

Oakington Anglo-Saxon Cemetery

Mid Project Summery (2010-2012)

June 2013

Dr Duncan Sayer MIFA FSA

with contributions from

Richard Mortimer MIFA, Dr Faye Simpson MIFA FSA, Sam Dickinson and Alison Draper



Figure 1 Grave 80 under excavation in 2012

Table of Contents

Introduction	3
Site Location and Description	4
History of Archaeology Work.....	5
Discovery in 1926.....	5
Rediscovery in 1993/4.....	6
Excavations 2006/7	7
Research Design	8
Method	9
2010	9
2011	10
2012	10
Outreach at Oakington: Public Engagement and Participation	10
Conservation	13
Results.....	13
Impact	13
Archaeology Discovery.....	15
The 2011 Graves	18
The 2012 Graves	34
References	58
Appendix 1 Grave Records.....	60
Appendix 2: Historical Documentation referring to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery.....	66
APPENDIX 3: INVESTIGATIVE CONSERVATION OF MATERIAL FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY 2011 EXCAVATION, OAKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE.....	69

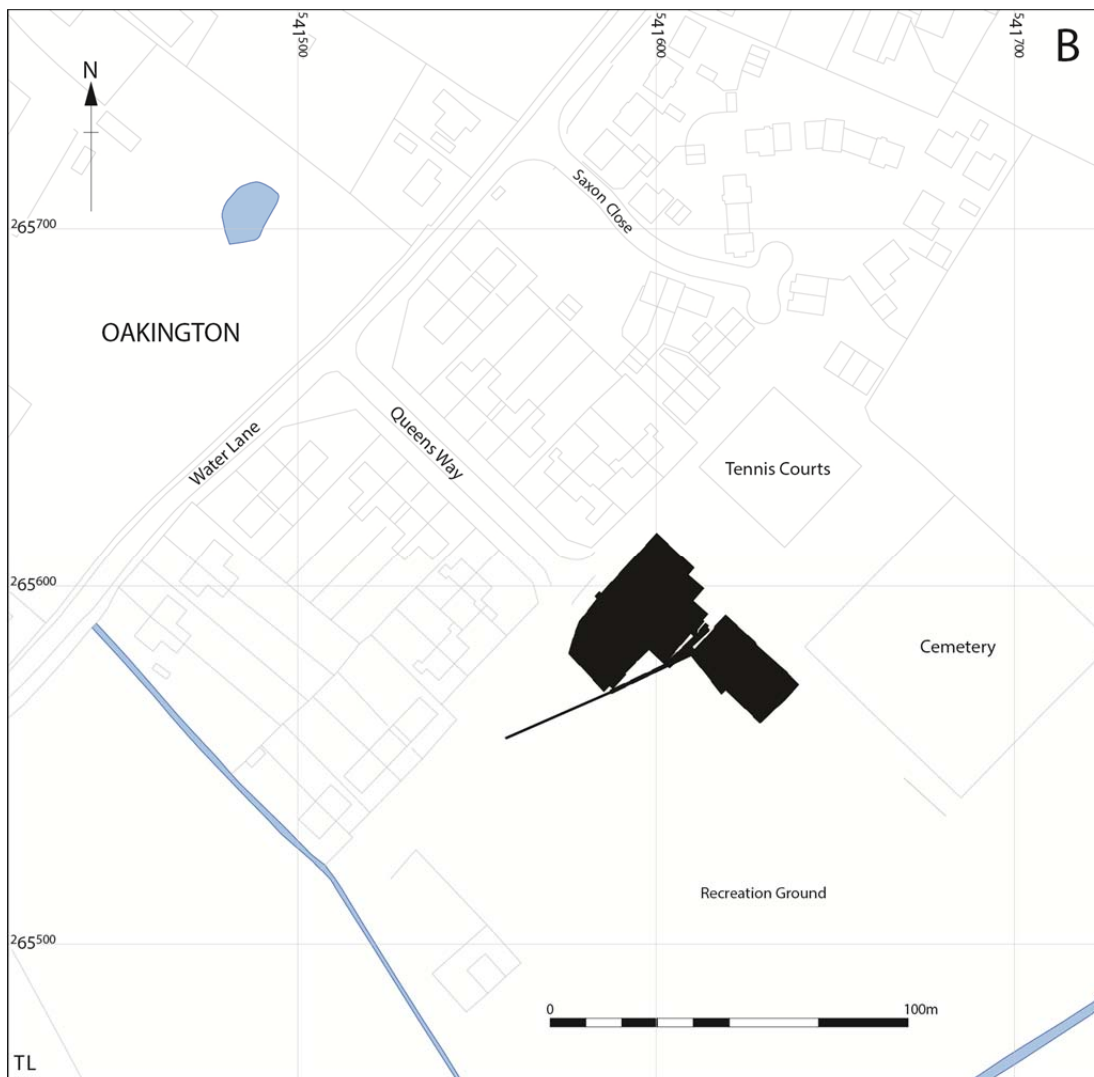
Introduction

The following report outlines the results of the cemetery excavation carried out in 2010, 2011 and 2012. It is a mid-project summary describing the graves, outputs and impacts of the project and includes the 2011 artefact conservation report as appendix 3 (the 2012 artefacts are with the conservator). The project took place as a joint training and research project directed by Dr Duncan Sayer, Richard Mortimer and Dr Faye Simpson. A total of 66 skeletons have been excavated taking the total known graves up to 110. With 1/3 or more left to go this elevates the Oakington cemetery to parallel similar sites in East Anglia, for example; Great Chesterford, Barrington, and Eriswell.

The excavated graves date to the late fifth and sixth centuries (perhaps AD 570) a unit of archaeological time often described as the migration period. Many of the graves contained multiple grave goods and the majority of women were buried with small long brooches, although cruciform, large cruciform and saucer brooches are also known. These women were also found with multiple bead sets, including amber, glass and copper alloy spacers/pendants. Bone combs, wrist clasps, knives, girdle hangs and a chatelaine were also discovered. From the current phase of the project just two male graves were excavated and found to contain weapons, a single grave contained a spear and a second male was found in a double grave buried with a shield boss. The most common find from a grave from this and previous excavations was a single pottery shred placed on the body, usually at the feet or the waist.

However, the Oakington cemetery is more than just an interesting large cemetery of regional significance. It is the first research excavation focused on a large early Anglo-Saxon cemetery for a generation, it is also notable for the large numbers of children recovered as well as the two horse burials and the cow burial. There are a number of prone burials and double graves. Indeed the internal organisation of this site, with a large number of women, children and animals provides us with insights into how many other similarly complex cemeteries were structured and its excavation has already begun to refocus research interest onto an early Anglo-Saxon archaeology.

Site Location and Description



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved Cambridgeshire County Council 100023205 2005

Figure 2 Location of trenches (black)

Oakington early Anglo-Saxon cemetery is located at Oakington Recreation Ground, Queens Way Oakington (TL 1626 4572). This area lies on the Lower Greensand, which is overlain with sands, 2nd and 3rd terrace gravels and alluvium in places, themselves overlying the Gault clay (British Geological Survey 1975). Previous investigations in the area have recorded the geology contorted by periglacial activity. The land is low lying and generally flat, the result of market gardening and later deliberate levelling/rolling for modern playing fields (c.1950). However, the northwestern part of the recreation ground, which includes the development area, lies on a plateau, falling away to the east and south down to a ditched stream. The stream is part of the Beck Brook which links to Cottenham Lode and the River Great Ouse to the north. The plateau lies between 9.00m OD at the west and 8.70m OD at the east, falling to c. 8.00m OD at the stream edge.

History of Archaeology Work

Three early Anglo-Saxon burials were identified in 1926 'SW of the church' when the meadow was cultivated first time in the 20th century (VCH 1989:192-195; Meany 1964). The cemetery was rediscovered in 1993 for the construction of a play area, 26 burials were excavated (Taylor et al 1997). In 2006 a further 17 burials were excavated before the construction of the parish recreational building (Mortimer forthcoming). In 2010 the University of Central Lancashire pilot excavation project was annexed to the north of the 1993 excavation identifying two burials, disturbed burials and a number of medieval features. In 2011 a further 24 burials and a horse burial were excavated and in 2012 30 further burials were excavated alongside a cow and a second horse.

Discovery in 1926

In 1926 Alan Bloom acquired the land and during ground works to make drainage for his nursery gardens he came across 'a patch of darker ground' within which were three skeletons, one with a shield boss and spear, and another with three coloured glass beads. Lethbridge came to visit the site and identified the remains as Anglo-Saxon. The finds are located in Cambridge Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology.

Alan Bloom continued to excavate 'dozens of holes trying to find something without successes' (Appendix 2). In 1971, he drew a sketched location map of the excavation on the back of a letter. This located the discovery north of the current excavation and underneath the modern road Queens Way (figure 3).

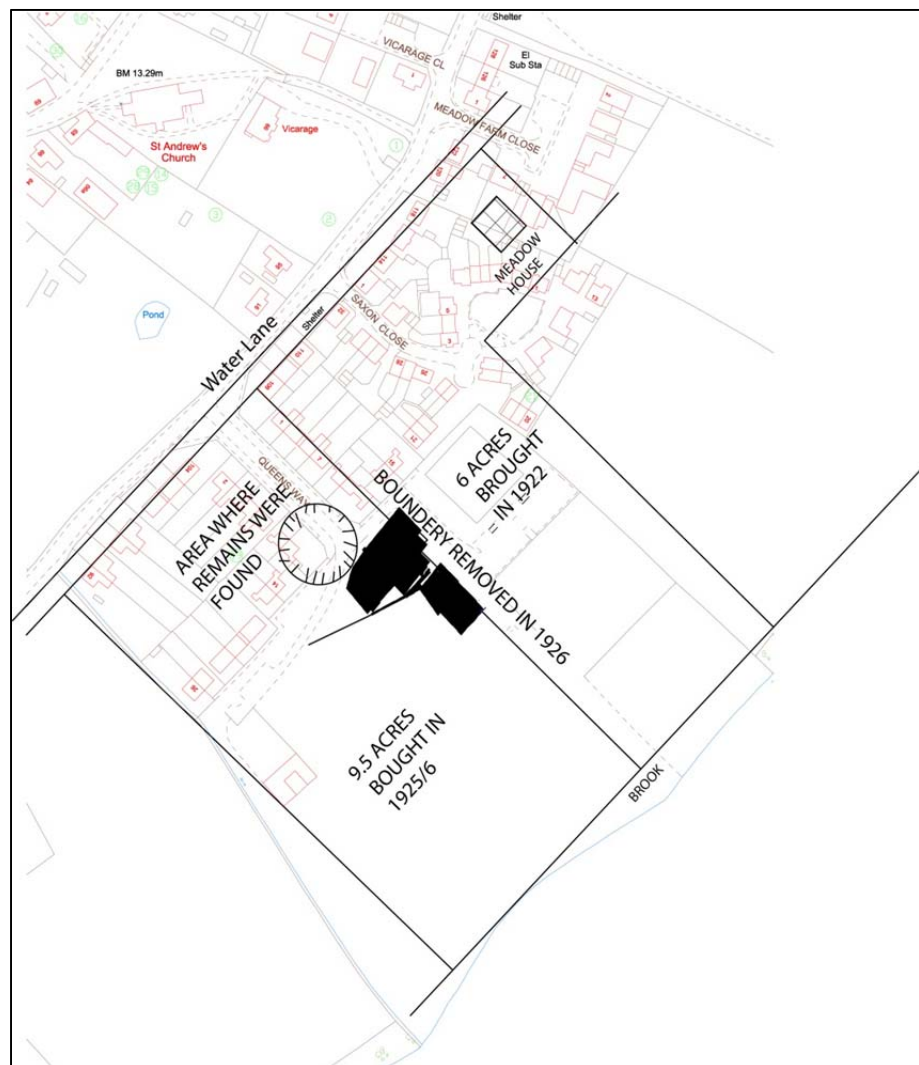


Figure 3 the location of Alan Blooms excavation

Rediscovery in 1993/4

In 1993 the early Anglo Saxon cemetery was rediscovered and partially excavated. The land was purchased for use as a parish recreation ground and area of 15x18m was cleared for the erection of a children's playground. Human remains were identified by Alison Taylor, and excavated by the Cambridge Archaeology Field Unit. The following year South Cambridge District Council funded further excavation of the area which would be disturbed (Taylor et al 1997).

26 burials were excavated; twelve were the graves of children below 12 years old, eight of the adults were women and five were men, most were accompanied by grave goods. This included 18 brooches, 90 beads, 7 buckles, 1 ivory bag ring, 10 knives, 3 latch lifters, 6 pins,

a Roman coins, 1 spear, 2 shield bosses, 2 strap ends a pair of tweezers and 2 sets of wrist-clasps. 1 complete pot and 9 graves contained fragments of pottery. All of the graves from this phase of the excavation were of a sixth century date (Taylor et al 1997). Following this excavation Oakington was a small cemetery with a few unusually large individuals (6 foot +; Taylor 1997: 66) and a modest set of grave goods. It has been subject of a small number of academic references describing the grave of a child buried with a pin and Great Square headed brooch (Owen-Crocker 2004:46). None the less the excavators recognised that it was a small part of a larger cemetery and the meat bones and pottery fragments make Oakington a notable site within the Cambridge area (Taylor et al 1997: 69, Lee 2007 84-5).

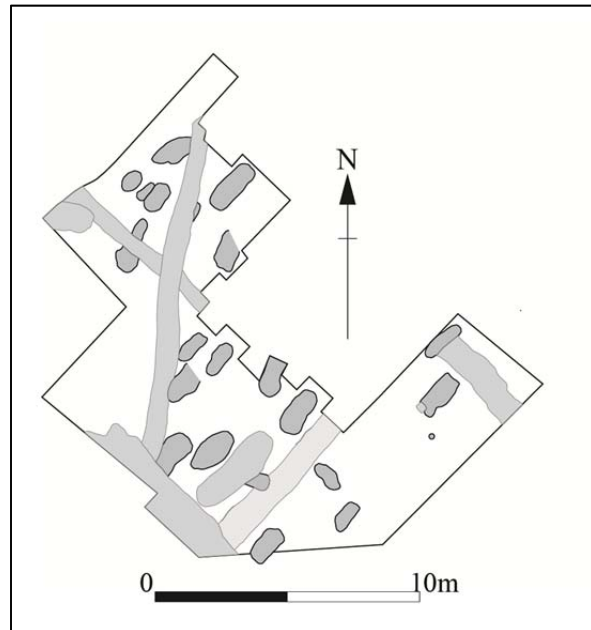


Figure 4 1993/4 Excavations (after Taylor et al 1998).

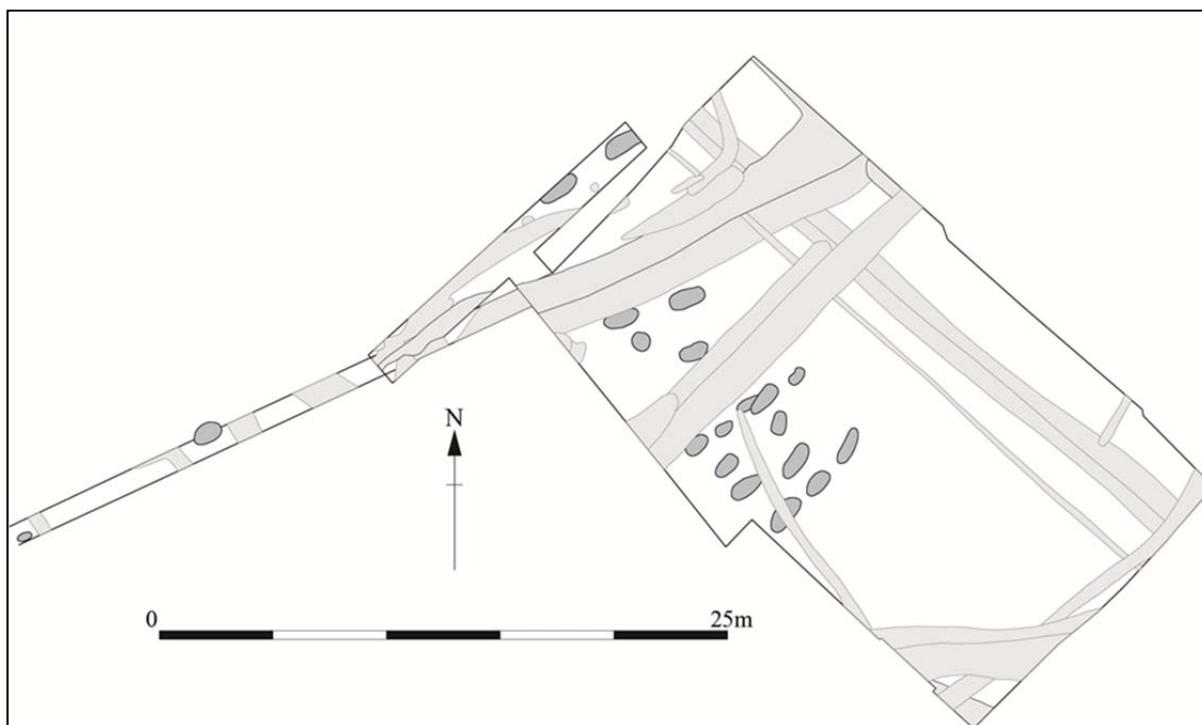


Figure 5: 2007 Excavations (after Taylor et al 1998).

Excavations 2006/7

The graves of 17 individuals were excavated in 2007 during the development of an area approximately 10m south of the 1993 discovery. A further 4 individuals were identified during a watching brief and the excavation of pipe trenches. Grave goods from the southern part of the cemetery included: 4 knives, buckles, combs, tweezers, saucer brooches, wrist clasps, a Great Square headed brooch, beads and potsherds. Seven were infants, 3 older subadults and nine were adults (two remained unexcavated). Four of the adult graves were of women and five were men.

This cluster of what appears to be regularly ordered densely clustered graves may at first glance look like a small seventh century group of row graves. However, the great square headed brooch and the saucer brooches from this area firmly date the graves in the early and middle sixth centuries and therefore as contemporary with the 1993/4 cemetery. There is every indication that these two zones were part of one continuous contemporary cemetery, and it is interesting that this area, as well as the earlier site both have a very high percentage of infants and children.

One of the interesting questions that arises from the 2007 project is the presence of a large Roman ditch to the north of the large trench. This feature may well have present a perceivable barrier for the early Saxon community and so it would have provided a focal point for the cemetery providing a way to subdivided the space between two contemporary clusters of graves. The discovery in 2007 of significant numbers of graves at Oakingotn indicates the presence of a large and regionally important site which needs further investigation to explore not just the origins of an interesting village but of Anglo-Saxon Cambridgeshire.

Research Design

The Oakington research excavation is the first long term University driven project with its focus on a large sixth century cemetery for a generation. As a result it has the potential to contribute significantly to the national research agenda and facilitate a renewed interest in early Anglo-Saxon cemetery archaeology.

Previous work at Oakington has identified a number of interesting questions surrounding early medieval funerary practice that may be addressed by further excavation of this site. These can be explored within the framework of a research project that aims to excavate the available extent of the site, for example: what are the proportions of men to woman in the cemetery, after the 1994 excavation women seem to be more prevalent; why are there more children than would be expected in a similar site (see Buckberry 2000 and Lucy 1994), what is the nature, extent, and caricature of the pottery sherds and feasting grave assemblages that are otherwise uncommon in Cambridgeshire (Lee 2007).

These are interesting questions and the Oakington research project aims to address them alongside a number of other research priorities. These manifests into two related interlining themes: *Bones without Barriers* and *Family Life on the Edge of the Fens*.



Figure 6 Plan of the stages of excavation by year, past and future.

Method

The Oakington excavation is a collaboration between commercial and academic archaeologists and Oakington and Westwick Parish Council. The archaeological team combines considerable complementary experience. Dr Duncan Sayer MIFA, principle investigator, provides the bulk of the students and as an experienced field archaeologist he has been teaching on and in charge of university excavation projects since 2000, as an academic his research interests focus on early Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, ethics and burial archaeology and early medieval community. Richard Mortimer MIFA, co-director, brings project experiences having run the 2007 project. He has worked in Cambridgeshire for 25 years and so brings local expertise and local resources as well as valuable contacts. Dr Faye Simpson MIFA, co-director, is an experienced academic and field archaeologist with site conservation skills and her research focuses on public engagement in archaeology and history.

The project employs Oxford Archaeology North context sheets using a single context recording system and according to the MoLas handbook. Individual contexts (or multiple contexts in the case of a skeleton and cut) are recorded by plan and digitised in post-excavation. Each excavated context is recorded by hand and the photography is monitored by the principle investigator to ensure consistency of quality. Skeletons are excavated, stored and analysed according to BABAO guidelines. All of the soil from each grave was sieved to find beads/small artefacts and small bones. Each grave is, if possible, excavated, recorded and lifted in a day to prevent drying out of bones and to prevent malicious theft. The site is enclosed in mesh fencing, locked overnight and is visible to the campsite at all times of day and night. The skeletons are excavated in teams of 3 or 4 made up with an experienced person to act as a guide and less experienced students who learn the methods employed. Lifting of the bones is supervised by a project director or Sam Dickinson (Osteoarchaeologist). All skeletons were exacted by, mattocks at the top of the cut, trowels and small dental tools at the bottom. The trench was initially machine stripped and the site was cleaned with towels and mattocks.

2010

Between the 14th June and the 4th of July the University of Central Lancashire (Duncnas Sayer) and Oxford Archaeology East (Richard Mortimer) carried out a research project focused on an area to the north of and adjacent to the 1994 excavations at Oakington (see figure6). The trench was 22mm x 15meters and the site team consisted of 20 mainly composed of UCLan students. The project was funded as a result of student training and proved to be an important part of the undergraduate degree program at UCLan.

The students processed all of the finds and human remains on site including washing finds, and bones, drying bones and recording the archaeology. The site team camped on site; the weather was hot and sunny for the extent of the project. Gemma Tully (OAE) was responsible for public outreach, Debora Sale (UCLan) finds and Sam Dickinson (UCLan) was responsible for human remains. Rick Sayer acted as the project supervisor.

2011

The 2011 season took place between the 15th June and 14th July 2011, the University of Central Lancashire and Oxford Archaeology East continued their collaboration focused on an area to the south of the play area and adjacent to the previous 1994 excavation. The trench was approximately 20m by 25 meters and the site team consisted mainly of UCLan students and local volunteers with a team of approximately 30 people. The parish council provided a washing machine for on-going project use. The project was funded as a result of student training and proved to be an important part of the undergraduate degree program at UCLan.

The students processed all of the finds and human remains on site including washing finds, and bones, drying bones and recording the archaeology. The site team camped on site; the weather was sunny with occasional rainy days (2 days lost to rain) for the extent of the project. Faye Simpson (MMU) was responsible for public outreach, Debora Sale (UCLan) finds and Sam Dickinson (UCLan) was responsible for human remains with Rick Sayer and Tracy Shuttelworth and Clare Bedford (UCLan) trainee supervisor and supervisor.

2012

The 2012 season took place between the 16th June and 16th July 2011 the University of Central Lancashire and Oxford Archaeology East continued their collaboration alongside the addition of Manchester Metropolitan with Faye Simpson as a co-director and Alison Draper as conservator. The trench was approximately 20m by 30m and the vault used for the internal of the 1994 human remains was re-opened to allow the comparison of skeletal material across the whole assemblage. This was done with the permission of the parish council. The site team consisted mainly of university students, local volunteers with a team of approximately 40-45 people on site at all times. The parish council provided a washing machine for project use. The project was funded as a result of student training with 75% of the funds coming from UCLan and 25% MMU. The students processed all of the finds and human remains on site including washing finds, and bones, drying bones and recording the archaeology.

The students processed all of the finds and human remains on site including washing finds, and bones, drying bones and recording the archaeology. The site team camped on site; the weather was wet with frequent days where we could not work (5 days lost to rain) for the extent of the project. Abigail Baldwin (MMU) was responsible for public outreach Jake Nuttle (MMU) for digital engagement, Debora Sale (UCLan) was responsible for finds and Sam Dickinson (UCLan) was responsible for human remains with Rob Wisemans (UCL) and Clare Bedford (UCLan) acting as supervisor for the project.

Outreach at Oakington: Public Engagement and Participation

By Dr Faye Simpson MIFA FSA

In 2010, the Oakington Anglo-Saxon Cemetery project, Cambridgeshire (UK) was granted a Ministry of Justice licence to excavate human remains without barriers. The approach to the presentation of remains was reflective of this open access model, aiming to transcend beyond the expert structured approach, to one that facilitated the public to play a role in the process. From the outset the projects central ethos had been one of active collaboration rather than merely cooperation between the community and the professionals. This was achieved through a multi-dimensional and long-term strategy for community engagement. The 'bones without barriers project' aimed to break down the

barriers not only between the community and the excavation but also the barriers between disparate groups of people; with the community activities providing a platform not only for discussion between archaeologists, 'the professionals,' and the public, but also between the different communities residing within the geographic community.

The community archaeology project at Oakington, would be categorised by some as a 'top down' approach (Moser 2004; Marshall 2004). It was instigated and is managed and directed by professional archaeologists. This approach did not, as previously suggested by Moshenska (2010), hamper the project's wider community value and social impact. Rather, as Belford's research in Telford suggests, the structure of this project enabled the community to forge links with professionals, facilitating an active role determining the future of their heritage (2011). As such, this project enabled the community to have a voice in, what has been described by Smith (2004) as 'authoritative heritage discourse'.

At Oakington, community engagement in the archaeology was facilitated by the professional archaeologists and enabled by community support. Central to the success of outreach was community buy-in of the project's outcomes, objectives and activities. This necessitated the development of community-based activities, which were perceived as having both personal and communal value. It required a consideration of local demographics in developing a range of participatory and non-participatory activities that catered for the large number of retired professionals and young families in the area. As such, the project used a range of traditional and non-traditional community archaeology activities to engage the community audience. This included the production of learning packs for schools, on-site educational activities, community participation in excavation, test pitting in peoples' gardens, public talks, public tours, interpretation panels, exhibitions and involvement in the annual village fete.

Central to the success of the community elements of this project was the close relationships developed between project team and the parish council and local amateur archaeology society. This guided the community activities, including lectures to the public and tours of the site. It was this relationship with the local parish council and archaeology society that enabled access to people's gardens, and with the support of the professional archaeologists they developed a year round test pitting survey with independent but interlinked research strands. Working with amateurs enabled community collaboration with the project and provided a voice to the community in 'professional' archaeological discourse and decisions. Specifically, this was indicated by community debates as to the future of the human remains and re-interment of exhumed bodies. The re-excavation in 2012 of a reburial pit from 1994 highlighted issues with the current policy on reburial and ethical implications of reburial. The poor preservation of the remains from the brick lined pit into which they had been interred initiated, community discussion and debates with the County Archaeologist and English Heritage as to the future of the current remains and their reburial. The importance of the involvement of amateur members in community archaeology projects developed by professional should not be underestimated nor overlooked (Aston 2012), they can offer guidance in creating community relations and help provide a collective voice to future decisions about their heritage.

The educational outreach programme initially focused on the local primary school, providing trips to site, tours and on site learning activities that directly related to the national curriculum (Tully 2009). Over the course of the project this has developed to include wider secondary and primary schools in

the surrounding area, and community demand led to the active participation of children in the excavation. This professionally led component of the project has supported the development of open dialogue with schools, facilitating a close working relationship between teachers, students and the archaeologists. The result of this collaboration has been the development of a more specific and student centred programme of activities; for example in April 2013 Foxtan School for children with specific educational needs, with the support of the project staff, designed a successful Heritage Lottery Fund Young Roots Bid. This focused not only on creating a project that had educational benefits but also had wider social value, such as creating confidence and developing communication skills amongst students.

Digital media has provided a platform to achieve open dialogue and access to the worldwide community. Social media, including twitter, facebook and flickr have enabled the global community to become part of the process of discovery and to engage in the interpretation of the site. This was highlighted in the cow/horse debate with changing interpretations uploaded on an hourly basis. Of great value for the project was the digital public commentary, which provided an arena for critical self-reflection. This encouraged the archaeologists to think beyond their own cultural belief systems; confronting disparate attitudes attached to the discovery and treatment of human remains. This provided the apparatus to break down barriers between communities, meeting both professional and public demands. The media campaign also involved with traditional mediums, including radio, television and popular journal and newspaper articles. This included working with BBC news and the Discovery Channel, as well as working with the History Channel to help produce a documentary debating the wider burial debate. The involvement of students in this media campaign provided new perspectives which were vital to its wider impact.

Critical to the development of the project has been understanding the multiple publics, their agendas, and their values. This was achieved through establishing open dialogues and mediums for communication with community members, which enabled relationships of trust to develop. On a formal level this has been supported by yearly quantitative and qualitative evaluation of the values and impacts of this work (Simpson 2009). As such the project has supported ethnographic surveys, qualitative evaluations and sociological analysis of human interaction. Understanding these social values, attitudes to archaeology and the benefits of the archaeological outreach has led to the project being able to support community endeavour and enterprise, and balance research with responsiveness to public demands. For example increasing the number of tours, introducing viewing platforms that allow better public access, providing yearly learning activities. This has required providing more staff to facilitate the growing demand from the local community as they have increased their engagement with their heritage. As such the project now has a part time community support officer and an educational outreach officer.

This community driven action in archaeology was professionally supported, yet it has led to the development of self-guided community elements to the project. The project and its activities have adapted to meet with the demands of the public, rather than the public adapting to meet the demands of the professionals. This project highlights how the balance of power can shift, and despite the professional leadership, community archaeology can take on a life and communal voice of its own.

Conservation

The project works with Alison Draper, a qualified conservator based at MMU special collections. This ensures all artefacts from the excavation are subject to the highest standard of conservation care both during removal and in post-excavation. All artefacts excavated on this project are subject to conservation assessment to inform the appropriate treatment, to ensure they are stabilised and archived to an appropriate standard. These items are then cleaned, recorded (both paper and photographically) and where appropriate X-rays are taken, for example in ferrous and composite items, and some highly decorated non-ferrous objects. They are then stabilised and repacked for archive, to date all finds from 2011 have been conserved to archive standards. This conservation policy aims to facilitate and support post-excavation research.

On-site a comprehensive stabilisation and packaging policy, in line with current conservation standards, is adhered to. This applies to the lifting, cleaning, and temporary packing of all small finds. These items are assessed in-situ, before removal by Dr Faye Simpson, to enable the application of appropriate techniques for lifting and removal. Central to the policy is on-site recording of small finds, which includes photographs, measurements, descriptions, including state of preservation, and drawings. Furthermore, with more stable items some initial cleaning occurs to support stabilisation before they are repacked. This aims to prepare finds for transportation and enable the secure viewing of items on site by the public.

Results

Impact

The 2010-2012 excavations at Oakington have proved a remarkable forum for the early medieval archaeology and burial archaeology, the project has attracted international media attention with the discovery of the 'bizarre cow women' a news story which was placed on the front page of the BBC website in June 2012, and was syndicated by 47 news organisations from around the world, placed second only to Richard III in the interest the story generated. It has also received news coverage in specialist archaeology magazines and a successful feature in *Current Archaeology*. However, it is perhaps the academic legacy which will have the most lasting effect, so far the Oakington project has been the subject of invited lectures at Manchester University, Cambridge University, Sachensymposium, EMASS, the Honolulu AAA, the Finds Research Group, and Oakington women's institute (an event in 2012 from which people were turned away at the door having exceeded a 100 seat limit).

This interest has also seen the production of academic papers for example the public outreach and internet publicity had been the subject of scholarly work – Sayer and Simpson (forthcoming) 'Bones without Barriers' – reviews the impact of the public outreach project in 2010 and 2011, and Sayer and Walters (forthcoming) 'Digging the Dead in a Digital Age', investigates the online discussion surrounding reburial, the 'bizarre cow women' and Richard III. Both will be published in a forthcoming volume focused on burial archaeology in popular culture edited by Dr Mel Giles and Professor Howard Williams. Equally the skeletal investigation of grave 57 was the starting point for a 2013 *World Archaeology* paper (Sayer and Dickinson 2013) 'Reconsidering obstetric death and female fertility in Anglo-Saxon England' which it is hoped will be the focus of a *British Archaeology* feature. Pre-publication the paper has already attracted enough interest to acquire funding for open

access publication. Such output is expected to continue with a focus on the cemetery finds and the impact that excavation and discovery can have on interpretative narrative.

In 2012 there were a number of visitors to the project, including:

Oakington Primary School

- Approx. 20 YR&1 visited.
- They were split into two groups and shown around the site. Both groups enjoyed the sessions which included being able to see real skeletons and guessing where the bone was from on the body.

Brownies (age 7-10)

- Approx. 15 Brownies visited the excavation having a tour, talk and handling session.
- The girls then made brooches from craft materials
- Visits to project made into a badge. For this the girls had to write a small report and bring it the following week.

Scouts (age 12-18)

- Scouts (Approx 10) had a tour of the site and a handling session using OAE resource boxes.
- Booked in for 2013

Cubs (age 8-12)

- Approx 15 young people took part in a tour of the excavation and a handling session using OAE resource boxes.
- Arranging date for 2013.

Dad and Toddler Group (Mixed group)

- 15 Fathers and Toddlers
- Sand pits for exploratory play based on an excavation.

Foxton (age 11-16)

- Whole school participation of approximately 15 boys with SEBD.
- Resulted in HLF bid

St Faith's (age 9-10)

- Invited into school to give a talk to two Y5 classes (Approx 30 students)
- Enjoyed the handling session although commented that it would have been improved by an accompanying power point. This is being created in 2013.
- Additionally commented that format of evaluation sheet should be easier and so in 2013 there will be a pdf and survey monkey.
- Booked in for two talks to four classes in 2013 (Approx 60 students)

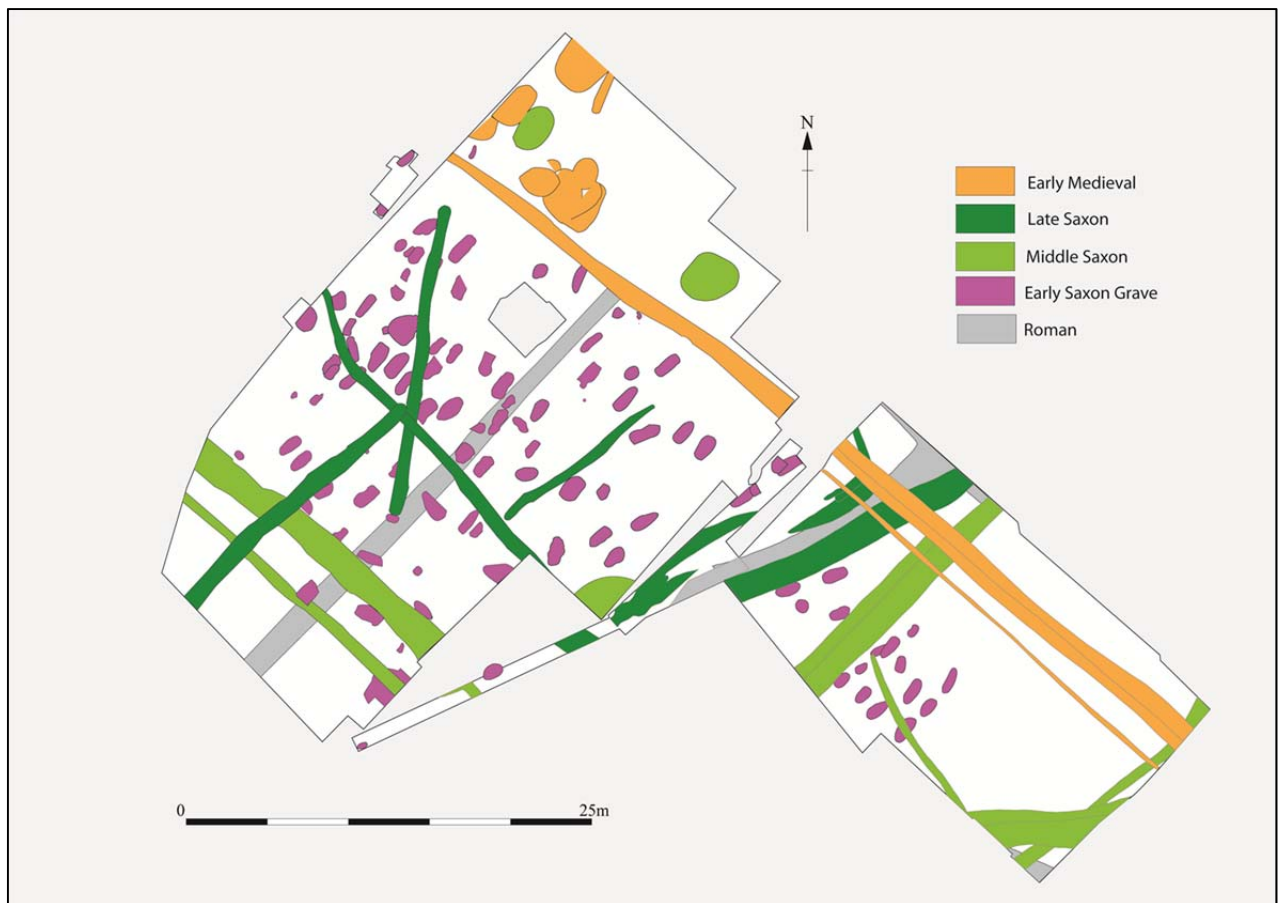


Figure 7 Site plan all features

The Oakington project has identified a number of ditch and pit features, datable because of the pottery found within the fills. In the north and primarily excavated in 2010 were a number of early medieval pits (AD 900-1200) and wells probably for the construction and supply of houses and house platforms to the west. Equally a single ditch runs the length of the 2007 and 2010 project and was on the line of the boundary that Alan Bloom removed in 1926, but excavation showed it had early medieval origins. Later Saxon ditches (AD 800-1100) seem to cross the site suggesting the use of this area for agriculture whereas large middle Saxon (AD700) ditches seem to enclose and surround the site just clipping its edges. There are two Roman ditches and one of the two the east was probably visible during the early Anglo-Saxon period when it provided a notable landscape feature to subdivide the site around.

At the beginning of the 2010 project Oakington had seen the excavation of 44 graves; by the end of 2012 there were around 110 skeletons in 105 graves with at least 2, maybe 3 seasons left to fully excavate the site. Of this total 47 graves were for subadult below the age of 12 (and 20 of these were infants below the age of 5). Amongst the adults there were 37 woman, 19 men and 7 adults who could not be further identified. Six burials were prone and 8 graves contained more than two individuals. The cemetery included 2 horses and a cow, and initial observations suggest it was structured around a series of significant central graves, a new grave every generation or so. The following list describes the 2010, 2011 and 2012 graves,



Figure 8 Site plan with grave numbers

The 2010 Graves

Grave 47



Grave 47 is for a child buried supine in a south north grave with its head facing west. No artefacts were found.

Figure 9 Grave 47

Grave 48



Grave 48 consists of an Infant buried prone in a south north grave with no artefacts.

Figure 10 Grave 48

The 2011 Graves

Grave 49



Grave 49 is an adult Male, burial with his legs partly flexed and his torso in a supine position. He was in a west east grave, his lower legs are missing from above the knee. His right side was truncated by a later feature. He was buried with a knife.

Figure 11 Grave 49

Grave 50



Figure 12 Grave 50

Grave 50 was an infant buried south north on its right side in a semi flexed position. The grave included a worked bone toggle, Copper Alloy pin, belt buckle and an iron knife.

Grave 51



Figure 13 Grave 51

Grave 51 is the skull of an infant, with a neck clavicle remaining, the inhumation was truncated by a later feature or plough. It was within an east west grave with its head facing south. No grave goods found.

Grave 52



Grave 52 is a an adult male, buried in a flexed position. He was buried with a sherd of pottery.

Figure 14 Grave 52

Grave 53



Figure 15 Grave 53

Grave 53 is a fragmentary infant buried with a whole pot. The grave is east west and the head is facing east.

Grave 54



Figure 16 Grave 54

Grave 54 is a child buried with a whole pot and animal bone at its head. The grave is south north and the infant lay in a flexed position on its right hand side.

Grave 55



Grave 55 is a subadult found buried prone, his feet to the north. The southern part of the grave – above his pelvis has been truncated by a Middle Saxon ditch. A single piece of pottery was positioned in between the legs.

Figure 17 Grave 55

Context 1382



Context 1382 is a fully articulated well preserved horse found with two Iron rings at its head. The grave is south north but the northern edges of the cut remains in the section and any significant associated male

Figure 18 Context 1382 Horse burial

burial remains unidentified.

Grave 56



Figure 19 Grave 56

Grave 56 is a robust male with a large fragment of pottery placed at his head. The grave is west east but has been truncated along his left side. He was buried supine.

Grave 57a



Figure 20 Grave 57a

Grave 57a is that of an adult female. She was buried supine West-East and had a foetus in her pelvic area (57b). Her grave goods included an Iron purse ring, 21 amber beads, 4 glass beads, an iron knife, wrist clasps, belt strap fittings, a large cruciform brooch and two small long brooches. She probably died in childbirth the foetus caught up in obstruction (Sayer and Dickinson 20013).



Figure 21 Grave 57b

Skeleton 57b

Skeleton 57b is a full term foetus found transverse within the pelvic cavity of inhumation 57a (Sayer and Dickinson 20013).

Grave 58



Figure 22 Grave 58

Grave 58 is a child, placed in a flexed position on its right hand side, there was a small Iron ring placed on its head possible as a toggle, the grave was also found with iron fragments possibly a knife. The grave is east west with the head facing north.

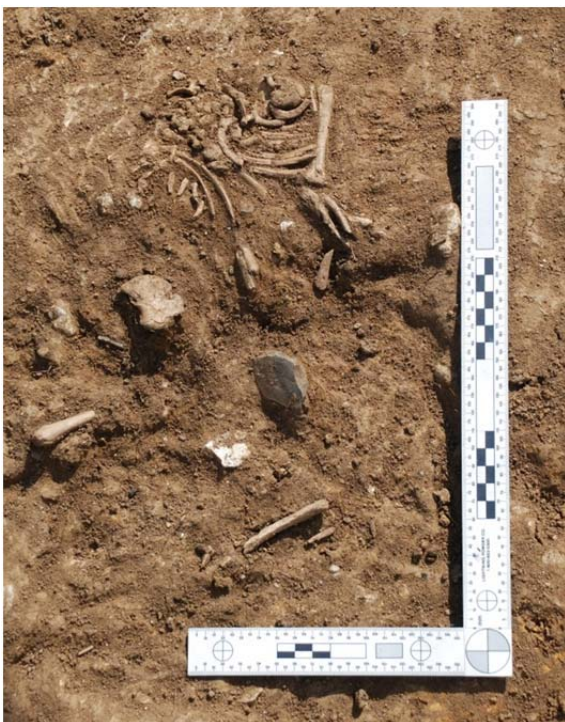
Grave 59



Figure 23 Grave 59

Grave 59, Is a female adult laid in a flexed position on her right side in a large, deep oval shaped grave cut? She was buried with two small long brooches, beads and wrist clasps. The grave is south north with the head facing east.

Grave 60



Grave 60 is a child, placed in a flexed on its left hand side, the grave is south north.

Figure 24 Grave 59

Grave 61



Figure 25 Grave 61

Grave 61 is a Female adult laid in a supine position in a South-North grave; her head is facing east and is slumped forward onto her chest. She was buried with two decorated guilt saucer brooches, wrist clasps, an Iron knife and an Iron pursue ring.

Grave 62



Figure 26 Grave 62

Grave 62 is a robust male adult with a large fragment of pottery placed on his right hip. He is supine and buried west east.

Grave 63



Figure 27 Grave 63

Grave 63 is a subadult buried flexed on its left side with a large piece of pottery in-between its legs and pelvis. The grave is south north but the head has been truncated by an 8th century ditch.

Grave 64



Figure 28 Grave 64

Grave 64 an adult male, buried supine in a south north grave, his head is facing east and his chin rests on his shoulder. He was buried with an Iron spearhead, knife with a Cu loop that may have been a sheath mouth. He also had an iron belt buckle and pottery fragments. The man was probably older in the adult range and had a fused lower spine and his left arm was broken and held across his ulna and radius.

Grave 65



Figure 29 Grave 65

Grave 65 was an infant buried flexed on its right hand side its head facing east. The grave was south north and contained a whole pot to the north of the infant.

Grave 66



Figure 30 Grave 66

Grave 66 was an adult female buried supine in a south north grave. Her head faced west and her legs were crossed. She was buried with glass and a number of amber beads and 2 pierced copper alloy pendants (mistaken for Roman coins during excavation). She was also buried with two trefoil cruciform brooches found on her chest. She had wrist clasps, a copper alloy pin, and Iron key/latch lifter belt hanging set adjacent to which hung a Roman spoon. She also had a pottery fragment at her feet.



Figure 31 Grave 66 close up of belt hanging set and Roman spoon.

Grave 67



Figure 32 Grave 67

Grave 67 is a neonate found in a south north grave buried flexed on its right side, its head is facing east. The grave included a whole pot found fragmented and to the west (behind) its head.

Grave 68



Figure 33 Grave 68

Grave 68 is that for an infant buried in a south north grave its head facing west. The child laid flexed on its left hand side. The grave included a whole pot to the south of the head.

Grave 69



Figure 34 Grave 69

Grave 69 is an adult male buried south north in a flexed position on his left hand side. He was buried with a fragment of pottery between his legs and pelvis. This male had his head truncated by a later Saxon ditch but the excavators of the ditch had replaced the head into a niche cut into the side of the ditch and dog-legged it to the south. His chin had green staining from a copper alloy object lost in antiquity.

Grave 70



Figure 35 Grave 70 under excavation

Grave 70 was the grave of an infant buried south north, the bones are highly fragmentary and the body position and facing were not determined. The Grave was accompanied by a whole pottery vessel heavily truncated by ploughing or later disturbance.

The 2012 Graves

Grave 26



Figure 36 Grave 26

Grave 26 is an adult in a north south grave placed in a flexed position lying on the right hand side. This grave was identified but not excavated in 2007 in favour of preservation in situ. The body was subsequently truncated by building services.

Grave 27

Grave 26 was not photographed. It consisted of two adult feet and was probably buried supine, this grave was identified but not excavated in 2007 in favour of preservation in situ. The body was subsequently truncated by building services.

Grave 71



Figure 37 Grave 71

Grave 71 is of a child, female (based on grave goods) buried south north; she was found in a flexed position on her left side her head was facing west. Here grave goods included a copper alloy disc found underneath her skull, a sherd of pottery and two amber beads.

Grave 72



Figure 38 Grave 72

Grave 72 is a south north adult with no finds. The skeleton is so truncated by modern disturbance and as to affect preservation, only fragmentary remains of right leg and hand remain..

Grave 73/74



Figure 39 Grave 73 and 74, Grave 73 cuts 74 leaving only part of the earlier skeleton.

Grave 73 is an adult female buried prone, with flexed legs to her left, she is interred on a south north orientation and was found with a sherd of pottery behind her knees, between her legs and pelvis. There were no other finds. Grave 73 truncates 74 and given the rarity of grave interacting this is presumably deliberate (although this is a very dense part of the cemetery). Given the severe nature of the destruction it is highly probable that the second burial took place a considerable time after the first but the gravediggers would have been aware of the earlier inhumation.

Grave 74 is a presumably an adult buried south north and flexed on the right hand side. No finds were identified. This grave was truncated sometime after burial.

Grave 75a and 75b



Figure 40 Grave 75a and 75b

Grave 75 is a double burial both individuals are young having un-fused pelvis.

Grave 75a appears to be prone and the legs may have been bound at the feet (also see grave 78). The skeleton is very fragmentary. A copper alloy necklace may suggest this skeleton was female.

75b is a smaller skeleton, a child, buried flexed on its right hand side. This burial shares grave 75 and was placed on the right side of 75a and it looks to have probably faced the older individual.

Grave 77



Grave 77 is a south north, supine subadult interred with a knife and pottery sherds. The feet are crossed. The skull and parts of the left leg have been destroyed by later activity.

Figure 41 Grave 77

Grave 78a and 78b



Figure 42 grave 78a and 78b

Grave 78 is a double burial reminiscent of 75. The grave contains two individuals an adult female 78a and a child 78b.

78a is an adult female buried prone in a south north grave, her legs are crossed and may have been tied (although some supine graves have the legs crossed and we don't consider they are tied). Her right arm passes under her body and her right hand is clasping a collection of beads and a brooch by the left side of her head. Her left arm passes under her body and her fingers are resting on the child's left arm, but her left sleeve's wrist clasps appears to be over the child's body so her sleeve must have been positioned deliberately over the child and effectively hid this hand gesture from view. The woman in grave 78a was accompanied by 17 beads, a wrist clasps, a small long brooch, an iron knife and a meat bone.

78b is a child interred south north and flexed on the right hand side, this child was buried with a single copper alloy disc found at the chin/neck.

Grave 79



Figure 43 Grave 79

Grave 79 has been disturbed. This collection of human and animal bones appears to include fragments of human fibia, femur, humerus and fingers, in the roughly the location that might be expected with articulation. Bulk finds from the fill also includes modern glass. Given the location of this grave at the western edge of the cemetery it is speculated that it was disturbed Alan Blooms pit and the location is similar to his drawn location (see figure 3). No finds were located in the grave and if the body is fully articulated it would have been positioned west east.



Figure 44 Grave 80 woman and cow

Grave 80



Figure 45 the Grave 80 woman

Grave 80 contains the remains of a female adult and a cow. The woman is interred in a large grave and is positioned south north, she is in a flexed position lying on her right hand side facing east. Her right arm is stretched out and back so that her right arm clasps the bottom of her string of beads. She was interred with 46 amber beads, 22 glass beads, in at least two strings. She had two small silvered disc brooches, wrist clasps, and an Iron girdle hanger which includes a copper alloy chatelaine, anchor latch lifter and a number of other latch lifter types. She had an Iron ring strap end, belt buckle and pottery fragments. The cow was in the same grave as the woman and may have been placed first within a set piece display (see figure 44). Relatively burial 80 is both early and wealthy, but it cuts burial 92.



Figure 46 Showing proximity of Cow and Human

Grave 81



Grave 81 is an adult female buried south north and flexed on her left hand side facing west. She was interred with an iron object near her neck, and a spindle whorl and a fragmentary bone comb (possible) in what may have been a purse below her pelvis.

Figure 47 Grave 81

Grave 82



Figure 48 Grave 82

Grave 82 is a south north partly flexed adult female facing east, her legs were placed flexed right. She was interred with two copper alloy small long brooches, wrist clasps and a copper alloy buckle. She was also interred with a knife and beads. There were a number of iron stones around this grave and some appear around her head area, it is unclear if they were placed or if they were naturally occurring.

Grave 83



Grave 83 is a child, interred south north in a flexed position on its right side facing east. This child was placed with a pottery sherd on its feet and with a belt buckle.

Figure 49 Grave 83

Grave 84



Figure 50 Grave 84

Grave 84 is a supine adult woman buried south north with her left arm across her stomach, her head was facing east. She was buried with two medium sized disc brooches, a large cruciform brooch, an Iron chain?, wrist clasps, an iron ring, six glass beads and 8 amber beads.

Grave 85



Grave 85 is interred south north, semi flexed with her legs towards the left. She is in poor condition but was interred with a bone comb above her head; it may have been in her hair, and a small iron knife.

Figure 51 Grave 85

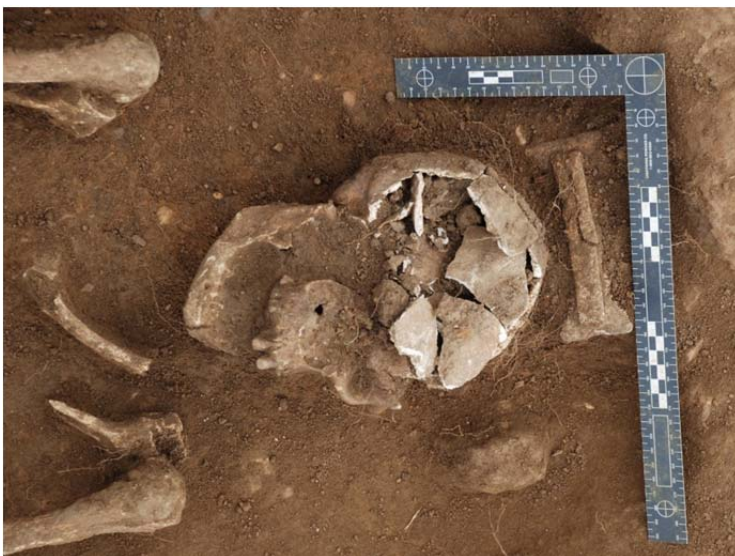


Figure 52 Grave 85 position of comb

Grave 86



Figure 53 Grave 86

Grave 86 is a south north female adult buried supine. Her head was placed facing east but unfortunately her grave was truncated by a later ditch. She was buried with 27 large amber beads and 5 glass beads. She had two cruciform brooches one at each shoulder, a purse hanger, knife and writs clasps.

Grave 87



Figure 54 Grave 87

Grave 87 is a south north adult female interred in a supine position with her lower right arm and hand across her stomach. Her head is posited with her chin slumped onto her chest. She is buried with two trefoil small long brooches and a large piece of pottery on her pelvis.

Context 1742



Figure 55 Context 1742, horse burial

Context 1742 is a fully articulated horse, although truncated by two playground fence posts there is no reason to consider that it was ever buried with a head or necks and no evidence of truncation. The horse is oriented north south but there were no grave finds. The nearest significant male is double burial 88 and there is certainly enough space for these two graves to have been covered by a small barrow.

Grave 88a and 88b



Figure 56 Grave 88a and 88b

Grave 88 is a south north double grave consisting of an adult woman and a man. They seem to be positioned arm in arm, but her right arm is probably below his left so she must have been placed in the grave first. The grave looks like it was cut for him as it is a much better size for his shorter height and her legs are crossed and bent as if to fit her in. Their heads are touching and they are both leaning into each other.

88a is an adult woman (older than her companion) placed supine with her head facing east, her lower right arm across her stomach and her left was placed in what may have been a deliberately lewd position. She was not interred with any grave goods.

88b is a young adult man supine with his head facing west. He has a four riveted carinated iron shield boss, with central apex, placed over his right arm. He was also buried with an iron belt buckle and copper alloy belt fitting (although this may be the wrist clasp that can be seen on his pelvis).

Grave 89



Figure 57 Grave 89 side on



Figure 58 Grave 89 detail of jewellery.

Grave 89 is a south north supine woman found underneath the concrete of the playground swings. She was buried with 26 amber beads, 2 glass beads, a copper alloy necklace consisting of several triangular elements each with rings though the corners and further triangular parts attached. She was also buried with a cruciform brooch and a small long brooch deliberately placed in opposite orientation (heads and feet opposite ways around). She was also found with wrist clasps and an unidentifiable iron object which may once have been a knife.



Figure 59 Grave 90

Grave 90

Grave 90 is a young male subadult buried supine with legs flexed to the left and arms crossed; he was placed in a south north grave. He was found with a single sherd of pottery on his left side.

Grave 91



Figure 60 Grave 91

Grave 91 contained an adult female in a south north grave head facing west. She was buried with two small long brooches, a knife, 15 glass beads, 5 amber beads and an iron belt buckle.

Grave 92



Grave 92 contained a south north child. Only the legs remain as it was truncated by the concrete foundation or the playground swings and by grave 80. The legs suggest a flexed or partially flexed body position. Interestingly when the grave diggers cut grave 80 they truncated this individual, removed the feet and replaced them into the long bones.

Figure 61 Grave 92 and truncated by the grave 80

Grave 93



Figure 62 Grave 93

Grave 93 contained a south north adult, possibly a male, buried supine his left hand resting below his pelvis, his head was positioned facing west. He was found with a Roman coin, a knife and an iron object.

Grave 94



Grave 94 is an adult male buried south north, his chin and head appears to be slumped onto his chest. His left arm is bent at the elbow and across his chest and his left leg crosses his right. He was found buried with a knife.

Figure 63 Grave 94

Grave 95



Figure 64 Grave 95

Grave 95 is the south north oriented flexed adult male buried with his head facing east. No finds were recovered in this grave.

Grave 96



Figure 65 Grave 96

Grave 96 is a south north oriented, flexed female buried on her left hand side. She was truncated by the play area. Grave 96 was buried with two cruciform brooches, a knife, wrist clasps, a copper disc (which may be a Roman coin) a purse hanger and two beads.

Grave 97



Figure 66 Grave 97

Grave 97 was south north oriented and contained a subadult female buried in a facedown-flexed or prone position, her legs were crossed. No grave goods were recovered.

Grave 98

Grave 98 is a heavily truncated grave cut, just a corner remained so it is impossible to describe its direction or orientation. The grave cut contained a bone fragment and an Iron knife. It may be the remains of grave 14 or 20 missed in 1995.

Grave 99



Figure 67 Grave 99

Grave 99 was for an infant buried south north, flexed on its left side with its head facing east. The infant's arms crossed one stretched out and one up. The grave contained a whole pot at the infant's shoulder and large fragments of pottery placed adjacent to the child.

Grave 100



Figure 68 Grave 100

Grave 100 was truncated by the vault for the reburial of the 1994/5 skeletons. The inhumation was truncated above the waist leaving only the top half. This burial is a male, south north and supine, with his right arm flexed at the elbow so that it rested on his chest. He was buried with a knife, tweezers and Iron buckle and a copper alloy global.

Grave 101



Figure 69 Grave 101

Grave 101 was for a child buried south north in a semi-flexed position its head faced east. Grave goods included a copper alloy disc pendent, 2 amber beads and 4 glass beads.

Grave 102



Figure 70 Grave 102

Grave 102 was truncated by the vault for the reburial of the 1994/5 skeletons removing the top half of the body. The left hand side was truncated by a waste pipe. The burial was a male adult and looks to have been laid out in a semi flexed position and was buried with a knife.

Grave 103



Figure 71 Grave 103

Grave 103 was heavily truncated and only the right shoulder area remained, the body was positioned south north.

Grave 104



Figure 72 Grave 104

Although this group of bones may not be a grave it does deserve special mention and probably came from a grave in close proximity (even 105?). The human remains in ditch [1889] are a large collection of long bones which may well have come from a single burial along with the early Saxon pot. They certainly do not seem to have been placed in the ditch, although it is difficult to say the same for the top part of the cow skull.

Grave 105



Figure 73 Grave 105

Grave 105

This is the grave of a young adult? Buried south north and supine with the head facing east, a single large piece of pottery was placed in the grave just above the individual's right elbow and over their arm. No other grave good were identified.

References

- Aston, M. 2012. Publicizing Archaeology in Britain in the Late Twentieth Century: A Personal View in R. Skeates, C. McDavid and J. Carman (eds.) *The Oxford Handbook of Public Archaeology*, 443-460, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Belford, P. 2011. Archaeology, Community and Identity in a New English Town. The *Historic Environment: Policy and Practice*, Vol. 2, No 1, 49-67(19)
- British Geological Survey, 1975, Soils of England and Wales, Drift Geology
- Buckberry, J 2000, 'Missing Presumed Buried? Bone Diagnosis and the Under-Representation of Anglo-Saxon Children', *Assemblage* 5. <http://www.assemblage.group.shef.ac.uk/5/buckberr.html>
- Lee, C. 2008. 'Forever Young: Child Burial in Anglo-Saxon England.' In S. Lewis-Simpson (ed) *Youth and Age in the Medieval North*. Leiden: Brill; 17–36.
- Lucy, S 1994, 'Children in Early Medieval Cemeteries', *Archaeological Review from Cambridge* 13:2, 21-34.
- Marshall, Y. 2002: What is Community Archaeology? *World Archaeology*, Vol. 34, No. 2, Community Archaeology. (Oct., 2002), 211-219.
- Meaney, A. 1964 *A Gazetteer of early Anglo-Saxon Burial Sites*. George Allen & Unwin.
- Mortimer, R. (forthcoming) Early Saxon cemetery and Early to Late Saxon settlement remains at Oakington Recreation ground, Queens Way, Oakington, Cambridgeshire. Archaeological Excavation. Unpublished grey literature report Oxford Archaeology East.
- Moser, S *et al.* 2002: Transforming archaeology through practice: strategies for collaborative archaeology and the Community Archaeology Project at Qusier, Egypt. *World Archaeology*, Vol. 34, No. 2, Community Archaeology (Oct., 2002), 265 – 287.
- Moshenska, G, Dhanjal, S, Doeser, J. Phillips, S. and Allen, S. 2007. Community Archaeology against the odds. Manifesto for Community Archaeology, *Current Archaeology* (35), 213
- Owen-Crocer, G. (1986) *Dress in Anglo-Saxon England*. Boydell.
- Sayer, D. & Dickinson, S.D. (2013) Reconsidering Obstetric Death and Female Fertility in Anglo-Saxon England. *World Archaeology* 45(2): doi:10.1080/00438243.2013.799044
- Sayer, D. & Walter, T. (2014 in press) Digging the dead in a digital age. In H. Williams & M. Giles (eds) *Dealing with the Dead*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Simpson, F. & Sayer, D. (2014 in press) Bones without Barriers: the social impact of digging the dead. In H. Williams & M. Giles (eds) *Dealing with the Dead*. Oxford, Oxford University Press.
- Smith, L.J. 2004. *Archaeological Theory and the Politics of Cultural Heritage*, Oxfordshire: Routledge.
- Taylor, A.; Duhig, C. and Hines, J., 1997, 'An Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Oakington, Cambridgeshire'. *Proc. Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 86: 57 – 90

Tully, G. 2011. Dear Gemma and Mikey. *British Archaeology* (117)

Victoria County History (VCH) 1989A *History of the County of Cambridge and the Isle of Ely: Volume 9: Chesterton, Northstowe, and Papworth Hundreds: 199-204*

Appendix 1 Grave Records

Grave No	Skeleton No	Year	sex	Find No	Object	Material	Body Position	Photo number	plan number
47	1137	2010	Subadult				Semi Flexed		
48	1171	2010	Subadult				Prone		
49	1308	2011	Male	42	2567	3826	Flexed ®	59-61	11
50	1315	2011	Infant (M)	47	2580	3845			16
				48	Pin	Cu			
				49	Toggle	Bone			
				50	Belt Buckle	Fe			
				51	Knife	Fe			
51	1318	2011	Infant	NA			Left Facing	5	5
52	1321	2011	Male		Pottery	Ceramic	Flexed (L)	95-97	17
53	1324	2011	Infant		Pottery	Ceramic	Right		
70	1329	2011	Neonate		Bowl	Ceramic			10
54	1347	2011	Subadult		Pottery	Ceramic	Flexed ®		14
55	1367	2011	Subadult		Pottery	Ceramic	Prone	109 110	23
56	1370	2011	Male		Pottery	Ceramic	Supine		34
57 B	1376	2011	Perinatal						
57 A	1375	2011	Female	53	Purse Ring	Fe	Supine	115-116	15
				54	Beads (x21)	Glass/ Amber			
				55	Beads (x4)	Glass/ Amber			
				56	Knife	Fe			
				57	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				58	Belt Strap	Fe?			
				59	Brooch	Cu			
				60	Brooch (Long)	Cu			
				61	Brooch (Long)	Cu			
58	1387	2011	Infant		Ring	Fe	Flexed ®		37
					Pottery	Ceramic			
59	1395	2011	Female	78	Beads	Glass	Flexed ®		40
				83	Long Brooch	Cu			
				84	Long Brooch	Cu			
				85	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				72	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
60	1405	2011	Subadult	N/F			Flexed (L) ?	172-173	38
61	1411	2011	Female	79	Brooch (Saucer)	Cu	Supine	178-179	39
				80	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				81	Brooch (Saucer)	Cu			
				82	Wrist Clasp	Cu			

				87	Knife	Fe			
				88	Ring	Fe			
				90	Beads (x5)	Glass			
				95?	Beads (x4)	Amber/ Glass			
62	1424	2011	Subadult		Pottery Bowl	Ceramic	Supine	199-200	51
63	1428	2011	Subadult		Pottery	Ceramic	Flexed (L)		44
64	1441	2011	Male	92	Speadhead	Fe	Supine		53
				94	Knife	Fe			
				95	Sheath Decorati on	Cu			
				93	Belt Buckle	Fe			
					Pottery	Ceramic			
65	1444	2011	Infant		Pottery Vessel	Ceramic	Flexed ®	208-211	54
66	1450	2011	Female	97	R. Coin (pierced)	Cu	Supine (Crossed Legs Tibia)	221-235	57
				98	Brooch (small long)	Cu			
				99	R. Coin (pierced)	Cu			
				100	Brooch (small long)	Cu			
				101	Spoon	Cu			
				102	Pin (Dress)	Cu			
				103	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				104	Beads	amber/glas s			
				105	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				106	Ring Hanger ?)	Cu			
				107	Gridle Hanger	Fe			
				108	Pottery	cermanic			
				109					
				110	Bead (Large)	Glass			
				111	Bead	Glass			
				112	Silver Beads	AG			
				113	Silver Beads	AG			
				114	Bead (Melon)	Glass?			
67	1457	2011	Neonate		Bowl	Cermnic	Flexed ®	249-251	58
68	1460	2011	infant		Pottery	Ceramic	Flexed (L)	256	59
69	1486	2011	Male		Pottery	Ceramic	Flexed (L)	300-301	77
26	1802	2012	Adult	Non e			Flexed ®	171-173	27-1
27	1850	2012	Adult	Non e			Flexed (L)		36-1

71	1709	2012	Female (child)	3	Brooch (Disc)	Cu	Flexed (L)	1-2	4-1
				4	Pottery	Ceramic			
				5	Beads (2)	Amber			
72	1703	2012	Adult	Non e			Prone (Knees Flexed)	3-4	3
73	1706	2012	Female (subadult)	6	Pottery	Ceramic	Prone (Knees Flexed)	5	5-1
74	1723		Adult				Flexed *	5	5-1
75a	1731	2012	Subadult	7	Necklace	Cu	Prone	26-27	7-1
75b	1732	2012	Child	Non e			Flexed *	26-27	7-1
77	1722	2012	Subadult	8	Knife	Fe	Supine (feet crossed)	15-16	6-1
78 (a)	1747		Female	12	Beads (6)	Amber	Prone Leg crossed ankles	38-39	14-1
					Beads (4)	Jet			
					Beads (3)	Glass			
					Beads (2)	Ag			
				13	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				14	Brooch (SM)	Cu			
				15	knife	Fe			
				27	Bead (1)	Amber			
					Bead(1)	Silver			
78b	1748		Child	26	Disc	Cu	Flexed *	38-39	14-1
79	1754			Non e			Truncated	81--83	16-1
80	1740		Female	11	Bead (1)	Amber	Flexed *		15-1
				16	Beads (45)	Amber			
				17	Brooch (Disc)	Cu			
				18	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				19	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				20	Iron Objec	Fe			
				21	Girdle Hanger	Fe			
				22	Ring	Cu			
				23	Undentified	Fe			
				24	Pottery	Ceramic			
				25	Brooch (Disc)	Cu			
				33	Beads (5)	Glass			
					Beads (3)	Jet			
				34	Beads (14)	Glass			
				35	Strap End	Cu			
				36	Undentified	Cu			
				37	Belt Buckle	Fe			
				38	Brooch	Cu			
				40	Dress Fitting	Cu			
				41	Ring	Cu			
				42	Ring	Cu			

				42 (a)	Bead (1)	Glass			
				43	Bead (1)	Glass			
					Bead (3)	Amber			
					Bead (2)	Silver			
81	1770	2012	Female	44	Spindle Whorl	Ceramic	Flexed (L)	118-119	19-1
				45	Undentified	Fe			
				46	Comb	Bone			
				47	Comb	Bone			
82	1779	2012	Female	62	Brooch (SL)	Cu	Flexed *	152-155	25-1
				63	Brooch (SL)	Cu			
				64	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				65	Buckle	Cu			
				66	Knife	Fe			
				67	Beads	Glass/Amber			
83	1788	2012	Child	48	Belt Buckle	Cu	Flexed *	144-145	23-1
				60	Pottery	Ceramic			
84	1782	2012	Female	50	Brooch (Disc)	Cu	Supine	156-158	20-1
				51	Brooch (Disc)	Cu			
				52	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				53	Chain	Fe			
				54	Brooch (L Cruciform)	CE			
				55	Bead (1)	Jet			
				56	Bead (4)	Amber			
					Beads (4)	Glass			
					Beads (5)	Glass			
				58	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				59	Girdle Hanger	Fe			
85	1785	2012	Female	49	Comb	Bone	Flexed (L)	123-125	24-1
				61	Ring	Fe			
				68	Knife	Fe			
86	1793	2012	Female	72	Beads (27)	Amber	Supine	168-170	28-1
					Beads (2)	Glass			
					Beads (2)	Jet			
				73	Brooch (cruciform)	Cu			
				74	Brooch (cruciform)	Cu			
				75 a	Purse Hanger	Fe			
				75b	Knife	Fe			
				76	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				80	Bead (1)	Jet			
87	1807	2012	Female	69	Brooch (SL)	Cu	Supine	176-177	29-1

				70	Brooch (SL)	Cu			
88A	1798	2012	Female				Supine (body curved to Right)	180-182	30-1
88B	1799	2012	Male	77	Shield Boss	Fe	Supine	180-182	30-1
				78	Belt Buckle	Fe			
				84	Fastener	Fe			
89	1823	2012	Female	82	Beads (26)	Amber	Supine	210-219	37-1
				81	Brooch (SL)	Cu			
				83	Beads (2)	Glass			
				85	Brooch (cruciform)	Cu			
				86	Necklace	Cu			
				88	Unidentified	Cu			
				89	Wrist Clasp	Cu			
				106	Unidentified	Fe			
90	1835	2012	Male	92	Pottery	Ceramic	Supine (legs flexed L)	202-203	39-1
91	1843	2012	Female	100	Knife	Fe	Supine (flexed arms)	207-209	35-1
				101	Brooch (SL)	Cu			
				102	Brooch (SL)	Cu			
				103	Beads (13)	Glass			
					Beads (5)	Amber			
				104	Belt Buckle	Fe			
				105	Bead (2)	Glass			
92	1851	2012	Child	91	Knife	Fe	Flexed *	200-201	34-1
93	1862	2012	male?	108	Coin (Roman)	Cu	Supine	224-226	43-1
				110	Knife	Fe			
				111	object	Fe			
94	1866	2012	?	109	Knife	Fe	Supine (Flexed)	236-237	44-1
95	1870	2012	Male	None			Flexed *	235-234	45-1
96	1882	2012	Female	112	Brooch (SL)	Cu	Flexed (L)	241-247	46-1
				113	Brooch (SL)	Cu			
				114	Knife	Fe			
				115	Wrist Clasp	Fe			
				116	Coin (Disc)	Cu			
				117	Purse Hanger	Fe			
				118	Bead (1)	Amber			
					Bead (1)	Jet			
97	1885	2012	Female	None			Flexed * (throat prone)	239-240	47-1
98	1897	2012	?	121	Knife	Fe	-		49-1
99	1902	2012	Infant		Pottery	Ceramic	Flexed (L)	258-260	53-1
					Pottery	Ceramic			

100	1909	2012	male	126	Knife	Fe	Supine		55-1
				127	Tweezers	Cu			
				128	Glob	Cu			
				129	Buckle?	Fe			
101	1920	2012	subadult	131	Disc Necklace	Cu	Flexed [®]	284 285	57-1
				132	Beads (2)	Amber			
					Beads (4)	Glass			
102	1923	2012	Male	130	Knife	Fe	Flexed [®]	287 286	56-1
103	1933	2012	?		None		Truncated (Skull Remains)	72-1	
104									
105	1937	2012			Pottery	Ceramic		296-297	73-1

Appendix 2: Historical Documentation referring to the Anglo-Saxon cemetery

Letter from Ralph Warboys to Alan Bloom in 1971.

*Terry, I thought you might like a copy
- Alison Taylor wanted one
Raph*

71, Longstanton Road,
Oakington,
CAMBRIDGE.
CB4 5AB
20th May 1971

Dear Mr Bloom,

When you lived in Oakington I was only a boy, so I do not expect you would remember me, although I remember you. However, for some years I have been collecting information, old photographs etc of the village.

Mr John Saltmarsh, whose father farmed the land which you afterwards bought has often helped in kindly translating old documents written in mediaeval Latin, and many interesting facts about the village have emerged.

The reason I am writing to you, is that apparently during the time you farmed here, (I quote from the "Victoria County History of Cambridgeshire "). " Three burials with spears, knives, and a shield boss of the period (Anglo-Saxon) were ploughed out of a field to the south west of Oakington Church in 1926. The field was deep ploughed for the first time to make it into a market garden. There is no doubt that a cemetery here awaits investigation. " Unfortunately unlike almost every other entry in the History, the source of the information is not recorded. Apart from writing to the present editor with probable little success, I am writing to ask if you can kindly let me have any information on the subject.

I also wondered if you took any photographs at the time, if so, I would be very grateful if I could borrow them, after making a copy I would of course return the originals.

It seems strange that although there is an abundance of written references to Oakington, both in and before the Domesday Book, yet something so very recent has proved elusive.

Any information or photographs that I could borrow would be very much appreciated.

Yours sincerely,

Alan Bloom Esq.

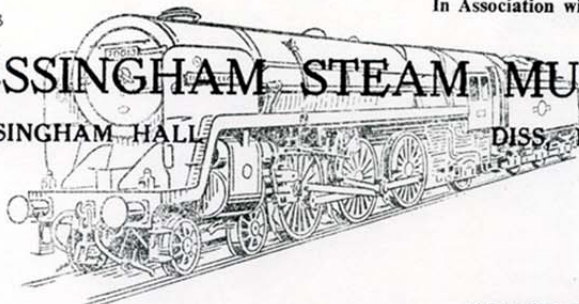
Ralph Warboys

Front side of Alan bloom's 1971 reply:

TELEPHONE
BRESSINGHAM 464
Home 243

In Association with the Transport Trust

BRESSINGHAM STEAM MUSEUM
BRESSINGHAM HALL DISS, NORFOLK



25th. May, 1971.

Ralph Warboys Esq.,
71, Longstanton Road,
Oakington,
CAMBRIDGE. CB4 5AB.

242

Dear Mr. Warboys,

I was interested to read your letter and to note that the Anglo-Saxon relics found in our field have come in for further investigation. It would be difficult to pin-point the spot now because the area has been built over, but the sketch I append is as near as I can get it from memory, and not knowing the O.S. numbers.

The remains were in a little depression in which the soil was darker in colour and deeper. My guess is that this was not a burial ground, but the scene of a scuffle with the Danish invaders. The skeletons appeared as if they had fallen afterwards and more or less left there. The shield was over a man's fractured skull, and the other remains (no weapons were found) were nearby, one of a girl about 14, but Dr. (or Mr.) Lethbridge from the Archeological Museum seemed to think it was away from what might have been a cemetery. He did think however that in that area, certain ridges and banks might have been an A.S. cemetery and said he would try to have aerial photos taken. So far as I know, he never did but I dug dozens of holes in the hope of finding something but without success. I also dug several drainage trenches, but always gave up the search on reaching undisturbed subsoil, believing that nothing would be deeper than 2½ feet.

The remains found were in fact only 1½ feet down, and much of that area was hand dug to that depth and even more in the process of levelling. I fear this may not be of much help to you, but am sufficiently interested to give you all the information I can.

Your surname is familiar, but I remember only Baxter Warboys and some of his children, in the early and middle 1920's.

Received & thanked

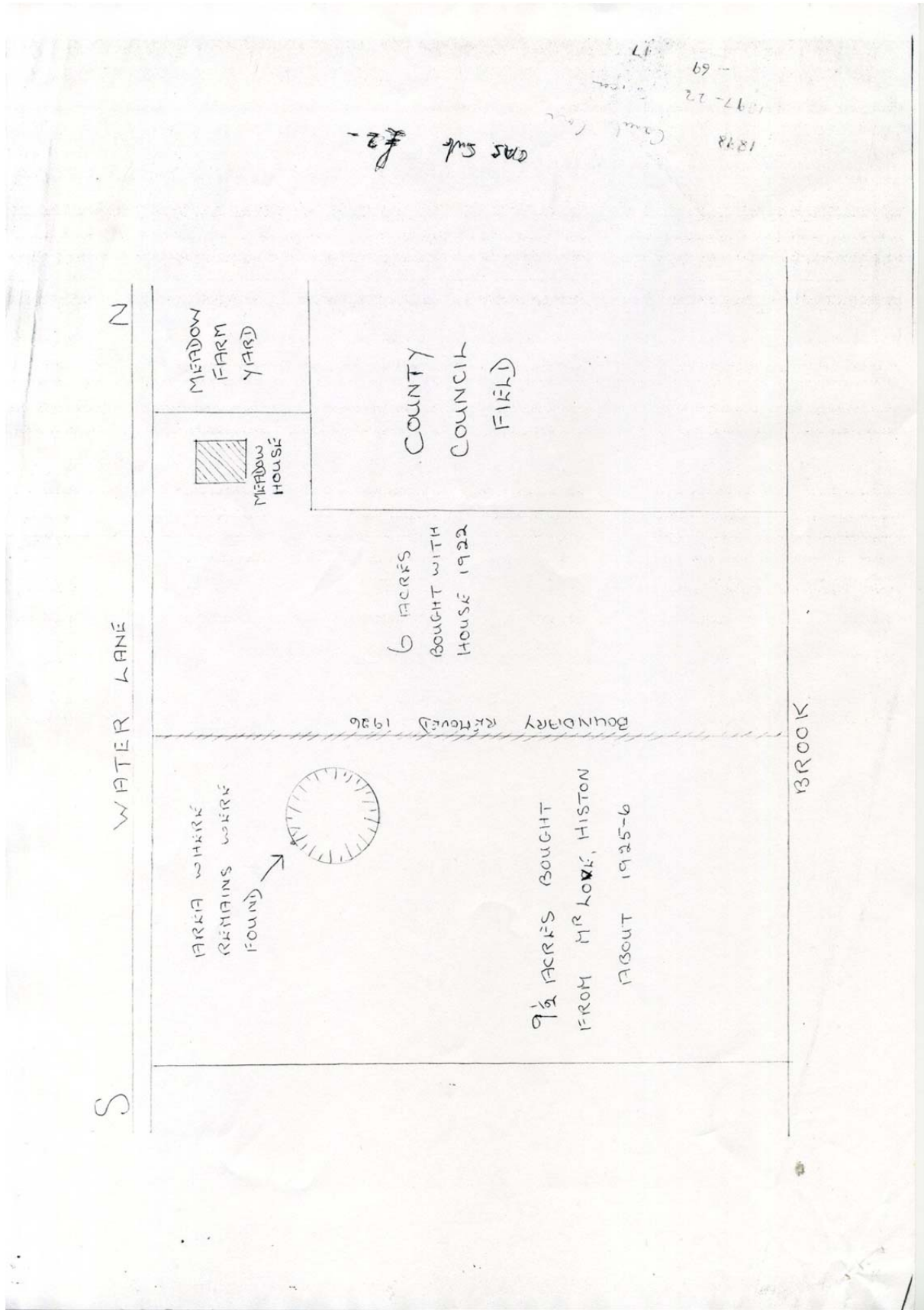
Director : ALAN BLOOM

Yours Sincerely

Alan Bloom

Curator : G. E. SANDS, A.M.I., LOCO.E.

Reverse side of Alan bloom's 1971 reply:



APPENDIX 3: INVESTIGATIVE CONSERVATION OF MATERIAL FROM THE ANGLO-SAXON CEMETERY 2011 EXCAVATION, OAKINGTON, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

ALISON DRAPER
MANCHESTER METROPOLITAN UNIVERSITY

Introduction

Fieldwork was undertaken in 2011 as part of an ongoing project to investigate the Anglo-Saxon cemetery within the medieval village of Oakington, Cambridgeshire. In total 23 burials were excavated. The majority of the finds consisted of iron, copper alloy metalwork together with amber and glass beads.

Condition of the metalwork

The survival of the metalwork was relatively poor due to the soil conditions. At the time of writing, x-radiography had not been undertaken but the extent of iron corrosion suggested that the metal was badly corroded with little or no iron metal surviving within the concretions. The condition of the copper alloy was better, with variable degrees of corrosion present. Mineralised organic remains were present on many metal surfaces, particularly around the iron pins present on the back of dress accessories.

Surface decoration, white metal which appears to be tinning, possibly some gilding and some enamel present

Summary of Conservation

Visual examination using optical and Scanning electron microscopy

Removal of excess soil with handtools

Removal of strongly adhering soil particles with 50:50 IMS/H₂O


Removal of corrosion layers on some objects with handtools

Stabilization where necessary

List of excavated material;

Context	find no.	item	material
1300	1	ring (finger)	Cu
1308	42	Knife	Fe
1315	47	Strap End	Fe
1315	48	Pin	Cu
1315	49	Toggle	Bone
1315	50	Belt Buckle	Fe
1315	51	Knife	Fe
1323	52	pottery	ceramic
1328	41	pottery base	ceramic
1346	40	Drinking pot	ceramic
1376	53	Purse Ring	Fe
1376	54	Beads (x21)	Glass/ Amber
1376	55	Beads (x4)	Glass/ Amber
1376	56	Knife	Fe
1376	57	Wrist Clasp	Cu
1376	58	Belt Strap	Fe?
1376	59	Brooch	Cu
1376	60	Brooch (Long)	Cu
1376	61	Brooch (Long)	Cu
1382	43	Bridle ring (sic)	Fe
1382	44	Bridle ring (sic)	Fe
1382	45	horse fitting	Fe
1382	73	pin	Cu
1382	74	strip	Cu
1387	75	ring	Fe
1390	86	strip	Cu
1395	72	Wrist Clasp	Cu
1395	78	Beads x2	Glass
1395	83	Long Brooch	Cu
1395	84	Long Brooch	Cu
1395	85	Wrist Clasp	Cu

1403	91		Cu
1411	77	amber beads	amber
1411	79	Brooch (Saucer)	Cu
1411	80	Wrist Clasp	Cu
1411	81	Brooch (Saucer)	Cu
1411	82	Wrist Clasp	Cu
1411	87	Knife	Fe
1411	88	Ring	Fe
1411	90	Beads (x5)	Glass
1441	92	spearhead	Fe
1441	93	buckle	fe
1441	94	knife	Fe
1441	95	s? dec	Cu
1450	97	disc	cu
1450	98	small long brooch	cu
1450	99	R. Coin (pierced)	cu
1450	100	Brooch (small long)	Cu
1450	101	Spoon	Cu
1450	102	Pin (Dress)	Cu
1450	103	Wrist Clasp	Cu
1450	104	Beads	amber/glass
1450	105	Wrist Clasp	Cu
1450	106	Ring Hanger ?)	Cu
1450	107	Girdle Hanger	Fe
1450	108	Pottery	ceramic
1450	109	disc	
1450	110	Bead	amber
1450	111	Bead(Large)	green glass
1450	112	bead	glass
1450	113	Silver Beads x4	Silver
1450	114	Silver Beads	amber
1450	115	Bead	Glass?
1486	116	frag	cu
1501	64	nail	Fe
1507	63	nail	Fe
1539	65	daub	

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1300		SF No: 1	
Simple name: ring		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness 1.5g (wire)
	Diameter	13mm	Weight 0.6g
			
Description:			
Circular copper alloy wire finger ring. Wire has an irregular section with tapered ends which overlap c. 50% of their length to form the closure. The overlapping wires are crossed. Traces of white metal surface finish in areas.			
Observations:			
The brown patina and white metal traces suggest that this may have been tinned.			
Condition:			
Good condition, surface is smooth coherent brown/green colour			
Treatment:			
Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1308		SF No: 42	
Simple name: knife		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length 120mm	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
<p>Description: Knife in remains of sheath. Mineral preserved organics could be sheath leather as smooth and uniform. 3 fibres protruding from this area</p>			
<p>Observations</p>			
<p>Condition:</p>			
<p>Treatment:</p>			
<p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1315		SF No: 48	
Simple name: pin		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length 11mm	Width	Thickness <1mm wire
	Diameter	Weight 0.1g	



Description:

Pin made of fine wire with a looped head. The lower end is shaped and tapered to a point

Observations:

Smooth coherent surface and traces of a white metal surface decoration suggest that this may have been tinned.

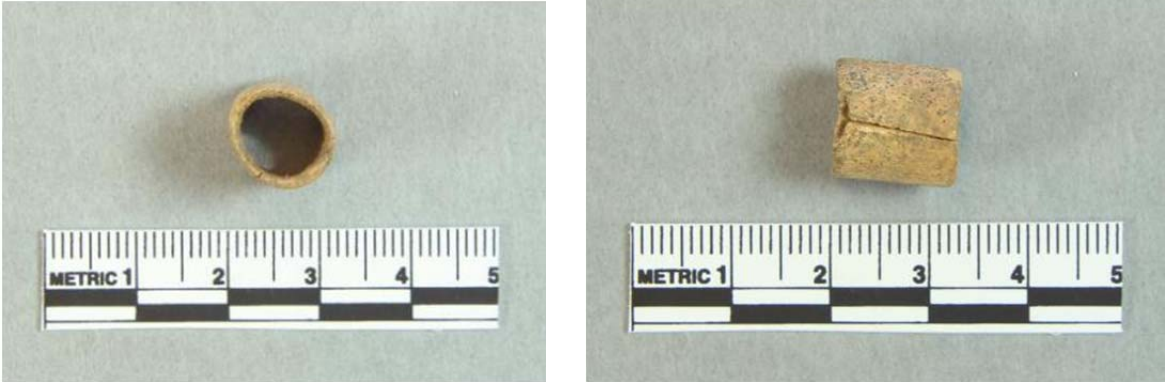
Condition:

Fair condition with the majority of the surface having a smooth green/brown patina. Areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.


Treatment:


Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.


Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012


Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1315		SF No: 49	
Simple name: toggle		Material: bone	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length 12mm	Width	Thickness 1mm
	Diameter 11mm	Weight 0.8g	
			
Description:			
Worked bone with smooth sides and edges created from a hollow piece of cylindrical shaped bone.			
Observations:			
No sign of decoration but deposits of dark brown/black unknown substance over external surface. Probably a product of deterioration but may be an applied colour.			
The smooth edges suggest that this is a complete object and not part of a larger one.			
Condition:			
Fair, a crack runs down the length of the object, appears to be post excavation. Some lamination of interior surface.			
Treatment:			
Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

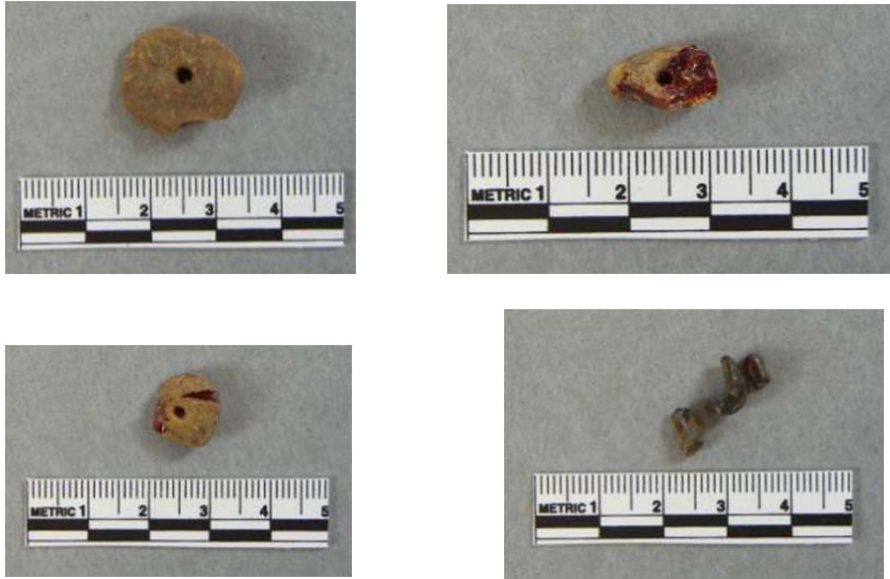
Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1315		SF No: 47	
Simple name: strap end		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description:			
Observations:			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1315		SF No: 50	
Simple name: belt buckle		Material: iron	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight
			
Description:			
Observations;			
Condition;			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1315		SF No: 51	
Simple name: knife		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight
			
Description:			
Observations;			
Condition;			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 53	
Simple name: purse ring		Material: iron	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description:			
Observations;			
Condition;			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 54	
Simple name: bead x 21		Material: amber	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	6mm	Weight
			
<p>Description: Beads (x21) i-xvi amber globular bead approx dimensions 6mm diam xvii amber globular bead (in two pieces) 6mm diam 4 amber fragments, one of which is from a larger bead</p> <p>Observations</p>			
<p>Condition: Fair to poor</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 55	
Simple name: bead x 4		Material: amber and glass	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: all damaged or fragmentary	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight
			
Description			
Beads (x4)			
i	amber	bead of annular shape	19mm diam 2.5 mm hole. MPO's present on one side fibrous but no discernable pattern.
ii	amber	bead of annular shape	14mm diam 2mm hole
iii	amber	bead of irregular/annular shape	19mm diam. Split in half
iv	glass	irreg pieces	
Observations			
Condition:			
poor			
Treatment:			
Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 56	
Simple name: knife		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Observations			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 57	
Simple name: wrist clasps and fragments		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 75%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight



Description

- (top left piece) Rectangular convex shaped sheet of copper alloy with 2 perforated holes along the rear edge. The middle of the front edge contains a projecting piece which may be part of a hook. This plate has a distinct vertical line running the entire length which extends from the front edge back for 5mm and created by a light grey brown powdery corrosion with remains of copper alloy metal fragments on top of this. 30mm long x 14mm wide, 1mm thick, holes 2mm diameter.
- (top right) Very similar fragment of a rectangular convex copper alloy sheet which also shows the remains of a hook piece and one perforated hole 2mm diameter. Line present from front edge similarly to fragment A. 14mm long x 14mm wide 1mm thick.

Both pieces have MPO fibrous deposits over the upper surfaces and textile impressions on the lower surface of the complete plate.

- Similar rectangular convex sheet, although not complete and broken into two pieces. Remains of a slot indicate that this was a catch plate. The perforated hole has a wider diameter at nearly 3mm. A similar vertical line is present. This is not abutting the edge of the plate but runs behind the slot. 29mm wide x 17 mm long. MPO;s show fibres on the upper surface and textile impressions on the lower surface
- Fragment with top edge and full width present. One perforated hole present, also 3mm diam. The line of grey/brown corrosion and cu alloy fragments are present, the position suggesting that this also was a catch plate.

Overall there is not much surface left but fragment D shows a smooth grey surface and possible traces of white metal surface decoration around the hole.

Observations

It has been assumed that the fragments were packed in the same position that they were excavated, however, this would indicate a two hook plates and two catch plates were paired together. (need to check with Duncan)

The lines of corrosion and copper alloy fragments suggest that these clasps may have been type B13B with applied tubes of copper alloy soldered onto the plates.(ask Duncan)


Condition:

Fair to poor condition, with many areas lost and one plate broken into two pieces

Treatment:

Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O. To ensure that further loss or damage was minimized, the broken plate was repaired with a patch of

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 58	
Simple name: belt strap fitting x 4		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100% (?)	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
<p>4 x copper alloy bars of similar dimensions and style. All have a slightly convex upper surface and a flat lower surface. Decoration on the upper surface of all 4 pieces is the same and consists of 3 transverse lines on each end of the bar and 4 transverse lines in the centre of the bar.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 29mm x 4mm x 1mm 0.9g b) 30mm x 4mm x 1mm 1.2g c) 29mm x 4mm x 1mm 0.8g d) 30mm x 4mm x 1mm 1.0g 			
Observations			
<p>Evidence of a grey/brown corrosion deposit on the sides and lower surface with remains of copper alloy fragments on top of this layer. This suggests that they may have been soldered to another piece of copper alloy.</p>			
Condition:			
<p>Fair condition with some of the surface having a smooth green patina. Areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.</p>			
Treatment:			
<p>Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p>			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11	
Context: 1376	SF No: 59
Simple name: brooch	Material: copper alloy
State of Preservation: good	Completeness: 100%
Dimensions Length 146mm	Width 65mm across headplate (85mm if side knob still existed)
	Thickness
Diameter	Weight 81.3G



Description

Square headplate with projecting trapezoidal wings surmounted originally on 3 sides with a knob (left side recovered but detached). Cast side knobs are in a half round shape with a transverse groove below and the top knob is a stylized zoomorphic head.

The central square field of the head plate has cast geometric decoration of two S shapes facing one another within a square frame.

The bow has a prominent curve and a distinct square cast 'button' shape in the centre 30mm long x 20mm wide

Projecting lappets beneath the bow show a zoomorphic design (?) but they are not identical Central field between lappets also shows a geometrical design in a quatrefoil shape within a square frame

Foot terminus is a zoomorphic or anthropomorphic head with domed forehead, deeply carved brows prominent eyes and nasal ridge. Scroll nostrils and triangular tongue

Punched decoration of arcs are present around the edge of the central field of the head plate, along the edges of the head plate wings. The lower edge of the left wing has an arc within an arc punchmark.

Despite the poor survival of the original surface, the left lappet shows clear areas of gilding and

there are faint traces of gilding present in many other areas of the brooch when viewed microscopically, eg. left wing, the top knob and the bow
There are remains of red inlay material in 3 areas around the quatrefoil design and also around the S design. This appears to be red glass enamel and suggests that the recessed areas around the two designs were highlighted in red.

Observations

Remains of textile impression and actual textile on front of brooch, particularly around the head plate.

Geometrical and zoomorphical designs are chip carved /cast rather than engraved. These areas are still quite sharp and well defined.

Thick deposits of mineral preserved organic material around the spring mechanism on the reverse, with a clear woven fabric visible underlying a smoother, non-woven layer.

Condition:

Complete copper alloy brooch with remains of iron pin. The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. There are areas which have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment:

Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1376		SF No: 60	
Simple name: Brooch (Small long)		Material: Copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 80%	
Dimensions	Length 68mm	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight 18.3g	



Description

Small long brooch of trefoil derivative design, with 2 semi-circular side lobes of equal size and a square top lobe around a square headplate. The headplate is flat with a slightly raised central square. The arched bow has a slightly raised central rib below which are two semi-circular plain lappets. Below the lappets is a collar formed by 4 transverse ribs, below which is a triangular shaped footplate.

The brooch has roped decoration at the very top and bottom edges and punched decoration

elsewhere. Around the footplate is a punched shaped consisting of a diamond directly below which is a triangle. The square field of the head plate has small punched oblique diamonds.



The reverse catch piece lug is behind the lappets and the hinge lug is behind the headplate although this is damaged. The associated concretion appears to be the remains of the hinge lug and the iron pin.

Observations

Very similar to SF 60, suggesting a true pair. Both the lappets and the lobes are asymmetrical.

Condition

Copper alloy brooch with remains of iron pin, some of which is detached. The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green/grey patina. Many areas are pitted and have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products. Loss of corner of footplate approx. 5mmx 4mm.

Treatment

Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O. Mineral preserved organic remains were mostly left in situ.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: **Oak QUW 11**

Context: **1376**

SF No: **61**

Simple name: **Brooch (Small long)**

Material: **Copper alloy**

State of Preservation: **fair**

Completeness: **100%**

Dimensions	Length	69mm	Width	16mm top, 11mm bottom	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight	18.7g	

**Description**

Small long brooch of trefoil derivative design, with 2 semi-circular side lobes of equal size and a square top lobe around a square headplate. The headplate is flat with a slightly raised central square. The arched bow has a slightly raised central rib below which are two semi-circular plain lappets. Below the lappets is a collar formed by 4 transverse ribs, below which is a triangular shaped footplate.

The brooch has roped decoration at the very top and bottom edges and punched decoration

elsewhere. Around the footplate is a punched shaped consisting of a diamond directly below which is a triangle. The square field of the head plate has small punched oblique diamonds.



The reverse catch piece lug is behind the lappets, it is assumed that the hinge lug is behind the headplate although a large concretion of iron corrosion and mineral preserved organics obscures this. The iron pin is still present as iron corrosion products

Observations

Very similar to SF 60, suggesting a true pair. Both the lappets and the lobes are asymmetrical.

Condition

Complete copper alloy brooch with remains of iron pin. The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment

Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O. Mineral preserved organic remains were mostly left in situ.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1382		SF No: 43 +44	
Simple name: bridle ring		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	



Description:

Observations;

Condition;

Treatment:

Conservator

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1382		SF No: 73	
Simple name: tack		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length 10mm	Width	Thickness
	Diameter 12mm	Weight 1.4g	



Description:

Tack with a flat circular head and pointed shank. Remains of white metal surface finish

Observations

This was probably tinned

Condition: Fair condition with the majority of the surface having a smooth green/brown patina. Areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator : A Draper

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1382		SF No: 74	
Simple name: strip		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100% (?)	
Dimensions	Length 35mm	Width 9mm	Thickness 1mm
	Diameter	Weight 1.4g	



Description:

Rectangular flat strip with rectangular notch midway along one long edge. Possible iron rivet at one end

Observations

Remains of white metal surface finish

Condition: Fair condition with some of the surface having a smooth green/brown patina. Areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator : A Draper

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1382		SF No: 75	
Simple name: ring		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description:			
Observations:			
Condition;			
Treatment:			
Conservator			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1390		SF No: 86	
Simple name: strip		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length 12 mm	Width 7mm	Thickness 2mm
	Diameter	Weight 0.6g	



Description


amorphous copper-alloy, no distinguishing features

Observations:

Condition: The object appears in poor condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11	
Context: 1395	SF No: 72
Simple name : Wrist clasp x 3 pieces	Material: Copper alloy
State of Preservation: fair	Completeness: 100%
Dimensions Length Thickness	
Diameter	Weight
	
<p>Description</p> <p>Wrist clasp consisting of a hook plate and a clasp plate together with detached (?) bar</p> <p>A) bar shape with 2 semi-circular projecting lugs at the top and bottom. Hook is central and cast in one piece with bar. Decorated with 3 raised square/rectangular fields top, bottom and middle separated by transverse ribs.</p> <p>B) catch plate with semi circular slot. Flat sheet with decoratively shaped rear edge containing two perforated holes. Front edge is also shaped in gentle curve with rounded corners. Plate has traces of white metal surface finish in areas and distinct zone of grey/brown deposit running vertically on one side.</p> <p>c) separate bar has no evidence of attachment method but grey lower surface may suggest solder remains. Similar decoration to hook plates with rectangular fields separated by transverse ribs. Traces of white metal surface finish.</p> <p>.</p> <p>Observations</p> <p>The different surface patina and deposits on one side of the catch plate strongly suggest that the bar was attached to it.</p> <p>Possible Hines B12?</p> <p>Although superficially similar, the detached bar has sharper decoration with different/finer ribs than the hook plate.</p> <p>Condition: The pieces appear in poor condition, with none of the surface having a smooth surface patina. Large areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting. Loss around more fragile areas and associated fragmentary remains are in a very poor condition.</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>	

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1395		SF No: 78	
Simple name: Beads x 2		Material: amber	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight



Description:

- a) Annular shaped 10mmdiameter and 2mm hole
- b) Rectangular 12mm x 9mm with 2mm hole

Observations:

Tiny piece of corrosion associated with these beads but too corroded to distinguish any features

Condition: Fair Some surface crazing, cracking and opaque surface due to weathered layers

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator: A Draper

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1395		SF No: 83	
Simple name: brooch (small long)		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 90%	
Dimensions	Length 66mm	Width 23mm (head)	Thickness 2mm
	Diameter	Weight 13.3g	



Description

Copper alloy long brooch of trefoil derivative shape. Head plate has stepped shoulders on upper edge and notches along lower edge to suggest the three lobes. The head plate has two deliberately made round perforated holes in the upper corners. The short arched bow is ribbed and has transverse ribs top and bottom. The long straight foot below the bow is decorated with four more transverse ribs with the remains of more lines between. There is no evidence of lappets ever being present. The foot terminates in a semi-circle. Ring and dot punched decoration is evident on the top and one side edge of the head plate and on the terminus of the foot

Reverse shows pin lug present heavily encrusted with MPO's and catch piece but no pin remaining

Observations:

Reverse shows evidence of white metal surface finish.

Condition: The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1395		SF No: 84	
Simple name: brooch (small long)		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair/poor		Completeness: 90%	
Dimensions	Length 66mm	Width 22mm (head)	Thickness 2mm
	Diameter	Weight 13.3g	



Description

extremely similar to SF. 83

Copper alloy long brooch of trefoil derivative shape. Head plate has stepped shoulders on upper edge and notches along lower edge to suggest the three lobes. The head plate has two deliberately made round perforated holes in the upper corners. The short arched bow is ribbed and has transverse ribs top and bottom. The long straight foot below the bow is decorated with four more transverse ribs with the remains of more lines between. There is no evidence of lappets ever being present. The foot terminates in a semi-circle. Reverse shows pin lug present heavily encrusted with MPO's and catch piece and pin is present in associated soil/MPO fragment


Observations:

This brooch is in poorer condition than SF 83, with much less original surface remaining. Reverse shows evidence of white metal surface finish.

Condition: The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1395		SF No: 85	
Simple name: wrist clasp		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length 86mm	Width 6mm	Thickness 4mm
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
2 pieces consisting of a complete hook piece and partial catch piece, plus 2 semi-circular fragments			
a) Hook plate is a cast copper alloy bar with semi-circular lugs top and bottom of the rear edge. The hook on the front edge was integrally cast with the bar. There is a rectangular shaped boss in the centre and the entire piece in concave reverse. 5.1g			
b) Catch plate is of very different dimensions and style and appears incomplete. It has a straight front edge with a small slot. The rear edge is fragmentary. Decoration along the front edge is punch marks ring (and dot?) decoration whereas the rear edge appears to be repousse decoration, possibly in the form of 7 roundels. 1.2g			
c) semi-circular fragments dimensions undecorated 0.3g			
Observations:			
Appears mismatched in size and style and preservation. Hook piece may be Hines style B12 whereas catch plate may be Hines style B7			
Condition: The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.			
Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1403		SF No: 91	
Simple name: lump		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length 21mm	Width 19mm	Thickness 2mm
	Diameter	Weight 5.8g	



Description

Amorphous copper-alloy, no distinguishing features .Globular areas suggest it may have been molten.

Observations:

Condition: The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: **Oak QUW 11**

Context: 1441	SF No: 93
----------------------	------------------

Simple name: buckle	Material: iron
----------------------------	-----------------------

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 77	
Simple name: Beads x 18		Material: amber	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: variable	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight



Description:

17 beads, 6 large fragments and smaller fragments

7 x globular shaped amber beads approx 10mm diameter with a 2mm hole.


Remaining 10 beads are lentoid or irregularly shaped with the smallest diameter c. 5mm

Observations:

Condition: fair/Poor. Surface crazing, cracking and opaque surface due to weathered layers.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator: A Draper

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 79	
Simple name: brooch (saucer)		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness 2mm
	Diameter 48mm		Weight
			
Description			
<p>Finds box also contained a bead and unknown concretion/detached MPO's.</p> <p>Gilt copper alloy brooch with cast decoration and central glass (?) boss.</p> <p>Copper alloy saucer brooch with chip-carved decoration on the gilded face. The rim is broad and flared, surrounding a flat central plate with three zones of decoration, the central feature is an inserted glass boss surrounded by a ring. Around this is a band of chip-carved zoomorphic decoration contained with a ring. Around this is a band of a guilloche type frieze pattern consisting of two strands interweaving around. The rim appears to be plain. To the reverse, the pin lugs and remains of the catch plate are in place, heavily encrusted with MPO's.</p>			
Observations:			
Condition: Fair condition with much of the surface retaining its gilding. some of the surface has a smooth green patina. Areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.			
Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 80	
Simple name: wrist clasp		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	



Description

extremely similar to SF 82

Copper alloy hook plate of rectangle shape with semi-circular lug top and bottom of rear edge, each with a perforated hole 2mm diameter. 35mm x 18mm at widest and 1mm thick mm

Hook is cast as part of rectangle and not separate.

Catch plate 36mm x 21mm with one corner missing. Slot is present and measures 14mm long x 1mm.

Clearly distinct areas of grey/brown corrosion that abut and even slightly overlap the perforations. Other areas show a very smooth coherent patina with evidence of white metal surface finish.

Observations:

The slot has remains of circular hole at the top and bottom, revealing the technique to create the slot. Clearly distinct areas of grey/brown corrosion possibly indicating applied metal sheets/plates soldered on.

Possibly Hines type B13C?

Condition:

The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green/grey patina. Clearly distinct areas of grey/brown corrosion possibly tin corrosion? Underside has bright green coherent smooth patina not seen on any other finds from OAK QUW 11

Loss of one corner on inner edge of catch plate and crack underneath perforated hole

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 81	
Simple name: brooch (saucer)		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness 2mm
	Diameter 48mm		Weight



Description

Very similar to 1411_79

Gilt copper alloy brooch with cast decoration and central glass (?) boss.

Copper alloy saucer brooch with chip-carved decoration on the gilded face. The rim is broad and flared, surrounding a flat central plate with three zones of decoration, the central feature is an inserted glass boss surrounded by a ring. Around this is a band of chip-carved zoomorphic decoration contained with a ring. Around this is a band of a guilloche type frieze pattern consisting of two strands interweaving around. The rim appears to be plain. To the reverse, the pin lugs and remains of the catch plate are in place, heavily encrusted with MPO's.


Observations:


The upper surface is not as well preserved as 1411_79.


Condition: Fair condition with much of the surface retaining its gilding. some of the surface has a smooth green patina. Areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.


Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012


Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 82	
Simple name: wrist clasp		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
extremely similar to SF 80			
Copper alloy clasp of rectangle with semi-circular lug top and bottom of rear edge, each with a perforated hole 2mm diameter. Hook plate 35mm x 19mm at widest and 1mm thick mm Hook is cast as part of rectangle and not separate. Catch plate 36mm x 21mm. Slot is present and measures 14mm long x 1mm. Distinct areas of grey/brown corrosion possibly indicating applied metal sheets/plates soldered on. These areas abut and even slightly overlap the perforations. Other areas show a very smooth coherent patina with evidence of white metal surface finish.			
Observations:			
One of the perforations appears to have fibres present and may indicate the original method of attachment to the garment Possibly Hines type B13C?			
Condition:			
The object appears in fair condition, with some of the surface having a smooth dark green/grey patina. Clearly distinct areas of grey/brown corrosion possibly tin corrosion on upper surface and shiny grey surface on lower surface. One perforated hole has loss around the rear edge			
Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			


Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 87	
Simple name: knife		Material: iron	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Observations:			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			


Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 88	
Simple name: ring		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Observations:			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			


Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1411		SF No: 90	
Simple name: beads		Material: amber	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
<p>Description</p> <p>4 large globular beads 8-10mm diam 7 smaller globular beads 5-7mm diam 2 fragments</p>			
<p>Observations:</p>			
<p>Condition: opaque weather outer layers with some loss to reveal their crystalline form. Deep red colour</p> <p>Treatment:</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450 or 1411 (?)		SF No: 115	
Simple name: Bead		Material: glass	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length 13mm	Width 11mm	Thickness 6mm
	Diameter	Weight	
			
<p>Description: Bun shaped opaque black glass bead. Broken into two pieces during or after burial as there are soil remains on the broken edges.</p> <p>Observations: Concentric striations in surface suggest that it was manufactured by winding spirally. The surface is very even and uniform suggesting careful marvering.</p>			
<p>Condition; Broken into two but surfaces are still crisp</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1441		SF No: 92	
Simple name: spearhead		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Observations:			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1441		SF No: 93	
Simple name: buckle		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Observations:			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
. Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1441		SF No: 94	
Simple name: knife		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Observations:			
Condition:			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1441		SF No: 95	
Simple name: ring		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 50%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
			
Description			
Wire ring? Broken into 3 larger and many tiny fragments			
Observations:			
Brownish surface layer may be indicative of a white metal surface layer?			
Condition: Poor, very fragmentary.			
Treatment: repacked			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 97	
Simple name: Disc		Material: Copper alloy	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness : 1mm
Diameter : 14mm		Weight 1.6g	




Description: Circular disc with pierced hole c. 2mm diameter. : Hole is neatly pierced, probably drilled.

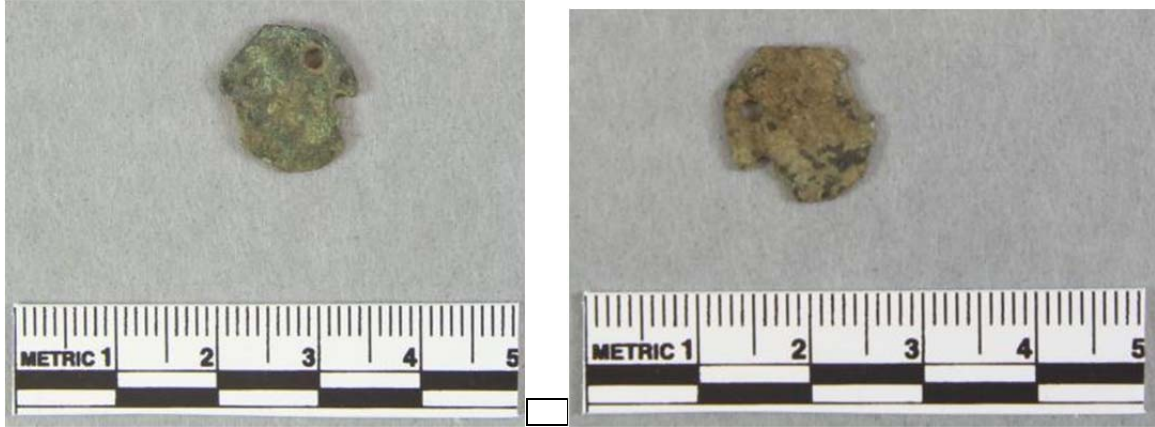
Observations This could be a reused Roman coin however, there is a coherent surface remaining and disc appears undecorated.


Condition: Complete copper alloy disc. The object appears in fair condition, with the majority of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Large areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.


Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.


Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11	
Context: 1450	SF No: 98
Simple name: Brooch (Small long)	Material: Copper alloy
State of Preservation: Good	Completeness: 100%
Dimensions Length 66mm	Width 31mm Thickness
Diameter	Weight 27.8g
	
<p>Description</p> <p>Small long brooch of trefoil derivative design, with 3 lobes of equal size around a rectangular headplate. Each lobe is defined by notches. The headplate is flat with a slightly raised central rectangle. The bow has a transverse rib at both the top and bottom joined by a slightly raised central rib to form 'I' shape down the length of the bow. . Between the bow and the footplate is a transverse rectangular piece which protrudes in each direction to create lappets. These are smooth and undecorated.</p> <p>Beneath the lappets is a transverse rib and groove and a triangular footplate.</p> <p>The reverse catch piece lug is directly behind the lappets, it is assumed that the hinge lug is behind the headplate although a large concretion of iron corrosion and mineral preserved organics obscures this. The iron pin is still present as iron corrosion products</p> <p>Observations</p> <p>The lower edge of the footplate is at an oblique angle, creating an uneven triangle, although this edge does not appear to have suffered any breakage.</p> <p>The mineral preserved organics show distinct layers with a smooth layer uppermost and fibrous remains on the reverse of the top lobe. Some were cleaned off in order to reveal the uppermost edge of the headplate, these were amorphous remains and are documented in the 'before conservation' images. No identification of these have been made.</p> <p>Condition: Complete copper alloy brooch with remains of iron pin. The object appears in good condition, with the majority of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O. Mineral preserved organic remains were mostly left in situ.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>	

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 99	
Simple name: Disc		Material: : Copper alloy	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 80%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness 1mm
	Diameter	15mm (widest point)	Weight 0.6g
			
Description			
<p>Fragmentary remains of a copper alloy disc with a pierced hole c.2mm diameter. The broken edge shows evidence of another perforation and there is possibly the remains of a third perforation visible under magnification.</p> <p>One edge appears straight and another appears deliberately shaped, suggesting that these were cut edges rather than broken edges.</p> <p>Mineral preserved organic remains are present on one side and there appears to be the remains of a thread from one perforation to another.</p>			
Observations			
<p>The straight edges suggest that this might be a 'clipped' coin reused as a dress accessory. The perforations and remains of thread suggest that this may have been sewn onto a garment .</p>			
Condition: The object appears in poor condition, with small areas of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. There are large areas of potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.			
Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11		
Context: 1450	SF No: 100	
Simple name: Brooch (small long)	Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: good	Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions Length 67mm	Width 30mm	Thickness
Diameter	Weight 21.7g	
		
<p>Description</p> <p>Identical to 1450-98</p> <p>Small long brooch of trefoil derivative design with 3 lobes of equal size around a rectangular headplate. Each lobe is defined by notches. The headplate is flat with a slightly raised central rectangle. The bow has a transverse rib at both the top and bottom joined by a slightly raised central rib to form 'I' shape down the length of the bow. Between the bow and the footplate is a transverse rectangular piece which protrudes in each direction to create lappets. Beneath the lappets is a transverse rib and groove and a triangular footplate. The catch piece lug is directly behind the lappets, it is assumed that the hinge lug is behind the headplate although a large concretion of iron corrosion and mineral preserved organics obscures this. The iron pin is still present as iron corrosion products</p> <p>Observations</p> <p>The brooch is not completely straight. The mineral preserved organics show distinct layers with a smooth layer uppermost. There is a rectangular shaped area of concretion next to this areas, Further investigation including SEM EDX analysis has not resolved what it is but does identify iron. It could possibly be part of the hinge mechanism.</p>		
<p>Condition: Complete copper alloy brooch with remains of iron pin. The object appears in good condition, with the majority of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>		

Site code: Oak QUW 11	
Context: 1450	SF No: 101
Simple name : Spoon	Material: Copper alloy
State of Preservation: good	Completeness: 100% (no handle)
Dimensions Length 44mm bowl, 67mm overall	Width 26mm (bowl)
Thickness	
Diameter	Weight 10.7g
	
<p>Description</p> <p>Cast copper alloy spoon with a mandolin-shaped dished bowl with a flat outer edge c. 1mm wide.</p> <p>The junction between the bowl and the missing handle is offset and in the form of a stylized animal head above a circular hole c. 4mm diameter. The baluster shaped terminal behind the animal head has a smooth and finished edge and a deliberately created void within, implying that the handle could have been formed from a separate piece.</p> <p>There are widespread remains, particularly inside the bowl, of a white metal surface coating. SEM/ EDX has shown this to be tin.</p>	
<p>Observations</p> <p>The void does not appear to have any organic material remaining. Considering the general level of preservation over the site, this suggests that neither an inorganic or organic handle was present when buried.</p>	
<p>Condition: The object appears in fair condition, with the majority of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Large areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting. Traces of white metal (tin) are visible in many areas when viewed microscopically.</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p>	
<p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>	

Site code: Oak QUW 11	
Context: 1450	SF No: 102
Simple name : Pin	Material: Copper alloy
State of Preservation: poor	Completeness: 100%
Dimensions Length 108mm Thickness	
Diameter 3mm Weight 2.8g	
	
<p>Description Pin with an evenly circular shank and a bulbous head and a tapered point. There are no distinguishing features remaining on the head due to corrosion.</p> <p>Observations The pin has broken into two pieces approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of the way along the length of the shank. The break edges are covered in soil suggesting that this break occurred either before or during burial.</p>	
<p>Condition The object appears in poor condition, with very little of the surface having a smooth surface patina. Large areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.</p> <p>Treatment Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>	

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 103	
Simple name: wrist clasp		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100% (2 parts: a & b)	
Dimensions	hook plate 23mm x 31mm	clasp plate 33mm x mm	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight 21.7g	



A)

B)



Description

A) Hook plate

Cast rectangle of copper alloy with 3 conjoined roundels at each side edge of the plate. Each roundel is decorated in a ring and dot pattern with perforations in three of the dots. The centre of the rectangle is decorated by a depressed vertical band. There is a hook present on the reverse of the plate. The opposite edge has 2 large perforations between the roundels, presumably to secure it to the garment by sewing.

B) Catch plate

An unmatching plate to the hook plate, with different proportions and decorative style. This is a rectangular plate with a straight rear edge. There are two perforations along the rear edge, again presumably for attachment. The remains of a rectangular hole show this to be a catch plate although the front edge is missing. Immediately behind this hole are small fragments of copper alloy adhered to the plate as well as a white deposit over much of the surface. SEM-EDS shows this to be tin/ tin corrosion. Small fragments of copper alloy were collected together with this clasp.

Observations

The hook plate could be Hines type B18c

The presence and shape of tin corrosion and fragments of copper alloy both attached and unattached to the catch plate could suggest that a copper alloy tube was originally soldered to this plate to make a Hines type B13b

Condition

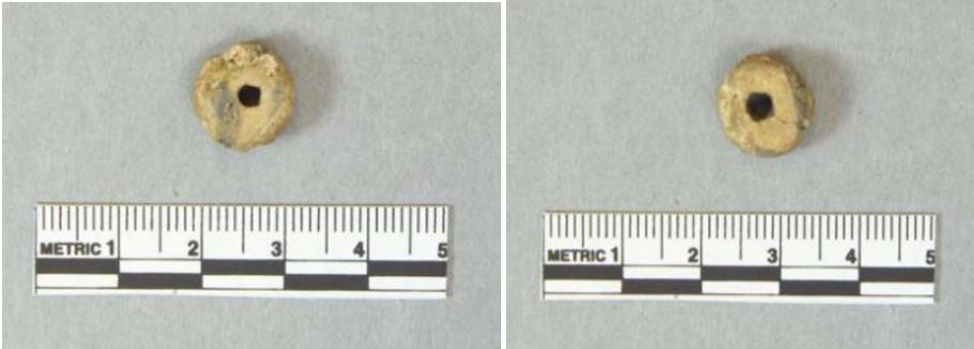
The hook plate appears in fair condition, with much of the surface having a smooth dark green patina. Small areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting.

The catch plate is a much thinner sheet with much of the surface having light green powdery corrosion products on the reverse and a white/grey bumpy tin corrosion adhered to the front. There is loss from the front edge of the plate.

Treatment

Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O. The corroded surface was coated with 20% Incralac v/v in toluene with added fumed silica applied with a brush

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 104	
Simple name: Beads		Material: glass amber	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 20%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight
			
Description			
1 x Annular polychrome glass bead with blue/buff/red colouration. 14mm x 7mm 8 x fragments of amber, only one of which is a complete bead of globular shape 6mm x 5 mm			
Observations			
Condition			
It was apparent that the glass bead had broken into two pieces at some stage in its burial once the central soil was removed. The amber was in poor condition with much crystalline fracture and crumbling			
Treatment			
Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O. The glass bead was repaired with Paraloid B72 in acetone to avoid further loss or damage.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11	
Context: 1450	SF No: 105
Simple name : Wrist clasp	Material: Copper alloy
State of Preservation: poor	Completeness: 70%
Dimensions Length A)36mm x 21 mm B)36mm x 15 mm	Thickness
Diameter	Weight



Description

Wrist clasp consisting of a hook plate and a clasp plate together with fragmentary remains

A) flat plain sub-rectangular cast piece of copper alloy, two holes perforated along one straight edge. The front edge of this is missing however, it strongly suggests that this was the catch plate with loss to the front and side of the original slot

b)similar flat rectangular cast copper alloy of slightly different dimensions with evidence of perforated double? holes along the rear edge but with loss around these holes.

MPO's on both pieces and smooth grey corrosion layer/deposit on both pieces.

C)Fragmentary remains. One fragment appears to be 2 separate pieces held together by copper alloy wire. Some fragments have repousse decoration and there appears to be gilding and white metal decoration present.

Observations

On microscopic examination of the fragmentary remains, it was obvious that they were part of the wrist clasp, eg the front missing edge of the catch plate was in situ in one of the detached fragments.

The actual hook appears to be a separate piece originally soldered onto the rectangular plate. This was formed from a rectangular piece of copper alloy with a shaped area to form the hook. This corresponded exactly to an area of tin/solder remains on the plate.

Some of the repoussed fragments could also be matched together to form two rectangular shaped plates.

The wrist clasp was reconstructed as much as possible by

a) temporarily adhering the small fragments onto spider tissue in order for them to be handled and to avoid further loss of these tiny pieces. (This is easily reversible). Some of these fragments were relatively easy to match to other pieces by corresponding decoration or form whereas the position of some of the smaller pieces are more conjectural. Overall the fragments seemed to form two thin rectangular plates with repousse decoration of a central quatrefoil contained in a square and the remains of SS decoration above and below this square. Although fragmentary, it appears that this design is the same on both pieces. The rectangles fit the dimensions of both the hook plate and the

catch plate. It is suggested that these were applied decorative sheets of copper alloy soldered onto the wrist clasps.




Condition

The pieces appears in poor condition, with none of the surface having a smooth surface patina. Large areas have potentially unstable light green powdery corrosion products with some pitting. Loss around more fragile areas and associated fragmentary remains are in a very poor condition.

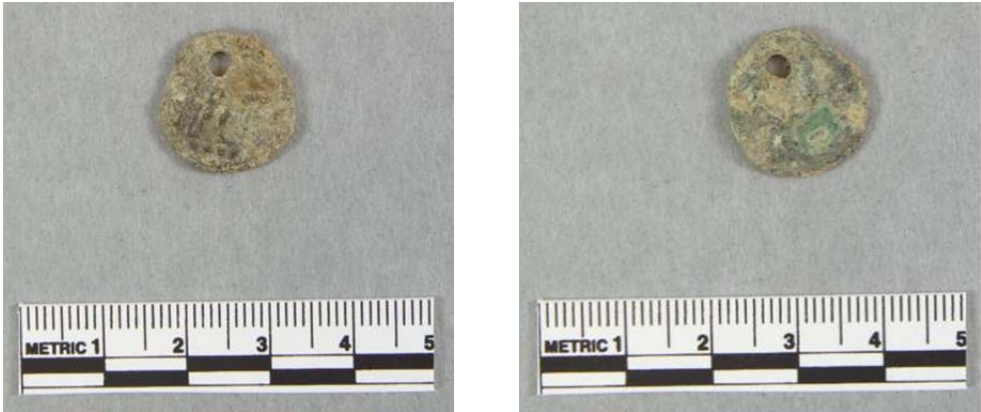
Treatment

Excess soil was removed mechanically with handtools under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with both a brush and a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 106	
Simple name: Ring hanger		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 90%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	ring 20mm	Weight
			
Description			
Small twisted wire ring and a flat 'V' shaped sheet of copper alloy with a perforated hole c. 4mm at the apex. Unknown relationship between these two pieces.			
Observations			
The ring was formed by rolling a flat sheet of copper alloy into a cylindrical shape with one edge slightly overlapping the other at the join. No evidence of surface decoration although the surface is smooth and has a burnished appearance.			
Condition			
Very poor condition, the ring is now in 4 pieces and 1 tiny fragment. The break edges crumble easily. There is the remains of a light green coherent smooth shiny patina but much is lost to powdery light green corrosion. The 'V' shape is in better condition with a coherent mid green patina on both sides			
Treatment			
none			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 107	
Simple name: Girdle hanger		Material: iron	
State of Preservation: ?		Completeness: ?	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	ring	Weight
			
Description			
Observations			
Condition			
Treatment			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 109	
Simple name: disc		Material: copper alloy	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	12mm	Weight 1.5g
			
Description:			
Irregular shaped copper alloy disc, either due to corrosion or through deliberate shaping . One side shows evidence of originally being a coin with the legs of a standing figure visible. A 3mm hole has been drilled into the disc.			
Observations:			
This could have been a clipped coin reused.			
Condition;			
Much of the surface is lost due to a deep pit. The surface has irregular pitting with different areas of corrosion.			
Treatment:			

Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O. The corroded surface was coated with 20% Incralac v/v in toluene with added fumed silica applied with a brush.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 110	
Simple name: Bead		Material: amber	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions Length	20mm	Width	18mm
			Thickness 6mm
	Diameter		Weight 1.6g



Description:

Sub-rectangular amber bead with central hole of 3mm diameter.

Observations:

Condition;

Slightly crazed weathered surface but deep red/amber colour still visible.

Treatment:

Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 111	
Simple name: Bead		Material: glass	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length 20mm	Width 18mm	Thickness 6mm
	Diameter	Weight 1.6g	



Description:

Thick annular translucent green glass bead with inclusions of clear glass.

Observations;

Concentric weathering cracks within the bead may indicate the method of manufacture.


Condition;

Concentric cracks and shallow striations all over surface of glass.

Treatment:

Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 112	
Simple name: Bead		Material: glass	
State of Preservation: poor		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness 13mm – 10mm
	Diameter	19mm	Weight 5.2 g
			
Description:			
A bun-shaped polychrome bead. Design is unclear due to weathering but bead appears to be red, black and buff colours (these may have deteriorated and not be exact original colours) Possibly a chevron pattern present.			
Observations;			
Condition;			
Weathering has obscured design and colours.			
Treatment:			
Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H ₂ O.			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 113	
Simple name: Bead x 4		Material: glass	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	2mm	Weight <0.1g



Description:

3 x pale blue/green glass melon beads and 1 x black glass melon bead – possibly polychrome

Observations;

Loss of original surface makes original shape difficult to determine. The pale blue beads have a high shine/irridesent quality which may or may not be due to weathering layers on the glass.

Condition;

Fair to poor condition, much of original surface has been lost

Treatment:

Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450		SF No: 114	
Simple name: Bead		Material: glass	
State of Preservation: fair		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness 9mm
	Diameter	9mm	Weight 0.8g



Description:

Glass melon bead with 5 lobes. Polychrome with red, black and buff colours visible (these may have deteriorated and not be exact original colours).

Observations;

No pattern visible but little of original surface left.

Condition;


Outer surface is deteriorated but shape still clearly visible

Treatment:

Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.

Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1450 or 1411 (?)		SF No: 115	
Simple name: Bead		Material: glass	
State of Preservation: good		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length 13mm	Width 11mm	Thickness 6mm
	Diameter	Weight	
<p>Description: Bun shaped opaque black glass bead. Broken into two pieces during or after burial as there are soil remains on the broken edges.</p> <p>Observations: Concentric striations in surface suggest that it was manufactured by winding spirally. The surface is very even and uniform suggesting careful marvering.</p>			
<p>Condition; Broken into two but surfaces are still crisp</p> <p>Treatment: Excess soil was removed mechanically with a wooden cocktail stick under magnification. Strongly adhering soil particles were removed with a cotton wool swab dampened with 50:50 IMS/H₂O.</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1501		SF No: 64	
Simple name: nail		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight
			
Description:			
Observations;			
Condition;			
Treatment:			
Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1507		SF No: 63	
Simple name: nail		Material: iron	
State of Preservation:		Completeness: 100%	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter	Weight	
<p>Description:</p> <p>Observations;</p>			
<p>Condition;</p> <p>Treatment:</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			

Site code: Oak QUW 11			
Context: 1539		SF No: 65	
Simple name: daub		Material: clay	
State of Preservation:		Completeness:	
Dimensions	Length	Width	Thickness
	Diameter		Weight
<p>Description:</p> <p>Observations;</p>			
<p>Condition;</p> <p>Treatment:</p> <p>Conservator Alison Draper 20/12/2012</p>			