 1964 App.5; Calkin 1969.55 (5) DCM 1962.8.16 (6) Form 3. (7) 10% grog 3mm., 3% ang.white flint 1mm.

D.B13 Long Crichel G 7 (As D.B.10-12) (1) A further sherd observed by Calkin 1964 App.5.

D.B.14 Crichel Down G22. (1) With secondary cremation burial in NE quadrant of bowl barrow (2) Sub-biconical urn with FT shoulder and two poorly modelled horizontally perforated handles. (3) Cremation - possibly child but report is ambiguous (4) Piggott 1944 figs.7,19 & pl.IXc (5) DCM 1945.23.4 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 20% ang.cal.flint 2mm.

D.B15 Milbourne St Andrew G16 h-i (1) Biconical primary? Recovered by Henry Durden 1883-4. In bowl barrow possibly covered with slab. Other surviving urns Calkin identifies as buckets and type IIa globulars. (2) Urn with FT cordon above maximum girth. Two horse-shoe handles. Strong vertical wiping on body. (3) Cremation (4) Payne 1892 23-5.cat.no.139; Calkin 1964 App.5; Calkin 1966 139. (5) BM.92.9-1.269. (6) In Ser. (7) 2% grog 2.5mm; 5% flint 2.5mm.

D.B16 Milbourne St Andrew G.16 (1) Biconical primary? Retrieved by William Shipp from bowl barrow, also visited by Durden who recovered bucket and globular urns. (2) Urn with two vertically positioned tongue lugs and FN decorated rim. Stabbed design on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Calkin 1966.139 (5) DCM 1884.14.1 (6) Form 3 (7) 5% grog 1.8mm.

D.B.17 Portesham G2a. (1) Upright secondary cremation burial in bell barrow. Urn capped with trimmed sandstone slab or lid. (2) Urn with concave neck and carinated shoulder. Two blank handles imitate Cornish type. Repair holes in neck. (3) Cremation (4) Ashbee 1957 fig.3 no.4. (5) DCM 1957.16.1 (6) Form 3 (7) 15% grog 1mm.

D.B18 Portesham G2a. (1) One of three secondary cremations in bell barrow. (2) Urn with FT shoulder cordon apparently covering structural join at shoulder. Two tongue lugs. (3) Cremation (4) Ashbee 1957 129 fig3.1. (5) DCM 1957.16.2 (6) Form 3 (7) 5% grog 2mm.

D.B19 Portesham G2a. (1) As D.B.19. (2) Upper portion of urn only (3) Cremation (4) Asbee 1957.129 fig3.3. (5) DCM 1957.16.4

D.B20 Puncknowle Gl. (1) Primary cremation in Gl (cited by Calkin)
(2) Sub-biconical - bucket shaped urn with cord decoration and
finger dimpled stop reminiscent of the form 2A style. (3) Cremation.
(4) Unpublished excavation by Charles Green; Calkin 1969.53-4
(5) DCM 1962.12.1 (6) Form 3 (7) 4% grog 2.5mm.

D.B21 Bincombe G 60e. (1) From barrow excavated by Henry Sheppard
1836. (2) Plain urn with four prominent tongue lugs. (3) Unburnt
human skull? (4) BAP. 2 438; Grinsell 1968 39 cat.63a fig.8
(5) Bristol City Museum F1308.

D.B22 Bincombe G 4. (1) One of two upright secondary cremation urns
in flint core of bowl barrow. The second urn was a plain form 3
food vessel urn with incipient collar. A primary series collared
urn was deposited at a higher level (2) Small cylindrical urn
with two vertically perforated lugs resembling deckeldose style
(3) Cremation (4) Warne 1866 52-3 pl.1.17
(5) DCM (6) Form 3 (7) Grog.

D.B23 Weymouth G 34. (1) Recovered from the Rimbury urn cemetery which
Warne believed occupied a barrow site. (2) A 'straightened' urn
with four tongue lugs on FT shoulder.
(3) Cremation? (4) Warne 1866 mopr.60; BAP. 2 425c.
(5) DCM 1885 16.26 (6) Form 3 (7) 12.5% grog 2.8mm.

D.B24 Bere Regis G 46a (1) One of four secondary or satellite biconical
urn cremation burials in bowl barrow. (not primary and not ass-
ociated with 'amulets' as per Warne) Exc. Durden. (2) Plain urn
with two prominent tongue lugs. (3) Cremation (4) See Calkin 1966
for interpretation of Warne (1866) and W. Shipp Ms. records.
(5) BM 92 9-1.214 (6) Form 3 (7) 10% grog 3mm.

D.B25 Bere Regis G46a. (1) As DB 24 (2) Type 3 biconical urn with two
imperforate copies of Cornish handles. (3) Cremation
(4) Calkin 1966 fig.1.2. (5) BM 92 9-1 217 (6) Form 3
(7) 12.5% grog 2mm.

D.B26 Bere Regis G46a (1) as DB24 (2) Biconvex profiled urn with
FN shoulder cordon. Repair holes in neck and blackened interior
above shoulder suggests that the vessel may previously have been
used for cooking. (3) Cremation (4) Calkin 1966 fig.1.3;
Payne 1892 cat.no.3. (5) BM 92 9-1 21. (6) Form 3 (7) 12.5% grog 3mm.

D.B27 Bere Regis 46a. (1) as DB24. (2) Urn with sharp biconical profile. Two horseshoe handles. Desultory FT decoration and vestigial tongue lug on pinched shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation (4) Calkin 1966 fig.1.4; Payne 1892 cat.no.4 (5) BM 92 9-1 219 (6) Form 3 (7) 7% grog 4mm. 2% cal.flint 2mm. 20% vesicular cavities possibly representing dissolved chalk.

D.B28 Bere Regis G 46a. (1) Inverted in primary chalk-cut pit (see Calkin 1966) (2) Urn with FT shoulder cordon, neck lost. (3) Cremation with 2 'amulets' of 'quartz' or siliceous feldspar? (Probably Gypsum; see section C3.6) (4) Payne 1892.12 (describes amulets as perforated); Calkin 1966.130-2 for re-interpretation of all earlier accounts and re-allocation of 'amulets' from urn DB31 (5) BM 92 9-1 220 (associated with 215, 216). (6) In.Ser. (7) Grog 2mm, 2% lias and shell.

D.B29 Bere Regis 46b. (1) Probably inverted in bowl barrow excavated by Henry Durden. (2) Type 2 biconical urn with two horseshoe handles. Two repair holes. (3) Cremation (4) Payne 1892 14 cat.no.8; Calkin 1966 133. (5) BM 92 9-1 221 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 3% grog 2mm. 17.5% flint 2.5mm.

D.B30 Bere Regis G46b (1) Inverted in bowl barrow. (2) Biconical urn with two Cornish perforated handles and two tongue lugs. Vestigial form 2A groove. (3) Cremation with bone ring-headed pin. (4) Payne 1892 14 cat.nos.10,11; Calkin 1966.133 (5) BM 92 9-1.223. (also 224 lost) (6) Form 3? (7) 6% grog 2.5mm. 4% cal.flint 3.5mm.

D.B31 Bere Regis B46b. (1) Inverted in bowl barrow (2) Very large and heavy urn with plain arc handles converging on erect tongue lugs. Applied bosses below rim and shoulder cordon. Walls thin and very hard fired. (3) Cremation with cylindrical bead of rolled sheet bronze. (4) Payne 1892 15 cat.nos.12,13; BAP 2,375; Calkin 1966 133 (5) BM 92.9-1. 225 (6) In.Ser. (7) 10% grog 2mm; 7% flint 1.5mm.

D.B32 Bere Regis G46b. (1) Inverted in bowl barrow (2) Small plain urn with two wide horizontal lugs resembling isolated portions of a collar. Weak horizontal finger grooves on neck. (3% grog-1.5mm.psm) (4) Payne 1892 12; Calkin 1966 (5) BM 92.9-1.266 (7) grog 3% flint 1.5mm.

D. B33 Bere Regis G46c. (1) Found 'on its side' in bowl barrow excavated by Durden. Another biconical urn nearby was lost. (2) Plain urn with carinated shoulder and faceted lug. (3) Cremation (4) Payne 1892.16-16 cat.no.17; Calkin 1966 133. (5) BM 92 9-1 229 (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 10% grog 1.5mm, 4% grey flint 2mm.

D. B34 Bere Regis (1) From barrow not listed by Grinsell. (2) Plain urn with four prominent tongue lugs on plain shoulder cordon. (4) Warne 1866 pl.6.4; Calkin 1969.53-54 (5) DCM 1885.16.39 (6) Form 3 (7) 17.5% grog 1.8mm.

D. B35 Bere Regis G46b. (1) Inverted over secondary cremation (in line with two other urns.) (2) Urn with concave neck and two tongue lugs applied to carinated shoulder. (3) Cremation (4) Payne 1892.14-16 cat.no.9 (5) BM 92 9-1 222 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 20% fresh white flint 1mm.

D. B36 Tarrant Keynston GIc? (1) Beneath small barrow. In pit containing cremation. Five other cremations also found - two without urns. (3) Cremation (and ashes). (4) Shipp Ms.2 43-44; Warne 1861 CPF 8 tum.8 extract; Calkin 1962 given as Tarrant Hinton. (5) Lost but see Grinsell 1959.134 on Tarrant Hinton urns donated to Pitt Rivers Collection, Farnham. (Figured after Shipp).

D. B37 Tarrant Keynston GIc? (1) As DB36. (3) Cremation (and ashes) (4) As DB36 (5) as DB36. (Figured after Shipp).

D. B38 Tarrant Monkton (1)'From a barrow' (2) Sub-biconical shaped urn with FT rim and FT shoulder cordon linked by FT handle arcade. (4) BAP.2. 377 (5) Pitt Rivers Collection, Salisbury.

D. B39 Gussage St Michael G7h. (Thickthorn Down) (1) Inverted in barrow (2) Type 1 urn with cord impressed arcs and two bifurcated lugs. (3) Cremation (4) Payne 1892.19 cat.no.24; Calkin 1964.36.fig.14 no.6 (5) BM 92 9-1.241 (6) In. Ser. (7) 12.5% flint 2mm. visible in surface.

D. B40 Winterbourne Houghton G 3a. (3) Cremation (5) DCM 1932 11.1. (Cannot now be located at DCM) See also D. B41.

D. B41 Winterbourne Houghton (1) With a cremation in a barrow (2) Small type urn with two bifurcated lugs. Tubular impressions in food urn style on shoulder. (3) Cremation (4) Shipp MsII 181; Calkin 1969,

53-54 cites barrow 3a, not given by Grinsell. (5) DCM 1932 11.2

(6) Form 3 (7) c 4% grog 1.8mm.

D.B42 Wool G5. (1) with cremation in bowl barrow. (2) Biconvex profiled urn with FT cordon on shoulder. Confused imperforate copies of Cornish handles applied upside down. (3) Cremation (4) Calkin 1964 (5) BM 80 2-12.1 (6) Form 3 (7) 12.5%grog 2.2mm

D.B43 Wool (2) Type 3 urn with weakly flattened facets on shoulder and two boss lugs. (3) Cremation (according to label) (4) Calkin 1964 App.5. (5) DCM 1884.9.72 (old no.98) (6) Supp.Ser.(7) 3%grog 2mm.

D.B44 Dorset Downs (1) Acquired by Durden from unknown locality. (2) Neck and rim portion of biconvex urn bearing paired vertical neck ribs. (4) Calkin 1964 App.5. (5) BM 92 9-1 224 (6) In.Ser. (7) 12.5%grog 1.2mm, 2% ang.cal.flint 1.5mm.

D.B45 Frampton G4. (1) Apparently buried within small turf covered mound during phase 2 or 3 of construction bowl barrow. (The burial post dates primary inhumation with form 3 food vessel). The burial is also secondary to cremation in inverted primary series collared urn equated with phase 2. (2) Fragmentary type 3 urn. Tubular impressions on neck sherd may possibly represent a running swag motif. (3) Cremation and probably small collared urn, miniature form urn and thumb pot as accessories. Fragment of turned shale with cremation, probably part of shale cup. (4) Forde-Johnston 1958 figs.C & D. (5) DCM 1937 82.0(also 1-3) (6) Form 3 (7) 20%grog 2mm.

D.B46 Wimborne St Giles G24. (1) Urn A, one of three inverted secondary urn burials in bell barrow. (The other 2 urns comprised a subconical urn and a globular urn) (2) Neck and rim fragments of biconvex urn with horseshoe or arc handles. (3) Cremation (4) Parke 1953 fig.1A (5) DCM 1953.55.1 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 10% flint 2.5mm.

D.B47 Wimborne St Giles G24 (1) Urn B. Details in DB46 (2) Urn with short neck and weak FT shoulder (3) Cremation (4) as 94 (5) DCM 1953.55 (6) Form 3? (7) 5% grog 3mm, 2% flint 1mm.

D.B48 Wimborne St Giles G 24 (1) One of two secondary cremations in bell barrow (2) Plain urn with concave neck and pinched shoulder. Repair holes. (3) Cremation (5) DCM 1960 4.1 (7) 7%grog 2mm. 3% flint 2mm. (Unpublished).

D. B49. Wimborne St Giles G 4 (bell barrow) (1) One of three urns inverted over cremations. (Other two were bucket and globular urns)
(2) Sub-biconical urn with four small tongue lugs on weak shoulder.
(3) Cremation? (4) Grinsell 1968 cat.co.63b. not figured
(5) Bristol City Museum F3787.

D. B50 Owermoigne G11 a-b. (1) From a barrow opened by Edward Cunnington.
(2) Biconvex urn with weak shoulder marked by imperforate lugs.
(3) 'Ashes' (5) DCM 1895 2.2. (previously DCM 47) (6) Form 3
(7) 10% grog 3mm.

D. B51 Tynham G 14 (Povington) (1) Secondary cremation in bowl barrow
(2) Plain urn with weakly carinated shoulder (3) Cremation
(4) Frend 1949 (5) DCM 1937 28.1 (6) Form 3 (7) 7% grog 2.5mm.

D. B52 Shearplace Hill, Sydling St Nicholas (1) Occupation site comprising a succession of round houses later enclosed within a palisade and ditch. (4) Rahtz & ApSimon 1962 (5) DCM (6) See E6.

D. B53 Piddlehinton G 4. (2) Small plain urn with weak shoulder and four mammilated lugs. (5) DCM (6) In.Ser. (7) 20% grog 4mm.

D. B54 Chaldon Herring G 24a. (1) Recovered from barrow by R.S. Newall.
(2) Upper portion of urn with FT shoulder (4) Grinsell 1959.99
(5) DCM 1931 6.1 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 7% grog 1.8mm. 12.5% flint 1.8mm.

D. B55 Chaldon Herring G24a. (1) See DB54 (2) Sub-biconical or bucket shaped urn with FT shoulder cordon. (5) DCM 1931 6.2.
(6) Form 3 (7) 8% grog 1mm. 2% flint 2mm.

D. B56 Chaldon Herring G 24b. (1) As DB 24 No further details. Some flint observed.

D. B57 'Poor Syd' (1) At DCM bearing label 'Poor Syd'. Possibly Sutton North Down - fragment of old label bearing this provenance appears to fit tag of label still adhering to exterior of pot. (2) Urn with weak pinched shoulder bearing one vestigial boss lug.
(5) DCM 1885 16.50 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) c5% grog 3mm.

D. B58 Coombe Keynes G6a. (1) from a barrow (2) Sub-biconical or bucket shaped urn with plain shoulder cordon vertical wiping on body.
(5) BM 80 2-12.5. (6) Form 3 (7) c 10% grog 2mm.

D.B59 Winterbourne Martin G 5a. (1) Secondary Cremation 0.3m below surface on S.side of barrow. (2) Plain urn with concave neck and plain shoulder cordon interrupted by a lug handle which seems to have been a copy of the Cornish type. (3) Cremation with faience beads? (four 1/8 inch diameter of pearly substance; 1 star shaped 1 quoit shaped; also perforated bone cylindrical bead and perforated cowrie shell.) All illustrated by Sydenham.

(4) Sydenham 1844 pl.17.3; Warne 1866 TOVP 45 pl.8 no.3; Thurman 1871 pl.29 no.6; Calkin 1966.142 (5) Lost

D.B60 Winterbourne St Martin G 5b. (1) Inverted over secondary cremation in bowl barrow. (2) Plain urn with weak shoulder cordon? (3) Cremation (4) Sydenham 1844 331 pl.XVII. ; Warne 1866 mopr. 41-2 pl.8 no.6; Calkin 1966 143 (5) Lost

D.B61 Weymouth (Upwey) G 2-3. (1) Inverted over cremation in uncertain context in bowl barrow. (3) Cremation (4) Cunnington Ms. (Dorchester) no.41; BAP, 11 440 (5) DCM 1884.9.58 (6) Form 3 (7) grog.

D.B62 Sturminster Marshall (1) Obtained by Henry Durden in 1877 apparently from a barrow. (2) Urn with biconvex profile two cross cordons and mammilated lugs. (3) ? (4) Payne 1892 25 cat.no.130; Calkin 1964 fig.14.5 and 1966.138 (5) BM 92.9-1.235 (6) In.Ser.

D.B63 Ridgeway 1805. (1) Found by officers of the Lancashire Militia near their camp at Weymouth in 1805. (2) A biconical urn bearing motif F on neck. Shoulder is apparently plain and pinched. (3) 'Very small pieces of bone'. (4) Hollingshead & Levy Ms.: Welfare 1975 (5) Lost

D.B64 Kingston Russell G3a (RCHM 6n.) (1) From pit F in plough damaged pit cluster East of bowl barrow G3a. (2) Fragments of urn with one tongue lug surviving. (3) No cremation observed but possibly dispersed by ploughing. (4) Bailey, Smith & Tomalin 1980. (Incorrectly numbered is fig.5 as p.9) (5) Omitted from site material deposited by excavator at DCM. (6) Supp.Ser. (7) Grog and flint observed.

D.B65 Kingston Russell G3a (RCHM 6n) (1) By head of contracted child inhumation in pit H of pit complex east of bowl barrow G 3a. Possibly the primary burial in a ploughed-out barrow.

(2) Possibly a form 3 food vessel partly tempered in the bi-conical urn tradition. (3) Contracted inhumation (4) Bailey, Smith & Tomalin 1980.pl4. (5) DCM? (6) Supp.Ser. (7) grog and flint observed.

D.B66 Poxwell G2a. (1) From unspecified context in bowl barrow. (2) Urn with lower cordon groove and tool-incised cordon. (4) BAP 2. 400a. (5) DCM 1885.16.43 (6) Form 3 (7) Grog.

D.B67 Weymouth (near) (1) Apparently from a barrow excavated by J.Medhurst (and others?) (2) Urn with lower cordon-groove and tool-incised cordon. (4) BAP 2.423 (5) DCM 1884.9.71 (6) Form 3 (7) Grog.

D.B68 Weymouth (Rimbury) (1) In Warne's collection from the destroyed barrow and urn cemetery at Rimbury. (2) Urn with grooves above and below cordon. (4) BAP 2.425e. (5) DCM 1885.16.29 (6) Form 3?

D.B.69 Dorchester G 74a.(Victoria Park) (2) Very small urn with two horseshoe handles produced by thumb impressions FT.decoration on rim. (4) Ellison 1975 (5) DCM 1900.2.1. (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 3% grog 3mm. 5% ang.cal.flint 1.8mm.

D.B70 Bincombe 60b. (1) In primary slab-formed cist in bowl barrow. (2) Sub-biconical urn with oval boss lugs aligned vertically on shoulder. Combed swags on neck in globular urn style. Fragment of lid survives (3) Cremation (4) Sydenham, 1844, 333, pl. 17 no.10; Warne, 1866, TOVP 48, pl 8.10 (5) DCM 1902.1.23. (6) Late form 3 urn (7) 12.5% ang. grog 2.5mm. Lid 3% grog 1.5mm, 3% flint 1.5mm.

DORSET D.C. see end of Corpus

ESSEX E.

E.B1 Great Bromley (New-House Farm) (1) Secondary burial in round barrow (2) Urn with plain horseshoe handles on neck and plain shoulder cordon (3) Cremation? (4) Erith 1962; Couchman 1975 fig.6.

E.B2 Colchester (Dugard Avenue) (1) N.I.C.A. (2 & 3) N.I.C.A. (4) Smith 1956.40 (5) Colchester Museum.

GLAMORGAN G1.

G1.B1 Nottage (Mount Pleasant Farm) (1) Found with lower half of an urn described as 'probably a collared urn' but possibly a form 3 food vessel urn. (2) Small type 2 urn with FT shoulder cordon and motif G on neck. (3) Cremation and a larger urn which was mostly destroyed. (4) Savory 1956 fig.4.11; Savory 1980 cat.no.459 fig 59. (5) NMW (7) 'gritted'.

G1.B2 Lesser Garth Cave, Pentyrch. (1) Disturbed domestic assemblage in boulder choke and inner floor area of a limestone cave with constricted entrance. (2) Some 40 sherds include a tall necked urn with lost shoulder and a small bucket urn bearing boss lugs. (3) 5 bone awls, bone needle and bone weaving comb. Faunal assemblage yielded common ox and sheep with some pig, dog and horse. (4) Hussey 1966; Savory in Hussey 1966; Savory 1980.159 fig.72. (5) NMW (6) Supp.Ser. (7) Sherds contain comminuted calcite and selenite crystals probably derived from cave earth.

GLoucestershire GB

G.B1 Nether Swell. (1) Inverted over secondary cremation on stone slab in round barrow. This burial was cut by GB2. (2) Urn bears two plain cordons at shoulder and mid body level. Both cordons are surmounted by four plain arc handles. Motif H cord impressions are applied to neck but are replaced by motif L in the zones enclosed by the upper handles. Cylindrical lugs are applied to shoulder. (3) Cremation with tanged bronze razor of Jockenhovel's type TLO.1. (4) Greenwell 1877,446-7; BAP.2.376; Jockenhovel 1980 no.84 (5) BM 79.12-9.1471 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 20% comminuted fossil shell and incidental limestone fragments.

G.B2 Nether Swell. (1) Inverted over secondary cremation on stone slab in round barrow. Burial superimposed above cremation GB1. (2) Sub-biconical urn with FT decoration on weak shoulder. Fabric as GB1. (3) Cremation (4) Greenwell 1877.446-7; BAP2,376a. (5) BM (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 20% comminuted fossil shell.

G.B3 Temple Guiting 8.(Bevan's Quarry Round Barrow). (1) a multi-period bell barrow displaying a construction sequence which may be summarised in three phases (see section C4.2). Biconical urns were associated with all three phases. (2) The site GB3 is suffixed here by the excavators' figure numbers for individual urns and sherds (i.e. GB3.6 = O'Neil 1964 fig.3 no.6). See section C4.2. (3) All urns appear to have contained cremations. Urn GB3.2a-c appears to have been sealed with a ceramic lid. (4) O'Neil 1967. (5) Gloucester City Museum (6) GB3.6 InSer.; remaining vessels are Supp.Ser. (7) All urns conform to a common temper tradition employing comminuted fossil shell.

G.B4 Kings Weston Down. (1) Sherds scattered throughout SE sector of disturbed bowl barrow. (2) Urn with plain shoulder and bevelled rim. (4) Tratman 1926; ApSimon 1969 (5) Unlocated in U.B.S.S. Museum,

Bristol. (6) Form 3? (7) Fabric described by C.F.C.Hawkes as similar to collared urn.

HAMPSHIRE H.B.

H.B.1 Bournemouth (Carbery) (1) Unspecified context (2) Plain urn with pinched shoulder and two prominent tongue lugs. (4) Calkin 1964. 11-12 fig.4.M23. (5) Christchurch (7) Some flint observed.

H.B2 Bratley (1) Unspecified context (2) Plain cordon broken by small tongue or boss lugs. (4) Calkin 1964 App.5.Unpublished. (5) BM 62.10-20.2 (6) Form 3 (7) 20% grog 3mm.

H.B3 Harbridge. (1) Found in 1940-1 in barrow on Plumley Heath. (2) Plain urn with two imperforate lugs resembling the vertically perforated type. (3) Cremation? (4) Calkin 1964.11 fig.4 M24

H.B4 Iford. (1) Found in gravel pit.1931. (2) Urn with biconvex profile, applied FT shoulder cordon and four tongue lugs. (3) Cremation including skull mandible and femur fragments. (4) Calkin 1964.12 fig.4 M25. (5) BM.1940.7-1.732. (6) Form 3 (7) 7% grog 1mm.

H.B5 Bournemouth. (1) Exact location unknown (2) Biconical urn with FT decoration of weak shoulder. (4) Calkin 1964.30-1 fig.12.2 (5) Christchurch Mus. acc . < 2/1962 but housed at Bournemouth Scientific Society Museum. (6) Form 3 (7) 15% grog 3mm.

H.B6 Tuckton (1) Found in Sandstone 'cist' during bridge construction c.1881. No trace of barrow. (2) Urn with biconvex profile and weak shoulder. Four tongue lugs on shoulder. (3) Cremation (4) Calkin 1964 30-1 fig.12.1 (5) Christchurch.Mus.

H.B7 Winton (1) From a barrow in Mayfield Park (2) Very small urn with FT shoulder. May perhaps have served as a food vessel. (3) ? (4) Calkin 1964 30-1 fig.12.3 (5) Christchurch Mus. (6) Form 3 (7) Grog.

H.B8 Echinswell (1) From an unspecified context in gravel pit. (2) Urn with bevelled rim, convex neck and FT or indented shoulder cordon (4) Ellison 1975 pl.38. (5) Newbury 1940/41 (7) Flint and grog observed.

H.B9 Odiham (Choseley's Farm, Warnborough) (1) Two urns found inverted with cremations on ploughed land. (2) Biconical urn with FT shoulder cordon,FT rim cordon and four FT horseshoe handles on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Willis 1954; Calkin Ms.Dossier. (5) Basingstoke Museum (loan)

H.B10 (Odiham (Choseley's Farm, Warnborough) (1) A second cremation burial and urn found near HB9. No other details known. (figured after Willis, 1954).

H.B11 Winchester (Stanmore Lane) (2) Sub biconical- bucket shaped urn with FT shoulder cordon broken by diminutive tongue lugs. (3) Cremation (4) Cottrill 1953 (5) Winchester 14/1946

H.B12 Nursling (1) Found with other urns, now lost, in gravel pit. (2) Upper portion of biconical urn with FT cordon and two arc FT lugs joined to cordon. (4) Hants Notes & Queries 8,78; Ellison 1975. (5) Winchester 328.00.1 (6) Supp. Ser.? (7) Flint observed.

H.B13 Hythe (Butts Ash Farm) (1) From a destroyed round barrow. (2) Urn with concave neck FT decoration on shoulder and two FT horseshoe handles on neck. The handles are curved in an ogival shape. (3) Cremation (4) Godden 1966 (5) Southampton City Mus. A143-65. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 10% flint 2mm.

ISLES OF SCILLY IS.

IS.B1 Salakee Down. (1) In disturbed deposit in robbed chamber of Scillonian entrance grave. Fragments of a second vessel with sub-biconical profile and a single boss lug were also recovered. (2) Fragments of a coarse biconical urn with weak widely spaced FT decoration on shoulder and at least one tongue lug. (4) Grimes 1960. 170-180, fig. 70. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Granite fragments recorded.

IS.B2 Salakee Down (1) as IS.B1 (2) Small plain fragmentary urn with single tongue lug. Base could belong to another pot. (4) see IS.B1 (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Granite fragments recorded.

ISLE OF WIGHT IW

IW.B1 Mottistone Down (1) Inverted near summit of bowl barrow. Exc. J. Skinner 1817. (2) Inception series urn with two horseshoe handles and two sets of vertical ribs all converging on tongue lugs. (3) Cremation (4) Skinner 1818 BM Add. Ms. 33650; Dennett 1846 pl. 3; BAP, 2,373 bis; Dunning 1931 pl. VI. (5) I.W. County Archaeological Coll. (6) IN. Ser. (7) 6% comminuted fossil shell.

IW.B2 West High Down (1) Inverted urn over primary cremation in bowl barrow excavated in 1817. John Skinner. (2) Ink sketch by Skinner suggests a biconical urn or form 3 food vessel urn. (3) Cremation and quantity of charcoal (4) Skinner 1817 BM Add. Ms. 33650 (5) Lost.

IW.B3 Afton Down B11 Isle of Wight (1) Found upright and containing cremation near summit of bowl barrow. Exc. J. Skinner 1917. (2) Pencil sketch beneath inkwash in Skinner Ms suggests a bi-

conical urn with plain shoulder cordon, tongue lugs and motif F on neck. (3) Cremation and 'brazen' pin (Awl?) (4) Skinner 1817 BM.Add.Mss.33650. (5) Lost.

IW.B4 Pay Down. (1) Secondary burial in top of small bowl barrow excavated by Skinner (Erroneously described as Brooke Down by Skinner). (2) Upper portion of biconical urn with concave neck, bevelled rim, horseshoe handles and motif F cord decoration on neck. Handles now lost. (3) Cremation (4) Skinner 1818.BM. Add.Mss.33652; Skinner/Dennett MSS. Carisbrooke Castle Museum. (5) I.W.County Archaeological Coll. (Rim-neck sherd only) (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 8% comminuted fossil shell.

IW.B5 Chessel Down. (1) On periphery of Saxon cemetery excavated by J.Skinner in 1818. No trace of barrow although Pay Down group is cited nearby. Damaged urn found upright about 0.3m below surface. (2) Lower half only of a plain urn. Skinner's comparision of distinctive shell temper with biconical urn from neighbouring Pay Down suggests that the two urns were similar. (3) Cremation with horse teeth. (4) Skinner/Dennett MSS. (5) Lost (6) Supp.Ser. (7) Shell temper observed by Skinner.

IW.B6 Apesdown. (1) Body sherd in secondary position in ploughed out bell barrow. (2) Form unknown but shell temper identical to IW.B1 and IW.B4 (4) Tomalin forthcoming (5) I.W.County Archaeological Coll. (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 4% comminuted shell

KENT K.

K.B1 Ramsgate. (1) Found in a non-funerary context in a chalk-pit. (3) Three cast bronze pins of the Picardy type. (4) Hawkes 1942 (5) In possession of Mr C.E.Baldwin of the County School, Camberley in 1939. (6) Supp.Ser. (7) Flint observed.

K.B2 Capel-le-Ferne (1) Inverted over secondary cremation 0.3 m. below top of bowl barrow. (2) Plain shouldered urn with horseshoe handles on lower neck. Restoration after Ms.sketch by Calkin and not as shown by Ashbee and Dunning. (3) Cremation (4) Ashbee & Dunning 1960 fig.4; Jessup 1970 fig.37. (5) Canterbury (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 'much flint grit' observed

K.B.3 - K.B.7 Nackington (Iffins Wood) (1) Five urns found inverted on old ground surface beneath bowl barrow. (2) Engraving of excavation shows five urns with FT shoulder cordons. The largest urn (K.B.3) has plain rim. The remaining four urns are all shown with FT decorated rims. The proportions of all urns are unreliable. (Cremations with ashes and charcoal. (5) Bell 1844;

Thurman 1871, 334n (cites Ms. drawings in Soc. Antiq. Library, London) (5) Lost.

K.B8 Ringwould. (1) Third urn recovered by Woodruff from 5 chalk-cut pits at base of bowl barrow. See also section C4.1 (2) Body and lower neck sherds of urn with overhanging cordon. Cord impressions on lower neck probably represent motif F. Horseshoe handle with out-turned terminals on body is decorated with line cord impression N.B. Handle decoration differs from that on K.B9. (3) Cremation and miniature biconical vessel K.B8a. (4) Woodruff 1874 & 1876. Maidstone (6) Form 3 (7) B.K.B8 20%grog 4mm.; K.B8a.grog.

K.B9(a-b) Ringwould. (1) Fourth urn found by Woodruff inverted in pit (see K.B8) (2) Urn with overhanging cordon and motif G cord decoration on neck. Four cord-decorated horseshoe handles are sited below the cordon and are connected to it by short moulded strips. (3) Cremation; pygmy vessel K.B.9a; biconical vessel K.B9b. biconical vessel K.B9b with motif F. cord decoration on shoulder and motif A on neck; three segmented faience beads; one oblate faience bead. (4) Woodruff 1874 & 1876; Ashbee & Dunning 1960; Smith 1961; Jessop 1960. (5) Maidstone (7) B.K9.5% grog 1.8mm. K.B9a 7%grog 0.8mm. K.B9b.15% grog 2.25mm, 1% ang.flint.

K.B10 Wouldham. (1) Inverted over cremation at centre of ^{a penannular} ring ditch on the summit of the chalk Downs at Wouldham. Ring ditch was V sectioned and showed no traces of a barrow mound. (2) Inception Series urn with applied FT cordon above shoulder. Concave neck bears plain horseshoe handles. (3) Cremation (4) Harrison 1982 (5) Destined for Rochester Museum, June 1983 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) Flint recorded.

LINCOLNSHIRE Ln.

Ln.B1-B9 Stainsby (1) Nine urns found upright in barrow surrounded by penannular ditch. Further cremations without urns were also recovered. The urns numbered here accord with excavator's description. (2) Ln.B2 no details Ln.B3 no details Ln.B3 Sub-conical/bucket shaped urn with FT decoration on rim and shoulder cordon. Motif F incised on neck. FN on rim bevel. Ln.B4 no details. Ln.B5 Sub-conical/bucket shaped urn with weak plain diminutive cordon. Ln.B6 Biconical urn with plain shoulder cordon. Ln.B7 Inception Series style urn with plain cordon above maximum girth. Ln.B8 Small weak shouldered urn with motif G incised on neck. Ln.B9 No details. (3) All urns contained cremations.

Ln.B7 contained tanged bronze razor. Ln.B8 contained two faience beads. (4) Petch 1958; May 1976. (5) Lincoln City Museum. (6) Ln.B1 -6,8,9 are Form 3 biconical urns. (7) Ln.B1 8% grog 2.5mm. Ln.B2 8% grog 2.5mm. Ln.B5 10% grog 3mm. Ln.B6 8% grog 4mm. Ln.B7 10% grog 3mm. Ln.B9 7% grog 3mm. Ln.B10 Metheringham (1) Four urns were found by R.W.Campion during railway construction between Blankney and Metheringham in 1882. (Two are now lost) (2) Biconical shaped urn bearing cord motif L on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Petch 1961 (5) Lincoln City Museum, 56-12-1 (7) 7% grog 4mm.

Ln.B11 Metheringham (1) See Ln.B1 (2) Sub-biconical shaped urn with FN decoration below rim and on weak shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation (4) Petch 1961 (5) Lincoln City Museum 277-94 (6) Form 3 (7) 8% grog 4mm.

NORWICH N.

N.B.1 Bircham (1) Urn found inverted in stone packed cavity apparently in secondary position in a bell barrow surrounded by penannular ditch. No other burial observed. (2) Engraving by Lukis shows plain urn with horseshoe handle on neck. Precise profile of urn is obscured by stone packing. (3) Cremation, bronze awl and 'six or seven' gold-cased beads of the Wilsford school. (4) Lukis 1842; Smith 1956. (6) At Houghton Hall in 1842 but communication from present Lord Cholmondeley (1983) confirms that all finds are now lost.

N.B2 Rockland St Andrew (1) Found during gravel digging (2) Plain urn with slightly convex neck. Plain weak shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation (4) BAP2,479; Clarke 1960,82; Lawson 1980,275, fig3.B. (5) Norwich Castle Museum 118.965 (6) Form 3 (7) 20% grog 5mm.

N.B3 Salthouse. (1) From one of the thirty barrows on Salthouse Heath. A second incomplete urn is said to have been found in the same barrow. (2) Urn with slightly convex neck and plain shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation (BAP.2.480; Clarke 1960 pl.21; Lawson 1980. 275 fig3c. (5) Norwich Castle Museum 81.50 (6) Form 3 (7) c15% grog 5mm.

N.B4 Needham. (1) Found during gravel digging. (2) Urn with four FT arc handles fused to FT shoulder cordon. Top of each handle is discontinued behind FT rim cordon. (4) Lawson 1980 fig.3E. (5) Norwich Castle Museum (6) Form 3 (7) Grog recorded

N.B5 Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Blackdyke Farm 50) (1) Domestic sherd scatter recorded as Curtiss find 50. From recently ploughed skirt-fen peat. (2) Some 1644 sherds have been recovered, of which 74% may be normally attributed to biconical urns and 9% assigned to food vessel urns. The remaining 17% comprises beaker sherds including an indefinite quantity accidentally added to the assemblage at Norwich Castle Museum. (4) Unpublished (5) Norwich Castle Museum 660.965. (6) See section E5 (7) See illustrations.

N.B6 Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Blackdyke Farm F66) (1) Domestic sherd assemblage recorded as Curtiss find 66. (See section E) (2) 93 sherds have been recovered of which 98% are attributed to biconical urns. (3) 3 bone awls or points; worked antler fragment, 3 beaker sherds and one fragment of a form 3 food vessel. (4) Unpublished. (5) Norwich Castle Museum 116.965. (6) See section E5 (7) See illustrations.

N.B7 Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Blackdyke Farm, Site 3) (1) Site 3 was identified by Curtiss by the grid reference TL694875. This reference brings this sherd assemblage within the same 100m. square as F49 and F50. The assemblage here termed 'site A' may represent further material from F50 or alternatively a sample gathered at an additional location. (2) The 416 sherds recovered from this site may all be attributed to biconical urns. (4) Unpublished (5) Norwich Castle Museum 477.961 (6) See section E5 (7) See illustrations.

N.B8 Hockwold-cum-Wilton (Blackdyke Farm, Site 8, F49) (1) an assemblage of 926 sherds recovered by Curtiss at TL69498754. (2) 73% of the sherd sample may be attributed to biconical urns, the remainder comprises 17% food vessels/urns, 3% collared urns, and 6% beaker. (See section E) (4) Unpublished (5) Norwich Castle Museum 121.960 (6) See section E5 (7) See illustrations.

N.B9 Massingham (1) From a barrow (2) Motif E cord decoration on neck, plain shoulder cordon. Distorted. (3) ? (4) Unpublished (5) Kings Lynn Museum (Norwich loan) (6) Form 3 (7) 12.5% grog incidental flint 5mm.

N.B10 Reffley Wood, Kings Lynn. (1) Recovered from rabbit burrows on SE side of Reffley Wood round barrow. Further secondary cremations in the barrow were contained in collared urns.

(Collared urn V. contained one quoit and one segmented faience bead) (2) Upper portion of biconvex shaped urn with plain shoulder cordon and comb point decoration on neck and internal rim bevel. (3) Disturbed cremation (4) Swabe Ms.in BM; Bradford 1953,46. fig.16 (upper)1. (5) BM 1938.2.2 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) 2% grog 1.5mm, 7% white rounded quartz sand 0.3mm.

N.B11 Bawburgh (The Hangings) (1) Found during war-time ploughing of the Hangings barrow. (2) Fragmentary urn with plain shoulder cordon. (3) No cremation but acid soil observed. (4) De Caux 1942 (5) Norwich Castle Museum 2.942. (6) Form 3 (7) 8% grog 4mm.

N.B12 Brettenham (1) Sherds found on Iron Age site. (2) Upper portion of urn with four FN decorated arc handles fused to FN shoulder cordon below rim. (3) None (4) Lawson 1980 fig.3 F. (5) Norwich Castle Museum 195.959. (6) Form 3 (7) Grog observed.

N.B13 East Walton (1) Found on ploughed land (2) Large urn with shaped shoulders marked by FT cordon. FT decoration on internal rim bevel. (3) Cremation (4) Lawson 1980 fig.5A (5) Kings Lynn Museum. (6) Form 3 (7) Apparently grog.

N.B14 Bergh Apton (1) Found with other sherds in gravel working. (2) Pinched FT shoulder cordon marked by two tongue lugs. (3) Further sherds. (4) Lawson 1980 fig.5,B (5) Norwich Castle Museum 1.951 (6) Supp.Ser. (7) Flint observed.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Np

Np.B1 Peterborough (Fengate) (1) In a small hole filled with black earth. (2) Biconical shaped urn with motif H cord decoration on neck (4) Leeds 1912 fig.13. (5) Peterborough (6) Probably Form 3.

Np.B2 Burton Latimer (Ironstone Mine) (1) Found in ironstone working. (2) Small urn with motif F on neck. (3) Posnansky 1956,vol.1, 283 & vol.2,fig.46.2 (5) University of Nottingham Museum.ST.0.376 (Formerly identified as Stathern) (6) Form 3 (7) 5% grog 2mm.

OXFORDSHIRE Ox

Ox.B1 Iffley (1) Found inverted over cremation at Frelands House. (2) Concave necked urn bearing arc shaped handles and four single vertical ribs. False FN decoration in jabbed technique on shoulder. Surface of body has 'rusticated' finish resulting from tacky slip. (3) Cremation (4) V.C.H. Oxon 1,(1937) 246,pl.VIIId. (5) Ashmolean 1912. 1139. (6) Form 3 (7) c.7%grog 4mm.

Ox.B2 Hanborough (City Farm, Ring ditch 6). (1) Sherds with disturbed cremation at centre of ring ditch. The ring ditch had apparently provided spoil for two concentric banks surrounding a central tump. (2) Upper portion of large urn with FT shoulder and concave internally bevelled rim. (3) Cremation. (4) Case et al, 1965, fig. 31, 6/1. (5) Ashmolean 164.444. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 7% grog 3.75mm.

Ox.B3 Stanton Harcourt. (1) Pit E in Vicarage Field barrow cemetery. (2) Narrow plain-shouldered urn with four horseshoe handles just below rim. (3) Cremation. (4) Case, 1951, 85. (5) Oxford. (6) Form 3. (7) Described as grog tempered by Case, 1965, 75.

SHROPSHIRE Sh

Sh.B1 Bromfield. (1) Biconical, sub-biconical and Deverel-Rimbury urns in cemetery on valley bluff overlooking the River Onny. Two form 3 food vessel/urns found with cremations on periphery of burial area. (4) Stanford et al, 1982. (5) Birmingham.

SOMERSET (Sm)

Sm.B1 Chard. (1) Found in 1855 whilst draining Rackclose Field near Penny Street, South Chard. (2) Plain sub-biconical shaped urn with two horizontally perforated lugs on weak shoulder. (3) Bronze awl, faience bead and a large quantity of amber beads of which 28 survive. (4) B.A.P., 2, 433. (5) Chard Museum (Taunton loan). (6) Form 3. (7) 7% grog 2.5mm.

Sm.B2 Tynings Farm, Cheddar T11 (South Barrow). (1) Inverted over secondary cremation burial in multi-phase round barrow. (Primary grave comprised a cremation burial in a form 3 food urn deposited inside a penannular ringwalheuvel). Urn deposited on a naturally perforated stone slab and enclosed in stone packing. (2) Biconical urn with FT shoulder cordon and Ft crenellations on lip of rim. Motif F cord decoration on neck. Four tongue lugs. (3) Cremation and burnt crinoid segments. (4) Read, 1925, pl. X, no. 2; Kendrick & Hawkes, 1932; Taylor, 1951, 149-150, pl. XVII; Smith, 1961, fig. 22; Glasbergen, 1969, fig. 7. (5) Univ. Bristol Spelaeological Soc. (U.B.S.S.). (6) Form 3. (7) 15% grog 2mm.

Sm.B3 Tynings Farm, Cheddar T11 (South Barrow). (1) On top of secondary manual filling of recent ditch penannular ditch (ditch 2). (2) Sherds of a biconical urn with FT shoulder

cordon and incised H variant motif on neck. (3) Saddle querns and food vessel/urn sherd and a turned shale spindle whorl were recovered from the matrix of the same ditch filling. (4) Taylor, 1951, 161, fig. 29 nos. 12-13. (5) U.B.S.S. (not located 1983).

Sm.B4 Tynings Farm, Cheddar T10 (North Barow, Pit I). (1) Urn I deposited upright in secondary stone-lined pit under lying secondary stone capping of earth barrow. Pit sealed with slabs. (2) Sub biconical urn with FT shoulder decoration and two diminutive tongue lugs. (3) Cremation with green stained bone fragment and some 200 crinoid segments. (4) Taylor, 1933, 90-93, pl. IVb right; Taylor, 1951, 130; ApSimon, 1969, 45. (5) U.B.S.S. (6) Form 3. (7) c. 12.5% grog.

Sm.B5 Tynings Farm, Cheddar T10 (North Barrow, Pit 2 and S). (1) Urn 2 inverted into primary turf mound apparently by means of a scrape dug through the secondary stone capping. The scrape (S) contained worked flint, flint waste and some traces of cremation mixed with random sherds including fragments of a further biconical urn. The excavators recovered further sherds of the same pot in a 'squatting site in the lee of the tumulus'. (2) Sub-biconical urn with FN decoration on internal rim bevel. (3) Cremation burnt crinoid segments and ? sherds of other domestic vessels. (4) Taylor, 1933, 93-95, pl. IV b left; Taylor, 1951, 130; ApSimon, 1969, 45. (5) U.B.S.S. (not located 1983). (6) Form 3. (7) c. 12.5% grog.

Sm.B6 Tynings Gate, Cheddar T184. (1) Secondary cremation burial in inverted urn in earth body of ploughed round barrow. The barrow had previously shown a stone revetment or kerb. Two unenclosed secondary cremations were recovered nearby. (2) Upper portion of biconical urn with FT shoulder decoration and FT crenelation on lip of internally bevelled rim. Portion of one FT decorated horseshoe handle survives below shoulder. (3) Cremation. (4) Tomalin, 1968). (5) I.W. County Arch. Coll. (6) Form 3. (7) 15% grog 3mm.

Sm.B7 Brean Down. (1) A domestic assemblage in hill-wash exposed by coastal erosion. The occupation was preceded by some Beaker activity in layer 6B. Layer 6A contained some biconical sherds and also sherds of Trevisker style 3 and 4 and Deverel-Rimbury type. Occupation was terminated by a further deposit of wind-

blown sand. (4) ApSimon, 1961. (5) U.B.S.S. (6) Form 3 biconical urns present and possibly a fragment of barrel urn (sherd 274). (7) Grog temper present in sample analysed.

STAFFORDSHIRE (St)

St.B1 Alstonefield (Narrowdale Hill). (1) Found inverted over secondary burial deposited on lid of primary cist in round barrow excavated by Thomas Bateman in 1846. (Primary cist contained a form 2A food vessel with cremation). (2) Biconvex shaped urn with pinched shoulder carination and diminutive tongue lug. (3) Cremation. (4) Bateman, 1855, 89; B.A.P. 2, 477; ApSimon, 1972, 146-7 fig. 2.1; Vine, 1982, 351 no. 518. (5) Sheffield City Museum J93.762. (6) Form 3. (7) Grog visible in surface.

SUFFOLK (Sf)

Sf.B1 Hollesley (1) Found inverted over a cremation in a sand pit. An upright collared urn containing a cremation was found some 3m away. (2) Squat urn with two FT cordons set on and just above rim. Lower cordon rises to form 4 horseshoe handles. (3) Female cremation showing bronze stain. (4) Smedley and Owles, 1964, 193-4, pl. 28. (5) Ipswich. (6) Form 3. (7) 10% grog 3.5mm.

Sf.B2 & 3 Leiston (1) Found during the laying of a gas main. A large inverted biconical urn (Sf.B2a) was inverted over a smaller biconical urn (Sf.B2b) which contained cremated bones. (2) Sf.B2 displays four plain horseshoe handles on concave neck. Cord decoration on neck comprises large loop-shaped versions of motif M. Sf.B3 comprises a small urn with a concave neck bearing a single horseshoe handle decorated with jabs. (3) Cremation. (4) Smedley and Owles, 1964, 194-5, pl. 29. (5) Ipswich. (6) Form 3?. (7) Sf.B2, 5% grog 2mm. Sf.B3 some grog.

Sf.B4 Semer (1) From a gravel pit. (2) Urn of Drakenstein style with FT decoration on shoulder. (3) Female cremation, two fused faience beads and a drilled animal tooth. (4) Smedley & Owles, 1964, 192-3, pl. 27. (5) Ipswich. (6) Form 3 in Anglo-Dutch style. (7) 10% grog 3mm.

Sf.B5 Garboldisham (1) Obtained in 1973 from Soldiers Hill Tumulus. (2) Biconical urn with applied FT shoulder cordon and two

damaged horseshoe handles on upper body. (3) Cremation (4) Unpublished. (5) S. Hutt. (6) Form 3. (7) 1% grog, incidental cal. flint and ironstone fragments.

Sf.B6 Mildenhall Fen. (1) A domestic assemblage recovered from skirt & 7 fen peat adjoining a low sand hillock. Some 500 sherds were obtained from a single horizon in the peat and from a small pit dug into the hillock. Sf.B6 and Sf.B7 are general site references which are suffixed by individual sherd numbers. (4) Clarke, 1936. (5) Cambridge Mus. (6) See section E4. (7) See illustrations.

SURREY (Sr.)

Sr.B1 Farnham (Junction Pit). (1) Urn found inverted over cremation in chamber lined and walled with loose chalk blocks. The burial was sited at the centre of a V-sectioned ring ditch. (2) High shouldered urn with short concave neck. Two horseshoe handles descend from shoulder to maximum girth of pot. (3) Cremation. (4) Oakley *et al.*, 1939, 165-9, pl. 15, fig. 68. (5) Rankine collection not returned to Farnham Museum after 2nd World War. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Abundantly gritted with flint or quartz.

Sr.B2 Wonersh (The Hallams, Blackheath) (1) Urn containing cremation found at centre of barrow inverted on ironstone slab. More ironstone was placed over the urn. (2) Sub-biconical urn with FT rim and applied FT shoulder cordon interrupted by tongue lugs. (3) Cremation. (4) Cooper, 1900; Smith, 1900; Gardner, 1924, 26; Calkin Ms. notes. (5) Guildford Museum.

Sr.B3 Wonersh (The Hallams, Blackheath) (1) A second urn found near Sr.B2 but probably not under the barrow. (2) A plain shouldered urn bearing four small tongue lugs. (4) Gardner, 1924, 15 pl. IV;

Sr.B4 Near Guildford (Merrow?) (1) This urn marked 'Near Guildford' came to Powell-Cotton Museum via Kent Archaeological Society from a person who said that it had changed hands some 20 years and had been obtained from someone excavating 20 years before that. These periods seem to lead to Pitt-Rivers activities in Surrey when operating from the Stoughton Barracks (Stuart Needham pers. com). Pitt-Rivers excavated at Levyldene Bottom, Merrow and Whitmore Common. Worplesdon. The Worplesdon finds

are now at Oxford but the Merrow finds are not. (2) A plain urn with weak shoulder cordon and two horseshoe handles. Incidental fingernail marks on neck. Traces of chalk on pot. (4) Unpublished. (5) Powell-Cotton Museum, Birchington, Kent. (6) Supp. Ser? (7) Surface inspection indicates grog and a little flint.

Sr.B5 Haslemere. (1) No details known. (2) Urn with applied FT shoulder cordon, internally bevelled rim and horseshoe handles. (4) Calkin Ms. notes. (5) Haslemere.

SUSSEX (Sx)

Sx.B1 Alfriston. (1) One of six urns 'found in a line' beneath a barrow at Burnt House Farm in 1899. All urns were inverted in chalk-cut pits and covered with wood ash. Three urns survive. (2) Small sub-biconical or bucket urn with weak rounded shoulder. (3) Cremation. (4) Anon. 1890. (5) Hastings. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 20% ang. flint 2mm.

Sx.B2 Alfriston. (1) As Sx.B1. (2) Small biconical urn tool-indented rim and shoulder cordon. Originally two plain horseshoe handles; one now lost. (3) Cremation. (4) Anon. 1890; Ellison, 1980, 33-4, fig. 9.2. (5) Hastings. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) c. 5% chalk and flint 2mm.

Sx.B3 Alfriston. (1) As Sx.B1 (2) Urn with biconvex profile and plain weak shoulder cordon. Four tongue lugs. (3) Cremation. (4) Anon., 1890; Ellison, 1980, 33-4, fig. 9.1 (5) Hastings. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 20% shell and white flint 1.5mm.

Sx.B4 Lancing. (1) Probably inverted (A collared marked Lancing, and perhaps from the same site is in the Ashmolean). (2) Biconvex urn with weak plain shoulder cordon and steep internal rim bevel. (3) Cremation. (4) Musson, 1954, no. 491. (5) BM. 85.7-12.1 (6) Form 3. (7) 10% grog 3mm.

Sx.B5 Charmandean. (1) Found by workmen. Probably inverted. (2) Biconvex shaped urn with plain shoulder cordon and two horseshoe handles. Short line of FN incisions on short stretch of rim. Neck bears potter's mark in comb point technique. (3) Female cremation. (4) Worthing Herald 18.1.1936; 14th Ann. Rep. Worthing

Archaeol. Soc. (1936), 6-7; Musson, 1954, no. 390. (5) Worthing
(6) In. Ser. (7) 6% grog 5mm, 6% ang. white flint 5mm.

Sx.B6 South Heighton. (1) Inverted over cremation in a pit lined and packed with flints in a round barrow. (2) Plain urn with concave neck and pinched shoulder carination. Internally bevelled rim. (3) Cremation. (4) Musson, 1954, no. 380. (5) Brighton. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Flint observed.

Sx.B7 Selsey. (1) No information (2) Rim of concave necked urn with vertically paired ribs. (3) Two bucket urns were also recovered from the site. (4) Musson, 1954, nos. 407 and 422 for bucket urns. (5) Chichester (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 7% ang. flint 2mm.

Sx.B8 West Harting Down. (1) Recovered from ploughed field. (2) Fragmentary urn with FT shoulder cordon, traces of one surviving horseshoe handle. FN decoration on rim. FN incisions above handle could be potter's mark. (3) (4) Unpublished. (5) Portsmouth City Museum 62/1957. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Flint observed.

Sx.B9 Brighton (Ditchling Field, Cold Dean) (1) No information. (2) Bi-convex shaped urn with plain pinched shoulder cordon. Internally bevelled rim. (3) Cremation (4) Musson, 1954, no. 320. (5) Brighton. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Flint observed.

WILTSHIRE (W)

W.B1 Amesbury G68. (1) Secondary cremation burial in bell barrow. (2) Inception Series urn with plain diagonal cordons converging on tongue lugs. Four repair holes. (3) Cremation (4) Unpublished but cited in Wilts. VCH 1 par 1, 207. (5) Salisbury 24/1938. (6) In. Ser. (7) 6% grog 1.2mm; 7% flint 1.5mm.

W.B2 Amesbury G71. (1) Inverted in top of bowl barrow. (2) Concave necked urn with sharp shoulder carination and two plain horseshoe handles on neck. (3) Cremation and Class 1A/B bronze razor (Jockenhovel type BTP). (4) Butler & Smith, 1956, 49-50, figs. 5,6; Smith, 1961, 104, fig. no. 4; Piggott, 1973, 378-380, fig. 23a. (5) Salisbury 53/1931 (cat. 207). (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 15% flint 2.5mm.

W.B3 Amesbury G77. (1) From bowl barrow. (2) Concave necked urn with plain shoulder carination. (3) Cremation? (4) Unpublished (5) Salisbury 223/1933 (Cat. 206). (7) 10% grog 1.8mm; 5% flint 3mm.

W.B4 Amesbury G77. (1) Disturbed secondary cremation burial at top of bowl barrow. (2) Inception Series urn with FT shoulder cordon above maximum girth and two sets of paired vertical cordons. (3) Cremation. (4) Calkin, 1964, App. 5. (5) Salisbury 164/1935. (6) In. Ser. (7) 8% flint 1.8mm.

W.B5 Amesbury G77. (1) From bowl barrow. (2) Fragments of upper portion of plain urn bearing small imperforate versions Cornish handles. (3) Cremation? (4) Unpublished. (5) Salisbury 168/1935. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 5% flint 1.8mm.

W.B6 Amesbury G78. (1) From bowl barrow. (2) Rim fragment of urn with plain horseshoe or arc handle. Steep internally bevelled rim. (3) Cremation? (4) Unpublished but cited by Calkin, 1964, App. 5 (5) Salisbury 168/1935. (6) Supp. Ser? (7) 30% ang. flint 2.5mm.

W.B7 Amesbury G78. (1) From bowl barrow. (2) A fragment with FT bevelled rim seen by Calkin (3) ? (4) Calkin, 1964, App. 5. (5) Salisbury. Not located.

W.B8 Amesbury G83. (1) From bowl barrow. (2) Fragment of urn with plain carinated shoulder. (3) ? (4) Unpublished (5) Salisbury, 55/1965.

W.B9 Bulford G27. (1) Inverted over secondary cremation in bowl barrow. (Primary burial comprised crouched male inhumation). (2) Urn with two plain horseshoe handles interrupting plain shoulder cordon. Flat topped rim. (3) Cremation. (4) W.A.M. 36, 161-17; B.A.P. 2, 371 (5) Salisbury 1/1901 (Cat. 189). (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 3% grog 2mm; 12.5% ang. calcined flint 2mm.

W.B10 Bulford G40. (1) Secondary burial in saucer barrow. (2) Urn with Drakenstein profile. Bold applied FT shoulder cordon is interrupted by four plain horseshoe handles. (4) Smith, 1961, 105-6, fig. 3.3; Calkin, 1964, App. V; Piggott, 1973, fig. 23f. (5) Salisbury 61/1950. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 20% flint 3mm.

W.B11 Bulford G45-48. (1) From unspecified context in one of two barrows. (2) Plain urn with everted rim. Four horseshoe handles were formerly affixed to the weak rounded shoulder (Handles restored in illustration). (3) Cremation. (4) Unpublished. (5) Salisbury 155/1945. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 10% angular white flint.

W.B12 Bulford G47. (1) Inverted on platform of flints in bell barrow. (Urn W.B13 was similarly positioned in same barrow). (2) Biconical urn with variant of motif F cord decoration on neck. Internal rim bevel bears motif G impressions. Four plain horseshoe handles are positioned below shoulder carination. (3) Cremation (4) Smith, 1961, 105-6, fig. 3 no. 1. (5) Salisbury 132/48. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 5% angular white calcined flint 2mm.

W.B13 Bulford G47. (1) In context similar to W.B12. (2) Plain urn bearing two plain arc handles on neck. Shoulder carination is interrupted by two incised tongue lugs placed midway between the handles. (3) Cremation. (4) Smith, 1961, 105-6, fig. 3.2 (5) Salisbury 132/48. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 10% white flint 2.25mm

W.B14 Bulford G71a (formerly cited as G67). (1) Secondary in barrow (Burial post-dates Wessex dagger grave 52). (2) Sub-biconical shaped urn with 2 FT arc handles rising from FT shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation (4) Thurnam, 1871, 350 fig. 27; B.A.P., 2, 373; Grinsell, 1957, 164. (5) Salisbury 14/48. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 10% flint 2.25mm.

W.B15 Wilsford G5. (1) Found in 1879 by H. Cunnington, presumably in a secondary context, at the 'Bush Barrow'. (2) Upper portion of concave necked urn with FT decoration on slight moulded rim cordon and shoulder. Neck decorated with motif H cord impressions on its ^{Large tongue lug} upper surface. survives beneath shoulder. (3) ? (4) Cunningham & Goddard, 1934, 52, pl. X; Dev. Cat. 558; Smith, 1961, 103-5, fig. 2.6; Piggott, 1973, 379-80, fig. 23d. (5) Devizes. (6) Form 3 (7) 10% grog 1mm.

W.B16 Woodford. (1) From round barrow excavated by Vatcher 1961-2. (2) Fragments of a plain urn with FT shoulder cordon. (3) ? (4) Unpublished. (5) Avebury Museum. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 12½% angular yellow flint 2.5mm.

W.B17 Lake. (1) Ex Duke Collection from a barrow at Lake. (2) Small Inception Series vessel with concave neck and two vertically perforated lugs set on carinated shoulder. Motif A or E cord impressions on neck. (3) ? (4) B.A.P., 2, 449. (5) BM 95, 7-23.5. (6) In. Ser. (7) Grog variable in surface.

W.B18 Winterbourne Stoke G21b. (1) Secondary cremation burial in truncated bowl barrow excavated by Hoare. (2) 'Ornamented on the rim in relief, like the shape of a horseshoe'. (3) Cremation (4) Hoare, 1812, 121; Calkin, 1964, App. 5. (5) Lost.

W.B19 Tilshead (1) Three urns and a bronze dagger were found by labourers in large flint barrow. Only the largest (W.B19) was recorded by Crocker. (2) Engraving shows an Inception Series urn with FT shoulder applied above the widest girth in Drakenstein style. (3) Account suggests two smaller urns and a dagger. (4) Hoare, 1812, 47-8; Cunnington, 1884, 258, fig. ; Crocker MSS. (5) Lost. (6) In. Ser.

W.B20 Ford (Castle Farm). (1) Found upright in small pit uncovered during building operations. (2) Concave necked urn with FT decoration on shoulder. (3) Cremation (probably adult female). (4) Saunders, 1980. (5) Salisbury, 147/1973. (6) Form 3. (7) 5% grog 1.5mm.

W.B21 Idmiston G11. (1) Found in secondary position in bowl barrow cut by circular trenches dug during the First World War. (May perhaps be the same urn as D.B23). (2) Fragments of concave-necked urn with four FT horseshoe handles on neck. FT decoration on shoulder. (4) Unpublished. (5) Salisbury 36/1934. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) Flint tempered.

W.B22 Idmiston G1. (1) Found with two further secondary cremation urns all inverted in one of two tumps in disc barrow. The tump contained an unenclosed primary cremation. The second tump contained Wessex burial G2. (2) Plain urn with concave neck. (3) Cremation. (4) Hoare, 1812, 1.217n; Dev. Cat. 520. (5) D.M. 197. (6) Form 3? (7) 7% grog and some flint visible.

W.B23 Idmiston G1 or 3. (1) Inverted over secondary cremation in disc barrow. Barrow opened by officers during the First World War. (2) Fragment of a biconical urn 'with horseshoe and other applied bands' observed in Salisbury Museum by Beck and Stone. (3) Cremation segmented faience bead, translucent pebble. Lost. (4) Beck & Stone 1936, 240; Smith, 1956, 35. (5) Salisbury. (Not located but see W.B21).

W.B24 Collingbourne Ducis G9. (1) One of 2 secondary burials excavated by W.C. Lukis in south side of bowl barrow. (2) Sub-biconical urn with bold applied FT shoulder cordon interrupted by boss lugs. Two repair holes. (3) Cremation. (4) Cunnington & Goddard, 1934, 36;

Dev. Cat. 555; Piggott, 1973, fig. 23b. (5) Devizes, 192 (x25)
(6) Supp. Ser. (7) 4% flint 2mm.

W.B25 Collingbourne Ducis G9. (1) As W.B24. (2) Urn of Drakenstein style bearing FT cordon emphasised by cordon grooves. (3) Cremation (4) Cunnington & Goddard, 1934, X24; Dev. Cat. 571. (5) Devizes. (7) Common flint observed and some grog. Shell also visible.

W.B26 Collingbourne Ducis. (1) From a barrow in the Dow Down group. (2) Upper portion of Drakenstein styled urn with FT cordon applied slightly above maximum girth. (4) WAM X 85-103; Dev. Cat 580. (5) Devizes. (6) In. Ser. (7) 10% ang. cal. flint 1.5mm.

W.B27 Collingbourne Ducis G8a. (1) In unspecified position in bowl barrow. (2) Upper portion of urn with FN shoulder cordon and motif F cord decoration on neck. Line cord decoration on internal rim bevel. (4) Dev. Cat. 553. (5) Devizes, 269. (6) Form 3. (7) 12½% sub-angular grog 3mm.

W.B28 Collingbourne Ducis G8c. (1) Secondary cremation burial in bowl barrow. (2) Fragments of upper portion of sub-biconical urn with FT shoulder decoration and applied FT horseshoe handle. (3) Cremation. (4) Cunnington & Goddard 38; Dev. Cat. 583. (5) DM 268 (X40). (7) 7% flint.

W.B29 Roundway G1. (1) Gathered from surface of mound? (2) Fragments of an urn with bold applied FT cordon interrupted by diminutive boss lugs. Four repair holes visible. (4) Unpublished. (5) Devizes 282. (6) Form 3. (7) 15% grog 2mm.

W.B30 Avebury G9b (Beckhampton). (1) No details currently available. (2) Plain urn with concave neck. (4) Cunnington & Goddard, 1934, pl. IX, 3. (5) Devizes 196. (6) Form 3. (7) 1% grog or less 1mm.

W.B31 Avebury G43 (Beckhampton). (1) From bowl barrow opened by Merewether whose account suggests a secondary context. (2) Upper fragment only of an urn with FT shoulder cordon and plain applied horseshoe handle on neck. Profile of urn is conjectured from Merewether's illustration. (4) Merewether, 1851, 22, fig. 5. (5) Lost.

W.B32 Avebury G64 (Beckhampton). (1) From west side of barrow. (2) Sub-biconical shaped urn with FT on weak shoulder cordon. Motif E cord impressions on neck. (4) Cunnington, 1934, 35, pl.X, 8.

(5) Devizes X6. (6) Form 3. (7) Grog.

W.B33 Cherhill G1. (1) Inverted in pit near centre of bowl barrow on Oldbury Hill opened in 1858. Possibly a primary context. (2) Bi-convex shaped urn with motif H in comb point technique on neck and internal rim bevel. False FN decoration executed in tool incisions on weak shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation with animal bones and wood ash. (4) WAM VI, 73-4; Cunnington, 1934, 48-9, pl. XIII; Smith, 1961, 103-4, fig. 2.3; Piggott, 1973, fig. 23, c. (5) Devizes. (6) Form 3. (7) Grog.

W.B34 Winterbourne Monkton G16. (1) Inverted over cremation in secondary context in bowl barrow. Urn surrounded by sarsen blocks which had been longitudinally split. (2) Urn with deep internal bevel. (3) Cremation. (4) Passmore, 1923. (5) Ashmolean, 1955, 128. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 12.5% ang. c. flint 2.25mm.

W.B35 Winterbourne Monkton G2. (1) Inverted secondary cremation exposed by rabbits near summit of bowl barrow. Mouth of urn possibly sealed by turf. (2) Urn with biconvex profile and plain weak shoulder cordon which projects slightly more on its lower face so as to suggest the appearance of a collar. Motif K cord impressions on neck and cord decoration on concave internal rim bevel are further features reminiscent of the food urn style. (3) Cremation. (4) Smith, 1961, 103-4, fig. 2.5 (5) Avebury Museum. (6) Form 3. (7) 8% sub-angular grog 5mm.

W.B36 Winterbourne Monkton. (1) Found in ploughed field. (2) Small sub-biconical urn with plain shoulder cordon bearing diminutive tongue lug. Scar denotes detached lug on opposite face. (3) Bronze dagger found on an earlier occasion in same field but association is not substantiated. (4) Unpublished. (5) Devizes 44, 1978, 15. (6) Form 3. (7) 4% grog 3mm.

W.B37 North Wiltshire. (1) No precise provenance. (2) Motif K variant cord impressions on neck. Bold FT shoulder cordon is interrupted by two erect tongue lugs. Internally bevelled rim. (4) Smith, 1961, fig. 2.4 (5) Ashmolean, 1959, 285. (6) In. Ser. (7) 12.5% flint 3mm.

W.B38 West Overton G4. (1) Found upright containing cremation in secondary context in bell barrow. urn was covered with sarsens.

(2) Upper portion of urn with FT shoulder cordon and motif H incisions on neck. Skinner illustrates an everted rim sherd which is now lost. (3) Cremation. (4) Hoare, 1821, 90; Skinner, Add. Ms. 33648, 65. (5) Devizes, 1604. (6) Form 3. (7) c. 10% grog 2.5mm.

W.B39 Bishops Cannings (Shepherds Shore). (1) Exact provenance unknown. (2) Bucket shaped urn with FT rim cordon and four plain horseshoe handles on neck. (4) Dev. Cat. 565. (5) Devizes 226. (6) Form 3. (7) 5% grog 2mm.

W.B40 Bromham G1. (1) Inverted urn exposed in 1928 in rabbit earth near perimeter of bowl barrow. (Barrow lies close to G2). (2) Concave necked urn with bold FT cordon applied above maximum girth. Three tiers of similar horizontal cordons are applied to the body of the pot. Two handles on shoulder. (3) Cremation and flat riveted knife-dagger (Gerloff no. 255). (4) Cunnington, 1934; Gerloff, 1975, pl. 53, D. (5) Devizes 526. (6) Not classified. (7) 10% grog 2mm.

W.B41 Bromham G2. (1) One of four secondary urns of biconical type recovered from bowl barrow (Primary burial comprised cremation with a fragment of an 'incense cup' and a V-perforated bone button). (2) Plain fragmentary urn possibly of Drakenstein style. (3) Cremation. (4) Cunnington, 1908; Dev. Cat 579; Gingell, 1981, fig. 2, C. (5) Devizes 1101. (6) Form 3? (7) 8% grog 3mm.

W.B42 Bromham G2. (1) As W.B41. (2) Small plain sub-biconical shaped urn with weak plain shoulder. (4) Cunnington and Goddard, 1934; Dev. Cat. 534. (5) Devizes 1102. (6) Form 3. (7) Grog and 3% calcite.

W.B43 Bromham G2. (1) As W.B41. (2) Upper portion of urn with FT shoulder cordon. Cordon may be positioned above maximum girth. Repair holes in neck. (3) Cremation. (4) Cunnington 1908; Dev. Cat. 573; Gingell, 1981, fig. 2,b. (5) Devizes 1100. (6) Supp. Ser(7)B 10% cal. flint 1.25mm.

W.B44 Bromham G2. (1) Found upright and containing a cremation in SW quadrant. 1977. (2) Biconvex shaped urn resembling Drakenstein style. Plain cordon on shoulder. (3) Cremation. (4) Gingell, 1981, fig. 2, a. (5) Devizes. (6) Form 3. (7) 12.5% grog 1.5mm.

W.B45 Little Bedwyn (Knowle Barn). (1) One of a number of urns found in gravel pit. Described in museum records as urn find I. (An inverted collared urn was also recovered from the same area). (2) Upper portion of urn with FT cordon on shoulder. (3) 'with bones' presumably cremation. (4) Unpublished. (5) Ashmolean, 1959, 268-70. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 5% ang. calcined flint 2mm.

W.B46 Little Bedwyn (Knowle Barn). (1) As W.B45. (2) Upper portion of urn with plain shoulder cordon and drilled repair hole. Body sherd of same fabric suggests FN decoration on body. (3) Cremation. (4) Unpublished. (5) Ashmolean, 1959, 268. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 30% ang. flint 2mm.

W.B47 Little Bedwyn (Knowle). (1) From gravel pit. (2) Upper portion of urn with plain shoulder cordon and internally bevelled rim. (4) WAM, 33, 399; Dev. Cat. 585. (5) Devizes 187.

W.B48 Little Bedwyn (Knowle Barn). (1) Found in 1925 in gravel pit. A second crushed urn was found inside. (2) Upper portion of urn with biconvex profile and FT shoulder cordon interrupted by four small tongue lugs. (3) Large crushed urn observed inside. Cremation implied. (4) Cunnington, 1934, 43, 45, pl. Xa, 3. (5) Devizes 439.

W.B49 Winterslow G3 (see also W.C2). (1) Secondary burial in bell barrow. The urn was inverted and surrounded by flint packing or cairn. The account by Rev. A.B. Hutchins of his excavation in 1814 describes the urn as the smaller urn found beside the larger (W.C2) on the same level surface of chalk, also surrounded by large flints. Whether both urns stood beside each other under a single flint pile or individual flint piles is not clear. (2) Urn with FT shoulder cordon interrupted by two plain horseshoe handles rising on neck. Internally bevelled rim resembles food vessel/urn type. (3) Cremation and 'a few flints'. (4) Stevens & Stone, 1938; B.A.P., 2, 356a. (5) Ashmolean. (6) Supp. Ser. (7) 5% Flint 1mm.

W.B50 Grafton. Inverted over primary cremation in bowl barrow. (2) Inception Series urn with two erect tongue lugs on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Goddard, 1913, 260; Grinsell, 1957, 176. (5) Newbury Mus. OA. 288. (6) In. Ser. (7) 5% grog 5mm; 10% ang. cal. flint 5mm.

W.B51 Shrewton G2-3. (1) From unspecified context in bowl barrow. (2) Anglo-Dutch urn of Drakenstein style. (3) Cremation. (4) Hawley, 1910, 617, fig. 1; Smith, 1961, 105-6, fig. 3.6; Piggott, 1973, 379, fig. 23h. (5) Salisbury 205. (6) In. Ser. (7) 7% ang. cal. flint 1.8mm.

W.B52 Shrewton G3. (1) Unspecified context in bowl barrow. (2) Inception Series urn with plain cordon, pierced at two vertically perforated lugs. Potter's mark incised on neck. (3) Cremation? (4) Hawley, 1910, fig. 3; Gerloff, 1975, 264, pl. 58k. (5) Salisbury 197. (6) In. Ser. (7) 15% ang. white flint, 2mm.

W.B53 Kingston Deverill. (1) Apparently contained the cremation excavated in 1804 by Hoare in ^a bowl barrow but figured by him with (Wessex grave 80) finds from bell barrow Kilmington G1. In pit 'over-arched with flints' and containing a 'vast quantity of charred wood'. (2) Small sub-biconical vessel with motif M cord impressions on neck. Four vertically perforated lugs at shoulder level. (3) Cremation. (4) Hoare, 1812, 45, pl. 1; Dev. Cat., 552. (5) DM 175 (6) In. Ser. (7) Abundant grog 2mm visible.

W.C1 Avebury G17 (Beckhampton). (1) Secondary cremation burial in long barrow. (2) Biconical urn with handles of Trevisker type. (Compare rib on handle with detached lug-handle from Try). (3) Cremation and bronze fragment described as a 'spearhead' but possibly a razor. (4) Merewether, 1849, figs. 11 & 23; Dev. Cat., 546. (5) Devizes DM 210. (6) Form 3 in Trevisker style. (7) Grog tempered.

W.C2 Winterslow G3. (1) Secondary burial in bell barrow. Urn inverted and surrounded by flint packing. (See details of W.B49). (2) A very large, heavy urn of the Trevisker Series. Deep internal bevel bearing chain plait cord decoration is similar to the arrangement on the earlier food vessel/urns and the Primary Series of collared urns. (3) Cremation, bronze razor, bronze awl, V-perforated amber beads and conical buttons. (4) Thurnam, 1871, 350, 361; B.A.P. 2, 356; Stevens & Stone, 1938; ApSimon, 1972, 375. (5) Ashmolean, 350, 361. (6) Trevisker Series. B. c. 20% stone inclusion including crushed cassiterite 4mm.

W.C3 Lake? (1) Ex lake House Collection? (2) Plain urn with concave neck. Broken stubs indicate lost horizontally pierced handles plugged through the shoulder of the pot. (4) Ellison, 1975. (5) BM, 95, 7-23.4 (6) Form 3 in Trevisker style (7) 10% grog with some chalk fragments.

YORKSHIRE (Yor)

Yor.B1 Ganton, barrow XIX (Potter Brompton Wold). (1) Found lying on side on top of primary cremation in earthen round barrow. (2) Small sub-biconical shaped urn with plain shoulder cordon. (3) Cremation and burnt bone pin. (4) Greenwell, 1877, 161, 459. (5) BM 79. 12-9.109 (6) Supp. Ser? (7) Grog?

DORSET D.C (Trevisker style urns and handled biconical urns with
Cornish affinities)

D.C1 (1) Location unknown (2) fragment of large cord-decorated perforated handle (4) Calkin, 1964, 34; ApSimon, 1972, 374 (5) B.M. (6) Trevisker urn?

D.C2 Sturminster Marshall G2. (1) Found according to Payne in a field at Sturminster Marshall. In BM copy of Payne 'field' is amended to 'barrow'. (2) Trevisker style 1 urn (4) Payne, 1892, no. 131; Calkin, 1964, 59, fig. 14.1; ApSimon, 1972, 374; Parker-Pearson, 1979 (5) BM, 1892, 9-1.236 (7) Gabbro and Greenstone observed by Parker-Pearson.

D.C3 Piddlehinton (G9?) (1) From primary context beneath flint core of bowl barrow. (2) Plain urn apparently bearing two perforated handles. (4) Shipp Ms., 2, 94, fig. 3; Warne, 1866, TOVP, 74. (5) lost (6) Identification unreliable.

D.C4 Dewlish G6. (1) Inverted in secondary context near summit of bowl barrow. The base was damaged by the superimposition of biconical urn D.B2 (2) Sub-biconical shaped urn with two large Cornish-type handles. Motif J on neck. (3) Cremation (4) Shipp Ms. 2, 94; Warne, 1866, MuPR, 46-49 pl. 4.14; BAP, 2, 361; Calkin, 1964, 59; ApSimon, 1972, 374 (5) DCM 1885.16.34 (6) Trevisker style 3? (7) 15% ang. flint 4mm.

D.C5 Weymouth G23 (Sutton Down) (1) Apparent in secondary or satellite position to primary unenclosed cremation. Dog skeleton was found just below urn (2) Plain urn with two perforated handles (3) Cremation (4) Warne, 1886, MOPR 28-31, pl 2.2; BAP.2, 362; Calkin, 1964, fig. 14.2; ApSimon, 1972, 374 (5) DCM (6) Form 3 in Trevisker style?

D.C6 Weymouth (near) (1) Location unknown. ApSimon, 1972 suggests Ridgeway Hill. (2) Bucket-shaped urn with massive Cornish type handles. Motif J in chain plait cord above weak plain cordon. (4) Calkin, 1964, 59; ApSimon, 1972, 374 (5) DCM 1885.21.1 (6) Form 3 in Trevisker style. (7) c 5% grog 3mm.

D.C7 Winterbourne St. Martin G8a (1) In secondary position in barrow (2) Sherds of urn with rounded shoulders mounted by poorly perforated handles. Handles are plugged through body of pot. Motif G or arcade in paired cord impressions on neck. Repair holes (4) Unpublished. (5) Ashmolean, 1955, 182. (6) Form 3 in Cornish style? (7) 3% grog 3mm.

FRANCE F.

F - Biconical urns in France including select Rhodanian examples

| | | |
|---------|---|--|
| 1 | Argenteuil | Bailloud, 1964; Blanchet, 1976, fig. 12.1-3 |
| 2 | Aven de Platatrières (Gemenos; B.du Rh.) | Escalon de Fonton 1980, fig. 15 |
| 3 | Bois du Roc (Charente) | Gomez, 1980, fig. 16 |
| 4 | Bretignolles (Petit Rocher; Vendee) | L'Helgouach, 1977, fig. 23 |
| 5 | Bucy le Long (Aisne) | Blanchet, 1976, fig. 12.5 |
| 6 | Carnac (Camp du Lizo; Morbihan) | Mus. Rouzic, unpub. |
| 7 | Carnac (Kerfraval; Morbihan) | " " " |
| 8 | Carnac (Kermario; Morbihan) | " " " |
| 9 | Carnac (Landes du Mahon; Morbihan) | " " " |
| 10 | Chalain (Jura) | Bailloud, 1966, fig. 10.6 |
| 11 | Clairvaux les Lacs (Motte aux Magnins; Jura) | Thevenot & Straum, 1976; Petrequin, 1978 |
| 12 | Colpo (Morbihan) | L'Helgouach & Lecornec, 1976, fig. 10 |
| 13. 1-3 | Compiègne (Carrefour d'Aumont) | Hemery, 1956; Blanchet & Lambot 1975 |
| 14 | Crach (Luffang; Morbihan) | Carnac Museum, unpub. |
| 15. 1-3 | Cuiry les Chaudardes | Agache, 1976, fig. 13; Letterle, 1976 |
| 16 | Eramecourt (Somme) | Blanchet, 1976, fig. 8 |
| 16a | Er Lannic | Musee Polymatique, Vannes, unpub. |
| 16b | Fort Harrouard | Mus. Antiq. Nat., St. Germain- en-Laye |
| 17 | Grotte des Duffaits (La Rochette) | Gomez, 1980, fig. 18 |
| 18 | Grotte des Italiens (Méjeannes le Clap) | Mus. Nimes, unpub? |
| 18a | Grotte Nicholas | Bailloud, 1966, fig. 10.1 |
| 18b | Grotte du Quéroy | Gomez, 1978 |
| 19 | Grotte du Salpêtrière | Mus. Nimes, unpub? |
| 20 | Grotte des Sarrasin (Isère) | Bocquet, 1976, fig. 52.5 |
| 21. 1-2 | Ile de Hourt (Morbihan) | Mus. Rouzic, unpub. |
| 22 | Kervellerin A (Cleguer, Morbihan) | Briard, 1981, fig. 1; Gerloff, 1975, fig. |
| 22a | Kerlescan | Mus. Rouzic, unpub. |
| 22b | Languenan (Chapelle-de-l'Iff) | Briard <u>et al.</u> , 1983 |
| 23 | Marquise | Dunning, 1936; Gaucher & Mohen 1974, fig. 23; Blanchet, 1976, fig. 10.1 |
| 24 | Mézières sur Seine | Blanchet <u>et al.</u> , 1979, fig. 2 |

FRANCE F.

25 Nimes (Serre) Unpublished?(Nimes Museum)
26 Penhoët (St Nazaire,Loire Atlantique) Briard, 1981, fig. 1.4
27 Penmarch (La Torche) Penmarch MPF
28 Penmarch (Le Poulguen) "
29 Plouvorn (Tumulus de Keruzoret, Morbihan)
30 Pontavert (Aisne) Boureux, 1974, fig. 21
31.1-2 Port des Barques (Ile d'Oleron, Chte-Mme) Gomez, 1980, fig. 13, bis nos. 3,4
32.1-2 Pouzilhac (Gard) Unpublished?(Nimes Museum)
33 Rixheim Stal-Weber, 1972
34 Rosporden (Finistere) Briard, 1981, fig. 1.3
35 St. Gervais-les-Bagnole (Gard) Bailloud, 1966, fig. 10.2
36 St. Jude 2, Bourbriac, (Cotes du Nord) Briard et al, 1977, fig. 13
37 St. Just, Ille et Vilaine Le Roux, 1980,20; Le Roux, 1981, 339, fig.6
38 St. Nicholas-du-Pelem (Colledic; Côtes du Nord) Le Provost et al, 1972
39.1-2 St. Philibert (Pointe de Kernavest Morbihan) Carnac, unpub.
40 Talmont St. Hilaire L'Helgouach, 1972
41 Trégastel Briard, 1981, fig. 2.1 & 2
42 Verzé (Saône et Loire) Barthélémy, 1976
43 Videlles (Essonne, Seine et Oise) Bailloud, 1959, Bailloud & Coiffard, 1967; Mohen, 1977, 42-3, 47

GERMANY, AUSTRIA, SWITZERLAND - GAS

| | | | |
|----|---------------------------|---|--------------------------|
| 1 | Dergenau, Waldshut | A | Gerloff, App. 9 no. 15 |
| 2 | Frankenthal | G | " 16 |
| 3 | Maxdorf | G | " 17 |
| 4 | Russingen | G | " 18 |
| 5 | Speyerdorf | G | " 19 |
| 6 | Asselheim | G | " 20 |
| 7 | Frankfurt-Prauheim | G | " 21 & 22 |
| 8 | Estavayer-le-Lac | G | " 23 |
| 9 | Morges-les-Rousseau, Vaud | S | " 24 |
| 10 | Arbon Bleiche | S | " 25 |
| 11 | Koblach-Kadel | S | " 26 |
| 12 | Fussgonheim | G | Gerloff, 1975 |
| 13 | Padnal, Savognin | S | Rageth, 1976 & 1977 |
| 14 | La Barmaz | S | Bocksberger, 1964 |
| 15 | Petit-Chasseur, Sion | S | Gallay, 1974, Pape, 1979 |

LOW COUNTRIES L.

| | | |
|--------|-----------------------------------|---|
| 1 | Alphen (RML k 1927/12.1) | Glas., 1954b, 102 |
| 2 | Baarle Nassau (CMH. 121) | Glas., 1954b, 102, fig. 58.10 |
| 3.1 | Baarn (Tumulus IX) | Glas., fig. 57-2 |
| 3.2 | " (Groot Drakenstein) | Glas., fig. 57.10 |
| 4 | Beesel | Glas., fig. 60.9 |
| 5 | Bennekom (Ede) (RML e 1930/9.4) | Glas., 1954b, 100 |
| 6 | Bergeik (RML k 1907/10) | Glas., fig. 58.9 |
| 7.1 | Bladel (CMH 10.394) | Unpublished |
| 7.2 | " (Krieke Schoor) | Unpublished |
| 8 | Boeschoten | Bogaers <i>et al.</i> , 1959, 120-121 |
| 9 | Brachterbeck | <u>ibid</u> (captions reversed on 120) |
| 10.1 | Brakel (CMH 140) | Holwerda & Smit, 1917, pl.3, no. 140 |
| 10.2 | " (CMH 140) | unpub. |
| 10.3 | " (CMH 156) | Holwerda <u>ibid</u> |
| 11.1 | Brechte | Van Impe, 1976, no. 1 |
| 11.2 | " | " 2 |
| 11.3 | " | " 3 |
| 11.4 | " | " 4 |
| 11.5 | " | " 5 |
| 11.6 | " | " 6 |
| 11.7 | " | " 7 |
| 11.8 | " | " 8 & 9 (identified as single pot by DJT) |
| 11.10 | " | " 10 |
| 11.11 | " | " 11 |
| 11.12 | " | " 12 |
| 11.12a | " | (with 12, unpublished) |
| 12 | Budel | Butler & Smith, 1956, 40-41, fig. 8; Glasbergen, 1962. |
| 13 | Dodewaard (domestic assemblage) | R.O.B., unpublished. |
| 14 | Elst | Hulst, 1969; R.O.B. unpub. |
| 15 | Ginkelse Heide (RML e 1936/1.210) | Leiden, unpub. |
| 16.1 | Goirle | Glas., fig. 59.7 |
| 16.2 | " | Veldhoven 8734, unpub. |
| 17 | Hapert (Castersche Dijk) | Veldhoven, unpub. |
| 18.1 | Harderwijk (RML e 1940/1.71) | Glas., fig. 58.1 |
| 18.2 | " (RML e 1940/1.82) | unpub. |
| 19 | Harscamp | Metz, 1975, fig. 25 |
| 20 | Hilversum | Glas., fig. 62 |
| 21.1 | Hooge Mierde CMH 8299 | Glas., fig. 59.11 |
| 21.2 | " 8383 | " fig. 59.12 |
| 21.3 | " 8386 (1934/X 7) | " fig. 59.10 |
| 21.4 | " 8382 | Willems, 1935, 137, 142, no.3 |
| 21.5 | " 8384 (1934/X 5) | Glas., fig. 59.9 |
| 21.6 | " 8381 (1934/X 1) | " fig. 59.8 |

LOW COUNTRIES L

| | | |
|-------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 21.7 | Hooge Mierde CMH 8385 (1934/X 6) | Glas., fig. 59.14 |
| 21.8 | " 8298 | " fig. 59.15 |
| 22 | Huizen | Bakker, 1966 |
| 23 | Hunsel (CMH 186) | Glas., 1954b, 106 |
| 24.1 | Knegsel | Glas., fig. 58.16 |
| 24.2 | " | <u>ibid</u> 59.6 |
| 24.3 | " | Glas., 1954b, 103 |
| 25 | Kootwijk (RML kw 15) | Glas., fig. 57.1 |
| 26 | Laren | Glas., fig. 57.5 |
| 27.1 | Leusden (MFA., Ca1) | Glas., fig. 57.4 |
| 27.2 | " Ca4) | " 57.8 |
| 27.3 | " Ca5) | " 57.8 inset |
| 27.4 | " Ca3 2) | " 57.16 |
| 28 | Lisse (Hillegom) | Glas., fig. 62 |
| 29.1 | Luiksgestel (RML k 1912/2.1) | Glas., fig. 58.14 |
| 29.2 | " (CMH 55) | Holwerda & Smit, 1917, 24 |
| 29.3 | | |
| 30 | Meerlo (Domestic assemblage) | Verlinde, 1971 |
| 30a | Monster (Domestic assemblage) | Glasbergen & Samplonius, 1965 |
| 31 | Mont d'Enclus | Glas., fig. 60.8 |
| 31a | Nierrsen (RML e 1908/1.11) | |
| 32 | Nuenen (CMH 98) | Glas., fig. 58.8 |
| 33 | Omgeving (RML e 1929/3.39) | |
| 34.1 | Oss (RML k 1936/1.3) | Glas., fig. 58.15 |
| 34.2 | " (RML k 1933/7.22) | Holwerda, 1934 |
| 35 | Ravels | Glas., fig. 60.6 |
| 36.1 | Renaix (Joly Coll.) | Glas., fig. 60.1 |
| 36.2 | " | <u>ibid</u> 60.2 |
| 36.3 | " | " 60.3 |
| 36.4 | " | " 60.4 |
| 36.5 | " | " 60.5 |
| 37 | Rhenen | R.O.B. unpub. |
| 38.1 | Soest. Soesterheide (Ca20) | Glas., 1954b, 96 |
| 38.2 | " " (Ca37) | <u>ibid</u> |
| 38.3 | " " (Ca25) | Glas., fig. 57.14 |
| 38.4 | " Tumulus 3, 4 or 5 | sherd unpub. |
| 38.5 | " " (Ca27) | Glas., fig. 57.7 |
| 38.6 | " " (Ca30) | " fig. 57.9 |
| 38.7 | " " (Ca29) | " fig. 57.15 |
| 38.8 | " " (Ca28) | " fig. 57.6 |
| 38.9 | " Tumulus 4 (Ca48) | " fig. 57.13 |
| 31.10 | " Tumulus 13 (Ca26) | Glas., 1954b, 95 |
| 38.11 | " Soesterheide (Ca9) | Glas., fig. 57.3 |

LOW COUNTRIES

| | | | |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------|--|
| 39.1 | Soest. Soesterberg | (RML f 1923/8.1) | Glas., fig. 57.12 |
| 39.2 | " | (RML f 1923/5.1) | Glas., 1954b, 96 |
| 39.3 | " | B2(RML f 1932/11.5) | <u>ibid</u> |
| 39.4 | " | " 11.7) | " |
| 39.5 | " | " 11.6) | " |
| 39.6 | " | B3(RML f 1932/11.9) | " |
| 39.7 | " | B4(Utrecht 1926/V) | Glas., fig. 57.2 |
| 39.8 | " | (RML 1932/11.8) | " fig. 57.11 |
| 40 | Stroe | (RML e 1929/3.39) | Glas., 1954b, 99 |
| 41.1 | Tilburg | (CMH 152) | Glas., fig. 58.12 |
| 41.2 | " | (CMH 154) | <u>ibid</u> 58.13 |
| 41.3 | " | (CMH 155) | " 58.11 |
| 42.1 | Toterfout | | Glas., fig. 59.1 |
| 42.2 | " | | <u>ibid</u> 59.2 |
| 42.3 | " | | " 59.3 |
| 42.4 | " | | " 59.4 |
| 42.5 | " | | " 59.5 |
| 43.1 | Turnhout | | Van Impe, 1976, fig. 5.1 |
| 43.2 | " | | " fig. 5.2 |
| 44 | Vogelenzang | (Domestic assemblage) | Groenman-van Waateringe, 1966 (The suffixes used here comprise the last 2 digits of excavator's numbers). |
| 45 | Vorstenbosch | | Modderman, 1961, Butler, 1969, fig. 13 |
| 46 | Wageningen | | Van Es, 1964 |
| 47.1 | Weelde | | Van Impe, 1977a, fig. I, A |
| 47.2 | " | | " fig. I, B |
| 47.3 | " | | " fig. II, A |
| 48.1 | Wijchen Site F | | Glas., fig. 58.4 |
| 48.2 | " F | | <u>ibid</u> 63.3 |
| 48.3 | " Site WB | | " 63.4 |
| 48.4 | " " | | " 63.5 |
| 48.5 | " " | | " 64.2 |
| 48.6 | " Site E | | " 63.1-2 |
| 48.7 | " Site G | | " 58.3 |
| 48.8 | " Site V | | " 58.6 |
| 48.9 | " " | | " 63.6 |
| 48.10 | " " | | " 64.1 |
| 48.11 | " Site B | | " 58.2 |
| 48.12 | " Site H | | " 58.5 |
| 48.13 | " " | | " 58.7 |
| 48.14 | " De Pas | | Westerhem 20 (1972), 98-116 |
| 48.15 | " " | | " |
| 48.16 | " " | | " |
| 48.17 | " Homberg | | unpublished |
| 48.18 | " " | | " |
| 48.19 | " " | | " |
| 48.20 | " Teersdyk | | Jaaz Verslag AWN. Nijmegen (1972) |
| | | | 6-13 |
| 49 | Zijderveld | (Domestic assemblage) | R.O.B. Amersfoort, unpub. |

E4 THE FORMAL AND TEXTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE BICONICAL URN ASSEMBLAGE FROM MILDENHALL FEN

The Site

The Mildenhall settlement, which was discovered and excavated in 1935 (Clarke, 1936) lies on the eastern edge of the Cambridgeshire Fens one mile east of the low-lying East Anglian chalk ridge (TL 655772). The settlement was sited in a sand and peat skirt-fen environment apparently taking advantage of a minor sand hillock. Some 35 square metres of peat were stripped from the lower slope of the hillock to reveal a scatter of sherds, charcoal, flints and animal bones in a 10cm band just above the base of the peat. Near the summit of the hillock a circular pit 0.5m diameter and 0.3m deep contained a substantial assemblage of biconical sherds and two plain cups. No post-holes were encountered and of the extent and nature of the settlement nothing is known. A visit to the site in 1977 shows it to have been very largely destroyed by a recent race track stadium.

E4.1 Textural Characteristics

The original classification was a typological one dividing the assemblage into seven groups including the ubiquitous miscellaneous category. These were:-

1. Pots in the overhanging-rim urn tradition
2. Pots with impressed cord decoration
3. Plain pots of the barrel and bucket class together with plain cups and bag-shaped pots
4. Pots with rough furrowed surface otherwise undecorated
5. Pots with fingernail decoration
6. Miscellaneous
7. Mildenhall Ware (Hatched zoned flat-based bowls)

Although 'several wooden boxes were removed from the excavations' the wares were not quantified. The temper of most groups escaped comment with the exception of chalk temper noted in group 2 and the chalk and flint grit inclusions observed in the then novel 'Mildenhall Ware'.

E4.2 Re-examination of the sherds

Of some 500 sherds recovered from the site 480 were studied with a hand-lens and 339 were selected for examination under the stereo-microscope. Facets were cut and polished on 139 of the selected sherds for textural analysis.

The general appearance of the sherds was remarkably homogenous. Applying temper percentage/size measurements the assemblage was divided into eight groups set out in the radial diagram (fig. 61). The diagram shows the amount of added grog to have varied widely from 1 to 20% but showing a distinct preference for 5 and 10% grog mixtures. The modal size of the grog particles ranges widely from 0.8mm to 4mm and unlike other settlement sites no clearly definable size preference may be distinguished within this broad range.

Rim forms

To pursue evidence for group-traditions within the assemblage, relationships between rim forms and fabric groups were investigated. One hundred and twenty-three rims were recovered from the assemblage and were found to fall naturally into three categories of rim types as set out in fig. 62. The categories were then sub-divided into a total of 21 basic rim types, illustrated in fig. 63.

Rim forms and fabric

To examine the degree of variation in quantity and size of the grog temper, scatter diagrams were prepared for 17 of the 21 rim types. (Rim types BI, BK and BL were too few for evaluation and type BA was already distinguished by its own characteristic flint tempering.) With the exception of three sherds (Sf.B6.1, Sf.B6.84 and Sf.B7.37) no marked anomalies were observed. A low percentage of chalk particles commonly appearing throughout the texture range suggests that all the clay was obtained from a common source. The following observations were made on the rim sherds:-

1. Firing
2. Mottling and shell inclusions
3. Quartz grain size
4. Particle size, distribution and percentage inclusions of grog
5. Colour

1. Firing

With the exception of one bevelled rim sherd of food urn type all vessels appear to have been fired in a well-controlled reducing atmosphere in which sustained heat generally produced consistent colour and texture throughout the thickness of the pots. A superficial lightening of the external surface occurred on 41% of the sherds but without experiment it is not possible to know whether this represents the effects of firing or of oxidisation from subsequent cooking. In 9% of the sherds

a lightening of the internal surface was observed penetrating through 10% or more of the thickness of the pot. In all cases it should be noted that the walls of the vessels remained consistently compact and strong and the differential colouring was in no way comparable with the laminated or 'sandwich' effect, so commonly found in collared urns. In the most thoroughly fired vessels a consistent pale brown colour (10YR 6/3) was achieved and sufficient intermediate examples showed that the colour change from dark grey (10YR 4/1) generally took place consistently throughout the thickness of the sherds. No direct relationships between firing characteristics and rim forms could be detected but two minor trends may be noted. Sherds of form RB were predominantly free from surface lightening or oxidisation. The lightest coloured sherds (10YR 7/3) were also the hardest and showed the most careless examples of rim moulding and surface smoothing. Small blind expansion cracks often crazed the surface of these harder sherds. This latter feature is closely comparable with the character of sherds from the Dutch settlement sites at Dodewaard and Zijderveld

2. Mottling and Shell Inclusions

In 18% of the rim sherds a mottled effect was observed in the polished cross sections of the sherds. No relationship between rim or temper groups was evident but it is notable that 73% of these sherds also contain minor inclusions of up to 2% of shell particles. The quantity of shell is generally sufficiently small to escape detection and further examples might be revealed if more sections could be cut from the mottled sherds. The possibility of these vessels being imported from a different source immediately falls to mind here. The shell-bearing and mottled factors, however, are randomly distributed throughout the population of rim forms and therefore make this possibility very unlikely. A probable explanation seems to be a minor variation at the clay source, as might be encountered for instance at a slightly different location or by a slight deepening of the clay pit. Mottling also tends to occur in the harder sherds, (e.g. Sf.B6.93) which display heat fractures similar to Zijderveld and Dodewaard.

3. Quartz grain size

Quartz grains, so commonly encountered in primitive ceramics can be used as a basis for textural analysis. Percentage of inclusions, roundness, sphericity and particle size distributions have been used in pioneer studies of Romano-British wares by Peacock (Peacock, 1971, 257) and more recently

by Williams, Sofranoff and Arnold. Unfortunately despite the ready availability of sand at the site only 1% of the sherds showed significant quartz inclusions. The bulk of the material exhibited less than 2% quartz, a quantity too small to provide a basis for calculations. Two sherds (Sf.B6.9 and Sf.B6.85) representing rim forms RA and BE contained 7% and 15% quartz sand mixed with 6% grog and 7% grog with chalk respectively. Particle size analysis on 50 random grains from each sherd was plotted as a cumulative percentage curve on probability paper (fig. 69). A 'shouldered' curve at the 85th percentile suggests some deliberate adding of sand in sherd Sf.B6.9. The sandy characteristic of this sherd accords well with its anomalous position in the grog temper scatter diagram for the RA rims (fig. 65). The normal curve exhibited for sherd Sf.B6.85 indicates a high percentage of sand as a natural inclusion. Before detailed examination this sherd was already distinguished by the unusual quantity of chalk particles visible on its surface.

The main classification of the vessels from the site is based upon the presumption that controlled tempering recipes may be identified by the preparation of scatter diagrams drawn with the aid of Shvetsov charts. The importance of the quartz particle size curves here is their corroborative value in identifying alien vessels. The curves in this case demonstrate the individuality of the two extraneous sherds and accord well with the sensitivity of quartz particle size distributions recently advocated for the characterisation of Neolithic wares (Sofranoff, 1975). The general lack of quartz inclusion in the bulk of the material accords with the case for a single clay source already advocated on the grounds of the uniformity of colour and the random distribution of minor shell and chalk throughout the assemblage.

When we recall the location of the site on a low sand hillock the sparcity of quartz inclusions calls for explanation. Two possibilities must be considered:-

- 1) With the infinite quantity of sand grains on the site the potters must have kept their clay scrupulously clean.
- 2) All the vessels at the site were made in a single sand-free environment located elsewhere. Such a locality would predictably be the clay source, where chalk particles and shell fragments were naturally incorporated in the wares.

4. Particle size distribution and percentage inclusions of grog

Allowing that the Mildenhall potters shared the common biconical style it may be suspected that rim forms could represent individual

traditions which might be held in common with the tempering and firing of the clay. The final and idiosyncratic manipulation of fingers for rim-forming, coupled with the individual choice of size and quantity of grog, could serve to distinguish the potters themselves. The limited number of rim forms acceptable within the group tradition would almost certainly result in repetition by some potters. Prescribed grog recipes on the other hand might be detectable as clustering in temper scatter diagrams prepared for each rim group.

For the preparation of scatter diagrams two measurements were used:

1. Percentage of inclusions were estimated by reference to Shvetsov charts (Terry and Chillingar, 1955, Peacock, 1971). Shvetsov's percentage classes are, however, non-parametric and for the purpose of this study the classification was smoothed by the visual estimation of intermediate grades at 4%, 8%, 12.5% and 17.5%.

2. Observations and interviews by the writer with African village potters have shown grog to be prepared by the crushing of old sherds and fired clay lumps to an acceptable size. During this process, depending on the age and friability of the sherds, a considerable quantity of fine waste particles is generally produced. Gathered into the clay mix the fine waste may well dominate the particle size distribution. The critical size to the potter, however, is the maximum common size or mode which represents the point at which further crushing was deemed unnecessary. In this study the mode size was calculated by visual selection coupled with the measurement of at least 5 particles expressed to the nearest 0.25mm. Any finer tolerance is likely to have been indistinguishable by the potter's eye.

To examine the reliability of this method, 50 random grains were measured in each of nine sherds and particle size cumulative frequency curves plotted on mathematic probability paper. The mode, determined from the shoulder in the curve, is set out in the table below together with the visually-selected figure and the error between the two readings. The time required to prepare cumulative frequency curves for every sherd would make further precision impracticable in a corpus study of this scale and the tolerable margin of error encourages further use of this method.

TABLE TO DEMONSTRATE ERROR BETWEEN PARTICLE SIZE MODE CALCULATED BY
GRATICULE & VISUAL SELECTION AND MODE DERIVED FROM CUMULATIVE FREQUENCY
CURVE

| Sherd no. | Visual selection (mm) | Frequency curve mode (mm) | Error (mm) | Temper Group | Mode percentile |
|-----------|--------------------------|------------------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 59 | 1.5 | 1.2 | -0.3 | B | 82 |
| 60 | 1 | 0.8 | +0.2 | B | 85 |
| 61 | 2 | 1.6 | +0.4 | B | 90 |
| 63 | 1.25 | 1.25 | 0 | B | 81 |
| 64 | 1.5 | 1.75 | -0.25 | B | 88 |
| 65 | 2 | 1.75 | +0.25 | B | 80 |
| 106 | 2.75 | 1.3 | -1.45 | C | 71 |
| 107 | 1.5 | 1.1 | +0.4 | C | 54 |
| 108 | 2 | 1.3 | +0.7 | C | 64 |

As a result of microscopic examination and the preparation of scatter diagrams, three independent grog traditions may be recognised and tentatively ascribed to individual potters. A fourth tradition may also be postulated.

A. (fig. 64)

A finely crushed grog preparation with a maximum common particle size of 1mm with a total quantity centred around 5%. (Individual examples vary between the extremes of 0.5 to 2.5mm and from 1 to 7%.) A distinctive feature of this class is the number of sherds with a maximum common grog size of less than 1mm. This preparation is the most common on the site occurring in 21% of the sherds. It is employed exclusively in rim forms FA, FD and BD and comprises 70% of the RA rims and 50% of RD. The total scatter (fig. 64) shows a well-clustered distribution with some internal polarisation of the flat rim population (FA and FD) around a 3% - 1mm. It is possible that a second potter is represented here.

B. (fig. 65)

A grog preparation with a maximum common size ranging from 1.5 to 2.5mm and added in substantial quantities between 15 and 20%. Grog particles are usually pre-fired very pale brown (10YR 1/4) sub-rectangular fragments. A colour change suggests oxidisation at the exterior and interior surface of a number of the sherds. This fabric is employed virtually exclusively in the RH and RC rim style and for the remaining 30% of the RA vessels. In general terms the fabric is closely comparable with the high content of fine grog found in many beaker wares. The external surfaces are smoothed but bumpy, betraying little of the high grog content. In the RH series no cordons are available. In the BB rims one plain strong rim (Sf.B6.69) is present and the RD class a plain weak rim occurs (Sf.B6.32).

C (fig 66)

This is a grog mixture centred around a maximum common size of 1.5mm. added in quantities between 7% and 10% Grog particles are sub-angular with a roundness value of 3. Much of the grog appears to have been pre-hardened rather than pre-fired and is often well concealed within the similarly coloured clay matrix. A small quantity of some 2% distinct strong brown over-size grog fragments make the size distribution of some sherds bi-modal. In sherd Sf.B7.6 one of these fragments appears to be a fine tempered thin-walled beaker. The wall sections generally show a low fired black or very dark grey interior with a lightening of the fabric extending up to 20% inwards from the exterior surface of the sherds. This temper is virtually exclusive to rim forms FB and BE.

The above fabrics account for 47% of the total assemblage and represent exclusively 10 of the 21 rim forms (47%). Scatter diagrams for the remaining sherds failed to reveal any acceptable clusters or association between tempering and rim forms. In rim forms RB, RE, RF and BC the maximum common particle size remained very largely between 1 and 2 mm, but the quantities varied widely from 0.5% to 25%. This is a common enough size at the site and we might suppose that the apportioning and mixing of the temper was carried out with far less care than the grog-crushing process.

The tempering of the decorated sherds (fig.67)

The sixteen decorated sherds from the site account for only 3% of the total assemblage. (Some of the decorated sherds were not suitable for particle size analysis). The scatter diagram for these produced a clustered population well integrated within the parameters of the fabric A, including the sherds decorated in FN and pot beaker style. The conformity of the fabric coupled with the finding of the tempered biconical urn decorated in FN beaker style (Sf.B7.35) suggests the persistence of a beaker temper tradition integrated with the production of the urns.

In Fig.60 it may be observed that almost all of the decorated sherds bear bevelled rims of types BA, BB, BD, BE or BL. This may provide some grounds to suspect that decoration may be a derived element employed by a few discriminating potters who most closely conformed to the

traditional bevelled form. At Hockwold it has been observed that the incidence of bevelled forms declines when the individual assemblages are arranged in the hypothetical time trajectory.

E4.3 Formal Characteristics.

Bases.

10% of the sherds from the site were base fragments. Unfortunately none of the sherds showed the vessel wall standing to any useful height. Forty-seven base sherds and the plain cups and decorated bowl provided a total of 50 base profiles. These were divided into a total of five types shown in fig.68. Polished facets were cut on all 50 samples and although temper types A.B.C. were very well represented (7%) it is quite clear that their relationship with the base forms is totally arbitrary. Such information provides a caution for typological comparisons of external base profiles in individual urns.

An examination of the construction of bases was more rewarding. All the bases were made from a flattened clay disc, around which was set the first coil. The clay disc was pressed out hard on a support, in most cases until the base was little thicker than the lower walls of the intended vessel. Particular care was taken to achieve a completely level interior before applying the wall coils. Additional pressure was used at the edge of the disc to knead in the first coil. The result of this technique was a remarkably thin-based urn with an annular coil junction providing a potential line of weakness through the base. The polished cross sections showed this junction to be very well kneaded and concealed. Nevertheless many of the sherds had sheared at this point. Little difficulty seems to have been experienced in securing the base of the urns to their support. In 34% however some pressure had been applied around the outside edge of the base to improve adhesion. The resulting foot shown in fig.68 no.4 probably indicates the use of stiff-textured clay (Van der Leeuw 1974). In removing the completed vessels from their support a flat base was achieved in 92% of the assemblage. Three examples showed a minor concavity near the centre of the base and a fourth showed a similar concavity levelled over with a fine slip.

Cordons

15% of the assemblage were shoulder sherds bearing either a plain or fingertip/fingernail -decorated cordon or carination. All cordons had been pinched up from the surface of the vessel.

Three main types of cordon may be distinguished:

(1) Plain cordons.

These predominated on the site, representing 66% of the total. They were nominally sub-divided into weak, average and strong. The weak cordons are by far the most numerous in this class and in several cases are little more than a slight carination marking the junction of body and neck. It is in this group that the sherds previously thought to represent collared urns appear.

The illusion of an overhanging collar is produced by an unevenly pinched out cordon which in the original report is figured upside down (Clarke 1936 fig.3 nos.2 and 3). This treatment of the shoulder, which is not common, results in a biconical urn with recessed neck.

The type is exemplified by a vessel from Luxford Lake, (Coombe Keynes G6a) Dorset (D.B58)

(2) Fingertip, and (3) Fingernail - decorated cordons.

Fingertipped decoration accounted for 20% of the shoulder sherds. The fingertip impressions were generally small, often showing well-developed nail impressions. The deepest impressions occurred on weak-shouldered vessels of fabric B, where accentuated fingertip decoration appears to have compensated for a complete absence of a pinched up cordon (shouldered sherds Sf.B6.1; 6.5; 6.13; 6.23). Deep impressions were also applied to slight pinched up shoulder cordons in fabric C which display exceptionally well-developed and unkempt fingernails.

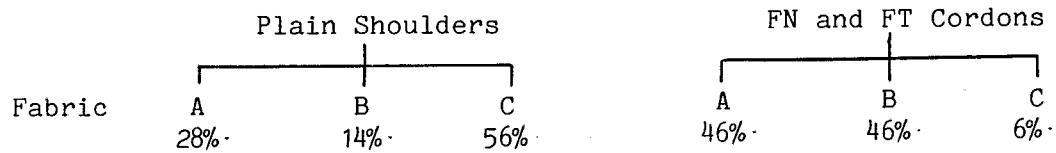
Fingernail decoration, found on 14% of the shouldered sherds, was generally applied to weak pinched cordons in fabric C (shoulder sherds Sf.B6.2; 6.4; 6.6; 6.22; 6.28). The nail impressions on this fabric show poor development and are generally carelessly applied. The carefully made fabric A vessel with strong cordon and bevelled E type rim Sf.B6.74 displays, however, particularly sharp and well-developed nail impressions carefully spaced around the cordon and rim. A single

shouldered sherd from the site bore diagonal fingernail impressions. Textural examination of four shoulder sherds (Sf.B6.11; 6.16; 6.31; 6.41) revealed a sand-tempered fabric similar to the intrusive vessel re presented by rim sherd (Sf.B6.84) Although none of the fragments could be fitted together, they were sufficiently alike to suggest

the reconstruction shown as (Sf.B6.11). The distinct carinated shoulder sherds of this vessel were among those formerly attributed to collared urns. It must remain uncertain whether the close-spaced finger-nail nicks on one sherd represent partial decoration of the shoulder as shown in Sf.B6.11, or a portion of another pot.

Rims, shoulders and fabric types.

For the study and comparison of single biconical urns from burials it would be particularly advantageous to know whether the style of rim and shoulder decoration may represent a consistent tradition held in common with the tempering and firing of the clay. At Mildenhall a large number of the shoulder sherds were detached from their rims but sufficient profiles remained to note the relationships in 23 vessels. In this sample, a 92% probability indicates that a relationship may exist between shoulders and rims as shown below:-



1. Plain shoulders and cordons are generally associated with flat and rounded rims.
2. Fingertip and fingernail decoration is generally associated with bevelled rims. (fig. 60.)

The relationship between temper types and shoulder forms could not be readily defined. The 23 rim/shoulder profiles divided among the 21 different rim forms provided an insufficient sample to test relationships. The rim/shoulder sherds coupled with shoulder sherds without rims, however, provided a total of 77 sherds and these showed consistent use of fabrics A and B in 92% of the FN and FT vessels.

Coils and Coil Junctions

The use of coils was evident throughout the assemblage, with the exception of one of the two very small thumb pots. Wherever possible discernable coil junctions are recorded in the illustrations. The junctions all showed a particularly high standard of workmanship, being both well-fused and concealed. Of the 500 sherds from the site, a very few showed any tendency to fracture along the interface of the coils. (A marked contrast with the poorly-fused and ill-concealed junctions so commonly observed in collared urns) The coil junctions reveal the vessels to have been formed from three individual components, the base, body and neck. At the shoulder a horizontal coil junction provided a potential weakness between the body and the neck, and it is at this point that the reinforcing cordon was fashioned. On the inside of the vessel this junction was not always so well concealed, as may be seen in Sf.B7.35. In the small number of weak-shouldered vessels without cordons, no convincing evidence for a horizontal junction could be found at shoulder level and it appears that once the need for a true biconical form was discarded it was decidedly simpler for the potter to continue the coil in an uninterrupted spiral to the rim of the pot.

The Wrap

The vessel walls immediately below and above the cordon are potential areas for cracking or sagging in large urns. To provide the requisite support during drying, the vessel may be partially wrapped with cord, bark or leather. The use of a 'partial wrap' has now been recognised in a wide range of beaker wares including those where traces of wrap impressions were later obliterated by re-working or decorating. (Van der Leeuw 1974,102-3). Two processes served to obliterate wrap impressions at Mildenhall; these were the widespread use of grass-wiping, especially on the neck, and the application of a slip. Nevertheless a single body sherd of fabric B retained traces of a wrap comprising the impressions of two parallel bands 5 mm and 7mm. wide. Diagonal grass-wiping had failed to remove the impressions on this particular sherd which at present at least is the only known evidence for the use of the wrap among biconical urns. The impressions show fine striae 0.26mm. wide and a slight deepening at the edge of the band. These features suggest that critical zones

of the pots were wrapped during drying with bands of Phragmites rushes which are known to have been readily available in the fen-land environment.

Slip

Like the careful and casual application of fingernail decoration, regard for the quality of the surface finish seems to have varied considerably among the urns. A means of measuring relative 'bumpiness' has yet to be devised. It was noticeable, however, that below the shoulder most vessels had been roughly hand smoothed only. In a number of cross sections through sherds with a lightened or oxidised exterior a slight increase in fine grog particles was noticed. The junction between the reduced interior of the pot and the lightened margin was so erratic that effect is best interpreted as the result of final working of the surface with thin dregs of the paste 'greasing' the potter's hand.

In two sherds from the site, however, a deliberate slip of very pale (10 YR 8/3) clay had been applied over the pre-hardened surface of the pot. Textural examination of the sherds revealed an anomalous grog mixture and the sherds are best interpreted as imported vessels from a neighbouring community.

'Thumb' Pots and Plain Cups

The smallest vessels on the site were small thumb pots and plain cups with rim diameters ranging from 4.5 to 9.5 cm. The two thumb pots are exceedingly crude with thick walls and bases. The interior of these vessels is rounded and reminiscent of a crucible. A cross section through the smaller example shows the interior to have been deliberately thickened by the addition of an internal coil of clay. Three plain cups are known from the site. Two are illustrated by Clarke (fig.6 nos.5 and 6). Their general form is comparable with plain cups found in association with biconical urns in British and Dutch contexts.

E4.4 DISCUSSION AND SUMMARY

Like the food urn sites, domestic assemblages of British biconical urns are by no means common. Since the discovery of the Mildenhall site in 1935, only one other site has appeared in print (Rahtz and ApSimon, 1962). With the corpus material naturally dominated by isolated urns from barrows, settlement finds acquire special value

as a control sample by which to determine the limits of local tradition and innovation.

The Mildenhall assemblage provides a valuable measure of the range of styles and temper preparations in use by a single group of potters at one locality. The study of rims, cordons and bases coupled with textural analysis has shown 47% of the assemblage to follow a prescribed tradition. The remainder of the assemblage shows a break-up of the same tradition with additional rim types which are mostly of a devolved or simply-fashioned type being shared by several potters. A small, and perhaps final, contingent emerges showing poor mixing of the grog preparation and abandonment of the pinched cordon and true biconical design. With the deterioration of rim form may be seen an improvement in the hardness of the vessels approaching the quality of the vessels of Dodeward and Zijderveld, which both show a similar deterioration in appearance and design.

A significant feature of the textural analysis is the relationship between the more carefully made rim forms such as FA, RH, BD, and BI and the exclusive use of the grog mixtures A, B, and C. Grog mixture A is also used in the great majority of decorated wares including the two 'feathered' pot beaker sherds. Mixture B is also of a type commonly observed in beakers. It may be significant that the proportion of beaker sherds in the sample at Mildenhall is less than 1% yet the same, or similar, temper tradition may be observed in at least 28% of the assemblage. The analysis of this assemblage suggests the survival of the tempering recipes of the beaker tradition and the continued use of old beaker sherds for the preparation of crushed grog.

Whilst the contemporary use of the Late Beaker FN decorated pottery and biconical urns at Mildenhall cannot be considered proven, it should be observed that the apparent continuity in the tempering methods employed by the two groups could accommodate the adoption of the biconical urn style by indigenous Late Beaker potters.

A transformation of a similar nature has already been proposed at the Late Beaker settlement at Molenaarsgraaf (Louwe-Koujimans 1974)

and the manifestation of such a process may be readily observed in the barbed wire decorated biconical urn from Vorstenbosch(LB45). The Mildenhall evidence and the barbed wire beaker sherds, dated 1510 ± 66 bc (GrN 1685), found in the primary fill of ring ditch 4 at Hanborough, Oxfordshire, provides some further grounds for advocating the placing of the inception of British biconical urns in the 15th century bc.

E5 THE BICONICAL URN DOMESTIC ASSEMBLAGES AT BLACKDYKE FARM,
HOCKWOLD-CUM-WILTON, NORFOLK

E5.1 The Site

The biconical urn assemblages at Blackdyke Farm were located by methodical fieldwalking carried out by the late Frank Curtiss from c. 1959 to 1966. The first finds from the site were taken to Kings Lynn Museum and comprise flint and grog tempered sherds of biconical urns and rusticated beakers recovered in the vicinity of TL 695875 (Kings Lynn Museum catalogue no. A 307). In the early 1960s Frank Curtiss observed a number of discrete sherd scatters in the same area and these he recorded on sketch plans which were later transcribed to 1:2500 maps at Norwich Castle Museum. Curtiss was careful to differentiate his scatters by find numbers which are identified here by the prefix F. Some scatters were also excavated by Curtiss and received an additional site number. Field 79 occupies a skirt fen area which was the site of considerable early bronze age activity. Twenty five find spots are recorded in the field including two food vessel urn domestic assemblages and one beaker hut.

E5.2 Hockwold F49 (Curtiss Site 8). (TL69498754) (N.B8)

This site has yielded a total of 926 sherds (9.480 kg.) which may be classified as follows:-

| | % |
|--|-----------------|
| Beaker | 58 6.3 |
| Food Vessel Urn | 25 2.7 |
| Collared Urn | 5 0.5 |
| Lids | 3 0.4 |
| Plain body sherds attributed to biconical urns | 569 61.4 |
| " " " " " " collared urns | 27 2.9 |
| " " " " " " food vessel urns | 133 14.4 |
| Recognisable biconical urn sherds | <u>106</u> 11.4 |
| | 926 |

To obtain the above figures the total of 729 body sherds have been nominally attributed to collared urns, food vessel urns and biconical urns according to the percentage of recognisable fragments of these three ceramic types present in the assemblage.

Classified Urn sherds at F 49

| | | |
|------------------|------------|--------------|
| Food Vessel Urns | 25 | 18.3% |
| Collared Urns | 5 | 3.7% |
| Biconical Urns | <u>106</u> | <u>78.0%</u> |
| | 136 | 100.0% |

Two food vessel urn domestic assemblages are present in field 79 (sites F61/68 and F22) and neither have produced evidence to show contemporaneous use or acceptance of biconical urn pottery. At Mildenhall (Sf. B6-7) and Hockwold sites A (N. B7) and F66 (N. B6) there is evidence to suggest that, in the Fenland at least, the ceramic traditions of food vessel urns and biconical urns did not generally mix. At F49 (N. B8) it would appear that the Curtiss collection represents two successive occupations and it therefore becomes necessary to attempt to separate the two assemblages. The separation also involves the reallocation of much of the beaker material to the food vessel urn community although the evidence from Mildenhall Fen and Hockwold site F66 suggests that some 1.5% of sherds on these biconical urn occupation sites could possibly belong to contemporary FN beakers.

Fortunately at site F49 the beaker material gathered by Curtiss was kept in two separately accessioned groups. Unfortunately, the stratigraphical relationship of the two groups was not noted. It is possible that 14 beaker sherds (Norwich Castle Museum acc. no. 121.960) were recovered with the biconical urn material and these provide a contribution of some 2% to the biconical urn assemblage.

Estimate of ceramic types used during the biconical urn occupation at site F49.

| | Quantity | |
|----------------|------------|--------------|
| Beakers | 14 | 1.9% |
| Collared Urns | 33 | 4.6% |
| Lids | 3 | 0.4% |
| Biconical Urns | <u>675</u> | <u>93.1%</u> |
| | 725 | 100.0% |

E 5.3 Hockwold F50 (Curtiss Site 3). (TL 69528757 approx.)

The position of this prolific biconical urn site is marked on a MS plan in Norwich Castle Museum. An accompanying inventory describes F50 as "rusticated and Windmill Hill pottery and arrowheads". The sherds, which total 1644 (20.25 kg.) may be classified as follows:-

Using the proportion of recognisable food vessel urn and biconical urn fragments the plain urn sherds from the site have been nominally assigned to two groups.

Unfortunately a rogue element is present in this assemblage in the form of an unspecified quantity of beaker sherds. These sherds, which belong to F51, were accidentally mixed with F50 at Norwich Castle Museum. In estimating the true quantity of associated beaker sherds a number of factors must be considered.

1. The F50 record at Norwich Castle Museum and Curtiss' Ms plan both specify rusticated sherds.
2. Rusticated sherds are not cited in the Ms plan and museum record for site F51.
3. A small quantity of food vessel urn sherds are present and an analogy with the food vessel urn sites at Hockwold F61/68, F22 and Kilellan Farm, Islay, suggests that such sites may yield some 15 to 25.5% beaker pottery.

If on the evidence of the Ms records we consider only the rusticated beaker fragments to belong to F50 we have a total of 164 sherds to be apportioned to the biconical urn and food vessel urn communities.

Using a figure of 26.5% from the Hockwold F61/68 site we might notionally attribute 43 sherds to the food vessel urn group. The remaining 121 sherds would provide a contribution of 9% to the biconical urn assemblage; a figure disconcertingly in excess of the 1-2% beaker presence indicated at Mildenhall Fen and Hockwold F66. We can only conclude that some rusticated beaker pottery was probably found with the biconical urns from F50 but the type and the quantity must remain unknown unless a further sherd sample can be obtained from a further excavation on this site.

E 5.4 Hockwold Site 'A' (TL 694875) (N.B7)

The position of this site is indicated only by a six figure grid reference. The collection of 416 biconical urn sherds (5.595 kg.) has

no Curtiss find number and consequently the name 'site A' has been added by the present writer simply to ease identification.

The six figure grid reference brings site A into the same 100 metre square as F49 and F50 and there may be some reason to suspect that this appellation merely represents further material from one or other of the two latter sites. To investigate this possibility all 416 sherds were carefully matched with the F49 and F50 collections in an attempt to find any joining pieces. None could be found.

There are a number of factors which might lead us to accept site A as a separate entity. These may be summarised as follows:-

1. There are textural characteristics in site A sherds which are not to be found in the two adjoining sites.
2. There are formal characteristics present which are not to be found in the adjoining sites.
3. The formal attributes of the site A assemblage suggest a date slightly later than that of the adjoining sites.
4. Associated beaker sherds are conspicuously absent and may accord with a later date.
5. The absence of a find number may accord with the sherd material gathered by Curtiss at an earlier date when only the upper occupation levels of F49 or F50 had been exposed by the plough.

E 5.5 Hockwold F66. (TL 69338775) (N.B6)

This site lies only some 30 metres S.S.E. of the food vessel urn domestic site F61/68. The two sites appear to be clearly distinct. Only one food vessel urn sherd was found in the F66 assemblage. F66 is a small assemblage yielding only 93 sherds (1.25 kg.) which may be classified as follows:-

| | quantity | % by number |
|--|----------|-------------|
| Beaker | 2 | 1.5% |
| Food vessel urn | 1 | 0.5% |
| Biconical urn rims | 13 | |
| Biconical urn shoulders | 3 | |
| Body sherds attributed to biconical urns | 74 | 98.0% |

The site also yielded 0.55 kg. of animal bone and 1.05 kg. of struck flint.

E 5.6 The Formal Characteristics of the Hockwold Biconical Urns

The four assemblages from field 79 have provided a total of 2400 biconical urn sherds of which 226 are rims. The size of this collection

by far exceeds sherd samples obtained from any other British biconical urn settlement. The individual sherd yield from P50 alone is more than double the size of that obtained at Mildenhall Fen in 1933.

To avoid unnecessary repetition, the results of formal analysis of the four assemblages is presented here in combined form. In studying the formal variation we should be constantly aware of the spatial division of the four sites. These divisions may well be arbitrary and represent no more than random areas of sherd survival on a single period site. It is equally possible that fundamental social boundaries such as threshold of family houses or cooking places may be responsible for these discrete sherd scatters in field 79. (At site 93 Curtiss found on excavation that the sherd scatter belonged to a circular hut 22 feet in diameter and demarcated by 17 post holes.) Such boundaries may also embrace other ceramic groups and all or some of these may be interrelated in a synchronic or diachronic series.

Rims.

The 226 rims recovered from Hockwold comprise 27 basic types. The frequency of 26 of those types is represented in fig. 70. (The minor occurrence of a single sherd (N.B8.32) of rim type BP from F49 is omitted from the diagram.)

Bevelled Rims.

At F49 and F50 the dominant rims are those of the bevelled category (fig. 71). The predominant types are BB and BC which exceed the frequency of all other types in the two assemblages. Type BC is a carefully manufactured rim and is probably characteristic of a discerning ceramic tradition. It closely resembles rim type BA which occurs only twice at F49 (N.B8.1 and N.B8.2) and is of particular interest. Mildenhall FN vessel Sf.B7.35 bears a similar BA rim and this appears to have been in use at a time close to the transition from rusticated beaker pottery. Other rims denoting a careful and exacting formal tradition are BG (N.B8.24), BJ (N.B8.26, N.B8.31) and BN (N.B8.30) most of which bear carefully executed FT decoration. In dividing the 26 rim types into three catagories of bevelled, flattened and rounded forms we may observe a predominance of applied and incised decoration in the bevelled class. At F49 the bevelled rims comprise 48% of the total assemblage and include eight different types. This includes vessel N.B8.37 which displays a probable BC type rim and arc lugs. Applied decoration is also found

on vessel N.B8.24 which bears a BG type rim with applied FT cordons on neck and shoulder. Paired vertical cordons on the neck of this vessel coalesce with a diminutive tongue lug. A further example of applied decoration is vessel 440 which bears an FT shoulder cordon and a portion of a plain arc lug.

Bevelled rims are similarly well represented at F50 where six different types comprise a total of 45% of the assemblage. The carefully made FT decorated rim form BA is again present here and is represented by sherds N.B5.34 and N.B5.37. Both sherds also display FT rim cordons. The mutilated shard 269 may be a further example of this type. On BC rim sherds N.B5.62 and N.B5.89 impressions which are probably those of fingertips have been applied to the very edge of the rim to create a slightly crenellated profile. Another rim of BC type is sherd N.B5.123 which has a meandering cord impression set along the bevel. A notable bevelled rim type is sherd N.B5.173 which bears profuse FN decoration on the internal rim bevel, lip, rim cordon and neck! ^(page 474) The rim is an FN variant of type BN. The FN decoration on this sherd includes vertical zones of FN 'nips' which are well at home on a number of pot beakers as well as biconical urns from such sites as Vogelenzang (Glasbergen 1969 31 fig.13); Vorstenbosch; Wijchen and Stainsby. The BB rim N.B5.164 from F50 and BC rim N.B8.109 from F49 with their comb point decoration are further reminders of beaker decorative techniques.

At F66 there is a notable absence of bevelled rims which account for only 16.6% of the rim sample. The bevelled and flat rim types at this site appear to be supplanted by the rounded forms which total 66.6%. The two bevelled rims present (sherds N.B6.12 and N.B6.13) are of the rather nondescript BB form. The dearth of bevelled rims is repeated at site A where the assemblage is dominated by 82% rounded rims. Only 14% bevelled rims are present here and these comprise only types BB and BC. The absence of FN or FT decoration accords with a general lack of embellishment at these two sites although sherd N.B7.28-29 bears a plain applied plastic strip which descends from the rim in a manner which might suggest a devolved horseshoe lug.

Flat Rims.

Flat rims are not numerous at Hockwold. The FB type is most common as might well be expected from its very generalised form which could represent a debased version of a number of other rim types. It is possible that certain flat rim types were conceived by their makers as

another form of angular bevels. Such might be the case of FB sherds N.B5.81 and N.B5.98 and FA sherd N.B5.92 from F50, all of which bear FT decoration. Sherd N.B5.39 from the same site bears an FT rim cordon and is probably a flattened aberration from BA rims such as N.B5.34 and N.B5.37.

At F49 where bevelled rims are well represented the number of flat rims remains low at 10% (fig. 71). At F50 a slight fall in the number of bevelled rims is significantly compensated by an increase in flat rims while rounded types remain largely constant. At Mildenhall Fen a further increase in flat rims may be noted with an apparent continuing decrease in the proportion of bevelled rims. At F66 and site A the percentage of flat rims begins to fall and there is a corresponding loss of types leaving only the general rim form FB. At site A the flat rim percentage is reduced to a diminutive 4% which apparently represents the dearth of this particular rim style.

Rounded rims.

Eight rims are present at Hockwold. All eight are present in the F50 assemblage and six types occur at F49. In general rounded rims lack distinction and are an unimaginative culmination of the potter's work. Types RA, RB, RC and RD are differentiated by no more than a very slight final pressure applied to the rim during its final stage of manufacture. Embellishment is usually absent from vessels with these rims although applied decoration occasionally occurs. An FT arc lug is present on the neck of RA sherd N.B5.1 from F50 and a large drooping tongue lug occurs on the weak shouldered RA vessel N.B8.38.

exception is RA sherd N.B6.4 from F66 which displays FN decoration on the rim. This vessel may be compared with FN beaker N.B6.5 which appears to have been in contemporary use in the same assemblage. The beaker carries a similar RA rim which in this case is coupled with an FN decorated rim cordon. With its origins established in FN beakers and its presence well represented at all Hockwold sites it seems likely that rim form RA had a particularly long life.

Three rounded rim types may be devolved forms of the bevelled series. RE rims such as N.B5.61, N.B5.63 and N.B5.66 may be inferior versions of type BB while RF rims such as N.B5.64 may perhaps be associated with rim type BE. An unusual rim type is RG which occurs in minor quantities at F50 (sherds N.B5.3, N.B5.70 and N.B5.118). It is also found at Mildenhall Fen (sherds Sf.B6.56 and Sf.B6.57). Rim RG is slightly flattened on its outer edge and bears no affinity with any other rim forms from these sites.

Wherever possible, polished sections for particle size analysis were cut to reveal cross-sections of the shoulders. The cross-sections revealed that in almost all cases the shoulder cordon had been pinched up to strengthen the critical coil junction between body and neck. Cordons were also applied or formed just below the rim of a number of vessels. On vessel N.B.8.24 this feature was linked to the applied FN shoulder cordon by paired vertical ribs similar to those found on cremation urns W.B4 and I.W.B1. The small vessel N.B.8.125 from F49 probably bore similar paired vertical FN cordons.

Rim cordons usually seem to have carried FN or FT decoration although an exception on vessel N.B5.38 appears to have been plain. The impression on the rim cordon of vessel N.B8.118 may have been produced by a blunt tool. The use of rim cordons at Hockwold appears to have been primarily associated with bevelled rims. Of the fifteen examples from field 79, 73.3% were found to accompany bevelled rims while a further two rims of type RF appear to represent a transition from bevelled to rounded form. A total of 86% of the vessels with rim cordons may therefore be considered to be associated with bevelled rims.

It is possible that the use of FN or FT decoration on shoulders and shoulder cordons may have arisen from similar decoration employed on rims and particularly those of the bevelled type. A small number of biconical urns displaying such shared decoration on rim and shoulder may be sited at Hockwold. Vessel N.B5.19 from F50 displays similar FN decoration in both positions and carries an unusual flat rim of type FX.

At the neighbouring site of Mildenhall Fen vessels Sf.B6.74 and Sf.B7.35 respectively bear an FN shoulder and FN shoulder cordon accompanied by FT crenellations on their rims. The presence of these shared or similar features on vessel Sf.B7.35 is particularly significant for this pot with its FN decorated body marks the apparent interaction between the rusticated motifs of Late Beaker pottery and the early biconical urn designs. The Vorstenbosch urn LB45 also provides a further example of shared rim and shoulder FN motifs. In this case the accompanying body decoration is a barbed wire motif which is a further indicator of an episode of Beaker contact.

If FN and FT shoulder decoration was first used with rims such as Mildenhall Sf.B7.35 and Vorstenbosch LB45, their association with the parent rim motif may have been short lived. At Hockwold, twenty-one vessels were recovered with rim to shoulder profiles and a further

sixteen have been reconstructed at Mildenhall Fen. Of these thirty-seven profiles recovered from these two localities seven (19%) carry FN decoration on the shoulder or shoulder cordon and six (16%) carry FT decoration in a similar position. Of the FN vessels only two (5.4%) (vessels N.B5.19 and N.B5.92) show comparable decoration on the rim while two further examples (N.B5.2 and Sf.B7.3) bear crenellations which may perhaps be considered to be FN or FT inspired. FT decoration on shoulders and shoulder cordons shows no association with either FN or FT rims.

Although the sample of rim to shoulder profiles is modest the evidence suggest that all FN decorated rims are accompanied by FN decorated shoulders but, in addition, plain rims such as those found on vessels N.B8.24, N.B7.2 and Sf.B6.68 may also occur with shoulder of FN type. No FN or FT rims are known to occur with plain shoulders.

It seems likely that shortly after the establishment of the biconical urn community the use of FN decoration was abandoned on the rims of urns but was retained on the shoulders. It is possible that after a further interval, FN shoulder decoration deteriorated to FT impressions by which time the production of FN rims was extinct. The precision of FN decoration is governed by the wear and condition of the potter's fingernails and there is certainly a number of shoulder sherds such as N.B5.25, N.B8.36 and N.B8.87 where differentiation between FN and FT impressions becomes extremely difficult. If we accept the FN-FT progression as part of a devolving sequence the process should certainly not be viewed as a unilineal one. The hesitant or intermittent use of FN decoration implied in the restoration of Mildenhall vessel SfB81 suggests that FN shoulders may give way directly to plain ones.

Bases

At Mildenhall Fen the consistent use of relatively thin flat bases was evident in the biconical urn assemblage and a marked tendency was observed for annular fractures to occur at the junction of rim and body. At Hockwold a large quantity of thin flat bases seems to confirm a similar tradition.

Unfortunately the occurrence of a small number of food vessel urns at three of the Hockwold biconical urn sites raises an element of doubt concerning the identity of all the bases.

At Hockwold F61/68 however the food vessel urn domestic assemblage was unassociated with biconical urns while at site A the biconical

urn assemblage showed no evidence of extraneous food vessel urn sherds. A comparison of the bases recovered from the apparently exclusive assemblages on these two sites suggests that at Hockwold, at least, the bases of biconical urns can be consistently differentiated from those of food vessel urns. The sharp angle between the internal body wall and the flat floor of the biconical urn may be readily contrasted with the thickly reinforced internal angle and scalloped floor of the food vessel urn.

A notable hybrid base occurs in the site A assemblage and due to the exclusive occurrence of biconical urn rims at this site it may with reasonable confidence be attributed to a biconical urn. Like other biconical urn bases from this region it is characteristically flat and bears traces of an annular fracture. The floor of this urn is well covered with deeply impressed FT indentations, a feature otherwise unknown in Fenland biconical urn assemblages.

Lids

Three fragments of lids were recovered at Hockwold. A fourth may possibly be represented by sherd N.B5.74. Lids N.B8.99 and N.B8.126 from F49 are very similar in form and temper and may well be the work of the same potter. The channelled or scalloped surface of these examples is consistent with the general form of lids like those from Hollingbourne Kent (fig.43), Shearplace Hill (fig.43) and Cheselbourne Dorset. Lid N.B5.104 from F 50 is less well made and shows a lower grog content.

The diameters of the Hockwold lids as given in the table below show that they are only suitable for covering the smaller urns. They may perhaps have been employed on small biconical urns like vessel N.B8.22, from F49, which bears a horizontal organic stain which may represent the adhesion of a long lost lid resting on the BE rim bevel.

Hockwold Lids

| <u>Site</u> | <u>Vessel no.</u> | <u>Diameter</u> | <u>Temper</u> |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| F50 | N.B5.75 | ? | 1% grog, 1.4mm psm |
| F50 | N.B5.104 | 12cm | 5% grog, 2.5mm " |
| F49 | N.B8.99 | 14cm | 15% grog, 2.5mm " |
| F49 | N.B8.126 | 13cm | 15% grog, 2.0mm " |

Cord Decoration

Cord decoration occurred in only 5 instances which is 2.2% of the combined rim sample from Hockwold.¹ Only N.B8.97 is illustrated. Three of the examples come from F50 which is by far the largest sherd assemblage. Vessel N.B5.20 is represented by a thick body sherd which is almost certainly detached from a neck. It bears a right hand cord lattice motif comparable with Longworth's collared urn motif K. This motif is rarely found on biconical urns and the N.B5.20 example is best compared with Hilversum LB20 and Winterbourne Monkton W.B35. Sherd N.B8.123 from F 49 bears a thin right hand cord lattice of similar type.

Sherd N.B5.21 is a fragment of thick-walled urn bearing converging chain-plait cord impressions. Such decoration is unknown on biconical urns and this sherd is most probably attributable to the food vessel urn 'presence' at F50. The cord impressions are comparable with the chain plait cord employed on food vessels such as those from Uddingston Lanarkshire (ApSimon 1972 143-5; Cowie 1978 162). The low particle size mode of 1.4mm grog at 7% is also well at home in the food vessel urn ceramic tradition.

The fourth vessel from this site, N.B5.123, bears a meandering cord impression on a simple BB type rim. Like the proceeding example this sherd is anomalous. Particle size analysis reveals only quartz X sand temper and this together with the cord decoration is reminiscent of the collared urn tradition.

Vessel N.B8.97 from site F49 undoubtedly ranks with the scarce number of cord decorated biconical urns. The shoulder of the urn is marked by a modest pinched cordon decorated with FN impressions. A small fragment of the neck reveals converging left hand cord impressions which may represent a portion of Longworth's motif K, a design which is already represented by vessels N.B5.164 and N.B8.67. It should be observed that these three vessels with motif K are the only acceptable examples of such decorated biconical urns from the site.

Incised decoration

Incised decoration is found on a single sherd N.B8.67 from F49. The vessel bears an FN rim of type BJ and incised neck decoration showing a careless approximation of Longworth's lattice motif K. A similar incised lattice is to be found on urn Ln. B10 from Metheringham Lincolnshire.

Comb Point decoration

Four examples of comb point decoration were recovered from the site. Most informative is sherd N.B5.164 from F50 which represents a biconical urn with a BB type rim and comb point lattice decoration of motif K. A second sherd N.B5.150 from the same site, but not the same pot, bears a single diagonal comb point line. Sherd N.B8.109 from F49 represents another bevelled rimmed biconical urn. In this instance a BC type rim bevel is present and a small area of horizontal and diagonal comb point lines which may perhaps represent a further example of motif K. Comb point decoration is also found on the small FN cordoned vessel N.B8.125.

Applied Decoration

Knob Lugs (sherds N.B5.149, N.B5.24, N.B5.11 and N.B5.12)

Four knob lugs or bosses occur at Hockwold; all come from F50 and appear to belong to weak shouldered urns. On vessel N.B5.11 a small knob lug is applied to a weak shoulder punctuated with FT decoration. Sherds N.B5.24 and N.B5.149 appear to represent plain weak shouldered urns without cordons while sherd N.B5.12 may represent part of a lugged urn with a deliberately flattened cordon similar to vessel D.B43 from Wool, Dorset.

Oval Lugs and Tongue Lugs

Modest tongue lugs occur on shoulder cordons on vessels N.B5.38 and N.B8.24. On vessel N.B8.24 the tongue lug accompanies a pair of vertical FN ribs linking the shoulder cordon to an additional cordon applied just below the rim. On vessel N.B5.138 the tongue lug on the FT shoulder cordon appears to be little more than a small oval boss while on vessel N.B5.170 the FN cordon accommodates a flattened oval lug of even more diminutive form. A prominent tongue lug used in an unusual manner occurs on the weak shouldered vessel N.B8.38. Although well suited for lifting, this tongue contravenes the conventional upward or outward disposition of these lugs on biconical urns and may consequently be considered to be upside down.

Handled urns or cups

Two examples of small plain urns or cups with handles occur at Hockwold. The most complete is vessel N.B7.9 which bears an RH rim and a thin flattened floor which is characteristic of the local biconical urn tradition. The perforated handle is an irregular sausage with pinched sides securely applied and worked into the wall of the

vessel. The external surface shows small light diagonal fingertip scores similar to the finish of biconical urn N.B8.11 from Hockwold F49.

(Both vessels contain notable quantities of quartz sand but differ from 0 to 10% in their grog temper).

Vessel N.B8.122 from F49 bears a lug which appears to be the eroded stump of another handle. The curvature of the sherd suggests a handled pot with dimensions similar to N.B7.9.

Arc Lugs,

Arc lugs are rare in the Hockwold domestic assemblage. Only three examples have been recovered and comprise 0.12% of the total sherd sample. All examples have been applied to the neck of their respective vessels but none survive in sufficient condition to show the full extent of the lug.

Arc lugs present at Hockwold

| | | | <u>Rim type</u> |
|------|------|-------------------|---------------------|
| NB:- | 5.1 | FT | RA |
| | 8.37 | plain | BC |
| | 8.32 | plain | BO or RE rim cordon |
| | 7.28 | incipient arc lug | BC |

On vessel N.B5.1 an arc lug with shallow FT decoration accompanies a simple RA rim. The arc lug on sherd N.B8.32 is plain even though the vessel displays an FT rim cordon situated immediately above the lug. Vessel N.B8.37 is of particular interest being the smallest incontrovertible example of a biconical urn. The sherd represents a vessel of almost miniature proportions bearing a plain arc lug and a bevelled rim which appears to have been of type BC.

Vessel N.B7.28-29 may be eligible as an insipient member of the arc lug series. A single plain vertical cordon ascends the neck of the vessel and curves before coalescing with the lip of a BC rim.

FN and FT Decoration.

Fingernail and fingertip decoration has been seen to be largely employed on rims, shoulders and shoulder cordons. In our examination of rim to shoulder profiles we have noted the association of all FN rims with FN shoulders and have postulated a devolutionary process whereby FN decoration is eventually abandoned in favour of FT and plain shoulder cordons. Eleven FN vessels with rims were recovered from F49, F50 and X site A and of these 55% were of bevelled type. A further 27% (from

F50 only) bore FX rims which are probably closely related to the bevelled series. The only association of FN decoration with a rounded rim occurred on the small vessel N.B8.125 where the decoration was carried only on the applied cordons ascending and crossing the neck. The decline in FN decoration measured across these sites ^{Curv} correlates with the fall in bevelled rims with which this decoration appears to be largely associated (fig. 72) X

FN decoration and associated rim types at Hockwold

| <u>Vessel</u> | <u>rim type</u> | <u>site</u> |
|---------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 8.24 | BG | F49 |
| 8.26 | BJ | " |
| 8.35 | BP | " |
| 8.67 | BJ | " |
| 8.125 | RF | " |
| 5.2 | FX | F50 |
| 5.19 | FX | " |
| 5.46 | FX | " |
| 5.62 | BC | " |
| 5.92 | FX | " |
| 5.95 | BN | " |

Unlike FN decoration the use of fingertip impressions is not dependent on the frequency of bevelled rims. It is possible that the use of fingertip impression was not primarily a decorative but functional technique used to bond an applied cordon to the luted junction of the body and neck. The frequency of FT impressions at F49, F50 and site A shows an increase contrary to the decline in FN decoration. It is possible that this increase responds to a similar trend in preference for rounded rims (fig 72) but the number of rim to shoulder profiles obtained from each site is inadequate to demonstrate a clear association.

E 5.7 The Textural Characteristics

Of the 2400 biconical urn sherds recovered from Hockwold a sample of 362 comprising all rims and shoulders was selected for particle size analysis. 92.6% of the analysed sherds were found to belong to a general grog tempering tradition employing 1 to 22.5% grog with particle size modes ranging from 0.8mm to 5mm. Within these parameters a sample of 362 sherds suggests notable preferences for temper quantities of 5% and 10 to 12.5% grog. Temper quantity-particle size scatter diagrams

prepared for fifteen rim types revealed evidence for the following group traditions.

Fabric A.

Fabric A is a grog preparation comprising 7-10% lightly fired fragments with a particle size mode varying from 1mm to 2.5mm. The grog particles are usually subrounded pale brown (10_{YR} 6/7) forms or angular very dark grey (10_{YR} 3/1) fragments. Both grog forms are frequently mixed. Sherds are usually consistently reduced to a very pale brown (10_{YR} 7/3). Where a colour change is present it is evident that the effects of firing progressed inwards from the outer wall of the pot. Where little reduction has taken place the fabric remains very dark grey (10_{YR} 3/1). It is evident from the colours present that the grog particles appear to represent the comminution of vessels which were once similar to the urns in which they are now incorporated. The dual nature of the grog suggests that this material may have been obtained from wasters which had laminated during firing. The fabric usually contains some 3% grey translucent quartz sand with a particle size mode of 0.5mm and a roundness value of 0.4. Fabric A has been employed by potters producing most of the bevelled rimmed urns on the site. Rim types BB and BC adhere largely to this fabric type as may be seen in fig 73. Two further rim types are also firmly associated with this temper tradition. These are FX and RC fig 73.

Fabric B.

This fabric is a grog preparation with a particle size mode set mostly at 2.5mm but ranging from 1.8mm to 3.25mm. Grog particles are usually prefired very pale brown (10_{YR} 7/4) and are subrectangular in cross section. The grog is added in generous quantities usually set around 20%. Vessels are usually well fired throughout to a reddish brown (5_{YR} 5/3). Large oversize grog particles up to 10mm m.h.i. occasionally occur in some sherds. This fabric occurs in ten different rim types at Hockwold but is dominant in none of them. The most notable feature of this fabric is its very close similarity to ware B at Mildenhall Fen. At Mildenhall however only 4 of the ten rim types are present. The fabric is found in a total of 24 sherds at Hockwold including 2 examples of FN decoration, 4 examples of FT decoration and one oval lug N.B5.24.

Rim types of fabric B at Hockwold and Mildenhall Fen

| <u>Rim type</u> | <u>Hockwold vessel no.</u> | <u>Mildenhall vessel no.</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| | N.B:- | Sf.B:- |
| FB | 5.168 | --- |
| FC | 5.13 | 8.118 |
| RA | 8.42 | 6.4 |
| RD | 5.110 | 6.11, 6.14, 6.16 |
| RE | 5.122 | 6.32, 6.34, 6.70, 6.37 |
| RF | 6.7 | 6.58, 6.59, 6.60, 6.61 |
| RH | 7.20 | --- |
| BA | 8.1 | --- |
| BB | 8.9 | 6.69, 6.70, 6.73 |
| BC | 5.44 | 6.80, 6.81, 6.83 |

Fabric C.

This is a temper recipe which cannot be clearly associated with any particular rim type. The particle size and colour characteristics are the same as fabric A. Fabric C differs from the latter only its lower quantity of grog inclusions which is set at 5%. It is possible that this minor textural characteristic represents the aberration of a few potters from the main fabric A tradition.

Fabric D.

This fabric is characterised by substantial quantities of quartz sand which range from 6% to 15%. The sand appears to be deliberately added and contrasts with the small quantity of some 3% quartz sand inclusions noted in fabric A. The quantities of grog vary from 2 to 15% (fig 74). Some experiments in sand tempering seem evident here and appear to have been carried out by the makers of a number of different rim types as well as lid N.B8.126.

Sherds of fabric D at Hockwold

| <u>Site</u> | <u>Rim type</u> | <u>Sherd no.</u> |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | N.B:- |
| F50 | RH | 5.65, 5.75, 5.78 |
| " | BC | 5.84, 5.111, (or BM) |
| " | BE | 5.94 |
| " | shoulder | 5.83 |
| F49 | RC | 8.49, 8.53 |
| Site A | RH | 7.9 |
| | handled cup | |
| " | RB | 7.16 |

Fabric E (N.B5.20 cord decoration: N.B5.130 p.sh; N.B5.161 p.sh; N.B8.101 F.T. sh; N.B7.42 FT sh; N.B8.11 BC rim).

The experimentation in sand tempering suggested for fabric D may be associated with fabric E. The sherds of fabric E contain quantities of quartz sand ranging from 5% to 30%. No grog is present. Unlike the incidental sand content of fabric A the quartz grains of fabric E are clear translucent angular fragments with a particle size mode of 0.9mm and a roundness value of 0.2. The external surfaces of this fabric are usually dark greyish brown (10_{YR} 4/2) with an internal matrix reduced to dark grey (10_{YR} 4/1). It seems likely that the vessels of this minor fabric type may have been introduced from an outside source. The FT shoulder cordoned vessel N.B8.101 also contained incidental inclusions of pink calcite which are otherwise unknown at Hockwold. x

Fabric F

This minor fabric, which is probably intrusive, is represented by vessels N.B5.82, N.B5.96 and N.B8.48. The latter two vessels contain 15% and 7% grog respectively mixed with 3% angular calcined flint. Vessel N.B8.48 has the appearance of a standard biconical urn rim of type RB. Vessel N.B5.96 has a BB type rim and bears a large deep incision on the neck; perhaps a remnant of rustication. Vessel N.B5.82 contains 3% angular calcined flint but no grog. The concave neck and beaded rim of this vessel may be occasionally matched in the bucket urn series (e.g. Ogbourne Down; Devizes Museum acc. no. 288) but these feature are also at home on some East Anglian and FN beakers such as those from Barton Bendish, Norfolk and Kersey, Suffolk (Clarke 1970 corpus nos. 505, 919). x

Fabric G..

Fabric G is slightly mottled in cross section but shows no evidence of tempering. The distinctive vertically cordoned biconical N.B8.24 is composed of this fabric as well as the handled body sherd and BB rim N.B5.95. It would appear from the scarcity of this fabric that these vessels were intrusive amongst the domestic pottery of F49 and F50. x

E6 THE FORMAL AND TEXTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DOMESTIC ASSEMBLAGE FROM THE SETTLEMENT SITE AT SHEARPLACE HILL, DORSET

The site and its location

This site is situated on the east brow of a chalk ridge at the height of 600 ft. overlooking the valley of Sydling Water in the parish of Sydling St. Nicholas (SY 640986). It is a habitation site comprising two sub circular round houses surrounded by a banked and ditched enclosure served by approaching droveways. The house enclosure formed the central feature of the site and was associated with three less substantial outer enclosures which were probably used as stock pens.

The approaching droeway is partly integrated with a number of nearby 'Celtic' fields signifying contemporary agriculture. The faunal evidence from the site attests the management of cattle, pigs and sheep. A small number of bones were recovered in the following proportions:

| | |
|-------|-----|
| Ox | 52% |
| Sheep | 44% |
| Pig | 4% |

Details of the excavations carried out in 1958 (Rahtz, 1962) reveal the central enclosure to have been stripped and sampled in the following proportions:

| | | |
|-----------------|--------------|-------|
| Occupation area | (632 sq. m.) | 90.3% |
| Bank and ditch | (11 sq. m.) | 3.0% |

An area of 643 sq. metres excavated from a total available area of 1853 sq. metres suggests that the pottery recovered from the site represents some 35% of the probable site total.

In this account all sherd numbers and locations unless otherwise stated refer to those given by ApSimon (1962) in his pottery study published in the excavation report on this site. Sherds figured by ApSimon '7 to '73 are prefixed AMA in this account. Other sherd numbers with letter prefixes (e.g. PD, G, M, etc.) refer to contexts recorded on the sherds by the excavator. Some additional sherds cited in this text have been numbered '74' to '106' and are prefixed DJT. These additional sherds are listed in table E6A.

E6.1 Textural Analyses of Class 1 sherds and the early occupation (period 1a/b)

In 1962 the pottery from beneath the rampart and from the primary silt and low level occupation debris in the ditches was assigned to the collared urn type (ApSimon, 1962, 311). To sight and touch these lightly fired and superficially oxidised sherds very closely resemble the texture

Table E6A Additional sherds submitted for textural analysis from
Shearplace Hill

| DJT no. | Context | Analysis | Ware | Rim Form |
|----------|-----------|---|------|------------------------------|
| 74 | L/b | 17.5% grog 2.5mm | C? | |
| 75 | J/b | 12.5% grog 2mm | A | Combed |
| 76 | L b | 17.5% grog 3mm | B | Combed |
| 77 | N b | 17.5% grog 3mm | B | Combed |
| 78 | J b | 17.5% grog 2mm | C | Weak tongue lug |
| 79 (a-c) | F14 (F2?) | 10% grog 2mm | A | FT cordoned biconical? FE |
| 80 | F97b | 10% grog 1.8mm | A | (1963.3.121) RF |
| 81 | J b | 5% grog 3mm + 1% flint | - | |
| 82 | 5a(F59a?) | 10% grog 1.8mm | A | |
| 83 | " " | " | " | RD |
| 84 | F30b | 20% grog 4.2mm | B? | (1963.3.92) |
| 85 | F5 | 5% Kimmeridge? shell | | (1963.3.93) |
| 86 | F8a | 20% grog 1.8mm | C | Combed swags |
| 87 | F8a | 20% grog 2.8mm + 2% flint 2mm | L | Lugged biconical urn |
| 88 | F2/a | 15% ang. cal. flint 2mm | Q | RH |
| 89 | F1/1 | 15% ang. cal. flint 2.5mm | Q | RD |
| 90 | F1 | 5% ang. cal. flint 2.5mm | | lid? |
| 91 | F1 | 20% ang. cal. flint 4.5mm | Q | RB |
| 92 | F1 | 20% ang. cal. flint 4mm | Q | lid? |
| 93 | F25b | 8% ang.cal.flint + 3%grog 3mm | M | RG |
| 94 | F25b | 3% ang.cal.flint + 5%grog 3mm | M | with FN RB |
| 95 | F97a | 8% reduced grog 3.5mm + 5% vesicular cavities with chalk? | P | Barrel urn? RP |
| 96 | N b | 17.5% ang.cal.flint 2.5mm | | type 1 globular BD |
| 97 | L b | 20% ang. cal. flint 4mm | Q? | BB |
| 98 | L b | 8% grog + 2% flint 1.8mm | L | FC |
| 99 | F 5 | 20% grog 1.8mm | C | shoulder lug |
| 100 | M 84 | 6% grog 1mm | F | type II globular |
| 101 | N b | 20% ang. cal. flint 3.5mm | Q | (1963.3.97) FB |
| 102 | L b | 5% grog 1mm, 5%ang.cal.flint 2.5mm | M | |
| 103 | G/b | 6% quartz sand | | type I globular |
| 104 | F S | 10% grog 2mm | F | type IIb globular |
| 105 | L b | - | | " " |
| 106 | P H 5 | 17.5% ang. cal. flint 2mm | | type I globular |

of both collared and food vessel urns. There are however a number of anomalous features which obstruct their ready acceptance as a classic collared urn assemblage.

1. Impressed cord, the predominant decorative technique of collared urn pottery, is represented in the Class I sherds at Shearplace Hill by only one sherd. In the original report, this sherd was already suspected to be part of a decorated biconical urn.
2. No acceptable collar sherds are present. The only contender is sherd 9 which although fragmentary appears too flattened on the collared section. The sherd is acceptable as a biconical urn with recessed neck. It is closely comparable on formal and textural grounds with biconical urn D.B58 from Coombe Keynes G6a (Luxford Lake) near Wareham.
3. The rim sherds present (AMA 14-17) are mostly finger tip decorated in a manner not found on collared urns and further examination reveals that these are not the rims of conventional pots.
4. Type IIa globular urn rim sherd AMA 12 and type IIb globular urn sherd I exhibit a similar soft oxidised fabric. These sherds demonstrate such fabrics to be already in use by non collared urn potters during the rampart construction and primary silting of the ditch.

Textural analysis of Class I and II sherds

The stratigraphical distinction for the collared urn phase rests essentially on the sherds from beneath the rampart and within the primary silt of the ditch. Further sherds from hearths and post holes in the main enclosure can be assigned to this early phase only on ceramic grounds and not on stratigraphical evidence.

To examine the distinction between the 'collared urn' sherds and the ceramic traditions of the main occupation all stratigraphically distinct sherds (AMA 1-17 and unillustrated sherds from P2, 3; H80; PD; E3, 4, 6-10; M51-54, 80-82, 85-87) were subjected to textural analyses using polished facets and particle size counts. A total of 41 sherds were examined and found to comprise the following groups set out in fig 75 Ware A. A well clustered group of 13 sherds comprising 32% of the sample was found to have particle size modes ranging from 1.8 to 3.2mm m.h.i. The exterior of the sherds, with the exception of E13 and AMA 9, are oxidised to a depth ranging from 10% to 80% of the thickness of the sherd.

Sherd AMA 9 (identified here as the shoulder of a recessed necked biconical urn) is hard fired and oxidised throughout with the exception of a residual reduced area surviving within the thickness of the shoulder. (The shoulder also conceals a coil junction).

The group includes other important biconical urn elements. Cord decorated sherd AMA 4 has already been postulated as a biconical urn fragment by J.B. Calkin and Dr. I.F. Smith (Rahtz and ApSimon, 1962, 307). No exact comparisons are made but the very small number of British cord-decorated biconical urns enables us to cite only Tynings Farm F11 (Sm.B2) and Collingbourne Ducis G8a (W.B27) as close parallels. All three contain similar particle-size controlled grog preparations (Fig. 76)

Perhaps the most important component in this small sample is rim sherd AMA 1 from layer B within the north bank. Its combed swags have previously led to its identification as part of a IIb globular urn differentiated as Shearplace Hill class II ware belonging to the main phase of occupation. The stratigraphy of the parent layer B is slightly ambiguous and would accord with either a rampart-building or post rampart-building phase.

(Rahtz and ApSimon, 1962, 301). The importance of the sherd however lies not so much with its stratigraphy but with its identity. Its combed swags have previously predestined its position in the globular urn class and its secondary position in the bank has tended to confirm this classification. The textural characteristics now indicate further comparisons beyond the typological parameters of the globular urns and this dilemma is fortunately overcome by comparison with biconical urn D.B70 from Bincombe G60b. This latter urn, which was found with a primary cremation in a slab-formed cist in a bowl barrow displays both a similar rim form and a comparable arrangement of comb swags. An analysis of the fabric reveals an identical grog tempering tradition.

Ware B. A group of 5 sherds (12% of the sample) from the east ditch primary silt N, south hook ditch primary silt C, and occupation debris K, represent soft thick walled urns oxidised through 80% to 100% of their thickness. The fabric contains 17.5 to 20% angular oxidised grog with a well controlled particle size mode of 3 to 3.5mm. Sherd AMA 7 provides an expanded rounded rim representing a large thick walled vessel with a mouth diameter of some 28cm.

Ware C. This is a small group of 5 sherds from the east ditch secondary fill E, south ditch secondary fill B, and south hook ditch secondary fill B. With the exception of M 84 which is oxidised throughout, the sherds

are superficially oxidised. Textural analysis reveals 17.5% to 20% fine grog with particle size modes ranging from 0.6 to 2mm. Sherds AMA 1 and M 84 bear horizontal furrows of globular urn type. M 51 is a thick poorly flattened rim.

Ware CL. This is a small group of 5 thick fingertip decorated rim sherds from the south ditch rampart tumble and secondary fill. Their fabric contains 22.5% to 25% fine grog with a particle size mode varying from 1.5 to 2.25mm. The thick rim sherd M 51 which falls into group C may also belong to this group. The unity of the C and CL groups is discussed later in this section.

Sherds AMA 15 and AMA 16 are of particular importance. In the excavation report they are shown as conventional rims but although their lengths are modest, neither of the sherds reveals any curvature appropriate to the mouth of a pot. The sherds are fragments of a flat plane and as such may be identified as lids similar to the more complete and unpublished example G94-98 which was found sealed beneath the north rampart in layer G. (fig.43).

Ware E. Sherds AMA 5 and AMA 6 from the west ditch occupation debris layer K have now been found to unite to form the shoulder profile of a biconical urn with pinched FN decorated cordon. The vessel exhibits a distinctive fabric containing 5% crushed pottery grog inclusions with a particle size mode of 6mm. One grog particle contains 20% fine subangular grog with a particle size mode of 1mm. The vessel may perhaps be made up from crushed sherds of group C.

Ware F. This group has been coined for convenience to embrace sherds AMA 2 and AMA 13 which are most probably globular urns and represent the upper layers B and D of the rampart. Both sherds are soft, contain 6-7% fine reduced grog and resemble the texture of collared urns. Sherd AMA 2 is however most clearly distinguished from the collared urn tradition by combed swags or meanders which appear above and below a horizontally combed line.

The question of collared urn representation on the site

The pottery from the early phase has now been divided by its textural qualities into six groups. Five of these groups (A, C-F) embrace typological features which lie outside the collared urn or food urn tradition. The thick walled sherds and the heavy expanded rim of the indeterminate vessels of Group B also lack the affinities with food urn typology.

Despite these typological objections, there remains the undoubted

similarity of surface texture with collared urns. To investigate the extent of this similarity, control measurements were obtained from a broad sample of 52 collared food urns selected to ascertain the degree of variation in temper traditions in Wessex. (fig. 77). The resulting analysis set out in fig. 6 reveals a remarkable homogeneity amongst 75% of the potters who remained bound to a tightly controlled tradition in which tempering was either omitted or added as minor inclusions of grog up to 8%. The particle size mode for the inclusions remained strictly regulated between 0.8 and 2.0mm. Of the small amount of individuals straying from this theme, 12% were responsible for simply increasing the quantities of grog while observing the particle size tradition. Prescribed particle size control was therefore observed amongst 87% of the population while a further 12% employed grog preparations of various quantities with particle size modes up to 4mm.

The 75% norm for temper tradition in the control sample provides a quantitative means of assessing the evidence for collared food urn production at Shearplace Hill. In fig. 77 the 75% norm boundary has been superimposed and illustrates that with the exception of the nominal group F and three minor fragments, sherds of the early phase lie well outside the textural range of the region's collared urn tradition. Three body sherds (E3, E6 and PD) from secondary levels on the site remain eligible. They appear unlikely to be variations of the type II globular urns of Ware F and may well indeed be collared urns. As less than 5% of the total assemblage their doubtful presence seems to be of little importance.

The main occupation

The main occupation concerns the construction of the ditched and banked enclosures and the two round houses and other features which lie within the main enclosure (Rahtz and ApSimon, 1962, 299).

The pottery of this phase was grouped by ApSimon as class II ware comprising 'generally reddish to dark brown, ungritted fabrics, or with only such grit as may have been in the clay from which the pots were made.' ApSimon observed that this type of pottery was characteristic of that found at the sites of Deverel and Rimbury.

These styles and grog tempered fabrics he compared with the flint and shell tempered barrel and type I globular urns of his 'Cranborne Chase Culture' which provided a 'contrast with Deverel-Rimbury ware (which) could hardly be more pronounced.' (Rahtz and ApSimon, 1962, 321).

Within his class II classification ApSimon observed two major stylistic components -

1. Storage jars and cooking pots of types apparently derived from pottery of Wessex biconical urn type.
2. Globular urns of Calkin's type IIa and IIb. Finally, two sherds (AMA 24 and AMA 25) were compared with type I globular urns attributable to the Cranborne Chase group.

Textural analysis of the sherds from the main occupation

An initial sample of 47 sherds from the main enclosure (comprising the illustrated sherds of the site report AMA 18-65) were examined as polished facets as at X12 - X50. The analysis set out in fig. 78 shows a remarkable similarity to the grog temper proportions employed during the early phase of the site.

Group A which comprises 7 sherds (AMA:- 26, 39, 42, 44, 45, 47, 59) representing 17% of the sample is composed of sherds with 10% - 12.5% grog with particle size modes ranging from 1.5 to 2.5mm. This range is set slightly lower than the group A sherds in the early phase and is rather more constrained. A comparison between the frequency of the modes in the two ranges is set out in fig. 79

Group B which comprises 5 sherds (AMA:- 31, 48, 58, 65) representing 11% of the sample is composed of sherds with 17.5% to 20% grog with particle size modes ranging from 3 to 3.8mm. The average particle size mode is slightly higher than group B sherds from the early occupation as shown in the comparison of mode frequencies given in fig. 79.

Group C which comprises 19 sherds (AMA:- 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 32, 33, 34, 35, 46, 51, 52, 60, 63, 64) is composed of sherds with 17.5% to 22.5% grog with particle size modes ranging from 1.5 to 2.5mm m.h.i. The optimum particle size within the group is compared with the A sherds from the early phase in fig. 79. Both share a common optimum size of 2.0mm with the early sherds showing some additional preferences at the fine end of the range.

Group D. Sherd M80 provided the only evidence of fossil shell tempering on the site. The shell may be derived from the Kimmeridgian.

Minor Wares

- H. Sherd AMA 57 is distinguished by a mixture of 3% grog with a particle size mode of 1.4mm and 3% angular chert with a particle size mode of 2mm.
- J. Sherd AMA 61 contained 7% vesicular cavities with a particle size mode of 2.5mm perhaps representing dissolved chalk. This leached temper was mixed with 4% white quartz sand with a particle size mode 0.05mm. Sherd AMA 62 contained 5% vesicular cavities similar to sherd AMA 61 and also 3% grog and 3% angular calcined flint with a particle size mode of 1.0mm.
- K. Sherds AMA 38 and AMA 67 were tempered with fresh crushed translucent sparry calcite. Sherd AMA 38 contained 12.5% partly dissolved calcite with a particle size mode of 2mm. Sherd AMA 67 contained 10% crushed angular calcite with an additional 7% of angular calcined flint with a particle size mode of 3.0mm.
- L. This group of five sherds (AMA:- 19, 21, 50, 54, 56) contains 25% grog mixed with 1 to 10% angular calcined flint. The particle size modes vary from 1 to 2.5mm. The sherds represent plain and FT decorated urns.

Flint tempered ware

These sherds were termed class III by ApSimon and were identified as an intrusive element introduced during a phase of final occupation or re-occupation of the site. The sherds were distinguished stratigraphically and spatially by their limited distribution within the upper ditch fill and in and around secondary features associated with house A. Most of the scattered sherds appeared to be derived from two pots (Rahtz and ApSimon, 1962, 308).

Particle size measurements carried out on polished facets of the sherds reveal 17.5% to 20% angular calcined flint with a particle size mode ranging from 2mm to 3.5mm m.h.i. Sherds of this type comprise 12% of the sample total and have been classified as ware Q. These and additional wares (L-P) are discussed in section E6.2.

E6.2 Resident and intrusive wares at Shearplace Hill

Textural examination of the original tripartite selection of sherds has enabled us to identify 17 different fabrics which are summarised in table E6.2A. Of these, the major components are 4 wares which comprise 65% of the sample. This dominant proportion would appear to determine the ceramic 'identity' of the inhabitants and it is therefore particularly important that we should understand the inter-relationships of these wares, their relative chronology and the degrees of conservatism and innovation exercised by their makers.

In the original report the excavator observed that the ceramically sterile inner ditch predated the construction of the main banked enclosure. This ditch could be clearly seen to have no connection with the planned construction of the main earthworks on the site. Sherds found beneath the bank and in the primary silt of the main ditch were found to bear a close tactile resemblance to collared urns. The apparent 'distinctness' of this ware and the structural distinction of the inner ditch were soon coupled to postulate a special collared urn phase predating the main occupation of the site. Further sherds with collared urn characteristics found in the main levels were attributed to the weathering out of redeposited material from the bank. To avoid confusion between past and current interpretations ^{the} second period of activity is termed the Main Occupation and it may be divided into Period 2 (concerning the Palisade Trench) and Period 3a/b (concerning the Main Rampart construction and the renewal of houses A & B.)

Textural analysis and morphological study of the early phase sherds have now replaced the collared urn element with six wares which are characterised as groups of clusters in fig. 75. Of these wares, A, B and C are matched by similar clusters in the main phase diagram fig. 78. A close comparison of the optimum particle size mode for each cluster is presented in fig. 79 and shows a reasonable fit for the two phases allowing for possible distortion by inadequate sampling in the early phase. We can now see the dominant wares of the main phase revealed as part of a 'resident' tradition which was already present during the earliest occupation. These wares were supplemented from time to time mostly by minor wares in quantities representing 1% to 3% of the sample total. The fragmentary nature of the vessels unfortunately precludes detailed lists of stylistic characteristics for each ware. The following observations may however be made for the resident wares.

- A. Plain, recessed, cord decorated and comb decorated biconical urns are represented by sherds AMA:- 1, 3, 4, 5-6, 8, 9, 39 and 47. A plain biconical shoulder is proven only for sherd AMA 9. Biconical profiles are conjectured by sloping necks and analogies for sherds AMA:- 4, 39, 44, 45 and 47. The ware also includes everted rimmed jars and open bowls represented by sherds AMA:- 10, 26 and 42.
- B. Biconical urns with moderate applied FT shoulder cordons are represented by sherds AMA 49 and AMA 65. Plain thick-walled urns of indeterminate type are represented by sherds AMA:- 7, 31 and 58. Sherd AMA 48 indicates a flat rimmed vessel with FN decoration below the lip.
- C. This ware is poorly represented in the early phase but develops in some profusion during the main occupation.

Two major styles occur.

- 1. Biconical urns. These may bear applied FT shoulder cordons (sherds AMA:- 27, 34, 51, 52, 63) and/or necks decorated with FT or FN decoration (sherds AMA:- 20, 28, 29, 33). Some of the sherds are of the 'straightened' form (e.g. AMA 52) noted by ApSimon. An additional and most important neck motif is comb scored decoration mostly approximating to the cord motif J. It is found on sherds AMA 32 and 46a, 46d and 46f (letters suffixed for clarity for sherds 46 in ApSimon, 1962, fig. 19 from left to right) which may be compared with the comb scored biconical urn (D.B70) from Bincombe G60b. A probable biconical urn is the rim sherd 53 which is of FC type similar to sherd Sf.B7.16 from Mildenhall Fen.
- 2. Globular urns of Calkin's type IIa and IIb as noted by ApSimon are represented by sherds AMA:- 12, 18, 24 and 46b, 46c and 46e. Sherd AMA 12 bears the classic horizontal fingertip fluting of type IIa while sherd AMA 18 approaches the narrow rilling of type IIb. True incised swags of type IIb appear on sherds AMA 46b, 46c and 46e which appear to belong to a vessel other than that represented by AMA 46a, 46d and AMA 46f. On sherd AMA 24 the strong IIb incisions are replaced by weak combed chevrons reminiscent of tooled globular urns of type I (ApSimon, 1962, 311). The textural characteristics place this sherd safely within the parameters of ware C and the resemblance to type I is most probably due to the use of a worn comb. (The unclassified grog tempering of the lightly tooled sherd AMA 25 also lies outside the tempering range of type I globular urns).

Table E6.2A Wares determined by textural analysis of the site sample from Shearplace Hill

| Previous Classification | Ware | Textural characteristics | Known forms | % of site total |
|-------------------------|------|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Wares I and II | A | 10-12% grog | Biconical urns | 16 |
| " | B | 17½% - 20% grog | " " | 9 |
| " | C | 17½% - 20% grog | Biconical & type II globular urns | 23 |
| " | CL | 25% grog and flint | Lids | 4 |
| " | D | 7% Kimmeridgian? shell | | 1 |
| " | E | 5% grog | Biconical | 2 |
| " | F | 6 - 7% grog | Type II globular urns | 2 |
| " | G | 3 - 6% grog | | 3 |
| " | H | 6% chert and grog | | 1 |
| " | J | 5 - 7% vesicular cavities with sand | | 1 |
| " | K | 10 - 12½% sparry calcite | | 2 |
| Ware III | L | Up to 3% incidental flint with grog | | 8 |
| " | M | 5% - 17½% flint with grog | | 7 |
| " | N | 15 - 17½% flint with 3% grog | | 1 |
| " | O | 5 - 6% flint without grog | | 2 |
| " | P | Vesicular cavities with flint and grog | Barrel urns? | 2 |
| " | Q | 15 - 20% flint without grog | Bucket urns | 12 |
| Unclassified | | | | 4 |
| | | | | 100% |

N.B. The 'ceramic identity' of the occupants rests with the resident wares A, B, C-CL and Q which comprise 64% of the sample total.

CL (Lids)

The lids comprising sherds AMA:- 14, 15, 16, 17 and G95-8 were probably intended for urns like the unpublished example from the Later Bronze Age Cemetery at Long Bennington, Lincolnshire. The substantial sherds G95-8 indicate a lid intended for a vessel with a mouth diameter of 28cm. The FT decoration found on most of these sherds may have matched similar decoration in C ware such as the biconical urn AMA 20 or the indeterminate vessels AMA 28 and AMA 64. Fig. 75 shows the majority of lids to share a grog proportion of 25% with the C ware urns and they are perhaps best considered as a specialised product of the C ware potters. An examination of the underside of G95-8 (fig. 43) reveals the pre-fired rim impression of the parent urn. This appears to confirm that, when required, lids and urns were manufactured as matched pairs by the same potters.

Q. The essentially 'heavily flint gritted' ware which ApSimon attributed to his 'Cranborne Chase Culture' (ApSimon, 1962, 321) comprises a superficially oxidised fabric with 15% - 20% angular calcined flint with particle size modes ranging from 2 to 4.5mm. (fig. 80) (sherds AMA:- 66, 68, 68a, 71, 72, 73, 88, 89, 91, 92, 96).

Reoccupation after the cessation of the main Deverel-Rimbury life of the settlement was originally suggested by ApSimon as a possible explanation for the presence of these sherds. He made clear, however, that such a break seemed more apparent in terms of ceramic technology than in stratigraphy. The exclusion of the sherds from the primary ditch silt gives good reason to believe that this ware is certainly a later phenomenon on the site although, as we shall see, it is not necessarily a separate or a homogenous one.

E6.3 Analysis of the flint tempered sherds

In addition to its exclusive use, flint was also mixed in varying proportions with quantities of grog. In a chalkland environment where flint is plentiful incidental inclusions of this material or even simple experimentation may perhaps be accepted as minor variations within the grog tradition when occurring in quantities of up to 3%.

Where quantities of flint in excess of 3% are combined with grog a number of possibilities arise.

1. The work of potters specialising in flint/grog mixtures is represented on the site.

Table E6.3A Shearplace Hill - Fabric groups within the flint tempered ware

| <u>Interpretation</u> | | | <u>% of site sample</u> | <u>Rim forms</u> |
|---|---|---|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Variation of grog temper tradition | L | Grog tempered ware with incidental flint inclusions up to 3% (Sherds AMA:- 3, 27, 30, 45, 50, 53, 56, DJT 98) | 8% | RM FC RL FC |
| Temper experimentation or technological transition | M | 3% or more flint grog combinations of substantial proportions or equal mixtures (Sherds AMA 19, 21, 39, 43, 54 DJT 93, 94) | 7% | FB FC BB RC RE RB |
| Variation in flint temper tradition or technological transition | N | Heavily flint tempered ware with minor or vestigial grog inclusions (Sherds AMA 55, DJT 90) | 1% | RB |
| Trade or technological experimentation or transition | O | 5-6% flint temper without grog (Sherds AMA 55 DJT 90) | 2% | lid? |
| Trade of gift exchange east of the Stour | P | Flint and grog combined with vesicular cavities probably representing leached chalk (Sherds DJT 95) | 2% | RP |
| East of Stour trade or indigenous technological transition | Q | Heavily flint tempered ware usually with 15-20% calcite flint without grog (Sherds AMA:- 66, 68, 68a, DJT:- 71, 72, 73, 88, 89, 91, 92, 96, 97) | 12% | RH FD BD RD RB |

32%

2. Grog, flint and combined tempering represent different wares acquired by the occupants from totally different sources.

3. The introduction of heavily flint tempered wares of ApSimon's class III gave rise to experimentation amongst grog using potters.

4. The life span of the site covers a period of technological progression from moderately fired grog tempered vessels to better fired flint tempered ones.

The analysis of the site sample reveals 32% to contain some proportion of flint. Textural analysis shows that this percentage is composed of six separate groups which are listed and described in table E6.3A. The above possibilities may therefore be considered in the following ways.

1. It is clear from fig. 80 that grog temper is associated with only half of the flint tempered wares. Evidence for a specialised grog-flint recipe, as opposed to variations in main stream flint or grog traditions, can only be satisfactorily considered for groups M and P.

In group M 6% of the site sample showed combinations of 3% to 22.5% grog combined with 5% to 17.5% flint. If an established recipe is present within such parameters it is certainly most loosely defined.

In group P a mere two sherds contained a flint-grog mixture combined with a third dissolved ingredient which seems likely to have been chalk. Sherds AMA 62 and DJT 95 exhibited 5% vesicular cavities with 3% flint plus 3% and 8% grog respectively. The cavities represent dissolved tempering with a particle size mode of 4.0mm. Vesicular cavities, apparently representing dissolved chalk, combined with flint tempering have long been noted as a distinctive ingredient of barrel urns (Calkin, 1964, 19). The flat rim of the unpublished sherd DJT 95 with its fingertip underlining is significantly the only such rim from Shearplace Hill and is well at home in the barrel urn repertoire. (e.g. Latch Farm 47 and 53, Calkin, 1964, 22).

2. The acquisition of flint tempered vessels by trade or gift exchange with outside communities might be used to explain the presence of all the flint tempered groups with the exception of ware L. This group which embraces only minor incidental flint inclusions is well integrated with the grog wares A, B, C, D and F. No ready sources are available for the minor wares M, N and O but an agreeable source east of the River Stour is cited by ApSimon for the substantial number of sherds of ware Q. This group of vessels we may now supplement with the minor ware P which represents

the limited introduction of barrel urns which are similarly concentrated in the region east of the Stour. The relatively high proportion of barrow excavations and ceramic assemblages recorded in Dorset gives considerable credence to Calkin and ApSimon's cultural division along the Bournemouth-Stour line (ApSimon, 1962, 320). Such a division might favour trade or gift exchange for the flint tempered wares at Shearplace Hill, as opposed to the idea of a later reoccupation and the natural corollary which is the abandonment of the territorial line. It is also possible that trade in the first instance could lead to later colonisation.

3. The analysis of the flint tempered wares now reveals that the break between Deverel-Rimbury grog temper and Cranborne Chase flint temper to be less clearly cut. We have noted already that small quantities of 'incidental' flint occurs in some of the Shearplace sherds of the main occupation in quantities up to 3%. Whereas accidental or incidental inclusions may perhaps be seen as a by-product or casual acquisition in a flint using community, the same argument cannot be used to explain the use of 3% pre-fired grog in vessels of ware N containing 15% and 17.5% angular calcined flint. (Sherds AMA 69, 69a).

The scatter diagram (fig. 80) of flint tempered sherds from Shearplace Hill shows that some of the classic heavily flint gritted vessels in the 15% to 17.5% range retain a vestigial grog fraction. If the introduction of Cranborne Chase wares evoked flint tempering experiments amongst the indigenous grog using potters, some evidence for trial combinations might appear in the diagram. It is possible that ware M sherds represent such experimentation but the presence of the vestigial grog in the bucket shaped vessel AMA 69 remains a disquieting reminder that the Cranborne Chase temper tradition may once have been grog based.

4. The implications for a vestigial grog recipe in vessel AMA 69 may be used as evidence for a natural transition at Shearplace Hill from grog to flint tempering. Flint tempered sherds of wares L, M, N and O may be cited as evidence of the transition culminating in the heavily flint gritted vessels of ware Q. Such a change might be adopted at Shearplace Hill and related communities in the region for expediency at a time when both traditional tempering and decorative traditions were allowed to deteriorate.

The scatter diagram of flint tempered wares at Shearplace Hill may be used to advocate either evoked experimentation or indigenous transition and it is clear that the sherd sample is inadequate to resolve this problem.

E6.4 Temper and rim-form relationships

In the preceding section we have identified three resident grog tempered wares (A, B and C) and three further resident wares in which flint emerges as the dominant tempering medium (L, M and Q).

To investigate further the nature of the flint transition the rim forms of all six wares have been compared in a rim correlation index (table E6.4A). In considering the result we should bear in mind the poor size of the sample which provides only 38 rim sherds. All wares show a negative relationship in the choice of rims. Ware M which has been postulated as a transitional ware using both grog and flint shows notably less divergence from the heavily flint tempered vessels of ware Q. To test the transition on a more general level all the flint tempered rim forms have been aggregated to reconstitute ApSimon's ware II which shows -28.5% divergence from the grog tempered biconical urns of ware A (ApSimon's ware I). The index suggests that the wares present at Shearplace show strong individuality in the choice of rim form but that the divergence between all wares may be exaggerated by inadequate sampling.

E6.5 The building sequence and ceramic succession at Shearplace Hill

1a (fig. 81). The small round hut C1 is constructed inside the 'inner ditch' enclosure. It comprises narrow post holes 103, 104, 105, 110, 112 cut 1 and probably a primary cut at 114. There is no evidence to suggest that this is a double ring round house. The first cut of the double post hole 112 demonstrates that this thin post structure precedes house C2 which is superimposed on this site.

1b (fig. 82). Hut C1 is replaced by round house C2 on the same site. The new house comprises post holes 99, 100, 101, 106, 108, 111, 112 cut 2, 115, 117 and 118. Sometime during the life of this structure the inner ditch seems to have been levelled and the flint and soil platform F14 is established over the fill. The consolidation of this ditch fill must be accomplished before the ensuing stage.

Wares in use at this time are biconical urns A and barrel urns? of ware P.

2 (fig. 83). Round house C2 is either replaced or supplemented by house B1 which is superimposed on the edge of platform F14. The porch area of this house straddles the old inner ditch and inner ring post holes are lost in its fill.

There is no incontestable evidence for the form of this structure and

previous writers have treated house B with notable circumspection. Oversize post holes for door jambs, with or without associated beam slots, seem almost a prerequisite for all substantial Bronze Age round houses and consequently we may confidently accept the excavator's observation that the two major post holes in this complex are part of the entrance. Whether these posts form part of a double or single ring round house is far from clear and for the purpose of establishing a relative chronology for sherd contexts the question is not essential. Our prime need is to establish, at round house B, an acceptable ground plan which will distinguish contemporary post hole sherd yields from those formed on other occasions. Post holes 89 and 90 may be readily identified as the major door jambs projected from a post circle comprising post holes 60a-b, 62, 63, 68, 71, 74, 82, 84, 87 and 93. In the southern tangent of the circle post holes are lost in the fill of the inner ditch but their presence is intimated by the partial survival of post hole 93.

The above structure we may term house B1 and we may observe, with caution, that it was replaced or extensively remodelled by the later construction of the smaller post complex B2. B1 provides a post circle 5.2m in diameter and a sherd yield comprising wares A, C and M. The yield is no doubt deficient but on the evidence available to us it would appear to antedate the introduction of wares B, K and Q which are known to have been present during the life of house A1. House B1 straddles the inner ditch which respects house C2 but is post-dated by the entrance post holes of house A. We may therefore place the construction of house B1 after the construction of house C2 and most probably before the erection of A1.

3a (fig. 84). Round house A1 occupies a position complementary to house B1 and it appears to complete a planned pair. The post circle diameter of 6.4m suggests that it was the principal house. There is no stratigraphical evidence to show that A1 was erected after B1 but the sherd yields from its post holes suggest that it is its natural successor. Wares A, C and M already present during the building of B1 are continued in this house and are now supplemented by three notable additions. Sherds of ware B from post hole 6 suggest that the grog tempered biconical urns of ware A are now undergoing a transition to more bucket-like and coarser tempered forms (e.g. AMA 48). A notable arrival at this time is the type I globular urn. This ware which is extremely rare at Shearplace is represented in post hole 5 by a single rim sherd (DJT 104). Two further sherds (DJT 96 & 103) from areas N and G probably represent contemporary use in the

vicinity of this house. The last important arrival is ware Q. Heavily flint tempered bucket urns of this ware are represented in post holes 20, 21 and 24. The latter hole, which is a principal inner ring component of the entrance, shows no evidence of renewal and the quantity of well preserved and substantial sherds in its fill is excessive. The condition of these sherds is inconsistent with the compaction required in post setting and it seems most likely that these sherds were swept into hole 24 when the post was finally withdrawn. The minor sherds of ware Q from post holes 20 and 21 are likely to have been buried alongside their posts but these particular post holes show signs of renewal. We may consequently conclude that ware Q was employed during the life of house A1 although not necessarily during its construction.

Other sherds contemporary with house A1 are two examples of the scarce calcite tempered ware K recovered from post hole 21. The example AMA 38 is a thick-walled, rounded rimmed vessel which appears to have closely resembled the form of the bucket urns of ware Q.

The presence of the established wares A, C, M and the appearance of new wares B, K, Q and type I globular urns infers that house A1 is the next in the progression from house B1. This development also signifies the establishment at Shearplace of a ceramic repertoire now fully characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition.

3b (fig. 85). The final phase at Shearplace is marked by the replacement of houses A1 and B1. Which of the two houses was first to be replaced is by no means clear but the apparent pattern of contemporary principal and subsidiary houses being alternately renewed suggests that house B1 would next fall due for replacement.

The replacement of house B1 is not well attested by the post hole evidence. A post circle 5.8m in diameter and slightly offset from the centre of B1 is indicated by post holes 61, 64, 73, 78, 81, 87, 92, 94 and 95. This circle is well preserved in its N.E. quadrant only and in its eastern arc it is most notably depleted. A number of parallel shallow gullies on the eastern side of the house suggests that post holes may have been eradicated by later disturbance, perhaps in Roman times. (Avery & Close-Brookes, 1969, 345). The B2 series of post holes yielded wares B, Q, G and L. Within the B complex and apparently representing storage accommodation is pit 65 which contained wares A, B, C and Q. Similar pits (F4 and F22) occur in houses A and C2. Pit 65 was most probably dug during the life of house B2 but this is unproven and its contents cannot be considered for the purposes of relative chronology.

The sherd yield from the B2 post complex confirms the presence of wares B and Q established during the life of A1. The presence of wares G and L is also attested.

E6.6 Conclusion

The sherd assemblage at Shearplace Hill provides evidence of a 'resident' ceramic tradition in which wares A, B, C and Q fulfil a dominant role. (fig. 87) The grog tempered wares A and C may be attributed to late biconical urn production during periods 1a/b and 2. These wares are contemporary with the use of houses C1, C2 and B1. A sherd of ware P from post hole 101 in house C2 indicates that period 1b coincides with the limited use of barrel urns.

During period 3a the grog tempered tradition continued in the form of wares B and C. Ware C includes type IIa and IIb globular urns. During period 3b flint tempered bucket urns of ware Q are employed on the site and they are accompanied by further flint tempered vessels of wares L, M and N which contain residual or experimental grog ingredients. The collective evidence (Fig. 86) from Shearplace Hill indicates that the siliceous tempering tradition of the Combined Series of biconical urns had already become extinct in this part of Dorset before the beginning of the Deverel-Rimbury occupation of period 3a/b. The form 3 biconical urn is well represented by wares A, B and C during periods 1a/b and 2 and its eventual demise appears to coincide with the rise of the bucket urns. Whilst some bucket urn sherds contain residual grog fraction it is clear that at Shearplace Hill the arrival of such wares provides a marked contrast with the earlier 'resident' tradition.

E7. ARMORICAN VASES AUX ANSES AND THEIR OCCURRENCE IN SOUTHERN BRITAIN

Ever since Martin's definition of Breton tumulus burials in 1900 the discrete distribution of biconical handled vases or vases aux anses has been well known. (Martin 1900). In 1928 details of similar vessels in the Channel Isles became readily available through Kendrick's survey of the Bailiwick of Guernsey. (Kendrick (1928)). In southern Britain, however, the nineteenth century finds at Portland and Winterbourne Stoke G5 have remained unconfirmed and consequently discussions on Armorico-Wessex connections in the Early Bronze Age have treated the question of cross Channel ceramic exchange with notable circumspection.

19th Century vase à anse finds in Wessex

Since its discovery by Hoare in 1809 the four or five handled vase from Winterbourne Stoke G5 has been subject to much discussion. Hoare (1812.1.122) compared the red gloss burnish of the vase to Samian ware but concluded that it was nevertheless of 'British Manufacture'. Thurnam widened the discussion in 1871 by comparing the vase with another of comparable type found within a poorly recorded interment at North Common on Isle of Portland. Crawford (1913) was the first to cite Breton origins for these two vases but by this time the Portland example had been lost and Hoare's discovery at bell barrow G5 had been reduced to just two sherds surviving in Devizes Museum. Due to the paucity of evidence Piggott treated both vessels with some caution in 1938 when discussing Breton connexions with the Wessex Culture. An impediment noted at this time was the burnished red surface of the Winterbourne Stoke sherds which Piggott observed to be 'totally unlike the buff gritty paste normal to the Brittany series' (Piggott 1938,69).

The red gloss burnishing technique was re-examined in some detail in 1957 by ApSimon and Cornwall (ApSimon 1966) when a thin section was prepared from one of the Devizes sherds. The thin section revealed some scattered quartz grains and no distinctive coarse constituent minerals in the clay

matrix. The burnished surface was found to comprise some 0.01 mm of fine grade clay minerals stained by dehydrated ferric oxide derived from an iron-rich slip which had been converted during firing to haematite.

With the recognition of a haematite surface Piggott's earlier reservations concerning this vessel now seemed confirmed. No appropriate example of Early Bronze Age haematite burnishing was known in 1957 and it is not surprising to find that the comparisons made at this time were the Wessex Early Iron Age furrowed bowls such as those from All Cannings Cross. The implicit suggestion now arose that the Winterbourne Stoke vessel might indeed be of Early Iron Age date and that it's context in the barrow may have been misinterpreted by Hoare. Since the pot was found some 5m below the surface it was proposed that the vessel might belong to an intrusive Iron Age feature overlooked by Hoare or that the pot had by some means been introduced into the excavation either by being dislodged from a higher level or by the artifices of a nineteenth century hoaxter.

Since the publication of the petrological analysis in 1966 the cloud of doubt obscuring the Winterbourne Stoke vase has never been satisfactorily dispelled. In a recent footnote Grinsell has reiterated his conviction of Breton authenticity but no new evidence has been submitted to advance the case. (Grinsell 1979.45). It is perhaps surprising that in all discussions since 1812 little attention has been given to the position of the vase in the grave. Hoare's account demonstrates quite unequivocally that the urn was found in a crushed condition 'on the left side of the head' and that it was carefully recovered in order that it might be recorded by Philip Crocker. The vase indeed occupies a classic position in the grave and it may be readily compared with the siting of the form 3 food vessel which was apparently found crushed near the neck of the Wessex I primary inhumation in the adjacent burial mound G9. The G9 burial was also accommodated in a similar elm monoxylous coffin. In a further

adjoining barrow, Winterbourne Stoke G8, two accessory vessels were placed alongside the head of another Wessex Culture inhumation and this practice was repeated again, according to Hoare with 'a kind of basin' at Amesbury G54. In the monoxylous coffin burials at Stowborough Dorset (Arne 19) a shale cup appears to have occupied a similar position. These burials demonstrate that the siting of the handled vase in Winterbourne Stoke G5 accords with a common funerary layout for Wessex I inhumations and there can be no reason to suppose that the vessel is anything other than a contemporary component of the burial. The only objection to the vessel's Early Bronze authenticity has been its anomalous haematite burnish and this we shall demonstrate is now an attested feature of Armorican vases aux anses in Southern Britain.

The distribution of Armorican Vases

In Brittany some eighty handled vases are known almost all of which have been recovered from funerary contexts. Barrows of the Armorican Tumulus culture comprise a total of some 400. The barrows are well dispersed throughout Finistère but in Morbihan and Cotes du Nord the distribution virtually terminates at the Trieux and Blavet rivers. Giot has distinguished two series of Breton tumuli which may be characterised by their grave goods. Barrows of the First Series are chiefly noted for the generous deposition of flint arrowheads, and the common inclusion of incipient flanged axes and 'Armorican' daggers. Stone 'sceptres' whetstones and wrist-guards are also commonly included. A particular feature is the marked absence of pottery both from the tombs and the covering mounds. Some thirty examples of the First Series are known and their distribution shows a bias towards the west and northern coast of Finistere and Cotes du Nord (Giot 1960. 13⁴ fig 36). Giot has suggested a relatively brief period for the establishment of these tombs. This could be thought to precede the production of handled vases but there may equally well be social reasons for the omission of vases from these graves.

The barrows of the Second Series number about 140 and are characterised by the presence of vases aux anses. Like the barrows of the First Series the interments conform to a single grave tradition and the vases are accordingly apportioned one to each grave. At some sites however further vase fragments have been found in association with other domestic wares in the covering mound. At Kerbernard II only vases aux anses seem to have been discarded on site (Briard & Onnee 1973). At the tumulus Juno-Bella at Berrien Finistere and at tumulus St Jude 2 at Bourbriac, Cotes du Nord, the vase fragments were associated with plain cordoned and finger tipped cordoned urns. (Briard 1978; Briard et al 1977). In all cases however, the sherd sample has been small.

The division of the Armorican tumulus culture is partly an arbitrary one and no doubt other classifications based on alternative sets of attributes might be constructed. Coles and Harding (1979) have recalled that a third group of barrows remain where contents and reliability of information are uncertain. For the purpose of examining the distribution of Breton ceramics the classification is ideal and it reveals notable concentrations of vases in the upper Blavet valley, the Monts d'Areé region of central Brittany and the northern coast of Finistère. The recovery of handled vases is essentially dictated by the barrow distribution and there remains considerable uncertainty concerning the extension of the ceramic tradition east of the Trieux river. The occurrence of vases in Jersey tombs demonstrates that contact was maintained eastwards by sea and but for the dearth of barrows in Normandy we might expect further vase finds in the Contentin peninsula. It is important to note however that of the very small number of barrow burials known in Normandy some have yielded grave goods of the First Series but none have yielded goods of the Second Series. This evidence seems to suggest that contact between Jersey and Brittany during the spate of handled vase production was based upon pre-existing seaward ties which may have been established by the notable beaker communities of these two regions. Harrison

Inventory of American handled Vases and Urns.

(Numbers in brackets refer to vases cited on page 396).

LORENTZIEN.

Carnac,
Mane-Rumantur. Briard 1983, 108.
(2) Mane-coh-Clour. Briard ibid Mus. Rouzic.
Cleguer,
(26) Kervellerin B. Inv. Arch. fasc. 3.25; Briard ibid
Cleguerc,
Bieuzent. Briard 1983, 107.
Colpo,
(20) Larcuste, Tumulus du Champs du Motte. Mus. Poly. Vannes.
Gourin,
Kergus Briard ibid
Guidel,
(27) Parc-ar-Vouden. Giot 1960, 137,g; Briard 1983, 107.
Lanvenegen,
(16) Quillio. Mus. Poly. Vannes.

Malguenec,
Kergalan, Tumulus 3. Briard 1983, 107.
Perros. Tumulus 8. Briard ibid

Coet-Nan Briard ibid
Meirand,
Coz-Castel Briard 1983, 108.

Plomeur,
Kercaves. (handled beaker). Briard ibid
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Griguen. Briard ibid

Plouray,
Kervelhue. Briard ibid

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Locunehen. Briard ibid

St-Congard,
Bois-de-la-Touch. Briard 1983, 109

St-Jean-Brévelay,
(17) La Garenne. Inv. Arch. fasc. 3.28; Briard ibid

St-Philibert,
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FINISTERE.

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(8) Coffre Juno Sello. Briard J. 1978, Bull. Soc. Archéol. du Finistère 106, 17-35.

(42) Ligollenec. Briard 1979, 101, 2
(43) Ar Zuliec Briard ibid 4
(46) Kerbizien Briard 1978, Bull. Soc. Archéol. du Finistère 32, fig 8,2.
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(25) Le Hellen Inv. Arch. fasc 3.21

Edern,
Mus. Prehist. Finistère. Unpublished ?.

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Coatalic. Gallay 1981 no 397.

Guiclan,
(37) Berven. Briard 1979, 102,1.

Guimiliau,
(36) Korouare. Briard 1979, 102,2.

Kersaint-Plabennec,
(10) Bourg. (Urn). Mus. Prehist. Finistère.

Landivisiau,
Kerhuellea. Gallay 2982 no 395.

Lannilis,
(30) Briard 1979, 100.

Lesneven,
(35) Couer-Ven. Briard 1979, 102,3

Locquoffret,
(38) Menez-Pangoanez. Briard 1979, 101,1.

(40) Norhoea Briard 1979, 101, 5.
(41) Norhoea Briard 1979, 101,7.

Locquirec,
(7) Kermaguer. Mus. Prehist. Finistère.

Plougueran,
(21) Kébernard 2. Briard J & Cnnes I. 1973.
Bull. Soc. Archéol du Finistère 103, 111-136.

Plouarzel,
(6) Caveau de Kerlaz. Mus. Prehist. Finistère.

Plouhinec,
(22) Kergoglé Briard J 1969, Gallia Prehist. fasc 2.

Plounéouer-Trez,
(45) Lividic Plage. Hallerouet B et al. Annales de Bretagne 73, 59-72

Plounvez-Lochrist. (31) Kergoz. Giot 1960, 137,h,pl57.

Plourin-Ploudalmézeau,
(4) St Roch. Inv. Arch. fasc 3,23.

(9) (Urn) Mus. Prehist. Finistère.

(32) Parc-Roz. Giot 1960 pl 58-59

Plouvé,
(3) Kerbrat Mus. Miln, Carnac.

(15) Kerbrat (Urn) ibid

Plozévet,
(33) Kerven. Giot 1960 pl 55.

St. Evarzec,
(14) Kerhuel. Mus. Prehist. Finistère.

St Fregant,
(5) Kervolent. Inv. Arch. fasc. 3.

Spezet,
(34) Rum-Meillon-Poaz. Briard & Giot 1956, B.S.P.F. 53, 363-373.

CÔTES DU NORD.

Bourbriac,
(23) St. Jude 2. Briard et al. 1977 fig 11.

Trézény,
(1) Ruguello. Briard & Giot 1956 op.cit.

GUERNSEY.

(55) La Varde. Kendrick 1928, 76.

JERSEY.

(48) Houge Millias. Hawkes 1939, 112-113 fig 28a.

(49) Monte Ubé Hawkes ibid fig 29b.

(49a) Monte Ubé Unpublished gloss-burnished-sherd in BM.

SOUTHERN BRITAIN.

(52) Calbourne, Isle of Wight.

Gallicbury Down. Tomalin forthcoming.

Portland, Dorset

North Common. Thurnam 1871, 339 fig 19.

Studland, Dorset.

Barrow 69. See page 402.

Tarrant Kingston, Dorset.

Barrow 611. See page 402.

Winterbourne Stoke, Wiltsshire.

Barrow 65. Hoare 1812, 122; Inv. Cat. 265.

(1980.110) has noted the presence of beaker pottery in Normandy to be negligible and this seems to preclude much contact between Jersey and Brittany by an overland route.

The decorated vases

The attributes of the Armorican vase à anse and urne à anse tradition await comprehensive analysis. A general survey of the vases reveals however that only 10% carry any decoration. The choice of decorative techniques and motifs is extremely limited and there is a marked preference for decorating single handled pots.

Single handled vases are the second most common of all the Armorican vase types and according to Briard they comprise 16% of the total population. Their incidence however falls well below the four handled vases which comprise 45% (Briard 1979.97). Viewed as an isolated sample the decorated vases do not however conform to the pattern of the total population. The proportion of single handles in the decorated group is especially high and comprises three times the value predicted from the total population. This high score is achieved mostly at the expense of the four handled vases which fall from 45% in the total population to 27% in the decorated group.

The Incidence of handles on Decorated Armorican Vases

| No of handles | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|----|-----|
| Vase ref. no | 27 | 1 | 38 | 30 | 28 | | 22 |
| | 46 | 25 | | | 36 | | |
| | | 29 | | | 37 | | |
| | | 31 | | | 48 | | |
| | | 32 | | | 50 | | |
| | | 33 | | | | | |
| | | 34 | | | | | |
| | | 35 | | | | | |
| | | 52 | | | | | |
| Total | 2 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 5 | - | 1 |
| % | 10% | 48% | 5% | 5% | 27% | | 5% |
| Briard's Population | - | 16% | 12% | 4% | 45% | 1% | 10% |

The inception of handled vases in Armorica

It is clear from the evidence given above that the use of decoration in the Armorican Vase series was a limited practice confined very largely to single handled vases. An attractive explanation for this phenomenon could associate the predominant use of decoration with a progenitor stage during which certain late beaker forms assumed a more bulbous or biconical shape and acquired single handles. The inspiration for progenitor handled forms may well have come from Central Europe through a series of handled cups which have been recently reviewed by Gerloff. (Gerloff 1975).

Unfortunately the progenitor process cannot be readily demonstrated in Brittany where late beaker pottery is, at present at least, almost entirely unknown (Harrison 1980 111). Briard nevertheless has cited the vase sans anse from Kerbizien, Berrien (Finistère) which is covered with comb point decoration which he has suggested may be derived from British beakers. Perhaps also early in the Armorican series are the vases from Loqueffret and Parc-Roz, Plourin/Ploudalmezeau. The double handled vase from Loqueffret retains its beaker shape and also displays internal decoration, a feature otherwise unknown in the Armorican vase series. Similar internal decoration is however found intermittently on British beakers, usually as a result of food vessel influence.

The dearth of ceramics in the First Series of Armorican barrows has apparently deprived us of the critical evidence for the inception of the handled vase in Brittany. In southern Britain however a minor wave of handle production in Dorset may represent a complementary response amongst late British beaker bowls. The form and decoration of the handles attached to the Dorset bowls at Langton Matravers and Frome Whitwell seem closely comparable with some single decorated handles in the Armorican series. The use of shallow grooves and the limited range of motifs in the Armorican series also seems to be similarly repeated on the Dorset bowls. The Parc-Roz vase à anse from Plourin/Ploudalmezeau bears hatched triangles set between bands of horizontal lines all of which are executed in grooved technique.

This vase may well have been fashioned at a time broadly contemporary with the similarly globose handled bowl from Frome Whitwell which employs grooved motifs in much the same pattern.

The European origin of the Armorican Vase

Several writers have compared the hatched triangles, zig zags and horizontal lines on Armorican vases with the decoration on the Adlerburg cups of the Middle Rhine (Hawkes 1940; Sandars 1957). Gerloff has recently reviewed comparisons with a broad population of handled cups in the areas occupied by the Unetice-Straubing-Adlerburg complex and the Rhone/Alpine group (Gerloff 1975 186-89). Her review concludes that both the Armorican vases and the Wessex shale cups most closely resemble the biconical Adlerburg cups and that the adaptation and spread of handled vessels from the Middle Rhine coincides with the similar transmission of finger tipped cordoned urns and Unetice (Oder-Elbe) dagger designs. (Gerloff 1975 86-7, 183-189).

In developing this argument Gerloff has encountered some chronological difficulties. The biconical Adlerburg cups have been generally assigned to Reinecke's A1 stage which is unfortunately too early to equate with the cups of the Wessex Culture. (Gerloff *ibid* 184). Gerloff has attempted to overcome this problem by advocating an extension of Adlerburg ceramic production. This she suggests might be facilitated by extending the use of the Adlerburg graves with cups but denying them the characteristic A2 grave goods which might be omitted for social reasons. In an alternative and more credible argument she advocates the continuation of cup production after the cessation of funerary pottery in Adlerburg graves. Such a continuation would conveniently fill the chronological gap between the accepted date for the Adlerburg series and the cups of Aunjetitz and Rhodanian cultures which appear in Sangmeister's Stage 3 and flourish in Stage 4 (Reinecke A2).

The chronological difficulties outlined above may be most readily

resolved by a reconsideration of the evidence from the Armorico-British province. Although the accepted dating for the Adlerburg ceramic output seems incompatible with the production of Wessex Culture cups and Armorican vases it may coincide precisely with the period of 'handle response' which is evident amongst the Dorset late beaker bowls. In Brittany we may propose a contemporary and more positive response during the First Series of Armorican barrows. Such a response would trigger the progenitor stage of vase production which would ultimately embrace the examples from Kerbizioni, Loqueffret and Parc-Roz. A convenient date for the early establishment of progenitor vases comes from the tumulus St Jude 2, Bourbriac (Cotes du Nord). Here three complementary radiocarbon dates from the primary grave, barrow mound and old ground surface confirm the deposition of a decorated vase around 1860 bc.

Evidence for the specialist production of Armorican vases

A preliminary examination of Armorican vases based on a 40% sample reveals a marked contrast with the indigenous ceramics of Great Britain. Unlike the ubiquitous grog tempering recipes of the southern British food vessel/urn tradition the Armorican vases characteristically contain coarse beach sand or comminuted stone fragments which frequently comprise quartz feldspars and micas. The careful replication of certain forms and fabrics suggests that the development of the Armorican vase series was probably promoted by a small number of specialist potters or 'schools'. A number of pots have been fired in a reducing atmosphere to produce a well smoothed grey-finished ware which is notably thinner and harder than British vessels (i.e. Kerbernard II; St Roch, Plourin/Ploudalmezeau). Larger versions displaying similar technique are the urnes aux anses from Plabennec and Ploudalmezeau. These urns seem consistently to contain only minor surface inclusions of mica.

In Finistère a notable number of pots are characterised by the use of coarse sea sand which is dominated by bright-fresh plates of muscovite and biotite. These pots are often fired to a consistent red to reddish brown and their well smoothed and sometimes burnished surfaces frequently display common

dispersed mica plates. The textural qualities of the three handled vase from Lannilis and the single handled vase from Kergoz appear identical in this respect. These pots, which were found some 18 km apart, also share the same arrangement of horizontal grooves and hatched triangles which are carefully executed in shallow grooved technique on a well burnished surface. In their technical accomplishment these two vases must rank amongst the elite of vase à anse production and there seems little doubt that they emanate from the same workshop. Sections through the matrix of the vessels exposed in minor fractures suggest that the notable red burnishing has been achieved by an enrichment of iron oxides confined to the outer surface only. These qualities may be reconciled with the characteristics of haematite burnishing.

The haematite burnished vases

Haematite burnishing is evident only in a very small proportion of Armorican vases and these seem to be mostly confined to the northern coast of Finistère. The apparent lack of vessels in central Brittany hints at dissemination by sea. That such pots were conveyed by sea is confirmed by the discovery of further haematite burnished vases outside Brittany.

1) Monte Ube. Passage Grave. Jersey.

Fragments of at least three vases à anses were recovered from the burial chamber where they were apparently associated with inhumation. One plain example with an indeterminate number of handles has been reconstructed by Hawkes (1939 112-113 fig 28b). Hawkes has described the sherds as 'a well burnished brown paste excellently finished'. A further vase sherd preserved in the British Museum shows a highly burnished red iron-enriched surface with some lightly incised oblique decorative lines near the base. No mica is evident. The handled sherds not illustrated by Hawkes apparently belong to large vessels of the same type.

2) Hougues de Millais. Jersey (Not examined)

A complete four-handled vase from this destroyed megalith is preserved

in Jersey Museum. The modest loop-shaped handles positioned high on the neck are reminiscent of the four-handled beaker from La Varde passage grave on Guernsey. Textural details given by Hawkes record a reddish burnished exterior imperfectly finished (Hawkes 1939).

3) Ville-es-Novaux. Jersey (Not examined)

Sherds of a large handled vase are recorded from this site by Hawkes. (1939)

4) La Pulente. Jersey (Not examined)

Handled vase fragment and sherds of cordoned vessels recorded by Hawkes.

No textural details known.

5) Petit Port Midden. Jersey (Not examined)

Sherds apparently resembling the above are recorded by Hawkes. No textural details known.

6) Edern Finistere

From an uncertain context in an early excavation which also yielded some Middle Bronze Age finds.

A fragmentary vase with highly burnished haematite enriched surface. Common dispersed biotite plates on surface. Neck lost and insufficient of shoulder survives to show handles. Thin concave base conforms to common vase à anse design. A high shouldered vase showing close affinity with the Winterbourne Stoke specimen.

7) Gallibury Down. Isle of Wight. (fig. 48)

A complete decorated single handled vase a anse accompanied by form 2A and form 3 food vessel urns with secondary cremation burial in a multi-period round barrow which contained a handled Dorset bowl with the primary inhumation. The vase, which has an ancient modification to its damaged handle, appears to have been a worn heirloom when deposited in the grave. Highly burnished haematite enriched surface contains common dispersed plates of golden mica. Decoration comprises typical arrangement of hatched triangles executed in lightly burnished grooves. Handle design as Lannilis and Kergoz.

8) Isle of Portland (fig.49)

From an inhumation burial on North Common. (lost).

A complete four-handled vase with high shoulder and diminutive handles. Two grooved or incised lines on neck are the only decoration. Woodcut suggests a fine quality vase which was probably highly burnished but no textural description survives to confirm this.

9) Winterbourne Stoke G5 Wilts.

A plain four or five handled vase with high shoulder found by head of primary contracted inhumation in Wessex I monoxyloous coffin. The vase is markedly biconical and carries diminutive loop-shaped handles confined to the central part of the neck. The profile and diminutive handles resemble similar high shouldered vase (without burnish) from Kermaquer, Locquirec. Fabric comprises hard reduced grey matrix with haematite enriched surface bearing very highly glossed burnished finish. Inclusions comprise some dispersed quartz particles only. There is no trace of mica. Two sherds only survive.

10) Tarrant Kingston G.1a (lost)

Two handled vase found with child cremation accompanied by lost beads which seem to have been faience. Information comes solely from the account of William Shipp.

".... the workmen had scarcely commenced operations before one of them unfortunately struck his pick-axe into a small compact two-handled vase of dark colour lying in an inclined position on the east side of the tumulus and within about six inches of the surface. It had been placed under some flints and was about seven inches and a half in height being filled with the calcined bones of a child. Amongst the bones was an oblong piece of thick dark coloured glass.

Shipp in Warne 1866 CPF 7.

11) Studland G.9 (fig.50)

Bowl barrow on Ballard Down near Ulwell opened in 1857 by Rev. J.H. Austen. With contracted primary inhumation. Inhumation lay on left side facing east. Vessel in angle formed by arm and leg. "A small drinking cup ... of finer and harder texture than the cinerary urns and burnt red inside and out. About

eight inches high and seven inches diameter at the brim which bent outwards, the side bulged at the middle, from thence to the hollow formed by the spreading of the brim is affixed a well-formed broad handle." Shipp's illustration shows a broad thin 'ribbon' handle which is incompatible with a handled beaker.

Inhumation with head protected by slabs. Stags horns in grave fill.

Warne 1866 TGPV 70-1; Shipp 1870 688-9fig; Calkin 1969.

The distribution of haematite burnished vases and the question of Armorico-British contact.

Of the provisional table of haematite burnished vases given here the most important are undoubtedly the Wessex finds. In Jersey the igneous and metamorphic rocks may readily produce the quartz feldspar and micas commonly found in the Armorican vases and consequently without extensive petrological analyses there is no ready method of distinguishing vessels of Breton and Channel Islands manufacture. At least one haematite burnished vase from Monte Ube appears to be devoid of coarse igneous temper and a macroscopic examination suggests that it is similar to the Winterbourne Stoke find. At present it is uncertain whether the Jersey finds represent indigenous manufacture or exported goods from the Breton mainland.

In Wessex the most informative vessel is undoubtedly the recent find from Gallibury Down. The Gallibury vase brings long awaited confirmation of the evidence from Winterbourne Stoke and Portland which has never been satisfactorily substantiated. The highly glossed surface of the Gallibury vase displays common dispersed biotite plates which are characteristic of the Armorican haematite burnished vases. The handle too is very closely matched by its highly burnished counterparts from Lannilis and Kergoz.

Without detailed petrological analyses of the haematite burnished vases it is impossible to pursue their seaward movements to any specific source. That some made the 100 or more mile crossing to the southern coast of Britain is now beyond dispute but their very meagre presence in the

archaeological record of Wessex suggests that their arrival is likely to have been only an adjunct to a cross channel traffic which was essentially concerned with some other cargo.

Some aspects of the vase distribution require special attention. It seems significant that it is only the haematite burnished vases that are found in Southern Britain and that here their numbers are minimal. Despite their superior quality and attractive finish their frequency in Brittany also remains low and their distribution seems to be very largely confined to the coastland of Finistère. The overall distribution remains thin and maritime and it seems difficult to resist the interpretation that these particular vases were a specialised product disseminated by sea from an isolated centre of production. The role of Jersey in this distribution pattern seems paramount for here we have the necessary micaceous ingredients and the imposed isolation in which a hybrid ceramic industry might flourish. Evans (1973) has noted the way in which islands may develop special products which may be demanded over a wide region. Such a product we may suggest may readily have been the highly glossed variants of the Armorican vases which might form an important element in an exchange system linking the Jersey with affinitive communities in Finistere.

Evans has also noted that insular communities may display exaggerated developments in some aspects of their culture. Amongst the Early Bronze Age communities of the Channel Islands one such typical aspect must inevitably have been sea transport while another seems to have been the retention of communal inhumation practices in megalithic tombs. Direct comparisons between the Armorican Tumulus Culture and the Wessex Culture have frequently foundered on the ambiguous nature of the evidence. Burgess (1974 187) has seen the elite single grave burials of the Wessex Culture as evidence of an implanted aristocracy introduced in small but effective numbers from Brittany. In such an interpretation heavy emphasis seems to be based on the items of mobiliary culture such as daggers and arrowheads, which in

Burgess's terms might be attributed to 'adventurers'. Megaw and Simpson (1979 223) have also attached importance to the presence of a single grave barrow tradition in the two regions which they consider may represent, at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age, a unified cultural province.

Despite the substantial evidence for intercourse between Wessex and Brittany during this period there remain fundamental objections to a major northward transference of Armorican culture. Giot (1979 184-5) has noted the ties in mobiliary culture but has also drawn attention to autonomous methods of barrow construction which firmly divide the two regions.

A critical role in the maintenance of cross-channel intercourse between Armorica and Wessex seems to be that played by island Bronze Age communities. The distribution of haematite burnished vases suggests that the Channel Islands may have fulfilled the intermediary role between the two provinces whilst at the same time preserving their own cultural independence from the Norman and Armorican mainland. This independence seems to be firmly implied by the exclusion of the Armorican single grave funerary tradition from the Channel Islands.

An important aspect of island life is frequently the effects of sea conditions which may confine external activities to a limited period or open season during which important long distance trading and social ties may be renewed. The ties between Armorica and Wessex need not then be regular ones but short seasonal visits which may be confined to specific groups of highly organised seafarers. The distribution of haematite burnished vases demonstrates that maritime contact perhaps of a prescribed nature, was maintained between Jersey and Armorica. The location of vases in the Isle of Portland and Isle of Wight need not be merely fortuitous for the off-shore communities at both of these locations may have been atypical ones who seasonally engaged in reciprocal maritime activities.

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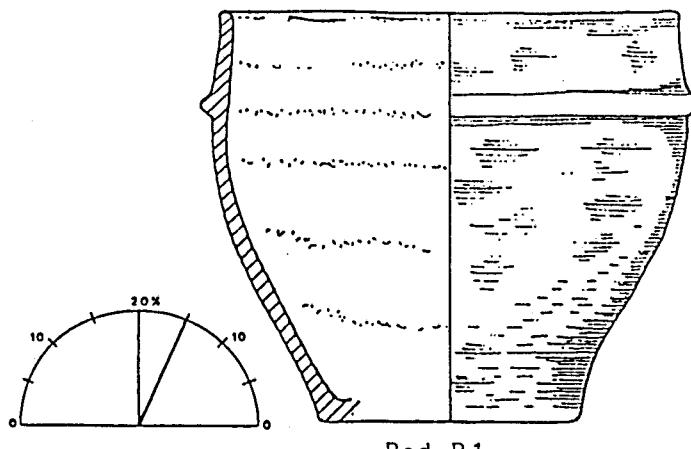
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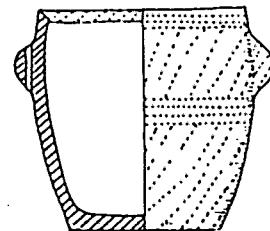
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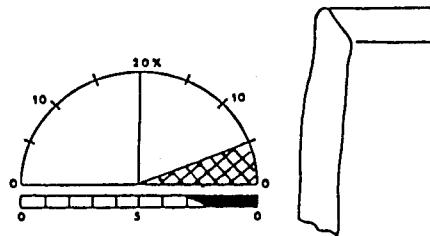
F. PLATES AND FIGURES



Bed. B1



Bed. B2

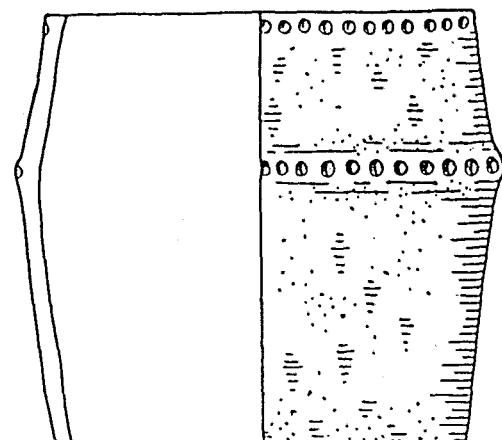
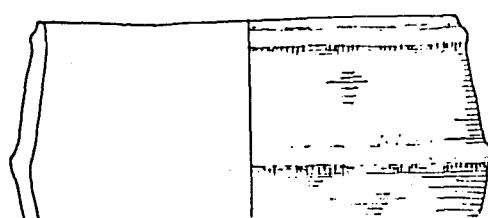
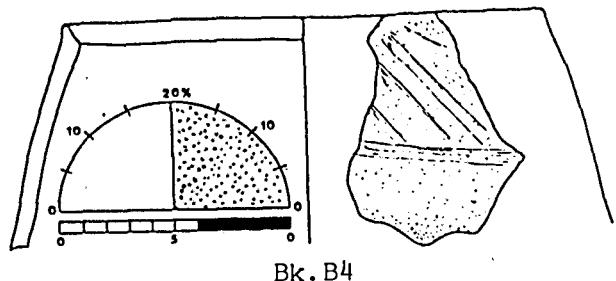
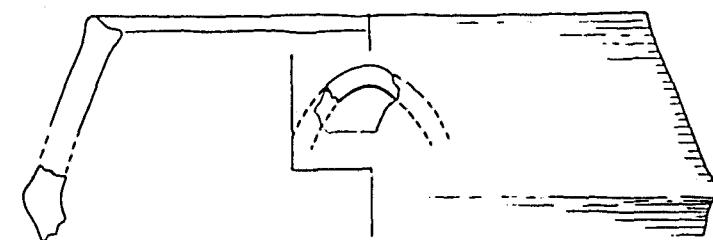
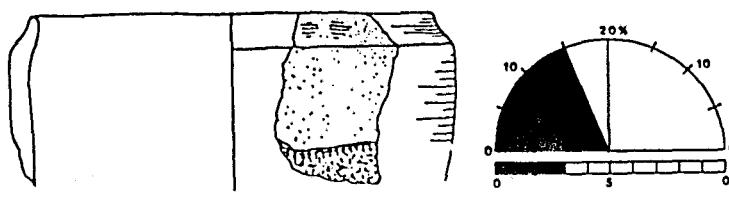
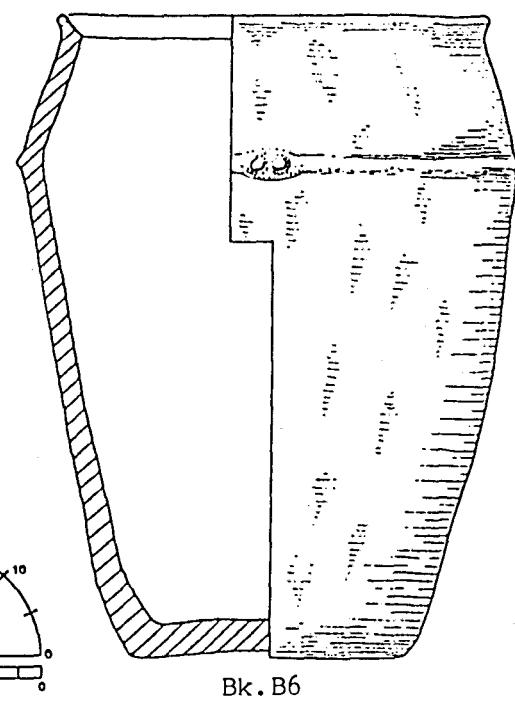
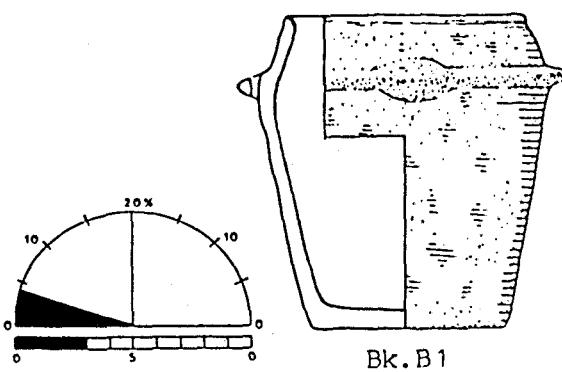


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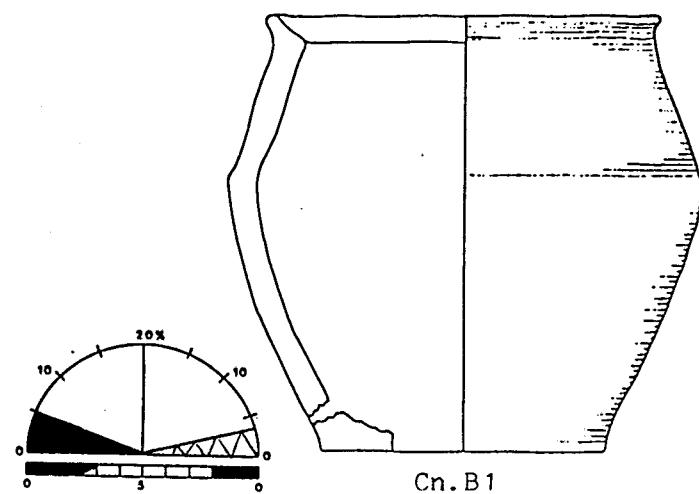


All British biconical urns illustrated in the following plates are drawn at $\frac{1}{4}$ scale except the domestic assemblages N.B5, N.B6, N.B7 and N.B8 which are drawn at $\frac{1}{8}$.

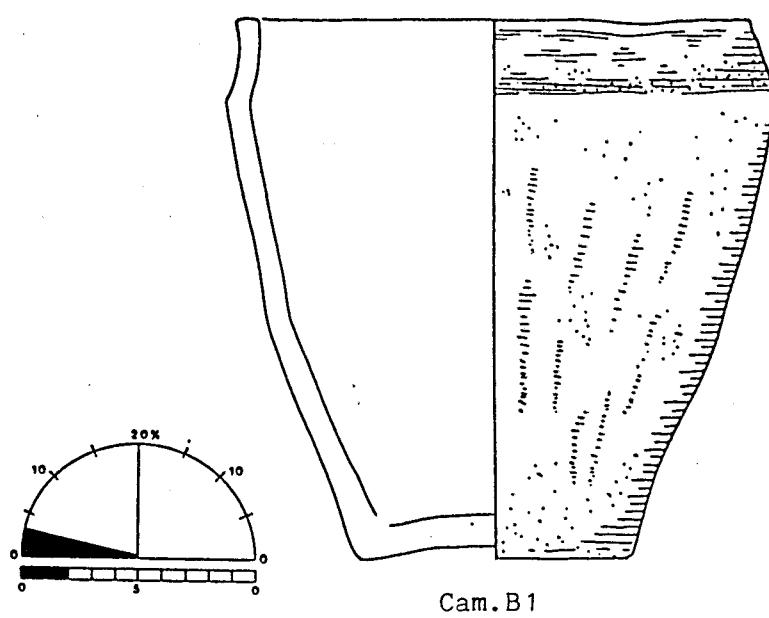
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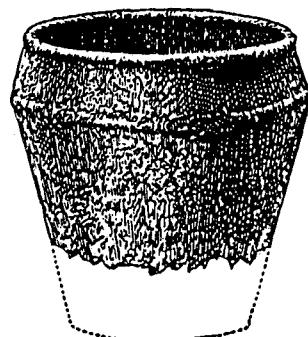


CAERNARVON Cn

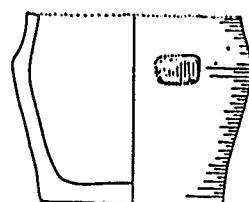


CAMBRIDGESHIRE Cam

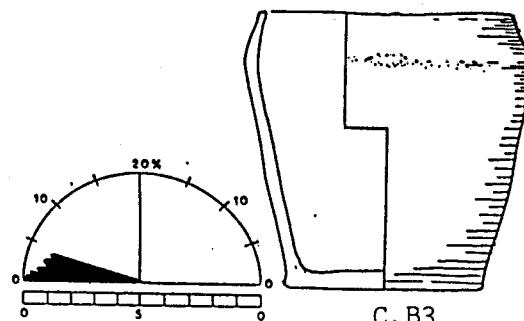




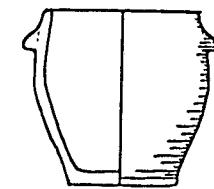
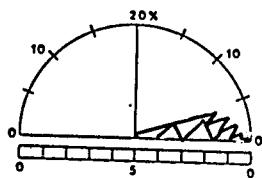
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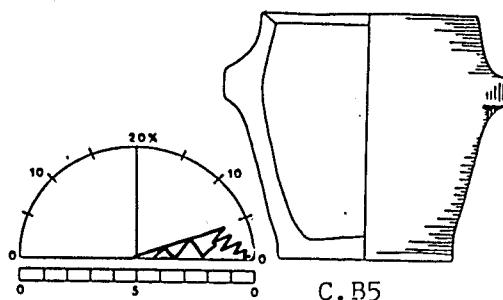
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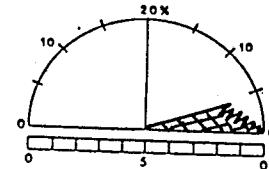
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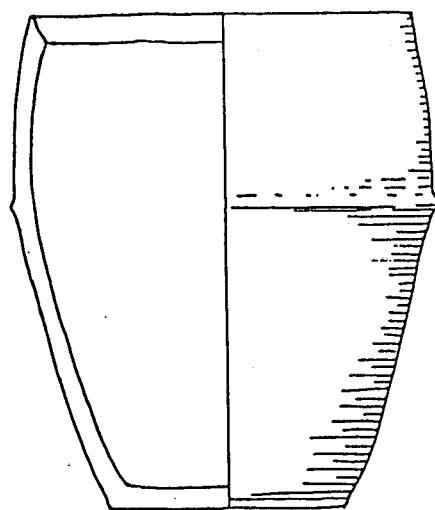


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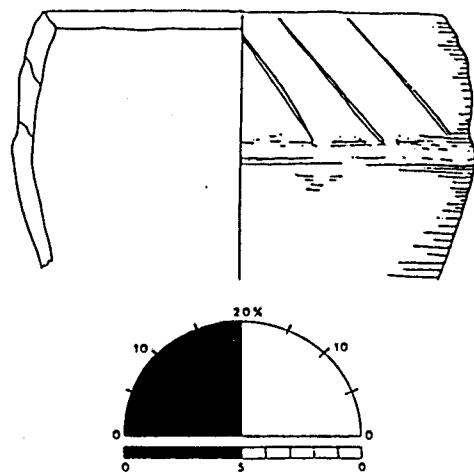


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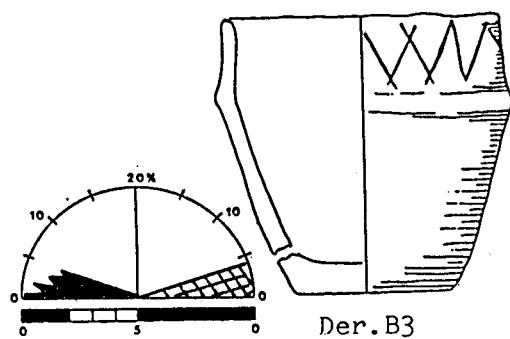




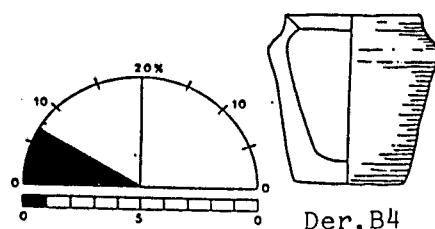
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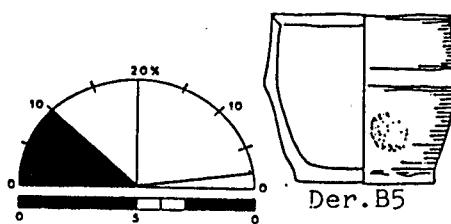
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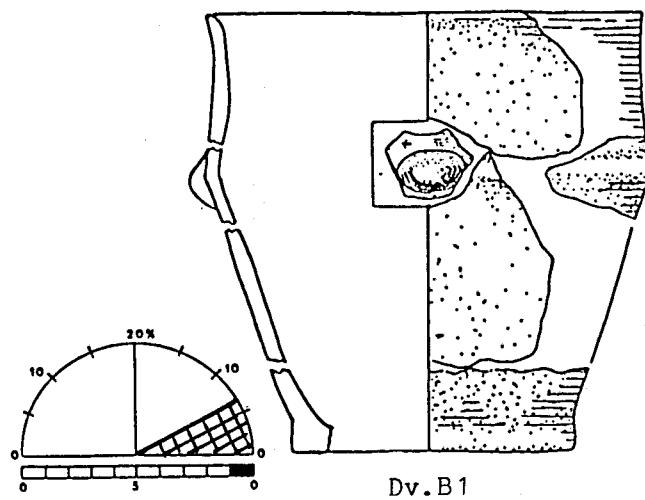
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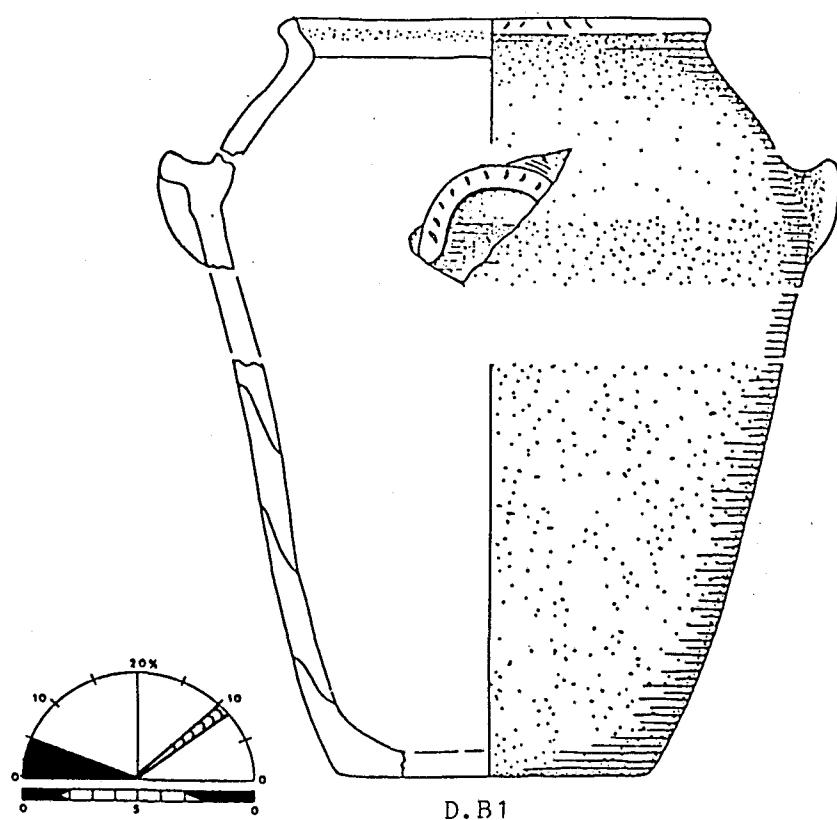


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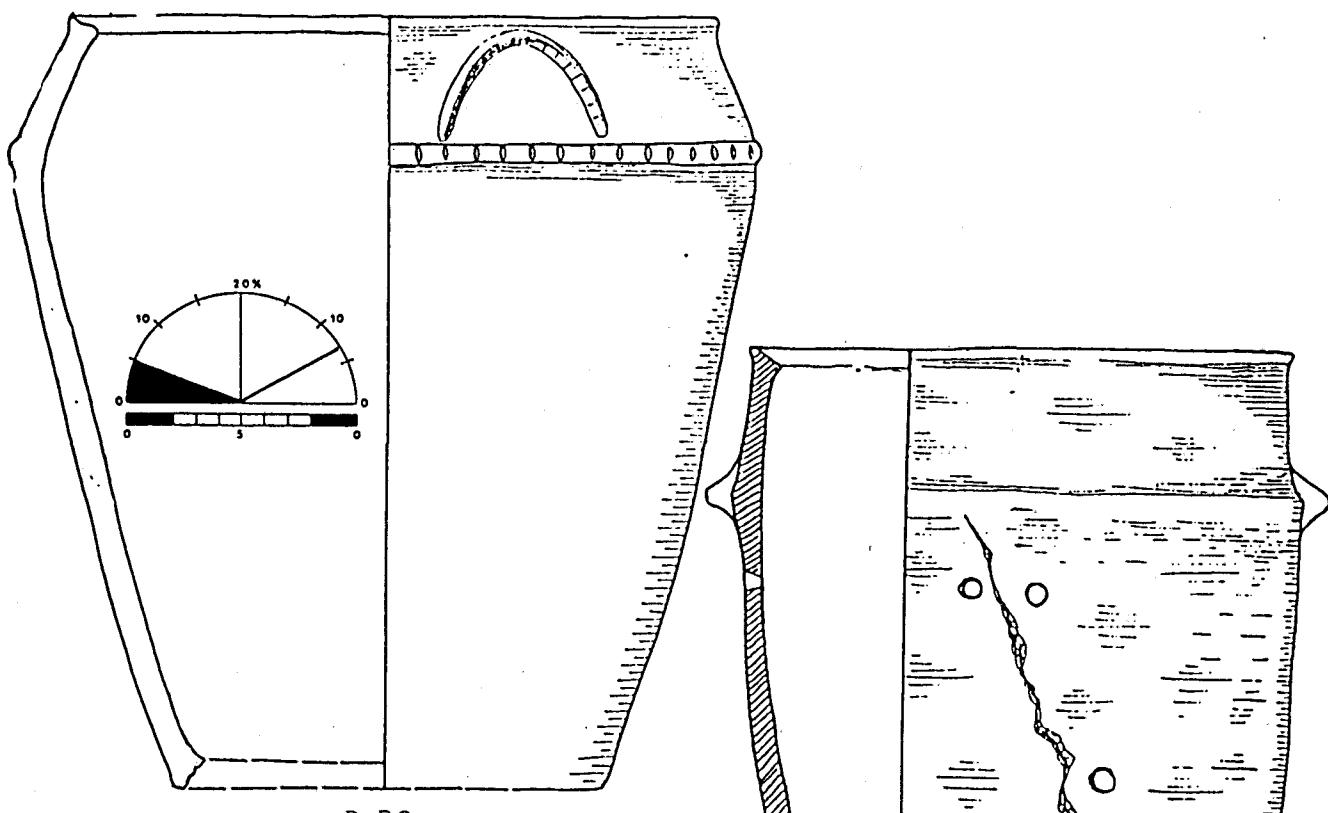


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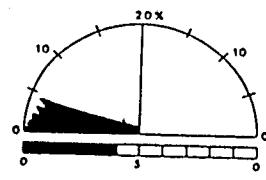




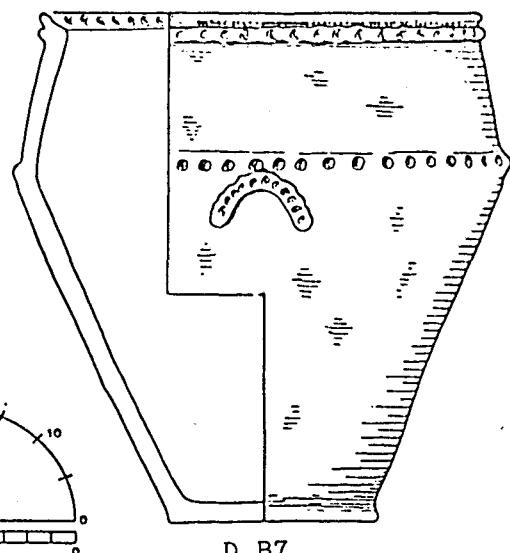
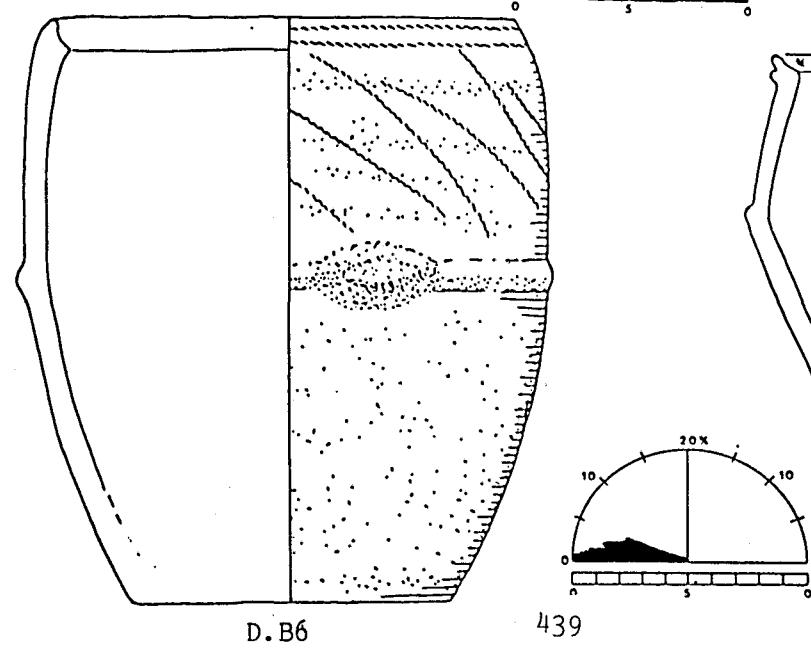
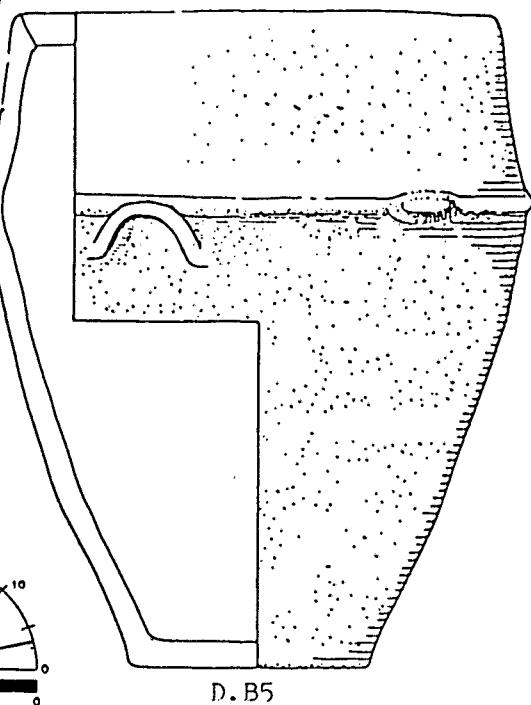
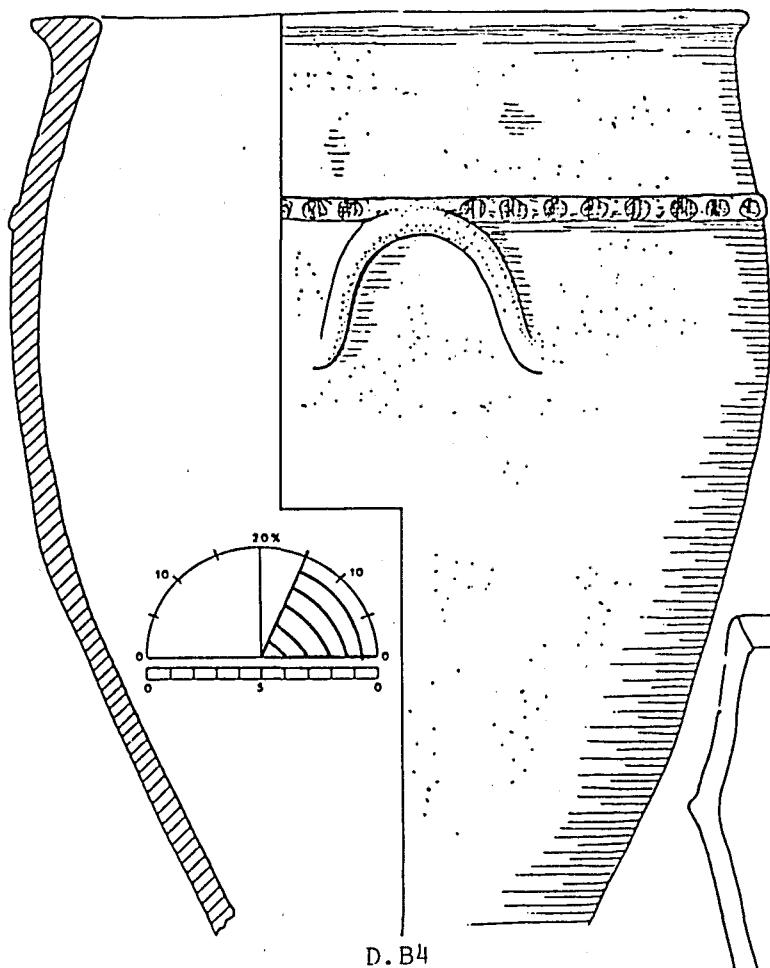
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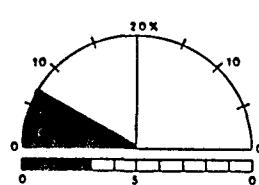
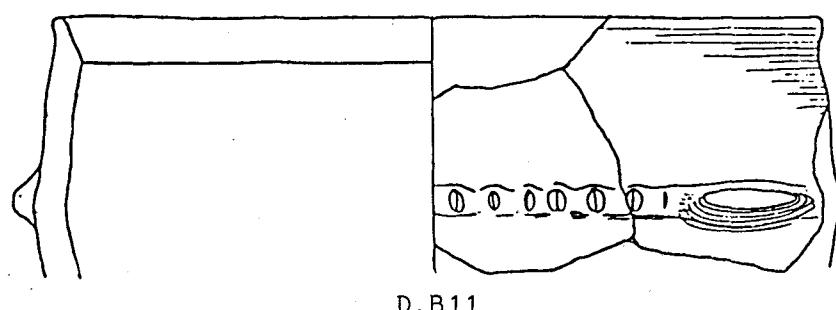
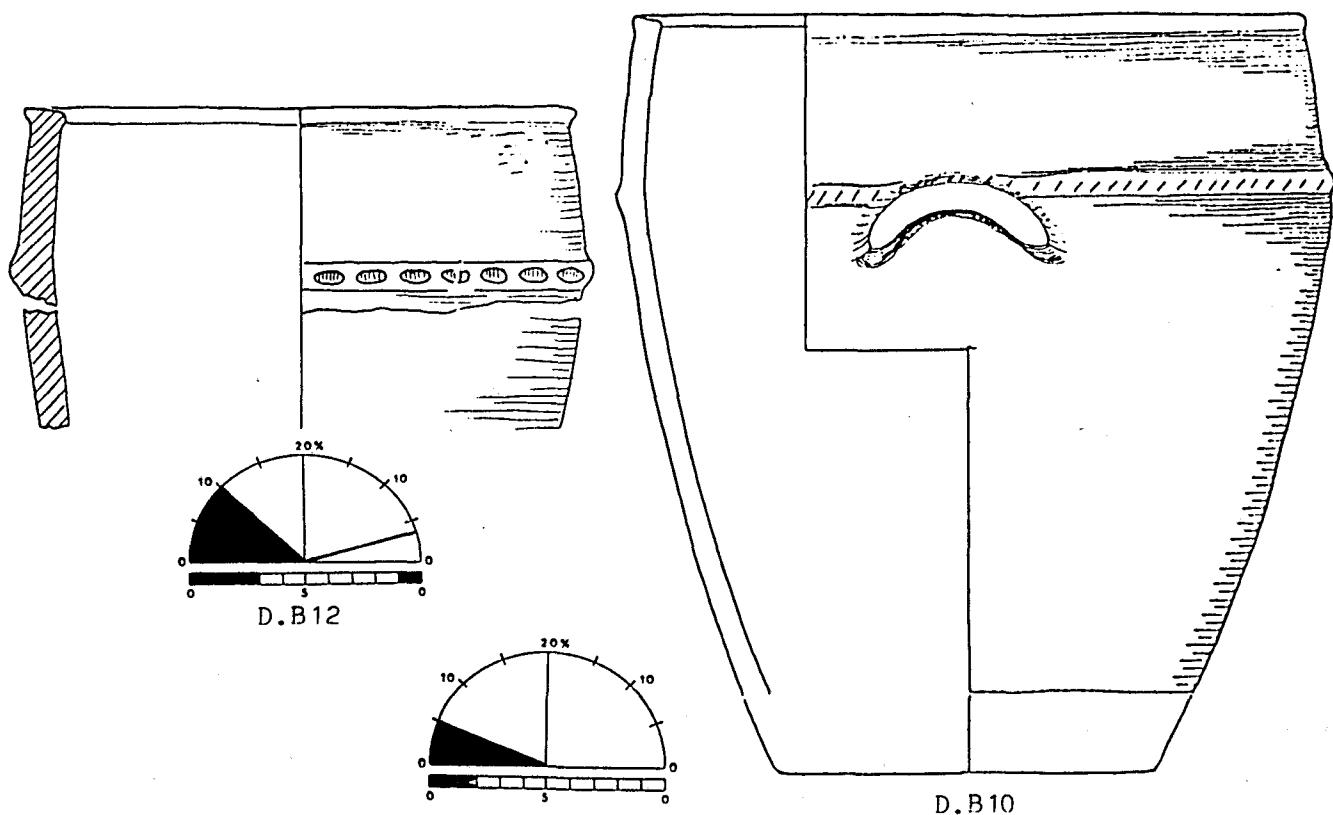
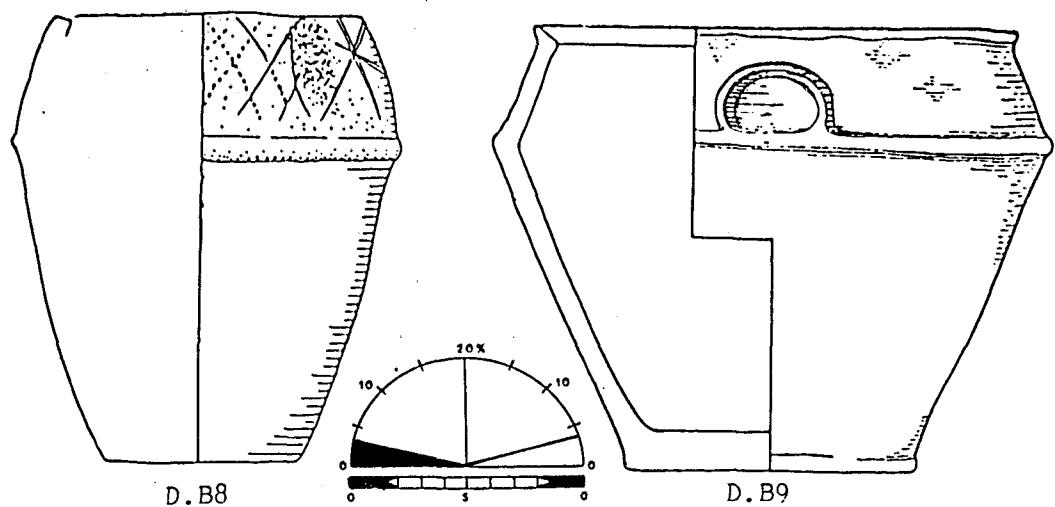


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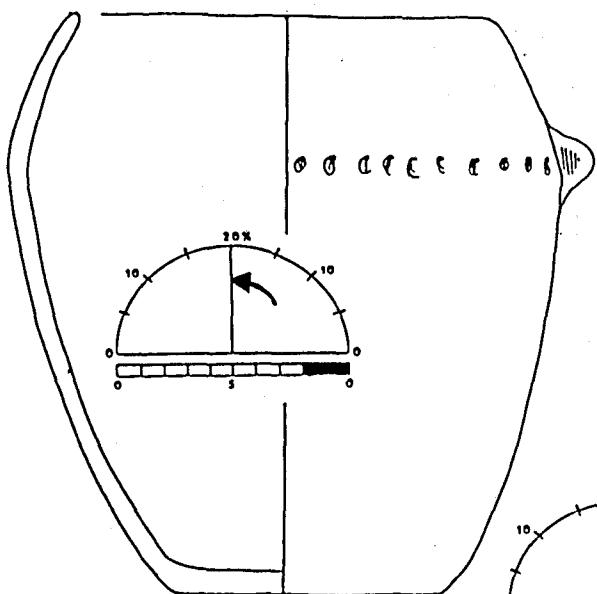


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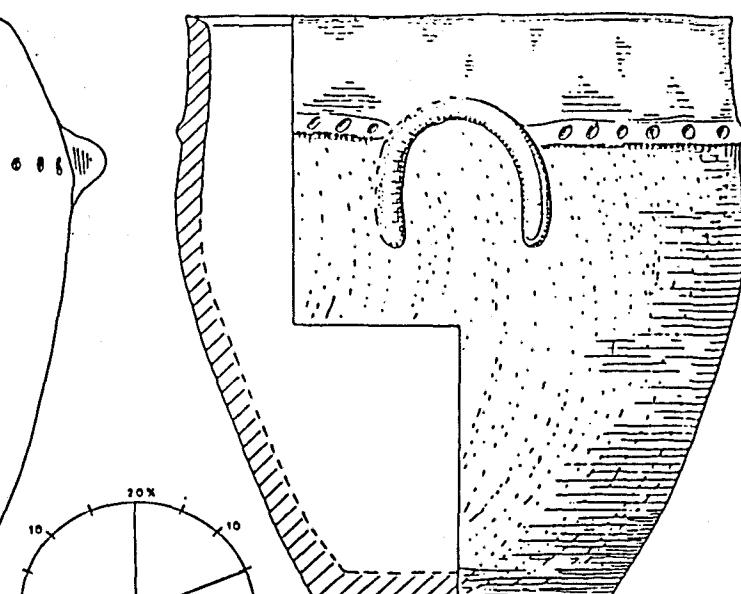




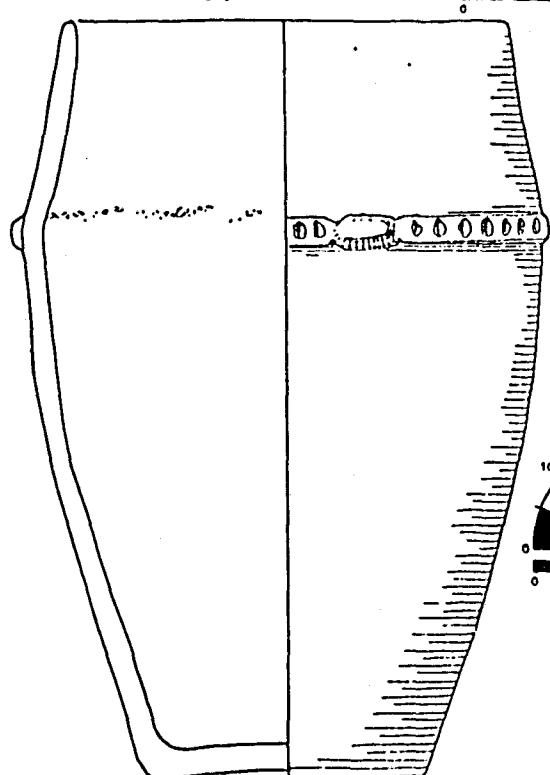
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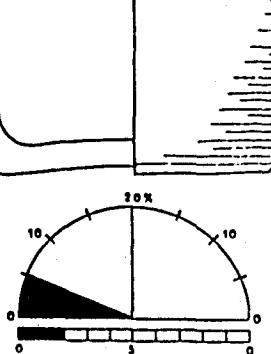
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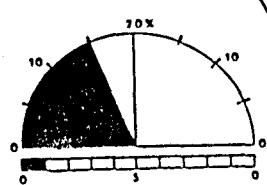
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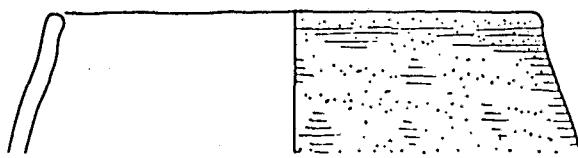


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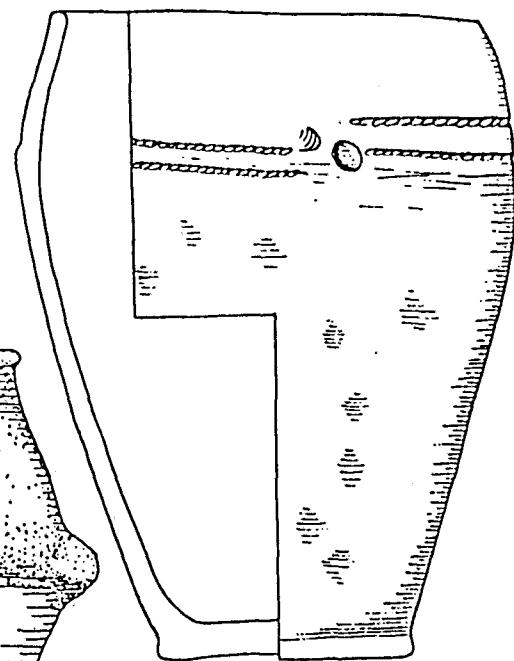


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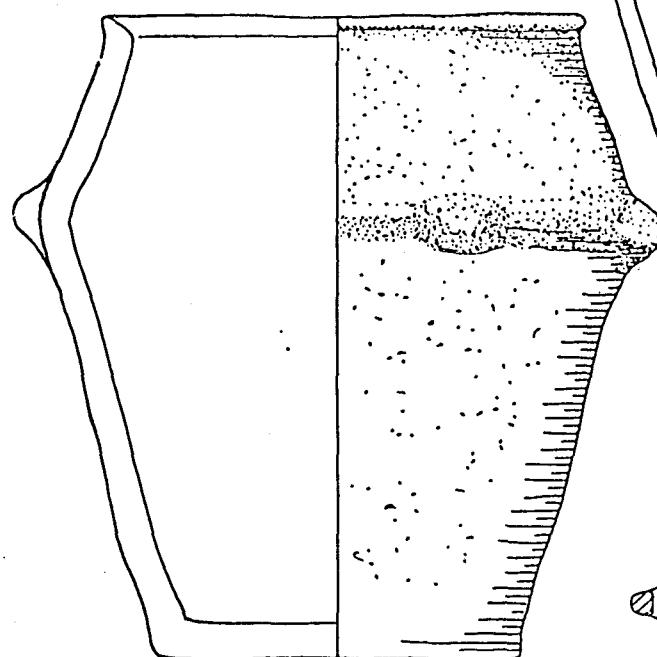
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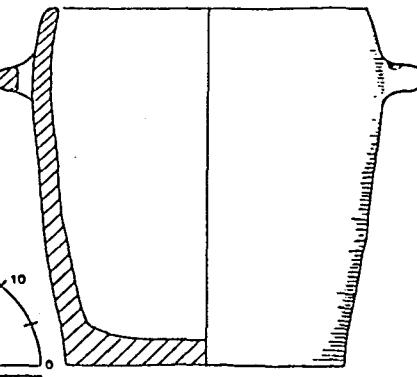
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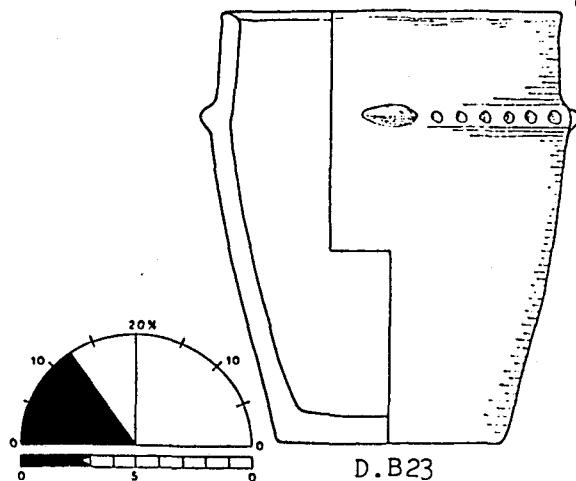
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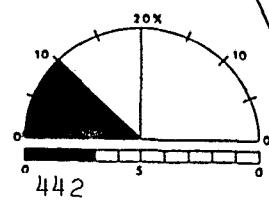
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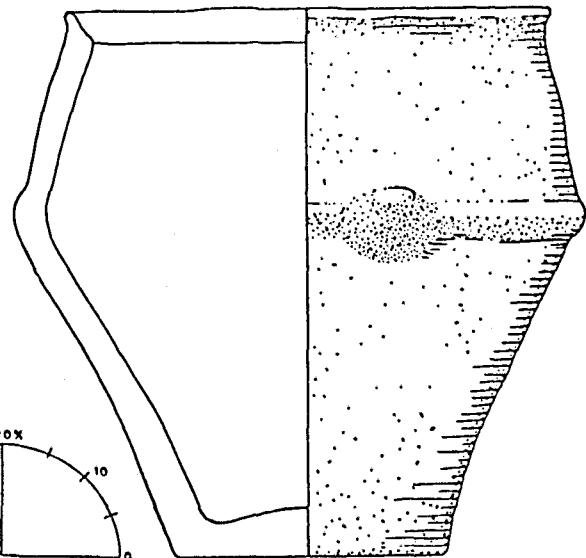
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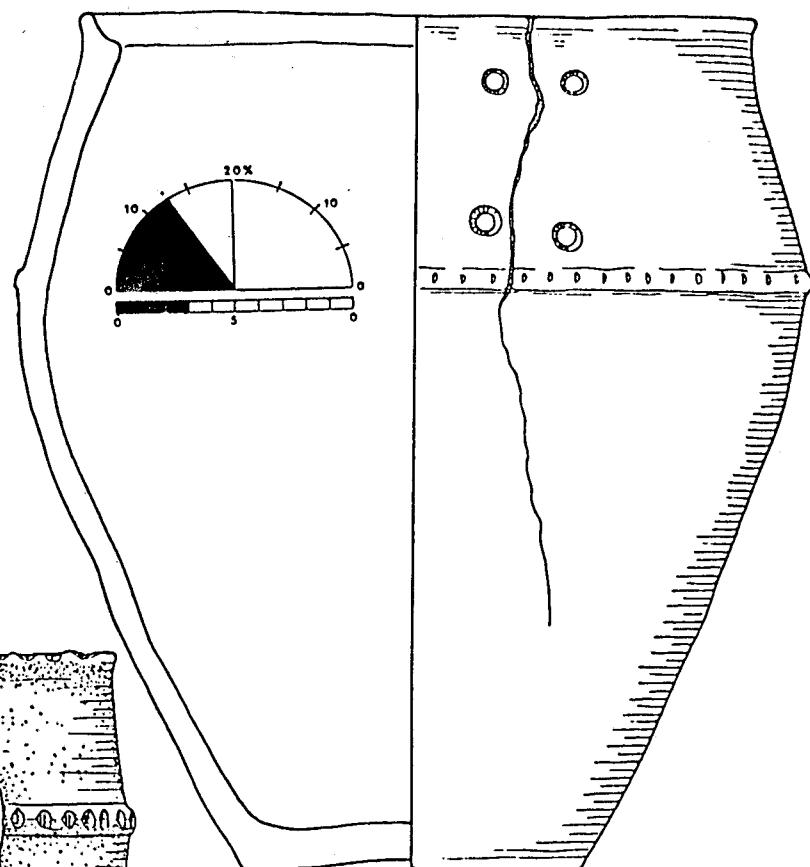
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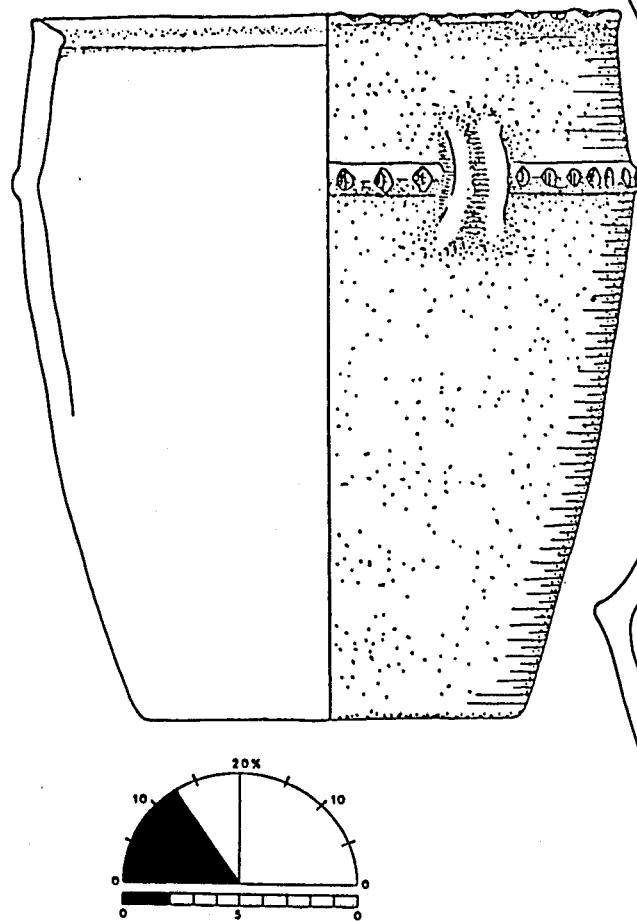
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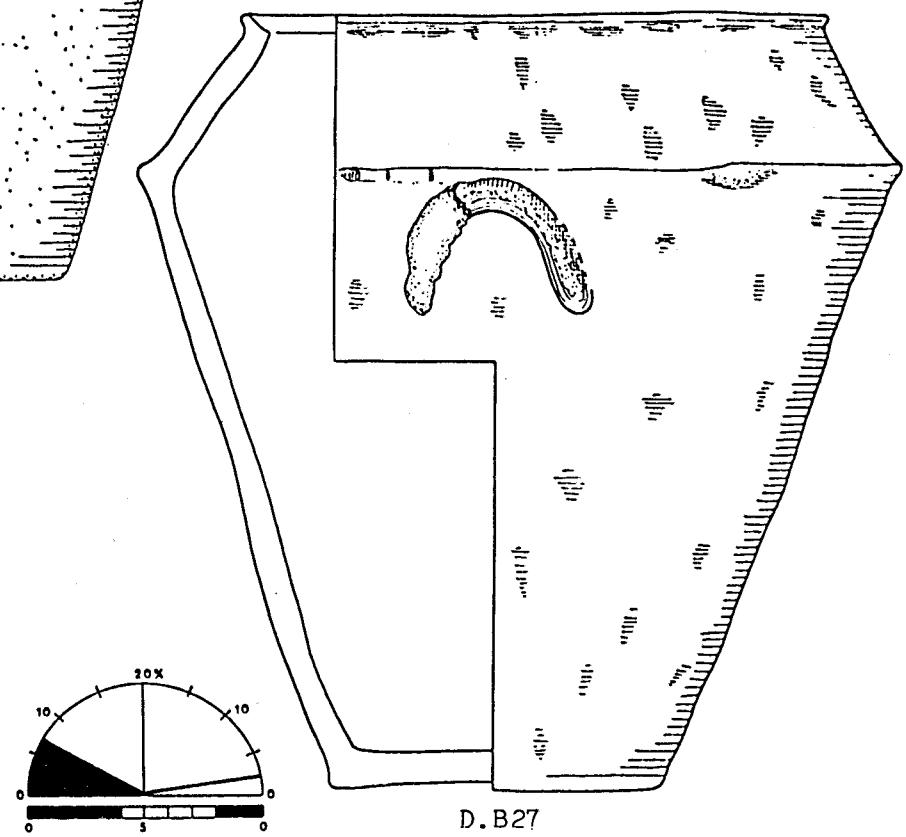
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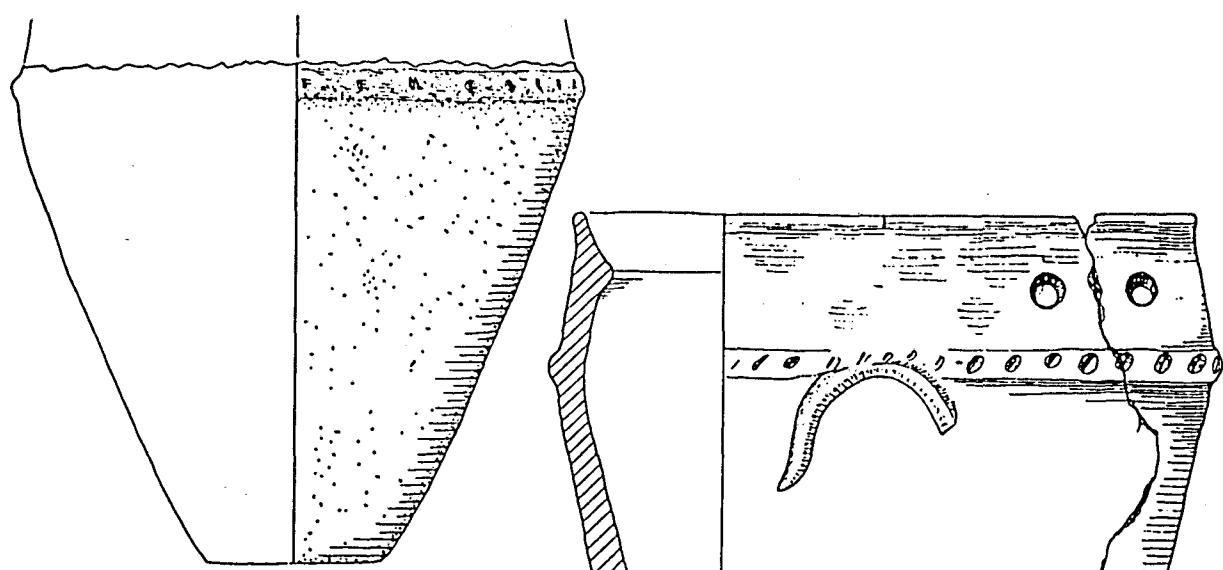
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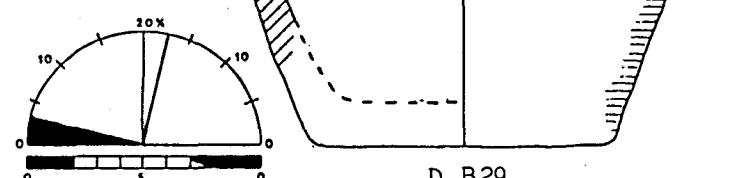
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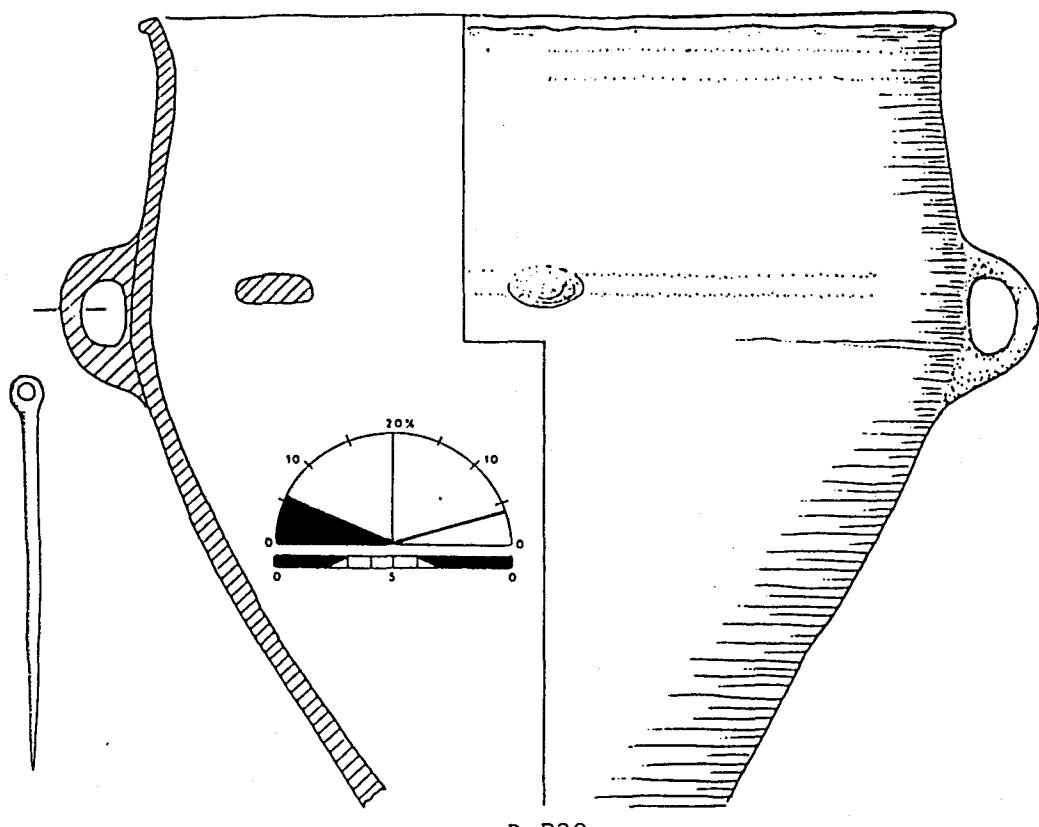
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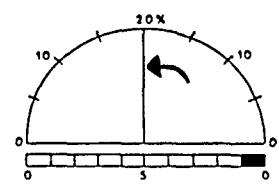
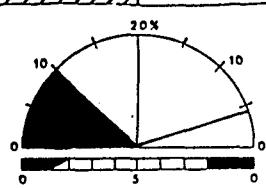
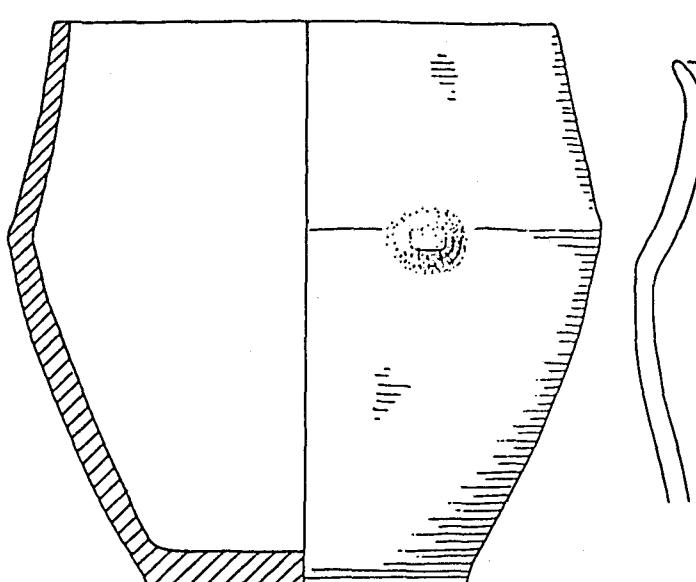
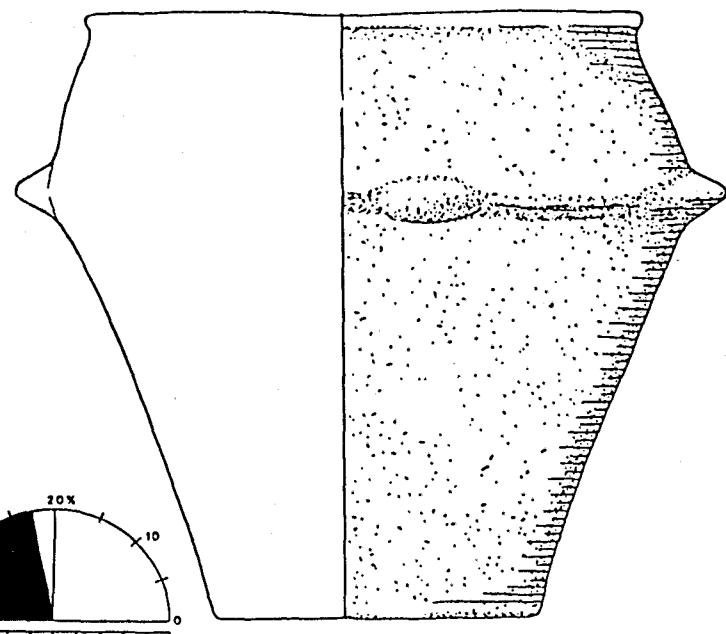
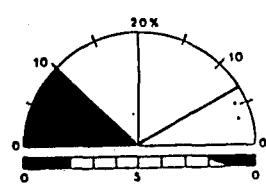
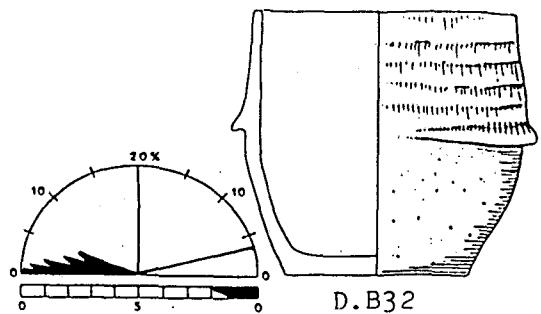
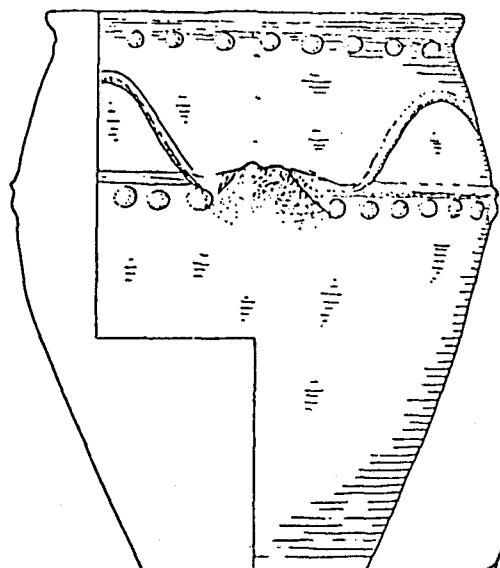
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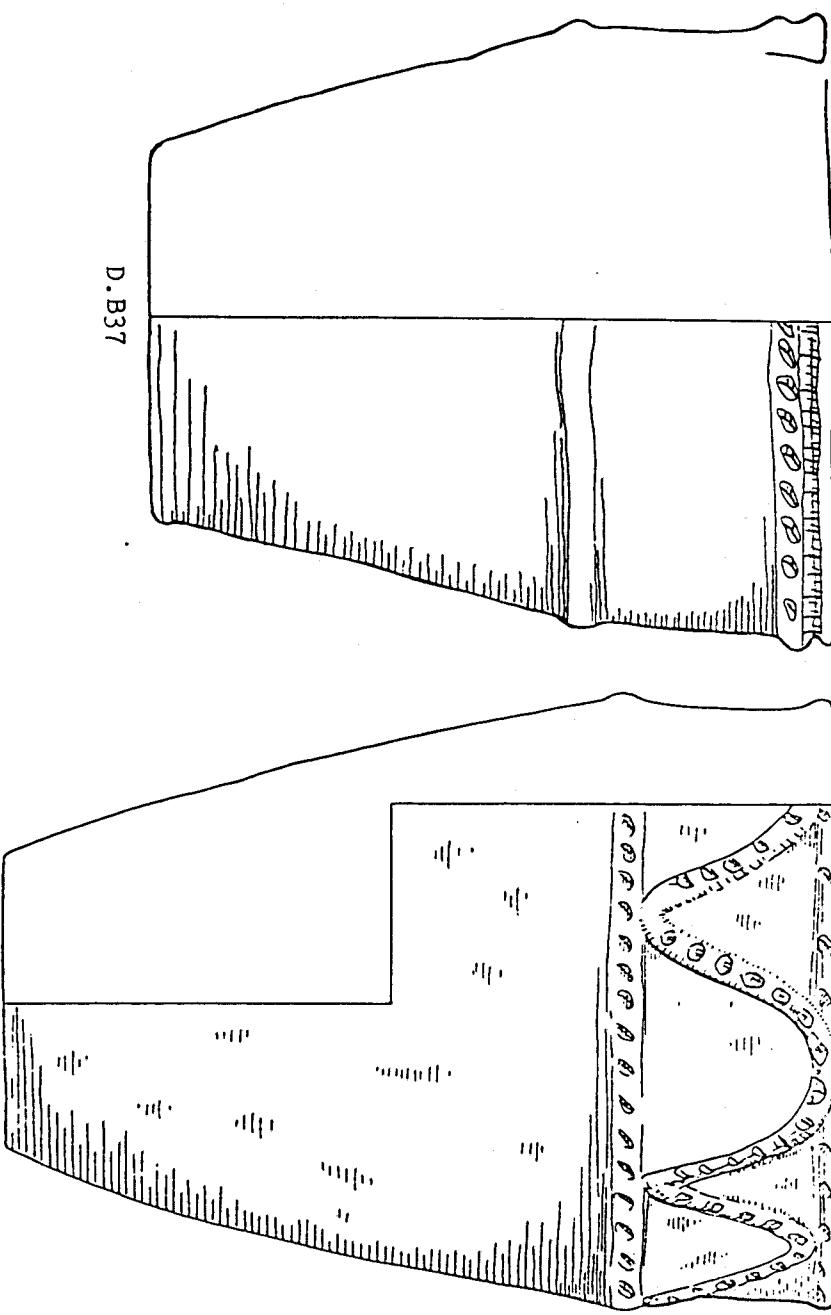


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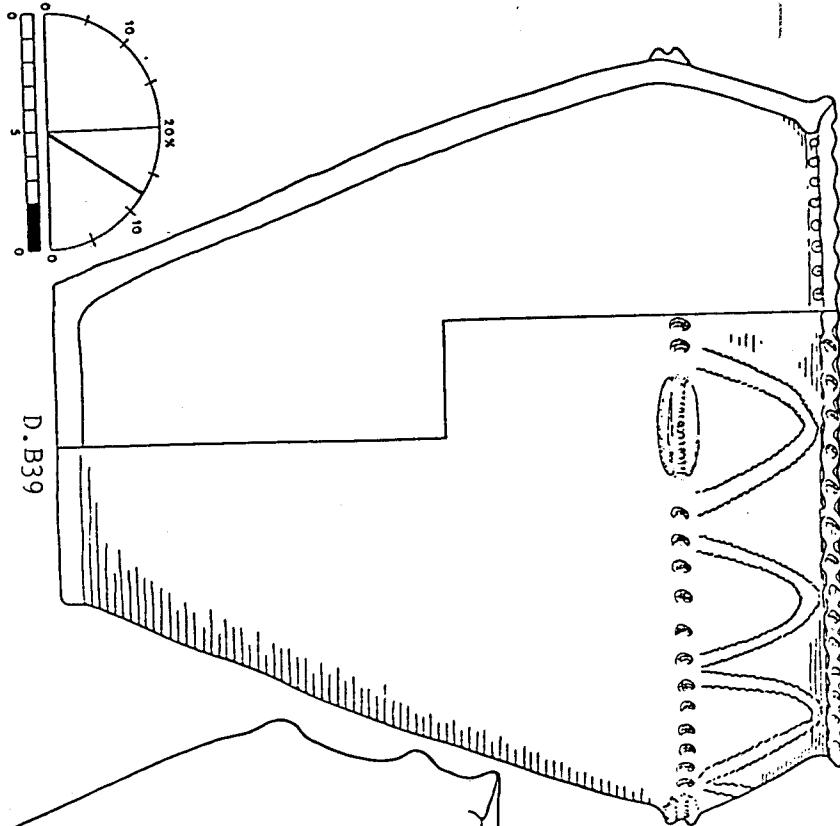
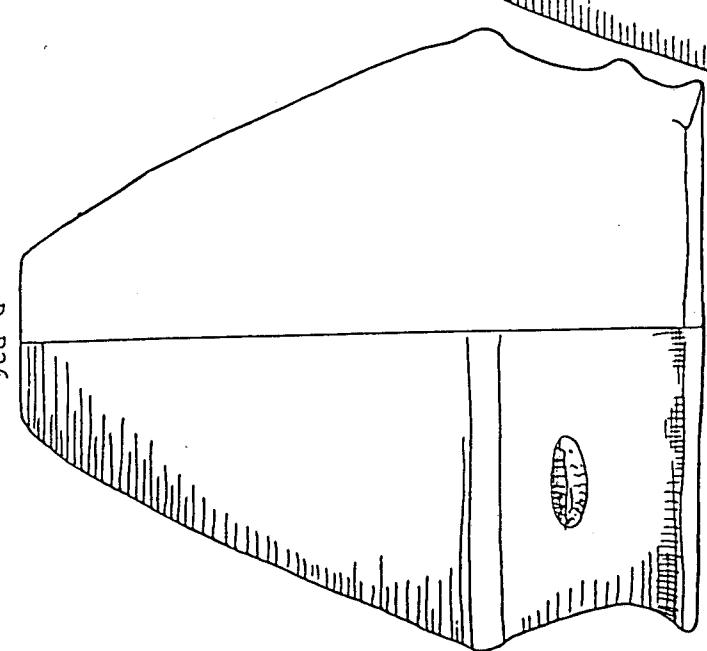


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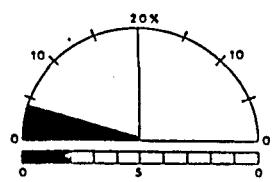
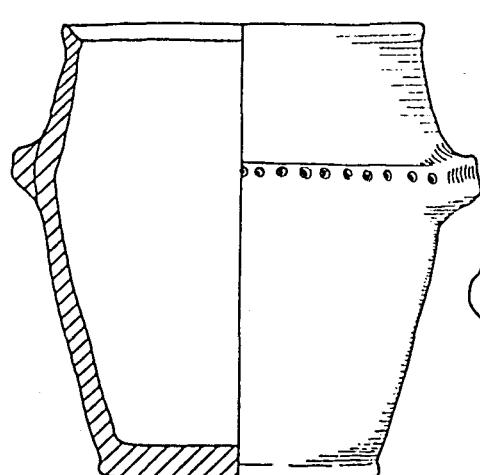
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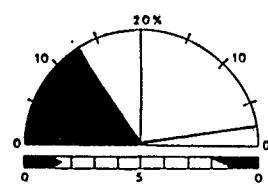
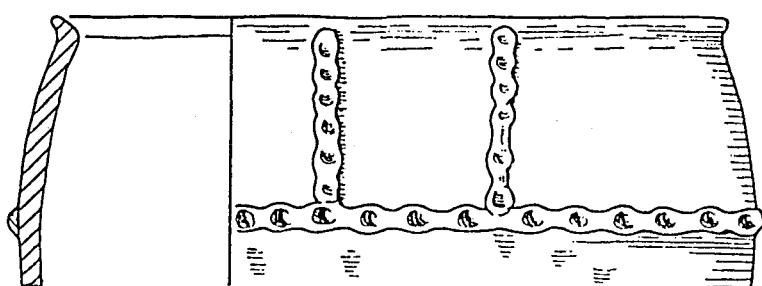
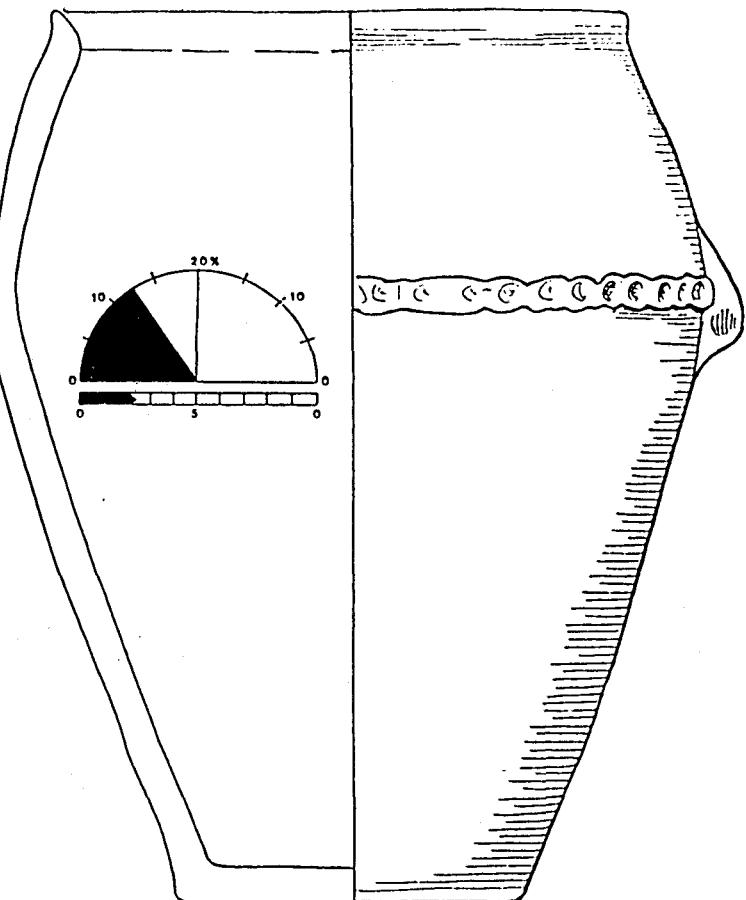
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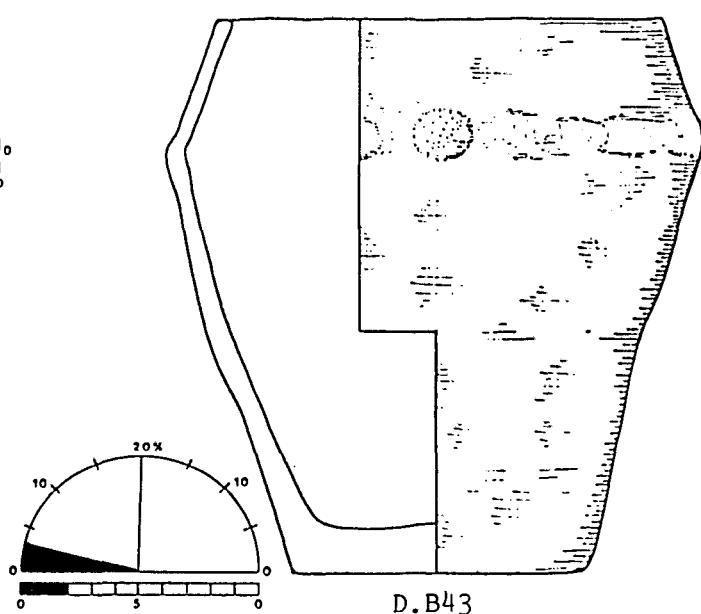
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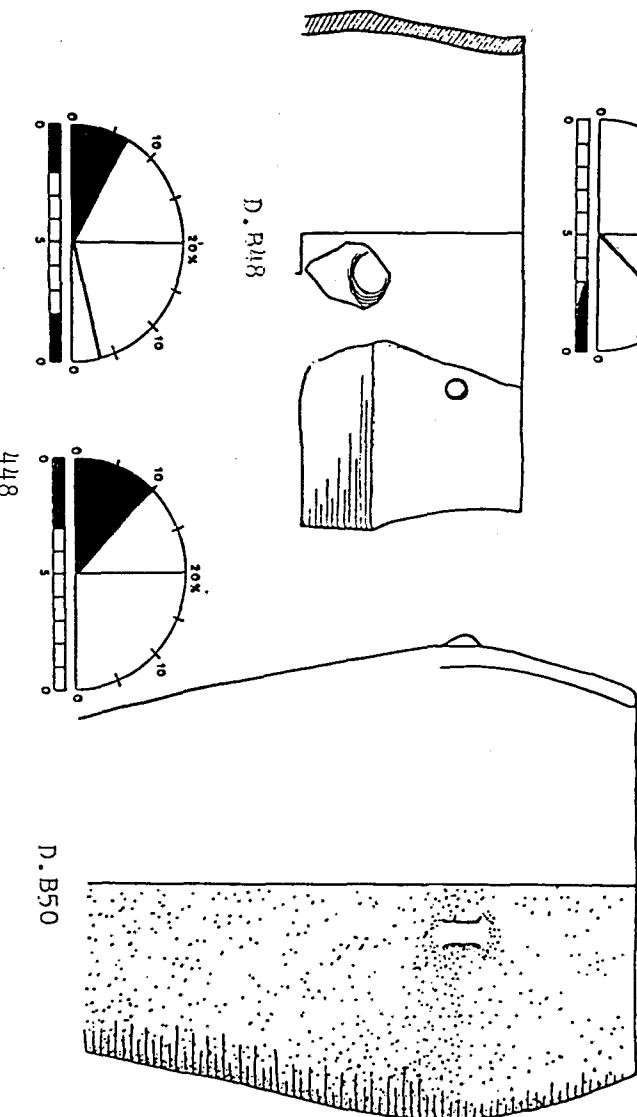
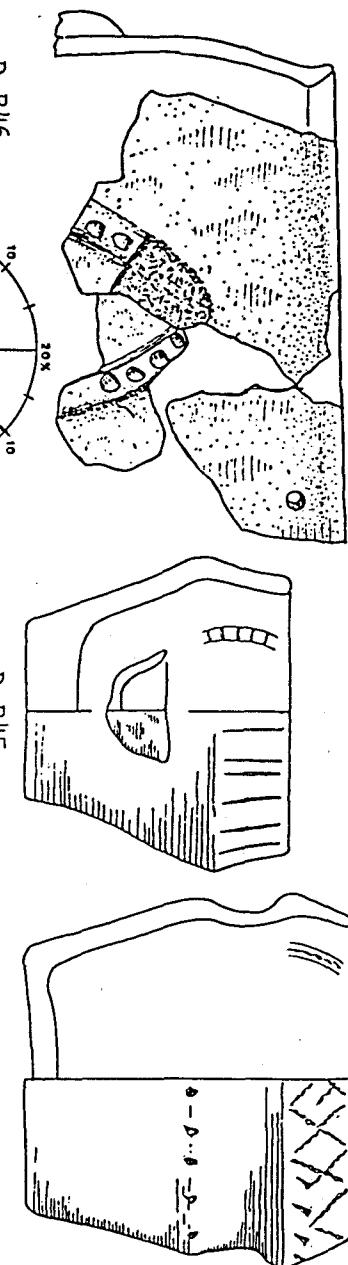
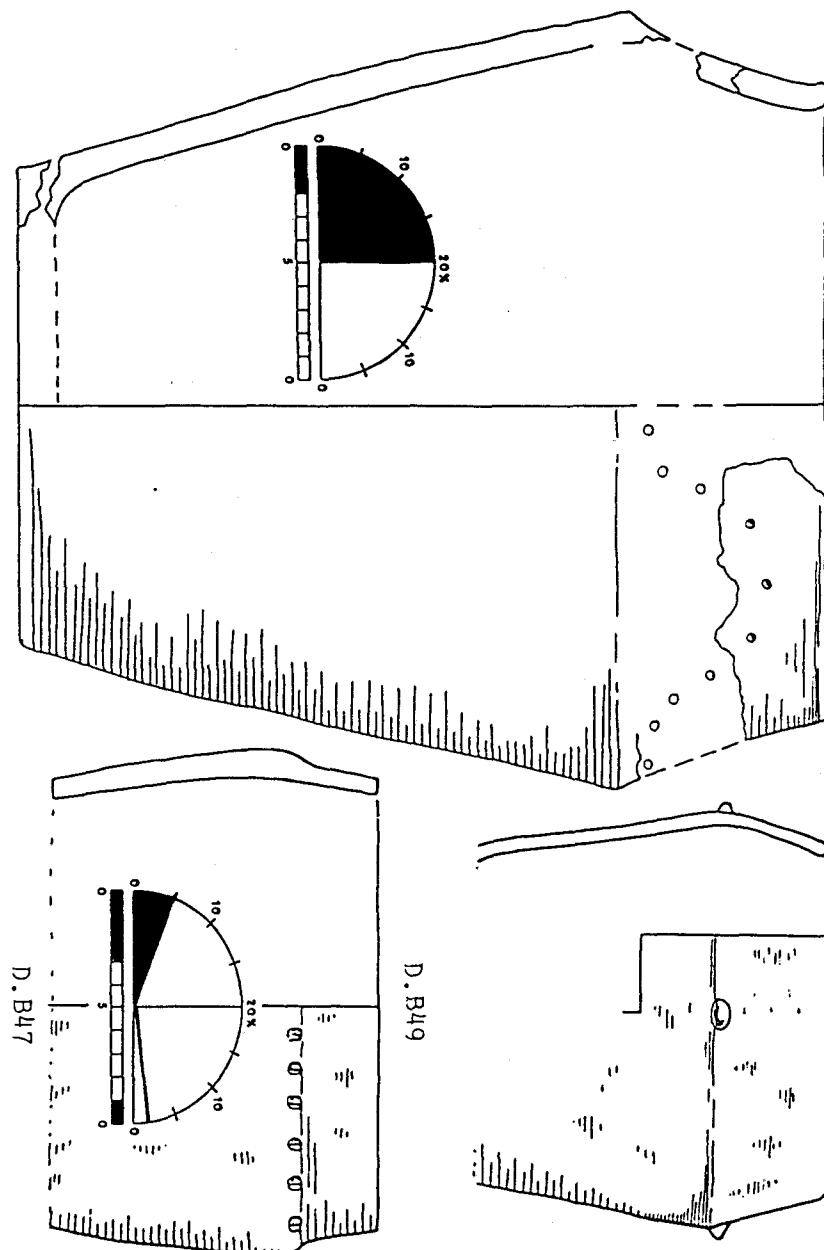


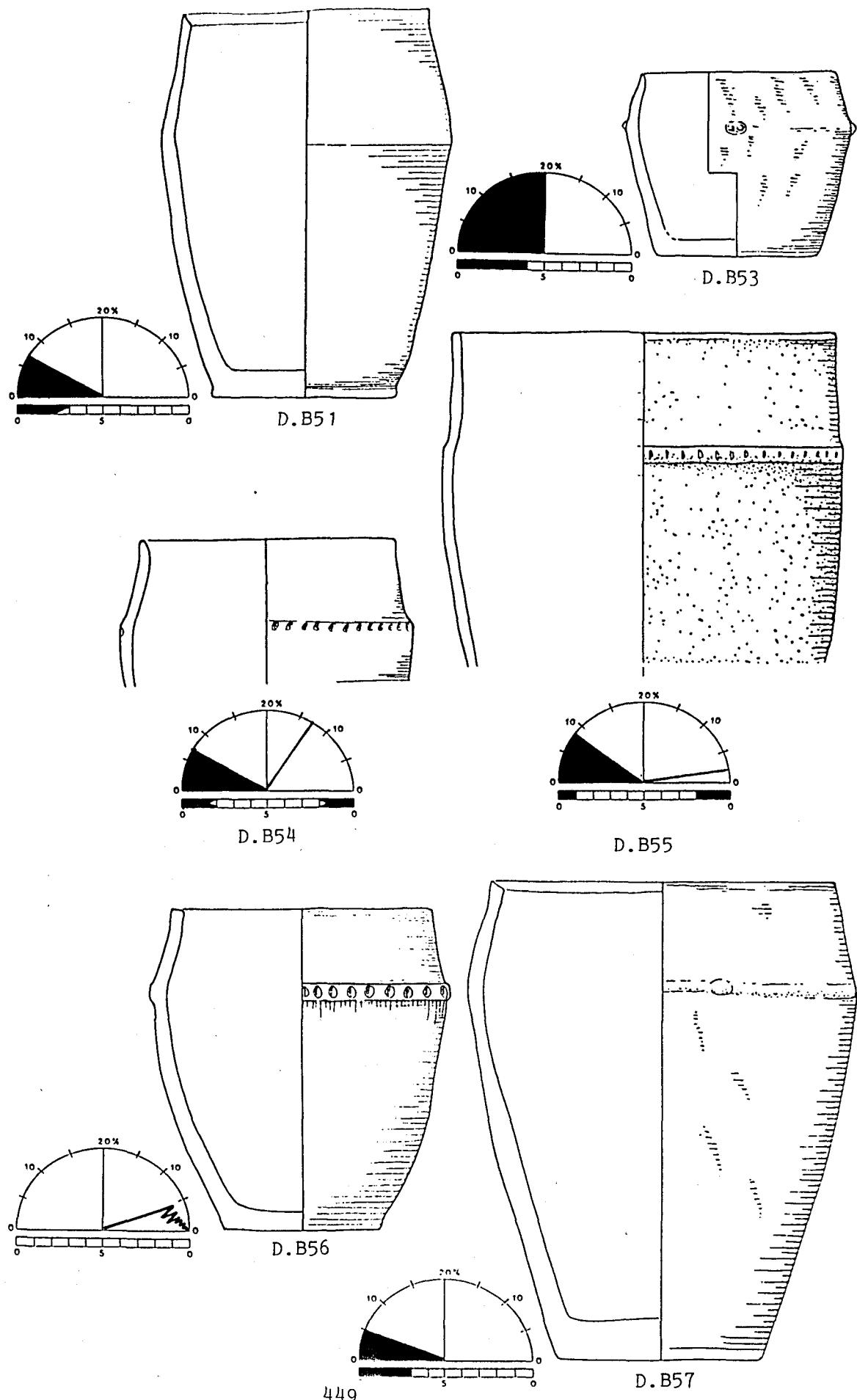
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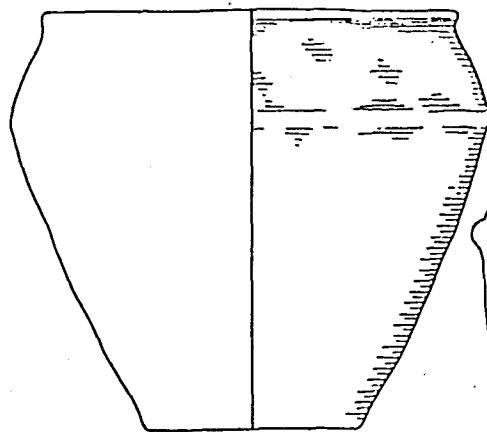


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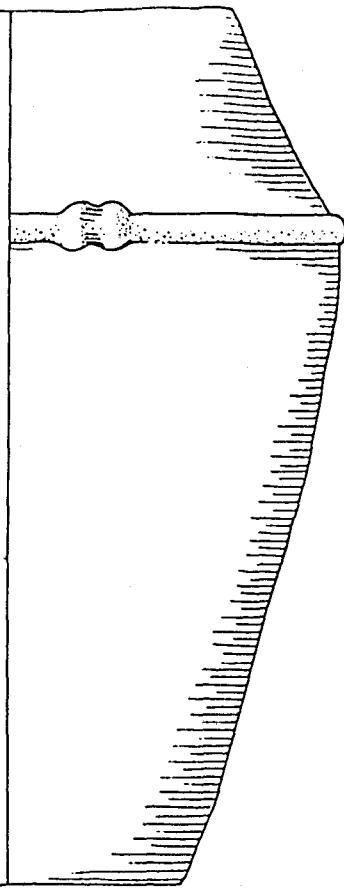
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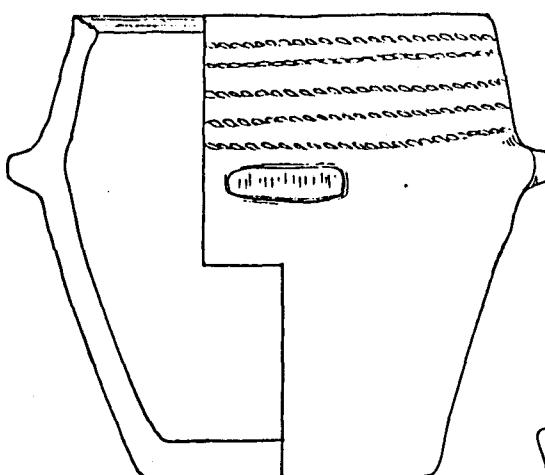




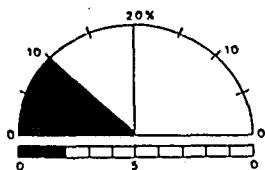
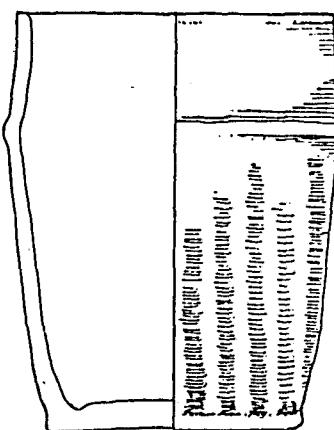
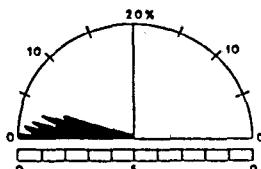
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D.B59



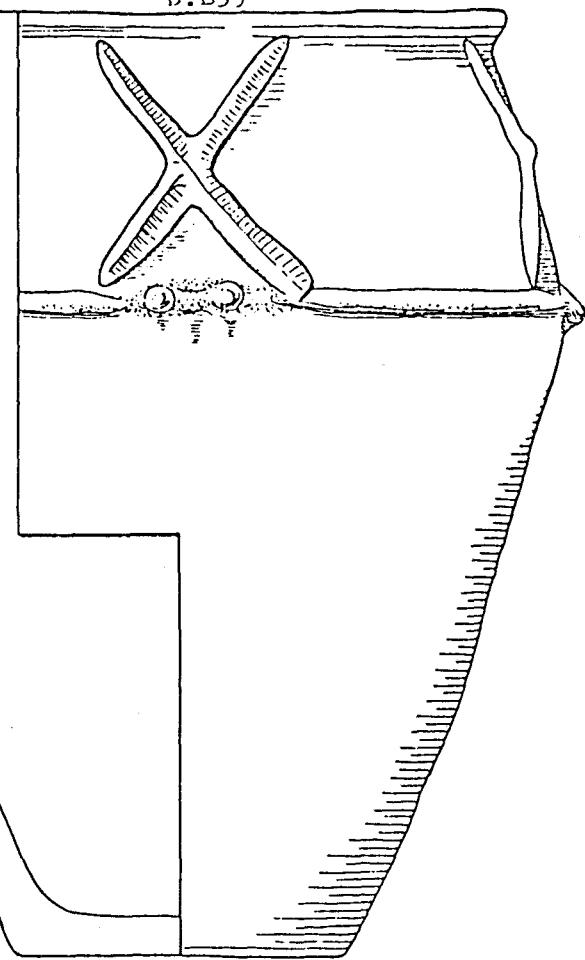
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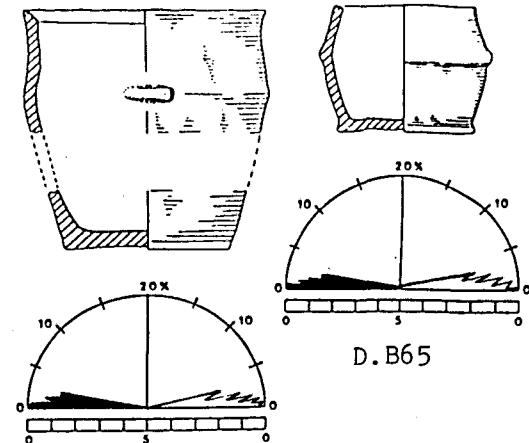
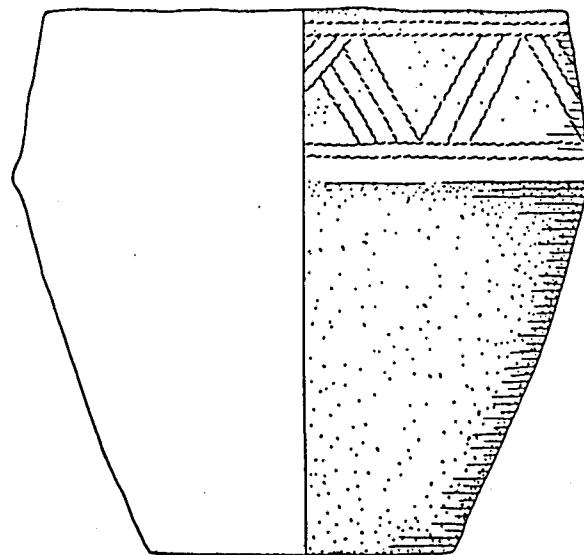


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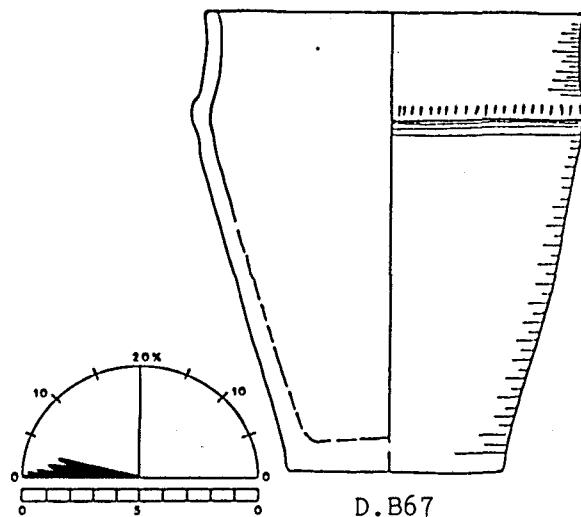
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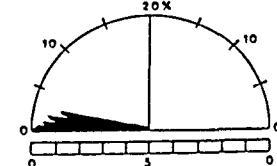
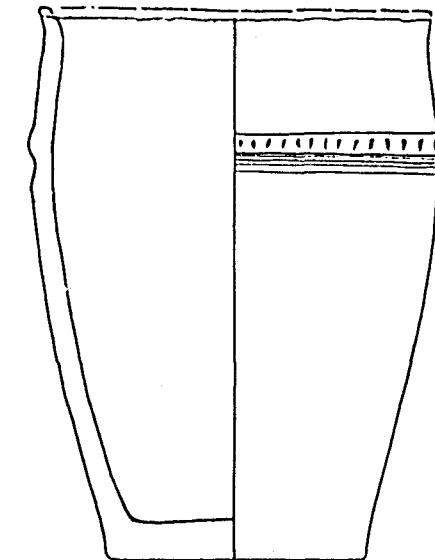


D.B64

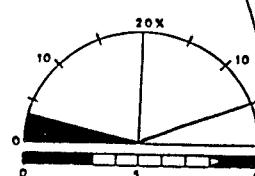
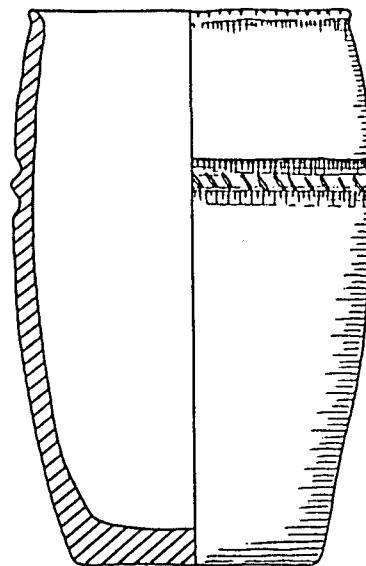
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D.B67



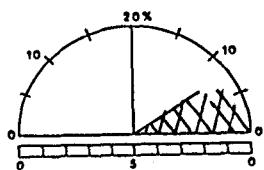
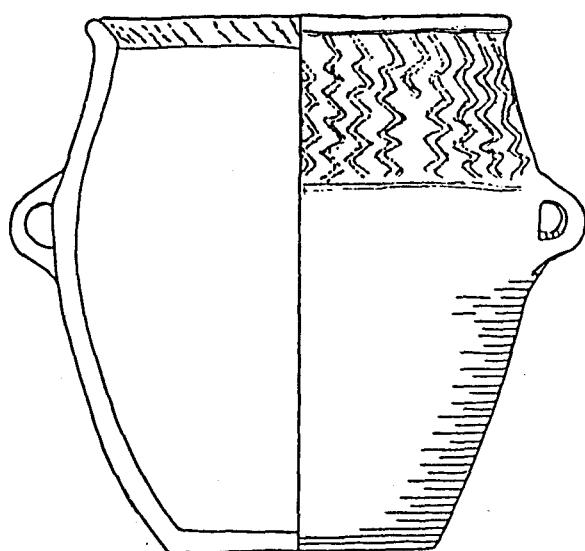
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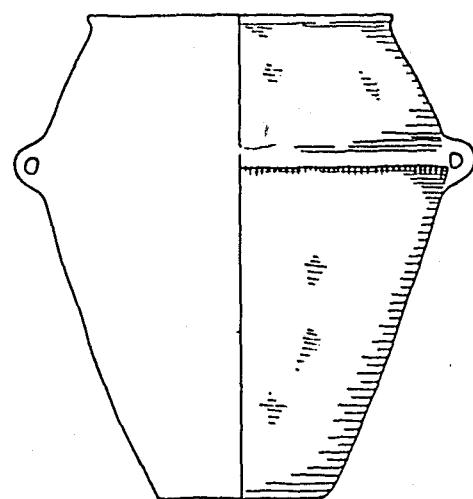
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D.B68

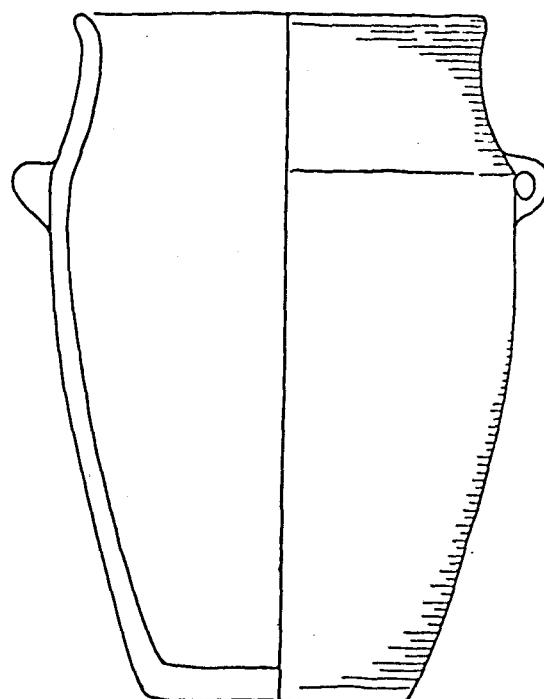
DORSET D



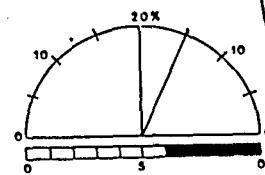
DC 2



D.C3

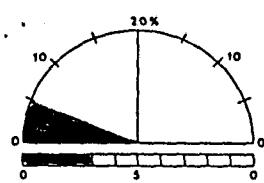
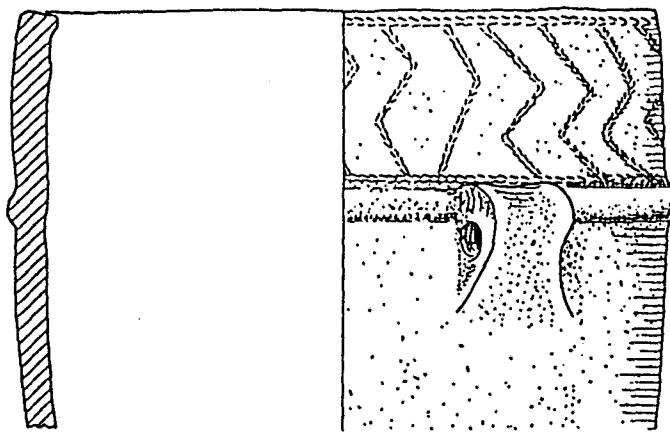


DC 5

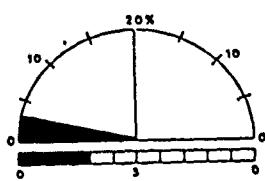
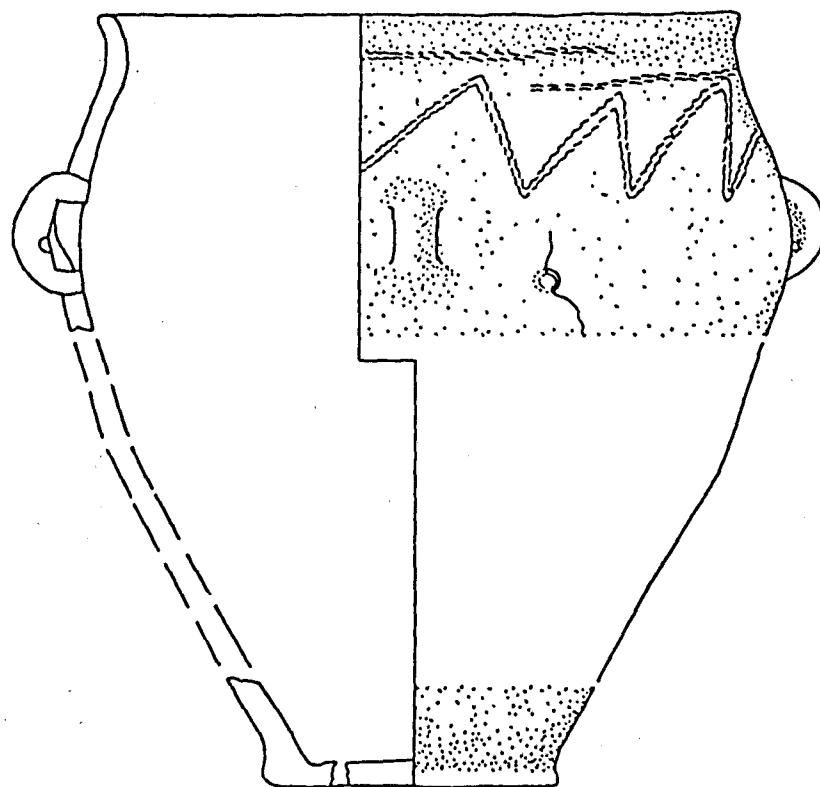


DC 4

DORSET D

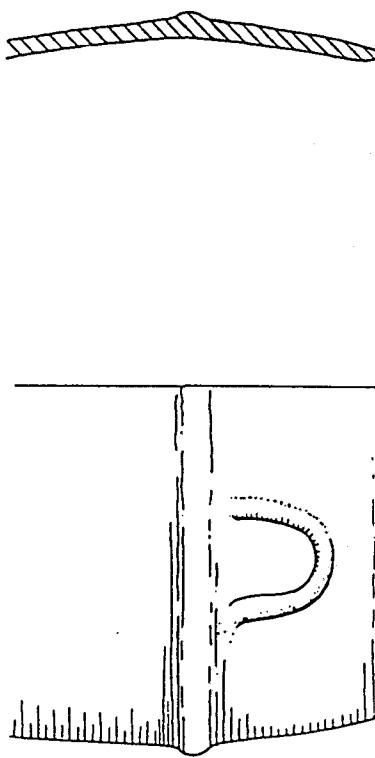


DC 6



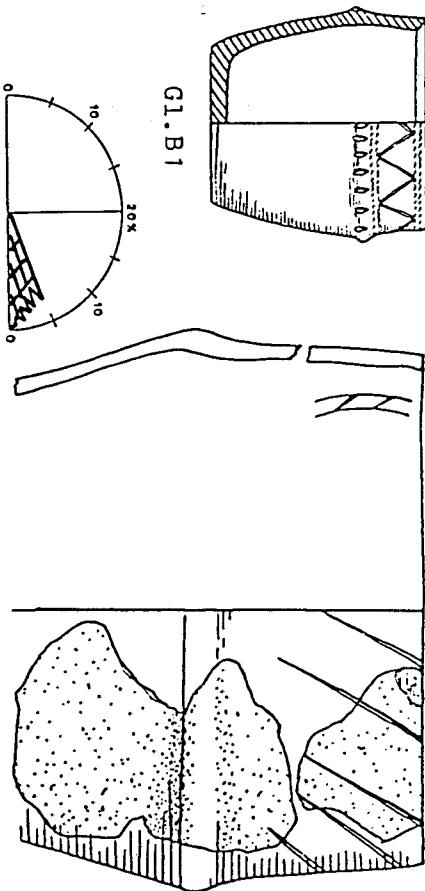
DC 7

ESSEX E

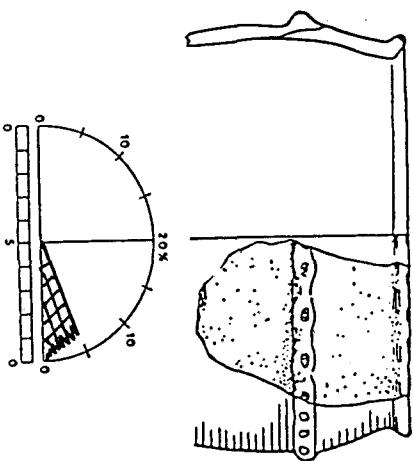


E. B1

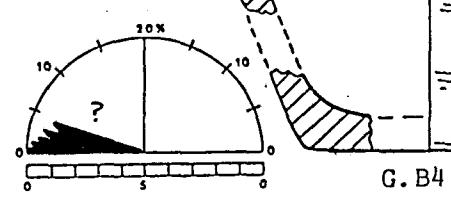
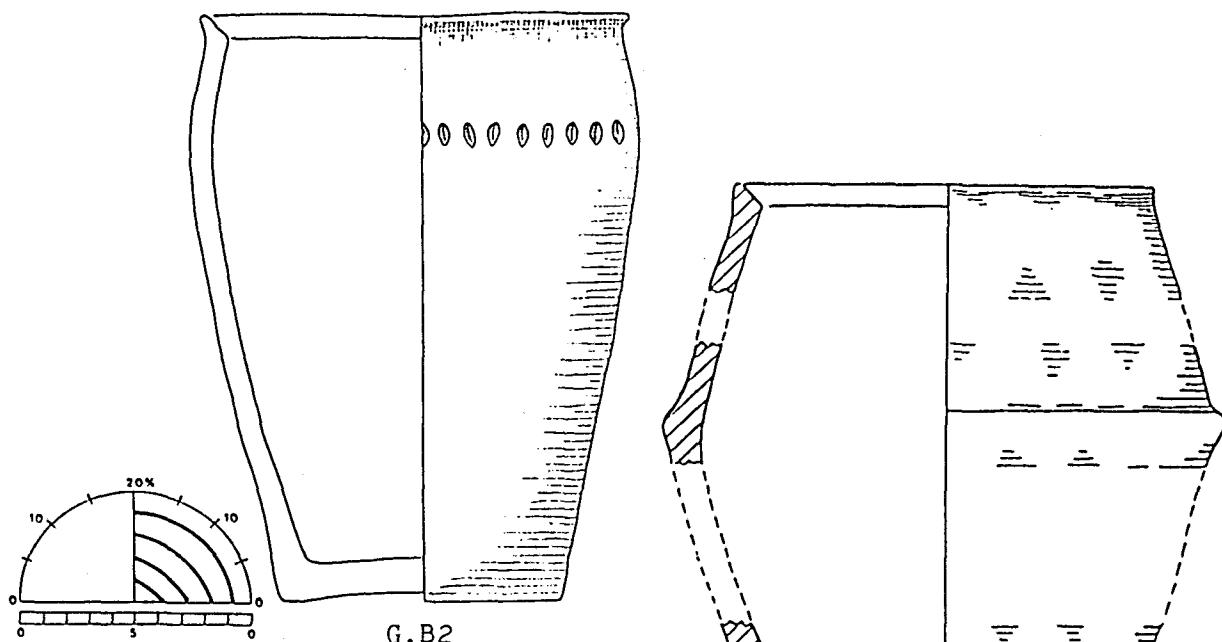
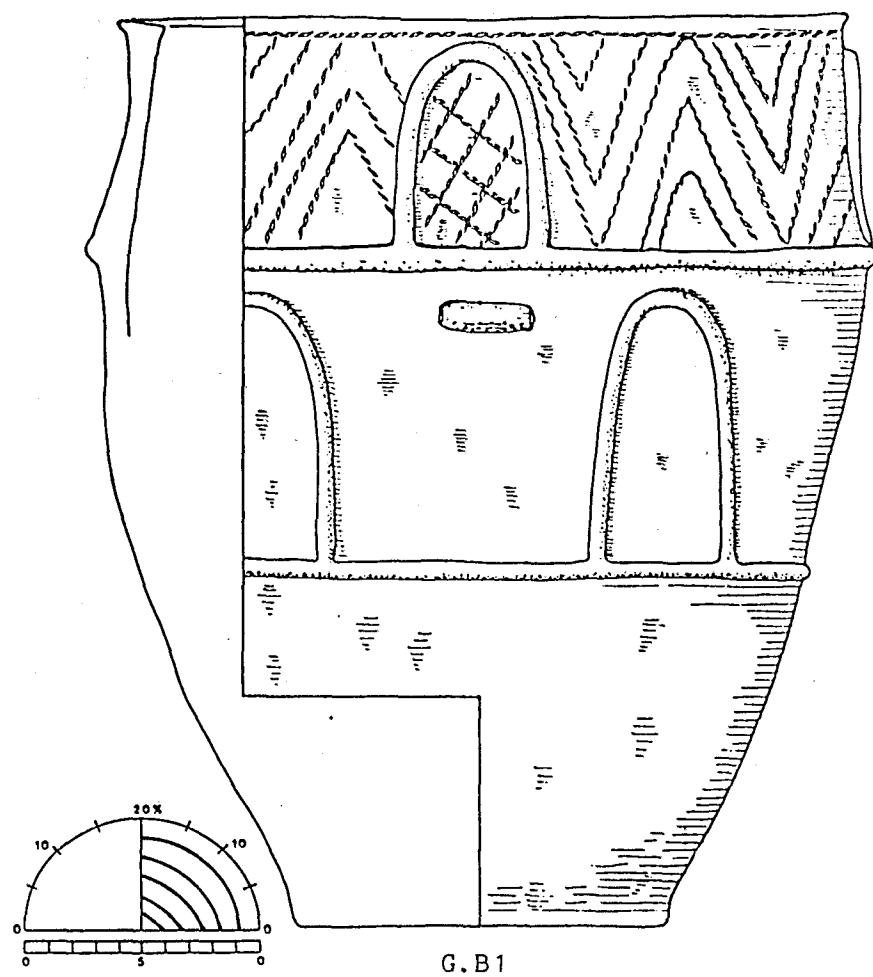
GLAMORGAN G1

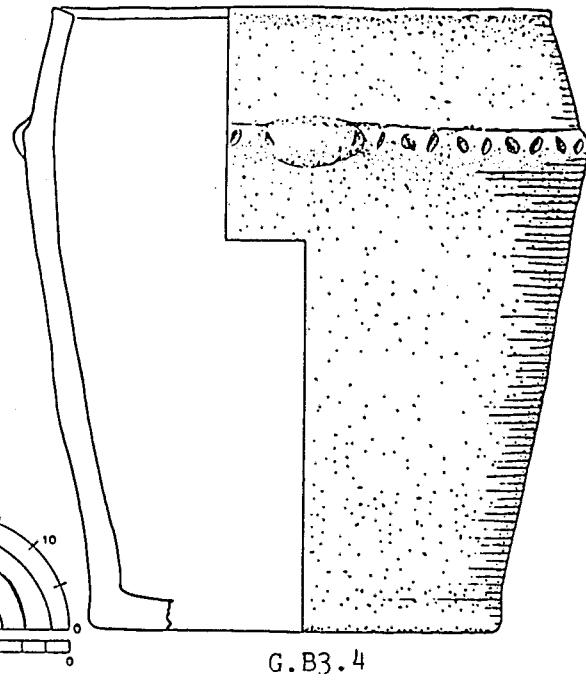
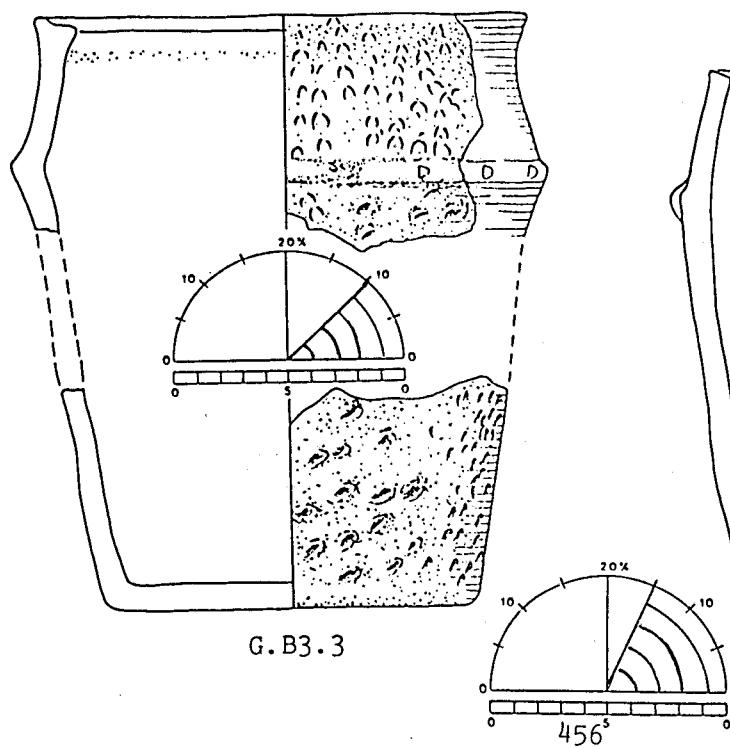
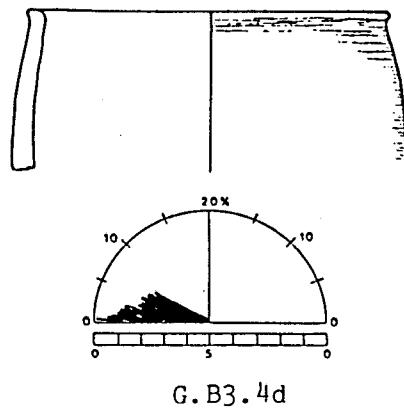
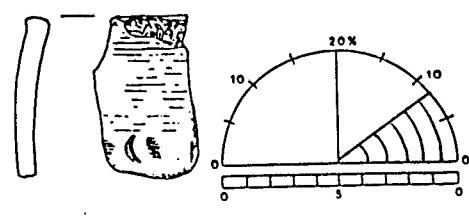
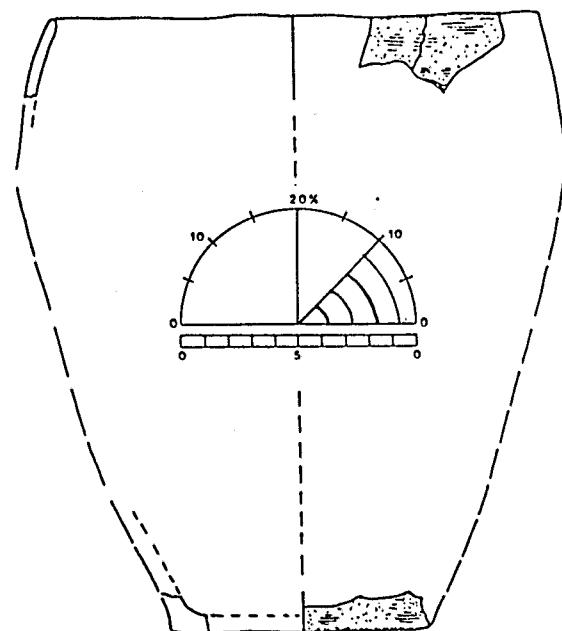
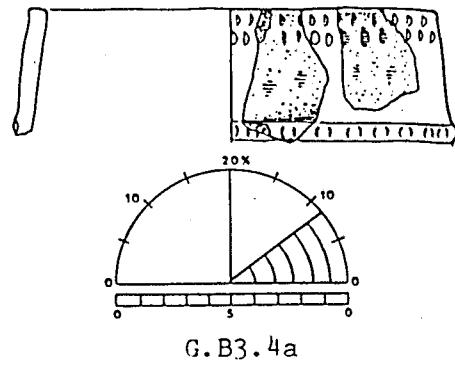
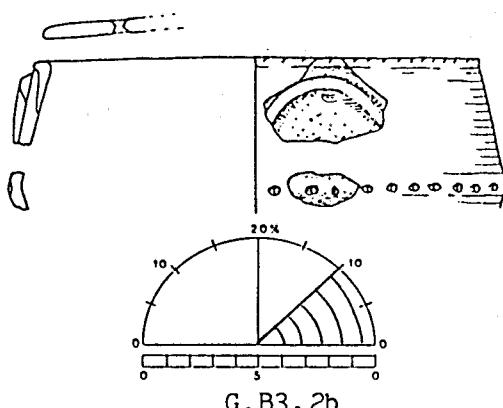


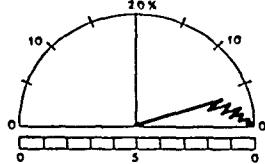
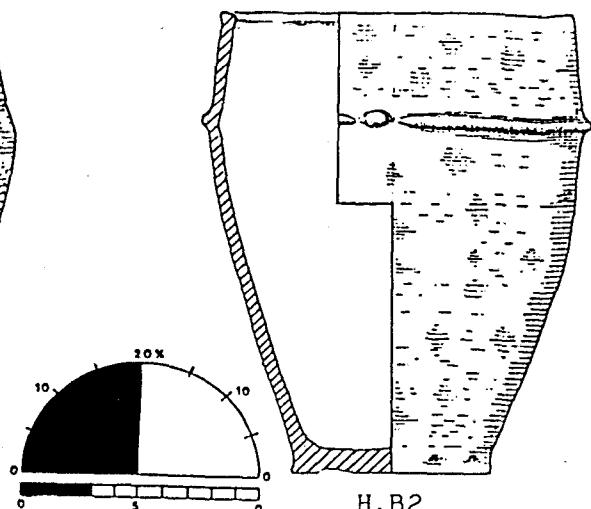
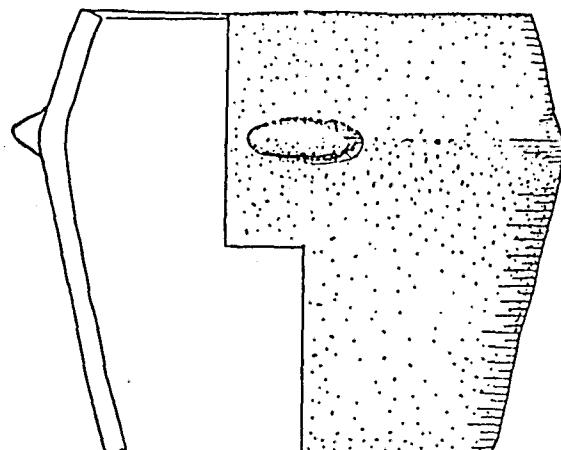
G1.B2.2



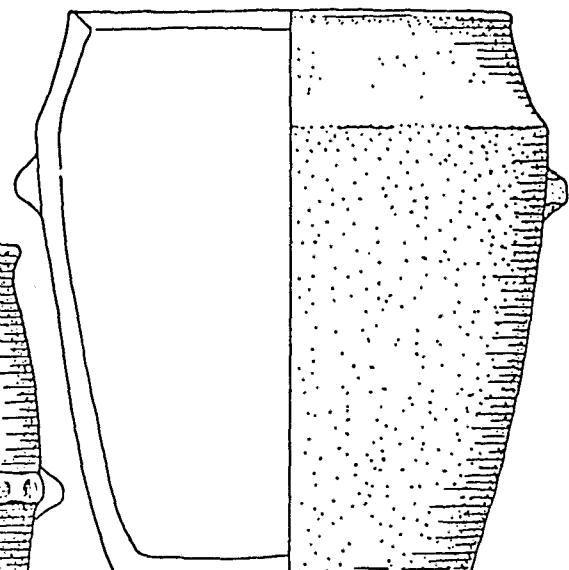
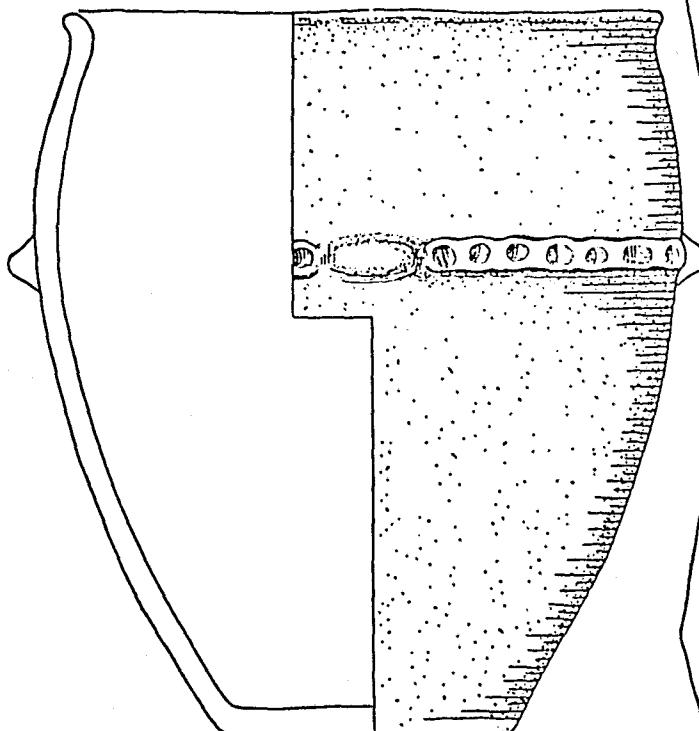
454 2.3



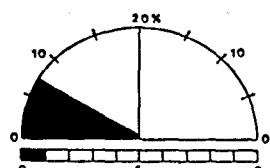




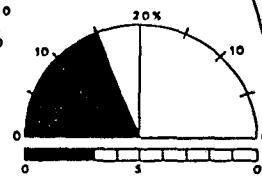
H.B1



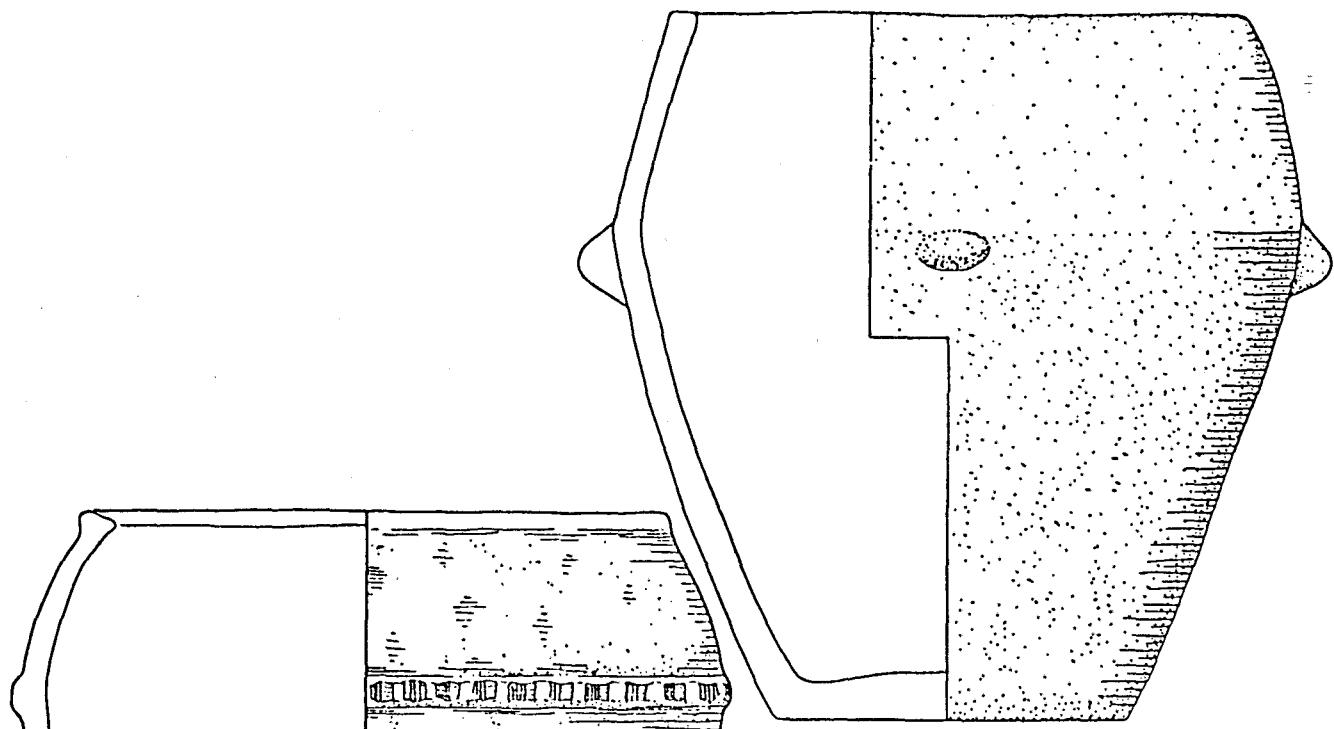
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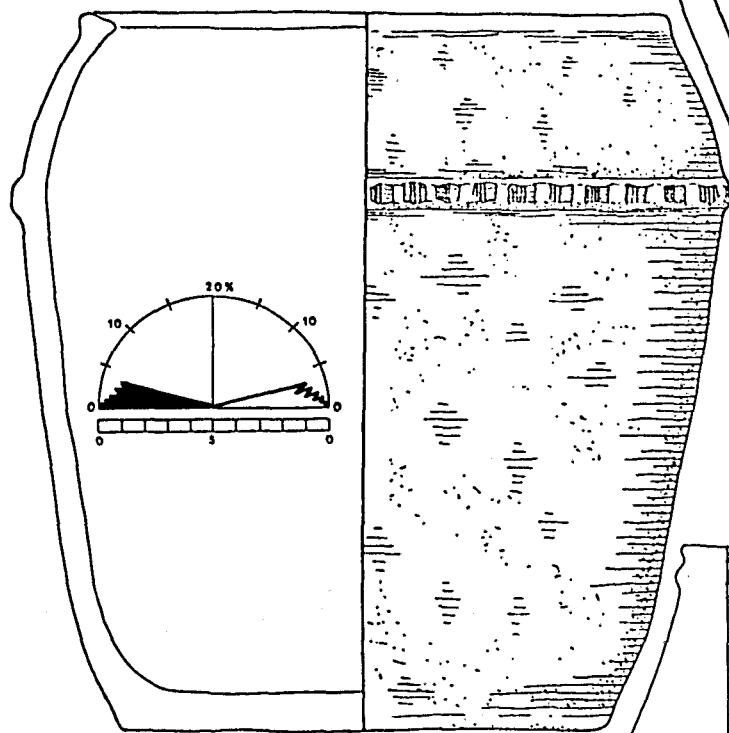
H.B4



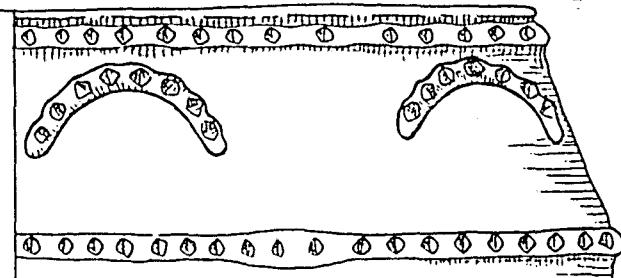
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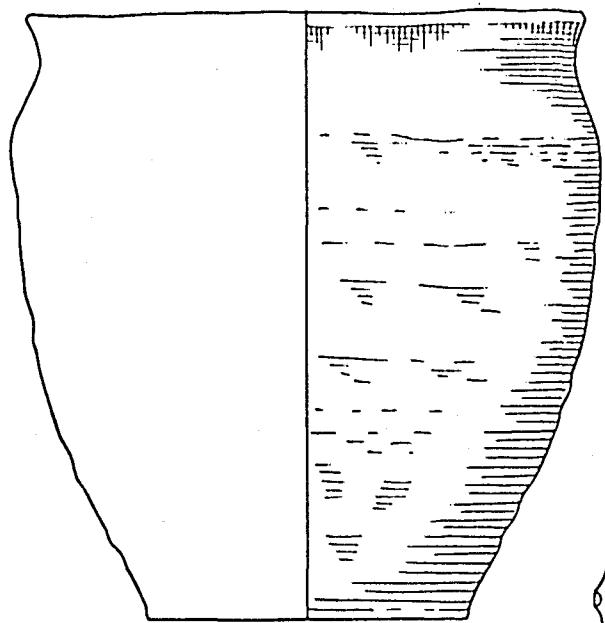
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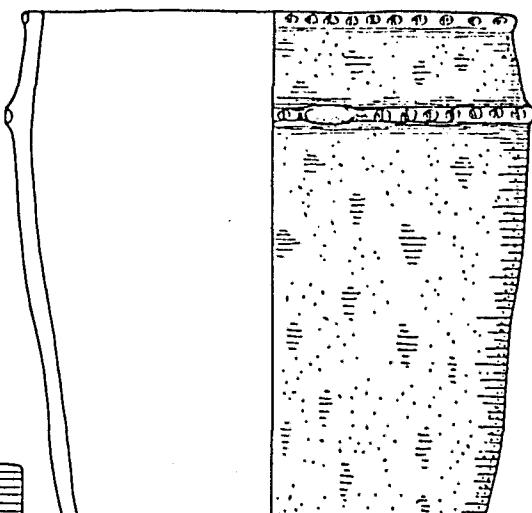
H.B8



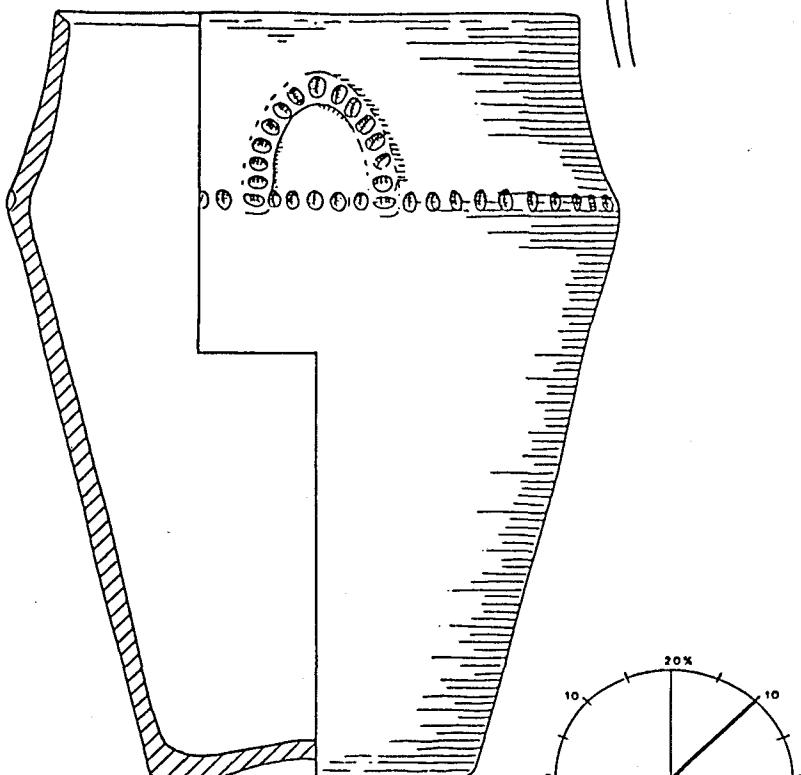
H.B7



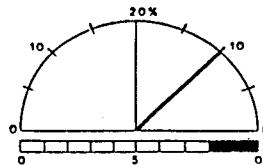
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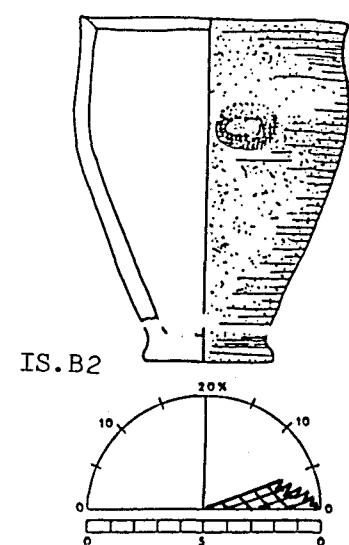
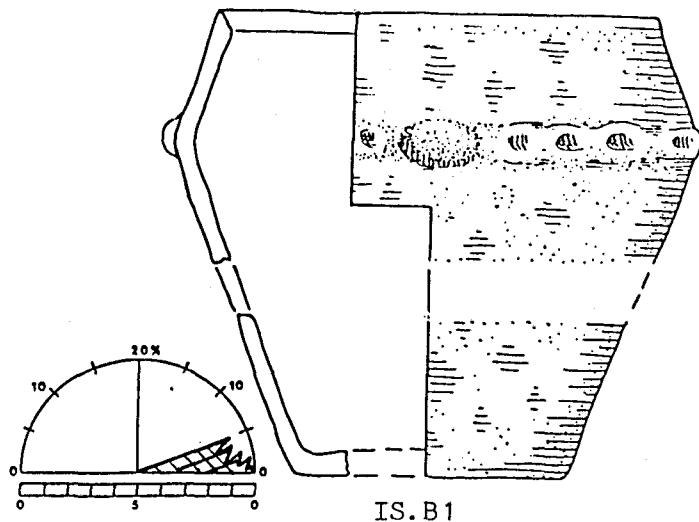
H.B11



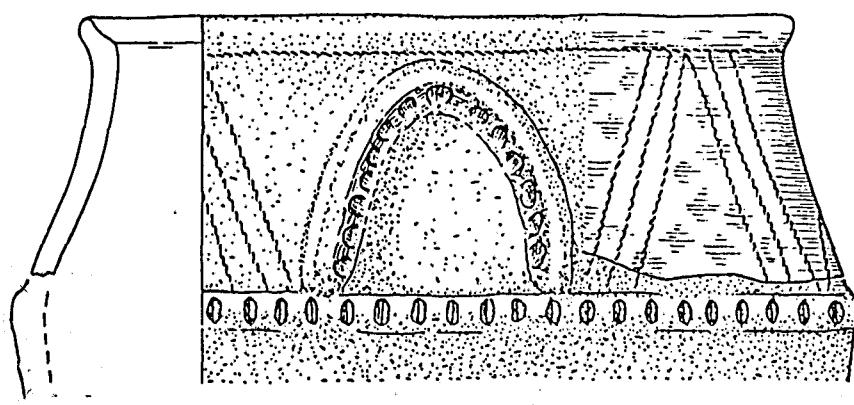
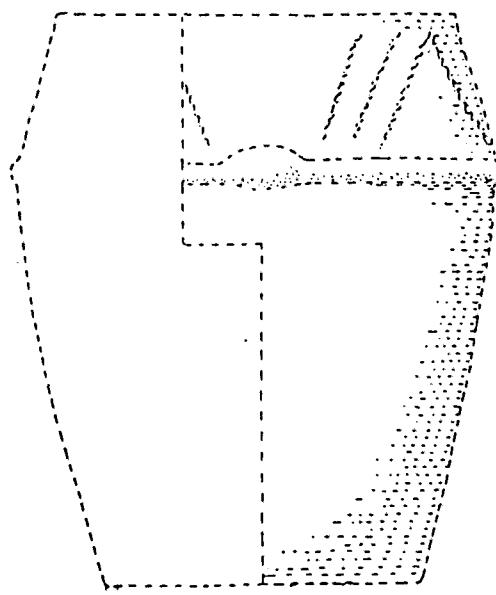
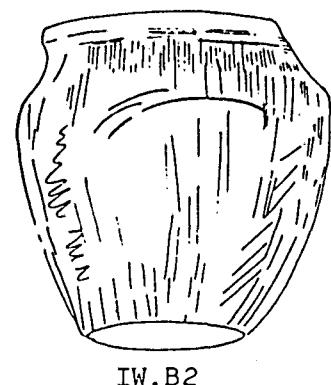
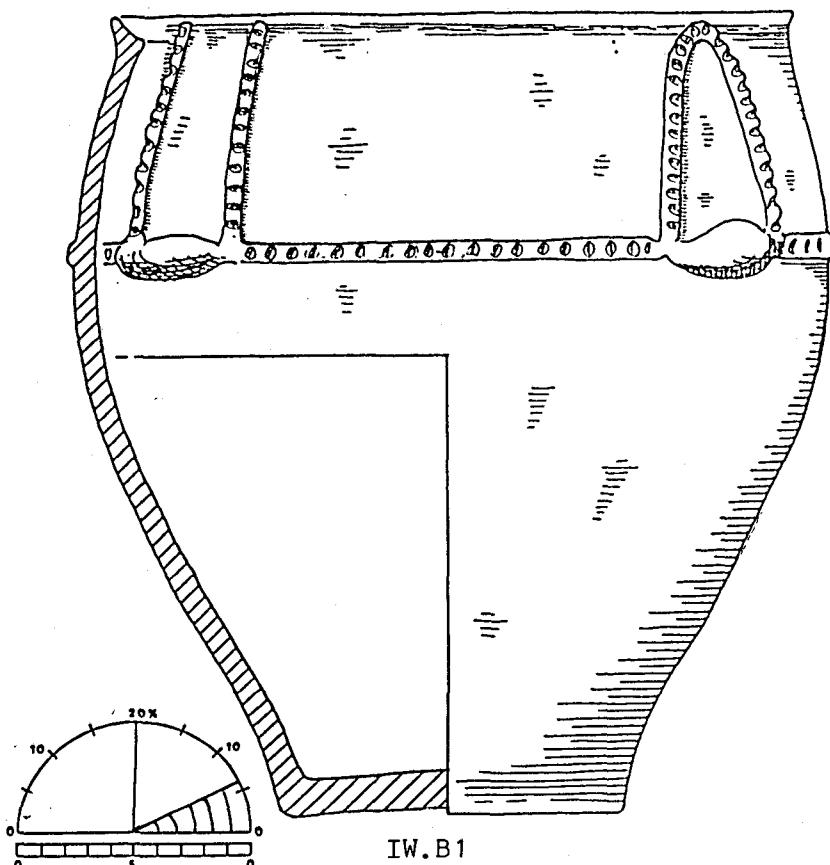
H.B13



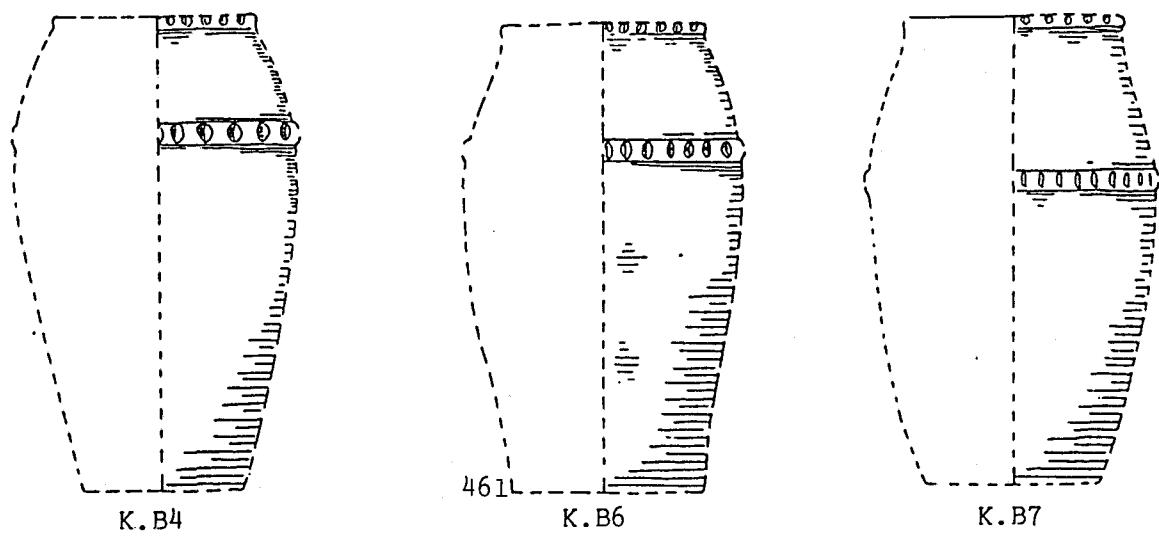
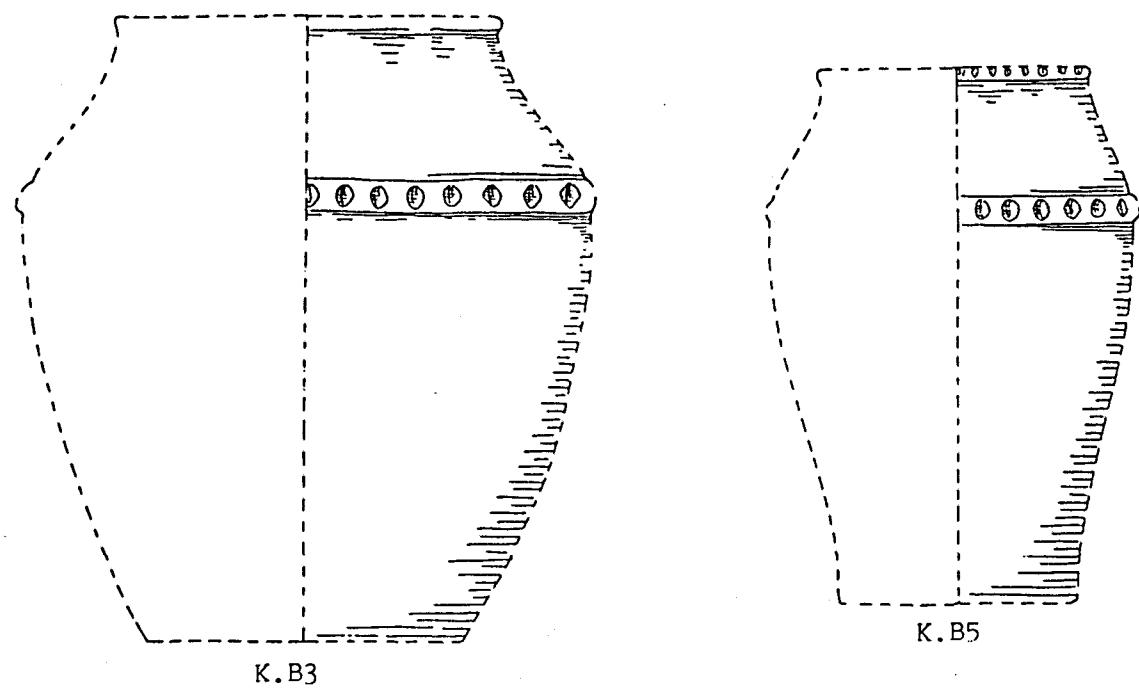
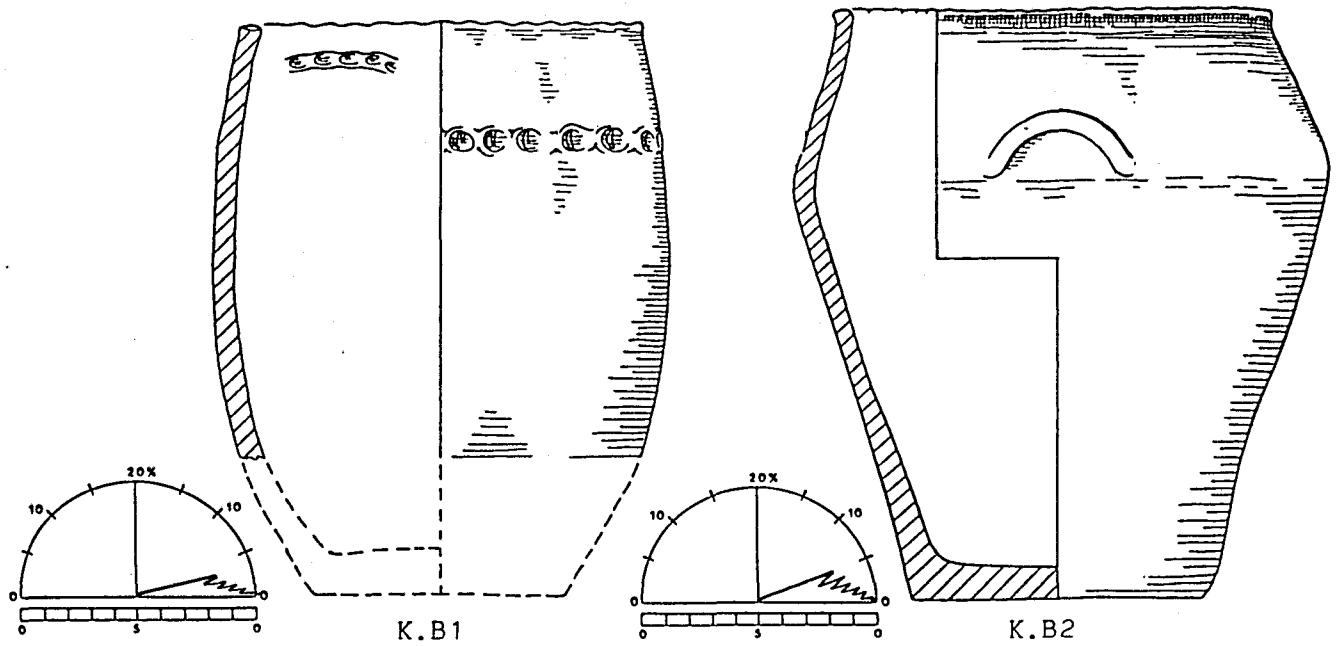
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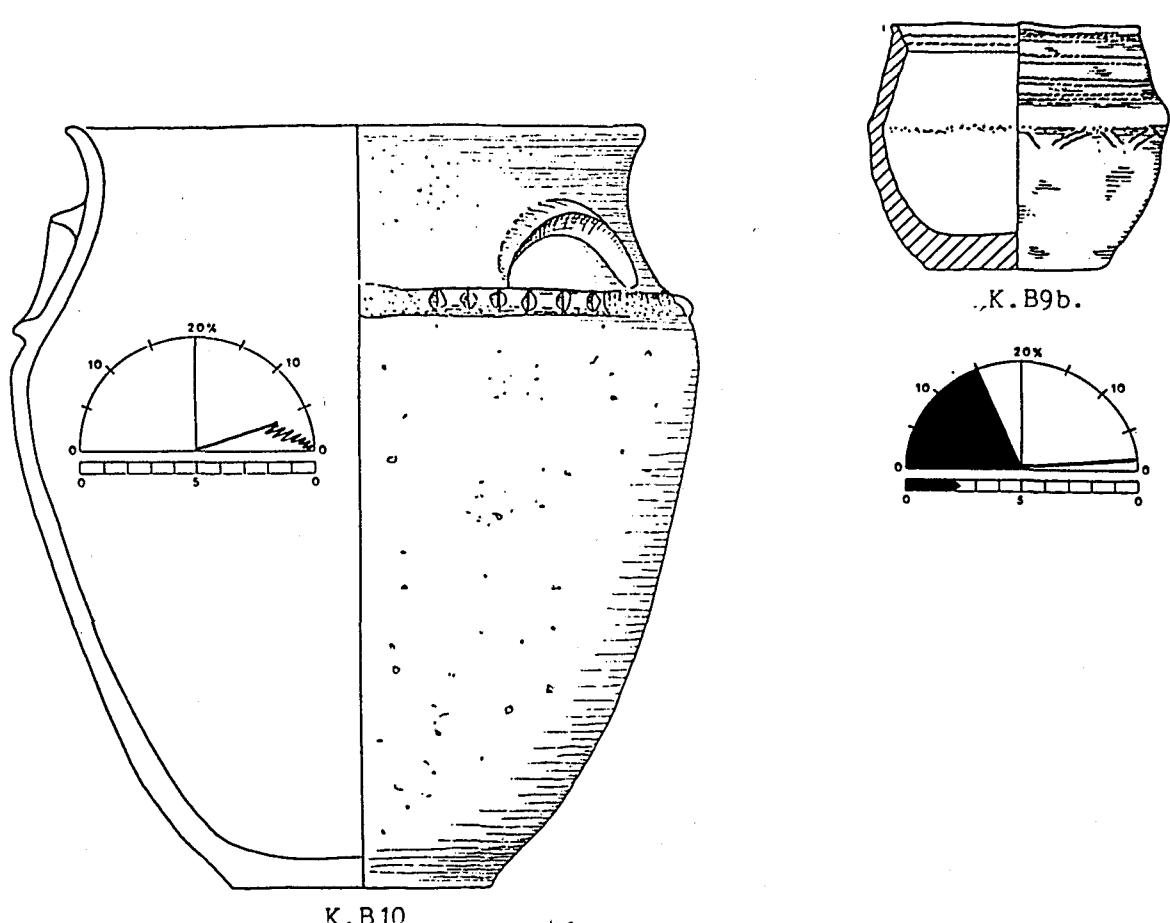
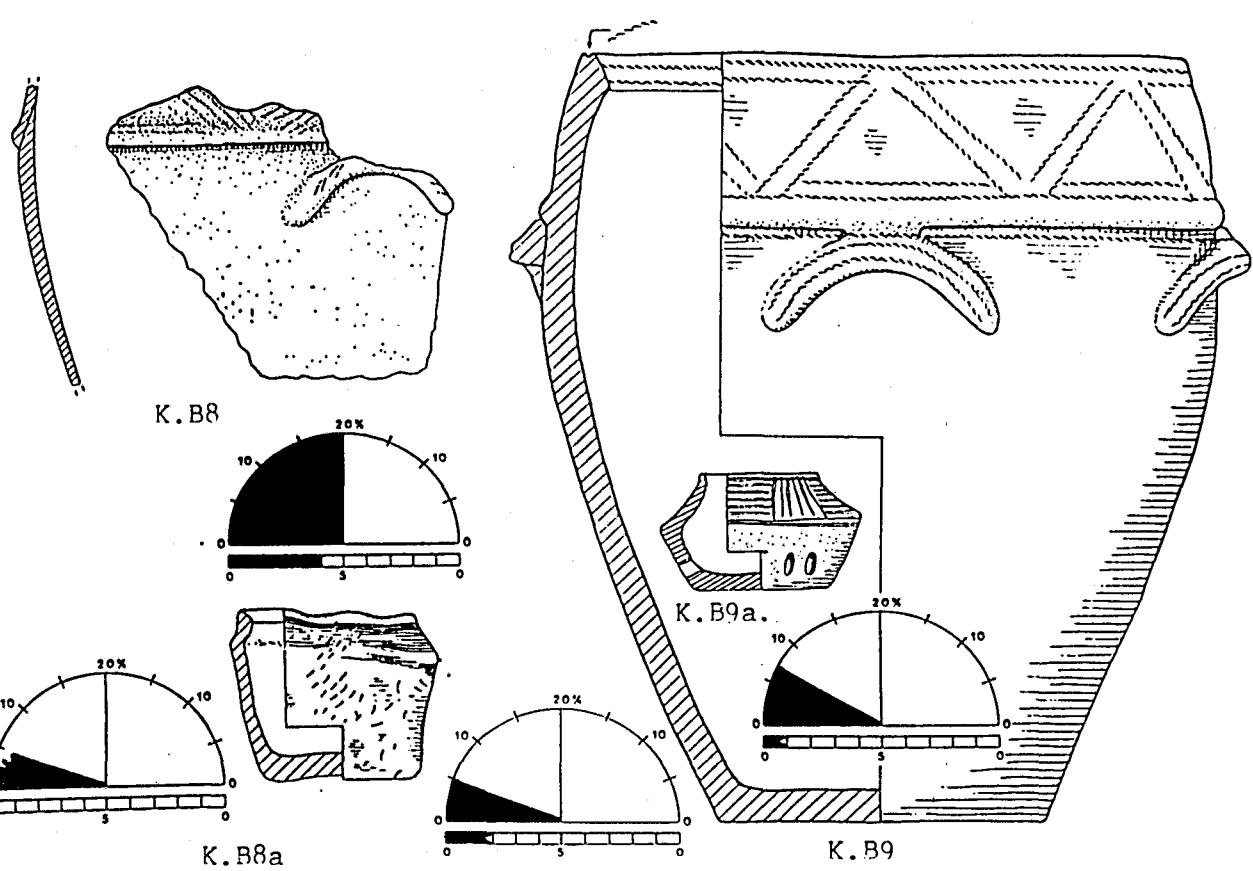


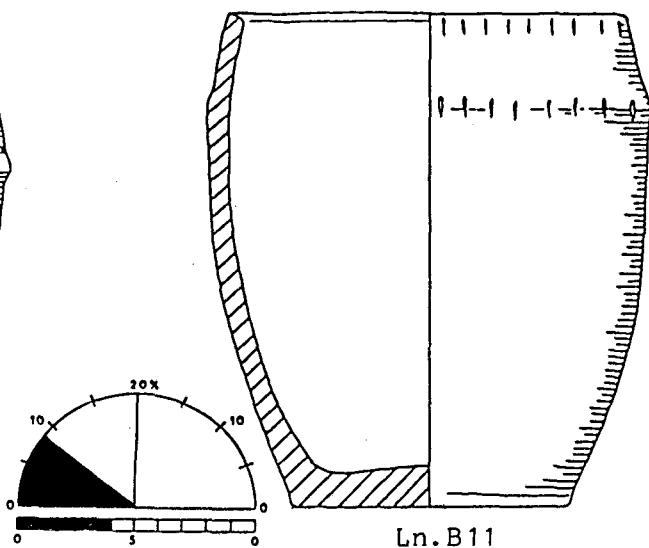
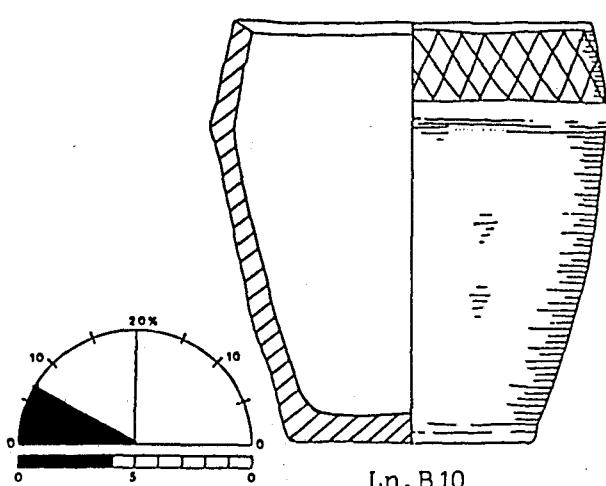
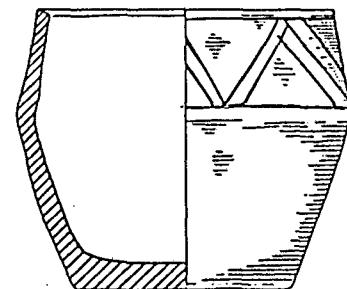
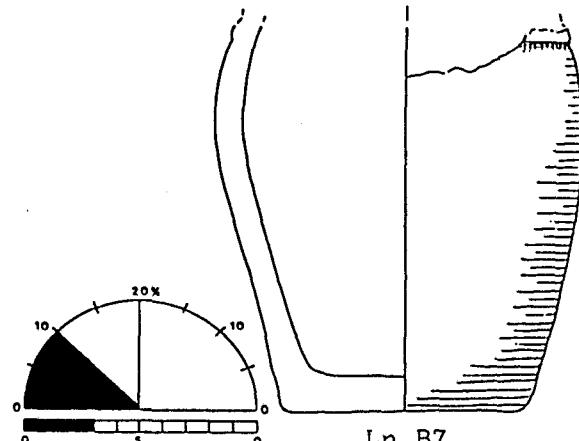
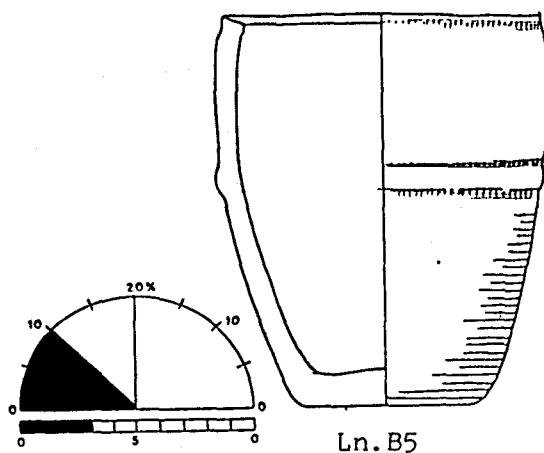
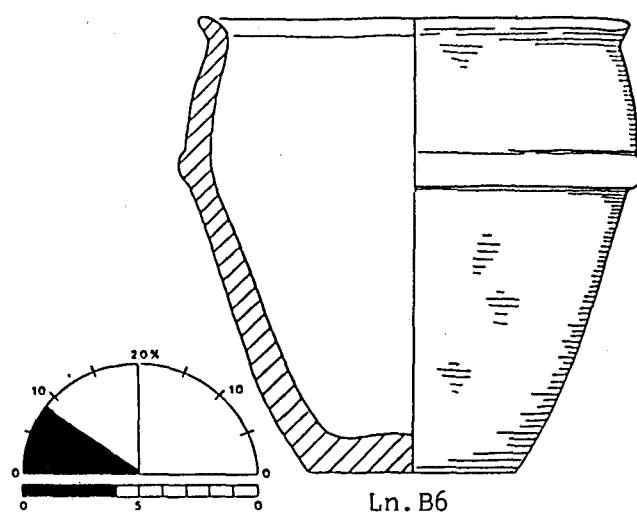
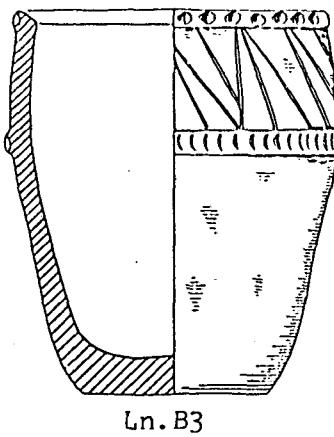
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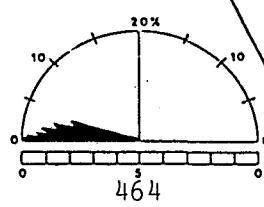
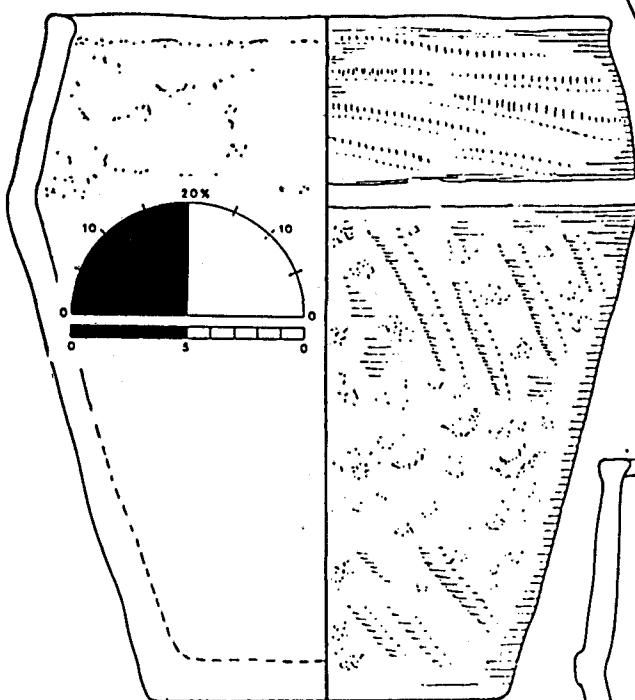
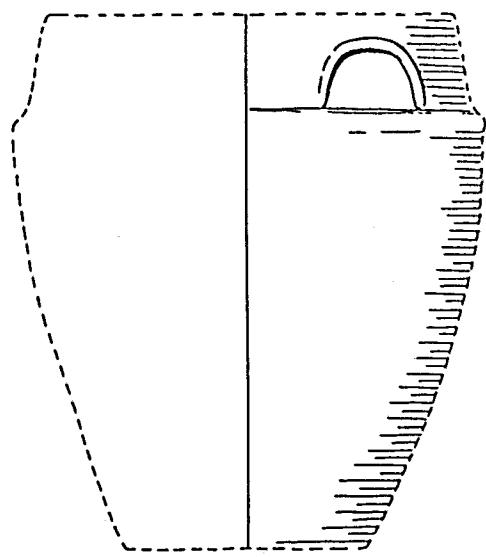
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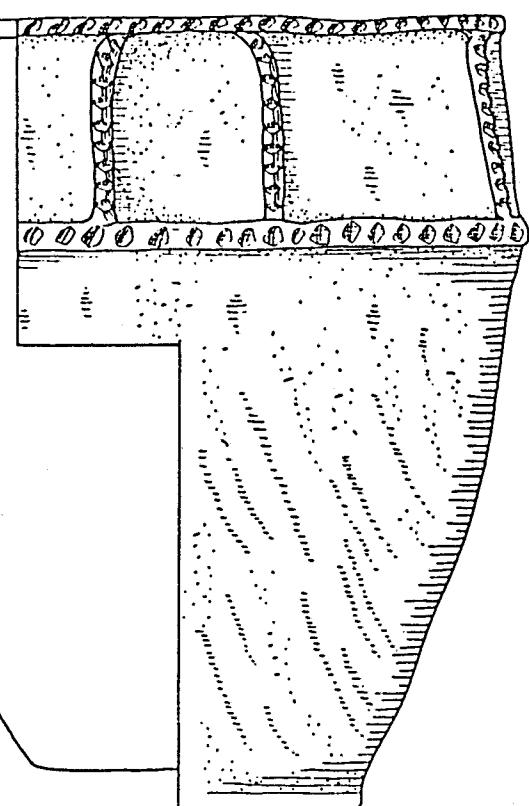
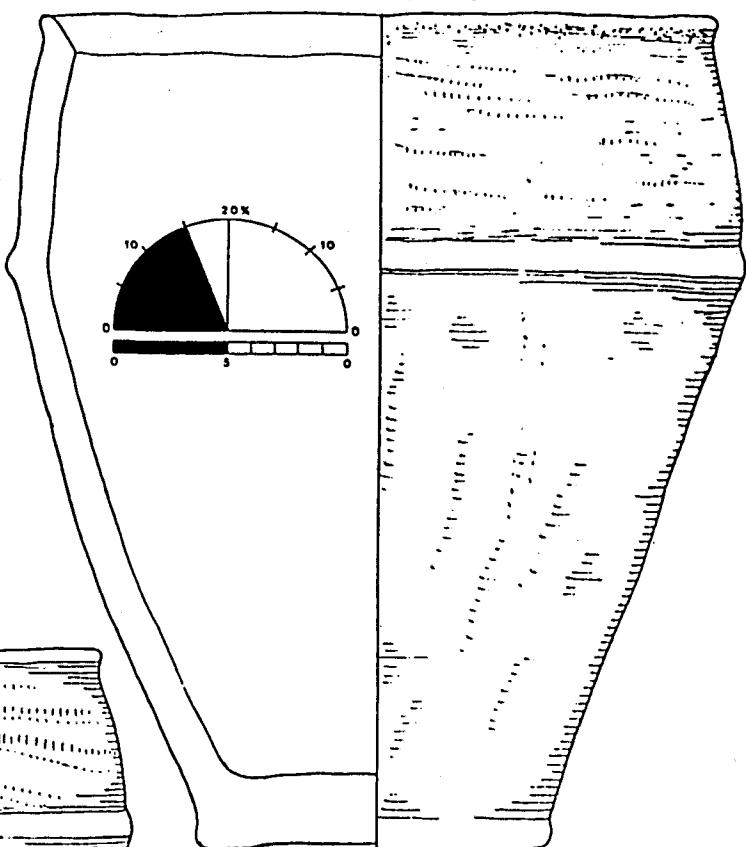


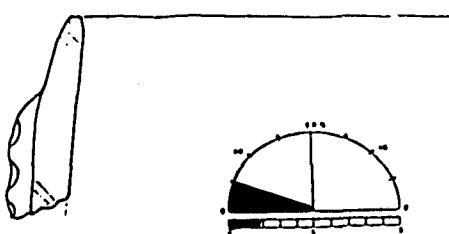


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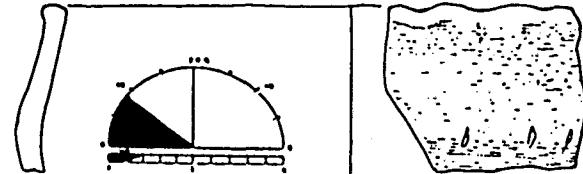
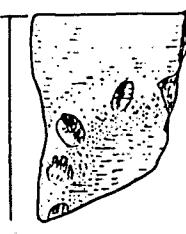


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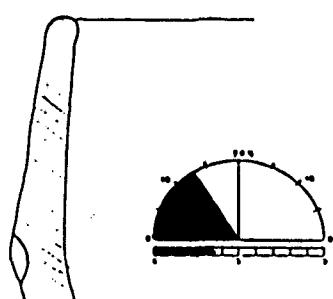




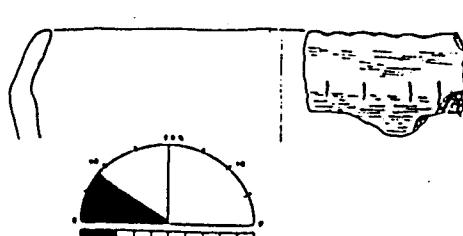
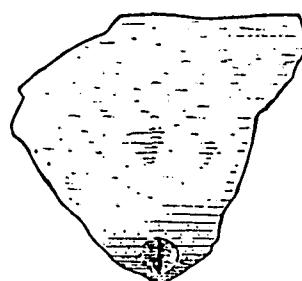
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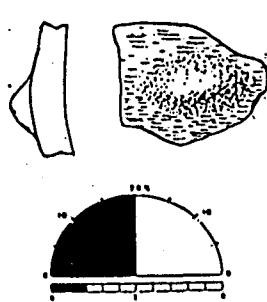
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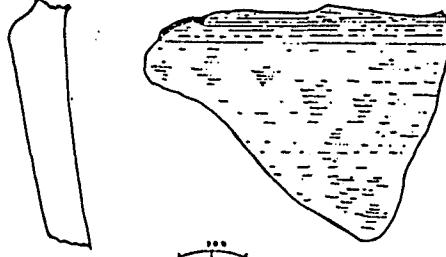
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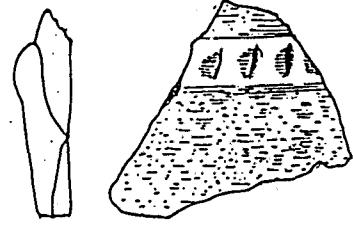
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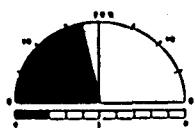
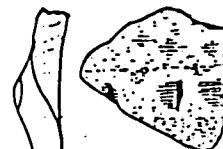
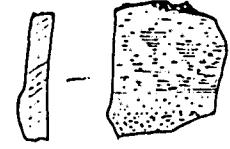
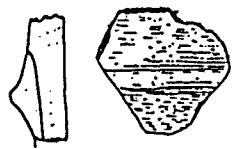
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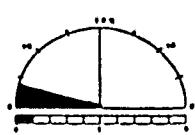
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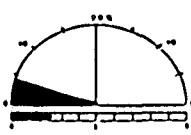
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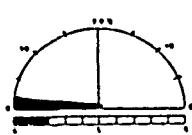
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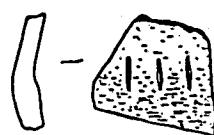
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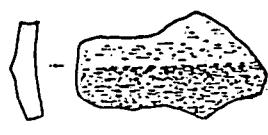
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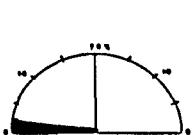
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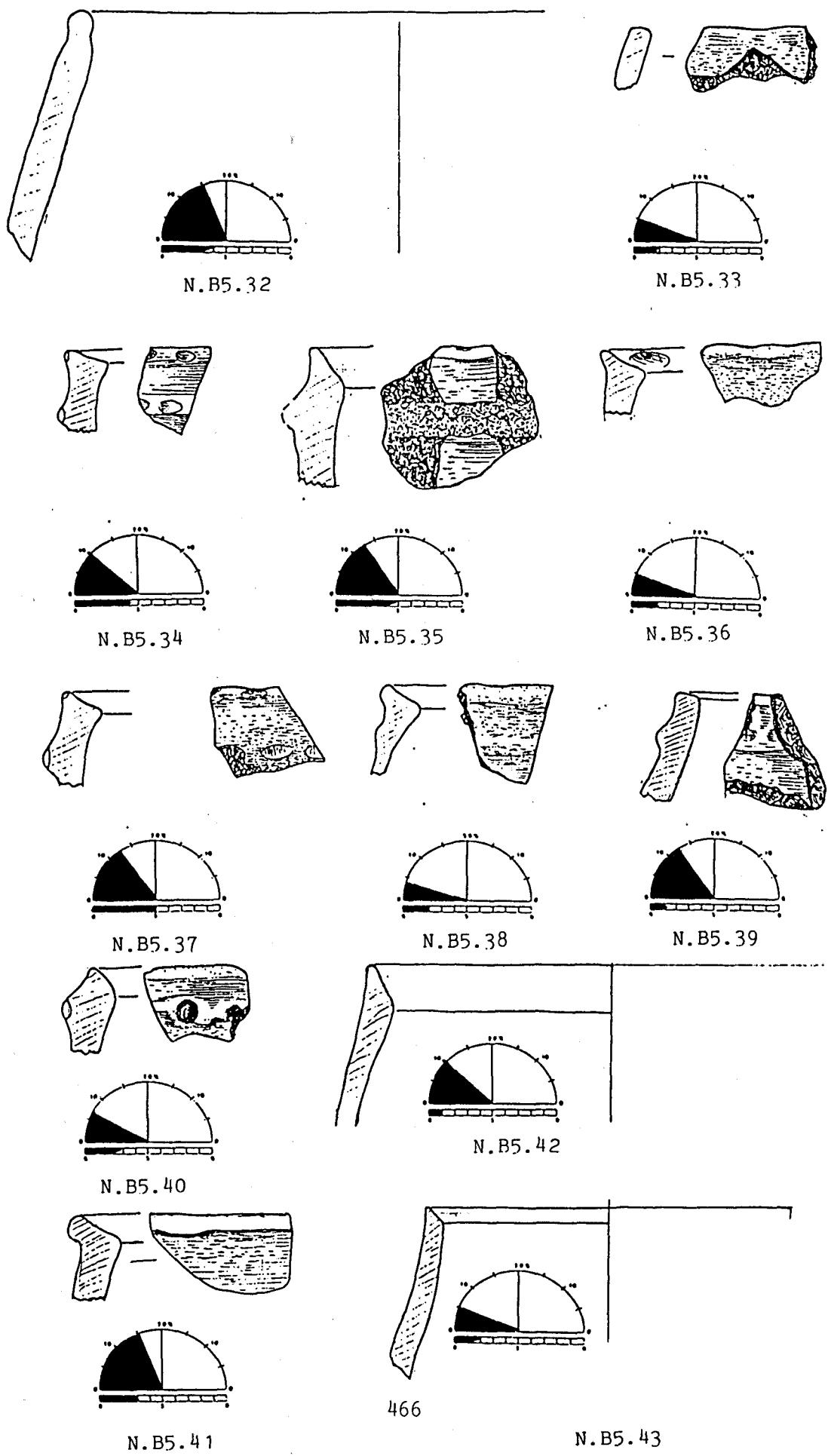
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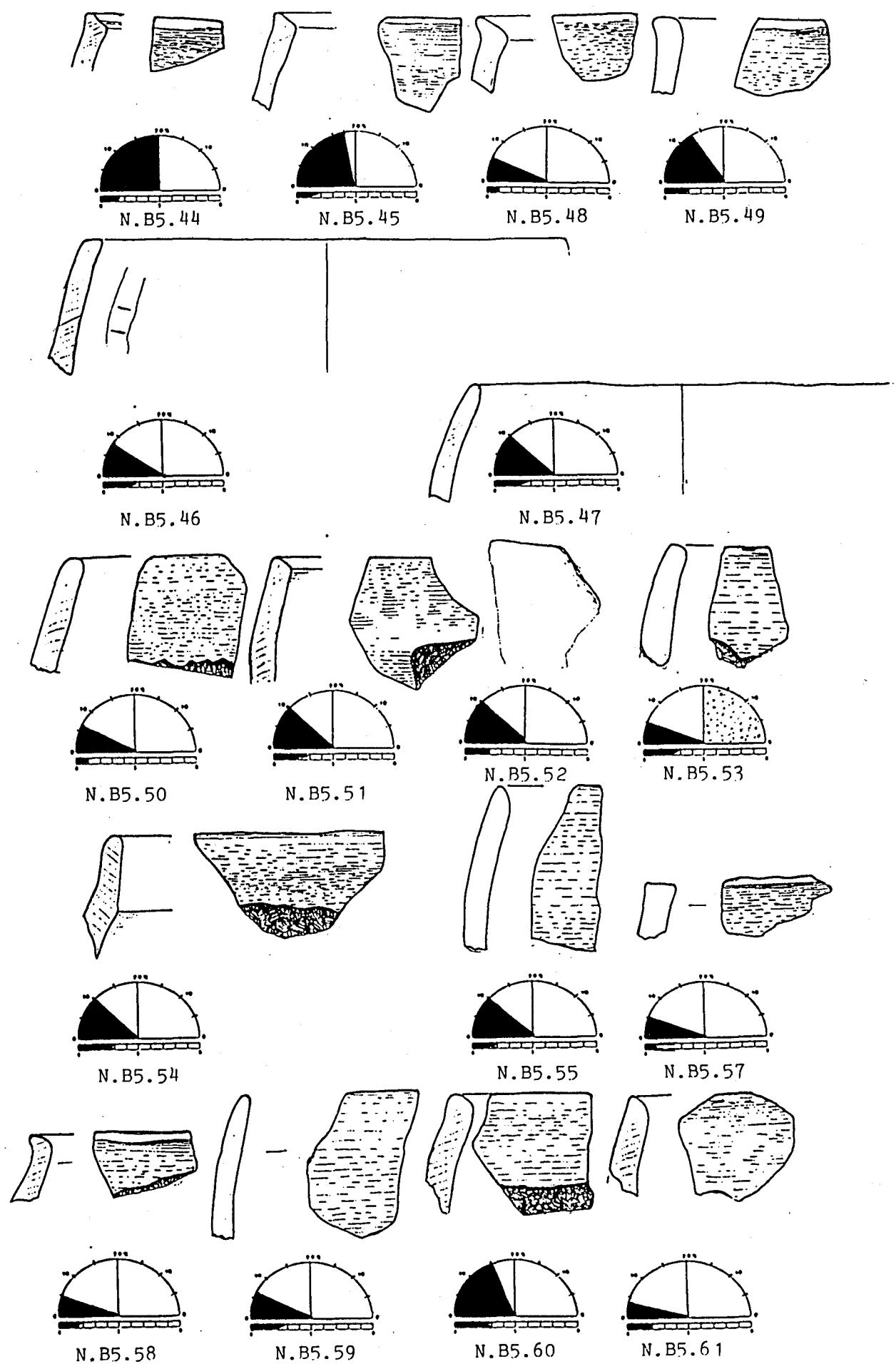


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N.B5.31





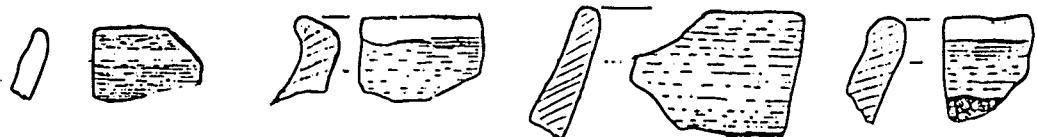


N.B5.62

N.B5.63

N.B5.64

N.B5.65

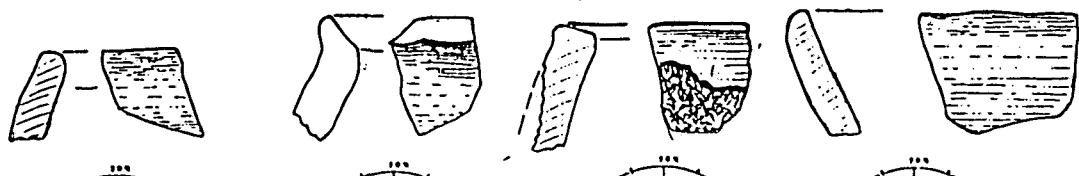


N.B5.66

N.B5.67

N.B5.68

N.B5.69

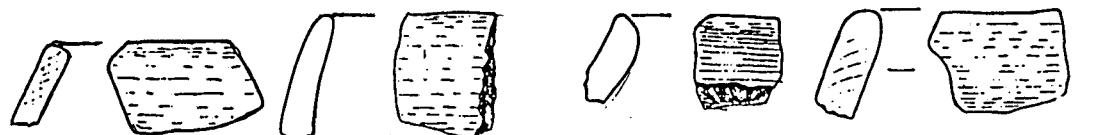


N.B5.70

N.B5.71

N.B5.72

N.B5.73

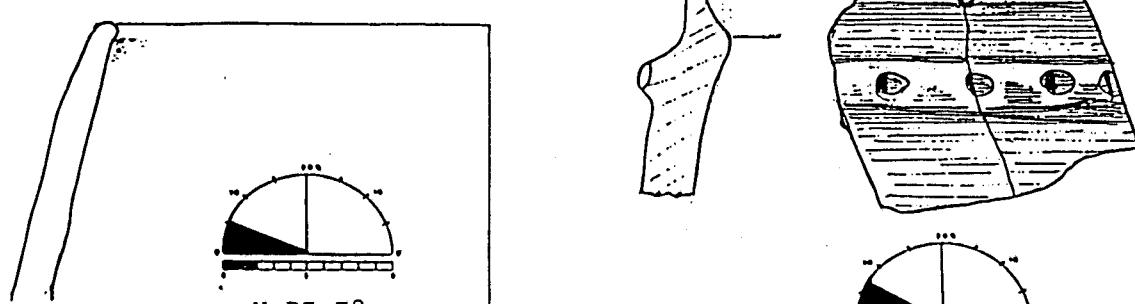


N.B5.74

N.B5.75

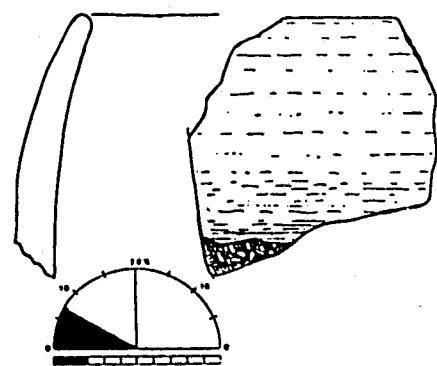
N.B5.76

N.B5.77

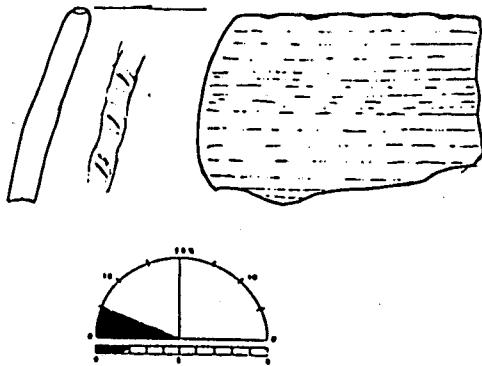


N.B5.78

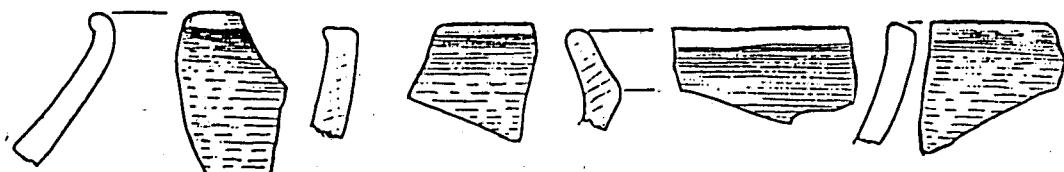
N.B5.79



N.B5.80



N.B5.81

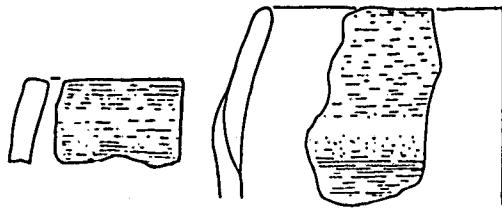


N.B5.82

N.B5.83

N.B5.84

N.B5.85

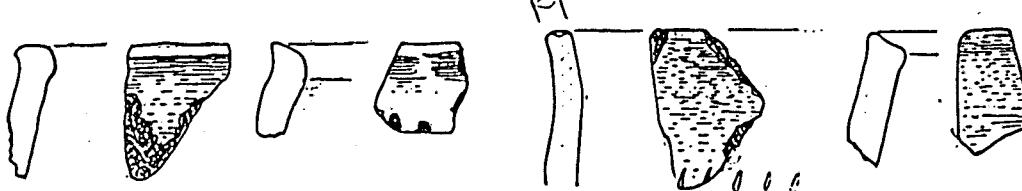


N.B5.86

N.B5.87

N.B5.88

N.B5.89

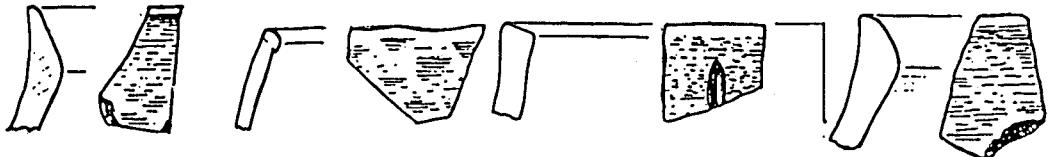


N.B5.90

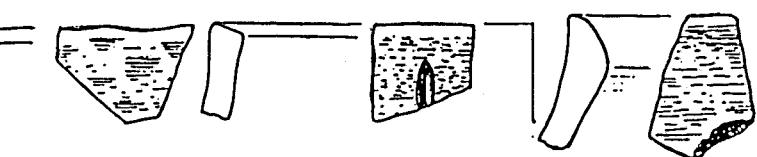
N.B5.91

N.B5.92

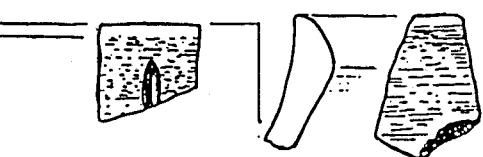
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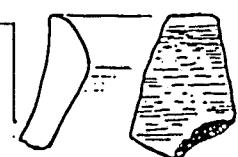
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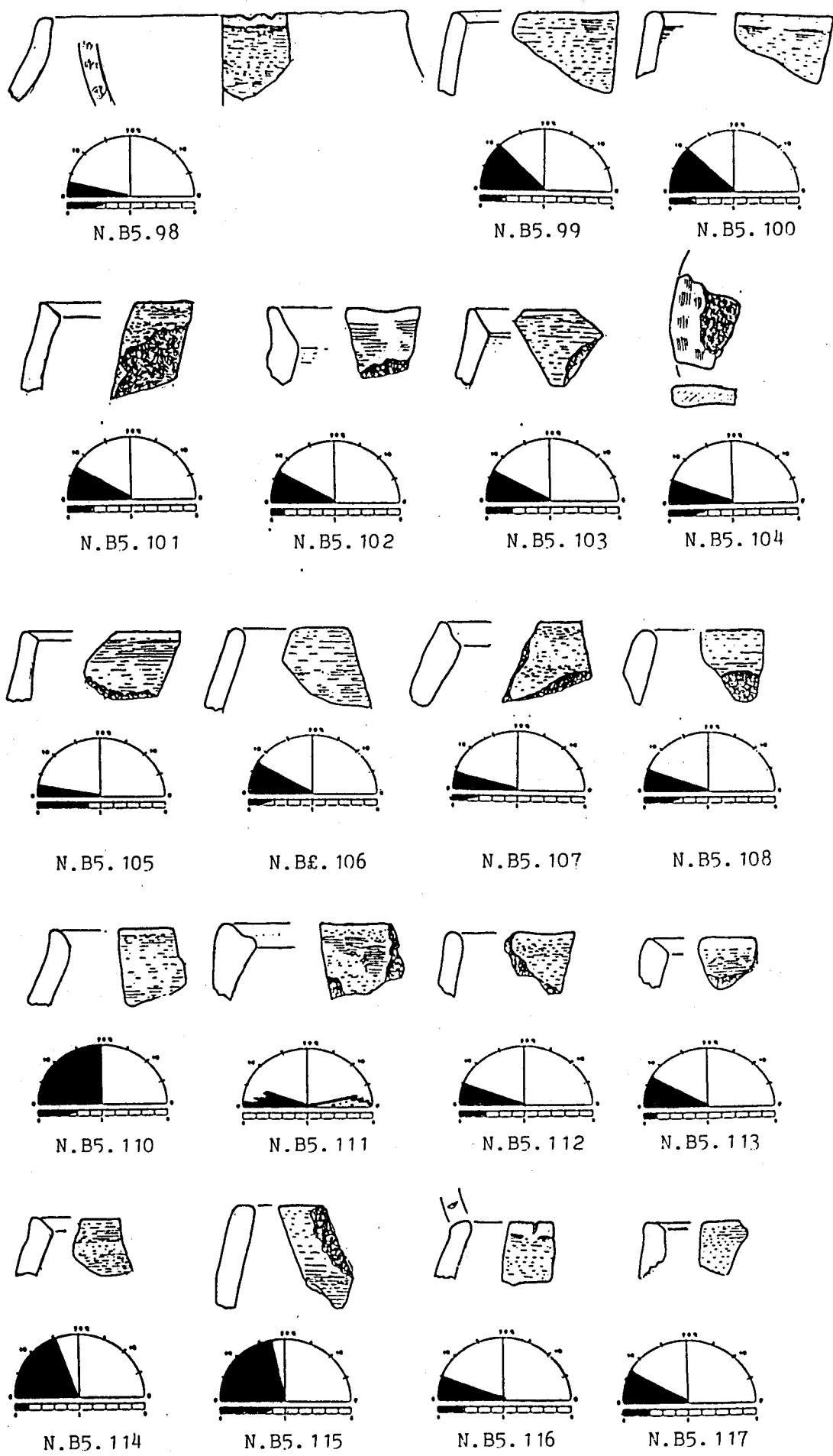
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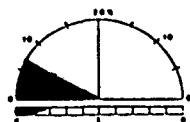


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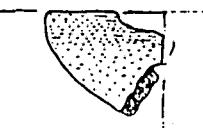


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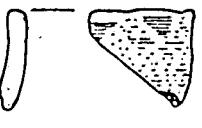




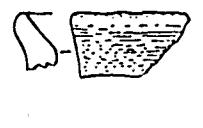
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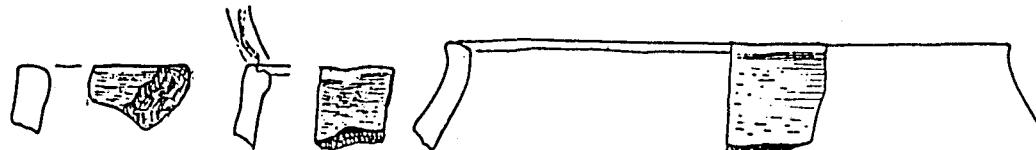
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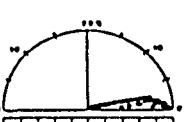
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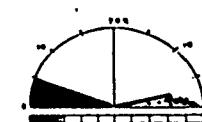
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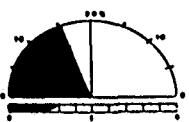
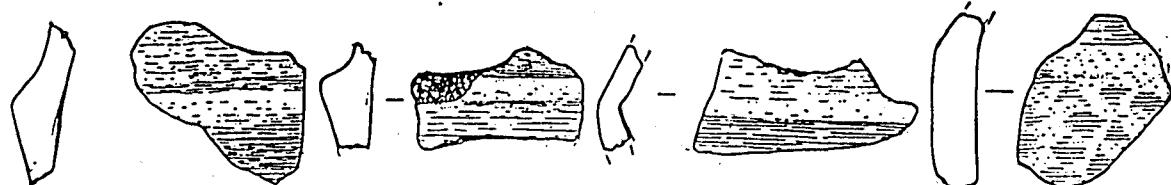
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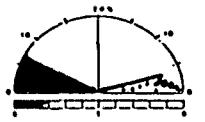
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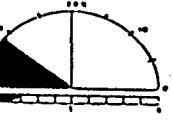
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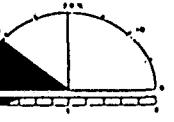
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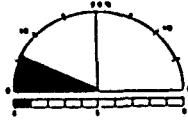
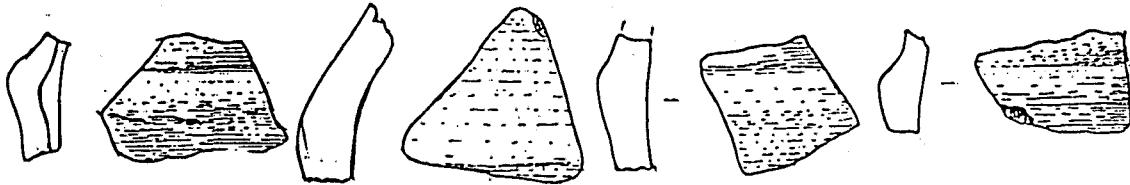
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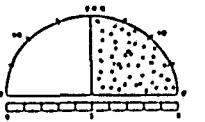
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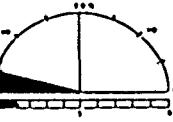
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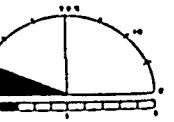
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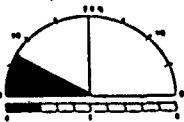
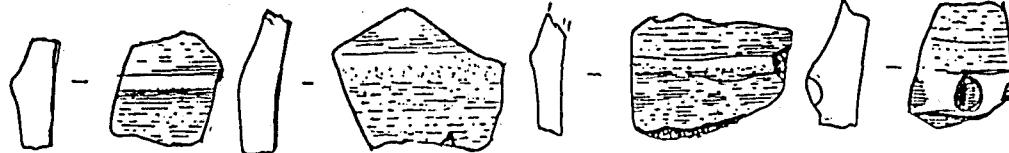
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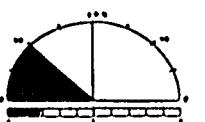
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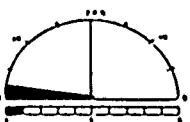
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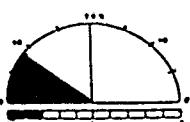
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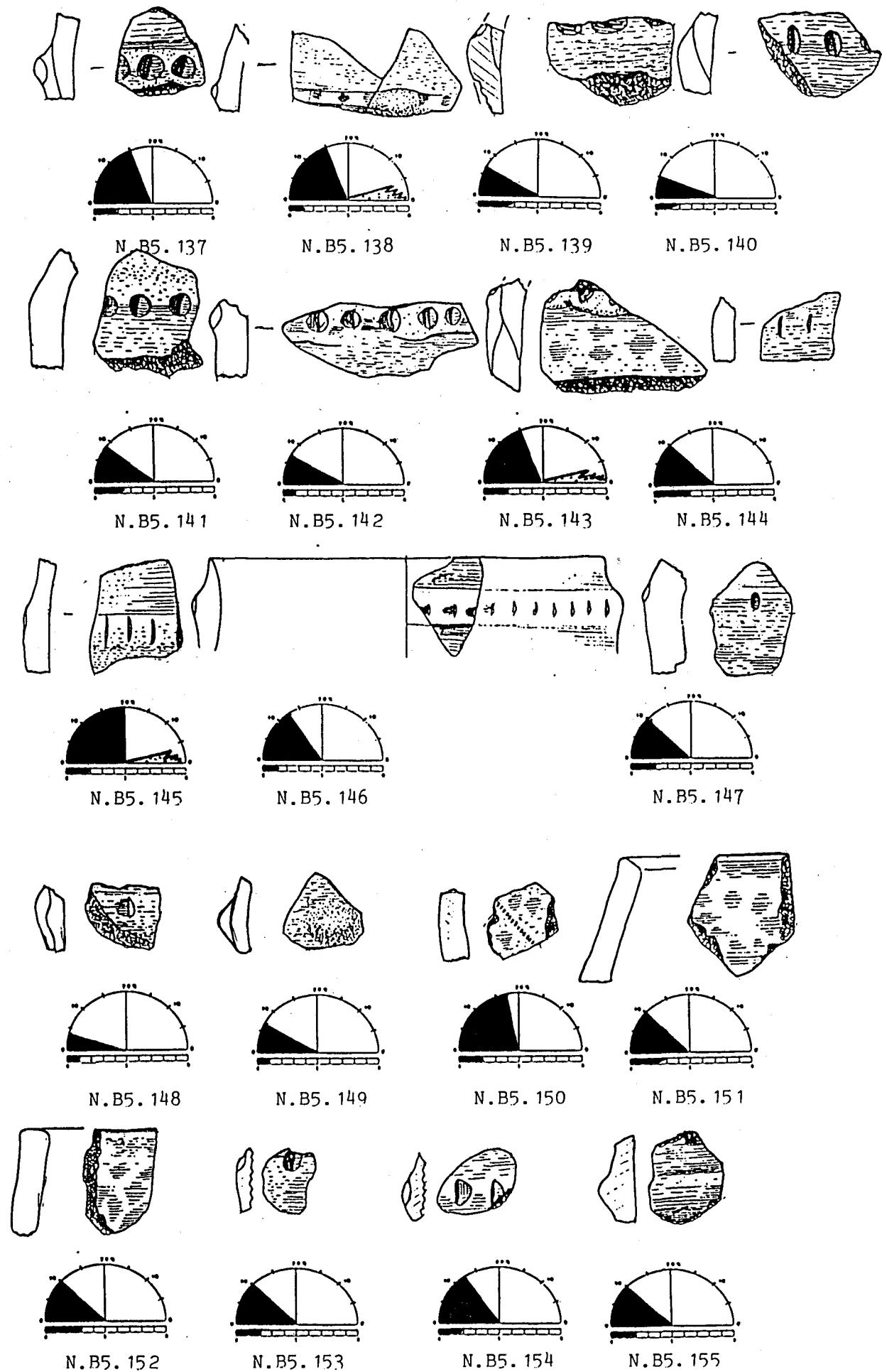
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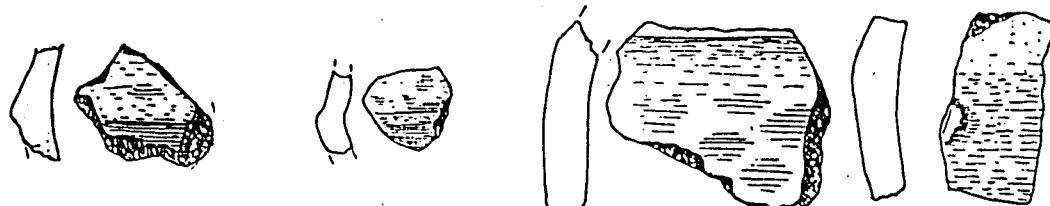


N.B5. 135



N.B5. 136





N.B5. 156

N.B5. 157

N.B5. 158

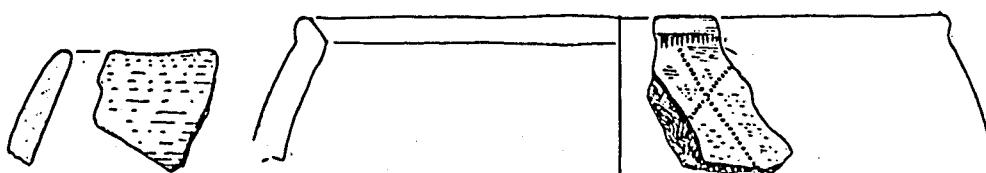
N.B5. 159



N.B5. 160

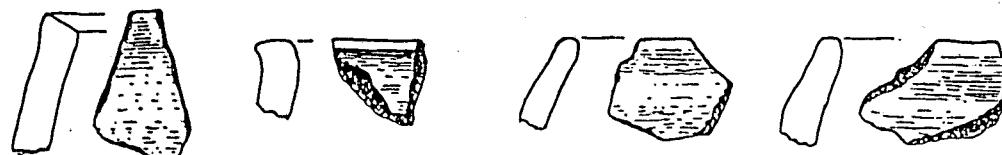
N.B5. 161

N.B5. 163



N.B5. 162

N.B5. 164

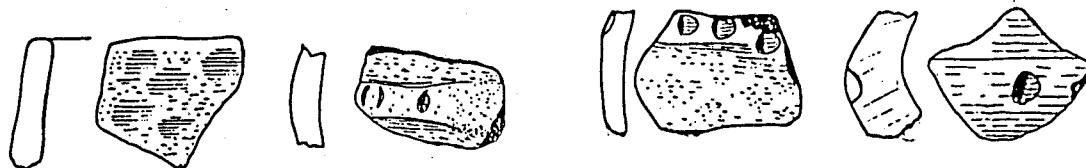


N.B5. 165

N.B5. 166

N.B5. 167

N.B5. 168

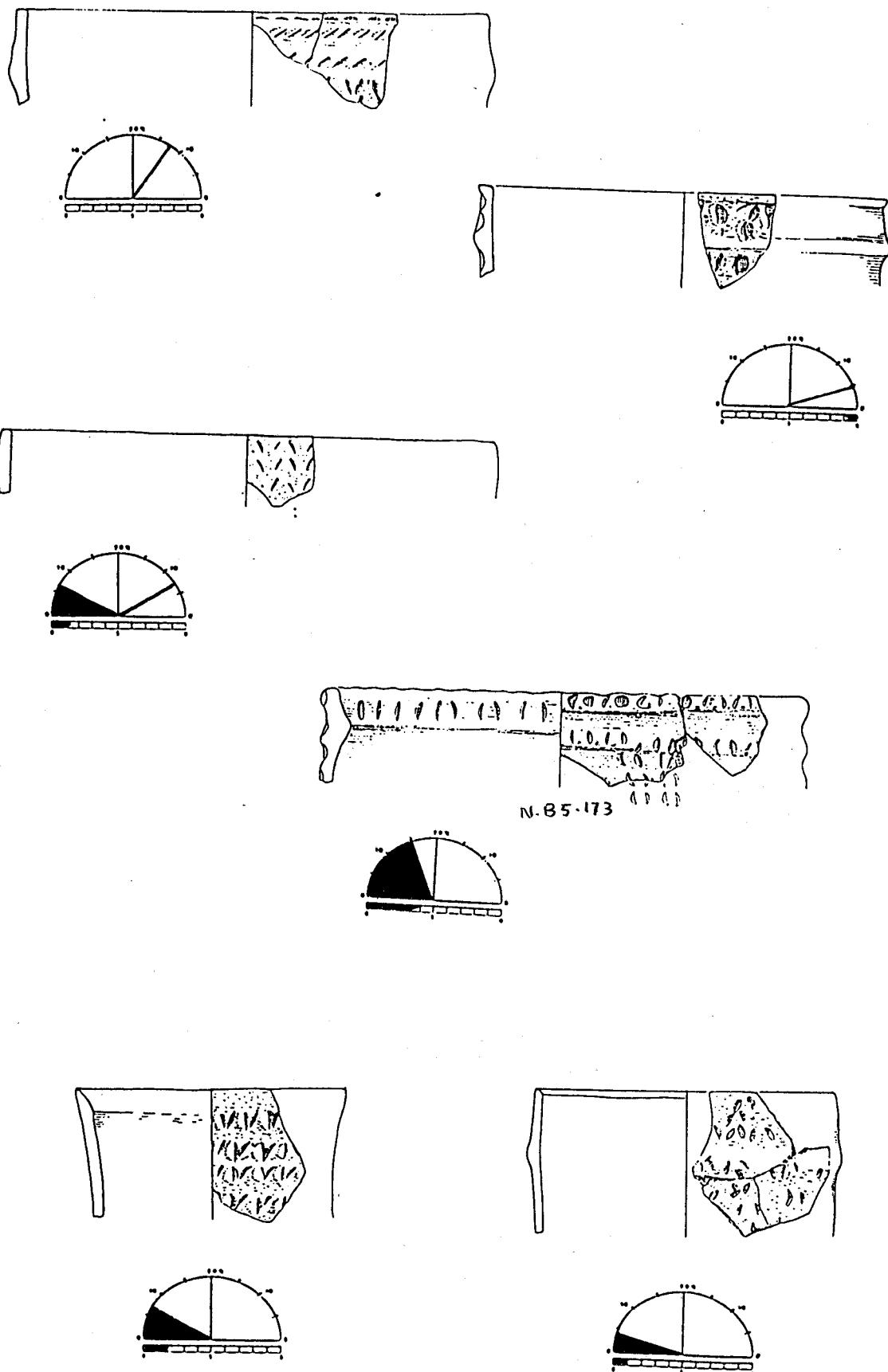


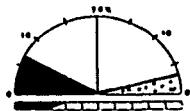
N.B5. 169

N.B5. 170

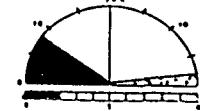
N.B5. 171

N.B5. 172

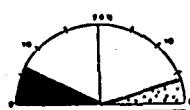




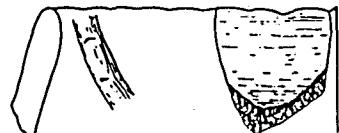
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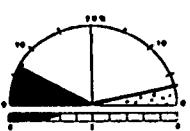
N.B6.2



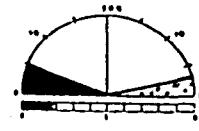
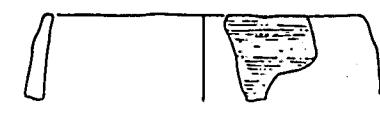
N.B6.3



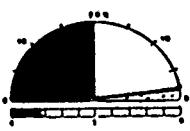
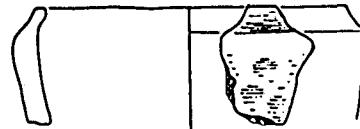
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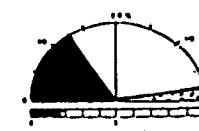
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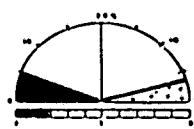
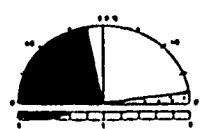
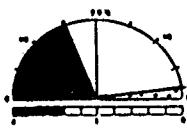
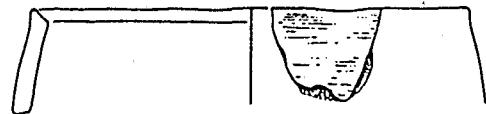
N.B6.6



N.B6.7



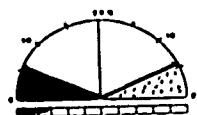
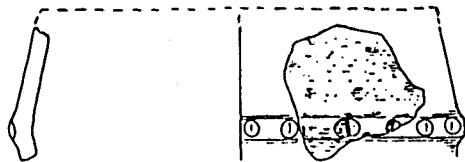
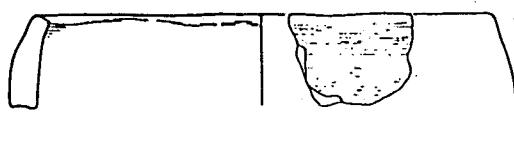
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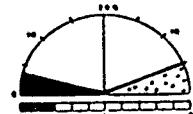
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N.B6.11

N.B6.12



N.B6. 13



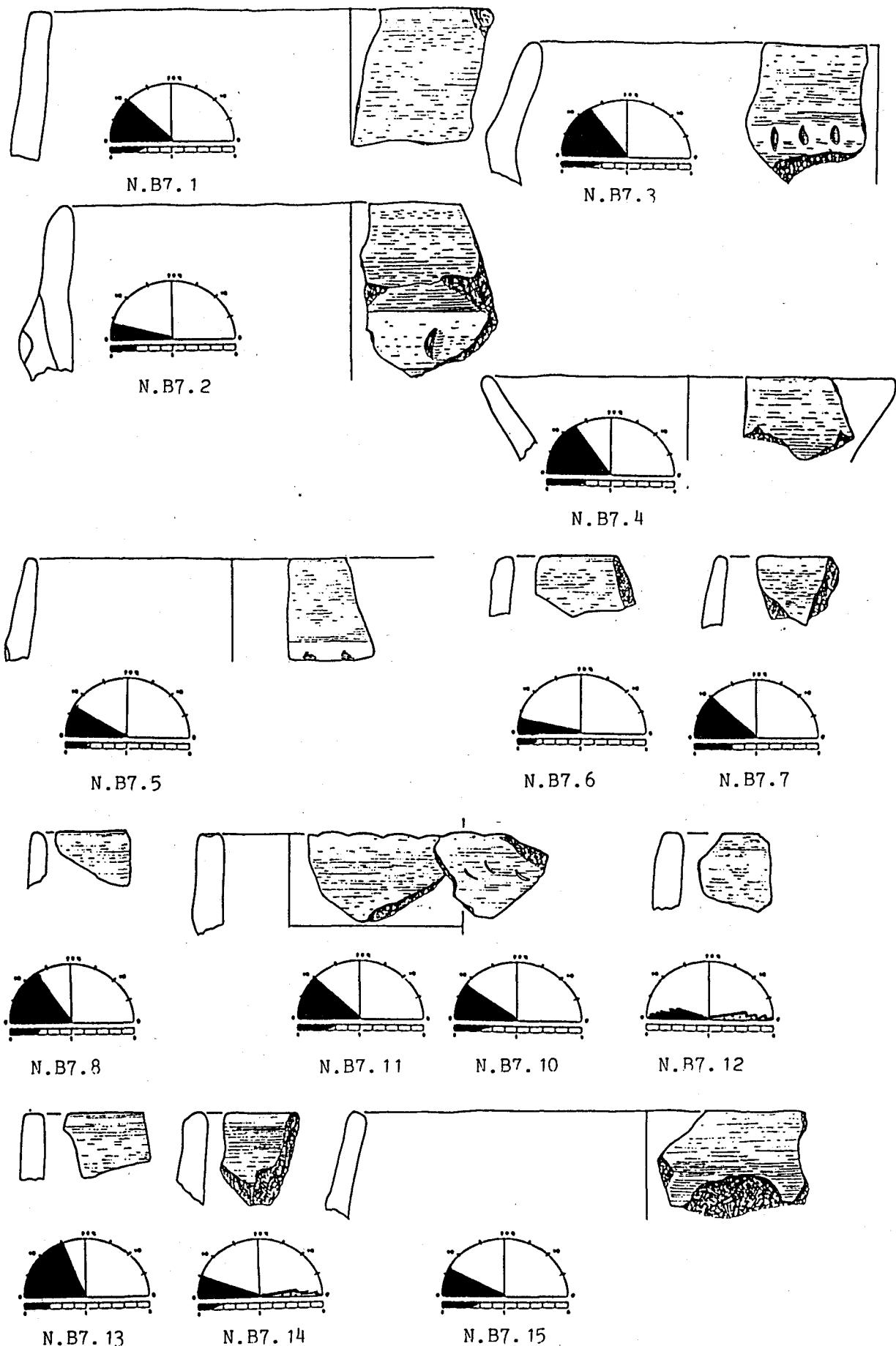
N.B6. 14

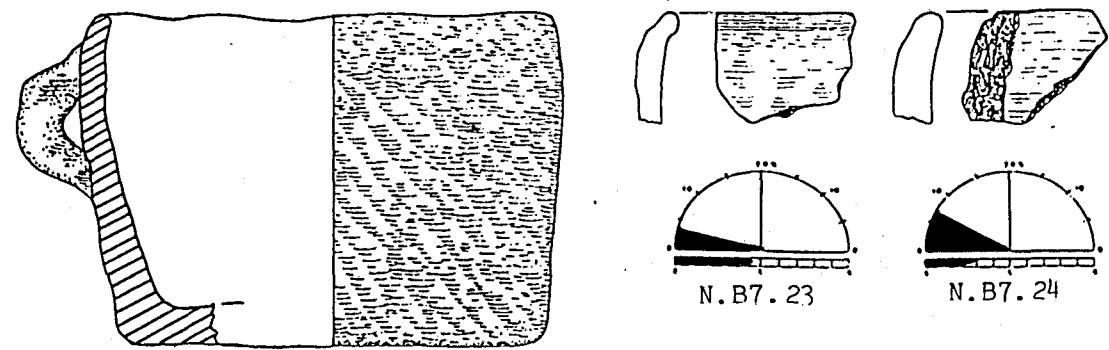


N.B6. 15



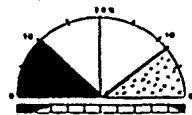
N.B6. 16



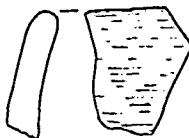


N.B7.23

N.B7.24



N.B7.9

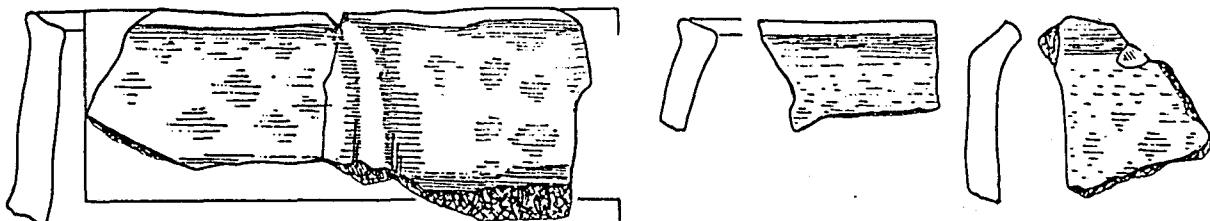


N.B7.25



N.B7.26

N.B7.27

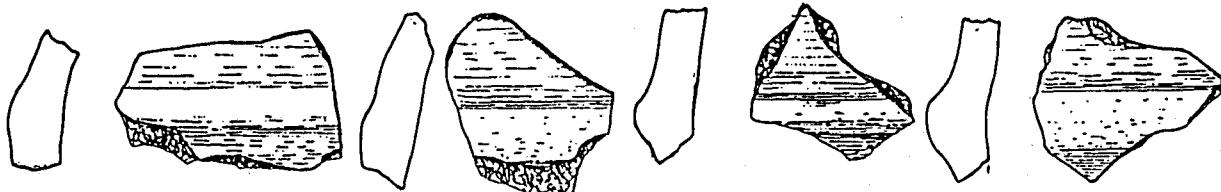


N.B7.28

N.B7.29

N.B7.30

N.B7.31

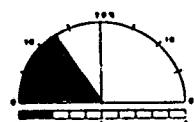
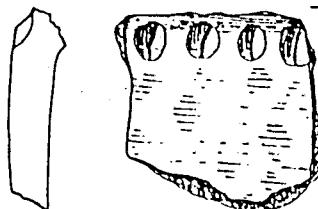


N.B7.32

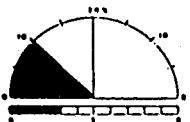
N.B7.33

N.B7.34

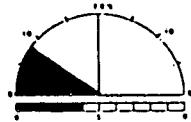
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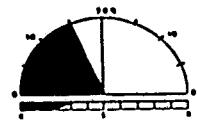
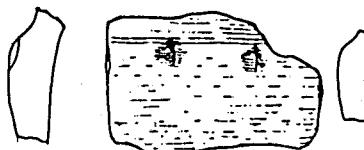
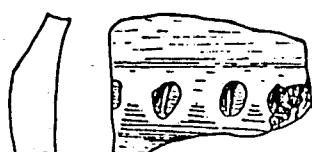
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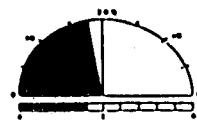
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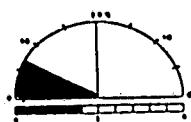
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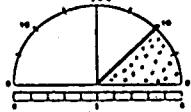
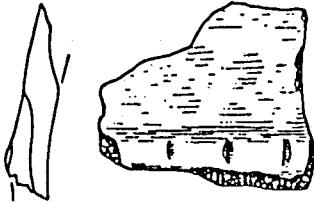
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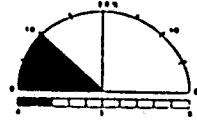
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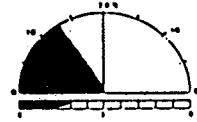
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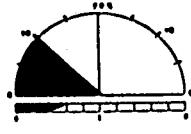
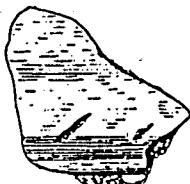
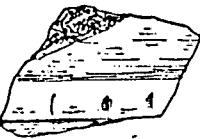
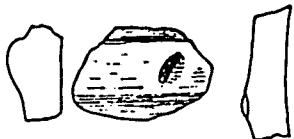
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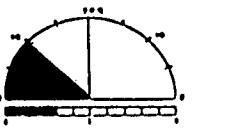
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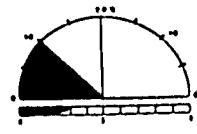
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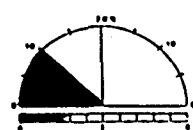
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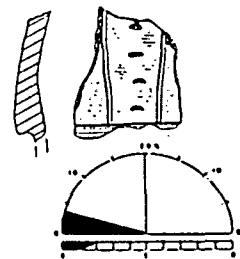
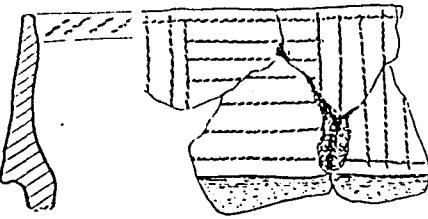
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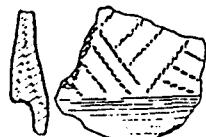
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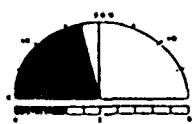
N.B8



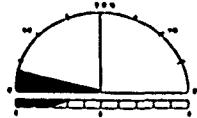
N.B8



N.B8



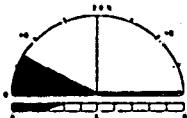
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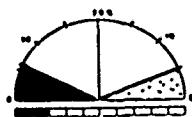
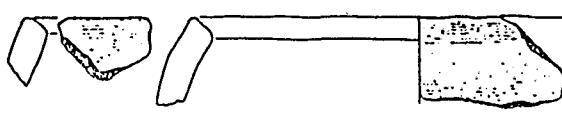
N.B8.2



N.B8.5



N.B8.6



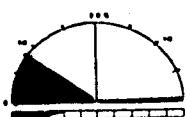
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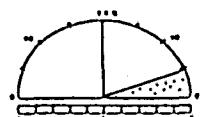
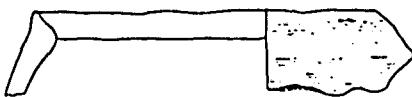
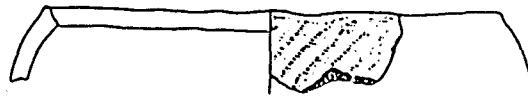
N.B8.8



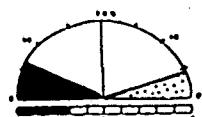
N.B8.9



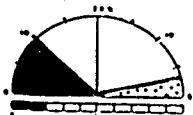
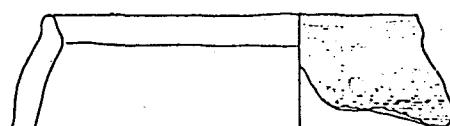
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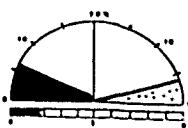
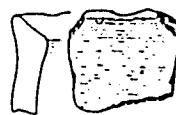
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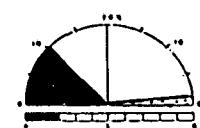
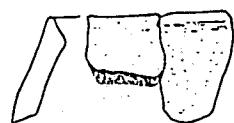
N.B8.12



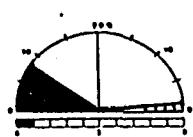
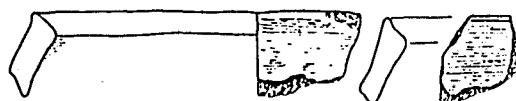
N.B8. 13



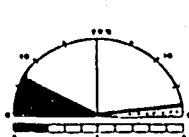
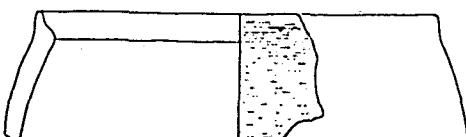
N.B8. 14



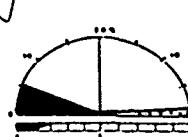
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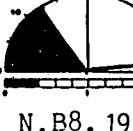
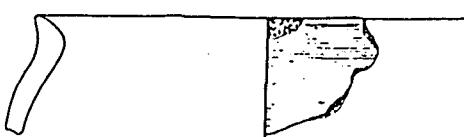
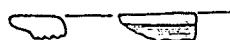
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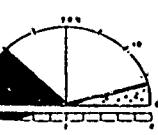
N.B8. 17



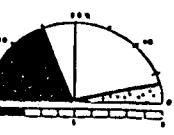
N.B8. 18



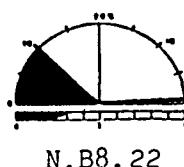
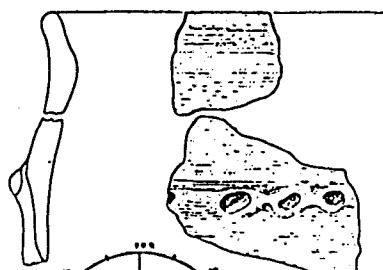
N.B8. 19



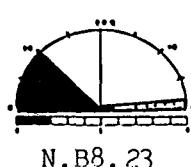
N.B8. 20



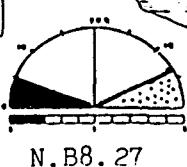
N.B8. 21



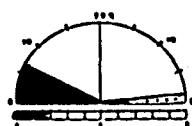
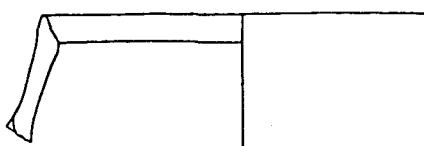
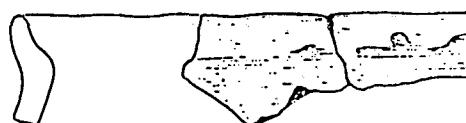
N.B8. 22



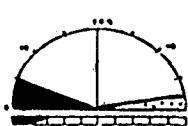
N.B8. 23



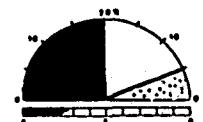
N.B8. 27



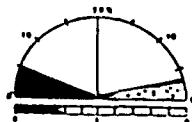
N.B8. 28



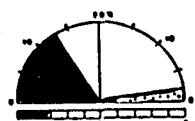
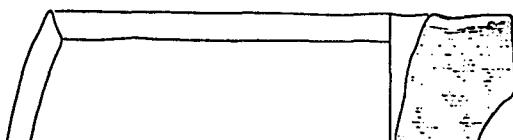
N.B8. 29



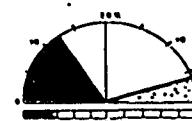
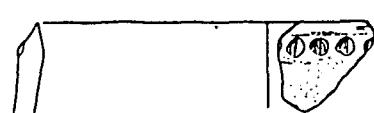
N.B8.30



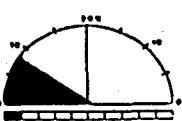
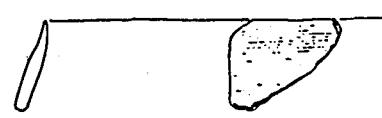
N.B8.32



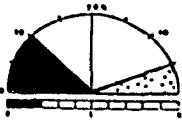
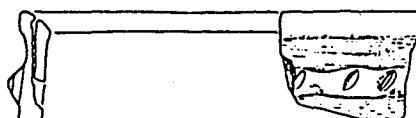
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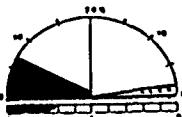
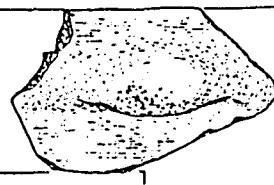
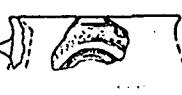
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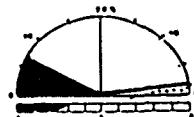
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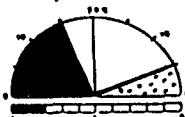
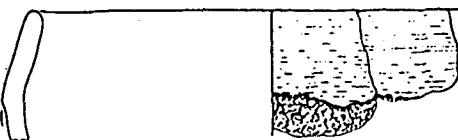
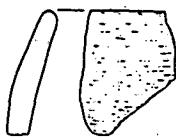
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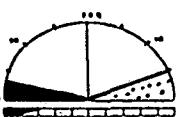
N.B8.37



N.B8.38

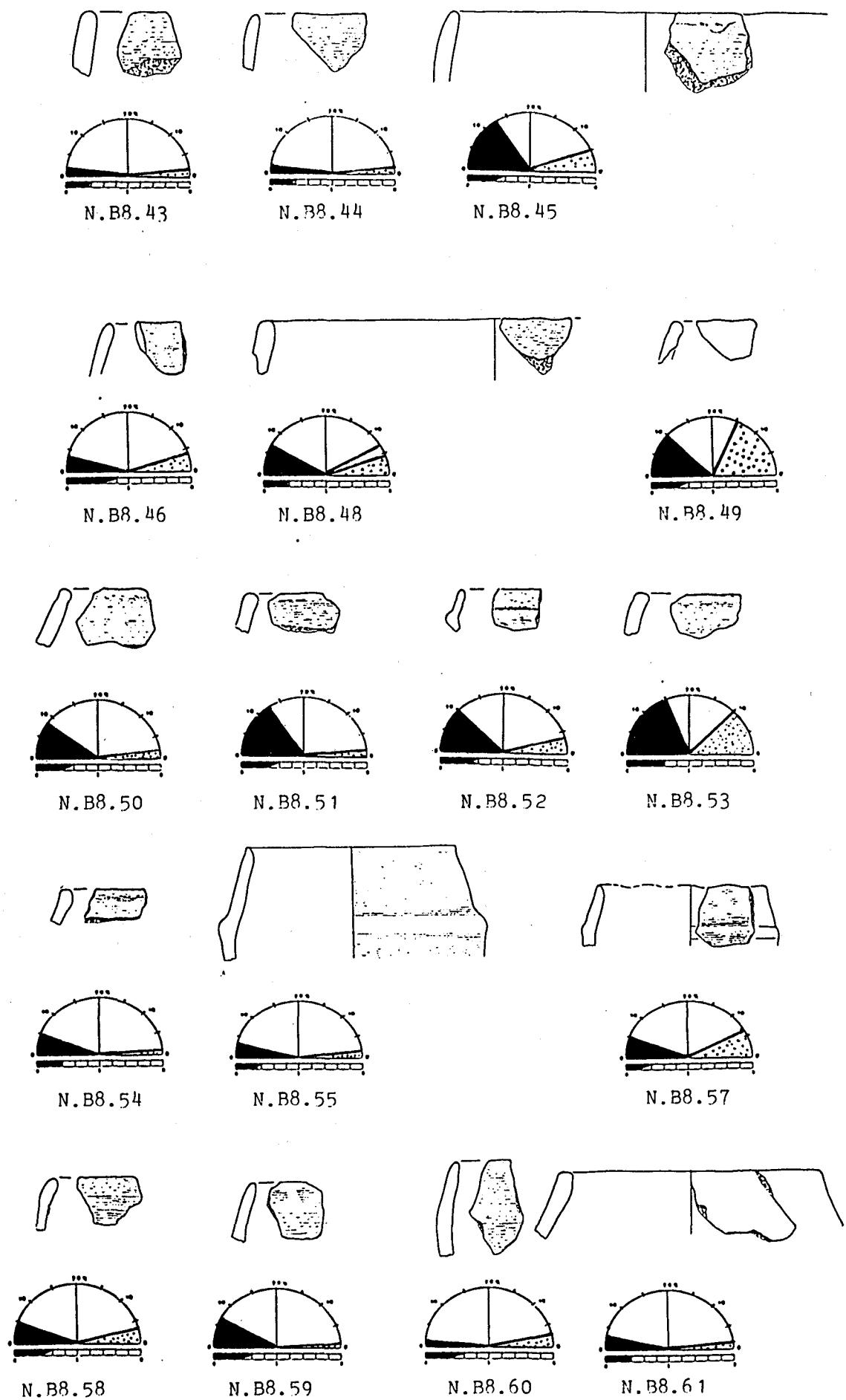


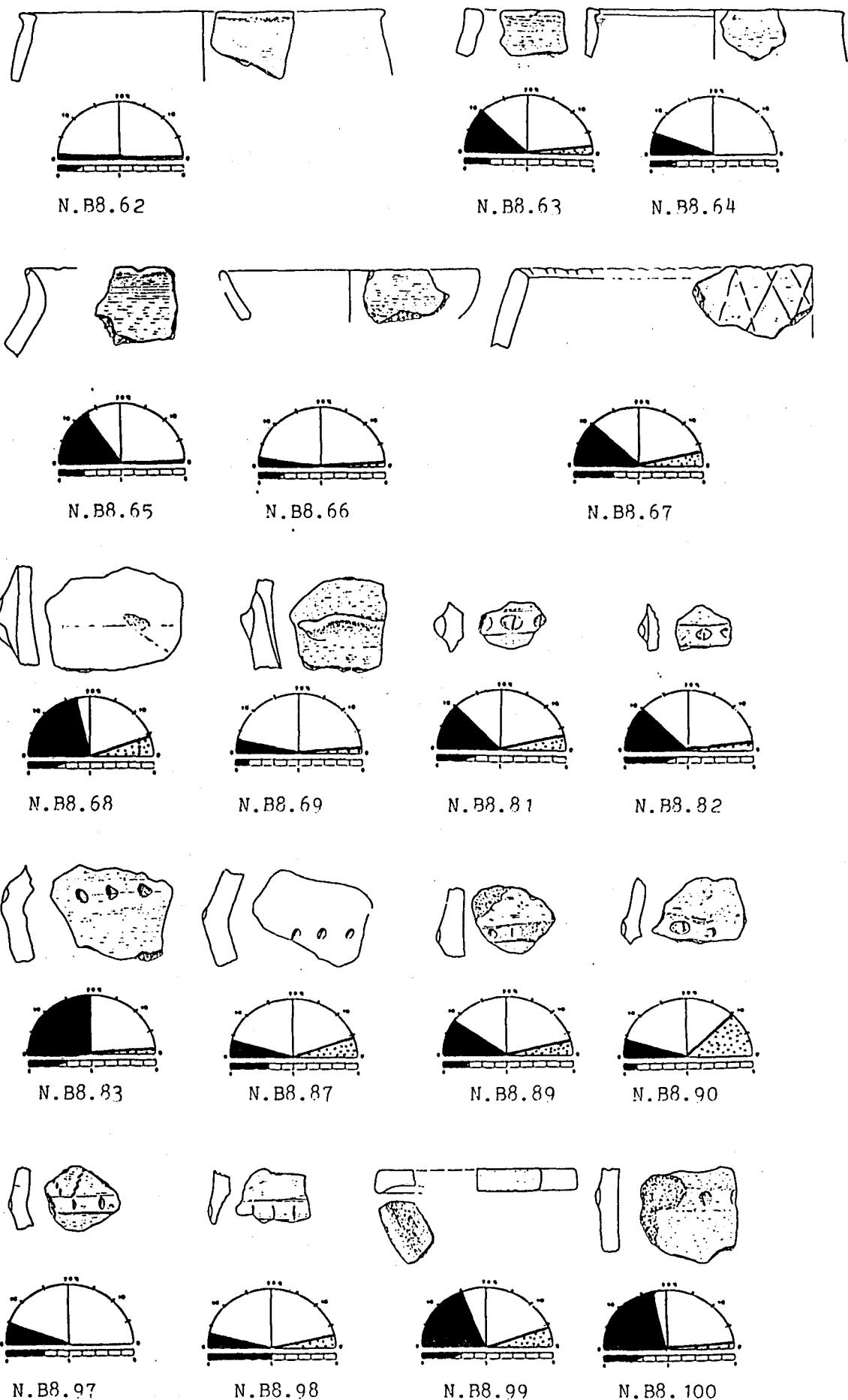
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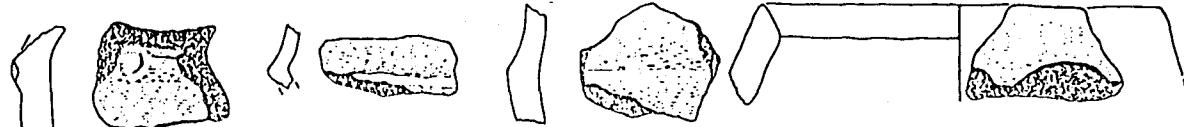


N.B8.41

N.B8.42





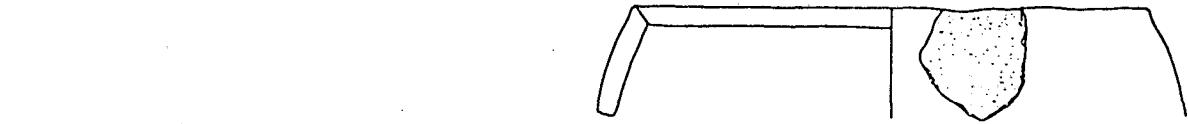


N.B8. 101

N.B8. 102

N.B8. 103

N.B8. 104



N.B8. 105

N.B8. 106



N.B8. 116

N.B8. 117

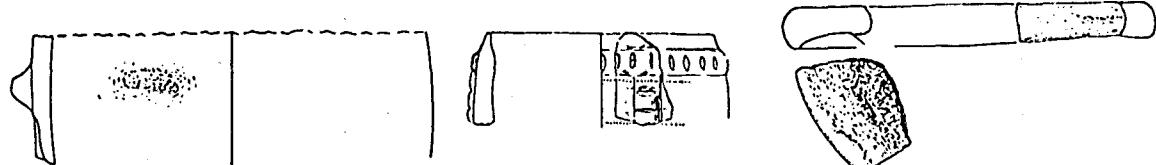


N.B8. 118

N.B8. 119

N.B8. 120

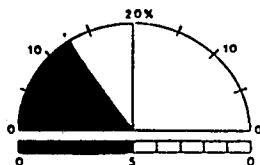
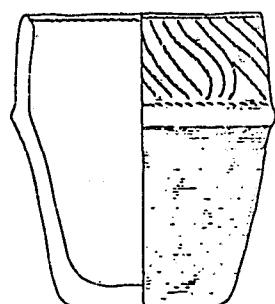
N.B8. 121



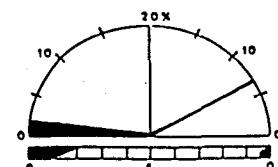
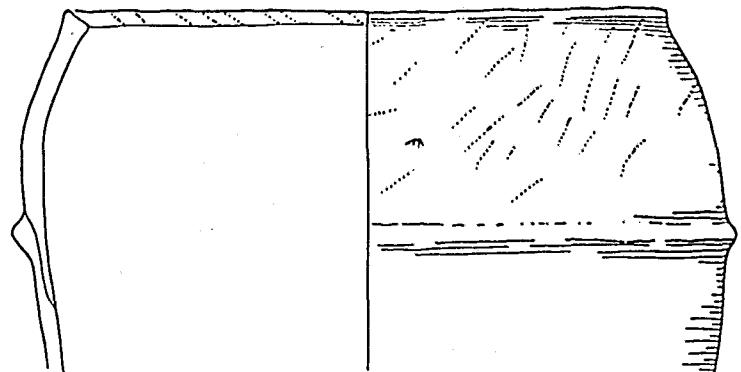
N.B8. 122

N.B8. 125

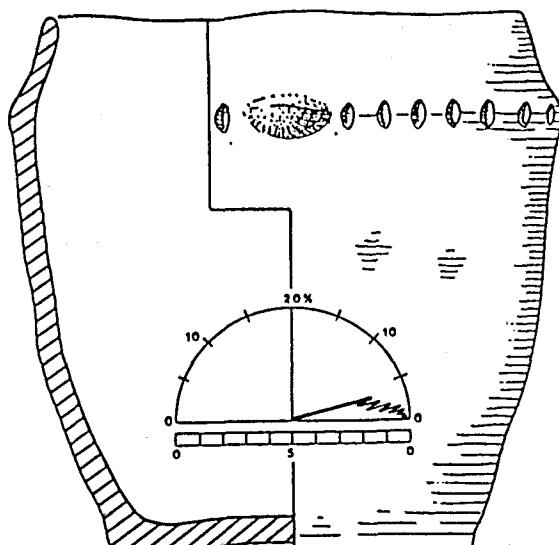
N.B8. 126



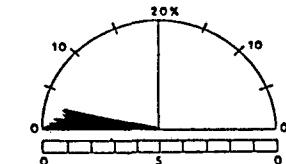
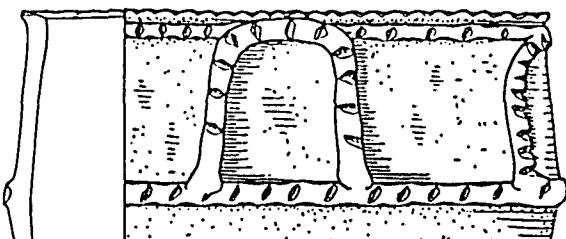
N.B9



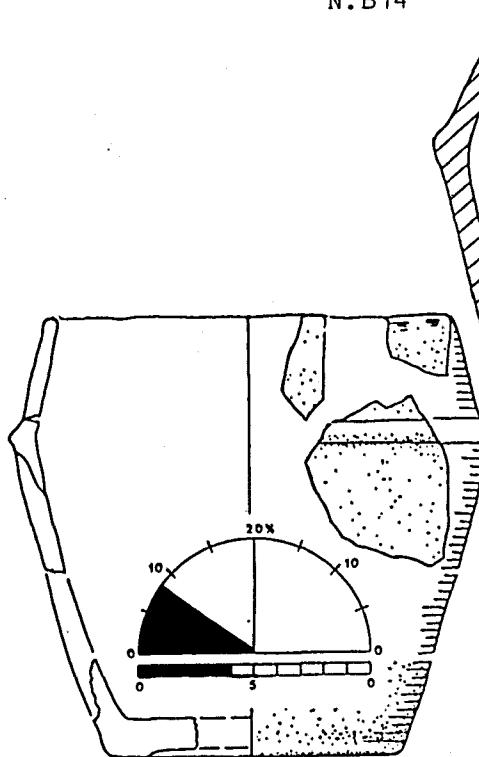
N.B10



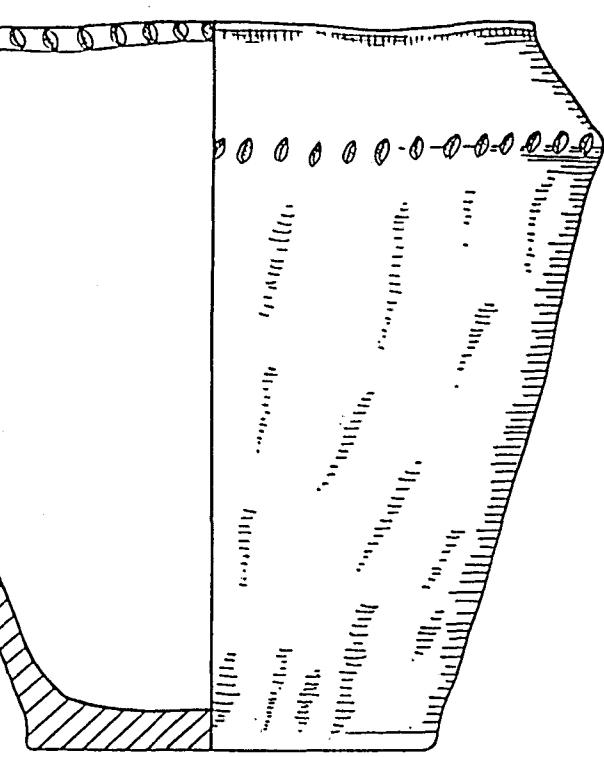
N.B14



N.B12

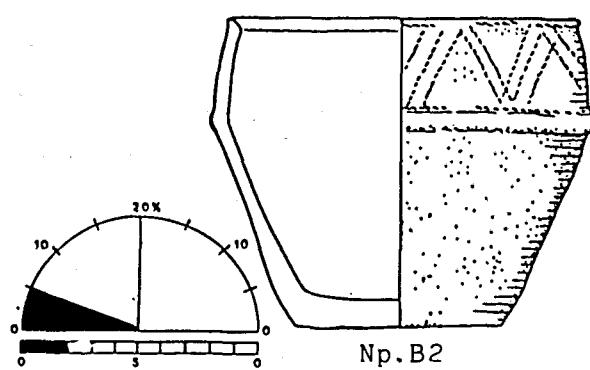
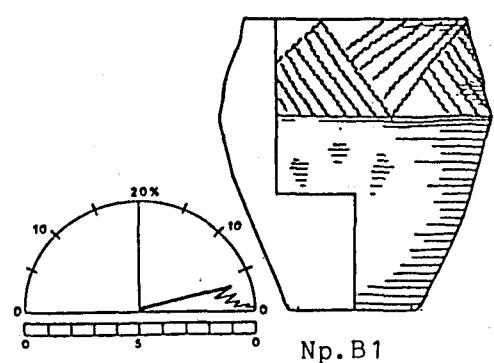


N.B11

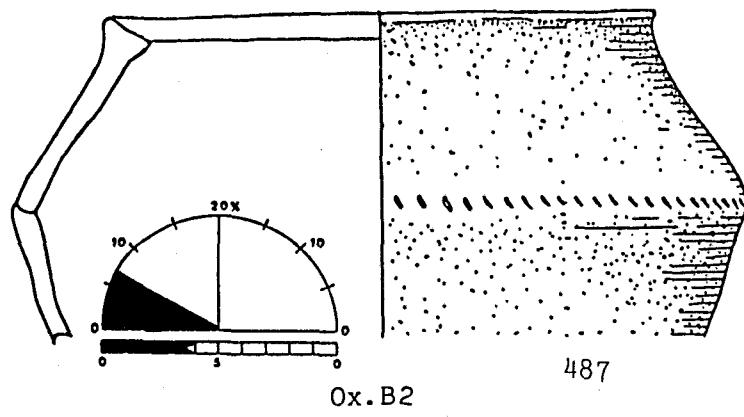
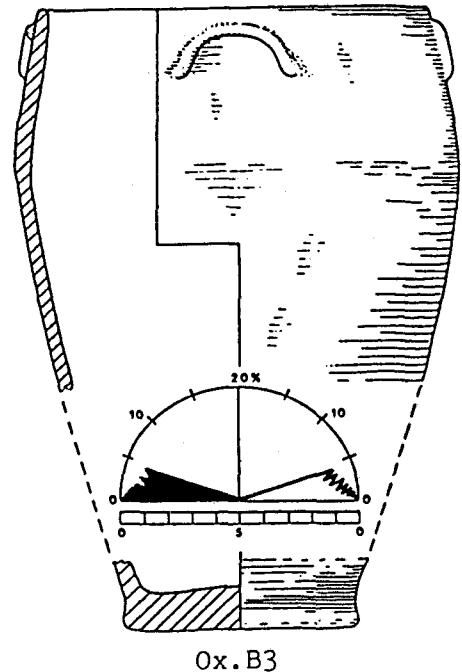
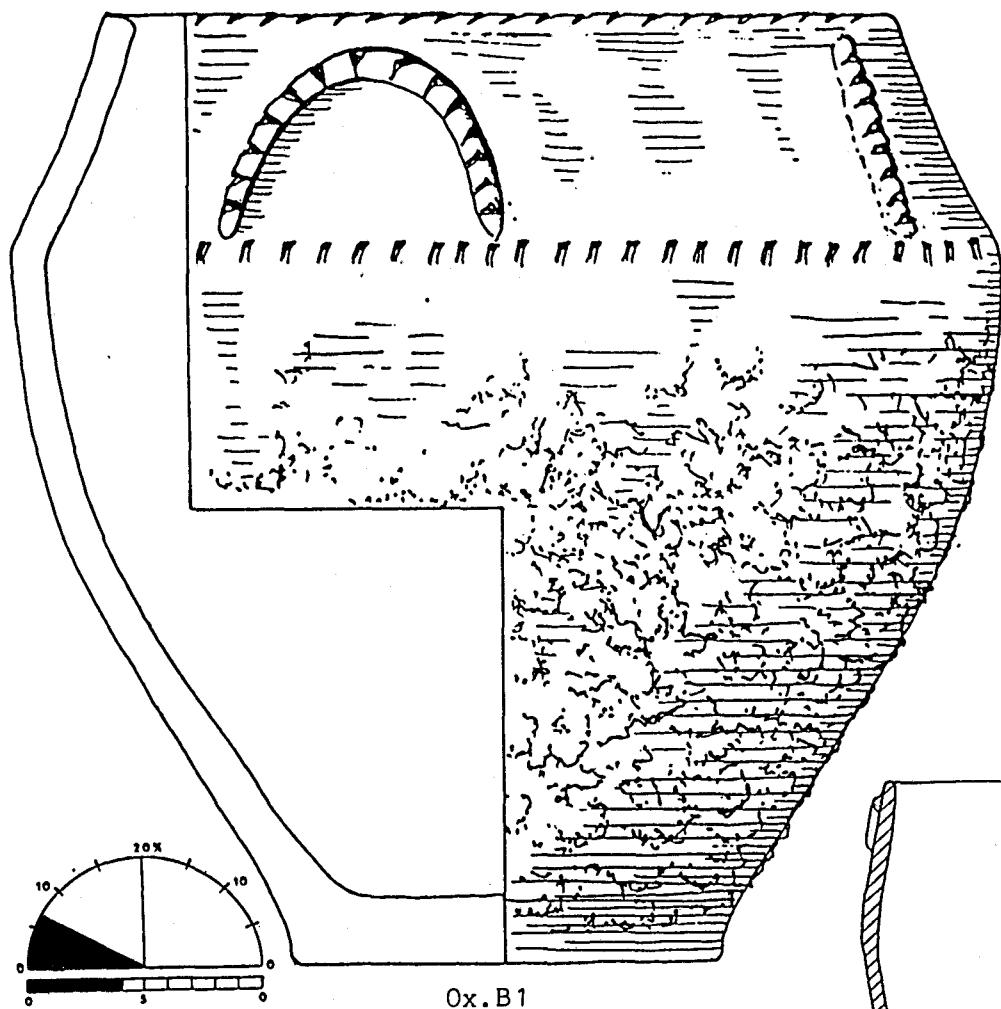


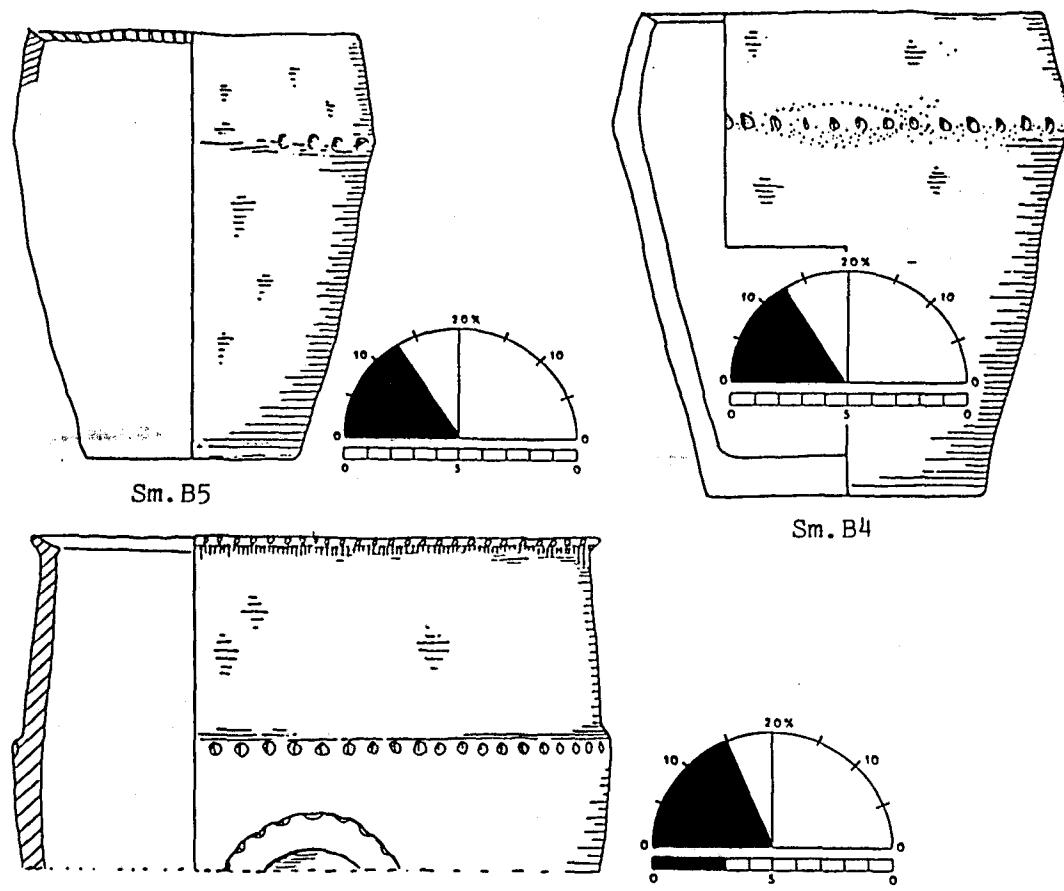
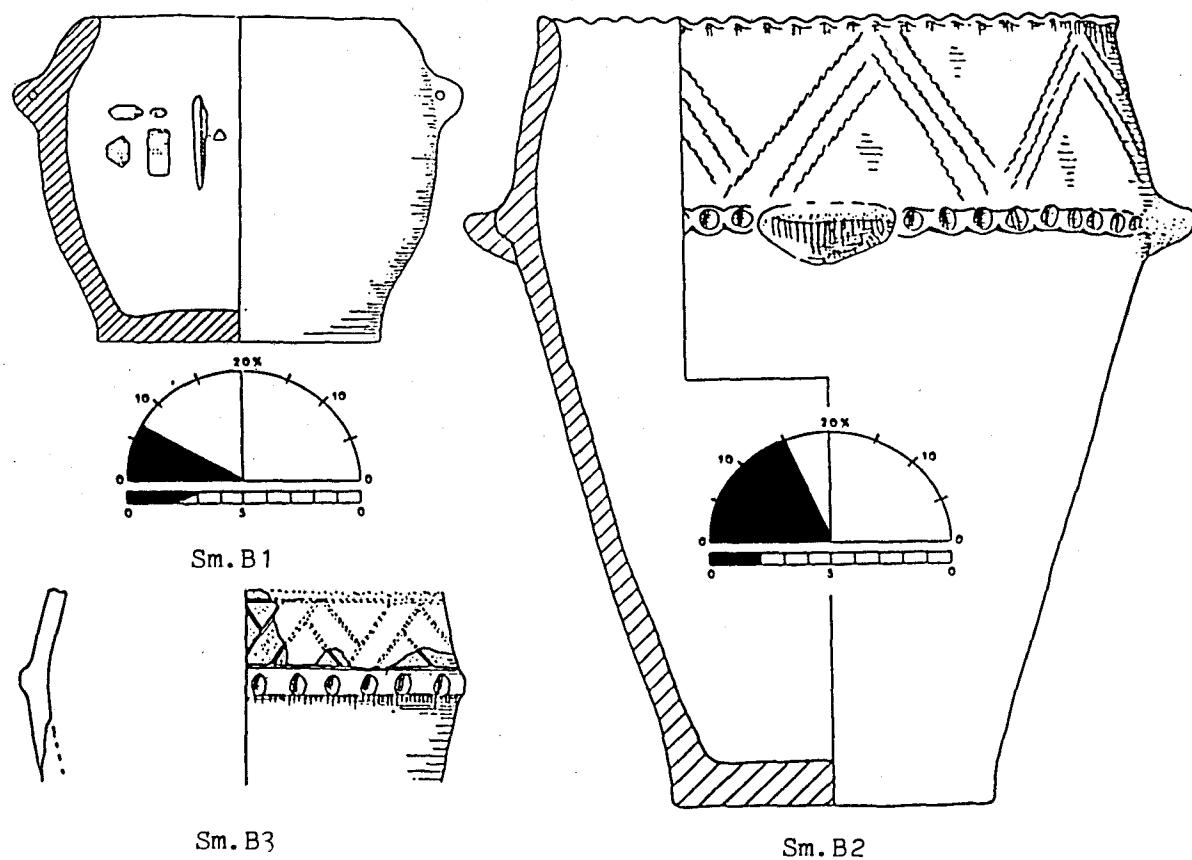
N.B13

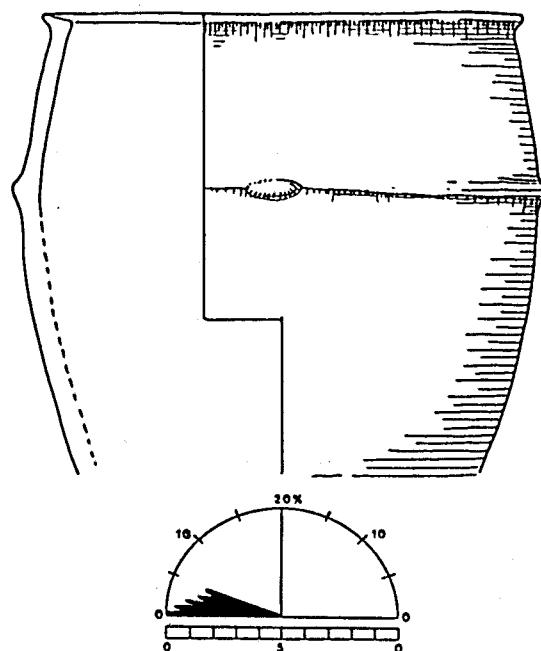
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE Np



OXFORDSHIRE Ox

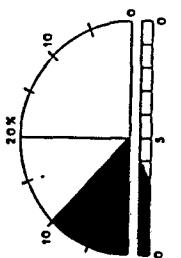
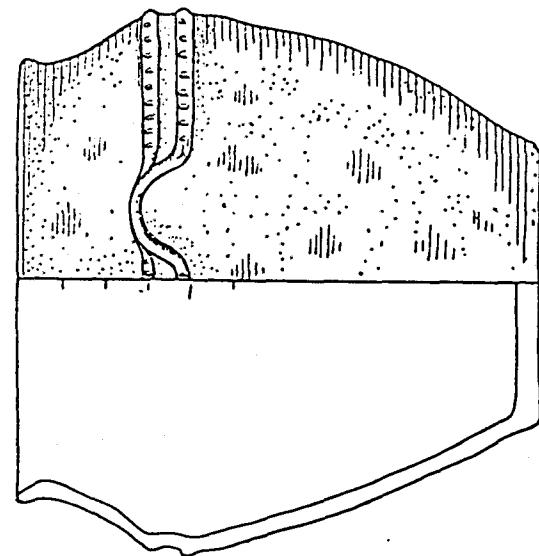




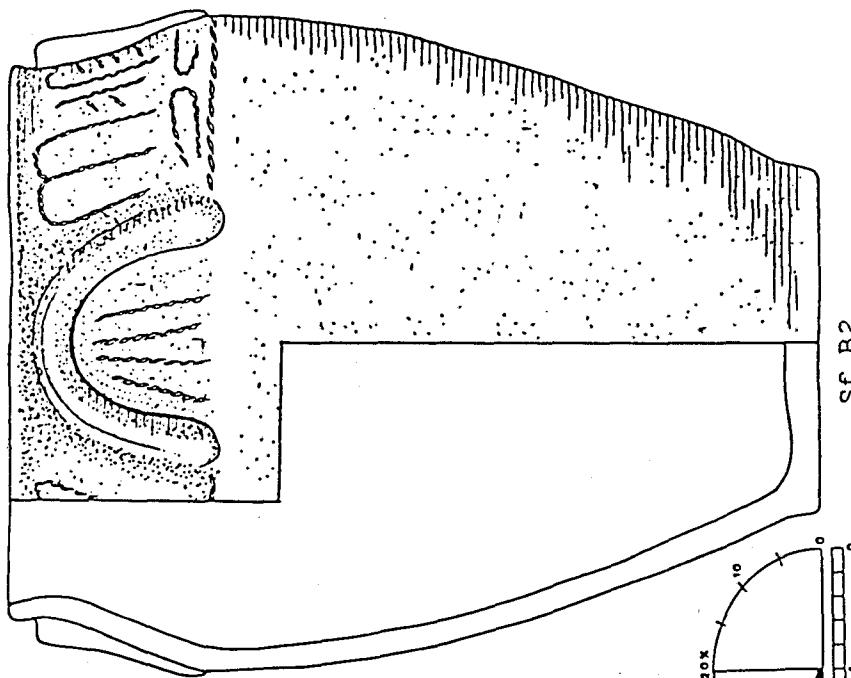


St. B 1

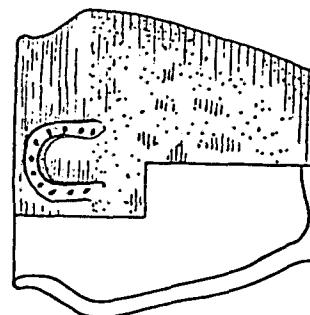
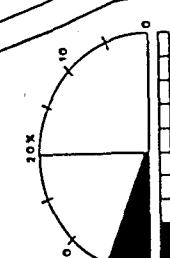
SUFFOLK Sf.



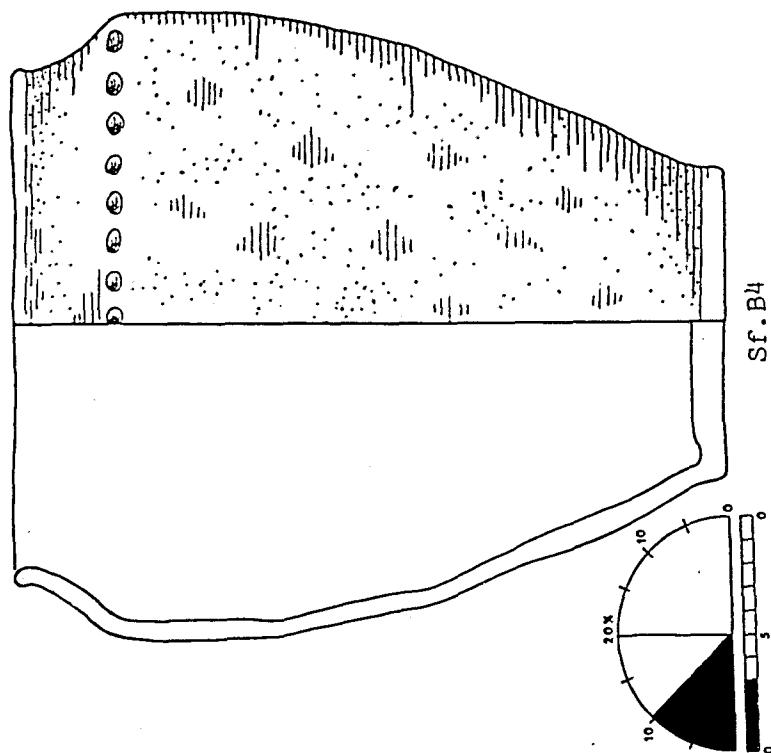
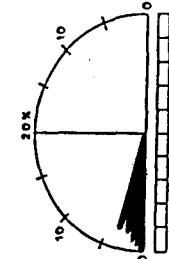
Sf. B1



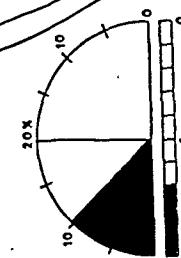
Sf. B2



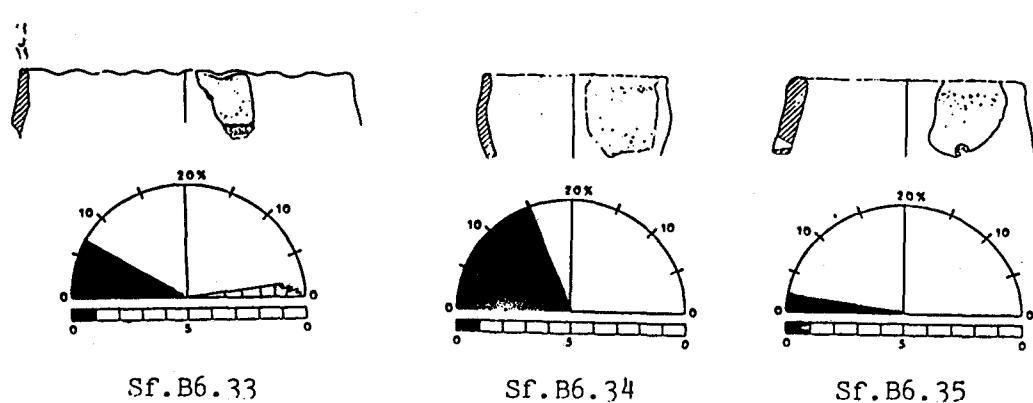
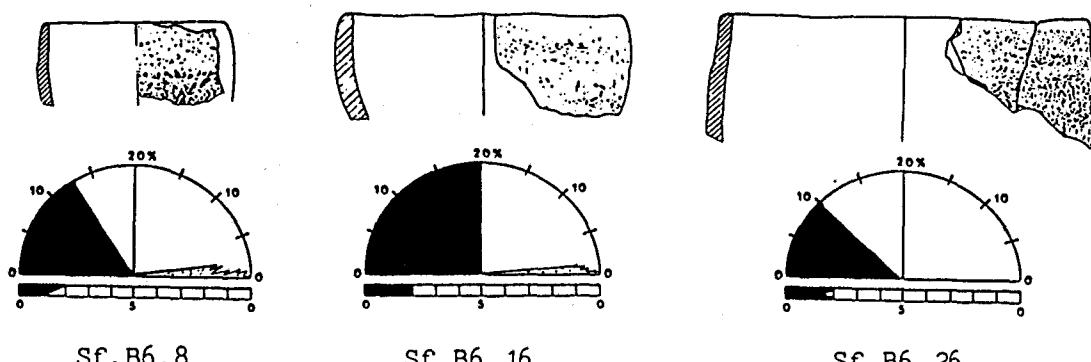
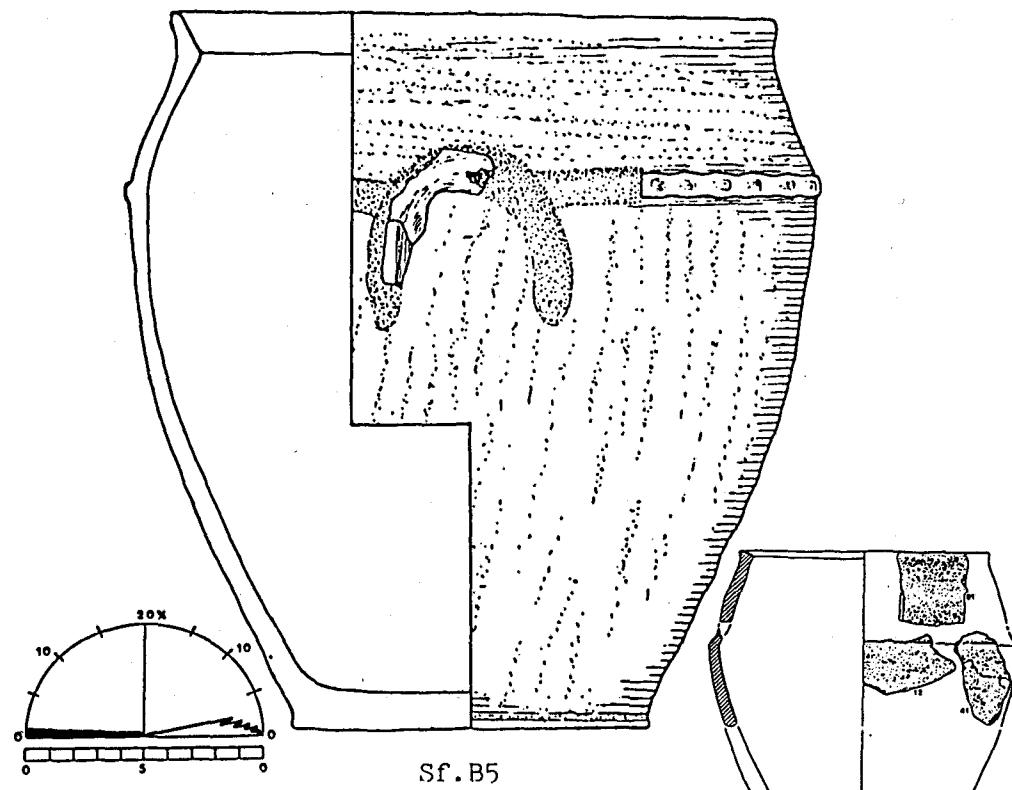
Sf. B3



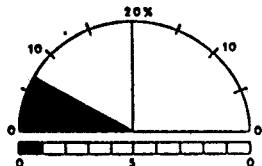
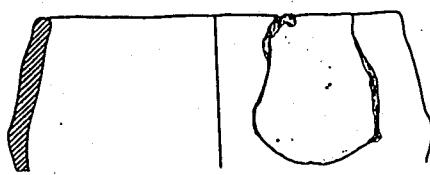
Sf. B4



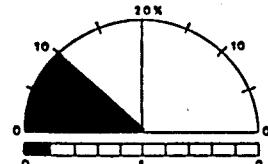
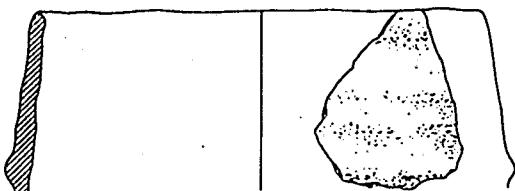
SUFFOLK Sf



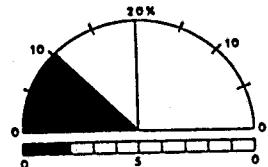
SUFFOLK Sf



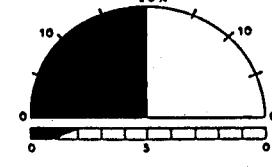
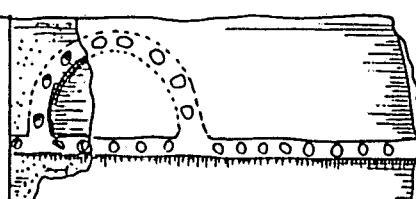
Sf. B6.39



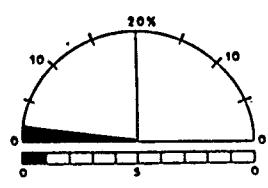
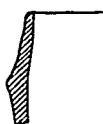
Sf. B6.40



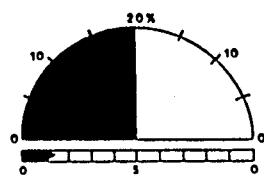
Sf. B6.42



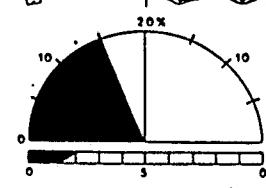
Sf. B6.49



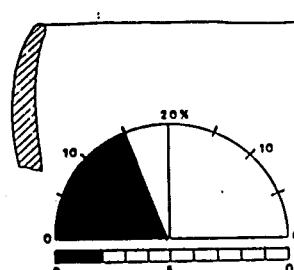
Sf. B6.50



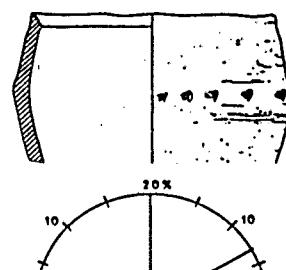
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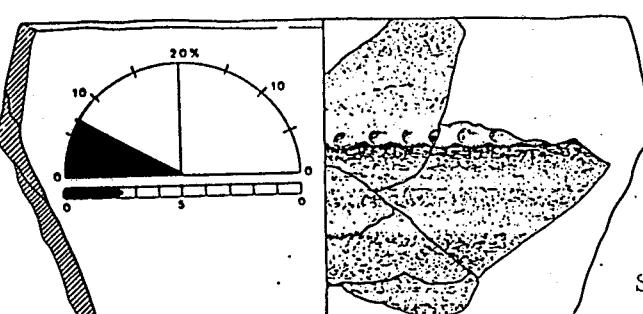
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Sf. B6.61

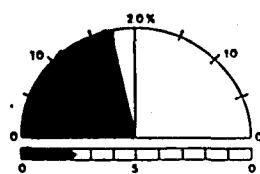
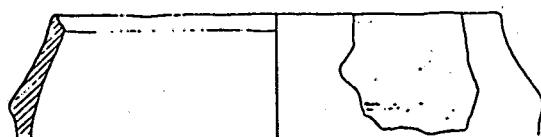


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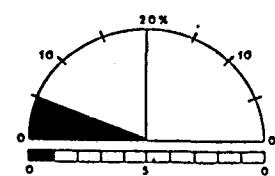


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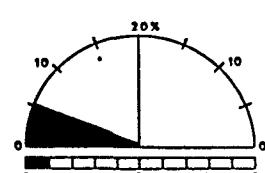
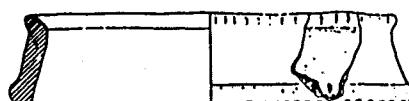
SUFFOLK Sf



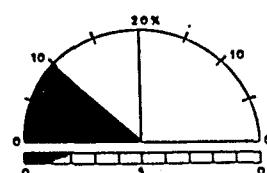
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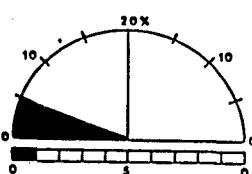
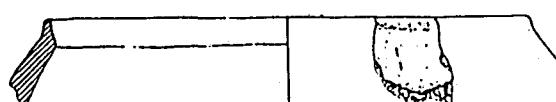
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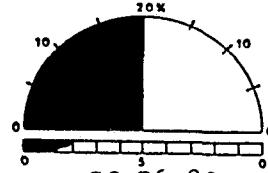
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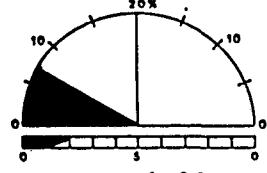
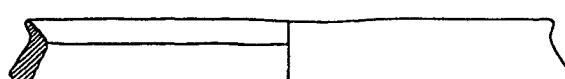
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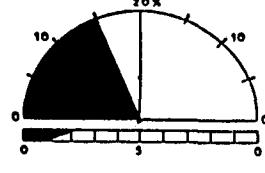
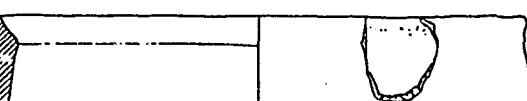
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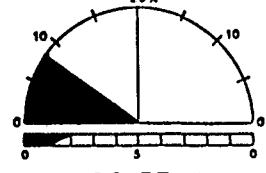
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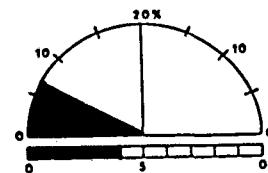
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Sf. B6.81

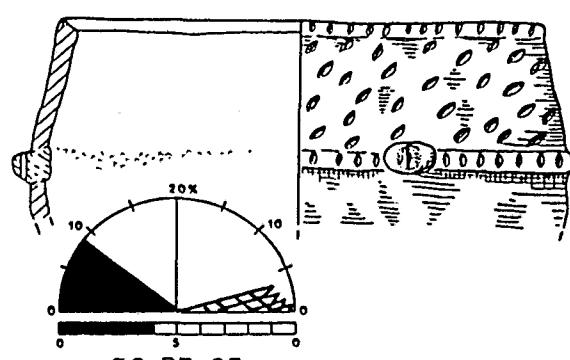
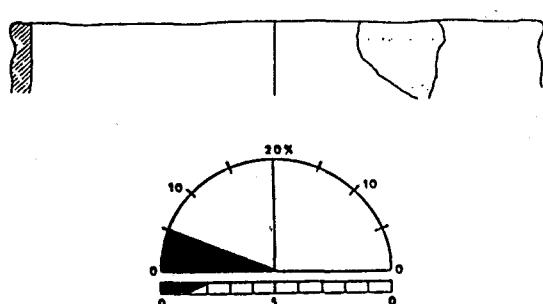
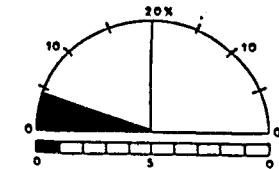
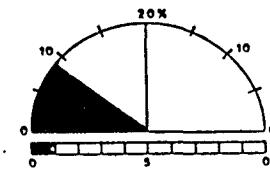
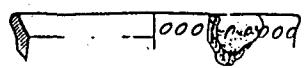
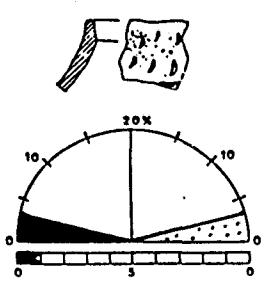
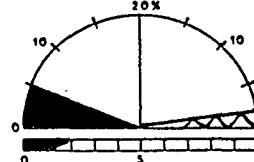
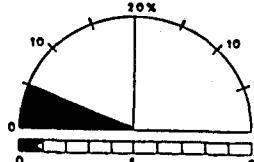
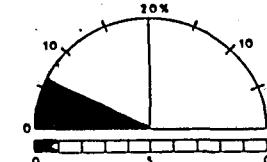
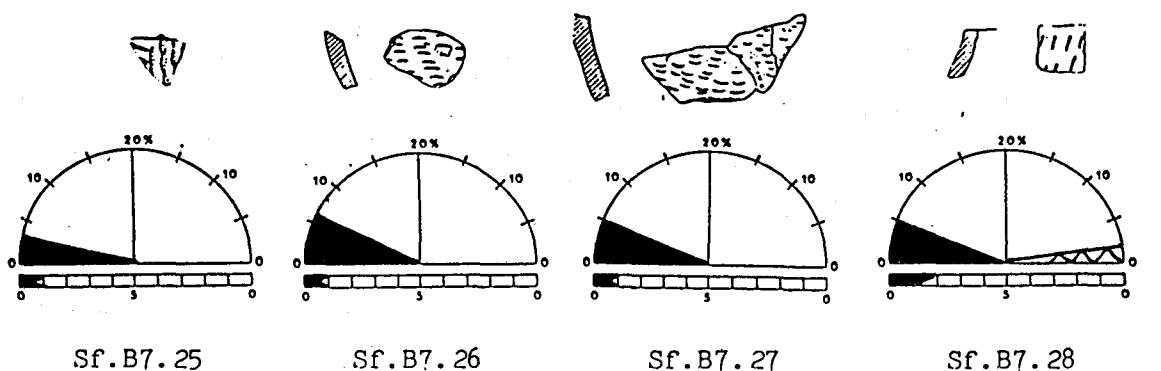
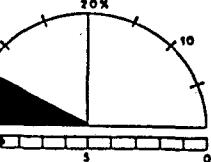
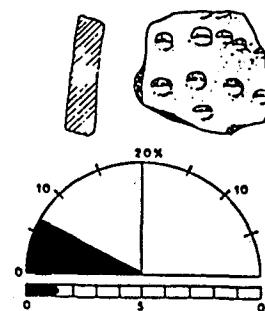
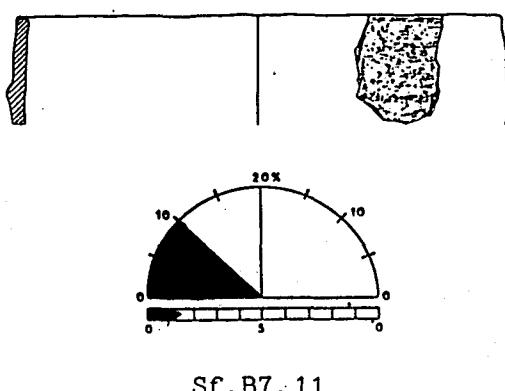
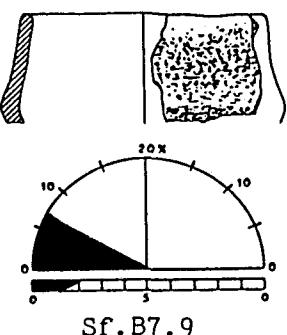
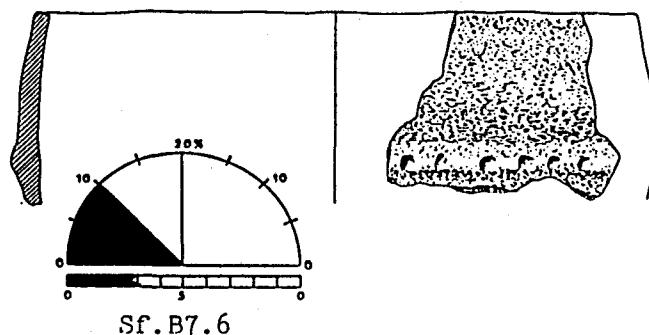


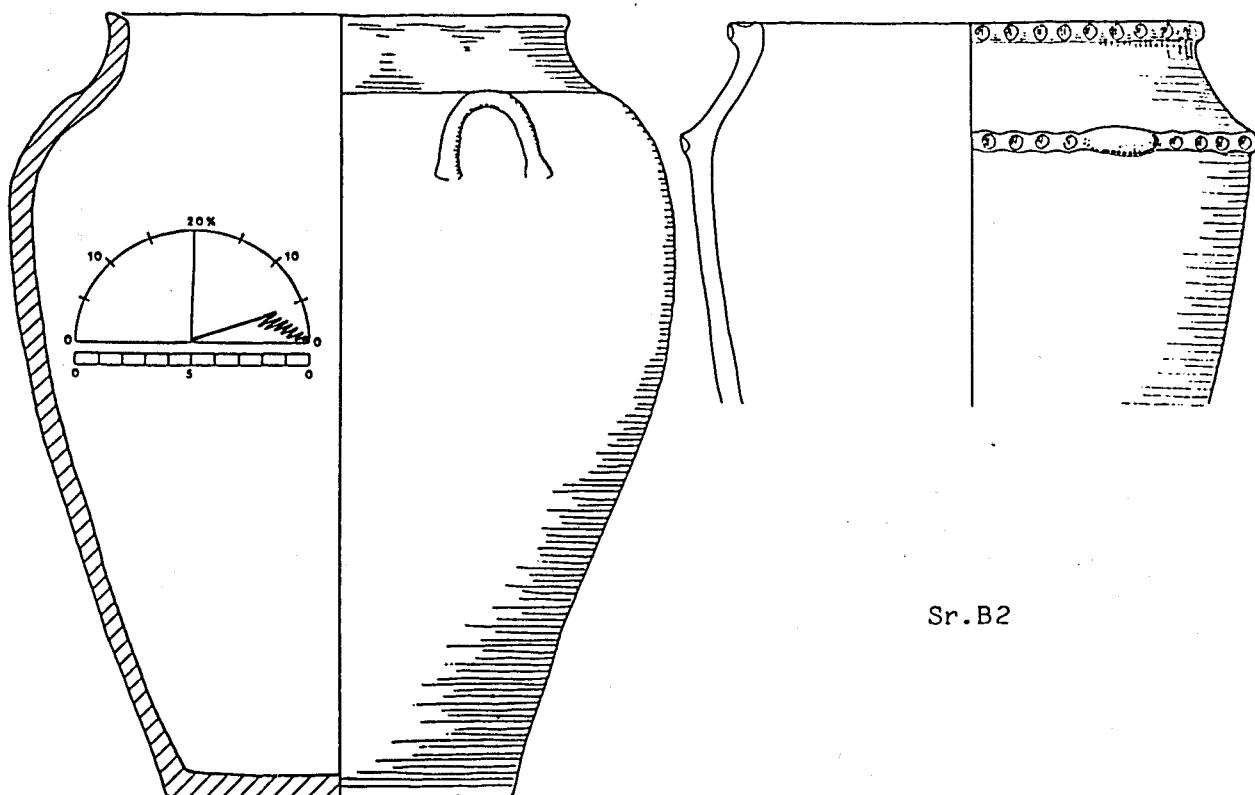
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Sf. B6.96

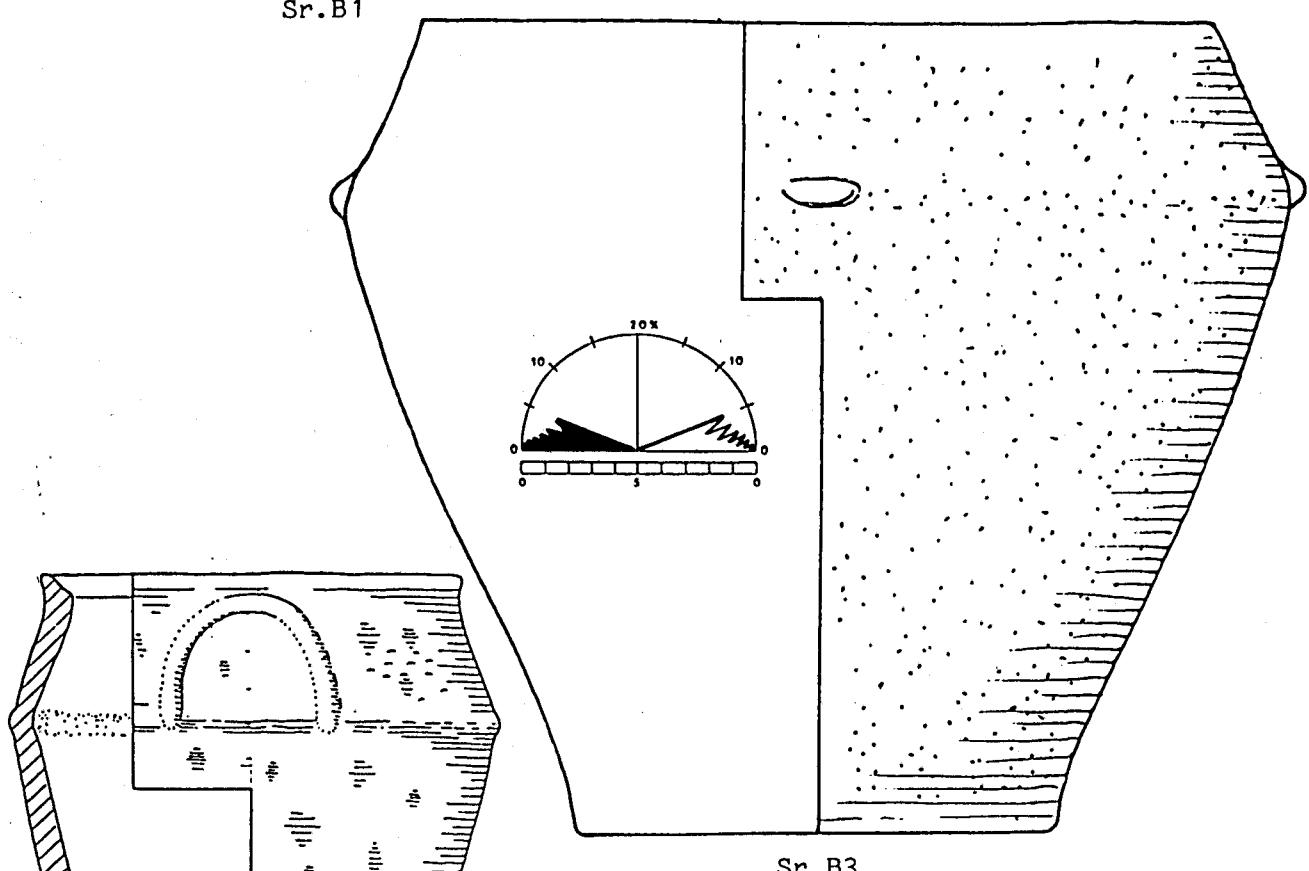
SUFFOLK Sf



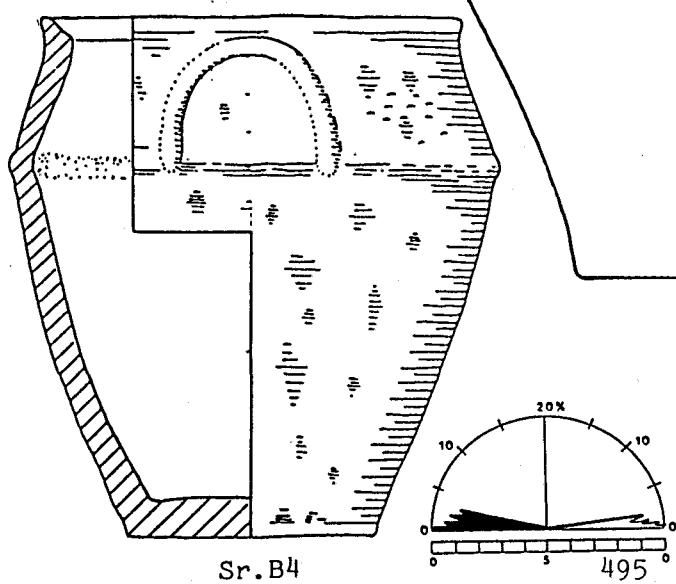


Sr. B1

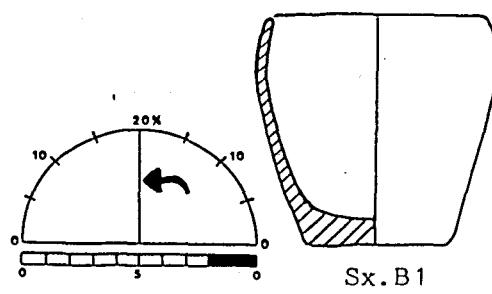
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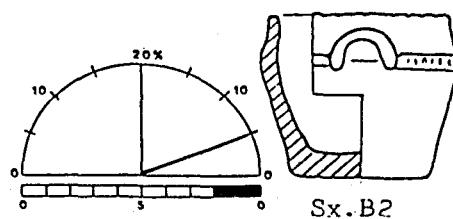
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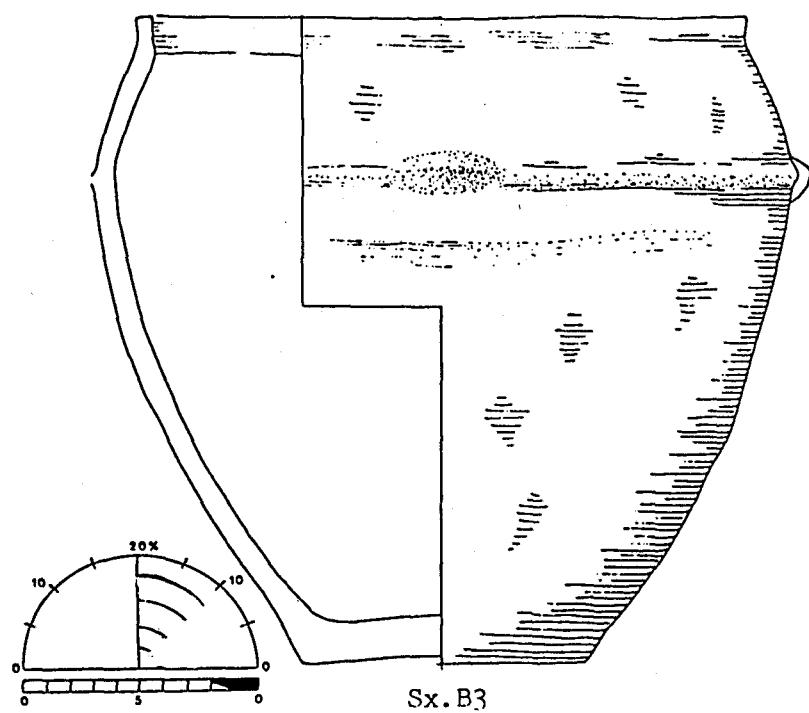
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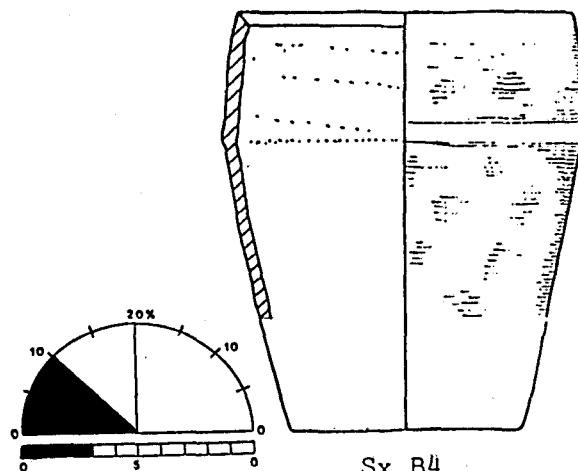
Sx.B1



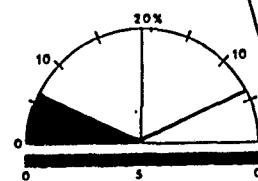
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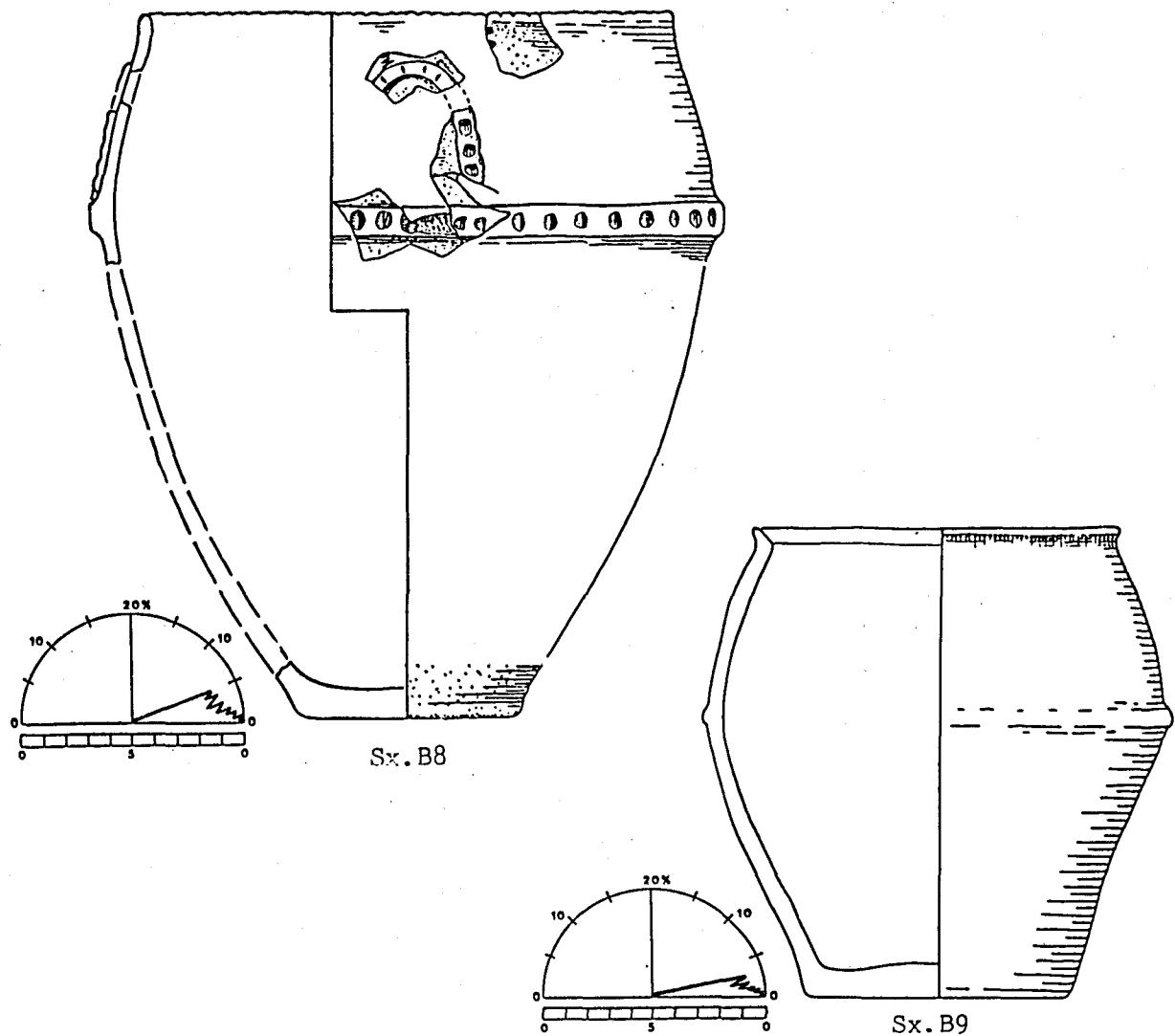
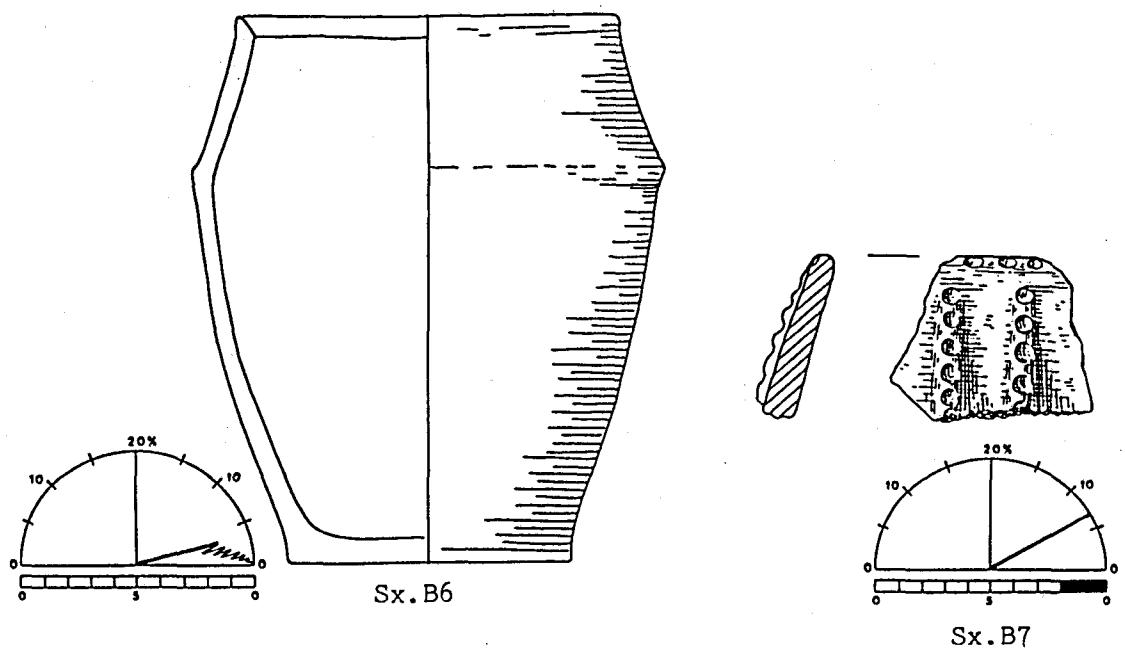
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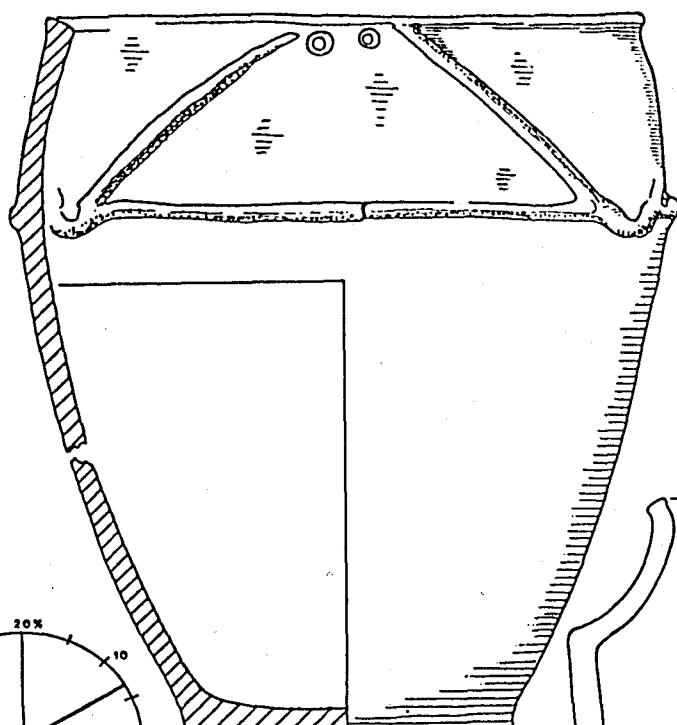


Sx.B4

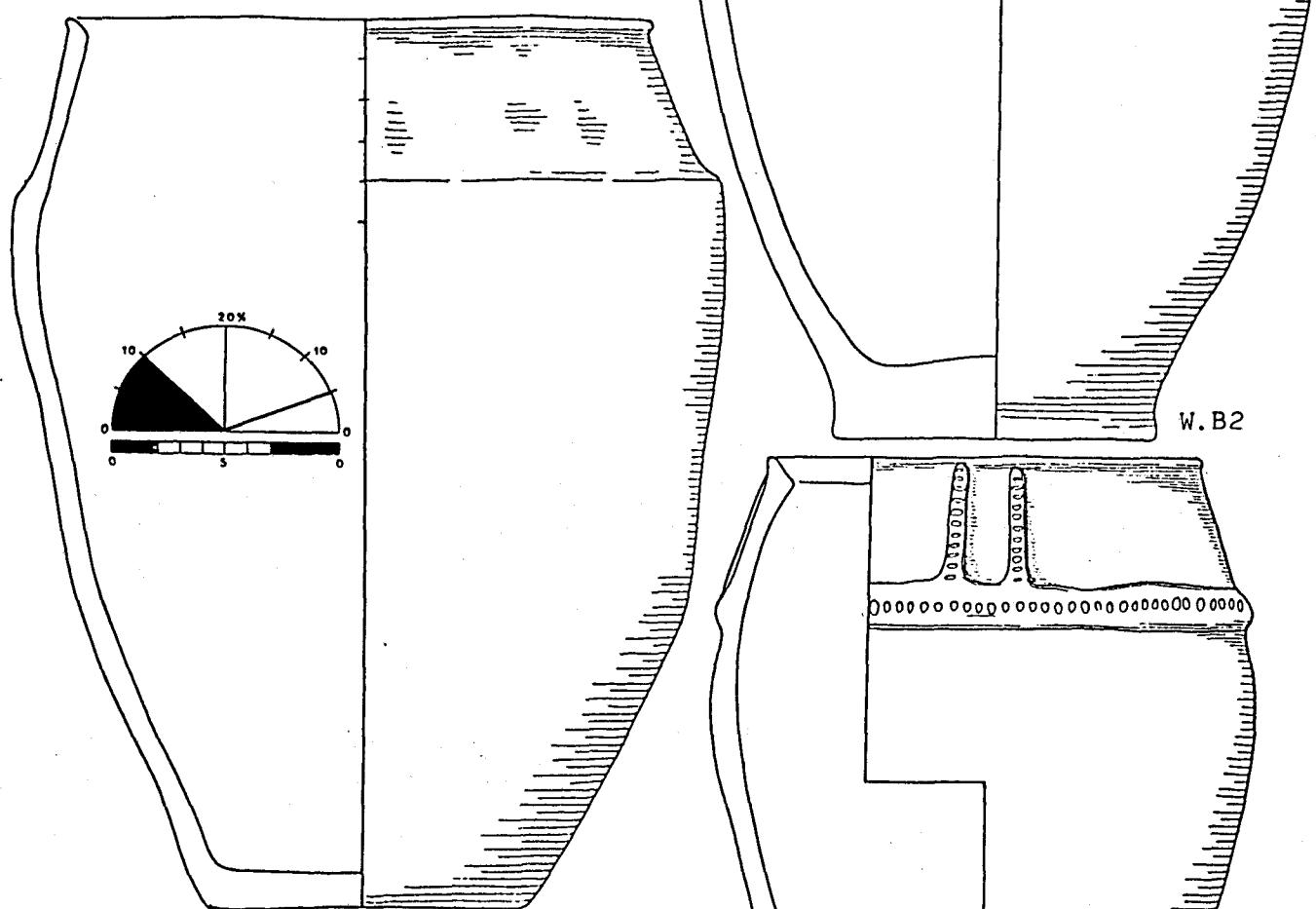
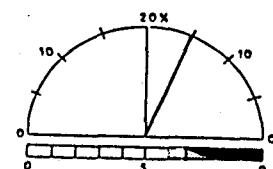


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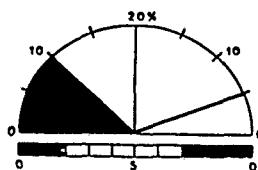




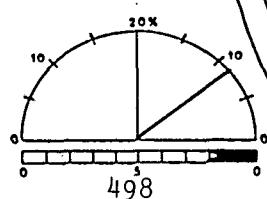
W.B1



W.B2

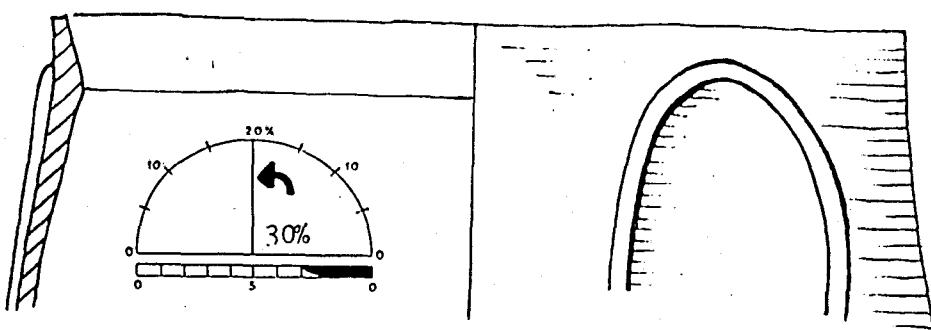


W.B3

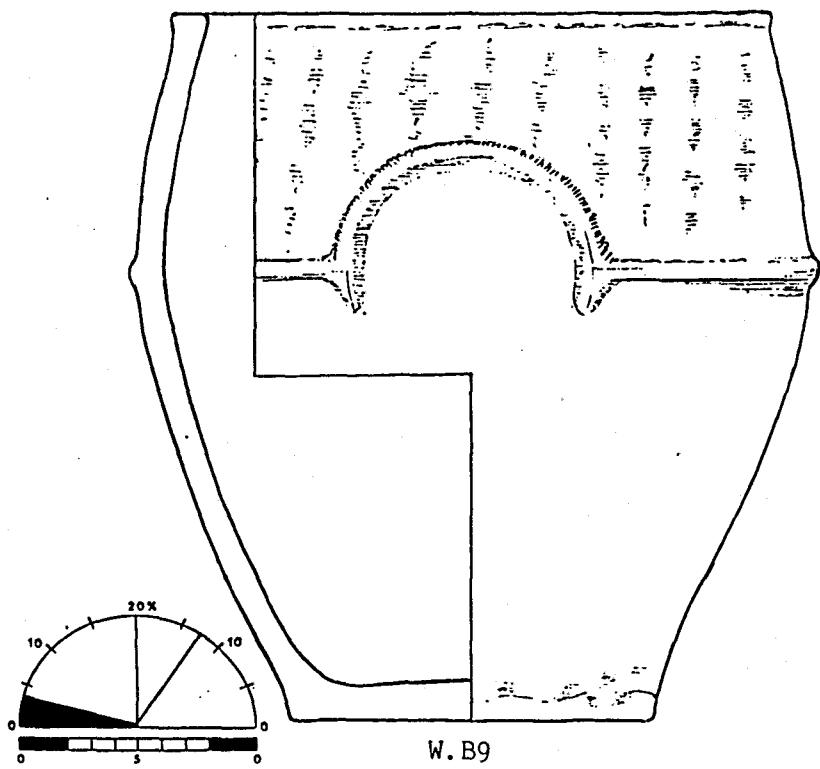


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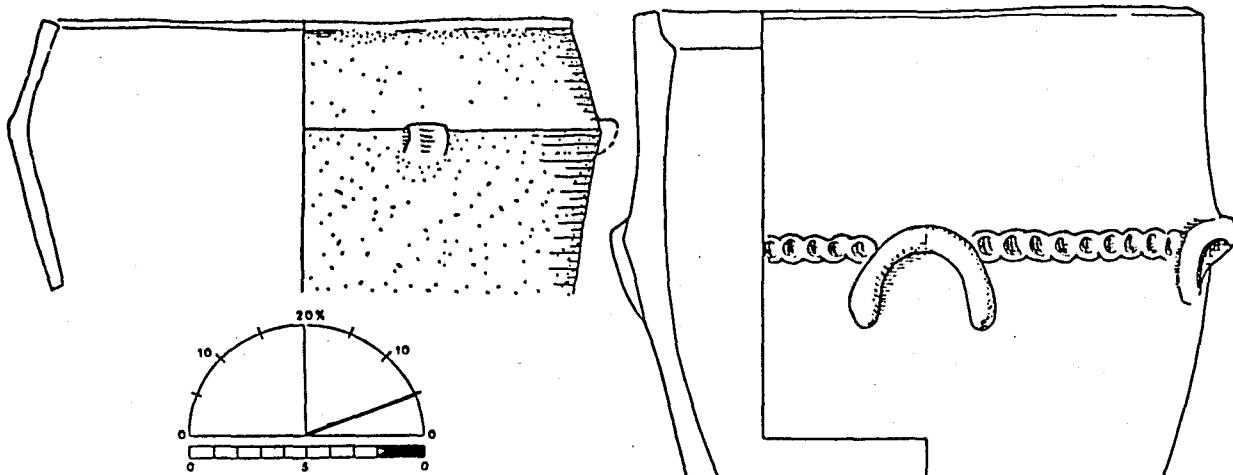
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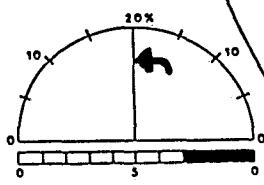
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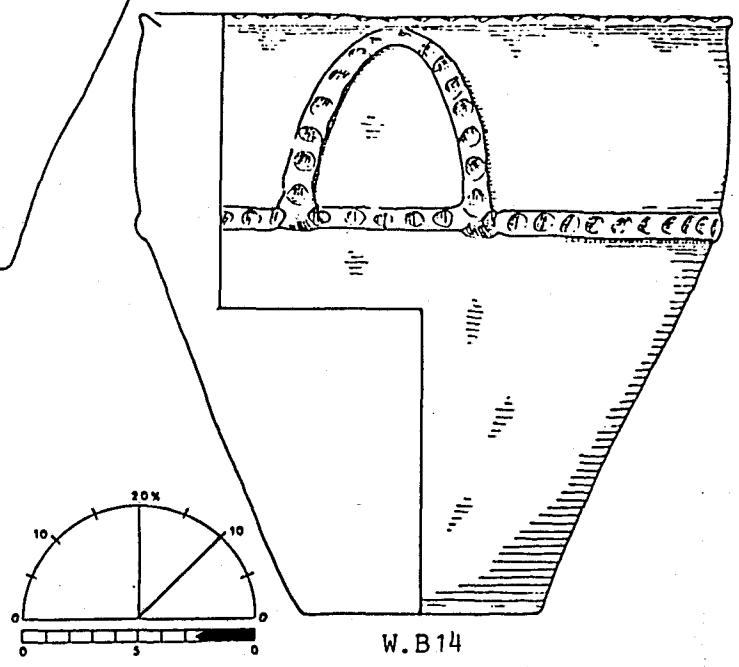
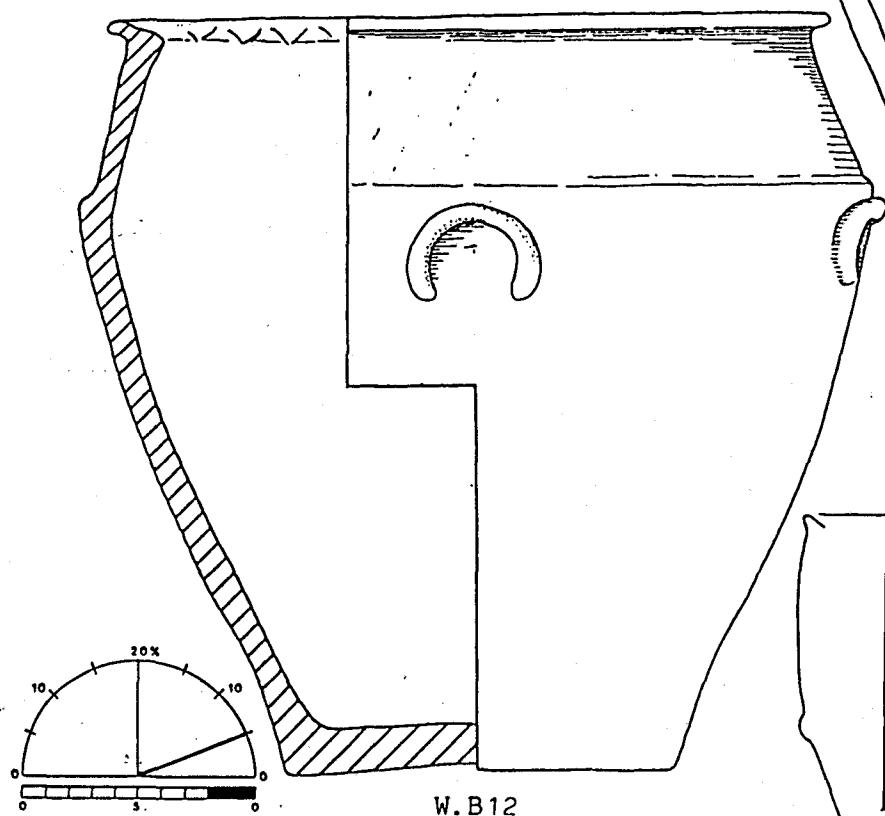
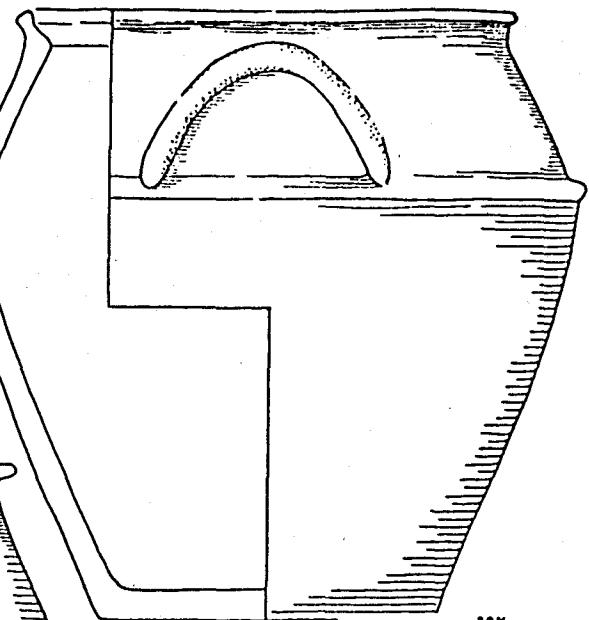
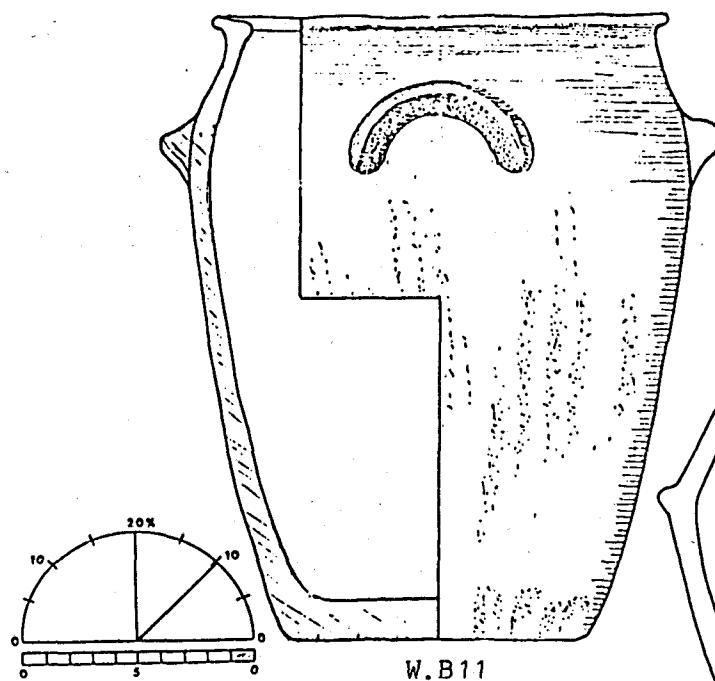
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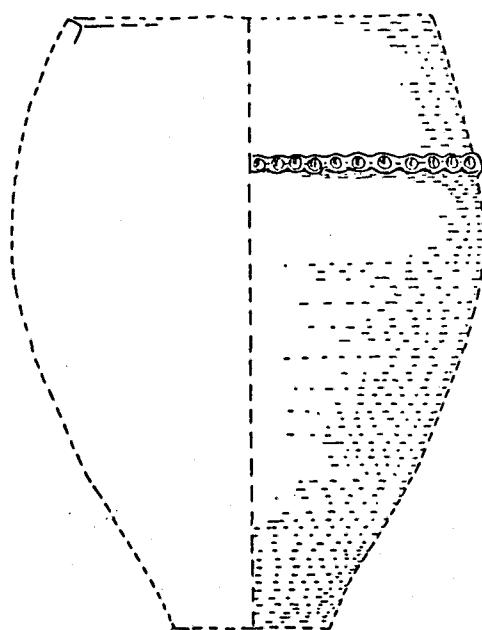
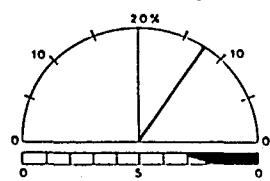
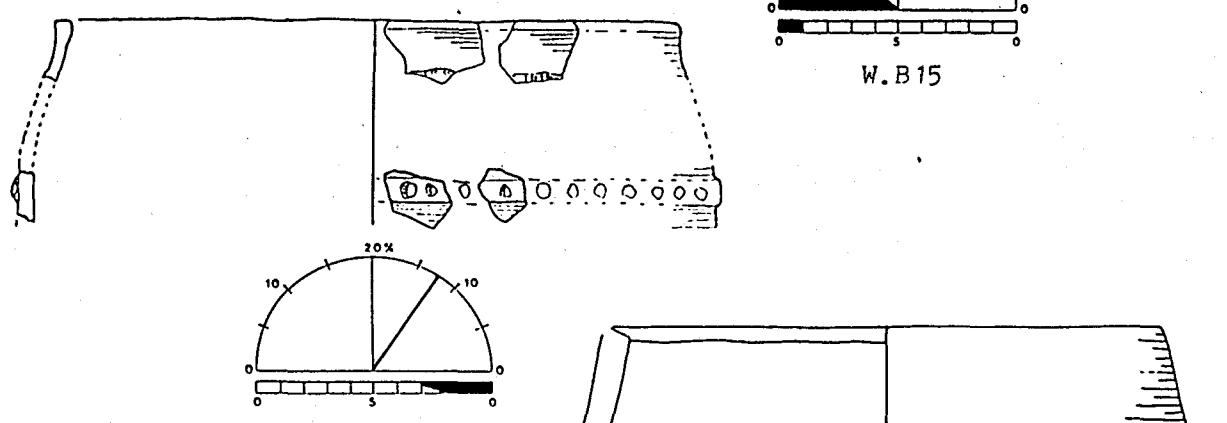
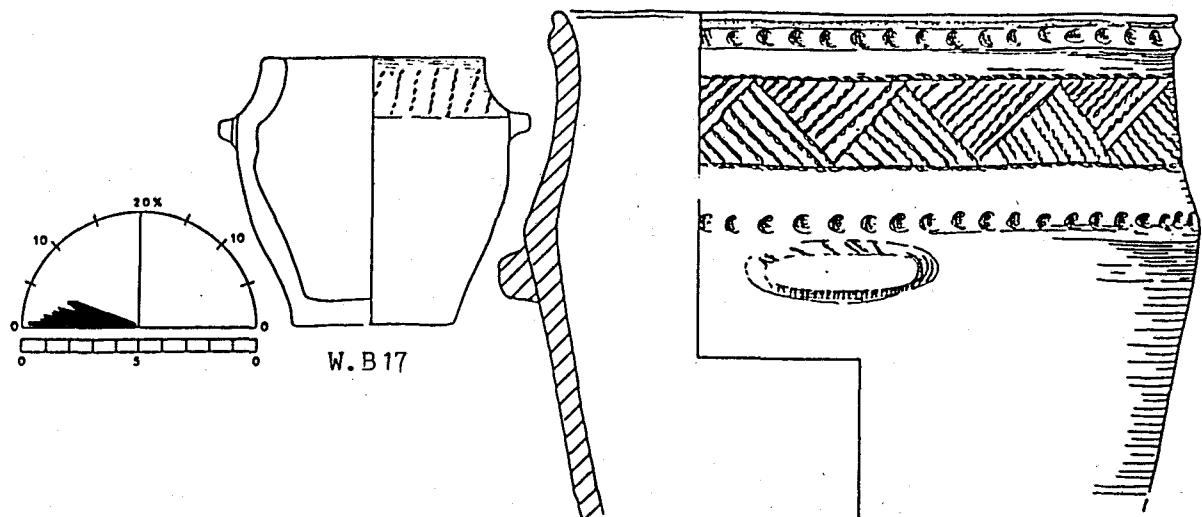


W. B5



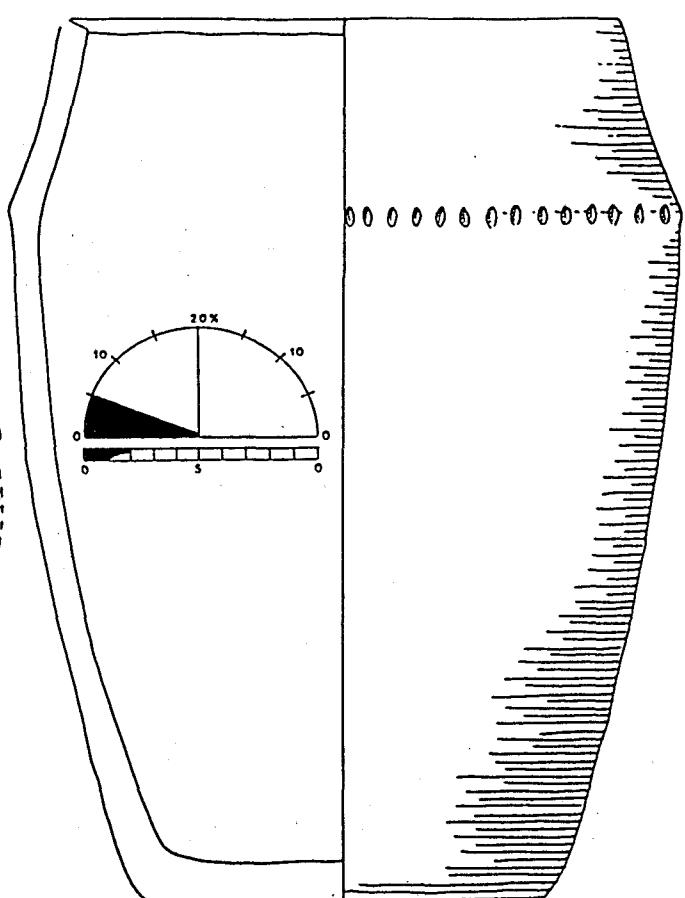
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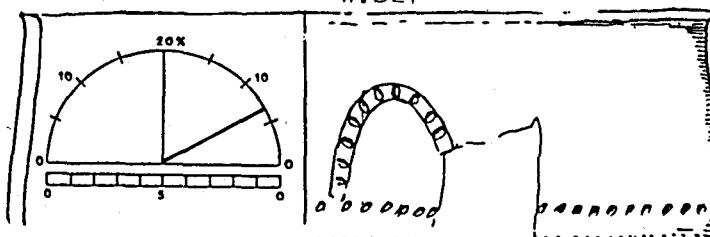
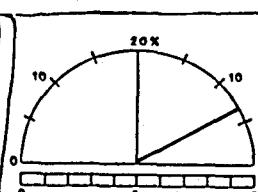
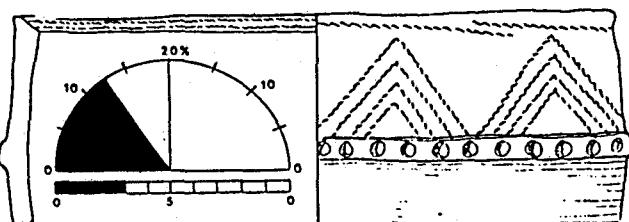
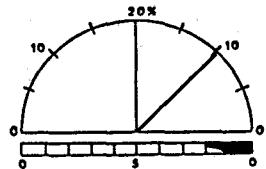
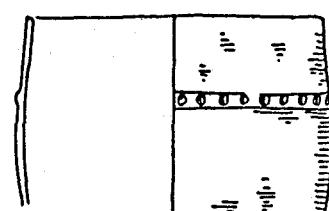
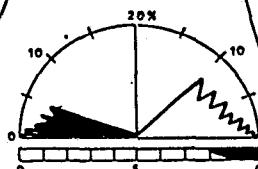
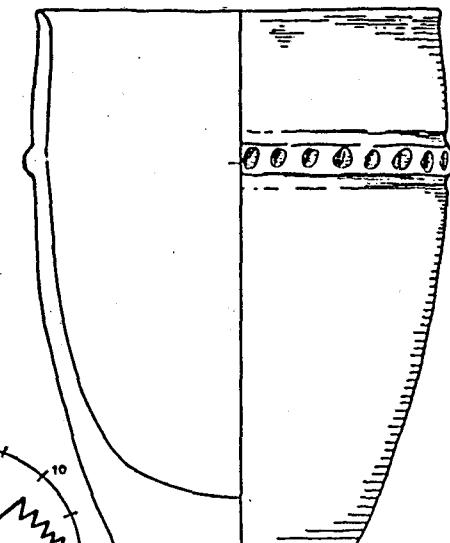
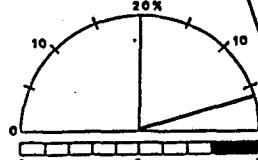
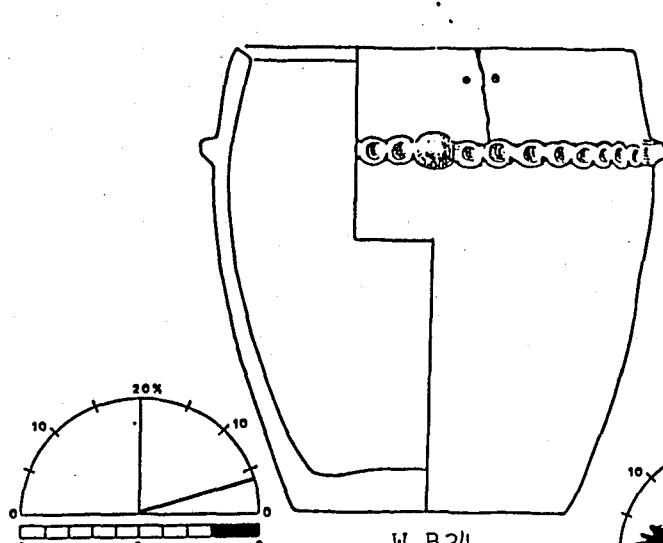
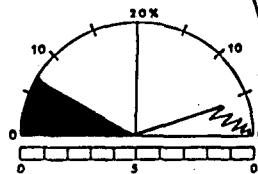
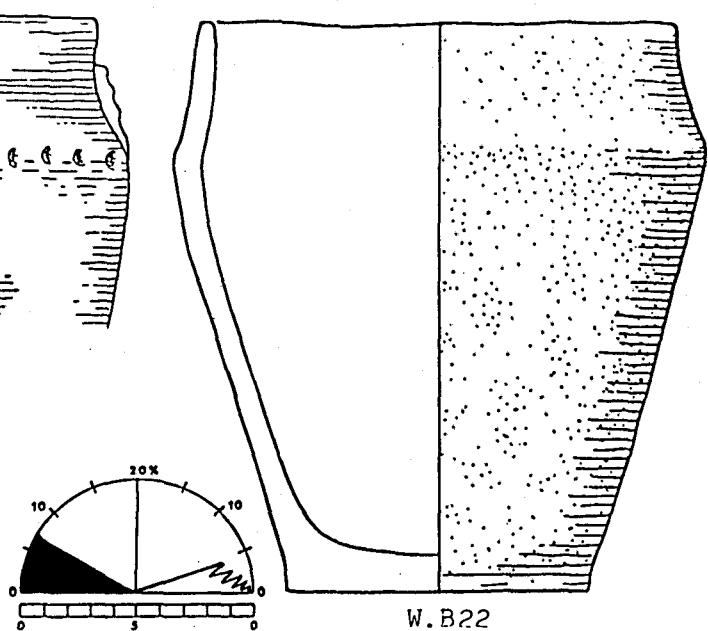
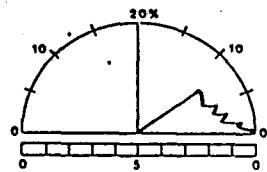
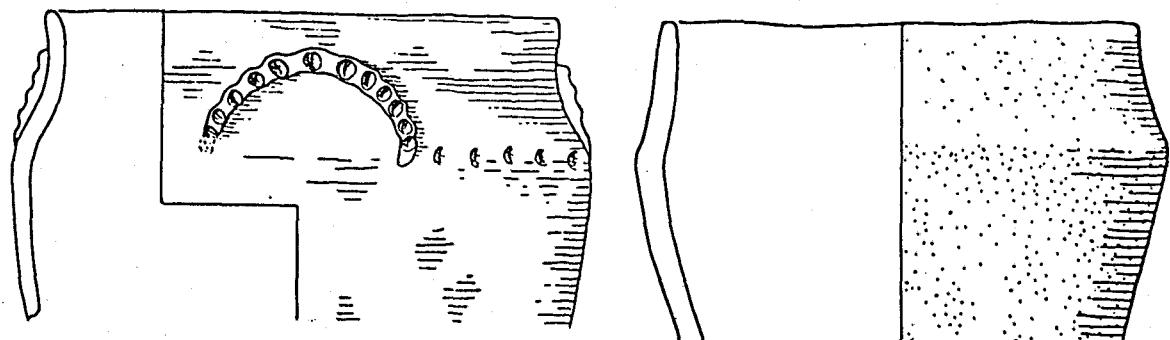


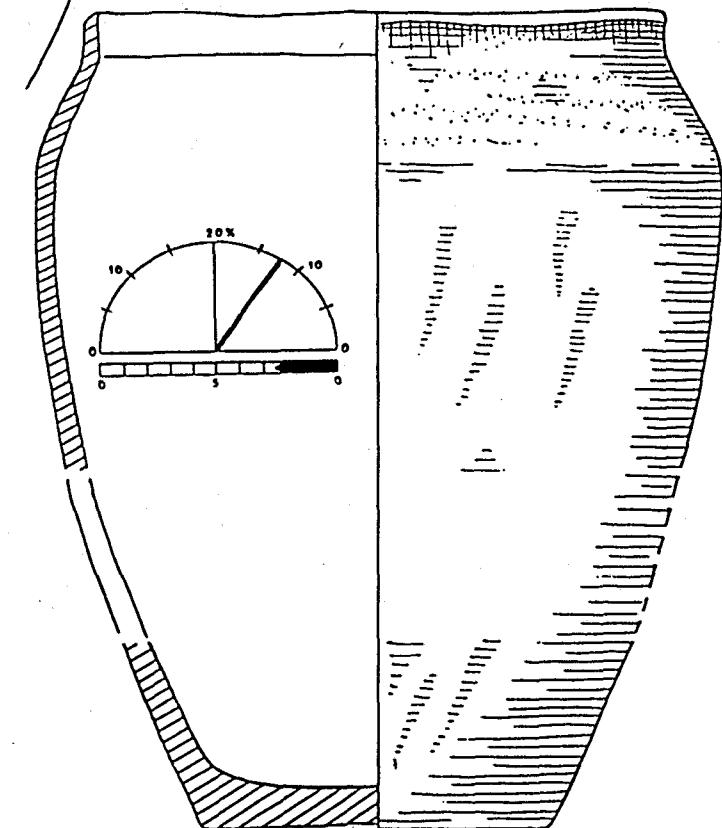
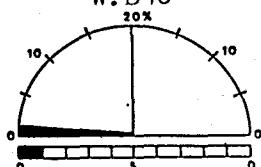
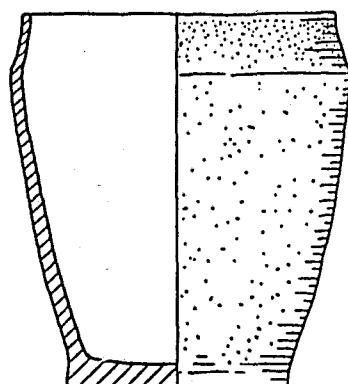
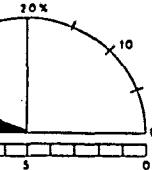
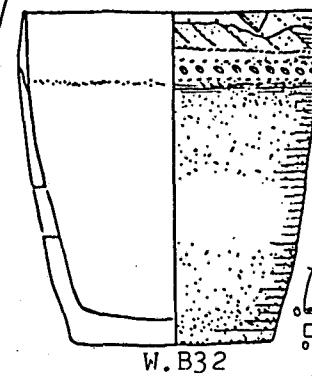
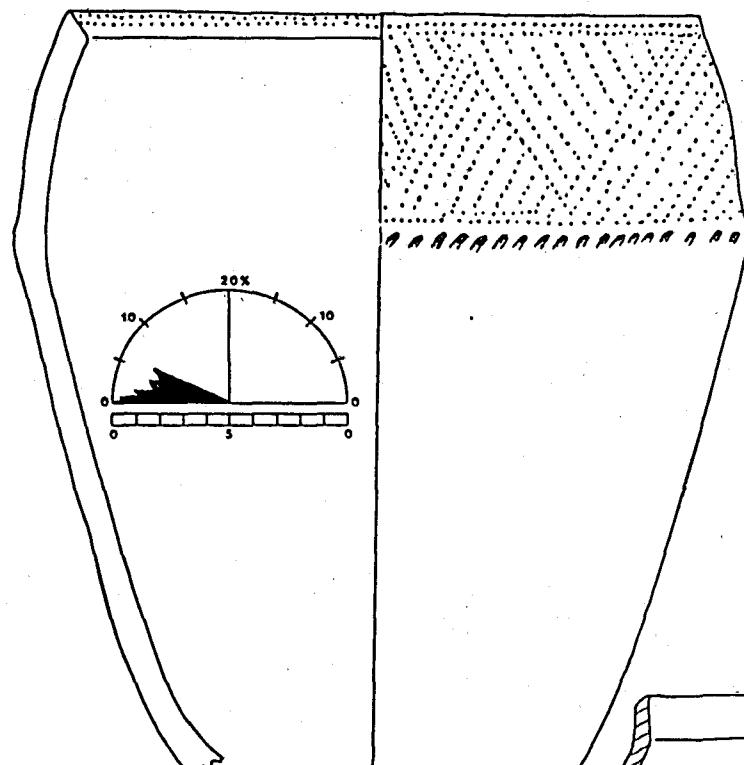
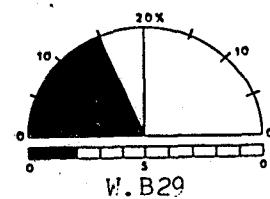
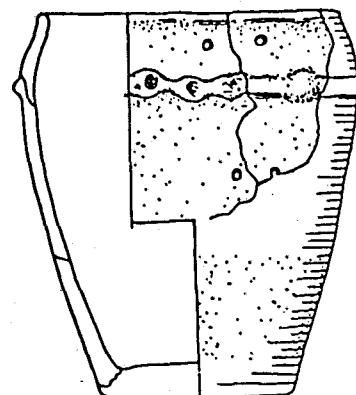
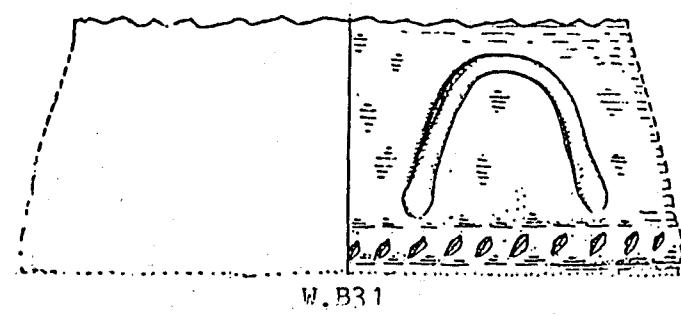


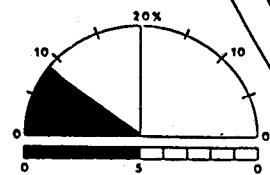
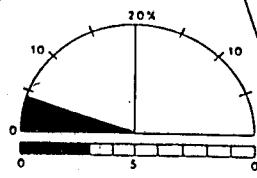
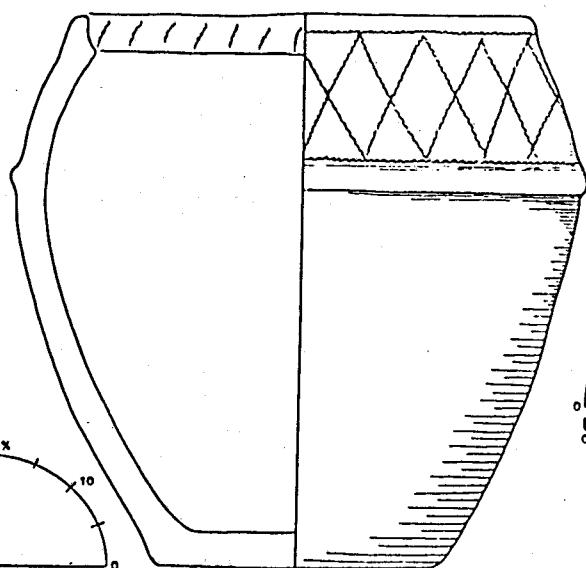
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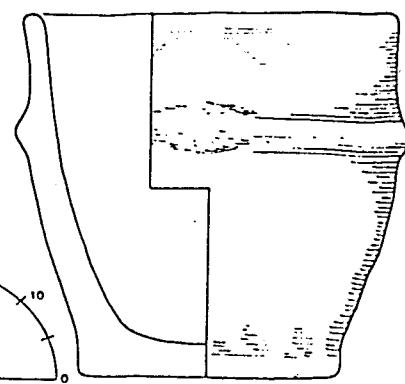




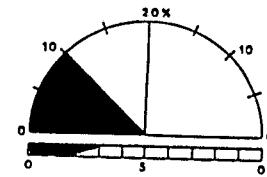
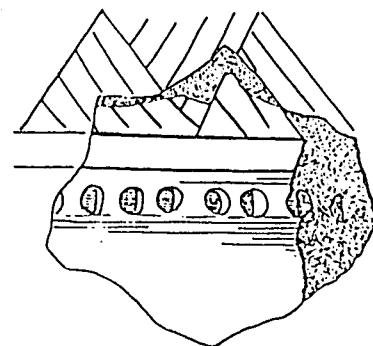
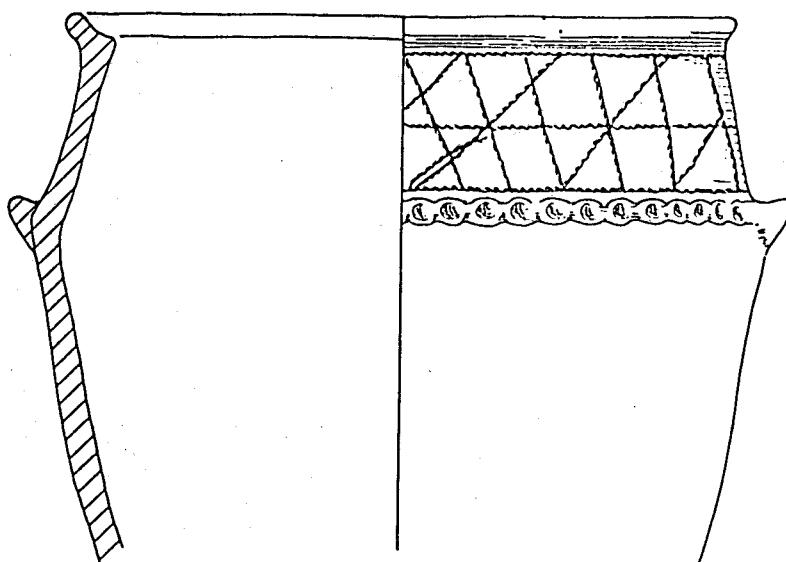




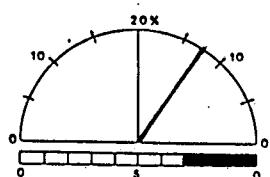
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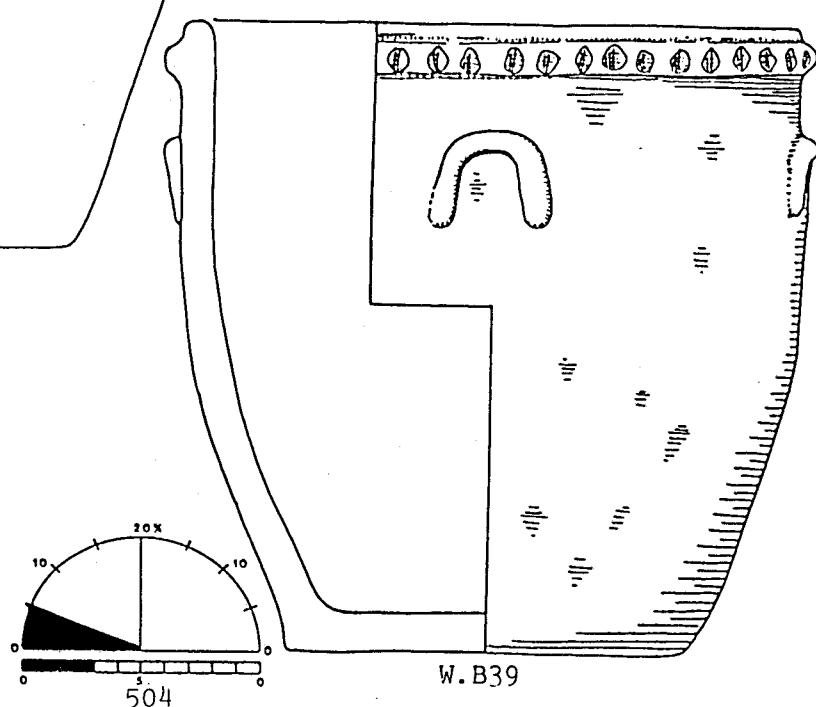
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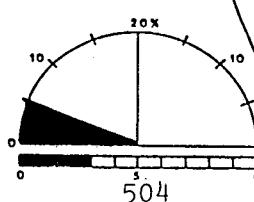
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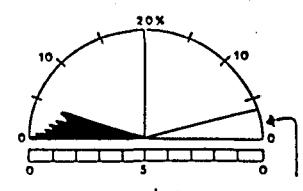
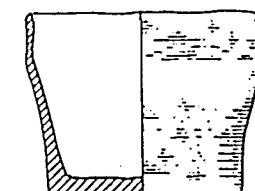
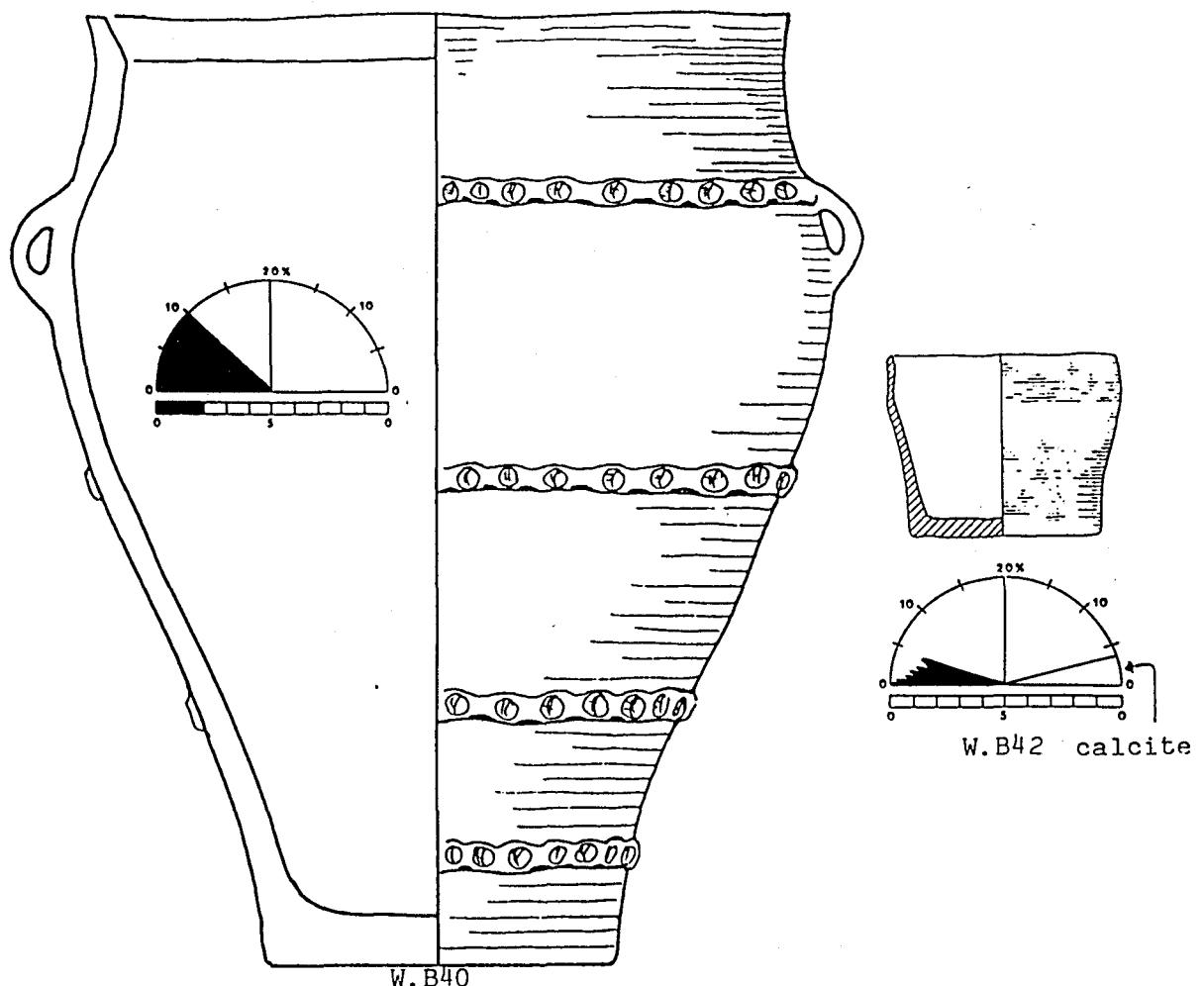


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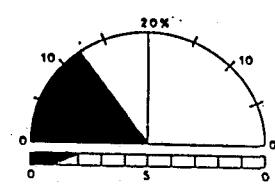
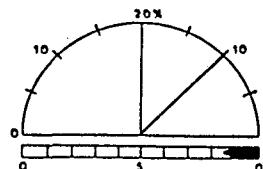
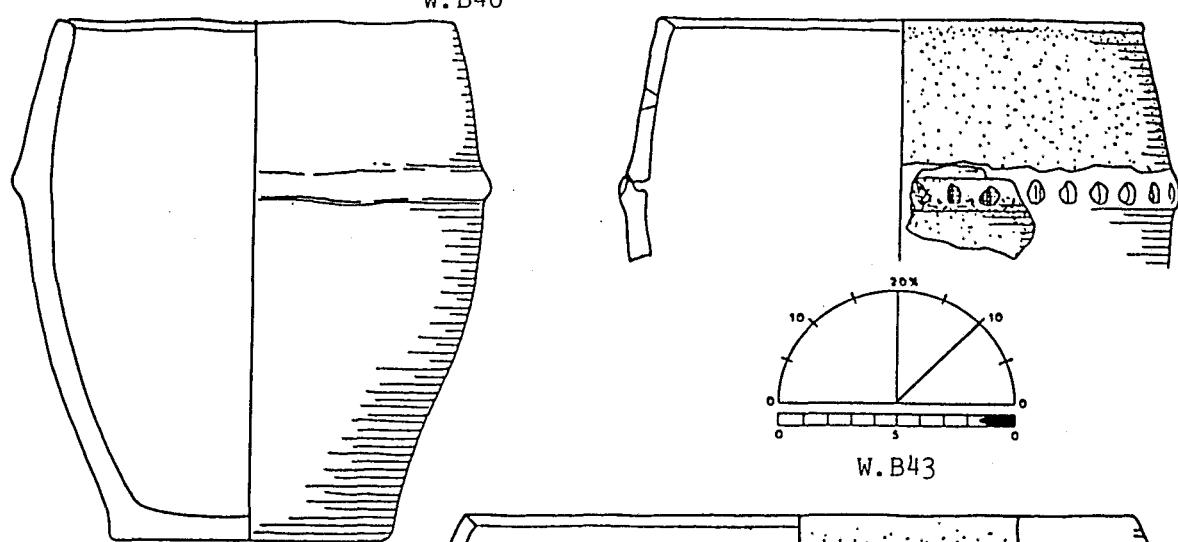


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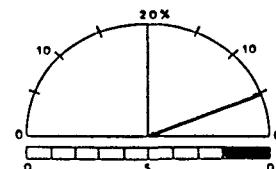
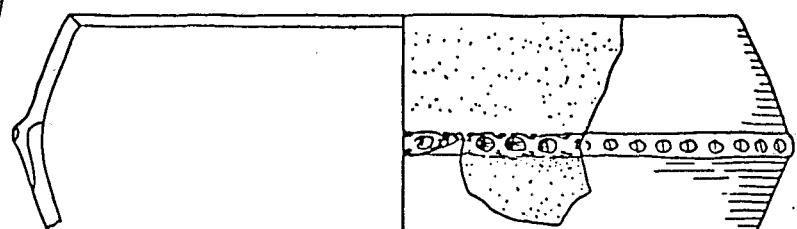


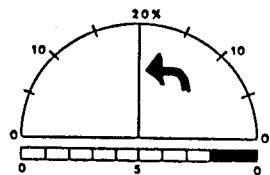
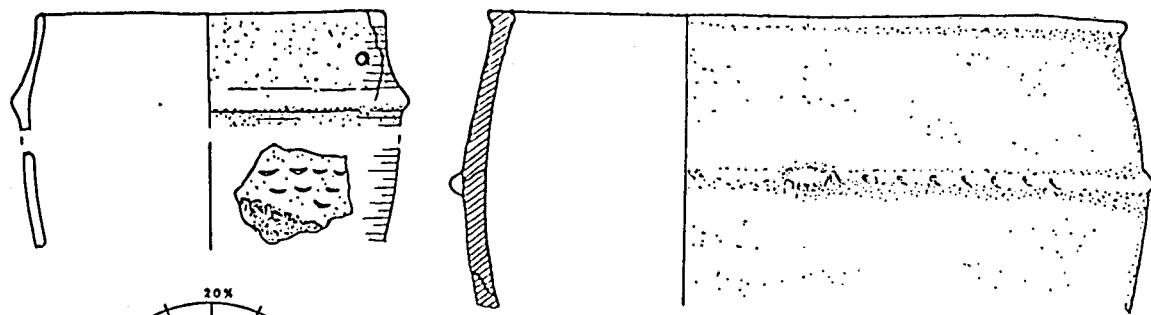


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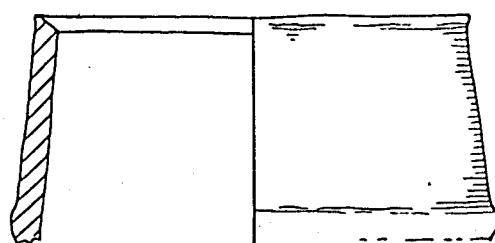


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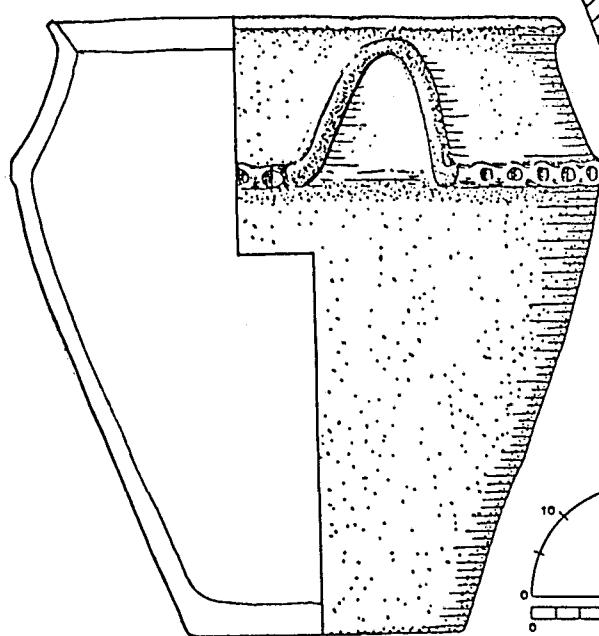
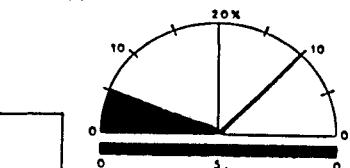
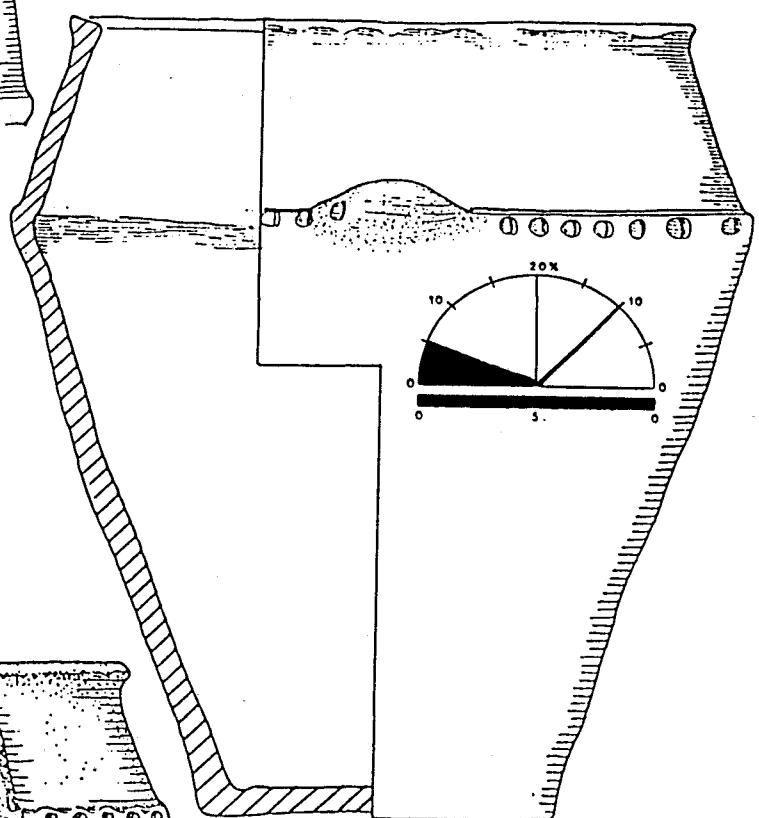




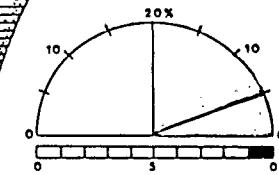
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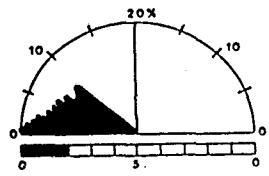
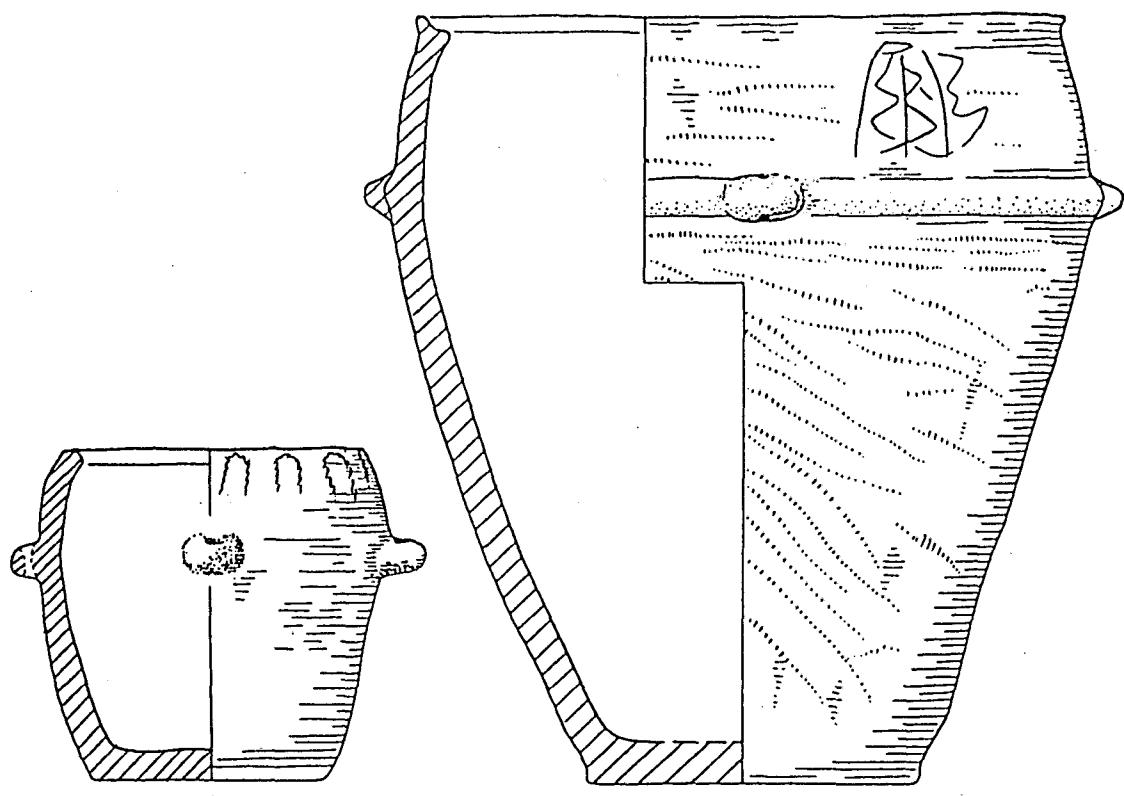
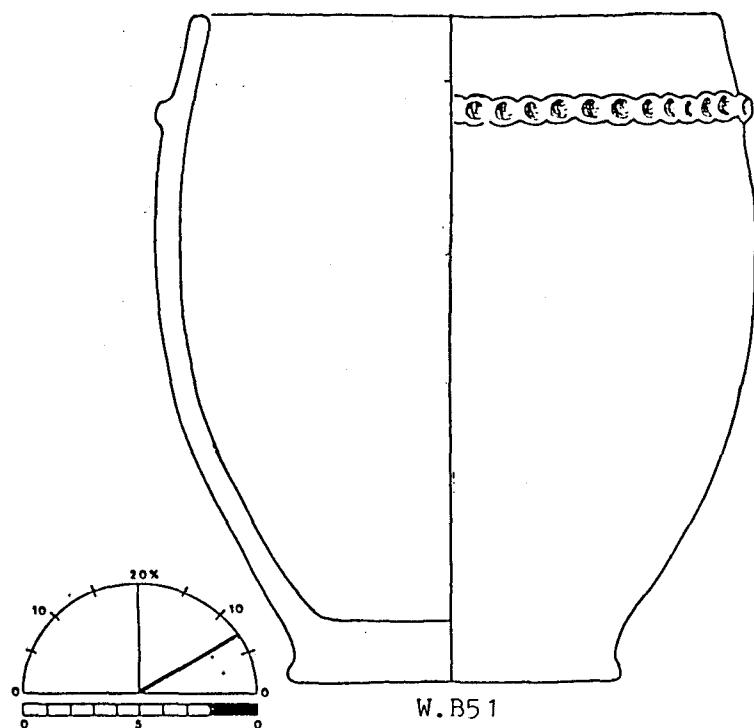


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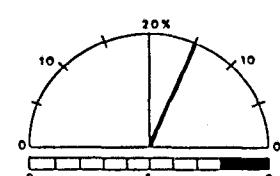


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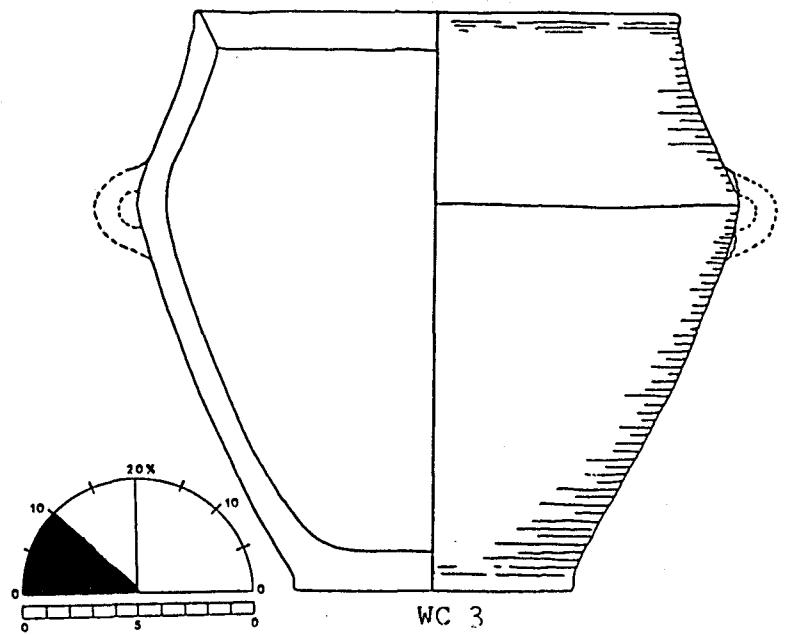
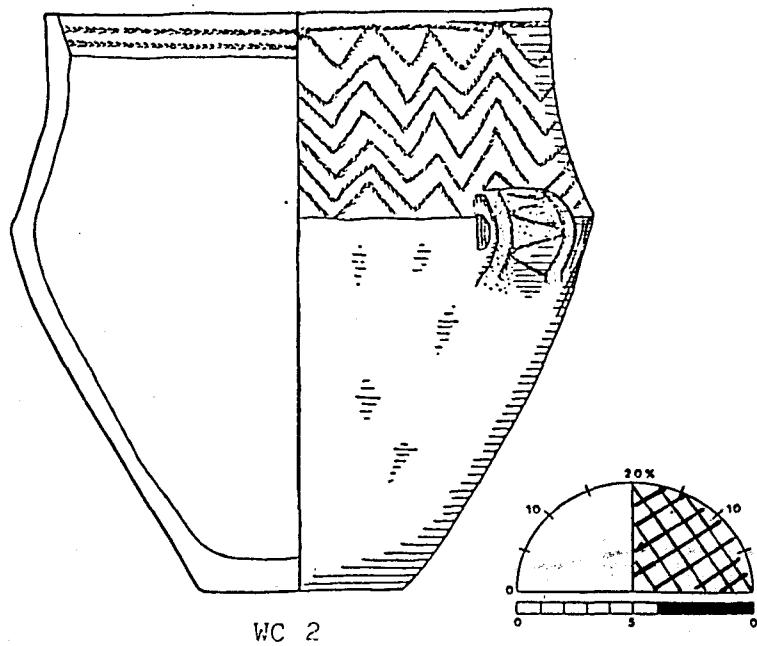
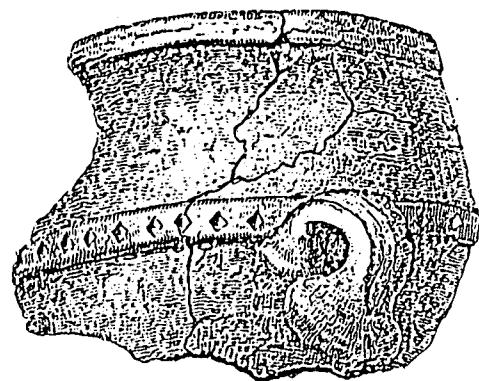


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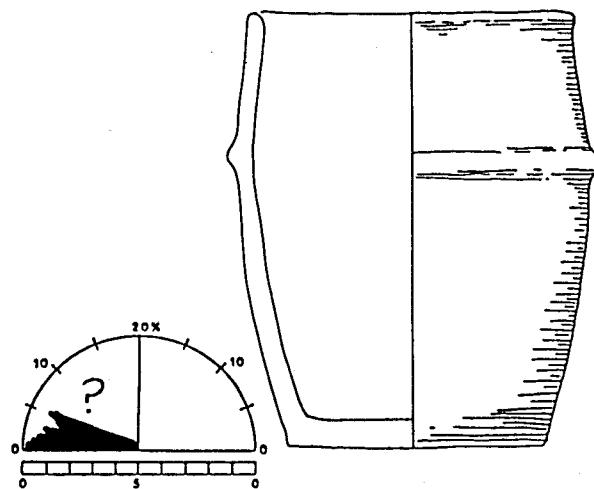


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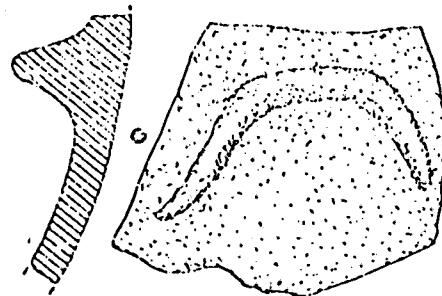
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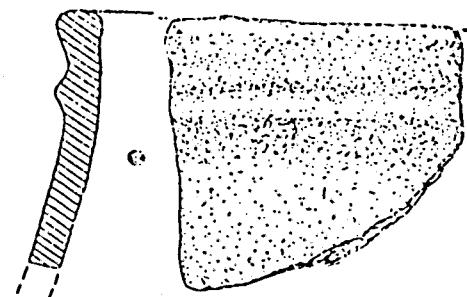
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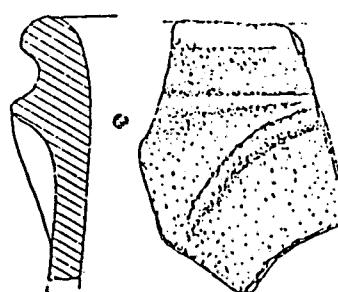
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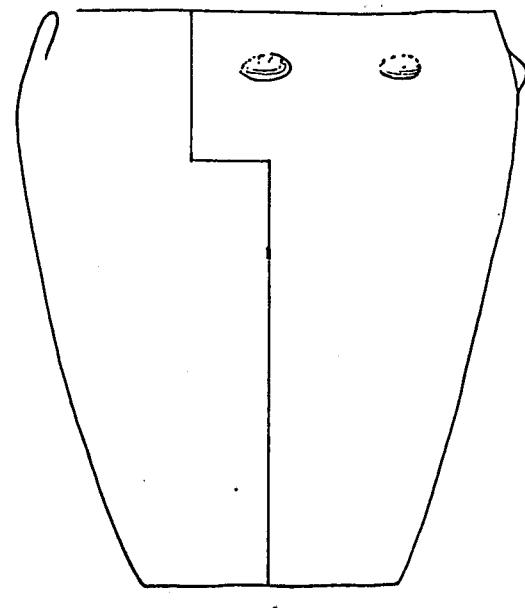
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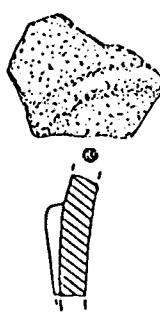
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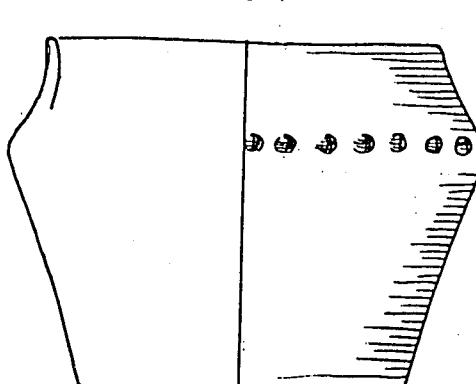
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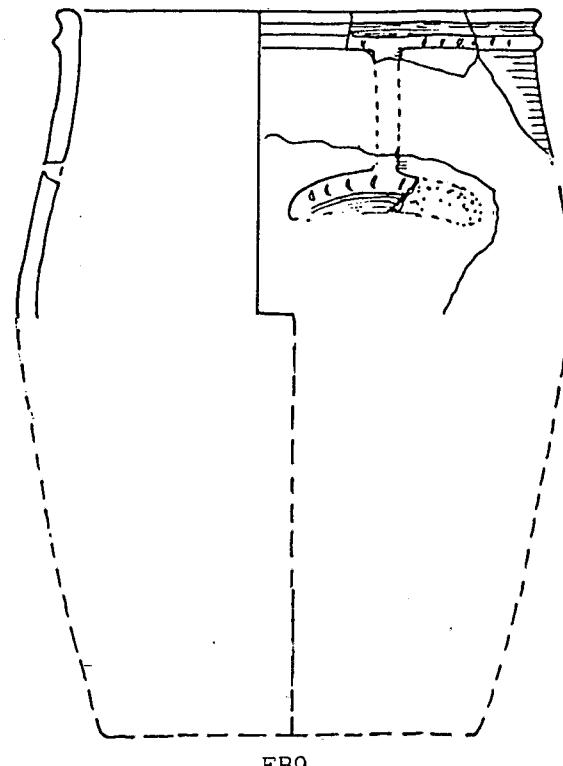
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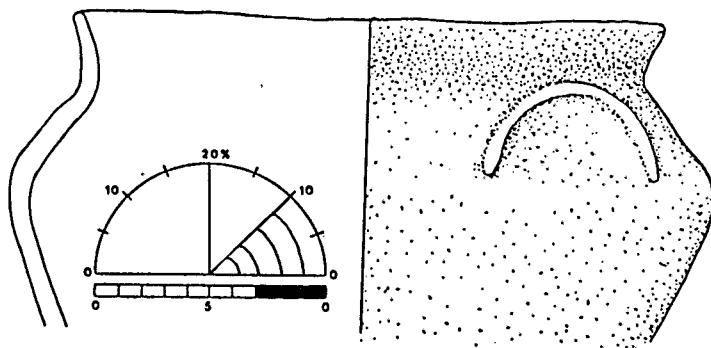
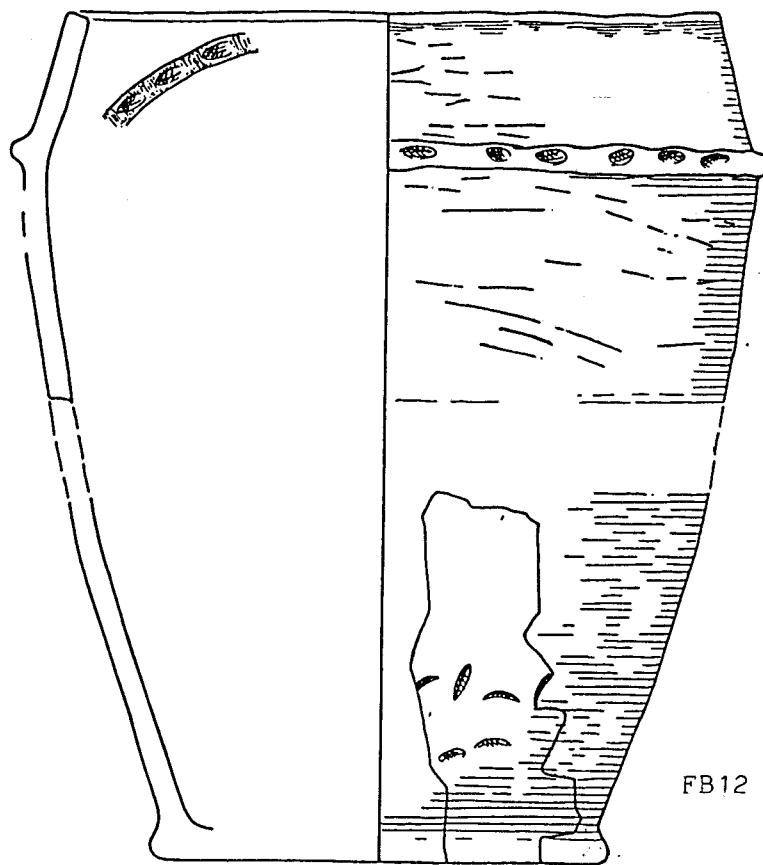
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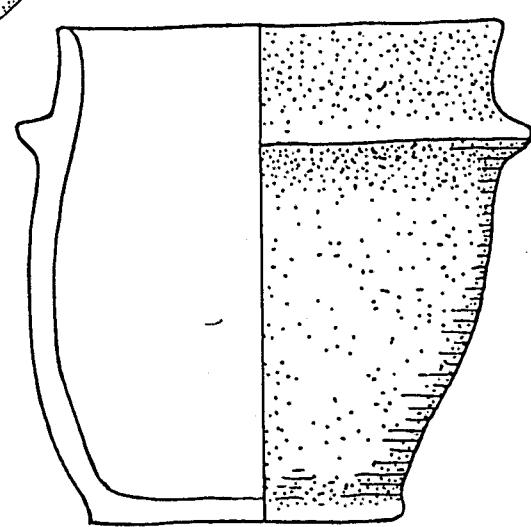
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FB9

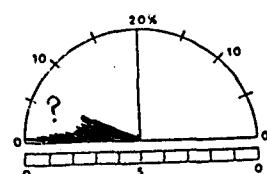
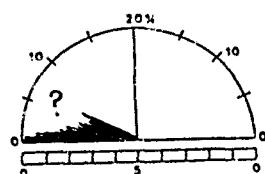
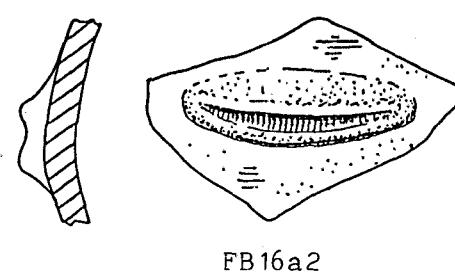
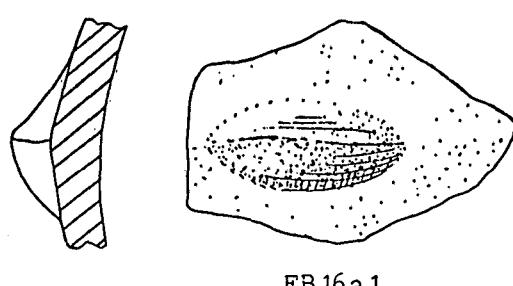
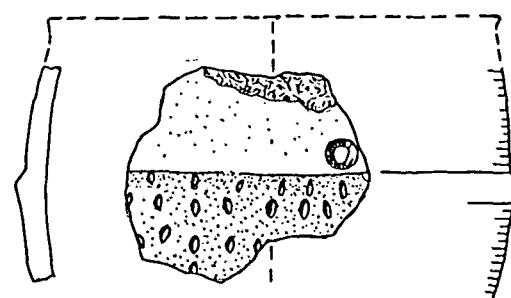
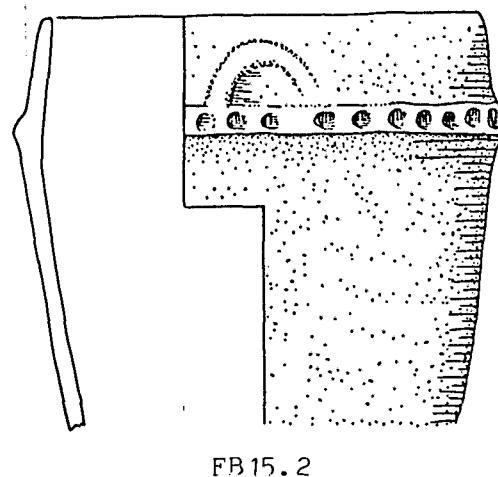
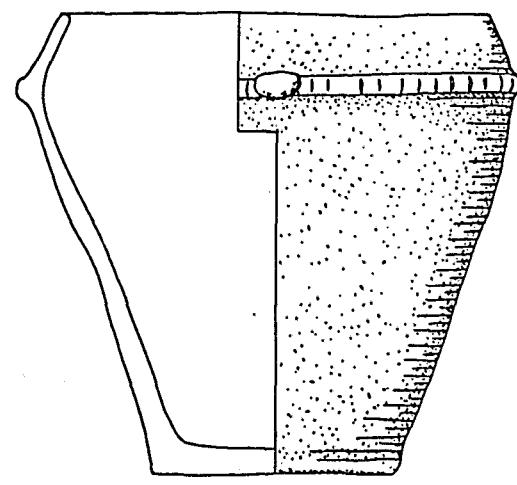
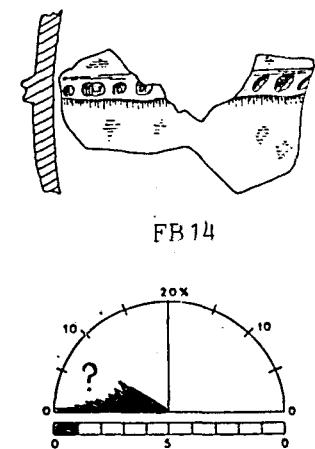
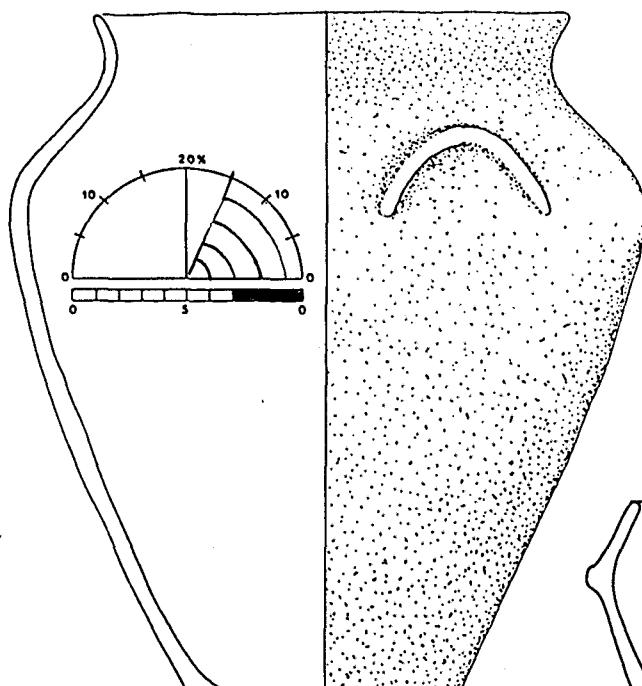


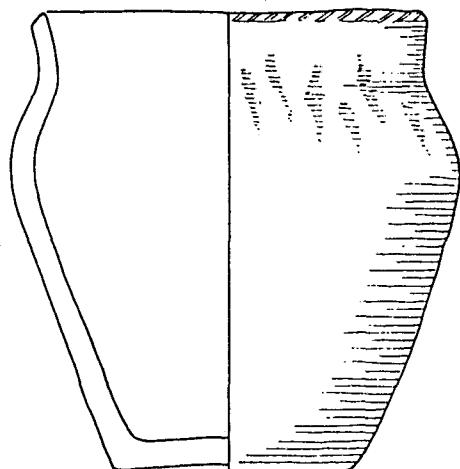
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FB13.2

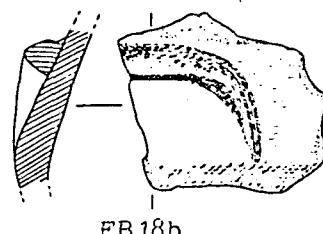
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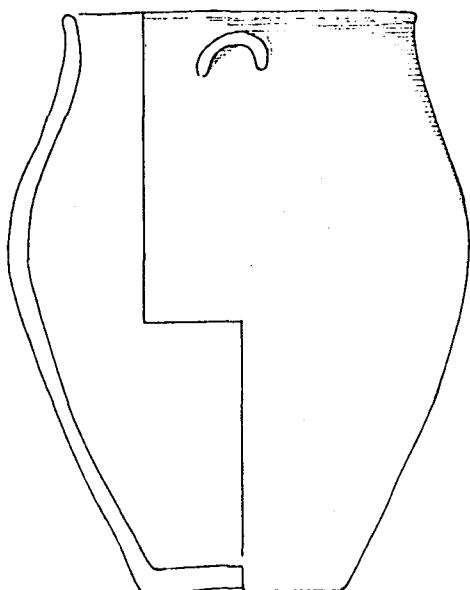


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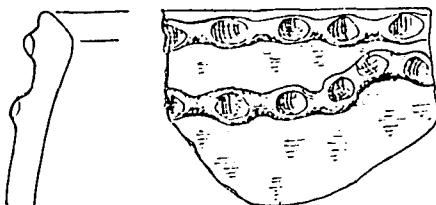
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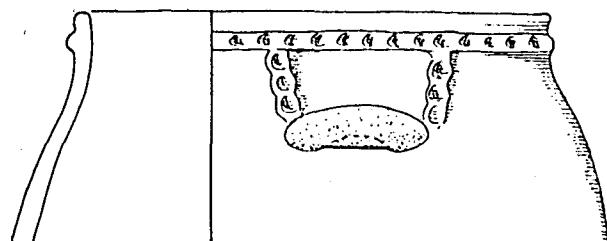
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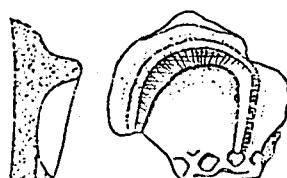
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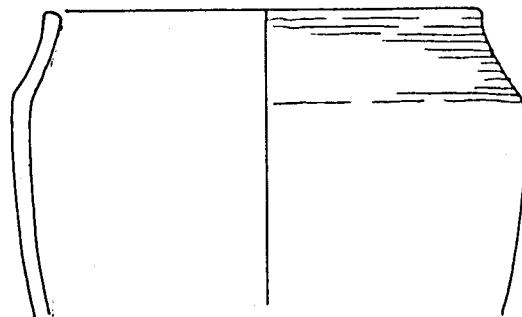
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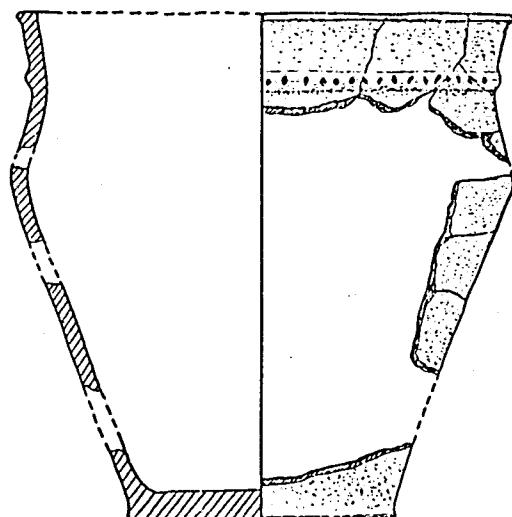
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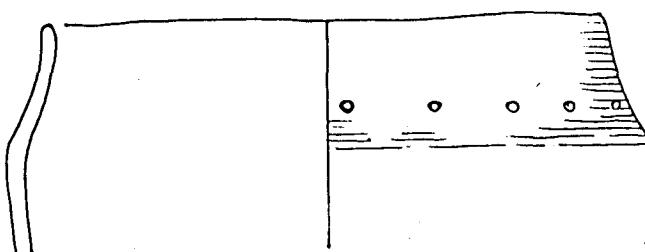
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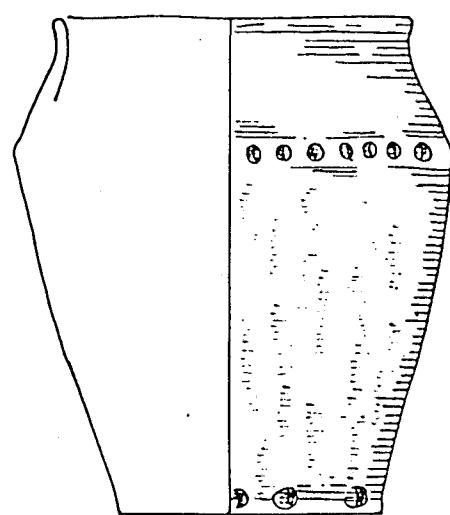
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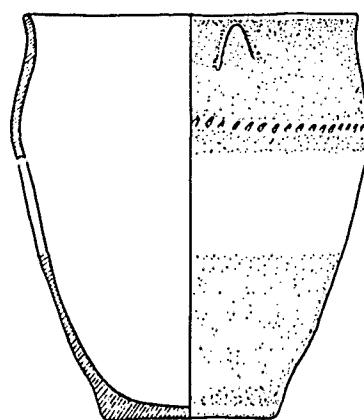
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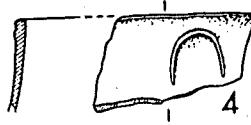
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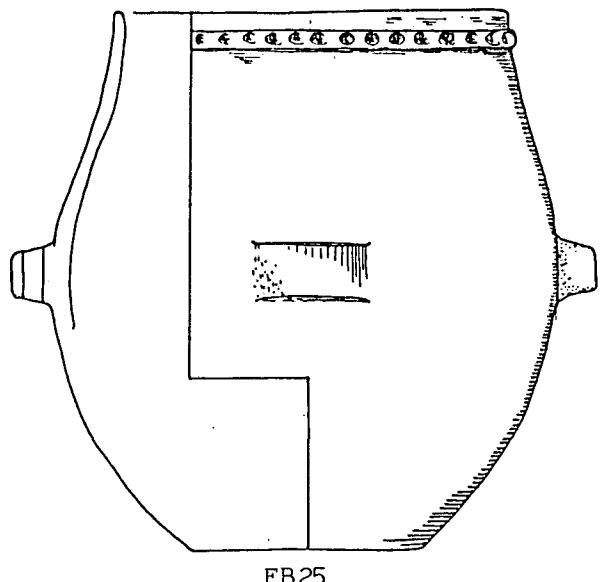
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FB24



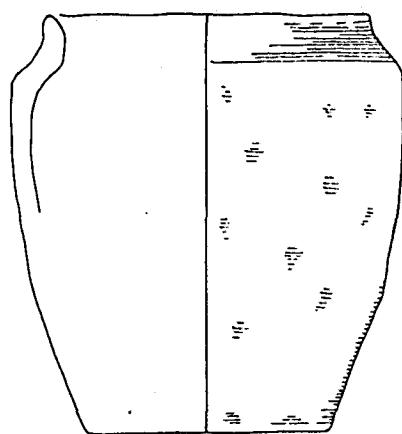
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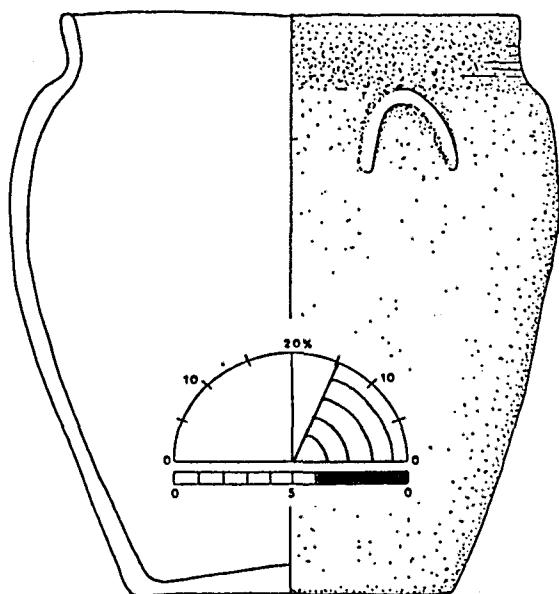
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FB25

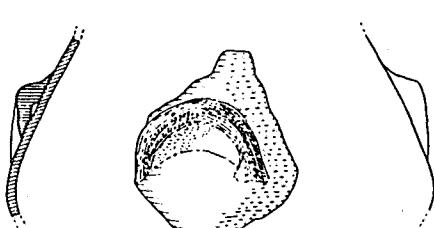
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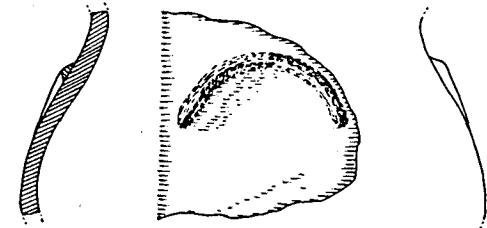
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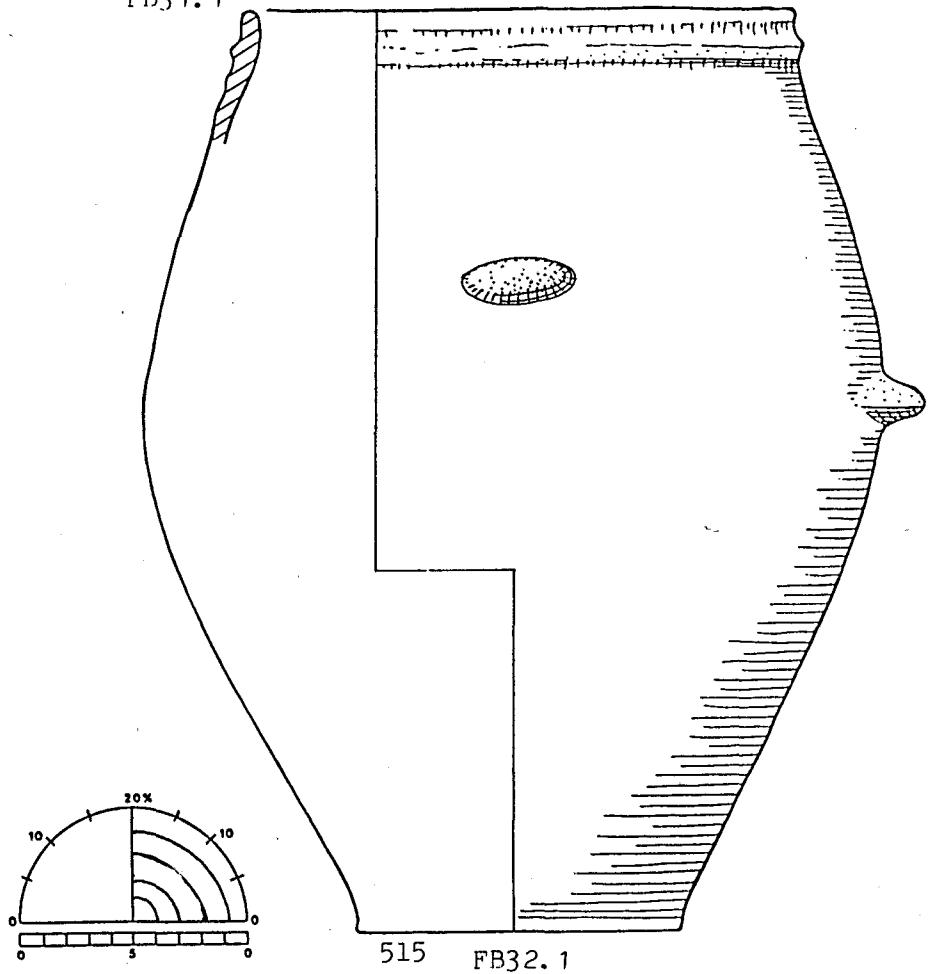
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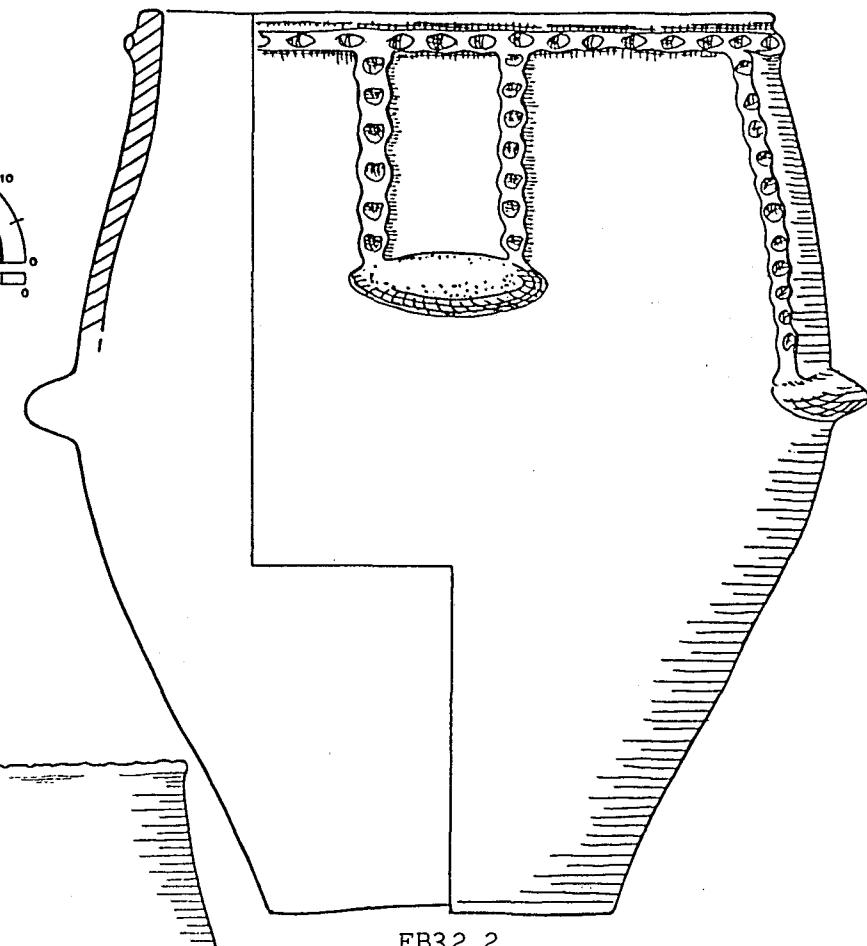
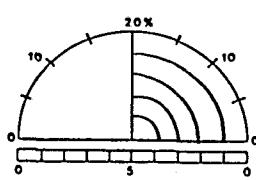
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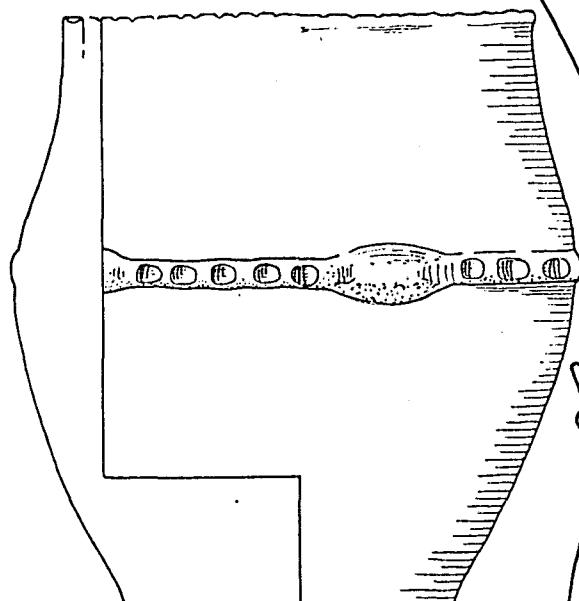
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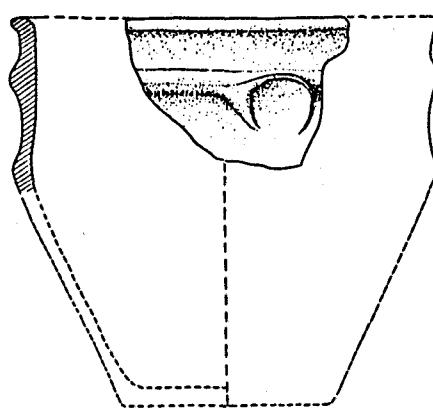
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FB32.2

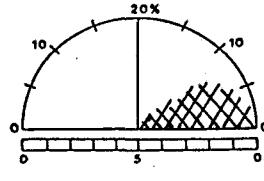


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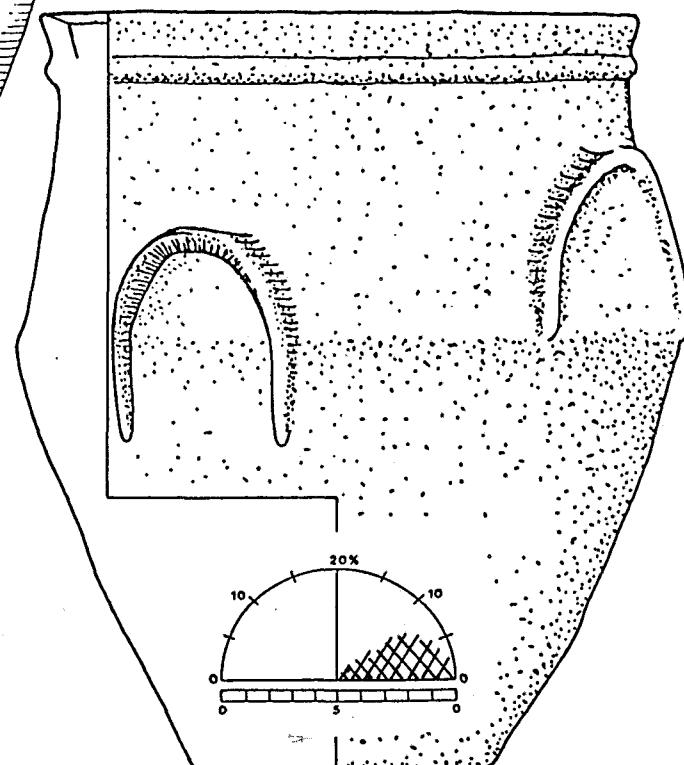


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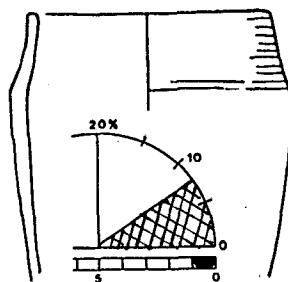
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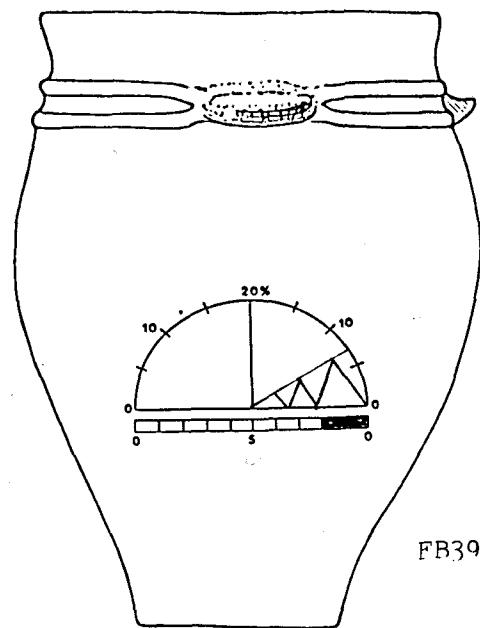
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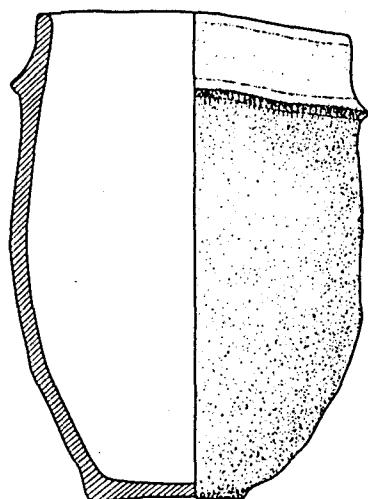
FRANCE F



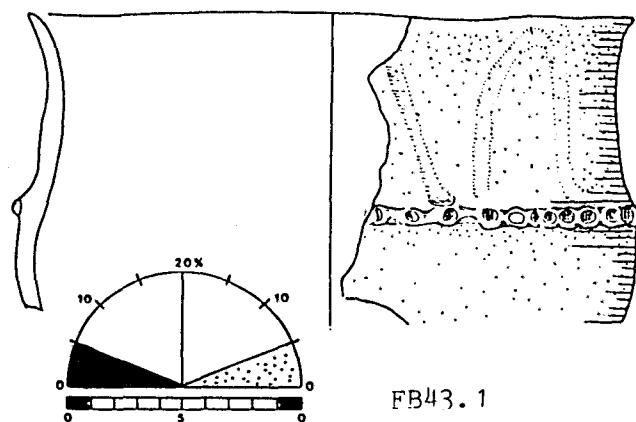
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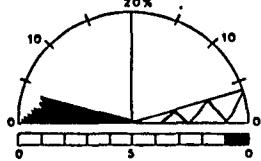
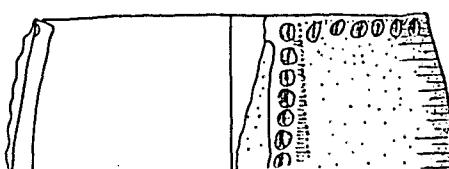
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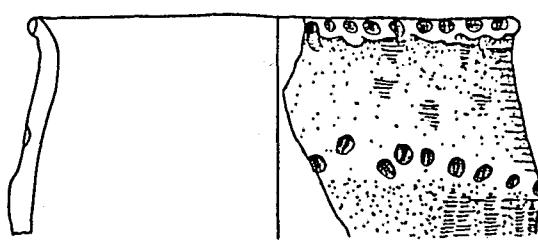
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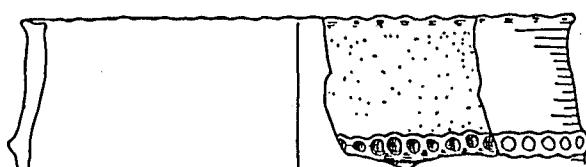
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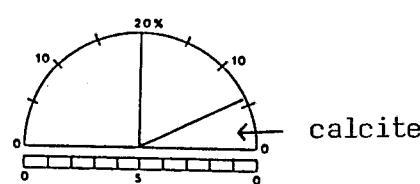
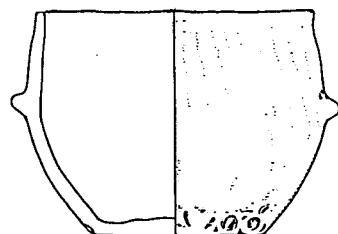
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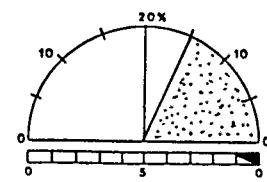
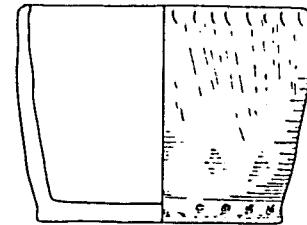
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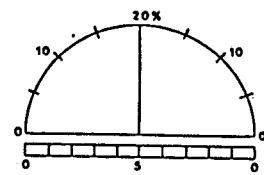
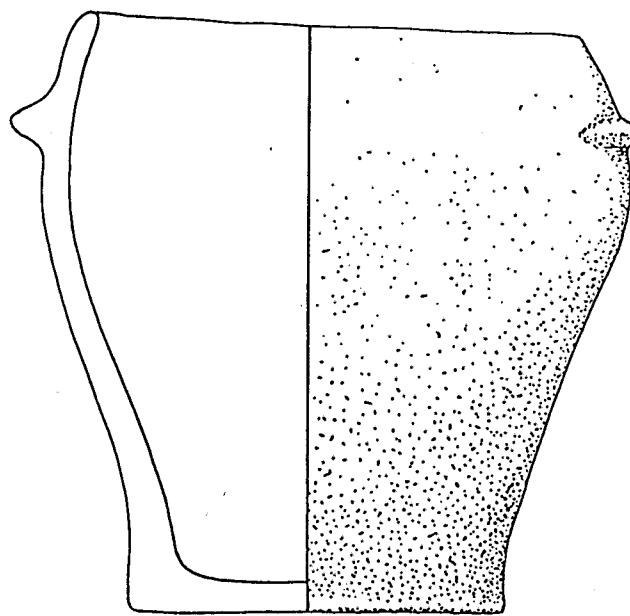
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517



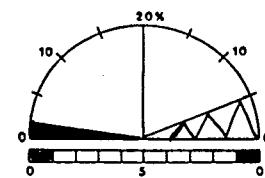
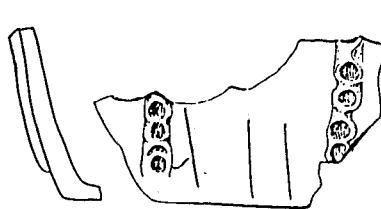
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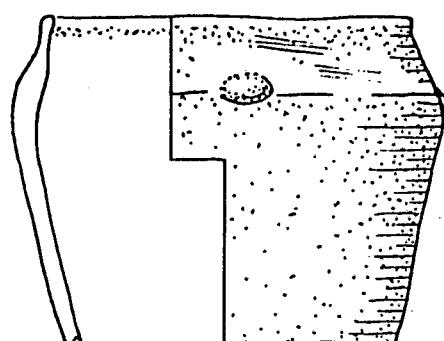
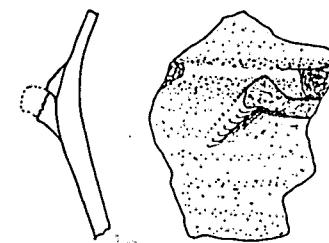
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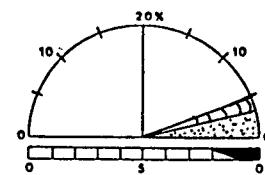
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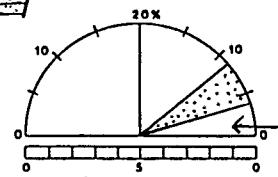
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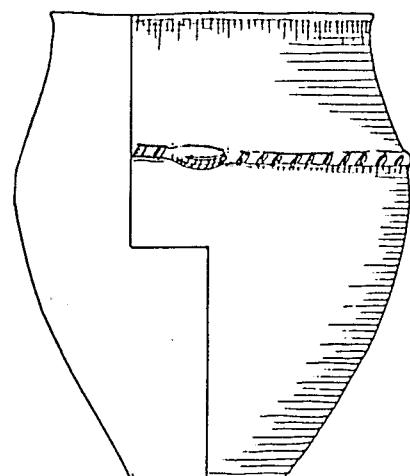


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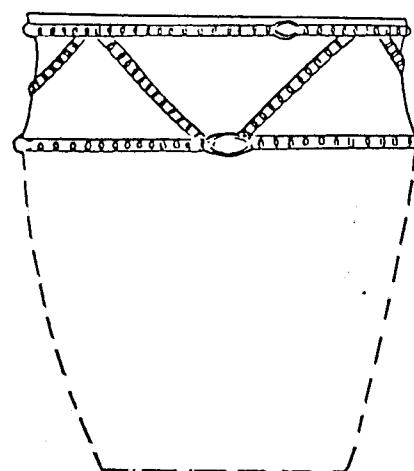


FB43.17

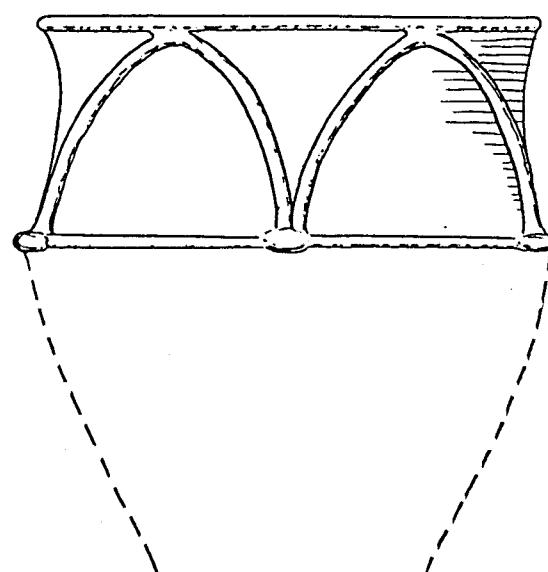




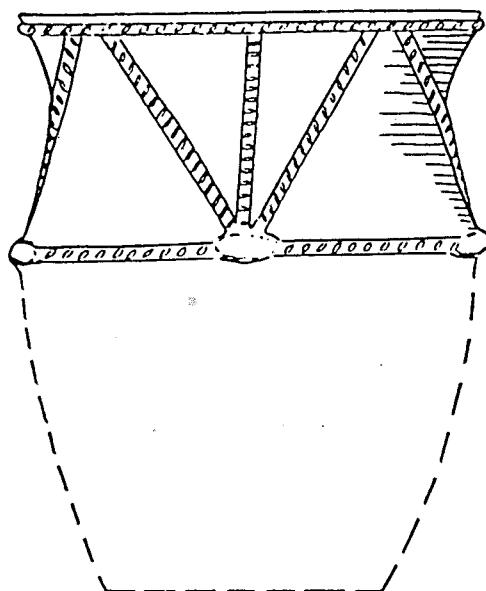
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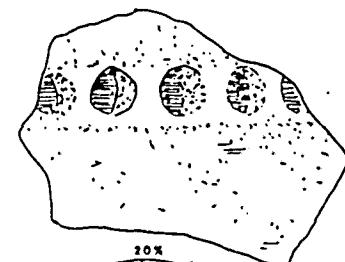
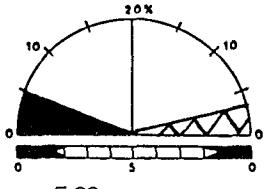
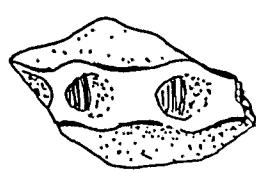
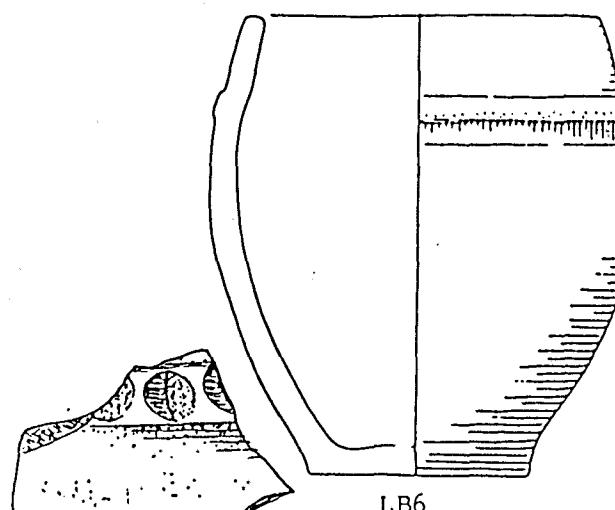
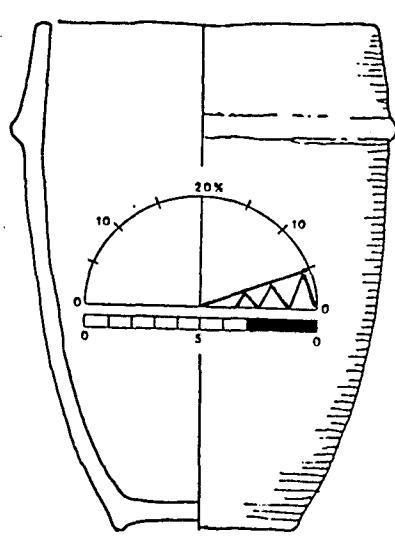
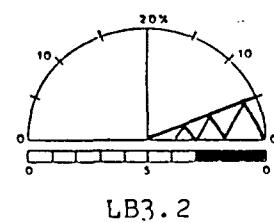
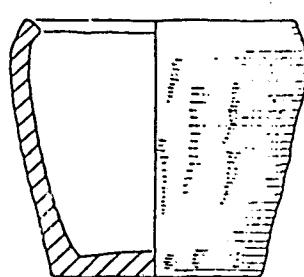
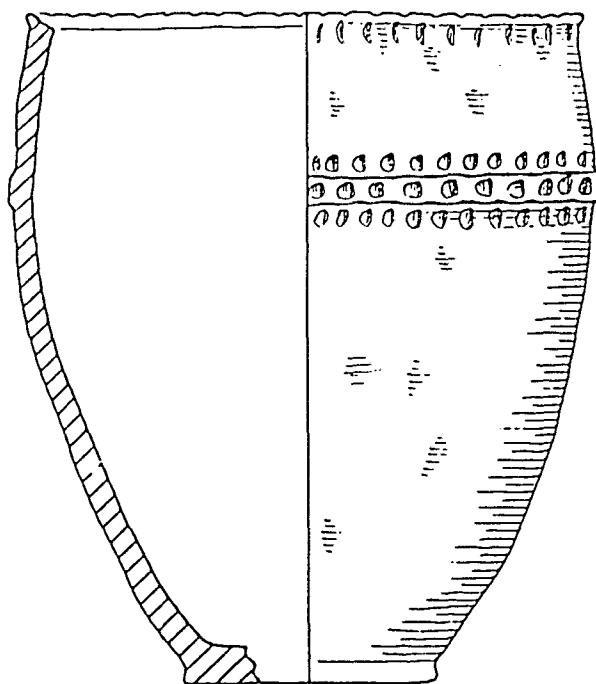
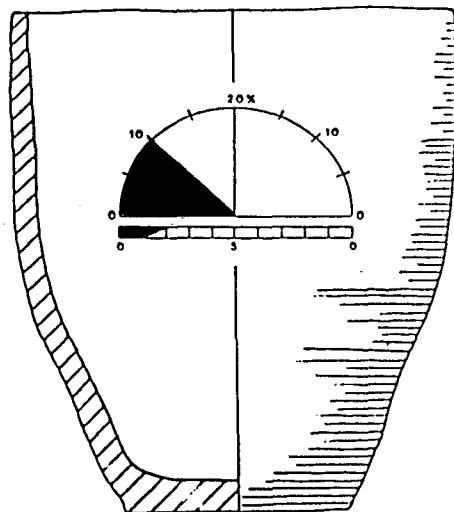
GAS.B9

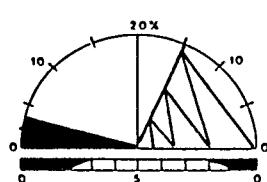
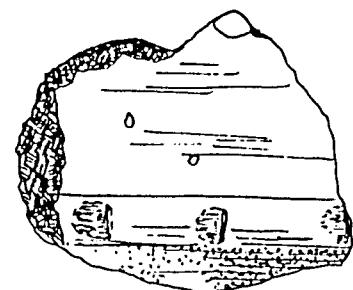
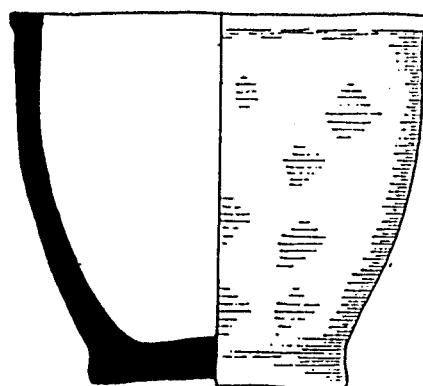


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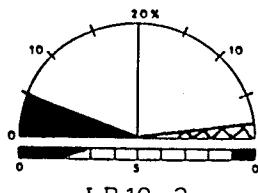


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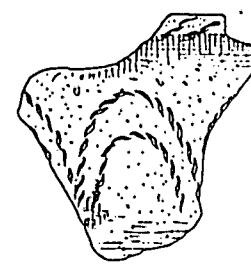




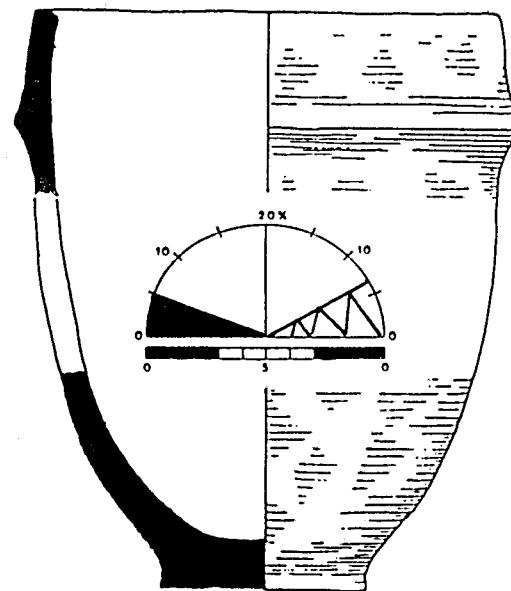
LB 10. 1



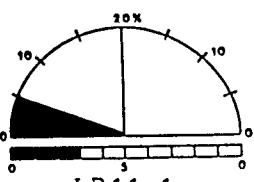
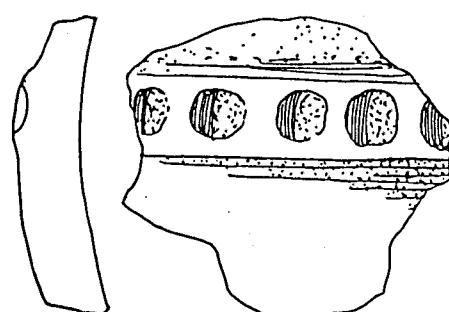
LB 10. 2



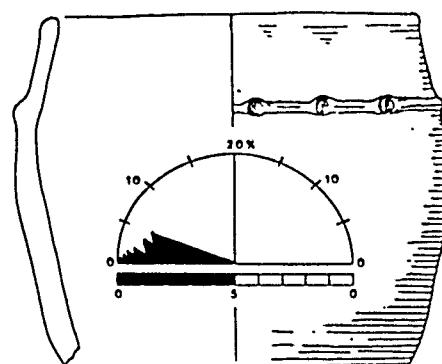
LB 8



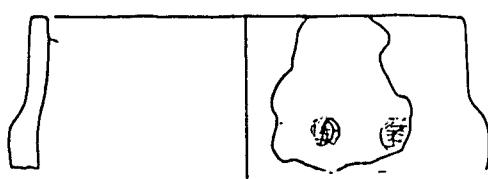
LB 10. 3



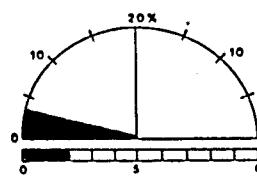
LB 11. 1



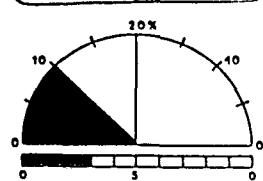
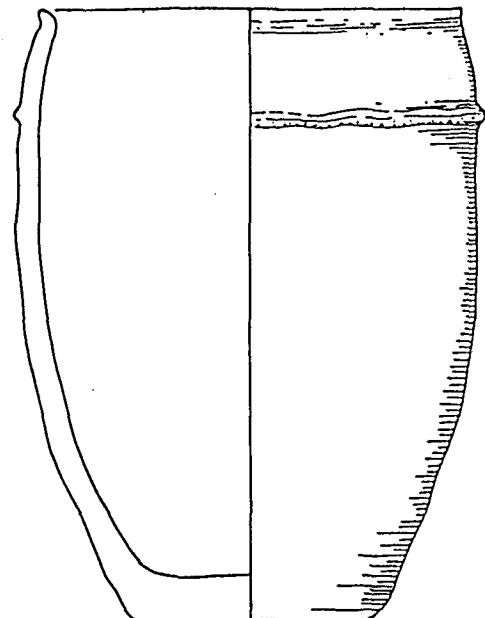
LB 11. 4



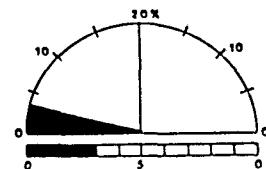
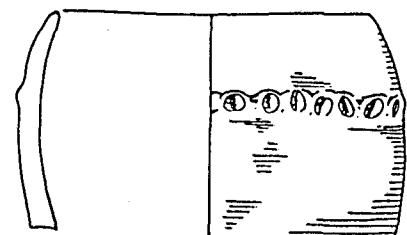
LB 11. 3



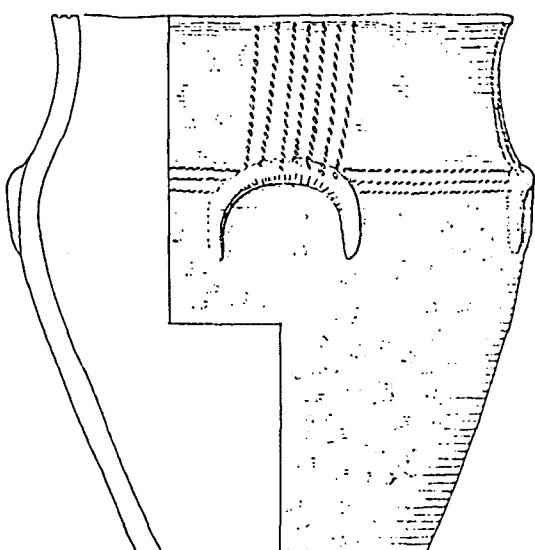
LOW COUNTRIES L



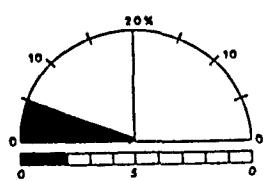
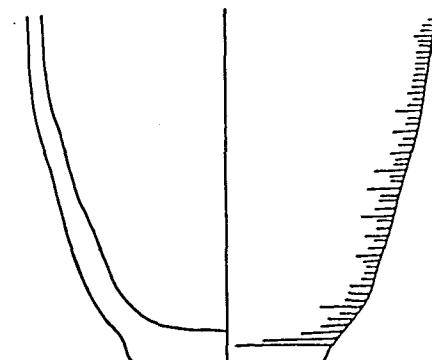
LB 11.7



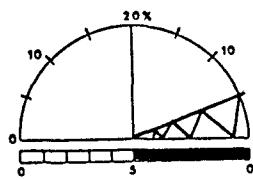
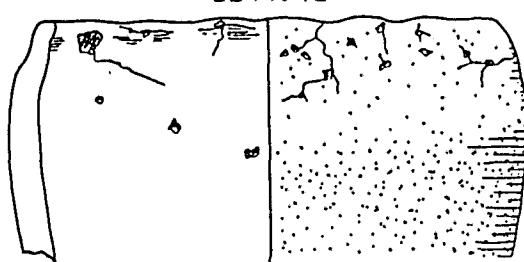
LB 11.8



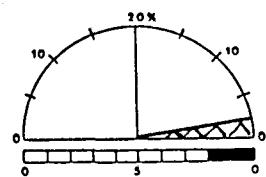
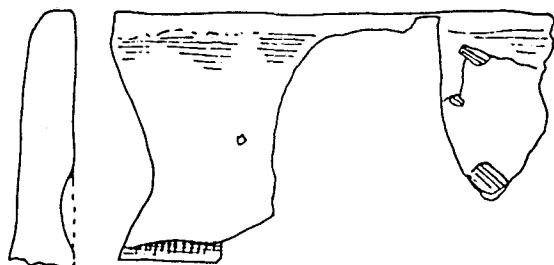
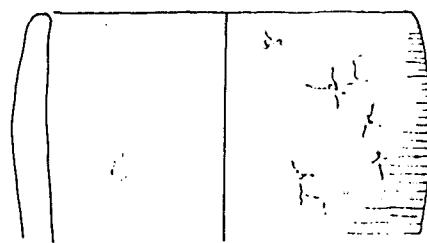
LB 12



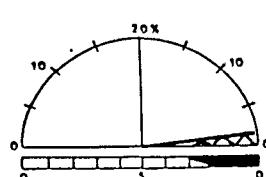
LB 11.12



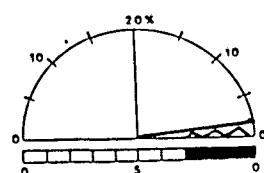
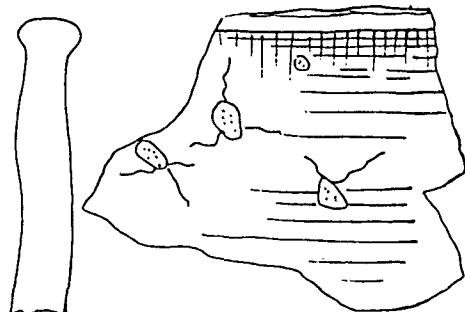
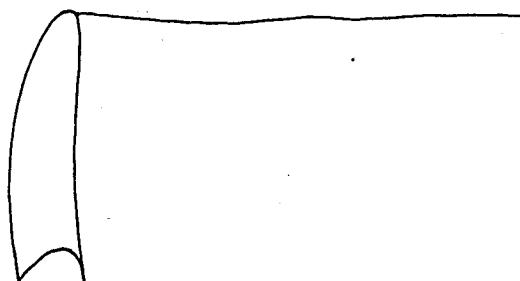
LB 14.1



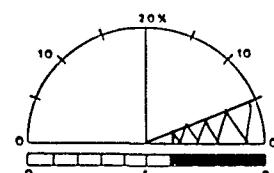
LB 14.2



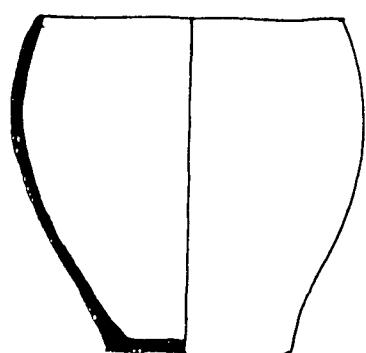
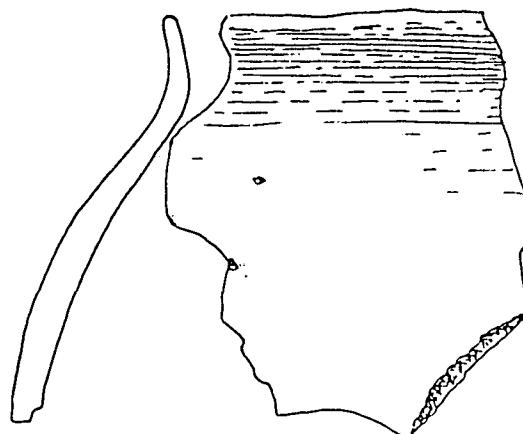
LB 14.3



LB 14.4



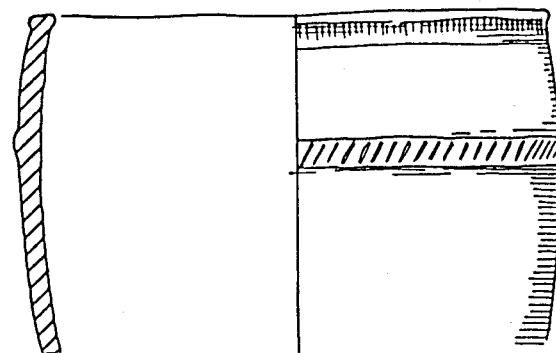
LB 14.5



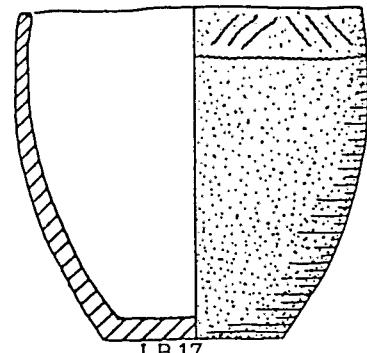
LB 15

LB 14.6

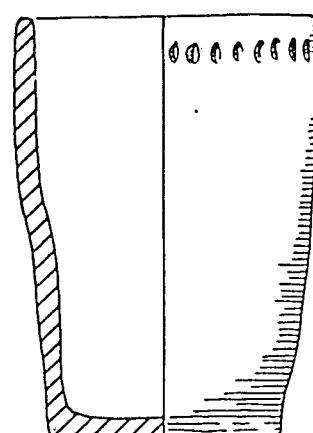
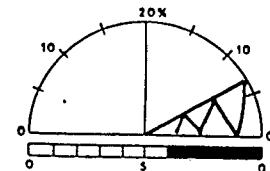
LOW COUNTRIES L



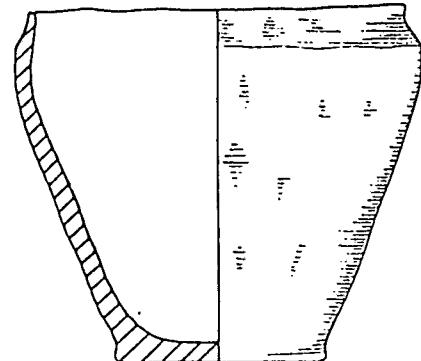
LB16.1



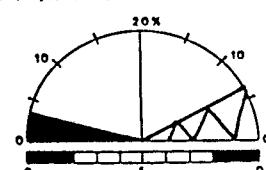
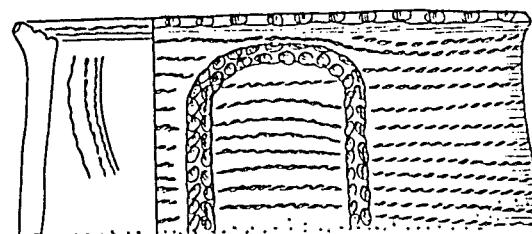
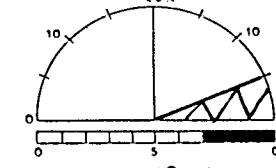
LB17



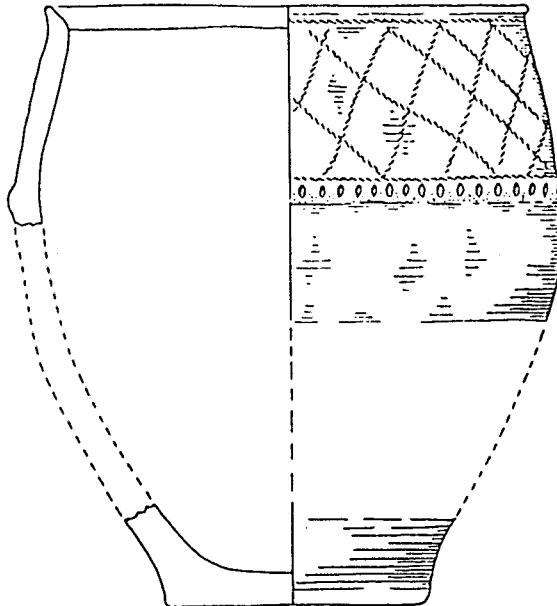
LB18.1



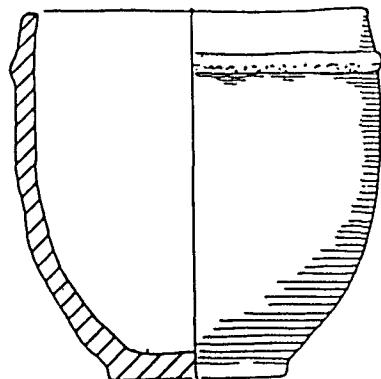
LB18.2



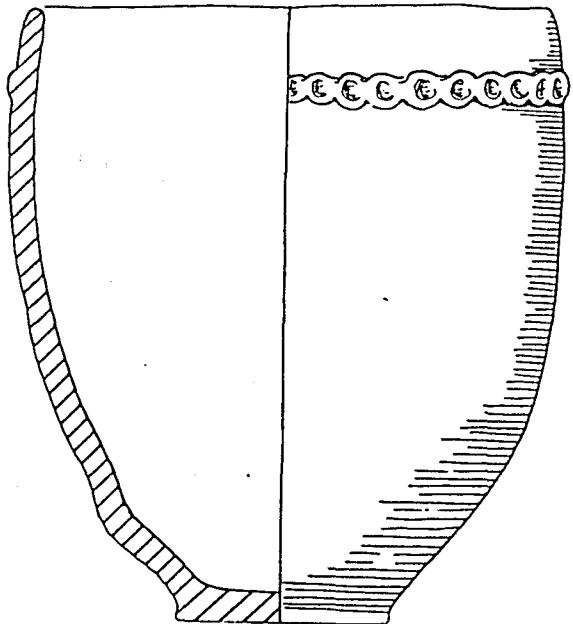
LB19



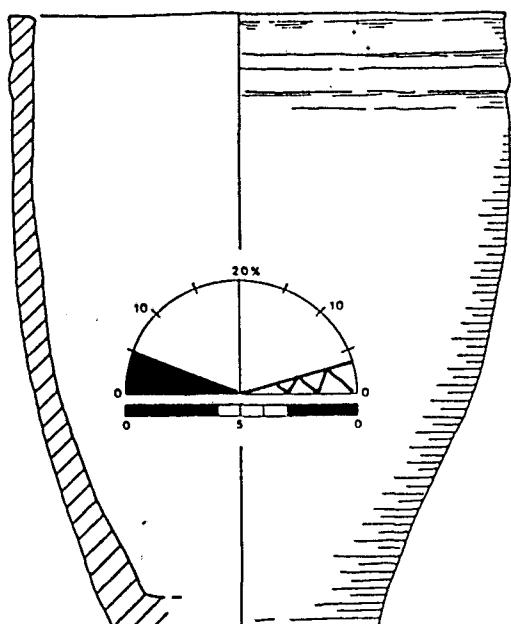
LB20



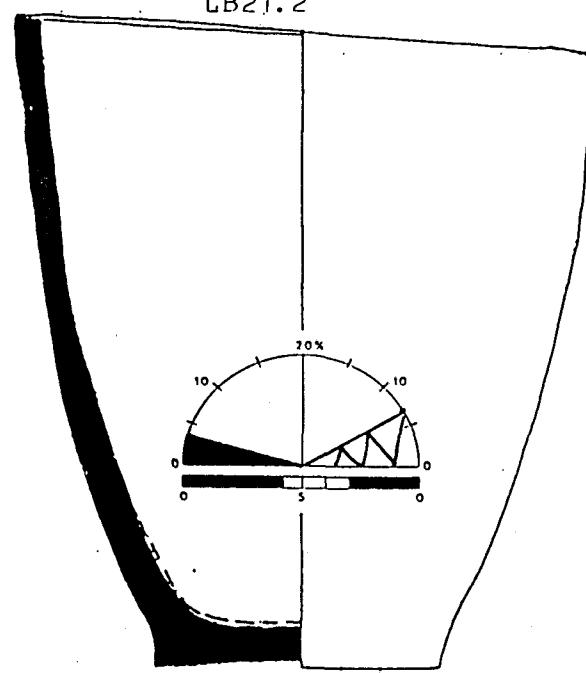
LB21.1



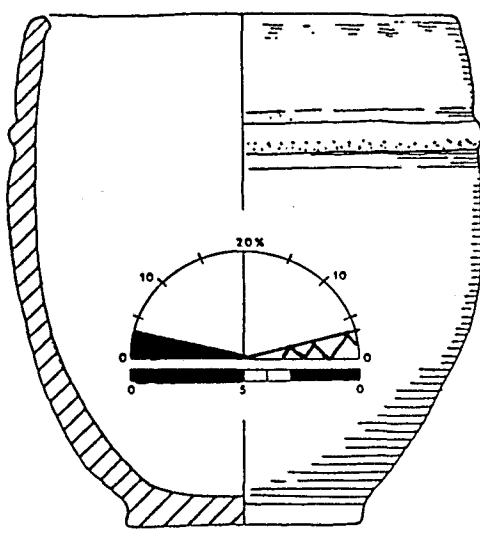
LB21.2



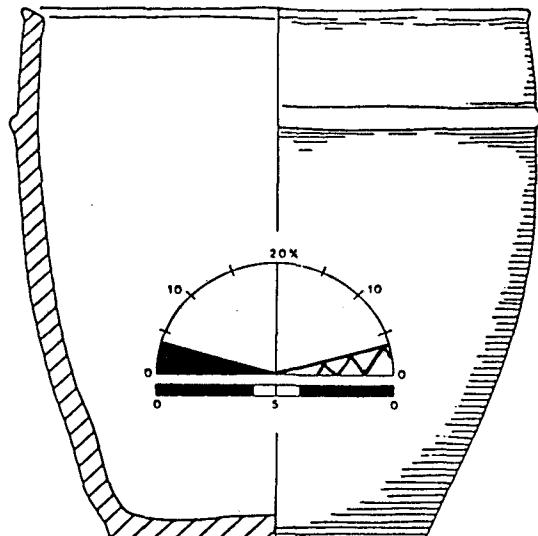
LB21.3



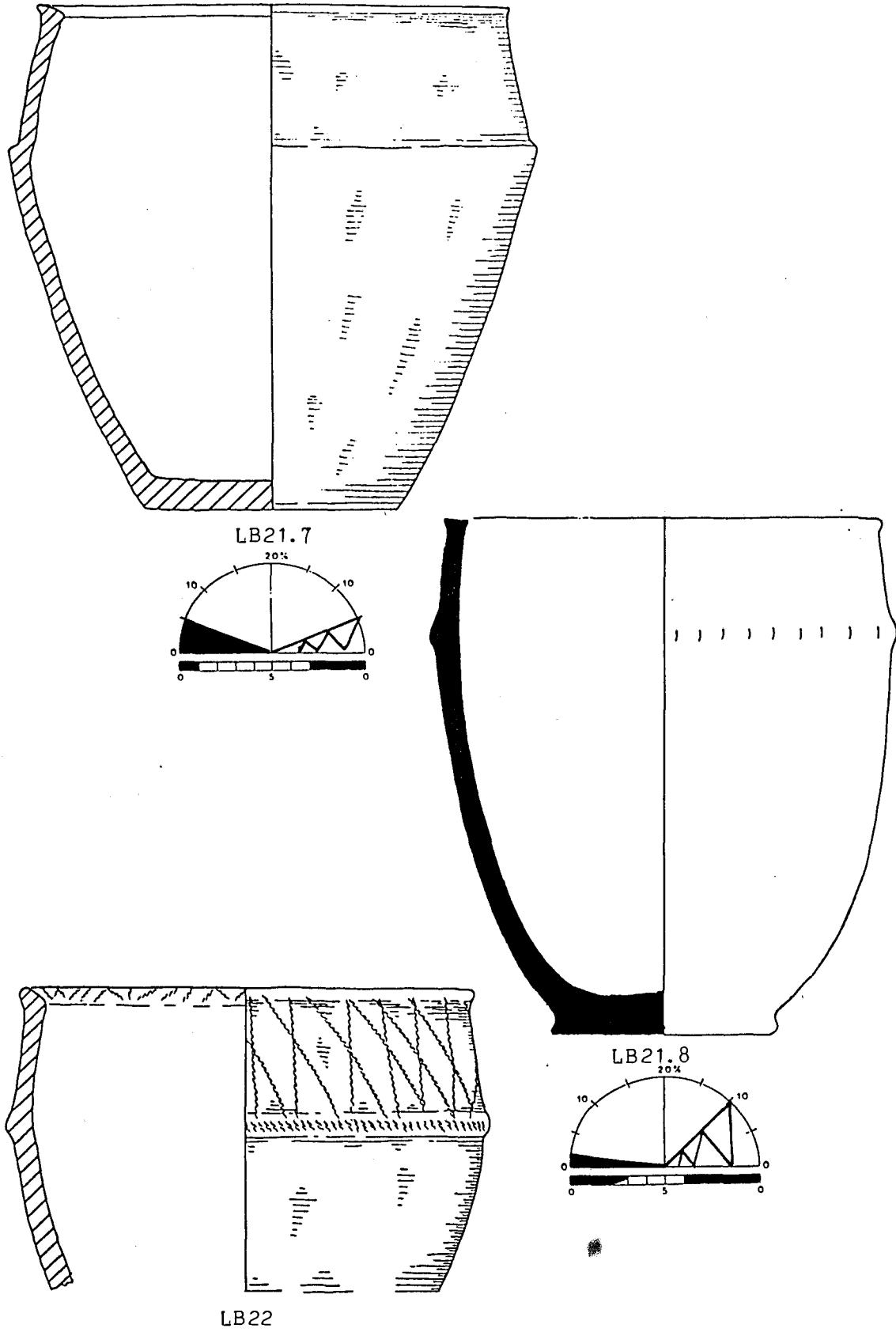
LB21.4

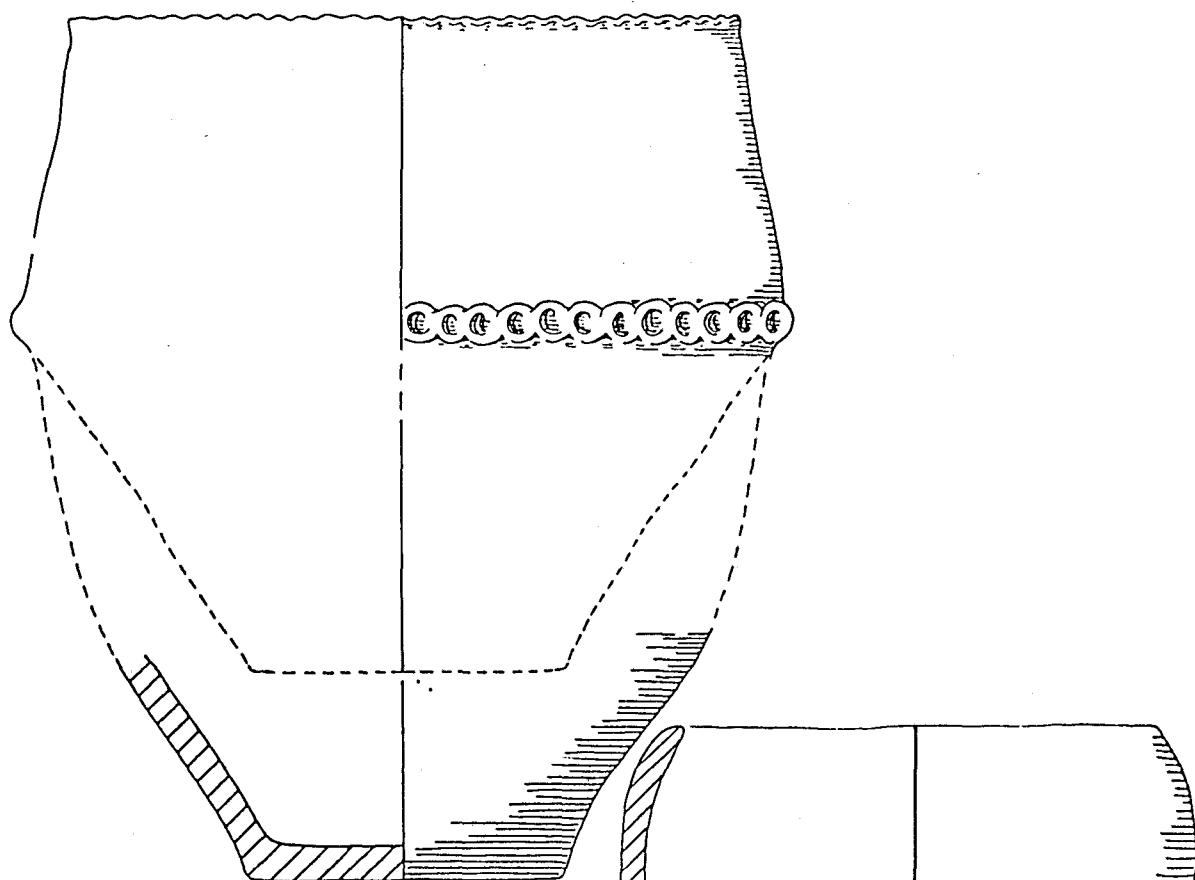


LB21.5

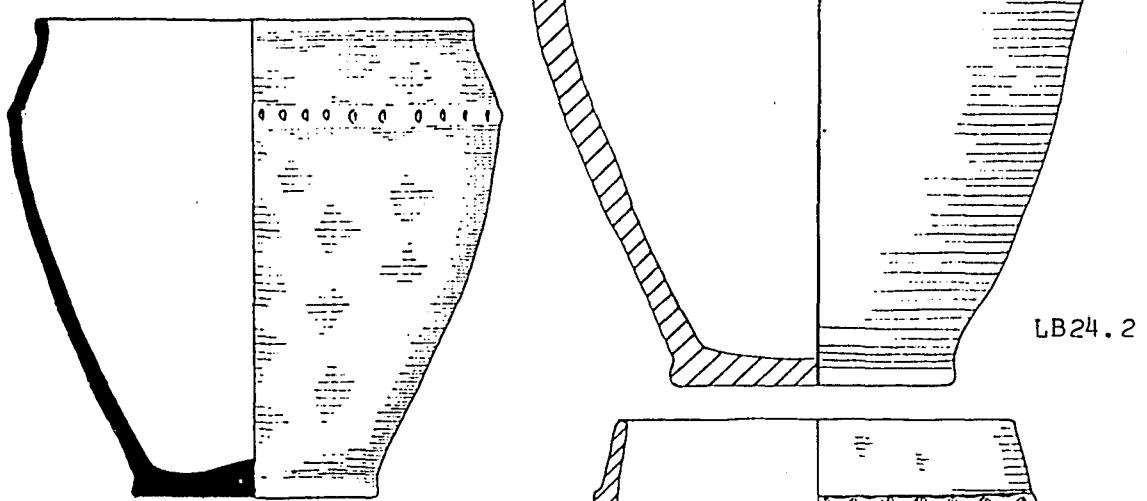


LB21.6

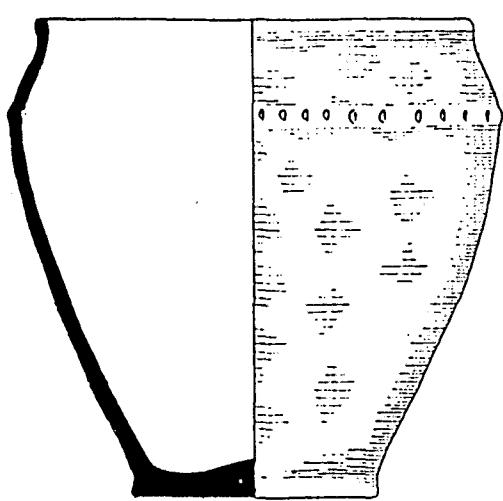




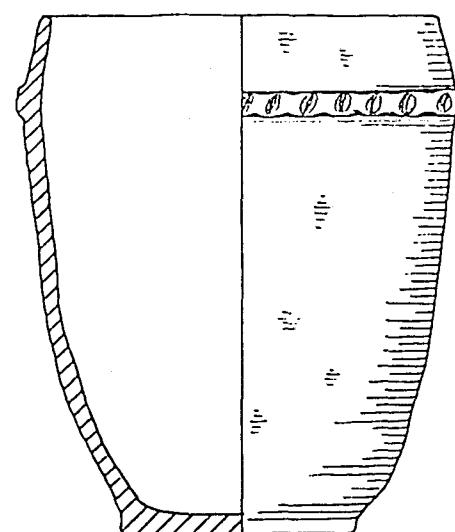
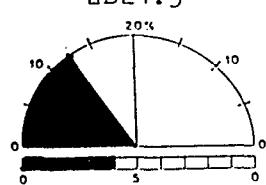
LB24.1



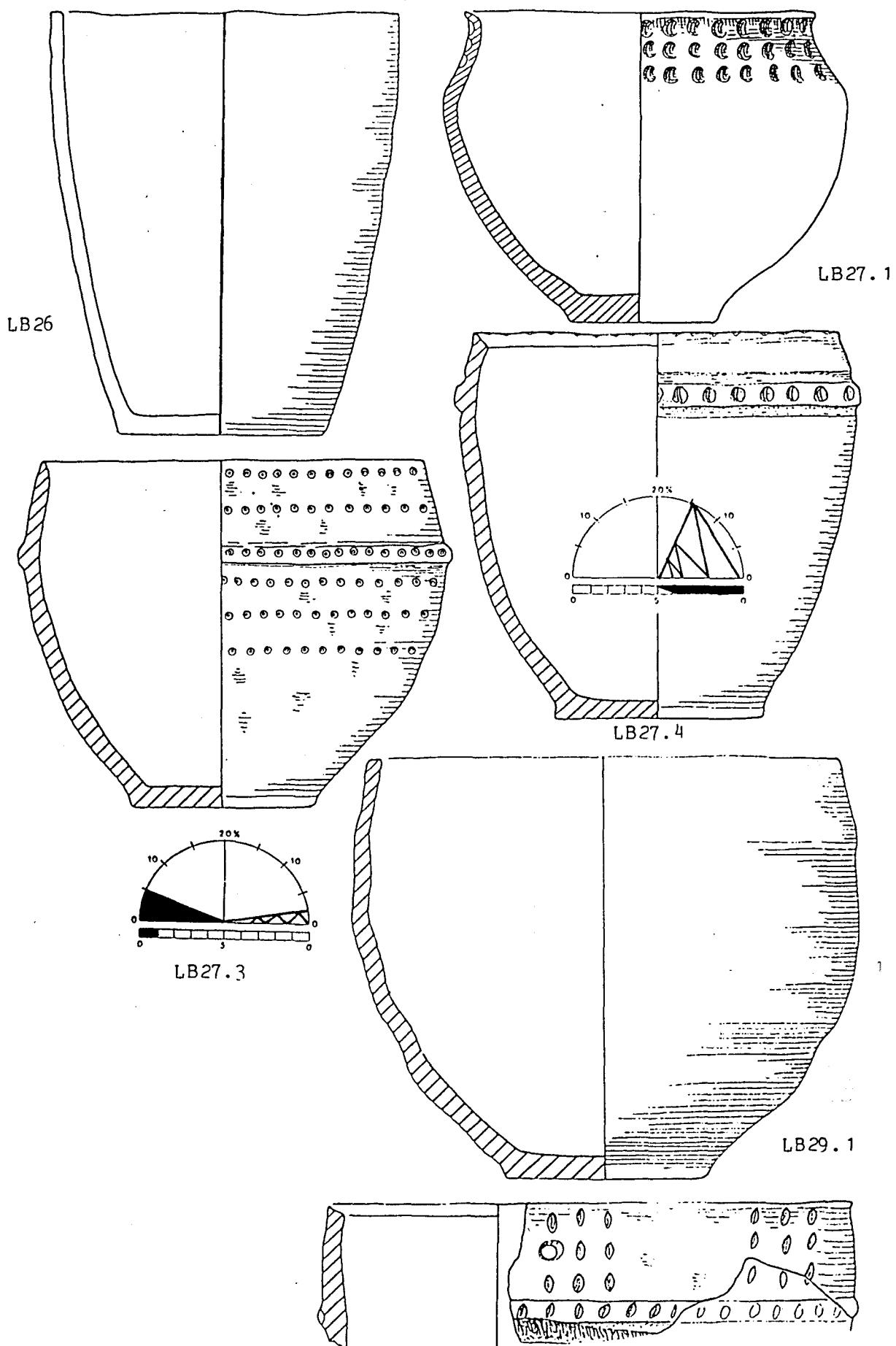
LB24.2

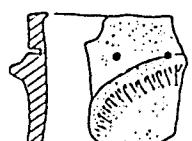


LB24.3

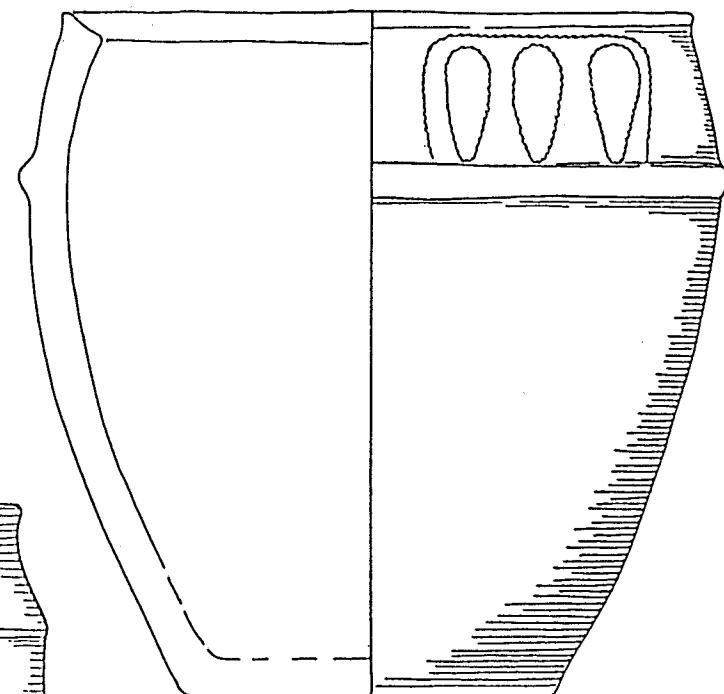


LB25

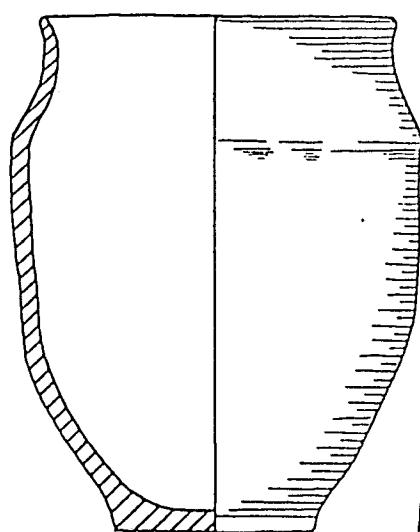




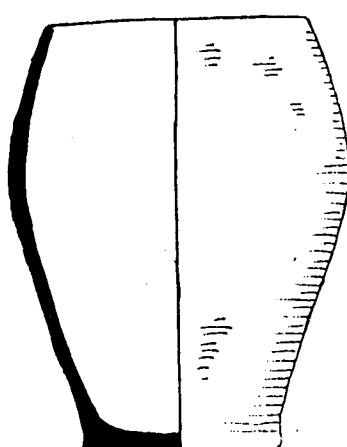
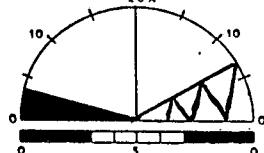
LB30



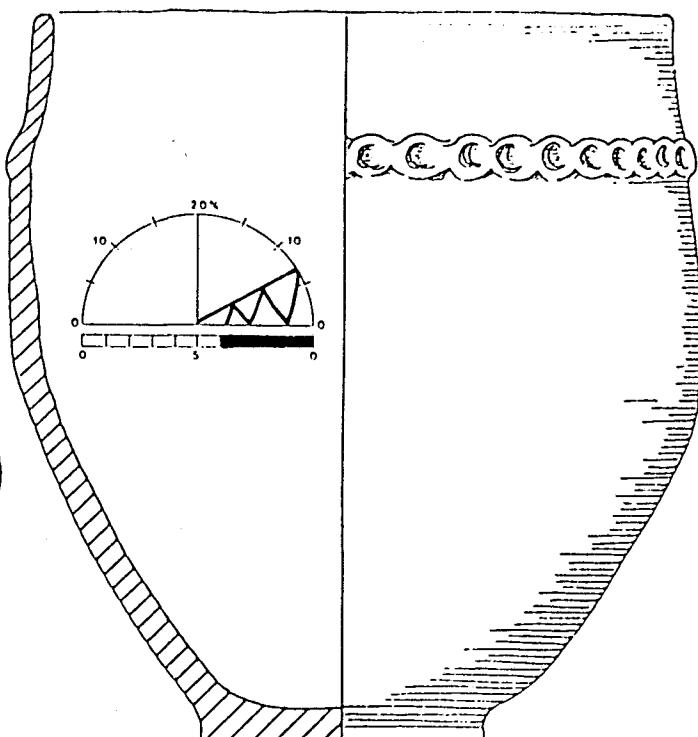
LB31



LB32

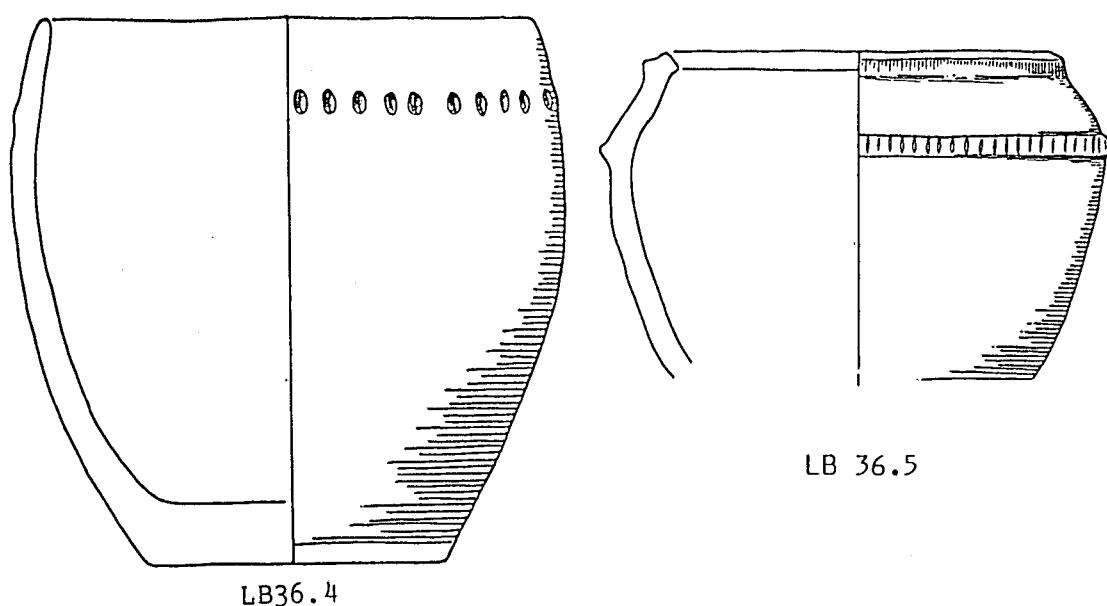
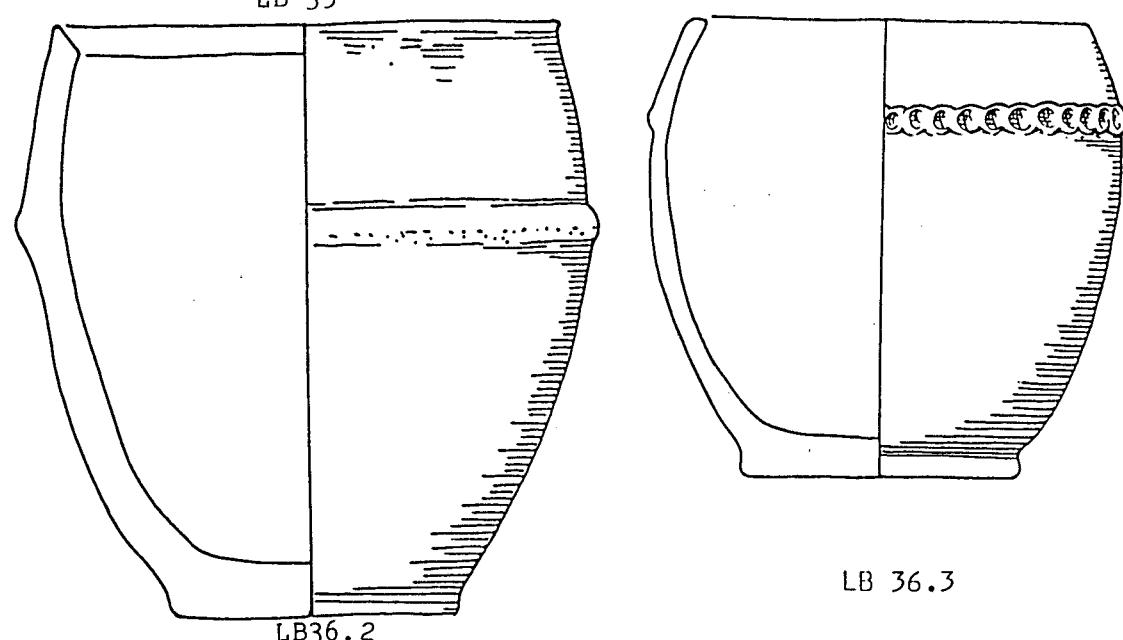
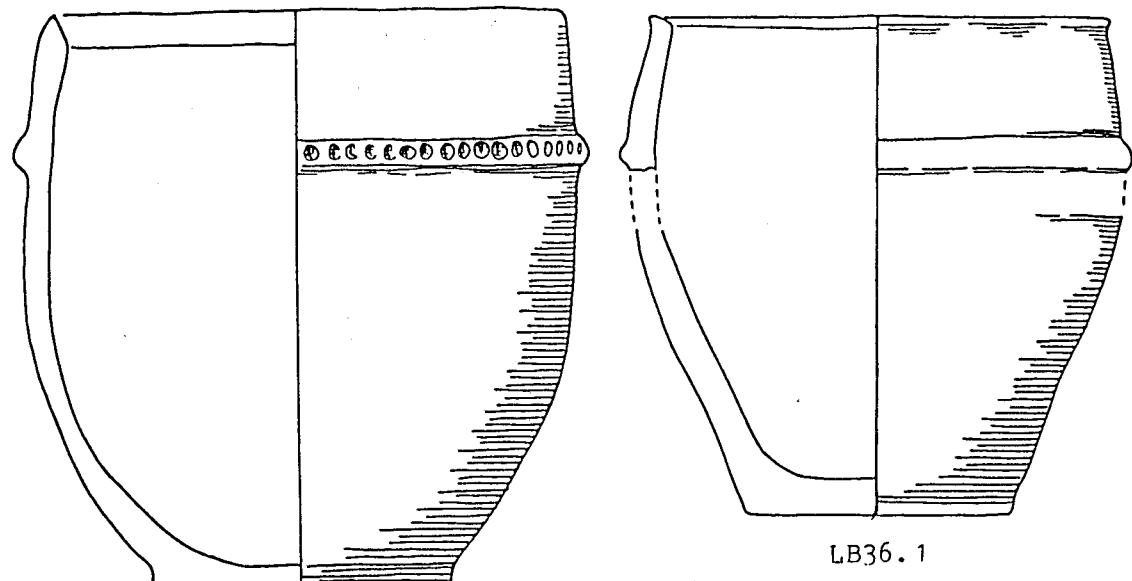


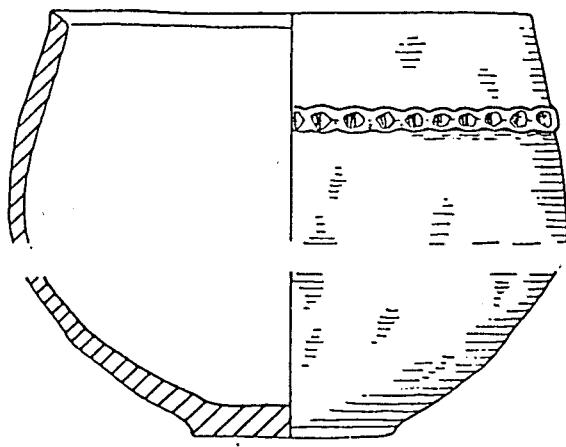
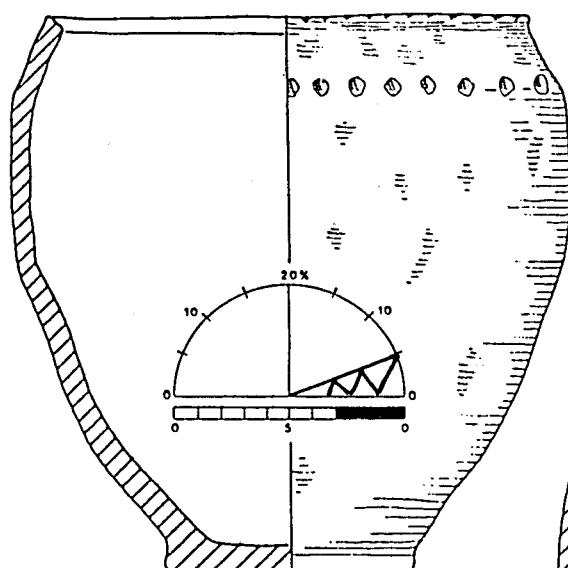
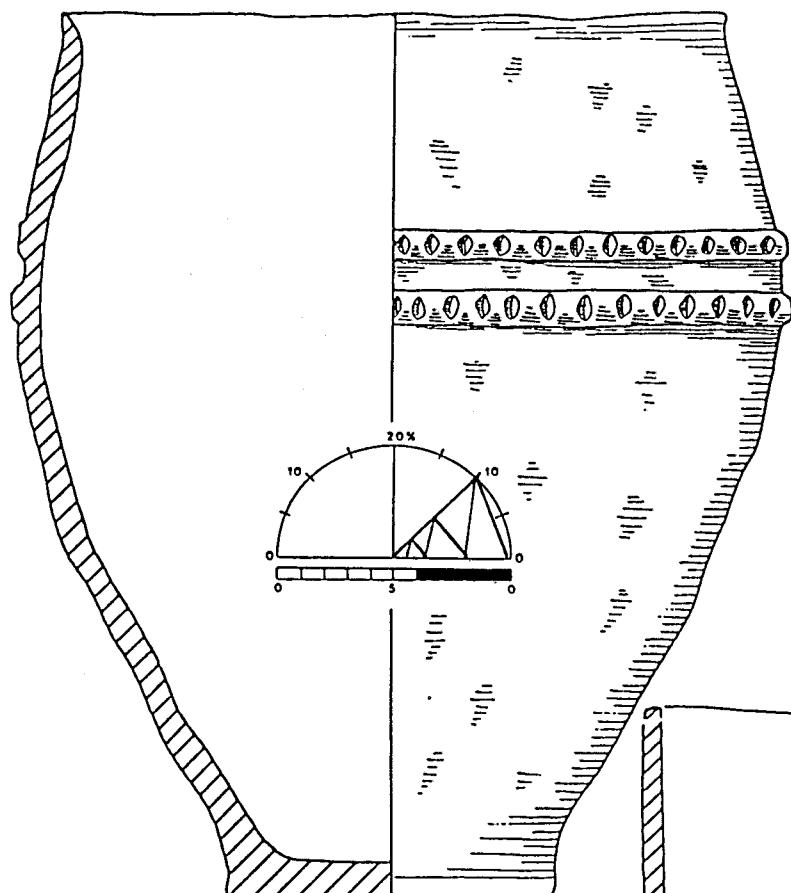
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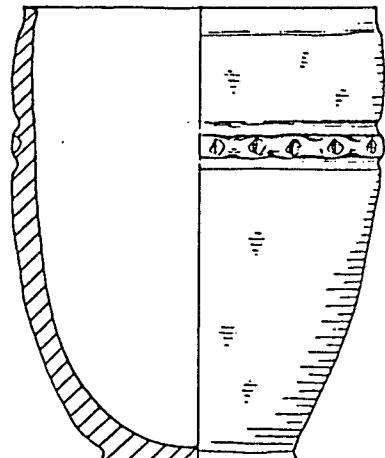
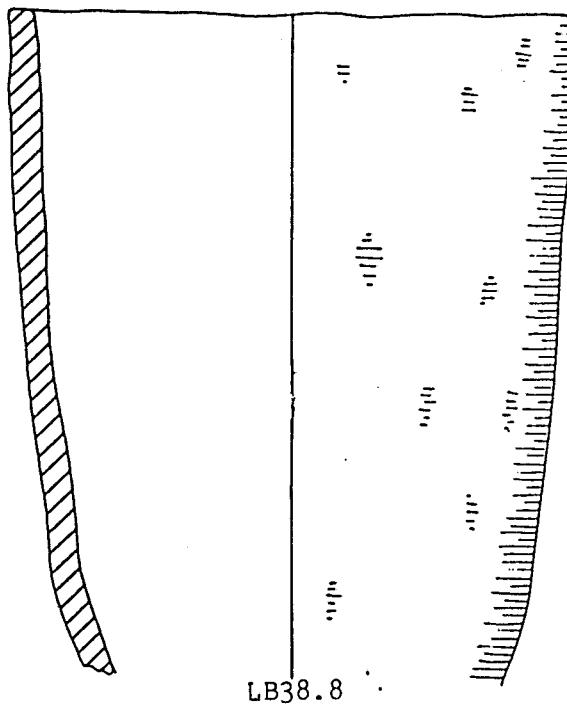
LB34. 1

LOW COUNTRIES L

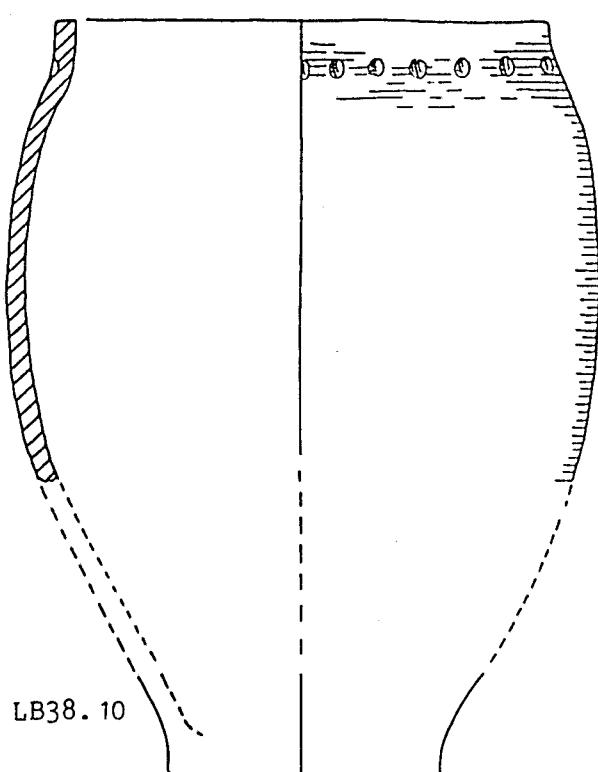
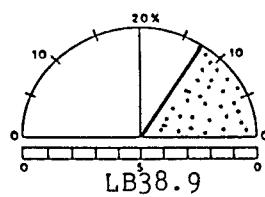




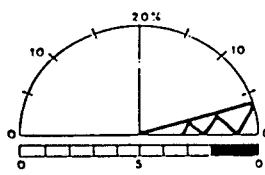
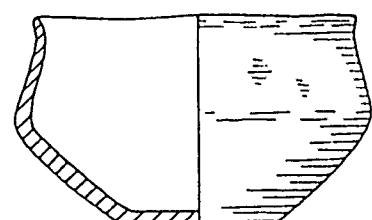
LOW COUNTRIES L



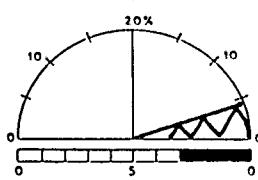
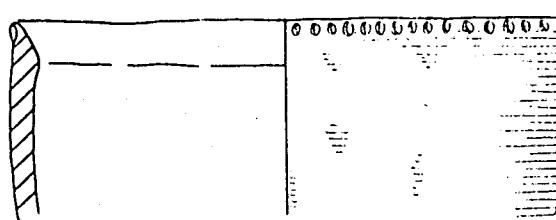
LB38.8



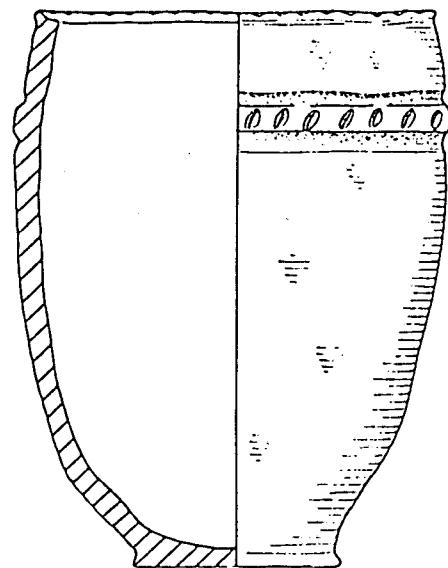
LB38.11



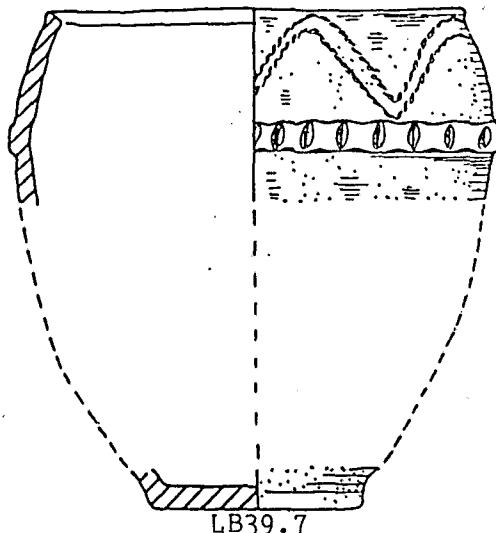
LB38.10



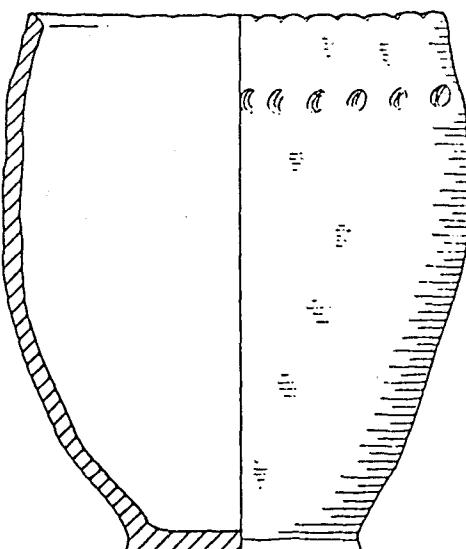
LB39.2



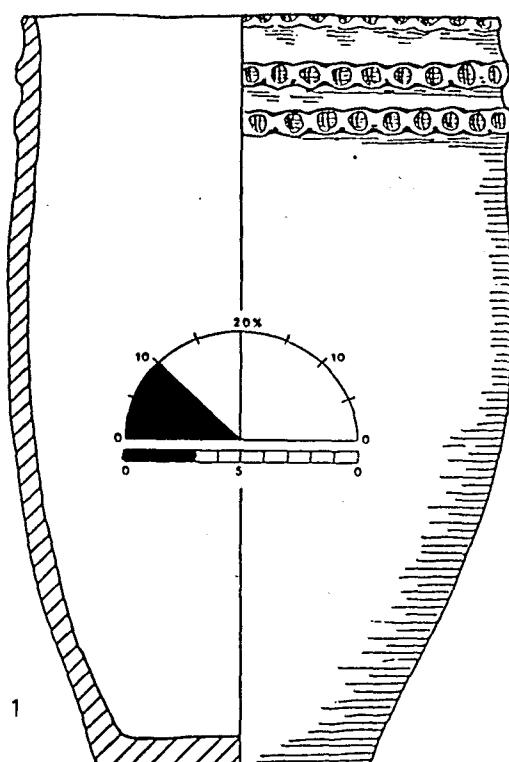
LB 39.1



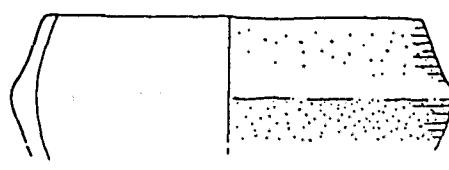
LB39.7



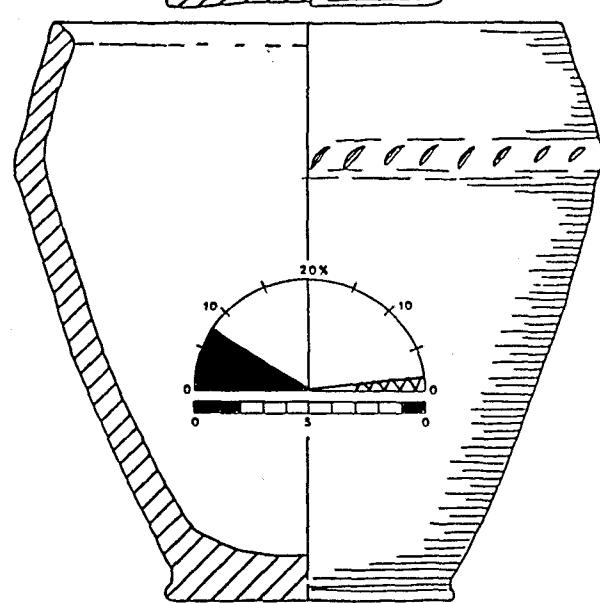
LB39.8



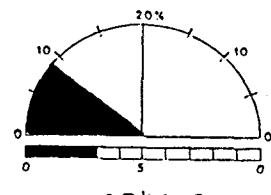
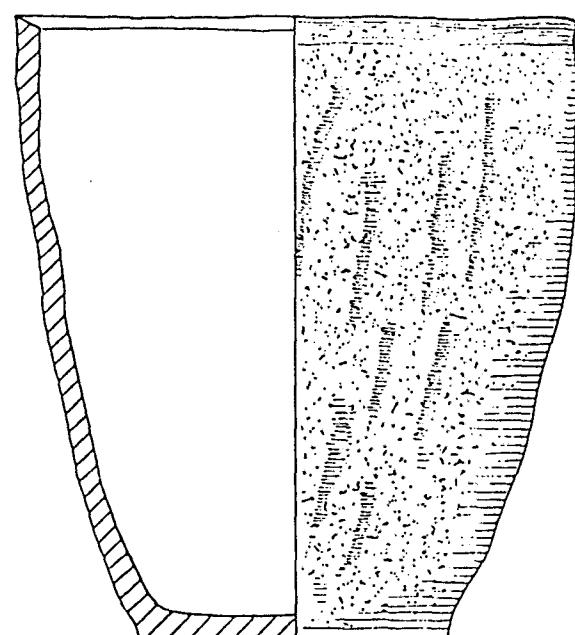
LB41.1



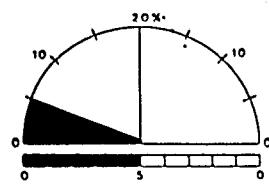
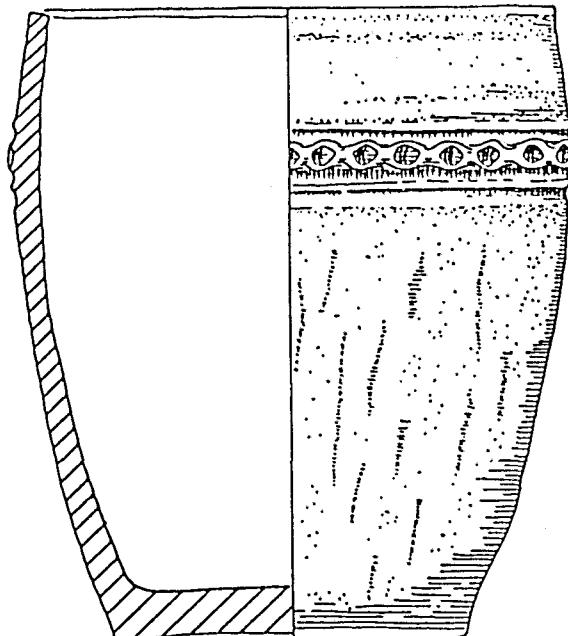
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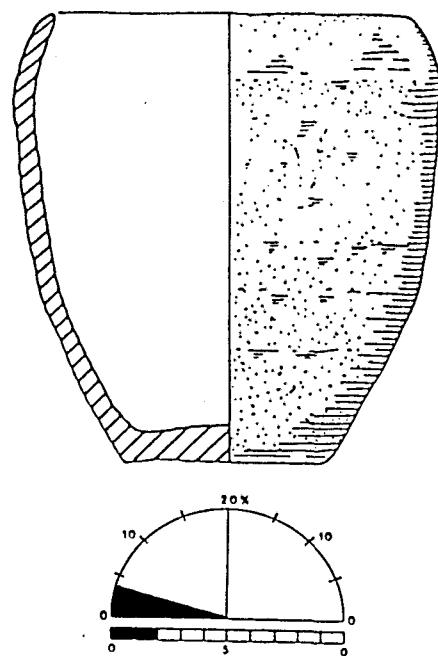
LB41.3



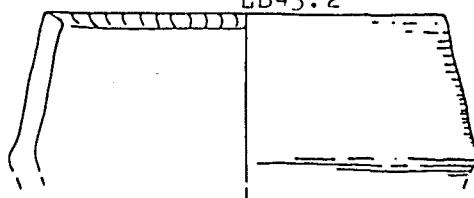
LB41.2



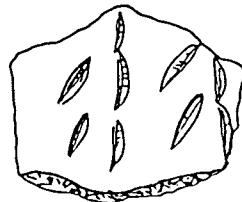
LB43.1



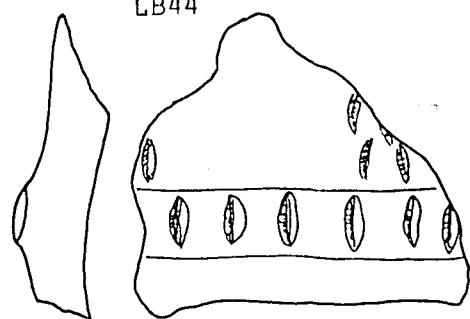
LB43.2



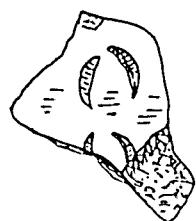
LB44



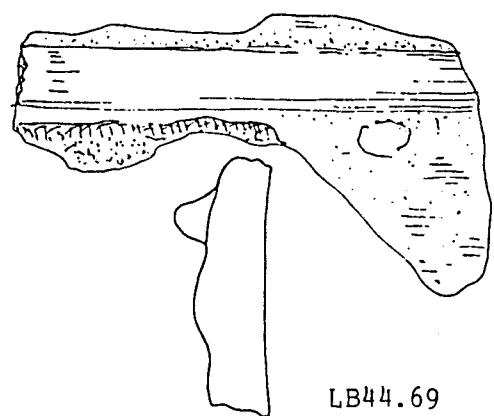
LB 44.57



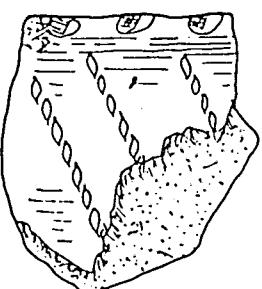
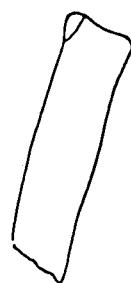
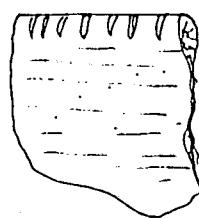
LB44.64



LB 44.60

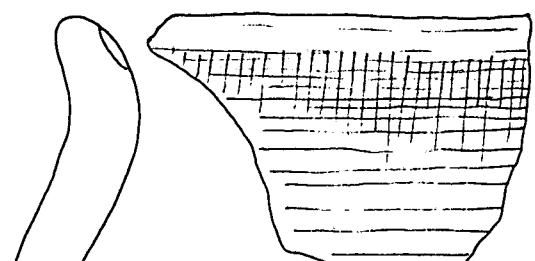
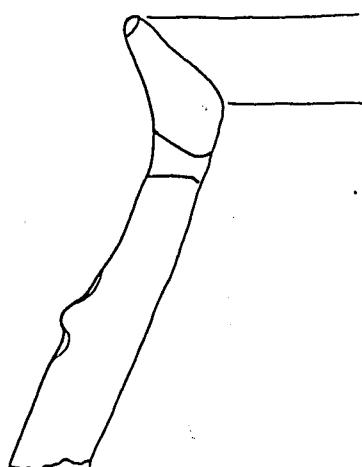


LB44.69



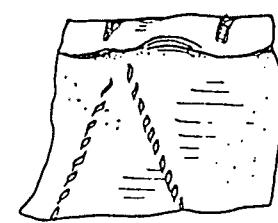
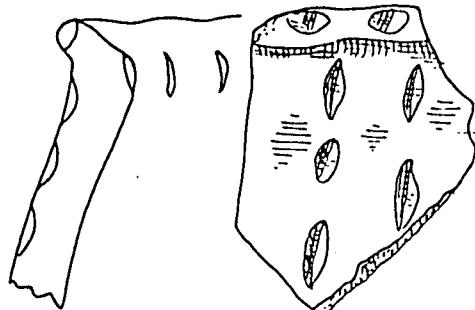
LB 44.74

LB 44.76



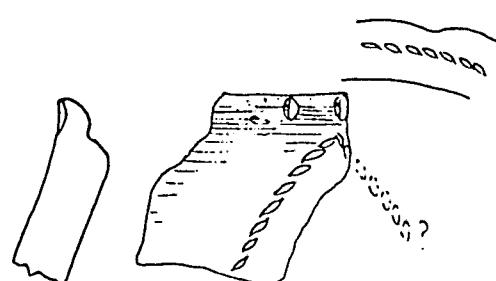
LB 44.78

LB 44.81



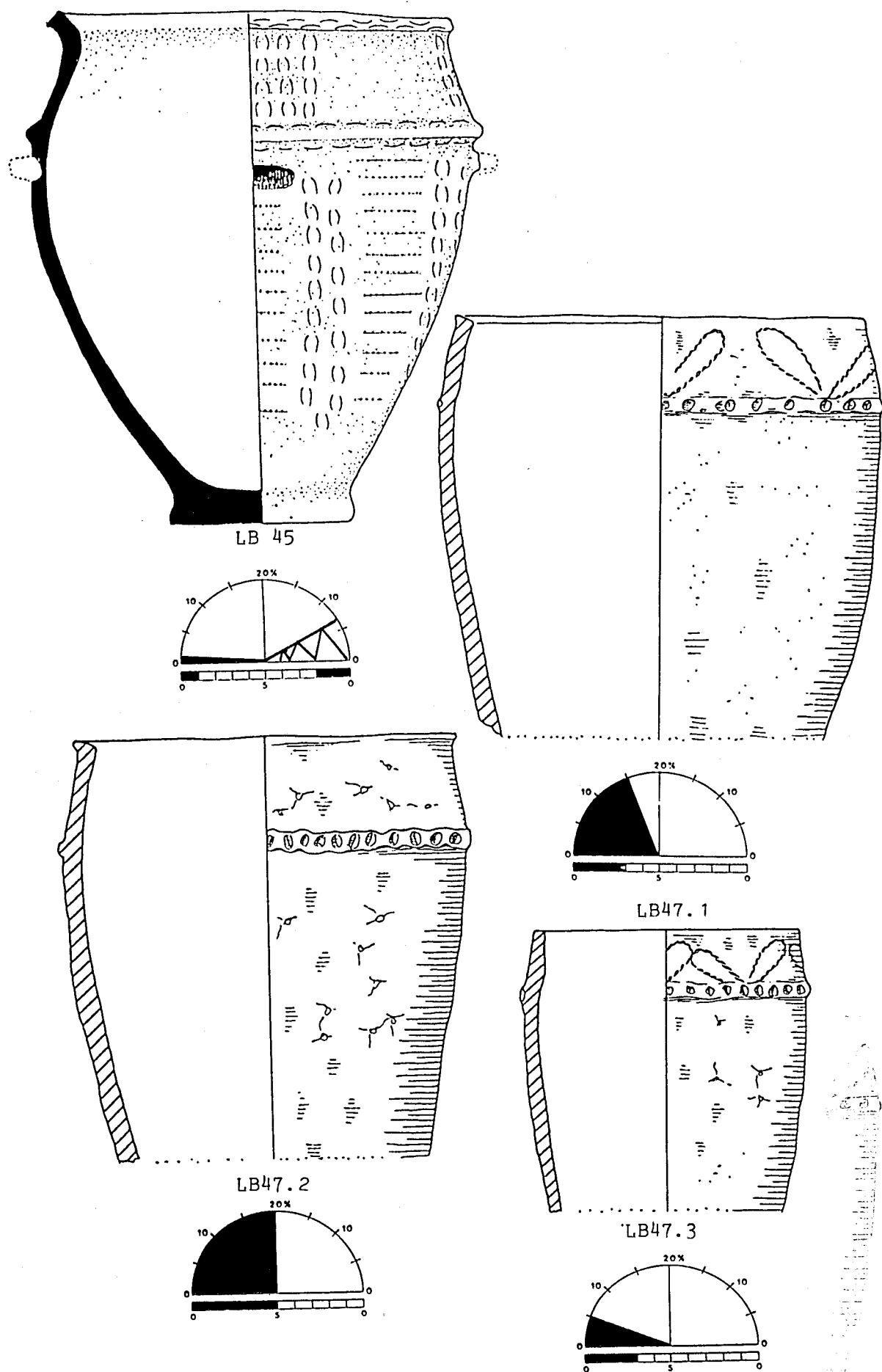
LB 44.93

LB 44.85

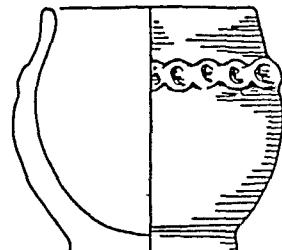


LB 44.104

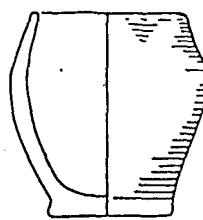
LOW COUNTRIES L



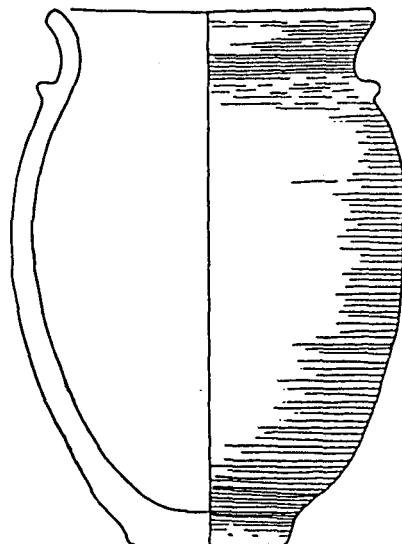
LOW COUNTRIES L



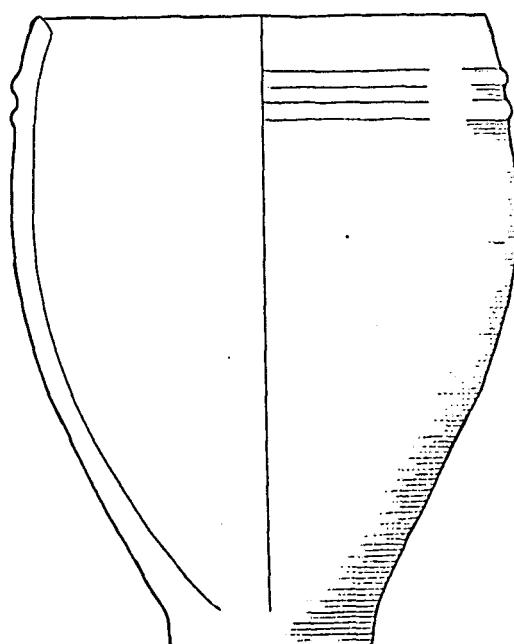
LB48.1



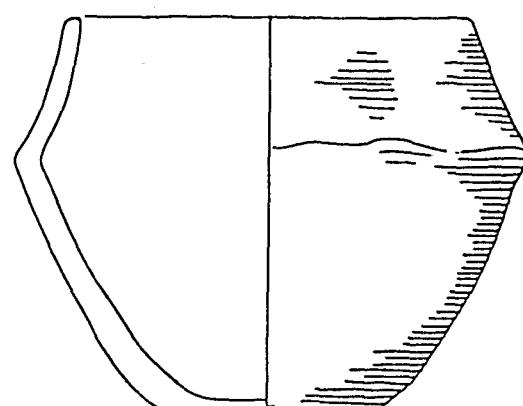
LB48.7



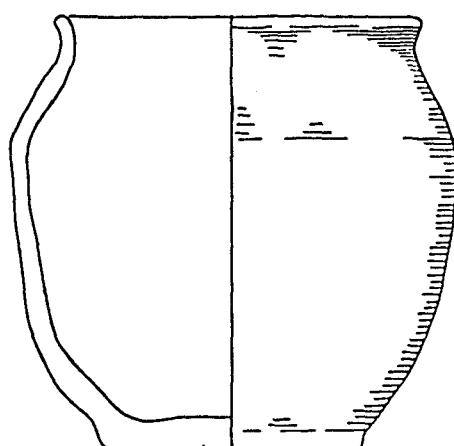
LB48.8



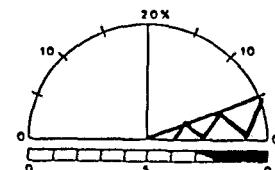
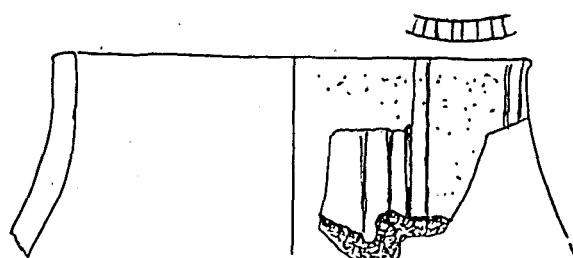
LB48.11



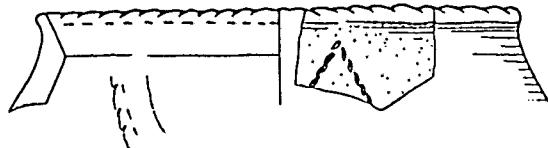
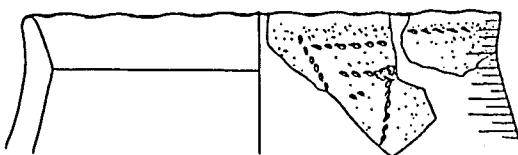
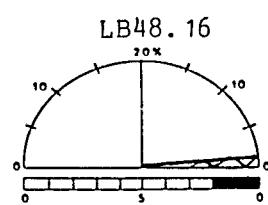
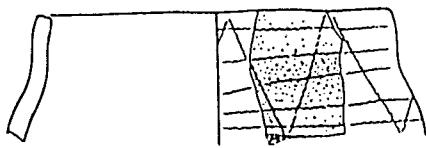
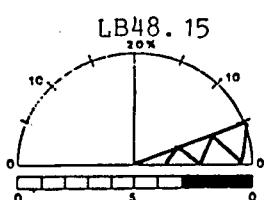
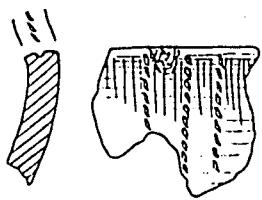
LB48.12



LB48.13



LB48.14



LB48. 17

LB48. 18



LB48. 19

Fig. 1



Mountblairy (Ban. 4)

Semer (Yor. 140)

Stopped 'cinerary urn' and food vessel illustrated by Thurnam 1871

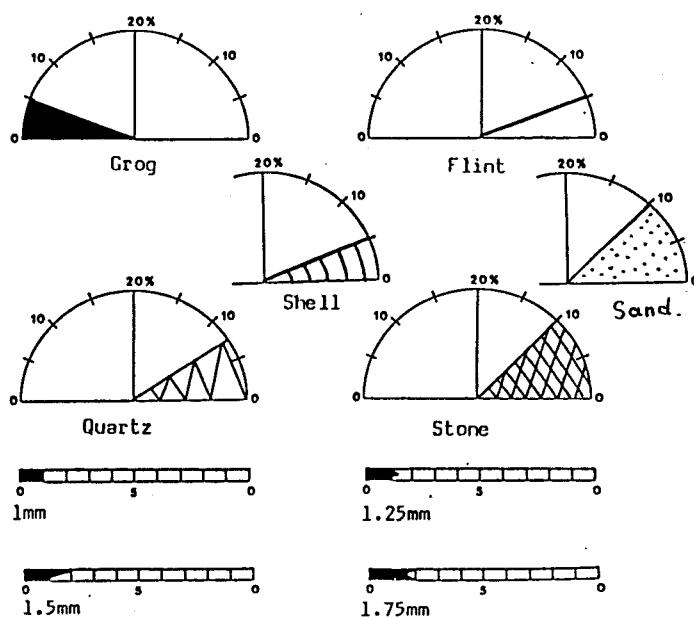
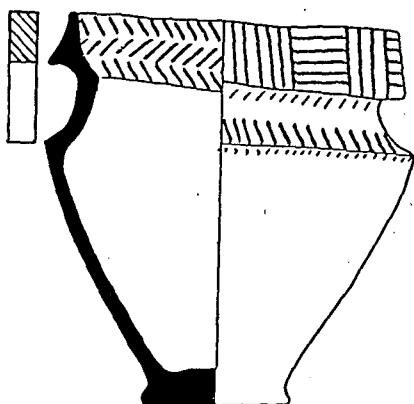
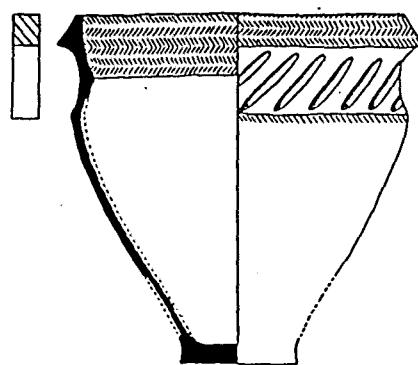


Fig. 2. Explanation of diagram showing percentage of temper and particle size of inclusions.

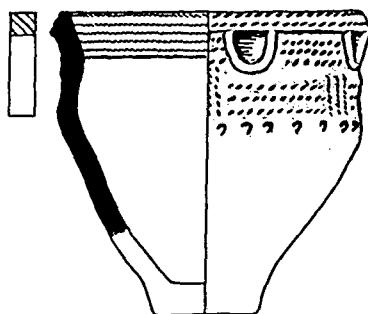
Fig. 3



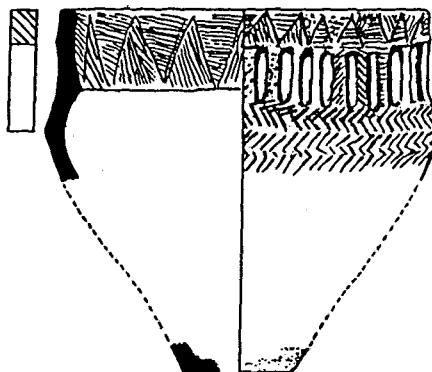
Hanging Grimston (Yor. 45)



Canwick (Ln. 3)



Clocaenog (Db. 11)



Llangwm (Db. 9)

Collars and bevels in the British food urn ceramic series
(Collar/neck proportions are expressed in bar diagrams)

Fig.4 Control sample of Food Vessel Urns from Wessex.
Temper quantity/particle size scatter diagram

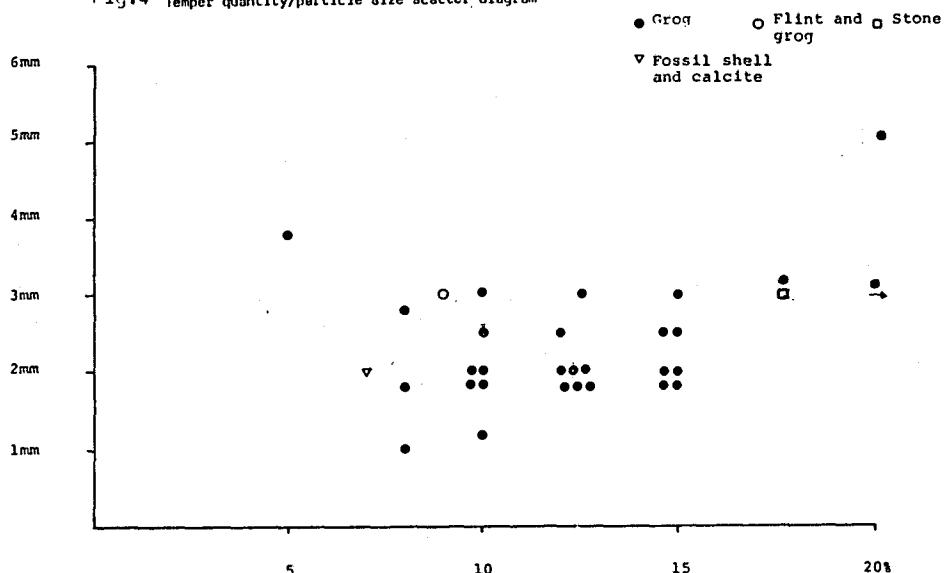


Fig.5 Control sample of Food Vessels from Wessex

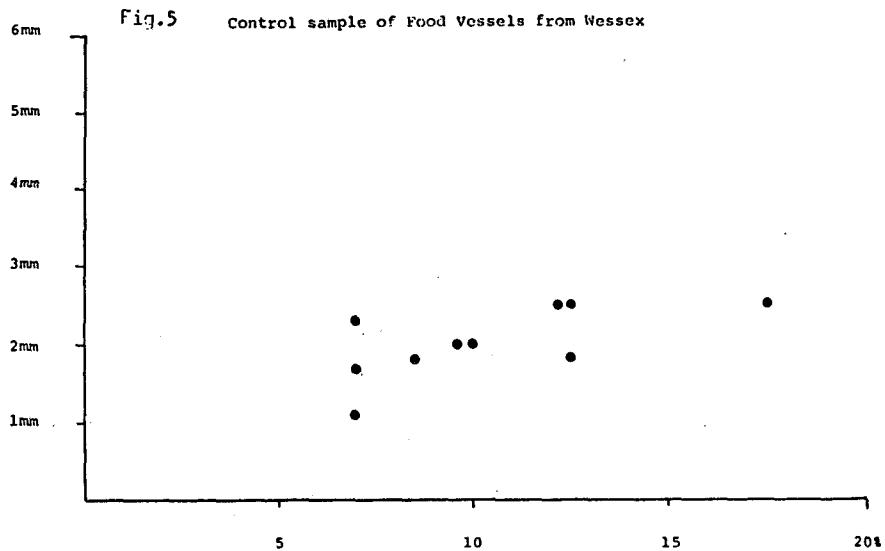
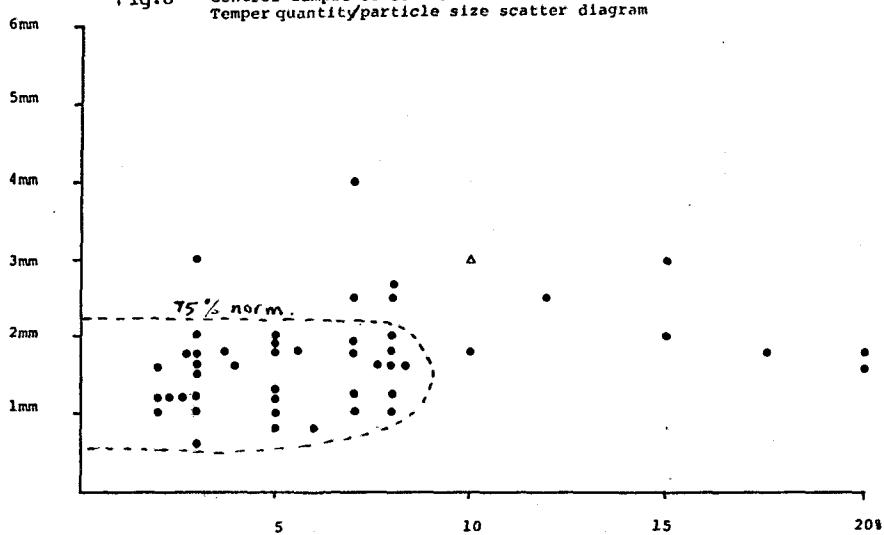


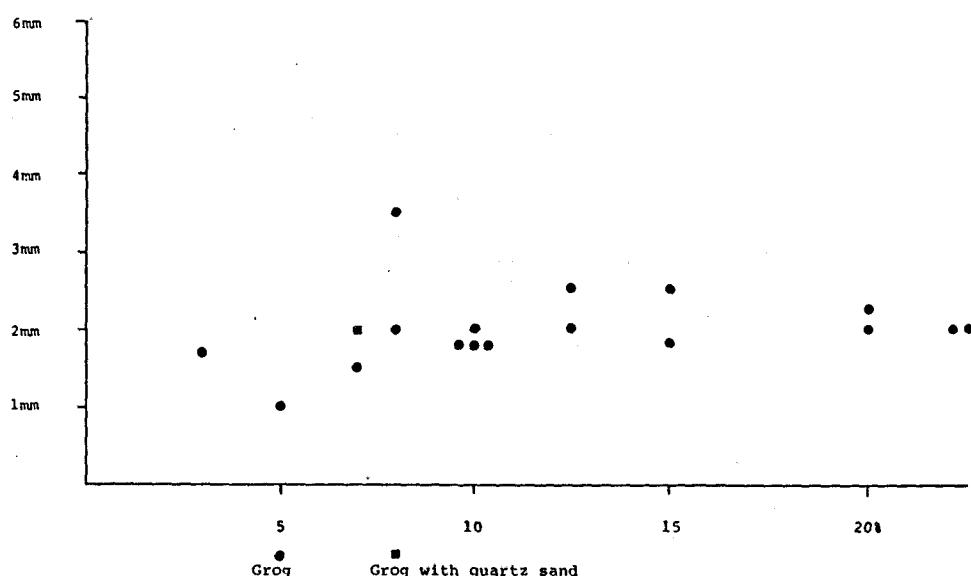
Fig.6 Control sample of Collared Urns from Wessex.
Temper quantity/particle size scatter diagram



Figs.4,5,6: Scatter diagrams showing particle size versus temper quantity in Food Vessel Urns, Food Vessels and Collared Urns.

Fig. 7

Hockwold-cum-Wilton, Site F50
Temper quantity/particle size modes of domestic
food vessel assemblage



Food vessel/urn series

6-4 trait collared urns

Motif

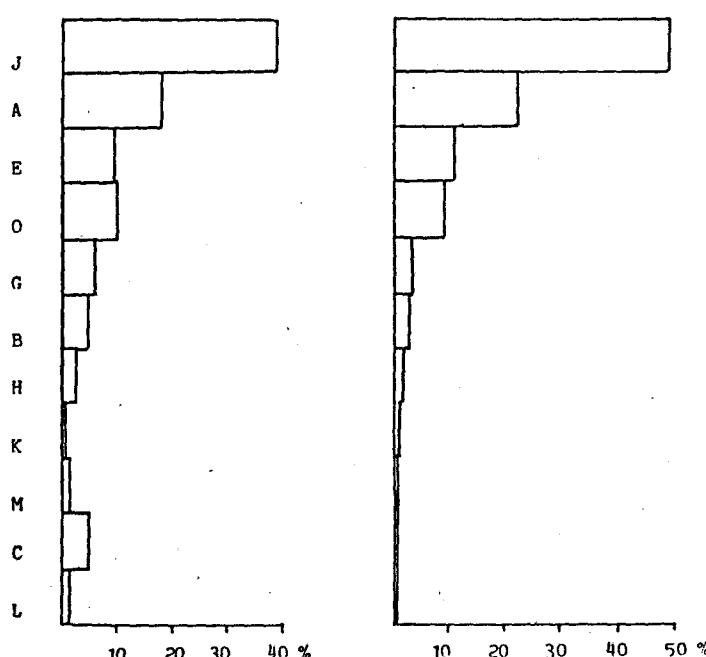


Fig. 8 Histograms showing compatibility in motif frequencies between the food vessel/urn series and the Primary Series of collared urns

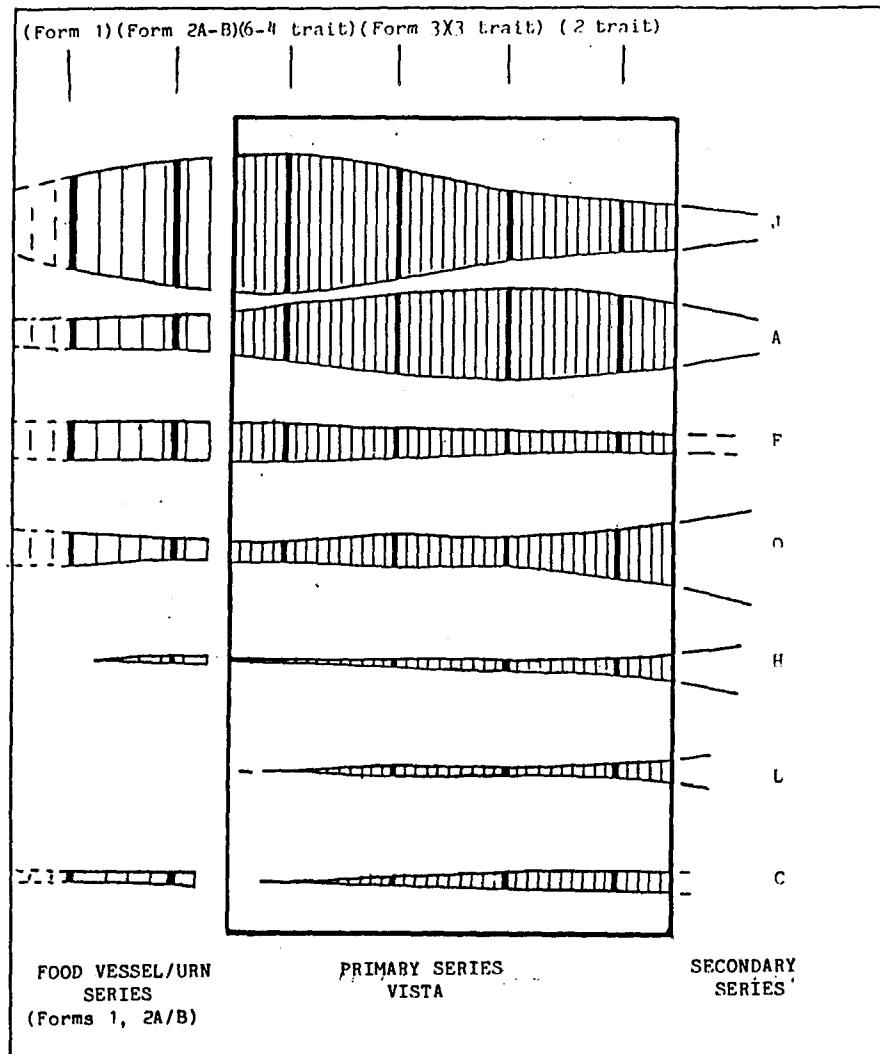


Fig. 9 Smoothed phased ontogeny diagram showing the frequency of seven major decorative motifs spanning the food vessel/urn-collared urn transition. The diagram demonstrates the high degree of concordance between primary series motif frequencies and those of the food vessel/urn themes shown outside the vista frame.

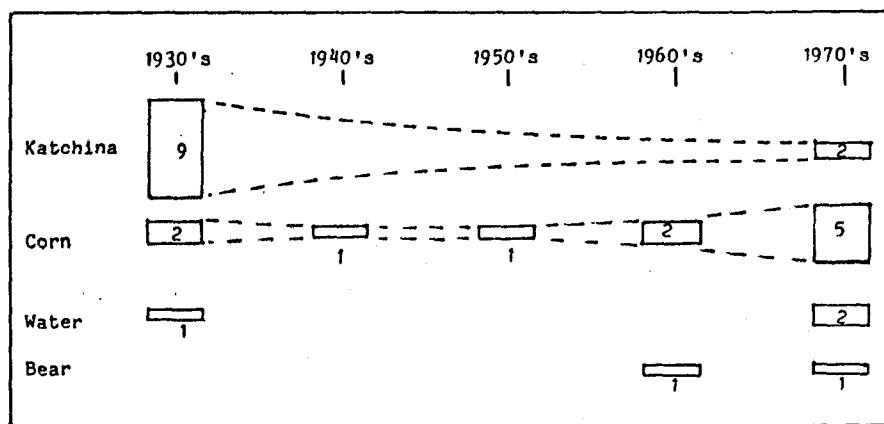


Fig. 10 Diagram showing the 'drift' in the numbers of Hopi-Tewa potters using specific marks during a 40 year period. Data after Stanislawski, 1978

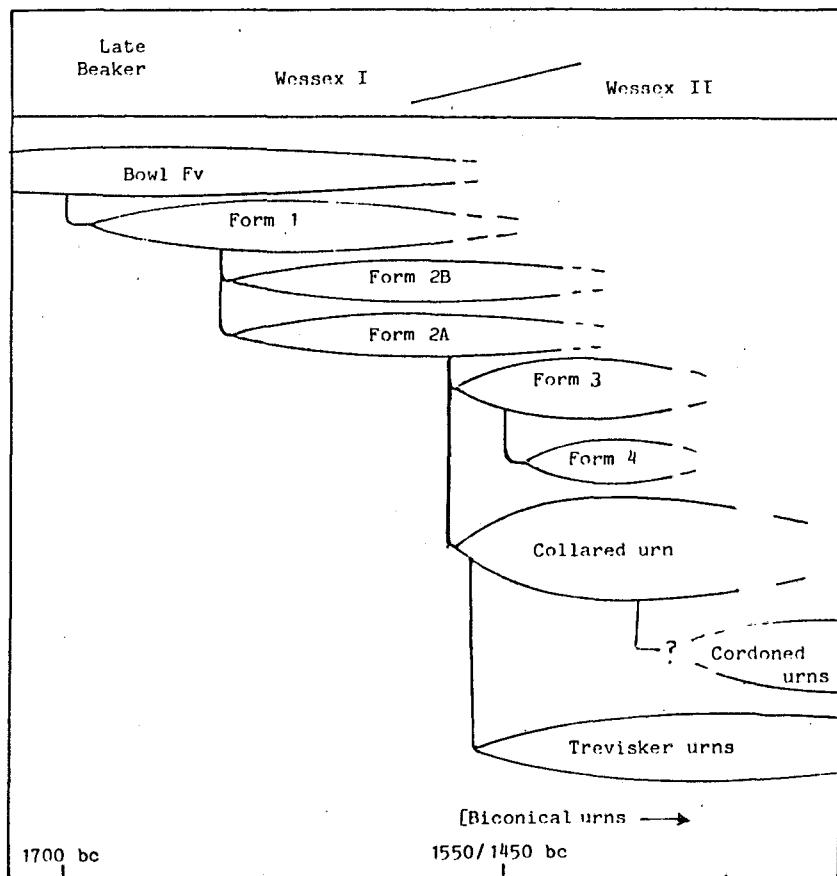


Fig. 11

Revised chronological scheme for the British food urn Ceramic Tradition showing the development of food vessel/urn forms *en échelon*. Vase food vessels are omitted for clarity. The chronological position of the points of inception are approximate.

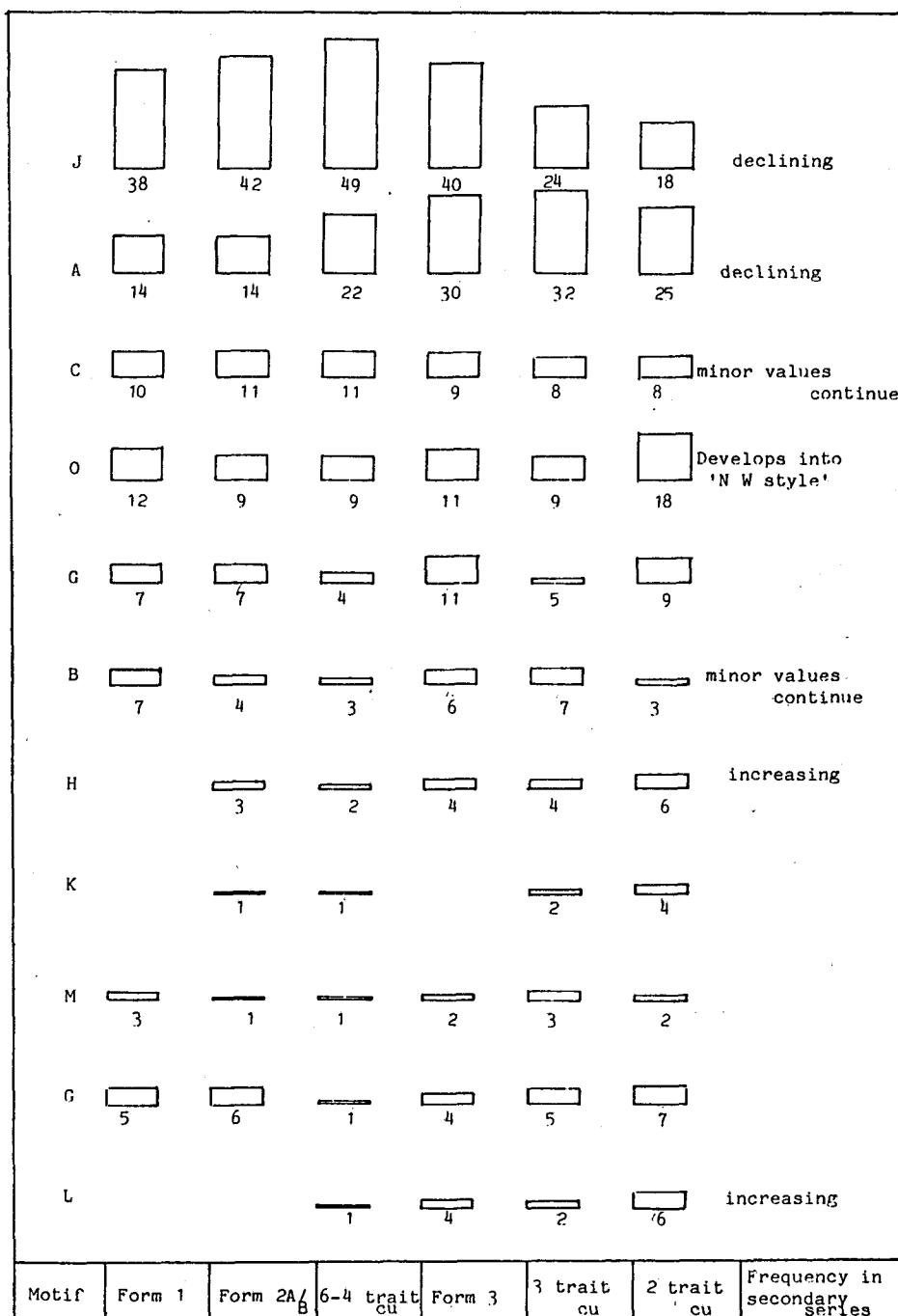


Fig. 12 Motif frequencies in the food urn tradition arranged in a hypothetical chronological order. (The histograms show differential rates of ontogenetic growth in a number of motif types which conform to Longworth's observations on later development in the Secondary Series.)

Fig. 13 Preferential mouth diameters in British food vessel urns

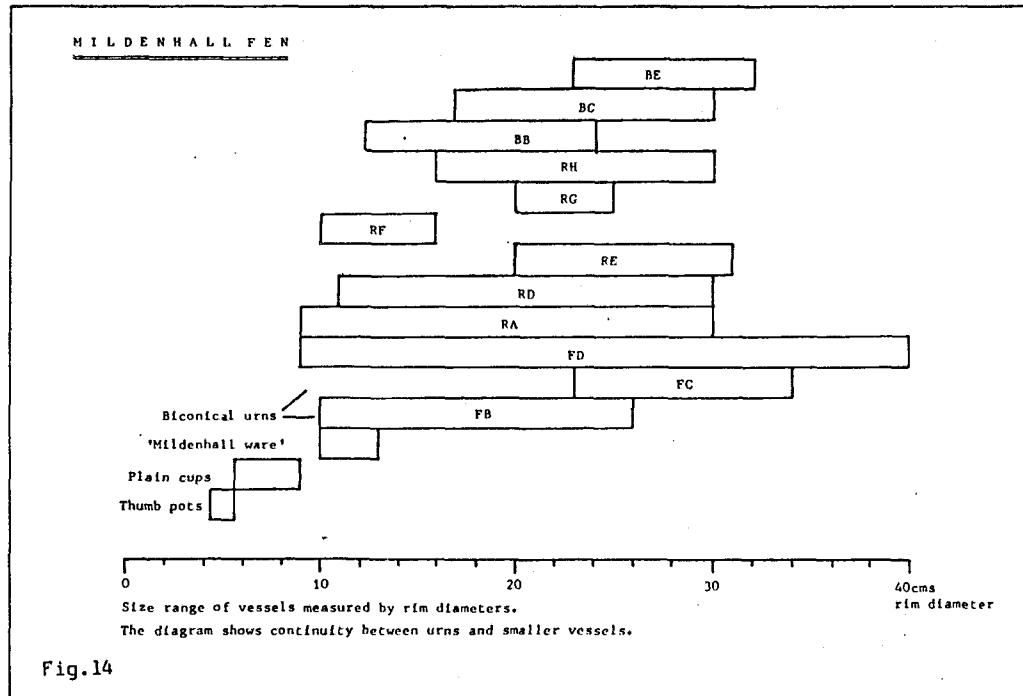
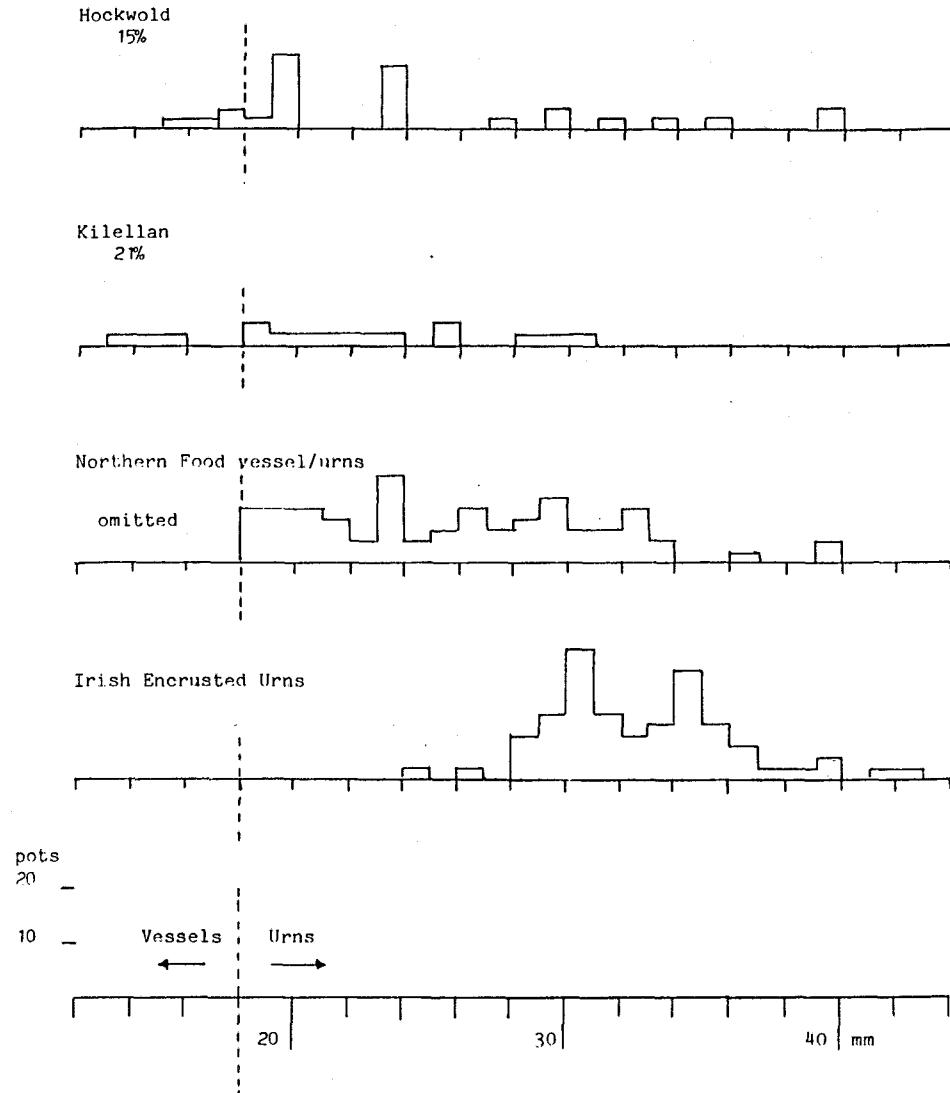


Fig.14

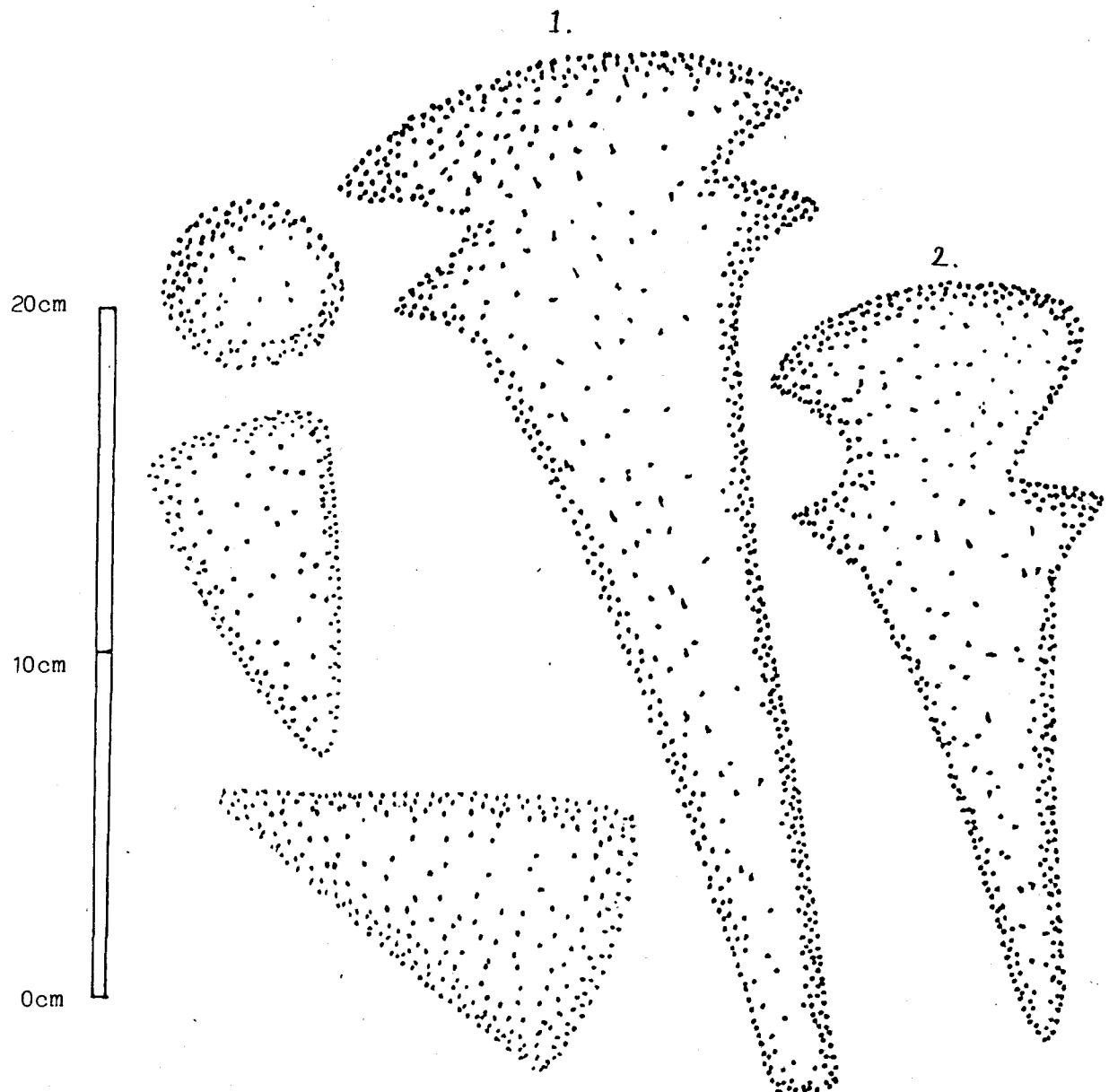


Fig. 15 Dagger and knife dagger carvings from the Badbury Barrow.
(From a rubbing prepared by the writer from the original).
The proportions of dagger 1 are comparable with the Roke
Down dirk. The everted hilt of dagger 2 is comparable with
ogival Armorico-British blades of the Winterbourne Came
variant.

Fig. 16 Horseshoe handles in the food vessel/urn series

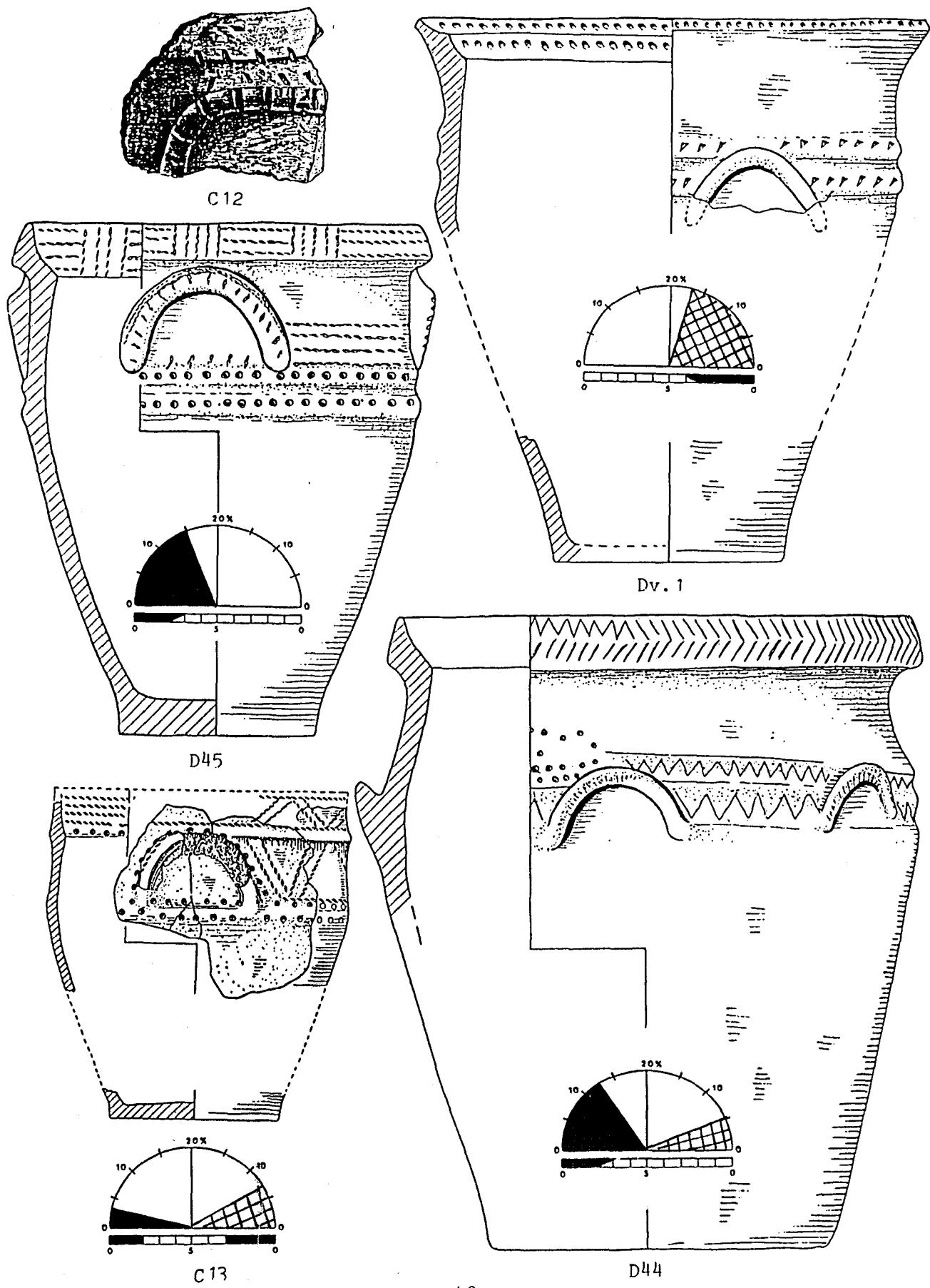
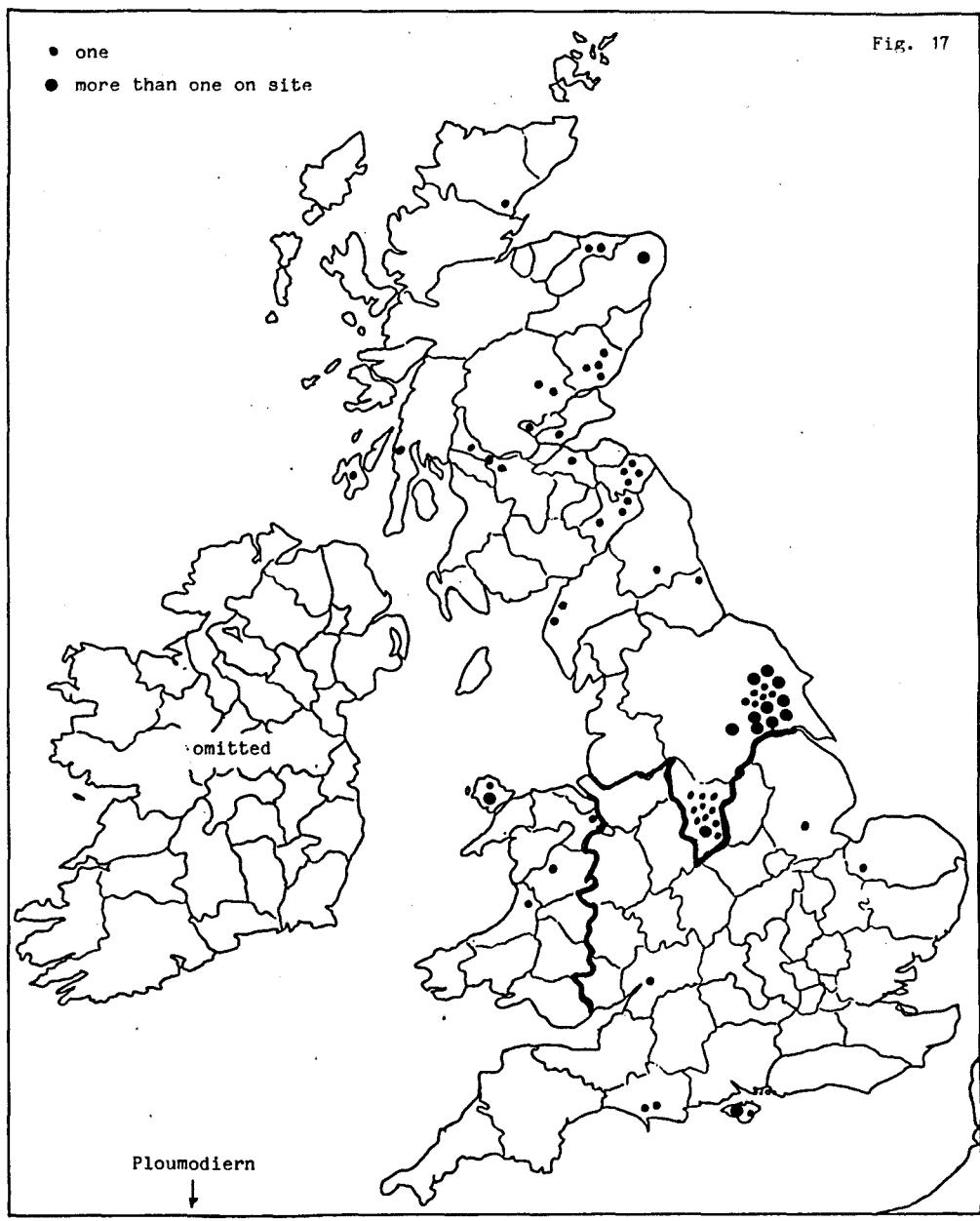


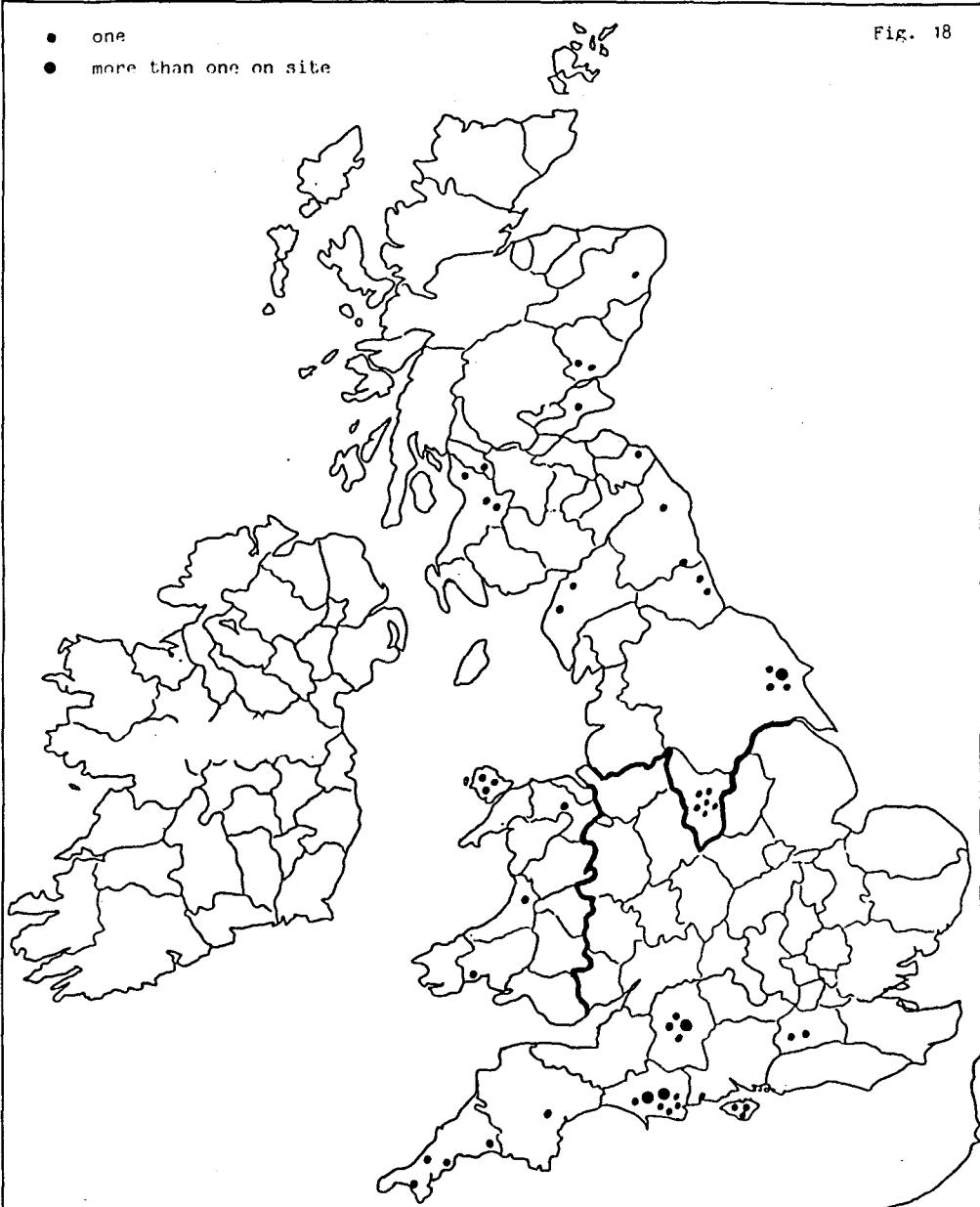
Fig. 17



The Distribution of form I food vessel/urns

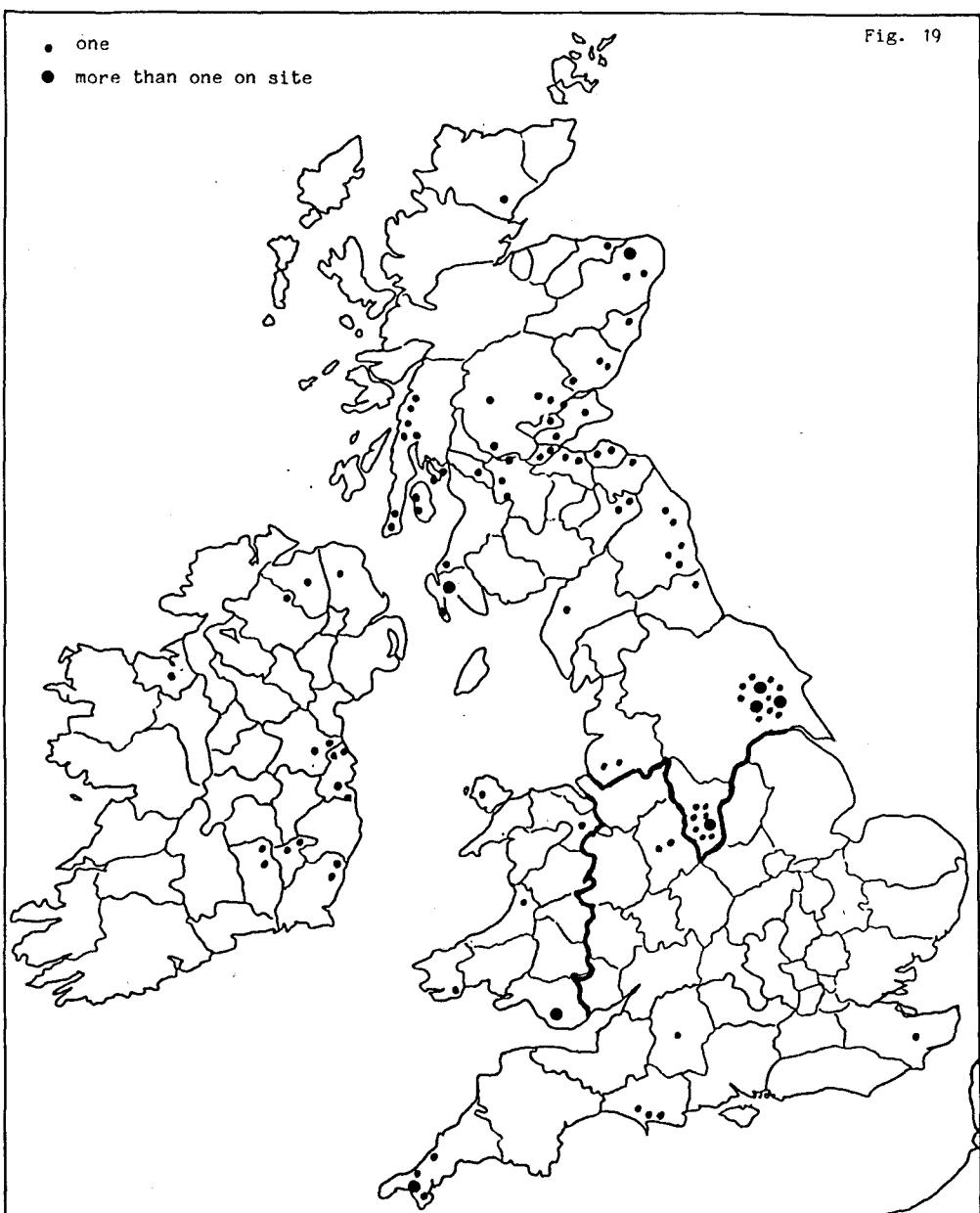
- one
- more than one on site

Fig. 18



The Distribution of form 2A food vessel/urns

Fig. 19



The Distribution of form 2B food vessel/urns

6-4 trait collared urns

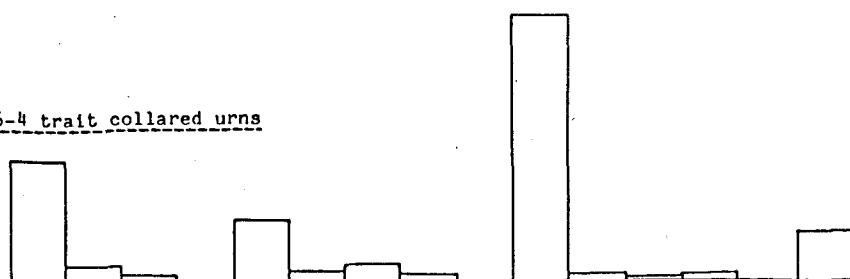
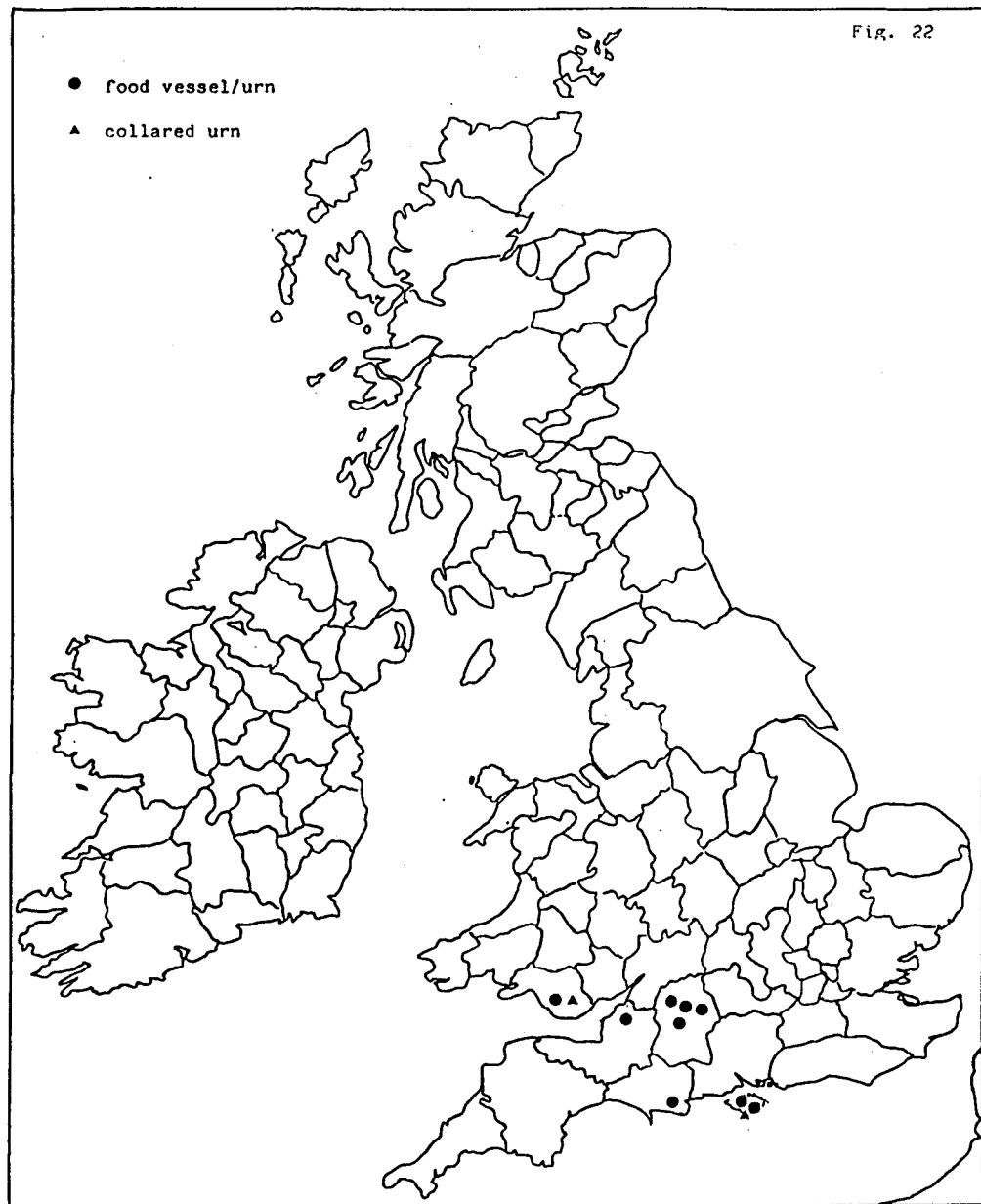


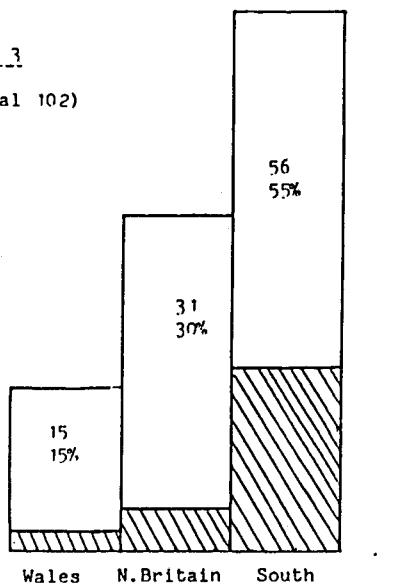
Fig. 22



Food urns with FT and FN shoulders

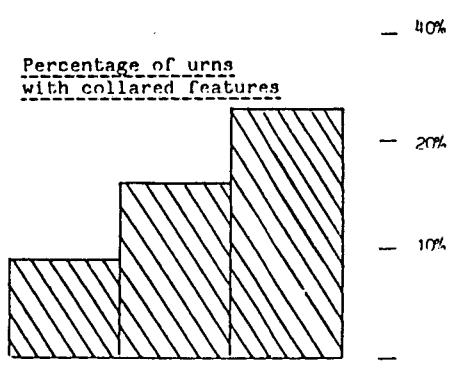
Form 3

(Total 102)



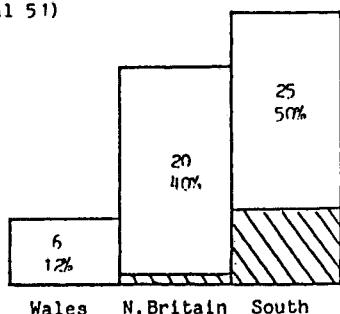
vessels with incipient collars

Percentage of urns with collared features



Form 2A

(Total 51)



Form 2B

(Total 57)

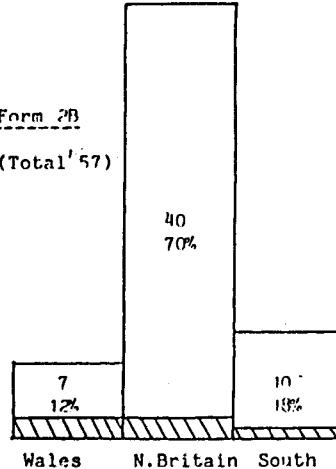
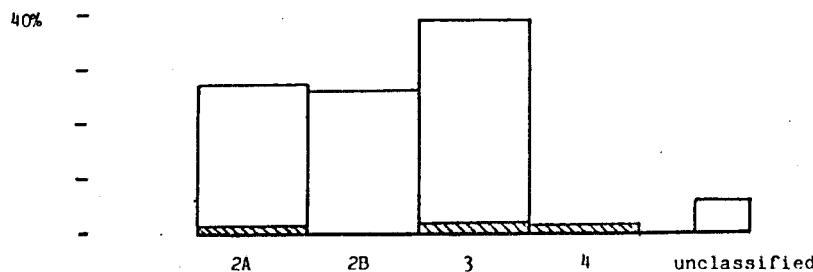


Fig. 23 Histograms showing the numbers of form 2A, 2B and form 3 food vessel/urns recovered from the three major regions of Britain. The high incidence of incipient collars in forms 2A and 3 in the South is clearly revealed.

Encrusted urns in Britain



Encrusted urns in Ireland

realistic basket relief

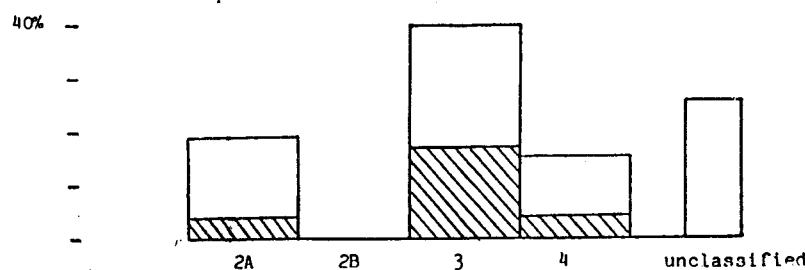
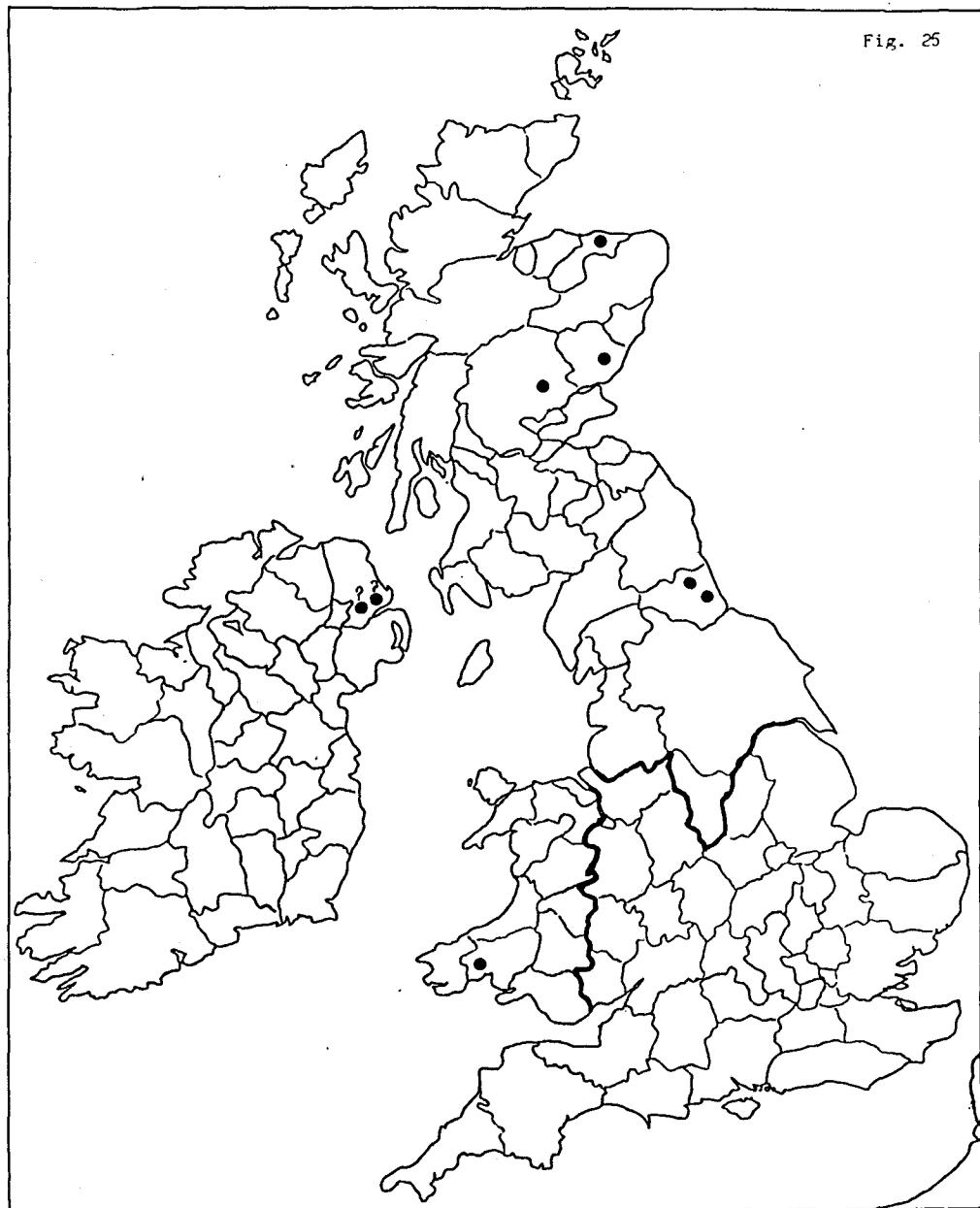


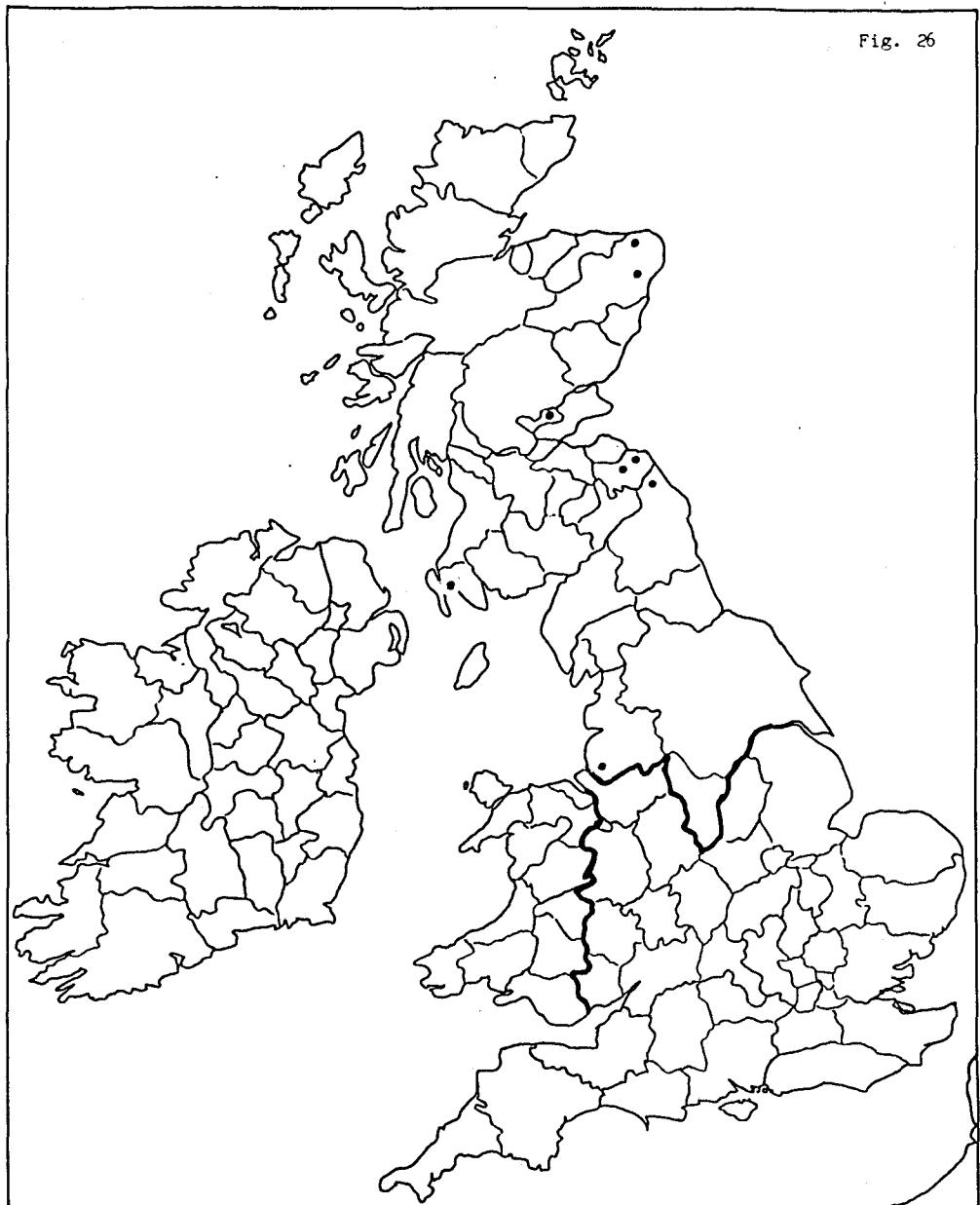
Fig. 24

Fig. 25



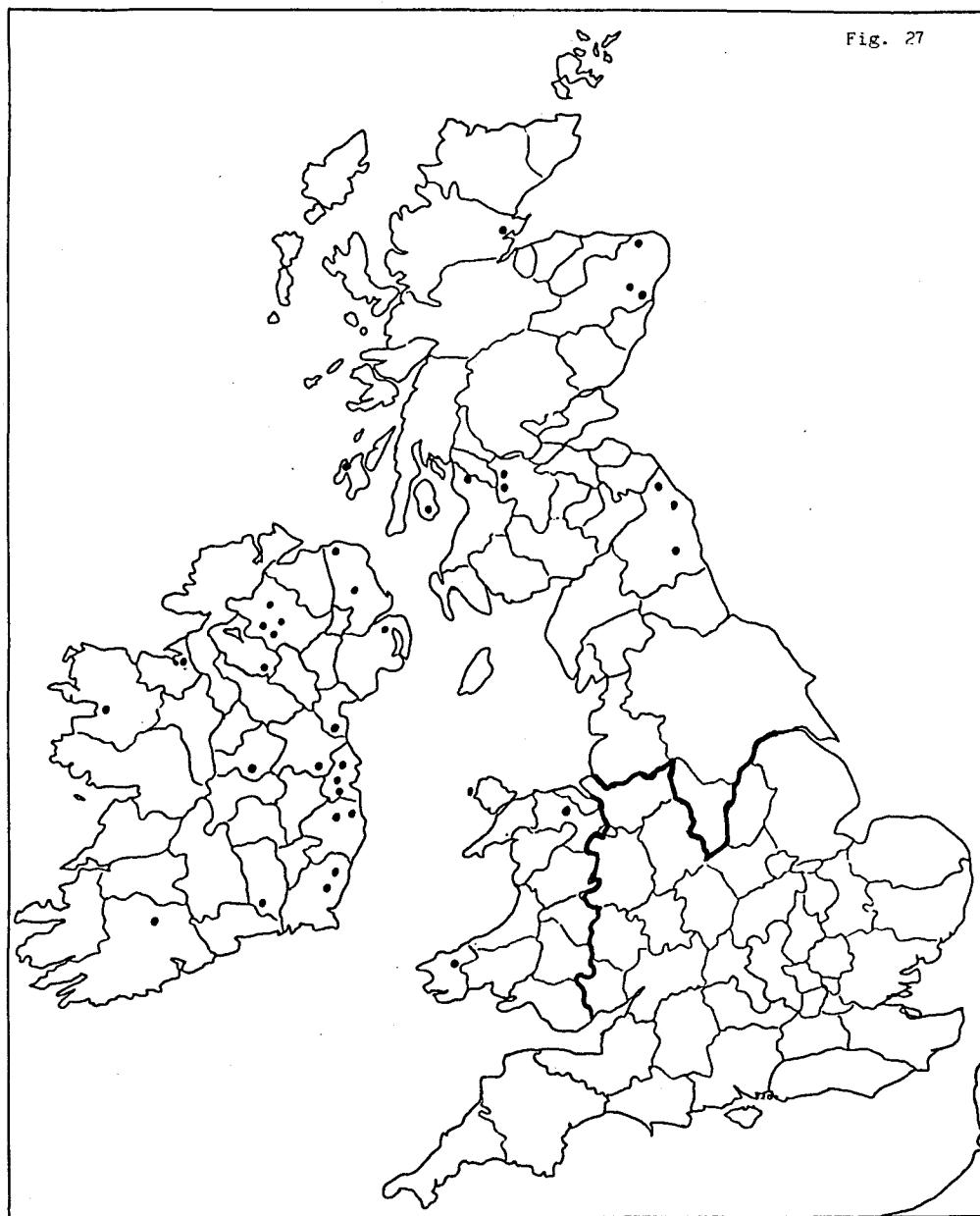
The distribution of form 2A Encrusted Urns

Fig. 26



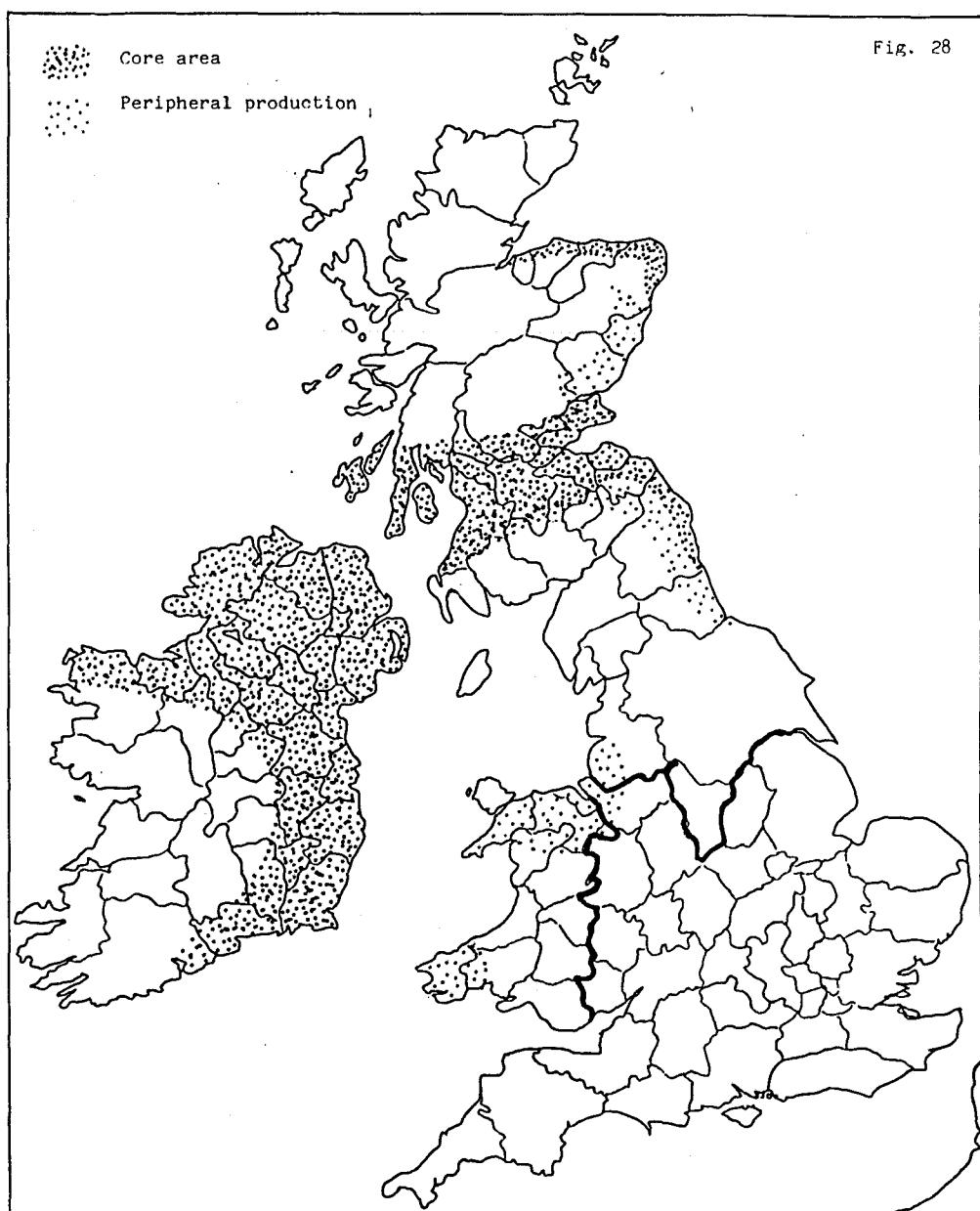
The distribution of form 2B Encrusted Urns

Fig. 27



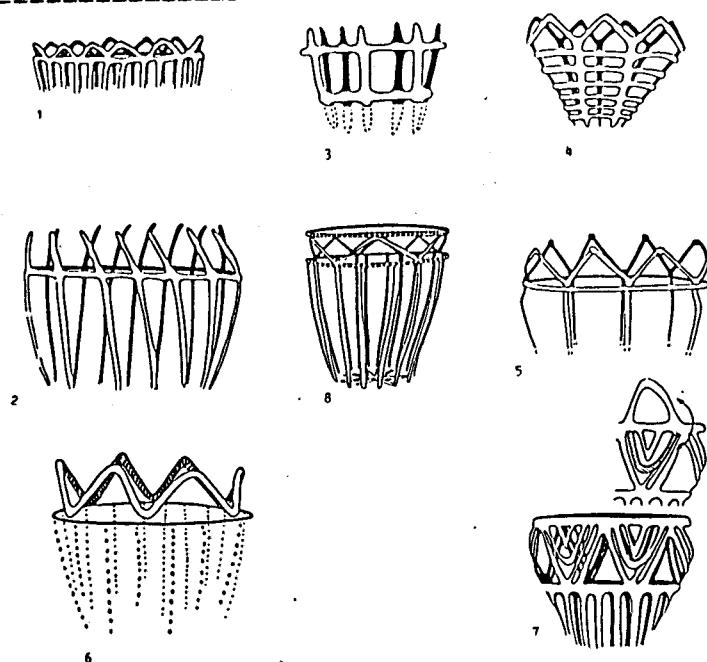
The distribution of form 3 Encrusted Urns

Fig. 28

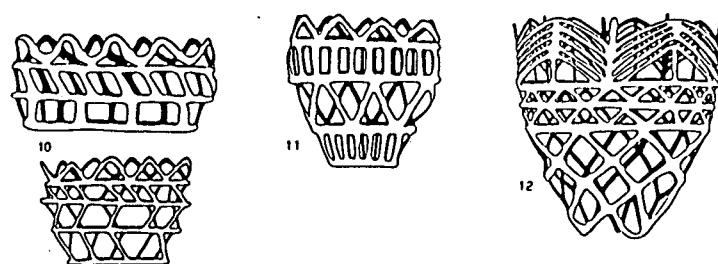


Conjectured areas of core and peripheral production based upon the distribution
of form 2B and form 3 encrusted urns.

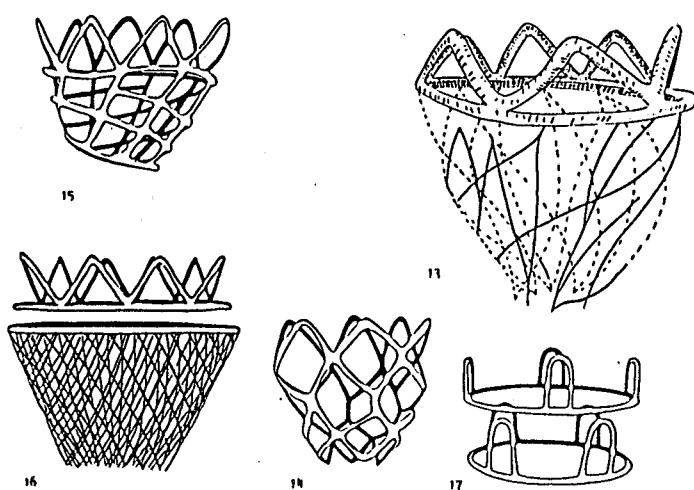
Cage skeuomorphy (fig. 29A)



Hooped Basket skeuomorphy (fig. 29B)



Net skeuomorphy (fig. 29C)



Urn bases showing traces of carrying devices from Billingborough Fen.

Fig. 30

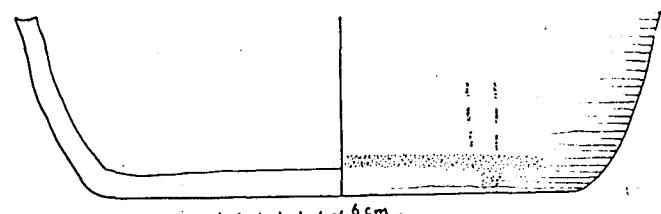
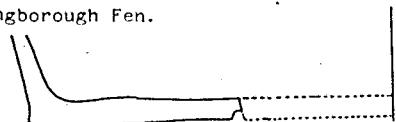
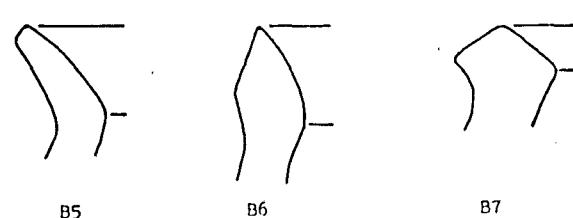
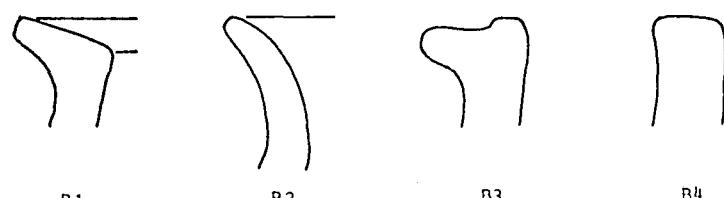
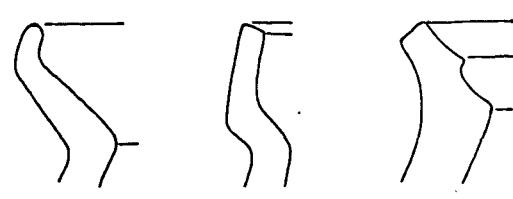
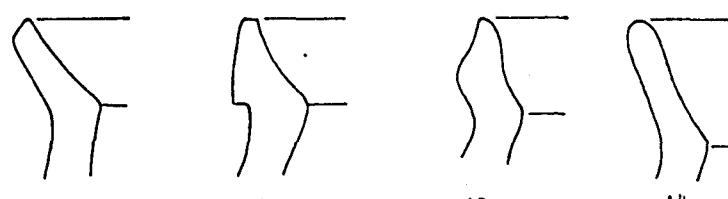


Fig. 31



Characteristic rim forms of the food vessel/urn series

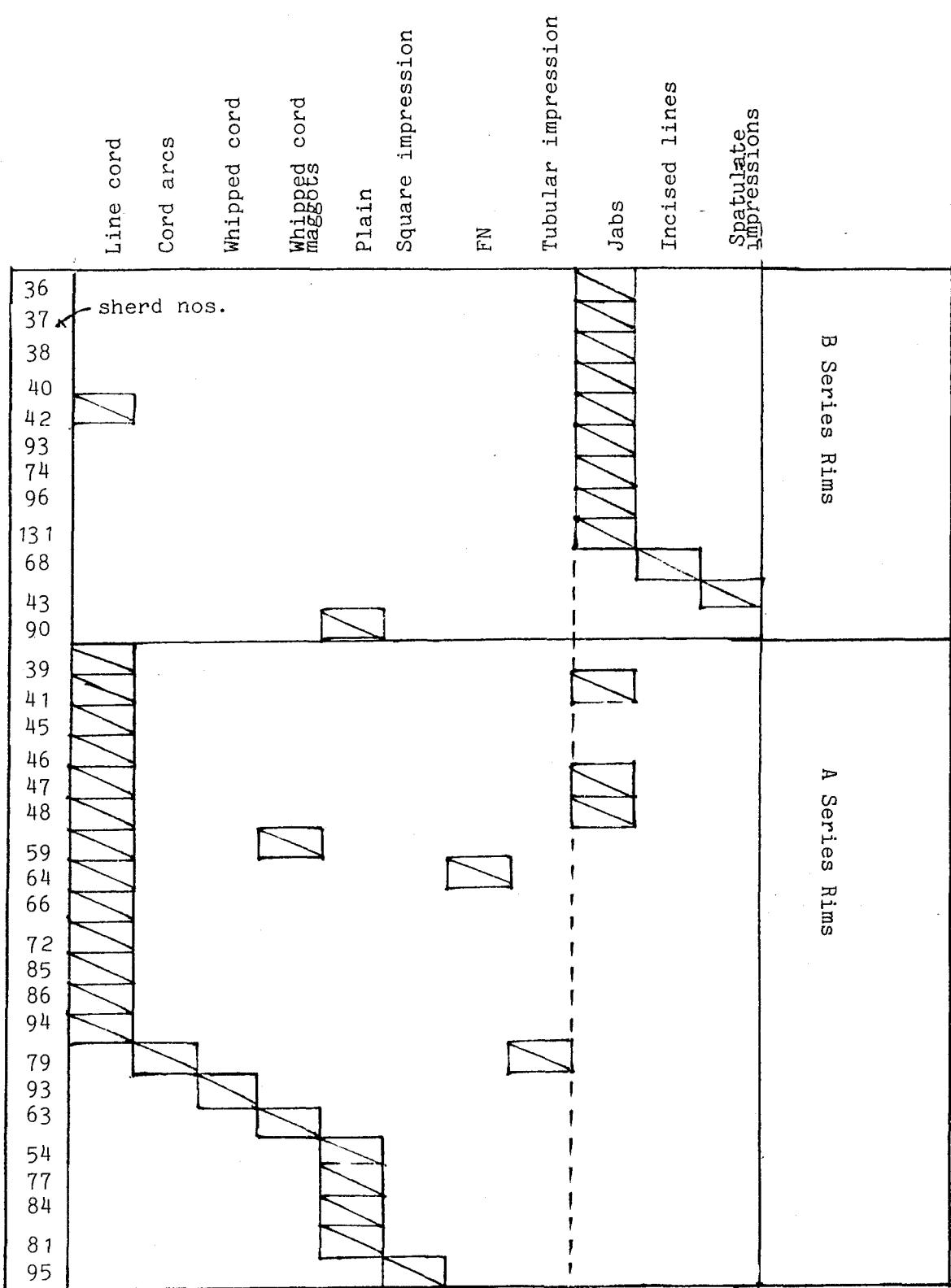


Fig. 32 Diagram to show the polarisation in motif choice exercised by the makers of A Series and B Series food vessel/urns at Hockwold. The dotted line marks the boundary between the two preferred groups of motifs. (A Series =steep concave internal rim bevels; B Series= shallow flat internal rim bevels). The division between the two series may also be detected in the particle size of modes shown in fig.33.

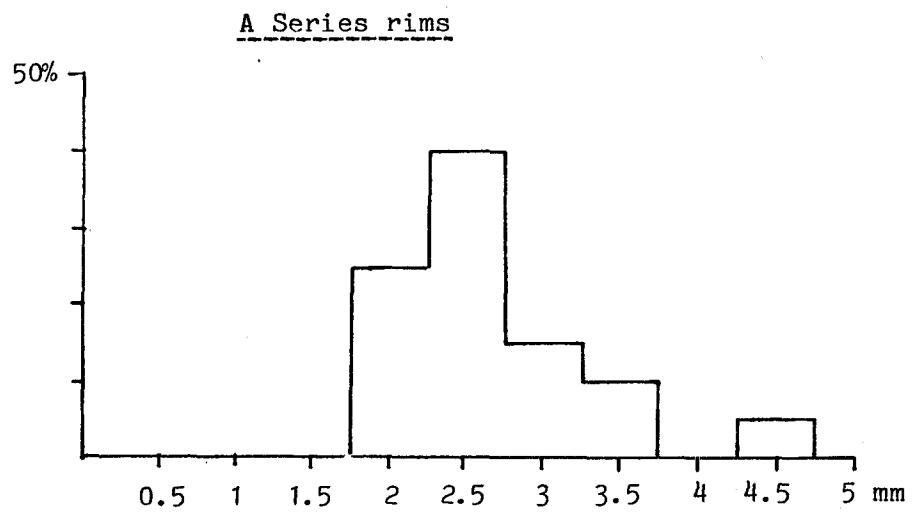
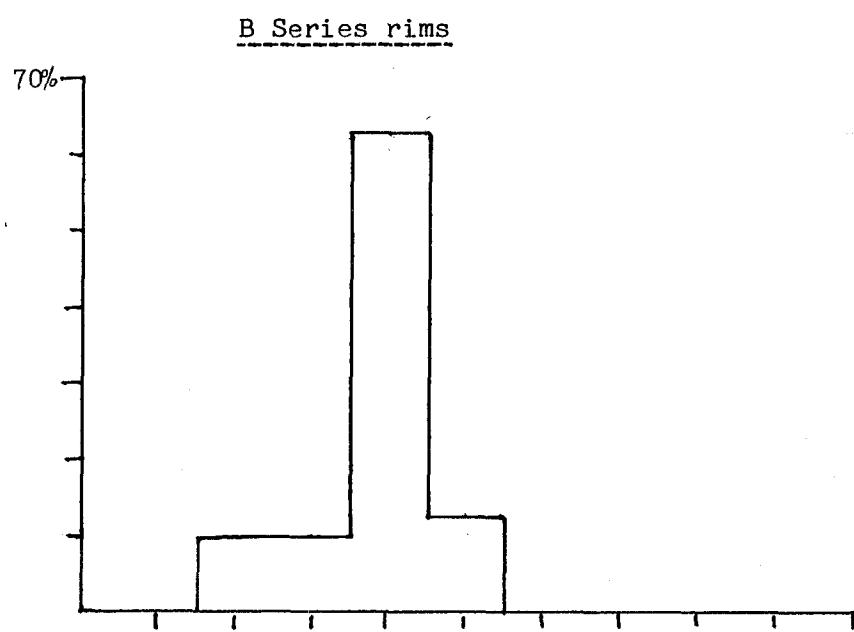


Fig.33 Predominant particle size modes in 0.5mm class categories showing grog size preference in group A rims (steep concave bevels) and group B rims (shallow flat bevels) in the food vessel/urn assemblage at Hockwold.

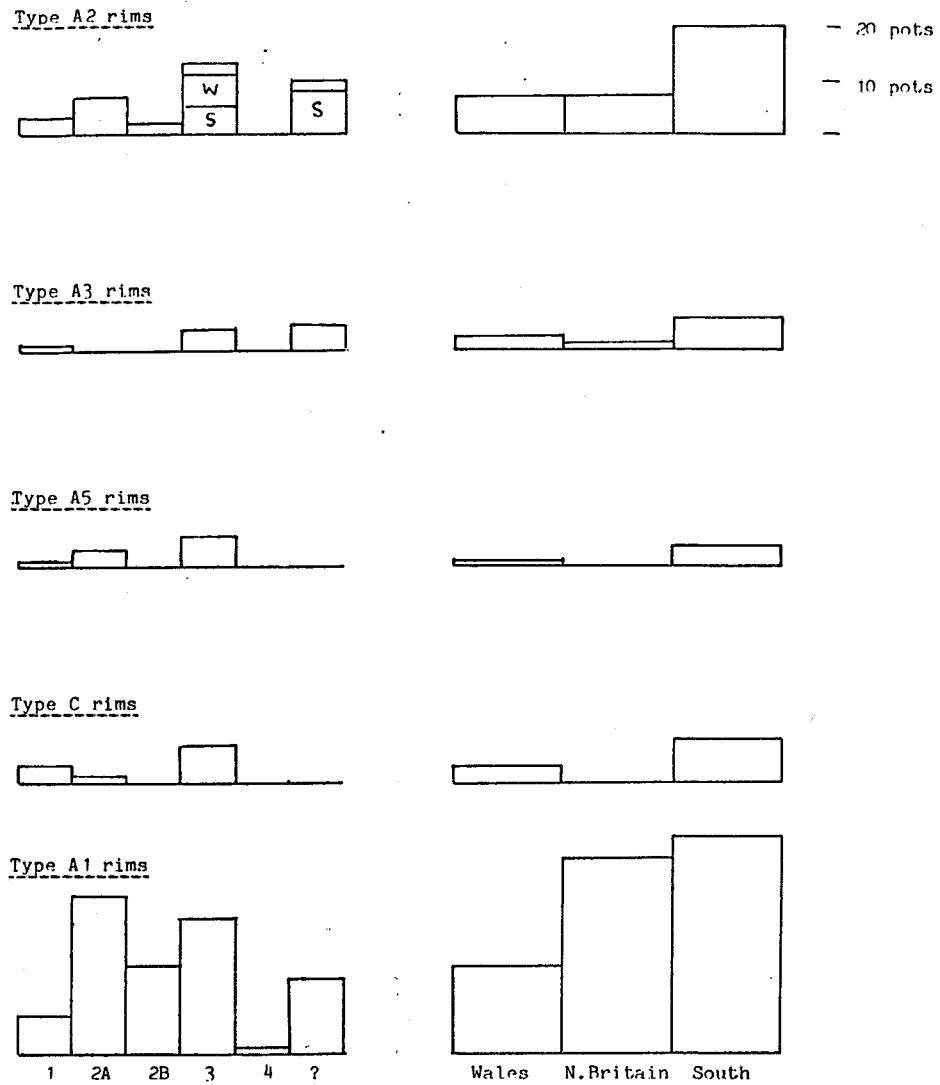
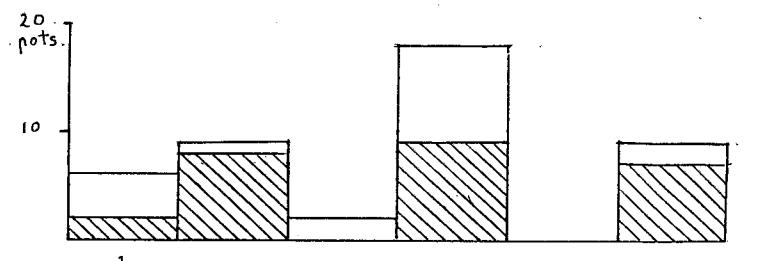


Fig. 34 Histogram showing the incidence of incipient collars of rim types A2, A3, A5 and C in the three major regions of Britain. (The diagram indicates a relationship between the emergence of the collared rim and the development of forms 2A and 3 in the South). Type A1 rims are also shown. (W=Wales; S=South)

fig 34A. The incidence of incipient collars of rim types A2, A3, A5 in the major food vessel/urn forms.



█ finds in Southern England (?= rim sherds only)

The histogram reveals the dominance of these rim types in form 2A and form 3 urns in Southern England.

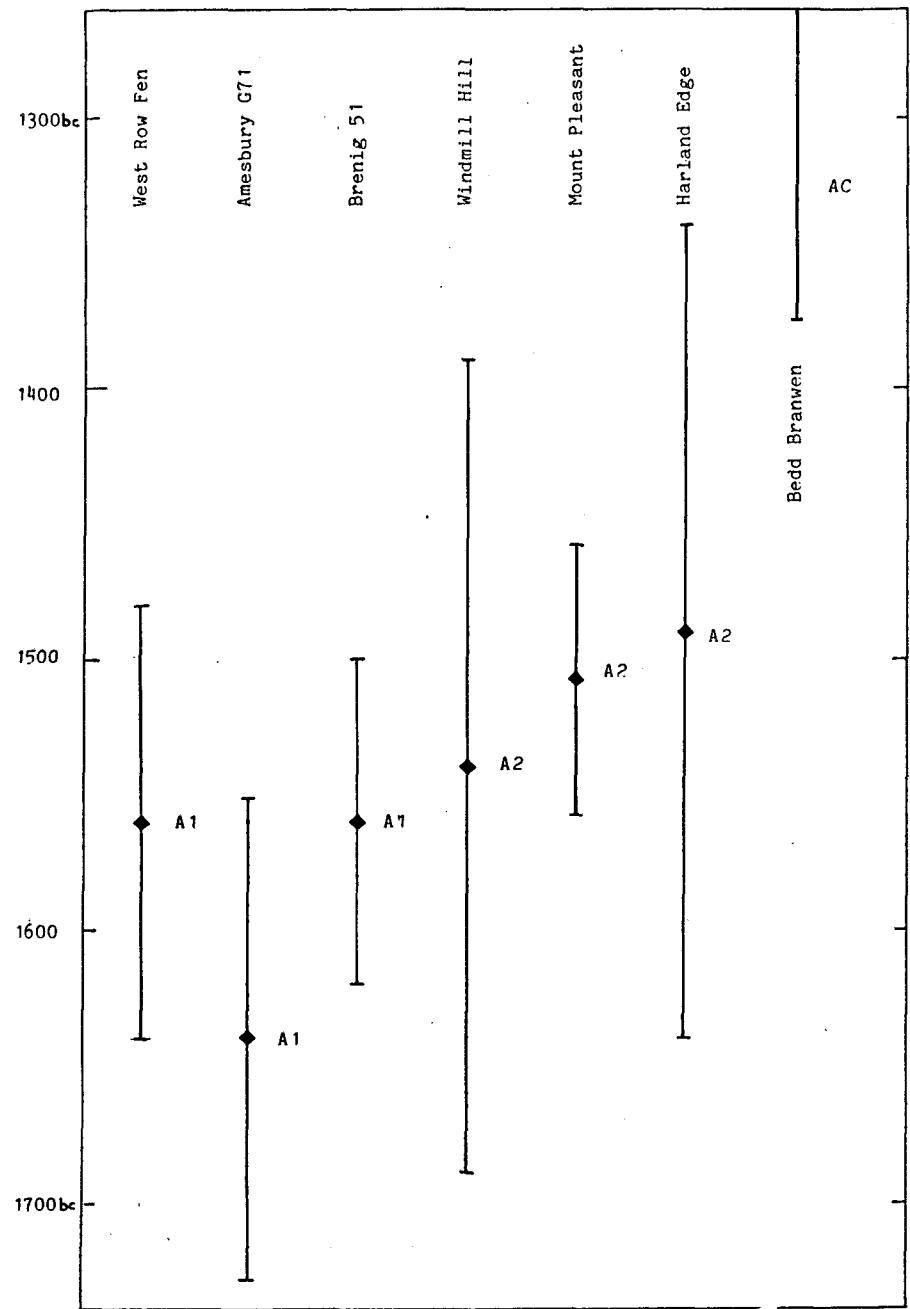


Fig. 35 Absolute dates for the incipient collar transition represented by rim types A1, A2 and AC

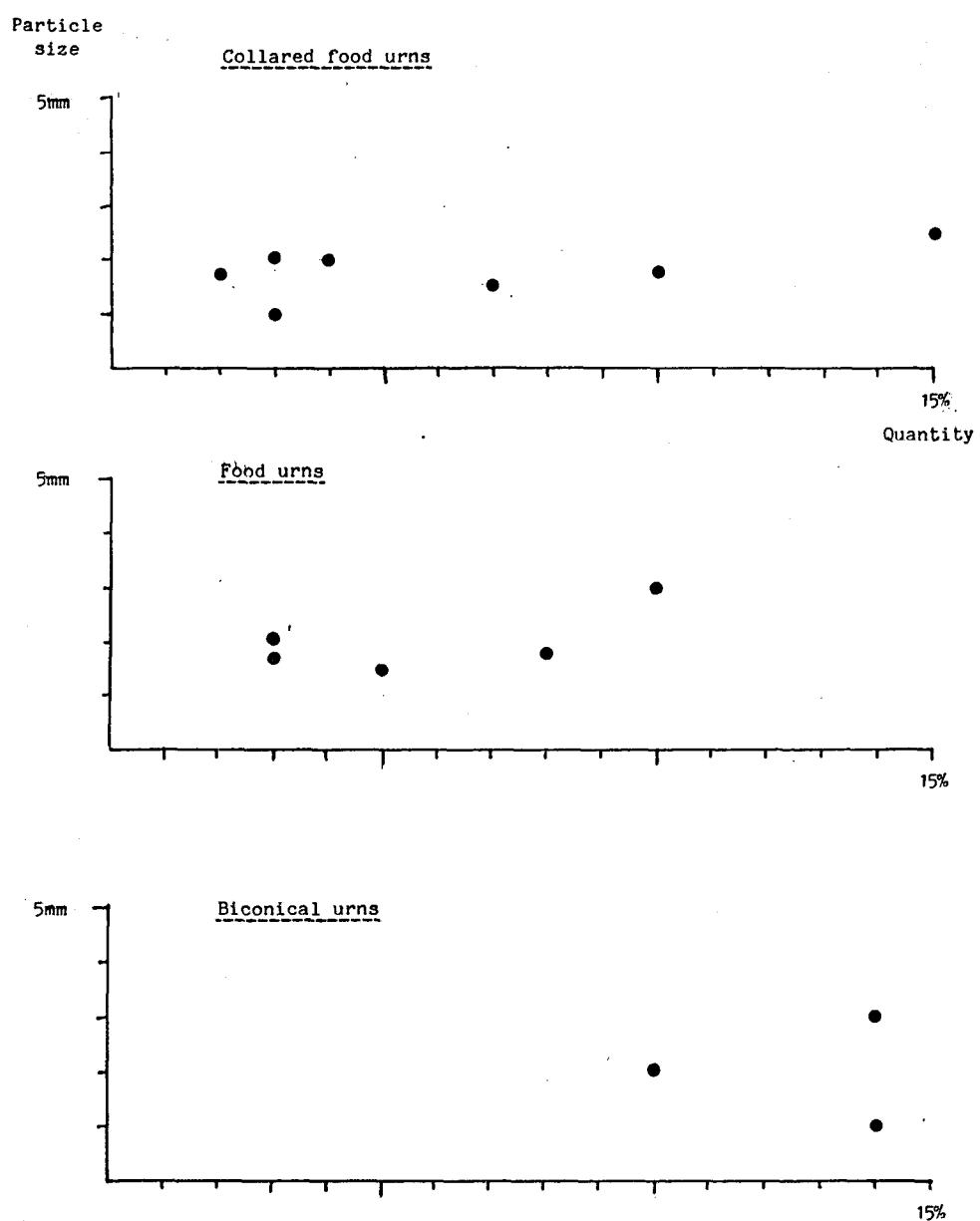
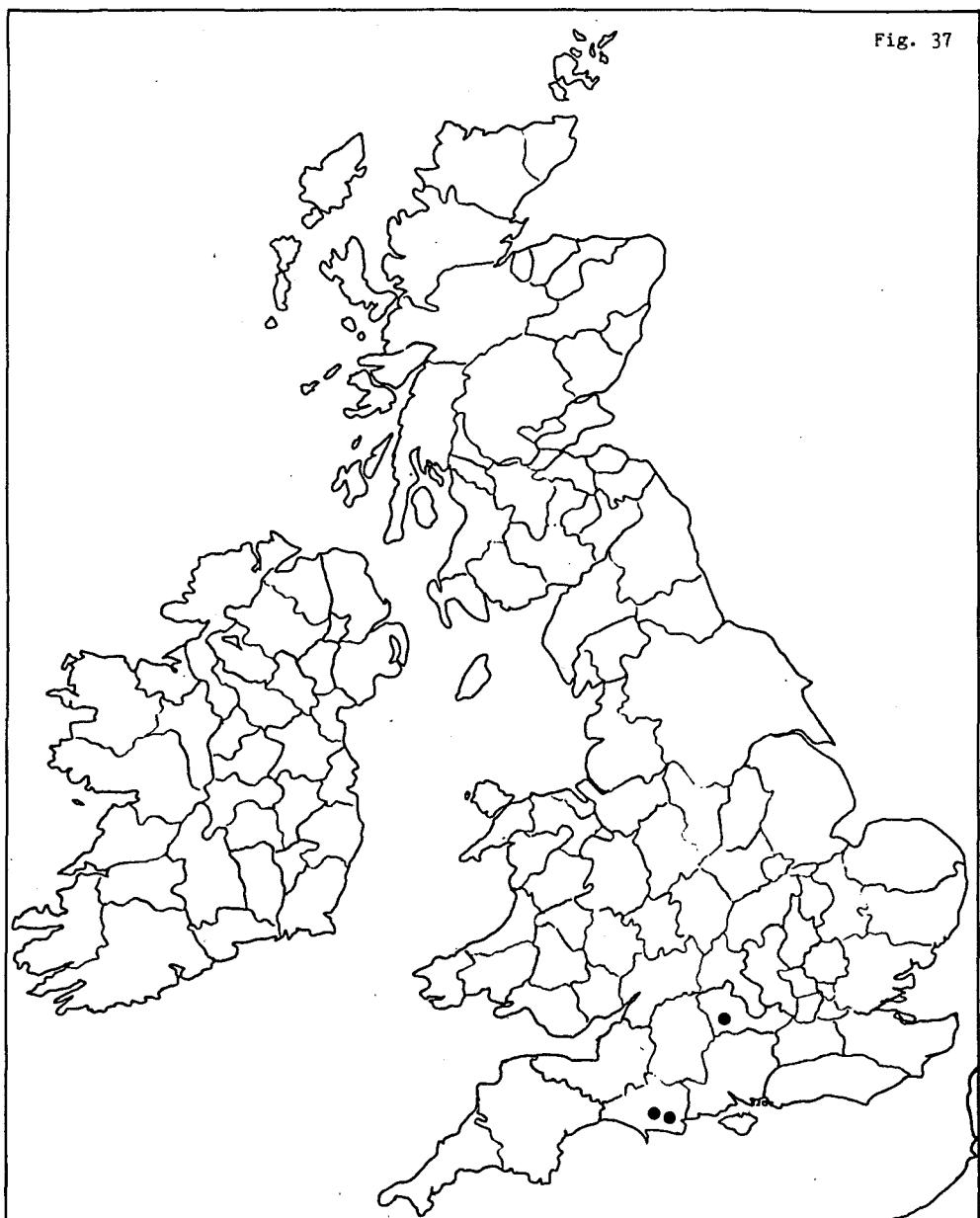


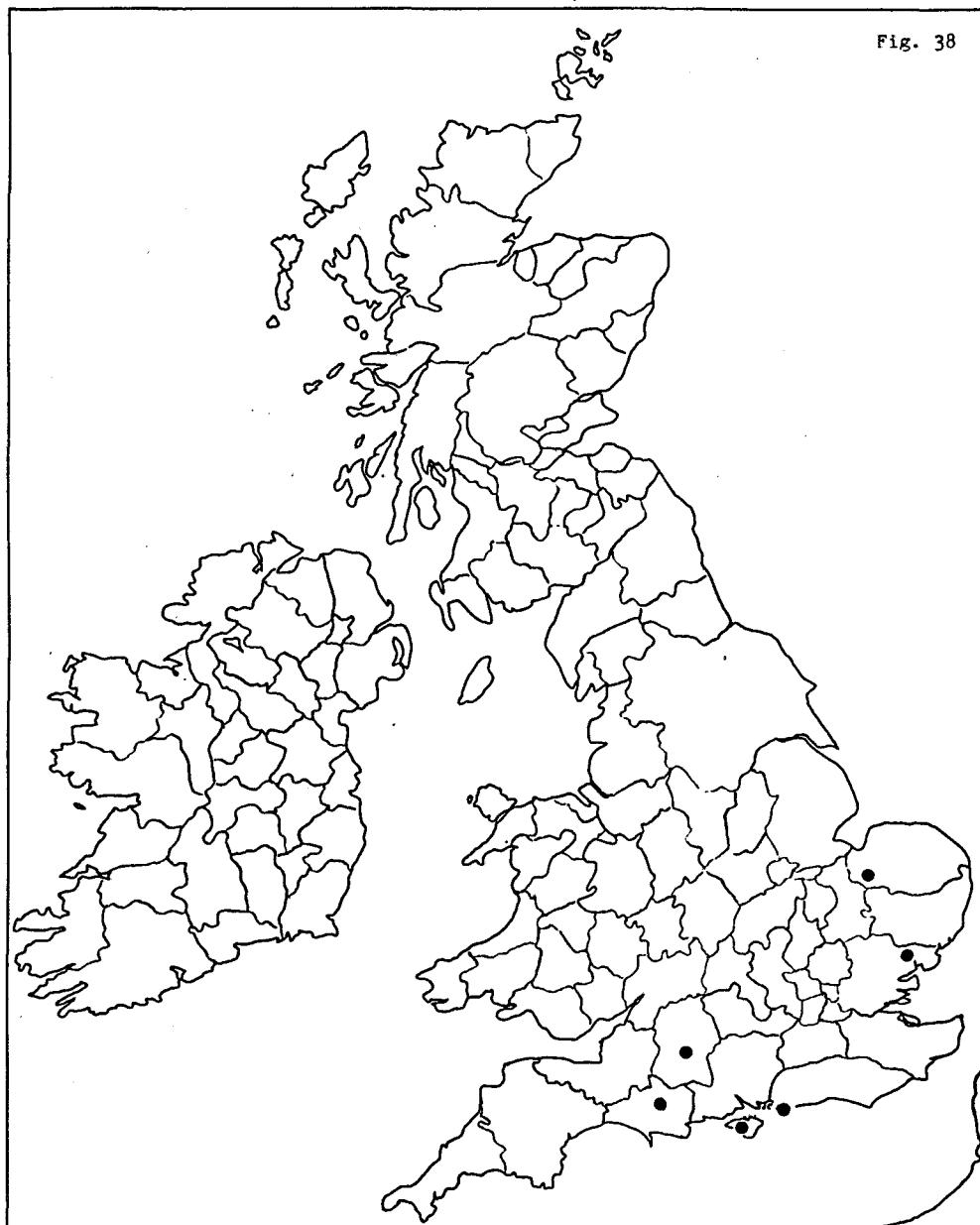
Fig. 36 Temper quantity/particle size frequencies in food urn and biconical urn pottery at West Row Fen site MNL 130

Fig. 37



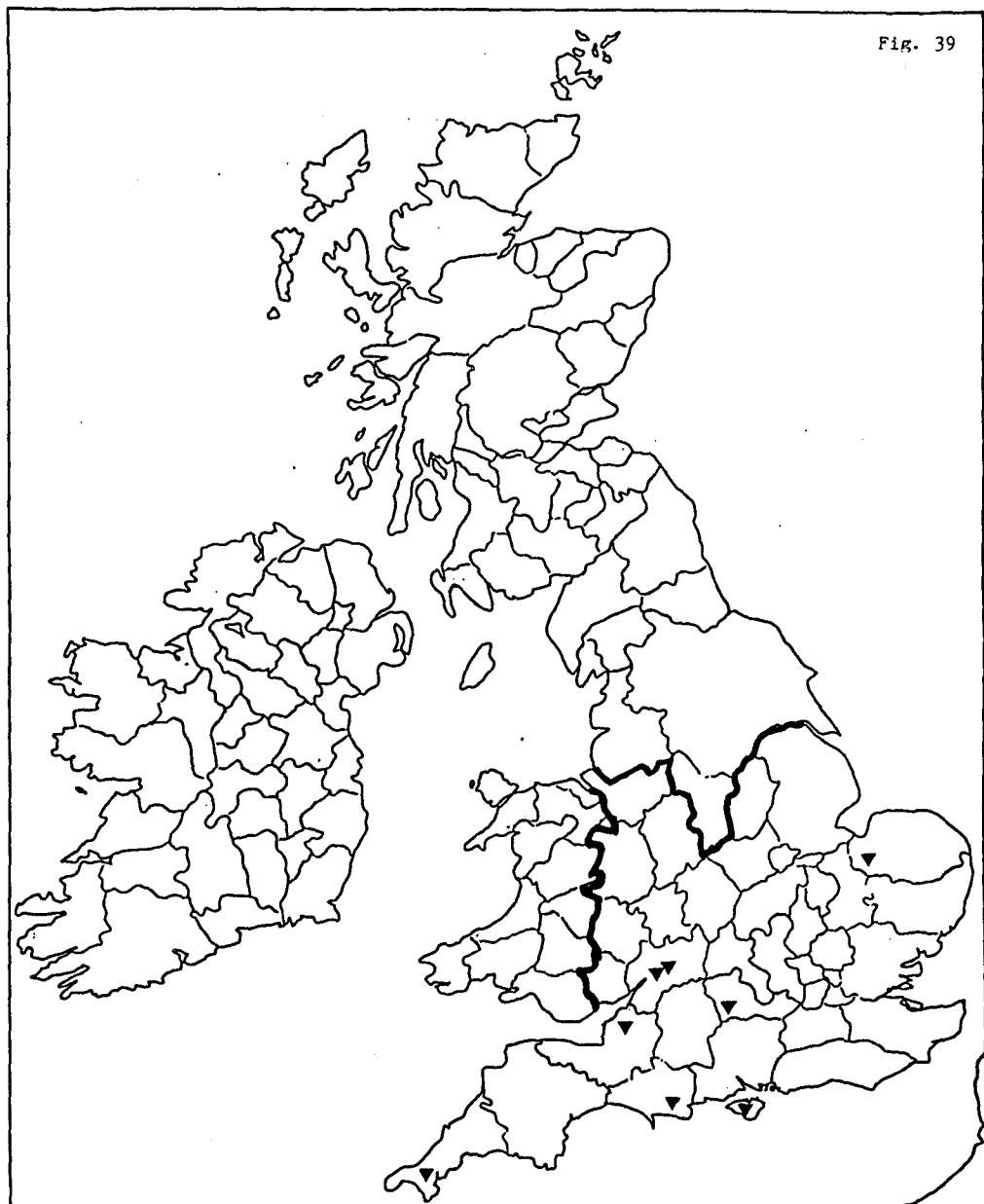
The distribution of Inception Series urns with mammilated lugs (attribute 2)

Fig. 38

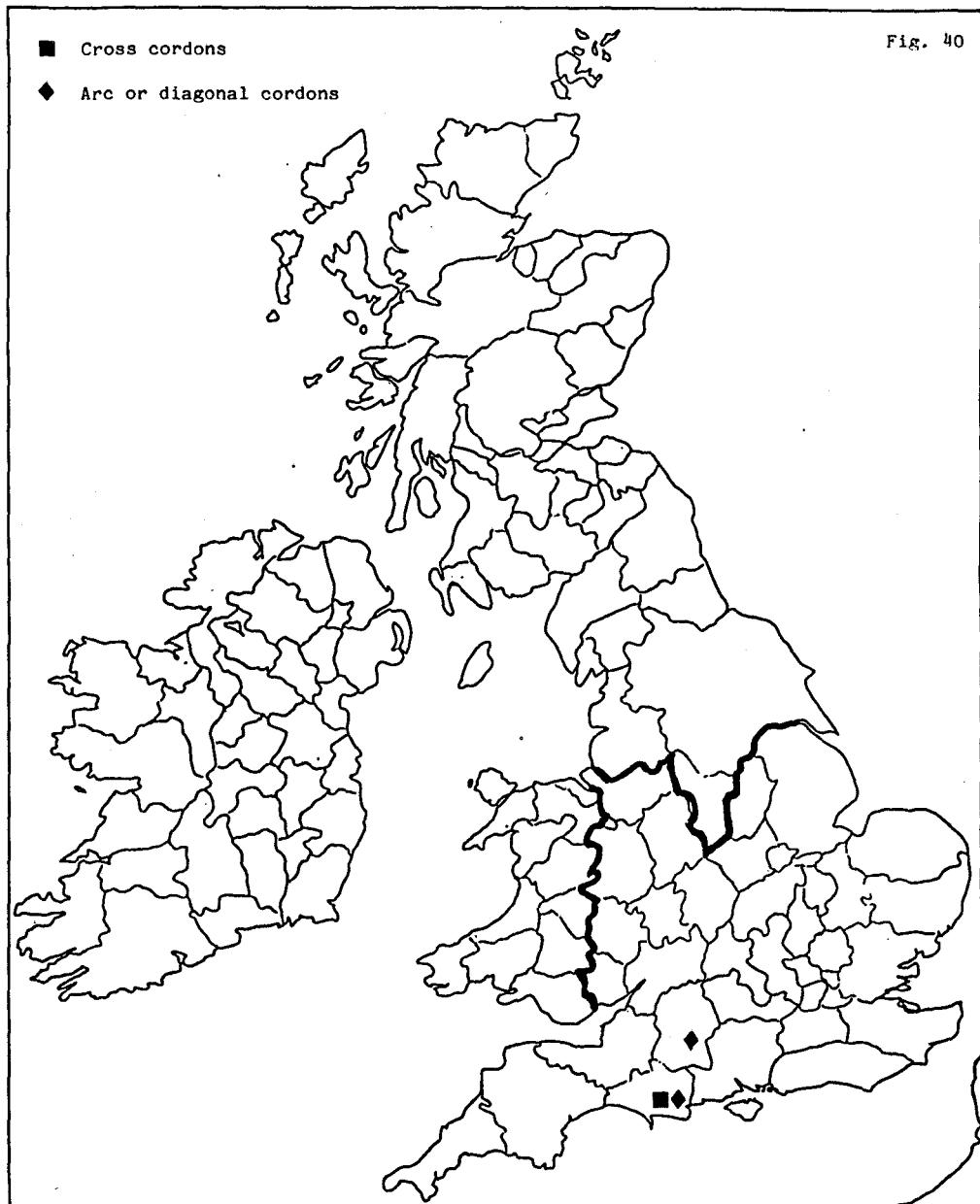


The distribution of Inception Series urns with paired neck ribs (attribute 3)

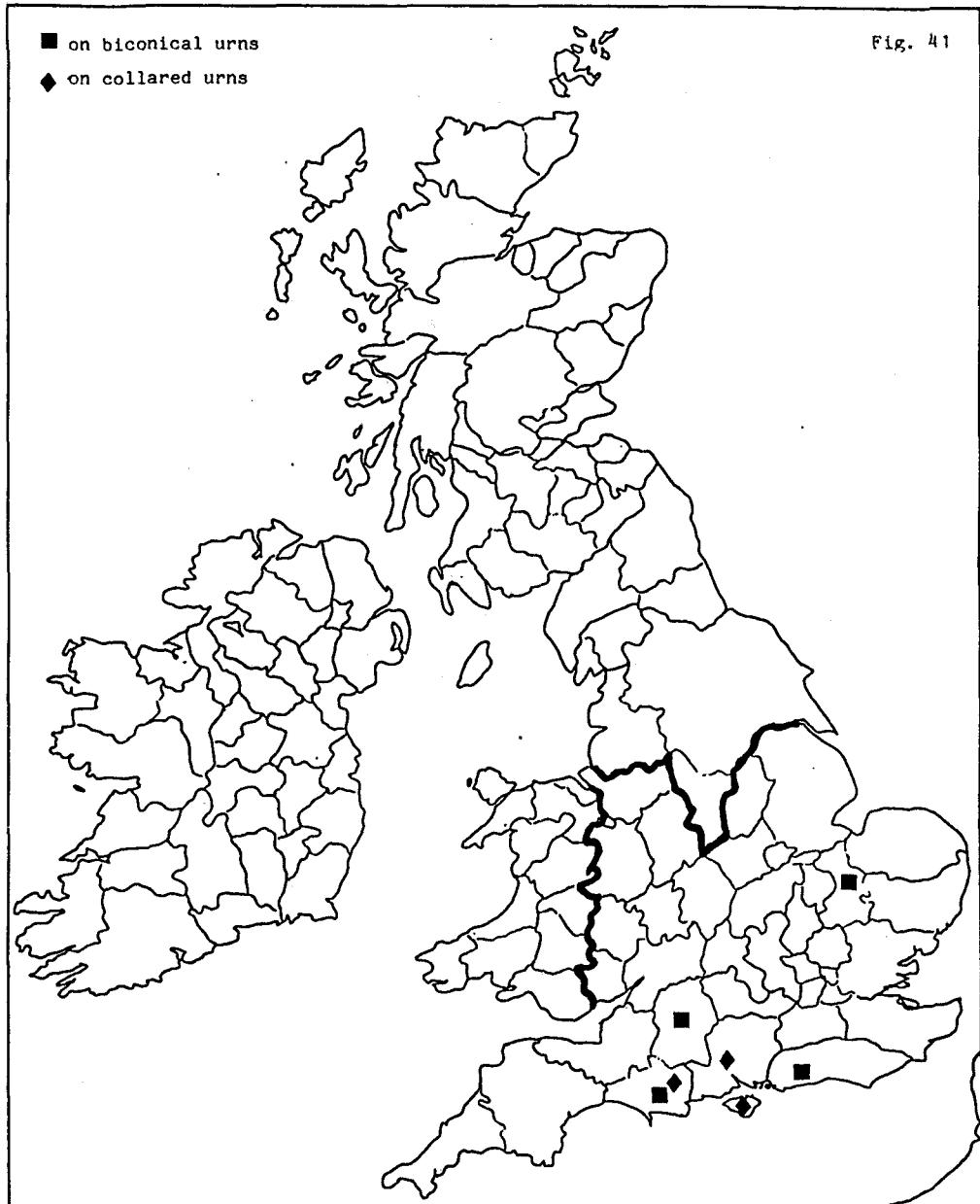
Fig. 39



The distribution of Inception Series urns with erect tongue lugs (attribute 4)

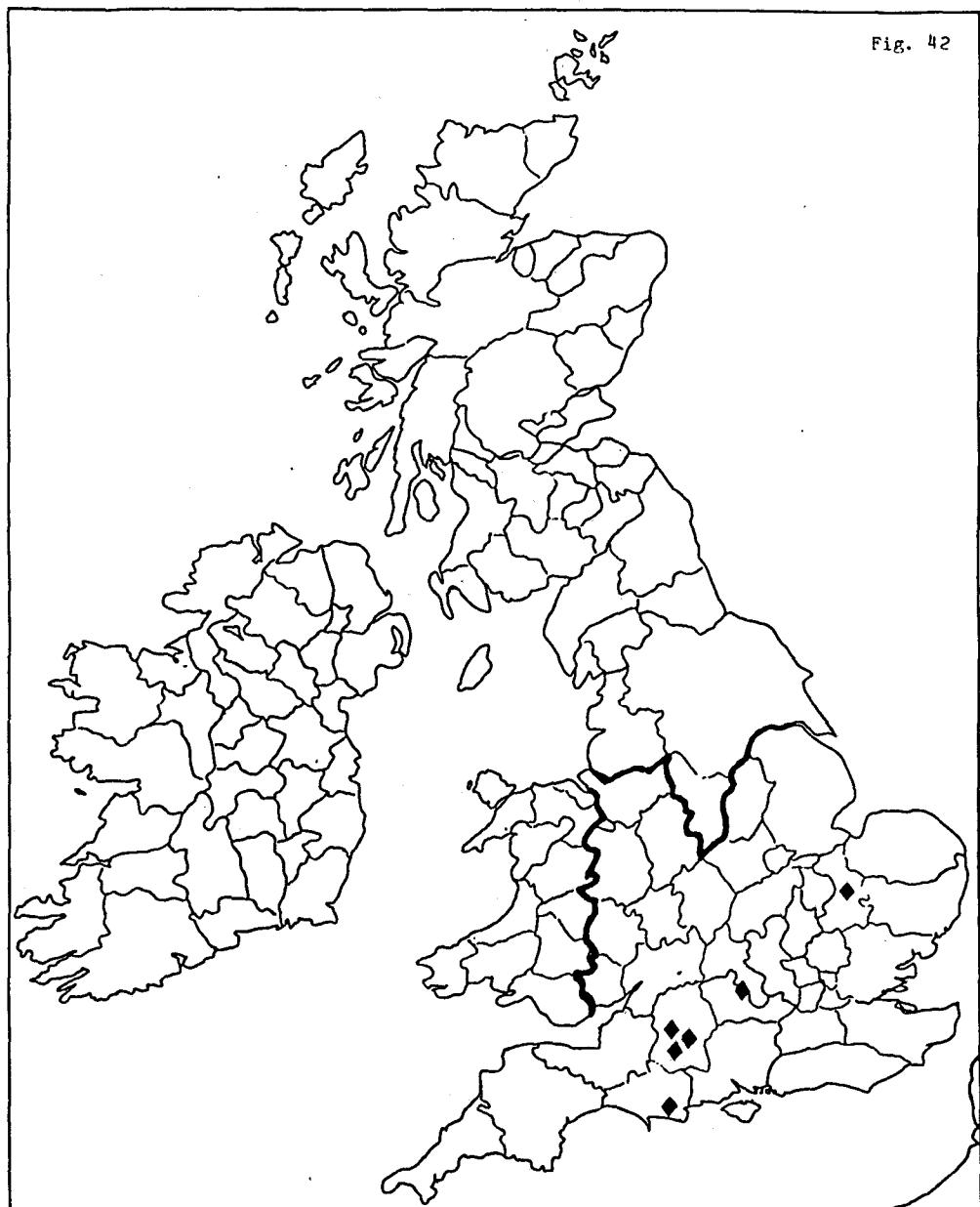


The distribution of Inception Series urns with cross cordons (attribute 5) and arc or diagonal cordons converging on tongue lugs (attribute 6)



The distribution of Inception Series urns and collared urns with potters' marks
(attribute 7)

Fig. 42



The distribution of Inception Series urns with vertically perforated lugs
(attribute 8).

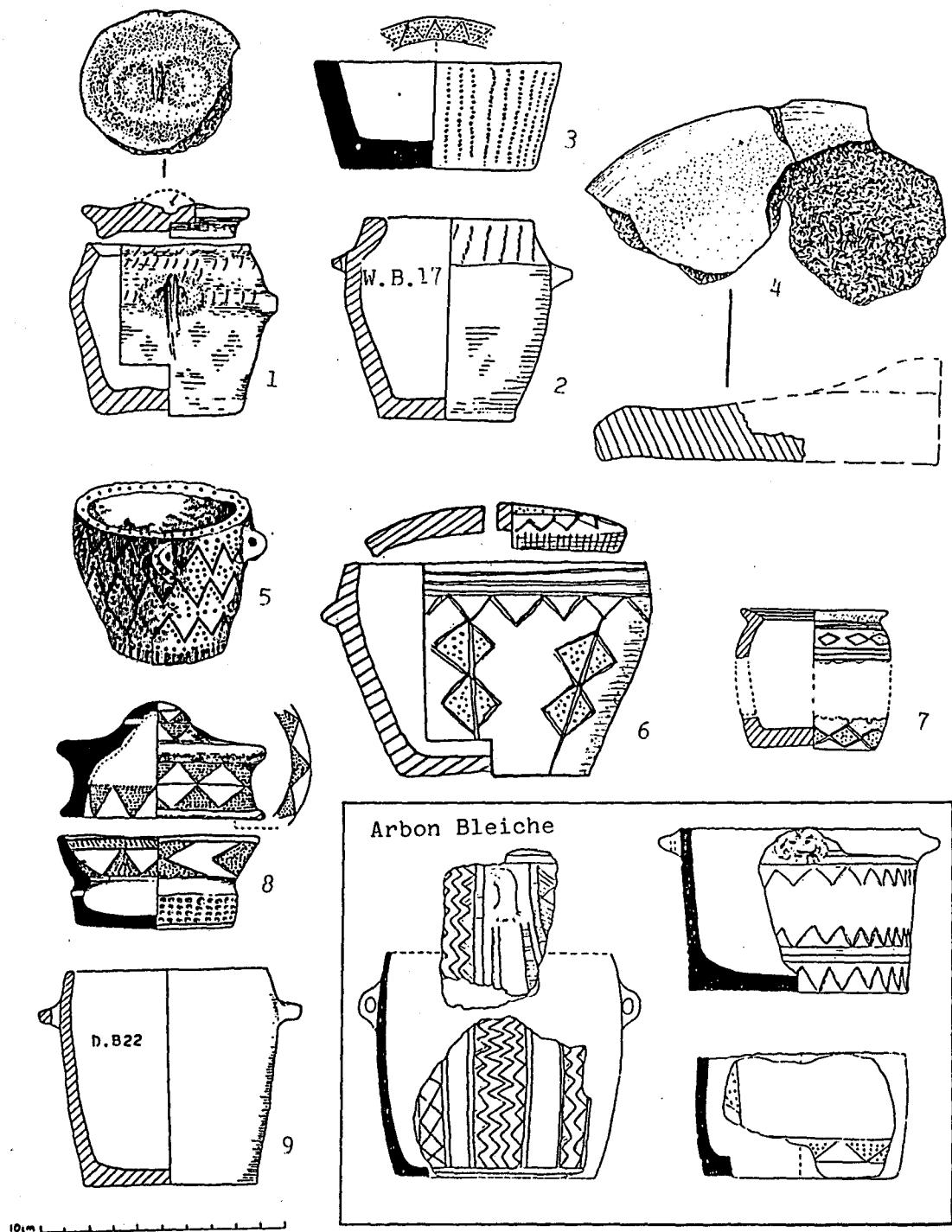
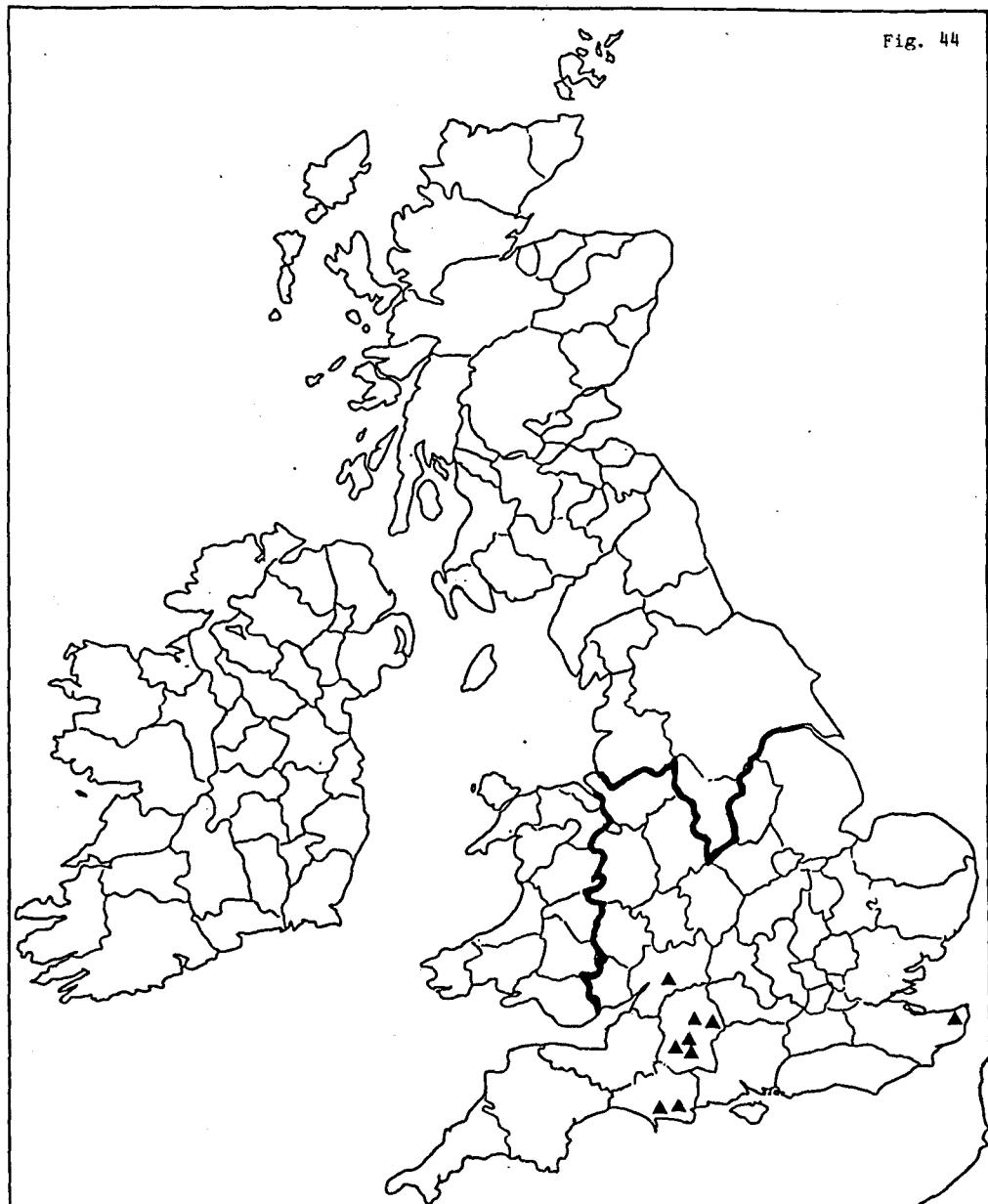


Fig. 43 lidded vessels and vessels with deckeldose affinities from British contexts. The deckeldosen from Arbon Bleiche are also shown.

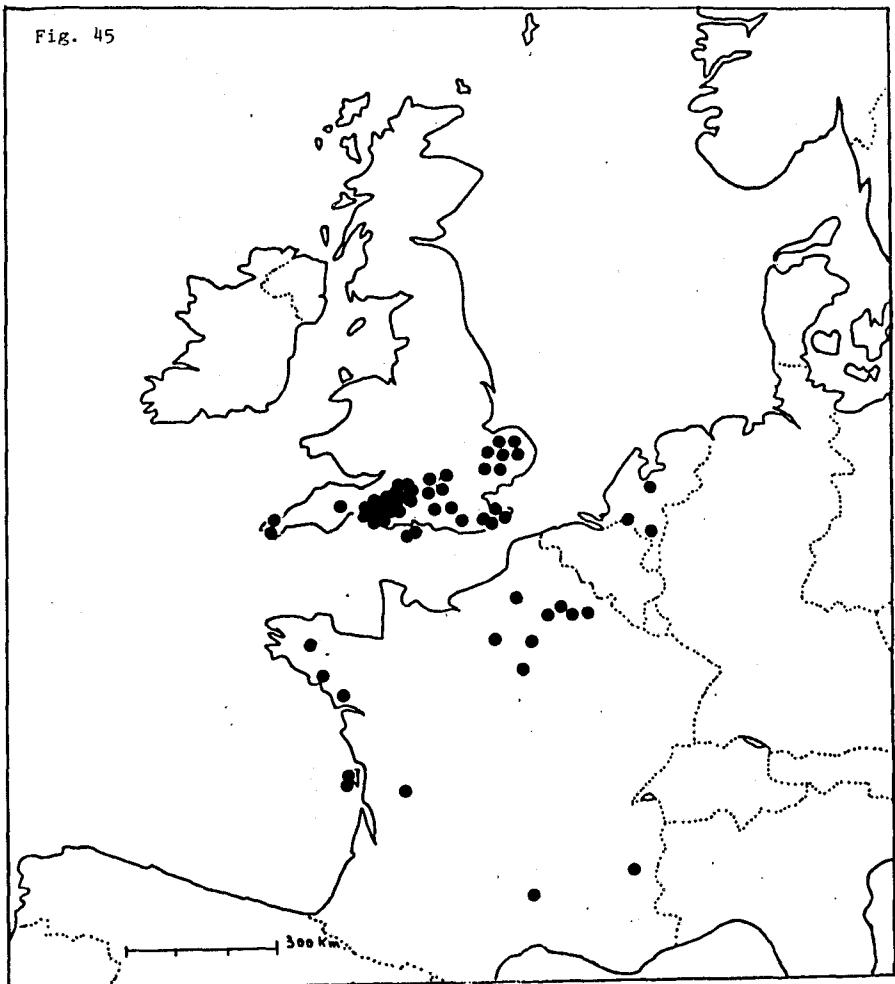
1. Vessel with damaged perforated lugs on shoulder and lid; Hollingbourne, Kent. Maidstone Museum.
2. Biconical urn W.B17; BM.
3. Pointville decorated vessel from Wilsford Series inhumation burial at the Manton Barrow. (Preshute Gla). After Piggott 1938.
4. Portion of lid assembled from sherds G94-99 from Shearplace Hill; DCM.
5. Deckeldose bearing two sets of paired lugs. From the Badbury Barrow (Shapwick G6a.) After Warne 1866. Lost.
6. Deckeldose from Little Durnford, Wilts. After Gerloff 1975.
7. Vessel decorated in deckeldose style from Moreton, Dorset. DCM 1903.3.1. unpublished.
8. Aldbourne cup and lid bearing pointille zones of deckeldosen style. After Piggott 1938.
9. Biconical urn D.B22.

Fig. 44



The distribution of Inception Series urns with cordons above maximum girth
(attribute 9)

Fig. 45



The distribution of horseshoe handles in Europe

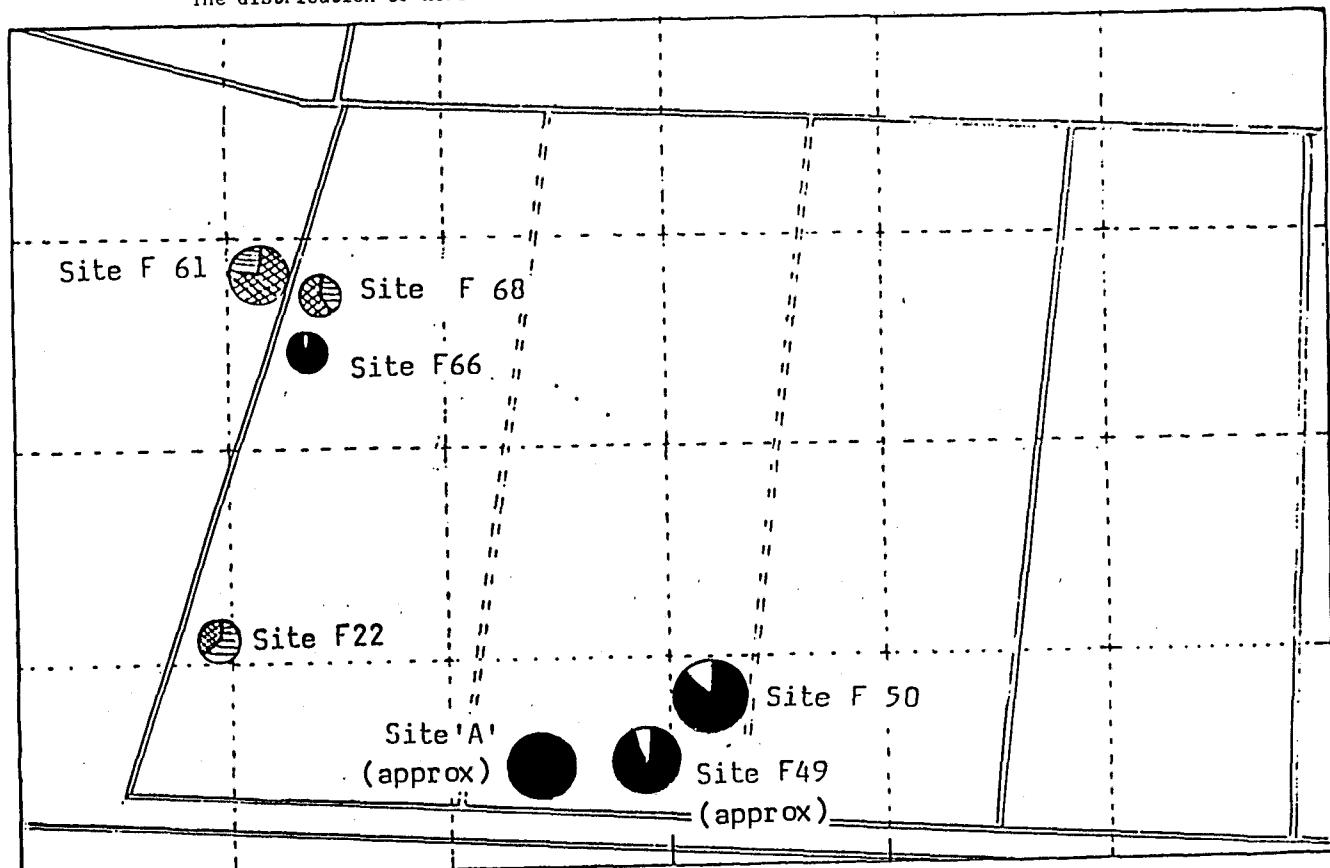


Fig. 46 Plan showing the location of sites at Blackdyke Farm, Hockwold, Norfolk. The area is divided into 100 metre squares.

■ Biconical urns
☒ Food vessel/urns
■ Beakers

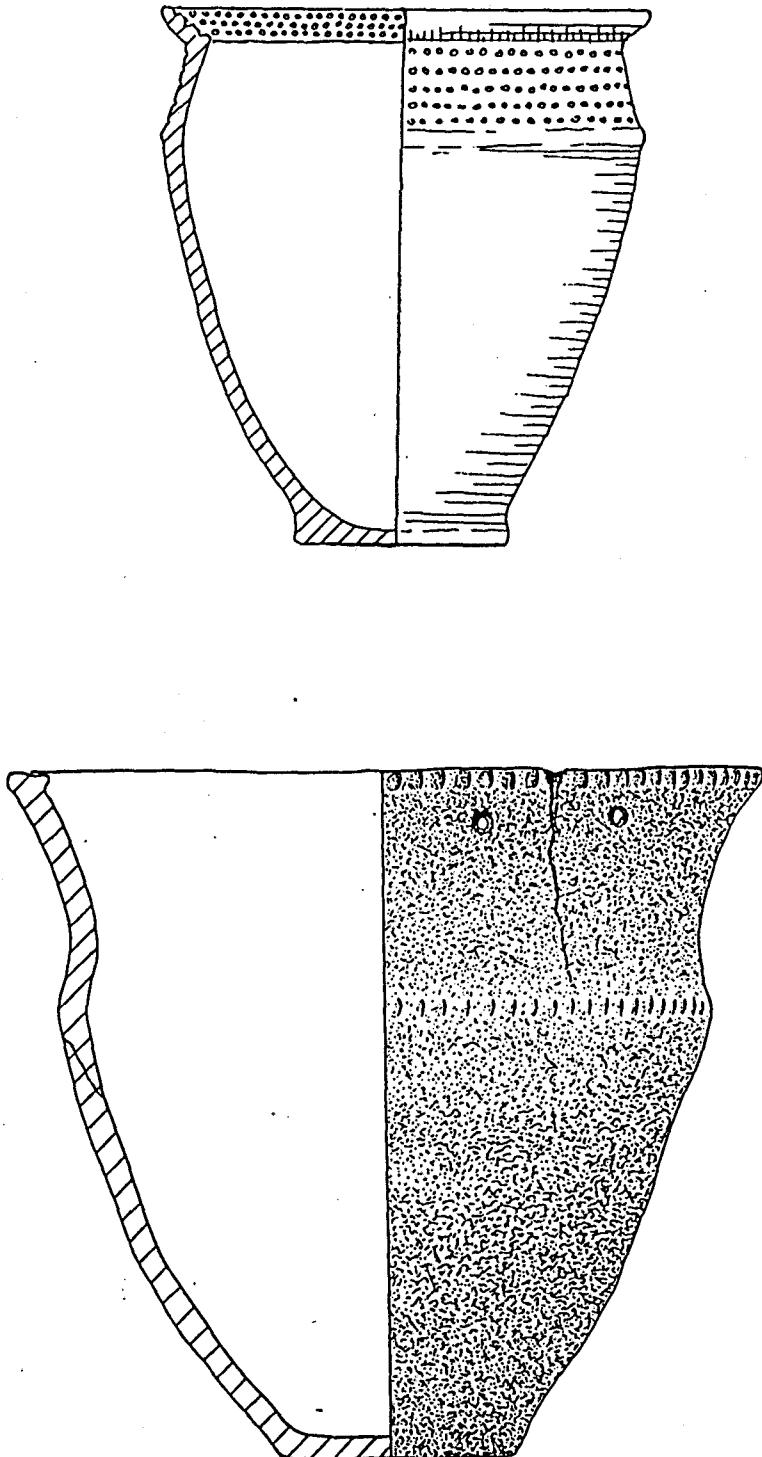


Fig.47 The Gallibury Down grave group with two form 3 food vessel urns, the larger of which is tempered in the biconical urn tradition.

The Gallibury Down grave group with Armorican handled vase

Fig. 48

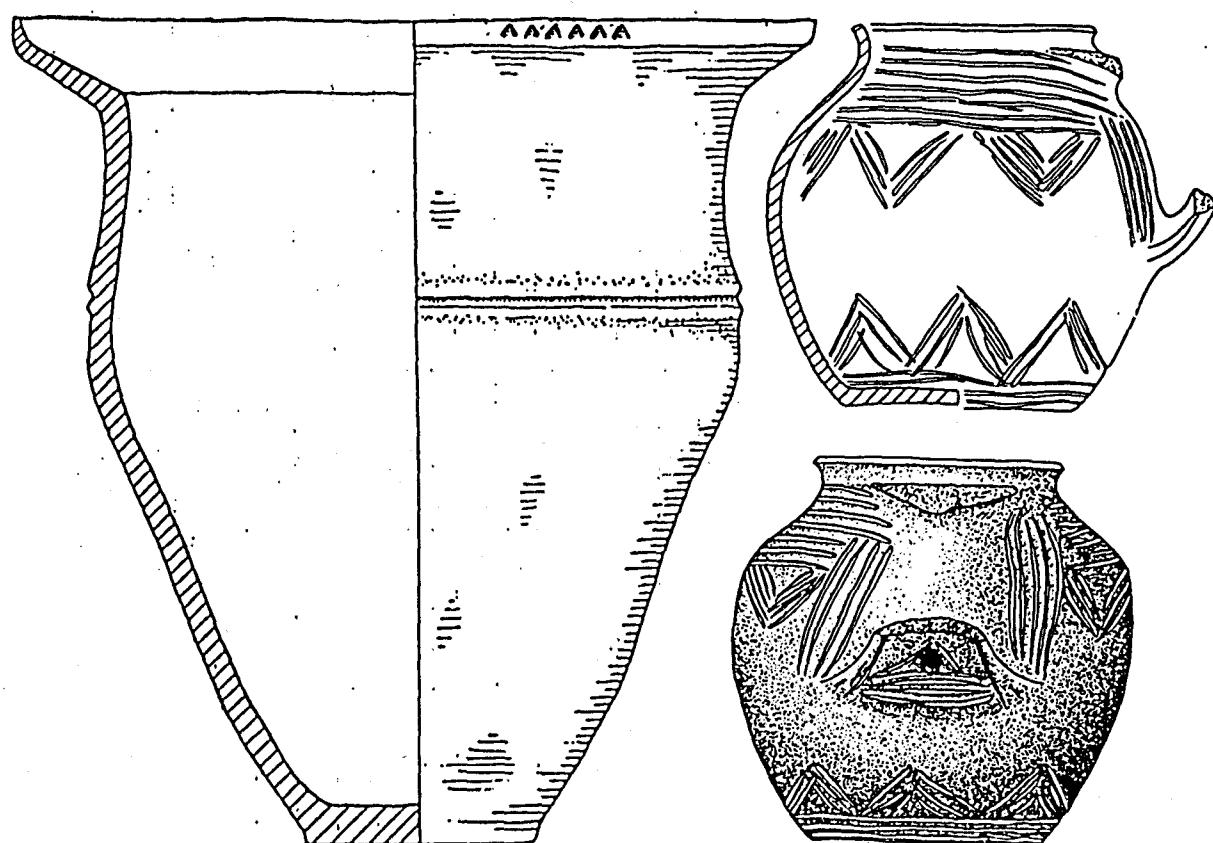
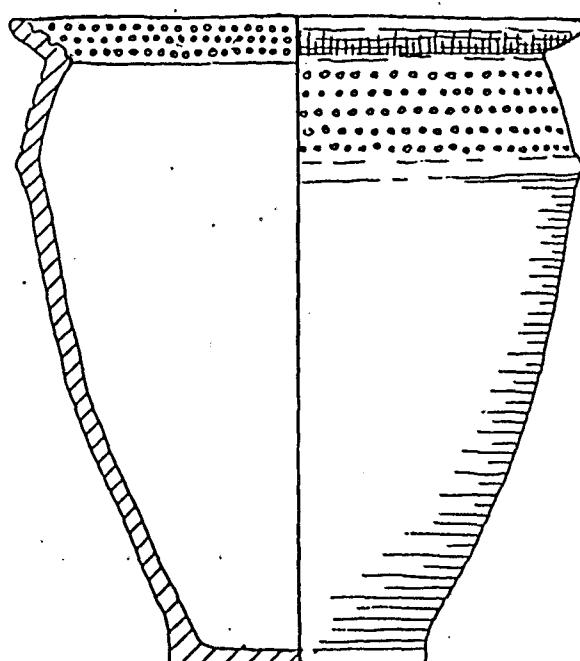




Fig.49 Four handled vase from Longcross Common, Portland
After Thurnam, 1871

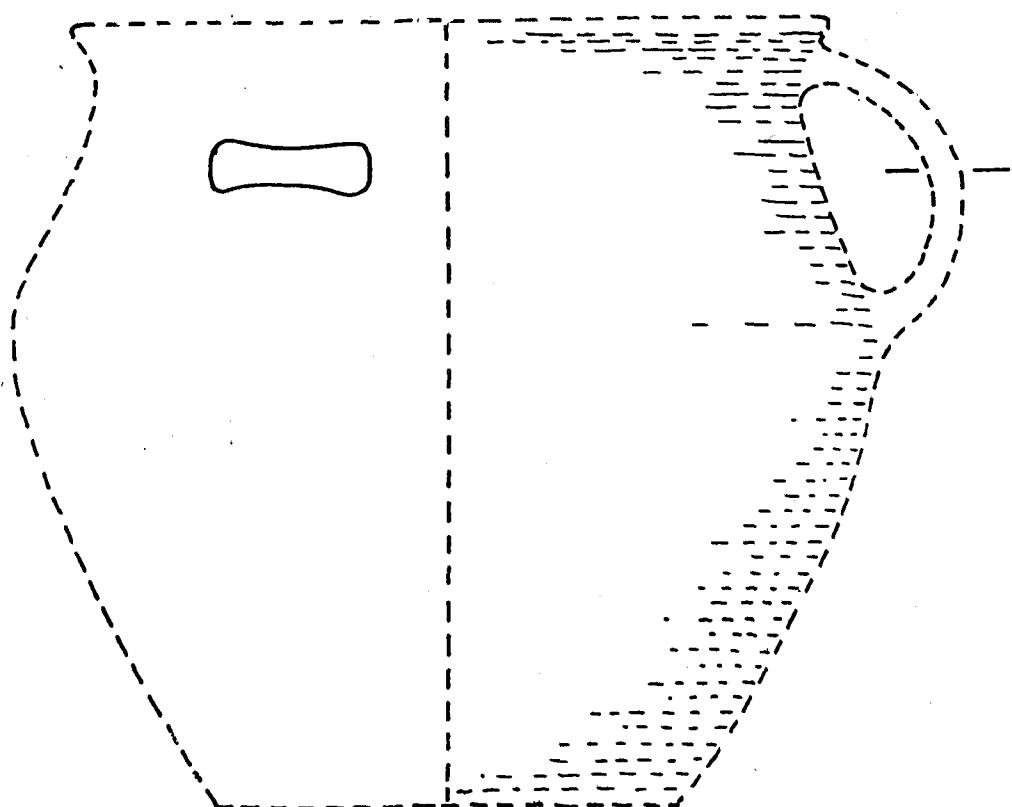
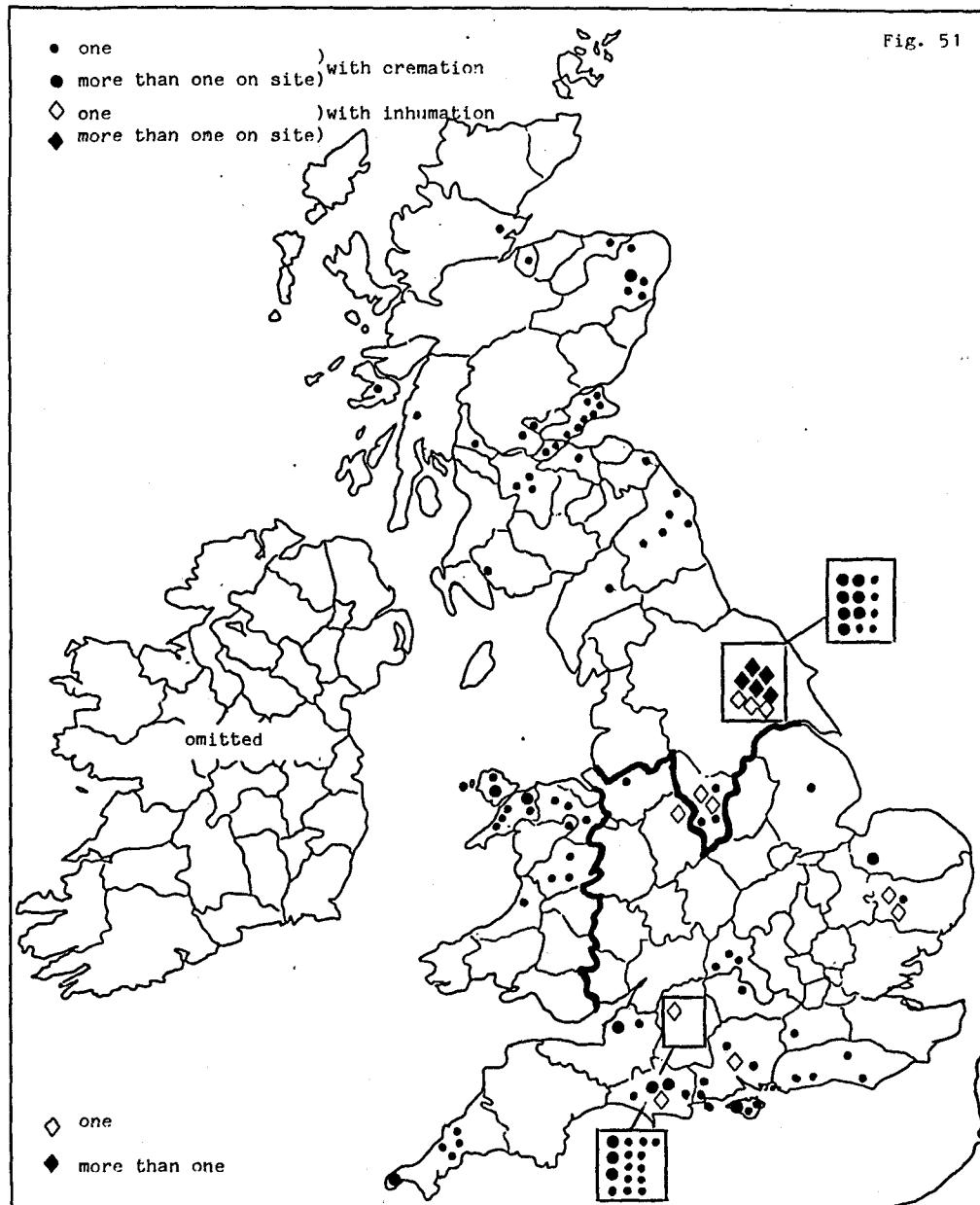


Fig.50 Handled vase redrawn to half scale
from woodcut in Hutchin's History of Dorset, 3rd. edn., 1870

Fig. 51



The distribution of form 3 food vessel/urns

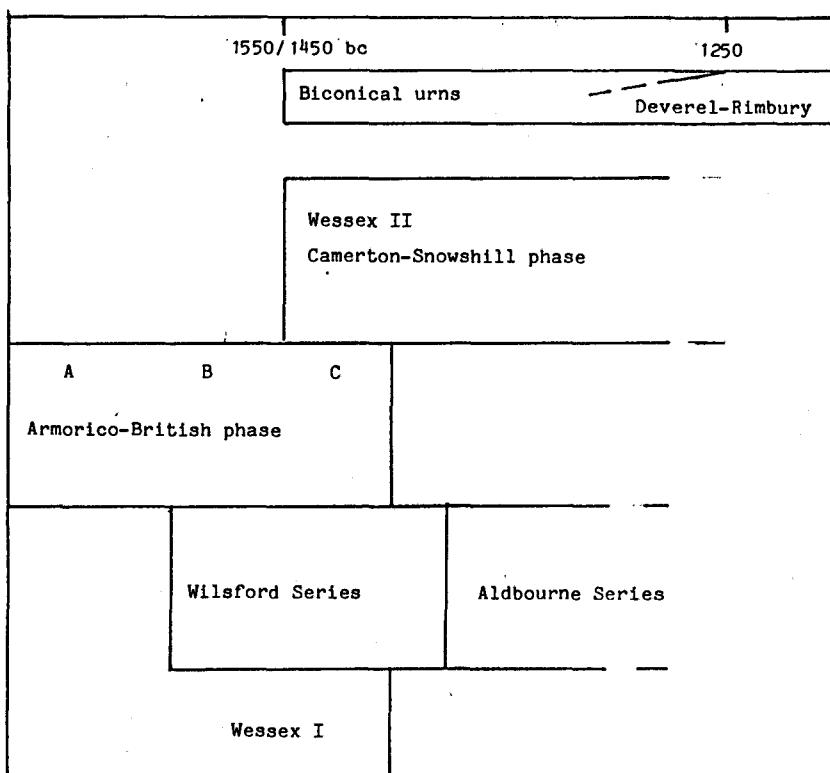


Fig.52 Chronological scheme for the Wessex Grave Series according to data assembled by Gerloff, 1975 (Biconical urn horizon is superimposed)

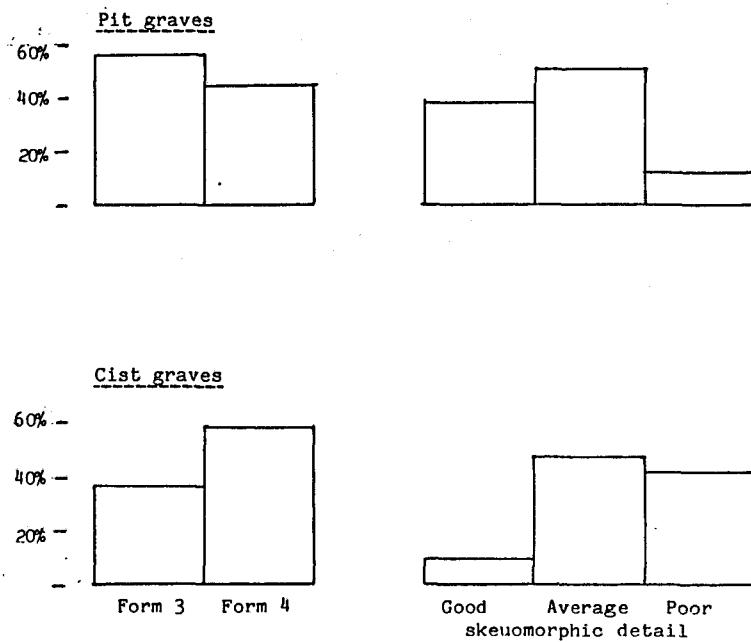


Fig.53 Realistic pot-carrier skeuomorphy in encrusted urns from cist graves and pit graves. The diagram shows the predominance of good quality skeuomorphic detail in the pit grave series.

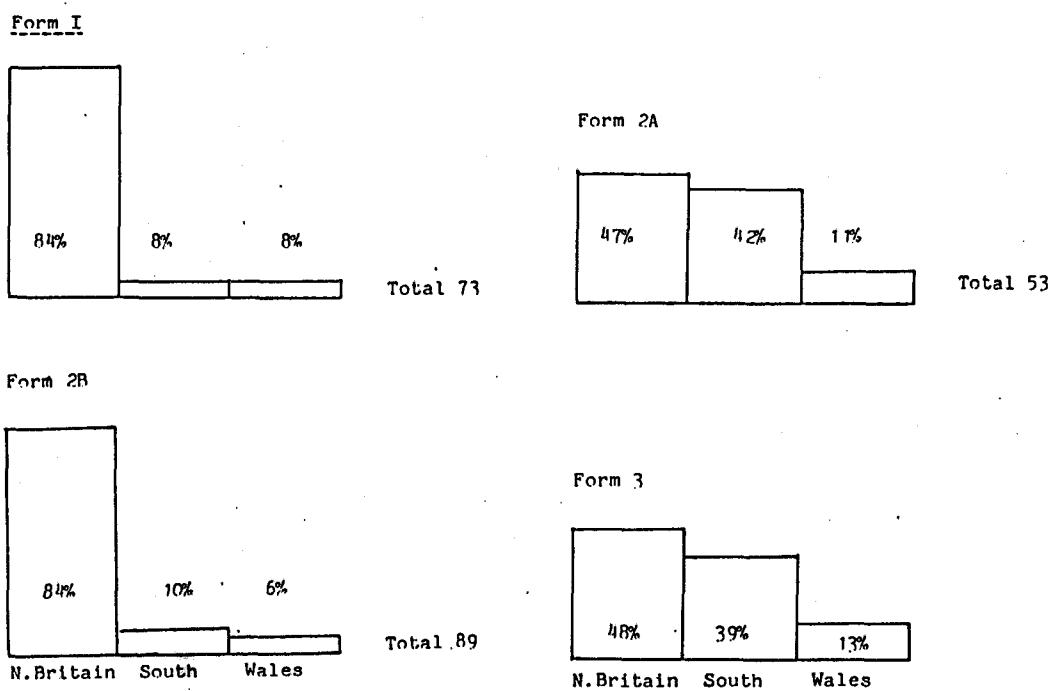
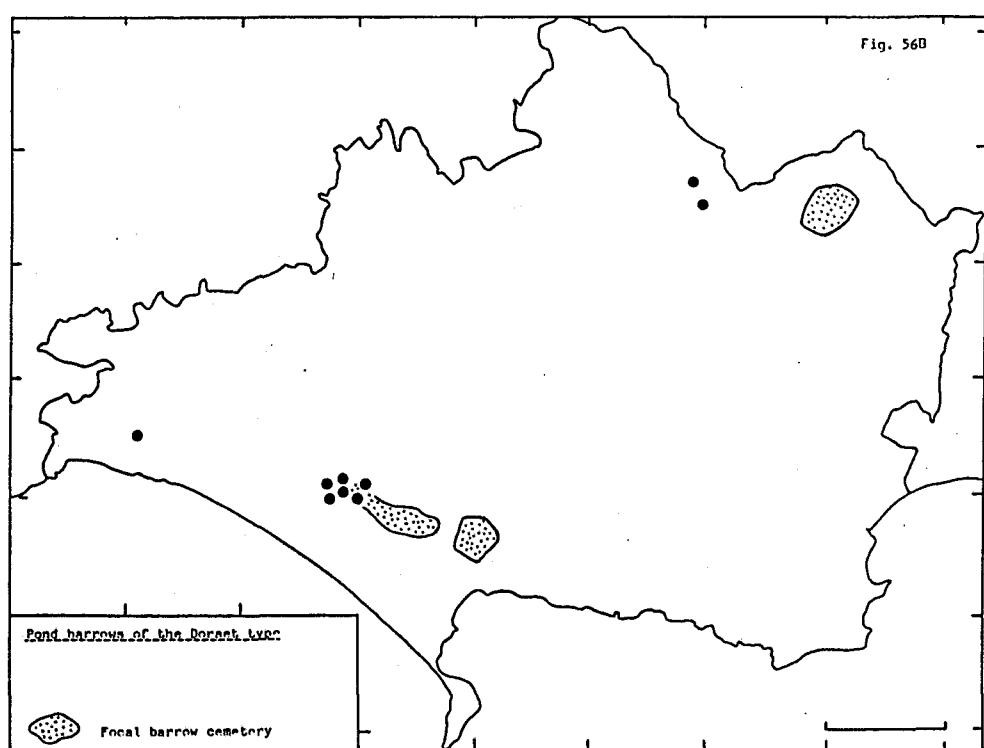
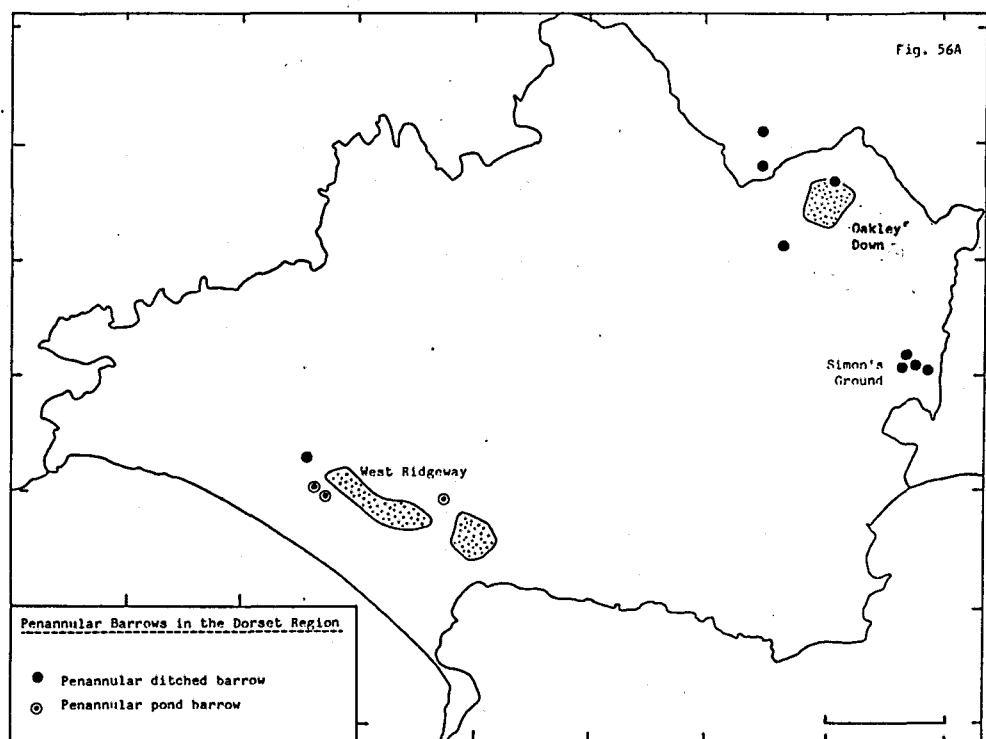


Fig.54. Histograms showing regional bias in the use of form 1, 2A, 2B and 3 food vessel/urns in the three major zones of Britain



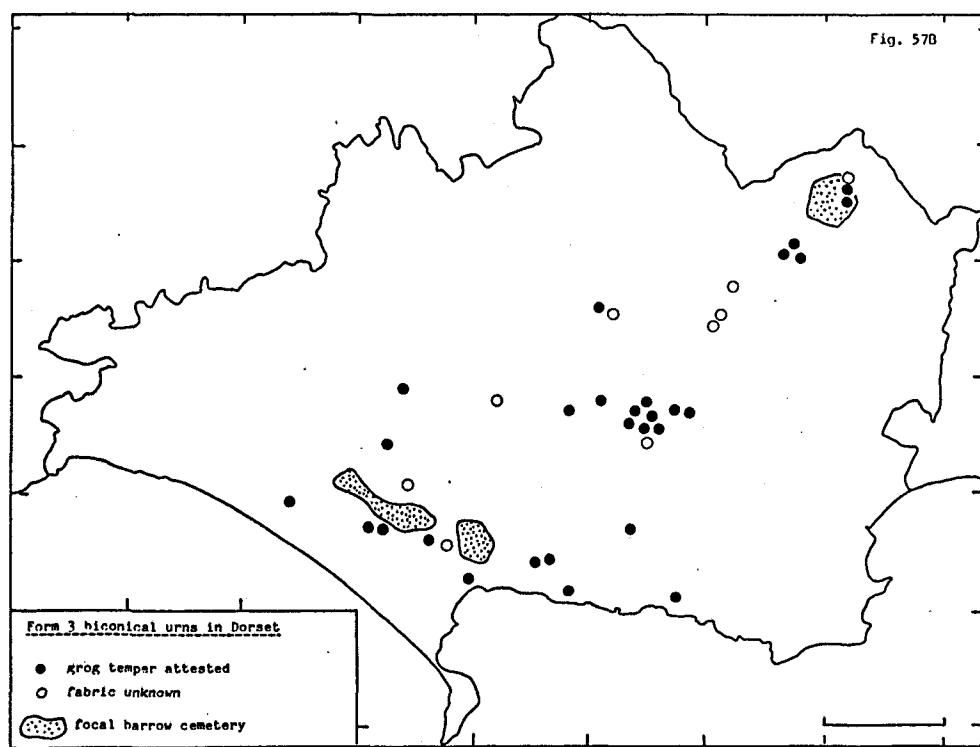
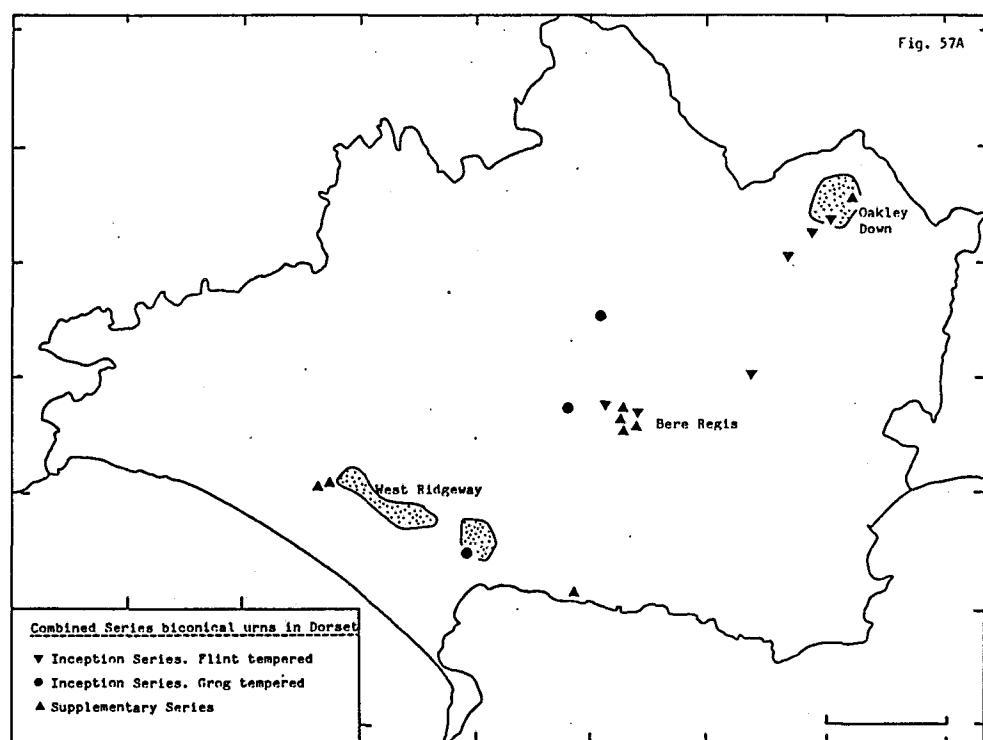
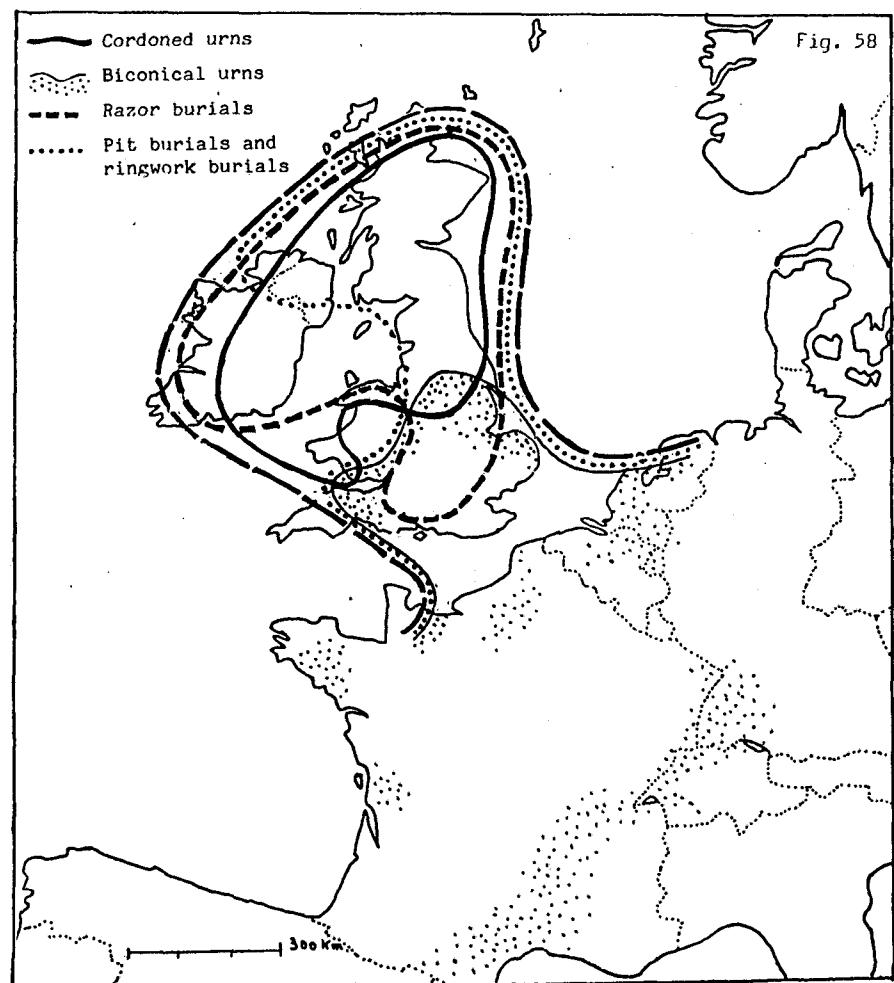


Fig. 58



Generalised distribution spheres for polythetically linked components
of the British Biconical Urn Complex

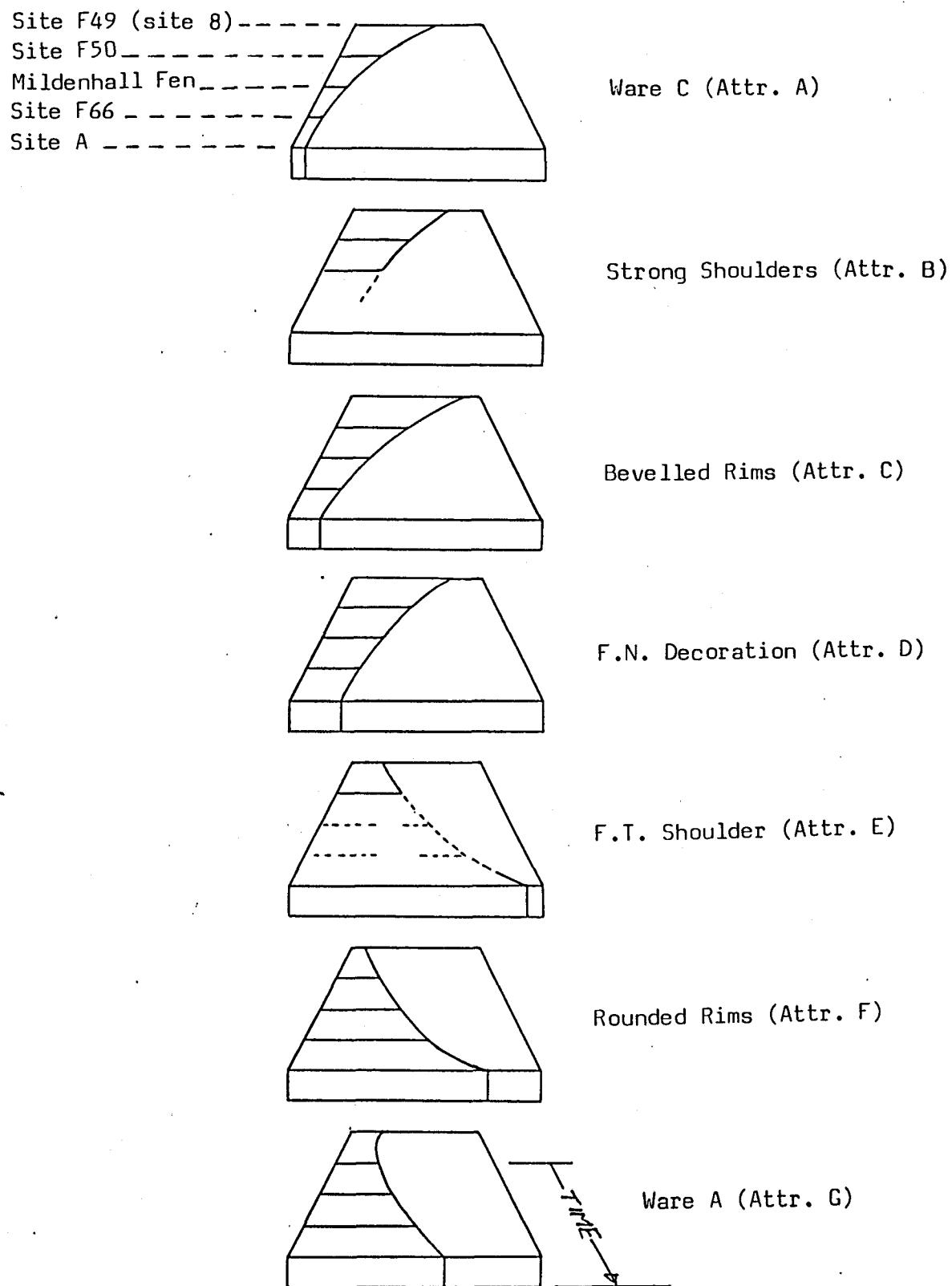
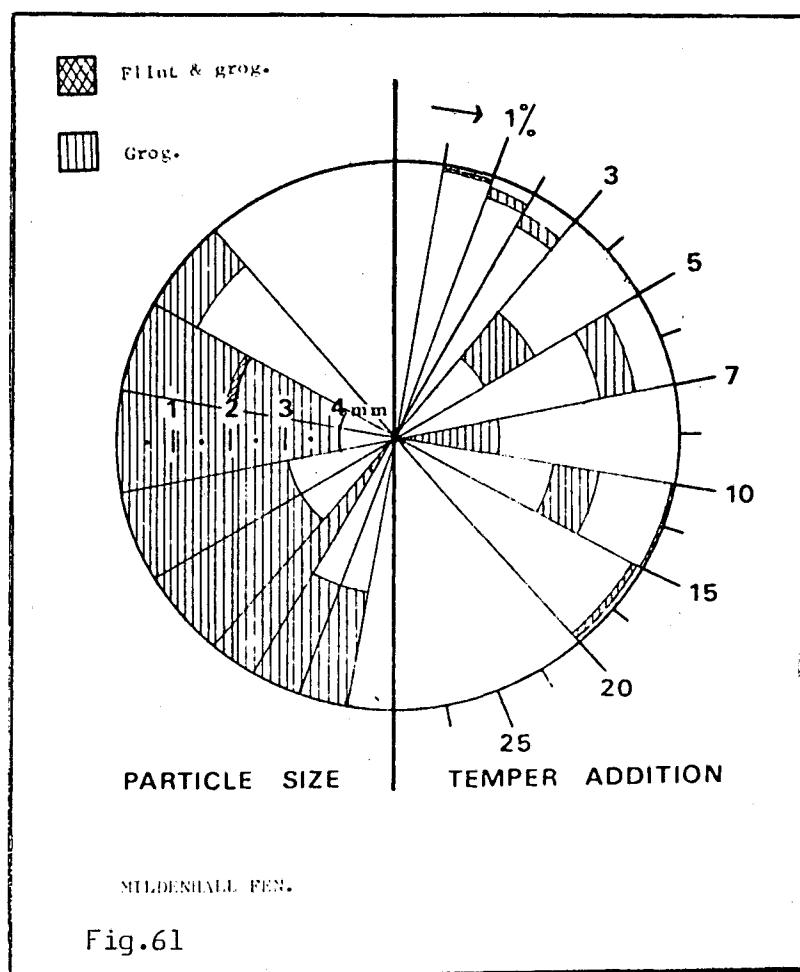
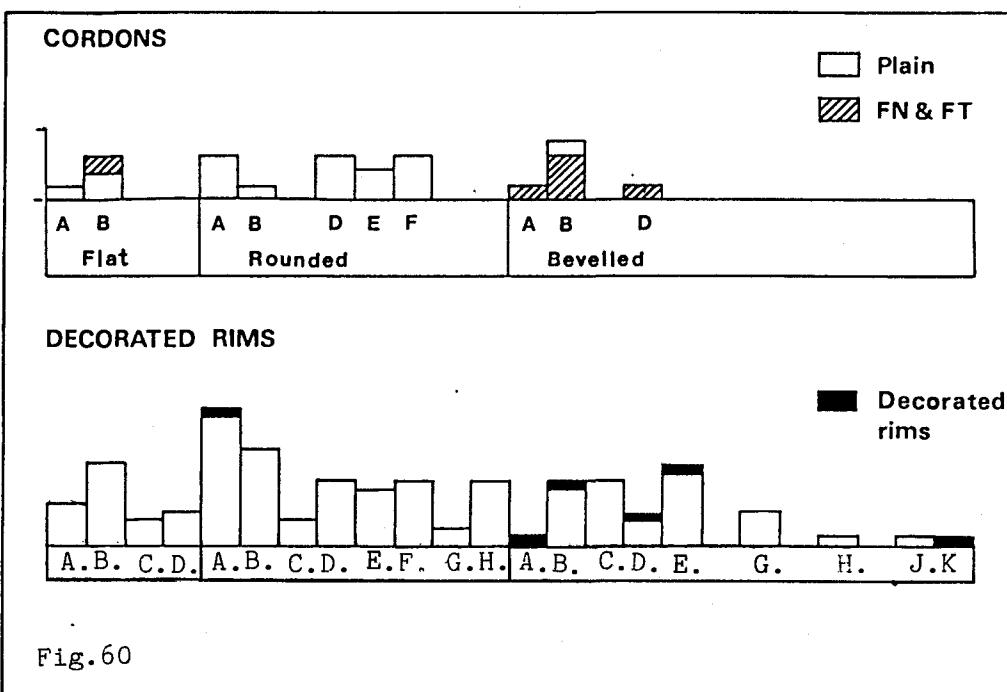


Fig. 59 Diagram showing consistent patterns of development and diminution in seven select attributes in the domestic assemblages at Hockwold and Mildenhall when arranged in a conjectured temporal sequence.



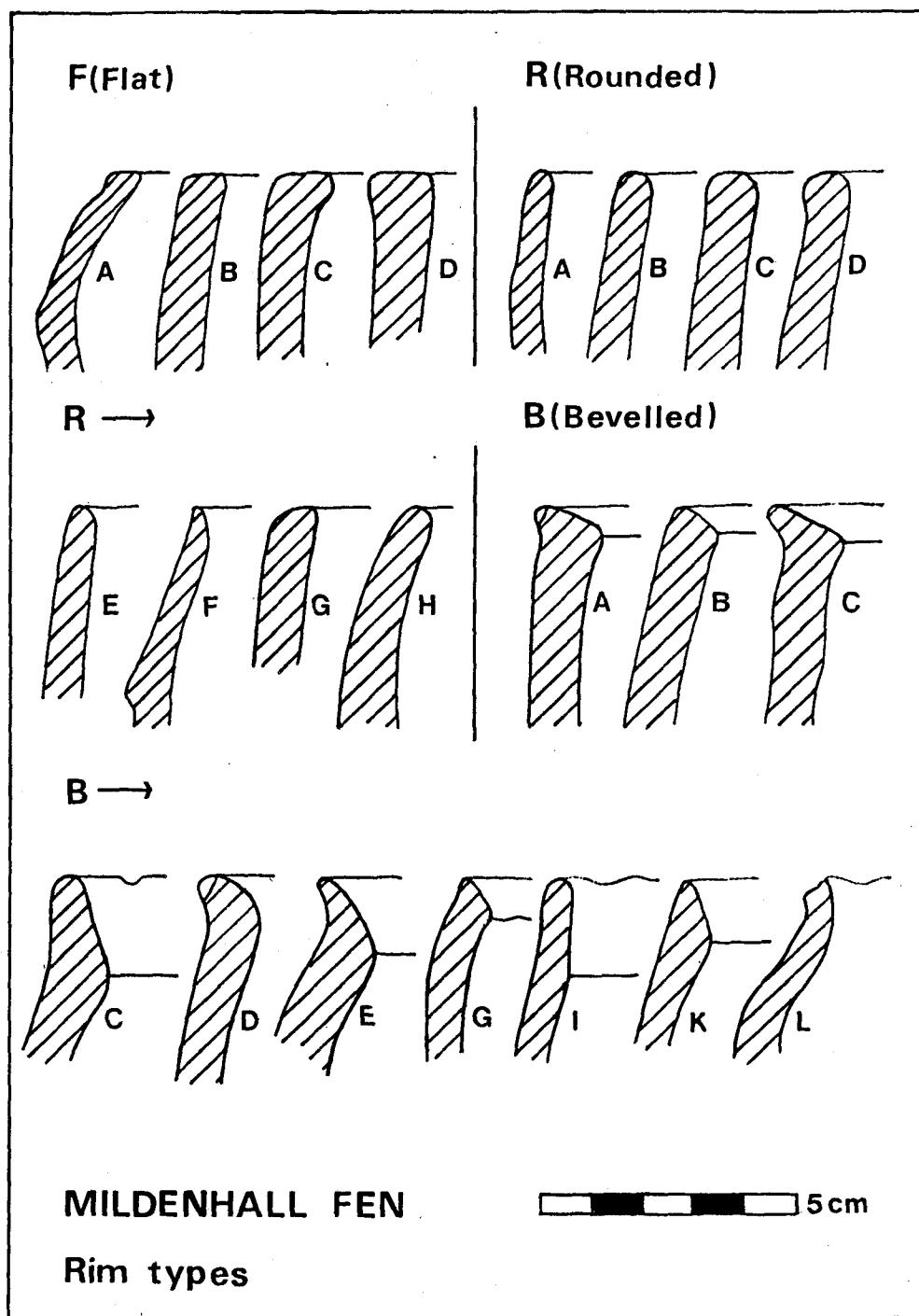
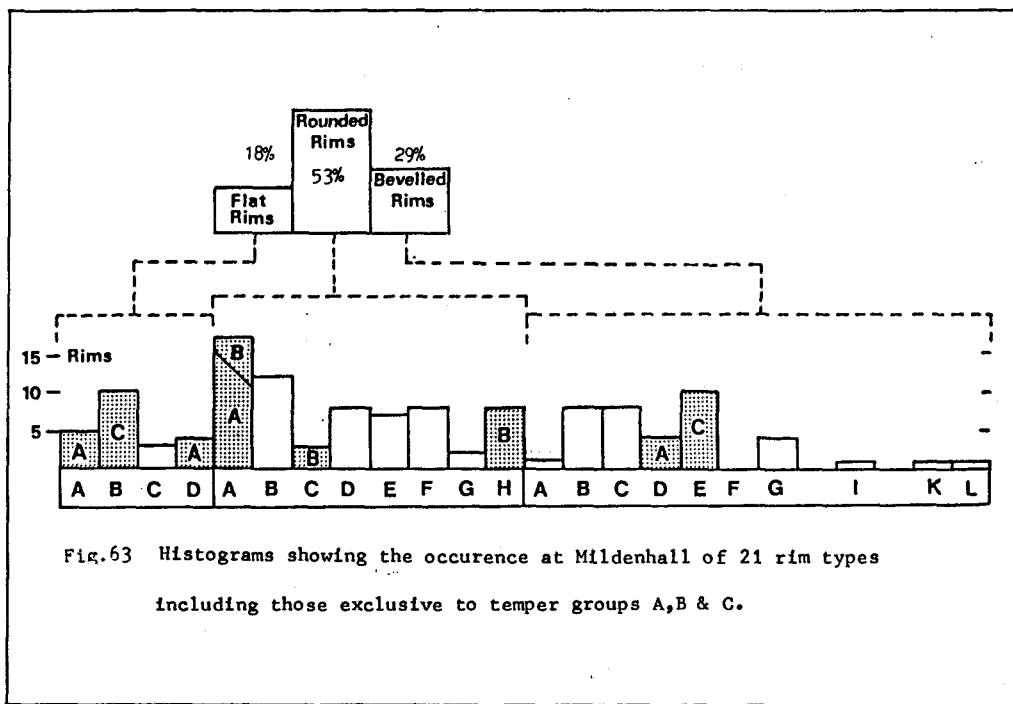
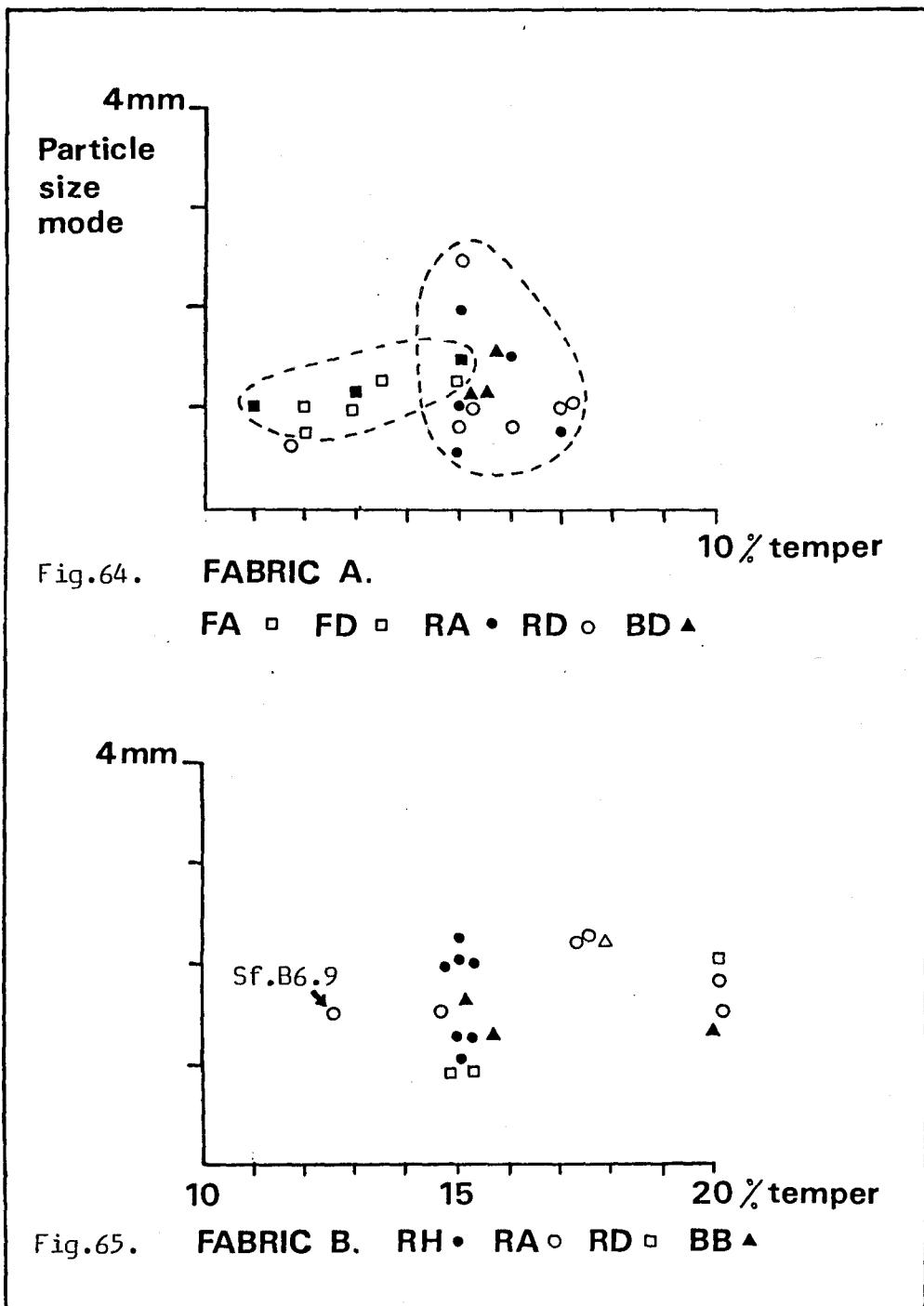
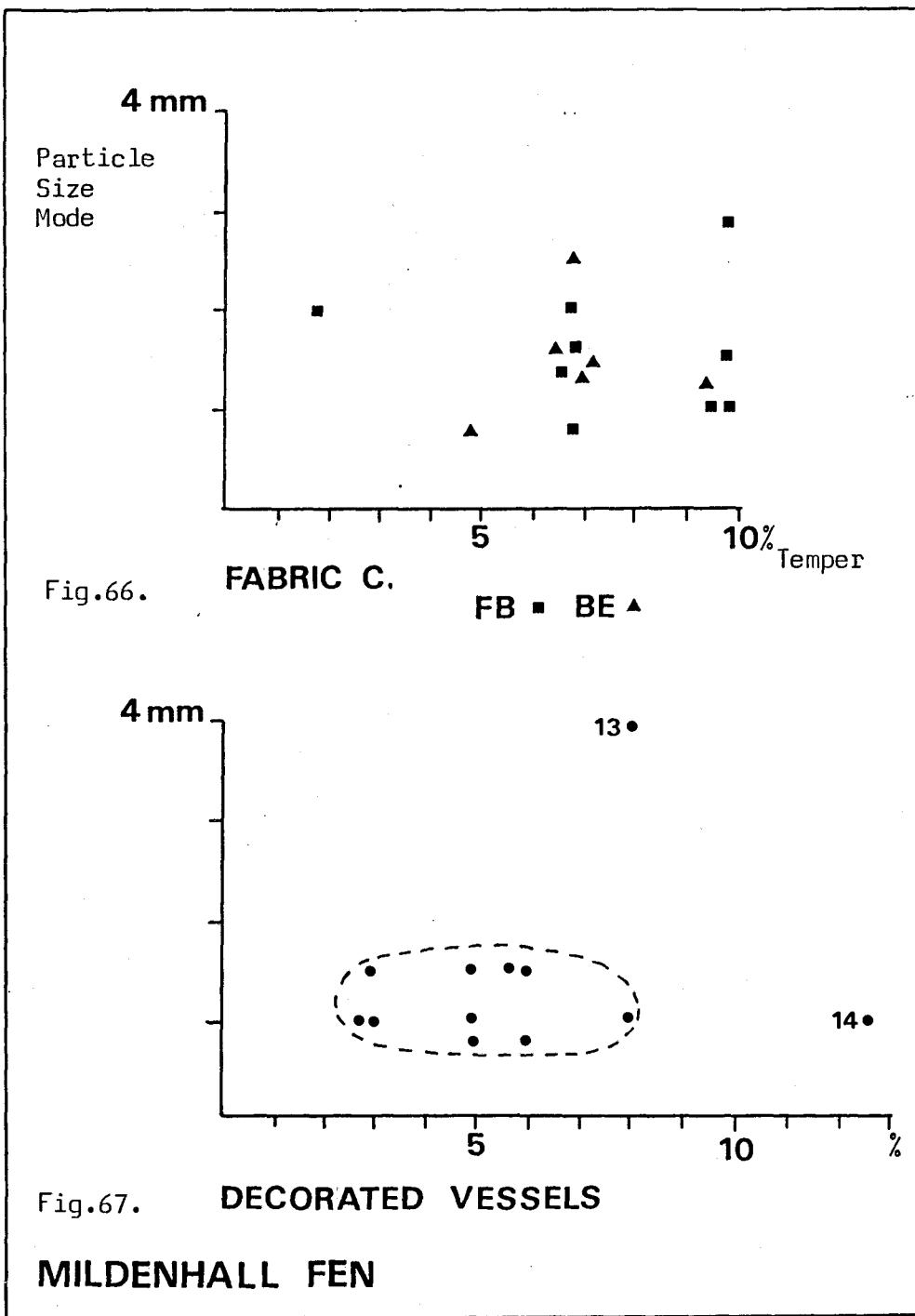


Fig.62.





Scatter diagrams for rim sherds of wares A and B
Mildenhall Fen.



Scatter diagrams for sherds of Ware C and for Decorated Sherds.

MILDENHALL FEN

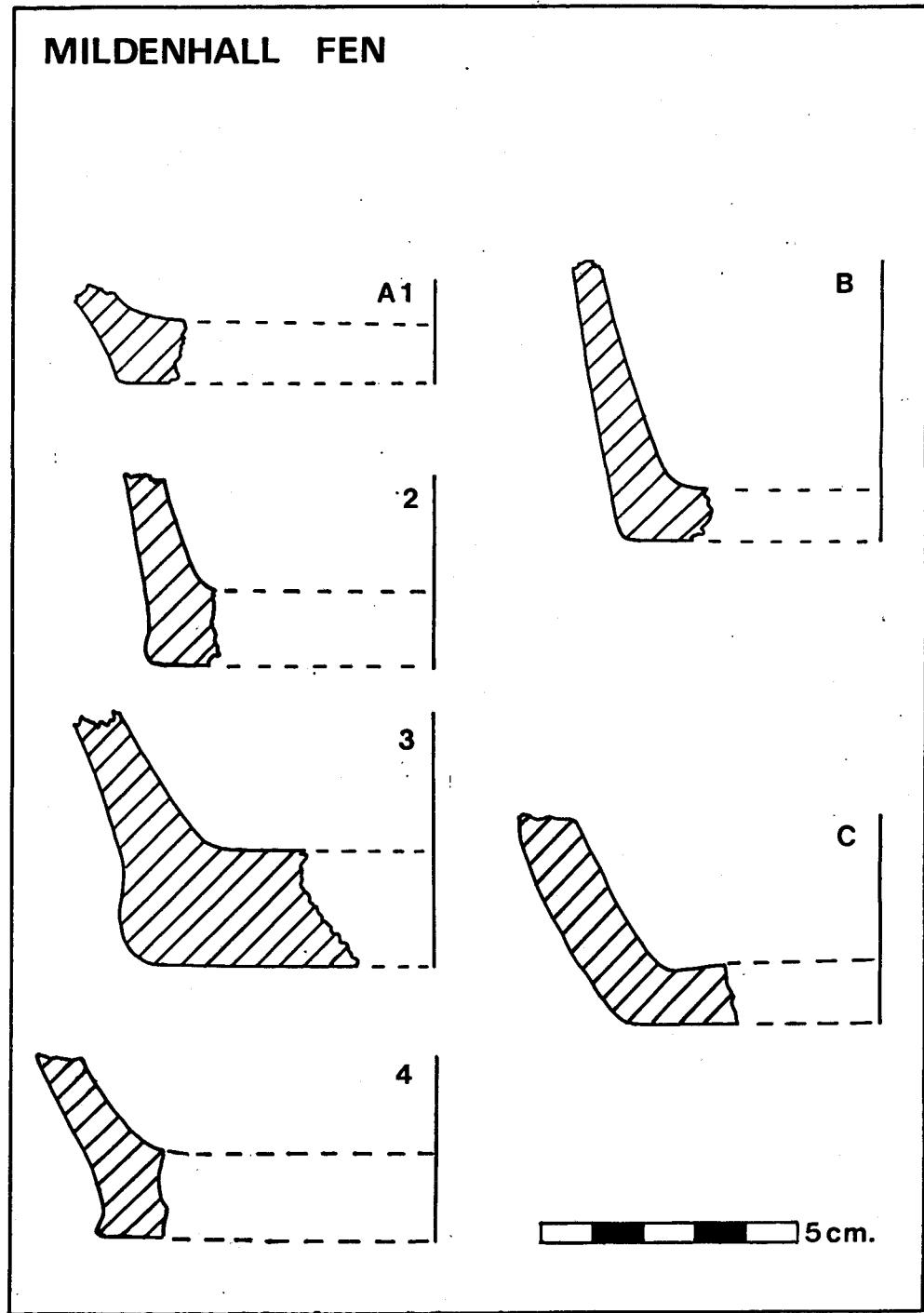


Fig. 68 . Base Types

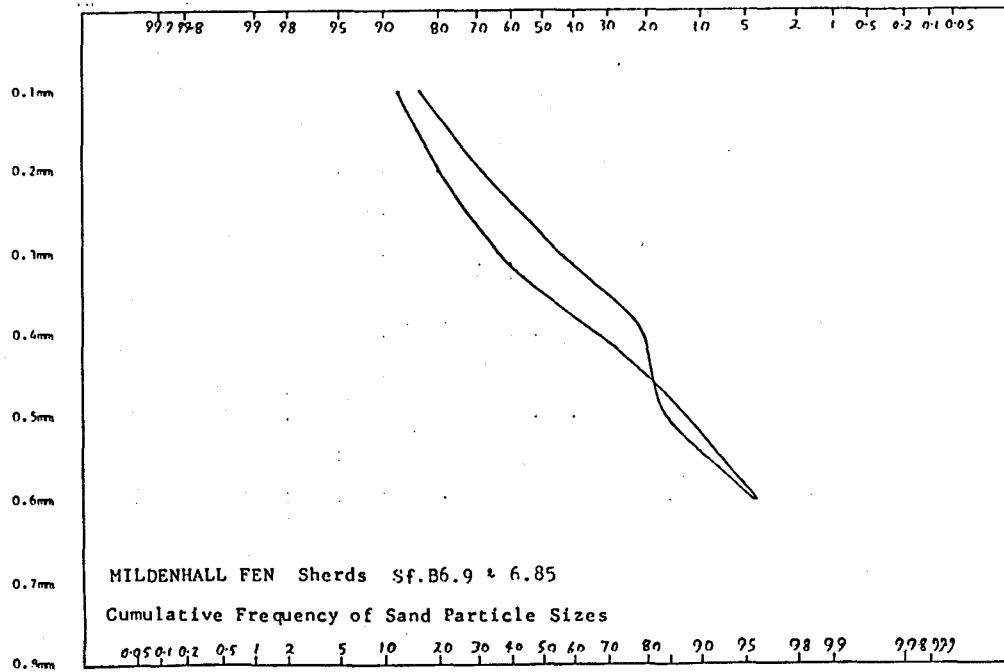


Fig. 69

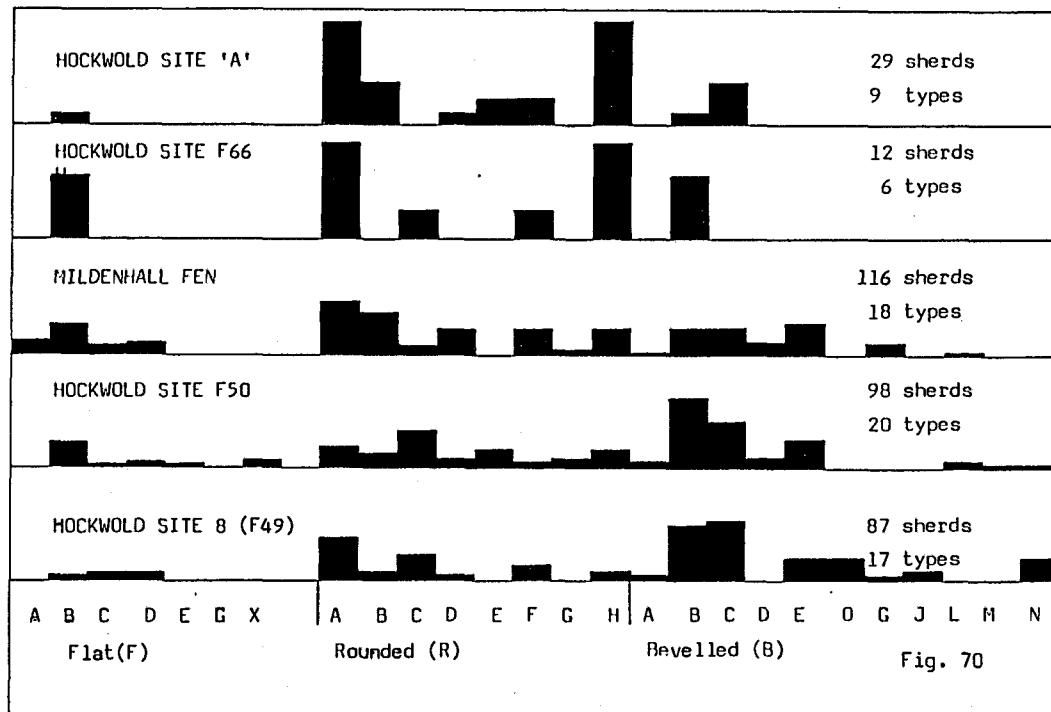
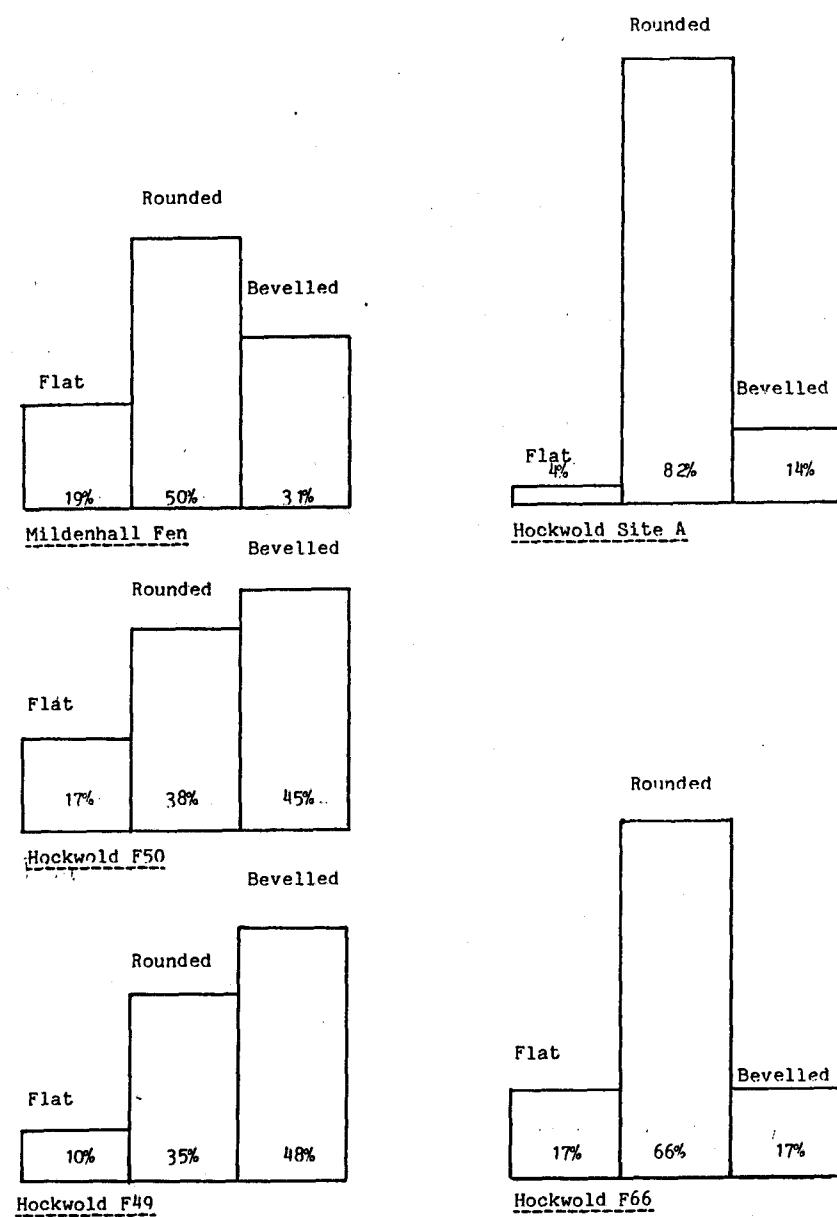


Fig 70 Histogram showing the frequency of major rim types in the domestic assemblages at Hockwold and Mildenhall Fen.

Fig. 71 Histogram showing the frequency of flat, rounded and bevelled rims on five domestic biconical urn assemblages from Hockwold and Mildenhall



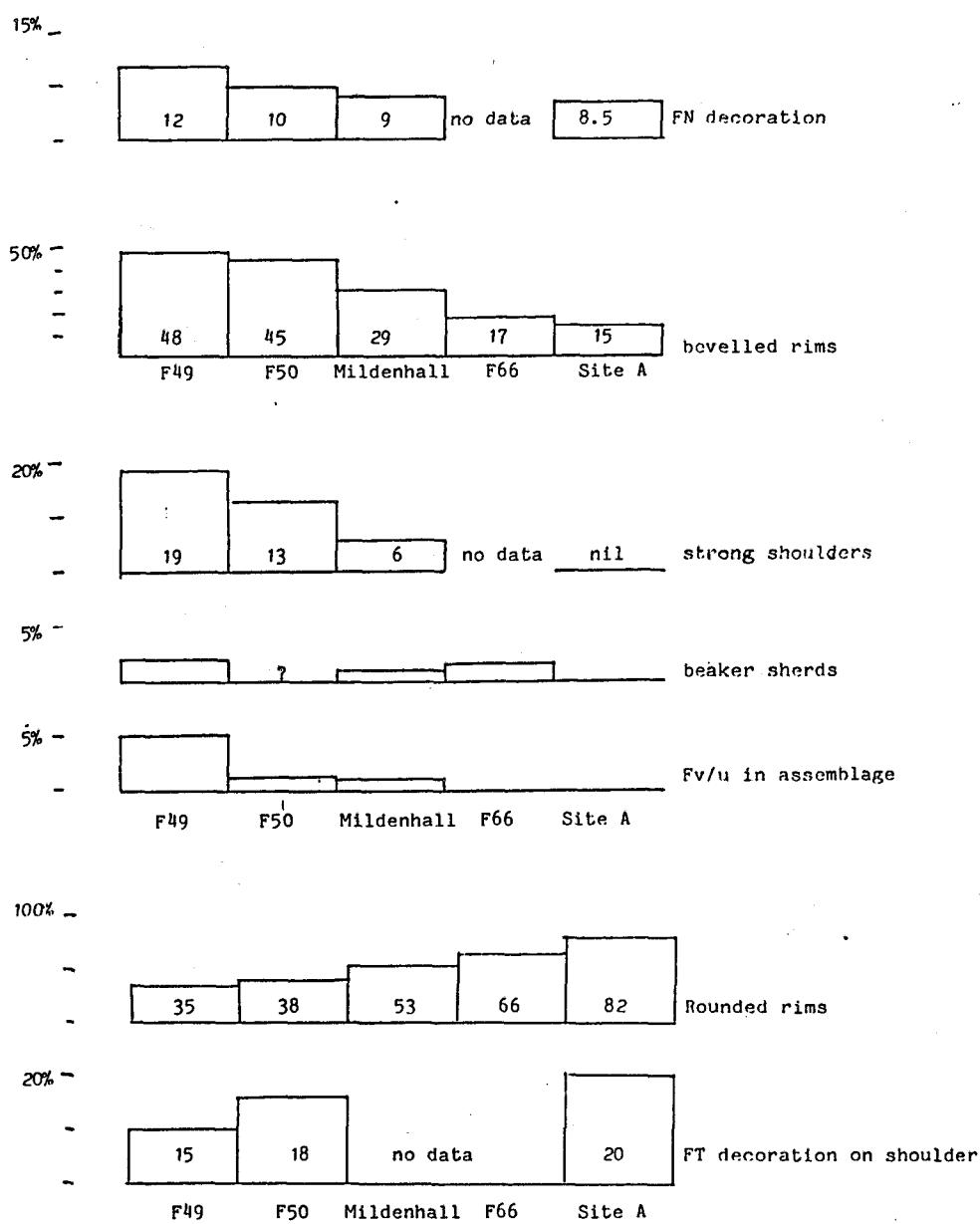


Fig.72 Histograms showing the consistent rise or decline of select attributes in the domestic biconical urn assemblages at Hockwold and Mildenhall when arranged in an hypothesised temporal sequence.

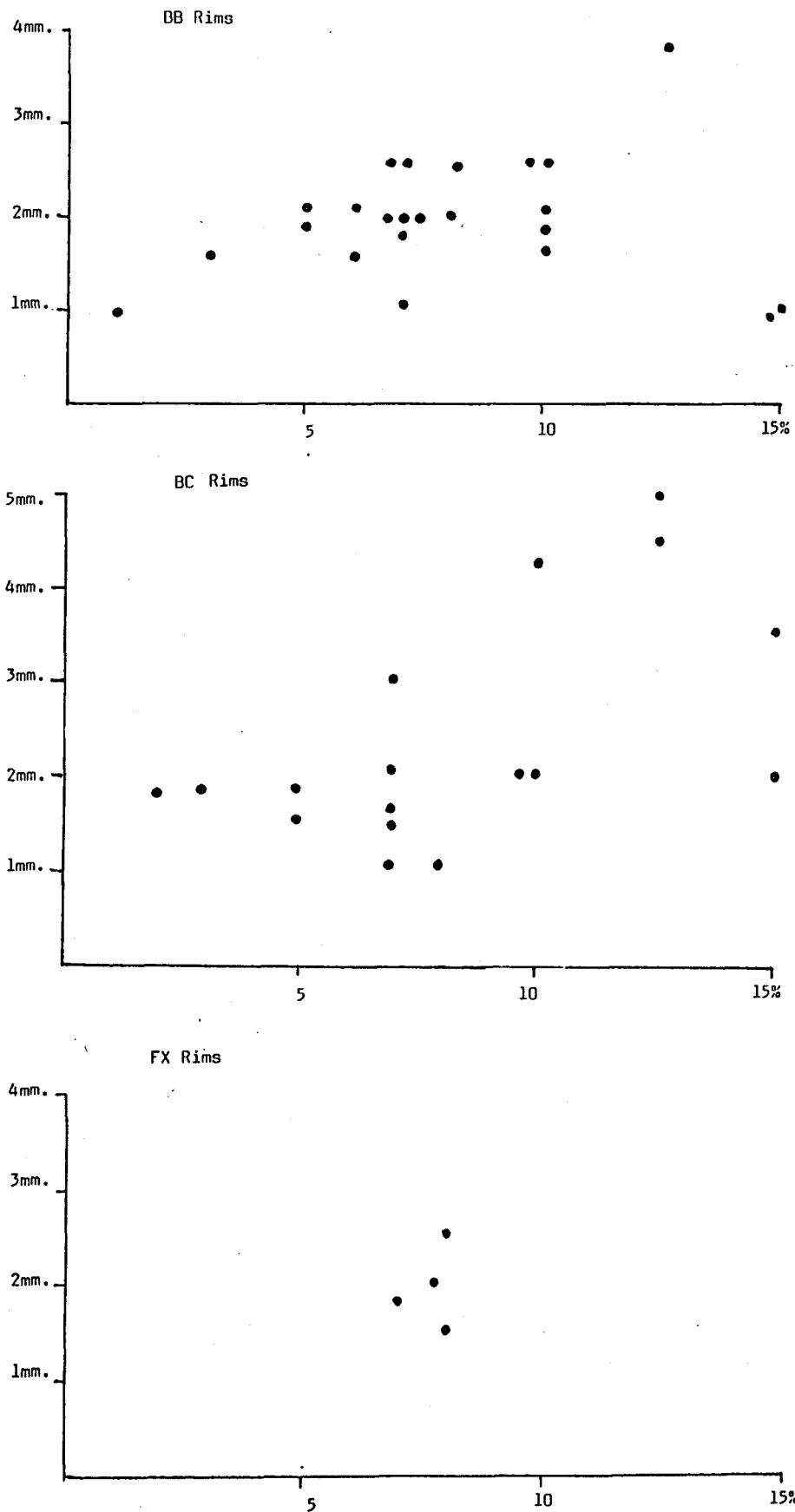


Fig.73 Scatter diagrams showing particle size mode versus temper quantity in Hockwold fabric A.

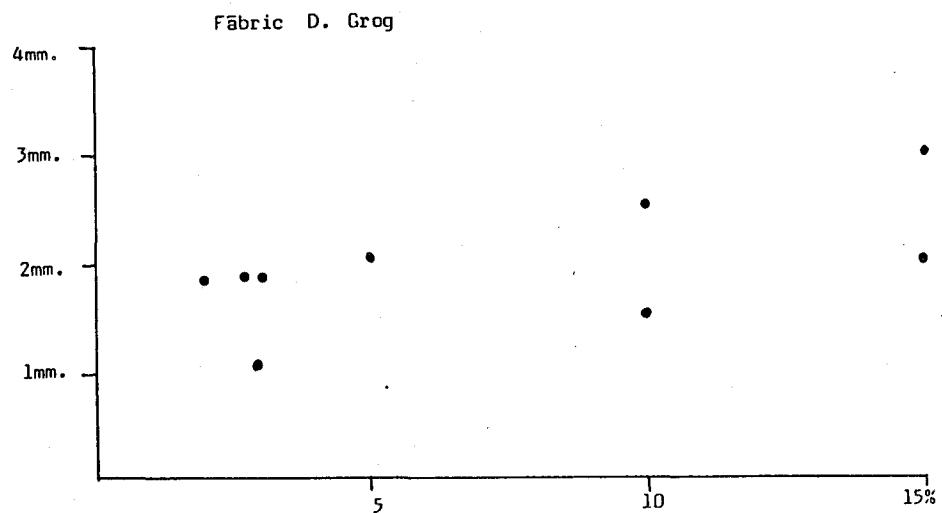
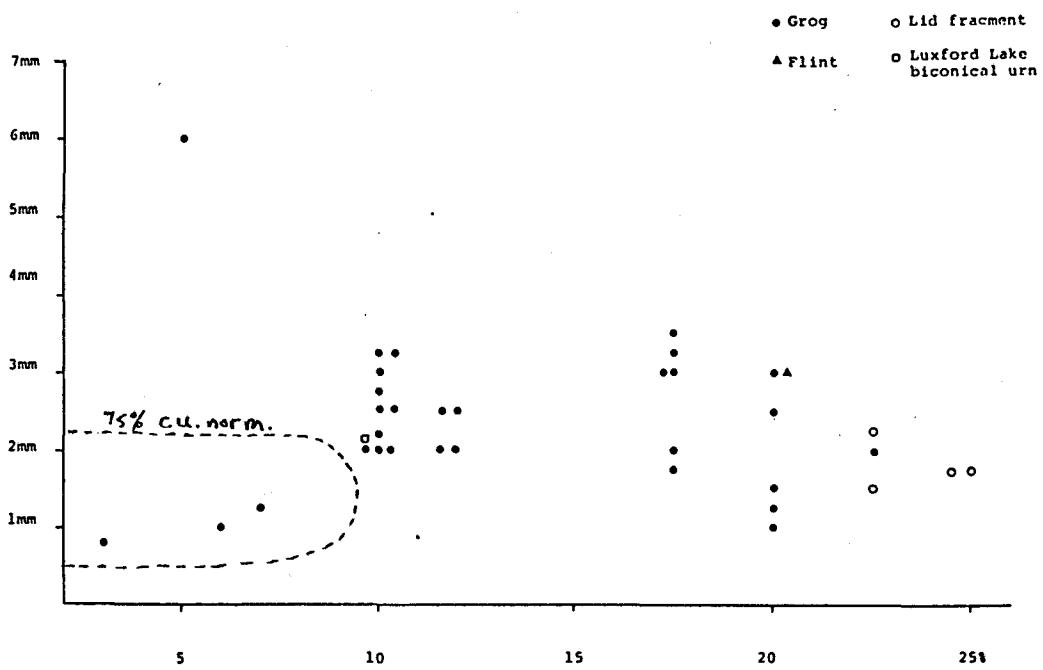


Fig.74 Scatter diagram showing particle size mode versus temper quantity of the grog fraction in sand tempered ware D at Hockwold.



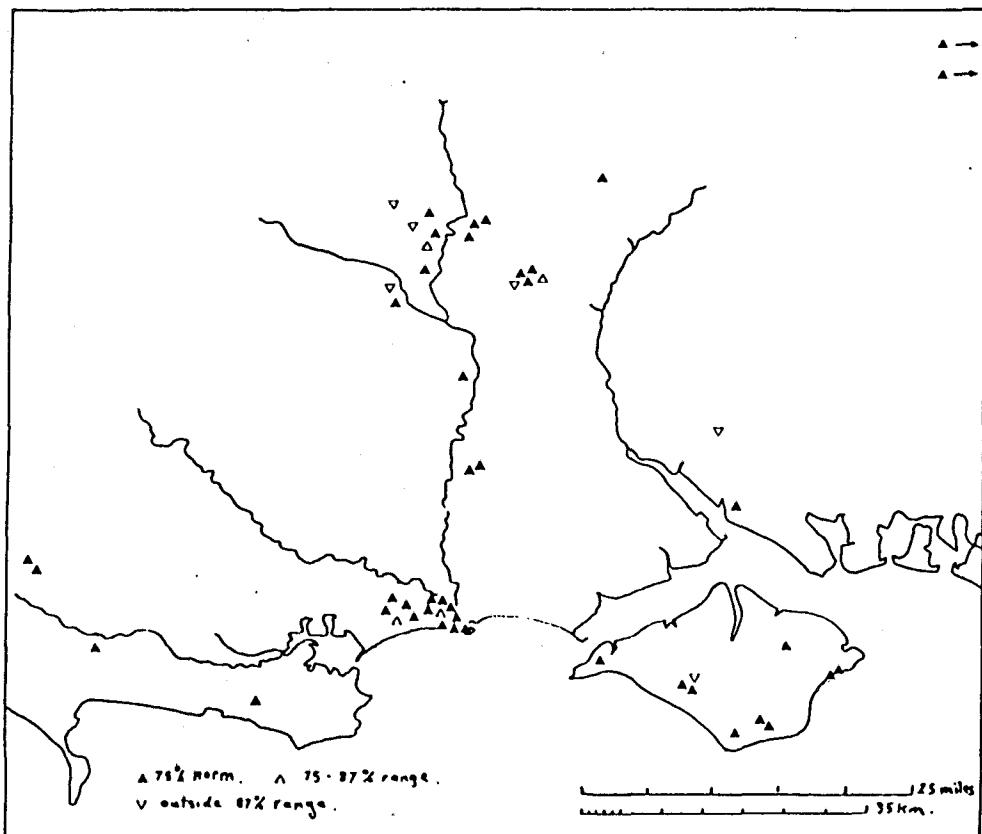


Fig.77 Location of collared urn control sample from Wessex.

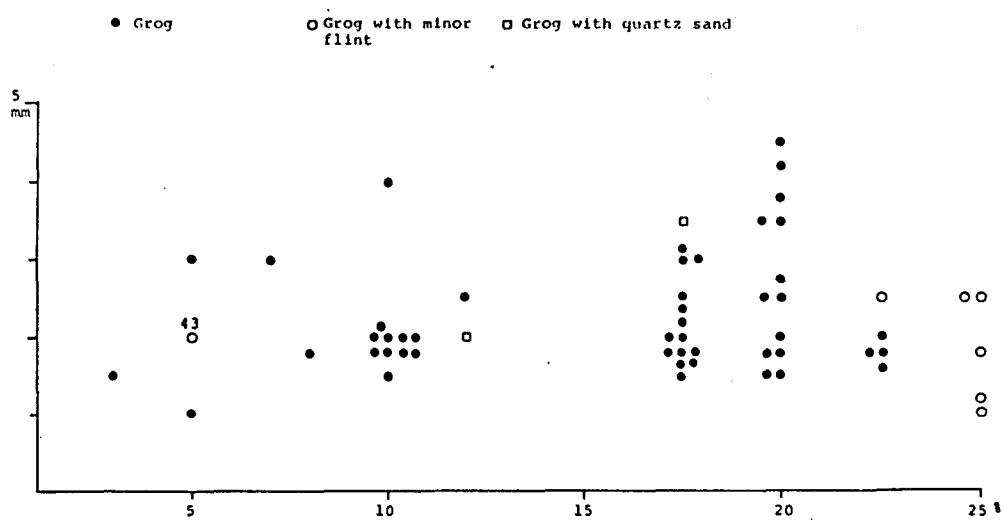


Fig.78 Shearplace Hill: Grog based sherds of ApSimon Class II, main occupation
Scatter diagram showing particle size mode versus temper quantity.

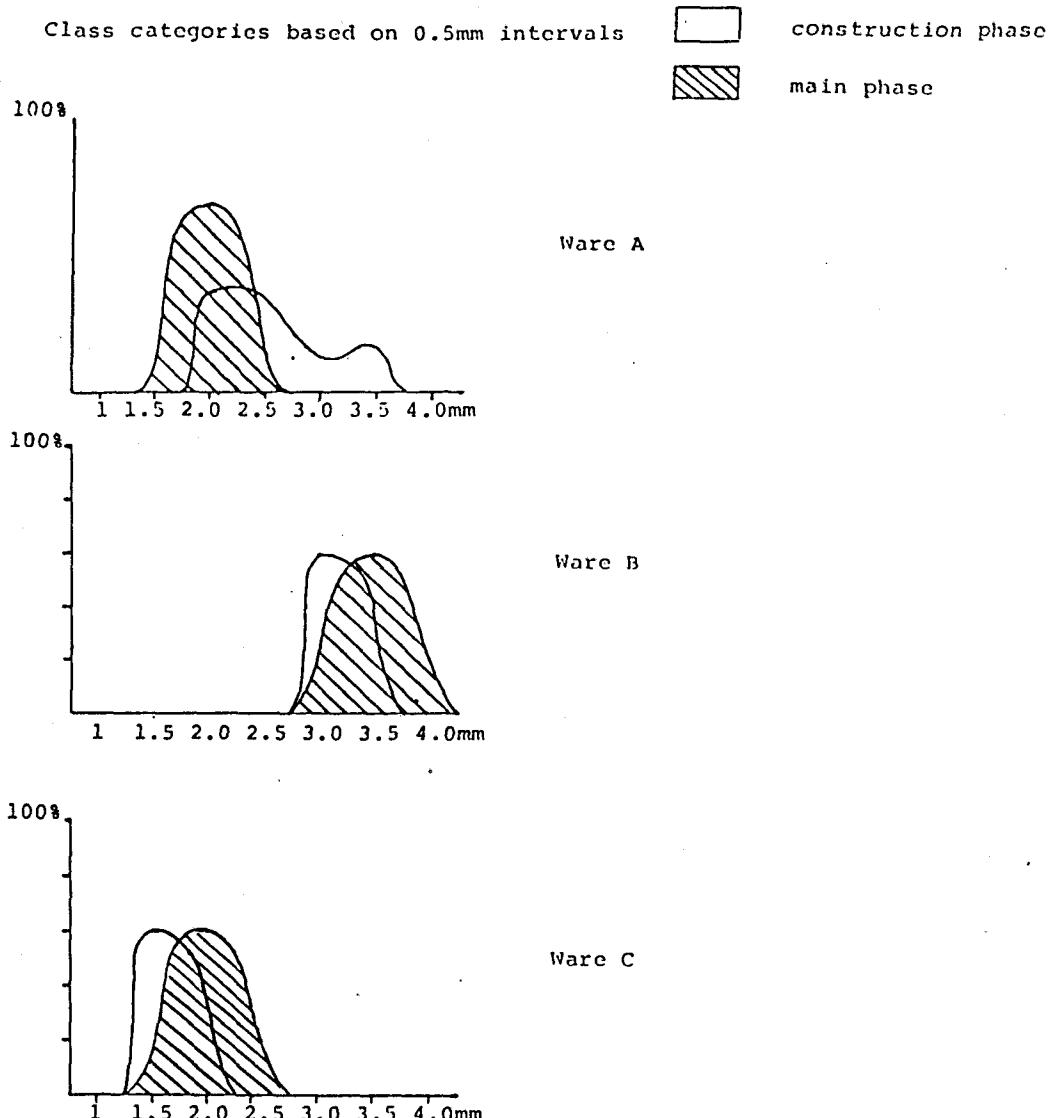


Fig.79 Shearplace Hill: Construction phase and main phase
Comparison of the optimum particle size modes for wares A, B and C.

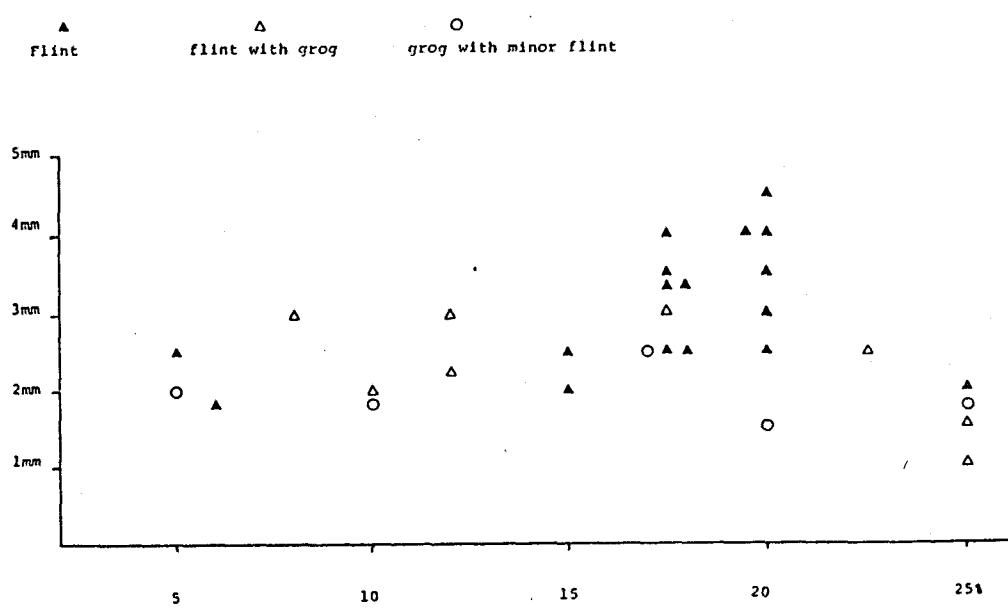


Fig.80 Shearplace Hill: Flint tempered wares
Scatter diagram showing particle size mode versus temper quantity.

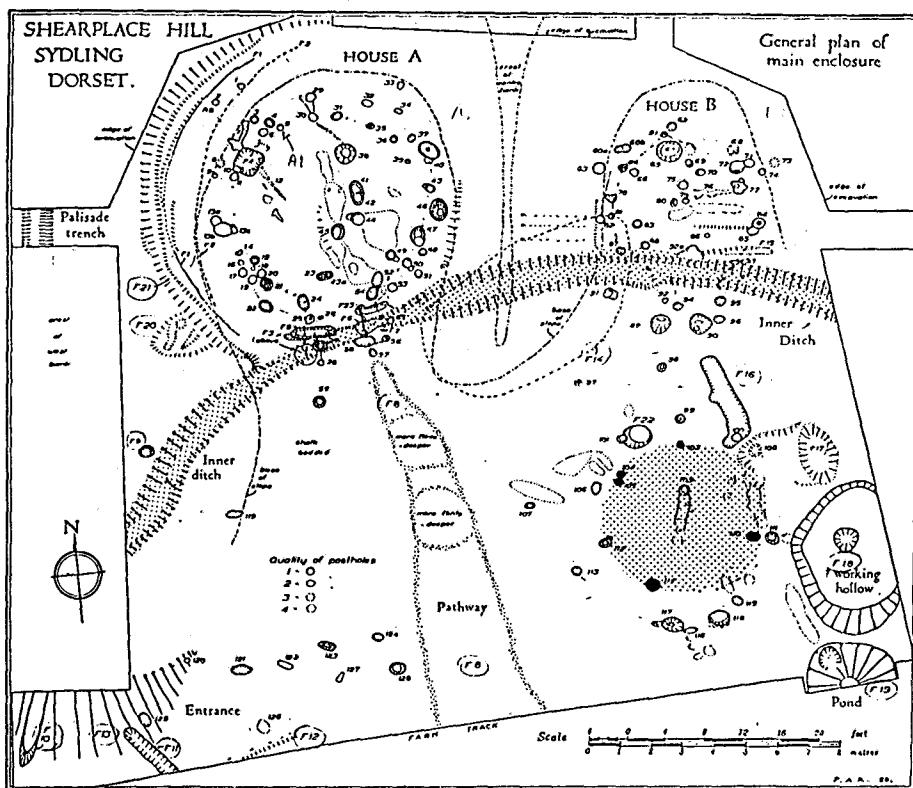


Fig.81 Shearplace Hill, Period 1a, House C1

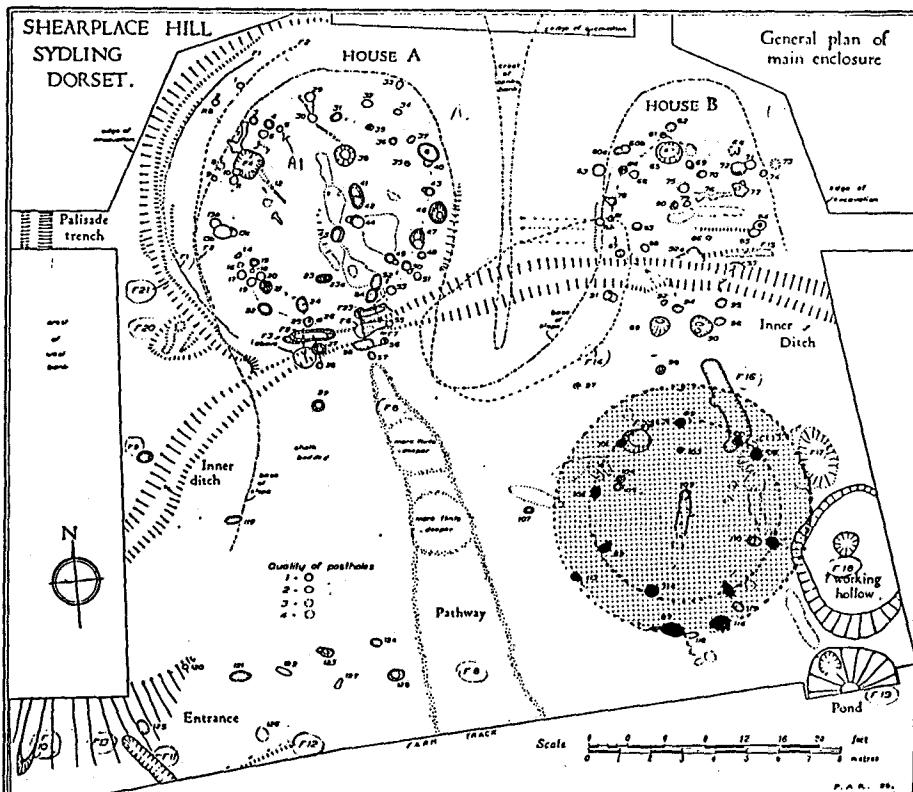


Fig.82 Shearplace Hill, Period 1b, House C2

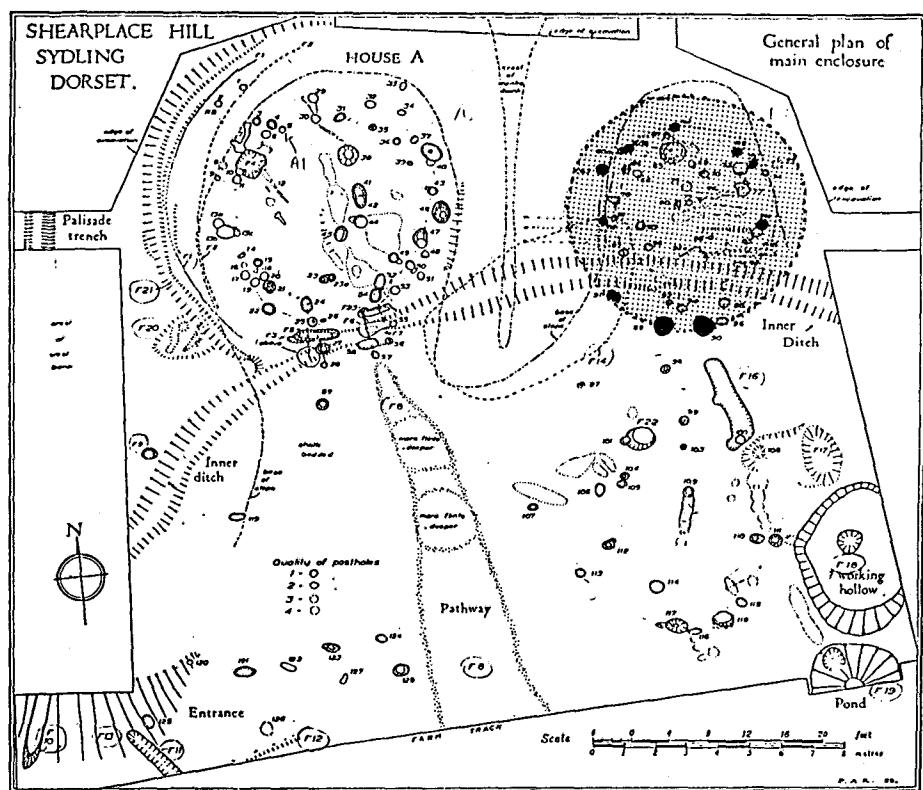


Fig. 83 Shearplace Hill, Period 2, House B1

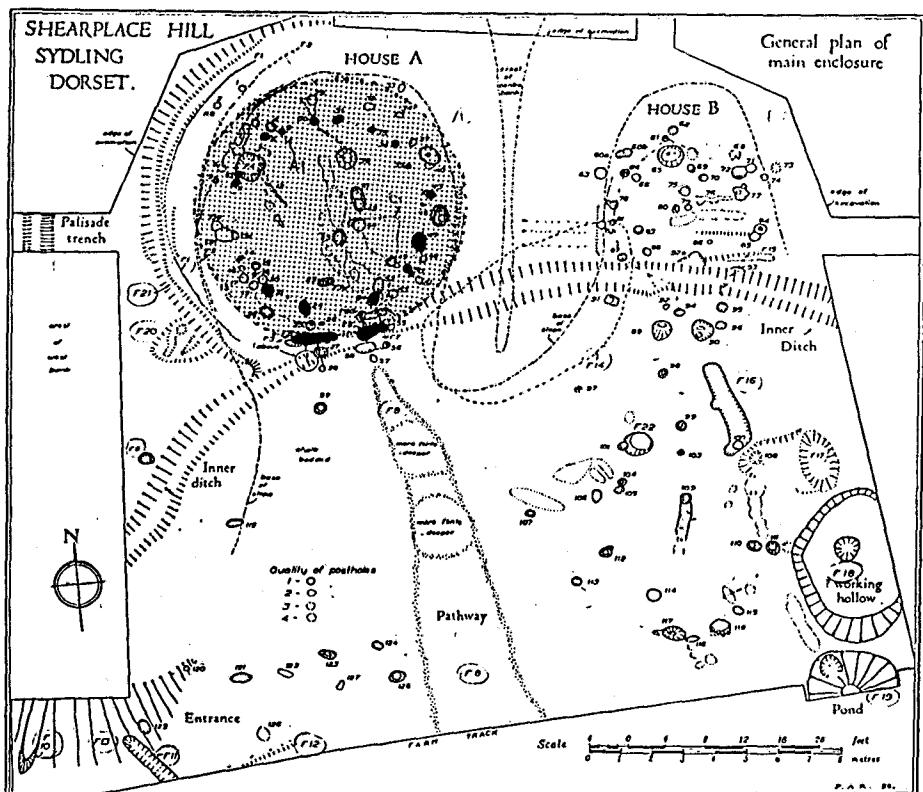


Fig. 84 Shearplace Hill, Period 3a, House A1

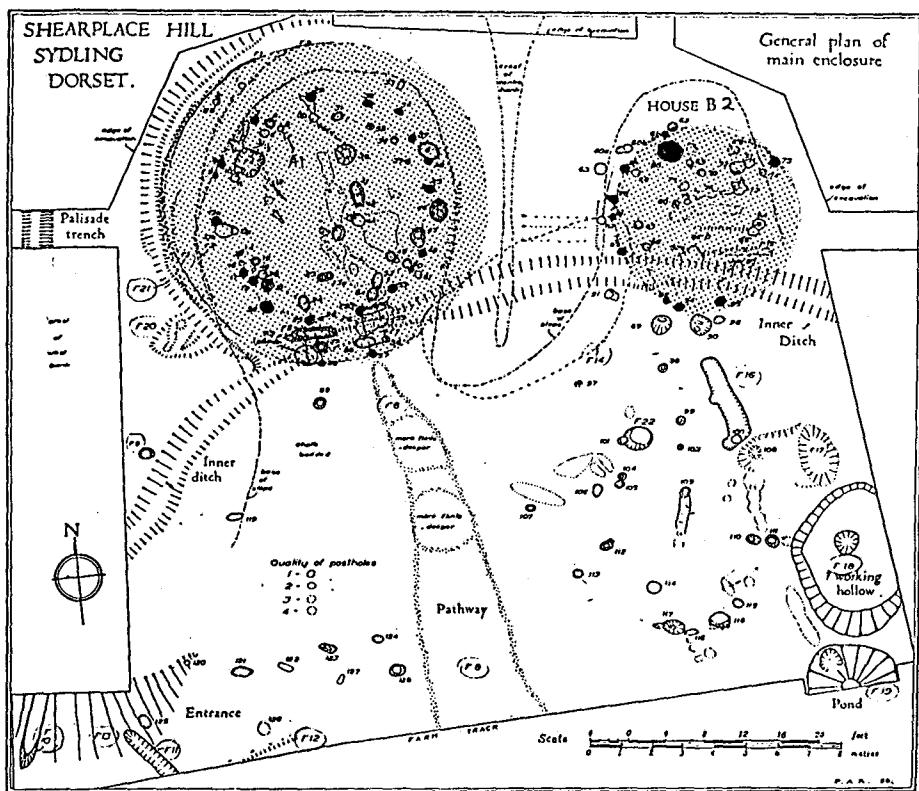


Fig.85 Shearplace Hill, Period 3b, Houses A2 and B2

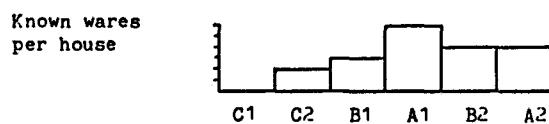
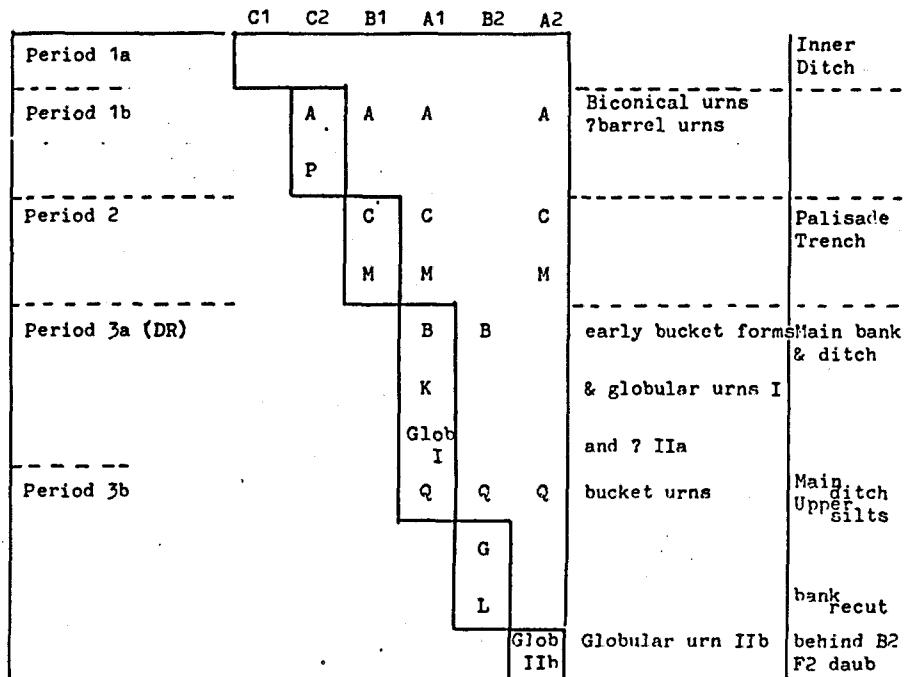


Fig.86 Diagram showing cumulative sherd yields
from post holes of 5 successive round houses at Shearplace Hill
(Boxed wares denote new arrivals).

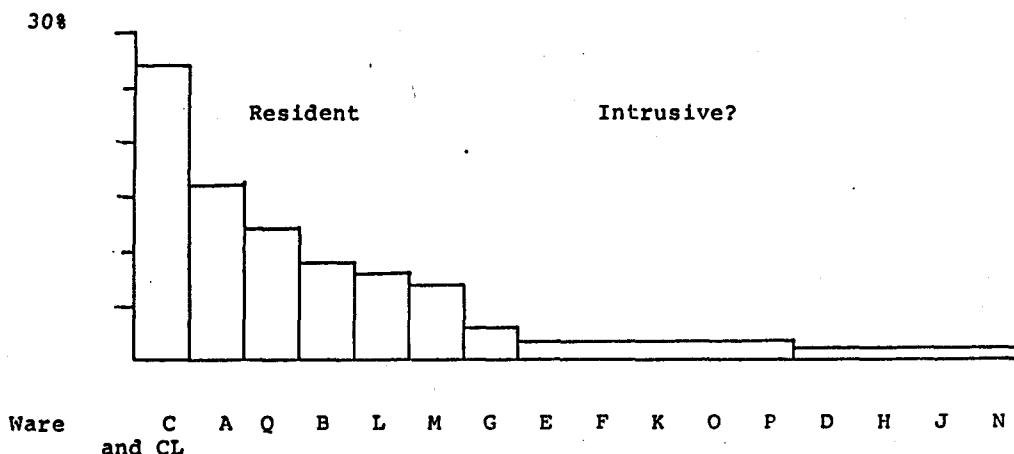


Fig.87 Shearplace Hill:
Major and minor wares as percentage frequency in sample.