

Site ID

This is a unique code given for each burial site. It consists here of DHM for the historic county of County Durham; a three letter code denoting the historic parish; hyphen to separate the entry; a two letter code for the site type (BI – isolated burial inhumation; IC – inhumation cemetery; MC – mixed rite cemetery of inhumations and cremations); a running sequence number for that type of site within the parish

Grave Number

This is the number or code for the grave as given in the text. Taken together with the Site ID, this gives a unique identifier for each individual in the corpus. If a site has been excavated by a modern field unit, a unique skeleton number is usually generated, but these are listed separately in the database and are not given here. The code OA is given here to denote 'Other Artefacts' that have been found on the site, assumed to have come from unrecorded or disturbed burials. Where X and OA exist in the listings for the same site, it is assumed that there had been a relationship between some of those unknown burials and some of the artefacts but that this cannot be resolved into grave groups.

Object

The list of object types uses the common names for objects. For a visualisation of the majority of these object types go to:

http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/asked_ahrc_2008/wordlists.cfm?CFID=a2c6bf36-5be0-42a5-b9f3-f12a14d32014&CFTOKEN=0#object

This is the object list for the Anglo-Saxon Kent Electronic Database, held by the Archaeology Data Service, and illustrates the fullest range of material included in early Anglo-Saxon burials, based on those found in Kent. Clearly many types are not found in County Durham. The entry 'Unidentified Artefact' is used where there is no clear information as to what the object was.

Type

This field is used to give additional information about the artefact. It may be a short description or, where possible, the object has been matched into a typology. Those typologies used were transcribed from the text. The main ones are as follows:

Buckle loops:

- Marzinzik, S. 2003. Early Anglo-Saxon belt buckles (late 5th to early 8th centuries A.D.): their classification and context. Oxford, Archaeopress
- H&D refers to:
 - Hawkes, S. and Dunning, G. 1961 'Soldiers and Settlers in Britain: fourth to fifth century', *Medieval Archaeology* 5, 1-70

Cruciform brooch

- Åberg, N. 1926. *The Anglo-Saxons in England*. Cambridge: W. Heffer.

Knife

- Evison, V. 1987. *Dover: Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery*. London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England Archaeological Report 3.

Penannular brooch

- Fowler, E. 1963. Celtic metalwork of the fifth and sixth centuries A.D.: a reappraisal', *Archaeological Journal* 120, 98-160.

Shield Boss

- Dickinson, T. and Härke, H. 1992. Early Anglo-Saxon shields. *Archaeologia*, 110

Spearhead

- Swanton, M. 1974. *A corpus of Anglo-Saxon spear types*. Oxford: BAR British series 7

Wrist clasp

- Hines, J. 1984. *The Scandinavian character of Anglian England in the pre-Viking period*. BAR British Series 124

Material composition

The majority of the objects are 'ae' (copper alloy) or 'fe' (iron). The remaining materials are given by their full name.

Quantity

The default entry is 1. This field is used mainly to identify multiples of simple bead types, for example the numbers of amber beads present in a burial.