

[Supplementary material]

Connectivity and funerary change in early medieval Europe

Emma Brownlee*

* Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge, UK (✉ ecb58@cam.ac.uk)

Adjusting for grave disturbance

The issue of disturbance, both deliberate and accidental, is an important one to consider, as this may have affected the numbers of objects extant in graves when they were excavated. The disturbance of graves will undoubtedly have had an effect on the survival of grave goods within them. Accidental disturbance is more likely to result in complete loss of grave goods, regardless of type. There are also instances, though, where the burial was accidentally disturbed, but objects remained clearly associated with the disturbed remains, and it is impossible to tell how many were lost. Re-opening was much more targeted; graves which were known to be richly furnished would have been reopened in order to remove a specific item. Where accidental disturbance has occurred, numbers of all types of grave goods will have been artificially lowered; excluding these disturbed graves will therefore give us a clearer picture of the type of grave good provision which originally existed. However, where specific graves are being targeted for specific types of objects, only certain categories of grave goods will have had their numbers artificially lowered; excluding those graves could in fact mean excluding the richest graves from the sample, which may only have had one or two objects removed from them. This might not be a problem if grave reopening were a common practice throughout the early medieval period; after all, it is highly unlikely in any instance that we have the entirety of the original burial assemblage preserved. However, grave reopening is not constant over time, but instead seems to be restricted to the late sixth and seventh centuries across large parts of the early medieval world (van Haperen 2010: 13; Klevnäs 2013: 83; Noterman 2016: 422). It could therefore have an effect on how the numbers of surviving objects in graves change over time. The decision on whether or not to exclude disturbed graves from analysis was thus taken on an individual basis for each cemetery. Where excluding disturbed graves raised the average numbers of objects in a cemetery, it was assumed that disturbance had contributed to the loss of artefacts from graves, and therefore disturbed graves were excluded. Where excluding disturbed graves lowered the average numbers, however, it was assumed that richer graves had been

disproportionately affected by disturbance, and therefore those graves should be included in analysis in order to recreate the original burial assemblages as accurately as possible. It is impossible to completely mitigate for disturbance, but these measures will reduce its effect on grave good numbers as much as possible.

Where cemeteries have recently been reanalysed for evidence of deliberate reopening, this information was included. However, where a cemetery had not been reanalysed, the judgement of the original report had to be relied upon as to whether or not a grave had been disturbed, deliberately or accidentally. Older reports are likely to under-estimate the amount of deliberate grave-reopening. As an example of this, Aspöck's study of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery of Winall II suggested that 25 out of 45 graves had been reopened, despite originally only one such grave being identified (Aspöck 2011: 315). However, close reanalysis of the remaining cemeteries using the methods outlined by van Haperen (2010) and Klevnäs (2013) in order to determine any over-looked re-opening was beyond the scope of this article, and in many instances would not be possible with the level of detail present in the original excavation reports.

Table S1. Cemeteries.

Cemetery	Latitude	Longitude	Start date (AD)	End date (AD)	Mean number of grave goods	Disturbed graves excluded?	References
Addingham	53.9333	-1.8833	660	1020	0	-	Adams (1996)
Ailcy Hill	54.1167	-1.5167	560	990	0.09	No	Hall & Whyman (1996)
Alach	50.9833	10.9333	570	650	4.65	Yes	Timpel (1990)
Aldingen	48.1	8.7	450	500	4.04	-	Scholkmann (1981); Schach-Döriges (2004)
Altenerding	48.3	11.9167	450	675	2.19	-	Sage & Helmuth (1996)
Alton	51.13	-0.98	450	595	3.1	Yes	Evison & Allen (1988)
Ammern	51.2333	10.45	600	720	1.18	-	Timpel & Spazier (2014: 126–27)
Apple Down	50.93	-0.9	510	650	1.63	No	Down & Welch (1990)
Arlon	49.6833	5.8167	535	700	6.32	No	Roosens & Alenus-Leclerf (1965)
Arrentières	48.2627	4.7432	560	710	1.11	No	Desbrosse-Degobertière (2010)
Aschheim	48.1667	11.7167	550	950	1.26	-	Dannheimer & Diepolder (1988)
Aubing	48.1667	11.4167	450	675	2.03	Yes	Dannheimer (1998)
Bad Mingolsheim	49.22	8.65	570	680	3.67	No	Schafer (2005)
Banneville-la-Campagne	49.172	-0.2253	500	610	1.63	No	Hincker & Mayer (2011)
Barbing-Irlmauth	49.0167	12.1667	500	550	3.27	-	Koch (1968: 173–83)
Bärenthal	48.07	8.93	664	965	0.03	Yes	Düring (2014)
Bargen	47.88	8.77	590	720	4.65	Yes	Koch (1982)
Basel-Kleinhüningen	47.55	7.6	450	720	2.58	Yes	Giesler-Müller (1992)
Beacon Hill	51.6667	-0.9667	710	1160	0.08	No	Chambers (1976)
Beakesbourne II	51.25	1.1333	525	565	2.61	Yes	Richardson (2005)
Beckery Chapel	51.15	-2.71	406	810	0	-	Rahtz & Hirst (1974)
Beckford	52.02	-2.03	450	565	2.48	No	Evison & Hill (1996)
Beckum	51.35	7.9	460	620	3.62	-	Capelle (1979)

Bel-Air	46.5333	6.6667	460	800	1.01	-	Leitz (2002)
Bergeijk-Fazantlaan	51.3167	5.3667	565	740	2.36	No	Theuws <i>et al.</i> (2012)
Bergh Apton	52.551	1.4	510	585	3.95	-	Green & Rogerson (1978)
Berghausen	49.0064	8.5294	620	730	2.04	-	Koch (1982)
Berinsfield	51.67	-1.18	450	645	2.79	Yes	Boyle <i>et al.</i> (1995)
Bifrons, Patribourne	51.25	1.1167	525	565	3.31	-	Richardson (2005)
Blacknall Field	51.33	-1.75	500	550	3.06	No	Annable & Eagles (2010)
Bloodmoor Hill	52.45	1.7	580	710	1.21	No	Lucy <i>et al.</i> (2009)
Bloville	50.3972	1.8749	560	710	1.73	-	Routier <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Bonnières	49.5108	1.9649	500	700	1.26	-	Berthelmer-Ajot (1982)
Borsbeek	51.1959	4.4907	600	700	2.24	-	de Boe (1970)
Boss Hall	52.0833	1.1667	500	685	4.88	Yes	Scull & Archibald (2009)
Braives	50.6286	5.1478	575	700	1.24	Yes	Bruet & Moureau (1979)
Breach Down	51.2167	1.15	610	700	1.36	Yes	Richardson (2005)
Bréal-sous-Vitré	48.1031	-1.0613	538	1220	0.16	-	Le Boulanger <i>et al.</i> (2005)
Bremen-Mahndorf I	53.0333	8.95	500	750	2.94	-	Grohne (1953)
Bremen-Mahndorf II	53.0333	8.95	750	900	0.11	-	Grohne (1953)
Buchères	48.2351	4.1131	560	1000	0.24	-	Maury <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Buchten	51.05	5.8167	603	780	0.04	No	Derks & de Fraiture (2015)
Buggingen	47.85	7.63	600	700	1.2	No	Jansen (2003)
Bulles	49.4595	2.3257	440	725	2.44	Yes	Legoux (2001)
Burgh Castle	52.5667	1.6833	650	990	0.01	Yes	Johnson (1983)
Burwell	52.2667	0.3333	555	685	1.26	-	Lethbridge (1931)
Butler's Field	51.7	-1.7	450	685	3	Yes	Boyle <i>et al.</i> (1998)
Buttermarket	52.0833	1.1667	610	690	1.75	-	Scull & Archibald (2009)
Caister-on-Sea	52.65	1.75	720	1050	0.05	No	Darling <i>et al.</i> (1993)
Camerton	51.32	-2.46	625	685	0.7	-	Wedlake (1958)

Candes-Saint-Martin	47.2117	0.0737	660	780	0	-	Philippon & Gaultier (2014)
Castledyke South	53.6833	-0.45	500	685	3.28	Yes	Drinkall <i>et al.</i> (1998)
Chamberlain's Barn	51.92	-0.65	580	685	1.1	No	Hyslop (1963)
Chaniers	45.7186	-0.5578	600	900	0.48	-	Moizan <i>et al.</i> (2009)
Chanteloup-en-brie	48.856	2.739	700	900	0.05	-	Fossurier (2008)
Chartham Down	51.25	1.1667	625	685	1.2	No	Richardson (2005)
Chémeré	47.1206	-1.9175	560	710	0.23	No	Gallien (2009)
Ciply	50.4167	3.9333	500	720	2.23	-	Faider-Feytmans (1970)
Cleatham	53.4667	-0.6	450	685	3.15	Yes	Leahy (2007)
Clos d'Aubonne	46.4536	6.8586	450	840	0.32	-	Steiner & Klausener (2011)
Coisy	49.9596	2.3269	580	680	1.55	Yes	Massey (1980)
Cook Street, Southampton	50.9	-1.4	620	890	0.21	No	Garner (1993, Garner <i>et al.</i> (2001)
Crayke	54.1333	-1.15	770	1020	0	-	Adams (1990)
Crotenay	46.7528	5.813	450	710		-	Gilles (2008)
Cuignières	49.4515	2.473	560	680	1.17	-	Legoux (1980)
Cutry	49.4828	5.7481	470	700	4.11	Yes	Legoux (2005)
Dachwig	51.0667	10.85	470	670	1.63	-	Will (1994)
Deersheim	51.9833	10.7833	450	550	6.29	No	Schneider (1983)
Dirmstein	49.56	8.24	530	720	3.28	-	Leithäuser (2011)
Donaueschingen	47.95	8.5	620	710	1.49	-	Buchta-Hohm 1996
Dover Buckland	51.1333	1.3	510	685	3.12	Yes	Evison (1987); Parfitt & Anderson (2012)
Eccles	51.3167	0.4833	700	1000	0.24	No	Richardson (2005)
Edix Hill	52.1167	0.0333	510	685	3.31	Yes	Malim & Hines (1998)
Eichstetten	48.08	7.73	500	700	2.4	Yes	Sasse (2001)
Eick	51.4833	6.6333	525	680	3.6	Yes	Hinz (1969)
Elgg	47.4903	8.8666	530	700	3	-	Windler & Langenegger (1994)
Empingham	52.65	-0.58	450	585	3.54	No	Timby & Bartlett (1996)

Engelsmanhoven	50.7742	5.253	500	700	2.42	Yes	Vanderhoeven (1977)
Ennery	49.2262	6.218	525	620	3.36	Yes	Delort (1947)
Entrammes	47.9976	-0.71	650	710	0.06	-	Guillier (2006)
Epolding-Muhlthal	47.9833	11.4667	600	720	1.44	-	Dannheimer (1968a)
Epolding-Muhlthal Kirche	47.9833	11.4667	700	1000	0.01	-	Dannheimer (1968a)
Eschborn	50.1333	8.55	400	565	3.4	Yes	Ament (1992)
Esslingen	48.75	9.3	750	870	0.08	-	Fehring <i>et al.</i> (1995)
Fellbach-Schmidlen	48.83	9.27	460	600	4.35	Yes	Roth (1982)
Finglesham	51.2333	1.35	510	685	2.31	Yes	Chadwick Hawkes & Grainger (2006)
Folx-les-Caves	50.6612	4.9378	525	700	3.93	No	Alenus (1963)
Fridingen	48.0167	8.9333	550	680	33.64	Yes	Schnurbein (1987)
Giengen an der Brenz	48.6167	10.25	570	720	3.36	No	Paulsen & Schach-Döriges (1978)
Gilton Ash	51.2833	1.2667	580	685	3.72	-	Richardson (2005)
Goudelancourt-les-Pierrepoint	49.6677	3.854	520	725	2.48	Yes	Nice (2008)
Grande Oye	46.9277	6.3522	550	700	0.74	Yes	Urlacher <i>et al.</i> (1998)
Great Chesterford	52.07	0.2	450	585	3.05	Yes	Evison (1994)
Großschwabhausen	50.9333	11.4833	700	900	1.33	Yes	Timpel & Spazier (2014: 249–51)
Güttingen	47.7667	9	580	700	3.01	-	Fingerlin (1971)
Hamoir	50.4267	5.533	550	700	2.46	No	Alenus-Leclerf (1975)
Harford Farm	52.5833	1.3	625	710	2.27	Yes	Penn (2000)
Haudricourt	49.7338	1.7051	530	680	1.08	-	Mantel <i>et al.</i> (1994)
Hégenheim	47.5625	7.5268	530	700	3.11	-	Billoin <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Heidenheim an der Brenz	48.68	10.15	630	730	0.42	-	Dannheimer (1971)
Hérouvillette	49.2213	-0.2435	525	600	2.31	-	Decaens (1971)
Hières-sur-Amby	45.7978	5.2947	648	1161	0.18	-	Porte & Buchet (1985)
Hockenheim	49.32	8.55	600	700	4.11	-	Clauss (1986)

Holborough	51.3333	0.45	565	645	0.82	No	Richardson (2005)
Hollogne-aux-Pierres	50.6327	5.4749	525	700	4	Yes	Alenus-Leclerf & Dradon (1967)
Hordain	50.2631	3.3136	500	800	1.2	-	Demolon (2006)
Jeoffrécourt	49.5711	3.8937	560	710	0.85	No	Martin (2011)
Kelheim-Gmund	48.9167	11.8667	550	700	4.04	-	Koch (1968: 154–69)
King Harry Lane	51.75	-0.37	580	685	1.53	Yes	Ager (1989)
King's Hostel	52.2	0.1167	600	700	1	Yes	Dodwell <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Kingston Down	51.2	1.15	580	685	2.15	Yes	Richardson (2005)
Kirchheim am Ries	48.8833	10.4	530	750	2.45	No	Neuffer-Müller (1983)
Kleinlangheim	49.7667	10.2833	450	765	4.31	Yes	Pescheck & Hundt (1996)
Klepsau	49.39	9.67	545	680	6.97	-	Koch (1990)
Koenigsmacker	49.3949	6.2786	500	650	3.17	-	Peytremann (2008)
Junkersdorf	50.9333	6.95	400	750	0.51	Yes	La Baume (1967)
Müngersdorf	50.9333	6.8667	460	680	3.45	Yes	Fremersdorf (1995)
Koln-St. Severin	50.9333	6.95	400	750	1.99	Yes	Päffgen (1992)
Kösingen	48.75	10.42	525	700	3.64	Yes	Knaut (1993)
Krefeld-Gellep	51.3333	6.5667	400	750	1.25	No	Pirling & Hollstein (1979), Pirling <i>et al.</i> (1989), Pirling & Grodde (1997), Pirling & Siepen (2000), Pirling <i>et al.</i> (2003)
La Mouline	47.8413	1.1144	500	700	0.25	-	Burnell <i>et al.</i> (1994)
La Pierre Bat	48.8925	1.6836	480	700	0.91	Yes	Barat <i>et al.</i> (2001)
L'Abbaye de Saint Evre	48.6746	5.8929	500	710	0.81	-	Liéger <i>et al.</i> (1984)
Lamersdorf	50.85	6.35	460	620	1.95	No	Piepers (1963)
Largillay-Marsonnay	46.5542	5.6749	600	900	0.18	-	Billoin <i>et al.</i> (2006)
Lauterhofen	49.3667	11.6167	650	720	1.83	-	Dannheimer (1968b)
Le Champ des Vis (Evans)	47.1789	5.7681	700	800	0	-	Bonvalot (2003)
Le Martray, Giberville	49.1816	-0.2839	500	700	0.69	-	Pilet <i>et al.</i> (1990)

Le Trillet a Meyzieu	45.7705	5.0001	475	740	0.66	-	Blaizot <i>et al.</i> (2001)
Lent	51.8667	5.8667	560	720	0.72	No	Van Es <i>et al.</i> (1991)
Liebenau	52.6	9.1	450	660	1.96	-	Cosack & Hässler (1982)
Longueil-Annel	49.4691	2.8646	550	750	0.42	No	Fréville & Journa (1994)
Lyminge II	51.1167	1.0833	525	595	2.5	Yes	Warhurst (1955)
Marina Drive	51.88	-0.52	625	685	1.71	Yes	Matthews (1962)
Mars-la-Tour	49.0981	5.8858	560	710	1.09	No	Villier (2013)
Melbourn	52.0833	0.0167	510	685	2.21	Yes	Duncan <i>et al.</i> (2003)
Mels	47.05	9.43	550	1000	0.23	-	Grüninger <i>et al.</i> (1988); Martin (1988)
Merdingen	48.0167	7.6833	580	720	1.83	-	Fingerlin (1971)
Metzervisse	49.315	6.2855	600	880	1.51	No	Lansival (2007)
Mill Hill	51.2167	1.4	510	645	3.92	Yes	Parfitt & Brugmann (1997)
Mindelheim	48.05	10.4833	600	700	2.17	-	Werner (1955)
Minster-in-Sheppey	51.4167	0.8167	700	1000	0	-	Philp & Cheney (1998)
Mollans	47.6494	6.3686	600	700	0.24	-	Chopelain & Watel (2003)
Monkton	51.3333	1.2833	510	685	1.51	No	Richardson (2005)
Montataire	49.259	2.4378	485	640	0.69	No	Decormeille-Patin <i>et al.</i> (1999)
Moreuil	49.7746	2.4827	485	690	1.27	No	Bayard <i>et al.</i> (1981)
Morning Thorpe	52.483	1.254	510	645	3.52	Yes	Green <i>et al.</i> (1987)
Mucking	51.5	0.43	500	645	2.49	No	Hirst & Clark (2009)
Mülhausen	50.9833	10.3167	600	720	0.87	-	Timpel & Spazier (2014: 142–43)
Munzingen	47.9667	7.7	640	720	1.87	No	Groove (2001)
Nazeingbury	51.73	0.07	700	870	0.02	-	Huggins (1978)
Neresheim	48.75	10.35	450	700	2.18	Yes	Knaut (1993)
Neuburg an der Donau	48.7333	11.1833	670	760	0	-	Höke (2013)
Newcastle-upon-Tyne Castle	54.9881	-1.6194	700	1200	0	-	Nolan <i>et al.</i> (2010)

Norton	54.5833	-1.3167	450	650	3.72	Yes	Sherlock <i>et al.</i> (1992)
Nouvion-en-Ponthieu	50.2138	1.7777	485	690	1.15	-	Piton & Schuler (1981)
Obbicht-Oude Molen	51.0333	5.7833	510	680	3.03	Yes	Kars <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Oosterbeintum	53.35	5.8667	450	750	2.57	-	Knol <i>et al.</i> (1996)
Otzing	48.7667	12.8167	650	700	1.61	-	Koch (1968: 142–45)
Pleidelsheim	48.97	9.2	430	670	5.06	Yes	Koch (2001)
Pliening	48.2	11.8	480	620	1.4	Yes	Codreaunu-Windauer & Hundt (1997)
Polhill	51.2667	0.2	545	685	1.52	No	Philp (2002)
Portway	51.2	-1.48	510	585	2.57	Yes	Cook & Dacre (1985)
Posterholt-Achterste Voorst	51.1333	6.0333	510	750	2.74	Yes	Haas <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Prittlewell	51.55	0.7	510	685	1.66	Yes	Tyler (1988)
Putten	52.2667	5.6167	500	750	1.22	-	Ypey (1964)
Regensburg-Burgweinting	48.9833	12.15	520	770	0	No	Zintl (2013)
Remda	50.7667	11.2167	700	900	0.3	-	Timpel & Spazier 2014: (83–84)
Rhenen	51.9667	5.5667	375	750	2.17	-	Wagner & Ypey (2012)
Riccall Landing	53.818	-1.05	680	1165	0	-	Hall <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Richelieu	47.0139	0.3241	600	750	0.14	-	Blanchard & Georges (2004)
Risely	51.3833	0.2333	525	565	1.63	Yes	Richardson (2005)
Rivenhall	51.83	0.67	789	1100	0.02		Rodwell (1985)
Rödingen	50.9667	6.45	460	750	1.83	Yes	Janssen (1993); Herget (2006)
Rohnstedt	51.2167	10.8333	700	1050	0.65	Yes	Bach (1986)
Rosmeer	50.85	5.5833	550	700	2.25	No	Roosens <i>et al.</i> (1976); Roosens (1978)
Royaumeix	48.7779	5.8702	500	680	2.55	-	Liéger & Marguet (1992)
Rübenach	50.3667	7.5167	480	700	1.48	Yes	Neuffer-Müller & Ament (1973)
Sacy-le-Petit	49.3609	2.6294	550	650	0.98	-	Durand & Vanhaeke (1987)
Saint Marcel	49.7631	4.5727	560	710	2.35	No	Desbrosse-Degobertièrre & Bonnabel (2010)

Saint Martin de Verson	49.1568	-0.4436	650	720	0.59	-	Lemière & Levalet (1980)
Saint Martin, Giberville	49.1816	-0.2839	680	900	0.33	-	Pilet <i>et al.</i> (1990)
Saint Prex	46.4801	6.4593	500	900	0.28	-	Pelichet (1952)
Saint Saturnin	45.8235	0.4501	450	710	0	-	Stutz <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Saint Sauveur	49.9379	2.2116	440	710	1.34	No	Legoux & Ben Redjeb (2007)
Saint Sulpice	46.9104	6.5645	500	700	0.65	-	Marti (1990)
Saint Vit	47.1833	5.8167	520	640	4.75	Yes	Urlacher <i>et al.</i> (2008)
Sainte-Barbe	48.6004	7.7874	300	900	1.02	Yes	Blaizot <i>et al.</i> (2004)
Sarching	49.0167	12.2333	550	620	1.33	-	Koch (1968: 191–94)
Sarre	51.3333	1.2333	500	650	2.5	Yes	Richardson (2005)
Savigny-sur-Ardres	49.2445	3.7819	470	610	2.07	Yes	Paresys (2010)
Schelklingen	48.37	9.73	560	710	3.1	-	Schimd (1992)
Schretzheim	48.6	10.52	525	680	3.3	-	Koch (1977)
Sendling	48.0167	12.1667	510	675	1.59	-	Suhr (2010)
Sewerby	54.085	-0.167	500	685	3.22	-	Hirst (1985)
Sézegnin	46.1448	6.0067	400	710	0.22	-	Privati (1983)
Shrubland Hall Quarry	52.1333	1.1167	580	685	1.94	No	Penn & Anderson (2011)
Shudy Camps	52.05	0.3667	580	700	1.09	-	Lethbridge (1936)
Sibertswold/Barfreston	51.1833	1.2333	625	685	2.19	Yes	Richardson (2005)
Sissach	46.47	7.8	620	720	1.7	-	Burnell (1998)
Sittard-Kemperkoul	51	5.8667	510	750	2.33	Yes	Kars <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Snape	52.1833	1.5	450	650	3.81	Yes	Filmer-Sankey & Pestell (2001)
Snell's Corner	50.92	-0.98	610	685	1.82	-	Knocker (1956)
Sömmerda	51.15	11.1	500	700	2.23	-	Timpel & Spazier (2014: 177–78)
Spong Hill	52.7333	0.95	450	595	3.93	No	Hills <i>et al.</i> (1984)
St Gereon	50.9333	6.95	400	750	0.86	-	Verstegen (2006)
St Mary's Stadium	50.9	-1.4	625	690	2.81	No	Birbeck (2005)

St Paul-in-the-Bail	53.2333	-0.5333	450	1000	0	-	Steane (1991)
St Peter's Tip	51.3667	1.45	450	685	2.54	Yes	Harrington & Brookes (2008)
St. Servatius (Carolingian)	50.85	5.6833	660	890	0.46	-	Theuws & Kars (2017)
St. Servatius (Merovingian)	50.85	5.6833	400	725	1.96	-	Theuws & Kars (2017)
Staubing	48.88	11.82	570	700	1.64	No	Fischer & Hundt (1993)
Staunch Meadows	52.45	0.6167	680	900	0	-	Tester <i>et al.</i> (2013)
Stein-Groote Bongerd	50.9667	5.7667	510	680	1.86	Yes	Kars <i>et al.</i> (2016)
Steinhöring	48.08	12.0333	450	675	2.39	No	Arnold (1992)
Stetten	47.87	8.72	620	710	2.62	Yes	Weis (1999)
Straubing-Bajuwarenstrasse	48.8833	12.5667	450	700	5.08	Yes	Geisler & Ganslmeier (1998)
Streethouse Loftus	54.55	-0.8833	630	670	0.72	-	Sherlock & Allen (2012)
Sundremda	50.75	11.2167	700	1200	0.96	-	Timpel & Spazier (2014: 86–94)
Tittleshall	52.75	0.8	480	660	3.13	Yes	Walton Rogers & Allen (2013)
Tournai	50.6072	3.3893	450	620	3.96	Yes	Brulet & Coulon (1990)
Tranmer House	52.1	1.3167	510	650	4.37	-	Fern (2015)
Ullwell	50.62	-1.97	630	855	0.02	-	Cox (1988)
Uncleby	54.0251	-0.7578	580	685	1.75	-	Smith (1912)
Vellechevreux	47.5391	6.5372	665	1016	0.05	-	Peytremann <i>et al.</i> (1999)
Verrerie	47.3196	4.9059	600	650	0.68	-	Chevalier <i>et al.</i> (1984)
Vorges	49.5187	3.6539	530	650	1.24	-	Flèche-Mourgues (1988)
Vuippens	46.6565	7.0617	480	600	0.38	-	Schwab <i>et al.</i> (1997)
Wageningen	51.9667	5.6667	400	675	0.87	-	Van Es (1964)
Wasselonne	48.6372	7.4473	605	770	0.43	-	Thomann & Waton (2008)
Weißenburg	49.0333	10.9833	600	680	3.51	-	Jemiller (1996)
Wells Cathedral	51.22	-2.65	600	1100	0	-	Rodwell (2001)
West Heselton	54.166	-0.593	500	685	3.33	Yes	Haughton & Powlesland (1999)

Wijchen	51.8167	5.7333	450	640	1.81	No	Heeren & Hazenberg (2010)
Winall II	51.02	-1.32	625	685	1.24	No	Meaney & Chadwick Hawkes (1970)
Worthy Park	51.08	-1.3	500	570	2.13	Yes	Chadwick Hawkes & Grainger (2003)
Yverdon-les-Bains	46.7779	6.6355	550		1.45	Yes	Steiner <i>et al.</i> (2000)

GIS analysis: supplementary figures

The co-ordinates of each cemetery were obtained from the Getty Thesaurus of Geographic Names: <http://www.getty.edu/research/tools/vocabularies/tgn/index.html>. Base-maps were obtained from Natural Earth. See Figure 3 for key for all figures:

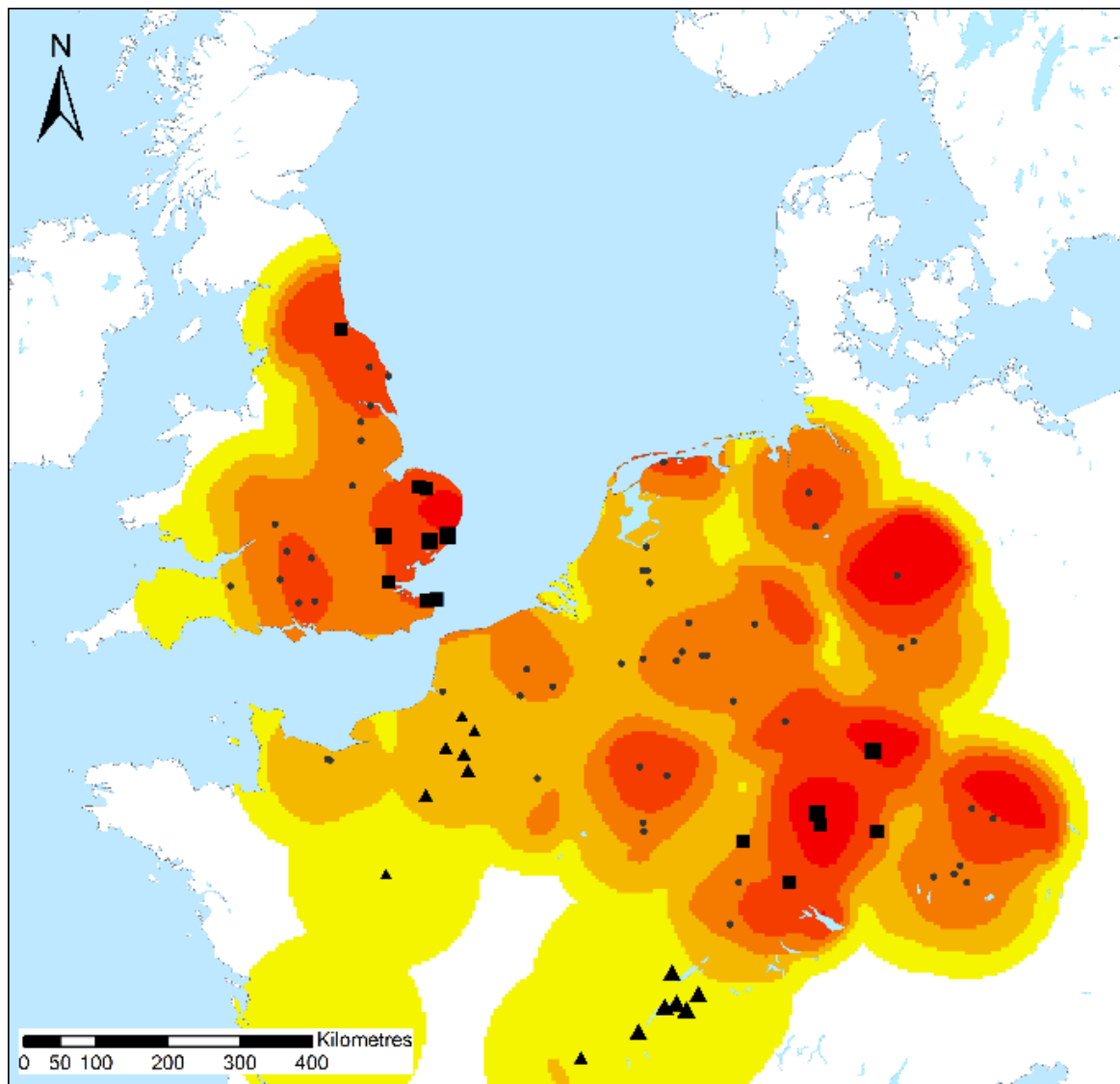


Figure S1. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 500 (figure by E. Brownlee).

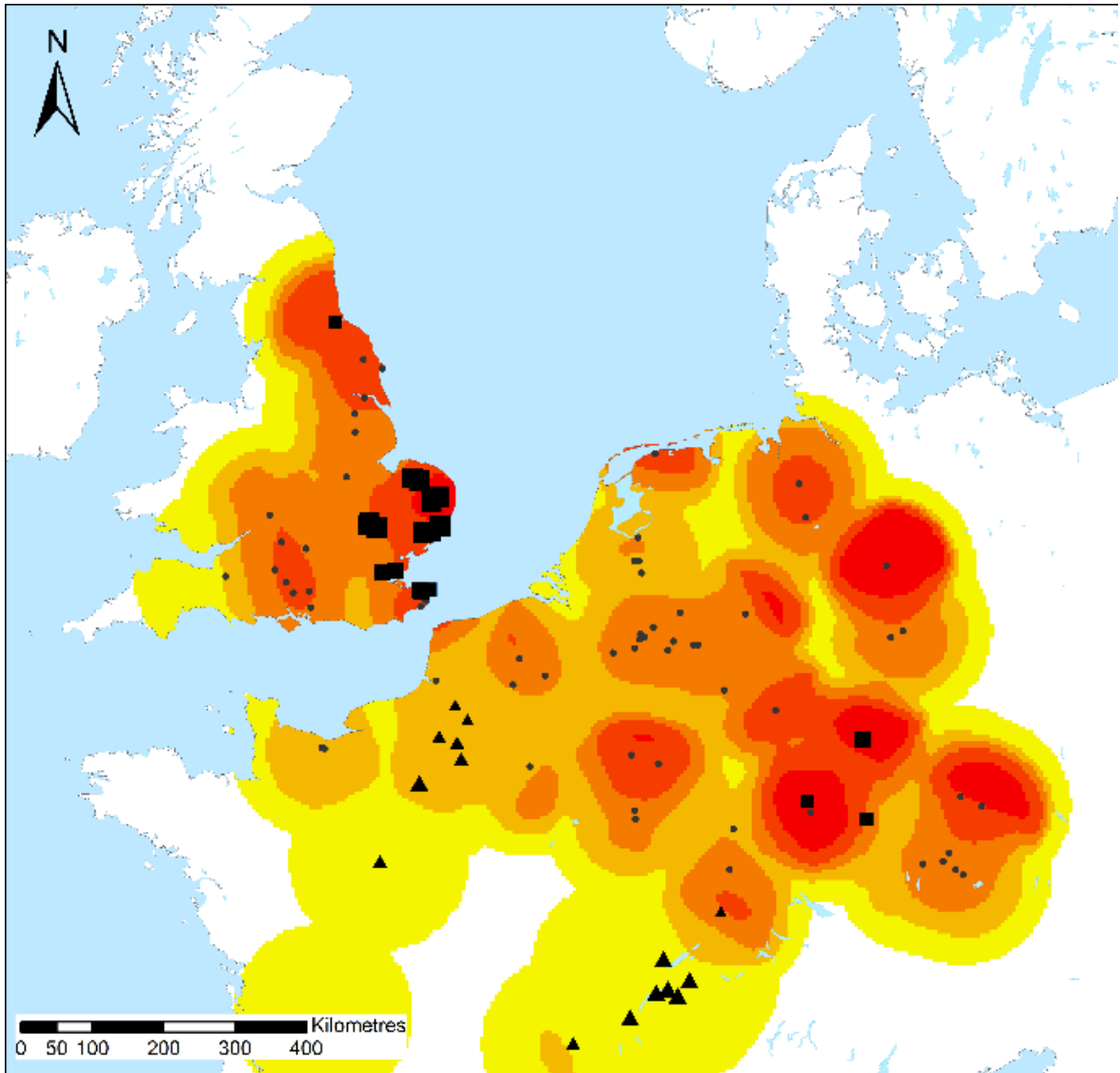


Figure S2. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 510 (figure by E. Brownlee).

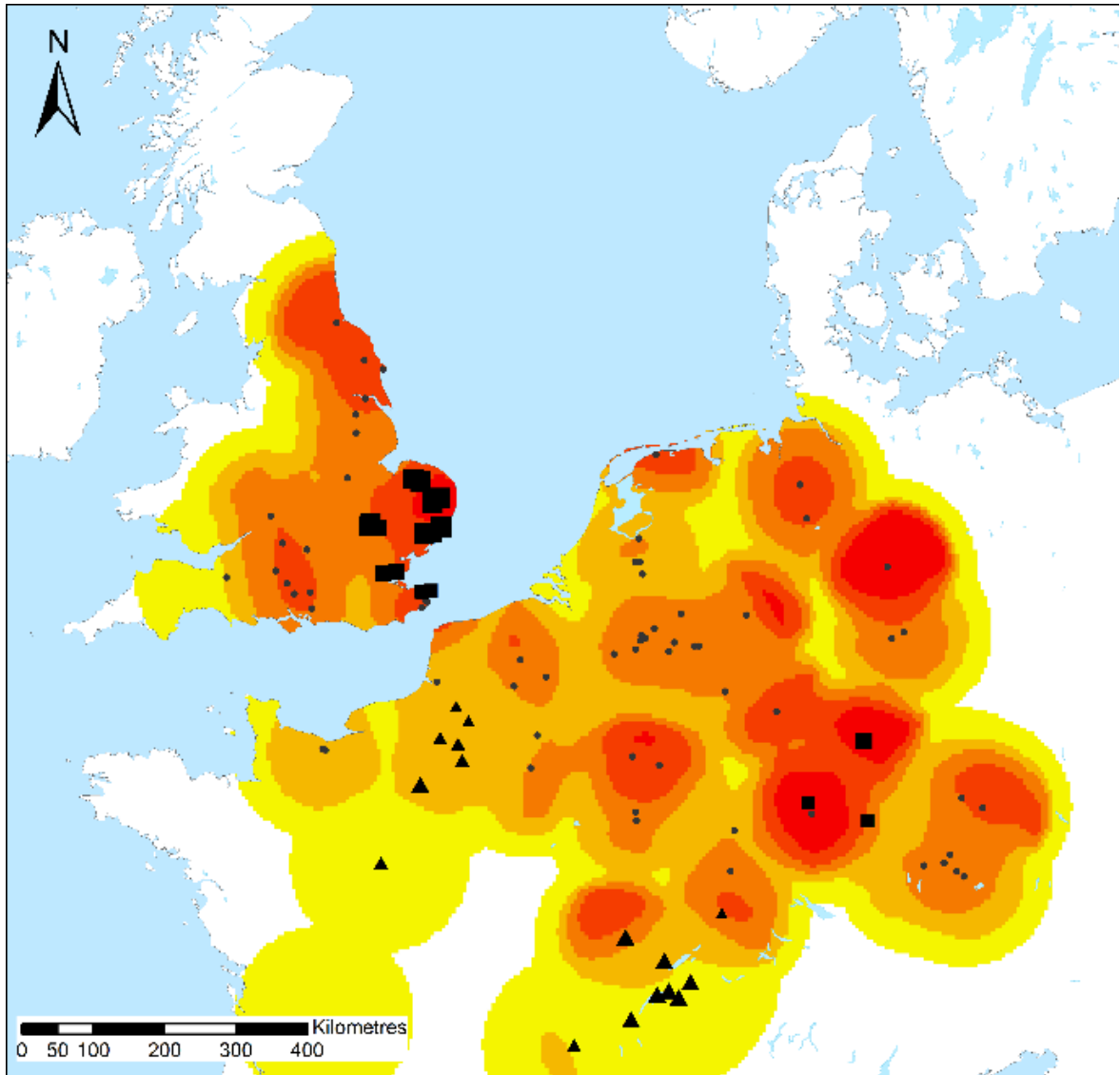


Figure S3. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 510 (figure by E. Brownlee).

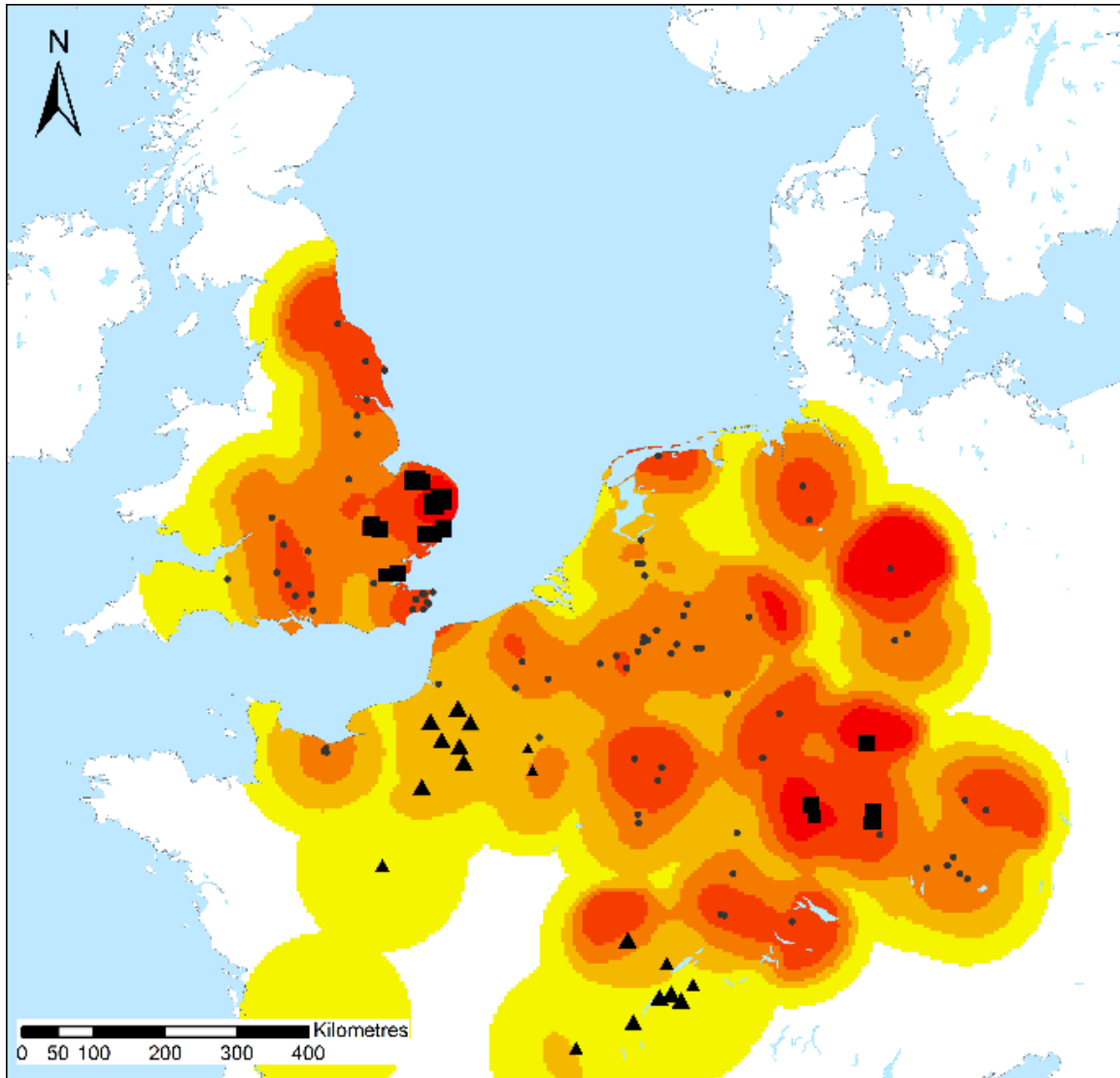


Figure S4. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 530 (figure by E. Brownlee).

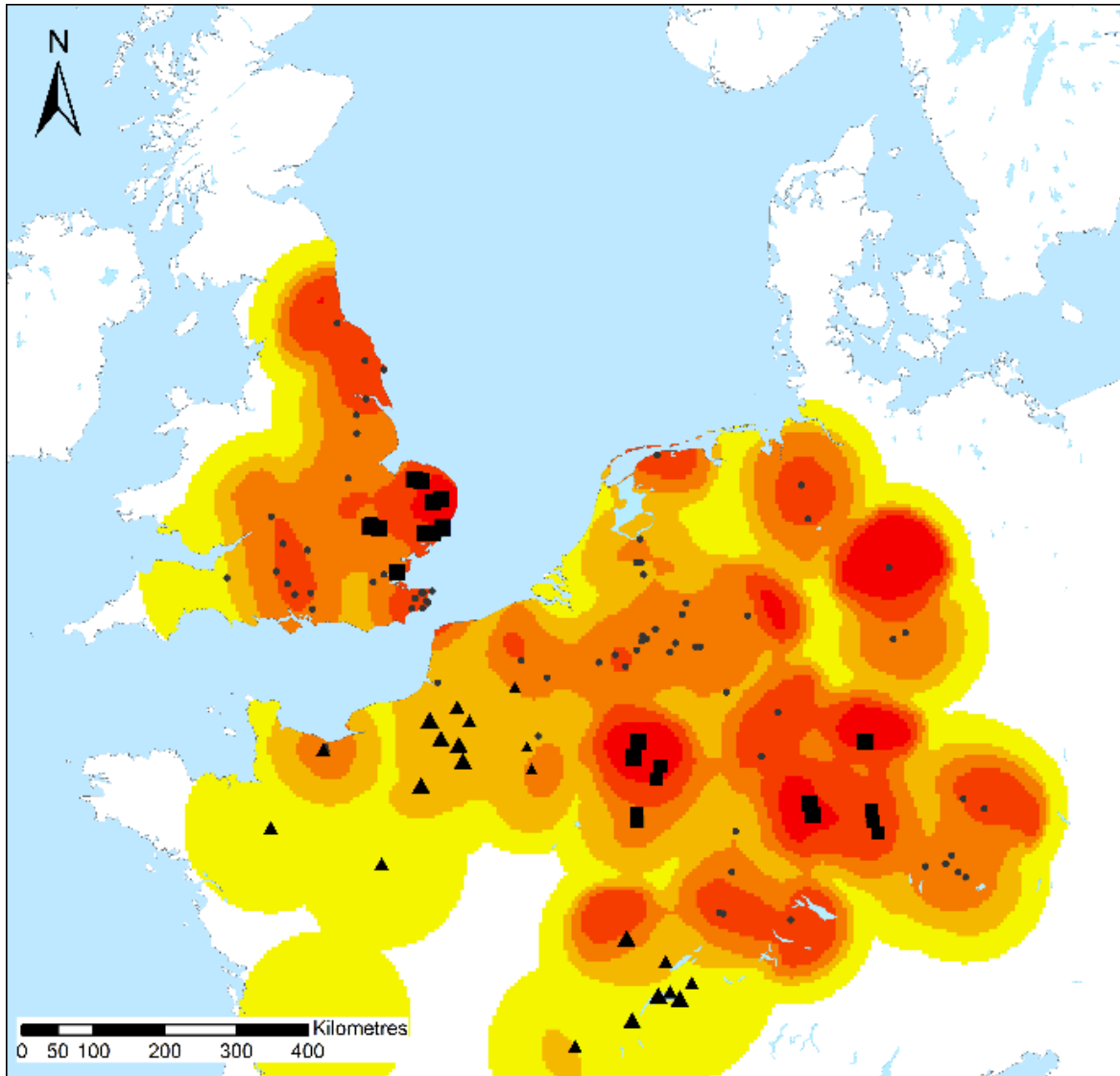


Figure S5. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 540 (figure by E. Brownlee).

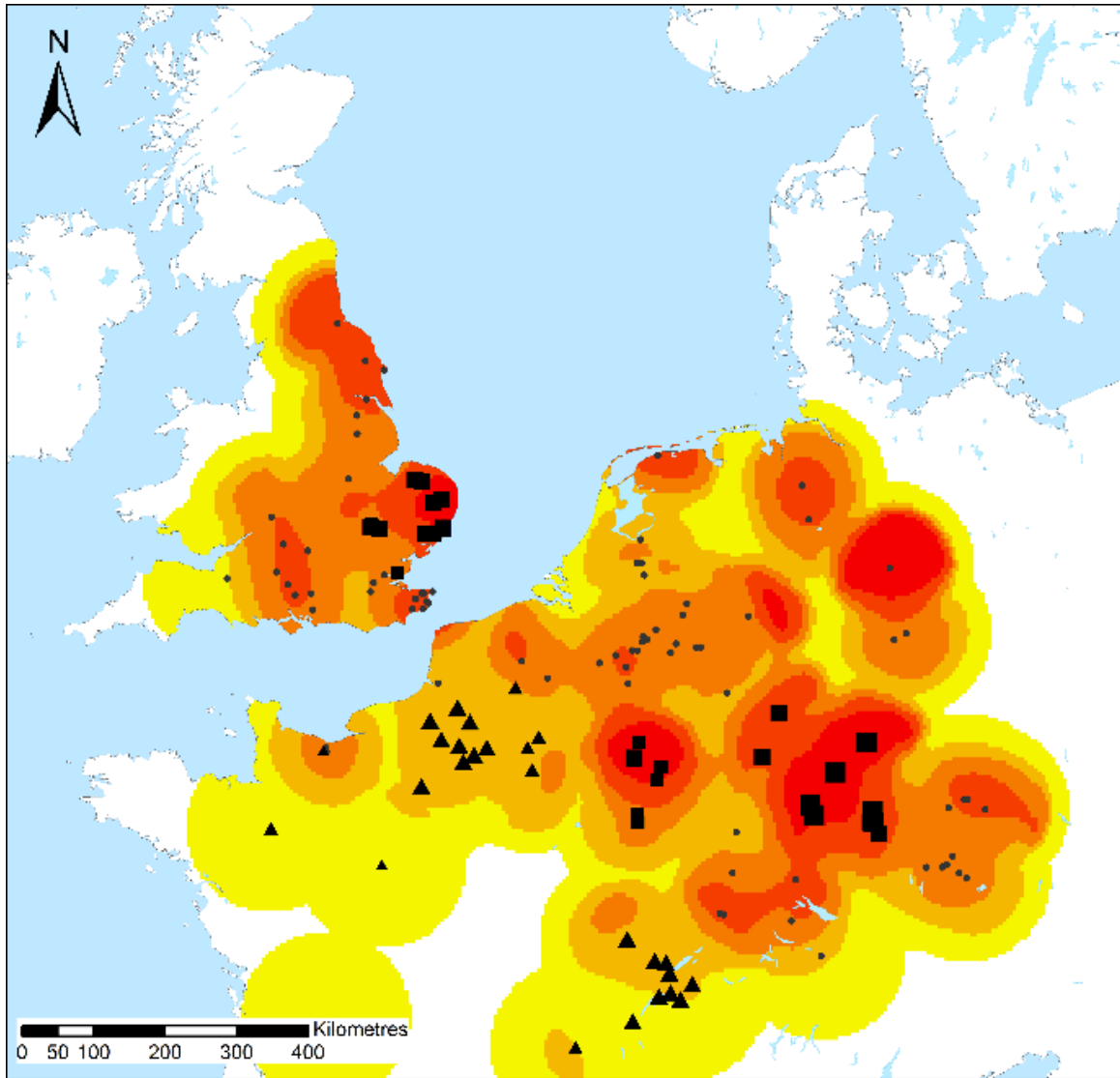


Figure S6. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 550 (figure by E. Brownlee).

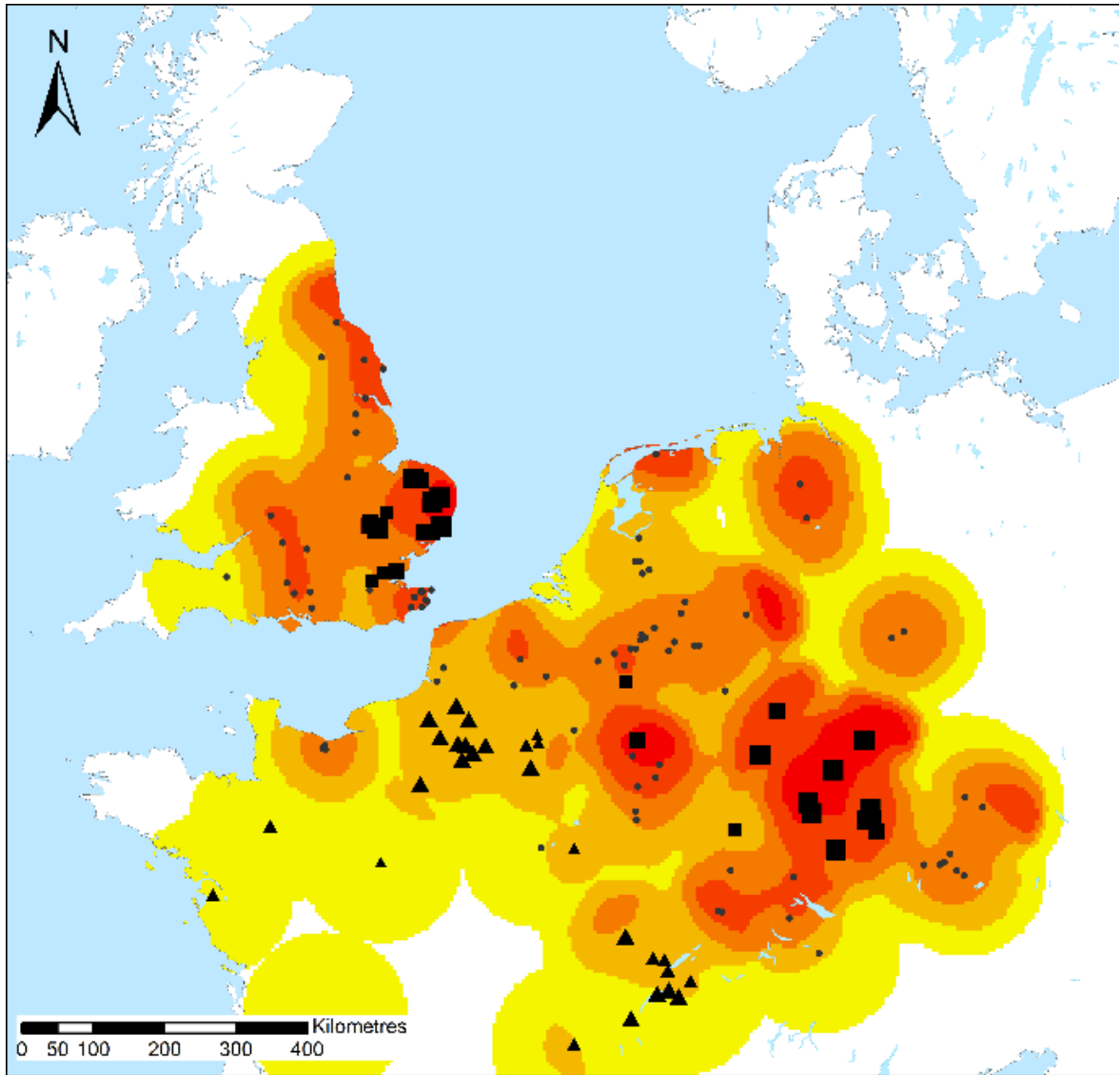


Figure S7. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 560 (figure by E. Brownlee).

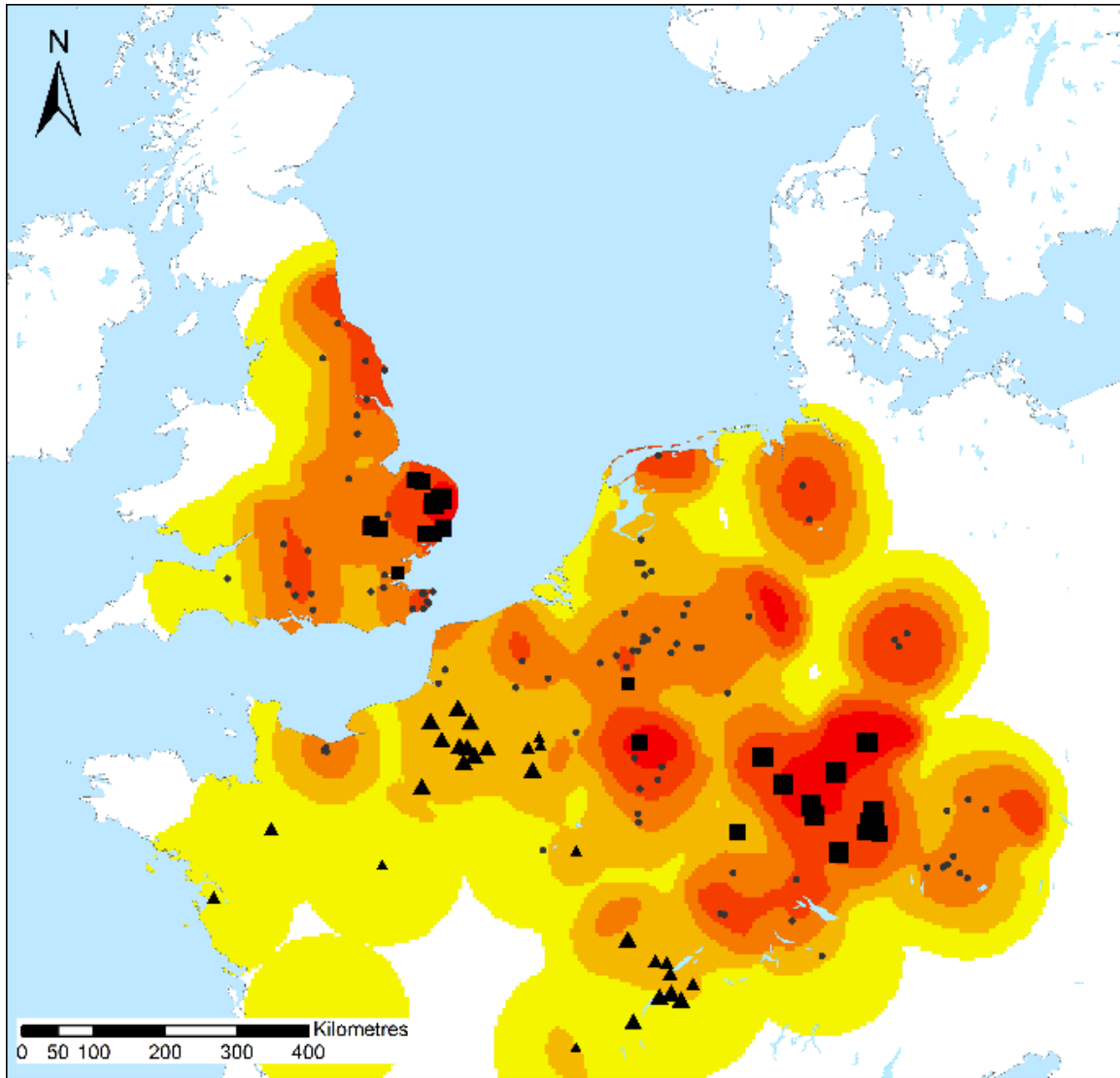


Figure S8. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 570 (figure by E. Brownlee).

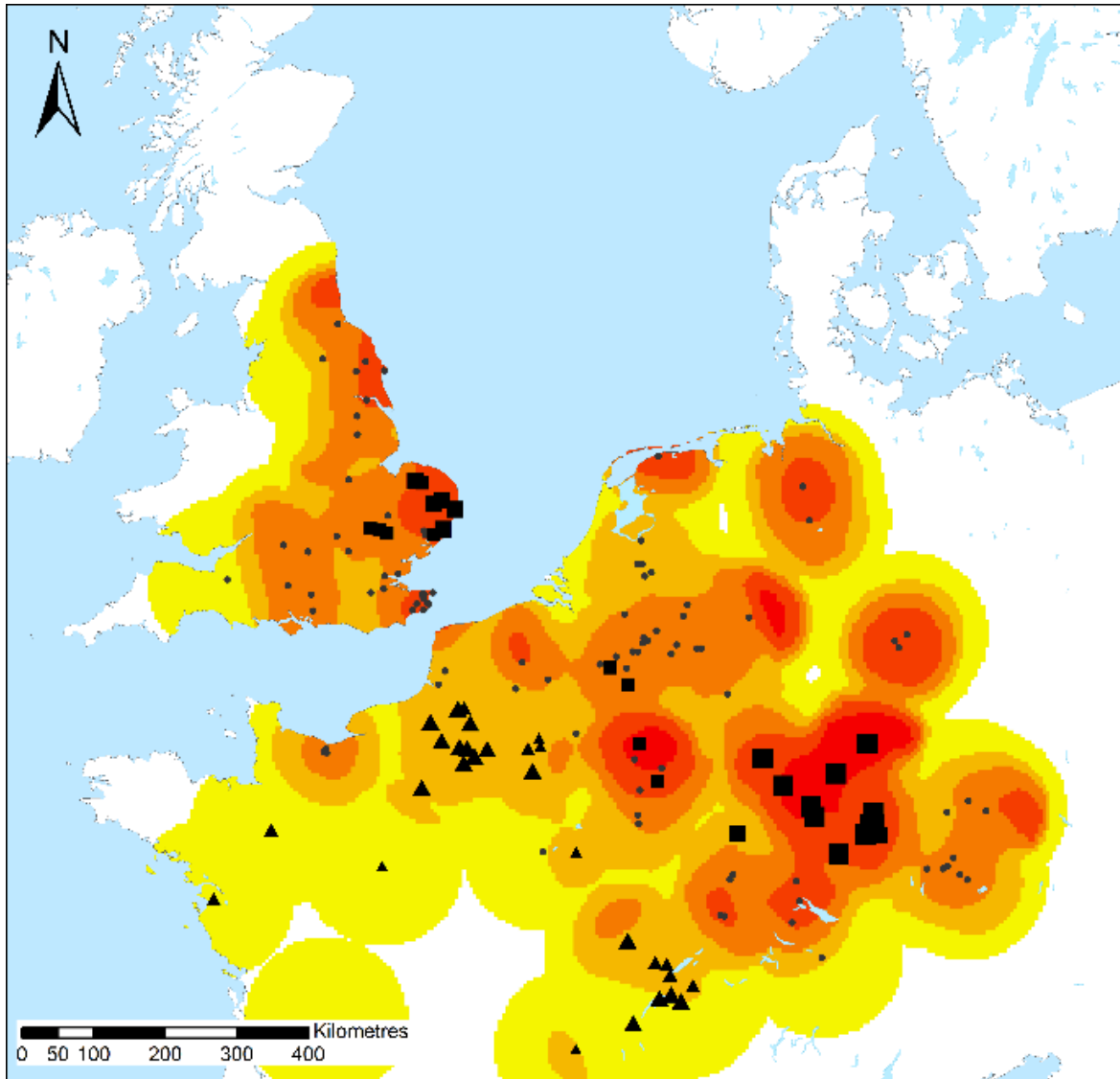


Figure S9. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 580 (figure by E. Brownlee).

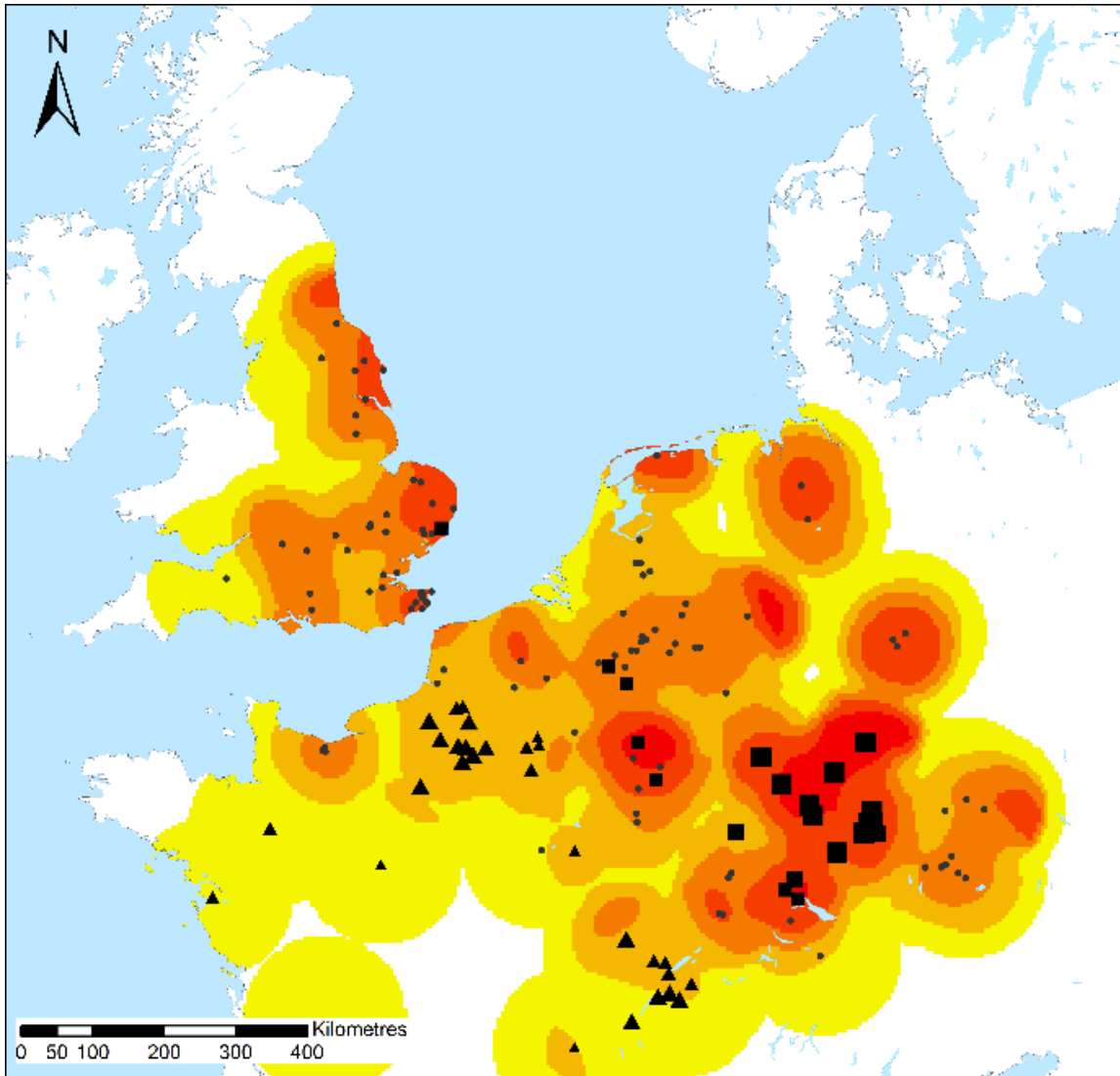


Figure S10. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 590 (figure by E. Brownlee).

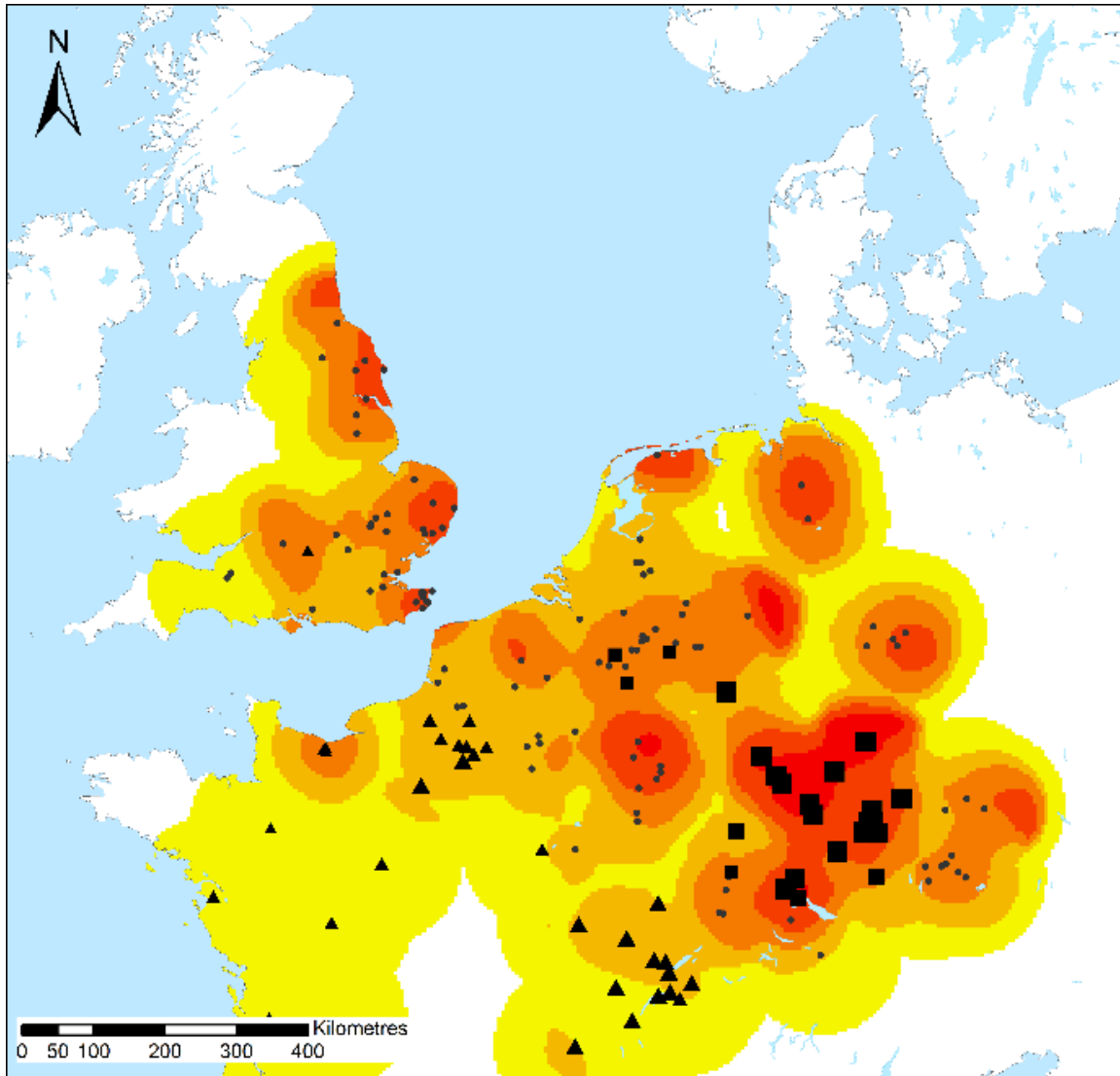


Figure S11. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 600 (figure by E. Brownlee).

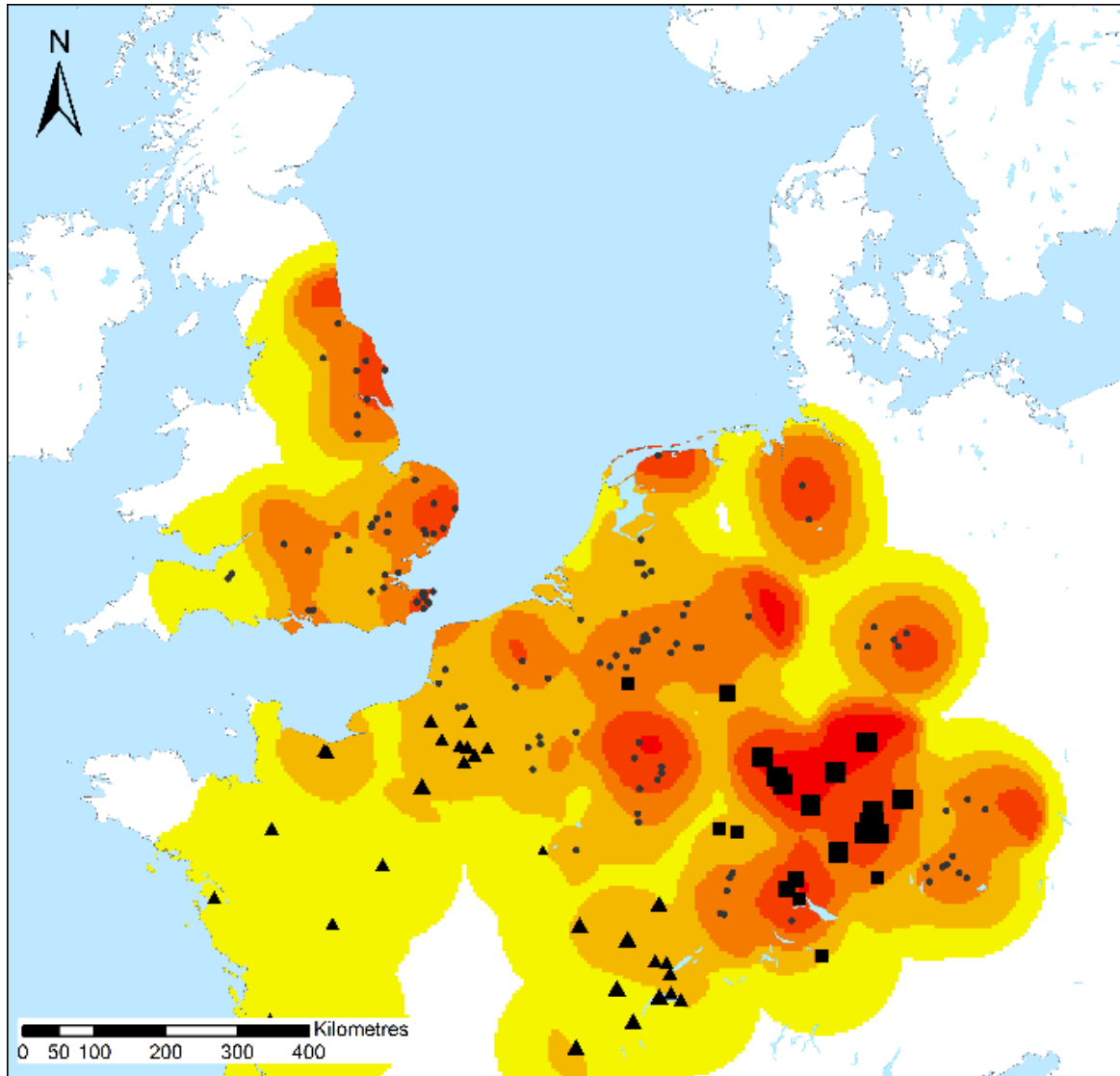


Figure S12. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 610 (figure by E. Brownlee).

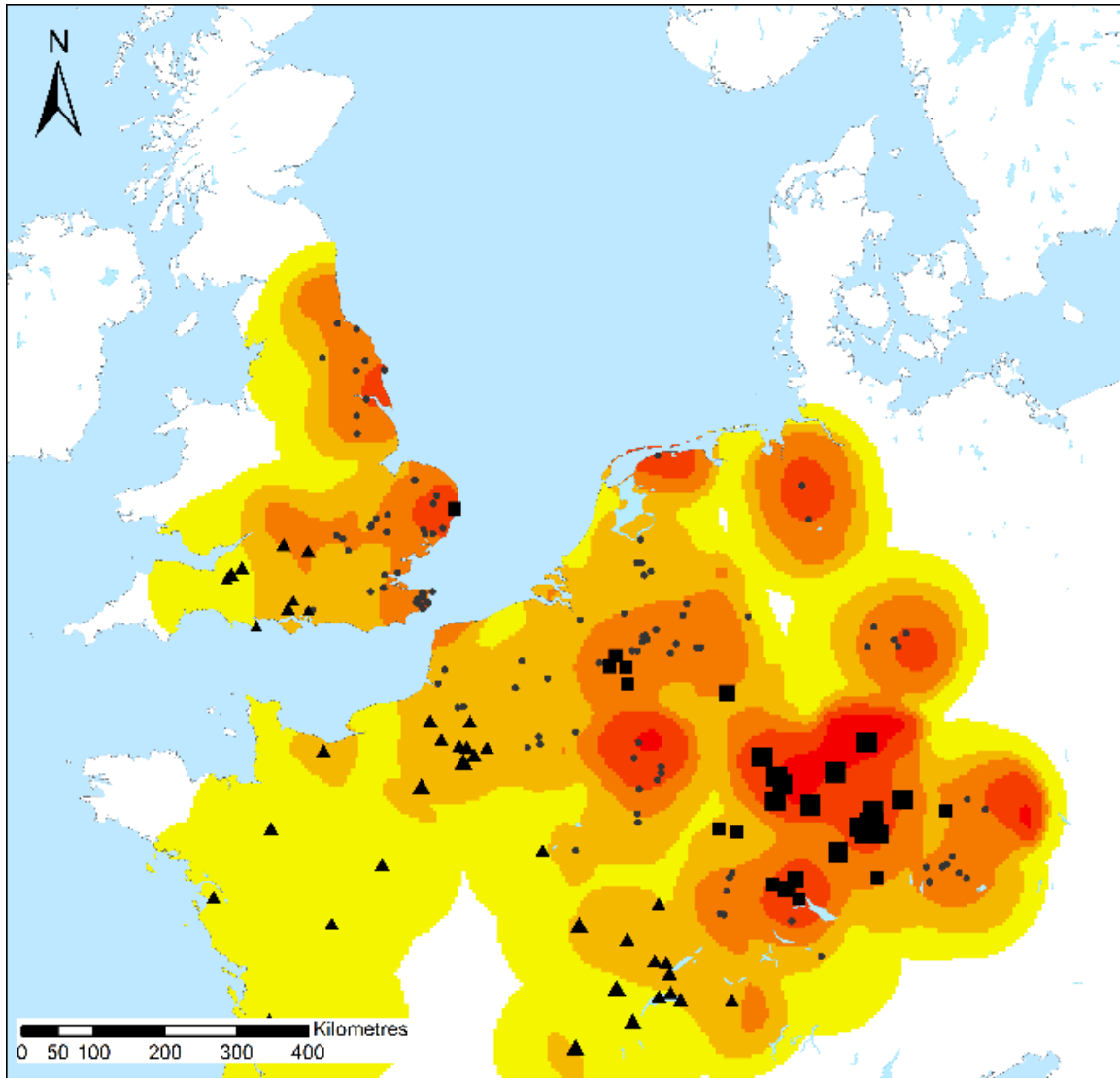


Figure S13. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 620 (figure by E. Brownlee).

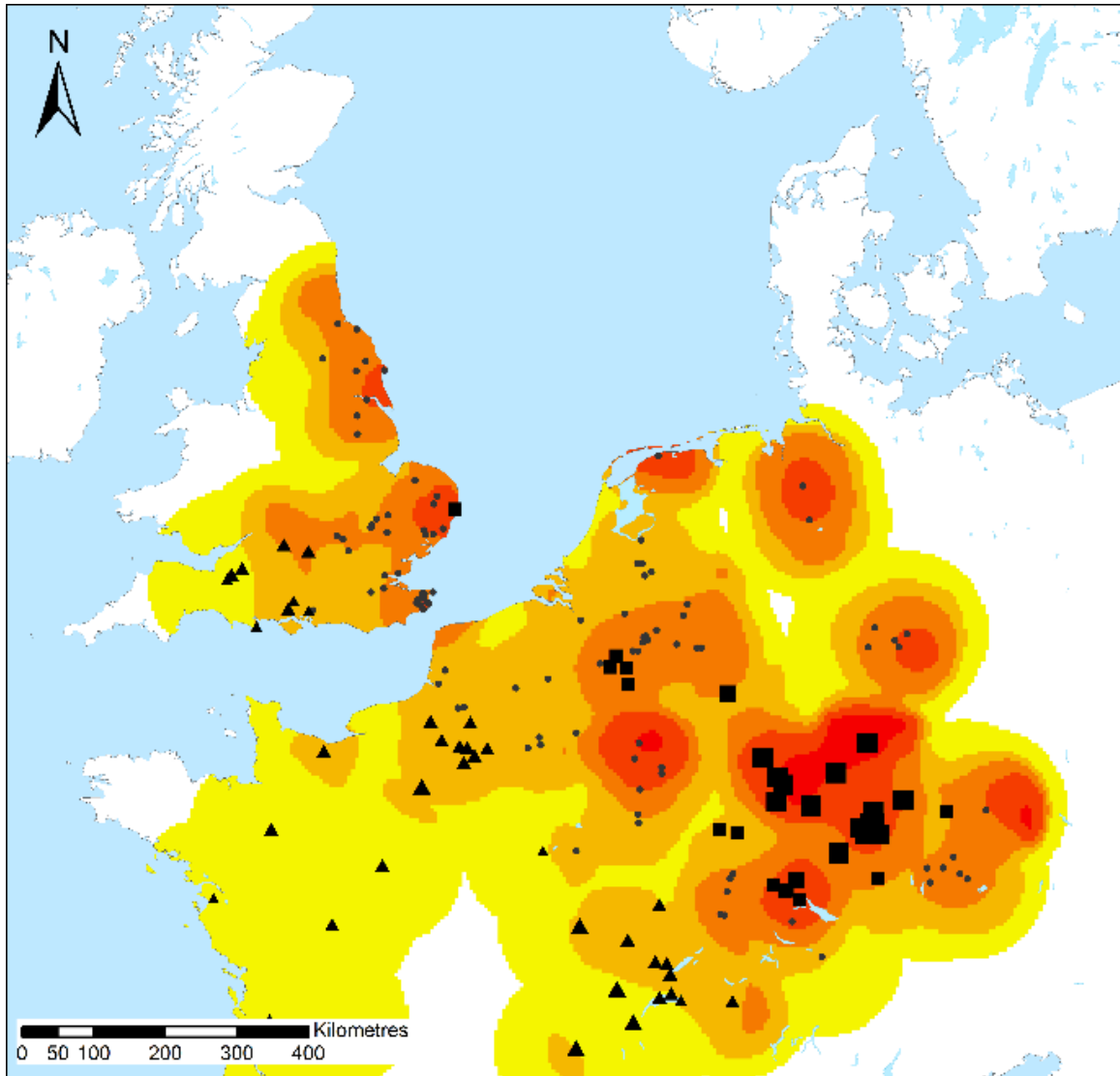


Figure S14. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 630 (figure by E. Brownlee).

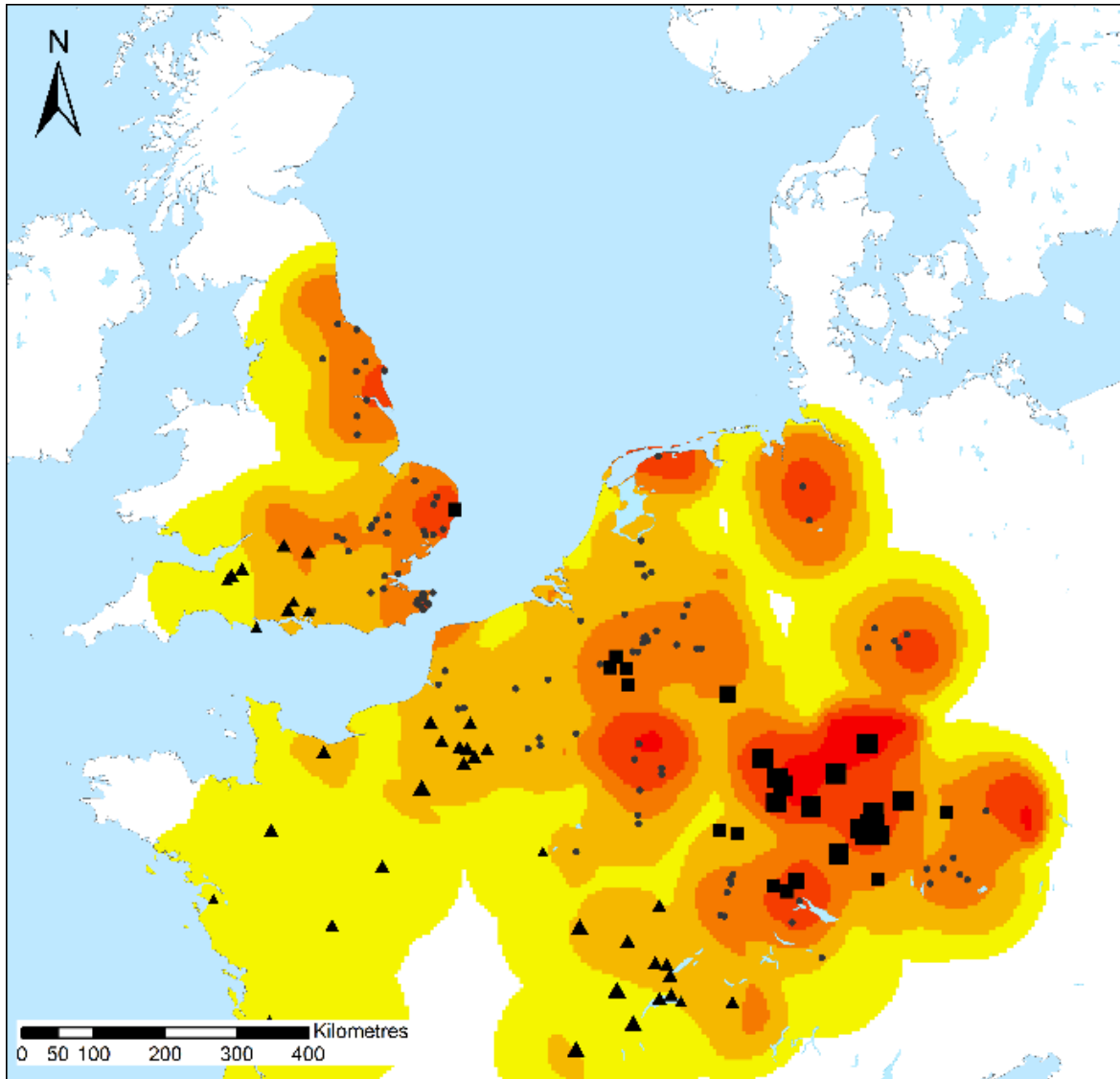


Figure S15. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 640 (figure by E. Brownlee).

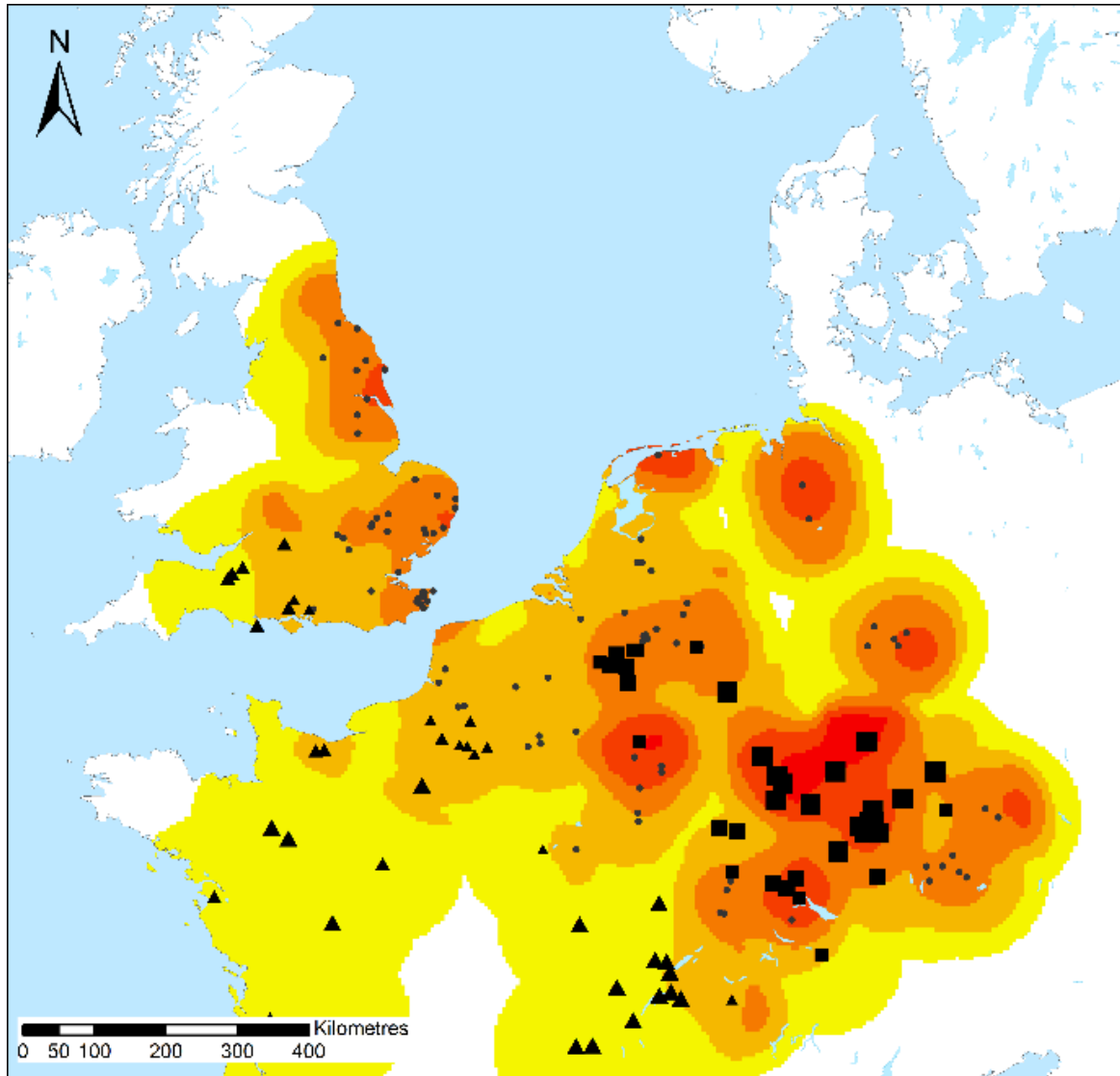


Figure S16. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 650 (figure by E. Brownlee).

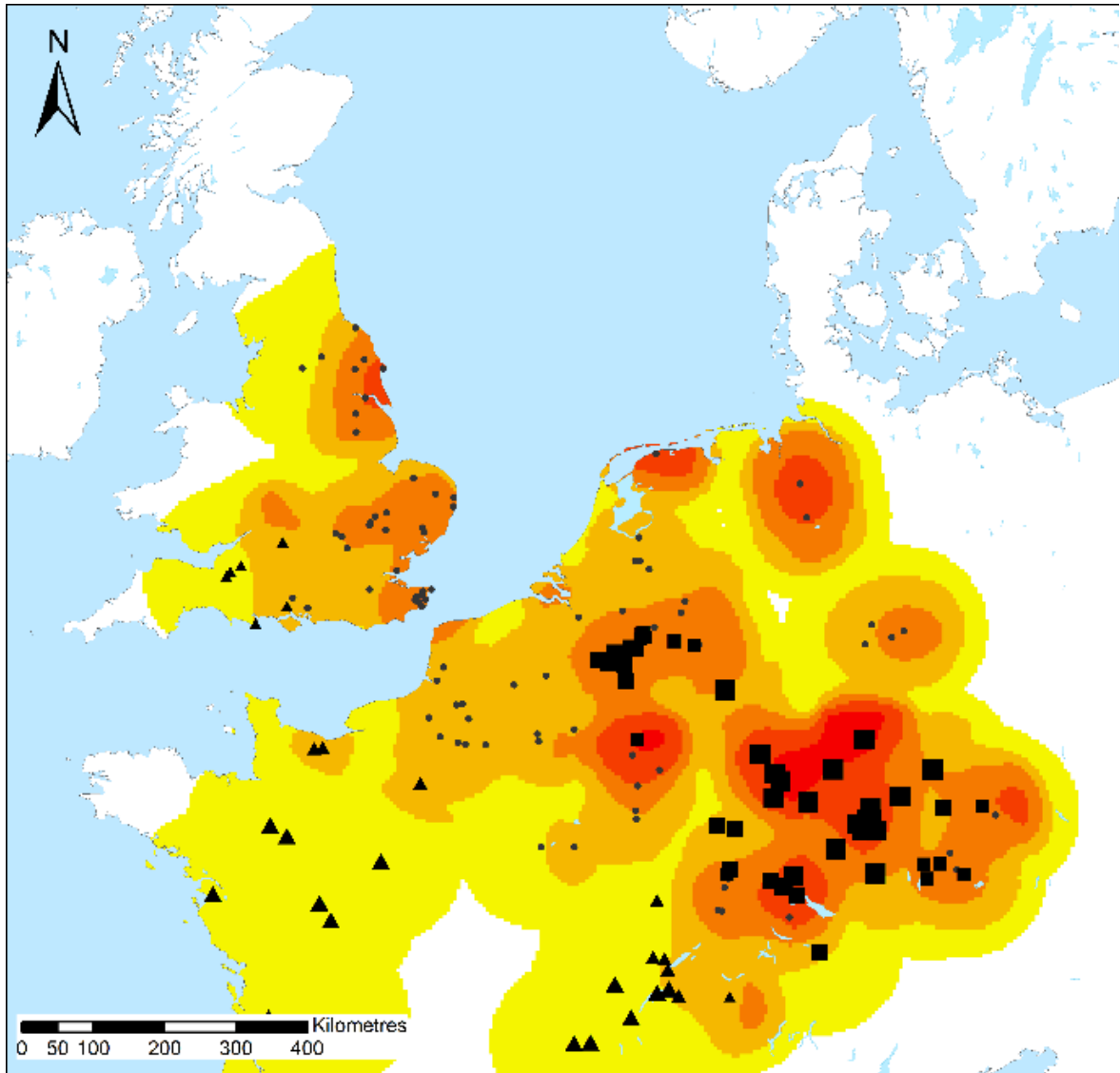


Figure S17. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 660 (figure by E. Brownlee).

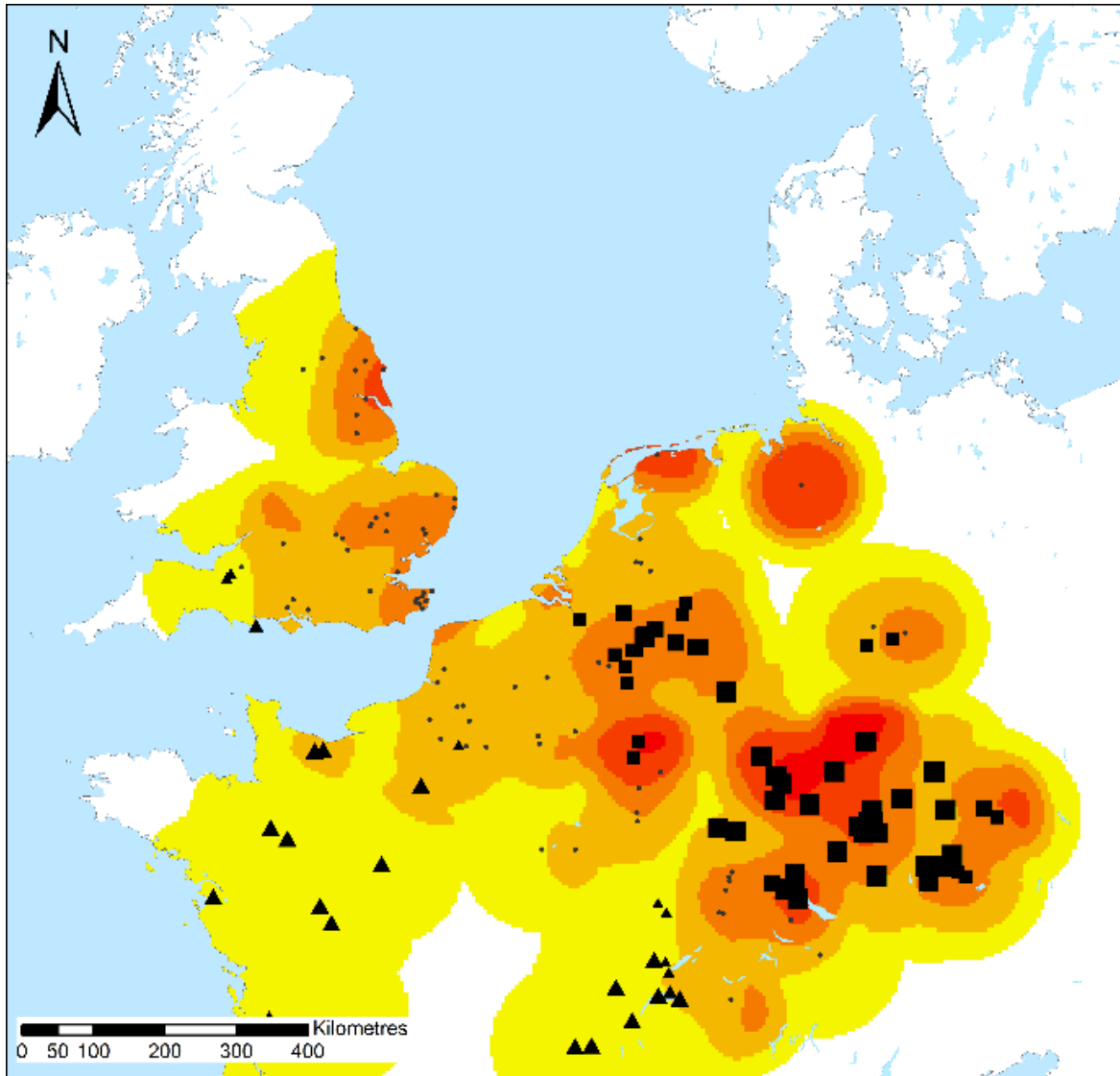


Figure S18. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 670 (figure by E. Brownlee).

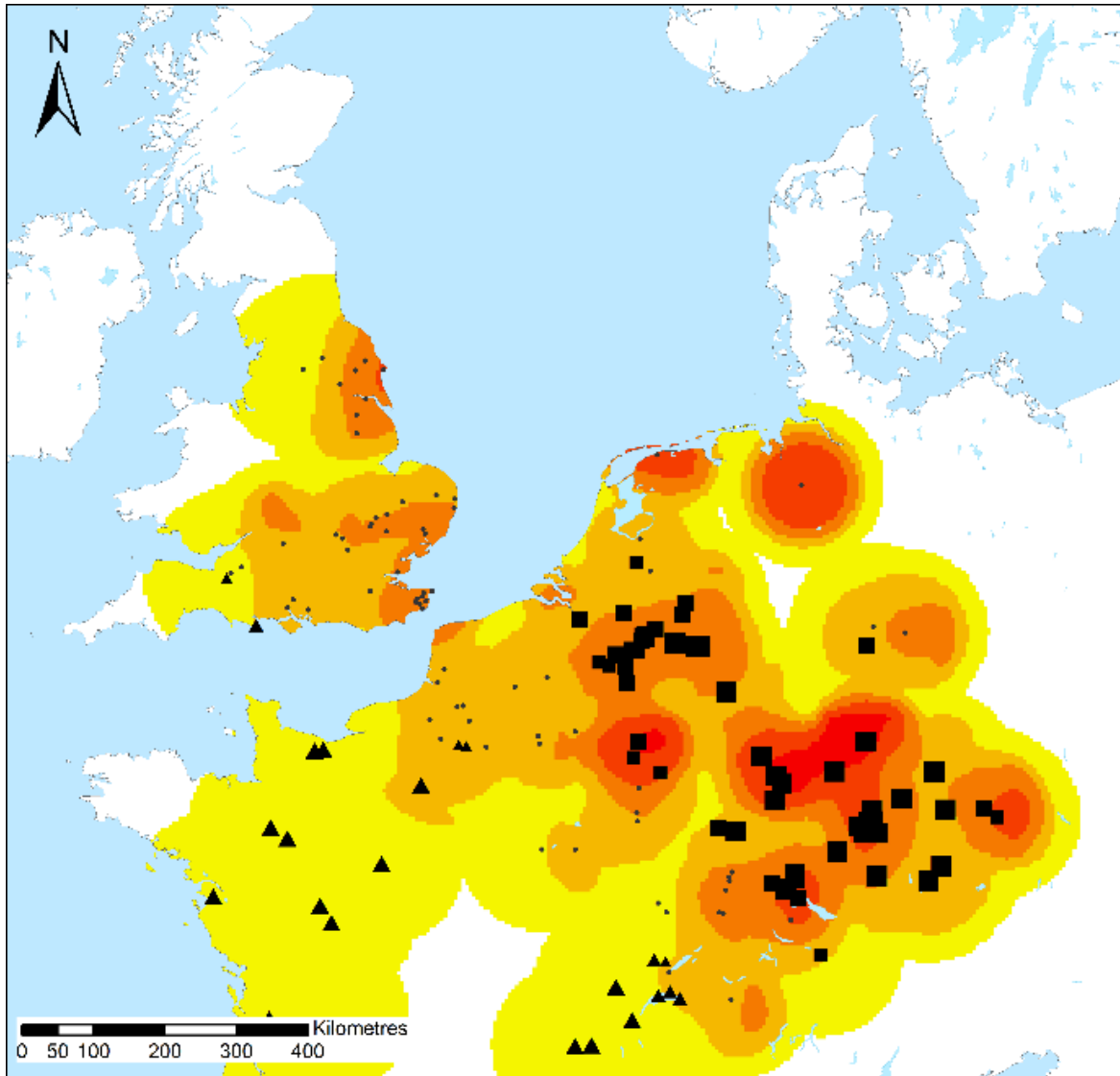


Figure S19. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 680 (figure by E. Brownlee).

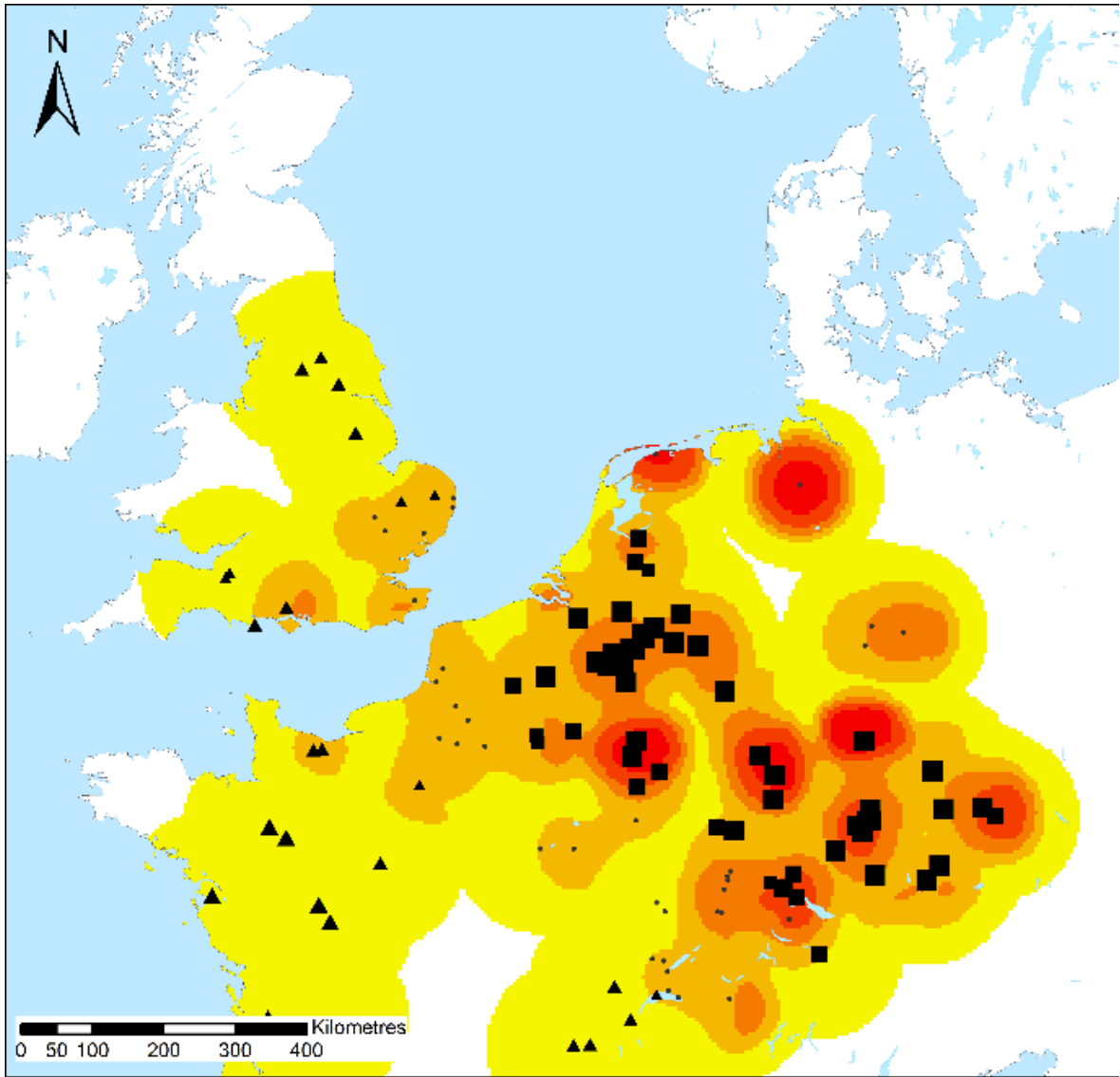


Figure S20. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 690 (figure by E. Brownlee).

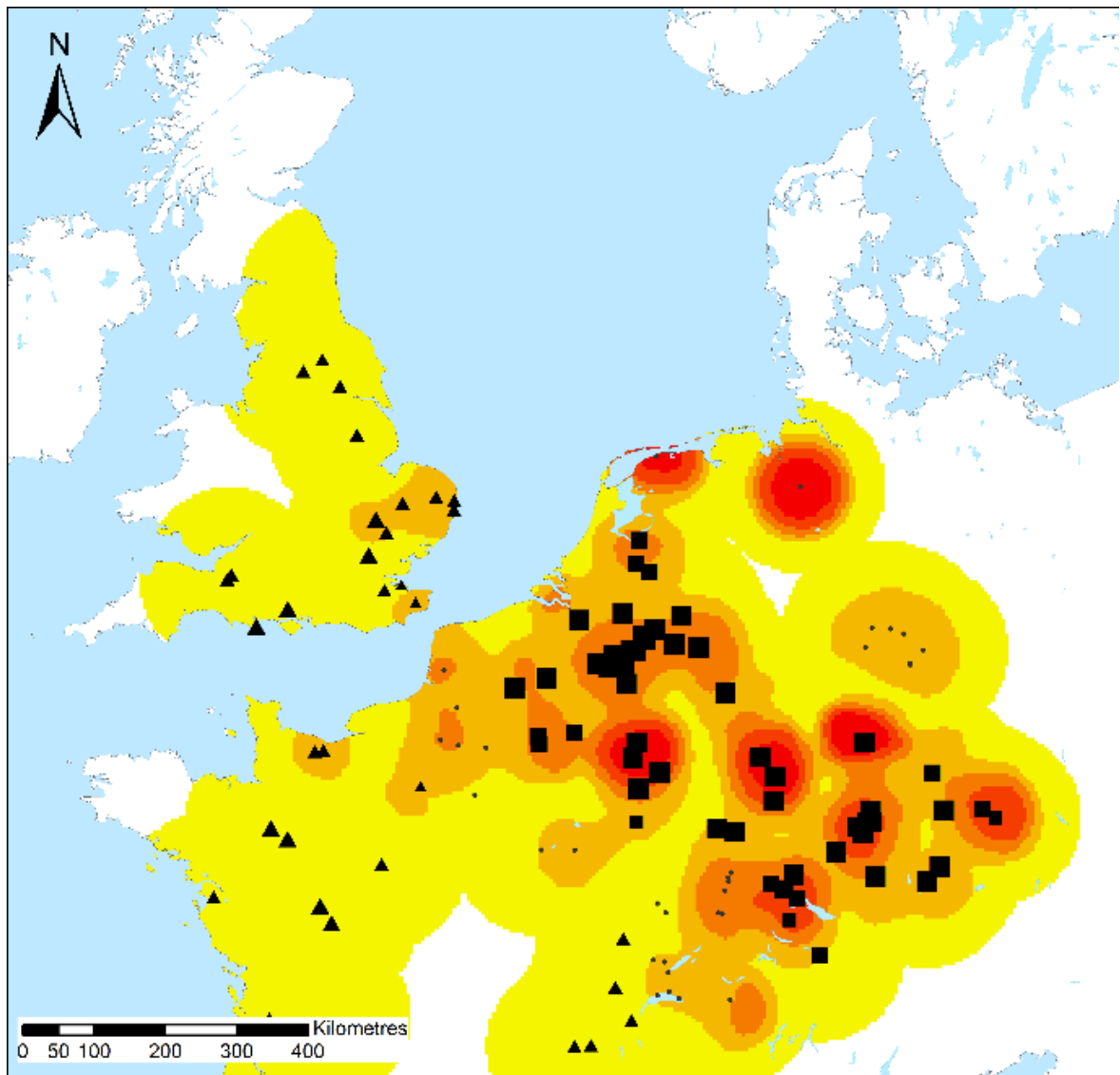


Figure S21. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 700 (figure by E. Brownlee).

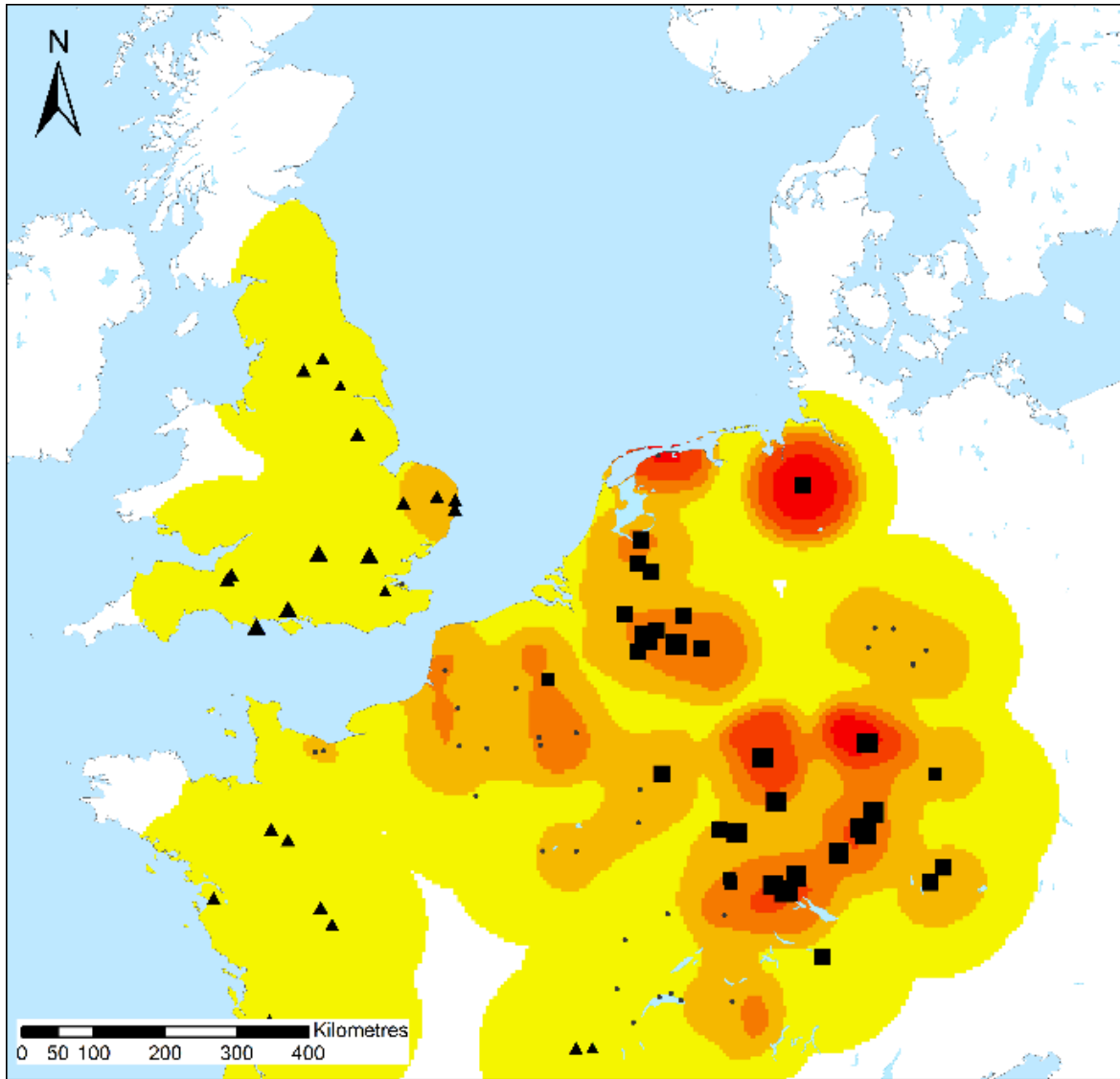


Figure S22. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 710 (figure by E. Brownlee).

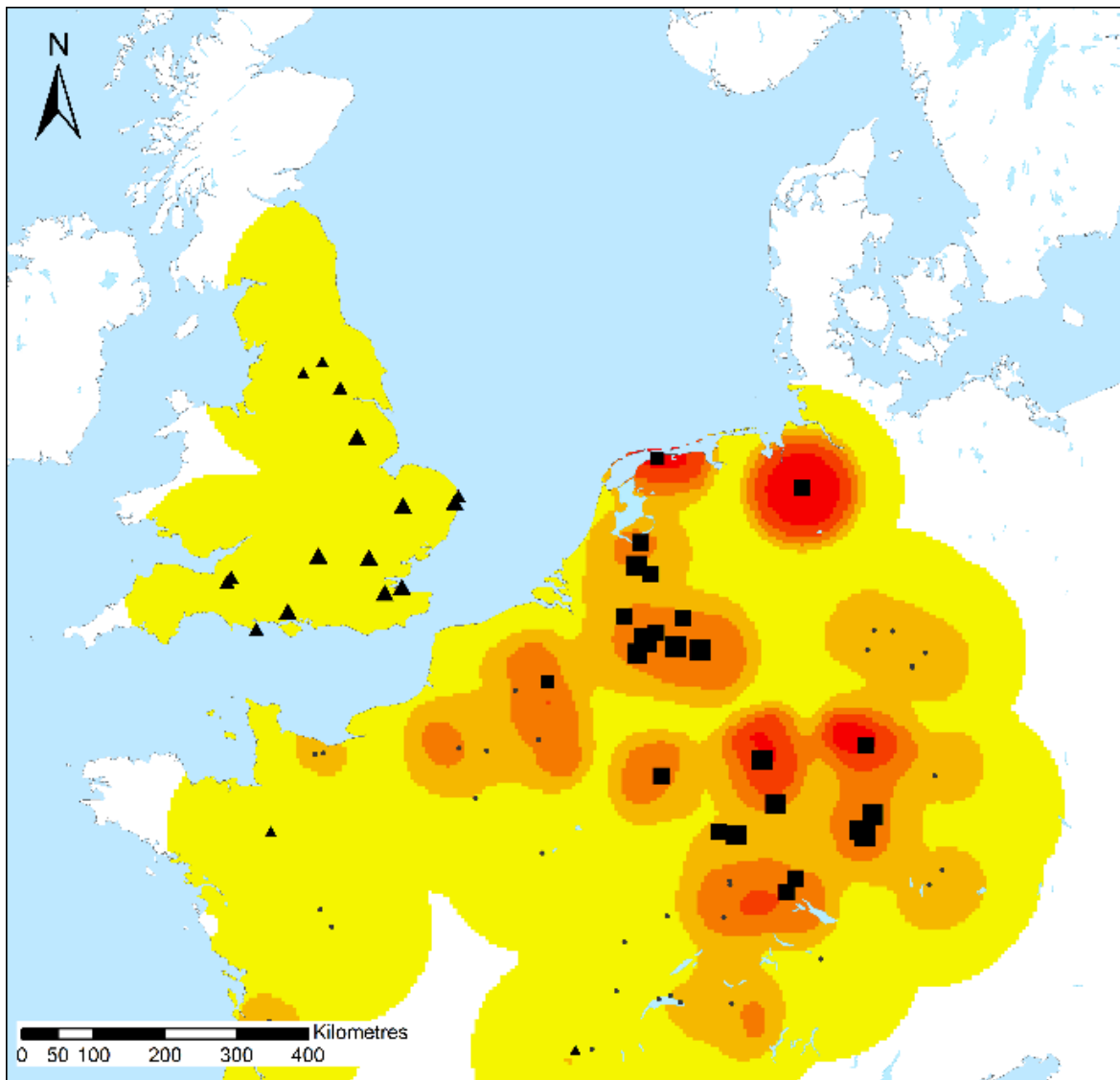


Figure S23. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 720 (figure by E. Brownlee).

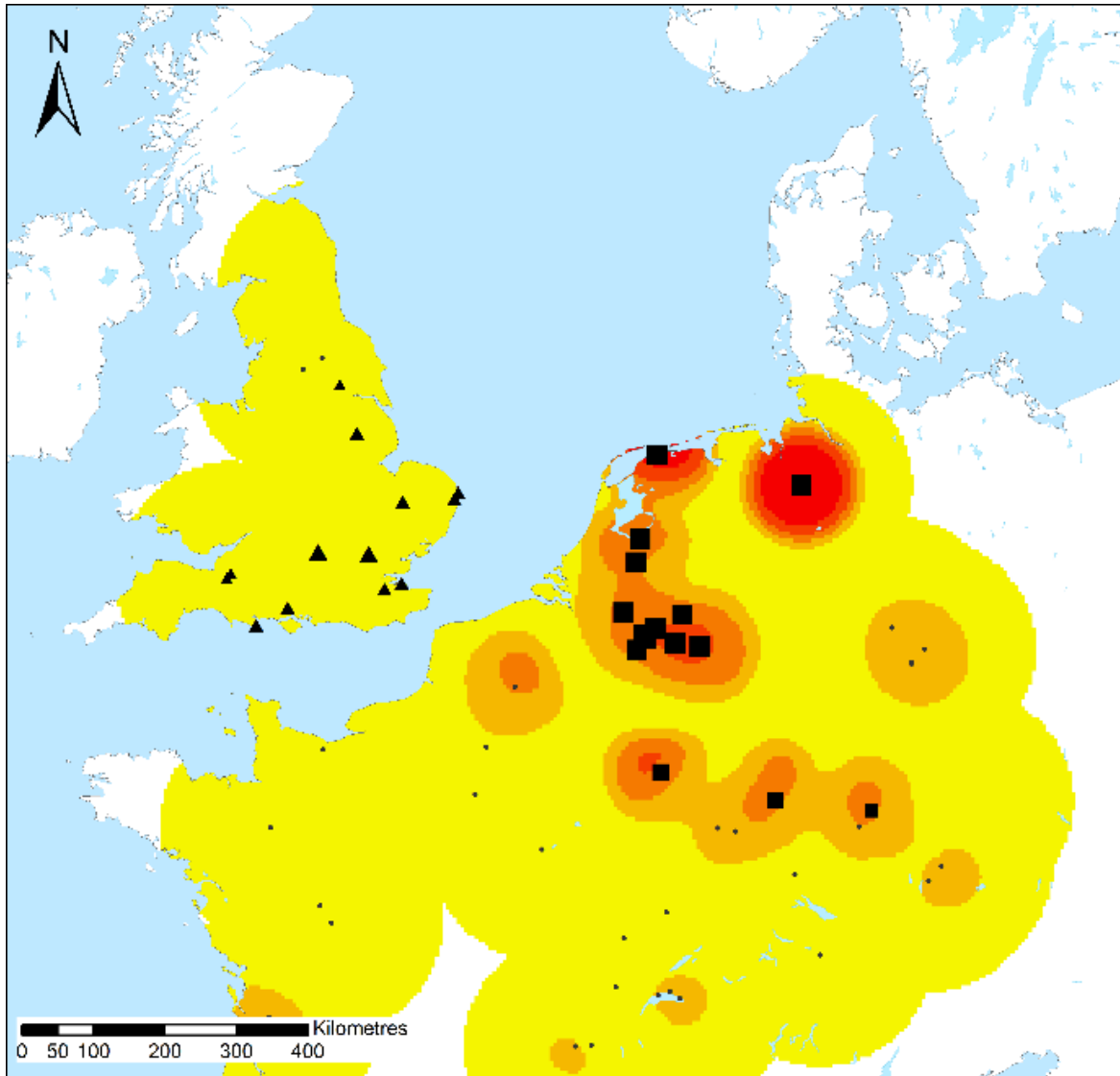


Figure S24. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 730 (figure by E. Brownlee).

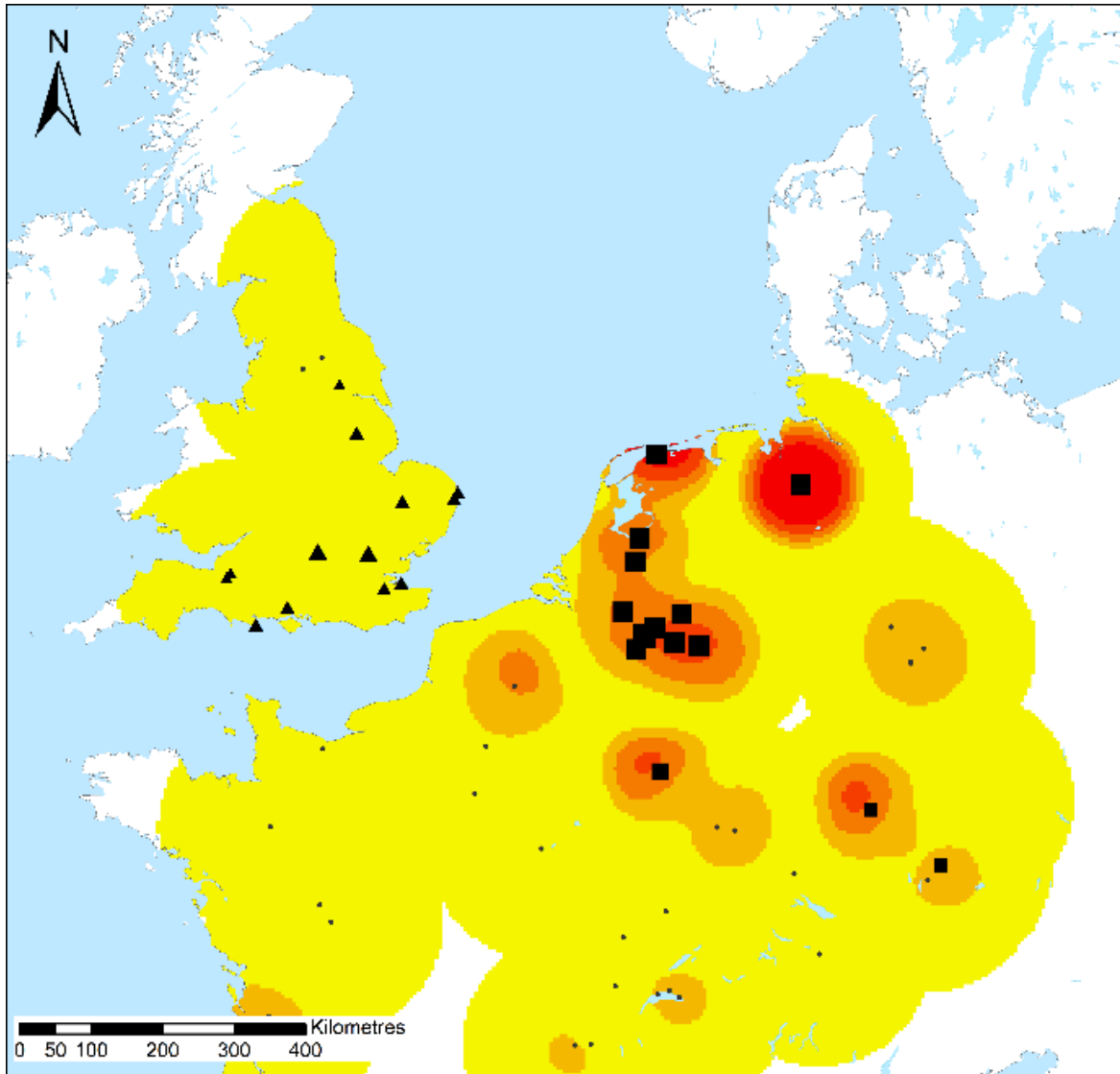


Figure S25. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 740 (figure by E. Brownlee).

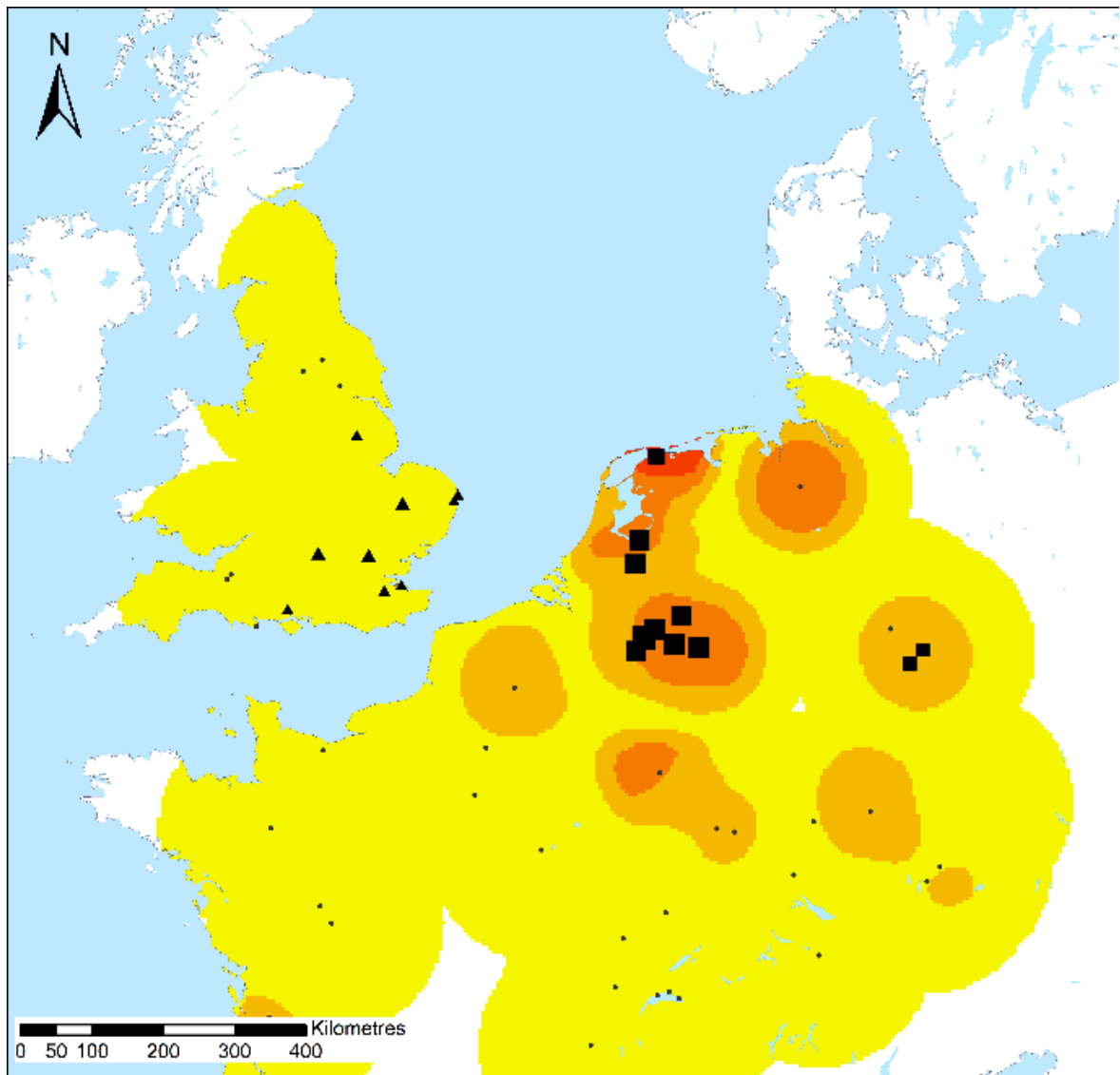


Figure S26. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 750 (figure by E. Brownlee).

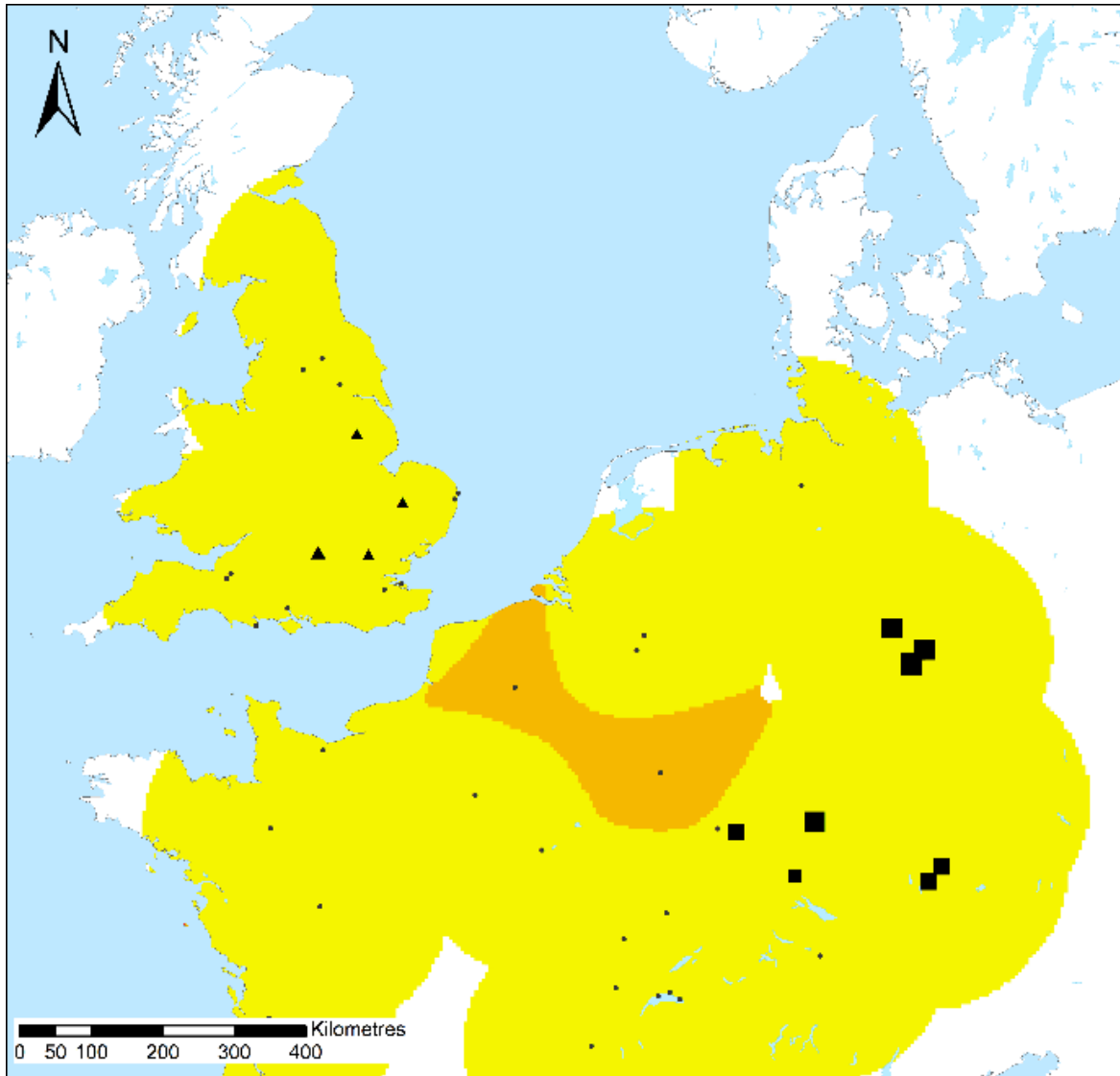


Figure S27. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 760 (figure by E. Brownlee).

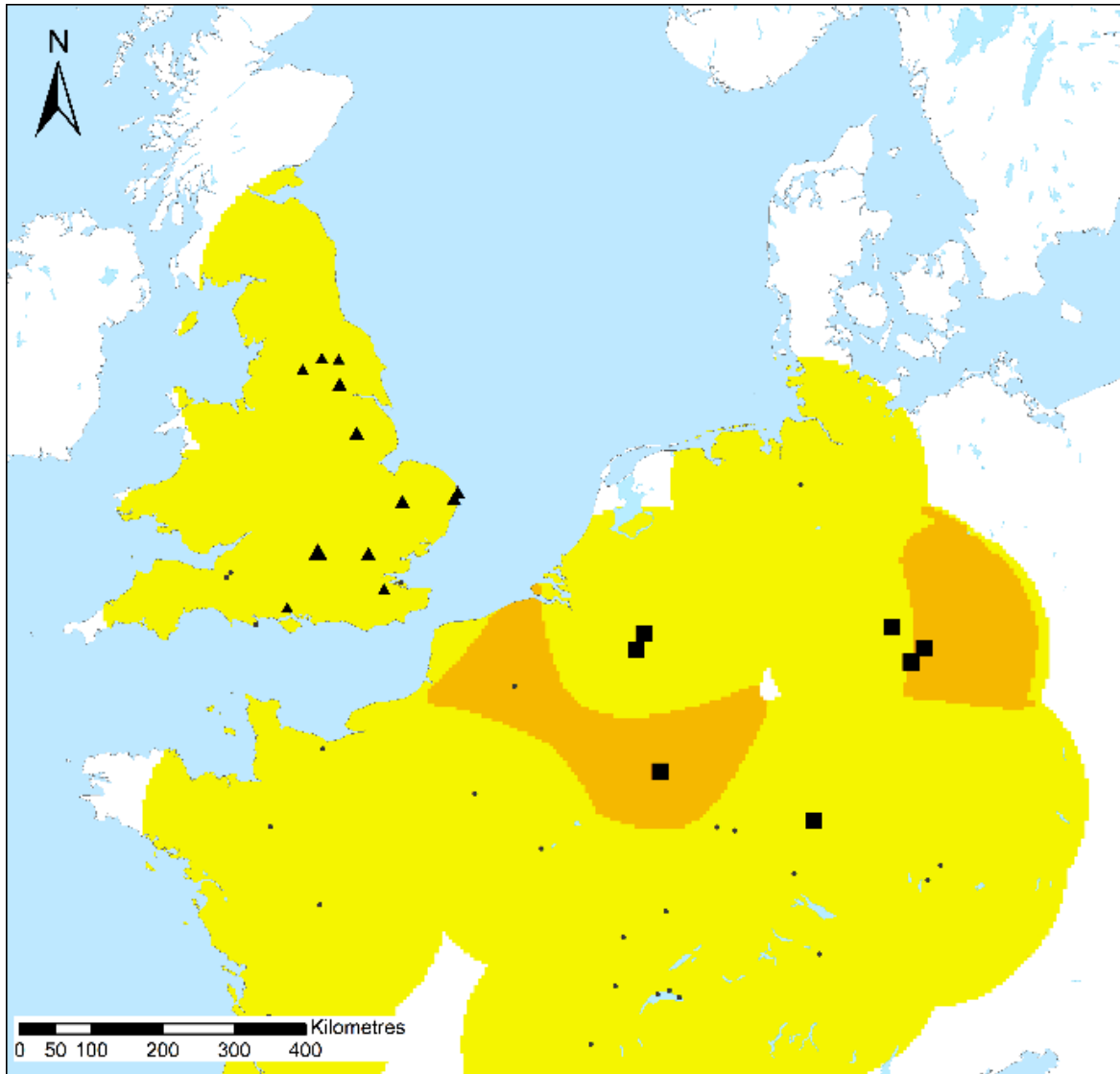


Figure S28. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 770 (figure by E. Brownlee).

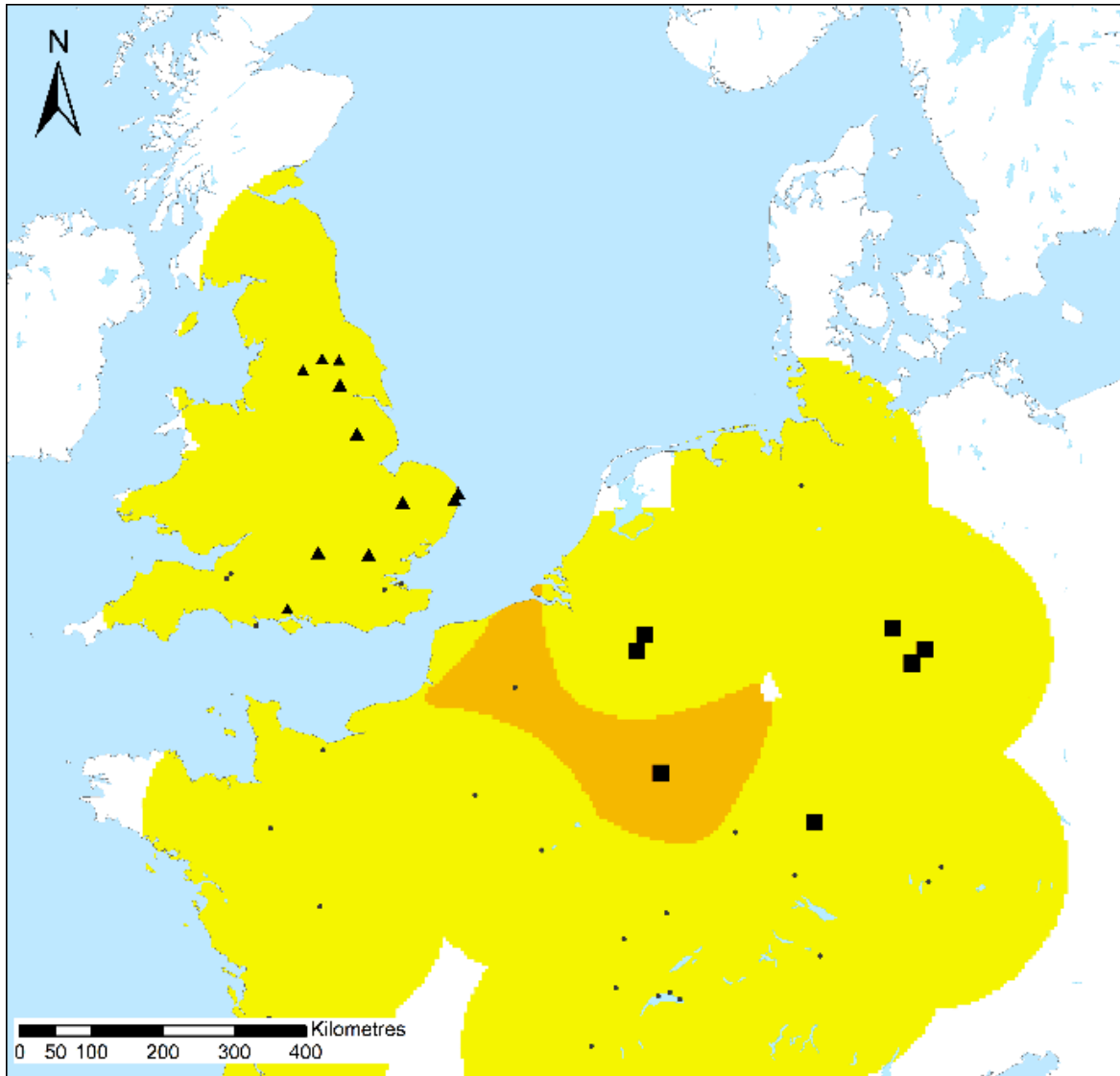


Figure S29. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 780 (figure by E. Brownlee).

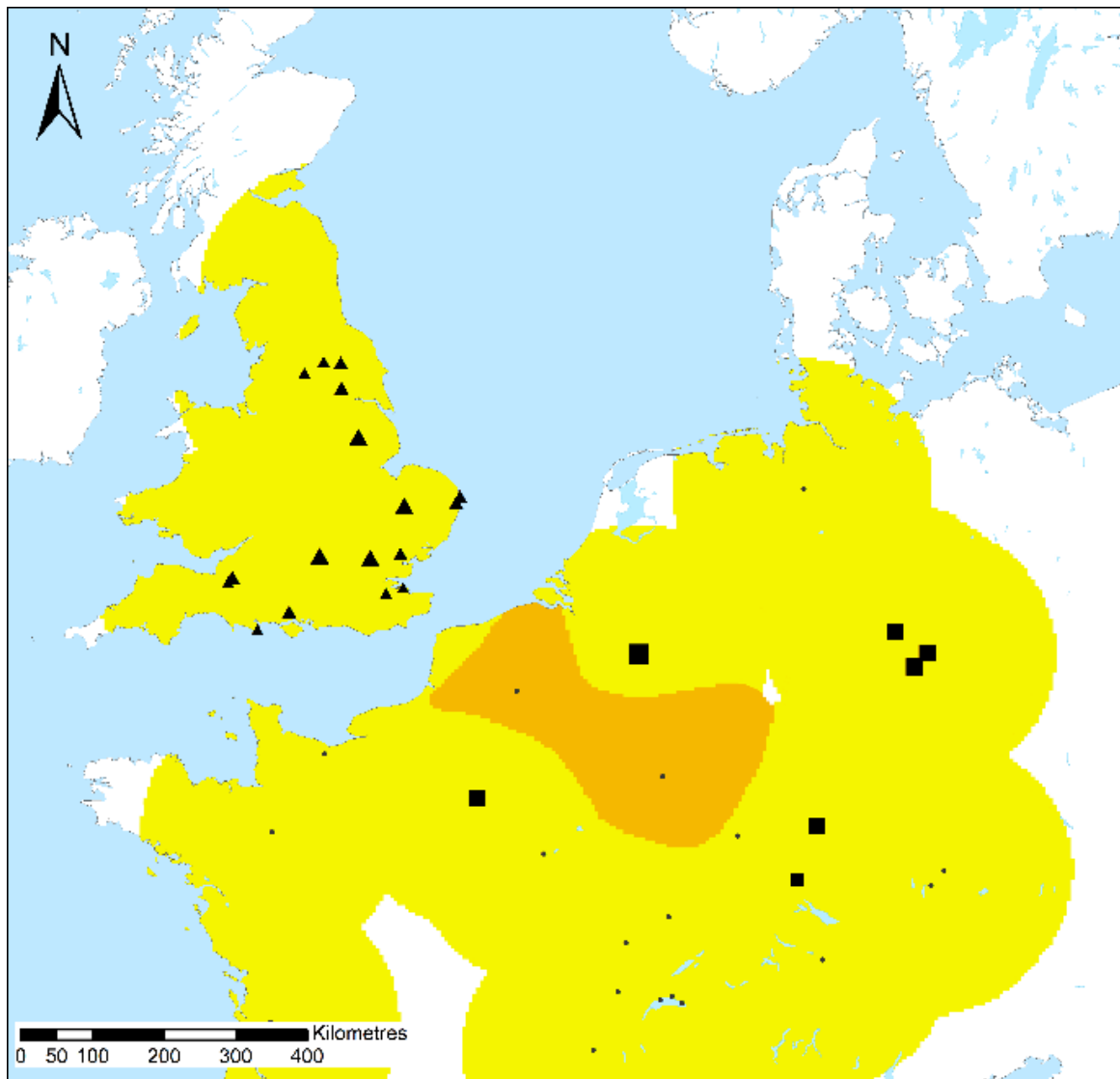


Figure S30. The relative KDE plot, with hot-spot analysis for AD 790–800 (figure by E. Brownlee).

Results of statistical analysis

Before carrying out any statistical test, the data were tested for normality using a Shapiro Wilk’s test. In all instances, the data was found to be non-normally distributed, and therefore the tests used were non-parametric. These are generally less powerful than parametric tests, but given the nature of the data, and indeed the nature of most archaeological data, they provide more reliable results.

The main statistical test used on the individual cemeteries was the Spearman’s rho. This measures the strength and direction of the correlation between two continuous or ordinal variables. It produces an r_s -value for the strength of a relationship, and a p-value for statistical significance. All analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics 23.

The use of null hypothesis testing in statistics has been critiqued as being too simplistic; too focused on whether or not a certain number crosses a line rather than the archaeological importance of those trends (Drennan 1996: 161–62). Therefore an alpha-level of 0.05 was used as a guideline, but the strength of the relationship, shown by the r_s -value, was considered equally important. R_s -values range from -1 to 1, where negative values indicate a negative correlation, positive values a positive correlation, and 0 indicates no correlation. Numbers from $\pm 0-0.3$ are usually considered weak correlations, $\pm 0.3-0.5$ are moderate, while anything greater than ± 0.5 is strong. If the p-value was above 0.05, but the relationship seemed to be a strong one of great importance, then this was still discussed as statistically significant. Likewise, if a relationship appeared weak and unimportant, this was dismissed as insignificant. This was a subjective decision, made on a case-by-case basis, rather than adhering to a strict numerical limit.

Table S2. Results of Spearman’s rho analysis, testing the correlation between the number of grave goods and the date of a grave.

Cemetery	R_s -value	P-value	N	Date trend visible for
Pleidelsheim	-0.286	0.0380	53	AD 590 onwards
Altenerding	-0.299	<0.0005	319	AD 520 onwards
Bulles	-0.381	<0.0005	220	AD 545 onwards
Rodingen	-0.245	0.0010	166	AD 580 onwards
Cutry	-0.319	<0.0005	179	AD 500 onwards

References

- ADAMS, K. 1990. Monastery and village at Crayke, North Yorkshire. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal* 62 29–50.
- ADAMS, M. 1996. Excavation of a pre-conquest cemetery at Addingham, West Yorkshire. *Medieval Archaeology* 40: 151–91. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00766097.1996.11735600>
- AGER, B.M. 1989. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery, in I.M. Stead & V. Rigby (ed.) *Verulamium: the King Harry Lane site* (English Heritage Archaeological Report 12): 219–39. London: English Heritage.
- ALENUS, J. 1963. Fouille mérovingienne à Folx-les-Caves. *Archaeologia Belgica* 69.
- ALENUS-LECLERF, J. 1975. Le Cimetière Mérovingien de Hamoir: I. Catalogue. *Archaeologia Belgica* 181.

- ALENUS-LECLERF, J. & M. DRADON. 1967. Tombes Mérovingiennes à Hollogne-aux-Pierres. *Archaeologia Belgica* 101.
- AMENT, H. 1992. *Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Eschborn (Main-Taunus-Kreis)*. Wiesbaden: Selbstverlag des Landesamtes für Denkmalpflege Hessen.
- ANNABLE, F.K. & B.N. EAGLES. 2010. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Blacknall Field, Pewsey, Wiltshire*. Devizes: Wilthire Archaeological and Natural History Society.
- ARNOLD, S. 1992. *Das bajuwarische Reihengräberfeld von Steinhöring, Landkreis Ebersberg*. Münster: Lit.
- ASPÖCK, E. 2011. Past “disturbances” of graves as a source: taphonomy and interpretation of reopened early medieval inhumation graves at Brunn am Gebirge (Austria) and Winnall II (England). *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 30: 299–324. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-0092.2011.00370.x>
- BACH, A. 1986. *Germanen, Slawen, Deutsche: Anthropologische Bearbeitung des frühmittelalterlichen Gräberfeldes von Rohnstedt, Kreis Sondershausen*. Weimar: Museum für Ur- und Frühgeschichte Thüringens.
- BARAT, Y., M. LANGLOIS & D. BRICON. 2001. Habitats et nécropoles du haut Moyen-Âge en vallée de Vaucoleurs (sites de Septeuil et Vilette, Yvelines). *Revue Archéologique du Centre de la France* 40: 133–65. <https://doi.org/10.3406/racf.2001.2878>
- BAYARD, D., D. PITON & R. SCHULER. 1981. Le cimetière mérovingien de Moreuil (Somme). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 8: 157–216. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1981.1337>
- BERTHELIER-AJOT, N. 1982. Le cimetière mérovingien de Bonnières (Oise). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 4: 159–77. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1982.1370>
- BILLOIN, D., H. GAILLARD DE SÉMAINVILLE & C. MOULHERAT. 2006. La nécropole du haut Moyen Âge de Largillay-Marsonnay “Sur le Marteret” (Jura). *Revue Archéologique de l’Est* 55: 225–56.
- BILLOIN, D., M. CHÂTELET, O. PUTELAT & S. THIOL. 2008. La nécropole mérovingienne à tumuli d’Hégenheim (Haut-Rhin), in J. Guillaume & E. Peytremann (ed.) *L’Austrasie: Sociétés, économies, territoires, christianisation: Actes des XXVIe Journées internationales d’archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy 22-25 septembre 2005*: 269–81. Nancy: Presses universitaires de Nancy.
- BIRBECK, V., R. SMITH, P. ANDREWS, N. STOODLEY, S.E. JAMES & R. GOLLER. 2005. *The origins of mid-Saxon Southampton: excavations at the Friends Provident, St. Mary’s Stadium, 1998–2000*. Salisbury: Wessex Archaeology.

- BLAIZOT, F. *et al.* 2001. Trois cimetières ruraux de l'Antiquité tardive dans la moyenne vallée du Rhône: Les sites du Pillon à Marennes (Rhône), du Trillet à Meyzieu (Rhône) et des Girardes à Lapalud (Vaucluse). *Gallia* 58: 271–361. <https://doi.org/10.3406/galia.2001.3028>
- BLAIZOT, F., J. BAUDOIX, E. THOMANN, E. BOËS, X. BOËS, P. FLOTTE & G. MACABEO. 2004. L'ensemble funéraire de l'Antiquité tardive et du haut Moyen Âge de Sainte-Barbe à Strasbourg (Bas-Rhin). *Revue Archéologique de l'Est* 53: 85–188.
- BLANCHARD, P. & P. GEORGES. 2004. La nécropole mérovingienne du “Poteau” à Richelieu (Indre-et-Loire): apports chrono-typologiques. *Revue Archéologique du Centre de la France* 43: 149–69. <https://doi.org/10.3406/racf.2004.2959>
- BONVALOT, N. 2003. Les Nécropole Mérovingiennes d'Évans (Jura) et le context de la moyenne vallée du Doubs depuis la fin de l'Antiquité, in F. Passard-Urlacher (ed.) *Burgondes, Alamans, Francs, Romains dans l'est de la France, le sud-ouest de l'Allemagne et la Suisse, Ve-VIIe siècle après J-C: Actes des XXIe journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Besançon, 20-22 octobre 2000*: 111–28. Besançon: Presses universitaires franc-comtoises.
- BOYLE, A., A. BARCLAY & D. JENNINGS. 1998. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Butler's Field, Lechlade, Gloucestershire. Volume 1: prehistoric and Roman activity and grave catalogue*. Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology.
- BOYLE, A., A. DODD, D. MILES & A. MUDD. 1995. *Two Oxfordshire Anglo-Saxon cemeteries: Berinsfield and Didcot*. Oxford: Oxford University Committee for Archaeology.
- BRULET, R. & G. MOUREAU. 1979. *La nécropole mérovingienne 'En Village' à Braives*. Louvain-la-Neuve: Institut supérieur d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'art.
- BRULET, R. & G. COULON. 1990. *Les Fouilles du Quartier Saint-Brice à Tournai: L'environnement funéraire de la sépulture de Childéric*. Louvain-La-Neuve: Département d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'art, Université catholique de Louvain.
- BUCHTA-HOHN, S. 1996. *Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Donaueschingen*. Stuttgart: Theiss.
- BURNELL, S. 1998. *Die reformierte Kirche von Sissach BL: mittelalterliche Kirchenbauten und Merowingerzeitliche “Stiftergräber”* Liestal: Archäologie und Kantonsmuseum BASELSTADT.
- BURNELL, S., E. LORANS & C. THEUREAU. 1994. La nécropole du haut Moyen-Âge de La Mouline à Saint-Firmin-des-Prés (Loir-et-Cher). *Revue Archéologique du Centre de la France* 33: 133–90. <https://doi.org/10.3406/racf.1994.2711>
- CAPELLE, T. 1979. *Das Gräberfeld Beckum I*. Münster: Aschendorff.

- CHADWICK HAWKES, S. & G. GRAINGER. 2003. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Worthy Park, Kingsworthy, near Winchester, Hampshire*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology.
- 2006. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Finglesham, Kent*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology.
- CHAMBERS, R.A. 1976. The cemetery site at Beacon Hill, near Lewknor, Oxon, 1972: an inventory of the inhumations and a re-appraisal. *Oxoniensia* 41: 77–85.
- CHEVALIER, M., H. GAILLARD DE SEMAINVILLE & J.P. MICHAUT. 1984. La nécropole Mérovingienne de la Verrerie a Velars-sur-Ouche (Côte-d’Or). *Revue Archéologique de l’Est et du Centre-Est* 35: 319–56.
- CHOPELAIN, P. & F. WATEL. 2003. La nécropole mérovingienne de Mollans ‘En Progrige’ (Haute-Saône), in F. Passard-Urlacher (ed.) *Burgondes, Alamans, Francs, Romains dans l’Est de la France, le Sud-ouest de l’Allemagne et la Suisse, Ve-VIIIe siècle après J-C: Actes des XXIe journées internationales d’archéologie mérovingienne, Besançon, 20-22 octobre 2000*: 129–42. Besançon: Presses universitaires franc-comtoises.
- CLAUSS, G. 1986. Ein neuer Reihengräberfriedhof bei Hockenheim, Rhein-Neckar-Kreis. *Fundberichte Aus Baden Württemberg* 11: 313–58.
- CODREAUNU-WINDAUER, S. & H. HUNDT. 1997. *Pliening im Frühmittelalter: Bajuwarisches Gräberfeld, Siedlungsbefunde und Kirche*. Kallmünz: M. Lassleben.
- COOK, A.M. & M.W. DACRE. 1985. *Excavations at Portway, Andover 1973-1975: Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Bronze Age barrow and linear ditch*. Oxford: Oxford University School of Archaeology.
- COSACK, E. & H. HAßSLER. 1982. *Das sächsische Gräberfeld bei Liebenau, Kr. Nienburg (Weser)*. Berlin: Mann.
- COX, P.W. 1988. A seventh century inhumation cemetery at Shepherd’s Farm, Ulwell near Swanage, Dorset. *Proceedings of the Dorset Natural History and Archaeology Society* 110: 37–45.
- DANNHEIMER, H. 1968a. *Epolding-Mühlthal: Siedlung, Friedhöfe und Kirche des frühen Mittelalters*. München: C.H. Beck.
- 1968b. *Lauterhofen im frühen Mittelalter: Reihengräberfeld, Martinskirche, Königshof*. Kallmünz: M. Lassleben.
- 1971. Zur Geschichte von Brenz und Sontheim im frühen Mittelalter. *Fundberichte Aus Schwaben* 19: 298–308.

- 1998. *Das baiuwarische Reihengräberfeld von Aubing, Stadt München*. Stuttgart: K. Theiss.
- DANNHEIMER, H. & G. DIEPOLDER. 1988. *Aschheim im frühen Mittelalter*. München: Beck.
- DARLING, M., D. GURNEY & S. ANDERSON. 1993. *Caister-on-Sea Excavations by Charles Green, 1951–55*. Gressenhall: Norfolk Museum Service.
- DE BOE, G. 1970. Een Merovingisch grafveld te Borsbeek (Antwerpen). *Archaeologia Belgica* 120.
- DECAENS, J. 1971. Un nouveau cimetière du haut moyen âge en Normandie: Hérouvillette (Calvados). *Archéologie Médiévale* 1: 1–125. <https://doi.org/10.3406/arcme.1971.1226>
- DECORMEILLE-PATIN, C., J. BLONDIAUX & F. VALLET. 1999. Le cimetière mérovingien de Montataire (Oise). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 1–2: 83–182. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1999.2207>
- DELORT, E. 1947. Le cimetière franc d'Ennery (Moselle). *Gallia* 5: 351–403. <https://doi.org/10.3406/galia.1947.2045>
- DEMOLON, P. 2006. *La Nécropole Mérovingienne de Hordain (Nord): VIe-IXe siècles après J.-C.* Douai: Communauté d'agglomération du douaisis, direction de l'archéologie.
- DERKS, T. & B. DE FRAITURE. 2015. *Eens Romeins Heiligdom en een Vroegmiddeleeuws Grafveld bij Buchten (L): Verslag van een archeologisch noodonderzoek (1976)*. Amersfoort: Rijksdienst voor het Cultureel Erfgoed.
- DESBROSSE-DEGOBERTIÈRE, S. 2010. *Vestigés d'une nécropole mérovingienne: Arrentières (Aube) "Cercueil": rapport de fouilles*. Metz: Inrap GEN.
- DESBROSSE-DEGOBERTIÈRE, S. & L. BONNABEL. 2010. *17 nouvelles tombes mérovingiennes découvertes à Saint-Marcel: Saint-Marcel, Ardennes, "Village": rapport de fouilles*. Metz: Inrap GEN.
- DODWELL, N., S. LUCY & J. TIPPER. 2004. Anglo-Saxons on the Cambridge Backs: the criminology site settlement and King's Garden Hostel cemetery. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 93: 95–124.
- DOWN, A. & M. WELCH. 1990. *Chichester excavations 7: Apple Down and the Mardens*. Chichester: Chichester District Council.
- DRENNAN, R. 1996. *Statistics for archaeologists*. New York: Plenum. <https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4899-0165-1>
- DRINKALL, G. & M. FOREMAN. 1998. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Castledyke South, Barton-on-Humber*. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic Press.

- DUNCAN, H., C. DUHIG & M. PHILLIPS. 2003. A late migration/final phase cemetery at Water Lane, Melbourn. *Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society* 92: 57–134.
- DURAND, M. & L. VANHAEKE. 1987. La nécropole du haut Moyen Age et le moulin médiéval de Sacy-le-Petit (Oise). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 3–4: 83–114.
<https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1987.1524>
- DÜRING, A. 2014. Der Friedhof von Bärenthal auf der Scherra-Lebensverhältnisse und Bestattungsbrauch einer Dorfbevölkerung des 7. bis 10. Jahrhunderts. *Fundberichte Aus Baden Württemberg* 34: 391–490.
- EVISON, V. 1987. *Dover: the Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery*. London: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission for England.
- 1994. *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Great Chesterford, Essex*. York: Council for British Archaeology.
- EVISON, V. & D. ALLEN. 1988. *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Alton, Hampshire*. Winchester: Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society.
- EVISON, V. & P. HILL. 1996. *Two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Beckford, Hereford and Worcester*. York: Council for British Archaeology.
- FAIDER-FEYTMANS, G. 1970. *Les nécropoles Mérovingiennes*. Morlanwelz-Mariemont: Musée de Mariemont.
- FEHRING, G.P., B. SCHOLKMANN & P. ANSTETT. 1995. *Die Stadtkirche St. Dionysius in Esslingen a.N: Archäologie und baugeschichte*. Stuttgart: Theiss.
- FERN, C. 2015. *Before Sutton Hoo: the prehistoric remains and Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Tranmer House, Bromeswell, Suffolk* (East Anglian Archaeology 155). Bury St Edmund's: Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council.
- FILMER-SANKEY, W. & T. PESTELL. 2001. *Snappe Anglo-Saxon cemetery: excavations and surveys 1824–1992*. Bury St Edmund's: Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council.
- FINGERLIN, G. 1971. *Die alamannischen Gräberfelder von Güttingen und Merdingen in Südbaden*. Berlin: de Gruyter.
- FISCHER, T. & H. HUNDT. 1993. *Das bajuwarische Reihengräberfeld von Staubing: Studien zur Frühgeschichte im bayerischen Donaauraum*. Kallmünz: M. Lassleben.
- FLÈCHE-MOURGUES, M. 1988. La nécropole mérovingienne de Vorges (Aisne). *Revue Archéologique De Picardie* 3: 89–125. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1988.1534>
- FOSSURIER, C. 2008. Une nécropole mérovingienne: petit groupe d'inhumations et pratiques funéraires (Chanteloup-en-Brie, Ile-de-France). *Socio-Anthropologie* 22: 39–54.
<https://doi.org/10.4000/socio-anthropologie.1143>

- FREMERSDORF, F. 1995. *Das fränkische Reihengräberfeld Köln-Müngersdorf*. Berlin: W. de Gruyter.
- FRÉVILLE, C. & R. JOURNA. 1994. La nécropole mérovingienne de Longueil-Annel (Oise). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 1: 87–178. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1994.2140>
- GALLIEN, V. 2009. *Commune de Chéméré (Loire-Atlantique), Le Brigandin: une nécropole mérovingienne: rapport de fouilles*. Cesson-Sévigné: Inrap GO. <https://doi.org/10.4000/adlfi.2136>
- GARNER, M.F. 1993. Middle Saxon evidence at Cook Street, Southampton (SOU254). *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* 49: 77–127.
- GARNER, M.F., D.H BROWN, S. HAMILTON-DYER, J.I. MCKINLEY & A.D. RUSSEL. 2001. A middle Saxon cemetery at Cook Street, Southampton (SOU283). *Proceedings of the Hampshire Field Club and Archaeological Society* 56: 170–91.
- GEISLER, H. & R. GANSLMEIER. 1998. *Das frühbairische Gräberfeld Straubing-Bajuwarenstrasse I*. Rahden: M. Leidorf.
- GIESLER-MÜLLER, U. 1992. *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Basel-Kleinhüningen: Katalog und Tafeln*. Derendingen-Solothurn: Habegger.
- GILLES, F. 2008. La nécropole mérovingienne de Crotenay (Jura): pratiques funéraires et population, in J. Guillaume & E. Peytremann (ed.) *L'Austrasie: Sociétés, économies, territoires, christianisation: Actes des XXVIe Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy 22-25 septembre 2005*: 295–302. Nancy: Presses universitaires de Nancy.
- GREEN, B. & A. ROGERSON. 1978. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Bergh Apton, Norfolk*. Gressenhall: Norfolk Archaeological Unit.
- GREEN, B., A. ROGERSON & S. WHITE. 1987. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Morning Thorpe, Norfolk*. Dereham: Norfolk Archaeological Unit.
- GROHNE, E. 1953. *Mahndorf: Frühgeschichte des bremischen Raums*. Bremen: W. Horn.
- GROOVE, A.M. 2001. *Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Munzingen/Stadt Freiburg*. Stuttgart: Konrad Theiss.
- GRÜNINGER, I., B. KAUFMANN & W. SCHOCH. 1988. Ausgrabungen in der Pfarrkirche St. Peter und Paul in Mels SG. *Archäologie Der Schweiz* 11(4): 155–66.
- GUILLIER, G. 2006. *Entrammes (Mayenne), lieu-dit La Carie II: rapport de fouilles*. Cesson-Sévigné: Inrap GO.
- HAAS, M., F. THEUWS, C.R. BRANDENBURGH, R. PANHUYSEN, J. OOSTERBAAN, J. HENDRIKS & L. SMITS. 2013. *The Merovingian cemetery of Posterholt-Achterste Voorst*. Bonn: Habelt.

- HALL, R.A. & M. WHYMAN. 1996. Settlement and monasticism at Ripon, North Yorkshire, from the 7th to 11th Centuries AD. *Medieval Archaeology* 40: 62–150.
<https://doi.org/10.1080/00766097.1996.11735599>
- HALL, R.A., J. BUCKBERRY, R.A. STORM, P. BUDD, W.D. HAMILTON & G. MCCORMAC. 2008. The medieval cemetery at Riccall Landing: a reappraisal. *Yorkshire Archaeological Journal*, 80: 55–92.
- HARRINGTON, S. & S. BROOKES. 2008. *Anglo-Saxon Kent electronic database*.
<https://doi.org/10.5284/1000069>
- HAUGHTON, C. & D. POWLESLAND. 1999. *West Heselton: the Anglian cemetery*. Yedingham: Landscape Research Centre.
- HEEREN, S. & T. HAZENBERG. 2010. *Voorname Dames, Stoere Soldaten en Eenvoudige Lieden*. Leiden: Hazenberg Archeologie.
- HERGET, M. 2006. *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Rödingen, Kr. Düren: Chronologie und Belegungsabfolge*. Rahden/Westfalen: Marie Leidorf.
- HILLS, C., K. PENN & R. RICKETT. 1984. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham. Part III: catalogue of inhumations*. Gressenhall: Norfolk Archaeological Unit.
- HINCKER, V. & A. MAYER. 2011. La courte histoire du cimetière Mérovingien de Banneville-la-Campagne (Calvados, France). *Archéologie Médiévale* 41: 1–48.
<https://doi.org/10.4000/archeomed.11315>
- HINZ, H. 1969. *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Eick, Gemeinde Rheinkamp, Kreis Moers*. Berlin: Gebr. Mann.
- HIRST, S. 1985. *An Anglo-Saxon inhumation cemetery at Sewerby, East Yorkshire*. York: Department of Archaeology, University of York.
- HIRST, S. & D. CLARK. 2009. *Excavations at Mucking. Volume 3: the Anglo-Saxon cemeteries*. London: Museum of London Archaeology.
- HÖKE, B. 2013. Das spätmerowingerzeitliche Gräberfeld von Neuburg a.d. Donau, St. Wolfgang: Anmerkungen zur Chronologie und Ergebnisse der ¹⁴C-Datierung. *Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 54: 397–402.
- HUGGINS, P.J. 1978. Excavation of Belgic and Romano-British farm with middle Saxon cemetery and churches at Nazeingbury. *Transactions of the Essex Archaeological Society* 10: 29–117.
- HYSLOP, M. 1963. Two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Chamberlains Barn, Leighton Buzzard. *Archaeological Journal* 120: 161–200. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00665983.1963.10854239>

- JANSEN, M. 2003. Das merowingerzeitliche Gräberfeld auf Gewann, Weckersgraben in Buggingen, Kreis Breisgau-Hochschwarzwald. *Fundberichte Aus Baden Württemberg* 27: 775–916.
- JANSSEN, W. 1993. *Das Fränkische Reihengräberfeld von Rödingen, Kr. Düren*. Stuttgart: Steiner.
- JEMILLER, E. 1996. Gräber der Jüngerer Merowingerzeit aus Weißenburg i. Bay. *Bericht Der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 36/37: 169–306.
- JOHNSON, S. 1983. *Burgh Castle: excavations by Charles Green 1958–61*. Dereham: Norfolk Archaeological Unit.
- KARS, M., F. THEUWS, M. HAAS, J. HENDRIKS, I. JAGT & L. SMITS. 2016. *The Merovingian cemeteries of Sittard-Kemperkoul, Obbicht-Oude Molen and Stein-Groote Bongerd*. Bonn: Habelt.
- KLEVNÄS, A. 2013. *Whodunnit? Grave robbery in Anglo-Saxon England and the Merovingian regions*. Oxford: Archaeopress. <https://doi.org/10.30861/9781407312071>
- KNAUT, M. 1993. *Die alamannischen Gräberfelder von Neresheim und Kösing, Ostalbkreis*. Stuttgart: K. Theiss.
- KNOCKER, G.M. 1956. Early burials and an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Snell's Corner, near Horndean, Hampshire. *Papers and Proceedings of the Hampshire Archaeological Society* 19: 117–70.
- KNOL, E., W. PRUMMEL, H.T. UYTTERSCHAUT, M.L.P. HOOGLAND, W.A. CASPARIES, G. DE LANGEN & J. SCHELVIS. 1996. The early medieval cemetery of Oosterbeintum (Friesland). *Palaeohistoria* 37/38: 245–416.
- KOCH, U. 1968. *Die Grabfunde der Merowingerzeit aus dem Donautal um Regensburg*. Berlin: De Gruyter. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110826159>
- 1982. *Die fränkischen Gräberfelder von Barga und Berghausen in Nordbaden*. Stuttgart: Theiss.
- LA BAUME, P. 1967. *Das fränkische Gräberfeld von Junkersdorf bei Köln*. Berlin: Mann
- LANSIVAL, R. 2007. La nécropole mérovingienne de Metzervisse (Moselle). *Revue archéologique de l'Est* 56: 231–310.
- Le Boulanger, F., S. Chollet, R. Colleter & S. Jean. 2005. *Bréal-sous-Vitré, "Le Bourg" (Ille-et-Vilaine): Rapport de fouilles: Approche d'un cimetière du haut Moyen-Âge au début de l'époque Moderne*. Cesson-Sévigné: Inrap GO
- LEAHY, K. 2007. *"Interrupting the pots": the excavation of Cleatham Anglo-Saxon cemetery, North Lincolnshire*. York: Council for British Archaeology.

- LEGOUX, R. 1980. La nécropole mérovingienne de Cuignières (Oise). Chronologie par permutations matricielles et répartitionstopographiques. *Cahiers Archéologiques de Picardie* 7: 211–22. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1980.1316>
- 2001. *La Nécropole Mérovingienne de Bulles (Oise)*. Saint Germain: Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne.
- 2005. *La Nécropole Mérovingienne de Cutry*. Saint-Germain-en-Laye: Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne.
- LEGOUX, R. & T. BEN REDJEB. 2007. La nécropole Mérovingienne de Saint-Sauveur (Somme). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 1: 39–332. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.2007.3129>
- LEITHÄUSER, U. 2011. *Das Merowingerzeitliche Gräberfeld Dirmstein, Kreis Bad Dürkheim*. Bonn: Habelt.
- LEITZ, W. 2002. *Das Gräberfeld von Bel-Air bei Lausanne: Frédéric Troyon (1815–1866) und die Anfänge der Frühmittelalterarchäologie*. Lausanne: Cahiers d'Archéologie Romande.
- LEMIÈRE, J. & D. LEVALET. 1980. Saint-Martin-de-Verson (Calvados), nécropole des viie et viiie siècles. *Archéologie Médiévale* 10: 59–104. <https://doi.org/10.3406/arcme.1980.1366>
- LETHBRIDGE, T.C. 1931. *Recent excavations in Anglo-Saxon cemeteries in Cambridgeshire and Suffolk*. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
- 1936. *A cemetery at Shudy Camps, Cambridgeshire: a report of the excavation of a cemetery of the Christian Anglo-Saxon period in 1933*. Cambridge: Cambridge Antiquarian Society.
- LIÉGER, A. & R. MARGUET. 1992. Le cimetière mérovingien de Royaumeix/Menil-la-Tour. *Revue Archéologique de l'Est et du Centre-est* 43: 99–149.
- LIÉGER, A., R. MARGUET & J. GUILLAUME. 1984. Sépultures mérovingiennes de l'abbaye de St.-Evre à Toul (Meurthe-et-Moselle). *Revue Archéologique de l'Est et du Centre-est* 35: 301–17.
- LUCY, S., J. TIPPER & A. DICKENS. 2009. *The Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk*. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit.
- MALIM, T. & J. HINES. 1998. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Edix Hill (Barrington A), Cambridgeshire: excavations 1989–1991 and a summary catalogue of material from 19th century interventions*. York: Council for British Archaeology.
- MANTEL, E., D. BAYARD, J. BLONDIAUX & M. MERLEAU. 1994. Le cimetière Mérovingien d'Haudricourt (Seine-Maritime). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 1: 179–261. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1994.2972>

- MARTI, R. 1990. *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Saint-Sulpice VD*. Lausanne: Bibliothèque Historique Vaudoise.
- MARTIN, J.F. 2011. Le site de Jeoffrécourt à Sissonne (Aisne). Cimetière et unités domestiques du VI^e au IX^e siècle ap. J.C. *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 1–2.
- MARTIN, M. 1988. Grabfunde des 6. Jahrhunderts aus der Kirche St. Peter und Paul in Mels SG. *Archäologie der Schweiz* 11: 167–80.
- MASSEY, J.L. 1980. Le cimetière Mérovingien de Coisy (Somme). *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 7: 292–301. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1980.1325>
- MATTHEWS, C.L. 1962. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Marina Drive, Dunstable, Bedfordshire. *Archaeological Journal* 1: 25–42.
- MAURY, M., G. SEGUIN, J. DOYEN & M. BESSOU. 2013. La nécropole du haut Moyen Âge du “Clos II” à Buchères (Aube). *Revue Archéologique de l’Est* 62: 315–41.
- MEANEY, A. & S. CHADWICK HAWKES. 1970. *Two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries at Winnall* (Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series 4) London: Society for Medieval Archaeology.
- MOIZAN, E., V. SANGLAR & B. KIRSCHENBILDER. 2009. *Chaniers, Les Groies: une nécropole du Haut Moyen Age: rapport de fouille*. Poitiers: Inrap GSO.
- NEUFFER-MÜLLER, C. 1983. *Der alamannische Adelsbestattungsplatz und die Reihengräberfriedhöfe von Kirchheim am Ries (Ostalbkreis)*. Stuttgart: Theiss.
- NEUFFER-MÜLLER, C. & H. AMENT. 1973. *Das Fränkische Gräberfeld von Rübenach: Stadt Koblenz*. Berlin: Mann.
- NICE, A. 2008. *La Nécropole Mérovingienne de Goudelancourt-Lès-Pierrepont (Aisne)*. Amiens: Société Archéologique de Picardie.
- NOLAN, J., B. HARBOTTLE & J. VAUGHAN. 2010. The early medieval cemetery at the Castle, Newcastle upon Tyne. *Archaeologia Aeliana* 39: 147–287.
- NOTERMAN, A. 2016. Violation, pillage, profanation: la perturbation des sépultures Mérovingiennes au Haut Moyen Âge (VI^e–VIII^e siècle) dans le moitié nord de la France. Unpublished PhD dissertation, Université de Poitiers.
- PAFFGEN, B. 1992. *Die Ausgrabungen in St. Severin zu Köln*. Mainz am Rhein: von Zabern.
- PARESYS, C. 2010. *Fouille d'un Cimetière Mérovingien: Savigny-sur-Ardres, (Marne), "la Croix Cassée": rapport de fouilles*. Metz: Inrap GEN.
- PARFITT, K. & B. BRUGMANN. 1997. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery on Mill Hill, Deal, Kent* (Society for Medieval Archaeology Monograph Series 14). London: Society for Medieval Archaeology.

- PARFITT, K. & T. ANDERSON. 2012. *Buckland Anglo-Saxon cemetery, Dover: excavations 1994*. Canterbury: Canterbury Archaeological Trust.
- PAULSEN, P. & H. SCHACH-DÖRGES. 1978. *Das Alamannische Gräberfeld von Giengen an der Brenz (Kreis Heidenheim)*. Stuttgart: Müller & Gräff.
- PELICHET, E. 1952. La necropole barbare de Saint-Prex (Vaud). *Ur-Schweiz* 16: 58–59.
- PENN, K. 2000. *Excavations on the Norwich southern bypass, 1989–91. Part II: the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund, Norfolk*. Dereham: Norfolk Museum Service.
- PENN, K. & S. ANDERSON. 2011. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Shrubland Hall Quarry, Coddanham, Suffolk*. Bury St Edmund's: Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council.
- PESCHECK, C. & H. HUNDT. 1996. *Das Fränkische Reihengräberfeld von Kleinlangheim, Lkr. Kitzingen/Nordbayern*. Mainz am Rhein: P. von Zabern.
- PEYTREMANN, E. 2008. La nécropole de Métrich à Kœnigsmacker (Moselle), in J. Guillaume & E. Peytremann (ed.) *L'Austrasie: Sociétés, économies, territoires, christianisation: Actes des XXVIe Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy 22-25 Septembre 2005*: 257–68. Nancy: Presses Universitaires de Nancy.
- PEYTREMANN, E., E. BOËS & S. MANFREDI-GIZARD. 1999. Nécropole et habitat rural du haut Moyen Âge à Vellechevreux (Haute-Saône). *Revue Archéologique de l'Est* 50: 293–344.
- PHILLIPON, S. & M. GAULTIER. 2014. Candes-Saint-Martin et ses cimetières: évolution de son organisation spatiale, depuis l'Antiquité jusqu'à l'époque Moderne (Région Centre, Indre-et-Loire). *Revue Archéologique du Centre de la France* 53. Available at: <http://journals.openedition.org/racf/2117> (accessed 26 November 2020).
- PHILP, B. 2002. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Polhill, near Sevenoaks, Kent 1964–1986*. West Wickham: Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit.
- PHILP, B. & M. CHENEY. 1998. *Prehistoric and monastic sites at Minster Abbey, Sheppey, Kent: the discovery and excavation of two major sites ahead of the construction of the church hall, 1987–88*. West Wickham: Kent Archaeological Rescue Unit.
- PIEPERS, W. 1963. Ein Fränkisches Gräberfeld bei Lamersdorf, Kreis Düren. *Bonner Jahrbücher* 163: 424–68.
- PILET, C., A.A. BAGOUSSE, J. BLONDIAUX, L. BUCHET, G. GRÉVIN & J. PILET-LEMIERE. 1990. Les nécropoles de Giberville (Calvados) fin du Ve siècle-fin du VIIe siècle ap. JC. *Archéologie Médiévale* 20: 3–140. <https://doi.org/10.3406/arcme.1990.972>
- PIRLING, R. & E. HOLLSTEIN. 1979. *Das Römisch-Fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1964–1965*. Berlin: Mann.

- PIRLING, R. & B. GRODDE. 1997. *Das Römisch-Fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1975–1982*. Stuttgart: Steiner.
- PIRLING, R. & M. SIEPEN. 2000. *Das Römisch-Fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1983–1988*. Stuttgart: Steiner.
- PIRLING, R., H. HUNDT & B. WINTER. 1989. *Das Römisch-Fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1966–1974*. Stuttgart: Steiner Verlag Wiesbaden.
- PIRLING, R., M. SIEPEN, B. NOESKE-WINTER & U. TEGTMEIER. 2003. *Das Römisch-Fränkische Gräberfeld von Krefeld-Gellep 1989–2000*. Stuttgart: F. Steiner.
- PITON, D. & R. SCHULER. 1981. La nécropole de Nouvion-en-Ponthieu (Somme) IV–VIe siècle. *Revue Archéologique de Picardie* 8: 217–84. <https://doi.org/10.3406/pica.1981.1338>
- PORTE, P. & L. BUCHET. 1985. La nécropole du haut Moyen Âge des Grands Peupliers à Hières-sur-Amby. Étude d'une population dans son territoire. *Archéologie Médiévale* 15: 31–102. <https://doi.org/10.3406/arcme.1985.1147>
- PRIVATI, B. 1983. *La nécropole de Sézegnin*. Geneva: A. Jullien.
- RAHTZ, P. & S. HIRST. 1974. *Beckery Chapel, Glastonbury, 1967–8*. Glastonbury: Glastonbury Antiquarian Society.
- RICHARDSON, A. 2005. *The Anglo-Saxon cemeteries of Kent* (British Archaeological Reports British Series 391). Oxford: British Archaeological Reports.
- RODWELL, W. 1985. *Rivenhall: investigations of a villa, church and village 1950–1977*. London: Chelmsford Archaeological Trust and the Council for British Archaeology.
- 2001. *Wells Cathedral: excavation and structural studies 1978–93*. London: English Heritage.
- ROOSENS, H. 1978. Het Merovingisch Grafveld van Rosmeer. *Archaeologia Belgica* 204.
- ROOSENS, H. & J. ALENUS-LECLERF. 1965. Sépultures mérovingiennes au “vieux cimetière” d’Arlon. *Archaeologia Belgica* 88.
- ROOSENS, H., G. DE BOE & J. DE MEULEMEESTER. 1976. Het Merovingisch Grafveld van Rosmeer. *Archaeologia Belgica* 188: 89–90
- ROTH, H. 1982. Ein Reihengräberfeld bei Fellbach-Schmiden, Rems-Murr-Kreis. *Fundberichte Aus Baden Württemberg* 7: 491–540.
- ROUTIER, J., R. LEGOUX & F. THUILLIER. 2008. La nécropole mérovingienne de Bloville (commune de Campagne-les-Hesdin, Pas-de-Calais). *Revue Du Nord* 378(5): 93–156. <https://doi.org/10.3917/rdn.378.0093>
- SAGE, W. & H. HELMUTH. 1996. *Das Reihengräberfeld von Altenerding in Oberbayern*. Berlin: Mann.

- SASSE, B. 2001. *Ein frühmittelalterliches Reihengräberfeld bei Eichstetten am Kaiserstuhl*. Stuttgart: K. Theiss.
- SCHACH-DÖRGES, H. 2004. *Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld bei Aldingen am mittleren Neckar*. Stuttgart: Konrad Theiss.
- SCHAFFER, M. 2005. Ein Gräberfeld der Merowingerzeit bei Bad Mingolsheim (Gemeinde Bad Schonborn, Landkreis Karlsruhe). *Fundberichte Aus Baden Württemberg* 28: 319–546.
- SCHIEK, S. 1992. *Das Gräberfeld der Merowingerzeit bei Oberflacht*. Stuttgart: K. Theiss.
- SCHIMD, D. 1992. Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Schelklingen, Alb-Donau-Kreis. *Fundberichte Aus Baden Württemberg* 17: 441–520.
- SCHNEIDER, J. 1983. Deersheim: ein völkerwanderungszeitliches Gräberfeld im Nordharzvorland. *Jahresschrift für Mitteldeutsche Vorgeschichte* 66: 75–358.
- SCHNURBEIN, A. 1987. *Der Alamannische Friedhof bei Fridingen an der Donau (Kreis Tuttlingen)*. Stuttgart: Theiss.
- SCHOLKMANN, B. 1981. Die Grabungen in der evangelischen Mauritiuskirche zu Aldingen, Landkreis Tuttlingen. *Forschungen und Berichte der Archaologie des Mittelalters in Baden-Württemberg* 7: 223–302.
- SCHWAB, H., C. BUCHILLER & B. KAUFMANN. 1997. *Vuippens-La Palaz: le site Gallo-Romain et la nécropole du Haut Moyen Âge*. Fribourg: Editions Universitaires.
- SHERLOCK, S. & S. ALLEN. 2012. *A royal Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Street House, Loftus, north-east Yorkshire*. Hartlepool: Tees Archaeology.
- SHERLOCK, S., M. WELCH & D. BIRKETT. 1992. *An Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Norton Cleveland*. London: Council for British Archaeology.
- SMITH, R.A. 1912. On the excavation by Canon Greenwell, FSA, in 1868, of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Uncleby, East Riding of Yorkshire. *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of London 2nd Series* 24: 146–58.
- STEANE, K. 1991. St-Paul-in-the-Bail: a dated sequence. *Lincoln Archaeology* 3: 28–31.
- STEINER, L. & M. KLAUSENER. 2011. *La Nécropole du Clos d'Aubonne à La Tour-de-Peilz (Canton de Vaud)*. Lausanne: Cahiers d'Archéologie Romande.
- STEINER, M., L. PERRÉARD, L. STEINER & F. MENNA. 2000. *La Nécropole du Pré de la Cure à Yverdon-Les-Bains (IVe-VIIe s. ap. J.-C.)*. Lausanne: Cahiers d'Archeologie Romande.
- STUTZ, F., M. FILOMENA GUERRA & T. CALLIGARO. 2008. Le cimetière mérovingien sous l'église Saint-Saturnin, à Chasseneuil-sur-Bonnieure (Charente): Présentation typologique et analyses morphologiques de trois parures féminines privilégiées, in J. Guillaume & E. Peytremann (ed.) *L'Austrasie: sociétés, économies, territoires, christianisation: actes des*

- XXVIe Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy 22–25 Septembre 2005: 415–31. Nancy: Presses Universitaires de Nancy.
- SUHR, G. 2010. Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von München-Sendling/Brudermühlstraße. *Bericht Der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 51: 407–28.
- TESTER, A., S. ANDERSON, I. RIDDLE & R. CARR. 2013. *Staunch Meadow, Brandon, Suffolk: a high status Middle Saxon settlement on the Fen edge* (East Anglian Archaeology 151). Bury St Edmund's: Archaeological Service, Suffolk County Council
- THEUWS, F. & M. KARS. 2017. *The Saint-Servatius complex in Maastricht: the Vrijthof excavations (1969–1970): Roman infrastructure, Merovingian cemetery: Carolingian cemetery, early town development*. Bonn: Habelt.
- THEUWS, F., M. HAPEREN, C. BRANDENBURGH, R. PANHUYSEN, L. SMITS & S. LITH. 2012. *The Merovingian cemetery of Bergeijk-Fazantlaan*. Bonn: Habelt.
- Thomann, E. & Waton, M. 2008. Une nécropole alto-médiévale en Basse-Alsace: Wasselonne, lieudit Wiedbiehl. In J. Guillaume & E. Peytremann (eds.). *L'Austrasie: Sociétés, économies, territoires, christianisation: Actes des XXVIe Journées internationales d'archéologie mérovingienne, Nancy 22-25 septembre 2005*, 289-294. Nancy: Presses universitaires de Nancy.
- TIMBY, J. & A. BARTLETT. 1996. *The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Empingham II, Rutland: excavations carried out between 1974–1975*. Oxford: Oxbow.
- TIMPEL, W. 1990. Das Fränkische Gräberfeld von Alach, Kreis Erfurt. *Alt-Thüringen* 25: 61–155.
- TIMPEL, W. & I. SPAZIER. 2014. *Corpus Archäologischer Quellen des 7.-12. Jahrhunderts in Thüringen*. Langenweibetabach: Beir & Beran-Archäologische Fachliteratur.
- TYLER, S. 1988. The Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Prittlewell, Essex: an analysis of the grave goods. *Essex Archaeology and History* 19: 91–116.
- URLACHER, J., F. PASSARD & S. MANFREDI-GIZARD. 1998. *La nécropole mérovingienne de la Grande Oye à Doubs: département du Doubs: VIe–VIIe siècles après J.C.* Saint-Germain-en-Laye: Association Française d'Archéologie Mérovingienne.
- 2008. *Saint-Vit, les Champs Traversains, Doubs: nécropole mérovingienne, VIe–VIIe siècle ap. J.-C. et enclos protohistorique, IXe–Ve siècle av. J.-C.* Besançon: Presses universitaires de Franche-Comté.
- VAN ES, W. 1964. Het Rijengrafveld van Wageningen. *Palaeohistoria* 10: 181–316.
- VAN ES, W., R. HULST, H. KARS, E. MOORMANN & D. TEUNISSEN. 1991. *Das Merowingische Gräberfeld von Lent*. Amersfoort: ROB.

- VAN HAPEREN, M. 2010. Rest in pieces: an interpretive model of early medieval 'grave robbery'. *Medieval and Modern Matters* 1: 1–36. <https://doi.org/10.1484/J.MMM.1.100807>
- VANDERHOEVEN, M. 1977. Een Merovingisch Grafveld to Engelmanshoven. *Archaeologia Belgica* 194.
- VERSTEGEN, U. 2006. *Ausgrabungen und Bauforschungen in St. Gereon zu Köln*. Mainz am Rhein: P. von Zabern.
- VILLIER, S. 2013. *Occupation Antique, Médiévale et Moderne au Cœur de la Bourgade de Mars-la-Tour: Mars-la-Tour, Meurthe-et-Moselle, Suivi d'un projet d'assainissement Rue du 16 août 1870, rue de la Fontaine, rue de Verdun et de Metz: rapport technique et d'expertise*. Metz: Inrap GEN.
- WAGNER, A. & J. YPEY. 2012. *Das Gräberfeld auf dem Donderberg bei Rhenen*. Leiden: Sidestone.
- WALTON ROGERS, P. & S. ALLEN. 2013. *Tyttel's Halh: the Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Tittleshall, Norfolk: the archaeology of the Bacton to King's Lynn gas pipeline. Volume 2*. Lincoln: Network Archaeology.
- WARHURST, A. 1955. The Jutish cemetery at Lyminge. *Archaeologia Cantiana* 69: 1–40.
- WEDLAKE, W. 1958. *Excavations at Camerton, Somerset: a record of excavation covering the period from Neolithic to Saxon times; 1926–56*. Camerton: Camerton Excavation Club.
- WEIS, M. 1999. *Ein Gräberfeld der späten Merowingerzeit bei Stetten an der Donau*. Stuttgart: K. Theiss.
- WERNER, J. 1955. *Das alamannische Gräberfeld von Mindelheim*. Augsburg: Schwäbischen Forschungsgemeinschaft.
- WILL, M. 1994. Das frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld von Dachwig, Lkr. Gotha. *Alt-Thüringen* 28: 171–212.
- WINDLER, R. & E. LANGENEGGER. 1994. *Das Gräberfeld von Elgg und die Besiedlung der Nordostschweiz im 5.–7. Jh.* Zurich: Fotorotar AG.
- YPEY, J. 1964. Die Funde aus dem frühmittelalterliche Gräberfeld Huinerveld bei Putten im Museum Nairac in Barneveld. *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek* 12-13: 99–152.
- ZINTL, S. 2013. Die Datierung von Gräbern in Regensburg-Burgweinting: Implikationen für archäologische Modelle von Chronologie und Ausstattung in der jüngeren und späten Merowingerzeit. *Bericht der Bayerischen Bodendenkmalpflege* 54: 389–96.