THE FINDS

THE MEDIEVAL AND LATER COINS

R. Reece and N. Mayhew; edited by J. F. Rhodes

1. Penny of William I, BMC type vii, North 847, 1083-1086; [Wexham], moneyer Egcelric, as identified by F. Elmore Jones (Jones 1966) (65 BK V 21, phase 2).
2. Penny of John/Henry III, short cross type vb, North 970, 1205-1218; Winchester, moneyer Miles (BJ VII 8).
3. Penny of Edward II, Fox type xva, North 1066, c. 1320; Bury St. Edmunds (BP I 27, phase 3c).
5. Halfpenny of Henry VI, annulet issue, North type 1434, 1422-1427; London (BJ XIV 2).
10. Farthing of Charles I, royal 'Richmond' type, 1625-1634 (BP IX +).
11-12. Two farthings of Charles I, rose type, 1636-1644 (BJ VIII 1, BM II 1).
14. Farthing of Charles II/William and Mary (BN III 1).
15. Farthing of William III, 1697 (BG V 8).
16. Halfpenny of George III, 1773 (B XIV 2).
17. Coin weight for a rose-noble of Edward IV, after 1464-1470 (BL IV 7).

Nos 7, 8 and 9 in this list were from soil accumulated below the choir stalls. These three coins are unfortunately now missing so their identification cannot be checked.

RECKONING COUNTERS

R. Reece and N. Mayhew, edited by J. F. Rhodes

1. English counter, obv. bust as Edward II Fox type xv, rev. key as Berry pl. 3.8 but flanked by lis and with border IOIOs, c. 1325 (BP III 6).
2. Counter of Dauphine, Barnard type 58, 1483-1500 (BP +).
3. French counter, Barnard type 68, 15th century (65 BK IX 2).
4. Low Countries counter, Barnard type 7, 1487-1507 (BG V 6).
5. Nuremberg counter, Barnard type 8, 16th century (BL V 6).
6. Nuremberg counter, Barnard type 8/9, pierced (BJ XIV 2).
7. Nuremberg counter, Barnard type 9 (BN VI +).
8. Nuremberg counter, Barnard type 18 (BL VI 4).
9-13. Five Nuremberg counters, Barnard type 82 (BN V 1, BM I +, BM I 26, BL IV 9, BL X 4).
14. Nuremberg counter, Barnard type 84 (BH X 3).
15. Nuremberg counter, Barnard type 85 (BL II 10).
Objects not stated to be silver are copper alloy.

**JEWELLERY (fig. 67)**

1. Silver pin with faceted head; the head has been cast separately then joined to drawn or worked shaft. Probably Roman. BN VIII 24, mid to late 16th-century context.

2. Ring-headed pin. The lower half of the ring is enamelled, a central spot flanked by drop-shaped blobs; the upper half is covered with a thin silver band which is ribbed all round. Although now yellow the enamel was probably red when new. BN V 32, from the fill of a late Anglo-Saxon robber trench (Brown 1976, 19, fig. 3.1, no. 1).

This pin belongs to the group of ring-headed pins known as ibex-headed pins (Fowler 1964, 153). There are a few enamelled examples, though none seems to be decorated with a silver band in the same way as this one (Brown 1976, 19). Ring-headed pins may be examples of Roman metalwork types which continued in use through the 5th to 6th centuries in Britain (Pretty 1975, 54) though this hypothesis has never been confirmed. A similar pin was found at St Oswald’s Priory, Gloucester (Heighway and Bryant forthcoming). Another came from 1973 excavations in Cirencester (McWhirt 1986, fig. 78, no. 10) (CMH).

3. Pin with large decorative head in the form of a rope knot, the knot formed by interlacing four parallel twisted wires. 65 BK III 8, late 16th to early 17th century, but probably earlier.

4. Pin with large spherical head. The head is formed separately from two domed pieces of metal filled with light grey solder. Length 68mm when straight. BV II 1, 17th-century context.

5. Annular brooch or buckle with pin. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.

6. Small silver ring with very narrow band, Roman, cross-hatching on band and two small lugs. BL II 28, mid 12th to 13th-century context.

7. Broken finger ring; surface decorated as a twisted cable with deep grooves between strands, and the whole surface gilded. BV III 5, 13th to 15th-century context.

Other items of jewellery included a small silver penannular ring with flared terminals from a late 14th-century context; a fragment of a mercury-gilded silver object with the gilding set into spiral grooves and on the circular edge; an unstratified copper alloy mount with incised concentric rings.

67. Copper alloy and silver small finds, 1:1; nos. 1, 6 silver; others copper alloy; 2 with enamel
BUCKLES AND BELT FITTINGS (fig. 68)

8. Strap end, hinged to buckle, both decorated with two parallel lines of fine dots. The cast buckle is trefoil-shaped with bevelled foils and knops. The strap end was formed from a continuous strip of sheet metal and pierced by three spherical-headed rivets. BV III 1, 17th-century context.

9. D-shaped buckle with sword-shaped tongue. D shape made from rectangular strip of metal with small groove for tongue - straight sided - oval cross-section bar attached to strip by two round rivets. 65 BK VIII 8, H101, tomb of Walter of Cheltenham, early to mid 14th-century context.

10. Sub-rectangular buckle cast with moulded pin-rest, plain pin. BP I 19, mid 16th to mid 17th-century context.


12. Double-oval buckle cast with central lobed projections and lateral knops, remains of iron pin/tongue in position. Black japan coating. BL II 9, early 18th-century context, but probably 14th or 15th century.


14. Double-oval buckle with some cast-in decoration on outer edge and lateral knops. The pin/tongue is missing. It has extensive remains of black japan coating. BJ IX 1, early 18th-century context.

15. Double-oval buckle with central lobed decoration. Pin/tongue missing. BJ III 1, mid 18th-century context.

16. Buckle-pin with raised lateral notches, a form usually seen on medieval, frequently monastic, large annular brooches/buckles (NG). BJ IV 2, 18th-century context.

17. Buckle plate. Part of two corroded iron rivets survive in position. 65 BK VII 2, mid to late 16th-century context, but probably earlier.

18. Probable buckle-plate, now unfolded: lower drawing shows original form; four rivet holes with two corroded iron rivets in position; the centre of the plate has a slot. BJ XIV 1, 18th-century context, but probably 16th century.

Objects not illustrated, mostly from post-medieval contexts, include:- a D-shaped buckle with missing tongue, a double-oval buckle with cast-in decoration, a buckle fragment, two strapend plates, a small decorative belt-mount; also a cast belt-chape, decorated with radiating lines, from an early to mid 12th-century context.

DRESS ACCESSORIES (fig. 69)

19. Triangular/heart-shaped badge, bevelled edges and shallow scored zig-zag decorative lines on front, possibly a love token. BH VI 5, early 17th-century context, but perhaps 16th century.

20. Circular, slightly domed mount with central hole, fixed by two rivets. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.

21. Decorative mount, cut from sheet metal in quatrefoil form with iron rivet heads surviving in the centre of each circular foil. BH X 3, mid to late 16th-century context.

22. Openwork belt-mount, with slot for suspension and side ring; probably 16th to 17th century (NG). BH V 5, mid to late 18th-century context.


24. Eye, part of a conventional hook-and-eye fastener used on clothing. 64 BK IV 35, associated with burial H59; possibly 13th to 14th century.

25. Ring-tie formed by twisting together ends of small piece of wire. BJ VII 8, early 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

26. Pair of small circular mounts with central holes. BJ VIII 19, 14th-century context.

27. Chain of open-ended 'S' links. The terminal swivel-link has notches cut into the outer band of the ring. BJ XV 1, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

28. Length of chain, composed of open-ended 'S' links, probably about 40 links, surviving length c. 31.7mm. BJ IX 2, late 17th to early 18th-century context.

29. Two fragments of chain; each link comprises a triple loop of a single strand of wire. 16 links survive in total. BV III 15, late 12th-century context.

Unillustrated was a thong-guide of silver-coated brass, from a 16th to 17th-century context.

Lace tags

30. Slightly tapering tube formed by bending metal sheet into cylinder, straight join now open; probably a large lace-tag or 'point'; also referred to as 'lace-chapes'. BP VIII 1, unstratified.

A total of 137 lace tags, 'points', were found on the site in 41 contexts. The distribution pattern of lace tags follows closely that for pins, with the greatest concentration in the area of the choir crossing. The lace tags were made from sheet metal rolled or folded so as to enclose the lace and varied in length from 18-28mm. Points are known to have been used from the mid 18th century (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 281) and could be used either on clothing such as jerkins, hose and jackets or as shoe laces. Their frequent occurrence with pins (as on this site) has led to the suggestion that they were used as pin protectors. It is more likely, however, that pins and lace tags were both made by pinners (Clay 1981, 137).

31. Pin formed from twisted wire with a small loop. BJ VII 8, 14th or 15th-century context.

THIMBLES (fig. 69)

32. Open-ended tailor's thimble, decorated with four irregular bands of large indentations. BM IV 5, 18th-century context.
68. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1
69. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1; details of stamps of nos. 34, 35, 37 at 2:1
33. Open-ended tailor's thimble, decorated with four irregular bands of sub-rectangular indentations above incised line. BM IV 1, 18th-century context.
34. Thimble with spiral of relatively large indentations over entire surface, above an incised line around the base. BJ III 8, early 16th-century context.
35. Thimble decorated with continuous spiral of indentations, terminating in a clover-leaf maker's mark. BJ VIII 10, late 16th to early 17th-century context, but probably earlier.
36. Thimble decorated with a spiral of large indentations, above two incised lines around the base. BH V 13, mid to late 16th-century context, but probably earlier.
37. Thimble decorated with indentations arranged spirally in two zones on top and body. In addition the base has a decorative lower band. BH III 1, 17th to 18th-century context.
38. Thimble. The upper zone has ten bands of indentations while the lower zone has a band of concentric rings, with finely engraved lines within the rings and pairs of dots dividing each group of rings. The band of concentric rings lies within cross-hatched bands and there is a plain band at the base of the thimble. BJ XIII 1, early to mid 18th-century context, but probably earlier.
39. Slim thimble decorated with spiral of fine indentations. BG V 8, early 18th-century context.

There were four other thimbles all from post-medieval contexts.

70. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1
PINS

A total of 154 pins were recovered from 39 contexts (on site BG 18 pins from 12 contexts, BH 11 from 2, BJ 26 from 11, BL 64 from 3, BM 11 from 3, BN 2 from 1 and site BP 22 pins from 7 contexts). Site BL yielded 22 pins from BL V 7 and 41 from BL X 5, contexts related to the choir crossing stalls, and probably deposited in the 15th to early 16th century. The technique of manufacture of the head in all cases was to twist a length of wire around the top of the shaft and either to leave it untreated, or to round and smooth it off. The length of the shaft varied from 22-32 mm. Pins were used to fasten veils and head-dresses (Egan and Pritchard 1991, 217) which poses the question as to why so many are in an abbey of canons.

WEAPONS AND KNIFE SHEATHS (fig. 70)

40. Quillon-block and one quillon of a dagger, probably 16th century (NG); central boss with two cylindrical arms, one broken and the other bent, but complete with acorn type finial. BN V +, from topsoil.

41. Knife end-cap, cast solid, irregular hexagonal cross-section with crescent-shaped end, rectangular channel for iron tang of knife contains remains of iron corrosion. BL V 7, 15th to early 16th-century context.

42. Small plain chape, formed by folding over a thin sheet of metal then cutting notches out of one end and squashing that end in. Lap joint and squashed end held together with solder. Possibly from a knife sheath. BJ X 4 2, late 16th to early 17th-century context.

43. Plain chape formed from sheet folded over and soldered. Five holes are punched through the back (around the join). Possibly from a knife sheath. BJ XV 1, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

The unillustrated objects include what seems to be a copper-alloy knife blade: the XRF shows a very high tin content (speculum metal) and small amounts of arsenic and lead; from an 18th-century context.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS (fig. 70)

44. Pilgrim's badge. Circular thin sheet with repoussé decoration, including central crucifix and the emblems of Christ's Passion in each of the quarters. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.

45. Part of a pan. An ogee arch surmounts columns with twisted flutes each side which in turn stand on a common decorated base. The centre is filled by a crucifix above which there is the inscription INRI. The columns are surmounted by angels and there is a skull and bone amongst grass at the base of the crucifix. Three small lumps of metal on back of badge, possibly for attachment. BG V 15, late 16th to early 17th-century context, but probably earlier.

BOOK CLASPS (fig. 71)

46. Book clasp made from two wide plates. One end is bent to form a shallow hook to clasp hinge, the other end has seven decorative notches. Three rivets survive to hold the smaller back plate. A fourth hole in the front plate is decorative. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.

47. Book clasp, one end narrowed and bent back to form a shallow hook, the other splayed with a large central and two small flanking decorative notches. Long sides partly bevelled and each with two small notches. Three rivets were used to fix back plate. Central hole is surrounded by finely engraved concentric rings and three punched holes in triangle. BL VII 15, 15th to early 16th-century context.

48. Book clasp, roughly made from a rectangular plate with a hook at one end and decorative notches in the opposite edge. There are fine engraved lines at right angles to the edges and several real and some decorative rivet holes. BL V 7, late 15th to early 16th-century context.

49. Book clasp, made from a rectangular plate with one end narrowed and bent back to form a shallow hook, the other splayed by cutting three notches into the edge. Three rivets hold back plate. Central motif of punched hole surrounded by incised ring. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.

50. Book clasp, considerably worked from a rectangular plate. Small shallow hook at one end extending from a wider segment with fine engraved zig-zag ornament. The other end is wider and has three decorative holes, engraved lines and hatching as well as two sharp and two shallow notches cut into the end. Rivets still hold the back plate. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.

51. Book clasp. Made from two sheet metal plates riveted together in three places. Top plate has one end narrowed and bent back to form a hook, the other end with a broad splay and decoratively shaped edge. Otherwise plain with slightly bevelled edges. BL VI 4, mid-late 16th-century context, but probably 15th century.

52. Book clasp with remains of leather. Made from a rectangular plate. One end narrowed and turned over to form a shallow hook, the other end splayed with notches cut into the edge. Three rivets still remain to hold the back plate. Front plate decorated with punched hole surrounded by two concentric rings, charmed edges and two darts opposite each other along the edge. BL V 7, 15th to early 16th-century context.

53. Book clasp, made from a rectangular plate with one end narrowed and bent back to form a shallow hook, the other splayed with three notches in the edge. There is a decorative circle and dot inscribed into the centre of the plate. The side edges are bevelled. Three rivets fasten the plates together. BL V 6, mid 16th-century context, but probably 15th century.

54. Miniature book clasp or hooked tag. Narrow end with hook and splayed end with notches. Length 18 mm, width 7 mm. BG V 3, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

Another bookclasp is unillustrated and came from a 15th to early 16th-century context.
71. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1; nos 46-53 with leather
HOUSEHOLD ITEMS

Not illustrated: a possible bucket handle, half a rumbler bell, decorated, from an 18th-century context, and four metal buttons, two from 18th-century contexts, two unstratified.

Candlesticks (fig. 72)
55. Fragment of Limoges enamel from the base of a tripod pricket candlestick, metal with high copper content, trailing plant design outlined in gilded copper relief infilled mainly with blue enamel with some white, yellow and green in trefoil terminals. 13th century; analysed below, sample C200b. BJ XV 2, 17th-century context.
56. Turned candlestick with rilling and mouldings. The base is made separately and has broken away leaving a small fragment of sleeve. Analysed below, C196a; 16th century. BN IV +, from topsoil.
57. Cast bar, sub-rectangular in cross-section, two curves form a cusp; possibly part of one leg of a tripod candle-holder (NG). BJ XII 2, late 16th-century context.
58. Candlestick base, diameter 137-163 mm. Analysed below, sample C199b, 16th century. BN V, 18th-century context.
59. Candlestick base, diameter 115-125 mm. Analysed below, sample C198b; 16th century. BM II 7, early 17th-century context.

Another candlestick stem is discussed below: sample no. C197a.

Door knocker (fig. 73)
60. Fragment of mask; remains of nose and eye together with part of cheek and forehead, probably of a lion. It probably once included a ring to act as a door knocker; its composition is discussed below (sample K2). BN V 2, 18th-century context, but associated with 13th-century pottery. Possibly Roman: see below.

Spigot (fig. 73)
61. Cockerel cut from thick sheet; part of spigot tap. Circle-and-dot eye, with T-shaped stamp mark on body. Analysed below, sample T5. BP I 6, 18th-century context, but probably late medieval.

Plates (fig. 73)
62. Fragment from the rim of a large plate or dish. BP V 7, probably 17th-century.
63. Small fragment probably from the rim of a plate or dish. BM I 20, early to mid 17th-century context. Three other plate rim fragments were found.

Bell (fig. 73)
64. Fragment of thick cast sheet with slight carination. Possibly from a bell but the alloy composition would throw doubt on this interpretation; see analysis below, sample U1. BN V 1, 18th-century context.

Utensils (fig. 73)
65. Strainer. Thin rectangular sheet with holes punched through, rough edges of punched holes left upstanding, area of sheet 10.1 sq.cm. BL X 5, 15th to early 16th-century context.
66. Fragment of spoon with part of bowl and handle. BJ III 1, mid 18th-century context.

Scales (fig. 73)
67. Balance arms from scales; pair of flattened arms attached to a central shaft, holes at the ends of the arms and at the fulcrum. BP VIII, unstratified.
68. Pan from folding balance cut from very thin sheet metal with three holes for threads or chains around outer edge. 65 BK VII 2, mid to late 16th-century context, but probably earlier.
69. Balance pan of very thin sheet metal with five holes, three of them original, for attachment. Diameter 40mm. BJ XIV 2, late 16th to early 17th-century context, but probably earlier.

Furniture (fig. 74)
70. Part of the hasp from a lock; bent: Roman (NG). BL V 25, 11th or 12th-century context.
71. Drawer-pull, 17th to early 18th century (NG). BP I 4, mid 18th-century context.
72. One of four probable furniture studs. The heads are decorated with three grooves that form six-armed stars. Pins of each stud vary in length but all are roughly square in cross section. Head of each stud is gilded. BJ VIII 2, 16th-century context, probably disturbed early 18th century.
73. Mount for leather or textile. BJ VII 4, mid to late 16th-century context, but probably 14th or 15th century.
74. Fragment of very thin copper alloy sheet gilded and decorated with foliage repoussé work. Roughly triangular with hole punched from non-gilded side at apex of triangle; angled ridge along base of triangle. BP V 5, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

Rings or annular brooches
75. Annular brooch; pin pissing. BJ XIV 2, late 16th to early 17th-century context but probably earlier.
76. Annular brooch with deep band. Diameter 22 mm. BJ VIII 11, 15th-century context.

Five other plain rings are not illustrated.

Miscellaneous (fig. 74)
77. Thick rectangular plate with centrally-placed hole and slightly bevelled edges, width 40 mm, 3 mm thick, at least 35 mm long: 65 BK I 12, from fill of tomb H106, 14th-century context.
78. Fork with two prongs springing from a finely worked arm. BM IV 3, 18th-century context.
79. Rectangular strip of sheet metal, one side gilded. Decoration along edges of strip in the form of three concentric rings, punched from gilded side, also two rivet holes punched through from gilded side. 65 BK IV 2, early to mid 18th-century context, but probably earlier.
80. Unidentified fragment with tang. Incised decoration on convex side of angled end. XRF
72. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1; no. 55 with enamel
73. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1
74. Copper alloy small finds, 1:1
analysis indicated a tin coating on either a copper or tin bronze base. BM V 15, 16th-century context. 81. Fragment of thin sheet, broken at one end but tapering with a circular lobe terminal at the other end, two surviving central fastening holes. BN I 5, late 17th-century context. 82. Bent strip of varying width with small rectangular slot. BJ VIII 2, 16th-century context, but probably earlier.

83. Possible hinge with two rivet holes (NG). BH VI 2, early 18th-century context, but probably 14th century. 84. Hinge with four rivet holes (NG). BL V 7, 15th to early 16th-century context.

Also present were the following miscellaneous items: a gilded strip, a variety of strap bindings, a disc, wire loops, various other binding strips of sheet fragments, tubes.

ANALYSIS OF CAST COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS
by R. Brownsword, D.R. Hook and E.E.H. Pitt

Introduction
A number of cast copper alloy items were examined at the Corinium Museum by two of the authors, contributing to research being carried out at Coventry (Lanchester) Polytechnic in 1982 on the copper-based casting alloys used in the medieval and Tudor periods.

Sampling and analytical technique
Small amounts of metal (10-20 mg) were taken by drilling or filing as seemed most appropriate from positions unlikely to interfere with future study or display of the objects. The samples were mounted on Mylar film in the laboratory and secured with an adhesive tape known to be low in metallic impurities. The mounted samples were analysed by X-ray fluorescence spectrometry using a chromium target tube. The analysis was carried out qualitatively/semi-quantitatively by recording the X-ray spectra. This was followed by quantitative analysis using fixed angle counting in conjunction with appropriate standards. The results are contained in the Table below.

Discussion of the objects and their analyses (figs. 72, 73)
No. 56 sample no. C196a
At the end remote from the socket, there is the stub of the stem of metal with a small wedge or spacer between the ring and stem. Although the ring has an alloy composition similar to that of the stem it is not thought that the ring is the remaining part of the original candlestick base. The size of the socket and the scale of the decoration of the stem suggest that it is the upper part of a tall candlestick, made in more than one part. A similar candlestick (C122a - from a private collection) with slight differences of detail in the stem decoration has been analysed in the laboratory and its composition is very similar to C196a.

No. 59 sample no. C198b and No. 58 sample no. C199b
These fragments both come from the bell-shaped bases of candlesticks of broadly the same type as sample C122a. The machined detail of the rim suggests that the fragments were similarly produced and finished; their alloy compositions are similar to those of C196a and C122a.

Sample no. C197a (not illustrated)
It is clear that this is part of the lower end of a candlestick stem the fragment is too small to discern the form. The alloy composition is different from the others (C196a, 198b, 199b); they are probably English although the possibility of French origin cannot at present be eliminated. C197a is probably an example of an English alloy having a low zinc content, as has one used for a candlestick stem at Gloucester Museum (C202a). Sixteenth-century dates are suggested on the basis of style and alloy composition for all the fragments so far discussed.

No. 55 sample no. C200b
This item is very different from the other fragments in that it shows traces of enamelling. The composition of the metal also contrasts markedly, being nearly pure copper. This fragment has come from the triangular side of the base of a tripod pricket candlestick of the Limoges type, made in that region in the 13th century. Several Limoges enamelled candlesticks have been analysed and each is made from copper containing a small amount of lead and little else (eg. C188b), as is the case with the present fragment.

No. 60 sample no. K2
This fragment appears to be part of a lion mask and it is likely it formed part of a door knocker; a lion mask with a ring in the jaws was the most common type of door-knocker (cf Werner 1977, 144). The alloy composition of the fragment is that of a heavily leaded bronze with, apart from copper, lead and tin, remarkably low levels of other elements usually found in this type of alloy. The low nickel content in particular suggests a relatively early date (pre 15th century). Certain early medieval cooking pots, of the type with a spherical body-form and legs of circular cross-section, have similar alloy compositions to this mask fragment. The lion mask knocker published by Werner (1977, 144) has also been shown to be made of a highly leaded bronze with low impurity levels and the mask analyses are compared in the Table. The mask analysed by Werner was dated to the 2nd-3rd centuries AD and so the present fragment might be...
Roman. A very different alloy was used in the manufacture of a medieval monkey mask knocker in the Museum of London (Table, K3).

No. 61. sample no. T5
The cockerel almost certainly formed part of a tap on a spigot. At the bird's 'feet', there is a fracture at the point at which it would have been attached to the conical plug of the tap. There are complete examples of late medieval cockerel spigots in the Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, and the Museum of London. In alloy composition, the closest analogy is with a spigot (sample T1), without the tap handle, in the National Museum of Wales; its composition and that of the present fragment are compared in the Table.

No. 64 sample no. U1
It has been suggested that this fragment came from a bell but the alloy composition would throw doubt on this interpretation. Medieval bell-metal contained more tin (15-20%) and much less lead than the present fragment. The alloy composition is fairly close to that of the mask fragment, the only serious variance being in respect of the arsenic content. This is one of the more difficult elements to determine accurately when high lead alloys are analysed, as is the case in this instance. It is not impossible that this too may be Roman in origin but an early medieval date is possible since there is a close alloy parallel in a cauldron of the type described above (CVIO5) in the Museum of London.

### TABLE: ANALYSIS OF COPPER ALLOY OBJECTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lab. no.</th>
<th>Cu</th>
<th>Zn</th>
<th>Sn</th>
<th>Pb</th>
<th>Ni</th>
<th>Fe</th>
<th>Sb</th>
<th>As</th>
<th>Ag%</th>
<th>Museum no.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C196a</td>
<td>76.2</td>
<td>8.81</td>
<td>2.92</td>
<td>9.37</td>
<td>0.38</td>
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<td>6.24</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>10.0</td>
<td>0.32</td>
<td>0.26</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>0.68</td>
<td>0.02</td>
<td>Private collection</td>
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<td>C198b</td>
<td>75.4</td>
<td>5.93</td>
<td>3.52</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>0.39</td>
<td>0.82</td>
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<td>0.83</td>
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<td>C199b</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>4.85</td>
<td>7.45</td>
<td>0.25</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>0.83</td>
<td>0.10</td>
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</tr>
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<td>C197a</td>
<td>91.4</td>
<td>2.94</td>
<td>3.63</td>
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<td>9.16</td>
<td>2.19</td>
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### IRON OBJECTS

D. J. Wilkinson

with contributions from N. Griffiths and C. M. Heighway

Items not illustrated will be found fully catalogued in the site archive.

**Knives (fig. 75)**

85. Knife with wooden handle with a long thin blade. Back in line with tang. Cutting edge forming sharp shoulder with tang. Four rivet holes in tang with three rivets still holding handle. X-radiograph shows maker's mark on blade and band holding handle to end of tang. BL V 6, early-mid 16th-century context.

86. Large knife blade, probably a carver. Back in line with tang. Cutting edge convex near tip of blade and forming a sharp shoulder with broad tang. Soft white metal band, either side of blade/tang junction shown by XRF analysis to be a tin-lead alloy (‘solder). Two stamps forming a maker's mark visible near tang, BM I 26, mid-late 17th-century context, but probably 16th century.

87. Knife blade, possibly a presentoir. Cutting edge and thick back both faintly convex and each forming a shallow shoulder with the tang. Tang coated with a sheet of copper alloy. Radiograph shows heavily worked cutting edge. BH IV 1, 18th-century context.
75. Iron objects; knives, shears, scissors, forks, 1:2, nos. 86, 88 maker's marks at 1:1.
88. Knife blade. Straight back forms shallow shoulder with narrow tang. Convex cutting edge forms shoulder with tang. Two maker's marks on blade. BH IX 1, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.


90. Knife with most of blade lost. Blade and handle in one piece. Handle in line with back, but forming neck with cutting edge. BM V 2, 18th-19th century context, but possibly 17th century.

91. Fragment of knife. Straight back in line with first section of iron handle. Narrow tang for socketed handle. Flower-shaped maker's mark on blade visible on radiograph but only partially revealed by cleaning. Collar bolster may originally have been silvered or tinned - too little to spot test. BJ XV 1, 18th-19th century context, but probably much earlier.

92. End of knife handle. A small copper-alloy cylinder is fixed to the end of an iron tang and provides a stop for the strips of wooden handle (now mineral replaced). These would have been fixed to each side of the tang with rivets. Similar to no. 93 although the copper-alloy stop is damaged and bent. BL V 7, 15th-early 16th-century context.

93. End of knife handle. A small copper-alloy cylinder is fixed to the end of an iron tang and provides a stop for the strips of wooden handle. These would have been semi-circular in section and fixed to the tang with rivets. The copper-alloy stop has two decorative grooves around its girth and a simple cross incised into the stop end. Similar to no. 92. BL V 7, 15th-early 16th-century context.

94. Knife (see no. 90) implement with acorn terminal at one end. BJ VII 1, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

95. Knife handle with shaft tapering to chisel-like tip which is broken. Decorative acorn-type knob. BJ V 1, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

34 knives or fragments of knives have not been illustrated; they are mostly from post-medieval or unstratified contexts.

Shears (fig. 75)
Apart from those illustrated here, there were four fragments of blades of shears, one from a 13th-century, three from 16th-century contexts.

96. Blade - probably half of shears. Narrow tang or
handle straight with back. Tang forms double angular shoulder with straight cutting edge. BJ VII 4, mid-late 16th-century context.

97. Half of a pair of shears. Handle loop and blade slightly damaged. BJ XV 1, 18th-century context, but probably earlier.

Scissors (fig. 75)

98. Half of a pair of scissors. Handle with loop and bevelled cutting edge. BH V 13, mid-late 16th-century context.

Forks (fig. 75)

99. Two pronged fork. Both prongs broken near tip. Long thin tang complete. Faint incised lines at junction between prongs and body. BJ XVII 1, 18th-century context.

A second two-pronged fork came from an 18th-century context (CMH).

Tools, Weapons (fig. 76)

100. Fragment of saw blade with serrated teeth. 64 BK I 18, mid to late 16th-century context.


102. Flesh hook. Two curved prongs with socketed handle with seam. BJ XIII 3, late 17th to early 18th-century context, but probably 13th to 14th century.

103. Punch. One end square-sectioned point, the other end round-sectioned. BG III 3, mid to late 16th-century context.

104. Chisel. Rectangular cross-section at thick end and hammered on end. BH V 22, 15th-century context.

77. Iron spurs, 1:2
105. Punch with a row of five (possibly six) holes that would produce a line of circles. Hammering end has a small depression in the centre of it and has been heavily hammered. BL I 7, early 17th-century context.

Apart from the illustrated items, there were two billhook fragments, a sickle fragment, a mason's hammer and a drift, a possible awl, a spatula, a possible gouge bit, a chisel edge and a scoop. All these were in post-medieval or unstratified contexts.

**Horse equipment (fig. 77)**

106. Half a snaffle bit composed of one cheek piece and half of a mouth piece. BH IX 1, 18th-century context but associated with 14th and 16th-century material.

107. Rowel spur. One terminal is broken away and the rowel is damaged. Short decorated shank and double loop terminal. Rowel attached to spur by central pivot visible on one side. BN I 7, early-late 17th-century context.

108. Rowel spur. One terminal is broken and the whole is very corroded. Short straight shank. Arms have double decorative loops and remains of white metal (probably silver). Terminal has double loop with attached buckle. Rowel has eight prongs and is attached by a domed-head pivot. BM V 5, 17th to 18th-century context.

109. Rowel spur. One terminal broken away, with attachment at surviving terminal. Short thin plain shank. BH V 13, mid-late 16th-century context.


78. Iron objects: keys, 1:2; no. 113 with copper alloy; 116 with copper alloy chain
111. Small rowel spur. Very short shank. Double loop terminals, with stud attachments. Remains of white metal (probably silver) around junction of arms and rowel. BP VI 1, 18th-century context.

112. Prick spur. Plain conical prick. Broken terminals. Fragment of original surface surviving on arm of spur - spiral (?) groove possibly originally containing silver or tin wire - no white metal remaining. BV II 10, 13th to 14th-century context.

Another spur has not been illustrated and there were seven horseshoes (CMH).

Keys (fig. 78)
113. Small casket key. Shank hollow, cylinder completely brazed on internal surface with lap seam. Wards broken away. Wards brazed onto outer surface of shank. Openwork quatrefoil bow with additional rectangular frame. BG V 15, late 16th-early 17th-century context but probably 13th-14th century.

114. Small casket key with oval/trapezoid bow with three cusps. Hollow shank. Bow attached to shank by internal tang and external brazed collar. E-shaped ward brazed onto outer surface of the shank. Two thin lateral bars brazed onto either side of ward. BG, BH, BJ unstratified.

115. Small casket key with kidney-shaped bow. X-radiograph indicates that the shank is partly hollow. BJ III 6, early 16th-century context, but possibly 12th-14th century.

116. Casket key with copper-alloy chain. Hollow shank with short sleeve near oval bow. Oval bow attached to shank by internal tang and external square collar. Extensive brazing on surface - probably spillage from joins. Wards well defined. X-radiograph shows copper-alloy chain made of 'S'-shaped links linked with copper-alloy pin at end. On cleaning it was found that the chain was attached to the key only by means of massive corrosion. BJ III 6, early 16th-century context, but possibly 14th or 15th century. Found with 117 and 119.

117. Small casket key with broken bow. X-radiograph shows hollow shank with bow fitted with internal tang and external brazed collar. Wards brazed onto shank. BJ III 6, early 16th-century context, but possibly 14th or 15th century. Found with 116 and 119.

118. Small key. Solid shank with double waist near oval bow. Wards appear to have been manufactured with the rest of the key - no brazing lines visible. BJ VIII 23, 13th to 14th-century context.

119. Large key. Solid shank narrows just below the head and tapers to the point. The bit is symmetrical for use from either side of the door - the wards surround a central opening. The bow is D-shaped. BJ III 6, early 16th-century context, but possibly 14th or 15th century. Found with 116 and 117.

120. Large key. Solid shank tapering to a projecting point. The bit has symmetrical wards so that the key can be used from either side of the door - the wards surround a central opening. Kidney-shaped bow. BV III 1, 18th-century context, but probably 15th century.

121. Key. Narrow hollow shank and near circular bow. Part of small solid bit survives. The shaft of the key is formed from a tube with a brazed joint. The ward was attached by brazing onto a small platform on the tube. The ring was attached by means of a smaller collar which was brazed over the tube. X-radiograph also shows a solid plug extending from the ring down inside the tube. BG II 10, mid 17th to mid 18th-century context.

122. Key. Short pointed tang of bow brazed into shank. Designed to operate a lock with a central projecting pin over which the hollow cylindrical shank is placed. Wards brazed into rectangular recess cut into shank along its seam. BJ IV 3, 16th-century context, but probably 13th century.

123. Barrel-padlock lifter with three teeth and a square hole. BH IX 1, 18th-century context, but possibly 13th century.

There were ten other keys and two padlock lifters (CMH).

Lamp (fig. 79)
124. Hanging lamp. Shallow circular dish for oil or wax with curved strip handle. BP I 19, mid 16th-mid 17th-century context.

Buckles (fig. 79)
Other than those illustrated below there were 36 buckles of various kinds, mostly in post-medieval or unstratified contexts. A circular buckle with tongue was found with burial H49 on the pelvis. This would have been for a low belt, or possibly one of a pair for keeping up hose, similar to some found with late-medieval burials at St Oswald's Priory, Gloucester (Heighway and Bryant forthcoming) (CMH).

125. Circular buckle with short tongue. X-radiograph shows that it was probably plated with tin. BM VI 4, mid 17th-century context.

126. Two oval loops joined by a rivet, creating a swivel link. One small lateral knot. BM I 26, mid to late 17th-century context.

127. Small double-oval buckle inlaid with white metal (silver or tin). Inlay formed by hammering silver or tin wire into prepared groove. BG V 3, 17th-century context but typologically much earlier.

128. Buckle. Square frame with tongue. Small area of white metal (silver) remaining on one arm. BP V 4, 18th-century context.

Miscellaneous (figs. 79-80)
129. Decorative mount. Four large holes leave four loops linking the arms of a cross with a central dome-headed rivet. BJ VII 6, 15th to early 16th-century context.

130. Small cog. Six rounded teeth with a square hole in the centre of the cog. BJ VII 4, mid-late 16th-century context. Possibly part of a clock mechanism (NG).
79. Iron objects, 1:2
131. Spring-loop. BJ XIV 2, late 16th-century context, but possibly 14th-15th century. Possibly part of a clock mechanism (NG).

132. Three interlinked components. Mounting plate with attachment holes attached to a rod via a link with a buckle. Traces of silver on plate and rod. Horse furniture? BG V 2, late 16th to early 17th-century context, but probably earlier.

133. Two angled plates with five holes in each. Plates interlock and are held together with a central pin. BP I 16, mid to late 17th-century context, but possibly 14th to 15th century.

134. Window bar. Lead came is wrapped around the centre. Two blobs of solder remain at one end of each tie. BH IV 2, 17th-century context, but probably 14th or 15th century.

135. Large nail or bolt. Sub-rectangular domed head. Slightly curved shank with point missing. BV II 10, 13th to 14th-century context.
Lead Seals (fig. 81)

136-8. Papal bulls, attached to letters, grants or indulgences issued by the Popes. The term bull, derived from these leaden seals or bullae, has been transferred to the document to which it was attached. The reverse of each bears an inscription SPA SPE over the conventional heads of St. Paul and St. Peter in pear-shaped aureoles with a Latin cross between. The obverse inscriptions in neo-Lombardic capitals record the names of the Popes, in this instance Popes Honorius III, John XXII and Gregory XI. All three were in late 17th to 18th-century contexts, in an area of disturbance in the apse of the north transept chapel.

137. IOHANNES PP XXII date of accession 1316 (-1334) (Birch 1900, 283, nos 21, 854-66). BJ XIII 2.
138. GREGORIUS PP XI date of accession 1371 (-1378) (Birch 1900, 286, nos 21, 886-8). BJ XIII 3.

81. Lead seals, 1:1
Stars (fig. 82)
140. Star (see also no 139), gilded, with remains of a yellow powdery layer between the gold and lead; the latter was possibly a preparation for gilding, for example a boll. BL II 7, early 17th-century context, but probably 15th century.

Chalice (fig. 83)
141. Pewter chalice; the bowl tapers into the foot, which terminates in an irregular hexagon; simple band relief at neck. 64 BK IV 35, Burial H59, probably 14th century.

The lead or pewter objects also included: five lead discs, some of them probably weights, all in post-medieval contexts, a star similar to nos. 139-140 above, a washer, bars and handles, a tin spoon handle, a lead spoon in a 17th-century context, ballshot, fragment of pipe, a collection of 78 lead came fragments, predominantly from 16th to 17th-century destruction deposits, lumps, one from the repair of a pot, sheet, and a fragment of chalice stem from burial H49 (CMH).
LEAD CLOTH SEAL

G. Egan

142. Cloth seal. BJ XV 1, unstratified. This incomplete two-disc seal would originally have been attached to a cloth as part of the alnage system of industrial control and taxation (Endrei and Egan 1982; Egan 1994). Despite the central hole, which was to accommodate a corresponding rivet on the missing disc, the surviving portion bears enough of the stamp to identify the county of origin and the approximate date. Around a crown over a portcullis is a Lombardic-letter legend, which, from the visible traces of the lower parts of the letters, appears to be consistent with ..AICOWORCES, indicating that it is a seal for a Worcestershire cloth. Alnage seals were supposed to be put on each newly-manufactured cloth after it had been examined by an officer of the Crown to establish that there were no deficiencies and that it conformed with the dimensions required by law. The cloth could not legally be sold without this seal, which guaranteed the quality and also acted as a receipt for the cloth tax of a few pence levied at the time of the examination. Faulty cloths were specially marked and sold as seconds, or, in extreme cases, destroyed. This cumbersome system probably never worked entirely satisfactorily. Evasion and fraud became more evident as the scale of production increased. After the end of the alnage in 1724, leaden seals continued to be used for a variety of labelling purposes in the textile industry.

Crown-over-portcullis cloth seals were in widespread use in the 16th century in several textile-manufacturing counties, mainly in the reign of Elizabeth I. More complete stamps show that the legend is an abbreviation of the Latin for 'seal of alnage of saleable cloths in the county of ....' sigillum alnagii pannorum venale in comitatu. The present seal was probably for a coarse woollen cloth (cf. Egan 1994, 53-4 no 105). Another Worcestershire seal, which has a different stamp with the legend in roman lettering, has been found in London (collection of Messrs R. and I. Smith). A number of cloth seals, including three for Gloucestershire, one of which is a portcullis issue, have been found at Kingsholm in Gloucester (Egan forthcoming). A portcullis-series seal for Gloucestershire with the legend (SVL) ... (E)AL?I?CO?GL?C'TS was excavated at the Capel House site in the City (Museum of London, Dept. of Urban Archaeology, CAP86, context 602/603/595, no. 21; for further portcullis seals, see Egan 1994, nos 41 - fig. 116, another Gloucestershire issue - 48-9, 107 and 114-5).

Different Gloucestershire seals found in London date to the reign of Edward VI and to the 17th century, and at least two mid 17th century seals for cloths exported from the county have been discovered in New York State in the U.S.A. (Rochester Science Centre collection at Rochester, N.Y.: pers. comm. Judy L Ozone); cf. Egan 1995, 318.

OBJECTS OF WORKED BONE

The bone objects included several knife handles or parts of handles, all in late or post-medieval contexts. A spindle-whorl may be Roman. A disc with a central hole came from a late 16th to early 17th-century context (CMH).

None of these objects is illustrated.

CLAY PIPES

D. J. Wilkinson and A. Peacey

Stamps (figs. 85-6)

1, 2. Small barrel-shaped bowl with flat heel and milled rim, dated 1600-40. Stamp on heel reads ‘I R’, origin unknown. BM II 7, early 17th-century context; BN I 1, mid to late 18th-century context (Peacey 1979, fig. 11, no. 131).

3, 4, 5. Stamp on heel reads ‘P C’. Oswald (1975, plate III, no. 4) illustrates a similar example from Stony Stratford, Bucks, stating that similar and duplicate marks come mainly from London on pipes dated c. 1620-40. The pipe maker is probably Peter Comish. BJ IX/XIII unstratified; BM II 5, early 18th-century context; BN I 5, late 17th-century context.
6. Bowl of 1600-40, with flat heel, stamped with a Tudor rose. BN I 5, late 17th-century context.
7, 8. Heel stamp of 'R B', also recorded from Gloucester, Bristol and many other sites in West Country. Generally attributed to Richard Berri(y)man working in Bristol 1619-52 (Peacey 1979, fig. 11, no. 132). BJ XV 1, 18th-century context; BN I 1, 18th-century context.
9. Heel stamp 'A N' on a pipe dated 1630-1660. Examples recorded locally from Stroud, Gloucester, Hereford and Bristol (Peacey 1979, fig. 11, no. 135).
10. 'W C' on heel, origin unknown. BP III 1, 18th-century context.
12. Stamp on stem 'THO WI DOS', also recorded from Chalford, and Marlborough his place of work c. 1710-30 (Atkinson 1965, 93; and Peacey 1979, fig. 11, no. 119). BP II 3, early 18th-century context.
13.茎印章‘ED HIGG ENS’。 prolific maker， with stamps recorded from sites throughout Gloucestershire. Pipes stamped by Ed Higgens are equally plentiful at Salisbury and Cirencester, and are undoubtedly from identical dies. Atkinson (1980, 69), on present evidence, believes it likely that Ed Higgens worked at Cirencester in the late 17th century and moved to Salisbury when he was married in 1698, carrying on his business there until at least 1710. Alternatively he had pipeworks in both towns and moved about from one to the other. 64 BK IV 4, early 18th-century context; BM II 6, early 18th-century context; BJ XVII 1, 18th-century context; BG, BH, or BJ unstratified.


15. Stamp on stem ‘RICH MATH EWS GLO’, with other examples from Gloucester, Stroud, Ross, Frocester, and Selsley (Peacey 1979, fig. 3, no. 29), recording the maker Richard Mathews of Gloucester. The stem stamp is a typical Broseley-style rectangular mark of the 18th century. BP I 4, mid 18th-century context.

17. Bowl decorated with a human figure in relief, with outstretched arms, smoking a pipe. BP I 4, mid 18th-century context.

Unstamped bowls (not illustrated)
18. Small overhanging bowl with flat heel and milled rim, dated 1600-1640. BM II 6, early 18th-century context.


20-25. Globular shaped bowls with spur, dated 1700-1750. BG VII 2, early 18th-century context, two examples; BH IX 1, 18th-century context; BP I 4, mid to late 18th-century context; 64 BK II 1, 18th-century context; BG, BH or BJ unstratified.

26-8. Bowls with spur, dated 1730-1800. BN I 2, late 18th-century context; BP I 4, mid 18th-century context, two examples.

86. Clay pipes and stamps, 1:1
POST-MEDIEVAL VESSEL GLASS

D. J. Wilkinson

Other than a few small fragments, all the vessel glass (total 40 fragments) was found to be within the phase 6a pit. Many of the bottles were for wine and can be dated on typological grounds to the first half of the 18th century, a period during which there was considerable change in the shape of the most common bottle types being used.

The pit group is not completely closed, but the majority of the vessel glass was deposited by 1760. Other than one anomaly the date of deposition is compatible with those allotted on typological grounds to the clay pipes found from the same pit.

PORTABLE OBJECTS OF STONE

D. J. Wilkinson

with a contribution from T. C. Darvill

Two hones of micaceous schist, one perforated at one end, were from post-medieval contexts but might be medieval. Another hone fragment came from a late 17th-century context. A fourth fragment of a possible hone had a decorative terminal with sub-square section and carved knob; this was from a late 17th-early-18th century context, but was probably 13th century. A spindle whorl was unstratified. A crystal detached from its setting was probably earlier than its mid-late 16th-century context; a small pink bead was from an 18th-century context.

Two pieces of worked flint were in fresh condition with little recent damage. They presumably derived from prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. Neither piece can be assigned firmly to a particular period or cultural tradition (TCD).